



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

ANNUAL REPORT

01 January 2017 – 31 December 2017



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

TEACHER EDUCATION

THE CROCUS PROJECT

**CERTIFICATE IN
HOLOCAUST EDUCATION**

THE HOLOCAUST NARRATIVE

STUDY VISITS

EXHIBITIONS

SURVIVORS' TESTIMONY

**HOLOCAUST
COMMEMORATION**



About Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland (HETI) is an independent non profit charity which was established in 2005. The main purpose of the organisation is to educate and inform the Irish people about the Holocaust in order to raise awareness about antisemitism and all forms of racism and intolerance in Ireland. It does this through designing and delivering carefully structured education programmes and cultural projects across all levels of education and all backgrounds.

HETI has a board of ten Trustees who are all volunteers and who are responsible for decisions concerning project management, fundraising and administration. The Trust seeks funding from government departments, cultural bodies, corporate sponsors, religious bodies, philanthropic organisations and private individuals.

Message from the Chairperson

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland was established to ensure that present and future generations of Irish people would be fully informed of the genocide of the Jews that was the Holocaust.

As can be seen from this Annual Report, Holocaust Education Trust Ireland works very closely with educators to teach young people about the dangers of bigotry, stereotyping and hatred and the importance of accepting and celebrating diversity. HETI's educational and cultural programmes help us all to understand the roots, ramifications and implications of antisemitism and other forms of prejudice.



I want to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the handful of Holocaust survivors living in Ireland and thank them for their invaluable commitment in sharing their personal experiences with senior students in schools throughout Ireland.

I am pleased to announce that the Board of Holocaust Education Trust Ireland agreed to adopt a Strategic Plan for 2017-2020 and are committed to achieving the standards set out in the Governance Code for Voluntary and Community Organisations.

I would like to thank the donors, sponsors, government departments and volunteers who help us make these programmes and projects possible.

Finally, this is my last Annual Report as Chairperson of Holocaust Education Trust Ireland, I will retire as Chairperson and member of the board at the last Board meeting of 2017. I am sincerely grateful to my fellow Board members both past and present for their commitment, co-operation and support over the past six years and look forward to seeing the work of the Trust continue under new leadership.



Peter Cassells

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

Clifton House, Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin 2.

Telephone: +353-1-669 0593 Email: info@hetireland.org www.hetireland.org

Charity No: 20058609

Promoting Holocaust Education, Awareness and Remembrance

The following is a summary of our current programmes. Further details are available on our website: www.hetireland.org.

Holocaust Memorial Day



The national Holocaust Memorial Day commemoration takes place on the Sunday nearest to the 27th January every year. It is organised under the auspices of HETI in association with the Department of Justice and Equality and Dublin City Council. The commemoration is attended by people from all walks of Irish life. The ceremony cherishes the memory of all the victims of the Holocaust and includes survivors' recollections, readings, music and candle-lighting. Six candles are lit for the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust as well as candles for all of the other victim groups. More than one hundred school pupils from all over Ireland attend the ceremony and twelve of these students participate in it by reading from a scroll of victims' names. The HMD commemoration has grown in attendance each year from four hundred in 2003 to a capacity audience of seven hundred each subsequent year.

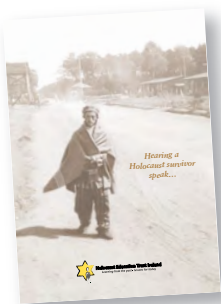
The Crocus Project



The Crocus Project is intended for young people aged eleven years and over. HETI provides yellow crocus bulbs to schools for pupils to plant in memory of the 1.5 million Jewish children who perished in the Holocaust and thousands of other children who were victims of Nazi atrocities. There is no charge to schools participating in The Crocus Project and all receive a comprehensive Guidelines and Information Pack. The yellow flowers recall the yellow star all Jews were forced to wear during the Nazi era and the project is a conduit for teaching young children about the Holocaust. The activity of planting the bulbs and watching them grow prompts discussion on the dangers of discrimination and the importance of tolerance and respect. The Crocus Project has grown from the original 6,000 Irish pupils participating in 2005/2006 to more than 93,000 in 2016/2017. We are pleased to welcome nine European countries who have also joined the project, supported by the EU. The project is becoming a perennial activity and it is hoped that the number of schools in Ireland and abroad will increase each year.



Hearing a Holocaust Survivor Speak



In autumn 2016 Tomi Reichental became unwell while filming the documentary *Condemned to Remember*. Tomi suspended all visits to schools for 12 months to focus on his recovery. HETI continued to offer secondary schools, *The Holocaust Narrative* as an alternative programme. This is an interactive presentation which gives an overview of the history of the Holocaust as it developed between 1933 and 1945 and considers the changing contexts before, during and after WWII. Volunteer educators delivered the programme to over 2,000 students across Ireland in 2017. Tomi participated in school screenings of *Condemned to Remember*, October–December 2017. Each student attending a screening received a Holocaust Memorial Day commemorative booklet. Tomi will return to the Hearing a Holocaust Survivor Speak programme in 2018.

Outreach Education

Exhibitions



The Holocaust in Europe



Fighting for Dignity: Jewish Resistance in Krakow



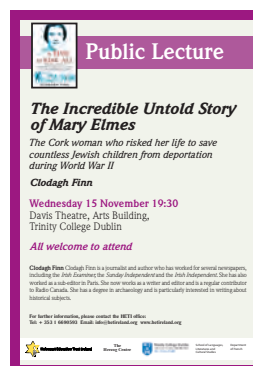
The Power of Civil Society: The Fate of Jews in Bulgaria during the Holocaust

These exhibitions continued to tour throughout the library network of Ireland during 2017 and 2018.

Public Lectures



Prof. Raphael Gross,
“The History of a Document: Anne Frank and Her Diary”



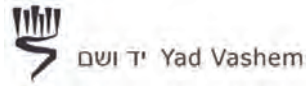
Clodagh Finn
“The Incredible Untold Story of Mary Elmes: The Cork woman who risked her life to save countless Jewish children from deportation during WWII”

November Public Lecture 15 November 2017 Trinity College Dublin



Dr Sarah Alyn-Stacey, Department of French, Clodagh Finn, author of *A Time to Risk All: The Incredible Untold Story of Mary Elmes* and Lynn Jackson, HETI

Teacher Education Programmes



Certificate in Holocaust Education in association with The Herzog Centre, Trinity College 2017/2018

Continuous Professional Development (CPD), a programme comprising 4 modules. Special Purpose award at NFQ level 7 carrying 20 ECTS

A certificate in Holocaust education providing in-depth tuition on the historical significance and contemporary resonance of the Holocaust. The programme provides participants with information, tools and skills to address this subject in their areas of work, and to develop pedagogic expertise to complement their knowledge. The programme is divided into four modules. This educator training project has been supported by a grant from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.



Teaching The Holocaust 2017/2018

An intensive three day summer programme for post-primary teachers that addresses the complex subject of the Holocaust and how to teach it in the classroom. Lectures, interactive seminars, workshops, materials and resources presented by renowned international Holocaust educators.



Learning from the Holocaust 2017/2018

A six day programme that includes a four day visit to Krakow and Auschwitz–Birkenau. The programme is designed to help teachers understand the enormity of the Holocaust and the history of the Jews of Europe up to World War II.



Irish Seminar in Yad Vashem 2017/2018

An eight day programme for teachers at Yad Vashem International School for Holocaust Studies. This course is specifically tailored for Irish teachers, providing an in–depth 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.

HETI produces original high quality material to complement all of its educational programmes.

Visits to Holocaust centres by post-primary schools



HETI encourages schools to arrange for Transition Year students to visit the Imperial War Museum Holocaust exhibition in London or the Beth Shalom Holocaust centre in Nottingham.

Schools are increasingly interested in bringing Leaving Certificate students to visit Auschwitz-Birkenau, HETI assists with providing material and preparation for such visits.



International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance IHRA

(Formerly the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research)

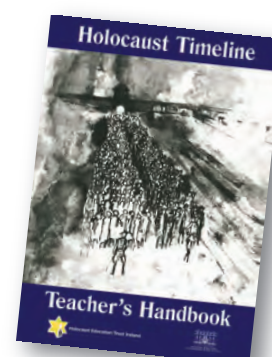
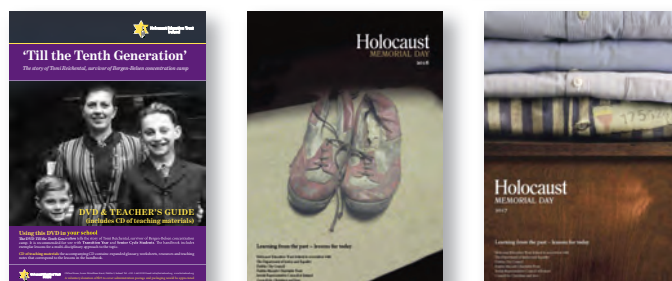
International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance is an international body committed to promoting Holocaust education, remembrance and research. Ireland attained full membership of this prestigious, intergovernmental organisation in December 2011. HETI is represented on the Irish delegation to this important organisation, informing and assisting the Irish government on Holocaust education and awareness.



This commitment by the Irish government to the principles of IHRA, ensures that the work of HETI will continue to be recognised in perpetuity.

Resources

HETI produces non-nation specific, original material as resources for teachers and educators.



Biographical Details of Trustees



Peter Cassells (Chairperson), is a former General Secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. He is also Executive Director of the Edward M. Kennedy Institute at NUI Maynooth, Chair of Action Aid, and Board member IDA.



Tim O'Connor

Tim runs his own advisory business. He worked in the Irish public service from 1972 to 2010, serving as Secretary General to the President, as Joint Secretary of the North/South Ministerial Council and Consul General of Ireland, New York. He was Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Gathering Ireland 2013 and Vice-Chairman of the Limerick National City of Culture, 2014.



Eibhlin Byrne

Eibhlin Byrne is a former Lord Mayor of Dublin and a member of the city's Crime Commission. Currently employed in Child & Family Services, Eibhlin is also Chairperson of the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre.



Carolyn Collins

Carolyn Collins is a Trustee of Stratford Schools Dublin and a member of the Jewish Representative Council, Ireland. She is involved in youth activities and is an active volunteer with Special Olympics.



Oliver Sears

Oliver Sears has run an art gallery business in Ireland for twenty-five years. His mother is a Holocaust survivor from Poland.



Mrs Justice Susan Denham

Susan Denham is the eleventh Chief Justice of Ireland. She was the first female appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1992 and was previously a High Court Judge. She is President of the Network of Presidents of the Supreme Judicial Courts of the European Union. Chief Justice Denham is a former Chancellor of Trinity College Dublin.



Bryan Fanning

Bryan Fanning is Professor in the School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice at University College Dublin. He is a leading researcher on the impact of immigration on Irish society. His publications address social cohesion, racism and social change in the Republic of Ireland, and he has also studied responses to Jewish refugees by the Irish state before, during and after the Holocaust.



Chris Harbidge

Chris Harbidge is a Museum Professional and Archivist, currently working with the National Museum of Ireland. Chris is a member of the Holocaust Memorial Day committee.



Lynn Jackson

A former teacher and business manager, Lynn co-ordinates the national Holocaust Memorial Day commemoration and directs the educational programmes for HETI.



Paul Smith

Paul Smith is a former Managing Partner of Ernst Young. He is an historian with particular interests in late seventeenth-century Ireland. He is also a member of the Board of the Abbey Theatre.

The HETI Office



Aideen Stapelton

(Acting HETI Manager)

Aideen joined the Trust office in 2015. She holds a BA in Biblical and Theological Studies and in Ancient History and Archaeology. Aideen oversees the day to day management of all HETI education and remembrance programmes.



Áine McKeown

Áine joined HETI in 2017. She holds a BA in History and English and an MA in European History from Maynooth University, Kildare. She looks after the day to day administration of all HETI projects and maintains the HETI website and social media.

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Treasurer's Report

The audited Financial Statements of the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2017 are set out on pages 11 to 13. Comparable figures for the year ended 31 December 2016 are shown in brackets. Please note that the comparable figures cover a 15 month period as we moved to a calendar year for HETI's accounts in 2017.

The detailed Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year is on page 11. It shows a deficit of €11,120, (€22,780).

Income for the year amounted to €341,346, (€401,580), while expenditure amounted to €352,466, (€424,360). The results reflect the continuing development and variety for the Trust's work and activities during the year and the significant grants towards this work received from the Department of Education and Skills, the Department of Justice and Equality, Claims Conference and the Europe for Citizens programme.

We wish to draw to the attention of potential and current donors and benefactors that the Trust qualifies for charitable status under Section 41 of the 2001 Finance Act. Tax relief in respect of donations over €250 made after 1 January 2013 by individuals is allowed to the Trust.



Paul Smith
Treasurer

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland – Summary Income & Expenditure Account year ended 31 December 2017	
	2017
Income	€
Grants, Donations, Courses, Other Income and Bank Interest	341,346
Expenditure	
Courses & Educational Expenses	88,826
Wages and Salaries	71,506
Crocus Project	53,989
Events	43,681
Printing, Stationary and IT	18,699
Other Expenses (net)	75,765
Total Expenses	<u>352,466</u>
Deficit for the year	<u>(11,120)</u>

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2017

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland is an independent non-profit charity established in March 2005.

The Trust aims to educate and inform people about the Holocaust in order to combat antisemitism and all forms of intolerance in Ireland.

TRUSTEES

Eibhlin Byrne
Peter Cassells
Carolyn Collins
Mrs Justice Susan Denham
Bryan Fanning
Chris Harbidge
Lynn Jackson
Tim O'Connor
Oliver Sears
Paul Smith

CHAIRPERSON

Peter Cassells

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Lynn Jackson

TREASURER

Paul Smith

CHARITY NUMBER

20058609

REGISTERED OFFICE

Clifton House
Lower Fitzwilliam Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

AUDITORS

Michael Sargent & Company
First Floor, Seagrave House
19/20 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

BANKERS

AIB Bank
9 Terenure Road East
Rathgar
Dublin 6

SOLICITORS

Matheson
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2

Financial Statements

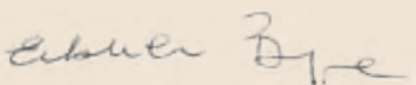
Year ended 31 December 2017

Income and Expenditure Account

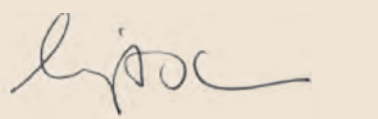
Year ended 31 December 2017

	Continuing operations	
	2017	2016
	12 months	15 months
	€	€
Income	341,318	401,502
Expenditure	(352,466)	(424,360)
(Deficit)/surplus on ordinary activities before interest	(11,148)	(22,858)
Other interest receivable and similar income	28	78
(Deficit)/surplus on ordinary activities before taxation	(11,120)	(22,780)
Tax on (deficit)/surplus on ordinary activities	–	–
Retained (Deficit)/surplus for the period	(11,120)	(22,780)

On behalf of the board



Chairperson
Eibhlin Byrne



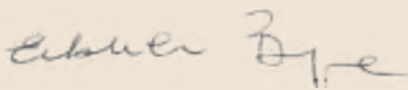
Trustee
Tim O'Connor

Balance Sheet

As of December 2017

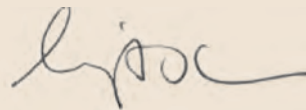
	2017 Audited €	2016 Audited €
Fixed Assets		
Tangible assets	-	-
Current Assets		
Debtors	64,618	16,857
Cash at bank and in hand	232,007	253,961
	<u>296,625</u>	<u>270,818</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(95,983)	(59,056)
Net Current Assets	<u>200,643</u>	<u>211,762</u>
Net Assets	<u>200,643</u>	<u>211,762</u>
Represented by:		
Revenue reserves account	<u>200,643</u>	<u>211,762</u>
Trustees Funds	<u>200,643</u>	<u>211,762</u>

On behalf of the board



Chairperson

Eibhlin Byrne



Trustee

Tim O'Connor

Notes to the Financial Statements

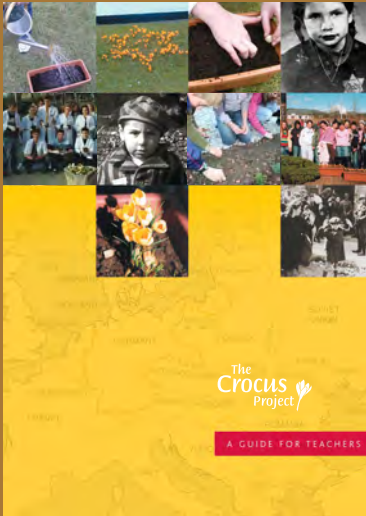
31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

The income of the Trust is accounted for on a receipts basis with the exception of grants, one – off income and expenditure which are accounted for on a matching accruals basis.

Fixed Assets	2017	2016
	€	€
Office Equipment	6,684	6,684
Accumulated Depreciation @ 33%	<u>6,684</u>	<u>6,684</u>
	–	–
Debtors	64,618	16,857
Creditors		
Amounts falling due within one year		
Tax Creditors	20,226	2,282
Sundry Taxes	1,555	4,250
Other Creditors	1,742	18
Accruals and deferred income	72,460	52,056
	<u>95,983</u>	<u>59,056</u>

Part of the grants listed represent amount received during 2017 from: the Department of Justice and Equality, the Department of Education and Skills, The Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany and the Europe for Citizens' Programme of the European Union.



The Crocus Project

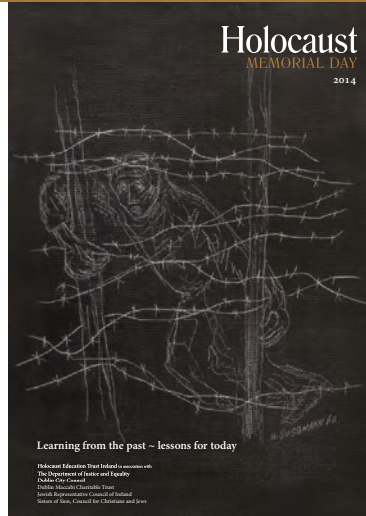
A GUIDE FOR TEACHERS

IRISH RESPONSES TO THE JEWISH REFUGEE CRISIS IN THE 1930s



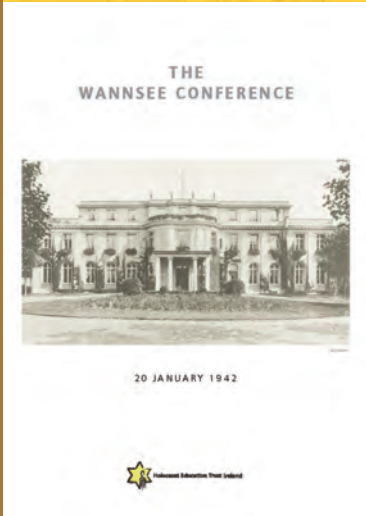
Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

Holocaust MEMORIAL DAY 2014



Learning from the past - lessons for today

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
The Department of Justice and Equality
Dublin City Council
Dublin Municipality
South Region Council of Ireland
Sinn Féin
Sinn Féin
Sinn Féin



THE WANNSEE CONFERENCE



20 JANUARY 1942

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

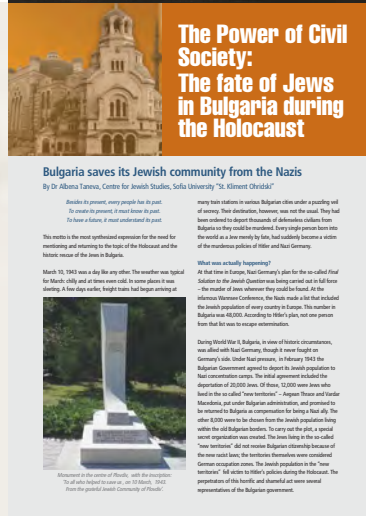


Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

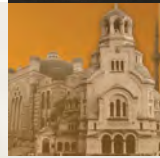
Strategic Plan 2017-2020



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



The Power of Civil Society: The fate of Jews in Bulgaria during the Holocaust



Bulgaria saves its Jewish community from the Nazis

By Dr Albena Taneva, Centre for Jewish Studies, Sofia University 'St. Kliment Ohridski'

Despite its present, every people has its past. To create its present, it must know its past. Bulgaria is no exception. It must understand its past.

This is the most significant expression for the need for monitoring and returning to the topic of the Holocaust and the historic mission of the Jews in Bulgaria.

March 15, 1943 was a day like any other. The weather was typical for March: chilly and at times even cold. In some places it was snowing. A few days earlier, bright rains had begun pouring in.

What was actually happening? At that time in Europe, Nazi Germany's plan for the so-called 'Final Solution to the Jewish Question' was being carried out and in some places the murder of Jews was being carried out. At the Wannsee Conference, the Nazis made a list that included the Jewish population of every country in Europe. This number in Bulgaria was 49,220. According to Hitler's plan, not one person from that list was to escape extermination.

During World War II, Bulgaria, in view of historic circumstances, was allied with Germany, though it never fought on Germany's side. Under Nazi pressure, in February 1943 the Bulgarian Government agreed to deport its Jewish population to their concentration camps. The final agreement included the deportation of 20,000 Jews. Of these, 12,000 were Jews who had been in the so-called 'New territories' - annexed Thrace and the Macedonia, and under Bulgarian administration, and promised to be returned to Bulgaria in compensation for being held there. The other 8,000 were to be drawn from the Jewish population living within the so-called 'Old territories'. In every part of the globe, a special organization was created. The Jews living in the so-called 'New territories' did not receive Bulgarian citizenship because of the new racial laws, the territories themselves were considered German occupation zones. The Jewish population in the 'New territories' did not receive their citizenship during the Holocaust. The perpetrators of this heinous and shameful act were never represented at the Bulgarian government.

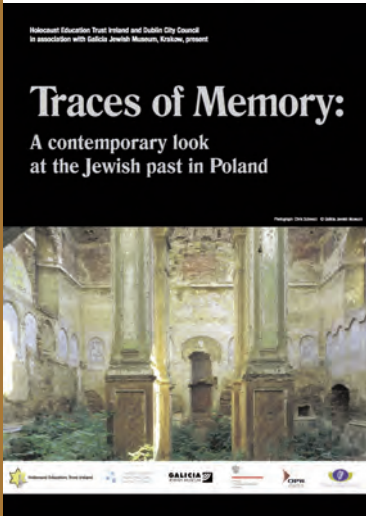
Memorial to the victims of the Holocaust, Sofia, the inscription: 'To all who helped to rescue, on 15 March, 1943, from the grasp of Nazi Germany 49,220 Jews'.

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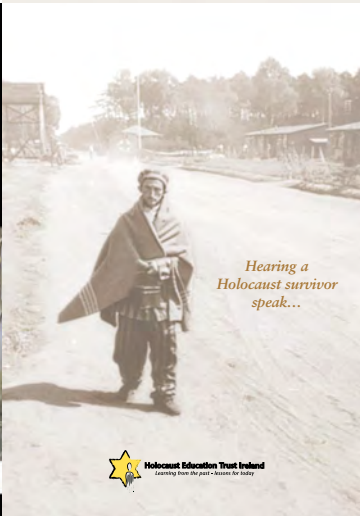


Traces of Memory: A contemporary look at the Jewish past in Poland

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland and Dublin City Council in association with the Jewish Community Centre, Dublin, present

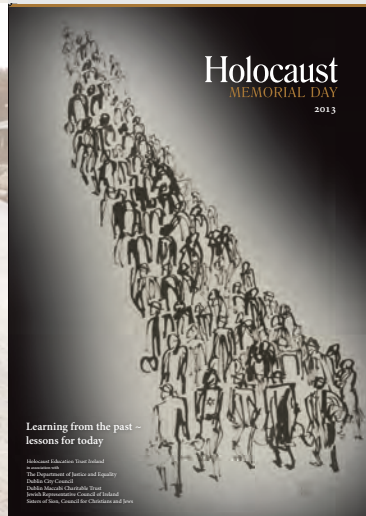


Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



Hearing a Holocaust survivor speak...

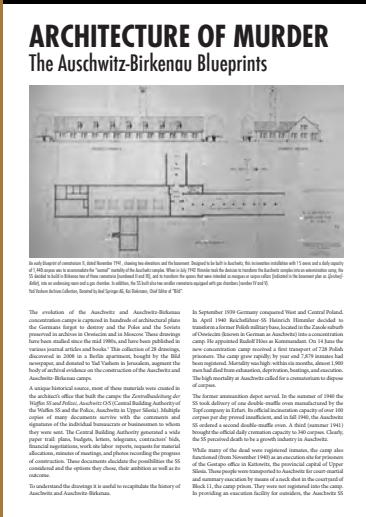
Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



Holocaust MEMORIAL DAY 2013

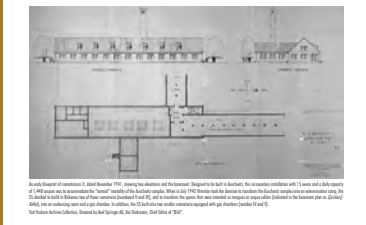
Learning from the past - lessons for today

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
The Department of Justice and Equality
Dublin City Council
Dublin Municipality
South Region Council of Ireland
Sinn Féin
Sinn Féin

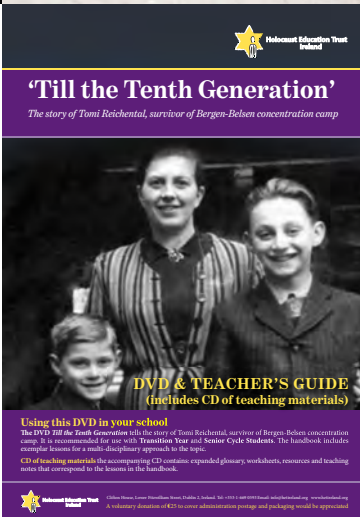


ARCHITECTURE OF MURDER: The Auschwitz-Birkenau Blueprints

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



The blueprint of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp is a key historical document. It is a detailed architectural plan of the camp, showing the layout of the buildings, the gas chambers, and the crematoria. The blueprint was discovered in 1944 by the Allies and is now held in the US Holocaust Memorial Museum. It is a crucial piece of evidence that shows the scale and organization of the Holocaust. The blueprint is a testament to the industrial nature of the genocide and the role of architecture in the process. It is a stark reminder of the horrors that were committed in the name of a twisted ideology. The blueprint is a key to understanding the Holocaust and the role of architecture in the process. It is a testament to the scale and organization of the genocide and the role of architecture in the process. It is a stark reminder of the horrors that were committed in the name of a twisted ideology. The blueprint is a key to understanding the Holocaust and the role of architecture in the process. It is a testament to the scale and organization of the genocide and the role of architecture in the process. It is a stark reminder of the horrors that were committed in the name of a twisted ideology.



'Till the Tenth Generation'

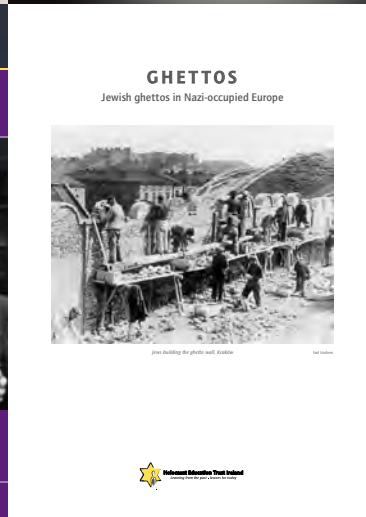
The story of Tomi Reichental, survivor of Bergen-Belsen concentration camp

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



DVD & TEACHER'S GUIDE (includes CD of teaching materials)

Using this DVD in your school The DVD Till the Tenth Generation tells the story of Tomi Reichental, survivor of Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. It is recommended for use with Transition Year and Senior Cycle students. The handbook includes expert lessons for a multi-disciplinary approach to the topic. CD of teaching materials The accompanying CD contains expanded glossary, worksheets, resources and teaching notes that correspond to the lessons in the handbook. Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



GHETTOS


Jewish ghettos in Nazi-occupied Europe

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



The ghettos were a key part of the Holocaust. They were places where Jews were forced to live in cramped and overcrowded conditions. The ghettos were a place of suffering and despair. They were a place where Jews were isolated from the rest of society and where they were subjected to harsh conditions. The ghettos were a key part of the Holocaust and a testament to the scale and organization of the genocide. The ghettos were a place of suffering and despair. They were a place where Jews were isolated from the rest of society and where they were subjected to harsh conditions. The ghettos were a key part of the Holocaust and a testament to the scale and organization of the genocide. The ghettos were a place of suffering and despair. They were a place where Jews were isolated from the rest of society and where they were subjected to harsh conditions. The ghettos were a key part of the Holocaust and a testament to the scale and organization of the genocide.

Holocaust Timeline




Teacher's Handbook

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland in association with:
The Department of Justice and Equality
Dublin City Council
Dublin Mayor's Charitable Trust
Jewish Representative Council of Ireland
Council for Christians and Jews

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
Learning from the past - lessons for today

Holocaust MEMORIAL DAY 2016



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Antisemitism and Holocaust denial - New Perspectives

Dublin, Ireland 18-19 November 2016
in Trinity College, Dublin

Papers presented by international scholars
Keynote address: Prof. Robert S. Wistrich
Conference Dinner address: Prof. Jeffrey Herf

Holocaust Denial and Freedom of Speech
The Myth of Denial
Sources of Political Antisemitism
Hate Speech on the Internet
Global Antisemitism
Antisemitism since Medieval Times
Old and New Forms of Hatred of the Jews
Propaganda and the Media
Evaluating Antisemitism
The Holocaust as a Metaphor in Public Discourse


Werner Bergmann, Tony Kushner, Robert Jan van Pelt, Mark Weitzman, Robert Wistrich
Pierre Birnbaum, Deborah Lipstadt, Bassam Tibi, Juliane Wetzel, Christian Wiese, Ehsan Yalici
Jeffrey Herf, Meir Livshak, Esther Webman, Christian Wiese

For further information and registration: www.hetireland.org

Learning from the Holocaust

VISITING AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU

Students Booklet




Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
Learning from the past - lessons for today

Learning from the Holocaust


LEAVING AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU

Students Booklet



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
Learning from the past - lessons for today


Holocaust MEMORIAL DAY 2015



Learning from the past - lessons for today

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland in association with:
The Department of Justice and Equality
Dublin City Council
Dublin Mayor's Charitable Trust
Jewish Representative Council of Ireland
Council for Christians and Jews

THE THIRD REICH



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
Learning from the past - lessons for today

Holocaust MEMORIAL DAY 2011



Learning from the past - lessons for today

The Holocaust Memorial Day Committee in association with:
The Office of the Minister for Equality, Integration and Human Rights
The Irish City Council, The Dublin Mayor's Charitable Trust
The Jewish Representative Council of Ireland, The Society of Saint
The Council for Christians and Jews

FIGHTING FOR DIGNITY: JEWISH RESISTANCE IN KRAKÓW



Ghettos

The term 'ghetto' was first used in Venice in 1516. It was a separate quarter of the city where Jews were allowed to live. Later, in many other countries of Europe, Jews were divided into separate quarters, restricting only movement in and out of the surrounding walled area.

During World War II, the Germans established approximately 1,200 ghettos in Central and Eastern Europe. On 21 September 1939, Immanuel Hirsch, Chief of the Polish Security State office, called for the concentration of Polish Jews into separate areas of cities and used the term 'ghetto'. Sometimes ghettos were also formed in Jewish residential districts.

The purpose of establishing the ghettos was to separate the Jews from the rest of the population. From the harsh point of view, concentrating the Jews into one place provided an efficient way of separating them from the rest of society. In this way, the Jews could easily control the flow of the ghetto inhabitants.

The ghettos comprised a number of buildings and eventually in poor and/or down areas of city, often located near railway lines which facilitated the transport of the inhabitants 'somewhere else' without disrupting the rest of the city.

The Jews found the Jews to come from their city ghettos or from surrounding towns and villages into the newly formed ghettos from which they were not allowed to leave. Jews who left the ghettos without permission were often shot. Other ghettos were isolated during deportation.

Each ghetto was unique in how and when it was set up, governed, isolated or sealed off from the rest of the city. In large cities such as Lodz and Warsaw, pedestrian bridges were built so that the Jews could cross from one side of the ghetto to the other without setting foot on the main street or thoroughfare that ran underneath the bridge. The ghettos were separated by wooden fences and barbed wire, the Warsaw and Krakow ghettos were surrounded by brick walls.

People started to talk about the ghettos: that no idea what it meant, I had never even heard the word. After a few weeks it became clear.
Warsaw, April 12, Poland

Building Krakow ghetto wall
Warsaw






Tell your children...

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
Learning from the past - lessons for today

The Crocus Project

BOOKLIST

Holocaust MEMORIAL DAY 2017

Learning from the past - lessons for today

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland in association with:
The Department of Justice and Equality
Dublin City Council
Dublin Mayor's Charitable Trust
Jewish Representative Council of Ireland
Council for Christians and Jews



Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

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