The Education Department of the American Society for Yad Vashem and its Young Leadership Associates convened the Thirteenth Annual Professional Development Conference on Holocaust Education. This year’s conference is the largest in recent years, with close to 200 educators from the tri-state area, plus Texas and Ohio, in attendance. The Association of Teachers of Social Studies / United Federation of Teachers, which once again co-sponsored the Conference, points out that “this conference is an invaluable resource for increasing awareness and sensitivity to intolerance and injustice, especially in today’s world.”

This year’s keynote speaker was Professor Terri Wambbrand, who delivered remarks on “Unknown Jewish Resistance during the Holocaust.” Other presenters at the conference were Peppy Margolis and Helene Alalouf.

Opening the conference was Jeremy Halpern, Chairperson of the Young Leadership Associates and himself a grandson of survivors. He was joined by his daughter Brianna, who was the first Fourth Generation to ever join us at an Education Conference.

Jeremy Halpern said in his opening remarks: “...it gives me great pleasure to be here this morning with so many distinguished professionals in the field of education, as well as the students who will take these lessons into their fields of choice. I am particularly pleased to have my wife Abbi and my daughter Brianna here with me today. “I am a grandson of Holocaust survivors, or what is termed a ‘Third Generation’ person, two generations removed from the Shoah. Brianna, our eldest, has already volunteered to help here today. She and her siblings, members of the ‘Fourth Generation’, are blessed by having their survivor grandparents still with them, a unique privilege experienced by very few, and one which we are so grateful for.

“As you can imagine, I grew up with survivors’ memories imparted to me by my survivor grandparents. The stories of their survival and that of the Holocaust are part of who I am and what I do. It is the goal of the Young Leadership Associates to make sure that these stories are never forgotten, and it is the reason that we gather here today for such an important event. “As time moves forward and the incomparable horrors of the Holocaust recede farther into history, I know that it is my generation’s sacred duty, indeed that of future generations as well, to keep memory alive. It is our collective responsibility to make sure that the memory of those who perished is not forgotten and that the story of survival, resistance, and heroism is told and retold. Abbi and I do our best to pass this message and commitment to our children. And I know that the educators in this room do the same, every day, with our children and the children of so many; to pass along the information you receive here today, to make sure that the lessons of the Holocaust are not forgotten by future generations.

“All of us are here today for this precise reason – remembering and remaking. Through education we can convey the lessons of history, the calamitous consequences of hatred and prejudice. Our job is to educate new generations towards tolerance and acceptance with the hope that it gives me great pleasure to be here this morning with so many distinguished professionals in the field of education, as well as the students who will take these lessons into their fields of choice. I am particularly pleased to have my wife Abbi and my daughter Brianna here with me today. “I am a grandson of Holocaust survivors, or what is termed a ‘Third Generation’ person, two generations removed from the Shoah. Brianna, our eldest, has already volunteered to help here today. She and her siblings, members of the ‘Fourth Generation’, are blessed by having their survivor grandparents still with them, a unique privilege experienced by very few, and one which we are so grateful for.

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This year’s conference focused on Survivors and Resistance, a look at the experiences of those who survived and the people who tried to help during the darkest hour of humanity.

“The wartime diary of Edmund Kessler...”

Restoring Poland’s Jewish past...”

Holocaust survivor believes in fate...”

Auschwitz shifts from memorializing to teaching...”

Young Leadership Associates of ASYV Annual Winter Gala...”

Four million victims’ names identified...”

“None is too many!: Memorial for Jews turned away from Canada in 1939...”

Running – Remembering – Caring...”

Outrage at growing trade in Holocaust artifacts...”

Eichmann trial veterans reunite...”

European Union project aims to establish network of Holocaust archives...”

Thirteenth Annual Professional Development Conference on Holocaust Education
COMBATING HOLOCAUST DENIAL, UN LEADS DELEGATION TO AUSCHWITZ CAMP

In February top United Nations officials led a visit by 150 eminent personalities and representatives of 40 governments to Auschwitz-Birkenau. It was notable of all the Nazi death camps, to come during the Holocaust commemoration period. The site, whose historical connection to the Holocaust is undisputed, still remains a place where anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial are prepared for and not recognized. The visit was in response to a request by Dr. Yitzhak Herzog, the President of Israel, and was aimed at reaffirming the commitment of the United Nations to combatting Holocaust denial.

Macedonia Opens Holocaust Memorial Center

A memorial museum devoted to the Macedonian Jews who were victims of the Holocaust during World War II opened in the capital Skopje.

The inauguration ceremony was marked by symbolic placing of three urns with ashes of Macedonian Jews killed in the Treblinka and Auschwitz-Birkenau camps. We must remember to denote the Holocaust and diminish its significance," she told a news conference marking the 70th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

The Auschwitz-Birkenau camp was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites in 1979.

People attend the opening ceremony of the Holocaust Memorial Centre for Macedonian Jews in Skopje.

UK GOVERNMENT APPOINTS FIRST-EVER ENVOY FOR HOLOCAUST-RELATED ISSUES

The British government has appointed its first-ever envoy to deal with post-Holocaust issues. Foreign Secretary William Hague announced on Tuesday that Sir Andrew Burns, a former ambassador to Israel, would take the job. Hague said his country was at the forefront of remembrance of the Holocaust and would support efforts to make sure that the lessons of this period in history are not forgotten.

Burns will oversee efforts to promote teachings about the Holocaust. Burns’ appointment was applauded in Israel. “We think it’s a very positive and important step... and we wish him a lot of success in his work in promoting Holocaust education and fighting for the rights of the survivors,” Estee Yaari, a spokeswoman for Yad Vashem, was quoted by AP as saying. “The Holocaust is an issue that is part of all our history.”

Recent international efforts have focused on providing restitution to aging victims of Nazi persecution.

COUNTRIES SIGN PACT TO FIGHT ANTI-SEMITISM, HOLOCAUST DENIAL

More than 80 countries signed an agreement to cooperate in the fight against anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial. The Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research for the Organization of the Islamic Conference, government, aims to promote the remembrance of the Holocaust through educational programs and monitors instances of xenophobia, mainly anti-Semitism and Islamophobia.

Israel’s Holocaust memorial on March 1 added a Salvadoran diplomat to its list of gentiles who risked their lives to help save Jews during World War II. Col. Jose Arturo Castellanos defied his government by issuing an official order of visas and fake documents to as many as 40,000 Jews, helping many escape death at the hands of the Nazis.

Israel recognizes first Salvadoran for saving Jews during Holocaust

El Salvador Foreign Minister Hugo Martinez rekindles the external flame at the Hall of Remembrance at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial.

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Castellanos was the first Salvadoran to be added to the Yad Vashem memorial’s list of “Righteous Among the Nations.”

This agreement is a step that doubles our efforts to prevent the new Holocaust and promote a rapprochement of the countries that signed it, the Office for Holocaust Issues.

The Task Force for International Cooperation, which was established in 2000 as a unit of the Organization of Islamic Conference, was established with the aim of promoting the remembrance of the Holocaust through educational programs and monitors instances of xenophobia, mainly anti-Semitism and Islamophobia.

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ISRAELIS HONOR ABORIGINAL ACTIVIST WHO LED PROTEST AGAINST HOLOCAUST

The study of resistance during the Holocaust – “the night of broken glass” – is seen by many historians as the start of the Holocaust, and it was widely reported around the world. However, Mr. Cooper’s family has been trying to get recognition for Mr. Cooper for a long time. “We’ve always known about this story...we’ve always wanted other people to know about it,” he said.

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ITALY’S FIRST HOLOCAUST MUSEUM TO BE BUILT IN ROME

BY LISA PALMIERI-BILLIG, JERUSALEM POST

Major Gianni Almenno and the museum's administration announced the construction of a Holocaust museum as a focal point in the city's 10-year “General” plan for major projects in the city. Italy’s first Holocaust museum, based on preliminary plans, will be located in the Villa Torlonia. The 2,500-square-meter building—estimated at a cost of 19 million euros, to be covered by the city—will be part of a designated 4,000-m2 area adjacent to both former dictator Benito Mussolini's villa and the two millennium-old Jewish catacombs that will be restored and opened for visits. The museum’s director, Marcello Pezzetti, has a vision in mind, specifically aimed at increasing Italians' awareness of their own role in the Holocaust. "Italy, like Austria, was a partner of Nazi Germany — not a victim, as the populace generally holds. Unlike Germany, we have never even begun the process of soul-searching. Italians don't feel involved — they don't consider themselves as having collateral damage," he said.

"This museum, which will cover global Holocaust history but will have a special section on Italy, is needed today, more than ever, and not just Italian Jews," he continued.

"When the Nazis, aided by Italian Fascists, killed the members of the Jews of Rome on October 16, 1943, they knew very well what the fate of all the 1,250 deportees would be," he asserted. "We have to understand why that will, unfortunately, unveil a black heart, but the formation of contemporary Italian identity — including that of new immigrants — must incorporate this knowledge."

The section on Italy promises to draw extraordinary interest, with documentation on the country’s most famous controversial wartime issues. It will explore both the positive and negative roles of the Vatican — its proverbial silence during the 1943 deportations, contrasted with the opening of its institutions to thousands of Jewish refugees; and its help in identifying and rescuing false documents, but also helping Nazis flee to South America after the war. The museum also will seek to document other genocides and racist persecutions, as well as provide an overview of the Italian role in the Holocaust.

The conversion and resignation of Rome’s chief rabbi, Israel Zoll (later known as Eugenio, Pope Pius XII’s first name), at the height of Nazi persecutions will be addressed, as will the stories of many other Italian rabbis who, unlike Zoll, stayed on to care for their communities until their bitter end as martyrs.

Another section will focus on the ongoing work of Patrick Desbois, a Catholic priest who has uncovered and dug up previously unknown and hidden mass graves in northeastern Europe where Nazis murdered over 1.5 million Jews in the towns and hamlets of Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, and other countries.

Poland’s former President Lech Walesa — president of the Shoah Museum Foundation — plans to characterize the new museum as a place for research and work-in-progress, particularly for students and teachers. Courses will be organized, and there will be many temporary exhibitions and events.

The mass murder of Gypsies, the mentally and physically disabled, homosexuals, political prisoners, Catholics, Jehovah’s Witnesses, and others will be part of the permanent exhibition.

In addition, there will be events touching on the Holocaust’s relevance to more recent history, linking it with knowledge of other genocides and racist persecutions such as in North Africa under the colonial period, in Armenia, in the Balkans, in Germany, and China under Mao Zedong.

The agreement “will provide the important framework needed for UNESCO to implement the teaching of Holocaust education in Arabic,” said UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova. "The agreement will ensure that the teaching of Holocaust education in Arabic and other regional languages, including Hebrew and French, will be part of the Arab education curriculum, and that resources will be created to support that teaching.”

In Berlin, Jewish organizations said they would try to identify graves. "They said teams would be "driving up and down the back roads of small villages...knocking on doors and asking the elderly to recount what they saw during the war," said Jan Fabiuschek of the American Jewish Committee.

After Hitler invaded Russia, hundreds of thousands of Jews were routinely killed by shooting, hanging, and pouring industrial liquid in death camps. Butcher of Lyon Klaus Barbie

Klaus Barbie, the Nazi war criminal known as the "Butcher of Lyon" for his hideous treatment of Jews in Nazi-occupied France, was found guilty of leading a German intelligence service BND during World War II, according to news reports in Der Spiegel. After the war, in which he had served as SS officer and as the head of the Gestapo in Lyon, France's third-largest city, Barbie fled to Bolivia and lived there under the name Klaus Altmann from 1951. He was recruited by the BND — West Germany's foreign intelligence agency — in 1965.

A file on Barbie, whose code-name was Eagle, says he was of "complete German attitude and a committed anti-Communist." He provided at least 35 reports and was seen as a reliable source, although it is not yet known what kind of information he gave the agents. Payments for his work were made to him via a branch of the Chartered Bank of London in San Francisco. A few weeks after he was recruited, he told the FBI of a Polish firm of a German company which operated globally, selling demobilized weapons from World War II to the military. According to BND records, he was supposed to report whenever the Bolivians were running short of weapons or ammunition.

The agency ended its work with Barbie in the winter of 1966-67, seemingly on fears that he could become a blackmail target of other intelligence services over the murders he committed as a Nazi official. In the early 1970s, the French Nazi hunters Beate and Serge Klarfeld tracked Barbie down in Bolivia and obtained his extradition to France in 1983. He was convicted of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life in prison.

As local head of the Gestapo, Barbie personally ordered and rinsed the hands of those responsible for the deaths of up to 4,000 people in Lyon. In April 1944, he ordered the deportation to Auschwitz of a group of 44 Jewish children from an orphanage at Izieu. Barbie was also reported to have worked as an officer for Bolivian intelligence and helped to plan concentration camps and formulate torture and repression against those avant-garde rebels while Bolivia was under a dictator.

The revelations about him come only a week after the newspaper Bild cited newly released documents as showing that German intelligence services knew that Adolph Eichmann was hiding out in Argentina 16 years before Israeli agents kidnaped him there in 1966. Eichmann, one of the main executors of Adolf Hitler’s “final solution,” was brought to Israel for trial, where he was convicted and executed in 1962.

The agreement signed in Paris between Israel and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization commits to the establishment of a center within the organization devoted entirely to developing and promoting Holocaust education and combating its denial worldwide. The center will function in accordance with resolutions adopted at the U.N. General Assembly in New York and the BND, according to Israel’s Foreign Ministry.

"Israel will fund part of the project after the understanding with UNESCO regarding its treatment of political issues on the agenda," according to the Foreign Ministry.

JEWISH GROUPS BEGIN HUNT FOR UNMARKED HOLOCAUST GRAVES

Jewish organizations are searching for countless unmarked graves of Holocaust victims across Eastern Europe.

"The groups think that more than two million Jews were rounded up by the German army and shot, with their bodies left unmarked mass graves. The shootings took place before the Nazis organized mass killings at the gas chambers of death camps.

The plan is to memorialize and protect sites in Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, and Poland.

After Hitler invaded Russia, hundreds of thousands of Jews were routinely killed by shooting, hanging, and pouring industrial liquid in death camps.

In Berlin, Jewish organizations said they would try to identify graves. "They said teams would be "driving up and down the back roads of small villages...knocking on doors and asking the elderly to recount what they saw during the war." said Jan Fabiuschek of the American Jewish Committee.

"There’s a lot of ignorance among the local population about what happened in their villages," the organization said in a statement. "Increased attention to Holocaust education is essential to combating anti-Semitism and anti-Israel sentiments, as well as the Holocaust denial and glorification recently experiencing an alarming resurgence worldwide."

UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova and Nnimrod Barkow, Israel’s permanent delegate to UNESCO, signed the agreement.

"The agreement will provide the important framework needed for UNESCO to implement the teaching of Holocaust education in Arabic,” said UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova. "The agreement will ensure that the teaching of Holocaust education in Arabic and other regional languages, including Hebrew and French, will be part of the Arab education curriculum, and that resources will be created to support that teaching.”

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Butcher of Lyon Klaus Barbie served as West German spy
Research, travel, and careful stitching to
strength of his from his loving family. There
surviving all alone . . . sans brother, someone who basically did much of this
Moreover, none of them has been about
a miracle. For, while this
caus...
T

Nine babies born just days before the liberation of a Nazi concentration camp have been reunited at a Holocaust Memorial Day event in Cambridge.

Eva Clarke believes she was the only baby born at Mauthausen camp, until Internet searches revealed that two others were alive and well in America.

Mark Olsky, Hana Berger Moran, and Eva were born within days of each other.

“I always grew up thinking that I was a miracle baby, and now there are three of us,” said Eva.

KZ Mauthausen-Gusen in Austria was one of the largest labor camp complexes in German-occupied Europe.

In April 1945, three heavily pregnant women were among those being transferred from train from Freiberg and Auschwitz to the camp.

Each had been careful to disguise her pregnancy for as long as possible. The Nazis were known to murder pregnant women and unborn babies on-site.

When the camp was liberated, there were only 12 prisoners who survived.

While pregnant, they were never supposed to cry. They were not supposed to be able to move for months. The only babies born were weighed down with lice.

“We were on the train for about 20 days,” said Anka. There was no food, no water, no hygiene. We were like sardines – and dirty – because it was a coal wagon.”

We knew about Mauthausen. So many people were taken hostage and they never came back,” she said.

“When I saw the sign at the station, my birth pains started, but we had to get off the train,” Anka said.

She recalled the kindness of a local farmer, who was helping to transport the prisoners to the camp.

“I must have looked like something he had never seen,” said Anka, who deposed of the baby in a glass of milk.

“And I must tell you that never in my life do I touch milk, but this glass of milk was like an elixir. My mother actually went into labor right there, and the farmer took her in his car. He drove to the village and got my mother a glass of milk.”

As the train began to decelerate, Anka remembered that her baby daughter was completely still and did not make a sound.

“When the caret left the first aid station at Mauthausen, a doctor, who was very experienced, cut the umbilical cord and smacked her, and only then did Eva begin to cry,” said Anka.

“My mother actually went into labor right there, and the farmer took her in his car. He drove to the village and got my mother a glass of milk.”

“During the war, the nazis were killing any infant they could?” Eva asked. “I don’t know,” said Anka.

“A baby that small would be straight in an incubator these days,” she said.

Anka remembered that her baby’s skin was so thin she could feel the veins. She said that she was very proud of her daughter.

“Eva’s mother Anka was being transported on the same train as Eva. She was being transported from Freiberg sub-camp. She was a very strong woman.”

“Anka’s strength – and the fact that the train was moving so slowly”

“Anka knew that her baby was being transported to Auschwitz. She was not supposed to be able to move for months. She was already heavy with she was pregnant. She was thrown down the aisle and was able to hold on to a piece of cloth for support.”

“A baby that small would be straight in an incubator these days,” she said.

Anka remembered that her baby daughter was completely still and did not make a sound.

“Anka’s strength – and the fact that the train was moving so slowly”

“She was a miracle baby, and now there are three of us,” said Eva.

KZ Mauthausen-Gusen was liberated days after the babies’ births.

“Tired and hungry, I couldn’t believe it when they told me,” said Mark. He quickly booked his flight and the three Holocaust babies met for the first time at the Mauthausen memorial in 2010.

On 27 January 2009 Eva, Hana, and Mark told their remarkable stories at a Holocaust Memorial Day event at Cambridge’s Guildhall.

Eva’s mother Anka was in the audience.

“Having been brought up as an only child I am so delighted, because I call these people my brother and sister,” Hana said.

“We feel such a sense of togetherness. Like a family.”

HOLOCAUST: THREE MIRACLE BABIES

EVA’S STORY

Eva’s father, architect Bernd Nathan, was shot in Auschwitz, and his wife, 27-year-old Anka, spent eight months in the same camp before being transferred by train to Mauthausen.

By this time, she was just days away from giving birth.

“My mother actually went into labor right there, and the farmer took her in his car. He drove to the village and got my mother a glass of milk.”

“Anka’s strength – and the fact that the train was moving so slowly”

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RESTORING POLAND’S JEWISH PAST

BY NOAH KILGER, YNETNEWS.COM

Sixty-five years after Jewish cemeteries were demolished by the Nazis, they are now being restored and renovated by the unilateralists of volunteers - Polish inmates.

Hundreds of prisoners from some 50 Polish jails have been spending the last few months renovating and performing restoration work on Jewish cemeteries as part of a special and unprecedented collaboration between Israel’s Prison Service and the Polish prison service. More prisoners are scheduled to join the project in the future.

It should be noted that the prisoners participating in the project have volunteered to do so after gaining the permission of their wardens.

The project was first conceived in 2005 when Israeli and Polish prison service representatives met during an international conference and decided to cooperate in various fields.

The Polish representatives later told their Israeli counterparts that the wardens of a prison in Lublin had initiated the renovation of a local Jewish cemetery and that dozens of prisoners volunteered to take part in the effort. The Israelis were also told that the plan had been coordinated with Poland’s Chief Rabbi and the Director of Poland’s Foundation for the Preservation of Jewish Heritage, Monika Krawczyk.

The Israeli Prison Service officers were impressed by the project’s huge potential and shortly thereafter made the offer to their Polish counterparts to turn the initiative into a national project.

A ceremony was held marking the completion of the first stage of the unique collaboration in the Polish city of Radom. A monument built by the Polish prisoners using old Jewish tombstones was unveiled.

An interesting story lies behind these tombstones.

During the German occupation, a Polish tombstone maker decided to move 70 gravestones from the local Jewish cemetery to a warehouse near his house. Choosing the most extravagant headstones, he planned on selling them when the time came. In doing so, he in fact saved them.

The Germans used the thousands of tombstones that remained in the cemetery to build a runway for their fighter jets and to pave a road from the city to the airport.

After the war, the Communist regime pro- hibited the Jews association, visited his hometown and learned of the cemetery to a warehouse near his house. Choosing the most extravagant headstones, he planned on selling them when the time came. In doing so, he in fact saved them.

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BY ARON HELLER, AP

H
den, taking classes to improve his English, working part-time, and then gradu-
that end, he appreciated how the visa had
enjoyed his new life, taking classes to improve his English, working part-time, and then gradu-
years of spreading the story of Chiune Sug-
Hen, the former Boston consul general who 
Manski's image is etched on black marble 
Fell under Soviet control. "The fact that Lida was occupied by the Russians rather than by the Germans saved my life," he wrote in With God's Help, a book he penned at the urging of his family and which was published in 1990. The Polish native never saw a Nazi, but they later killed her grandfather, grandfa-
Trekink was destroyed. Following the recent death of a prominent 
the "Final Solution," the Nazi plot to rid Eu-
Manski took it as his role to relay the Sugihara story to the next generation," said Masaru Tsuji, former Boston consul general who is now in Japan. As a lightning rod for preserving the past, Manski also seems determined to rightly honor individuals such as Sugihara.

The Polish native never saw a Nazi, but they later killed her grandfather, grandfa-
"The world cannot forget. Treblinka," said Willenberg. "Soon there will be no one left to tell," added Taigman. Treblinka holds a notorious place in his-
the movie of the 875,000 people systematically 
murdered in a one-year killing spree at the height of World War II. Almost all of 
them were Jews.

Only 67 people are known to have sur-
ived the camp, fleeing in a brazen revolt shortly before Treblinka was destroyed. Following the recent death of a prominent chronicler, Israel's national Holocaust mem-
orial says the two Israeli men are now the final living link to one of the most noto-
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For almost 1½ years he journeyed away from his native Poland, living in Lithuania, traversing the Soviet Union, entering Japan and winding up in Massachusetts, living with his father.

A lifesaving piece of paper issued by Chi-
une Sugihara, at the time Japan's deputy consul general in Lithuania, is what gave him that chance.

Manski, his mother, brother, and sister and three relatives were among upward of 6,000 Jews granted visas by the diplomat, reportedly in defiance of Tokyo's orders.

"At that time he (Sugihara) had to be in that particular place and I had to be in that particular place at the same time and the conditions were ripe for something like this," Manski said. "To me it matters that I am here... it is a part of fate.

The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact meant that eastern Poland fell under Soviet control. "The fact that Lida was occupied by the Russians rather than by the Germans saved my life," he wrote in With God's Help, a book he penned at the urging of his family and which was published in 1990. The Polish native never saw a Nazi, but they later killed her grandfather, grandfa-
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AUSCHWITZ SHIFTS FROM MEMORIALIZING TO TEACHING

BY MICHAEL KIMMELMAN, THE NEW YORK TIMES

For nearly 60 years, Auschwitz has told its own story, shaped in the aftermath of the Second World War. It now unfolds, unadorned and mostly unexplained, in displays of hair, shoes and other remains of the dead. Past the notorious gate, into the brick ranks of the former barracks of the Polish army camp that the Nazis seized and converted into stones and death chambers, visitors bear witness via this exhibit.

Now those in charge of passing along the legacy of this camp insist that Auschwitz needs an update. Its story needs to be retold, in a different way for a different world.

Partly the change has to do with the simple passage of time, refurbishing an aging display that says a lot about the pressures of tourism, and partly about the changing of generations. What is the most visited site and the raison d’être for youth in Poland for Jews and non-Jews alike, needs to explain itself better, officials here contend.

A proposed new exhibition at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum will shift away from the sole survivors

The new exhibition would go on to describe the process of extermination, leading visitors step by step through the stories of the victims, and end with a section on mass victimhood, meaning the “daily dehumanization and attempts to keep one’s humanity,” said Piotr Cywinski, the bearish, 31-year-old Polish magazine editor who serves as secretary for the International Auschwitz Council, pointed out: “People realized that they had been at war already when they realized what was, first and foremost, they had lived through it. So the story of a single death did not necessarily move them, because they had seen so much death, in their families and in the streets, whereas the scale of death at Auschwitz was shockingly different.”

“The more we use special effects,” he said, “the more we draw attention away from the actual authenticity of this place, which is unlike any other.”

As Marek Zajac, a 31-year-old Polish writer who serves as the director of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, put it: “We may not endorse this history and its reconstruction, but we must take into consideration that Auschwitz no longer fulfills its role, as it used to,” he continued.

“More or less, 9 to 10 million people go to such exhibitions around the world today, they cry, they ask why people didn’t react more at the time, why there were so few righteous, then they go home, see genocide on television and don’t move a finger. They don’t ask why they are not righteous themselves.”

To “me the whole educational system re-thinks these plans, leaving the population to endure those conditions for another three years. In May 1943 deportation of Jews from the Bulgarian zone began as well. In the same period the Bulgarian army continued its control over the occupied region, although this area was not formally annexed or administered by Bulgaria.

As a footnote, over 98% of the Jews of the Bulgarian Zone of Occupation in Greece (or, as the Bulgarians liked to call it, “New Bulgaria”) died in Treblinka, sent there through the complicity of the Bulgarians. The only ones who survived were a handful who had survived slave labor in Bulgaria (most of the men taken by the Bulgarians from “New Bulgaria” to “Old Bulgaria” to work as slave laborers were thrown on the passing trains that held their relatives on their way to Treblinka, accompanied by the laughter of the “righteous” Bulgarians) and some who had fled the Bulgarian Zone of Occupation to the German Zone because the Bulgarian occupiers were harsher than their German counterparts.

March/April 2011 - Adar/Nissan 5771

BY MARCIA IKONOMOPOULOS

The Bulgarians were forever singing their praisess of plowing and distorting history by saying that they “saved their Jews.” In 2008 the President of Bulgaria apologized in Israel and acknowledged their complicity in the Holocaust, where the Jewish population was 13,000. The JCC in Manhattan was to show the film “The Optimists” (about the “Righteous Bulgarians”) but canceled the showing after protests from Greek Jews that the panel discussion did not include someone to present the other side of the story... a victory for justice.

In light of the fact that Greece is suing Germany for reparations due to the massacre of Greek Christians, I am going to propose that they do the same against the Bulgarians. Below are some excerpts (and images) demonstrating the brutality of the Bulgarians in the Bulgarian Zone of Occupation in Greece.

The Bulgarian Army entered Greece on 20 April 1941 at the heels of the Wehrmacht and eventually occupied the whole of north-eastern Greece east of the Strimon River (eastern Thessaly, central Macedonia, except for the Evros prefecture, at the border with Turkey, which was occupied by the Germans. Unlike Germany and Italy, Bulgaria officially annexed the occupied territories, which had long been a target of Bulgarian irredentism, on 14 May 1941. The Bulgarian zone of occupation, Bulgarian policy was that of extermination or expulsion, aiming to forcibly Bulgarize as many Greeks as possible and expel or kill the rest.

A massive campaign was launched right from the start, with the arrest of (mayors, judges, lawyers, and gendarmes) deported. The Bulgarians closed the Greek schools and expelled the teachers, replaced Greek clergymen with priests from Bulgaria, and sharply reduced the use of the Greek language; the names of towns and places were changed to the forms traditional in Bulgarian, and even gravestones bearing Greek inscriptions were defaced.

Large numbers of Greeks were expelled and others were deprived of the right to work by a law which stated that the practice of a trade or profession without permission. For the conqueror was introduced and the authorities confiscated the Greek business property and gave it to Bulgarian colonists. By late 1941, more than 100,000 Greeks had been expelled from the Bulgarian occupation zone. Bulgarian colonists were encouraged to settle in Macedonia by government credits and incentives, including houses and land confiscated from the natives.

In this situation, a revolt broke out on 28 September 1941 in the Bulgarian zone of Macedonia and quickly spread throughout Macedonia in Drama, Duxio, Chato, and many other towns and villages, clashes broke out with the occupying forces. On 29 September, Bulgarian troops moved into Drama and the other large cities to suppress the uprising. They seized all men between 18 and 45, and executed over three thousand people in Drama alone. An estimated 15,000 Greeks were killed by the Bulgarian occupier, during the next few weeks, and in the countryside entire villages were machine-gunned and looted.

The massacres precipitated a mass exodus of Greeks from the Bulgarian zone into the German occupation zone. Bulgarian reprisals continued after the September revolts to the end of the war. Villages were destroyed for sheltering “partisans” who were in fact only the survivors from the spread of the extermination. The terror and famine became so severe that the Athens government considered plans for Greeks. The German occupation continued for another five years. The widespread famine of 1941, which killed hundreds of thousands in the occupied country, caused...
Over 700 people attended the American Society for Yad Vashem Young Leadership Associates Pavilion in New York City. This year’s Gala honored Miri Ben-Ari with The American Society for Yad Vashem Remembrance Award on behalf of Holocaust remembrance. The event showcases the work of the Young Leadership Associates, a group of dedicated leaders and highly motivated people. Ms. Ben-Ari is the CEO and co-founder of Gedenk (“Remember”), a non-profit organization that promotes Holocaust remembrance through educational programs, social events, and activities. Ms. Ben-Ari is the CEO and co-founder of Gedenk (“Remember”), a non-profit organization that promotes Holocaust remembrance through educational programs, social events, and activities. Ms. Ben-Ari is a Grammy Award–Winning violinist, originally from Israel, who has been recognized as a musical pioneer. The Young Leadership Associates, a group of dedicated leaders and highly motivated people, benefit education programs sponsored by this group. We would like to thank this year’s Gala Co-Chairs, Abbi & Jeremy Halpern, Jeff Wittenberg, and the Event Committee, for their hard work and dedication in helping The American Society for Yad Vashem. We would like to thank Michael Zeiger of Adir Gallery, Astor & Black, Bradford Portraits, Debbie & Michael Doppelt Jewelers, Alvin-Childs, Nanette Lapore, Parker Fashion, the Pines family, Pioneers for a Cure, Galvanic Spa, Supersol, Thompson LES Hotel, Diane von Furstenberg Studio, Victorious donations to our auction, which helped to make this year’s Gala such a success.

Caroline Massel, Chairperson, American Society for Yad Vashem Young Leadership Associates; Miri Ben-Ari, recipient of the Young Leadership Associates Remembrance Award; Jeremy Halpern, Chairperson, American Society for Yad Vashem Young Leadership Associates.

Rebecca Hauns, Event Chair Emeritus; and Jaci Paradis, Co-Chair, 2011 American Society for Yad Vashem Young Leadership Associates Gala.

Danielle Hoffer, Ben Hoffer, Member of the Event Steering Committee; and Aaron and Jen Hoffer.

Miri Ben-Ari, recipient of the Young Leadership Associates Remembrance Award, views the Tolkatchev Exhibit on display at the 2011 Young Leadership Associates Gala.

Emily Kaufman, Hannah Jacobson, and Ariel Zbornicki.
IN OUR HANDS NOW

IN SOCIETY FOR YAD VASHEM ANNUAL WINTER GALA

Leadership Associates’ Annual Gala on Thursday, March 24, 2011 at the Metropolitan

confers the Young Leadership Associates Remembrance Award in recognition of her work

organization dedicated to promoting awareness of the Holocaust among young

who has created her own unique sound by a revolutionary fusion of classical style

involved young professionals, are an integral part of the American Society for Yad

survivors. They ensure the continuity of this mission at the American Society for

Jaci Paradis, Barry Levine, and Laurie Kolin, along with members of the Steering

& make this event a success.

eral Imports for his generous donation of Tishbi Wines. We would also like to thank

Lawrence Elbaum, the Halpern family, Rita Hazan, Hotel Roger Williams, MacKen-

Renaissance Hotels, Ari Schottenstein, Debbie & Steven Siegler, Shalom Bombay,

torian Seasons, Wolf & Lamb, and www.theMATCHBOOKonline.com for their gen-

in, Justin Pines; Nicole Pines Lieberman, American Society for Yad Vashem Event Chair Emeritus; and Elliot

Jeremy Halpern, Young Leadership Associates Chairperson and Event Chair; Abbi Halpern, 2011

Young Leadership Associates Gala Event Chair; Miri Ben-Ari, recipient of the Young Leadership

Associates Remembrance Award; Elizabeth Mundlak-Zborowski, American Society for Yad Vashem
Cultural Director; and Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American Society for Yad Vashem.
A portrait of a Holocaust-era Jewish family covered by a black stain has been chosen as the official poster for the 2011 Holocaust Remembrance Day. Adva Latatti, 29, won the competition for best poster and was honored by Yad Vashem Chairman Avner Shalev and Minister of Information and Diaspora Yuli Edelstein.

No less than 180 posters designed by 259 artists were submitted to the competition, which was initiated by Yad Vashem Chairman Avner Shalev. The designer, Adva Latatti, explained that she chose to use a photograph that would be easy to identify with. “The picture creates a mirror image of ourselves, makes us feel like that could have been us.”

In a few minutes from now we shall pass before God of the tradition and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity. Take care of Mother. My husband and I were given the chance to pull out of the train station and set off toward infinity.
It’s important to remember to make mistakes.

Dr. Messinger’s vision cost Dr. Messinger his life: En route to France from Brussels, the M.S. Shipping Company’s $500,000 project initiated by the Canadian Jewish Congress and paid for by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

For the brilliant symposium, the very facility through which these refugees could have entered and found refuge, only to have the M.S. St. Louis turned away, now stands as the Voyage of the Damned — a memorial designed by renowned architect Daniel Libeskind was unveiled on January 20.

Dr. Messinger said he appreciated Canada’s gesture in erecting the steel memorial, titled “The Wheel of Conscience,” which is part of a Canadian Jewish Congress and paid for by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Canada, though, would have docked had Canada welcomed it — a memorial designed by renowned architect Daniel Libeskind. “On this boat was the world: There were children, the elderly, young men and women, brides and grooms, teenagered romances, it became a metaphor for life,” said Mr. Farber, whose mother arrived at Pier 21 in 1933. “The St. Louis” was the

March/April 2011 - Adar/Nissan 5771 MARTYRDOM & RESISTANCE Page 11

SUBMITTED BY OUR READER SUMNER BURSTEIN.

MY COUSIN BETTY

Betty had the audacity to be an American of the first generation that I knew. She was a competitor, a striver, a doer. She was a model, a role model.

She cared deeply about social justice, about the wrongdoings of those in power at the time. She cared about the rights of the Jews and sent them to concentration camps. Dr. Messinger said he appreciated Canada’s gesture in erecting the steel memorial, titled “The Wheel of Conscience,” which is part of a Canadian Jewish Congress and paid for by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Life in the factory between 1942 and 1944 was only slightly better than the ghetto. Food rations were barely enough to stay alive if you were a strong person. The weak died first. But even then, they were still treated with dignity.

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Submitted by our reader Sumner Burstein.

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A German soldier being received by Soviet Ukrainian women, 1941.

The late Congressman Tom Lantos, who chaired the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Tomi, who supported Dr. Kastner, felt that survivors, as well as the righteous individuals when confronted with prejudice and intolerance. "The aim of the American Society for Yad Vashem hosting these education conferences is to transmit the lessons of this horrific crime. It is in charge not only of preserving the Shoah's memory but also the world's conscience. Its purpose is to remind of the Shoah that was but also to prevent the next one. When Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-Moon visited us, I took advantage of the opportunity...and spoke of the slaughter in Darfur...the Shoah took place when the world was silent, and we feel a special obligation to alert and decry concerning what's happening in Sudan. Your obligation is to put an end to the horrible acts taking place this very day."

Israel Zeidenman is spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaveirim in Virginia Beach.
OUTRAGE AT GROWING TRADE IN HOLOCAUST ARTIFACTS

BY ALLAN HALL, MAIL ONLINE

A thriving trade in Holocaust artifacts from the millions of Jews killed by the Nazis is outraging Jewish groups worldwide. Internet sales of the yellow stars Jews were forced to wear, dolls allegedly cut

died by children in death camps like Auschwitz and the paper money used in ghettos in Poland are part of the latest craze for milita

taria collectors.

Recently, a curiosity shop in Montreal, Canada, was con
demned by Jewish groups for selling a bar of soap allegedly made from the fat of Holocaust victims.

The beige bar of soap, in

scribed with a swastika, was displayed in a glass case with a card that said “P&O 1940.”

The store owner, Abraham Botines — himself Jewish — claimed the soap was “made out of people...the fat of people” and said he believed it was important to display and sell such items “to remember the Holocaust.”

Alice Henscivitch, director of Montreal’s Holocaust Centre, said: “The sale of obj

ects which glorify Nazis and hatred, to the general population. Through this multime-

dia exhibition, a large and varied audience (Continued from page 4)

O n February 17, 2011, over 100 pe

ple attended a special installation and a reception for the opening of the above exhibit, at the Yeshiva University Museum in New York City.

The project was jointly spon

sored by the Young Leadership Associates of the American So-

ciety for Yad Vashem and the Yeshiva University Museum.

Our thanks to Ben Hoffer, YLA Event Chairperson, and Jeremy & Abbi Hapern, and Caroline Massei, Chairpersons of the YLA, for their leadership and support of this project.

The Young Leadership Associates of the American Society for Yad Vashem include many Third Generation young professionals who are dedicated to the Society’s mission and work tirelessly on behalf of remembrance and Holocaust education.

The exhibition is inspired by one of the greatest rescue acts of the Holocaust, per

formed by the artist’s Portuguese grandfa-

ther, Aristides de Sousa Mendes, who saved tens of thousands of Jews and non-Jewish refugees from the Nazis in the first year of WWII. Though de Sousa Mendes was never formally awarded one of the “Righteous Among the Nations” by Yad Vashem and celebrated as his native country’s “greatest hero of the twentieth century,” his story is little known among the general population. Through this multime-

dia exhibition, a large and varied audience may learn about one of the most heroic and righteous individual acts of the twenti

eth century and be inspired by a grand-

son’s effort to echo and pay tribute to his grandfather’s legacy through art.

T he project offers a personal artistic response to the events of June 1940, when de Sousa Mendes, then serving as the Portuguese Consul General in Bor

deuax, France, acted against the explicit orders of his government and issued hand

written transit visas to thousands of refugees. “There Is a Mirror in My Heart,” which opened in January 2011, gives form to this act of heroism through the univer-

sal language of visual art. Created by Se-

bastian Mendes, de Sousa Mendes’s grandson, the project also expresses the human need to understand, honor, and reflect family history. The remarkable actions taken by the elder Mendes, a de

vout Catholic ultimately cost him his job, his profession, his wealth, and his family’s livelihood. Se-

bastian Mendes’s lifelong fasci

nation with the historical actions taken by his grandfather and their impact on countless lives has shaped the concept and content of this project — a feature of the exhibi

tion and performance that will resonate among visitors of all re

ligions. Mr. Mendes acts as a personal guide throughout the exhibit, explaining his inspiration for each of the pieces he created.

Sebastian Mendes at work.
Last Two Survivors of Treblinka Devote Last Years to Memory of Victims

(Continued from page 6) where more than a million people died in gas chambers or from starvation, disease, and forced labor. Taigman said he recalls the uprising vividly, and that the spirit of the Germans was “a dream” for the prisoners. He entered Treblinka holding the hand of his mother, who was quickly pulled away from him and murdered. He left watching a Nazi flag burning in the distance from a blaze they had set — a small piece of re- venge after nearly a year of torment. “It was hell, absolutely hell,” said Taigman.

Without the survivors, he said, “it would just be a black hole, we would know nothing. With them, we know quite a lot.” One of the men most responsible for documenting the atrocities was Eliahu Rosenberg, who was tasked with removing bodies from gas chambers and dumping them into giant pits. He passed away in September 2010, but before his death he recounted his experiences in a video testi- mony to Yad Vashem.

“The deportation of the Jews from their homes was a central component, or stage, in the implementa- tion of the Final Solution,” notes Dr. Joel Zisenwine, Director of the Depor- tations Project. “In their testimonies, many of the survivors relate to the horror that news of upcoming deportation would engender, and more so, describe in great detail the traumatic experience of the ac- tual transport.”

“arried out a death sentence,” he said.

The crematoriums were train rails which lay on a concrete base. On them were wood planks, we called it ‘grills.’ We threw the body parts onto those ‘grills,’ and with a match everything burnt. And we stood there ... and it burned all night, all night long.”

After the revolt, the Nazis attempted to destroy all evidence of their atrocities. The camp structures were destroyed, the ground plowed, and most of the area covered over. Today, all the remains at the site are a series of concrete slabs representing the train tracks, and most of the area is now the area plowed under. The result of the project is an online database accessible from the Yad Vashem website in English and in Hebrew, which provides a broad overview of the de- portation practice, as well as detailed infor- mation regarding specific transports and/or local communities. The project has also created a unique collection of Yad Vashem resources and databases, includ- ing those of the Archives Division, Commemoration and Public Relations Division, Hall of Names and Libraries, the site archives, and the online Holocaust Studies. Students gain access to a comprehensive collection of documents, photo- graphics and names relevant to the transports.

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AUSCHWITZ SHIFTS FROM MEMORIALIZING TO TEACHING

(Continued from page 7)

The international council could convene as early as June to review the proposed changes to the exhibition; an international competition would follow for a designer, and perhaps by 2015, Mr. Cywiński said, a new exhibition might open. The $20 million cost, including necessary preservation work on the buildings, would be paid by the Polish government.

Mr. Cywiński is also looking to raise some $160 million more for an endowment to preserve the whole of Auschwitz and Birkenau, which requires millions of dollars a year in preservation. Germany has committed $81.5 million, Austria $8 million, and the United States pledged $15 million, so far.

EUROPEAN UNION PROJECT AIMS TO ESTABLISH NETWORK OF HOLOCAUST ARCHIVES

BY NIR HASSON, HAARETZ

David Pastel was a Jew of Polish origin who emigrated to France before World War II, as shown in a number of documents that piece together his fate during the Holocaust. He was caught early in the war in a labor camp at Beaune-la-Rolande. On June 28, 1942, he was sent to Auschwitz.

He was a prisoner but was murdered in January 1945 in a death march. The local priest decided to bury the dead in a mass grave. Because he didn’t know their names, he asked his assistant to register the numbers tattooed on their arms. The numbers were later put on gravestones.

A Holocaust researcher interested in documenting Pastel’s fate would have to go to four archives in four different countries to collect the information. At the Yad Vashem archives in Jerusalem, a document on which Aharon David’s son who survived the Holocaust, registered information on him can be found. There is also a photograph of father and son from before the war.

Paris’ Holocaust museum, researchers will find Pastel’s registration card from Beaune-la-Rolande. The document telling him to Auschwitz is also in the International Tracing Service at Bad Arolsen, Germany, where researchers will also find a photograph of Pastel during a Passover seder at the camp. At the Auschwitz Museum in Poland, the researcher will find the list of the buried, as it was taken down by the priest’s assistant. But now a new European Union project aims to make data on the network of Holocaust archives to make it easier for researchers and the public to find information.

The European Holocaust Research Infrastructure Project was inaugurated in Bruxelles. “The nature of the events of the Holocaust is that their documentation is spread all over the world because the Nazis tried to destroy not only the Jews but also the memory of Jews,” said the director of the Yad Vashem archive, Dr. Haim Gertner. “Before you could reconstruct what happened, you had to make an enormous effort to collect every piece of information.”

The project are 20 archives and research institutes from 13 countries in Europe and Israel. This includes Yad Vashem, which has Pastel’s archive containing more than 130 million documents.

THE KORZIN GLASS PROJECT

(Continued from page 4)

They are all reborn. Attempts to bribe the perpetrators were largely ineffective. When the chief rabbi of the city “proceeds to visit the heads of the families and asks them to help for help and intervention,” according to Kessler “he is received coldly and indifferent-... The Metropolitan does not intend to intervene with the authorities in defense of the Jews.” Upon returning to his home, the rabbi was beaten by the militia and dragged to one of the prisons (pp. 36-7).

And so many other horrors, the account of the first pogrom in Lwów provides crucial insight into the complex, increasingly vio- lent, and ultimately murderous interethnic relations in Eastern Europe, and especially in Galicia, during the German occupation.

Kessler writes in a detached manner, as if he were observing events from afar, chronicking them rather than being sub- jected to them. There is an eerie quality to the diary because we know that was, in fact, right there in the midst of all the blood and gore, an assimilated, middle-class and middle-aged Jewish citizen, who suddenly found himself in hell on earth. For this rea- son, the poems that follow the diary pro- vide another chilling, and very different layer of experience and expression. Here all detachment is gone. Rather than chron- izing the events, the poems provide glimpses of psychological agony, ranging from rage at the perpetrators to the enforced intimacy of hiding under- ground in filthy and endless fear. This can be seen in the following extracts from two of the poems:

The ghetto, the Lwów Ghetto, is burning. Our people drowning in rivers of blood.

Our blood is streaming from the mouths and ears of the victims.

Blood which the earth has massively as- sorbed. Blood which fertilizes the earth.

Golden sheaves of flames rise to the skies.

The azure blue of the heavens turns red.

The earth joins with the sky in a sea of fire and blood (p. 73).

In our cedar hole, in the blackness of existence.

We live and broken humiliated.

Awaiting rescue. Bodies heaped to- gether. Legs bent.

Pale, chalk-white faces.

Animals, no longer human.

Eyes staring vacantly.

We lie in a row, Forced into mutual em- brace.

At the brink of human existence.

We lead a subservient life. Because from this shelter Death’s choking grip awaits us.

This second poem leads us to the other, apparently contradictory extreme of the book. For Edmund Kessler, his wife, and 22 other Jews were saved from certain murder by the heroic acts of an entire Polish family, who hid and fed them for almost two years. The account of this rescue by Kazimierz Kalkiewicz, the last remaining son of the family, written over five decades later, is remarkable for its in- sistence on a detailed reconstruction of the difficulties and hazards of putting up and hiding such a large number of people.

What does this complex account of death and survival in German-occupied Lwów tell us about the Holocaust? Most importantly, I would argue, it under- lines that local conditions largely dic- tated the manner in which the German occupation of the Jews was perpetrated and experienced. Overviews of the Holocau-ust tend to focus on the dynamics of or- ganizing a continent-wide genocide by a mighty industrial state with a modern and effective bureaucracy. Studies of Jewish fate such as Shoa examine condi- tions in the large ghettos, labor camps, or concentration and extermination camps. Our book tells us something different: that the European Commission has funded the project to the tune of 7 million euros.

“This is an important and even historic project, especially at a time when there is a struggle over different narratives of mem- ory,” said the chairman of the project’s chairman Anver Shaliev. “Europe is establishing here that it wishes to see the Holocaust’s unique standing in the joint European historical narrative.”

The idea is to use technology to preserve and document the survivors. The project aims to create a kind of shared language that will enable the various documents to “talk to each other.”

The project will include a database that lists the collections. A specially designed thesaurus will try to overcome the lan- guage barrier – so many of the documents are in different languages. A list of 5,000 key words will be translated into all the rele- vant languages.

March/April 2011 - Adar/Nissan 5771 MARTYRDOM & RESISTANCE Page 15

THE WARTIME DIARY OF EDMUND KESSLER

(Continued from page 4)

Attempts to bribe the perpetrators may have seemed to have worked, but only for a time. The Livov Ghetto was turned into a prison camp (pp. 80-90). The Waffen-SS then turned their attention to the Lubyanka Ghetto, and they were immediately surrounded. "They feel ashamed to admit this because it is a debt to the victims. I sometimes meet students who come here for an educational trip. They would be very surprised by what we went through."

In the blackness of existence,

Awaiting rescue. Bodies heaped to- gether. Legs bent.

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American Society for Yad Vashem Annual Spring Luncheon

Tuesday, May 24th, 2011 at Noon

The Pierre Hotel
2 East 61st Street (Corner Fifth Avenue)

Honoring:
Louise Pantirer
Elisa Pantirer Pines
Nicole Pines Lieberman

For information please contact
Rachel Grossman, Event Coordinator
212.220.4304
rgrossman@yadvashemusa.org
www.yadvashemusa.org

Eli Zborowski, Chairman

Invitation to Follow

The American Society for Yad Vashem Annual Spring Luncheon
CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT

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