Holocaust
MEMORIAL DAY
2018

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
Message from Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

On Holocaust Memorial Day we urge you to reflect on the murder of six million Jewish people, the persecution of other minorities and the failure of many around the world to take action. It is only through our shared reflection on this dark period of mankind's journey that we can ensure that the inhumanity of man's action against fellow men, women and children is not perpetuated in death. Their suffering cannot be forgotten.

Nor can the Holocaust be consigned to history. Second and third generation children and grandchildren still bear the trauma of lost families, catastrophic memories and family life lived in the shadow of the past. We acknowledge on Holocaust Memorial Day their pain, the legacy of evil visited over generations.

In reminding ourselves of the horrors of which people have proven themselves capable, we commit to preventing them from happening again. And it could happen. Evil can still triumph where those who care don't care enough. Holocaust Memorial Day is our opportunity to focus on remembering and never forgetting and ensuring that we will not be the generation who do not care enough.

Eibhlín Byrne
Chairperson HETI
Victim Readings and Candle Lighting Ceremony

It is customary at Holocaust memorial events to light six candles in memory of the 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 people with disabilities and disabling conditions who were murdered, forcibly sterilised, and starved to death by doctors and other willing helpers.
Reader: John Dolan, CEO, Disability Federation of Ireland
Candle lighters: Paul Alford, Inclusion Ireland, and John Bradley

**Ethnic minorities, Poles and other Slavic peoples:**
In memory of Poles, Slavs and ethnic minorities who were murdered, displaced and forcibly 'Aryanised' by the Nazis.
Reader: Amina Moustafa, Africa Centre.
Candle lighters: Liadain Kaminska and Kasia Kaminska whose grandfather, Jan Kaminski, survived the Holocaust

**Roma/Sinti (Gypsies):**
In memory of the Roma people of Europe who were rounded up, murdered, displaced and forcibly sterilised by the Nazis.
Reader: Bianca Paun, Roma Community
Candle lighters: Damarius Paun, Jesica Paun, Roma Community

**Homosexuals:**
In memory of the homosexual men and women who were persecuted and murdered during the Holocaust because of their sexual orientation.
Reader: Sara Philips, Chairperson, Transgender Equality Network Ireland
Candle lighters: Oisín O'Reilly, Fundraising and Operations Manager, BeLonG To, and Andrew McCullagh

**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: Kim Bielenberg, whose grandfather, Peter, was among those involved in the plot to assassinate Hitler in July 1944
Candle lighters: Nóirín Hynes, State Examinations Commission, and Nancy Wallach, Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archive

**Christian victims:**
In memory of the Christian victims of all denominations who were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis.
Reader: Sr Stanislaus Kennedy, Focus Ireland
Candle lighters: Bríd Dunne, Chaplain, Portumna Community School, Co. Galway, and Very Revd Maria Jansson, Dean of Christchurch Cathedral, Waterford

**Jewish victims:**
Six candles are dedicated to the memory of the six million Jews, including one and a half million children, who were annihilated in the Holocaust by the Nazis and their collaborators. 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 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 Herz**, whose grandfather Wolf Hertz survived the Drohobycz ghetto and escaped the massacre in the Bronica forest, and whose great-grandparents Lenka and Avrum Muskovic survived Auschwitz-Birkenau, but whose many family members perished in the Holocaust
- **Nurit Shulman**, whose grandparents Abraham and Emma Humberg, uncles, aunts and other family members perished in the Holocaust
- **Mark Hainbach**, whose grandparents Heinrich Hainbach and Selma Hainbach and other family members perished in the Holocaust
- **Joe Katz**, whose mother, Frida, survived Auschwitz but whose other family members perished in the Holocaust
- **Sharlette Caplin**, whose father, Raphael Urbach, survived Buchenwald and Theresienstadt but whose other family members perished in the Holocaust

*We will always remember.*
Holocaust Memorial Day Commemoration
Sunday 28 January 2018, Mansion House, Dublin

Programme

MC: Ingrid Craigie  Music: Conor Shiel, clarinet; Maria Geheran, keyboard; Feilimídh Nunan, violin
Youth readers: 13th Rathfarnham Venture Scouts

- Introduction: Eibhlin Byrne, Chairperson, Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
- Words of welcome: Lord Mayor of Dublin, Micheál Mac Donncha
- Keynote address: Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar, TD
- The Stockholm Declaration: Martina Feeney, Director, Human Rights Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Nuremberg: Minister for Justice, Charles Flanagan, TD

Musical interlude

- Holocaust survivor: Tomi Reichental
- Nowhere to go: Anna-Maria Biro, CEO, Tom Lantos Institute for Human Rights, Budapest
- Evian and the Jewish refugee crisis: Brian Killoran, CEO, Immigrant Council of Ireland
- November Pogrom (Kristallnacht): Anastasia Crickley, UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- Identification: Leonard Abrahamson, President, Jewish Representative Council of Ireland. Youth reader, Conor McAree
- Ghettos: Oliver Sears, board member, Holocaust Education Trust Ireland
- Velodrome d'Hiver: Yoram Tokar, Third Generation
- Camps: Dermot Lacey, Dublin City Council. Youth reader, Serena Ryan
- Einsatzgruppen: Tom Hanley, former Principal, Stratford National School
- Holocaust survivor: Jan Kaminiski's story read by his daughter, Jadzia Kaminska
- Wannsee: John Roycroft, Irish Refugee Protection Programme
- My grandfather: Caryna Camerino, Third Generation
- All of the victims: Rabbi Dr Charles Middleburgh, Dublin Jewish Progressive Congregation

Scroll of Names
Stratford College, Dublin; St Aloysius College, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork; St Dominick's College, Ballyfermot, Dublin; St Gerald's College, Castlebar, Co. Mayo

Musical interlude

- Liberation: Judith Woodworth, Chairperson, Alfred Beit Foundation and National St Patrick’s Festival. Youth Reader, Orla Hananan
- Holocaust survivor: Suzi Diamond
- Second generation: Nichola Zinn Collis
- Righteous Among the Nations: Clodagh Finn, journalist and writer
- Israel and the Shoah: HE Ze’ev Boker, Ambassador of Israel
- The Holocaust and other genocides: Zlata Filopovic, writer and documentary maker

Minute’s silence

Victim readings and candle lighting ceremony

- Go home from this place: Eibhlin Byrne, HETI
- El Malay Rachamim: Prayer for the Repose of the Souls of the Departed: Rabbi Dr Zalman Lent and Cantor Alwyn Shulman, Irish Jewish Community
- Closing remarks: Ingrid Craigie, MC
The Jews of Europe before World War II

The majority of Jews in Eastern Europe belonged to Orthodox Jewish communities living in small towns or villages called shtetls. Their lives centered 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 World War II 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.
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.

Antisemitism

Antisemitism fuelled Nazi propaganda and reached all levels of German society. Nazi ideology alleged a hierarchy of peoples: the pure ‘Aryan’ German at the top, with Poles, Slavs, Gypsies and ethnic minorities very low down on the list. Jews were at the bottom, considered ‘sub-human’.

Boycott of Jewish businesses and professions

Jewish books, books by Jewish authors and books about Jews were condemned as ‘un-German’ and burned in public bonfires, along with other books considered by Hitler and the Nazis to be ‘degenerate’. These public book burnings took place in Berlin and other university towns throughout Germany, where some of the finest works of German literature, history, philosophy, science and art were destroyed.

Nuremberg Laws

The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 institutionalised many of the racial theories prevalent in Nazi ideology. To protect German blood and honour, Jews were deprived of their German citizenship and were forbidden from marrying non-Jewish Germans. This law was soon extended to include Roma, black people and other ethnic minorities. The Nuremberg 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 Jews found themselves caught up in the grip of Nazi terror.

Exclusion and Identification

Everyone in Germany was required to carry identity papers, but Jewish people had to add special identifying marks to theirs: a red ‘J’ was stamped on their passports and new middle names were added – ‘Sara’ for females and ‘Israel’ for males. Jews were no longer allowed in public places such as parks, theatres or cinemas, sports grounds or public transport. Jewish banks and bank accounts held by Jews were closed or confiscated, and Jewish employees were dismissed from their places of work.
As it became increasingly difficult for Jews to continue working in Germany, they sought refuge elsewhere. Few countries were prepared to accept Jewish refugees, and borders were vian-les-Bains, France, in July 1938, to consider refugee policies. Out of all the 32 countries represented at Évian, including Ireland, none was willing to expand their quotas or take in Jewish refugees, and the conference was deemed a failure.

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.

Ireland and the International Reaction to Jewish Refugees, Katrina Goldstone, Dublin 2000

A very small number of Jewish families from Austria and Czechoslovakia received permits in the 1930s to come to Ireland to work in the hat and ribbon factories that opened in Galway, Castlebar and Longford. They left behind relatives who later perished in the Holocaust.

One Irish citizen, Ettie Steinberg, who was married to a Belgian Jew, Vogtjeck Gluck, perished in Auschwitz along with her husband and baby son, Leon. The permits for them to come to Ireland arrived the day they had been arrested and deported.
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 one billion Reichsmarks to pay for the damage.

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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**

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.

While visiting a friend in Prague in late 1938, Nicholas Winton learned of the plight of Jewish refugees, and 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. 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.
Murder

—in the brief two years between autumn 1939 and autumn 1941, Nazi Jewish policy escalated from the prewar policy of forced emigration to the Final Solution as it is now understood, the systematic attempt to murder every last Jew within the German grasp.

Christopher R. Browning

Today I will once more be a prophet: if the international Jewish financiers in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then the result will be…the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe!

Adolf Hitler, January 1939

Ghettos

More than 1,300 ghettos were established in countries occupied by the Germans, and it is estimated that more than a million Jews died in them. The purpose of the ghettos was to separate the Jews from the rest of the population so that they could be easily controlled and transported. Ghettos were created in cities and large towns, close to railways, and often near killing sites or death camps. Many ghettos were walled in or fenced off, and Jews who left them without permission were often severely punished and sometimes shot. The brutality, harsh living conditions, starvation rations and disease added to the death toll.

The inhabitants of the ghettos, who came from all walks of life, soon realised that the ghetto served as a place to destroy them physically and psychologically, and that their eventual fate would be death. The illusion that the ghetto was a temporary place to reside before being sent for ‘resettlement in the east’ was soon dispelled as the ghetto residents realised the euphemism for murder. Although there are heroic stories of resistance, most of them failed. In the end, all the ghettos created by the Nazis were razed and most of their populations murdered. There were few survivors.

Thousands of Roma and Sinti people were also incarcerated in some of the ghettos, and they ultimately met the same fate as the Jews.

The fence was finished and nobody can go out or come in and on every house they’ve posted a notice which tells exactly what we are allowed to do...Actually, everything is forbidden, but the most awful thing is that the punishment for everything is death. It doesn’t actually say that this punishment also applies to children, but I think it does apply to us too.

Éva, aged 13, Romania

Einsatzgruppen/Killing squads

On 21 June 1941 Germany launched Operation Barbarossa – the invasion of the Soviet Union. Special killing squads called Einsatzgruppen followed the German army through the eastern territories of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and into Russia. They operated hundreds of killing sites in these regions. Einsatzgruppen comprised SS units, police, officers and soldiers of the German army, and local collaborators. They murdered some 2 million Jews in the forests, fields and cemeteries. They herded them into ravines or forced their victims to dig pits themselves before they were shot into them. Einsatzgruppen mostly killed Jews, but they also murdered Gypsies, Communists and others. This ‘slow and cumbersome’ method of murdering their victims, as well as the face-to-face killing, had a psychological impact on some of the killers. This prompted the Nazis to find a more efficient method of murdering the Jewish people – the establishment of purpose-built death camps where the victims were murdered by poison gas. Einsatzgruppen continued to operate in rural areas in parallel to the murders taking place in the death camps.
Wannsee Conference

The Wannsee Conference took place on 20 January 1942 in a secluded lakeside villa, south-west of Berlin. Fifteen senior Nazi and German government officials had been summoned by Reinhard Heydrich of the Reich Security Head Office, who was Head of German Secret Police. He was seeking endorsement to carry out Hitler's plans to annihilate the Jews of Europe. Adolf Eichmann presented the delegates with a list of the number of Jews living in each European country, whom the Nazis intended to murder; Ireland appears on the list with a total of 4,000 Jews.

The delegates debated who was Jewish according to bloodline considerations and discussed 'evacuation' and 'resettlement' of the Jews. They concluded that a more efficient method of 'disposal' was necessary and one that would also spare those operating the killing sites in the eastern territories from the psychological effects of face-to-face killing.

It took the delegates less than two hours to give unanimous support to Heydrich for the implementation of the 'Final Solution to the Jewish question' – murder of the Jewish people by poison gas.

Operation Reinhard

Named after Reinhard Heydrich, this was the establishment of three death camps at Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka, in which Jews were murdered by poison gas. Between March 1942 and August 1943, some 1,700,000 Jews, mostly from Poland, were murdered in the gas chambers of these camps. The camps were dismantled on completion of their function, and all traces of their existence were destroyed. The lands where they had stood were planted with forests, farms and grasslands.

Witness...

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. 'It's over.' Someone was shaking me. They're all dead now!'
Recent research has revealed that there were more than 40,000 concentration camps, labour camps and transit camps throughout the Nazi-occupied territories. They were run by the SS, and there were four main types of camp within the Nazi system. All of them employed brutality, starvation rations, and very harsh living conditions.

Concentration camps

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.

Labour camps

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.

Transit camps

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.

Death camps

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.

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.
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.

…that journey, which was afterwards called the ‘death march’… was a journey to freedom, it was a journey through those gates out of which no one ever thought we would pass.

Otto Dov Kulka

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

Auschwitz-Birkenau

Auschwitz-Birkenau was the largest of the Nazi camps. There were 40 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% 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

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. Arabs 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 Djéfia 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
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 300,000 people with disabilities in Germany and Austria were murdered in the T4 Euthanasia Programme.

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 three million Polish Jews, it is estimated that three million non-Jewish Polish victims were also murdered in the Holocaust.

Roma and Sinti (Gypsies)
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. 250 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.

Homosexual victims
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 the appalling conditions and brutality. 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.

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.

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 World War II, thousands of black, mixed-race and minority ethnic people had fled, and most of those who remained were murdered.

Christian victims
Hundreds of Jehovah’s Witnesses were murdered by the Nazis for their refusal to salute Hitler or to serve in the German armed forces. Thousands of Catholic priests and nuns and Protestant religious leaders were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis for their opposition to the regime. There were also a great many Quakers and others of Christian affiliation who risked their lives to save Jews.

Images used for lectures on genetics, ethnology and race breeding

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

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 – USHMM

Amalie Schaich survived the Gypsy camp in Auschwitz-Birkenau

Homosexual victim

Political opponents

Black, mixed-race and ethnic minorities

Christian victims

Images used for lectures on genetics, ethnology and race breeding

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

The white figures on black relate to the approximate number of Jews who perished in each European 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
The Fall of France

On 24 June 1940 France fell to Nazi Germany. The country was divided into two regions: the northern part including Paris, under direct German rule; and the southern so-called ‘Free Zone’, under the command of General Marshall Pétain, based in Vichy. After securing the agreement of the Vichy government, German officials and French police worked together conducting round-ups of Jews in both the occupied and unoccupied zones of France.

In Paris, Adolf Eichmann began a programme of isolating French Jews. First registering them, then placing them under curfew, forcing them to wear yellow stars of David and banning them from public places. Some 28,000 foreign Jewish refugees were imprisoned in camps where the able-bodied were drafted for slave labour. In 1941 the transit camp at Drancy was set up in a northern suburb of Paris in preparation for deportations to the East. Designed to hold 700 persons, at its peak Drancy held 7,000. In March 1942, the first convoy of 1,112 Jews left from there for Auschwitz. There were a number of other transit and concentration camps created throughout France, run by the French police.

The Great Raid of the Vélodrome d'Hiver (la Grande Rafle du Vel' d'Hiv)

As deportations increased, an infamous round-up took place in Paris on 16/17 July 1942. French police rounded up 12,884 Jewish men and women, including 4,051 children. They were brought to the Vélodrome d'Hiver, an indoor stadium in Paris for winter cycle races. They were kept there for five miserable days under deplorable conditions: poor ventilation, little food, water or sanitary facilities. Parisians nearby could hear the wailing and screaming of the internees, day and night.

Eventually, they were transferred to Drancy, where the children were separated from their parents, who were deported to Auschwitz. Many of the children stayed for several weeks in Drancy, where large numbers of them died from lack of care or adequate food. Finally, they too were sent directly to Auschwitz, where most of them were gassed on arrival. Only 811 Jews survived the round-up of La Grande Rafle.

Deportations of Jews from France continued until August 1944. In all, some 77,000 Jews, representing 25% of Jewish people living on French territory, perished in the Holocaust.

My family was torn apart by La Rafle du Vélodrome d'Hiver. My grandmother’s brother and sister – David who was 21 years old and Jeanette who was 19 years old – were visiting their uncle and aunt Paul and Sara Talma in Paris. They were amongst the Jewish citizens rounded up during La Rafle. Great uncle David died in Drancy transit camp. Paul and Sara Talma, along with my Great aunt Jeanette, were sent from Drancy to Auschwitz. Their lives ended in the gas chambers in August 1942.

Yoram Tokar
Italy during the Holocaust

Jewish people have lived in Italy for over two thousand years. The Italian Jewish community, one of the oldest in Europe, numbered some 48,000 in 1933. Large Jewish communities existed in Rome, Venice, Trieste, Florence, Ferrara, Turin and other cities. By the 1930s, Italian Jews were fully integrated into Italian culture and society. There was relatively little overt antisemitism among Italians.

In 1938, the Italian Fascist regime under Benito Mussolini enacted a series of racial laws that placed multiple restrictions on the country’s Jewish population. There was an official definition of Jews, they were dismissed from their places of employment, including the civil service, the teaching professions, the armed forces, academia and the media. A ban on marriage between Jews and non-Jews was introduced. About 9,000 foreign born Jews living in Italy were subject to further restrictions such as residence requirements.

Having formally allied with Germany, Italy declared war on Britain and France in June 1940.

In July 1943, the Fascist regime fell. Two months later, German forces occupied the country. They installed Mussolini as head of a new Fascist regime, though real power now lay in the hands of the Germans. September 1943 signalled the beginning of arrests and systematic deportations of Jews to the concentration and death camps. Estimates suggest that between September 1943 and March 1945, about 10,000 Jews were deported. The vast majority perished.

In May 1943 Marshall Pietro Badoglio, as Prime Minister, secretly negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the Allies, and on 8 September he announced Italy’s unconditional surrender.

1943 signalled the beginning of arrests and systematic deportations of Jews to the concentration and death camps. Estimates suggest that between September 1943 and March 1945, about 10,000 Jews were deported. The vast majority perished. – stay with our current version

In May 1943 Marshall Pietro Badoglio, as Prime Minister, secretly negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the Allies, and on 8 September he announced Italy’s unconditional surrender.

My grandfather, Enzo Camerino, survived Auschwitz. He and his family were taken from their home in Rome on 16 October 1943. The day he arrived at the camp was the last time he ever saw his mother, sister and uncle. They were gassed.

The number 158509 was tattooed in blue on his arm when he got off the cattle car. After more than a year in the camp, his father collapsed and died in front of him, from overwork and exposure.

Enzo and his brother, Luciano, escaped Auschwitz just before its liberation in 1945. He found his way back to Rome by hitching a ride with a passing truck carrying coffee beans to Italy.

He started life over in Rome, got married, and my father, Italo, was born. He then moved the family to Canada where there was more opportunity. My father grew up in the area of Montreal where the Italian immigrants bordered the Orthodox Jewish immigrants from eastern Europe.

I came to live in Dublin 15 years ago. Because Enzo survived and people like him survived, I have never been afraid to say: I am a Jew.

Caryna Camerino

Holocaust survivor Enzo Camerino revisiting Auschwitz-Birkenau

Italo Camerino, Father of Enzo, perished in Auschwitz

Wanda Camerino, Sister of Enzo, perished in Auschwitz

Renato Di Cori, Uncle of Enzo, perished in Auschwitz

Giulia Di Cori, Mother of Enzo, perished in Auschwitz
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.

### Resistance in the camps and ghettos

There were uprisings in the concentration camps, death camps and ghettos; all of them failed.

Passive resistance, as it is sometimes called, was the courageous effort by many Jews to maintain their Jewish religious and cultural practices in the ghettos and the camps, despite the threat of severe punishment. Practising the Jewish religion in the ghettos and camps was a 'crime' often punishable by death. Forging documents, organising opposition movements, clandestinely disseminating information – these were all forms of resistance.

### Liberation

In summer 1944, as the Allies swept in from the west, the Soviets continued liberating camps and territories in the east. On 27 January 1945 the Soviet army (which included many Jewish soldiers) liberated Auschwitz-Birkenau. It is this date that was designated by the United Nations as international Holocaust Memorial Day.

### DP Camps

When the Allied armies occupied Germany in 1945, they found some six to seven million displaced persons alive. DP camps were established in many of the former concentration camps, still surrounded by barbed wire. Paradoxically, for a brief period after World War II, 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 DPs were different from the other survivors because they had nowhere to return to. They had lost everything – their homes, their entire families, their youth, their hope. They called themselves the She’erit Hapeletah, the ‘Spared Remnant’. Having survived unspeakable horrors, hundreds of Jewish DPs were getting married and having babies – the camps were experiencing a 'baby boom'!

### Post-war Pogroms

Anti-semitism 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 42 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 steel factories. This event persuaded 100,000 Polish Jews 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)

In 1963, Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Remembrance Authority and Museum in Israel, inaugurated the award of Righteous Among the Nations to honour non-Jews who risked their lives and those of their families to help save Jews 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 as well.

**Mary Elmes (Ireland)**
Mary Elmes, an Irishwoman from Cork and a scholar of Trinity College Dublin, found herself in Vichy France during the war. Having worked with the Quakers during the Spanish Civil War, Mary joined hundreds of refugees who fled over the Pyrenees into France in 1939. When France fell in 1940 thousands of Jews fled south and were incarcerated in the Rivesaltes transit camp, whence they were deported to Auschwitz and other Nazi camps in 1942. Mary and her colleagues organised ‘children’s colonies’ and succeeded in saving a great number of Jewish children from the Nazis. Mary Elmes was awarded Righteous Among the Nations posthumously in 2014.

**Diplomats**
Raoul Wallenberg, special envoy to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest 1944, issued Swedish Certificates of Protection which saved the lives of thousands of Hungarian Jews.

**Organisations**
Irena Sendler, member of Zegota, the Council for Aid to Jews, saved 2,500 children from the Warsaw ghetto.

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

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

**Businessman**
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.

**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.

**Righteous Muslims**
The Biçaku family of Albania saved 26 Jewish people by hiding them from the Nazis.

**Righteous Arabs**
Si Ali Sakkat (Tunisia) sheltered 60 Jewish workers who had fled a nearby labour camp and cared for them until liberation.

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
Jewish Holocaust survivors living in Ireland

Suzi Diamond

I was born Suzi Mohar in Hungary, in 1942. We were a small family comprising my mother Gisela, my father Sandor, my brother Terry, and myself.

In 1944 Adolf Eichmann oversaw the round-up and deportation of more than 430,000 Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz-Birkenau, where most of them perished in the gas chambers. During those months, the Gestapo came for my mother, brother and me. We were deported first to Ravensbruck and then to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. My father had been forcibly conscripted into the Slave Labour Service of the Hungarian army and deported to the Soviet Union where he died in 1943. 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 a couple of years ago my story changed when I was contacted by someone in Hungary who turned out to be my first cousin. He was born after the war and filled in some family details for me. There were four brothers in my father’s family who lived in the small town of Karcag about 100 miles from Budapest, where they ran a timber business.

Two of the brothers perished in the Holocaust and two survived. I have since learned that I have other first cousins in Hungary and in the United States.

In the past couple of years, I visited Karcag where I saw 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. There is a memorial scroll on the synagogue wall recording the Jews from Karcag who perished in the Holocaust. My family is listed on this scroll, but it has to be corrected because my brother and I survived.

Jan Kaminski

Jan Kaminski was born Chaim-Srul Zybner in 1932, the second eldest of a Jewish family of two boys and two girls. They lived with their parents in the small rural town of Bilgoraj in eastern Poland.

Under Operation Reinhard, Nazi forces ‘liquidated’ Bilgoraj on 3 and 9 November 1942, dispatching almost the entire Jewish population of 5,000 – which had been incarcerated in an exposed ghetto situated in the market square – to the nearby death camp of Belzec. Chaim found himself separated from his family during the liquidation and fled to the relative safety of the thick woods that surrounded the town. From then onwards, he adopted a non-Jewish identity and became Jan Kaminski, a name he would retain for the greater part of his life.

Working on small farms for food and shelter, Jan would move on whenever he felt vulnerable or that anyone suspected his Jewish origins. He was captured and deported with other children to be ‘Germanised’ until he was rescued by Polish Underground forces.

Jan was ‘adopted’ by a tailor’s family and apprenticed to that trade. In 1943, while he was attending a summer camp, a group of boys discovered that Jan was Jewish and reported him. While awaiting his inevitable fate, he found himself momentarily alone, and once again fled to the woods.

Yet again Jan found himself seeking shelter where he could, doing odd jobs on farms and living on his wits. By 1944 he had made his way to Lublin, into which Russian forces were advancing. Spotting a unit of Polish soldiers attached to the Russian army, Jan became the ‘mascot’ of the 21st Artillery Regiment of the Polish army. Later he joined another unit on its way to Murnau in south-eastern Germany, where the United Nations had set up a school in the camp, and where Jan began his education at the age of 15.

Jan ultimately arrived in Britain, where he learned English, and with the support of Zofia Sarnowska, manager of the Polish YMCA in Sloane Square, and of van Karnebeek of the Dutch embassy, he completed his education. He passed his GCE exams and through the Catholic agency Veritas he obtained a scholarship in 1954 to study in Ireland at Cork University. He successfully completed entrance exams and transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied Economics and Politics. When he graduated at the end of the 1950s, he was granted an Irish passport.

In 1965 Jan married an Irish woman, Margaret (Breach), and began his long and varied business career in the computer education and tourism industries. He and Margaret had three children, Orla, Jadwiga and Jas. It was only about 25 years ago that Jan revealed his original Jewish identity to his family.

After World War II it was revealed that the once flourishing Jewish communities of Poland had been utterly destroyed. Jan’s entire family had been wiped away: his parents, Mindla and Szulim, his sisters, Chana-Matla and Rywka, and baby brother, whose name is not recorded, were all gone. Today, there is a modest project of Jewish revival taking place in Jan’s home town of Bilgoraj, but so far no further traces of his direct family have been found.

Jan lives in Dublin and remains keenly aware of his Polish and Jewish roots. He retired in 2006. He is surrounded by his children and grandchildren and is still active in the Polish community.
Tomi Reichental

Tomi Reichental was born in 1935 in Piestany, Slovakia. In November 1944 he was captured and deported to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp along with his mother, brother, grandmother, aunt and cousin. Tomi was just nine years old when the camp was liberated. Thirty-five members of Tomi’s family were murdered in the Holocaust.

I was captured with my mother, grandmother, aunt, brother, 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 at the ready, and the barking of their Alsatian 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 where they fell, 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 and put an end to their misery. We found their corpses there in the mornings.

I lost 35 members of my family in the Holocaust.

Since his retirement, Tomi has dedicated much of his time to telling his story to young people throughout Ireland. He works closely with Holocaust Education Trust Ireland in coordinating a senior schools’ programme, Hearing a Holocaust Survivor speak… sharing his personal experiences of the Holocaust with pupils and university students. Tomi addresses hundreds of students every year, and HETI is indebted to him for his commitment to Holocaust education and awareness.

Doris Segal

Dorli Klepperova was born on 16 June 1932 in Chomotow, a German speaking town in the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia. Her father, Siegfried, was a marketing manager and the family enjoyed a comfortable lifestyle. In 1938, Czechoslovakia was ceded to Germany and Dorli’s family realised the urgency of leaving their homeland. Siegfried’s attention was caught by an Irish trade mission to Czechoslovakia, seeking to attract European industry to the west of Ireland. It was headed by Senator J.E. McElinn and included Marcus Witztum and Serge Phillipson, who negotiated the setting up of the hat factory with Hugo Reiniger & Co., hat manufacturer of Chomotow.

Siegfried applied for a work permit and, although he had no actual skills in the making of hats, he was granted a visa. Dorli and her parents, Siegfried and Gretel (Margaret), made the long journey by train across Europe and to Ireland by boat in the summer of 1939, ending up in Castlebar when the factory opened.

In Ireland, ‘Dorli’ became ‘Doris’. The Kleppers found life in the west of Ireland very different from their previous existence. The family knew little English, but for Doris it was necessary to learn a third language, too, since all her primary schooling was conducted through Irish.

At the age of 12, Doris was sent to boarding school in Dublin, and her parents moved there in 1952. Doris qualified as a physiotherapist in 1955. She married Jack Segal in 1958 and they had three children: Henry, Michelle and Robert. Jack passed away in 1987 and Doris still lives in Dublin.

Not all of Doris’s family was lucky enough to escape the Nazis. Fred’s two brothers perished in concentration camps despite desperate efforts to get them out of Czechoslovakia. Gretel’s parents, Max and Klara Heller, were sent to Theresienstadt and from there deported to Auschwitz, where they perished. Throughout their lives, Siegfried and Gretel were burdened by the knowledge of the fates of so many loved ones in the Holocaust. ‘I was very fond of my grandparents and we were very close. It was very hard saying goodbye to them – even though I did not realise at the time that we would never see each other again.’
Perilous journeys

The plight of the 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 World War II, most of the original passengers of the St Louis eventually fell victim to the Nazi ‘Final Solution’.

The plight of the Struma

In December 1941 a group of 769 Jewish men, women and children left the Romanian port of Constanta on board the Struma, headed for Istanbul in neutral Turkey. They hoped to be given permission to make their way by land to Palestine. The engine broke down; the boat was without fuel, food or water. The Turkish authorities were concerned about compromising their neutrality and refused assistance to the ship and its passengers. The passengers were confined in poor and unsanitary conditions. After several weeks, the ship was towed beyond Turkish territorial waters into the Black Sea. An explosion caused the boat to sink, and the crew and refugees perished. Only one passenger, David Stoliar, survived.

Refugees today

Refugees and migrants put on life jackets distributed by rescue crews off Lampedusa, 2017. Photograph: Chris McGrath/Getty Images
### We Remember...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Born Location</th>
<th>Place of Murder</th>
<th>Age at Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max Heller</td>
<td>Born Chomotow, Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Murdered Auschwitz 1943</td>
<td>Aged 73 Years</td>
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<td>Klara Heller</td>
<td>Born Hermanstat, Czechoslovakia</td>
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<td>Aged 68 Years</td>
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<td>Gisella Molnar</td>
<td>Born Debrecen, Hungary</td>
<td>Murdered Bergen-Belsen 1945</td>
<td>Aged 35 Years</td>
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<td>Sandar Molnar</td>
<td>Born Debrecen, Hungary</td>
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<td>Bajla Hercberg</td>
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<td>Aged 39 Years</td>
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<td>Matthias Hercberg</td>
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<td>Aged 41 Years</td>
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<td>Ruchla Orzel</td>
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<td>Hirsch Urbach</td>
<td>Born Wloszczowa, Poland</td>
<td>Murdered Warsaw 1942</td>
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<td>Tauba Urbach</td>
<td>Born Wloszczowa, Poland</td>
<td>Murdered Warsaw 1942</td>
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<td>David Josef Urbach</td>
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<td>Shaul Urbach</td>
<td>Born Kielce, Poland</td>
<td>Murdered Germany 1944</td>
<td>Aged 23 Years</td>
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<td>Abe Tzvi Urbach</td>
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<td>Gitla Frajdla Urbach</td>
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<td>Wolfgang Wolff</td>
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<td>Henrietta Wolff</td>
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<td>Rosetta Wolff</td>
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<td>Ezekiel Reichental</td>
<td>Born Slovakia</td>
<td>Murdered Auschwitz 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katarina Reichental</td>
<td>Born Slovakia</td>
<td>Murdered Auschwitz 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalmar Reichental</td>
<td>Born Slovakia</td>
<td>Murdered Auschwitz 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilona Reichental</td>
<td>Born Slovakia</td>
<td>Murdered Auschwitz 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gita Reichental</td>
<td>Born Slovakia</td>
<td>Murdered Auschwitz 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibi Reichental</td>
<td>Born Slovakia</td>
<td>Murdered Auschwitz 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We Remember...

Desider Reichental  Born Slovakia  Murdered Wrocław 1943  Aged 33 Years
Ferdinand Alt  Born Slovakia  Murdered Auschwitz 1942
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 Zamość 1942  Aged 60 Years
Bedřiška Drechsler  Born Prague, Czechoslovakia  Murdered Zamość 1942  Aged 46 Years
Paul Drechsler  Born Plzen, Czechoslovakia  Murdered Izbica 1942  Aged 41 Years
Meta Drechsler  Born Bzeneč, Czechoslovakia  Murdered Auschwitz 1944  Aged 64 Years
Bella Perlberg  Born Plzen, Czechoslovakia  Murdered Auschwitz 1943  Aged 60 Years
Irma Popper  Born Plzen, Czechoslovakia  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Jure Mataija  Born Lika, Croatia  Murdered Jasenovac, Croatia 1945  Aged 45 Years
Ivica Mataija  Born Lika, Croatia  Murdered Jasenovac, Croatia 1945  Aged 24 Years
Ankica Mataija  Born Lika, Croatia  Murdered Jasenovac, Croatia 1945  Aged 22 Years
Kalman Rosenthal  Born Vysna, Ukraine  Murdered Auschwitz 1944  Aged 66 Years
Eleonora Rosenthal  Born Kuty, 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
Regina Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943  Aged 53 Years
Rapae Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943  Aged 49 Years
Marta Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943  Aged 45 Years
Shabtai Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943  Aged 41 Years
Lusi Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Dov Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943  Aged 34 Years
Moshe-Yom Tov Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Adela Soustiel  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943  Aged 33 Years
Agedni Soustiel Brudo  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Emanuel Brudo  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Soustiel Children  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Heinrich Hainbach  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Selma Hainbach  Born Thessaloniki, Greece  Murdered Auschwitz 1943
Simcha Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941  Aged 61 Years
Rivka Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941  Aged 55 Years
Berelek Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Zise Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Nachman Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941  Aged 56 Years
Chanak Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Aaron Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Chana Sherhai  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Joel Dow Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941  Aged 40 Years
Bendik Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941  Aged 38 Years
Leah Zedak  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941  Aged 34 Years
Gitel Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941  Aged 34 Years
Shoshana Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Sheina Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Masha Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Rosa Zaks  Born Riva, Lithuania  Murdered 1941
Tyla Feige Fachler  Born Ilza, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 47 Years
David Majecky Fachler  Born Lodz, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 45 Years
Moshe Fachler  Born Ostrowy, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 68 Years
Geila Fachler  Born 1878  Murdered 1942  Aged 64 Years
Shaynder Milechman  Born Ostrowy, 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 41 Years
Joseph Milechman  Born Ilza, Poland  Murdered 1943  Aged 38 Years
Peppi Gryzep  Born Ilza, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 35 Years
Chaya Milechman  Born Ilza, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 33 Years
Yochek Milechman  Born Ilza, Poland  Murdered 1942
Chaim Meier Milechman  Born Ilza, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 28 Years
Noosn Noote Fachler  Born Lodz, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 34 Years
Ester Zarka Jakubovich  Born Lodz, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 31 Years
Meenee Alte Milechman  Born Lodz, Poland  Murdered 1942  Aged 67 Years
Levi Fachler  Born Berlin, Germany  Murdered Auschwitz 1944  Aged 36 Years
Izzy Fachler  Born Berlin, Germany  Murdered Auschwitz 1944
Nathan Fachler  Born Berlin, Germany  Murdered Auschwitz 1944
Johanna Karlsberg Sommer  Born Frankisch-Crumbach, Germany  Murdered Theresienstadt 1942  Aged 55 Years
Emil Sommer  Born Germany  Murdered Theresienstadt 1942  Aged 65 Years
We Remember...

Born Veretski, Czechoslovakia
Murdered Auschwitz
Aged 28 Years

Born Paris
Murdered Auschwitz
Aged 2 Years

Born Belorussia
Murdered Auschwitz 1942
Aged 51 Years

Born Swalki, Poland
Murdered Riga Ghetto, Latvia 1941
Aged 45 Years

Born Riga, Latvia
Murdered Riga Ghetto, Latvia 1941
Aged 45 Years

Born Friedland, Ks. Stargard, Germany
K.I.A. Battle of Tartu, Estonia 1941
Aged 19 Years

Born Wolfhagen, Hess-Nass, Germany
Murdered Riga-Jungfernhof, 1941
Aged 67 Years

Born Nowy Sacz, Germany
Murdered Riga-Jungfernhof, 1941
Aged 66 Years

Born Jever, Germany
Murdered Treblinka, 1942
Aged 64 Years

Born Oldenburg, Germany
Murdered Treblinka, 1942
Aged 64 Years

Born Hamburg, Germany
Murdered 1942
Aged 27 Years

Born Darfeld, Germany
Murdered 1942
Aged 9 months

Born Germany
Murdered Kazhdanka 1941
Aged 58 Years

Born Germany
Murdered Kazhdanka 1941
Aged 57 Years

Murdered Auschwitz
Aged 22 Years

Murdered Ravensbruck 1942
Aged 60 Years

Murdered Kazhdanka 1942

... We will always remember
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, six 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 one million people were murdered between 1915 and 1923. In Cambodia in the 1970s, it is estimated that two million people were murdered by the Khmer Rouge, and in Rwanda in the 1990s, over a 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

The figure of six 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% of the four million names have come through Pages of Testimony.

Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Authority and Museum in Israel, has to date managed to identify four million of the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators during World War II. One and a half million new names have been added over the last decade, increasing the list of confirmed victims by 60%.

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.

In their darkest hour, the survivors of the Shoah found light in a fledgling Jewish state. Such light was also found in the actions of the Righteous Among the Nations, who were a small minority who acted heroically to save Jews, sometimes to the point of giving their own lives. Proof that evil will not have the last word.

Ze’ev Boker, Ambassador of Israel
SCHOOLS

The Crocus Project
More than 97,000 young people participate in the Crocus Project in Ireland and Europe, planting yellow crocuses in memory of more than 1.5 million Jewish children and thousands of other children who perished in the Holocaust. Age appropriate: 11–18 years.

The Holocaust Narrative
A presentation that gives an overview of the Holocaust before, during and after World War II.
Age appropriate: senior students

Survivors’ Testimony
*Hearing a Holocaust Survivor speak…*
A unique opportunity to hear a survivor recount his or her personal experiences of the Holocaust.
Age appropriate: senior students

TEACHER EDUCATION

Certificate in Holocaust Education
Five teacher education programmes take place throughout the year. These include the Certificate in Holocaust Education as well as study visits and in-service teacher education programmes.

OUTREACH

Study Visits
Exhibitions
Lectures
Holocaust Memorial Day

For information contact: Holocaust Education Trust Ireland, Clifton House, Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. Tel: + 353 1 6690593 Email: info@hetireland.org www.hetireland.org
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.

Teaching the Holocaust
An intensive three-day programme that address the complexity of teaching the subject of the Holocaust in the classroom.

Learning from the Holocaust – study visit to Krakow and Auschwitz-Birkenau
Designed to give teachers a personal grasp of the enormity of the Holocaust and an understanding of Jewish life in Europe before World War II.

Seminar at Yad Vashem
An 8-day seminar for Irish teachers in association with the International School for Holocaust Studies in Yad Vashem, Israel. This provides an opportunity to work at the exceptional Holocaust Museum and Archive Centre in Jerusalem.

Study visit to Berlin
The country where National Socialism originated, includes: authentic Holocaust sites, museum visits, working with scholars and educators, and encounters with survivors.

Outreach
Public Lectures
Exhibitions
Teacher Training/Seminars
Educational Materials

Donate
HETI welcomes donations from individuals, sponsors and corporate bodies.
http://hetireland.org/donate/

IHRA
Holocaust Education Trust Ireland is a full member of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance.
This is an intergovernmental body dedicated to teaching about the Holocaust, remembrance, research, and combating racism and Holocaust denial.

For information contact: Holocaust Education Trust Ireland, Clifton House, Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.
Tel: +353 1 6690593 Email: info@hetireland.org www.hetireland.org