CECILE AND EDWARD MOSBERG
Yad Vashem Remembrance Award

I was born in Krakow, Poland. I had a set of parents, two sisters, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. When the war started, I was thirteen years old. We were thrown out of our house and sent to the Krakow Ghetto. Then we were sent to the Plaszow Concentration Camp, Mauthausen Concentration Camp and Linz. I am the only survivor of my family. I lost my whole family. In 1944, my two sisters and one of my wife's sisters were transported from Auschwitz to Stuthof. In 1945, they were shot and thrown into the Baltic Sea. The next day was liberation.

My father had been killed in a round-up in 1941. My mother was sent to Auschwitz in 1944, and at the same time, my wife's younger brother was taken in the same transport. They were both killed in a gas chamber, and then were sent to the crematoriums. During the summer, people were transported in enclosed cattle cars, and during the winter, in open cattle cars, so that the weather could add to the already tragic and horrific conditions.

In the extermination camp Belzec, located in the eastern part of Poland, I lost sixteen members of my family. My grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins were murdered there by the Nazis.

On May 5, 1945 at the end of the war, the Nazi guards told us that they wanted to help us. They claimed that the Americans were coming, and the Nazi guards wanted to save us. They marched us to caves in the mountains, which were set up with dynamite. It never went off. That is how I survived, and am alive to testify to these atrocities, which were perpetrated on our families and the six million Jews of Europe.

After the war, when I found out that I was really the only survivor in my family, I decided to utilize the health care opportunities. I was physically very sick. If you stopped for a moment, they either shot you or they pushed you off the cliff to your death.

Luck was the component which was how anyone survived. You consider yourself lucky if you had a job. I was a strong boy and not afraid to try anything. I worked in many jobs. I worked in Mauthausen Concentration Camp in the stone mines. There I had to climb 186 steps down and up, carrying a boulder. If you stopped for a moment, they either shot you or they pushed you off the cliff to your death.

Matthew Bronfman learned of the horrors of the Holocaust at a young age. The deep impression this made upon him led to a commitment that the world must never forget nor repeat those darkest moments of history. Matthew has dedicated himself to instilling younger generations with an understanding of the lessons and legacy of the Holocaust.

Advocacy for humanitarian causes is part of the Bronfman family tradition. Matthew's father, Edgar M. Bronfman, was the President of the World Jewish Congress for more than two decades and the 1997 honoree of the American & International Societies for Yad Vashem. Following in the footsteps of his father, Matthew has become a key leader in the Jewish communal world. He was recently elected as Chairman of the Governing Board of the World Jewish Congress, where he chairs the Budget and Finance Commission and is a member of the Steering Committee. The World Jewish Congress is an international federation of Jewish communities and organizations. By building consensus between groups, it works to act as a diplomatic envoy for the worldwide Jewish community.

Matthew joined the Board of Directors of the 92nd Street Y in 1991; chaired the Capital Campaign from 1997-2002; served as President from 2000 to 2003; and as Chairman from 2003 to 2006. He currently serves as Chairman of the Program Committee and Chairman of the Bronfman Center for Jewish Life Committee. Endowed by the Bronfman Family, the programs of the Center for Jewish Life are designed for those beginning their exploration of Judaism, continuing their studies, and seeking a better understanding of Jewish values, texts, history and rituals.

Fredrick Mack, President of the 92nd Street Y, had this to offer on the occasion of Matthew Bronfman's being honored by the American & International Societies for Yad Vashem: "I can think of few people more deserving of this honor than Matthew Bronfman. As I know from being not only his longtime friend, but also his fellow 92nd Street Y board member for almost a decade and a half, Matthew is a person of great honor and integrity, who seeks to do his best in everything he undertakes. His dedication to the 92nd Street Y is well-known, as is his unwavering devotion to the Jewish people and to Israel. He is an example to us all. With a B.A. from Williams College and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School, Matthew became involved in numerous and diverse business inter..."
CLAIMS CONFERENCE TO SPEND MORE ON WELFARE OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

BY ANSHEL PREIFFER, HAARETZ

The board of directors of the Claims Conference decided to make a major change in how they allocate funds intended for the welfare of Holocaust survivors and the education and commemoration of the Shoah.

Until this year, there was a clear division of funds: 20 percent going to welfare and health purposes, and the remaining 80 percent for education and commemoration. Starting this year, it will be decided by the conference that the amounts dedicated to education would be frozen, and the health and welfare allocations would increase significantly.

Most of the funding of the Claims Conference, officially known as The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany - is given directly to specific survivors who receive their stipends and compensation from Germany and other sources, such as the Swiss banks arrangements, via the conference. In addition, the allocation conference allocates some funds to the Claims Conference to finance the building of the new museum that opened a year-and-a-half ago. There has been a lot of criticism in recent years that not enough of the money going to the actual survivors, and too much went to education and the chairmen of the memorials.

REMEMBERING RUSSIA'S LARGEST HOLOCAUST MASSACRE

BY NATASHA LISLOVÁ, AP

A mass grave, holding the remains of thousands of Jews killed by the Nazis, has been found in southern Ukraine near the site of what was once a concentration camp.

The grave was found by chance, when workers were preparing to lay gas pipelines in the village of Gvozdavka-1, near Odessa, said Roman Shvartsman, a spokesman for the regional Jewish community. He said Jewish community members plan to conduct studies at the site to identify more victims.

The scope is enormous, the number of places where murders were carried out is very large, and that is why, even now at this point, so late after the events, graves and evidence discovered are the ones,” said Yitzhak Arad, holographic director of the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum, said his research indicated some 28,000 Jews were gathered in the area from surrounding towns.

Auschwitz concentration camp

By ANSHEL PREIFFER

The Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland has been officially renamed by UNESCO to make it clear it was established and run by occupying German Nazi forces.

The new name will be known as “Auschwitz-Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945),” said Toni Amelan, a spokesman for UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee.

The committee agreed to change the name from the Auschwitz Concentration Camp at a meeting in New Zealand following a request from Poland, and the change is effective immediately, Amelan said.

Auschwitz, where the Nazis killed more than 1 million people, has become a symbol of the Holocaust. Birkenau was the neighboring camp and the site of the main gas chambers and crematoriums.

Poland, which was subject to a brutal occupation by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, sought the name change to ensure that future generations would understand it had no role in establishing or running the site, which was made a World Heritage site by the UNESCO Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1979.

The UNESCO committee considered a request to change the name last year, but postponed the decision to consult with historians and other interested parties after failing to agree.

MASS HOLOCAUST GRAVE FOUND IN UKRAINE

Shvartsman said that Jewish communities knew about the Holocaust. Still, not many know where the bodies were located.

Anatoly Poozlovy, director of the Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Research, told the Associated Press that graves are believed to be some 250-350 mass grave sites from the Nazo occupation, during which some 1.5-2 million Ukrainian Jews are believed to have been killed, including those massacred near their homes and deported to death camps. He said most of the site have been discovered.

Ukraine is an enormous killing field, hundreds of thousands of Jews were murdered and the entire region is literally filled with hundreds of mass graves, Zuroff said.

Ilia Levitas, the head of Ukraine’s Jewish Council, the number of mass Jewish graves in the country at over 700 and said more than 100 are without monuments to the victims. According to Shvartsman, the names of 93 Jews killed at the Gvozdavka-1 site have been established. He said Jewish community members plan to conduct studies at the site to identify more victims.

Odessia’s chief rabbi, Shlomo Bakshi, hopes to have the site and erect a monument to the victims by the end of the year.

Ukraine’s Jewish population was devastated during the Holocaust, hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed by the Nazis, as well as in the Odesa region, said to Shvartsman. He said a mass grave with remains of about 3,500 Jews was found in the region last year.

REMEMBERING RUSSIA'S LARGEST HOLOCAUST MASSACRE

A memorial ceremony took place near the Rostov-on-Don to commemorate nearly 30,000 Jews and thousands of other victims murdered here 65 years ago in the biggest single atrocity of the Holocaust in Russia.

The event occurred at the “Zmienskaya Balka” Memorial near the village of Zmienske, busloads of people made their way here via the same route taken by those who met their death here – the crowd holding the same constituency as those who perished here – young and old, Jews and non-Jews, from all walks of life.

“Only the thing we can do for those buried here is remember this horrific atrocity, when tens of thousands were wiped out in one day, and to pass their memory on to our children – so that the Holocaust could never again be repeated, not for any people,” expressed Rivka Rubinov, the Chairman of the Jewish community of Rostov-on-Don.

The event wrapped up with an award ceremony. On behalf of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia, Rabbi Zeyev Wagner presented the golden plaque bestowed with the title “The Righteous of Nations” for their risking the lives to save Jews during World War Two.
Hillel Kook, aka Peter Bergson

When Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko visited the monument of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, many television programs back in Japan had to run stories explaining who this obscure diplomat was.

For years, few Japanese knew the incredible story of how the man dubbed "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.

Sugihara was the acting consul in Lithuania's temporary wartime capital when he was ordered to abandon his post as the Germans advanced in 1940. A fourth of the city's population was Jewish, mostly prosperous and well integrated, and few were ready to believe the horror stories from nearby Poland until it was too late to flee. By an accident of history, the mid-mannered diplomat -- one of just two left in the city -- became their last hope for survival.

In 1940, a half-century after Sugihara’s heroism, a wave of interest meted out by Japanese troops to the population of Chiune Sugihara in Lithuania, "Japan’s Schindler" saved about 6,000 Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War, despite working for an all-Japanese company. The German industrialist who turned against the Nazis and rescued almost 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust, Sugihara had to wait until just seven years ago for his bravery to be officially recognized.
ASON’S “REFUGE” REVIEWED BY DR. DIANE CYPKIN


Refuge recounts in torturous detail the familiar — though not less horrific — tales of suffer- ing, from the excruciating forced labor camps and disease-plagued ghettos, to the enormity of the packed cattle cars headed for the death camps. But Refuge also conveys the familiar but joyous pre-war lives of Europe’s Jews, the large and loving families, the rhythms of religious life, and the festivity of holiday celebrations. And, ultimately, the book chronicles the family’s survival — resulted in Kalman Horowitz’s survival — sadly, the only one in his immediate family. In 1945 Kalman married and married 10 years later, and began to create a new life.

Leo Horowitz was born in 1948 in Bamberg, Germany. After several years in the American sector of Germany, the Horowitz family — then with two children, a third would be born later — left Europe for the United States.

With the help of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the family settled in Stuyvesant Town in Manhattan. As a young child, Leo attended yeshiva. Later, the family moved to Queens, where he attended public schools. He graduated from Queens College and earned a doctorate in physics from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. His achievements, and his father’s building of a new life after the Holocaust notwithstanding, it was Kalman’s tales of the Jew’s suffering not only at the hands of the Nazis but of so many others that has changed course.

It was to bring some measure of gratifica- tion to his father that Leo went to write the memoir. “My father used to tell his story to anyone who would listen:...” He was such a wonder- ful dancer! And the war? “No, I don’t think he really cared. And his spirit still represents. It is generating? Another contemplated trip, a wise one, is to the United States, to learn of American Jews, who he admires as the ‘most influential minority in the civil society of the superpower of super- powers.’” Meanwhile, Burg unleashes a re- lesscharge concerning the American way of life.” The author’s utopian thrust and (Continued on page 15)

POSTCARD FROM TRUSKAWIEC SPA: STORY ABOUT LOVE AND BETRAYAL IN WAR-TIME POLAND


REVIEWED BY DR. DIANE CYPKIN

“I’m going to dance with me?”

It all started not unlike many other romances throughout time. A handsome young man sees a pretty girl, and asks her to dance with me.”

With the help of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the family settled in Stuyvesant Town in Manhattan. As a young child, Leo attended yeshiva. Later, the family moved to Queens, where he attended public schools. He graduated from Queens College and earned a doctorate in physics from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. His achievements, and his father’s building of a new life after the Holocaust notwithstanding, it was Kalman’s tales of the Jew’s suffering not only at the hands of the Nazis but of so many others that has changed course.

It was to bring some measure of gratifica- tion to his father that Leo went to write the memoir. “My father used to tell his story to anyone who would listen:...” He was such a wonder- ful dancer! And the war? “No, I don’t think he really cared. And his spirit still represents. It is generating? Another contemplated trip, a wise one, is to the United States, to learn of American Jews, who he admires as the ‘most influential minority in the civil society of the superpower of super- powers.’” Meanwhile, Burg unleashes a re- lesscharge concerning the American way of life.” The author’s utopian thrust and (Continued on page 15)

POSTCARD FROM TRUSKAWIEC SPA: STORY ABOUT LOVE AND BETRAYAL IN WAR-TIME POLAND


REVIEWED BY DR. DIANE CYPKIN

“I’m going to dance with me?”

It all started not unlike many other romances throughout time. A handsome young man sees a pretty girl, and asks her to dance with me.”

With the help of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the family settled in Stuyvesant Town in Manhattan. As a young child, Leo attended yeshiva. Later, the family moved to Queens, where he attended public schools. He graduated from Queens College and earned a doctorate in physics from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. His achievements, and his father’s building of a new life after the Holocaust notwithstanding, it was Kalman’s tales of the Jew’s suffering not only at the hands of the Nazis but of so many others that has changed course.

It was to bring some measure of gratifica- tion to his father that Leo went to write the memoir. “My father used to tell his story to anyone who would listen:...” He was such a wonder- ful dancer! And the war? “No, I don’t think he really cared. And his spirit still represents. It is generating? Another contemplated trip, a wise one, is to the United States, to learn of American Jews, who he admires as the ‘most influential minority in the civil society of the superpower of super- powers.’” Meanwhile, Burg unleashes a re- lesscharge concerning the American way of life.” The author’s utopian thrust and (Continued on page 15)
Garden Street, Flower Street, Park Street, and Main Street are all found in any Austrian village. The solid, neatly trimmed hedges, potted geraniums and inevitable garden gnomes speak to the middle-class norm. A few residents always knew the truth, but they chose to ignore it, or at least not to dig too deeply into it. Occasionally, they did dig into their back yards to install swimming pools and were startled when they found human skeletons.

But even then, there was a reluctance to confront the fact that their comfortable suburban community was built on the remains of one of Nazi Germany’s most notorious extermination camps.

Few people outside academic circles have heard of Gusen. It is not nearly as well-known as the infamous Mauthausen camp four miles away, even though Gusen was larger and claimed more victims and, in the Nazi scheme of things, was far more important.

Christoph Mayer, a 32-year-old artist who spent a happy childhood in this community, believes it is time to confront the reality. His specialty is interactive art, and he has designed a remarkable audio tour during which visitors walking through Gusen can listen on headphones to the recollections of survivors who walked through Gusen can listen on headphones to the recollections of survivors.

By contrast, the nearby Mauthausen site has been preserved as a national memorial devoted to Nazi crimes. It receives tens of thousands of visitors each year.

At Mauthausen, you feel you are in a sacred place. You feel you shouldn’t even eat an ice cream there. And then Gusen asks, ‘Is there anything normal, is it like nothing happened here?’ Mayer said. Not surprisingly, some local residents are unhappy with Mayer’s project. Several have put up no-trespassing signs.

People are worried about their property value, said Frank Naderer, a former deputy mayor. ‘They are worried that if a lot of visitors are coming here to look at the houses, they will be made to feel guilty for living here.’

But Naderer, a 57-year-old engineer whose house is directly across from the Gusen site was originally chosen to house production facilities for a underground industrial space was built to house production facilities for a yard underground industrial complex, said he supports the project.

‘It is equally unsettling to discover that a comfortable one-story home with a fine stone porch once served as the camp brothel where female inmates were forced to work.’

Male slave laborers whose diligence pleased their masters were rewarded with brothel privileges.

A busy pub now sits where the camp’s main watchtower stood. Playgound Street follows the path of the old rail line that once transported inmates to the middle of society.

It presents both the reality of Jewish diversity and the power of stereotypes that propa- gate hate and, sometimes, violence. The exhibit includes the results of surveys showing strong anti-Semitic sentiment in Europe, such as the Anti-Defamation League’s 2005 poll that found that 50% of Europeans think Jews talk too much about the Holocaust.

While the exhibit includes examples from many countries, it takes a close look at anti-Semitism in Germany where ’the good and industry complex, said he supports the project.

‘I do. I’m even proud to live on this dev- olged site,’ Benedikt Haller, the Foreign Ministry’s liaison to Jewish organizations, said after viewing the exhibit. ‘Debate is good, but we are firm about the fact there are boundaries.’

‘It is a very useful tool. As an Israeli, I am very used to such expressions. But I was surprised by the volume.’

The exhibit includes examples of harsh self-criticism to underline the central lesson. The most pointed item, an essay on anti-Semitism is not whether or not whether is criticized, but how, exactly, Israel, and its allies are portrayed.

‘I am always shocked by the Sharon caricatures, by the rawness and the evil in them,’ Benedikt Haller, the Foreign Ministry’s liaison to Jewish organizations, said after viewing the exhibit. ‘Debate is good, but we are firm about the fact there are boundaries.’

Another exhibit item cites the newspaper of a radical Turkish group in Germany, which says Judaism is a religion ‘rooted in terror’ that divides people into a class of ‘rulers-Zionists,’ and a class of ‘slaves to the sons of Israel.’

Curators said they used only 10% of the raw material they had collected for the exhibit.

‘It was hard to choose,’ said Yad Vashem head Arieh Drew, who curated the exhibit along with historian Julian Wetzel of the Center for Research on Anti-Semitism.

‘As an Israeli, I am very used to such expressions. But I was surprised by the volume.’

The exhibit includes examples of harsh self-criticism to underline the central lesson. The most pointed item, an essay on anti-Semitism is not whether or not whether is criticized, but how, exactly, Israel, and its allies are portrayed.

‘I am always shocked by the Sharon caricatures, by the rawness and the evil in them,’ Benedikt Haller, the Foreign Ministry’s liaison to Jewish organizations, said after viewing the exhibit. ‘Debate is good, but we are firm about the fact there are boundaries.’

‘It is a very useful tool. As an Israeli, I am very used to such expressions. But I was surprised by the volume.’
Alek Kurzem came to Australia in 1949 carrying just a small brown briefcase, but weighed down by some harrowing psychological and emotional baggage. Tucked away in his briefcase were the secrets of his past fragments of his life that he kept hidden for decades.

In 1997, after raising a family in Melbourne with his Australian bride, he finally revealed himself. He told how, at the age of 16, he had been adopted by the SS and became a Nazi mascot.

His personal history, one of the most remarkable stories to emerge from World War II, was published recently in a book entitled The Mascot.

“‘They gave me a uniform, a little gun and little pistol,’ Alex told the BBC. ‘They made me do little jobs to polish shoes, do yard work or light a fire. But my main job was to entertain the soldiers. To make them feel a bit happier.’”

In newsreels, he was paraded as “the Reich’s youngest Nazi” and he witnessed some unspeakable atrocities.

By Nick Bryant, BBC News

False identity

‘When the shooting stopped, I had no idea where to go, so I went to live in the forests, because I couldn’t go back. I was the only one left. I must have been five or six.’

‘I went into the forest but no-one wanted me. I knocked on people’s doors and they gave me bits of bread but they told me to move on. Nobody took me.’

He survived by scavenging clothes from the bodies of dead soldiers. After about nine months in the forest, a local man handed him over to the Latvian police brigade, which later became incorporated in the Nazi SS.

That very day, people were being lined up for execution, and Alex thought he, too, was about to die.

‘There was a soldier near me, and I said, ‘Before you kill me, can you give me a bit of bread?’ He looked at me, and took me around the back of the school. He examined me and saw that I was Jewish. ‘No good, no good,’ he said. ‘Look, I don’t want to kill, but I can’t leave you here because you will perish.

‘I’ll take you with me, give you a new name and tell the other soldiers that you are a Russian orphan.’”

Joining the circus

(Opted on page 14)

Saved by a saint in a tank

By Sandy Banks

On May 6, 1945, Goetz, then 16, was among 18,000 prisoners liberated from the Nazi concentration camp at Ebensee, Austria, by the U.S. Army’s 3rd Cavalry. The squadron commander, a tall, yucca-bespectacled man, climbed down from his tank and pronounced them free.

“We kissed his hands and touched his uniform, as if touching a saint,” Goetz would recall years later in his memoir, “I Never Saw My Face.”

“Before he left, he said to make sure the man was real ... that this was neither an illusion or a dream.”

Goetz spent years combing through war archives in Washington, D.C., without ever learning the soldier’s identity. “I was haunted by it,” says Goetz, now an optometrist in West L.A. “Who was that man in the first tank? What is his name? Is he alive today?”

On Saturday, Bob Persinger — now a bespectacled, gray-haired veteran — strode through the lobby of a Century City hotel and reached out to shake Goetz’s hand. The Holocaust survivor stared back, measured reality against his memories, then opened his arms for an embrace.

The Holocaust is not the kind of experience you put behind you. For most survivors, there’s no making peace with memories from concentration camps where millions were humiliated, tortured and forced to witness unspeakable brutality.

But his SS masters never discovered the most secret detail of his life: their little Nazi mascot was Jewish.

They didn’t know that I was a Jewish boy who had escaped a Nazi death squad. They thought I was a Russian orphan.”

His story starts where his childhood memories begin — in a village in Belarus on October 19, 1941, the day it was invaded by the German army.

“I remember the German army invading the village, lining up all the men in the city square and shooting them. My mother told me that my father had been killed, and that we would all be killed.”

That was the day his family was massacred — his mother, his brother, his sister. “I was very traumatized. I remember bit-
American Society for Yad Vashem Bids Farewell to Ambassador Mekel

Mission to the UN was when he used the UN to declare the International Day of Holocaust Remembrance on January 27, the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Ambassador Mekel worked hard to convince the representatives of the “undesirable” countries to support the decision. One of the “unknown heroes” who helped Ambassador Mekel get the votes was businessman Eugene Zuriff, whose company owns the Smith & Wollensky restaurant. He met Mekel in his restaurant and offered his help. Zuriff happened to be close with the representative of Ecuador and he made a few phone calls. The result—Ecuador voted for the decision. The rest is history.

American Society for Yad Vashem Chairman Eli Zborowski presents the Yad Vashem “Auschwitz Album” book to Ambassador Arye Mekel, 2005, and later toured the country.

However, Mekel’s most remarkable achievement as Deputy Head of Israel Mission to the UN was when he used the UN to declare the International Day of Holocaust Remembrance on January 27, the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Ambassador Mekel worked hard to convince the representatives of the “undesirable” countries to support the decision. One of the “unknown heroes” who helped Ambassador Mekel get the votes was businessman Eugene Zuriff, whose company owns the Smith & Wollensky restaurant. He met Mekel in his restaurant and offered his help. Zuriff happened to be close with the representative of Ecuador and he made a few phone calls. The result—Ecuador voted for the decision. The rest is history.

American Society for Yad Vashem Chairman Eli Zborowski presents the Yad Vashem “Auschwitz Album” book to Ambassador Arye Mekel, 2005, and later toured the country.

American Society for Yad Vashem Chairman Eli Zborowski presents the Yad Vashem “Auschwitz Album” book to Ambassador Arye Mekel, 2005, and later toured the country.

American Society for Yad Vashem Chairman Eli Zborowski presents the Yad Vashem “Auschwitz Album” book to Ambassador Arye Mekel, 2005, and later toured the country.

American Society for Yad Vashem Chairman Eli Zborowski presents the Yad Vashem “Auschwitz Album” book to Ambassador Arye Mekel, 2005, and later toured the country.
CECILE AND EDWARD MOSBERG
Yad Vashem Remembrance Award
(Continued from page 1)
After a few years, we came to the United States and settled in New York. Six years later, we moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and five years after that, we moved to Union, our present residence.
I met Harry Wilf in Europe after the war. We re-established contact while I was still living in New York. He took me into his construction business in 1959. He helped me with everything. He is no longer alive, yet I thank him every day for having helped to shape my life with such great success. You can never forget someone like Harry Wilf. My family and I never will.
I am blessed with a wonderful wife, three daughters, two sons-in-law, who are like sons to me, and six grandchildren. I have been honored as a Holocaust survivor by Ben-Gurion University, The Rabbinical College of America, and Israel Bonds. My wife and I have rescued eleven Torahs, which were hidden in Europe during the Shoah.
Each one has been donated for use to different facilities, such as, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem in honor of Eli Zborowski, to Temple Israel, Union, New Jersey, to the Mount Freedom Jewish Center, Mount Freedom, New Jersey, Adath Shalom, Parsippany, New Jersey, to Park East Synagogue, New York, New York, to Solomon Schechter Day School of Essex and Union County, New Jersey, and to the Joseph Kushner Hebrew Academy, New Jersey.
Cecile Mosberg, nee Storch, was born in Krakow, Poland. She had a family in through there for years, two parents, two older sisters and one younger brother. She and her father were the only survivors. When the war began, they were thrown out of their home and were transient for a period of time. First, they went to Wieliczka, the to Miecz, next to Dubienka, and back to Wieliczka. They gained entry into the Krakow Ghetto and remained until its liquidation. Then they were transferred to the Plaszow Concentration Camp, from where her oldes sister was sent to Belcz Extermination Camp and murdered. Her other sister was transported to Auschwitz Concentration Camp and then to Stuthof Concentration Camp. There she was taken on a death march, at which point she was murdered by a bullet, and thrown into the Baltic Sea. The next day was liberation. Her little brother was transported to Auschwitz, where he was murdered. Her mother was murdered with a benzene injection and then thrown into a pile of burning bodies in Plaszow, some even half alive. My wife was sent to Bergen Belsen, Gelenau and liberated in the stone mines of Mauthausen Concentration Camp.
After liberation, my wife found her father, Leib Storch, in Krakow, where they lived for a short period of time. From there they moved to Belgium, and were joined by her boyfriend, Edward Mosberg. They got married in Brussels, Belgium and lived there for four years. Finally, the small family moved to Manhattan, New York, in 1951 and then to New Jersey in 1959. They are blessed with three daughters, two sons-in-law and six grandchildren.

MATTHEW BRONFMAN
Yad Vashem Young Leadership Remembrance Award
(Continued from page 1)
-ests. He is the Chairman of BHB Holdings, an investment company and the managing director at ACI Capital, a New York-based private investment firm. He currently serves on the boards of Bronfman Fisher Real Estate Holdings, James River Group, Earnest Partners and Palace Candies Inc.
A deep and abiding interest in the financial growth of the State of Israel has led Matthew to invest in the financial growth of the State. He is one of the controlling shareholders of Israel Discount Bank (IDB) and of Supersol, Israel’s largest supermarket chain. In addition, he controls the IKEA franchise in Israel, where he has numerous real estate holdings.
Matthew’s past business ventures include: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Candle Acquisitions Company, a private-label specialty candle manufacturer; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Sterling Cellular Holdings, LP, a privately held cellular telephone company. He has also held positions with Goldman Sachs & Co. and Cadillac Fairview Corporation Limited.
Matthew and his wife Stacey make their home in Manhattan. Through his work for Yad Vashem, with the 92nd Street Y and with the World Jewish Congress, Matthew provides an ardent voice for the continuity and growth of the Jewish people. The American & International Societies for Yad Vashem are privileged to honor Matthew Bronfman with this year’s Young Leadership Remembrance Award for his commitment to the noble Cause of Remembrance.

ELI ZBOROWSKI AND DR. MIRIAM ADELSON
ARE DINNERS CHAIRS
Eli Zborowski and Dr. Miriam Adelson, both 2006 Tribute Dinner honorees have been named Dinner Chairs of the 2007 American & International Societies for Yad Vashem Tribute Dinner.
Eli Zborowski is the Founder and Chairman of the American & International Societies for Yad Vashem. On the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Societies, Mr. Zborowski received a Lifetime Achievement Award for his distinguished service and enduring commitment to commemoration. He is a survivor who emerged from the devastation of the Holocaust and became an international leader in the Cause of Remembrance. His determination and dynamic stewardship have inspired philanthropists throughout the world to support projects which have rendered Yad Vashem the Global Guardian of Holocaust Remembrance.
Dr. Miriam Adelson is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Society for Yad Vashem. She was born and raised in Israel in the shadow of the Holocaust, which is ever-present in her life. Her parents, Menuchim and Simcha Farbstein, left Poland before the Shoah, but significant portions of their families missed the opportunity to leave and consequently perished. After earning her Bachelor of Science degree in Microbiology and Genetics from Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Dr. Adelson worked in the area of biological research throughout her two-year service in the Israeli Defense Forces. Following her mil-mud service, she continued her medical studies. She graduated Magna Cum Laude from Aviv University Sackler Medical School. Clinics that she established, along with her husband Sheldon G. Adelson, have successfully treated thousands of heroin and cocaine drug addicts in this country and in Israel.
Dr. Miriam and Sheldon G. Adelson are Patrons of the Mount of Remembrance, longstanding benefactors of Yad Vashem. The building of the new Museum of Holocaust Art at Yad Vashem was enabled by their generosity. It was given in memory of Dr. Adelson’s parents, Menucha and Simcha Farbstein and members of their family who perished in the Holocaust.
**AN INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DINNER JOURNAL**

Each year in conjunction with the Tribute Dinner, the American & International Societies for Yad Vashem publish a Commemorative Journal. Through vintage photographs, this publication is an opportunity to pay tribute to honorees, to memorialize a loved-one or to express appreciation for Yad Vashem.

Marilyn Rubenstein, a 2005 Tribute Dinner Honoree and a Yad Vashem Benefactor, is this year’s Journal Chair. Rita Levy and Professor Rochelle Cherry are the Co-Chairs. Rita Levy, who was a 2007 Luncheon Honoree is the daughter of Nathan Katz z”l, a Society Board Member. Rochelle Cherry was a 2007 Luncheon Presenter and is the daughter of Sol Silberzweig, z”l, a Yad Vashem Benefactor.

The theme of this year’s Journal is **And you shall tell your children, (Exodus 13)**. The story of the Shoah will be portrayed in four sections. Each section will begin with the cover of a Yad Vashem Educational Unit symbolizing the subject of the section. A world-renowned Holocaust scholar will provide an introductory essay to each section.

1. **I Wanted To Fly Like A Butterfly**
   - The vitality and vibrancy of Jewish life in pre-war Europe will be portrayed in this section. We welcome personal photographs of life before the war. Essay by Dr. Yehuda Bauer.

2. **How Was it Humanly Possible?**
   - This section will examine how human beings willingly participated in the mass murder of millions of Jewish men, women, and children. Survivors and their families are encouraged to share photos from the war years. Essay by Dr. Israel Gutman.

3. **Resistance**
   - The many forms of resistance, including spiritual resistance, revolt, partisans and the uprising in the death camps, will be presented in this section. Photos of resistance experiences will be welcome. Essay by Dr. Yitzhak Arad.

4. **Return To Life**
   - This section will feature photos of families as they rose from the ashes of the Holocaust, including liberation. Pictures may feature survivors and family members as they took their places in the post-Holocaust era following the war. Essay by novelist professor Hana Yablonka.

Those wishing to sponsor a tribute page should contact Rachelle Grossman for an ad blank at (212) 220-4304.
YAD VASHEM GRANTED UN NGO Status

Continuing its relationship with the United Nations, Yad Vashem has received NGO status at the UN’s Department of Public Information (UN DPI). Affiliation with the Department of Information at the United Nations will help enable Yad Vashem to strive to disseminate accurate and comprehensive information about the Holocaust around the world.

Over the past several years, Yad Vashem has been working with UN DPI on Holocaust education and information projects, including building a website for UN centers around the world as part of last year’s international Holocaust Remembrance Day events, done in conjunction with the USC Shoah Foundation, and the CDJC in Paris. A special forum for UN staff members from Europe and Asia is planned for October at Yad Vashem. The forum aims to deepen UN personnel’s knowledge of the Holocaust, as to provide material, ideas and information for preparing projects and activities that will enable implementation of the UN resolution to annually commemorate the memory of the victims of the Holocaust (on January 27). The resolution was passed by the UN General Assembly in November 2005.

Yad Vashem has also presented temporary exhibits at UN headquarters in New York. In January 2005, marking the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, Yad Vashem created a special traveling exhibition “Auschwitz: The Depth of the Abyss.” In 2006, Yad Vashem’s “No Child’s Play” exhibit was displayed in the Visitor’s Lobby of the UN.

HOLOCAUST MUSEUM HONORS ROMANIAN

Israel’s Holocaust museum posthumously honored a Romanian reservist officer who blocked the deportation of Romanian Jews to Nazi death camps.

Theodor Criveanu was inducted into Yad Vashem’s “Righteous Among the Nations” group of non-Jews who rescued Jews from the Nazis. His son, Willie Criveanu, accepted the award on his behalf.

The 20,000 Jews of Czernowitz, Romania, were interned during the war and slated for deportation to death camps. As a reserve officer in the Romanian army, Criveanu was assigned the task of presenting authorizes a list of Jews who were required to work in the ghetto, and were thus spared deportation. According to testimonies given to Yad Vashem, Criveanu risked his own life by handing out permits beyond the allowed limit, including to Jews who were not essential to the work force. Yad Vashem said it could not estimate how many Jews he saved.

Criveanu married the daughter of one of the Jews he saved. He died in Romania in 1988. “My father’s life was based on justice, correctness. He was a great humanitarian, that was his nature,” his son said at the ceremony. “He was a father, he protected my family’s future and to so many more.” More than 21,000 non-Jews have been honored with the “Righteous Among the Nations” award by Yad Vashem, 53 Romanians have been honored.

REPORT FROM YAD VASHEM

The first transfer of material from the International Tracing Service archives at Bad Arolsen, Germany arrived at Yad Vashem in August. The transfer took place following a decision by the ITS International Commission to permit the transfer, on embargo, of material to archives in the member states, to allow them to prepare the groundwork for making the material available to the public. The embargo will be lifted only when all 11-member states have completed the ratification process. The material – 12 million documents, containing for the most part more than 1.4 million names handed over by Michael Hofmann, IT System Administrator of ITS, is Michael Lieber, CIO of Yad Vashem.

The 12 million scanned documents include personal prisoner accounts, details of the sick and the dead. In total, the ITS archives contain some 17.5 million individual. Copies of some 20 million pages of documentation from Bad Arolsen have been contained in Yad Vashem’s Archives since the 1950’s. “Over the years, Yad Vashem has amassed a great deal of experience and knowledge in digitizing archival information and making it user-friendly,” said Avner Shalev, Chairman of Yad Vashem. “However, the material now at last is complex and vast, taken from a number of camps, which is organized in complicated and varying ways. We expect it will take a lot of resources to sift through the material and catalogue it. We are, as a first step, checking whether the material we have just received contains correct information. If it compliments the material Yad Vashem brought from Bad Arolsen in the 1950s.”

Digital copies of more material from Bad Arolsen are expected to arrive at Yad Vashem at the end of this year, as well as in 2008 and 2009.

YAD VASHEM IS THE RECIPIENT OF PRINCE OF ASTURIAS AWARD FOR CONCORD

Yad Vashem is a unique place: a memorial and place for commemorating, a cultural and education center... It is a place against oblivion that returns to the victims of the crime against humanity, the Shoah, their names. Yad Vashem is also a place for hope. The hope for reconciling and understanding, for tolerance and humanity, for peace and good coexistence.

Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the German Federal Republic

In the 21st century, the legacy of the Holocaust will be very much determined by education. Through its wide variety of teacher-training programs, international research conferences, and seminars Yad Vashem is creating the human infrastructure necessary to combat Holocaust denial and ensure that we stand up against injustice whenever it raises its head. As the generation of survivors dwindles, Yad Vashem continues to transform their stories of memory into building blocks for a better world – one characterized by tolerance and mutual respect among all peoples. We must all join their mission.”

Elie Wiesel, 1986 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and Holocaust survivor

We are all humbled by this achievement, and we are honored to share it with our friends and partners and our Friends Societies from around the world, without whom we could never have come this far. Our achievements are your achievements, and you should all take deep pride in our shared success.

On this note, we would like to wish you all a wonderful New Year, and a g'mar chatimah tovah. May this auspicious beginning to the year continue, and may all our successes in imparting Holocaust remembrance translate into a better future for our children, grandchildren, and all the generations to come.

Avinor Shalev, Chairman of the Directorate

Yad Vashem is a recipient of the Prince of Asturias Award for Concord. I am able to say more about Yad Vashem’s invaluable work on memory and hope at a later date, but trust you may accept the above statement in support for this award.

Elie Wiesel, 1986 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and Holocaust survivor

Yad Vashem has launched a comprehensive initiative to advance Holocaust education in Europe, and currently cooperates with museums, research and educational institutions and organizations in numerous European countries. It is actively involved in international bodies such as the United Nations, OSCE and the Task Force International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research that was established in 1999 by the Prime Minister of Sweden.”

Koffi A. Annan, former Secretary-General of the UN.

Hereby respectfully recommend Yad Vashem for the Prince of Asturias Award for Concord. I am able to say more about Yad Vashem’s invaluable work on memory and hope at a later date, but trust you may accept the above statement in support of this award.

Elie Wiesel, 1986 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and Holocaust survivor

We are all humbled by this achievement, and we are honored to share it with our friends and partners and our Friends Societies from around the world, without whom we could never have come this far. Our achievements are your achievements, and you should all take deep pride in our shared success.

On this note, we would like to wish you all a wonderful New Year, and a g’mar chatimah tovah. May this auspicious beginning to the year continue, and may all our successes in imparting Holocaust remembrance translate into a better future for our children, grandchildren, and all the generations to come.

Avinor Shalev, Chairman of the Directorate

Shaya Ben Yehuda

Managing Director
LITHUANIAN NATIONALISTS TARGET FORMER YAD VASHEM CHIEF

BY ANSHEL PFIEFFER, HAARETZ

The Lithuanian-born historian Yitzhak Lileikis, former director of the Centers for Holocaust Studies, has been accused of declaring to his wife in 1941 that it was carried out by Lithuanians. Lileikis and Algimantas Dailide, who were subsequently deported from Lithuania, were among the 220,000 Jews who survived the Holocaust. Lithuanian nationalists, object to the Holocaust’s commemoration, claiming the Lithuanians were responsible for the deaths of the Jews. The victim of 46 years of Soviet occupation. A large share of the Lithuanians persecuted by the Nazis have said they were Jewish collaborators.

Israel Museum Launches Site for Works Stolen in WW II

The Israel Museum has launched an online catalogue of works of art and Judaica lost during World War II and given to the museum after the war. The site, which was created several hundred works stolen during the Holocaust that either have no record of prior ownership or cannot come from institutions that did not survive the war. The project was originally given to the Bezalel National Museum, the Israel Museum’s predecessor, which was engaged on reclaiming stolen Jewish property and which collected many works of art and Judaica to Jewish institutions in Israel and around the world.

The works were subsequently moved to the Israel Museum in 1965, when the museum was founded. The on-line catalogue – accessible on the museum’s website, www.imj.org.il – provides information on paintings, drawings and Judaica objects, and includes images, titles of works, names of artists (if known), countries of origin (if known), dimensions and other identifying characteristics.

A site for the Web site, which is called World War II Assets in Israel, which had concerning the information in accordance with the law.

An anonymous tempera painting from the 19th century, a girl in profile, somewhat reminiscent of Rembrandt’s style, was retrieved in the ruins of the ghetto after the Ghetto was closed off, he said Itzhak Giterman who was in charge of the Jewish section of the American Jewish Committee which later gave rise to the American Jewish Committee.

He participated in efforts to help Jews expelled from Germany in 1936. At the time of the German invasion in September 1939, he joined in the civil defense of the ghetto, was drafted into the Jewish Social Services Coordination Committee which later gave rise to the Jewish Mutual Aid (ZSS) which played an essential role for the survival of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Arad does not intend to go, and Yad Vashem’s director, Avner Shalev, who is also the chair of the commission that in view of the proceedings against Arad, Yad Vashem has decided to suspend its participation in the international commission. The partisans’ organization in Israel also participated in the international commission.

The commission invited historians from Lithuania, Germany, Israel and the United States to contribute to the commission’s work. The commission’s aim was to identify the Jewish victims of the Holocaust and to provide information about their lives and their families.

The Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, and in particular the Warsaw Ghetto, documents the development of the ghetto during the first years of WWII. The exhibition is entitled “The Clandestine Archival Activity” and it opened in November 1940, all of Warsaw’s Jews, some 360,000 people, were gathered into a quarter surrounded by walls and guarded by a triple police cor- 

German soldiers direct artillery against a pocket of resist-
FRENCH PRIEST UNCOVERS LONG-BURIED HORDRORS OF HOLOCAUST IN UKRAINE

Children, stomachs empty and knees shaking, saw and heard Nazi massacre Jews across the killing fields of Ukraine. Teenagers were forced to bury the victims, shoveling dirt over neighbors and playmates.

Today, these witnesses — now aged men and women — are unburdening themselves of wartime memories, many for the first time, in testimonies to a French priest. Their stories may change history, as they shed light on this poorly known chapter of the Holocaust.

The project is central to a broader reassessment of the Nazi horrors in Ukraine that followed the June 1941 invasion of the Soviet Union. Recently, a team of rabbis visited a newly found gravesite in the Ukrainian village of Zhytomyr, where thousands of Jews were killed during the Nazi occupation.

That was just one site among many: Father Patrick Desbois and his mixed-faith team have been crisscrossing Ukraine for six years and have located more than 500 mass graves, many never before recorded.

At least 1.5 million Jews were killed in hills and in ravines across Nazi-occupied Ukraine, most slaughtered by submachine guns before the gas chambers became machines of mass death. Researchers are only now peeling back layers of Soviet officialdom to discover what they call the "Holocaust by bullets."

Part of Desbois' work so far — video interviews with Ukrainian villagers, photos of newly discovered mass graves, archival documents, and shell casings — is on display for the first time in a haunting exhibit at Paris' Holocaust Memorial through Nov. 30.

"I'mNamed Jean-Christoph Caron, whose Catholic grandfather survived a Nazi camp, said in an interview with The Associated Press. The people whose stories Desbois records, he stresses, were "children, adolescents. They were poor. They were afraid."

The destruction of Ukrainian Jewry is symbolized by Babi Yar, a ravine outside the capital, Kiev, where the Nazis killed about 34,000 Jews during just two days in September 1941.

For decades, the Soviets maintained silence about what happened in Babi Yar. Only after Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko drew international attention to the massacre with his 1961 poem "Babi Yar" did the Soviets put up a monument.

But there were many other killing fields. Desbois' group has covered about a third of Ukraine so far, and the 500 mass graves it has uncovered is quickly approaching previous estimates that put the number in all of Ukraine at 720. Paul Shapiro, director of the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, predicts Desbois' team will reach a higher total. He calls their work "critically important to humanity's understanding of the Holocaust."

It fulfills a "memorial purpose, a scholarly research purpose and a public education purpose," he said. The Paris exhibit, the first time Desbois' painstaking, behind-the-scenes work has been made public, serves the third goal.

Desbois "discovered that elderly eyewitnesses who had never been asked about this, when speaking with a priest, opened up. If you are ever going to bare your thoughts, if you are a Christian, you will bare them to a priest," Shapiro said.

Given Ukraine's history of anti-Semitism, from czarist-era pogroms to modern-day vandalism of Jewish sites, some are reluctant to absolve these Ukrainian witnesses and participants of responsibility in the Holocaust.

Shapiro, however, said: "It is too late to be in a blame game. Our obligation is to understand."

Healing wounds between Jews and Christians has been central to Desbois' career. He heads a group called Yahad-In Unum (which combines the Hebrew and Latin words for "together") founded in 2004 by Paris' influential Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, whose Jewish mother died at Auschwitz, and RabbiIsraeli Singer.

Troubled by his grandfather's stories of the Rova Ruska camp in western Ukraine, Desbois visited in the 1990s and asked the mayor where the Jews were buried.

The mayor said he didn't know.

One year, Desbois returned to find a new mayor — and 110 farmers waiting to lead him to the grassy knoll.

"I was shocked. It was miserable. To see this place, and these old, weary faces," Desbois said.

Since then, Desbois has been on a mission to fill out historical records. Some of his interview subjects have looked out on grave sites from their kitchen windows for decades.

"Some even helped dig those pits, or fill them in."

Samuel Arabaki, in a video testimony at the Paris exhibit, described a massacre in his village near Zhytomyr in central Ukraine in 1941, when he was 14.

"A policeman gave me a shovel. ... When I saw people still moving in the hairy and thin words for (together)' away so I wouldn't fall in the pit. ... Then my mother came, and asked me questions I wasn't able to answer."

(Continued on page 15)

“CHIVALROUS” ROMMEL WANTED TO BRING HOLOCAUST TO MIDDLE EAST

BY TONY PATRICK, THE INDEPENDENT

E

m Rommel's reputation as one of Nazi Germany's few chivalrous generals has been blackened by a new documentary film which depicts the legendary "Desert Fox" as an unscrupulous commander who spearheaded Hitler's attempts to take the Holocaust to the Middle East.

Rommel, the head of the German Afrika Korps, who won fame for his initial successes against the British in North Africa and exterminate the region's Jewish population were brought of Djerba alone.

Forty-three kilograms of gold were taken from the Tunisian Jews. Rauff's men also stole silver, jewels and religious artifacts from the Tunisian Jews.

The documentary makers argue that the country's Jews.

M

ore than 2,500 Turkish Jews died in a network of SS slave labor camps before the Germans withdrew. Rommel's men stole silver, jewels and religious artifacts from the Turkish Jews.

The gold and jewels were taken by the Germans as they withdrew and were later thrown into the sea off Corsica. Divers are still searching for "Rommel's Treasure."

The documentary makers argue that the role Rommel played in supporting the Nazis' plans to export the Holocaust to the Middle East was largely forgotten after the war because of the field marshal's later alleged involvement in the July 1944 plot to assassinate Hitler. The Nazis responded by arresting Rommel and leaving him the choice of facing trial and certain execution or committing suicide. He chose the latter.

Post-war Germany capitalized on the notion of Rommel as a chivalrous Nazi commander. However, records show that he ordered his non-white prisoners to be fed less than whites, and that he ordered unarmed black prisoners to be needlessly shot during the making of a Nazi propaganda film in 1940. In 1970, the German navy named a destroyer after him.
JEWS OF ISPAS: WHERE THE TRUTH LIES?

BY NATASHA LISOVA, AP

IT is a story of courage and kindness that could make the history of the Holocaust in Ukraine — the tale of how a village rose up against an anti-Semitic gang and saved its Jewish neighbors.

A researcher stumped on the inspiring story this year. Now, some of Ukraine’s Jewish leaders plan to raise a monument, host a delegation of students from Israel, and stage a ceremony honoring this small farming community in western Ukraine.

But 66 years later, there are conflicting accounts of what happened in Ispas during that terrible summer of 1941, when the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union triggered an outbreak of anti-Semitic violence.

Residents and one survivor say the 2,000 villagers risked their lives for the sake of about 100 Jews, an account supported by some leaders of Ukraine’s Jewish community and the scholar who uncovered the tale.

But another survivor says there were no heroes in Ispas. And a leading Holocaust expert says that most of the Jews of Ispas were killed by fellow villagers.

As the start of World War II, Ukraine had a history of anti-Semitism, from the pogroms of the czarist era to the silent discrimination of Soviet times. As Nazi troops and their Romanian allies began occupying western territories under Soviet control, anti-Semitism boiled over into cases of local residents robbing and killing their Jewish neighbors.

It was an early outburst of the savagery that became the Holocaust.

More than 2,100 Ukrainians have been cited by Israel’s Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial for rescuing Jews during the Holocaust, but these were mostly individual acts of heroism. The Ispas story — if it could be confirmed — would be a unique case of an entire community in Ukraine defending its Jews.

A leader of Ukraine’s Jewish community has led a drive to honor the village, including celebrations in which Israeli students are expected to participate.

“We are very proud that our village didn’t become bloodshed, didn’t allow the list to be made, didn’t allow the Jews to be killed,” Vasylyna Kulyuk, a frail 80-year-old from Ispas, said in an interview. She described two of her former Jewish classmates — Geyntsa Rozenberg and Rikha Gerstel — with tears in her eyes.

“We were at the same class and we shared bread,” she said. “I like so much that at least to exchange letters with those girls. Only let them be alive.”

Rozenberg apparently perished during the war. But Rikha Gerstel survived. And she does not recall Ispas fondly.

Gerstel, now 79 and living outside Tel Aviv, told the AP that her neighbors didn’t bother a gang of anti-Semites from killing the village’s Jews — but then some villagers turned around and robbed the Jews and drove them out of their homes.

“They came into the house and took everything,” Gerstel said in a telephone interview. “We had such a beautiful house. We had a cow. We didn’t eat anything, because we were afraid for our lives. We knew that the Ukrainians had dressed or died of starvation and disease, according to Radu Ioanid, director for International Archival Programs at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

“Today, the number of Ispas’ long lost Jewish community has a different recollection.”

It’s not just now 86-year-old living near Haifa, was staying in a neighboring village at the time of the attack, but other survivors later told him that the ethnic Ukrainians had rallied to the defense of the village Jews.

“In the neighboring village … they cut everybody into pieces, they killed everybody,” Minster said by telephone. “I was told that when they (the thugs) came to Ispas, our village, the elder — I know him, he is a decent (man) — he didn’t allow it.”

Minster said he was unaware of looting in Ispas, but heard through friends and neighbors that some residents of nearby areas had pillaged Jewish homes. “Not everybody helped: some helped and some looted,” he said.

Mykhailo Andryuk, head of the Ispas village council, said residents of his small community did not look to their fellow neighbors for help. As the gang he speculated, might have been on the outskirts of the village and attacked by the remaining anti-Semitic gang.

Several Ukrainian villagers who were children in 1941 said they vividly recalled the Ispas story.

Tanas Shtetlyuk was 15 when he heard that the killers were approaching and hurried home to spread the news. Shtetlyuk recalled that his crippled father, Ivan, summoned the village elders.

“Tanas, you make a difficult and dangerous choice,” Shtetlyuk said, to stand together against the marauders and protect the Jews who lived among them.

Nadiya Vinnytska’s father, Volodymyr, was the village priest. He ran from his house to confront the barbarous attackers.

Vinnytska said, because he didn’t have time to put on his shoes. “Calm down. I will not allow you to kill Jews,” the priest said, according to Vinnytska, now 83. “They are the same people as us.”

Alexei Shtrai, the independent Israeli scholar who uncovered the story, reflected on the significance of the tale. He believes the fact of saving Jews took place; we just have to prove it,” Shtrai said.

The database of victims’ names at Israel’s Yad Vashem, based mainly on testimony given by survivors and relatives, often years after the event, lists four people as having died in Ispas. Between 17 and 46 villagers perished elsewhere, the records show, suggesting — perhaps — that some Ispas Jews survived the initial pogroms.

Yad Vashem’s encyclopedia of Jewish communities of that area, says most of Ispas’ Jews were killed by the local population, while the rest were deported eastward.

“The fact that the priest tried (to save the Jews) — I can believe it,” says Jean Anzel, a leading scholar on Holocaust in the area who co-edited the encyclopedia. “But the main question is — were the Jews of Ispas saved or not? The answer is clear and without any doubt: they were murdered by their neighbors, by the local population,” he said in an interview.

Scholars say some 1.4 million of Soviet Ukraine’s 2.4 million Jews died in Holocaust. Today about 400,000 live in Ukraine. No Jews remain in Ispas, resi- dent Vinnytska said.

Oleksandr Feldman, head of the Kiev-based International Center for Tolerance, has urged the Ukrainian government to honor its Ispas for its actions during the Holocaust. The center plans to lay a stone in Ispas to commemorate the event.

Estee Yaari, spokeswoman for Yad Vashem said the story of Ispas needs to be investigated further.

“These are complex issues and events that took place and in the absence of conclusive documentary evidence or conclusive testimonies it is difficult to know exactly what happened,” she said.

ANATION’S LOST HOLOCAUST HISTORY...

(Continued from page 7) from the deportation list.

“Do not try to talk to me,” Mr. Feiden said. “There’s no way to get back what I lost,” he said, adding that he was glad to know the new information to “the extent that it proves to me that my father tried even harder.”

Also found in Vienna: the lists for 45 deportations, each naming about 1,000 Jews scheduled for transport in 1941 and 1942 to destinations like Auschwitz, Theresienstadt, Lodz and Minsk. As with many of these locations were known then as Jewish ghettos or as walled ghettos, now known, however, was the fact that after a certain period they became transfer points to death camps.

Raul Hilberg, author of The Destruction of the European Jews, viewed the deportation lists in the archives last year. “The most troublesome question which occurred to me was, where did the list go?” he asked. “Who picked these names to begin with? When I asked anyone at all, I got the same answer. The communists kept the lists.”

On display are old documents, photographs, identification papers, visa applications, petitions and public announcements — things that give a flavor of everyday Jewish life in the Austrian capital. The show, which has already attracted considerable attention, may be the best-preserved collection of materials pertaining to Jewish life before the Holocaust.

“Ordrung Muss Stan’ (“There Must Be Order”) is the show’s ambiguous title. The collection features 5,300 pages of documents from the period between 1938 and 1945 alone. That makes the Vienna archive the world’s largest Jewish collection of data from the era of National Socialism.

First published in The New York Times and Spiegel Online

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE NAZI MASCOT

(Continued from page 6) to the concentration camps, he hand- ed out chocolate bars to tempt them in. "If you're going to commit almost certain defeat, the commander of the SS unit sent him to live with a Latvian family.

Five years later, he managed to reach Australia. For a time, he worked in a cir- cus and eventually became a television repair man in Melbourne.

All the time, he kept his past life to him- self, not even telling his Australian wife, Patricia. “When I left Europe I said ‘forget about your past. You are going to a new country and a new life. Switch off and don’t think about it.”

“I managed to do it. I told people I lost my parents in the war, but I didn’t go into details, kept the secret and never told anyone.”

It was not until 1997 that he finally told his family, and along with his son, Mark, set about discovering more about his past life.

After visiting the village where he was born, “But they found out his real name was Ilya Galperin, and even uncovered a film in a Latvian archive of Alex in full SS regalia.

In a Latvian archive of Alex in full SS regalia.

In a Latvian archive of Alex in full SS regalia.
D

HOLOCAUST TRAUMA
"AFFECTS DESCENDANTS"

Descendants of Holocaust survivors have higher than average rates of depression, anxiety and trust problems for three generations on.

A new study from the Queensland University of Technology has highlighted the profound influence the Holocaust had on its direct survivors and their relatives, more than 50 years after the World War II atrocity. The research, involving intensive interviews, PhD student Janine Beck, herself a grand-daughter of a survivor, found clear flow on of traumatic experience to later generations.

The children and grandchildren of survi-
vivors experienced depression and anxiety at a higher rate than the general popu-
lization, Ms Beck said.

They also had more difficulty trusting others, which leads to difficulties in relationships.

The researcher said the traumatic after-
effects of the Holocaust flowed to subse-
quent generations through the way sur-
vivors interacted with their children.

"Survivors were either over-protective or clingy because they were fearful that something would happen to their children or they were dismissive and pushed their children away in an attempt to prevent any future hurt," Ms Beck said.

The study showed that the most affect-
ed survivors — those who spent time in concentration camps or were the sole sur-
vivor in their family — had children who were the most affected.

"In addition, survivors from Hungary and Eastern European countries appear to have had more children than symptoms than those from Western European coun-
tries," Ms Beck said.

She concluded that three factors — the loss of family, type of Holocaust experi-
ence and country of origin — were the best predictors of the psychological health of the survivor and the generations to follow.

The research has implications for many war-torn countries around the world, such as Iraq, where large groups of civilians were being traumatized, Ms Beck said.

"Undoubtedly, survivors and their descen-
dants have been unable to reach their full potential in life," the researcher said.

(Continued from page 6)

was proud to be called upon to defend his
country.

In March 1943 he left for a year of train-
ing in Georgia, then boarded a British ship
heading to Austria for a commemoration of Holocaust survivors. He was, at that
time, the shoulders of the sons and daughters of Nazi soldiers began gathering Jews
outside her house for deportation.

However, Rutka would write again. Her
last entry was dated April 24, 1943, and
her last written words were: "I'm very
bored. The entire day I'm walking around
the room. I have nothing to do."

In August, she and her family were sent to
Sauschwitz, where she is believed to have been killed upon arrival.

SAVED BY A SAINT IN A TANK

F or Goetz, the reunion with Persinger — arranged through a combination of persistence and luck — was an important step toward closing the 60-year story.

"By finding that person, you construct some element of goodness in that land-
scape of evil," said Saul Friedlander, chairman of Holocaust studies at UCLA.

"So this soldier, he was not the army of lib-
eration, of course. But he symbolizes the good side for those who have experi-
enced the worst. It helps them psychologi-
cally to remember the idealized goodness of the liberators. That explains the yearning,"

Goetz mentioned the day he tagged World War II veteran, his attempt to track down the mystery soldier. The patient was heading to Australia to commemorate marking the 60th anniversary of Eibersen's liberation. The speaker was supposed to be a woman, but had been pres-
ent at the liberation. He agreed to pass along Goetz's business card. A few weeks later, the phone rang and Persinger was on the line.

More than 300 people — survivors, most of them in their 70s, 80s and 90s, and their children, grandchildren and friends — gathered at the Beverly Hills Hotel to honor the man who, in Goetz's words, "liberated 18,000 people on May 6, 1945."

Persinger insisted that he "was just a soldier doing his job."

The real heroes, he said, were the men and women who persevered, without succumbing to self-
pity and rancor, to "get their education, raise their kids, make something out of themselves after coming out with noth-
ing. I have nothing but respect for these people. They're head and shoulders smarter than I ever was."

Still, they rose for a standing ovation when Persinger walked to the lectern, then at his speech's end.

When the cheering stopped, the danc-
ing began. Dozens of gray-haired men and women crowded onto a stage of tables in tow, linking arms and circling around the room in a rousing version of the hora.

The man who "freed our people in their darkest hour" rose above the crowd on shoulders of the sons and daughters of Holocaust survivors. He was, at that
moment, as tall as Sam Goetz had remembered him.
HOLOCAUST CENTER GETS KASZTNER'S ARCHIVE

BY ARON HELLER, AP

Israel's official Holocaust memorial and a revered Nazi collaborator's archives of one of the most contentious Jewish figures from the Holocaust era in an attempt to exonerate the man's tarnished legacy.

Yad Vashem officials said the material released in July should finally put an end to what it said was an unjustified smear campaign against the man, Erno Kasztner.

Kasztner was hailed by admirers as a Holocaust hero for saving thousands of Jews. But critics reviled him as a collaborator who "sold his soul." In 1957, after a campaign of vilification, he was assassinated by Jewish extremists.

Kasztner, a Zionist leader in Hungary during World War II, headed the Relief and Rescue Committee, a small Jewish group that negotiated with Nazi officials to rescue Hungarian Jews in exchange for money, goods and military equipment.

In June 1944, the "Kasztner Train," with 1,684 Jews on board, departed Budapest for a safety of neutral Switzerland.

Kasztner's negotiations also saved 20,000 Hungarian Jews by cleverly moving them to an Austrian labor camp instead of a planned transfer to extermination camps, according to Yad Vashem.

"There was no man in the history of the Holocaust who saved more Jews, and was subjected to more injustice than Israel Kasztner," said Robert Rozett, director of the Yad Vashem museum in Washington and with Soviet archives at the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.

"Kasztner himself didn't board his famous train to freedom, instead staying behind and negotiating the further release of Jews, risking his own life."

Rozett said the findings in the archives "support the view that Kasztner was dealing in rescue and not behind-the-scenes deals to sell off Hungarian Jews."

A SON'S "REFUGE"

(Continued from page 4)

A euphoric sprit wants Israel's foreign policy to be an entirely ethical one, that one, for example, recognizes the Armenian genoc- cide, in spite of the special relations with Muslim Turkey. He envisions a universal This permits a greater understanding of suffering of all. The Yad Vashem Memorial Holocausy will be connected physically and thematically with an International Court of Justice for Crimes against humanity, with judges from all nations, in an internationally sovereign location, a uni- versal Organization of Religions to pro- mote humanistic values that will exclude all fanatics who fight an enlightened agen- da. He would also like to free Judaism from all that separates it from fully embracing the other. With the lessons of the Holocaust in mind and the many hatalcha Russian immigrants, he rejects a "Genetic Judaism" for one based on com- mon values and shared destiny. Quite a person who has a sense of justice.

If Burg's goal was to shock or shake us, he surely succeeds on both accounts, giv- ing us much food for thought. We are left with a question, has it has long been established among histori- ans that he acted in good faith. Kasztner himself didn't board his famous train to freedom, instead staying behind and negotiating the further release of Jews, risking his own life. Rozett said the findings in the archives "support the view that Kasztner was dealing in rescue and not behind-the-scenes deals to sell off Hungarian Jews." from page 4)

VICTORY OVER HITLER

(Continued from page 4)

euthenic spirit wants Israel's foreign policy to be an entirely ethical one, that one, for example, recognizes the Armenian genoc- cide, in spite of the special relations with Muslim Turkey. He envisions a universal This permits a greater understanding of suffering of all. The Yad Vashem Memorial Holocausy will be connected physically and thematically with an International Court of Justice for Crimes against humanity, with judges from all nations, in an internationally sovereign location, a uni- versal Organization of Religions to pro- mote humanistic values that will exclude all fanatics who fight an enlightened agen- da. He would also like to free Judaism from all that separates it from fully embracing the other. With the lessons of the Holocaust in mind and the many hatalcha Russian immigrants, he rejects a "Genetic Judaism" for one based on com- mon values and shared destiny. Quite a person who has a sense of justice.

A SON’S "REFUGE"

(Continued from page 4)

are to delude ourselves to the truth. However, in the deepest recesses of our minds, it was not possible to escape the ultimate tragic truth."

Kalman and some other Jews managed to hide behind a tree, close the windows and jump out while the train was moving — an act that almost certainly saved his life. He and a friend laboring in a snow; miraculously they made it to a Polish farmer's house. The farmer fed and clothed them, even with money, and later took them to Poland. The young man never returned. This was the only kind- ness Kalman would encounter for a long time. He spent the next two years hiding in forests, fields, and barns, encountering treacherous Poles and growing ever more hungry, tired, and ill. Near death, he was found living in a field by the local farm. He turned over to the Russians, who had finally defeated the Germans. As his son toiled to write the memoir in his father's voice, Kalman closely monitored the progress of the project. "My father saw him barely alive, could not read or write, but lived long enough to see it in book form," said Leo. "He would say, 'That's exactly the way it hap- pened.' It made him feel good that I was recording — I guess preserving — his life story." Religion was published in 2008; Kalman died in 2001, his wife four years later.

FRENCH PRIEST UNCOVERS LONG-BURIED HORTORS OF HOLOCAUST IN UKRAINE

(Continued from page 12)

A few of those bodies stirring beneath the snow; miraculously they made it to a Polish farmer's house. The farmer fed and clothed them, even with money, and later took them to Poland. The young man never returned. This was the only kind- ness Kalman would encounter for a long time. He spent the next two years hiding in forests, fields, and barns, encountering treacherous Poles and growing ever more hungry, tired, and ill. Near death, he was found living in a field by the local farm. He turned over to the Russians, who had finally defeated the Germans. As his son toiled to write the memoir in his father's voice, Kalman closely monitored the progress of the project. "My father saw him barely alive, could not read or write, but lived long enough to see it in book form," said Leo. "He would say, 'That's exactly the way it hap- pened.' It made him feel good that I was recording — I guess preserving — his life story." Religion was published in 2008; Kalman died in 2001, his wife four years later.

resource management and planning the extermination camps, now run as museums, could keep the German memory of the past alive and well, says the man who is deeply concerned for the Jewish Holocaust survivors. At 5 years old, 1944, he was rounded up near Simferopol in Ukraine and forced along with other vic- tims to strip off all her clothes to get ready for an execution. "I remember a woman next to me, a child in her arms. I lost consciousness, and not near the fire. (Apparent) they weren't bothering to finish everyone off."

"When I regained consciousness, it was night. I grabbed the roots of a tree to get out of the ravine. I don't know how I managed." Her story, too, is part of the Paris exhibit. Dorothea's family says the archives at the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington show German records. He registers an event or site only after obtaining three independent witness accounts.

Many executions were never recorded, including those of Jewish who were part of the German forces for Nazi officials, and those of children who were shot after failed attempts to escape to death in trunks — an experimental precursor to the extermination camps for Nazi workers. It was the first to be opened by the Nazis in 1933, and was one of the last to be liberated. Most of the living quarters have been razed but one barrack room has row upon row of tiny beds. The crematorium building, with stone ovens, stands outside the main museum building. Dachau was the scene of grisly medical experiments — inmates were forced to drink gallons of saltwater infect- ed with malari, or were dipped into frozen water tanks.

"These are illustrated by the compe- tition among the former Nazi camps for funding against East German sites thatdamage their memory," she said. Christian Democrats, including Bernd Neumann, who is in charge of cultural affairs in Angela Merkel's Chancellery, are arguing that Nazi and Communist sites should be managed along the same prin- ciples because all involved were "victims of political dictatorship."

"We are subjected to the compe- tion between the former Nazi camps for funding against East German sites that damage their memory," she said. Christian Democrats, including Bernd Neumann, who is in charge of cultural affairs in Angela Merkel's Chancellery, are arguing that Nazi and Communist sites should be managed along the same prin- ciples because all involved were "victims of political dictatorship."

"We are subjected to the compe- tion between the former Nazi camps for funding against East German sites that damage their memory," she said. Christian Democrats, including Bernd Neumann, who is in charge of cultural affairs in Angela Merkel's Chancellery, are arguing that Nazi and Communist sites should be managed along the same prin- ciples because all involved were "victims of political dictatorship.""