On January 27 the United Nations honored the memory of the more than 1.5 million boys and girls who perished in the Holocaust, with top officials stressing the need to speak out against intolerance and to protect the lives and human rights of children around the world.

"One and a half million Jewish children perished in the Holocaust — victims of persecution by the Nazis and their supporters. "Tens of thousands of other children were also murdered. They included people with disabilities as well as Roma and Sinti. All were victims of a hate-filled ideology that labeled them ‘inferior.’"

"This year’s International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust is dedicated to the children — girls and boys who faced sheer terror and evil. Many were orphaned by the war, or ripped away from their families. Many died of starvation, disease or at the hands of their abusers. We will never know what these children might have contributed to our world. And among the survivors, many were too shattered to tell their stories."

"Today, we seek to give voice to those accounts. That is why the United Nations continues to teach the universal lessons of the Holocaust. It is why we strive to promote children’s rights and protections every day and everywhere. And it is why we will continue to be inspired by the shining example of great humanitarians such as Raoul Wallenberg in this, the centennial year of his birth."

The ceremony at its New York headquarters January 27 to mark the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust served as a reminder of the perils of injustice and intolerance, regardless of any color, religion or ethnicity.

"My father was killed by Polish murderers, and if I felt bitterness it was offset by the fact that part of my family and I were saved by two Polish families who hid us for two years. "After liberation I remained with my deep love of the land of my ancestors. I think back of those unspeakable atrocities and recall my friends, full of hope, young people, members of the underground Zionist Youth Organization, our meetings, the discussions about Zionism and hope to reach Eretz Israel to build a Jewish State. Looking back I think about the courage and daily struggle to survive under these conditions."

"Today, the United Nations remembers all the children of the Holocaust, the victims, including a small number of survivors, and speak about their dreams and hopes of which I am a witness. "When we speak of teaching the history of the Holocaust we also remember the rescuers. Their courage and heroism has been given a place of honor at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, in the Garden and Boulevard of the Righteous Among the Nations."

"This Exhibition, ‘A Monument of Good Deeds — Dreams and Hopes of Children During the Holocaust’ in the UN headquarters in New York, January 26, 2012, work to ensure the protection of the lives and human rights of children around the world,” said Mr. Akasaka.

Noting the presence of survivors and their families at the ceremony, General Assembly President Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser said, “The presence of each of you here today tells us that every human being has a sacred duty to speak out in the face of injustice and intolerance, regardless of any color, religion or ethnicity.”

He called for honoring all the victims by taking preventive action so that hatred, injustice, discrimination, inhumanity, ethnic cleansing, and mass killings have no chance to occur anywhere to anyone.

T he Holocaust, said UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay, serves as a reminder of the perils of discrimination and intolerance, of how powerful the incitement to racial hatred can be, and of the importance of intervening early to prevent such a tragedy from occurring again.

She also stressed the importance of “learning from the past” so that young people today are aware of historical events and can understand the impact of their words and attitudes towards those who are different from them.

“Hateful words can translate into hateful actions and the consequences are dire. Children and young people must be taught their history, including the terrible mistakes of the past, so that they be vigilant against all manifestations of hatred from the outset,” she said in a statement.

Eli Zborowski, Chairman of the American Society for Yad Vashem, speaking at the opening of the exhibition “A Monument of Good Deeds – Dreams and Hopes of Children During the Holocaust” on January 26 in the UN headquarters in New York, said:

“On this day of remembrance of all the victims of the Holocaust, the victims, including a small number of survivors, and speak about their dreams and hopes of which I am a witness. "When we speak of teaching the history of the Holocaust we also remember the rescuers. Their courage and heroism has been given a place of honor at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, in the Garden and Boulevard of the Righteous Among the Nations."

"This Exhibition, ‘A Monument of Good Deeds’ tells the story of a small girl, in the forest, a lone survivor, who believed she was indeed the last surviving Jew in the world. Her wish was to be remembered through good deeds – by ‘A Monument of Good Deeds’ – and can understand the impact of their words and attitudes towards those who are different from them. “Hateful words can translate into hateful actions and the consequences are dire. Children and young people must be taught their history, including the terrible mistakes of the past, so that they be vigilant against all manifestations of hatred from the outset,” she said in a statement.

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“THEIR HOPES AND GOOD DEEDS REACH TO HEAVEN”

(Continued from page 1)

“We want to acknowledge with thanks the wonderful support of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Yad Vashem Museum Curator, Ms. Yehudit Inbar, and her team in conceiving and producing the 2011 Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust: International Holocaust Remembrance Day. It has been used as an opportunity to educate about the Holocaust and its contemporary relevance. It encourages local events commemorating the Shoah to take place each year. The ceremony was held this year on January 26th in London, attended by Members of Parliament and community leaders.”

“At the United Nations, Claims Conference Treasurer Roman Kent has been a fixture of that institution’s Holocaust remembrance events for several years. On January 24 a moving exhibition opened at the U.N. The Face of the Ghetto: Pictures Taken by Jewish Photographers in the Litzmannstadt Ghetto, 1940–1944.”

The exhibit was compiled by the Topography of Terror Foundation in Berlin. “The ghetto is Jewish Council had the press taken in a desperate effort to show the productivity of the Jewish resi- dents in order to spare them from depor- tion. Between January and September 1942, the Nazis deported more than 70,000 Jews from Lodz to the Chelmno extermination camp, where no further deportations until June 1944, when the Nazis began to liquidate the Lodz ghetto, by then the last remaining ghetto in Poland, with 75,000 Jews still alive. In June and July 1944 the Germans re- signed on the extermination camp, and about 3,000 Jews were deported to Chelmno. The Germans deported the survivors of the Lodz ghetto to the extermination camp at the Treblinka, which Roman Kent, to Auschwitz in August 1944.”

“Below are excerpts from Roman’s speech at the U.N.: “There are truly no words, no tales, no pictures which can possibly convey the brutality, terror and bestiality that occurred on a daily basis in these places of horror. Can pictures bring forth the stench of dead bodies that permeated the air 24 hours each day as they were being slowly carted in a wagon for burial by walking human skeletons?... Thus, looking at this exhibit, I realize that we are survivors living in witness to as much as it is possible. Therefore, it is our responsibility to do everything in our power to make sure the world understands that ghettos and con- centration camps must never be permit- ted to exist on this face of the earth.”

Chairman of The American Society for Yad Vashem, Eli Zborowski, wrote: “Sixty-seven years ago today, the re- maining prisoners at Auschwitz were liber- ated by the Soviet army. Sixty years after that liberation – which still came too late for far too many — the United Nations General Assembly designated January 27 as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. It has been used as an opportunity around the world to educate and commemorate, ensuring that the Shoah’s legacy will not be forgotten.

Many of our own board members, who have devoted much of their lives as sur- vivors to the importance of bearing wit- ness, have used this occasion in recent years as an opportunity to tell their stories to audiences not necessarily familiar with the Shoah or the sufferings of the Jews under Nazism. I want to highlight two such examples.

In the United Kingdom, Claims Confer- ence Vice-President Ben Helfgott has of- fered speeches to audiences not necessarily familiar with the Holocaust remembrance adopted by the Organization in 2007.

“The history of the genocide perpetrated during the Second World War does not be- long to the past only. It is a living history that concerns us all, regardless of our background, culture, or religion...”

“The 2012 International Day of Com- memoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust is dedicated to the remem- brance of children. The murder of children, which amounts to eradicating the future, is surely the most drastic sign of the attempt to annihilate a people. The vast majority of Jewish children in Europe, nearly one and a half million, were killed during the Holo- caust. All of those children, whether they were Jewish, were killed, carried within them the essence of the whole of human- ity. Let us pay tribute to them.”

Chairman of the Claims Conference Julius Berman, in his letter to the course long been active in Holocaust edu- cation and remembrance efforts in that country. As a trustee of the Holocaust Edu- cational Trust, Ben Helfgott was part of a delegation that met with Prime Minister Gordon Brown and his deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg at 10 Downing Street on Janu- ary 24. They were joined by students who have taken part in the Holocaust Educa- tional Trust’s ‘Lessons from Auschwitz’ Project, in which students from around the U.K. together visit Auschwitz.

“The two government leaders signed the Trust’s ‘Book of Commitment,’ pledging that the government will continue to per- petuate the memory of the Holocaust. The Prime Minister wrote: ‘With each year that passes since the end of the Holocaust, we have a greater responsibility than ever to remember the dreadful events that took place. By learning from history, we must pledge that nothing like this ever happens again. I commend you for the excellent work that you do, educating new genera- tions about the suffering of the past and ensuring that we never forget one of the darkest periods of our history.’

“Ben is also the new president of the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust, established in 2005 by the British government. The Memorial Day Trust works with schools, colleges, and communities across the UK to educate about the Holocaust and its

Page 2 MARTYRDOM & RESISTANCE January/February 2012 - Shevat/Adar 5772

Page 2

DEJANJUK ASKS JUDGE TO RECONSIDER CITIZENSHIP CLAIM

C onvicted Nazi war criminal Viktor Demjanjuk has asked a federal judge for a decision denying his bid to re- gain his U.S. citizenship.

U.S. District Judge Dan Aaron Polster re- jected the retired autoworker’s citizenship claim in December, saying Demjanjuk lied about where he was during World War II.

Demjanjuk’s attorney asked the judge to reconsider the citizenship request, saying he had not seen all the newly discovered documents that could help his case.

Demjanjuk was convicted by a German court that found he had served as a guard at the Nazi’s Sobibor death camp in occu- pied Poland. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Demjanjuk, who’s in his 90s, has been in poor health and was released from jail and sent out of a hospital since his conviction.

His lawyers argued that the government failed to disclose important evidence, includ- ing a 1985 secret FBI report uncovered by The Associated Press that indicates the FBI believed a Nazi ID card purportedly showing

mass graves unearthed in treblinka

A British forensic archaeologist, Caro- line Sturdy Cols, has unearthed new evidence to prove the existence of mass graves at the Nazi death camp Treblinka.

Some 800,000 Jews were killed at the site, in northeast Poland, during the Sec- ond World War, but a lack of physical evi- dence at the site has been exploited by Holocaust deniers.

As Jewish religious law forbids disturbing burial sites, Caroline and her team from the University of Birmingham have used “ground-penetrating radar.”

Her work at the site, where the Nazis tried to destroy all traces of industrial-scale killing, is being followed in the forthcoming documentary The Hidden Graves of the Holocaust.

“The program’s producer, Jonathan Charles, wrote that the ground-penetrating radar had also discovered the foundations of buildings and that two are likely to have been gas chambers.”

By Nick Colls said this discovery is the first in a long-term program to seek out hidden graves of the Holocaust.”

Survivor Kalman Taigman remembers his arrival at the camp’s railway station, packed into a cattle wagon with 200 other Jews without mother. We were about 100 people in a wagon. They opened the doors of the stinking gates, and sent us into a yard. I ran with my mother and tried to calm her.

“Demjanjuk, who wants to leave my mother but I didn’t do it quickly and I was hit on the head. When I got up, she was gone. She would have been all the rest of the women to the gas chamber.”

The Associated Press that indicates the FBI believed a Nazi ID card purportedly showing
**HUNGARY LAUNCHES WALLENBERG MEMORIAL YEAR**

Government ministers from Hungary, Sweden, and Sweden, on January 17, launched the Raoul Wallenberg Year, commemorating the centennial of the birth of the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust.

While serving as Swedish envoy in the Hungarian capital, Budapest, from July 1944, Wallenberg gave Jews Swedish travel documents and set up safe houses for them. He is also credited with dissuad-

**NAZI HUNTERS LAUNCH NEW DRIVE TO PROSECUTE WAR CRIMINALS**

The Nazi-hunting Simon Wiesenthal Center launched a new drive in Germany to catch the last perpetrators of the Holocaust still at large based on a major legal precedent set this year.

Efraim Zuroff told those gathered at the center that the Center would offer a reward of up to 25,000 euros ($32,450) for information leading to the capture and conviction of now elderly people implicated in Nazi crimes during World War II.

"The passage of time in no way diminishes the guilt of the killers," Zuroff said. "Old age should not afford protection to mass murderers. Each of these victims deserves that an effort be made to find their murderers."

He said a groundbreaking precedent set by the conviction in Germany in May of former camp guard John Demjanjuk, 91, could open the door to a new wave of criminal cases.

A Munich court sentenced the Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk to five years imprisonment for helping the Nazis kill almost 30,000 Jews during his time at the Sobibor extermination camp in German-occupied Poland during World War II.

In a legal first, it found that simply demonstrating Demjanjuk's employment at the camp, rather than his involvement in specific murders, was enough to implicate him in the killings committed there.

"Demjanjuk case should pave the way for the prosecution of many people who on a daily basis, for an extended period of time, were involved in mass murder," Zuroff said, joined at the press conference by an opposition deputy, Dietmar Nietan, and former MP Gert Weisskrukken.

The new drive, called Operation Last Chance 2, follows a previous program launched in the Baltic states in 2002 and extended to Germany in 2005.

**SLEEPING WITH THE ENEMY:**

**BIOGRAPHY CLAIMS COCO CHANEL WAS A NAZI SPY**

A new book about the life of Coco Chanel published in the United States aims to strengthen claims the French designer collaborated with the Nazis during World War II as a spy code-named "Westminster."

"Coco, Sleeping with the Enemy: Coco Chanel's Secret War," by Paris-based American journalist Hal Vaughan, claims that not only was the designer the lover of a German officer, Hans Gunter von Dincklage, whom she had a love affair with, but that he was also a spy for the Nazis.

"Chanel was more than just a Nazi sympathizer and collaborator. She was a numbers Nazi agent working for Abwehr, Germany's military intelligence agency," publisher Alfred A. Knopf said in a statement.

But a representative for the Chanel fashion house poured doubt on the book's allegations.

It is co-managed by the US-based Tar- gum Shlissel foundation and is aimed at helping governments locate Nazi war crim- inals in 33 countries.

Zuroff said that the previous campaign to bring charges against perpetrators of whose cases 102 were submitted to prosecutors.

He said the new drive would focus on German or foreign men who served in death camps or the Einsatzgruppen, spe- cial mobile units equal to court but who were never in occupied Poland and the Soviet Union before the camps opened. With perpetrators dying off, or becoming too frail to face trial, he said the number of potential defen- dants may amount to only about 40.

Zuroff said the Simon Wiesenthal Center now gave Germany relatively high marks for cooperation after decades of indifference and worked closely with the central office for the investigation of Nazi war crimes, based in the southwestern city of Munich.

"We want to do whatever we can to help the German legal authorities bring these Holocaust perpetrators to justice," Zuroff said.

"We are hoping that this effort will inspire and encourage and motivate faster action."

He said those providing information would get 15,000 euros ($20,000) after the presenta- tion of a suspect, 5,000 euros for a con- viction, and 100 euros per day for the first 150 days of imprisonment, for a maximum total of 25,000 euros.

Zuroff announced an international hotline: +49-15734-7307.

Nietan acknowledged that Germany had long dragged its feet in the postwar years in hauling Nazi war criminals to court but had an obligation now to make up for lost time.

"This society must face up to its responsi- bilities. There must be no statute of limita- tions or time limits due to our history," he said.
IN THE SHADOW OF THE SHOAH


Berlin at War is a most welcome addition to the Holocaust literature. In his most recent volume, The Death of the Shtetl, Bauer focuses on an area that for which there is fairly solid evidence of resistance both possible and important. The northern parts of Poland, known as the kresy ("Marches"), basically East Galicia, Volhynia, and Western Belorussia. Bauer further sharpened his focus by examining a few shtetlach ("small towns") from each of these areas. In doing so, he looks, most especially, at the life before the war and what happened when war came. Sadly, we all know the end. In the process, the author definitively shows us just how shtetlach lived and died. And we, his students, learn much.

First off, importantly, we come to see vividly how the thirties — with their political, economic, and social turmoil in Poland and the kresy — resulted in a tremendous increase in anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism in the kresy in 1939 only made matters worse as, among other things, Ukrainians, Poles, and Belorussians saw some few Jews rise in a Communist community, less concerned with the Jew as Jew and more concerned with the knowledge and abilities the Jews had to offer. Thus, the Nazis arrived on the scene. Ukrainian nationalists had come to hate jews with a passion; Poles generally hated them a bit less, while Belorussians were more moderate in their dislike. Thus, too, sadly, we also come to realize just why so few Jews survived the war from the kresy — "2% of 1.3 million." For the escape from the Nazis was just the beginning. Jews could be just as easily — and were — murdered by Ukrainian gangs for the opportunity to kill Jews, Poles, and, less often, Belorussians. 

Then again, Bauer, the historian, is not afraid to admit that "character," chance, and "luck" played a major role in whether Jews survived the Nazi occupation or not. For who was the head of the Judenrat in the ghetto you were imprisoned in, where the ghetto was located in the Kreis, when you made your escape, and exactly who you met when you escaped — all these details made a major difference. For, in fact, the author notes that individual Ukrainians and Germans saved Jews! On the other hand, there were also Soviet partisans who killed them!

I n The Death of the Shtetl we also come to realize just what an important role youth movements, active before the war, would come to play during the war years. In the kresy, Zionist youth groups were particularly popular. Many of these same young people would hold leadership positions in Nazi resistance groups all over the area. This was not at all impossible! Hence "in East Galicia and central Volhynia... there are reports of resistance groups in forty shtetlach, and of fifty breakouts in attempts to flee from the ghettos." "In the northern parts of the kresy... there are more than sixty shtetlach for which there is fairly solid evidence of resistance groups." Indeed, Bauer makes it clear that there was no lack of courage among the Jews of the Kreis, but of time. The Nazis and their collaborators brought death quickly to the kresy, much more quickly than they did to other regions... and any kind of minimally "successful resistance" needed time.

Interestingly, in this volume the author also notes that the shtetlach showed signs of "dying" when the Soviets came. Why? Jews were given freedoms they never had. Jews began to look back on the Nazi occupation and, in their eyes, they could look upon their place in a world open to them. It makes one wonder as to just what might have been... and, indeed, is no one going crazy? Why is there no revolution?

There were revolutions that swept several German cities in the imperial collapse that ended World War I. But even Operation Valkyrie, the assassination and coup attempt directed by German officers against Hitler in 1944, caused barely a stir among Berliners. Moorhouse uses many diaries, journalist accounts, and SS "mood reports" to piece together his book. The experience seems to have left him wavering, uncertain of how to account for the Nazi regime's endurance. At one point, he writes: "Even the rising death toll on the Eastern Front failed to spark any widespread civilian opposition and resistance to the Nazis. On the contrary it engendered a sense of apathy and depression. Nevertheless, as the war gave way to postwar inflation, the patience and stoicism of the Berlin public would be tested to destruction."

Yet even as the Soviet Red Army neared Berlin, members of the Hitler Youth handed out cyanide capsules at a performance of the opera Falstaff. Indeed, this was fear and resignation, not faith.

Dr. Diane Cypkin is a Professor of Media, Communication, and Visual Arts at Pace University.
Belatedly Recognizing Heroes of the Holocaust

BY ISABEL KERSHNER, THE NEW YORK TIMES

When 20 people gathered for a modern-day ceremony in a tranquil cemetery of this kibbutz in central Israel, the intimacy and quiet dignity of the event belied the tumultuous historical forces coursing beneath it.

Theudson was the reinterment of the remains of Samuel Merlín, a founder of a small but brazen band of militant Zionists and Holocaust rescuers who shook America and challenged the Jewish establishment in the 1940s, but who until recently have largely been excluded from official Holocaust history.

The activists, known as the Bergson group, have been credited with saving tens of thousands of Jewish lives by boldly carrying out daring rescues in Hungary and by publicly demanding that the United States do more to save Jews. Their tactics would lead only to increased anti-Semitism, wrote to a colleague in 1944 that the Bergsonites, “there would have been no Jewish victims in the 1950s. The effort got underway four years after the end of World War II to document the mass murder, soliciting donations at the bottom of each one to pay for the next. With help from celebrity supporters like the director and writer Ben Hecht, the impresario Billy Rose, and the composer Kurt Weill, they staged a fantastic pageant called “We Will Never Die.” Filming Madison Square Garden twice before sending the show on the road. In October 1943, the Bergson group organized a march of 400 Orthodox rabbis on the 1,000-yard-long ramp to the kind of shock that made the traditional, pro-Roosevelt Jewish establishment un-comfortable.

The group took out a series of full-page advertisements in The New York Times and other major dailies highlighting the mass murder, soliciting donations at the bottom of each one to pay for the next. With help from celebrity supporters like the director and writer Ben Hecht, the impresario Billy Rose, and the composer Kurt Weill, they staged a fantastic pageant called “We Will Never Die.” Filming Madison Square Garden twice before sending the show on the road. In October 1943, the Bergson group organized a march of 400 Orthodox rabbis on the 1,000-yard-long ramp to the kind of shock that made the traditional, pro-Roosevelt Jewish establishment un-comfortable.

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SEVENTY YEARS LATER, GHOSTS OF WORLD WAR II REMAIN INDELIBLE

BY STEPHANIE BECKER, NBC

There’s a ghost in my house. No, I’m not delusional. In fact, I saw it being created.

It’s about the “Ritchie Boys”: thousands of World War II soldiers, mostly German-speaking Jews, who fled the Nazis and fought for their new nation — the United States — as intelligence officers. Many Ritchie Boys lost their entire families to the Nazis. With their intimate knowledge of the enemy and the German language, plus their tragic personal histories, they are among the most interesting but least known of the “Greatest Generation” of fighters.

They are nicknamed for Fort Ritchie, a rather isolated base tucked away in the mountains of Maryland. There they spent months in intensive training before making their way back to the front to interrogate their former countrymen.

The surviving Ritchie Boys are now old men in their 80s and 90s with long memo-
ries. For the first time in 70 years, a dozen of them showed up for a reunion thanks to RGB, a Ritchie Boy. Guy Stern. He’s the director of the Holocaust Memorial Center outside Detroit — and a Ritchie Boy.

Guy was the only member of his immediate family to survive the Holocaust; the others perished in the Warsaw ghetto. He was just 15 when he came to the U.S. to live with an uncle. When he first tried to en-
ter, he was told “no Germans allowed.” But six months later he was drafted and shipped to Fort Ritchie.

“I thought that Ritchie Boys would never be found. They were destroyed when they were sent to a camp in Jamaica. They spent three years there, dealing with the tropical weather and the kashrut problem and sent to a camp in Jamaica. They spent three years there, dealing with the tropical weather and the kashrut problem.

Some 260 Jews sent to refugee camp in Jamaica during World War II spent three years there or longer while their relatives were murdered in concentration camps. One mystery remains: Are any of them still alive?

Some 260 Jews were rescued from bleeding Europe and brought to Jamaica in 1942, in the middle of World War II, and sent to a camp in Jamaica. They spent three years there, dealing with the tropical weather and the kashrut problem and sent to a camp in Jamaica. They spent three years there, dealing with the tropical weather and the kashrut problem.

A German exile, Dietrich de-
veloped the image of a siren Marlene Dietrich. In January 1942, the ship docked at the port of Kingston; 500 Polish Jews were staying in Lis-
bon, Portugal — one of the only Western countries which still let Jews in. As their visas to the United States were no longer valid, they faced deportation. This meant they would return to the Nazi occupation lands and be sent to the death camps.

Memories of World War II have influenced Si Lewen's artwork since he served as an intelligence officer for the CIA. Cameraman Anthony Derosa filmed him in his studio.

“A day before the end of the ultimatum, the response arrived: The British government will send the refugees to a colony in Jamaica, where they’ll be able to live as free citizens!”

“The list of refugees whose request to immigrate was approved arrived after a heavy blow. My two brothers couldn’t join, as the exiled Polish government demanded that they join the Anders Army. My mother knew she would never see them again, and a year later she became ill from grief. Immediately after the war she died in New York.”

The testimony of Miriam Stanton, who arrived in Jamaica at the age of 28, is the most detailed document on the refugees’ life in the camp, which was built in the summer of 1940 on a sugar orchard outside the capital of Kingston. She shared her memoirs with the British Library as part of a project recording the testimonies of Holocaust survivors.

Bar, a 30-year-old archivist and a history MA student in charge of cataloging the Joint’s material, encountered the story by chance, following a request from one of the families inquiring on the fate of its loved ones after 70 years.

I all began in November 1941. Some 500 Polish Jews were staying in Lisbon, Portugal — one of the only Western countries which still let Jews in. As their visas to the United States were no longer valid, they faced deportation. This meant they would return to the Nazi occupation lands and be sent to the death camps.

THE EXODUS FROM JAMAICA

Some 260 Jews were rescued from bleeding Europe in 1942, in the middle of World War II, and sent to a camp in Jamaica. They spent three years there, dealing with the tropical weather and the kashrut problem and sent to a camp in Jamaica. They spent three years there, dealing with the tropical weather and the kashrut problem.

The spacious camp was built in a valley surrounded by hills with palm trees. Imme-
date after their arrival, the Jews received their own compound, and the photos found in the archive document their rou-
tine: a group of young Jewish girls in white.

(Continued on page 14)
IN POLAND, UNBURYING A NATION’S JEWISH PAST

BY DON SNYDER, NBC NEWS

Zuzanna Radzik wants Polish children to know that almost every Polish town and village was part of the Holocaust. There were about 3.5 million Jews in Poland before World War II, making up 20 percent of the overall Polish population. And in some pre-war Polish towns Jewish comprised as much as 70 percent of the residents. But although Polish children learn about the Holocaust in school, many believe the Jewish population – today the number of Jews in Poland is estimated to be just 15,000, according to government estimates – is not well understood contemporary Poland. The Jewish presence is integral to Polish history and that citizens “must learn about that and be strong about fighting anti-Semitism.”

Radzik supervises The School of Dialogue, sponsored by The Forum for Dialogue Among Nations, a Polish non-profit organization that seeks to eliminate anti-Semitism and to foster better relations between Poles and Jews. The school deploys educators throughout Poland to teach young people about Judaism and the places in their towns where Jews once lived and worked. These educators highlight shared religious traditions and teach about Jewish holidays and their connections to Christian calendars.

In a town where 24,000 Jews lived before the war, making up approximately one-third of the city’s population, the educators’ effectiveness was clear after they visited.

“I’ve been living here since I was a baby,” a local teenager wrote, “and I did not know the meaning of the monuments for Holocaust victims I see every day and where the Jewish cemetery is.” Thanks to the program, she now does.

BRINGING LIFE BACK TO THE OLD GHETTO

But it is not just Radzik’s organization that is highlighting the role of Jews in Poland’s past.

Beata Chomatowska, a 34-year-old journalist who lives in Muranow, a neighborhood built on the rubble of the former Warsaw ghetto, has created the website Stacje Murowane (Muranow Stations) to educate residents about their neighborhood’s history. It’s estimated that up to 300,000 Jews from the area were sent to death camps, particularly in the wake of the famous Warsaw ghetto uprising of April 1943. After brutal roundups that alienated the inhabitants, the Germans leveled the site, leaving countless victims buried in the ruins.

“This area is still dead 68 years after the Germans destroyed it,” said Chomatowska. “It is my obligation to remember the people and the place that was here before.”

There are few physical reminders of the former ghetto. One of them is Muranow’s so-called “island,” which results from the fact that much of the rubble was not cleared and new housing was built on top of the ruins. However, Chomatowska is proud of recently completed murals by Warsaw artist Beata Buzek, who covered the site according to an apartment complex. The artwork features prominent Jews who lived in Muranow before the war, such as Ludwik Zamenhof, creator of Esperanto.

Asked what motivates her, Chomatowska said, “I was always interested in Jewish culture and history, and a world that disappeared.”

LOOKING FOR UNMARKED GRAVES

Like Radzik and Chomatowska, Zygmunt Zinski usually travels by bicycle, finding elderly people who remember where murals, TT

At only a few days between June 28 and July 6, they were forced out of their homes, executed on the streets, or forcibly crammed into “death trains,” where only a small number survived, according to a report by an international commission of historians headed by Nobel Prize for Peace laureate Elie Wiesel.

Huge concrete mass graves scattered in the green hills surrounding Laski are the silent reminders of the massacre.

“The last pogrom is a turning point because Romanian authorities, with some participation from the German authorities, killed Jews on the streets of the city, in front of the neighbors, friends, and acquaintances of those Jews,” recounts Paul Shapiro, director of the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum.

In Poland, biographies about their neighborhood’s history.

After several hours at the police headquarters, where Jews were beaten and killed by dozens, Finachelstein and hundreds of others were taken to the station and forcibly crammed into train cars.

“Doors were locked from the outside, all small windows and cracks were sealed. We were piled high like sprouts in a cabinet, and the heat was unbearable,” he remembers.

“People died like flies. You would see someone standing, and then a minute afterwards he was dead.”

While walking to the police headquarters where most of the arrested Jews were rounded up, “I saw lots of bodies in the streets of Laski, lots of blood in the gutters,” he recalls.

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To try and survive, people drank their urine or sweat pressed out of their shirt. Finachelstein was taken out the train in Podu Iloaiei, a village 20 kilometers from Laski. “We were not human beings anymore. It was like we were coming out of Dante’s hell,” he says.

The survivors were forced to bury those who died in the train in mass graves dug hastily in the Jewish cemetery. About 1,200 Jews rest here.

Finachelstein was put in a camp but managed to earn his living by working for a local Christian Orthodox carpenter. In November 1941, he returned to Laski.

But within months he was sent to a forced labor camp in Besarabia. “When I came back to Laski after the war, a doctor would not have needed any equipment to make an X-ray. He could directly see my ribs. I had just skin and bones.”

Finachelstein says. “I knew there was still hope. ‘Hope should be the last to die. If I had lost hope, I would not be here.’”

Finachelstein stayed in Laski after the war while his brothers and sisters moved to Israel.

He lived through decades of Communist dictatorship and saw the return to democracy in 1989. After all these years, he still wonders: “how could ordinary people turn into such mass murderers?”
A gouache-on-paper picture by Renata Braun (later known as Rina Levy). The work shows To- limena and the Judge Soplica in a scene from the epic poem “Pan Tadeusz.” By Adam Mickiewicz. Levy says, “Now I see how, without these people, I wouldn’t have a story.” After the war, Braun moved to Israel, changed her name to Rene Levy, married, had three children, became an artist, and died in 1969. She didn’t speak of the time in hiding or the Holocaust, says Cohen- Levy, a painter and sculptor. “I was 13-and-a-half when she died.” Cohen-Levy says, “All I can say is that she believed in art if it was something bigger than anything else.” Cohen-Levy’s father had hoped her mother as she lay dying in bed just so she could continue to paint. “In some way, I felt I had to continue painting for her.”

I nstead of being identified by a mobile identity card, a Polish Jew is entitled to a lineage certificate. This is a document that identifies the person as a member of the Polish-Jewish community. The certificate is issued by the Polish authorities and is based on proof of Jewish ancestry.

The certificate is not a proof of nationality, but rather a recognition of Jewish identity. It is used for various purposes, such as voting in Jewish elections, access to Jewish educational and cultural institutions, and participation in Jewish religious services. It also entitles the holder to certain benefits, such as a reduced cost of Jewish religious services and access to Jewish cemeteries.

The certificate is issued by the Polish government and is valid for a period of 10 years. It can be renewed at any time.

The certificate is an important document for Polish Jews, as it helps them to maintain their Jewish identity and culture. It also provides them with a sense of belonging and community. The certificate is a symbol of the Polish-Jewish community and is an important aspect of its identity.
The Auschwitz Memorial Museum has published sketches drawn by a prisoner at the Birkenau extermination camp. They provide a rare first-hand glimpse of life and death inside. The book is part of the museum’s plans to launch a catalogue of 6,000 artworks in its archives.

The sketches are chilling — prisoners arriving at a concentration camp, children being torn from their parents’ arms, a guard casually smoking outside a gas chamber as bodies are loaded into a truck. The images, recently published in a book by the Auschwitz Memorial Museum, were taken from a unique sketchbook drawn around 1943 at the Birkenau camp. A former prisoner working as a watchman discovered the 32 sketches in a bottle near the death camp’s crematorium in 1947.

The Sketchbook from Auschwitz includes the 22 pages of drawings from an unknown prisoner whose initials were apparently MM. They represent a rare first-hand historical account of the Holocaust. “These sketches are the only work of art made in Birkenau that depict exterminations,” said museum spokesman Pawel Sawicki. While the circumstances make it hard to identify or trace the author, details in the images themselves provide several clues as to when they were created. The main gate at Birkenau, for example, is depicted before an extension was added.

“The second wing of the main gate was built between 1943 and 1944, but is absent from the sketches. Thus we concluded that the sketches were drawn in 1943 or before. From our records we believe that the author would have worked in the hospital sector or gathering laggage from the ramp,” Sawicki explained.

The most striking aspects of the sketches in the book are the minute detail and the artist’s emphasis on presenting documentary evidence. “You can clearly see that the author was determined to present the largest number of details,” Agnieszka Sieradzka, an art historian with the museum and the author of the book, wrote in a statement. “Badges of functionary prisoners, number plates of the trucks, and train cars on the ramp, as well as block numbers, are carefully depicted. The artist of the sketchbook hoped that someone would find his work so that it would become a witness to extermination.”

The Polish-English publication, launched by the Auschwitz archives on Jan. 16, is part of a larger commemorative project being undertaken by the museum. “The publication of the sketchbook is part of the museum’s efforts to make more and more material from our archives available online,” Sawicki said. The images were released to mark this year’s 70th anniversary of the start of exterminations in the gas chambers at Birkenau.

This spring the museum, which received a record 1.4 million visitors in 2011, is also planning to publish a catalogue containing images from the 6,000 or so works of art preserved in its archive collection.
Hitter approved the publication of Der Stürmer during the war years, even as other papers closed down due to lack of new print. However, the paper’s circulation fell during the war.

The vulnerability of Der Stürmer was well known outside Germany, and its name became synonymous with Nazi anti-Semitism. The Holocaust is relevant in modern terms. The Holocaust is reflected by the relatively small amount of material collected during this period. The bulk of the collection (41.8%) was created from 1933 to 1938. By the keen interest of writers, curators, and researchers, the materials were digitized and meticulously catalogued in the 1990s. One of the highlights of this project was the Nuremberg municipal archive and Yad Vashem have begun to upload photographs and documents as part of the Nuremberg municipal archive and Yad Vashem Archives. As with the entire catalog of photographs, Yad Vashem comes in the right foreground, a typical Jewish. The picture adorning the Yad Vashem calendar for March 2012 looks like a one-way railroad ticket — and says “One-way ticket.” Another image shows dress shirts arranged in a closet, where one shirt is part of a concentration camp inmate’s uniform. There is also a traffic sign warning of a train crossing.

A photograph sent by a German soldier to the editors of Der Stürmer with the words: “Bambi, a street of Jewish businesses. In the right foreground, a typical Jewish.”

One of the posters that stands out in this calendar appears with the message “Hunio, née Philosoph, was deported to Nuremberg together with her brother, Avraham. They married, and their parents, Yoseph and Mazal Tov Hunio, remained in Rhodes, then under Italian rule. The other children managed to reach the United States and Uruguay. Raya stayed in touch with her relatives by mail. Among the many letters Mazal gave to Yad Vashem, one is written in Hebrew in Sephardic cursive script, by Yoseph and Mazal Tov to their children in the Holy Land: With God’s help... (Your 5730/10/24) I pray for you. I am sending you these photographs (One preserve it) To my beloved relatives... siblings never to part, the children of Yoseph and Mazal Tov, Avraham and Raya. (May it be the will of Heaven to preserve them and give them life).
BY RUTH ELLEN GRUBER, JTA

In 1920, the year of the fall of Communism in the Soviet Union, the American poet Jerome Rothenberg published a powerful series of poems called “Khurbn” that dealt with the impact of the Holocaust on Eastern Europe. In one section, he recorded conversations he had had in Poland with local people who had little recollection of the flourishing pre-war Jewish presence.

Were there once Jews here? the poems go. "Yes, they told us, yes they were sure, though there was no one here who could remember. What was a Jew like? they asked."

“No one is certain still if it existed.”

I traveled six years ago to Bratislava to travel to far-flung places in Eastern and Central Europe, and it was certainly on my mind on a trip to Slovakia, a region that’s been, that’s been...That’s because yes, there are still Jews here, and the post-Communist revival has reinforced the adjacent community.

But also, despite this, numbers are still so small that even in major places like Bratislava once made up large parts of the population. Jewish Heritage Route, which is one of the sites on his Slovak Jewish Heritage Route. Borsky is trying to do something about that — which is why I was in Slovakia.

As president of the Bratislava Jewish community, Borsky is also Slovakia’s leading Jewish scholar and expert on Slovakia’s Jewish history. He is the leading Slovak Jewish activist of his generation, engaged in everything from religious, cultural, and educational initiatives to his own personal commitment to preserving Slovakia’s Jewish heritage.

“We had to do something about this,” he said. “We had to make something.”

The Jewish state seeks to recognize local authors and when possible, we try to interview them so that they can express their motivations rather than simply write a review. This interview is with George and Rochel Berman of Bayonne, New Jersey, who have just completed the biography of Eli Zborowski. The book is called A Life of Leadership: Eliezer B. Zborowski, the Founding Chairman of the New Jersey Synagogue, which is the official biography of Winston Churchill. The questions were asked by Rabbi Jack Riemer, who is a regular reviewer for the Florida Jewish Journal.

Jewish Journal: Who is Eli Zborowski? George and Rochel Berman: Eli Zborowski has been in the forefront of Holocaust remembrance for over half a century. Among many other “firsts,” he is responsible for the first synagogue-based Holocaust education program.

Jewish Journal: What was it about Eli that enabled him to accomplish these incredible things? George and Rochel Berman: Eli Zborowski possessed is an essential quality that permeates Eli’s life. The vice president of the Bratislava Jewish Heritage Route, which includes 24 flagships, is still in operation today.

Maros Borsky standing in the Orthodox synagogue in Zilina, Slovakia. The shul is one of the sites on his Slovak Jewish Her- It was the installation of a subsidized factory in Mexico one of his first acts was the installation of a subsidized factory. Eli’s respect for the workers and his commitment to fairness and equality among men inspires and attracts followers.

At the age of 15, Eli was a daring courier for the Jewish underground. He took many risks, eventually becoming familiar with risk as just one factor to be included in any project plan.

When his father built their home, he demonstrated democratic principles by sitting with the workers by sitting and drinking with them during breaks. Many of Zilina’s most successful entrepreneurs in Mexico had bought a factory in Mexico one of his first acts was the installation of a subsidized factory.

In addition, any bitterness he might have felt would have been offset by his gratitude to his rescuers, who risked their lives for him and his family.

Eli maintains a very warm relationship with Poland. To this day he is admired among non-Jews in Zarki and highly regarded by the Polish government. This enabled him to play a significant role in opening the door to diplomatic relations between Israel and Poland.

Jewish Journal: What do you think will be his lasting achievements? Borsky: One of the most interesting things that we were able to trace through Eli Zborowski’s entire life was that he was so often inspired to use his abilities to fill unmet needs. This would become the basis for his success in business, which allowed him to set up and become financially successful, always felt that it was through the grace of God, and should be used to improve the world. We also admired the passion, perseverance, and tenacity which he consistently exhibited in both his business and his Jewish communal activities.

“Look,” my friend Maros Borsky reminded me, “I was in Bratislava nearly six years ago when Goldstein and his father built their home. His parents had little recollection of the flourishing pre-war Jewish presence. We saw synagogues used as art galleries, and even major cities. The Slovak Jewish community does not have the resources to save or even to care for all these places.

Some Borsky convinced communal leaders to sanction a strategy that concentrates on just a few. This resulted in his Slovak Jewish Heritage Route, which includes 24 flagships, sites in all eight regions of the country. Their tour took in more than a dozen of the sites: from the active synagogue in Bratislava to Presov in the far east, where the state control of the surviving synagogue utterly swallows the potential of a Jewish community that now numbers only a few dozen people.

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Borsky first conceived it five years ago, and I believe it is an important strategic endeavor that could provide a model for other countries. Only 3,000 Jews live in Slo- vakia today, but there are synagogues built by Jewish communi ties in literally hundreds of towns and even major cities. The Slovak Jewish community does not have the resources to save or even to care for all these places.

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BY STEPHAN J. KRAMER, THE TIMES OF ISRAEL

On the 27th of Nissan we remember the victims of the Holocaust. However, remembrance is not a static process; it is also a dynamic task for the future, which poses major challenges for the Jewish community.

One of these challenges is education of our own youth. We are grateful that many survivors are still with us. We embrace them with the full strength of our love. And yet the generation of those who emerged from the jaws of the Nazi beast is increasingly retreating from our lives. Tomorrow’s Jewish children will have to remember the Holocaust without the immense emotional power of meeting actual survivors. It will be an important task of Jewish education to bridge this gap.

We also must demand that the non-Jewish world keep the memory of the Holocaust alive – and much remains to be done in this regard. True, six years ago, International Holocaust Remembrance Day was established by the United Nations, and it is observed in some countries.

It has been a strain for Holocaust survivors to be forced to collect and bring together the names of their relatives. And still, for now it’s not always possible. The information she has is a gold mine of good researchers are named after the victims. And still, for now it’s not always possible. The information she has is a gold mine of information. The Holocaust survivors are not familiar with the names of their relatives. And still, for now it’s not always possible. The information she has is a gold mine of information.

The message we need to get across is straightforward. He defines another human-being’s dignity, alone takes his life out of baseless hatred, commits a transgression against the spirit of humanity and against God who created all of us in His Image. It is not enough for parliaments to make Holocaust denial punishable by law. Rather, let us repeat to the nations of the world the commandment of the Torah: “The stranger who lives in your midst…you will love him as yourself.” Of course, I am not naive. The hatred of Jews is unlikely to disappear. We ourselves bear the main burden of responsibility for securing our existence. The fight against anti-Semitism remains a primary task. It is a sorry state of affairs when Jew-

is irrespective. The Holocaust is a huge family – she won’t say the precise year. One of the memories that come to light and is saved from oblivion is that of her relatives. And still, for now it’s not always possible. The information she has is a gold mine of information. The Holocaust survivors are not familiar with the names of their relatives.

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NAZI SOLDIERS HAVING THE TIME OF THEIR LIVES IN OCCUPIED NORWAY... AS THEY LAUNCHED THEIR REIGN OF TERROR

BY ALLAN HALL, DAILY MAIL

The former secretary of Hitler's propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels has broken a 66-year vow of silence to talk about her service for the man who made Germans hate the Jews.

Since the end of World War II, Brunhilde Pomsel, now 100, has refused all requests for interviews and offers to publish her memoirs.

But after five months of negotiations she has given a single interview to Bild, Germany's biggest newspaper, in which she describes her four years as the chief secretary of the man closest to Hitler.

Frau Pomsel describes how Goebbels' children - the children he and his wife Magda would murder with cyanide in Hitler's bunker in April 1945 - used to play with her typewriter on Sunday afternoons.

She reminisces about eating goose with Hitler's master propagandist Joseph Goebbels' secretary breaks vow of silence.

On this day Goebbels delivered his infamous "Total War" speech to the German public, exhorting them to heights of frenzied sacrifice as he warned of a wave of vengeful, barbaric Russians bearing down on the Fatherland.

She recalled: "This was a service order, we had to attend. Magda Goebbels sat directly behind me as he raged. "The photos show the crowd going wild as he asked them if they wanted total war and springing to their feet to give the Hitler salute. I wasn't as jubilant as they. I knew what was coming."

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A QUIET DRAMA IS TAKING PLACE AMONG ULTRA-ORTHODOX HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

(Continued from page 12)

For what it is worth to me, it should be thought he did. One, with a young artist's initial views of landing on the beach in Normandy, survival. He handed me the pad and I was overcome with emotion, overwhelmed by the significance of what I held in my hands. A piece of personal history, a piece of American history, an artist's most intimate impressions at a most vulnerable time. Si may have burned physical reminders of the war, but he could not erase it from his memory. His horrors influenced much of his art from the late 1940s, particularly entering Buchenwald, the Nazi concentration camp, two years after his liberation. To Si, a German Jew who escaped the fate of millions, the survivors did not seem human. Their images in shades of black and white fill a museum. While our car rolled, Si picked up a stick of charcoal and furiously attacked a blank canvas, creating a haunting “Ghost.”

As we prepared to leave, Si asked if I wanted the “Ghost.” I felt almost ashamed to say “Yes!” so loud and so fast. He pulled his Ghost from the canvas stretcher, signed it, rolled it up, and handed it me. “It is for you. For producers to walk away from a story with a parting gift. My office is filled with mugs, hats, T-shirts. But never have I been given something so magnificent. Si, I’m no painter or follower of big names. I asked how I should frame it. “Frame it?” Si asked with a little chuckle. “Ah, save your money. Just a few thumbtacks on your wall and the picture will do the trick.”

For what it is worth to me, it should be framed in diamonds and gold. Thank you Si... for everything.

NEW LIFE FROM OLD ARCHIVES

(Continued from page 9)

Marta's life story is a testament to the power of art. It was through her art that she was able to express her experiences and emotions, and through sharing this art, she was able to connect with others and inspire them. Her art is a reminder of the importance of preserving our history and the stories of those who have come before us.

SEVENTY YEARS LATER, GHOSTS OF WORLD WAR II REMAIN INDELIBLE

(Continued from page 6)

Thinking about her life, I wonder how far she has come. Did you know what happened to her? She has lived a life of resilience and strength, overcoming great challenges and never losing sight of hope. Her story is a testament to the human spirit and the power of love and compassion.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE SHOAH

(Continued from page 4)

I knew, the poet ponders poetically, painfully, and powerfully. “You who gave me my name and my face! Did you know what happened? Did you know how hard the darkness would fall on your world? Is that what clouds your face, as you order published by the Germans on October 22, 1941, Minka moved to 2 Katolu Street in Riga. Thanks to the recently discovered documents, she now knows that her great-grandmother, a Jewish girl, agreed to the publicizing of her family’s story here, for the sake of her great-grandchild. The story has been passed down to have been owned by her own identity disclosed.

In the shadow of the Shoah, the human journey have provided her with. “The past is always there, barely breathing. Through the corner of your eye, a presence felt more than seen. Tugging at your mind, Catching you unaware,/Catching you unaware, Subsuming the future.”

On the book’s back cover, in “Remembering the Shoah,” the author speaks about the losses and ours, to tightly hold onto the precious yet precarious link of memory, to not let it slip away from oblivion's fate and Holocaust detractors those who should never be forgotten. “Gone, all gone, we lost all.”In the end, the leaves raked, bagged and tossed/Trees falling in the forest of the dead/When there is not one left to remember/Did they ever exist?”
A representative of the exiled Polish government in Cuba, who visited the camp in December 1943, was under the impression that the refugees were in good condition but that “the work prohibits sending many of them into a life of restlessness and continues to search for answers. People cried. There were scenes of horror and depression. People cried. There were scenes of horror and depression.”

Auschwitz, the most notorious camp in the Nazi killing machine, might soon claim success in its campaign to preserve the legacy of the Holocaust. The foundation supporting the site in southern Poland has attracted tens of millions of dollars from donor countries, and the Auschwitz-Birkenau during the whole period that camp functioned. Despite their importance in the history of the Holocaust, these and other sites — such as forced labor camps — are overlooked by the vast majority of visitors. All such sites identify personal property confiscated by the Nazis and to help victims seek restitution.

The Auschwitz Foundation was set up in 2009 with the goal of raising $163 million and thus guaranteeing an annual interest income of about $6 million for the conservation of barracks, gas chambers, and other artifacts and material. The foundation, which has announced support for the effort, bringing the total pledges to more than $122 million. Germany alone pledged about $1 million. It was the largest country to pledge funds, with a $1 million contribution.

“Now it’s time to fund the ‘forgotten’ death camps, such as Sobibor, the situation seems to be acute and there should be similar international efforts made regarding fundraising as in the case of Auschwitz.”

A database of Holocaust-era property records has become the largest publicly available, single-source database of lost Jewish property assets from that era. Project HEART — Holocaust Era Asset Restitution Taskforce, an initiative of the Jewish Agency for Israel in cooperation with the government of Israel, announced that the database hit the 1.5 million mark in the number of available records. The online database was unveiled May 1 with 500,000 records. The records have been made available to help Jewish families identify personal property confiscated by the Nazis and to help victims seek restitution, according to the project. The records include property addresses, lists of homeowners, professions, lists of known confiscated properties, business directories, insurance policies, and other archival information.

“This is the first worldwide list of property confiscated, looted, or forcibly sold during the Holocaust era to be made available to survivors and their heirs,” Anya Verkhovskaya, HEART project director, said, adding that “the response to the database has been overwhelming, with approximately 100,000 hits happening every week.”
14th Annual Professional Development Conference on Holocaust Education

**MAKING SENSE OF TROUBLESOME TIMES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS — A RETROSPECTIVE**

The Holocaust, 9/11, and More

The Education Department & Young Leadership Associates of The American Society for Yad Vashem & The Association of Teachers of Social Studies of the United Federation of Teachers (ATSS/UFT) & The Manhattanville College School of Education invite all Superintendents, Principals, and Educators of History, Judaic Studies, Humanities, and Global Studies to this program

**DATE:** Sunday, March 4th, 2012

**TIME:**
- 8:30 AM - 3:15 PM
- 8:30 AM Breakfast
- 9:00 AM Program Commences

**PLACE:**
- Manhattan Day School
- new location
- 310 West 75th Street (btw West End Avenue and Riverside Drive) New York, New York 10023

**REGISTRATION:**
- Free of charge, registration required*

Workshop topics include:
- Writings and documents from the Holocaust and how to incorporate these resources into lesson plans
- Strategies to teach about 9/11
- Using Survivor testimonies in the classroom
- Sensitivity to children and trauma

Educators who attend and complete the program will receive a certificate for In-Service credit

All registered participants will receive COMPLIMENTARY educational resources

Kosher Breakfast and Lunch will be served

*To register for this conference, please contact:
- Marlene W. Yahalom, PhD, Director of Education, American Society for Yad Vashem
- 500 Fifth Avenue, 42nd Floor, New York, NY 10110-4299
- RSVP Tel: 212.220.4304 / Fax: 212.220.4308 / MWY@yadvashemusa.org

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**A bequest to the American Society for Yad Vashem helps keep the memory of the Six Million alive...**

Please remember us in your trust, will, estate plan or with the planned gift. It’s your legacy... to your family, and your people.

For more information, or for help with proper wording for the bequest to ASYV, please contact us at 212-220-4304.