

Holocaust

MEMORIAL DAY

2020



Learning from the past ~ lessons for today

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland *in association with*
The Department of Justice and Equality
Dublin City Council
Dublin Maccabi Charitable Trust
Jewish Representative Council of Ireland
Council for Christians and Jews

Holocaust Memorial Day

The Holocaust Memorial Day commemoration is designed to cherish the memory of all of the victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

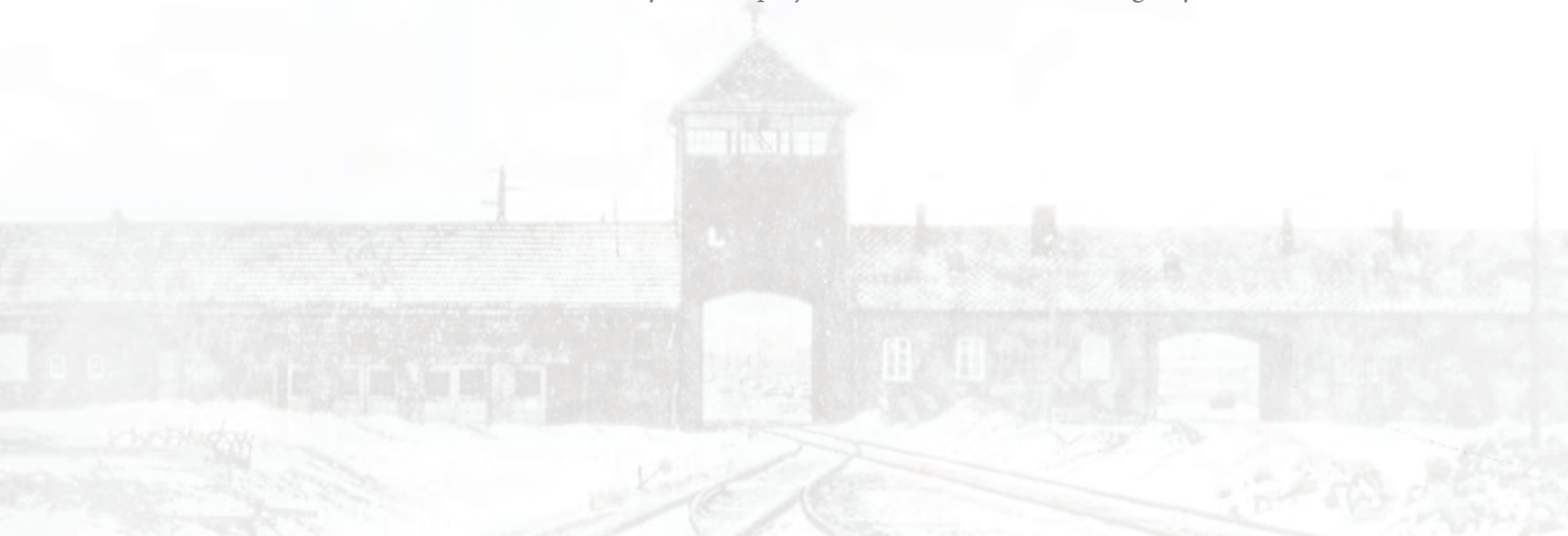
A candle-lighting ceremony is an integral part of the commemoration at which six candles are always lit for the six million Jews who perished, as well as candles for all of the other victims.

The commemoration serves as a constant reminder of the dangers of racism and discrimination and provides lessons from the past that are relevant today.

Summary of the Declaration of the Stockholm International Forum on the Holocaust

Issued in January 2000, on the 55th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau in 1945, and endorsed by all participating countries, including Ireland

We, the governments attending the Stockholm International Forum on the Holocaust, recognise that it was a tragically defining episode of the 20th Century, a crisis for Europe and a universal catastrophe. The unprecedented character of the Holocaust fundamentally challenged the foundations of civilisation. After more than half a century, it remains an event close enough in time that survivors can still bear witness to the horrors that engulfed the Jewish people. The terrible suffering of millions of Jews and other victims of the Nazis has left an indelible stain across Europe that must forever be seared in our collective memory. The selfless sacrifices of those who defied the Nazis, and sometimes gave their own lives to protect or rescue Holocaust victims, must also be inscribed in our hearts. We pledge to strengthen our efforts to promote education, remembrance and research about the Holocaust in our schools, universities, communities and other institutions. With humanity still scarred by antisemitism, genocide, ethnic cleansing, racism, xenophobia and other expressions of hatred, we pledge to fight against these evils, and to reaffirm our common aspiration for a democratic and tolerant society, free of prejudice and other forms of bigotry.



Message from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Paul McAuliffe



On behalf of the City and people of Dublin, it is a great honour to host this important national event which is held every year in the Round Room at the Mansion House.

We feel privileged to be here among survivors of the Holocaust and descendants of survivors who have made Dublin and Ireland their home.

Holocaust Memorial Day marks the date of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau on 27 January 1945, which took place exactly 75 years ago, less than a lifetime! Tonight, we recall the suffering inflicted on the Jewish people of Europe and on those of other faiths and ethnicities, persecuted during the Holocaust. We will reflect on this and on the suffering still being inflicted on people throughout the world today.

We acknowledge the work of Holocaust Education Trust Ireland in its endeavours to educate and inform about the Holocaust and ensure that this dark page of history is always remembered.

*Lord Mayor of Dublin,
Paul McAuliffe*



Lord Mayor Paul McAuliffe

Message from Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

As we move to the next decade of the twenty-first century, memories of The Second World War, the circumstances which brought it about and the horrors of the Holocaust are in danger of fading. When memories grow faint the lessons of history grow dangerously dim.

Largely gone are those who survived beyond the gates of hell and those who witnessed their suffering when liberating camps. With few left to carry the burden of memory, because burden it was, it becomes even more important to educate generations now living, about the inhumanity which man can inflict on man. It falls to us to remind future generations what happens when all that is decent and all that is good is lost.

We must ensure that never again is a situation created which will unleash events as cataclysmic as the Holocaust where millions of Jews and others were deprived not just of liberty but of the very right to be treated as human beings.

*Eibhlin Byrne,
Chairperson HETI*



*Eibhlin Byrne,
Chairperson, HETI*



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

Victim Readings and Candle-Lighting Ceremony

It is customary at Holocaust memorial events to light six candles in memory of six million Jews who perished in the Shoah. In Ireland, we also light candles in memory of all of the other victims of Nazi atrocities.

People with disabilities and disabling conditions: In memory of the people with disabilities and disabling conditions who were murdered, forcibly sterilized and starved to death by doctors and other willing helpers.

Reader: Sinead Friel, Down Syndrome National Advisory Council and Blue Diamond Drama Academy

Candle-lighters: Bernard Johnson from the Corres Centre, and Senator John Dolan, Disability Federation of Ireland

Ethnic minorities, Poles and other Slavic peoples: In memory of ethnic minorities, Poles and other Slavic peoples who were murdered, displaced and forcibly 'Aryanised' by the Nazis.

Reader: Teresa Buczkowska, Integration Team Coordinator, Immigrant Council of Ireland

Candle-lighters: Barnaba Dorda, Chair of Forum Polonia, and Salome Mbugua, founder of AkiDWA

Roma/Sinti: In memory of the Roma people of Europe who were rounded up, murdered, displaced and forcibly sterilised by the Nazis.

Reader: Gabi Muntean, Roma Community, Pavee Point

Candle lighters: Salomeea Durbala and Alex Butica, of the Roma community.

Homosexual victims: In memory of the homosexual men and women who were persecuted and murdered during the Holocaust because of their sexual orientation.

Reader: Alan Edge, Councilor

Candle-lighters: Moninne Griffith, BeLonGTo and Max Krzyzanowski, Grand Marshall Dublin Pride 2016

Political victims: In memory of the political victims of the Holocaust: communists, socialists, trade unionists, and other opponents of the Nazi regime who were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis.

Reader: Liam Herrick, Executive Director Irish Council for Civil Liberties

Candle lighters: Kim Bielenberg and Maeve Price, Department of Education and Skills

Christian victims: In memory of the Christian victims of all denominations, who were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis.

Reader: Brid Dunne, Chaplain Portumna Community School

Candle-lighters: Vanessa Wyse Jackson retired Methodist minister, and Catherine O'Dea, Clerk of the Dublin monthly meeting (Quakers)

Jewish victims:

Six candles are dedicated to the memory of 6 million Jewish people, including 1.5 million children, who were annihilated in the Holocaust. Jews were murdered in concentration camps, labour camps and death camps. Jews perished in the ghettos. Jews died of starvation and disease. Jews were shot in the forests and in their villages. And Jews were murdered in the streets and in their homes.

Those lighting candles in memory of the Jewish victims of the Holocaust are children or grandchildren of Holocaust survivors, second and third generation. All of them lost countless members of their families in the Holocaust.

Candle-lighters:

- Tony Collis, whose grandfather, Zoltan Zinn and great aunt Edit, survived Bergen-Belsen concentration camp but whose other family members perished in the Holocaust.
- Kayla Hertz, whose grandfather, Wolf Hertz, escaped the massacre in the Bronica forest, and whose great-grandparents Lenka and Avrum Muskovic survived Auschwitz, but whose other family members perished in the Holocaust.
- Yoram Tokar, whose great uncle David and aunt Jeanette Gelassen, Paul and Sara Talma, and other family members perished in the Holocaust.
- Dikla Blum, whose grandfather Moshe Halperin, grandmother Bella Halperin and great aunt Sarah Halperin survived, but whose great-grandparents Michael and Henia Halperin, great uncle Joseph Halperin and other family members perished in the Holocaust.
- Joe Katz, whose mother, Frida, survived Auschwitz but whose many other family members perished in the Holocaust.
- Sharlette Caplin, whose father, Raphael Urbach, survived Buchenwald and Theresienstadt concentration camps but whose other family members perished in the Holocaust.

We will always remember.

Holocaust Memorial Day Commemoration

Sunday, 26 January 2020, The Round Room, Mansion House, Dublin

Programme

75 years since the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau on 27 January 1945

MC: Clodagh Finn **Music:** Carl Nelkin, Tenor. Maja Elliott, Piano.

- **Introduction:** MC, Clodagh Finn
- **Opening Remarks:** Eibhlin Byrne, Chairperson, Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
- **Words of Welcome:** Lord Mayor of Dublin, Paul McAuliffe
- **Keynote Address:** President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins
- **The Nuremberg Laws:** The Hon. Ms Justice Iseult O'Malley
- **Stockholm Declaration:** Niall Burgess, Secretary General, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Musical interlude

- **Holocaust survivor:** Tomi Reichental
- **Exclusion:** Mick O'Dea, Artist
- **Evian and the Jewish Refugee crisis:** Sorcha Pollak, Irish Times
- **November Pogrom, Kristallnacht:** Gwendolen Morgan, Human Rights Lawyer
- **Identification:** Andrew Woolfe, Jewish Representative Council of Ireland. Youth reader, Oisín Stapleton Doyle
- **Ghettos:** Enda O'Neill, UN High Commission on Refugees (Ireland)
- **Nazi camps:** Shane O'Curry, Irish Network Against Racism (INAR). Youth reader, Ella Nethercott
- **Killing Squads:** Nick Henderson, Irish Refugee Council
- **Jan Kaminski's story:** Jadzia Kaminska
- **Wannsee Conference:** Carol Baxter, Head of Civil Justice and Equality Policy, Department of Justice and Equality
- **Resisting antisemitism:** Anastasia Crickley, former Chair, UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- **All of the Victims:** Caryna Camerino

Scroll of Names

Stratford College, Dublin; Portumna Community School, Co. Galway;
Our Lady's College Greenhills, Co Louth; Assumption Secondary School, Walkinstown, Dublin

Musical Interlude

- **Legacy of the Holocaust:** Aidan O'Driscoll, Secretary General, Department of Justice and Equality
- **Liberation:** Colonel Stephen Ryan, Irish Defence Forces. Youth reader, Niamh Fanning
- **Holocaust survivor:** Suzi Diamond
- **Righteous Among the Nations:** Kinga Paszko, Righteous Polish family
- **Second Generation:** Caroline Zinn-Collis
- **Israel & the Shoah:** HE Ophir Kariv, Ambassador of Israel
- **Holocaust & other genocides:** Robert Gerwarth, Professor of History, University College Dublin

Minute's silence

Victim readings and candle-lighting ceremony

- **Go home from this place:** Lynn Jackson, Founding Trustee, HETI
- **El Malay Rachamim:** Rabbi Zalman Lent, and Carl Nelkin, Irish Jewish community
- **Closing remarks:** Eibhlin Byrne, Chairperson, Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
- **End of ceremony:** MC, Clodagh Finn



Czechoslovakia

France

Greece

The Jews of Europe before the Second World War

The majority of Jews in Eastern Europe belonged to Orthodox Jewish communities living in small towns or villages called *shtetls*. Their lives centred around the strict observance of the Jewish commandments, and their daily existence was determined by the Jewish calendar. Many spoke Yiddish as their first language and wore distinctive traditional clothing, the men being particularly noticeable with their long beards, side curls, black coats and black hats. In the *shtetl*, the Jewish population undertook a wide range of occupations, including those connected with communal institutions such as synagogues, schools and burial societies. Alongside these vibrant communities were important centres of Jewish learning and Yiddish culture.

The large number of Jewish people living in the great cities of Europe, such as Berlin, Paris, Prague, Vienna, Budapest and Warsaw, had a more integrated existence. Although many observed Jewish festivals, the Sabbath and kashrut (dietary requirements), the majority were assimilated and relatively secular. They belonged to the

culture in which they lived, speaking the language of the country, dressing like their non-Jewish neighbours and participating in all areas of life: academia, the arts, the professions, commerce and politics.

There were also Sephardi Jewish communities, most of whom resided in the countries around the Mediterranean and in the Balkans, as well as in cities such as Amsterdam and London. Sephardi culture had originated in the Iberian Peninsula, and Sephardi Jews spoke Ladino, a language with Spanish roots. The Sephardi communities were scattered after the expulsions from Spain and Portugal in the fifteenth century. Over time, Sephardi Jews occupied important positions in the economy and government administration of the countries where they lived, and some rose to become diplomats in the royal courts.

Despite waves of persecution and expulsion, Jews had lived and flourished in Europe for hundreds of years. Some had been living in areas of

the Aegean and the Mediterranean since Greek and Roman times.

Before Hitler and the Nazi Party came to power in 1933, Jewish life in Germany and elsewhere in Europe had not been free from struggle and conflict, but it had seen the participation of Jews in all spheres of life and society. In the interwar years, the Jewish contribution to European culture was significant, with major achievements in the areas of literature, art, music, science and commerce.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, many Jews were as secure as they had ever been, yet there were still large areas of poverty, particularly in eastern Poland and western Russia. Anti-Jewish prejudice was ever present, even in the most modern and cultured states of Europe.

On 1 September 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland, and the Second World War began. By the end of the war, most of the European Jewish communities had been decimated by the Holocaust, and a great many of those in Eastern Europe and parts of the Balkans had been utterly destroyed.



Grodno, Byelorussia: A street in a *shtetl*

Suddenly, all those places where Jews had lived for hundreds of years had vanished. And I thought that in years to come, long after the slaughter, Jews might want to hear about the places which had disappeared, about the life that once was and no longer is.

Roman Vishniak

Jewish communities in Poland

By September 1939, Poland had the largest Jewish population in the world, more than 3.3 million Jewish people comprising culturally, socially and politically diverse communities and individuals. Their origins lie in the Medieval period, when Jews from Western Europe, German lands, France and England made their way eastward. Through the centuries, a limited degree of autonomy enabled Jewish communities to provide educational, social and cultural institutions that included synagogues, schools, hospitals, old-age homes, orphanages and shelters for the destitute. Throughout their history, there were good times and bad for the Jews living in Poland. There was significant disruption to Jewish life in the 17th century due to the Cossack uprising of 1648 and other similar incidents. However, generally in most Polish towns, Jews lived and worked alongside their non-Jewish neighbours in relative harmony. Many of the smaller towns, known as shtetls, were 50% Jewish, while some were entirely Jewish. The town of Oswiecim was renamed 'Auschwitz' by the Germans in 1939; it had a population of some 14,000 of which almost 60% was Jewish.

300,300 Jews (10% of the city's population) lived in Warsaw at the outbreak of WWII. More than 60,000 lived in Krakow during the interwar period, contributing to all spheres of



Jewish children playing on Berek Joselewicz St (the Jewish area), Oswiecim, 1930s

life in the city. During the German occupation, the old Remah synagogue in Krakow, dating back to 1535, was damaged and the cemetery destroyed. Tombstones were hauled away and used as paving stones in the camps or sold for profit. Many have now undergone restoration, and desecrated tombstones have been returned and re-erected, although they represent a small fraction of the monuments that once stood in this ancient place.

Today there are approximately 120 Jews registered as living in Krakow. Lively programmes of Jewish revival

are taking place, involving the restoration of synagogues, cemeteries and prayer houses. There is a School of Jewish Studies at the Jagiellonian University, one of the oldest universities in the world.

The Jewish Cultural Centre has registered some 500 members (many students, visitors or transient residents). The Galicia Jewish Museum records traces of Jewish memory in Poland dating back over 800 years and the Festival of Jewish Music attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors from around the world every summer.



Radun shtetl, Belarus

The rise of Nazi Germany

When Adolf Hitler became leader of the Nazi Party in 1921, he stated that his ultimate aim was 'the removal of the Jews from German society'. By the time he was appointed chancellor in 1933, he intended to make life so difficult for Jews that they would feel compelled to leave the country. Hitler's antisemitism soon manifested into actions, and violence against Jews became prevalent.



Boycott of Jewish businesses



Notice in window reads: 'Germans! Defend yourselves! Don't buy from Jews!'



Sign reads: 'Avoid using Jewish doctors and lawyers'

Boycotts of Jewish shops, businesses and professions were organised throughout Germany in April 1933. Jews were also forced out of jobs in the civil service, academia and the media.

Book burning



Students contribute books to be destroyed at a Berlin book-burning, May 10, 1933

Jewish religious books, books by Jewish authors and books about Jews were condemned as 'degenerate' and burned in public bonfires with other books considered by the Nazis to be 'un-German'. Book burnings took place throughout Germany where some of the finest works of literature, history, philosophy, science and art, were destroyed.

Antisemitism



Children reading antisemitic school book *The Poisonous Mushroom*

Antisemitism reached all levels of German society. Nazi ideology alleged a hierarchy of peoples: pure 'Aryan' Germans at the top, Poles, Slavic peoples, Roma and ethnic minorities very low down. Jews were at the bottom, considered to be 'subhuman'.

Nuremberg Laws

The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 deprived German Jews of their German citizenship and they were forbidden from marrying non-Jewish Germans. This law was soon extended to include Roma, black people and other ethnic minorities. Initially, the Nuremberg



A Jewish man forced to wear a placard for affair with a Christian woman. It reads: 'I am a racial defiler'

Laws defined someone as Jewish if they had three or four Jewish grandparents, even if they had converted to Christianity generations before. Many Germans who had not identified themselves as Jewish for generations, found themselves persecuted because of their religion.

Exclusion

Jews were forbidden in public places such as cinemas, theatres, cafes or public parks. They were not allowed to participate in sports or ride on trams. Increasingly, Jewish people were excluded from German society.



Jews not wanted here

Identification

Germany required everyone to carry identity papers, but Jewish people had to add special identifying marks to theirs. A red letter "J" on their passports, new middle names of 'Sara' for females and 'Israel' for males were added. After 1941, Jewish people were forced to wear badges on their outer clothing: a yellow Star of David or a white armband with a blue Star of David.



Passport of Inge 'Sara' Frankel



Anschluss



Public humiliation of Jews, who were forced to scrub the streets of Vienna with toothbrushes and nailbrushes

In March 1938, Austria was annexed as part of Nazi Germany. More than 200,000 Austrian Jews came under Nazi control.

The Évian Conference

As it became increasingly difficult for Jews to continue working in Germany, they sought refuge elsewhere. Few countries were prepared to accept Jewish refugees. President Roosevelt, of the USA, convened an international conference in Évian-les-Bains, France, July 1938, to consider refugee policies. Thirty-two countries attended Évian, including Ireland. None was willing to take in more refugees, and the conference was deemed a failure.



November Pogrom, *Kristallnacht*

On the night of 9/10 November 1938, the state-sponsored pogrom known as *Kristallnacht* erupted against the Jews of Germany and Austria. Hitler Youth, bolstered by the SA and locals, unleashed a night of terror, violence and destruction. Synagogues and schools were wrecked and set ablaze; Jewish businesses and homes had their windows smashed, leaving the streets strewn with glass. Jewish cemeteries were desecrated. Over a thousand Jews were beaten to death or committed suicide afterwards out of despair. Some 35,000 Jewish men were thrown into concentration camps. After the destruction, the Jewish communities were fined 1 billion Reichsmarks to pay for the damage.

For many Jews, it became clear that they had to leave. With their bank accounts confiscated and no longer able to find employment, Jews were forced to sell their businesses and properties far below their market value. Offices were set up to speed emigration.



Smashed windows, November Pogrom, USHMM

After years of official harassment of Jews in Nazi Germany, the state-sanctioned violence of *Kristallnacht* marked the acceleration of Jewish persecution that would ultimately culminate in the Holocaust.

Kindertransports



Helga Kreiner from Germany



Nicholas Winton

Winton found foster parents and secured a £50 bond for each child. He met each *Kindertransport* train at Liverpool Street station, making sure that each child was collected by a foster parent.

Prompted by the events of *Kristallnacht*, Britain agreed to offer temporary refuge to Jewish children from Nazi-occupied lands. Between December 1938 and September 1939, Britain accepted 10,000 Jewish children from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Jewish and Christian voluntary organisations worked together to find homes for the children; funds were raised, guarantors were found. The children arrived on special trains called *Kindertransports*. They were housed in private homes, farms, castles, boarding schools, holiday camps – anywhere they were accepted. Visiting Prague in late 1938, Nicholas Winton determined to do what he could to help the children. He arranged for eight *Kindertransport* trains to bring 669 Jewish children to safety in England.

Murder

There were thousands of concentration camps, labour camps and transit camps within the Nazi camp system. They were run by the SS and many also had several sub-camps. All of them employed cruelty, starvation, poor hygiene and harsh living conditions. There were six Nazi death camps, all of them on Polish soil. They were established specifically to murder Jewish people and other victims by poison gas. These camps were: Auschwitz-Birkenau, Bełżec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka. Hundreds of thousands of inmates of concentration camps succumbed to brutality, starvation, cold and disease.

Concentration camps



'Bedroom' – barracks in concentration camp

Toilets (latrines) in concentration camp

Concentration camps were an integral feature of the Nazi regime. Originally for political opponents, the first concentration camps were established in Germany in 1933. After 1939, they were also places of imprisonment for Jews.

Transit camps



Drancy Transit camp, Paris, 1941

Transit camps were usually established beside large cities as a place to collect Jews (and others) for deportation. They were sometimes purpose-built, but often they were run-down apartment blocks, where hundreds were forced into cramped living conditions and subjected to maltreatment and brutality.

Labour camps



Forced labour, Mauthausen, 1942

The labour camp system meant annihilation through work. Prisoners were forced to carry out super-human tasks such as shifting boulders or laying roads or railways by hand, often for twelve hours a day, with little to eat or drink.

Death camps



Gas chamber, Majdanek. The blue stain is residue left from Zyklon B poison gas.

There were six death camps, all of them on Polish soil, established to murder the Jewish people of Europe by poison gas. Other victims were also murdered in these camps.



Jews waiting in the forest at Auschwitz Birkenau before being sent to the gas chambers.

Hungary

Nazi policy towards Hungary, which had been an Axis partner of the Third Reich, changed dramatically in July 1944. Adolf Eichmann was dispatched to oversee the round-up and deportation of Hungarian Jews, and in just eight weeks, 437,000 were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau. The railway line at the death camp was extended under the gateway right up to the unloading ramp where 'selections' were made. In Budapest, the Germans were supported by their Hungarian collaborators, the Arrow Cross, who were responsible for shooting some 100,000 Jews into the Danube.

Non-Jewish victims of the Holocaust



People with disabilities

Hitler initiated the T4 Euthanasia Programme in 1939 in order to kill elderly people, the terminally ill and people with disabilities, whom the Nazis referred to as 'life unworthy of life'. Although the programme was officially discontinued in 1941 due to public outcry, the killings continued clandestinely until 1945. It is estimated that more than 300,000 people with disabilities in Germany and Austria were murdered in the T4 Euthanasia Programme.

Manfred Bernhardt, born 1929 with intellectual disabilities; murdered in Aplerbeck Asylum in 1942

Poles and other Slavic peoples

Hitler ordered the elimination of the Polish intelligentsia and professionals. Tens of thousands were murdered or sent to concentration camps. Polish children did not progress beyond elementary school, and thousands were taken to Germany to be 'Aryanised' and reared as Germans. In addition to the 3 million Polish Jews, it is estimated that up to 3 million non-Jewish Polish victims were also murdered in the Holocaust.

A Polish prisoner (marked with an identifying patch bearing a 'P' for Pole), Julian Noga, at the Flossenbürg concentration camp, Germany, between August 1942 and April 1945



Roma and Sinti

The Nazis deported thousands of Roma and Sinti people (Gypsies) to ghettos and concentration camps. In 1941, Himmler ordered the deportation of all Romanies living in Europe to be murdered in Auschwitz-Birkenau. It is estimated that between 250,000 and 500,000 were murdered in the genocide of the Roma during the Holocaust. Two hundred and fifty Romany children were murdered in Buchenwald in January 1940, where they were used to test the efficacy of the Zyklon B crystals, later used in gas chambers.

Amalie Schaich Reinhardt survived the Gypsy camp in Auschwitz-Birkenau

Homosexuals

Thousands of gay men were arrested by the Nazis and imprisoned in concentration camps, where they were subjected to harder work, less food and more brutal treatment than other inmates. Hundreds were put to death and thousands died from brutality and the appalling living conditions. Homosexuality remained on the German statute books as a criminal offence until 1969, and many former gay internees had to serve out their original prison sentences after the war, with no allowance for the time they had served in the camps. This deterred many gay survivors from telling their stories.

Albrecht Becker



Political opponents

The torching of the Reichstag national parliament building in 1933 gave the Nazis a pretext for brutally suppressing communists and, later, social democrats. The Nazis abolished trade unions and co-operatives, confiscated their assets and prohibited strikes. As early as 1933, the Nazis established the first concentration camp, Dachau, as a detention centre for political prisoners.

Political opponents being arrested, Berlin, Germany, 1933



Black, mixed-race and ethnic minorities

In 1933, the Nazis established Commission Number 3, whereby hundreds of adults and children of African descent were forcibly sterilised. According to Nazi philosophy, this would 'preserve German blood and honour'. By the outbreak of the Second World War, thousands of black, mixed-race and minority-ethnic people had fled, and most of those who remained were murdered.

Images used for lectures on genetics, ethnology and race breeding

Christians

Thousands of Catholic priests, nuns and Protestant religious leaders were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis for their opposition to the regime and for saving Jews. Hundreds of Jehovah's Witnesses were murdered for their refusal to salute Hitler or serve in the German armed forces. A great many Quakers and others of Christian affiliation risked their lives to save Jewish people during the Holocaust.



The persecution of Jews in Arab lands

Nazi plans to persecute and eventually annihilate Jewish people, wherever they lived, extended also into Arab lands in North Africa. Between June 1940 and May 1943, the Nazis, their Vichy collaborators and their Italian fascist allies murdered between 4,000 and 5,000 Jews in these regions. There were no death camps, but thousands of Jews were consigned to more than 100 brutal labour and concentration camps. Many locals were willing collaborators. Some worked as interpreters translating Nazi orders and indicating to SS officers where Jews lived. They oversaw work gangs and worked as prison guards in the labour camps.

Harry Alexander, a Jew from Leipzig, managed to escape to France. From there the French authorities sent him to the Vichy labour camp at Djelfa in the Algerian desert. 'Nobody told them to beat us all the time,' he said. 'Nobody told them to chain us together.

Nobody told them to tie us naked to a post and beat us and to hang us by our arms and hose us down, to bury us in the sand... no, they took this into their own hands and they enjoyed what they did.'

Maurice Tandowski was a Polish-born Jew who had joined the French Foreign Legion. He was stripped of his rifle under Vichy's antisemitic laws and sent to Berguent labour camp in Morocco. He experienced the *tombeau* (tomb). Prisoners were forced to dig holes and lie in these faux graves for weeks on end, day and night.

Despite the persecution of Jews in Arab lands, we must be mindful that not all Arabs or Muslims were Nazi sympathisers. Many risked their lives to save Jews, sheltered them in their homes, guarded their valuables and warned Jewish leaders about imminent SS raids.



Maurice Tandowski



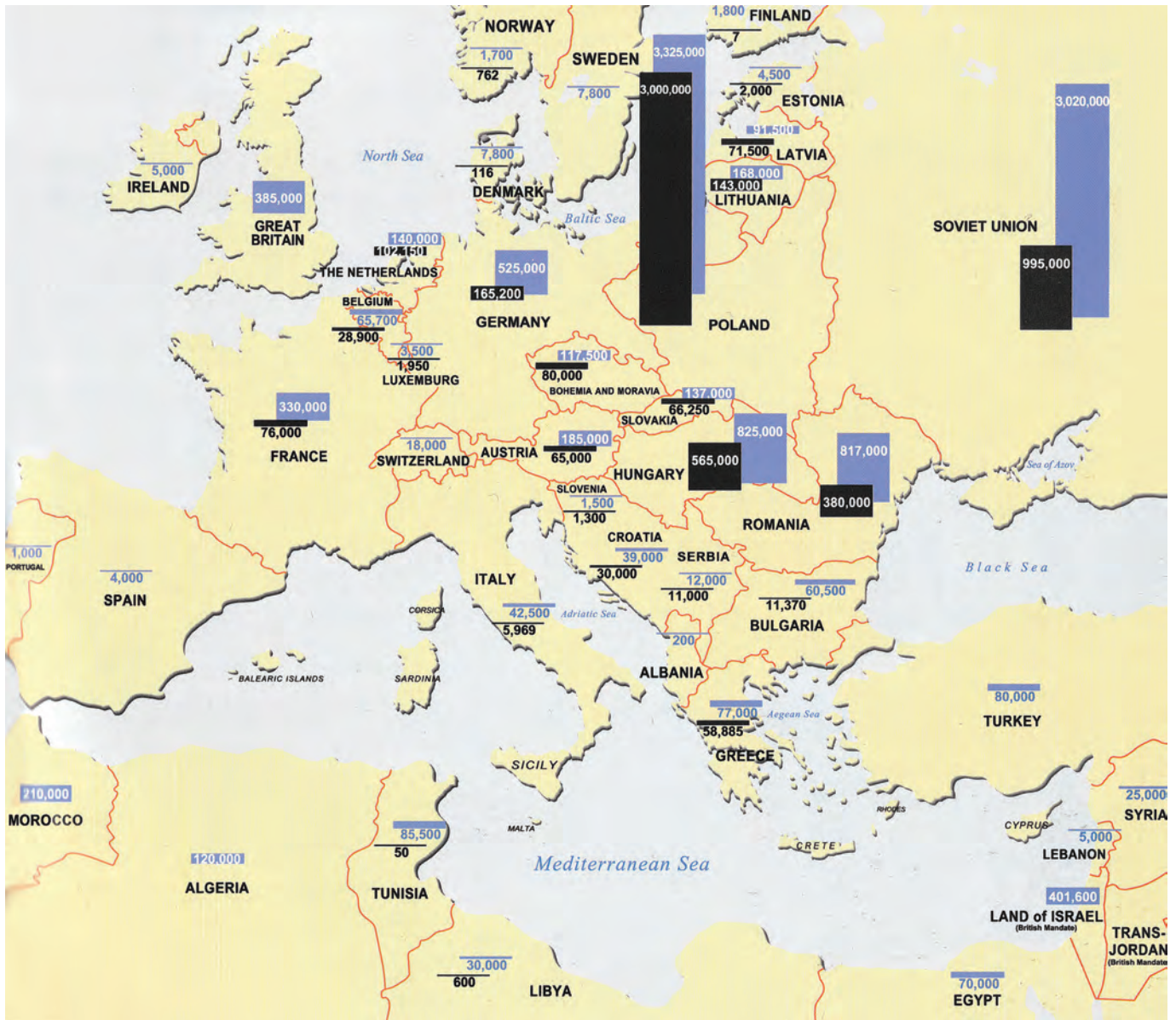
Death marches

As the Allies closed in, the Nazis wanted to remove all traces of their murderous projects. They forced prisoners out of the camps to walk hundreds of kilometres back towards Germany. It is estimated that approximately 300,000–400,000 former camp internees, already weakened by malnutrition, illness and hard labour, perished on these death marches.

A view of the death march from Dachau passing through German villages in the direction of Wolfratshausen, Germany, April 1945.

It is true that not all victims were Jews...

The number of Jews murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators in each European country and North Africa



Yad Vashem

The blue columns relate to the number of Jews living in each European country and North Africa prior to the Second World War. The black columns relate to the number of Jews who perished in each country between September 1939 and May 1945. The total of just over 5,750,000 does not include thousands of infants murdered by the Nazis in late 1941, before their births could be recorded. Thousands of people from the remoter villages in Poland were added to the deportation trains which left larger localities, without any record of their existence or of their fate.

...But all Jews were victims

Elie Wiesel

Auschwitz Birkenau: 75 years since Liberation – 27 January 1945

Auschwitz-Birkenau was the largest of the Nazi camps. There were forty subcamps in the Auschwitz camp complex, with Auschwitz I, Auschwitz II Birkenau, and Auschwitz III Monowitz, where Primo Levi was incarcerated, being the most well known. Birkenau was the killing centre where between 1.1 and 1.4 million victims were murdered, 90 per cent of whom were Jews.

When Auschwitz-Birkenau was liberated by Soviet troops in January 1945, they found:

7,600 emaciated prisoners alive
836,500 items of women's clothing
348,800 items of men's clothing
43,400 pairs of shoes
Hundreds of thousands of spectacles
7 tons of human hair



Each pair of shoes, each lock of hair, and every pair of spectacles belonged to one person. Every person had a name.

Witness...



Auschwitz II – Birkenau. Crematorium and gas chamber IV.

'We had scarcely been inside a few minutes when Isa, a girl I had chatted to on the way here, pulled me to a window. "You must see this, look." I didn't want to look. I was too afraid of what I might see. But I had to go and stand beside her. Not fifty yards away was an incredible sight. A column of people had been shuffling from the direction of the railway line into a long, low hall. When the place was full, there was a delay; but I went on watching, hypnotised. What I was witnessing was murder, not of one person, but of hundreds of innocent people at a time. Of course we had known, had whispered about it, and been terrified of it from a distance; but now I was seeing it, right there in front of me...

On the outside of the low building a ladder had been placed. A figure in SS uniform climbed briskly up. At the top he pulled on a gas mask and gloves, tipped what looked from here like

a white powder into an opening in the roof, and then hurried back down the ladder and ran off...

Screams began to come out of the building. We could hear them echoing across to our hut, the desperate cries of suffocating people.

Smoke was beginning to billow out of the tall chimneys. Soon a spurt of flame shot up into the sky. As evening came, the whole sky was red.

None of us slept that night. It was no longer possible to pretend even to yourself that the stories were not really true. All that we had heard and guessed was now before our eyes. Here were the death factories.

It is barely credible to someone like myself who lived through the worst of it, that members of a younger generation today cannot believe it happened at all.

But I did live through it; and I do know it happened – I was there!

Kitty, aged 16, Poland

Kitty Hart-Moxon was born Kitty Felix in Bielsko, Poland, in 1926. She survived concentration camps, Auschwitz-Birkenau and a death march. She speaks regularly about her experiences of the Holocaust and has written: *I Was There*, 1961 and *Return to Auschwitz*, 1981.



Kitty Hart-Moxon

'In March 1942, 80% of the Jews who would eventually be murdered in the Holocaust, were still alive. By February 1943, just under one year later, 80% of those European Jews were already dead.'

Christopher R. Browning

Aftermath

Resistance



Members of the Kalinin partisan unit (Bielski group)

Jewish partisan groups, consisting of men and women who had fled deep into the forests of Eastern Europe to escape the guns of the *Einsatzgruppen*, began to emerge in 1942. The first Jewish resistance group in Eastern Europe was started by the 23-year-old intellectual Abba Kovner in Vilna in 1941. Another group was set up by the four Bielski brothers in 1942, and their numbers reached 1,500 by the end of the war. Many more Jews joined local Communist-led partisan units as individuals. There were uprisings in the ghettos, concentration camps and death camps; all of them failed. Spiritual resistance was the effort by many Jews to maintain their Jewish religious practices in the ghettos and camps, despite the threat of severe punishment, even execution. Forging documents, organising opposition movements, clandestinely disseminating information – these were all forms of resistance.

Displaced-persons camps



Newborn babies

When the Allied armies occupied Germany in 1945, they found some 6 to 7 million displaced persons alive. Displaced-persons camps were established in many of the former concentration camps, still surrounded by barbed wire. Paradoxically, for a brief period after the Second World War, Germany, the cause of the Jewish tragedy, became the largest and safest sanctuary for Jewish refugees awaiting rehabilitation or the opportunity to emigrate. The Jewish displaced persons were different from the other survivors because they had nowhere to return to. They had lost everything – their homes, their families and, like others, their youth and their hope. They called themselves the *She'orit Hapletah*, the 'Spared Remnant'. Having survived unspeakable horrors, hundreds of Jewish displaced persons were getting married and having babies – the camps experienced a 'baby boom'!

Liberation



Liberation of Auschwitz by Soviet troops

From the summer of 1944, the Soviets were advancing from the east, liberating and dismantling Nazi camps on their way. They first reached Majdanek in July 1944, soon followed by Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka. They reached Auschwitz-Birkenau on 27 January 1945. It is this date that has been designated International Holocaust Remembrance Day by the United Nations. The Soviets continued on to Stutthof, Sachsenhausen and Ravensbrück as the Americans reached Buchenwald, Dora-Mittelbau, Flossenbürg, Dachau and Mauthausen while the British liberated Neuengamme and Bergen-Belsen in April 1945.

Post-war pogroms



Mourners crowd around a narrow trench as coffins of pogrom victims are placed in a common grave, following a mass burial service. Kielce, Poland, after July 4, 1946

Antisemitism did not stop with the end of the war: there were pogroms in various towns and villages in Hungary, Poland and Slovakia; some 1,500 instances were recorded. In 1946, a young Polish boy in the city of Kielce went missing. Rumours of ritual murder caused the massacre of forty-two Jewish Holocaust survivors. The Polish government stood helpless in the face of the violence perpetrated by police officers, soldiers and civilians, augmented by workers from the nearby steel factories. This event persuaded 100,000 Polish Jewish survivors that they had no future in Poland after the Holocaust, and once more they gathered their belongings and fled.

Righteous Among the Nations

In Jewish tradition there is a quotation from the Talmud:
'for he who saves one life is regarded as if he has saved the world entire' (TB Sanhedrin 4:5).

The Hołubowicz Family



Franciszek Hołubowicz



Helena Hołubowicz



Zbigniew Hołubowicz



Kazimierz Hołubowicz

At the beginning of the Second World War, the Hołubowicz family lived on a farm in the small Polish-Ukrainian village of Czabarówka, near the USSR border. Franciszek was the village headmaster and Helena, a retired teacher. Their two sons, Kazimierz and Zbigniew helped with the farm work after school. In December 1940, Franciszek was arrested by the NKVD (Russian police) and sent to a Soviet concentration camp where he remained until June 1941, when his family secured his release. Franciszek returned to Czabarówka, and resumed his teaching work.

Mojzesz and Liza Altschiler were Jewish shopkeepers from the town of Husiatyn. They had two sons, Dow and Jakub. During the liquidation of the Kopyczynce ghetto, and after the murder of their son Jakub by local farmers, the Altschiler family escaped. With much difficulty they made their way to the village of Czabarowka, where they knocked on the door of the Franciszek Hołubowicz and asked for help. The two families were strangers to one another. Although they were poor, all four of the Hołubowicz family agreed to shelter the Altschilers. They prepared a hiding place for them on their farm, knowing that hiding Jews from the Nazis carried a big risk, often punishable by death.

First, the Altschilers were hidden in the attic of the barn, which proved risky after a Nazi search. They were moved to the stable where they kept warm lying close to the animals at night. To avoid suspicion, their hosts delivered their food in buckets, just like the animals. At the end of 1943, fearful of local mobs who attacked Poles, the Altschilers' were moved to a hiding place under the floor of the farm carpenter's workshop.

The Hołubowicz family risked their lives to save the Altschillers. It was crucial that neighbours, who could have informed on them, never learned the secret, not even close family of the Hołubowicz were told. Both families suffered much deprivation, fear and distress together. Even after the end of the war, they did not reveal the truth, fearful of antisemitic hostility.

In March 1944, after the Red Army had entered the village, the Altschilers left their shelter. They went to Eretz Israel in 1947. Over the years, the two families have kept in touch. Dow Altschiller (who changed his name to Dov Eshel) and Zbigniew Hołubowicz have remained friends and have visited each other in Israel and in Poland.

In August 1993, Yad Vashem recognized Helena and Franciszek Hołubowicz and their sons Zbigniew-Aleksander and Kazimierz-Wiesław as Righteous Among The Nations.



Zbigniew Hołubowicz with the Yad Vashem diploma and medal

'The altruism of the Righteous calls us to understand the different choices that individuals make and to commit to challenging every example of intolerance that we witness.'

Konstanty Gebert, Polish Council for Christians and Jews

Righteous Among the Nations

In 1963, Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Remembrance Authority, Museum and Archive Centre in Israel, inaugurated the award of Righteous Among the Nations to honour non-Jews who risked their lives and those of their families help save Jewish people during the Holocaust. The Talmudic quotation, which is included in the Yad Vashem citation of the award, should be treated literally: not only those Jews who have been personally saved by the Righteous owe them their lives, but all their descendants do as well.



Mary Elmes

Hitler initiated the T4 Euthanasia Programme in 1939 in order to kill elderly people, the terminally ill and people with disabilities, whom the Nazis referred to as 'life unworthy of life.' Although the programme was officially discontinued in 1941 due to public outcry, the killings continued clandestinely until 1945. It is estimated that more than 300,000 people with disabilities in Germany and Austria were murdered in the T4 Euthanasia Programme.



Diplomats

Sugihara Sempo, the Japanese consul in Kovno, Lithuania, defied Foreign Ministry instructions and issued more than 6,000 of exit visas to Polish and Lithuanian Jews.



Businessmen

Oskar Schindler was a German industrialist and member of the Nazi party who saved the lives of 1,200 Jews by employing them in his enamelware and ammunition factory in Krakow.

Organisations

Irena Sendler, member of Żegota, the Polish Council to Aid Jews, saved 2,500 children from the Warsaw ghetto.



Righteous Arabs

Khaled Abdelwahhab of Tunisia saved Anny Boukris and her family by hiding them on his farm for several months.



Villages

Magda and André Trocmé of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, France, the Huguenot village that saved hundreds of Jews.



Righteous Muslims

The Biçaku family of Albania saved twenty-six Jewish people by hiding them from the Nazis.

Righteous Germans

Wilhelm Hosenfeld, an officer of the German army, became angered by the persecution of the Jews and tried to help as many as he could.



The people of Denmark, Bulgaria and Albania

Denmark saved its Jewish community by ferrying them to safety in neutral Sweden. The people of Bulgaria and Albania refused to hand over their Jewish communities.

The Children of Villa Emma

107 Jewish children were saved in the town of Nanantola near Modena in Italy. During 1942 and 1943, children fleeing Nazi persecution in Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Croatia found refuge and protection in Villa Emma and its environs. Dr. Giuseppe Moreali, and Father Arrigo Beccari both played a crucial role in helping the children and young people. Later, when the situation became more precarious, they found them hiding places in many nearby houses and farms. They also arranged for local artists to create false Italian documents to be issued for all the Jewish people of the village and helped the refugees to successfully board a train for the Swiss border and safety in Switzerland.

In June 1945, most of the group left for British Mandate Palestine (later, Israel). On February 1964, Yad Vashem recognized Dr. Giuseppe Moreali and Don Arrigo Beccari as Righteous Among the Nations. Today, a plaque outside Villa Emma records the altruism of the citizens of Nanantola in saving the young people during the years of the Holocaust.



Villa Emma
TracesOfWar, Lennard Bolijjn

Shanghai's Jews

European Jews who found refuge in China during the Holocaust, moved on after the War. Many returned to Europe while others emigrated to Israel, the United States, Canada and elsewhere.

Shanghai has two centuries of strong Jewish connections. Established Sephardi (Middle Eastern) Jewish families such as the Hardoons, Ezras, Kadoories and Sassoons built their fortunes in Shanghai, establishing at least seven synagogues and many Jewish hospitals and schools.

Ashkenazi Jews made up the second group. They arrived from Russia via Siberia, Haerbin and Tianjin after anti-Jewish pogroms in 1906. However, the biggest influx of Jews to China, came between 1933 and 1941 when 30,000 mostly Ashkenazi Jews arrived from Nazi-occupied Europe. They came by boat from Italy or by train via Siberia. This was at a time when governments of many nations were imposing harsh restrictions on the immigration of Jewish refugees, especially after 1938 when almost all countries closed their doors to the desperate Jews.

When the Nazis were conducting their furious persecution and slaughter of European Jews, many people rescued Jewish victims of Nazi terror. Thousands of Jews had been issued with visas to cross China by Dr He Fengshan (Feng Shan Ho), Chinese Consul General in Vienna from 1938 to 1940, sometimes referred to as the 'Chinese Schindler'.

Shanghai was one of the few safe havens for Jews fleeing the Holocaust in Europe as it required neither passport nor visa to stay. Gestapo agents followed refugees to China and in 1942, tried to persuade the Japanese to build death camps on Chongming Island. They refused to do this but in 1943, the Japanese forced Jews to move into a 'Designated area for stateless refugees' in Hongkou.



Dr. He Fengshan (Feng Shan Ho), Chinese Consul General in Vienna, Austria from 1938 to 1940.



Vienna Café Restaurant on Zhoushan Road, Shanghai, 1940s

The Jewish ghetto became home to Jews from all walks of life. A synagogue, schools, hospitals and a local newspaper flourished. There were a number of cafes, rooftop gardens and restaurants which gave the area the nick-name 'Little Vienna'. Those Jews who held jobs in the French Concession area of Shanghai had to secure passes from the Japanese. Poorer refugees were forced into cramped hostels known as heime, where they relied on the generosity of others. Many of the wealthy Jewish trading families left in 1941 and the situation for Jewish refugees became harder. Still, when they heard of events in distant Europe, they realised that they were the lucky ones.

Today there are a few reminders of Jewish life in Shanghai: the Ohel Moishe synagogue and the former Jewish Club (1932) in the grounds of the Conservatory of Music where concerts are still performed. A new Museum of Jewish Refugees in China is planned for the site of the former Ohel Rachel Synagogue which was built by Jacob Elias Sassoon in the late 19th century and nearby there are remains of the Jewish school founded in the grounds by Horace Kadoorie.

Almost all Shanghai's Jewish refugees from central Europe and Russia as well as the Sephardic congregations survived the Holocaust.

Jewish Holocaust survivors living in Ireland

Suzi Diamond

I was born Suzi Molnar in the small town of Karcag in Hungary, in 1942. My family comprised my mother Gisela, my father Sandor, my brother Terry, and myself.

In 1942, my father was forcibly conscripted into the Slave Labour Service of the Hungarian army and deported to the Soviet Union where he perished in 1943. In July 1944, in just eight weeks, Adolf Eichmann organised the round-up and deportation of nearly half a million Hungarian Jews. The majority of them were sent directly to Auschwitz-Birkenau where most of them perished in the gas chambers. Some were sent to other concentration camps. During those weeks, the Gestapo came for my mother, brother and me. We were deported first to Ravensbrück and then to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. My mother died shortly after liberation.

Terry and I were very young children when we came to Ireland. We grew up believing we were the only two members of our family to have survived. In 2007 Terry passed away, and I was the only one left.

But things changed unexpectedly in 2015 when I was “discovered” by a first cousin still living in Karcag and I learned a little about my family. My father was one of four brothers who ran a timber business. Two of them perished in the Holocaust and two survived. I have also learned that



Suzi as child



Suzi today

I have other first cousins living in Hungary and in the United States – I have a family!

I have visited Karcag and seen my grandfather’s house, the Jewish cemetery where my grandparents are buried, and the synagogue where all my family prayed. 778 Jews lived in Karcag before the war, 461 of them were murdered in the Holocaust. Most pertinent for me is the memorial scroll on the synagogue wall recording the Jews from Karcag who perished in the Holocaust. My family is listed on this scroll – but this has to be corrected because my brother and I were not murdered – we survived!

Tomi Reichental



Tomi as a child



Tomi today

I am a Jew, and I am a survivor of the Holocaust. I was born in Slovakia in 1935.

I was just nine years old when I was captured by the Nazis along with my mother, brother, grandmother, aunt and cousin. We were herded into a cattle car and from that moment onwards, we were treated worse than animals. There was no privacy or hygiene, the stench and conditions were unbearable.

Eventually, after seven nights, the cattle train stopped. The doors were opened, and we were greeted by shouts from the SS with guns pointing and barking dogs. We had arrived at our destination – Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. I was there from November 1944 until the liberation of the camp in April 1945.

What I witnessed as a nine-year-old boy is impossible to describe. The starvation, the cruelty of the camp guards, the cold and disease. People, who were just skin and bone and looked like living skeletons, were walking around very slowly, some of them dropping to the ground, never to get up again. They were dying in their hundreds, their emaciated bodies left where they fell or thrown into heaps. In front of our barracks there were piles of decomposing corpses. For many prisoners in Bergen-Belsen, the conditions were too much to bear, and they threw themselves on the barbed wire at night to be shot in order to put an end to their misery. We found their corpses there in the mornings.

Seventy thousand prisoners of Bergen-Belsen are buried there in mass graves.

I lost thirty-five members of my family in the Holocaust.

Walter Sekules

My parents were both born in Vienna into families that were part of the vibrant Jewish community. At that time, there were almost 200,000 Jews living in Austria. The flourishing Jewish culture, and Jewish participation particularly in the arts and commerce, was extinguished forever in 1938 when Nazi Germany annexed Austria as part of the German Reich. This was followed by the November Pogrom, Kristallnacht, after which Viennese Jews were desperate to leave. Along with their baby daughter, Ruth, my parents escaped to Estonia, one of the few countries that did not require an exit visa. They arrived with no money or knowledge of the language. I was born in Tallinn in 1940.

My father managed to find work, and they got by until 1941 when the Soviets arrested the family as enemy aliens and deported them to Siberia. Under very harsh conditions, through scorching summers and freezing winters, the family



The aircraft that brought the Sekules family to Tallinn, 1938

survived the war and three Soviet camps during more than six years in exile. My sister, Leah, was born while we were incarcerated in the Kok Uzek camp in Karaganda in 1945.

As Europe was liberated, Austrians and Hungarians (most of whom were Jews) incarcerated in the Soviet camps were the last to attain their freedom, two years after most. In 1947, my family were released and started their grueling three-month journey of more than 3,000 miles back to Austria.

We arrived in Vienna station on a Russian cattle train on 29 March 1947 after being over nine weeks in transit from Kazakhstan. We were back in the city we had fled some eight and a half years before.

When my father's parents, who had managed to escape from Vienna, received our telegram from Romania on our way home, they went into action immediately to obtain entry permits for us to join them in Londonderry, where they had started a textile business. On the way, we spent time in London where my mother was reunited with her sister and mother (my grandmother), who had believed the family had perished. It took a while to process the information that our family had survived and had avoided the fate that befell millions of European Jews.

Our family settled in Kilkeel, Northern Ireland, since that time.

Walter Sekules has moved to the United Kingdom during the past year and continues to reside there.

Ireland and the Holocaust

We do not know how many Jewish refugees applied to come to Ireland, although it is definitely in the hundreds, if not thousands. Only a small percentage of applicants was actually admitted. While it is important to examine Ireland's reaction to the refugee crisis in the light of the broader historical context, and the policy examples provided by other countries, especially Britain, one cannot ignore a persistent theme about this episode in Irish history: immigrants were not welcome, refugees were not welcome, but Jewish immigrants and Jewish refugees were less welcome than others.

Katrina Goldstone

Jan Kaminski – In Memoriam

It was with much sadness that we learned of the death of Jan Kaminski in May 2019. Jan was born Chaim Srul Zybner into a Jewish family in Bilgoraj, Poland in 1932. He was just ten years old when the killing squads arrived in his native town in 1942 whence they dispatched the entire Jewish population to Belzec death camp. During these round-ups Jan fled into the nearby forest, becoming permanently separated from his family. He survived the war on the run, adopting the name of Jan Kaminski, a more typical Polish name. At war's end, Jan learned that his entire family had been wiped out, his parents, sisters and baby brother. For more than 30 years he searched for any of his family who might have survived but no trace of immediate family members have been found. Jan often attended the national Holocaust Memorial Day commemoration with his family. He will be fondly remembered.



Jan Kaminski

Perilous Journeys

The plight of the St Louis



Hamburg, Germany, 1939, refugees on the ship St Louis

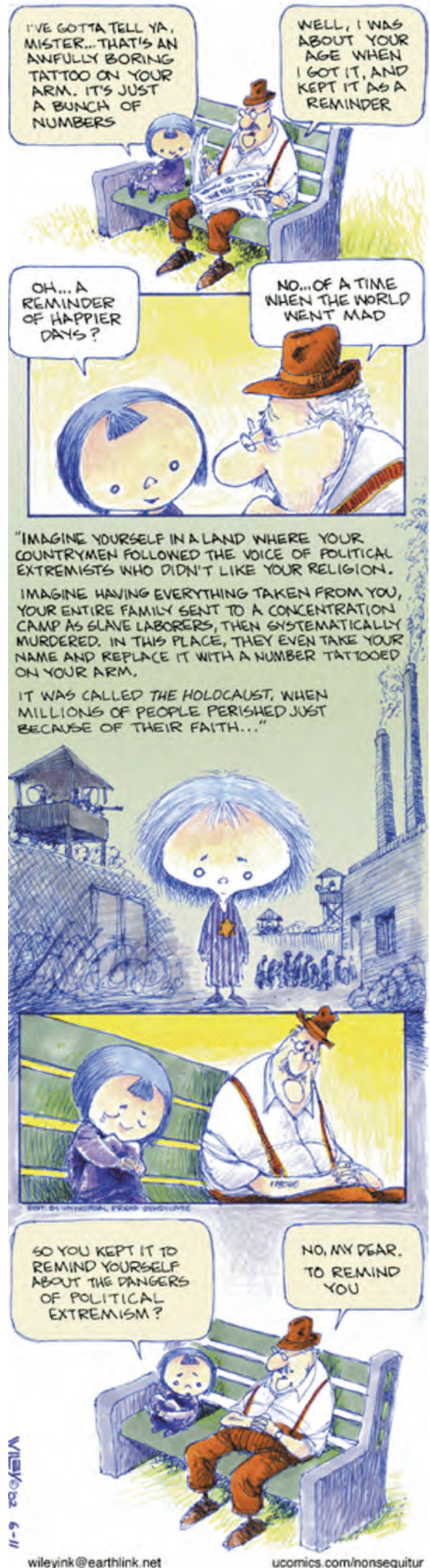
On 13 May 1939 the 'St Louis' sailed from Hamburg to the US, via Cuba, with 937 Jews on board, fleeing Nazi tyranny. They held landing certificates issued by the Cuban Director-General of Immigration, and planned to wait in Havana until the US visas they had applied for were issued. But even before the St Louis arrived in Cuba, the landing documents were revoked. A huge anti-Jewish rally was held in Havana, urging Cubans to 'fight the Jews until the last one is driven out'. Five days later, the Cubans ordered the ship out of Cuban waters. The St Louis sailed so close to Florida that the passengers could see the lights of Miami, but the American State Department refused to allow them to land. The St Louis was forced to return to Europe, where Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain and France agreed to take some of the refugees. With the outbreak of the Second World War, many of the original passengers of the St Louis eventually perished in the Holocaust.

Refugees today

Today, people are still embarking on perilous journeys in their attempt to flee persecution, tyranny and war.



Refugees and migrants being rescued in the Mediterranean Sea, 2019



The Holocaust and some genocides that have taken place during the twentieth century

The Holocaust is the name given to one specific case of genocide that was unprecedented in its totality: the attempt to destroy the Jewish people of Europe and all traces of Jewish culture, history and memory. By the end of the Holocaust, 6 million Jewish men, women and children had been murdered in ghettos, mass shootings, concentration camps and death camps.

In all cases of genocide, people have been targeted because of their ethnicity or their religious and cultural affiliations. In Armenia, over 1 million people were murdered between 1915 and 1923. In Cambodia in the 1970s, it is estimated that 2 million people were murdered by the Khmer Rouge, and in Rwanda in the 1990s, over 1 million people were murdered, often by neighbours and people they knew, who joined the killing squads in hand-to-hand killing. In Bosnia, approximately 8,000 Muslim men and boys were massacred in Srebrenica in 1995, in the single largest mass murder in Europe since 1945.

The genocide of the Roma took place during the Holocaust, as did the murder of thousands of others who were victims of Nazi atrocities.

‘Genocide is not a single event in time but a gradual



process that begins when discrimination, racism and hatred are not checked, when people are denied their human rights and their civil rights. For this reason it is important that we respect each other’s differences, and when we see injustice, we speak out.’

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



Four million Jewish victims of the Holocaust identified



Yad Vashem Hall of Remembrance

Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Authority and Museum in Israel, has to date managed to identify 4 million of the 6 million Jews murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Second World War. One and a half million new names have been added over the past decade, increasing the list of confirmed victims by 60 per cent.

Yad Vashem chairman, Avner Shalev, says that one of the museum's main aims, since it was established in Jerusalem in 1953 has been to recover every victim's name and personal story. 'The Germans sought not only to destroy the Jews but also to erase their memory.' The museum aims to counteract this.

The figure of 6 million victims is based on pre-war census lists of Jewish communities in areas occupied by the Nazis. Due to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, these figures are continually updated. Territories in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, where mass killings took place, pose a challenge to researchers.

In 2004, Yad Vashem launched its Pages of Testimony Project. Visitors to the museum and to its website are encouraged to complete information forms which can then be cross-referenced against archival information. The project is a huge success: 53 per cent of the 4 million names have come through Pages of Testimony.

After the Second World War, thousands of Jewish Holocaust survivors made their way to the newly-established State of Israel. They called themselves the Sh'rit Ha Pletah, the 'Spared Remnant'. After such great suffering, witnessing the murder and decimation of their families and their communities, the survivors gradually rebuilt their lives. They created new generations of their families in their ancient homeland.

Scroll of Names

We must prevent future generations from thinking of the Holocaust in terms of anonymous, faceless numbers. Each victim has a name. Several people living in Ireland, Jews and non-Jews, lost cherished family members in the Holocaust whose names we have included in the Scroll of Names. For some of them we know their place of birth, their country of origin, their age and their place of death. For others, we have only a name – but every victim has a name. In this small way, we honour their memory and give them a personal Irish memorial.

We Remember...

Max Heller	Born Chomotow, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 73 Years
Klara Heller	Born Hermanstat, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 68 Years
Gisella Molnar	Born Debrecen, Hungary	Murdered Bergen-Belsen, 1945	Aged 35 Years
Sandar Molnar	Born Debrecen, Hungary		
Bajla Hercberg	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 39 Years
Matthias Hercberg	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 41 Years
Ruchla Orzel	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 38 Years
Fajwel Orzel	Born Sosnowiec, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 39 Years
Slazma Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 64 Years
Hirsch Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Warsaw, 1942	Aged 32 Years
Tauba Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Warsaw, 1942	Aged 30 Years
David Josef Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 45 Years
Shaul Urbach	Born Kielce, Poland	Murdered Germany, 1944	Aged 23 Years
Abe Tzvi Urbach	Born Kielce, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 16 Years
Gitla Frajdl Urbach	Born Kielce, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 14 Years
Laja Faygla Urbach	Born Kielce, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 12 Years
Nuchim Mordechai Urbach	Born Kielce, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 10 Years
Ruchla Golda Urbach	Born Kielce, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 8 Years
Sarah Urbach	Born Kielce, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 2 Years
Chil Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 41 Years
Szymon Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 17 Years
Nuchim Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 30 Years
Fajgla Urbach	Born Wloszczowa, Poland	Murdered Buchenwald, 1944	Aged 44 Years
Perla Urbach	Born Wodzislaw, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 39 Years
Frymeta Urbach	Born Wodzislaw, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 64 Years
Moses Klein	Born Wodzislaw, Poland	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 32 Years
Hilde Frenkel	Born Vienna	Murdered Belorussia, 1942	Aged 46 Years
Kurt Frenkel	Born Vienna	Murdered Belorussia, 1942	Aged 16 Years
Walter Frenkel	Born Vienna	Murdered Belorussia, 1942	Aged 15 Years
Herbert Frenkel	Born Vienna	Murdered Belorussia, 1942	Aged 14 Years
Fritz Frenkel	Born Vienna	Murdered Belorussia, 1942	Aged 13 Years
Zigmund Frenkel	Born Vienna	Murdered Belorussia, 1942	Aged 8 Years
Saloman Delmonte	Born Amsterdam	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	Aged 62 Years
Karoline Wolff	Born Aurich, Germany	Murdered Auschwitz	
Martin Wolff	Born Aurich, Germany	Murdered Dachau	
Wolfgang Wolff	Born Aurich, Germany	Murdered Auschwitz	
Selly Wolff	Born Aurich, Germany	Murdered Auschwitz	
Henrietta Wolff	Born Aurich, Germany	Murdered Theresienstadt	
Rosetta Wolff	Born Aurich, Germany	Murdered Theresienstadt	
Eli Velvel Avisanski	Born Lithuania	Murdered Lithuania, 1941	
David Philipp	Born Wanne-Eickel, Germany	Murdered Stutthoff, Poland, 1944	Aged 62 Years
Recha Philipp	Born Wanne-Eickel, Germany	Murdered Stutthoff, Poland, 1944	Aged 54 Years
Leopold Philipp		Murdered 1943	Aged 61 Years
Julia Philipp		Murdered Riga, c. 1942	Aged 61 Years
Dagbert Philipp		Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 59 Years
Louis Philipp		Missing, Minsk, 1941	Aged 50 Years
Valeria Philipp			
Rosalia Scheimovitz	Born Slovakia	Murdered Bergen-Belsen, 1945	Aged 76 Years
Julius Mayer	Born Slovakia	Murdered Buchenwald, 1945	Aged 50 Years
Gejza Suri	Born Slovakia	Murdered Buchenwald, 1944	Aged 46 Years
Oskar Scheimovitz	Born Slovakia	Murdered Buchenwald, 1944	Aged 39 Years
Adela Fried	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 45 Years
Bella Fried	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	
Katerina Fried	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 16 Years
Agnes Fried	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 10 Years
Ezekiel Reichental	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Katarina Reichental	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Kalmar Reichental	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Ilona Reichental	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Gita Reichental	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Ibi Reichental	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Desider Reichental	Born Slovakia	Murdered Wroclaw, 1943	
Ferdinand Alt	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	Aged 33 Years

We Remember..

Renka Alt	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Erna Elbert	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Marta Elbert	Born Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Josef Drechsler	Born Plzen, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Zamosc, 1942	Aged 60 Years
Bedriska Drechsler	Born Prague, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Zamosc, 1942	Aged 46 Years
Paul Drechsler	Born Plzen, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Izbica, 1942	Aged 54 Years
Meta Drechsler	Born Bzenec, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Izbica, 1942	Aged 41 Years
Bella Perlberg	Born Plzen, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 64 Years
Irma Popper	Born Plzen, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 60 Years
Jure Mataija	Born Lika, Croatia	Murdered Jasenovac, 1945	Aged 45 Years
Ivica Mataija	Born Lika, Croatia	Murdered Jasenovac, 1945	Aged 24 Years
Ankica Mataija	Born Lika, Croatia	Murdered Jasenovac, 1945	Aged 22 Years
Kalman Rosenthal	Born Yasina, Ukraine	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 66 Years
Eleonora Rosenthal	Born Kutu, Poland	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 62 Years
Abraham Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 63 Years
Polin Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	
David Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 53 Years
Shemon Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 49 Years
Regena Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	
Rapae Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 45 Years
Marta Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	
Shabtai Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 41 Years
Lusi Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	
Moshe-Yom Tov Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 34 Years
Adela Soustiel	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	
Agedni Soustiel Brudo	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 33 Years
Emanuel Brudo	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz	
Soustiel Children	Born Thessaloniki, Greece	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	
Heinrich Hainbach	Born Czernowitz, Austria	Murdered Riga, Latvia, 1941	Aged 54 Years
Selma Hainbach	Born Vienna, Austria	Murdered Riga, Latvia, 1941	Aged 56 Years
Simcha Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	Aged 61 Years
Rivka Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	Aged 55 Years
Berel Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	
Zisse Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	
Nachman Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania		
Chana Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	Aged 56 Years
Aaron Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania		
Chana Sherhai	Born Ritavas, Lithuania		
Joel Dov Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	Aged 40 Years
Bendit Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	Aged 38 Years
Leah Tzedak	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	Aged 34 Years
Gitel Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania	Murdered 1941	Aged 34 Years
Shoshana Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania		
Sheina Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania		
Masha Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania		
Rosa Zaks	Born Ritavas, Lithuania		
Tyla Feige Fachler	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 47 Years
David Majer Fachler	Born Lodz, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 45 Years
Moshe Fachler	Born Ostrowye, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 68 Years
Geila Fachler		Murdered 1942	Aged 64 Years
Shayndel Milechman	Born Ostrowye, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 66 Years
Yechiel Milechman	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 45 Years
Theo Milechman	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 45 Years
Joseph Milechman	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 41 Years
Peppi Grzyp	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered 1943	Aged 38 Years
Chaya Milechman	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 35 Years
Yochevet Milechman	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 33 Years
Chaim Meier Milechman	Born Ilza, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 28 Years
Noosen Noote Fachler	Born Lodz, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 34 Years
Ester Zarke Jakubovich	Born Lodz, Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 31 Years
Meeme Alte Milechman	Born Poland	Murdered 1942	Aged 67 Years
Levi Fachler	Born Berlin, Germany	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 36 Years
Izzy Fachler	Born Berlin, Germany	Murdered Kielce pogrom, 1946	Aged 23 Years
Natan Fachler	Born Berlin, Germany	Murdered Kielce pogrom, 1946	Aged 21 Years
Johanna Karlsberg Sommer	Born Fränkisch-Crumbach, Germany	Murdered Theresienstadt, 1942	Aged 55 Years
Emil Sommer	Born Germany	Murdered Theresienstadt	Aged 65 Years
Ettie Steinberg	Born Veretski, Czechoslovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Aged 28 Years
Leon Gluck	Born Paris	Murdered Auschwitz	Aged 2 Years
Vogtjeck Gluck		Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	
Hatzkel Abram	Born Belorussia	Murdered Riga Ghetto, Latvia, 1941	Aged 51 Years
Belia Abram	Born Suwalki, Poland	Murdered Riga Ghetto, Latvia, 1941	Aged 45 Years
Ossia Joseph Abram	Born Riga, Latvia	K.I.A. Battle of Tartu, Estonia, 1941	Aged 19 Years

We Remember...

Sigmund Selig Cohn	Born Friedland, Krs. Stargard, Germany	Murdered Riga-Jungfernhof, 1941	Aged 67 Years
Ida Cohn (née Wintersberg)	Born Wolfhagen, Hess-Nass, Germany	Murdered Riga-Jungfernhof, 1941	Aged 66 Years
Heinrich Herbst	Born Nowy Sacz, Germany	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 64 Years
Karoline Herbst (née Wolf)	Born Jever, Germany	Murdered Treblinka, 1942	Aged 64 Years
Else Zimmak (née Herbst)	Born Oldenburg, Germany	Murdered 1942	Aged 27 Years
Denny Zimmak	Born Hamburg, Germany	Murdered 1942	Aged 9 months
Abraham Humberg	Born Darfeld, Germany	Murdered KZ Riga, 1941	Aged 58 Years
Emma Humberg (Loewenstein)	Born Germany	Murdered KZ Riga, 1941	Aged 57 Years
Gerda Feist (Humberg)	Born Germany	Murdered Lodz, 1941	Aged 22 Years
Fanni Kaufman (Humberg)	Born Germany	Murdered Ravensbruck, 1942	Aged 60 Years
Adolf Humberg	Born Germany	Murdered KZ Auschwitz	
Rafael Jermann	Born Warsaw, Poland	Murdered KZ Warsaw, 1942	Aged 28 Years
Karl Jermann	Born Warsaw, Poland	Murdered Warsaw, 1942	Aged 33 Years
David Jermann	Born Warsaw, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	Aged 11 Years
Chana-Matla Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	Aged 7 Years
Rywka Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	Aged 2 Years
Baby Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	
Mindla Zybner (née Nudel)	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	
Szulim (Sol/Saul) Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	
Frاندla Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	
Daughter of Frاندla Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	
Joseph Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Płaszów Ghetto, Krakow, 1942	Aged 59 Years
Sheindla Zybner	Born Bilgoraj, Poland	Murdered Belzec, 1942	
Mendel Kirzner	Born Glasmanka, Latvia	Murdered Riga, 1941	Age 81 Years
Sheina Beila Kirzner	Born Lithuania	Murdered Latvia, 1941	Age 65 Years
Ovsei Kirzner	Born Glasmanka, Latvia	Murdered Riga, 1941	Age 31 Years
Sheina Riva Kirzner	Born Glasmanka Latvia	Murdered Riga, 1941	Age 29 Years
Shifra Kirsner	Born Latvia	Murdered Riga, 1941	Age 26 Years
Rasche Kirzner	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Riga, 1941	Age 46 Years
Yankel Kirsner	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Riga, 1941	Age 5 Years
Wanda Camerino	Born Rome, Italy	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 25 Years
Renato Di Cori	Born Rome, Italy	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 44 Years
Italo Camerino	Born Rome, Italy	Murdered Auschwitz, 1944	Aged 51 Years
Giulia Di Cori	Born Rome, Italy	Murdered Auschwitz, 1943	Aged 49 Years
Miriam Naftulovicova	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 40 Years
Moric Mojse Jicchak Naftulovic	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 45 Years
Majer Naftulovic	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 11 Years
Sidonia Naftulovicova	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 20 Years
Hani Moskovicova	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 78 Years
Chaim Moskovic	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 84 Years
Benjamin Moskovic	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 36 Years
Moric Moskovic	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 34 Years
Izidor Moskovic	Born Porubka, Slovakia	Murdered Auschwitz	Age 42 Years
Shimshon Hertz	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Kayla Hertz	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Shayndl Hertz	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Avraham Hertz	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Royza Hertz	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Josef Hertz	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Lejb Hertz	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Meir Hroshowsky	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Rachel Hroshowsky	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Kayla Hroshowsky	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Hersh Hroshowsky	Born Woloszcza, Poland	Murdered Bronica Forest, Galicia	
Grunia Chertkof	Born Dagda, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Max Kachtof	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Michlya Kachtof	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Sioma Kachtof	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Dvora Krasnik	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Miriam Krasnik	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Hene Krasnik	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Feyga Krasnik	Born Riga, Latvia	Murdered Rumbula Forest, Riga	
Annie Otten-Wolff	Born Antwerp, Belgium	Murdered in Auschwitz, 1944	Age 37 Years
David Gelassen	Born France	Murdered in Drancy, 1942	Age 21 Years
Jeanette Gelassen	Born France	Murdered in Auschwitz, 1942	Age 19 Years
Paul Talma	Born France	Murdered in Auschwitz, 1942	
Sara Talma	Born France	Murdered in Auschwitz, 1942	
Isaac Shishi	Born Dublin, Ireland	Murdered Lithuania, 1941	Age 50 Years
Ephraim Saks	Born Dublin, Ireland	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	Age 27 Years
Lena (Jeanne) Saks	Born Dublin, Ireland	Murdered Auschwitz, 1942	Age 24 Years

... We will always remember



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

OUR VISION

To create awareness throughout Ireland about the Holocaust and its consequences

OUR MISSION

Sharing good practice in delivering Holocaust education, remembrance and awareness programmes and ensuring that Ireland commemorates the Holocaust and educates about it by promoting government policies that uphold the commitments of the Stockholm Declaration 2000, undertaking to counter antisemitism, all forms of racism, Holocaust denial and distortion of the Holocaust.

Board of Holocaust Education Trust Ireland:

Eibhlin Byrne (Chairperson), Anastasia Crickley, Lynn Jackson, Mary McAleese, Gwendolen Morgan, Carl Nelkin and Tim O'Connor

PROGRAMMES FOR TEACHERS



Study Visit to Berlin

A visit to the city of Berlin in the country where National Socialism originated, the visit provides context for studying and teaching the Holocaust. Working with scholars and educators, visiting Holocaust sites and encounters with survivors are incorporated into the visit.



Stories That Move

In association with the Anne Frank House, Amsterdam.

A dynamic interactive online resource that challenges racism and discrimination. The workshop provides an inclusive approach that focuses on young people's voices making all learners feel included and involved.



Seminar at Yad Vashem, International School for Holocaust Studies

An eight-day programme that takes place at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. The course is tailored to Irish teachers, providing exposure to the many facets of the Holocaust. Working at the exceptional Holocaust Museum and Archives Centre, participants can avail of resources, expertise and personal testimonies.

IHRA

*Ireland is a full member of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA).
Holocaust Education Trust Ireland has two representatives on the Irish delegation.*

DONATE

HETI welcome donations towards Holocaust education and remembrance.

With your support we can continue our important work

<http://hetireland.org/donate/>



PROGRAMMES FOR SCHOOLS



The Crocus Project

An Irish initiative which now includes the participation of twelve European countries. It is suitable for pupils aged ten years and older. HETI provides yellow crocus bulbs to schools for students to plant in Autumn in memory of all of the children who perished in the Holocaust: 1.5 million Jewish children and thousands of other children who were victims of Nazi atrocities. The yellow flowers recall the yellow Stars of David that Jewish people were forced to wear under Nazi rule. The crocuses bloom around the time of International Holocaust Remembrance Day. When people admire the flowers, the young people can explain what they represent and what happened to the children.



The Holocaust Narrative

Suitable for senior students, this interactive presentation provides an overview of the development of the Holocaust before, during and after the Second World War. It explains the context for the main events of the Holocaust. This programme is useful for students studying for their national examinations or research topics.



Voices of Holocaust survivors and of their children or grandchildren (Second or Third Generation)

Personal accounts by Holocaust survivors or by Second or Third Generation, make an indelible impression on all who hear them. As the number of first-hand witnesses diminishes, it is essential that their stories are heard, their testimonies recorded, and their experiences shared. HETI facilitates survivors' visits to schools, third level institutions community groups and organisations.



The Mary Elmes Prize in Holocaust Studies for Transition Year Students

Launching in September 2019, this prize will bear the name of Mary Elmes, an Irish woman who saved hundreds of children during the Holocaust and who is the first Irish citizen to be awarded (posthumously) the title 'Righteous Among The Nations' by Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Remembrance Authority in Israel. Details about the Mary Elmes Prize will be available on the HETI website.



Public Lectures and Exhibitions

HETI arranges public lectures and exhibitions throughout Ireland. Many are organised through the Library Service. HETI produces information booklets for the exhibitions. Many libraries arrange 'school days' and speakers from HETI, which always elicit a positive response from students and the general public.



Preparing to Visit Auschwitz-Birkenau

Increasing numbers of senior cycle students are participating in study visits to Auschwitz-Birkenau with their schools. HETI is pleased to assist in the preparation of students and their teachers for this important study visit and to guide them through the reflections afterwards. HETI also provides information booklets which are useful in preparation and reflection on the visit.



Ordinary Heroes workshop

This workshop, courtesy of Kazerne Dossin, Mechelen, encourages students to learn about both the actions and inactions of individuals during the Holocaust. They will develop skills and scripts to break the bystander effect today.



An Archive More important than Life workshop

This workshop, courtesy of the Jewish Historical Institute Warsaw, allows students to learn about life in the Warsaw Ghetto during German occupation and the circumstances in which the Underground Archive of the Warsaw Ghetto (also known as Ringelblum Archive) was created and hidden.

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PHOTOGRAPHS, ILLUSTRATIONS and IMAGES

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|--|--|---|
| Albrecht Becker: Schwules Museum | Gas chamber: USHMM | Other victims of the Holocaust: USHMM |
| Amalie Schaich Reinhardt: romasinti.eu | Grodno <i>shtetl</i> : Yad Vashem | Pedestrian bridge, Warsaw Ghetto: Yad Vashem |
| Avoid Jewish doctors and lawyers: Imperial War Museum | Hall of Remembrance: Yad Vashem | Political opponents: USHMM |
| Barracks in camp: USHMM | Hitler appointed Chancellor: Yad Vashem | Racial defiler: House of the Wannsee Conference |
| Belzec: Kazia Kaminska | Irena Sendler: Yad Vashem | Rickshaw, Warsaw Ghetto: Yad Vashem |
| Book burning: USHMM | Jan Kaminski: private collection | Righteous Certificate: Yad Vashem |
| Boycott of Jewish shops: USHMM | Jewish partisans, Bielski group: USHMM | Shtetl: Radun, Belarus Abrashke Rogovsky (Tel Aviv) |
| Camps: Yad Vashem | Jews before the Second World War: USHMM | Shoes in Auschwitz: courtesy Riva Neuman |
| Children reading <i>The Poisonous Mushroom</i> : Yad Vashem | Jews scrubbing streets, Vienna 1938: Yad Vashem | Smashed windows (<i>Kristallnacht</i>): USHMM |
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| Death March: KZ-Gedenkstätte Dachau Ost, Munich, Germany | Kindertransport: Imperial War Museum | Sugihara Sempo: USHMM |
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| | Map of number of Jews in Europe: Yad Vashem | Walter Sekules: private collection |
| | Memorial monument to the Holocaust, Listowel: Paddy Fitzgibbon | Wannsee list: House of the Wannsee Conference, Berlin |
| | Oskar Schindler: USHMM | Wilhelm Hosenfeld: Yad Vashem |

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MUSICIANS: Carl Nelkin, Tenor. Maja Elliott, piano.

MUSIC: Close Your Little Eyes. Words: Yeshayahu Spiegel. Music: David Bagelman

Under The Little Green Polish Trees. Words: Joseph Papiernikov. Music: Israel Alter

SCHOOL READERS: Stratford College: Dragos Cazan, Grace Wright, Ross Gaynor; Portumna Community School: Eoin McClearn, Annie Clarke, Aleksandra Mróz; Assumption Secondary School: Nadine Orap, Athina Ortiz, Hanna Paraiso; Our Lady's College, Greenhills: Laoise Dunne Ward, Caroline McEvoy, Caoimhe Leech

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS: 6th Dublin, Leeson Park Venture Scouts; HQ Dublin, Dartry Venture Scouts

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The only public Holocaust memorial monument in Ireland was unveiled in the Garden of Europe in Listowel, Co. Kerry, in May 1995. The occasion marked fifty years since the end of World War II when the horrors of the Holocaust were revealed.

Paddy Fitzgibbon, of the Rotary Club of Listowel, made a very moving speech on that occasion; an excerpt is printed below:

Our generation, and the generation or two after us, will be the last that will be able to say that we stood and shook the hands of some of those who survived. Go home from this place and tell your children and your grandchildren and your great-grandchildren that today in Listowel, you looked into eyes that witnessed the most cataclysmic events ever unleashed by mankind upon mankind. Tell them that you met people who will still be remembered and still talked about and still wept over 10,000 years from now – because if they are not, there will be no hope for us at all. The Holocaust happened and it can happen again, and every one of us, if only out of our own sense of self-preservation, has a solemn duty to ensure that nothing like it ever occurs again.



Holocaust

MEMORIAL DAY

Dublin
January 2020

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

Clifton House, Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin 2

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