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I appreciate the American and International Societies for Yad Vashem for your efforts to honor the innocent lives lost and commemorate the victory of liberty over oppression. Your good work reminds others that great suffering can awaken even greater love and that we must never take freedom for granted.”

President Lech Kaczynski, in his congratulatory letter to the American & International Societies for Yad Vashem, asserted that “by working together with the Yad Vashem in Jerusalem for 25 years you have built an imposing research and educational institution in Jerusalem...By cultivating the Jewish memory and passing it on to the next generation, the Society has contributed to the creation of treasure trove of knowledge, one that has the power of not only educating but also inspiring mankind.”

GREETINGS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

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MAY YOU GO M’CHAYIL L’CHAYIL – FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.”

ELI ZBOROWSKI, Chairman, American & International Society for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award

HONORED GUESTS, DEAR FRIENDS:

This is a time for me to express gratitude and give thanks. ’Shechiyanu, v’kimanu, etc.

To all of you who have gathered here this evening, I say, “Thank you and a hearty Yasher Koach!” for your dedication, your hard work and for a job well done!

During the past quarter century, under the umbrella of the Society, we have garnered support from individuals and organizations from all walks of life, those that survived in concentration camps, in hiding, as partisans, and as ghetto fighters. We have also been joined by families who were not personally touched by the Shoah, but view remembrance as a collective Jewish responsibility. This is an evening dedicated to the celebration of our joint accomplishments. We, all of us, jointly did it, we made it.

Thank you, to all of you, for your continuous support in the past 25 years.

The video we have just watched tells a story none of us would have dared to predict. How your generosity has enabled Yad Vashem to become the premier Holocaust institution in the world. How it has preserved the memory of the Shoah and its victims for future generations. Where did the spirit that drove this effort come from? From each other, from our common goals and our commitment to remembrance.

I am privileged to share this tribute program with a distinguished couple, Dr. Miriam and Sheldon Adelson. Miri and Sheldon have lent their energy and passion to numerous philanthropic causes, both in this country and in Israel. I commend them for all that they do and tonight congratulate them for their steadfast devotion to perpetuating the legacy of the Shoah. The Adelsons’ recent generous gift for education programs at Yad Vashem is historic not only in the amount, but as an example that calls to others to join.

(Continued on page 11)
UKRAINE COMMORATES NAZI MASSACRE

The presidents of Israel and Ukraine joined ceremonies on September 27 for the 65th anniversary of a devastating but often overlooked episode in the Holocaust: the killing of 34,000 Jews by Nazi forces in Ukraine over two days in 1941. Israeli President Moshe Katsav later laid the commemoration of the Babi Yar (Woman's Ravine) massacre by laying flowers at a monument that takes the form of a menorah.

"The mute voices of thousands of victims ring out from this ground," Mr Katsav said during the ceremony, in which prayers were said and chants were sung by a Moscow synagogue choir.

"We declare that we will never forgive and that this will never be repeated. We will never forget," Mr Katsav said.

A second ceremony then took place at a Soviet-era memorial that does not mention the Babi Yar victims' main Jewish ethnicity, for which Mr Katsav was joined by Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and President Slope Mecic and Montenegrin President Filip Vujanovic.

"Humanity cannot stand again and again about the tragedy of Babi Yar," said Mr Vujanovic, whose father was imprisoned at the Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II. "Time can heal our wounds, but one should not erase these pages in our memory," he said.

"I am a German Jew who left Germany again. She left on September 1."

The Los Angeles Times.

"Jews have too much influence on the global economy," and "Jews have major influence on the global economy," according to the center’s director Odd-Bjorn Fure.

"There is a huge symbolism here," said Mr. Fure says the Quisling puppet government was planning to deport the country’s Romany people to the Auschwitz concentration camp during the occupation. The center will look into the facts.

According to the poll issued by the Crime Prevention Agency and Living History Forum, a Holocaust-awareness group, 26 percent of Swedes believe that "Jews have major influence on the global economy" and 15 percent believe that "Jews have too much influence on the world."

Around a third of the 3,000 respondents were described as having "ambivalent" attitudes on anti-Semitism, while 59 percent said they rejected prejudice against Jews. Jewish groups in Sweden said the study shows that local anti-Semitism is a serious phenomenon that has been downplayed.

OSLO OPENS HOLOCAUST STUDY CENTER

A mansion used by the Norwegian Nazi collaborator Vidkun Quisling has been turned into a Holocaust study center.

"The courage demonstrated by the people," said Mr. Katsav, "and the willingness to fight for their freedom, are an inspiration for us all."

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FEMALE NAZI GUARD MARRIED TO A JEW DEPORTED FROM U.S.

A 38-year-old woman who admitted to serving as a guard at a Nazi-operated concentration camp from June of 1942 to April of 1943 was deported to Germany. The woman, Elfi Rinkel, said she was not a member of the Nazi party, just did her bidding, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Rinkel was told she must leave the United States on or before September 30 and that she could never come back again. She left on September 1.

Her late husband, Fred Rinkel, was himself a German Jew who left Germany, for which Mr. Katsav was joined.

Moshe Katsav left, and Ukraine’s President Viktor Yushchenko during commemorative event at Babiy Yar ravine in Kiev, Sept. 27, 2006.

In September, borough officials gathered at Queensborough Community College for the unveiling of a Holocaust exhibition called "Sachsenhausen: Unsung Hero of World War II: the Dominican Republic."

The Harriet Tubman-Kenneth Kupferberg Holocaust Resource Center at the college officially opened its new exhibit, "Sosua, Refugees and Eduards Gameboard in the Tropics," which pays tribute to the compassion and generosity shown by the Caribbean nation toward the Jews.

Dominican Republic was one of the few countries to offer a safe haven for refugees fleeing persecution in Germany and Austria.

Tattoos Reunite Holocaust Survivors

Shvyatovich and noticed that the Auschwitz tattoo on his arm was numerically close to his husband’s. A tearful meeting followed. "I am a little envious after so many years," Shvyatovich, now 83, told Ma’ariv. "We were between life and death, and our meeting now is more than family."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HONORED AS UNSUNG HERO DURING HOLOCAUST

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Get the news in your inbox every morning.

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Dominican Republic was one of the few countries to offer a safe haven for refugees fleeing persecution in Germany and Austria.

Given the fierce fighting in Europe, it was difficult for refugees to reach the island, and only about 300 were able to make it to the Dominican Republic, where they thrived in the coastal community of Sosua.

Queensborough Community College President Dr. John I. DeGennaro said that the story of Sosua is an important one and should never be forgotten.

"The courage demonstrated by the people of the Dominican Republic during this period of time should be applauded and recognized," he said.

"Martyrdom & Resistance November/December 2006 - Cheshvan/Kislev 5767"
AUSTRIA LAUNCHES INTERNET DATABASE FOR ARTWORK LOOTED DURING NAZI ERA

Austria has launched an online database to find the owners of art items that may have been looted under Nazi regime and are in some of the country's museums.

The National Fund of the Republic of Austria, whose origins are set up by the Austrian government in 1995, compiled a databank of looted art on the internet that is now accessible at www.kunstinrestitution.at.

It contains several thousand objects of art that are in the possession of state-run museums, galleries and other official institutions but which are considered to have been expropriated between 1938 and 1945, when Austria became a part of Nazi Germany.

A virtual catalogue, organized in sections such as prints, painting or furniture, facilitates the search for stolen objects that are described in great detail, often with photos. The location of the object and the institution in charge of it are also listed.

The National Fund was tasked with investigating the origin of many art items of uncertain origin by the state or official institutions, clarifying questions of ownership and examining possible restitution to the owner of their heirs.

The origins of some of the items are still in question and it remains to be determined if they were looted.

According to Austrian law, art looted during the Holocaust will be returned to the original owners or to their legal successors. However, the law doesn’t automatically establish a claim and it only opens the possibility for the government to return the object, Juergen Schremser, spokesman for the fund, said.

The database is only available in German. An English version is expected to be online in 2007.

While Austria had been initially very reluctant to tackle the restitution of looted art, the issue gained momentum with the case of Maria Altmann, who bought many years for the return of several paintings by Art Nouveau painter Gustav Klimt.

Altman, who currently lives in Los Angeles, has been deemed the rightful heir of five Klimt paintings, among them a world famous portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer, Altmann’s aunt, that was on display at the Austrian Gallery in Vienna.

BIOGRAPHY

POLISH RIGHTEOUS GENTILE WOMAN RECOMMENDED FOR NOBEL PRIZE

H olocaust survivors groups here have joined the recommendation of the Polish underground group Zegota, that awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to 96-year-old Irena Sandler.

Sandler, who is a member of the Polish underground group Zegota that was dedicated to saving Jews, was recognized for her unique role in helping Jews during the Nazi occupation of Poland in World War II.

He is currently living in New York, where he attended the Ellis Island Medals of Honor.

The recommendation is expected to be submitted to the Norwegian Nobel Committee in Oslo, where the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded.

Sandler was born in Oswiecim, Poland, in 1924. From 1942 to 1944, he worked as a post office clerk in the Oswiecim Ghetto.

In 1944, he joined the underground resistance movement and helped to save hundreds of Jews from being deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

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Holocaust survivors. Virginia Beach, is son of Polish
of Congregation Beth Chaverim in
beyond my strength.”
haunting one: “Poland is a cemetery
Jews.

The Dachau Defendants: Life Stories from War Crimes Prosecutions. By Fern

REVIEWED BY CAROLINE SHARPLES

T off-repeated cry when reflecting
upon the Holocaust is one of just
how was this possible? What could possi-
bly induce human beings to participate in
the genocide of millions? What sort of
people were behind the crimes of the
Third Reich?
The question of perpetrator mentality
has already prompted much historical
research. In his 1996 work, Those Who
The Days (the title of which stemmed from a
caption inscribed in Kurt Franz’s photo-
album), the former Commandant of the
Treblicka extermination
saw, Racine offered
into this mindset through a compilation of
letters, diaries and reports from perpetra-
tors and bystanders. The material was
notable for its frequently cool and
detached depiction of atrocities. More
recently, in the wake of the landmark
lection of interviews with the Nuremberg
defendants carried out at the time by the
American psychologists Leon Guenther.
These interviews focus on the personal
lives of some of the biggest names of the
German regime and on their global attrac-
tion to National Socialism, as well as their
responses to the Holocaust. Guenther
himself, it seems, deliberately set out to
explore whether any peculiar character
defects or unusual experiences might
have induced human beings to participate in
posing to participating in such activities.

FASHIONING WOMEN IN THE
Third Reich
Nazi Chic? Fashioning Women in the

REVIEWED BY DR. DIANE CYRKE

Theoretically, the Nazi system was
meant to impact every aspect of
German life: political, economic, social,
and cultural. Indeed, countless books
have examined the political, economic,
and social tenets and manifestations of
Nazi Germany. Fewer, though, have
even looked at the personal, exception-
alley revealing and thought-provoking
in their own right, affected by and affecting
the aforementioned. Thus, Irene
Guenther’s volume entitled, Nazi Chic?
Fashions Women in the Third Reich,
is a particularly unique, fascinating, and
important contribution.

Put simply, in Guenther’s work, we
learn about Nazi Germany’s propagandist
attempts to create a “German fashion” for
its women and home consumers. Most
interestingly, fashion their role in
Nazi society. One style especially favored was the
dird “Tracht traditional folk costume”
worned by Nazi’s “female ideal”:
the German farmer’s wife. Referring to it
as “Mother Germany” and considered the
“life spring” of the national community,
the
” was it. In Guenther’s work, German farmer’s
wife instinctively knew that a woman’s
highest calling was that of wife and moth-
ger. She knew that “...the highest calling was that of
wife and mother instinctively knew that a woman’s
Volk
“life spring” of the national community, the
”`Mother Germany’” and considered “the
German farmer’s wife.  Referred to as
the “Bund deutschen Mädel (BdM),” or the
League of German Girls,” graduating
through its various age specific subdivi-
sions. Then, they moved on to member-
ship in “Labor Service for Female Youth
(RADwJ),” organization. Still, ulti-
mately, everything they learned in both
organizations was to make them
better wives and, especially, mothers,

He questioned them intensely about their
work, romantic development, domestic relation-
ships, sexual proclivities and whether they
had known any sadistic types among their
Nazi colleagues. The mid-1930s were
characterized by the Browning-
Goldhagen debate as to whether the criminals of the
Third Reich should be viewed as “ordinary men” or “ordinary
Germans.” Both scholars examined the actions of
Police Battalion 101—‘a unit
largely made up of educated,
middle-class and middle-aged
men. In the debate, much was
made of man’s ability to com-
rmit crimes against his fellow
man; discussion focused on
the erosion of moral bound-
aries under Nazism and
antisemitism. (Both insisted
to defray orders within a dictatorship at war.)
Against this background comes Fern
Overby-Hilton’s latest work,
B efore 1945 and 1947, the
Amerianos a total of 88 war
crimes trials at the former administration
building of Dachau concentration camp. 1,700
individuals were prosecuted under
these proceedings, which encompassed
a range of atrocities committed in what
was now the American occupation zone of
the former Nazi Germany. These included
crimes perpetrated in the concentration
The Days
Das Schwarze
(Continued on page 15)
Growing up, Dan Brooks never attached the weight of the word “legitimacy” to the name of his grandfather, Lantos. As an adult, he was told about his escape from the Nazis. But as Holocaust survivors live out their last days, attention is increasingly focused on their grandchildren, who will be the last living link to their stories.

Dubbed the “third generation,” some of these young Jews are shaking off the survivor identity they were once assigned to have inherited. But they continue to absorb its emotional pull.

“I’ve been introduced as a third-genera-
tion survivor and I’ll cringe,” said Brooks, 28. “Legacy is a very loaded word.”

Though early research suggested survi-
vors’ descendants also experienced Holocaust trauma, psychologists have moved away from characterizing grand-
kids the way they did their parents. Paul Lantos once mimicked his parents’ approach to the Holocaust: He shunned books and movies about the subject, believing they would be too painful to absorb. He hated hearing German spoken and wouldn’t consider buying a Volkswagen despite his family’s original name being Wolf.

But by the time he got to college, he sensed he was removed enough from his grandparents’ horrors to no longer feel like a victim himself. “I took a lot of ownership of the pain I saw in my grandparents. My perspective has changed a little bit. I know full well I am a survivor,” said Lantos. 31.

A group Brooks founded last year, Aryan Guard, is focused on focusing on their relationships with their sur-
vivor parents. Brooks and the 400 members of his group want to preserve their families’ stor-
ies, educate children who might not know survivors, and in some cases, connect to a history that may feel unfamiliar, despite being a Holocaust descendant.

They also are twice as likely to enter research in Jewish service professions as American Jews whose grandparents did not experience the Holocaust, Fogelman found.

A protest against the genocide in Sudan turned out a strong contingent of Holocaust survivors’ grandchildren, who felt a visceral pull toward the tragedy.

The delegation, along with several parlia-
mentarians, met with the Minister of the Interior, Peshev, who also had helped the delegation. Dimitar Peshev, the deputy speak-
er of the Bulgarian parliament. According to the delegation, Bulgarian Jews are protected under Bulgarian anti-Jewish laws, Peshev had done so because he knew it would strengthen his country’s future. Peshev, an ally, respected the support of Dimitar Peshev, the deputy speaker of the Bulgarian parliament.

On March 17, 1943, Peshev wrote a letter to Prime Minister Bogdan Filov, asking him to meet with the Minister of the Interior, Gabrovski. Gabrovski agreed to meet with the delegation. After a lengthy argument, Gabrovski agreed to do so. Peshev knew, however, that the Jews were in much danger.

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One of the sites that the elderly told us about was in a small village next to Lvov, where there is a forest next to a Jewish cemetery,” said the members of the delegation. “We used metal detectors to locate an exact area by detecting the bullets,” said Meshi Zahav.

The Japanese said they had chosen Terezin as the camp is called in Czech, because it is a symbol of wartime suffer-

Jewish remains in Ukraine mass grave

Hundreds of Jewish skeletons were uncovered in a mass grave in a Ukranian village next to the city of Lvov.

In September, a secret mission called “Kaddish for Ukraine’s Jews” began look-
ing for the mass grave, said a delegation of Jew-

The delegation members began examining areas around Lvov located in the Soviet Union. Before the Second World War, about 110,000 Jews lived in Lvov, and with Germany’s invasion of the Soviet Union in June of 1941, this city and the surrounding area was one of the first ones that were invaded.

Since 1999, some 200 mass graves have been uncovered in Ukraine. The delegation members are planning on returning to the area and erect a monu-
ment in memory of the victims. The del-
egation will return to Ukraine in order to continue the search for other burial sites of Jews killed by the Nazis.
When the White House called Corporate Titan Ted Rubin to tell him he was to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, he thought it was one of his friends playing a joke. President Bush has called the 76-year-old Korean War veteran “one of the greatest Jewish sol- diers America has ever known.” But Ted is characteristically modest. “I was just a country boy,” he told me, “but next year I’ll be honored with the country’s highest award. This is unbelievable.”

Being awarded the Medal of Honor is another of a series of adventures in Ted Rubin’s remarkable life. He was born in Hungary in 1929, and at age 15 was sent to Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria. His first day there an SS captain told the assembled, “None of you will get out of here alive.” Ted turned to the man next to him and said, “Nice fellow.” Ted survived Mauthausen and the 1944 death march from there to Buchenwald. He was 10 years-old, shy and sensitive, but most of his family perished. His father died in Buchenwald. His ten-year-old sister was sent to the gas chambers at Auschwitz, and his mother Rosa, who was slated for forced labor, chose instead to face death with her daughter. Mauthausen was liberated by the U.S. Army on May 5, 1945. With nothing left for him in Hungary, Ted emigrated to the United States. He promised himself that he would show his appreciation to the country that gave him his second chance at life.

Ted joined the Army in February 1955, and five months later landed in Korea with the 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, one of the first American units sent to help repel North Korean invasion forces. Ted was soon involved in the fighting withdrawal to the Pusan perimeter. In one engagement near Chiryu, Ted’s company was redeploying from one hill to another, and he volunteered to stay behind to keep the enemy guessing until the movement was completed. As Corporal Leonard Hao recalled, “We were in North Korea, think- ing the hill was still occupied by a whole company, made an all-out offensive with all their available troops. PFC Nobi Rubin had stocked each foxhole with grenades, and during the attack the following morn- ing made his way running from foxhole to foxhole, lobbing, one after another, grenades down upon the enemy, he proved himself a master in his actions but he held the hill.

For this and other actions, Ted’s imme-
diate superiors recommended him for the Medal of Honor. However, before the paperwork could be processed, these offi- cers were killed, and a sergeant who might have sent the papers up refused to do so because Ted was Jewish. “Not on my watch,” he said. After the Inchon inva- sion, the 8th Cavalry Regiment moved north towards the Chinese border, and was at the forward edge of the U.N. offensive when the Chinese Red Army entered the conflict. Ted’s battalion was destroyed at the Battle of Unsan in early November 1950, while fighting a delaying action along Chinese forces swimming south from the Yalu. Hundreds of Americans were captured, among them Ted, who had manned a machine gun to hold off the enemy as the rest of the unit attempted to withdraw.

Ted found himself in the Pukchin POW camp, also known as “Death Valley,” and later at Pyoktong, along with hundreds of Americans, Turks, and others. The camps were at first run by the North Koreans, then by the Chinese, whom Ted said treated them slightly better. Nevertheless, life was nighttime for the prisoners. They were hungry and diseased, and disease was rampant. “Healthy men became like babies, helpless,” Ted said. “Everything was stink, death, it was terrible, terrible.”

30-40 a day were dying. “It was hardest on the Americans, who were not used to this,” Ted said. “But I had a heck of a basic training from the Germans.”

Ted used all the experience he had gained as a Holocaust survivor in helping to keep himself and other prison- ers alive. “I did it because I was an American,” Ted told me, “and because it was a mitzvah. Regardless of color or nationality, they were my brothers.” Food was vital for survival, so he began to steal rations from the enemy, who had little else besides themselves. Fellow POW Sergeant Carl McClendon stated, “every day, when it got dark, and we went to sleep, we would be on our hands and knees, crawling on his stomach, jumping over fences, break- ing in supply houses, while the guns were looking down on him. He tied the bottom of his fatigue pants and filled up anything he could as a hold. He crawled back and distributed the food that he had stolen and risked his life. 

Ted also decided that he could treat the sick and injured. But many were beyond saving, and diseases such as dysentery... (Continued on page 13)
DISTORTING JEWISH HISTORY

BY SHARON LAPPIN

In the mid-nineteenth century, leading German jurist, Theodor Hirschfeld, noted, "It is impossible to earn the esteem of a dog if one does not feel an instinctive disgust for the synagogue." And in 1871, Pope Pius XI said in reference to Jews, "of these dogs, there are too many of them at present in Rome, and we hear them howling in the streets, and they are disturbing us in all places." 

Almost five hundred years after Martin Luther published his pamphlet, On the Jews and Their Lies, a three-year-old Palestinian toddler articulated ageless cries against Semitism while preparing for the next generation. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad recently called the slaughter of six million Jews in the Holocaust a “myth” and declared Israel should be “wiped off the map.” Israel’s Ambassador to the UN, Dan Gillerman, warned the world body, that the Iranian President’s hostility and Holocaust denial was a “real threat of future genocide.” The Iranian President, he said, represents an “evil regime” that “denies the Holocaust while preparing for the next one.”

Gillerman went on to state he “firmly regretted that the State of Israel did not exist in 1938 or 1943,” because if it had, the Holocaust “would never have happened...And I warn you,” he said, “that there will be forever an Israel, so this horror will never be witnessed again.”

But Hitler was not the first to mass murder large numbers of Jews, nor was he the most recent. He merely pioneered the killing machine that processed the hatred of fourteen hundred years of anti-Semitism before him. As new threats emerge and demand the destruction of Israel, it is vitally important that Jewish history not be defined by isolated events such as the Holocaust and the conflict with the Palestinians.

Historically, teaching trends in high schools and universities now include teaching history through interpretive methods, such as the "Holocaust simulation." One such teaching activity was recently introduced into seven Australian schools and a university in which students were required to role-play the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, to enable them to “gain an insight into all sides of the argument.” After several Jewish students complained to the NSW Department of Education investigated and revealed that the simulation was “heavily biased against Israel.” The schools have dropped the programme, but Macquarie University – which developed the activity – has refused to change it.

A history teaching morphs into indoctrination through role-play and computer simulations, it become-ously de-emphasise historical facts and dates – it is essential that Jewish history be presented in its authentic form. The lie must not be reduced to computer graphics where students are required to pretend to be a martyr, but the lie must be revealed, as it is, in history’s presence. The motto, so oft repeated by Hitler Again, can only be properly understood if it retains its context.

Dr. Dagobert Runes, revered peer of Albert Einstein and renowned Jewish scholar, said in 1968, that “the wearing of the yellow spot, the burning of Jewish books, and finally the burning of the people...” was learned and practiced well by the Jews, “who have held a Christian boy in a cellar, and had held a Christian boy in a basement, and had held a Christian boy in a basement, and had held a Christian boy in a basement,” in both the post-WWII pogrom, and were urged to stop any resuscitation of anti-Semitism. The fear of the warm summer air signaled the start of a solemn ceremony in front of a white and red memorial monument to more than 45,000 Jews, who were mercilessly slaughtered here 60 years ago.

Kieps erupted in a frenzy of hatred after a rumour was spread that a Jewish family had held a Christian boy in a cellar overnight. The rumor soon turned into anti-Semitic hysteria, with tales that Jews needed to have blood transfusions from Christian children to survive or use blood to make matzos. The lie was ensnared in the context of the end of WWII, in which six million Jews died in the Holocaust, more than half of them from the country’s once-vibrant Jewish community.

In the months following the massacre, up to the end of 1946, almost 150,000 Jews left Poland. Many of them went to Palestine to take part in building their new homeland. They knew that only a sovereign state could guarantee their safety,” Israeli ambassador to Poland David Peleg said.

In 1961, the Israeli Prime Minister Levi Kaczynski called the Kieps pogrom an unjustifiable and shameful lie.

This was a huge disservice for Poles and a tragedy for the few Jews who survived the Holocaust. It is vital if history is to be understood if it retains its context. The lie must not be reduced to computer graphics where students are required to pretend to be a martyr, but the lie must be revealed, as it is, in history’s presence. The motto, so oft repeated by Hitler Again, can only be properly understood if it retains its context.
Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award, Sheldon G. Adelson, Recipient of the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award, Rabbi Israel Meir Lau, Guest Speaker.

Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award with Dr. Miriam Adelson, Recipient of the Yad Vashem Achievement Award.

Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award, Sheldon G. Adelson, Recipient of the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award, Dr. Miriam Adelson, Recipient of the Yad Vashem Achievement Award, Elizabeth Zborowski and Murry Zborowski.

Picture of some of the more than 1200 people who attended the American & International Societies for Yad Vashem 25th Anniversary Tribute Dinner.

Marvin Zborowski, Rabbi Israel Meir Lau, Guest Speaker and Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award.

Barry Rubenstein, Marilyn Rubenstein Dinner Co-Chair, and Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award.

Ariel Zborowski, Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award, Sheldon G. Adelson, Recipient of the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award, Dr. Miriam Adelson, Recipient of the Yad Vashem Achievement Award, Elizabeth Zborowski and Murry Zborowski.
Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Achievement Award, Elizabeth Zborowski, and Elizabeth and Joseph Wilf.

Sam and Stella Skura, Elizabeth Zborowski and Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award.

Zborowski, H.E. Krzysztof Kasprzyk, Consul General of Poland, Rabbi Israel Meir Lau, Speaker and Eli Zborowski Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award, Elizabeth Zborowski and Fanya Heller.

Mindy Mitzner and Ira Mitzner, Dinner Co-Chair.

Don G. Adelson and Dr. Miriam Adelson, Recipients of the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award, Marvin and Celina Zborowski and Eli Zborowski Chairman, American & International Societies for Yad Vashem and Recipient of the 2006 Yad Vashem Lifetime Achievement Award.

Lawrence and Adina Burton and Caroline Massel, Co-President of the American Society for Yad Vashem Young Leadership Associates and Morris Massel.
**REPORT FROM YAD VASHEM**

**KIN REUNITED SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER HOLOCAUST**

**BY ETGAR LEFKOVITS**

The story of Shlick and Glasberg is one of survival and heroism. Shlick lost nearly all her family in the Holocaust — until her Israeli-savvy grandparents located her 81-year-old brother in Canada.

After 65 years, I have found the sister who I love,” Simon Glasberg, 81, of Ottawa, Canada, left, hugs his sister Hilda Shlick, 75, from Ashdod, Israel, during their meeting at the Yad Vashem Holocaust museum in Jerusalem.

Shlick, 75, said she too was overwhelmed by the discovery. “During a family conversation this summer, her grandchildren learned her maiden name was Glasberg, and they began to investigate her past.”

Since reunion, the family bond has clearly been re-established, with the two siblings spending the Holy Days together and reminiscing in a hearty mixture of Russian and Yiddish. Their large families have quickly become close.

Just two years earlier, their parents, who lost contact with the Dutch family, the two brothers began to investigate their family’s emotional reunion. When Glasberg, who lives near Ottawa, Canada, saw his gray-haired little sister for the first time, he recognized her immediately, he said.

**POLAND WORKS WITH YAD VASHEM TO IDENTIFY “RIGHTEOUS” POLES**

The Institute of National Remembrance in Warsaw (IPN) has had a general cooperation agreement with the Yad Vashem in Jerusalem since 2004. Now, the Israeli institute studying crimes of the Holocaust has promised to officially assist it in gathering archive documents about Poles who lost their life, or suffered repression for helping Jews during the Second World War.

The latest visit by representatives of the Polish institution to Jerusalem has set the scene for official bilateral cooperation in scientific research and the exchange of archives relating to the period of World War Two. Mateusz Szpytna, one of the members of the delegation, says cooperation to date between IPN and Yad Vashem was based on archive research conducted by individual historians studying aspects of Polish-Jewish relations.

The present agreement opens an entirely new chapter in relations with Yad Vashem, he says. “We want this process to be more institutionalized and better organized. We are starting research on help extended to Jews by Poles during World War Two. There will be two parallel programs. The first one is to complete a register of Poles represented by the Nazis for their assistance to Jews. This is where we are strongly counting on cooperation with Yad Vashem. The second one aims at an invention.”

(Continued on page 13)

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**A RIGHTEOUS FAMILY IS HONORED AFTER SIXTY YEARS**

**BY ETGAR LEFKOVITS**

For four decades, Ben Hulata, 81, had lost contact with the Dutch family that had saved him and his younger brother during World War II.

Then last year, the octogenarian was choosed to visit the Hall of Names at Yad Vashem and found a page of testimony submitted in 1999 by her brother Karol, of Montreal, who wrote about his sister Hilda, who “perished in the Shoah.”

Karol died that same year, but further searches through the Web site of the Montreal Burial Society and online forums of survivors of Chernowitz, Shlick’s grandparents were able to track down her son, who filled in the picture of what happened to the divided family.

Shlick’s parents died in the 1980s in Montreal, living well into their 90s, as did her brother Eddie, who died in 2004.

Mark Glasberg lives in Ottawa, but was too ill to travel to Israel to meet his sister. His son Irving, however, lives in Israel, just half an hour away from his missing relatives.

Shlick said she plans to travel to Canada soon to see her other relatives and visit the graves of the parents she lost as a child.

Yad Vashem director Avner Shalev said the story should encourage Jews from around the world to check the database for their relatives’ names and to submit pages of testimony for those who have been lost.

The database contains some 3 million names of Holocaust victims and has been visited by 10 million people since it went online in 2004.

Yad Vashem spokespeople and donors believe this was only the second known case of living siblings discovering each other through the database. Last June, two sisters who had survived the Holocaust and moved separately to Israel were reunited after 81 years of being missing.

Glasberg, though thrilled to find his sister, said the reunion was bittersweet because of all the years the family was divided.

“My poor parents, they always said, ‘We wish we would find all our kids’,” he said. “It is such a tragedy, but now I am so happy.”

**In the Garden of the Righteous Among the Nations: standing on the left Elbert Colenbrander; fourth from right, Johan Colenbrander; center, standing, Yitzhak Hulata; third from right, Ben Hulata.**

**Kin reunited sixty-five years after Holocaust**

**Kin reunited sixty-five years after Holocaust**
"MAY YOU GO M'CHAYIL L'CHAYIL – FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH."
(Continued from page 1)

follow in that sacred work of Remembrance.
The staff of the American Society has worked tirelessly for months to make this event a success. To them I offer my sincere and heartfelt gratitude. My wife Elizabeth, a child survivor, lent her commitment, talent and inspiration to the production of my video and to the creation of the 25th anniversary exhibition, which is displayed in the reception area. Elizabeth, thank you for your diligence and for embracing our mission.

The Torah teaches us, "v'haigdedah iv'micha" – and you shall tell your children. My children grew up with the burden of the Holocaust. They grew up with stories of hardship, of cruelty, of loss and devastation, but they also learned about kindness and sacrifice, because both my late wife Diana and I were saved by Christians who risked their lives to shelter us during the war. It has, perhaps, been a difficult burden for our children to shoulder, but they have done so with understanding and compassion. To my children and grandchildren, I say, “Thank you for your caring, your concern, your commitment to Yiddishkeit and the perpetuation of Jewish memory."

For almost six decades, until her death in 2004, Diana was my sounding board, my advisor and my partner in all my communal endeavors. She was beloved and respected by all those whose lives she touched. It is our hope that the Diana Zborowski Shaoh Aftermath Research and Education Center, which Yad Vashem will record the phenomenal rebirth in this period, and that it will teach future generations to confront and overcome adversity. "V'iel achron, achron choviv" – And last but not least, I profoundly thank Yad Vashem for the privilege of providing us, the survivors, and our friends outside of Israel an opportunity to partner with you in creating and expanding an institution which has become the Global Guardian of Holocaust Remembrance.

The Society has been blessed with many active members among the second and third generation, who now hold key leadership positions in our organization. They are the future, they already carry and they will continue to carry the torch of Commitment to Yad Vashem into the next generations. Their activities, which demonstrate their dedication, are extensively recorded in this year's Journal. I am sure you will find this material interesting and heartwarming.

As the light is slowly fading in our tent, I am confident that it will be brightly rekindled anew in our children's and grandchildren's generation. To the incoming leadership, I say: "May you go m'chayil l'chayil – from strength to strength." Thank you.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR YAD VASHEM
YOUNG LEADERSHIP ASSOCIATES

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For more information, please contact 212.220.4304
Email: info@yadvashemusa.org

Dietary Restrictions Observed
Couver: $54.00 per person in advance; $75 per person at the door.

AN UNEXPECTED HAVEN

At recent ceremonies in memory of the Jews who were interned in a camp in Calabria during World War II, the town of Tarasia named a street after Rabbi Riccardo Pacioli, who was part of the camp's history.

Yellow signs on the motorways in Italy signal places of special interest - this one reads “Ferramonti di Tarsia.” It is not a church or villa or castle but something much rarer in Italy: it is the site of a World War II concentration camp.

The name Ferramonti is almost unique in another aspect, not only in Italy but in the whole of continental Europe. For Ferramonti was actually become a haven for the internees, a place where they could avoid the horrors of the German concentration camps.

The camp was a three-level structure in the shape of a doughnut. The living quarters were occupied by long rows of cell like structures. Inside the circle was an area with a multitude of rooms used for cooking, dining and living. The outside perimeter was surrounded by barbed wire and a guard tower. A small education center was located at the center of the camp. The camp was built on the outskirts of the small village of Tarasia, about 15 miles from the city of Reggio Calabria.

The camp opened its doors on November 11, 1943, and was closed on May 23, 1945. It is estimated that 3,000 internees spent time in the camp during its existence. The majority of the internees were Jews, but there were also a number of non-Jewish internees, including some from the United States.

The camp was a place of hope and resilience for those who were interned there. Despite the difficult conditions, the internees managed to maintain their spirits and keep up their spirits. Many of them were able to survive the war, and some even went on to have successful careers after the war.

The camp remains an important site for understanding the history of the Holocaust. It is also a testament to the resilience and strength of the human spirit.

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First published in Jerusalem Post
By KENDRA MARR

F orensic tools used to identify victims of the Sept. 11 attacks and the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami could help reunite families of an older tragedy — the Holocaust.

DNA Shoah, founded by the school of Syd Mandelbaum, a retired geneticist and the son of two Holocaust survivors, could help reunite families of an older tragedy — the Holocaust.  The organization that works with Jewish children.

The project is not confined to the Jewish communities throughout the West Coast. But the option to give him a decent burial dignified and put him in a place where we could honor his memory.

DNA Shoah plans to collect DNA samples from survivors and their families, as well as from the places where they lived. DNA Shoah plans to collect DNA samples from survivors and their families, as well as from the places where they lived. It was the discovery of an unidentified mass grave that inspired Mandelbaum, a 56-year-old New Yorker, to create DNA Shoah in November.

Mandelbaum said he read an article about remains in Germany that were believed to be connected to the Holocaust. He contacted Israeli police and the Israeli government to confirm the identity of the remains, but no one was able to identify them. The bodies were reburyed.

"It bothered me," he said. "I have a missing grandfather. If someone ever found his remains, I would love to have the option to give him a decent burial and put him in a place where we could honor his memory."

Mandelbaum is perhaps best known as the founder of Rock and Wrap it Up!, an international nonprofit organization that provides food to the poor through rock concerts and other performances and distributions it has organized in 14 countries.

In 1994, Mandelbaum was involved in DNA tests to determine whether Anna Anderson, who was the long-lost Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, the tests, on strands of hair, refuted her claim. Each swab is placed in a tube and mailed off to Hammer's lab in Arizona for DNA fingerprinting.

The university will absorb most of the lab costs, and Mandelbaum is starting to raise money for sampling kits and other costs. The project is not only letting us remember the past, but it lets us move toward the future. We're bringing together families and laying bodies to rest.

"We were small but we knew we couldn't tell them we were Jewish," said Zinn, who still remembers the day vividly. She and her brother also had to make sure they didn't let on that they understood what was going on. They went through the house and storage room. They kicked the luggage looking for ammunition."

Luckily the suitcases didn't open because that's where the family stored their Hebrew books, she said. The Nazis also uncovered a small chest that her mother had purchased as a birthday present for her.

"Not one Jew was arrested from that town."

After the war, the Lowi family returned to Milan.

First published in New Jersey Jewish News

DNA KEY TO FINDING VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

"It didn't take much convincing for me to participate," Hammer said. "This is a window of opportunity to do this. We have the technology, and generations of survivors are aging. If we don't do it now, it can't ever be done."
The HIGHEST HONOR OF THE GLORIOUS COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

(Continued from page 6)

W hen asked whether this was his dream, he said, "I dreamt of this day, and it finally came true." The soldier was moved by the award, and he said, "I never thought I would live to see this day in my lifetime." The soldier expressed his gratitude to the Jewish people and to the state of Israel for this honor.

The soldier received the award in a ceremony held at the Yash Vashem in Jerusalem. The ceremony was attended by leaders of the state of Israel and representatives of the Jewish community.

There were several other soldiers who received similar honors during the ceremony. The ceremony was broadcast live on television and radio, and it was watched by millions of people around the world.

The soldier was asked what he would do with the honor, and he said, "I will use this honor to serve my country and my people, and to help those who are in need." The soldier also said that he would use the honor to inspire others to do good deeds and to help those in need.

The ceremony was a significant milestone in the relationship between the state of Israel and the Jewish community. It was a reminder of the importance of honoring those who have contributed to the country.

POLAND WORKS WITH YAD VASHEM TO IDENTIFY "RIGHTEOUS" POLES

(Continued from page 10)

T he list is based on reports submitted by witnesses and survivors, as well as on documents and other evidence.

The list includes 10,000 names of Poles who have been identified as "Righious Poles." These Poles performed acts of bravery and kindness during the Holocaust, and they provided assistance to Jews in need.

The list also includes information about the Poles' personal histories, including their occupations, places of residence, and the date of their deaths.

The list is being compiled by the Institute of National Remembrance in Warsaw, with the assistance of Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. The list will be made available to the public in the near future.

The list is an important step in recognizing the contributions of Poles who aided Jews during the Holocaust. It is a reminder of the importance of remembering those who stood up against evil and did the right thing.
Romania Commemorates Holocaust Victims

Romania commemorated its national Holocaust day with ceremonies marking 65 years since the beginning of deportations of hundreds of thousands of Jews to death camps in the occupied Soviet Union, where his parents coppersmiths to camps in an area in the

What happened, what we suffered.”

Insisted that new generations “must know

Romanian government has acknowledged for what happened ... is edged the responsibility of state authori-

Ties of the time for what happened ... is acknowledged by stating that Romania has a moral responsi-

In 2004 after a dispute with Israel over

President Ion Iliescu assembled an inter-

national panel, led by Nobel-prize winner Elie Wiesel, to investigate the Holocaust in Romania.

The panel concluded that the pro-Nazi government of Marshal Ion Antonescu was responsible for the deaths of 280,000 Jews and more than 11,000 Gypsies, or Roma.

“This was a country where the Holocaust was a taboo subject,” Paul Shapiro, Director of the Center for Advanced Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington told The Associated Press.

Shapiro said Romania was now follow-

ing the panel’s recommendations by cre-

ating an institution to study the Holocaust and a national monument to commemo-

rate the victims.

Dozens of elderly Jewish and Roma survivors of the deportations were present at the ceremonies, and hailed the decision to build the monument.

“The fact that, despite the delay, the Romanian government has acknowled-

ged the responsibility of state authori-

ties of the time for what happened ... is encouraging for us survivors,” said author Oliver Lustig.

Lustig, now 79, was deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau at the age of 17 with his parents and six siblings by Hungarian authorities who controlled northern Romania at the time.

Roma survivor Dumitru Tranca, 71, also insisted on new generations “remembering what happened, what we suffered.”

Tranca learned in the camp that the family of 18 coppersmiths were sent to camps in an area in the occupied Soviet Union, where his parents and two sisters died.

(Continued from page 7)

Holocaust — including the Holocaust — safeguard the memory of millions who can no longer speak for themselves.

These institutions often rely on artifacts — items bequeathed by those who want to share their family’s history with the world for posterity, to tell their stories.

But at former Nazi concentra-

tion camps that are now museums, the artifacts were largely items that were already on site, so they were obtained without the consent of former owners or their heirs.

So who has the right to claim them?

It is perhaps the ultimate ethical nightmare for a Jewish

That nightmare is embodied in the case of Dina Gottliebova Babbitt, who has a long-standing claim against the Auschwitz Museum in Poland.

The 83-year-old Jewish artist, Czech-born and now living in California, was forced to leave the infamously brutal concentration camp in Auschwitz to paint watercolors of gypsies — also known as Roma — as part of his effort to document genocide.

Babbitt has unsuccessfully been trying for years to get seven of her paintings back from the Auschwitz Museum. The museum argues that the artworks’ role as crucial evidence in one of the 20th centu-

ry’s greatest crimes against humanity supersedes her ownership rights and her emotional attachment to the works that saved her and her mother’s life.

Museum spokesman Jaroslav Mensfelt suggests that acknowledging owners’ rights to thousands of Auschwitz artifacts would undermine the museum’s ability to educate the public at a time when Holocaust denial has reached new levels.

He explains the museum’s position, which is also taking with a French man who took legal action after the year in an attempt to reclaim his father’s suitcases.

“A good example is the Arbeit Mach Frei sign,” he said. “We know the author of this sign. It must be remembered that this macabre expression of Jew hatred was indeed the slaughter of millions of Jews at the hands of the Nazis. It must be remembered that this macabre event represents an intrinsic element of a larger mosaic of pain, tragedy, suffering and intolerance that has scarred the human race since the beginning of record-

ed time.”

Dagobert Runes, in 1968, stated that Jews have been persecuted through the ages.

And perhaps this is the ultimate reason why it is not properly defined by presenting the Holocaust as an “isolated event,” and it is totally misrepresented by computer simu-

lations that require students to role-play oppressors (or, in this case, invaders). To avoid distortion and misrepre-

sentation, Jewish history must be kept in context.

First appeared on FrontPageMagazine.com

A Yad Vashem spokes-

man said the museum expressed its sympathy with the family of the late Dagobert Runes, a Holocaust survivor who had been killed in Auschwitz.

But even with that knowledge, “We just gave them back,” said Hajkova. “We recognized his moral right.”

Museum officials said Augusta Babbitt, the artist’s daughter, had never claimed the paintings, whether paid for or not, as her private property, so she was not entitled to a claim.

She added that it was “a scandal” for Babbitt to “demand that pictures of Gypsy victims be turned over to her, as if she were going to become her private property, to be sold on the market or hung in her private apart-

ment.”

Babbitt has expressed a desire to move the paintings to an American museum.

The Holocaust Museum in Washington would not comment on the Babbitt case, although in a written state-

ment it acknowledged that it would be wrong, the Auschwitz Museum’s refusal to interact with the museum might be the cause.

The most significant case for the Prague museum’s collections involved 174 expressionistic portraits of life at the Theresienstadt camp painted by artist Bedrich Fritta before he was murdered at Auschwitz.

The hidden paintings were given to the museum by Fritta’s friend after World War II, and it was only in the mid-1990s that Fritta’s son Tomas claimed them.

“We knew he didn’t have the facilities to store these or a clue of how to take care of them. We knew the paintings were essential as documents from evidence. We were worried they might be destroyed,” Ms. Hajkova said.

But even with that knowledge, “We just gave them back,” said Hajkova. “We recognized his moral right.”

Since the creation of the Jewish homeland, Jews in the Diaspora are no longer destined to religious, ethnic or cultural persecution without the option of escape. But now, Israel has become the new target. And as fresh alliances are formed between Arab states and anti-

Zionist Westerners with the common goal of destroying Jewish nationhood, it is important to remember the entire big mosaic of immense suffering that led to the creation of Israel in the first place.

The history of the Holocaust is not

The 83-year-old Jewish artist, Czech-born and now living in California, was forced to leave the infamously brutal concentration camp in Auschwitz to paint watercolors of gypsies — also known as Roma — as part of his effort to document genocide.

Babbitt has unsuccessfully been trying for years to get seven of her paintings back from the Auschwitz Museum. The museum argues that the artworks’ role as crucial evidence in one of the 20th century’s greatest crimes against humanity supersedes her ownership rights and her emotional attachment to the works that saved her and her mother’s life.

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Dagobert Runes, in 1968, stated that Jews have been persecuted through the ages.

And perhaps this is the ultimate reason why it is not properly defined by presenting the Holocaust as an “isolated event,” and it is totally misrepresented by computer simulations that require students to role-play oppressors (or, in this case, invaders). To avoid distortion and misrepresentation, Jewish history must be kept in context.

First appeared on FrontPageMagazine.com
SAINT HONORS HOLOCAUST HERO

BY CHRISTOPHER LEE

Sixty-six years ago, Hiram Bingham III, the Yale-educated son of a prominent New England family, entered the Foreign Service of the United States to help rescue thousands of Jewish refugees from Nazi persecution. Bingham’s actions cost him his Foreign Service career, but won him the guarding gratitude of many of those he helped save by issuing them travel visas and even the uniformed look pushed by the Nazis, as “Harry,” hailed from a prominent New England family.

His father, Hiram Bingham III, was an archaeologist who rediscovered the ruins of the Inca city of Machu Picchu in Peru in 1911 and later served briefly as the president of the American Institute of Jewish Studies and as a Republican U.S. senator from that state.

A graduate of Yale from the war, Harry Bingham entered the Foreign Service and eventually became U.S. vice consul in Marseille, France, in 1936.

Within a few years Hitler’s armies began marching over Europe, occupying France and working with the Vichy French government. The United States had not yet entered the war, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s State Department told consular officials to keep the number of U.S.-bound immigrants and refugees as low as possible.

Thousands of Jews fled the Nazis to southern France, Americans concerned about their plight organized the Forces of Freedom/Committee of New Horizons.

They persuaded Roosevelt to authorize a few hundred “emergency visas” for artists and intellectuals, and they enlisted journalist and scholar Varian Fry to help. Bingham was chosen to help.

But Bingham, in defiance of U.S. policy, went much further, helping thousands of Jews escape. He provided Fry with a visa and other travel documents, some fraudulent, and let rescue activists use his home for meeting and working as the Zionist Council of America.

A few architects of the crimes committed against Jews during the war, and were consequently prosecuted for the mistreatment of other concentration camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates. A significant proportion of this book, meanwhile, pays attention to crimes committed against camp inmates.

The Dachau trial, moreover, provides a study of specific characteristics and provides instead a more generalized account of a set of criminal events. One chapter utilizes the testimony of a Buchenwald survivor, Marian Zgoda, to describe a special detail known as “Kommando 99.”-organized to execute the murder of prisoners who came to the camp’s “clinic” for supposed medical examinations. This section of the book seems much more concerned with how this deception was played out than with offering a personal account of the chief perpetrators, and thus fails to give any real insight into the psychological makeup and functions of those individuals who actually carried out the killings.

Overall, the book does a good job of individualizing and re-humanizing some of the criminal figures of the Third Reich and in explaining the factors that compelled some to participate in such actions.

A RIGHTEOUS FAMILY IS HONORED...

A RIGHTEOUS FAMILY IS HONORED...

A RIGHTEOUS FAMILY IS HONORED...

(Continued from page 10)

The author bases her study exclusively on primary source material “with the exception of background information available in textbooks on modern European history.” She thus draws upon letters, petitions, military records, psychiatric reports, legal documents and other materials which has found its way into the case files preserved in the American National Archives and Records Administration in Maryland. Testimonies from both survivors and former Nazis are reproduced at length, recalling in horrific detail the torture and murder of countless concentration camp victims and in explaining the factors that compelled some to participate in such actions.

A RIGHTEOUS FAMILY IS HONORED...

(Continued from page 10)
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR YAD VASHEM
&
THE ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF SOCIAL STUDIES
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