

A visit to Eastern/Central Europe...

My visit to the Infamous sites of the Holocaust... in the face of evil, some pursued righteousness



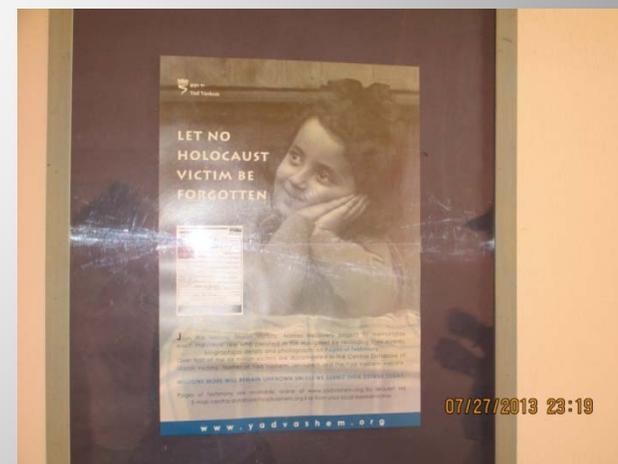
"KTO NIE PAMIĘTA HISTORII SKAZANY
JEST NA JEJ PONOWNE PRZEŻYCIE"

GEORGE SANTAVANA

"THE ONE WHO DOES NOT REMEMBER
HISTORY IS BOUND TO LIVE THROUGH IT
AGAIN"

GEORGE SANTAVANA

07/29/2013 17:13



07/27/2013 23:19



A presentation for the children of today
and for the next generation to Never Forget!

“We must always take sides.
Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim.
Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.”
~ Elie Wiesel

Let me take you on a journey, one that would change your life forever! A visit to Eastern/Central Europe led by a Hidden Child, Maud Dahme.



All 22 of us that went on the Holocaust Seminar are teachers, Our goal... to learn and bring back our experiences to share.





TV Tower



Brandenburg Gate E-W Berlin

Germany, The City of Berlin



The WC: Water Closet; costs



Checkpoint Charlie: Point of crossing
East-West Berlin

Imagine passing by a beautiful building in a huge city knowing the Nazis during WWII gathered in the Parliament Quarter of Berlin, in the Reichstag building which stands between the former East and West Berlin.



Government Building

Near this building is a Memorial; one that is in memory to the Jews of Europe who were murdered.



The Oranienbergerstrasse Synagogue or Neue Synagogue



Police guard
Jewish sites

As you continue your tour of Berlin you see The Neue Synagogue. The Neue Synagogue was once the largest synagogue in the world when completed in 1866. It was saved from destruction by the Nazis on [Kristallnacht](#) in 1938 by the actions of Otto Bellgardt, a local police officer, later covered up by his superior Wilhelm Krützfeld. It was largely destroyed by [Allied](#) bombing in 1943, and most of the ruins were demolished in 1958 by the [German Democratic Republic](#) authorities. The restored front section of the synagogue was reopened in 1995 as a Jewish community centre also housing a synagogue and a museum.



Continuing our tour...above you as you tour are old bullet marks in the wall of a building reminding you of the horrors of War; specifically WWII.

On the ground, *stumbling blocks*, gold squares commemorating those who died in WWII from the area.



Plaques of names of people who were killed and had lived in these homes.





Next we visit the Jewish Cemetery in Berlin.

Moses Mendelssohn; a great writer



Holocaust Memorial at the Jewish Cemetery in Berlin



The Jewish Cemetery. The stones are written in Hebrew but are not Hebrew words.



Docent won first place for
His mustache and beard

For some they risked their lives to save others. Otto Weidt was a workshop owner who hired blind and deaf Jewish workers to make brooms and other goods. He used his factory to aid his Jewish workers and it was not unheard of for him to show up at the jails to demand his workers back.





Director of the SS Office Building



King of the Prussians

Sites in Berlin



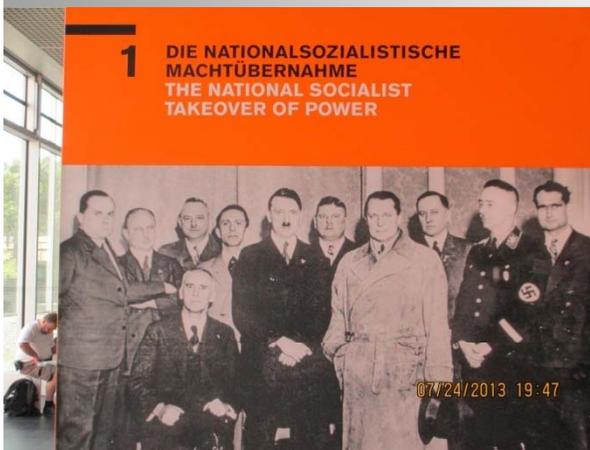
Street where Hitler's Chancellery was torn down.
Don't want to note the exact spot. It could attract
negative hero worship.



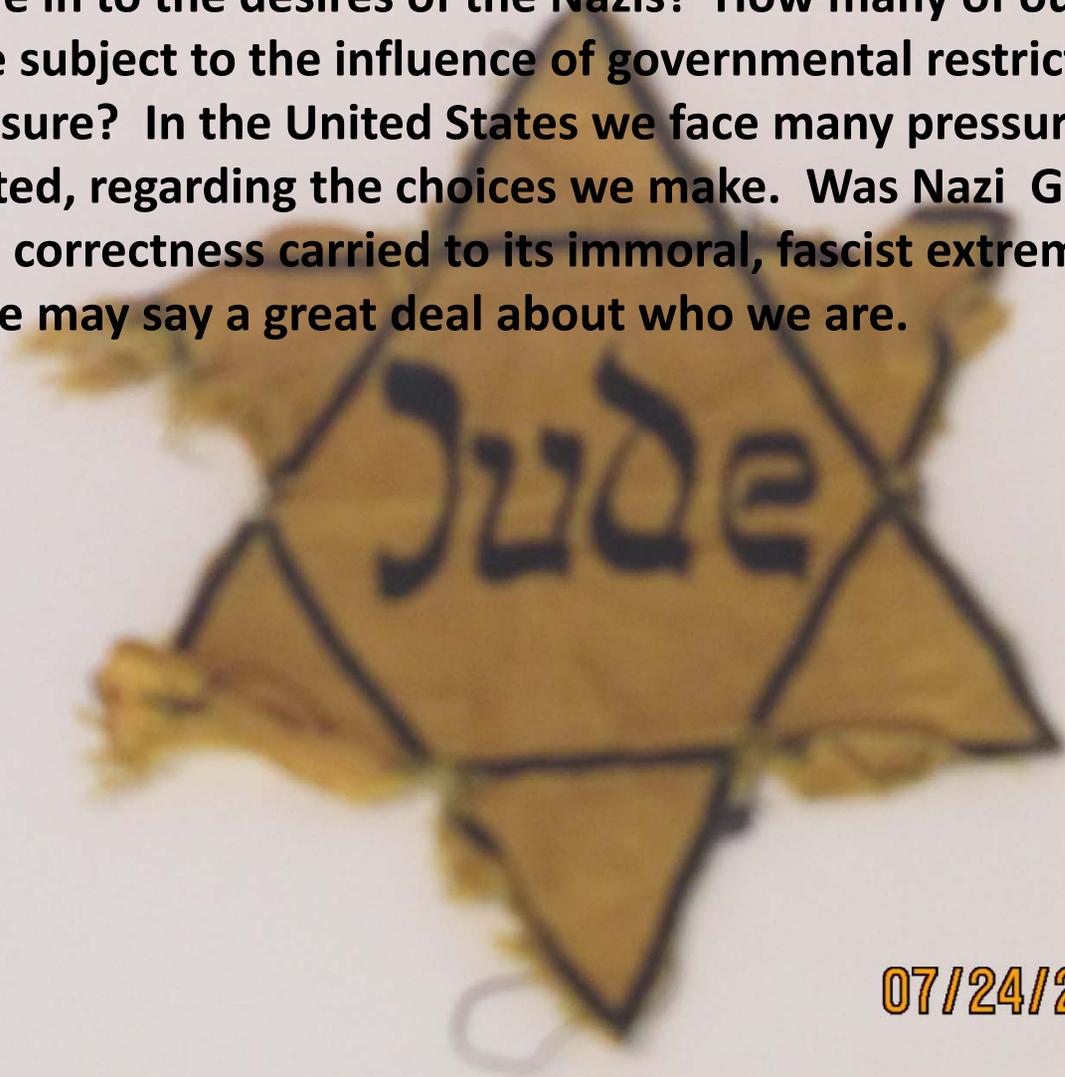
The Berlin Wall

The Topography of Terror; the SS, Gestapo, and Hitler Chancellery

An exhibit indoors and out near the Berlin Wall



As we toured many thoughts arose. One on Nazi ideology and compliance... how could people follow what they saw; what we as humans know as inhumanely wrong!! Even historians today still question this compliance. How could the German society give in to the desires of the Nazis? How many of our life-style decisions today are subject to the influence of governmental restrictions, social, or peer pressure? In the United States we face many pressures, implied and/or stated, regarding the choices we make. Was Nazi Germany nothing more than political correctness carried to its immoral, fascist extreme? How we respond to pressure may say a great deal about who we are.



07/24/2013 17:48



Traveling toward the beautiful quaint village of Wannsee outside of Berlin you see a lake and stately summer houses. We stop in front of a huge mansion, called the Wannsee Villa. The peace and serenity that surrounds you as you walk the grounds and tour the mansion makes you question how could 14 men, with Himmler's second in command of the SS, Rienhard Heydrich, sit around a table and plot the mass murder of an entire people here? How could such a treacherous and cold-blooded plan be conceived in such a calm setting where the beauty of G-d and nature surrounds you? It only took 90 minutes for these men to determine the answer to the Final Solution, then breakfast was served. You could still see the documentation from the meeting as well as code words used; such as *treated accordingly* interpreted as, execution by SS firing squads or death by gassing.



Points mentioned about the Wannasee Conference:

- The Final Solution; systematically planned, efficient, methodical as to what to do away with the 11,000,000 Jews in Europe
- Racially based not religious
- If 1 man dies that is a catastrophe, if 100 die that is a statistic; lists were inaccurate
- The Nazis didn't want to know who they murdered, number not a person, not a valued person no name. They would say the trains are coming not a person. They gave the victims a number; very impersonal. Distances you from what is happening.
- Time table is banal of evil
- 1 Jewish Grandparent you are then defined as Jewish
- Hitler did not come to the meeting. He didn't have to the war was working. He gave others the responsibility.
- The fundamental elements of the Wannsee Conference directed that the elimination of the Jews be complete, fast, and done in a way that did not alarm the populace.
- Each one of the camps used during the Holocaust were systematically organized. Each having its own character; ultimately with the goal of elimination and extermination.



Discussion: What is going on? How can people just watch?



07/25/2013 19:18

4.6.5

Jewish men from Baden-Baden

Points made on the picture...

In the picture we see men marching without their hats. In that day hats worn was a sign of dignity. This was humiliating to not have one on, if there were bystanders. The on-lookers watched an organized parade. They believed in the law and if the Government says there's order, the people trust this, this march must be O.K. in their mind. They do not feel guilty.

There is almost an imaginary line between the on-looker and the SS soldiers. The excluding line. The on-looker feels they can watch because they are not Jewish. A double twisted thinking. The victims try to retain their dignity, they walk tall. They keep their calm accepting their fate.



Where the Disabled were housed. They were the first group murdered.

Today in Germany there are laws in place against Anti-Semitic remarks. We learned that after the War teachers did not touch the subject of the Holocaust and what happened in their country until the '80's. Today in Germany, a new breed of teachers exists. Holocaust education is taught in the schools. Often on our travels I noticed parents with young children speaking and pointing to sites and exhibits that we were learning about as well. I learned that there is a sensitivity within Germany in that their economy today is doing quite well; but is not coined as a Master economy; not equating itself to anything superior. Germany was broken once and is not going there again, stated the tour guide.



German Statute of Limitations does not apply to War Criminals .

Collective Guilt vs. Collective Responsibility

Another question arose about how Germany handled the aftermath of the war in the sense of guilt and responsibility. Our tour guide explained that Germany feels a sense of Collective Responsibility not Collective Guilt. Nazi Germans and those that collaborate are those who need to be dealt with legally. Germany's children are being taught that this is a new Generation, who should not feel guilty, but should feel a sense of responsibility. Not having the attitude that it's not me so it's O.K. that this happens. They are being taught that all in this world should be responsible for their actions toward others. Our tour guide said that other countries surrounding Germany too need to feel a sense of Collective Responsibility toward what had occurred and what should be the future of the world. At times countries still point a finger at Germany!





Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp

Triangular shape, 1936-1945
200,000 passed through



We traveled to the Concentration Camp: Sachsenhausen which is located outside of Berlin. It was considered an SS training camp where mass executions occurred and there were gas chambers.

The Inmates made counterfeit American and British money. The living conditions were horrible. Pastor Martin Niemoller was murdered here. He was a Minister and Poet.

*First they came for the Socialists, and I did not speak out--
Because I was not a Socialist.*

*Then they came for the Trade Unionists, and I did not speak out--
Because I was not a Trade Unionist.*

*Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out--
Because I was not a Jew.*

Then they came for me--and there was no one left to speak for me.





Uniform worn by inmates



Gas Chambers



Punishment Cell

Examination Tables



Where Barracks were



Memorial



On a sidewalk in Germany, picture below, you are at the Bebelplatz memorial, this is the site of the Nazis infamous burning of books, a room with empty bookshelves... These books, by Voltaire, Hemingway and O'Neil, the Nazis saw as harmful to their cause, to the German people's psyche; Books that would poison the mind against Nazi ideology. The empty bookshelves reminds us of how empty our lives would be without the ability to read, think, and write as we choose. A freedom, that we, as Americans, should always protect.



Next we traveled to the Grunewald Train Station and marched up the path where Jews assembled to be counted and deported to places unknown to them. Grunewald is located outside of Berlin. Between 1941 and 1942 deportation trains carrying Jews to Ghettos and Extermination camps in the east departed from this station. 1,000 Jews were deported daily.



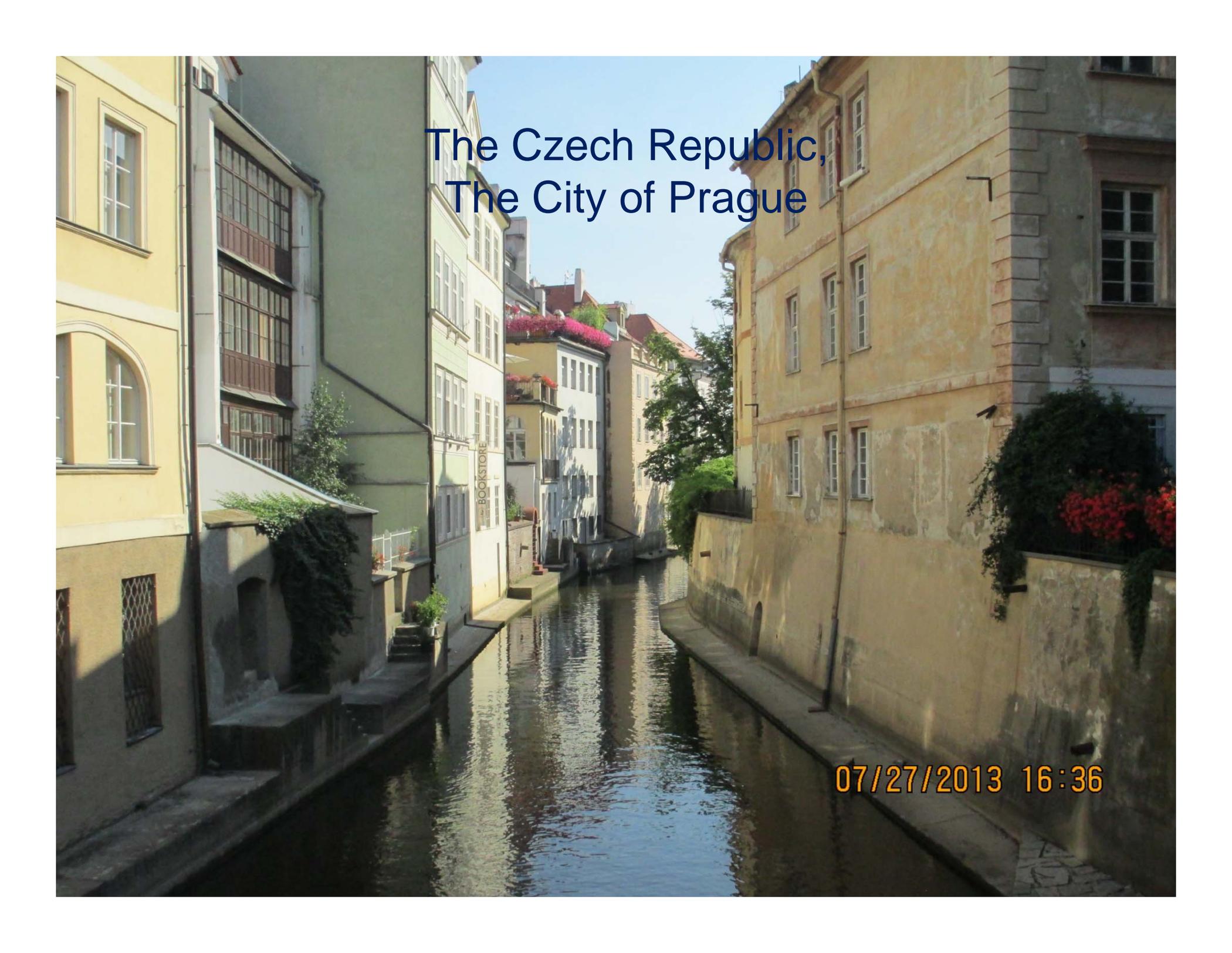
Track 17, the Deportation Point





The loading platforms stretched on and on, today labeled with dates, numbers, destinations, and with whom traveled from here. Walking up to the platform, we were told that Deutsch Bahn (the German national railroad) accepted their responsibility for their part in the Holocaust. As such, they built the memorial in the form of a platform. One destination the Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen; we visited while in Germany.





The Czech Republic,
The City of Prague

07/27/2013 16:36

Picture a city bustling with life. A city illuminated and in the background the magnificence and splendor of another era. This is the city of Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic. We toured the castles, churches such as the St. Vitus Cathedral which took 600 years to build, and gardens that create the city featuring incredible architecture from the Gothic, Renaissance, and early Baroque periods. This city looked and sounded like it came right from a fairytale.





We crossed the Charles Bridge with its beautiful statues. It was built by King Charles in 1357 and supposedly it is held together by the whites of eggs. History says that the king forced all citizenry to bring a basket of eggs to the castle to help the mortar; egg whites act as a strong paste. The bridge spans the river Vltava which is pretty wide at that point and has a total of 30 statues on it.



Two of the statues we stopped and discussed. One notably had religious connotations with Hebrew and a cross; the other you were to touch for good luck and as a sign that you would return someday.

Prague is considered a “Little Paris.” A small Eiffel Tower can be seen atop a hill.



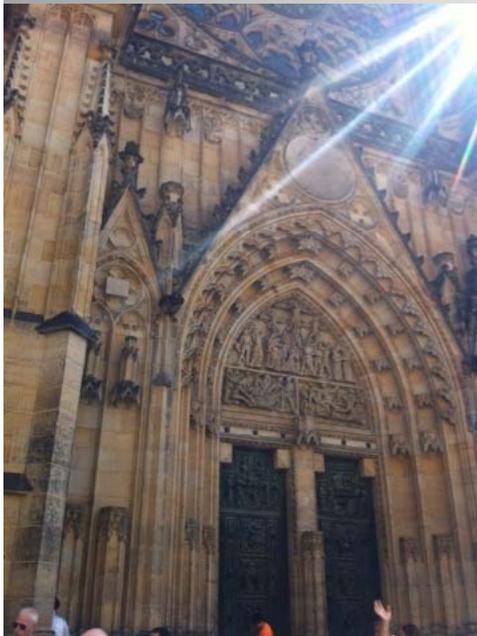


St. Vitus Cathedral Palace and Church



Changing of the Guards

Prague Castle. The cathedral was ordered by King Charles to be built for his French bride. His builder came from France and spent the remainder of his life building. The building took six centuries to complete!





Railroad Station

Terezin/Theresienstadt Concentration Camp



Ohre River where
Human ashes were
dumped



Entrance to the Small Fortress



The Town of Terezin



The Nazis began invading Czechoslovakia in 1939. The movement of Nazi ideology can be seen explicitly in the formation within the Garrison town of Terezin. Terezin or Theresienstadt as the Nazis called it, was first a ghetto, a holding yard for Jews, then later, a concentration and death camp. In order to create the camp, 5,000 Czechs were displaced to make way for the 140,000 Jews that were brought there. When we arrived at Terezin, we first noticed the sign *Arbet Macht Frei*, meaning Work Will Make You Free. A lie! We were told that Terezin was based upon lies; a model camp, a “Spa Town”, gift to the Jews.



The Lie...
Work Will Make You Free

Inside the Barracks



Outside of the Barracks



The Crematorium



As seen when the International Red Cross came to see what they had heard was incomprehensible and only saw children performing an opera, *Brundibar* or playing soccer. Even the sinks lined up in the wash areas were a façade, the Red Cross, not noticing the piping was missing. The camp-ghetto had a highly developed cultural life where we noticed the works of artists, musicians, theatrical performances, and poetry.



Fake sinks



Courtyard and Barracks



Where the Drawings were made



A Cell



The Moat around Terezin





1 window per cell

What Terezin would have looked like, inside the barracks and kitchen



Cell without a window

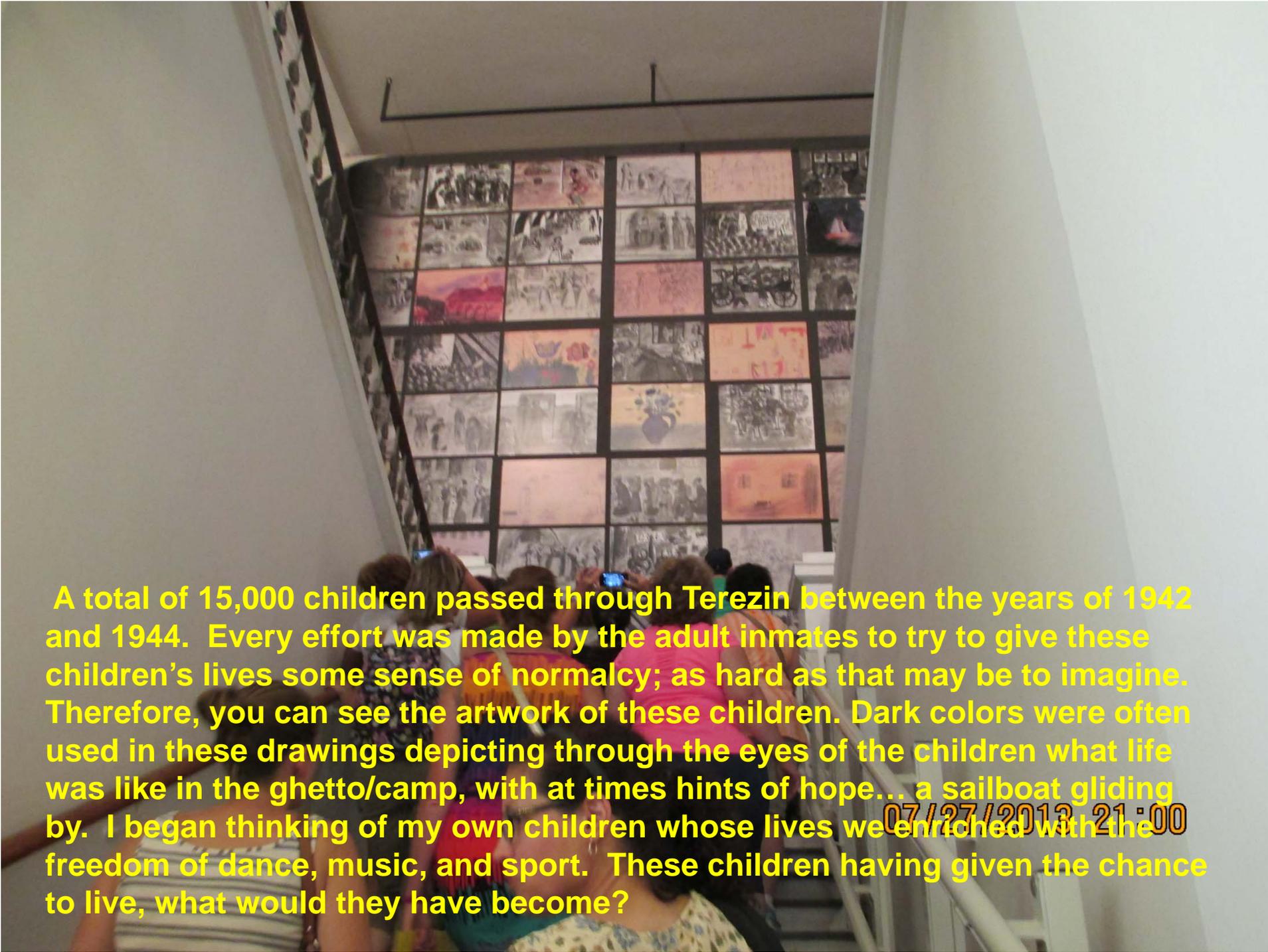


Washtub



The Showers



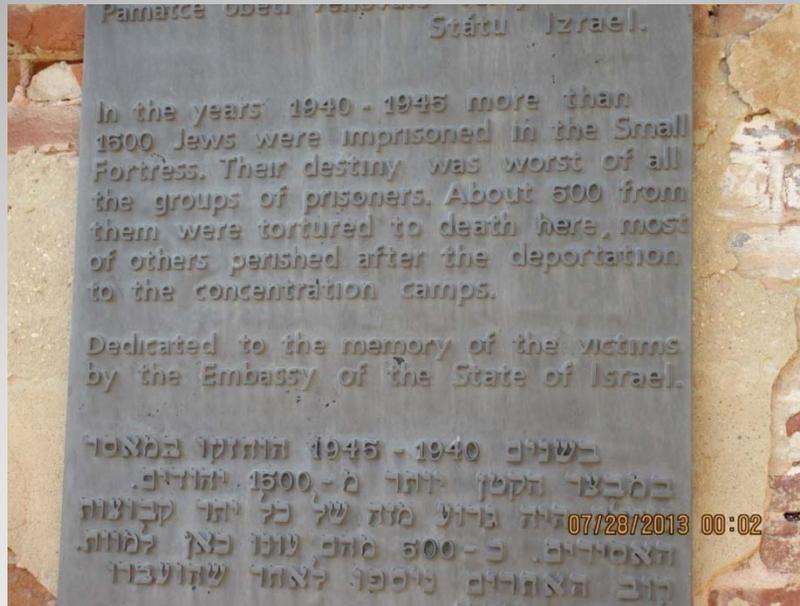


A total of 15,000 children passed through Terezin between the years of 1942 and 1944. Every effort was made by the adult inmates to try to give these children's lives some sense of normalcy; as hard as that may be to imagine. Therefore, you can see the artwork of these children. Dark colors were often used in these drawings depicting through the eyes of the children what life was like in the ghetto/camp, with at times hints of hope... a sailboat gliding by. I began thinking of my own children whose lives we enriched with the freedom of dance, music, and sport. These children having given the chance to live, what would they have become?

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We left the barracks and went into a special room. This I noticed had faded Hebrew writing. We were told that this room had only been discovered within the past 15 years (1989), It was a Hidden synagogue that was used by some of the inmates.



A memorial plaque

Someone visited and left a picture



Cemetery for both Christians and Jews



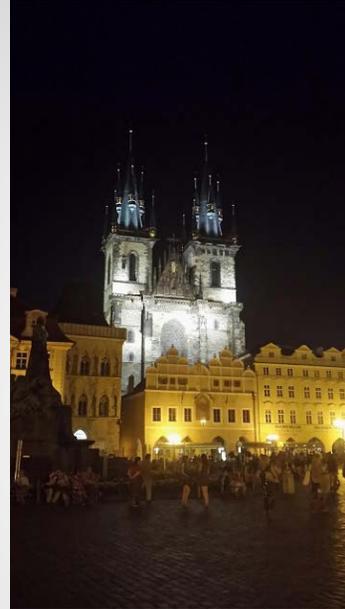
We went outside the barracks and entered the cemetery of Terezin. Standing before a Menorah Monument in 104 degree heat we held a Memorial service. Not one person complained! I explained and led Kaddish with our group. Another read the 23rd Psalm, still another read a poem written by a child who had passed through Terezin, the piece entitled: *The Butterfly*. Afterwhich, we placed a small Beanie Baby Teddy Bear on the Children's Monument thinking a child should never have to mature beyond their years, no child should ever have to see or experience what these children have.





Astronomical Clock
Works every hour,
Trumpeteer comes out

Prague at night



Walking down the
Golden Lane



Prague Old Town

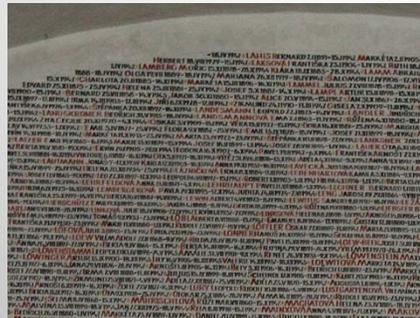


Maiselova Street, main avenue of the European Jewish Quarter 13th Century

Maisel Synagogue



The Klausen Synagogue



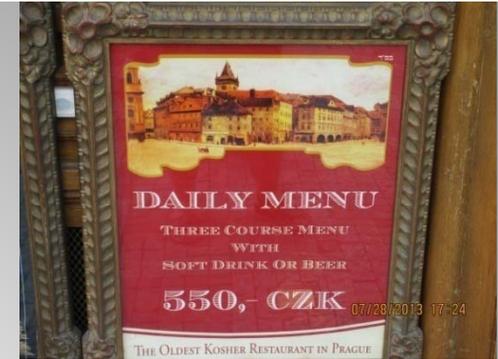
Inside the Pinkas Synagogue,
8,000 names of those who perished



The Spanish Synagogue



Jewish Ghetto area of Prague



Ancient Jewish Cemetery. 12 Layers of bodies buried here. Rabbi Low most important Gravestone. Hands next to each other denotes a Cohen. Chevre Kaddisha; Funeral Society cleans and prepares for burial.



90,000 buried here



Gravestones Nazis used to build roads and bridges

Rabbi Judah ben Bezalel 1525-1609 Creator of the Golem of Prague



A Cohen

Jewish Community House has a display about The Chevre Kaddisha





Crossing the bridge into
Poland

Poland



Kosciuszko Statue, Polish
soldier who helped during
The American Revolution

Poland's history goes back 1,000 years. It survived 200 years divided between Prussia and Austria. Krakow is the capital. The décor is Medieval and Renaissance. Poland today has a Democratic Government. It used to be Communistic. Our tour guide felt that the Soviets pushed Poland back in progress some 50 years.

The Jews in Poland strived to maintain their Jewish identity. They lived in closely-knit communities, and followed their own traditions. The Jewish population prior to WWII in 1933, was very large, approximately 3,500,000. Hitler saw this and felt this made Poland an easy target; also knowing that if the world suspected anything they would not see anything going on inside Germany itself. Most of Hitler's plan involved Poland. Auschwitz/Birkenau, located in Poland, was one of the Death Camps; part of Hitler's plan to eliminate the Jews.

Auschwitz/Birkenau Concentration Camps; Death Camps

We were all very nervous entering Auschwitz/Birkenau under the sign, Work Will Make You Free. Noticing the letter B is upside-down; this a form of resistance from the inmates. It was 110 degrees that day, no one dared complain. How could you, why would you? I kept envisioning inmates wearing their uniforms or even rags on this day... how do you survive? If a prisoner tried to escape and you shot them going through the smaller of the double fences, you received 3 days vacation.



Work Will Make You Free



The Gate of Death



I found myself as we walked through the camps stepping off the paths made for the public, touching the walls of the barracks, feeling this is all I could do to say to those who perished, I am here, I see the torture, smell the mustiness, feel the pain I see in your eyes from the pictures. I just wanted to share with those who I never met, and needed to feel the spot they may have stepped. I guess that type of share means I live on for them... Never Forgetting! Viewing the places where people were dehumanized, tortured and killed was the most horrifying aspect of our visit to Auschwitz. The stories we heard about both the victims and perpetrators were difficult to digest and comprehend while standing in the places where they occurred; standing by the lake and seeing the ashes of human bones, is very real.

Block 24 stores documents
Brothel upstairs.



Picture of Daily Roll Call

These were the choices of plaster designs to create the camp.



The Kitchen





Block 4 dedicated to extermination.

1.3 million were deported to Auschwitz. It was the largest Nazi German Concentration Camp and Death Camp.



Ashes Memorial

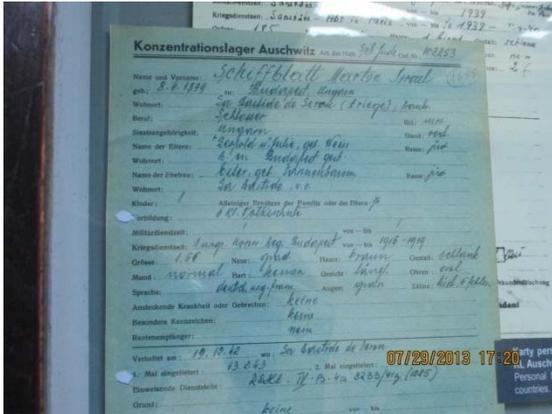


AUSCHWITZ BYŁ NAJWIĘKSZYM NIEMIECKIM, NAZISTOWSKIM OBOZEM KONCENTRACYJNYM I ZAGŁĘDZI.
W LATACH 1940-1945 NAZIŚCI DEPORTOWALI DO NIEGO CO NAJMNIEJ 1 300 000 LUDZI:
1 100 000 ŻYDÓW,
140 000-150 000 POLAKÓW,
23 000 ROMÓW (CYGANKÓW),
15 000 SOWIECKICH JEŃCÓW WOJENNYCH,
25 000 WIEZNIÓW INNYCH NARODOWOŚCI.
1 100 000 Z NICH PONIOSŁO ŚMIERĆ W AUSCHWITZ. OKOŁO 90 % OFIAR STANOWILI ŻYDZI, W WIĘKSZOŚCI ZAMORDOWANI PRZEZ ESZMANÓW W KOMORACH GAZOWYCH.

AUSCHWITZ WAS THE LARGEST NAZI GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AND DEATH CAMP.
IN THE YEARS 1940-1945, THE NAZI DEPORTED AT LEAST 1,300,000 PEOPLE TO AUSCHWITZ:
1,100,000 JEWS,
140,000-150,000 POLES,
23,000 ROMA (GYPSIES),
15,000 SOVIET PRISONERS OF WAR,
25,000 PRISONERS FROM OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS.
1,100,000 OF THESE PEOPLE DIED IN AUSCHWITZ. APPROXIMATELY 90% OF THE VICTIMS WERE JEWS. THE 55 MURDERED THE MAJORITY OF THEM IN THE GAS CHAMBERS.
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Deportations

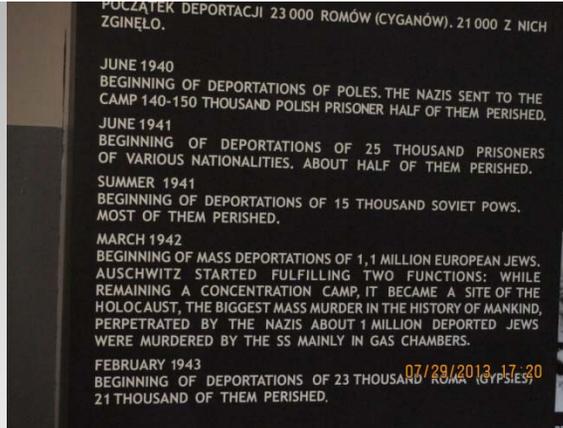




ID papers. Female Jews name ends with Sara; Males, Israel



The Selection; men to one side, women and children to the other, to be disinfected, to the showers.



Deportation Information

The Nazis built the camps in a way that would disguise and manipulate prisoners. They knew the prisoners would not go into the showers unless they had soap, so they gave it to them.



Remnants of the Gas Chamber



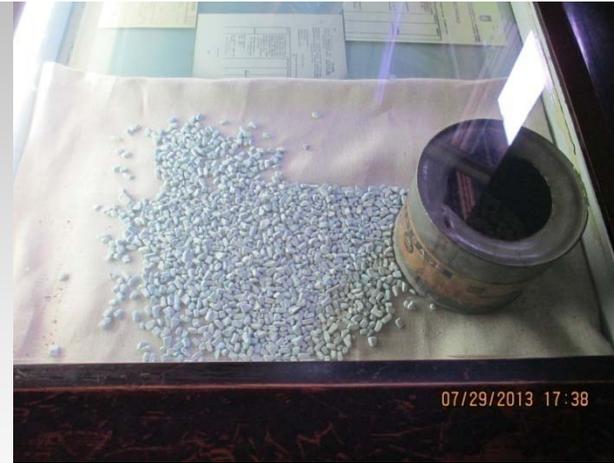
Waiting calmly and moving calmly

Model Crematorium





Model of the Women's Camp



Zyklon B Pesticide Used with Carbon Monoxide; trained people handled it, not the Nazis



Human hair cut to sell to use as thread



Warehouse called, "Canada." Used to store personal belongings



Shoes



Shaving items



Roll Call Square



Inmates uniforms



Symbols worn on your uniform depending upon “who you are.”



Tattoos were issued beginning in 1942. Only 400,000 were given out.

Some of the victims; the innocents



People who did not pass the Selection were told that they would be sent to a better camp. People volunteered to go. They left and were secretly gassed.



Cruel treatment and Medical Experiments were performed on the inmates. Medical Experiments such as starvation was performed.



Amount of food for a prisoner that would keep them alive for 3 months



Monument for Starvation





Block 10 not open to the Public.
Hallway to the Examination
Building.



Room where Medical
Experiments were
performed



Mother and Child Monument



Examination
Table





A sketch outside of a cell

07/29/2013 18:26



Concert room.

07/29/2013 18:28



Leaving Block 10

07/29/2013 18:32



07/29/2013 18:11

Barred windows



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Execution Wall

07/29/2013 18:33

Block of Death, hooks for hanging



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Block 11 Cells were used as punishment for people suspected of secret activity. Father Maximillian Kolbe was a Polish Conventual Franciscan friar, who volunteered to die in place of a stranger in this Block. His cell is considered a shrine.



Officers meeting room
For processing staff in
Block 11



Hallway of cells



A cell

There were basement cells where only bread and water were served once a day. The strictest of cells to me were the Standing Cells. Where 4 people were placed only to stand. It was a very small cell.



Bunks



Block 27 was a small Yad V'Shem. Before the war there were 3,500,000 Jews in Poland. There was a rich culture and life was strong. So many Jews were in Poland so it was considered the easiest place to kill Jews. Nazi ideology was based on racist, anti-semitic views. Even an unborn Jew from Argentina was the enemy. The Nazis really believed in what they were doing; not necessarily for money. Our tour guide told us that after the Jews the Nazis wanted the Slavs. Today there are approximately 8 to 12,000 Jews in Poland.

שואה

שה מיליון יהודים.

07/22/2013 18:00

SHOAH

The Holocaust was unprecedented genocide, total and systematic, perpetrated by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, with the aim of annihilating the Jewish people. The primary motivation was the Nazis' antisemitic racist ideology. Between 1933 and 1941 Nazi Germany pursued a policy that dispossessed the Jews of their rights and their property, followed by the branding and concentration of the Jewish population. This policy gained broad support in Germany and much of occupied Europe. In 1941, following the invasion of the Soviet Union, the Nazis and their collaborators launched the systematic mass murder of the Jews. By 1945 nearly six million Jews had been murdered.

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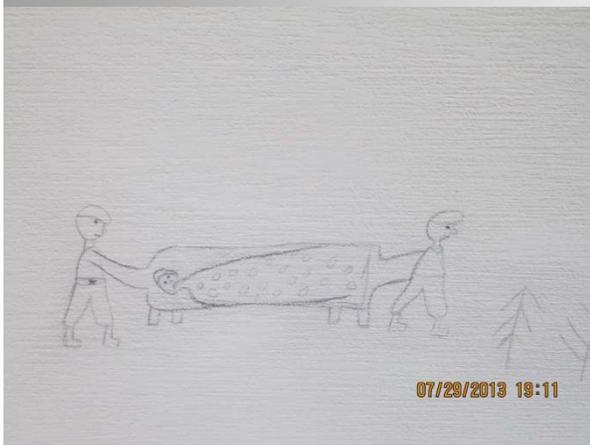
I led Kaddish 4 times on this trip. At Auschwitz I remember becoming very angry, then crying, and exclaiming to our group... thank G-d for the Righteous Gentile!! Our tour guide, Maud, a Hidden Child said, "Yes or I wouldn't be here." Many of us were personalizing this experience in one way or the other.



Names of those killed



1, 500,000 children were murdered in The Shoah. Every child was at the dawn of life. Each one was an entire world. Michael Rovner brought back drawings made by children, children swept away and lost in the Shoah.





Block 28

l, 1918, Brzozow, Poland,
Romania | **Man, Eva**, Trn
ath unknown | **Man, Ezra**,
town | **Man, Faivel**, Sanok,
Lithuania | **Man, Fajga**, 15/
in Tarnopol | **Man, Fenny**,
Paris, France, Murdered in

Names of those who
were murdered



Tower where SS who
was in charge of roll call
stayed in in inclement
weather

Private tour took us to places unopen to the public...
the Commandant's house and gardens

Hoess, Commandant
in Auschwitz
was hung here





Crematorium

Barracks and Tower...
Now heading toward
Birkenau...

Oct. 1941 Soviet prisoners came so Himmler made the camp bigger by creating Auschwitz II , Birkenau, the 2nd camp. 100,000 Prisoners of War were in Birkenau. Auschwitz III, Monowitz was the 3rd camp at Auschwitz. There were also subcamps of Auschwitz.





BIRKENAU EXTERMINATION CAMP
31 MAY 1944

07/29/2013 22:27

At **Birkenau** we saw more of the same only this time we witnessed the Nazis final attempt to hide their hideous actions from the world. The Nazis destroyed most of the camp, but we were able to see the area of selection and ruins of barracks, gas chambers, and the crematorium. I felt so sad, so dirty, so vulnerable. I cannot imagine how living under these conditions affects a person both physically and emotionally. The degradation, the humiliation, the depravity must have been horrible. 1/3 of the camp was murdered within 3 months, in this camp.

A Memorial at Birkenau



A Monument



People tried to run into the woods, but were killed



Monument near ashes, stones written in:



English
Polish
Hebrew
and
German

Barracks





In the meadow there were
Mass burnings of bodies



There were 5 Changing areas with Gas Chambers,
and Crematorium that the Nazis tried to destroy to
hide the evidence of the atrocities.



A Memorial





Room inmates undressed in



Delousing Chambers; used for clothes against disease and lice. Clothes later sent to Berlin to be sold.



Going into the showers



Victims



Destroyed Showers





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Birkenau was much bigger than Auschwitz I. It was built on 6 villages and those that lived there were told to leave.

Pond where ashes were dumped or they were used for fertilizer



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Human bones seen in the water



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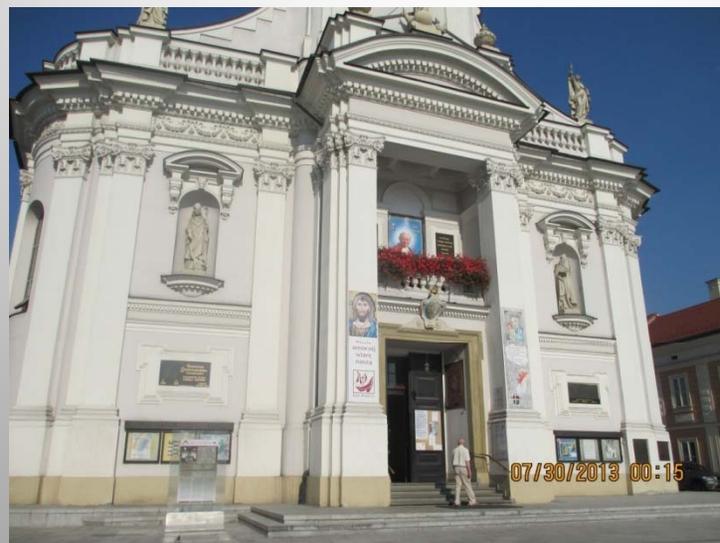
Leaving Auschwitz/Birkenau



I began to look around at my group and saw the looks of sadness, shock, and disgust. We could only attempt to know the pain and suffering endured by people who had passed through this camp. All we could do at that moment was pray. We prayed at the Gate. We prayed for those that had perished and for those who had survived the horror of the Nazi death machine.

Following Birkenau we visited the late Pope John Paul II's Hometown of Wadowisca, Poland. It is a small hillside town surrounded by farmland. The church in the center of town is pretty and on the main square. It is a bit of a shrine to John Paul II. Pope John Paul II was known for his deep commitment to reconciliation between the Catholic Church and the Jewish people. After going through the church, we went into a museum that commemorated John Paul II's life. It was a very well created museum and it charted his life from his days as a child to the last months of his life as Pope. In a message written and left at the Western Wall in Israel Pope John Paul II wrote:

“We are deeply saddened by the behavior of those who in the course of history have caused these children of yours to suffer, and asking your forgiveness we wish to commit ourselves to genuine brotherhood with the people of the Covenant.”





Pope John Paul II





Street in Krakow

Beautiful Architecture



Krakow

I loved Krakow, Poland. I felt safe there, the architecture and ambiance was beautiful. It was not as touristy as the last 2 cities we had toured. It was so hard to believe that a city so beautiful could harbor so much devastation. Krakow was not harmed as much physically during the war, as other locations in Poland.

St. Mary's Cathedral; Astronomical Clock, and trumpeteer

The Cloth Market



Wawel Castle



Town Square in Medieval Krakow



JCC in Krakow





Old Town in Krakow



Town Square

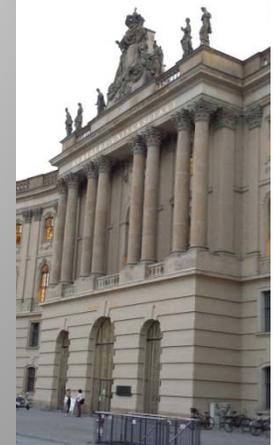


Today our tour guide commented on a radio station called, "Radio Maria." He said there is still some brainwashing occurring in Poland. The host of the show pours out thoughts of anti-life, anti-union, anti-semitism. They say that usually it is the older generation that listens to this radio station. Our tour guide continued to say that through "Radio Maria" people are veering closer to Russian ideology than offering a better future. He feels it holds Poland back. It makes him very sad to think about what this station is doing to the people of Poland.



Trumpeteer in the Astronomical Clock Tower... wake up People of Poland...

Humboldt University Square, advances in Education



Soon our bus came upon an older section of Krakow. We toured the Ghetto in Krakow and the Old Synagogue in Kazimierz . The Old Synagogue is an Orthodox Jewish synagogue and is the oldest synagogue building still standing in Poland, one of the most precious landmarks of Jewish architecture in Europe. Synagogues were made to be built lower than churches from street level.



Wall of tombstones
Nazis used for roads
and bridges



The Old Synagogue



Entrance to the Old Jewish Cemetery



A Hidden Child Site



Site of Rabbi Moses ben Israel Isserles established the Remu Synagogue



Inside the Remu Synagogue



Gate around the Old Jewish Cemetery

ŻYDOWSKA GMINA
WYZNANIOWA
WITA W SYNAGODZE TEMPEL

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY
IN CRACOW WELCOMES YOU
TO THE TEMPEL SYNAGOGUE

ZWIEDZANIE:
5 zł dorośli
2 zł młodzież

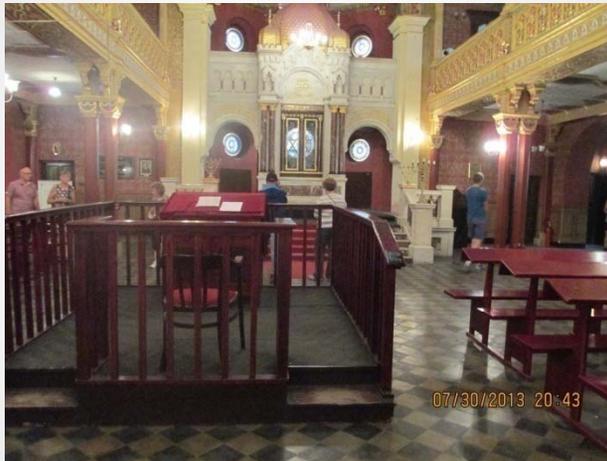
OPŁATY POMOGĄ W PRACACH RENOWACYJNYCH
SYNAGOGI

07/30/2013 20:42

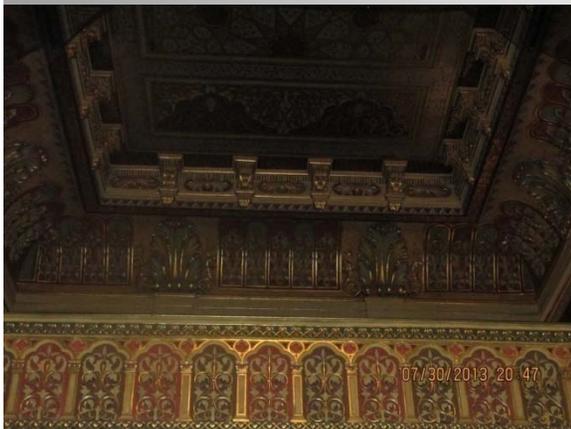


07/30/2013 20:44

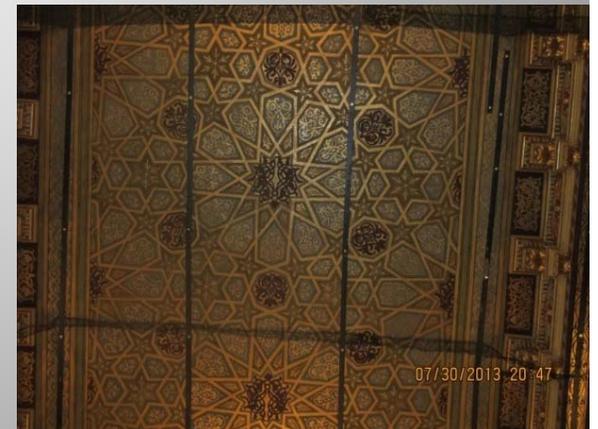
The beautiful
Tempel Synagogue



07/30/2013 20:43



07/30/2013 20:47



07/30/2013 20:47

In the main square in the Ghetto of Krakow there was a pharmacy. The only working pharmacy enclosed within the Kraków Ghetto belonged to [Tadeusz Pankiewicz](#), a Polish [Roman Catholic](#) pharmacist permitted by the German authorities to operate his "Under the Eagle Pharmacy". The scarce medications and tranquilizers supplied to the ghetto's residents – often free of charge – apart from health-care considerations, contributed to their survival. Pankiewicz passed around hair dyes to Jews compelled to cross the ghetto walls illegally. In recognition of his heroic deeds in helping countless Jews in the Ghetto during [the Holocaust](#), he was bestowed the title of the [Righteous among the Nations](#) by [Yad Vashem](#) on February 10, 1983.

Church of St. Peter and Paul



It was said that a little girl carried a chair over a bridge after the Selection and she never returned. Across from the pharmacy you see a memorial of chairs. This is a Memorial to Jews from the Kraków Ghetto on their deportation site. The memorial is of chairs waiting for people to return. Each steel chair represents 1,000 victims.



Leaving the Jewish Ghetto we approached the Plaszow Concentration Camp. This is the camp that Oscar Schindler got his workers from. It is a valley with some monuments. There were no gas chambers there. We also went to see Schindler's Factory; on it are pictures of those on his list that he saved.

WCHODZICIE NA TEREN BYŁEGO NIEMIECKIEGO, NAZISTOWSKIEGO OBOZU KONCENTRACYJNEGO "PŁASZÓW". PROSIMY O ZACHOWANIE ZGODNE Z POWAGĄ TEGO MIEJSCA.

DEAR VISITORS!
YOU ARE ENTERING THE SITE OF THE FORMER NAZI GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP "PŁASZÓW". PLEASE RESPECT THE GRIEVOUS HISTORY OF THE SITE.

07/30/2013 19:04



Oscar Schindler's Factory where he saved 1,000's of Jews

The movie

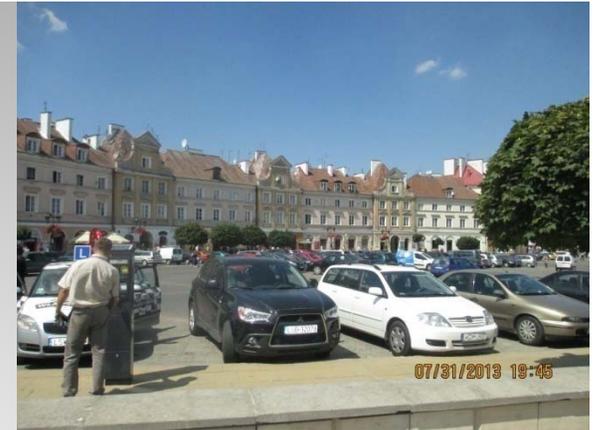


Information on Windows tell Holocaust Information





A cute little city, almost magical. There were 2 sides to Lublin Castle; one Christian, one Jewish. The Nazis destroyed the Jewish side.



Jewish Gate Grodzka

Lublin Castle

Walking the streets of Lublin



Writer of stories about Lublin



Majdanek was in complete public view. Some of the inmates were able to smuggle letters to passersby. Himmler chose this camp. Many died from killing, starvation, and disease. Majdanek was not destroyed because the Nazis did not expect the the invasion by the Soviet troops. The camp is pretty much intact today.

Majdanek Concentration, Death Camp

Majdanek was established primarily as a camp for political and military prisoners. Majdanek is closer than Auschwitz to the Russian border and was intended to be the prison for captured Russian soldiers on the Eastern Front. Members of the Polish resistance, as well as Jews were also sent to Majdanek. It was used from Oct. 1941 until July 1944. There were prisoners from many nationalities. During the selection wherever the Commandant's horsewhip pointed is where you would go. To the left went the strong, to the right the weak.

WE ENTERED 7 CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN ALL DURING OUR TRIP. Right within the city limits of the magical city of Lublin was a camp; one of the most deadly...

Can you imagine walking on stones into a camp and the walking sounds like you are marching? Listening to the leaves on the trees rustling in the breeze... so many leaves... so many have been here. The Ravens suddenly fly out from nowhere. They follow you wherever you go in the camp. Everyone moves fast in a Concentration Camp, so we are told. This is the camp, **Majdanek**, established as a death camp.





Uniforms of the SS

Books the Nazis read

Lublin



Disinfectant Chambers



Tub



Some who were murdered here

Approximately 360,000 died here; on Bloody Wednesday, November 1943, 18,000 were murdered, just in one day alone; music was loudly played so no one in the city could hear the screams and cries of the prisoners. Majdanek is considered one of the worse death camps because it was located within the city limits of the magical city of Lublin, anyone could see or hear what was going on in Majdanek from the city. Among all the death camps, [Majdanek](#) is the best preserved, as it was captured almost in tact by Soviet forces.



ID Badges

ID Cards



Money taken

Workshops and Warehouses Information



Konzentrationslager Lublin 1941-

Magazyny i warsztaty obozowe

Ciełki gospodarczo-produkcyjne powstały w bezpośrednim sąsiedztwie więziennego. Wzdłuż ogrodzenia wybudowano cztery baraki, się tylko barak nr 62, przeznaczony na warsztaty szewskie, szwalnia, za nią kuchnia dla załogi obozowej i garaż. Po d stronie 19 baraków. W trzech urządzono warsztaty: stolarni i warsztat elektryczny (55). Barak nr 45 zajmowała stajnia, dwa żywnościowe, zaś następne – magazyny odzieżowe (48, 49, sprzętu i narzędzi (51, 52). Baraki nr 43 i 44 przeznaczono na więziennego (Erfoltskammer). Barak nr 43 pełnił dodatk przyjeź i rejestracji nowo przybyłych. Władza KL Lublin zorganiz warsztat jubilerski, w którym segregowano biżuterię zagrabion obozu Żydów.

Warehouses and camp workshops

Administrative buildings, warehouses and workshops were erected close to the area of the prisoner camp. Four constructions were built along the fence but only one of them, barracks 62, housing shoemaker workshops, survives. There had been a sewing workshop next to this and a kitchen for camp crew with garages to the rear. On the other side of the road, twelve barracks were erected, three of which housed workshops: the carpenter's shop (53), forge (54), and electric workshop (55). Barrack 45 housed the stable, and there were food warehouses in the next two barracks. Clothes warehouses were located in barracks 48, 49 and 50, whereas equipment and tools were stored in barracks 51 and 52. Barracks 43 and 44 served as a warehouse for prisoners' property (Erfoltskammer). Barrack 43 also served as a warehouse for prisoners' property for newcomers. Additionally, the command of KL

07/31/2013 22:28

Unlike [Auschwitz](#), where the SS dynamited the gas chambers before leaving the camp, at Majdanek almost all of the important buildings remained at the end of the war: gas chambers; in which you can see the blue stain from the Zyklon B pellets and Carbon monoxide on the walls, crematorium furnaces, prisoners barracks; which you can still smell a mustiness, SS barracks, administrative buildings and warehouses.

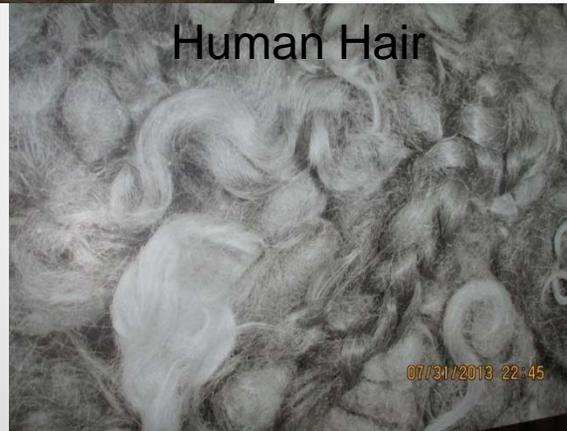


Some of the Perpetrators



The Sondocommandos removed the corpses

At Majdanek the display of shoes was within arm's length, you could touch them; the exhibit of human hair, we learned, was sold to be used as thread for fabric. A huge Mausoleum contains the ashes and bones of victims. It was designed by Wictor Tolkin, 1969. Each of the exhibits at this camp made the sickness of horror more and more evident.



There were 5 fields for prisoners

This is an Execution Ditch

There was a competition between the fields in the camp by artists. The sculptor A.M.Boniecki won. His exhibits both held meaning of resistance:

a Lizard meaning: fighting and conspiracy
a Tortoise meaning: work slowly





Sculptor: Albin Maria Boniecki

Importance of
The 3 Eagles:

- 1.) Freedom and Unity
- 2.) National Symbol of Poland
- 3.) Ashes were buried at the base or inside of the statue

One of the commanders of Majdanek was a fan of sculptures. Anyone who was a prisoner at the camp with artistic ability could find himself assigned to designing a sculpture for the officer. According to a guide, one of the Jewish workers in the crematorium smuggled some ashes of murdered Jews out of the furnaces and gave them to the sculptor of the statue with three eagles. The sculptor either buried the ashes under the statue or somehow bore them into the stone of the monument. Either way, it became a holy place for Jews in Majdanek, and they would be able to say their prayers as they passed the statue without the guards discovering the secret.

Leaving Majdanek I continued to question and not understand a world that permitted these horrific atrocities to occur. Each one of the camps used during the Holocaust were systematically organized. Each having its own character; ultimately with the goal of elimination and extermination.



Polish Soviet Commission appointed to investigate crimes committed at Majdanek

First Trial of the Camp Staff



Center Square of the Old City
Warsaw



Anniversary of the
Warsaw Uprising

Warsaw



Warsaw
Palace



Pictures of people who
had lived in this housing



Presidential
Palace



We then traveled to **Warsaw**. Coincidentally we learned that it was the anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising which occurred 1 year after the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. We stopped our bus at 5:00 that day, as did others in Warsaw, stood, and held a moment of silence in commemoration of the uprising.

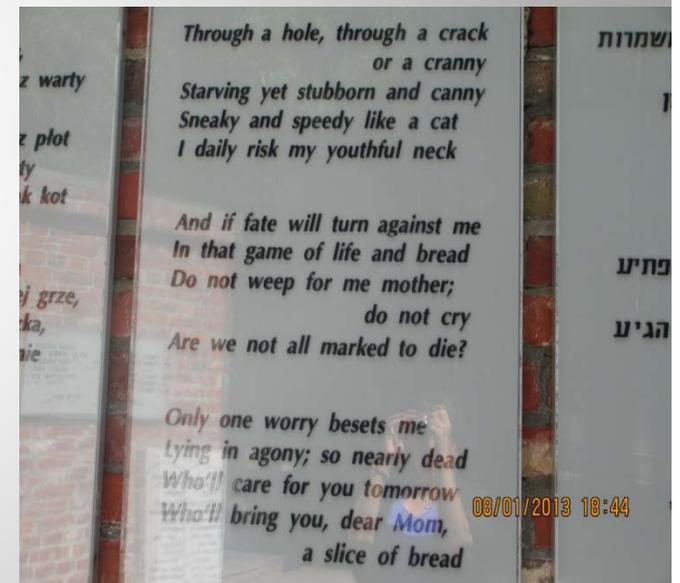
We walked by...

Anteck, "The Little Insurgent", aged 13, represents the children soldiers that fought in the Warsaw Uprising

Manhole used for Escape, 5,000 soldiers used it.



Poem from a child to their Mother during the Uprising



The Bristol Hotel was used by the Nazis



On our way now to the Warsaw Ghetto...

The Warsaw Ghetto was established as a way to gather the Jews in Poland. It was built in the poor section of town; and consisted of a large and small ghetto. It was administered by the Judenrat. Unlike the Krakow Ghetto which was established outside of a city, the Warsaw Ghetto was inside of the city. You can see some of the remnants of the Warsaw Ghetto. The Ghetto was established on Yom Kippur 1940. Conditions were horrible. There was much overcrowding with 8 people per room 400,000 living in the Ghetto, disease, starvation, and death.



Part of the Warsaw Ghetto Wall. 3 blocks are missing. They are on display at museums around the world.



Bullet holes from The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising



Where the Ghetto was

A monument stands proudly on Mila Street, in Warsaw of the ZOB (Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa), leader of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising Mordechai Anelevitz. He led from January to May 1943. He also was a member of Hashomer Hatzair, Young Judeah.



Mordechai Anielewicz.



Statue; Anielewicz is still holding a grenade



A stone on Mila 18, where Mordechai Anielewicz and his fighters made their final stand in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising



This stone is placed on top of the Mila 18 bunker

Emmanuel Ringelblum organized: "Oneg Shabbat" which was documentation from the Warsaw Ghetto found in Milk cans. 5-6 of these cans were buried in the Ghetto. 3 were found. People were deported from the Ghetto to Concentration Camps or Death Camps. Some people hid outside of the Ghetto, some used Sewers to escape.



The Ghetto Wall

The Ghetto outlined



Memorial to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

The Ghetto, primarily the Large section was entered in April 1943 Passover evening to begin its destruction. The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising lasted from April 19th to May 16th 1943. The Ghetto was destroyed on May 1943.



Deportation site



Janus Korczak and his orphans



Between July and September, 310,322 Jews were deported from the ghetto to the extermination camps. When in July 1942 the teacher Janusz Korczak – who was running the ghetto orphanage – was told that his 200 children had to go, a friend offered to take him away to safety. Korczak refused to leave his orphans. The children performed a play they had prepared; then on August 6th, Korczak (telling them they were going to the countryside to see the flowers) organized them in twos, and went with them, singing songs, to the Umschlagplatz and onto the transports to Treblinka; never to be seen again.

I tried to imagine how I would have coped with the conditions of the Warsaw Ghetto, both physically and emotionally. The living conditions were horrible, much disease, and death was within the Ghetto. How would I have dealt with trying to meet the daily needs of my family? Would I have fought back? I do think yes, in some way. The tremendous psychological burden that those in the ghetto had to endure I don't think any of us can understand. It must have taken all the strength these individuals had to just stay alive, hoping that someone would realize what was truly happening and finally end their misery.

84% of Warsaw was destroyed during WWII. Today it is rebuilt through looking at pictures.



Division between the Large and Small Ghetto in Warsaw

As we continued our tour of the Warsaw Ghetto we saw...



The Church of the All Saints

Built in 1861-1893, it is the largest church in Warsaw, and can accommodate up to 3,500 people. Although there was considerable damage in 1939 (the ceiling collapsed, and the bells melted) the rectory of the church was a shelter for many Jewish families, including Professor Hirszfeld, the famous immunologist, and the Zamenhof family.



The Nozyk Synagogue in Warsaw *survived* the war because it was used by the Nazis as a *stable* for their horses. It is located in the small ghetto.



Carmelite Church

Many beautiful churches

St. John's Archcathedral



Visitationist Church
where Chopin liked to
play





Old Gates of the largest and oldest Jewish cemetery, still in existence. 250,000 buried here. Layered cemetery.



The Jewish Cemetery



Fragments of cemetery stones

Mass graves for those who can not afford a site



Symbolic site for those who perished in the Holocaust



Grave of a Hidden Child



Graves of those who fought in the Warsaw Uprising



Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof

As a student at secondary school in [Warsaw](#), Zamenhof made attempts to create some kind of international language with a grammar that was very rich, but also very complex. He was a doctor and linguist, and the creator of [Esperanto](#), the world's most successful [constructed language](#).^[2]



The Stones show 5 Continents. Green=Hope

Zamenhof initially called his language "Lingvo internacia" (international language), but those who learned it began to call it *Esperanto* after his pseudonym, and this soon became the official name for the language. In 1879 Zamenhof wrote the first grammar of the Yiddish language

For Zamenhof this language, far from being merely a communication tool, was a way of promoting the peaceful coexistence of different people and cultures. In 1910, Zamenhof was nominated for the [Nobel Peace Prize](#),



Memorial in memory of the children murdered in the Holocaust

08/01/2013 18:44

Other sites along the way...



The Polish Museum



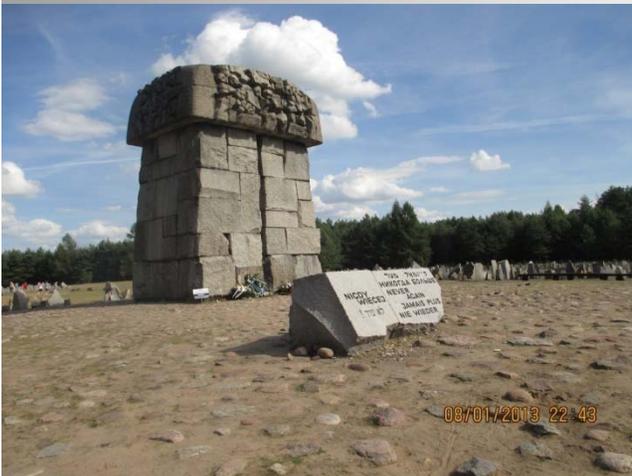
The Park Saski
in Warsaw

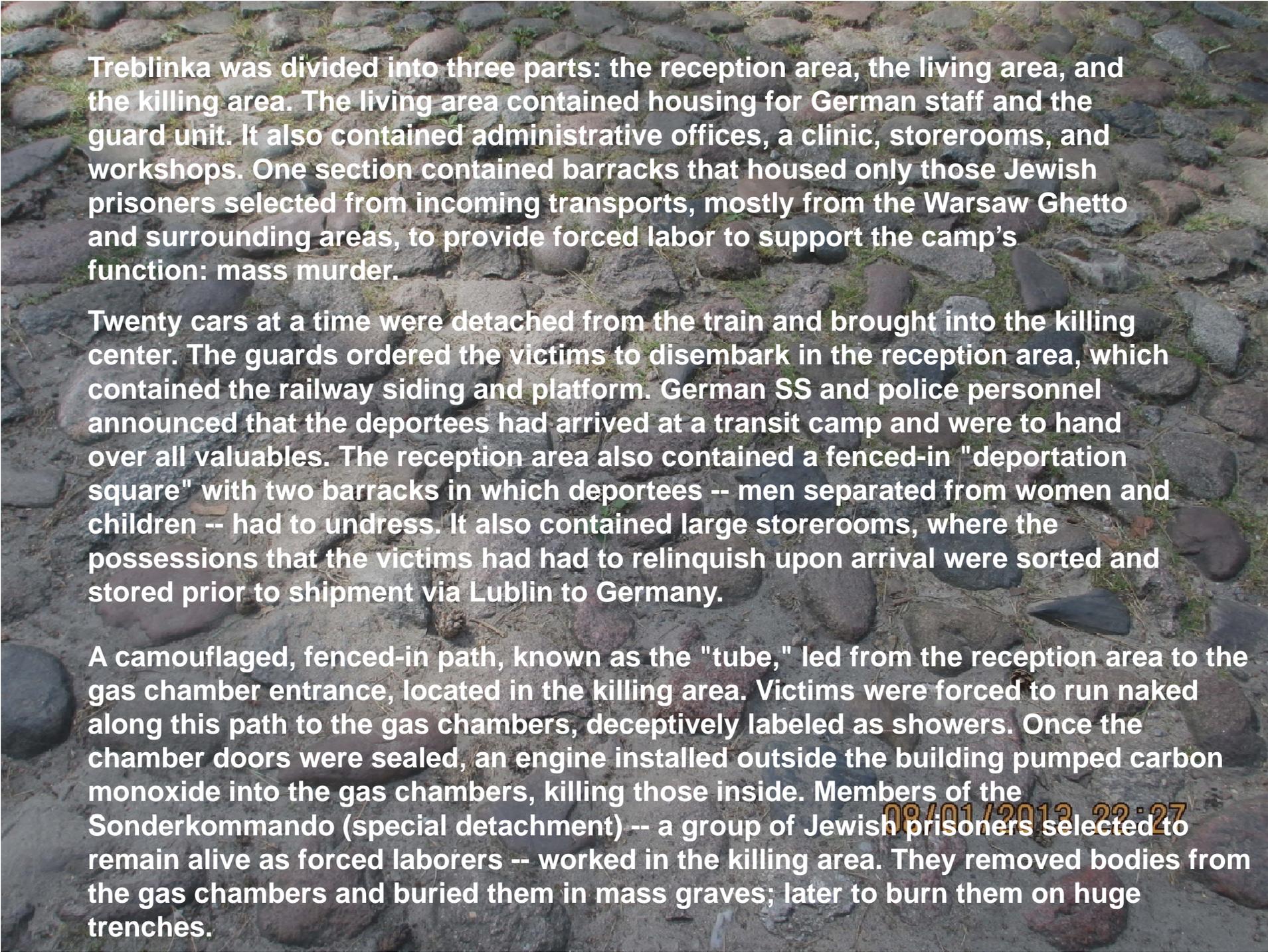


The road leading to Chelm,
where stories of the Golem
have been told.



Treblinka



A photograph of a cobblestone path in a historical site, likely Treblinka. The path is made of dark, irregularly shaped stones. The text is overlaid on the image in white, bold font. A date and time stamp '08/01/2013 22:27' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.

Treblinka was divided into three parts: the reception area, the living area, and the killing area. The living area contained housing for German staff and the guard unit. It also contained administrative offices, a clinic, storerooms, and workshops. One section contained barracks that housed only those Jewish prisoners selected from incoming transports, mostly from the Warsaw Ghetto and surrounding areas, to provide forced labor to support the camp's function: mass murder.

Twenty cars at a time were detached from the train and brought into the killing center. The guards ordered the victims to disembark in the reception area, which contained the railway siding and platform. German SS and police personnel announced that the deportees had arrived at a transit camp and were to hand over all valuables. The reception area also contained a fenced-in "deportation square" with two barracks in which deportees -- men separated from women and children -- had to undress. It also contained large storerooms, where the possessions that the victims had had to relinquish upon arrival were sorted and stored prior to shipment via Lublin to Germany.

A camouflaged, fenced-in path, known as the "tube," led from the reception area to the gas chamber entrance, located in the killing area. Victims were forced to run naked along this path to the gas chambers, deceptively labeled as showers. Once the chamber doors were sealed, an engine installed outside the building pumped carbon monoxide into the gas chambers, killing those inside. Members of the Sonderkommando (special detachment) -- a group of Jewish prisoners selected to remain alive as forced laborers -- worked in the killing area. They removed bodies from the gas chambers and buried them in mass graves; later to burn them on huge trenches.

Resistance fighters tried to fight back in Treblinka but were unsuccessful. The Germans had ordered that Treblinka II be dismantled in the fall of 1943. From July 1942 through November 1943, the Germans killed between 870,000 and 925,000 Jews at the killing center. Treblinka I, the forced-labor camp, continued operations until late July 1944. With Soviet troops moving into the area, the camp authorities and guards shot the remaining Jewish prisoners, between 300 and 700, and hastily dismantled and evacuated the camp. Soviet troops overran the site of both labor camp and killing center during the last week of July 1944.



Entering Treblinka Concentration camp you see fake train rail ties, they trace the path of the tracks to the Treblinka Extermination camp from outside of town. There are woods that surround this camp. There are very few barracks. That in itself spoke volumes! Jews were sent here only to die. Everywhere there are human ashes and bones. You see monuments, stones everywhere. Stones with the names of countries from where people were deported. The Treblinka Monument stands where the gas chambers of the extermination camp once stood. It is surrounded by a forest of stones, symbolically representing each of the communities and nations that lost Jews in the camp. The Treblinka memorial includes 17,000 stones, which represents the number of people who were murdered each day when the camp was in full "production." One of the stones belonged to Janusz Korczak. There we placed another Beanie Baby Teddy Bear.

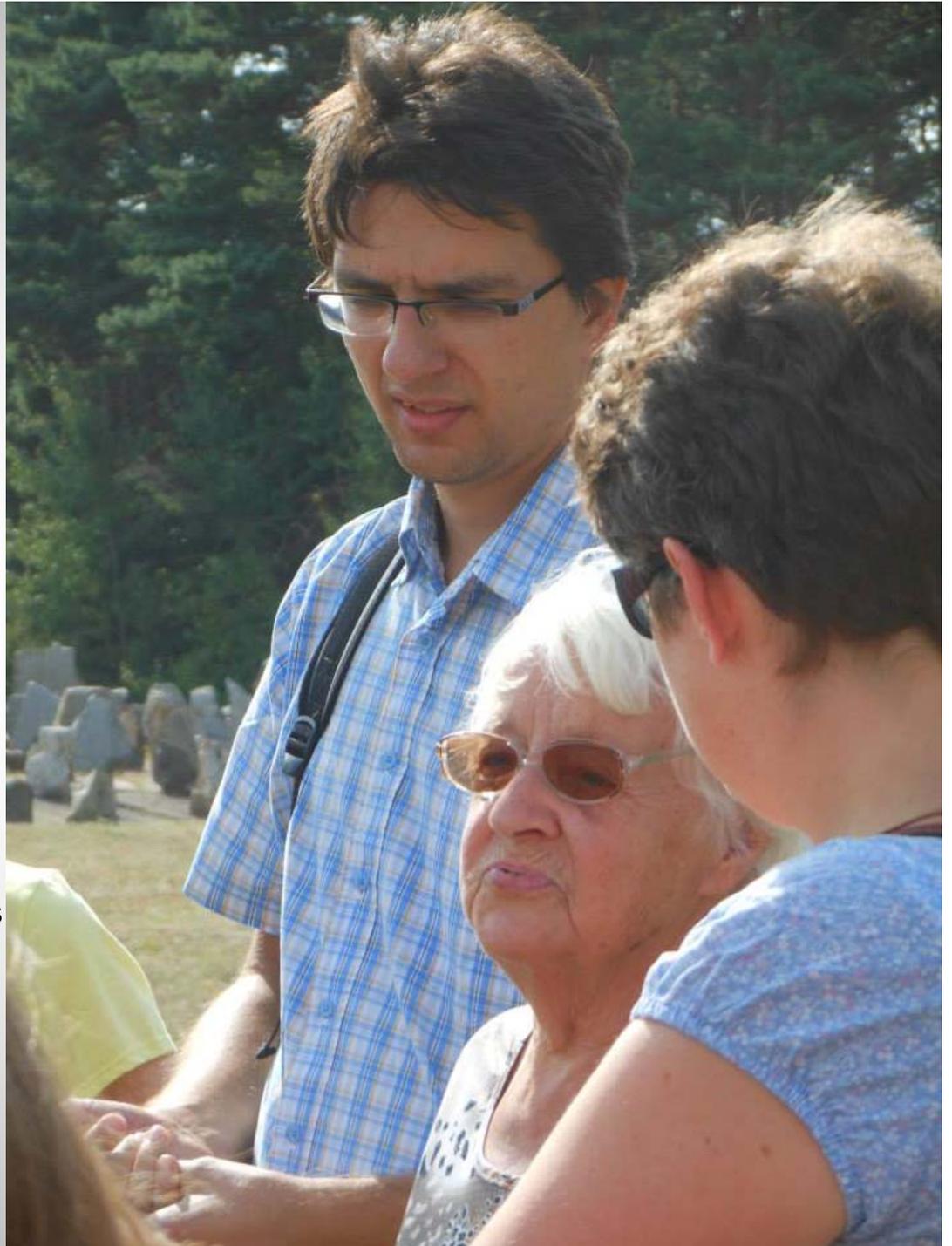


Adam, Krystyna, and Ana

One individual who shared a story was our Tour manager's grandmother-in-law. At 16, Krystyna fled to Hungary to pursue a pharmaceutical career. Her family was living in Warsaw. When Poland and its capital became occupied, she decided to return to the center of trouble to join the underground movement. With her nursing background, she volunteered at a Malta hospital where Polish civilians and Germans alike were treated. On August 1, 1944 when the uprising in Warsaw started, she went straight to the hospital.

When the Nazis came, she fled to join the rest of the underground movement. There she worked with the resistance. As artillery increased as punishment for their uprising, her resistance friends fled through the sewers.

Captured along with them as members of the resistance, she was sent to Dachau. There she ended up in Dachau treating the living victims. She personally knew the commander and fighters of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Today Krystyna is 90 years old and has not come back to the camps until she joined us. It was such a privilege to be with her that day.



**NIGDY
WIĘCEJ**

לא עוד !

קיינמאל ניש
НИКОГДА БОЛЬШЕ
NEVER
AGAIN
JAMAIS PLUS
NIE WIEDER

08/01/2013 22:41

That evening after our tour of the Warsaw Ghetto and Treblinka, we were given a private Chopin Concert in a Palace in Warsaw. Chopin felt his heart was always in Warsaw. Tomorrow our flight to The Netherlands.





The Netherlands



I see a Windmill..., Maud is now called Mout... we are now in Holland, heading to Amsterdam. What a busy city! The canals are beautiful, and there is much to see and do...



Bikes and
a High Rise
for Bikes...



Gay Pride
Celebration



A canal



Building that looks
like a ship



We left the next morning from the city of Amsterdam, and after feasting on a Dutch Pancake, at the Hotel Restaurant de Vossenbergh in Vierhouten, our bus drove us to a spot where once we stopped, got out, and began walking, found ourselves going deeper and deeper into a forest.

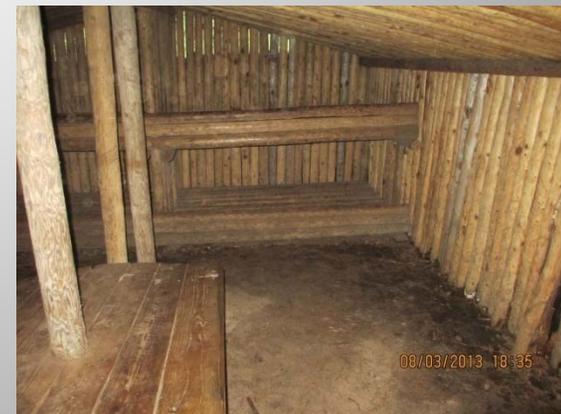


Historian
Who
cleaned
Maud's
relative's
stone

Deeper and deeper we walked until...



All of a sudden, we came upon a bunker; this was 1 of 3 bunkers, originally there were 9, that were called, "The Hidden Village." These were bunkers located between the villages of Vierhouten and Nunspeet that 18 -20 people lived in per bunker during the Nazi occupation. The Hidden Village is a hiding camp where many Jews stayed during the war. Between February 1943 and October 1944 approximately 80 to 100 Jews stayed in the Hidden Village.





Late in October 1944 a young boy who had been hiding in the Hidden Village was caught bringing water tanks back from the well. When the soldiers asked what he was doing he said that the firing of a bullet would bring out the lumberjacks he was working with. The Nazis let him go and fired a bullet. This alerted the Hidden Village who mostly disappeared. Of the 86 Jews hiding 8 were captured including a 6 year old boy, and later shot in the Tongerenseweg, near the Paasheuvel. As a commemoration, three bunkers were rebuilt and in 1995 a memorial stone was placed at the Tongerenseweg. Allied Pilots also used the Bunkers to hide from the Nazis.

Maud had us crowd into her room one evening and with a glass of wine told us her story. She said that people risked their lives for she and her sister. They did this because they loved and cared. 6 year old Maud and 4 year old Rita, her sister, were raised by two foster Christian families during the war. She had gone into hiding for a little over 3 years.

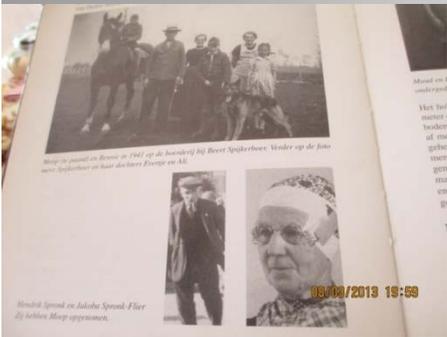
We are heading to the town, Oldebroek, where Maud's childhood as a Hidden Child started, on a farm.



Where Rita and Maud slept



We walked the path that Maud lived. She lived on a farm in Olderbroek in the Netherlands, with the Spronk family and when almost revealed, the girls were sent secretively to Elburg, a fishing village, where they lived in a house with the Westerink family.



Olderbroek

Maud's foster family



Table where Maud ate



Decorations in a room where Maud lived

Elburg



House where Maud hid with Rita





Maud saw the Canadian tanks come down this street in Elburg to liberate.

Her parents also went into hiding in Amersfoort, Holland. Maud vividly remembers seeing the Canadian tanks come up the streets to liberate Holland on April 18, 1945. Maud talks about the story, her sister Rita will not. She is afraid that it will happen again if you speak about it. Maud said that people don't understand how difficult it is for Hidden Children especially to return to their families. Her family did not want to talk about their experiences and neither did Maud and her sister as children. This was difficult. Maud's grandparents were murdered in Sobibor, one of her grandmother's died of a heart attack.



To understand Jewish life in the Netherlands we went to the Museum Sjoel Elburg, that was run by 3 non-Jewish men. Maud loves this museum. Later we walked around Elburg.

Maud accepting an award



The streets of Elburg



A model in the museum



One morning we took a canal cruise and stopped right in front of Anne Frank's House. Since Maud was well known due to her story, we went right into the museum. We toured Anne Frank's House and since many of us teach Anne Frank in school we knew her story. I got chills thinking that I was really here! The tour guide took us into a room that is not open to the public yet. It was Otto Frank's office. I bought quite a few books from the museum and carried them home, even though they were heavy; they needed to stay with me thinking, Anne Frank a beacon of hope for the world to follow.



Houseboat



The Skinny Bridge



Electric car



Aug. 4th our visit, same date as Anne's arrest



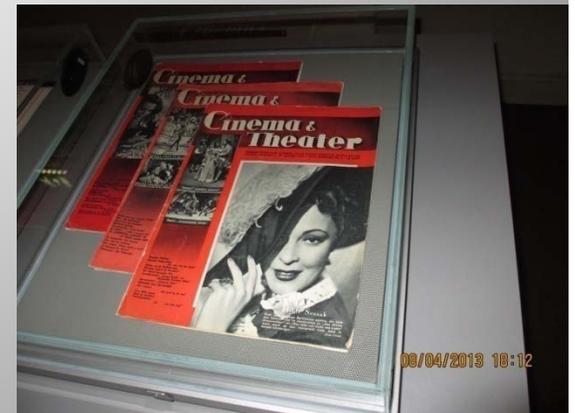
Anne Frank's House





Dollhouse

Anne's magazines of her fav actors and actresses





Room not open to the
public yet,
Otto Frank's office



Peper, Samuel. 9-5-1911 Amsterdam, 14-5-1943 Sobibor.
Peper, Sara. 4-2-1889 Amsterdam, 23-7-1943 Sobibor.
Peper, Sara. 5-5-1937 Amsterdam, 2-7-1943 Sobibor.
Peper, Sientje. 28-4-1925 Amsterdam, 28-9-1942 Ausch
Peper, Silvia. 5-8-1940 Amsterdam, 14-5-1943 Sobibor.
Peper, Sophia. 13-8-1897 Amsterdam, 11-6-1943 Sobib
Peper, Sophia. 22-5-1917 Amsterdam, 23-7-1943 Sobib
Peper, Wilhelmina. 21-10-1930 Amsterdam, 28-9-1942
Peper, Wolf. 5-11-1882 Hilversum, 21-5-1943 Sobibor
Peper-Ancona, Rebecca. 19-10-1911 Amsterdam, 14-5
Peper-Arpels, Sophia. 22-8-1896 Amsterdam, 28-9-19
Peper-Beetz, Gesina. 19-6-1915 Amsterdam, 23-7-194
Peper-Berger, Thea Margarete. 22-1-1907 Frankfurt/M
Auschwitz.
Peper-van Beseme, Sara. 21-1-1910 Rotterdam, 12-10
Peper-Blom, Vogeltje. 16-5-1871 Amsterdam, 9-4-19
Peper-Boekman, Kaatje. 3-6-1900 Amsterdam, 9-15
Peper-Brandon, Alida. 25-9-1916 Amsterdam, 30-9-1
Peper-Bromet, Rosette. 19-7-1897 Amsterdam, 30-4-

Maud found her grandfather listed in a book
at Anne Frank's House

75% of the Jewish Population was
wiped out from the Netherlands.

*When you read about the Holocaust it is in Black and
White. When you are there; it's in full color... It makes
History come alive.*

The Diary of Anne Frank

It was written in 70 languages
1947 was the first writing.
1952 was the first English
translation. Anne wanted it
to be called, "The Back
House." There are 2 versions
of the Diary. The public has
one. The other is private.

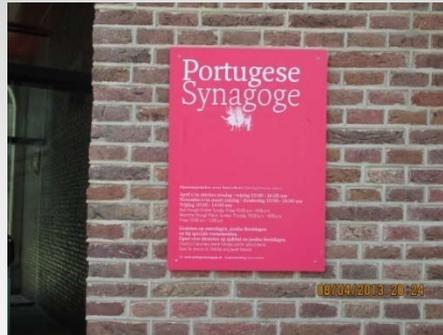


Assignment:

- 1.) Make a list of people that are in the Diary. Write about their relationship between Anne and _____
Anne and _____
Anne and _____ etc.
- 2.) Find quotes in the Diary that show the relationships.
- 3.) Find quotes in the Diary that shows emotions, happiness, fear, growing up, impatience, proud

www.annefranktree.com

We then left to visit the Portuguese Synagogue in the Jewish Quarter, which is a 17th Century Sephardic Synagogue



The floor is covered with fine sand, in the old Dutch tradition, to absorb dust, moisture and dirt from shoes and to muffle the noise. It is the only synagogue not in the [Caribbean](#) to have a sand floor, and is one of only five synagogues with a sand floor.





Memorial



Memorial Spot



Used to be a theater that the Nazis used as a location to congregate the Jews before deporting them off to Concentration Camps. Today it is a war memorial





To the Jewish History Museum

Awarded Righteous Gentile



Amsterdam in the past



Vught Concentration Camp



A memorial showed those who died or where they were transported.



Our 7th Concentration camp was called Vught. The camp actually was not intact. Part of it was converted into a real Prison the other had a model laid out for us to envision what it was really like. Phillips, the same individual who has the light bulb business, built this camp. In a way his story is much like Oscar Schindler. Phillips unknowingly built a concentration camp, and when he realized what it was going to be used for he added certain stipulations; ones that protected the Jews to an extent. The camp was considered a concentration or transport camp. It was run by the SS and some were murdered there. A memorial showed those who died or where they were transported.



Measuring stick; not even



Birthday gift made out of glass



Camp life



08/05/2013 17:37



08/05/2013 18:56

Women's names all embroidered on it in the barracks, not revealing who was Jewish



08/05/2013 18:45

Wash area



08/05/2013 17:35

Examination Table



08/05/2013 18:19

Crematorium



08/05/2013 18:34

Cart to remove bodies



08/05/2013 18:38

Women suspected that someone was spying on them so they wrote to the Commandant to complain. He in turn put 74 women into cell 115 and shut the door. The combination of the sweat and the toxic paint door was opened left 10 insane. The spy ran into the killed herself.



Children's Memorial



Marion Peens	8 jaar
Marion Peens	14 jaar
Nanny Pop	12 jaar
Jetty Pop	1 jaar
Abraham van Praag	4 jaar
Eliy van Praag	18 maanden
Jarosl van Praag	6 jaar
Rosa van Praag	9 jaar
Wolf van Praag	4 jaar
Joasf Prager	9 jaar
Henri Prosburg	13 jaar
Kitty Prosser	19 jaar
Simca Prosser	15 jaar
Ina Prins	12 jaar
Mechtal Prins	6 dagen
Maurita Prins	14 jaar
Clara Querido	12 jaar
Jacob Querido	12 jaar
Leo Querido	15 jaar
Levie Querido	15 jaar
Louise Querido	7 jaar
Molje Querido	15 jaar
Duffo Reens	12 jaar
Georgi Reens	12 jaar
Jacq. Rienn	15 jaar

A 6 day old baby was killed



Someone put tar on the original stones.
A poem was written in response.



Auschwitz
Memorial



Two Graves of Ashes Memorial
Christian and Jewish



A Memorial Service



There are so many stories. As we traveled, we invited people to join us. We even were televised one day with Maud capturing more of her story.



History stands still; and when you walk on the grounds of the camps, you realize that, grass grows, birches whisper in the wind, and birds chirp. However, the stones and iron remain. The foundations of murder, deception, and horror remain as remnants of the past. Walking in the fields and amongst the monuments were two who saw it all; two survivors. They are alive. They are telling and sharing their stories. They are sharing history; history belonging to the world. Listening to their stories, and visiting the Infamous sites of the Holocaust taught me that we all must take responsibility, responsibility for history, for each other, for this to NEVER Happen again!

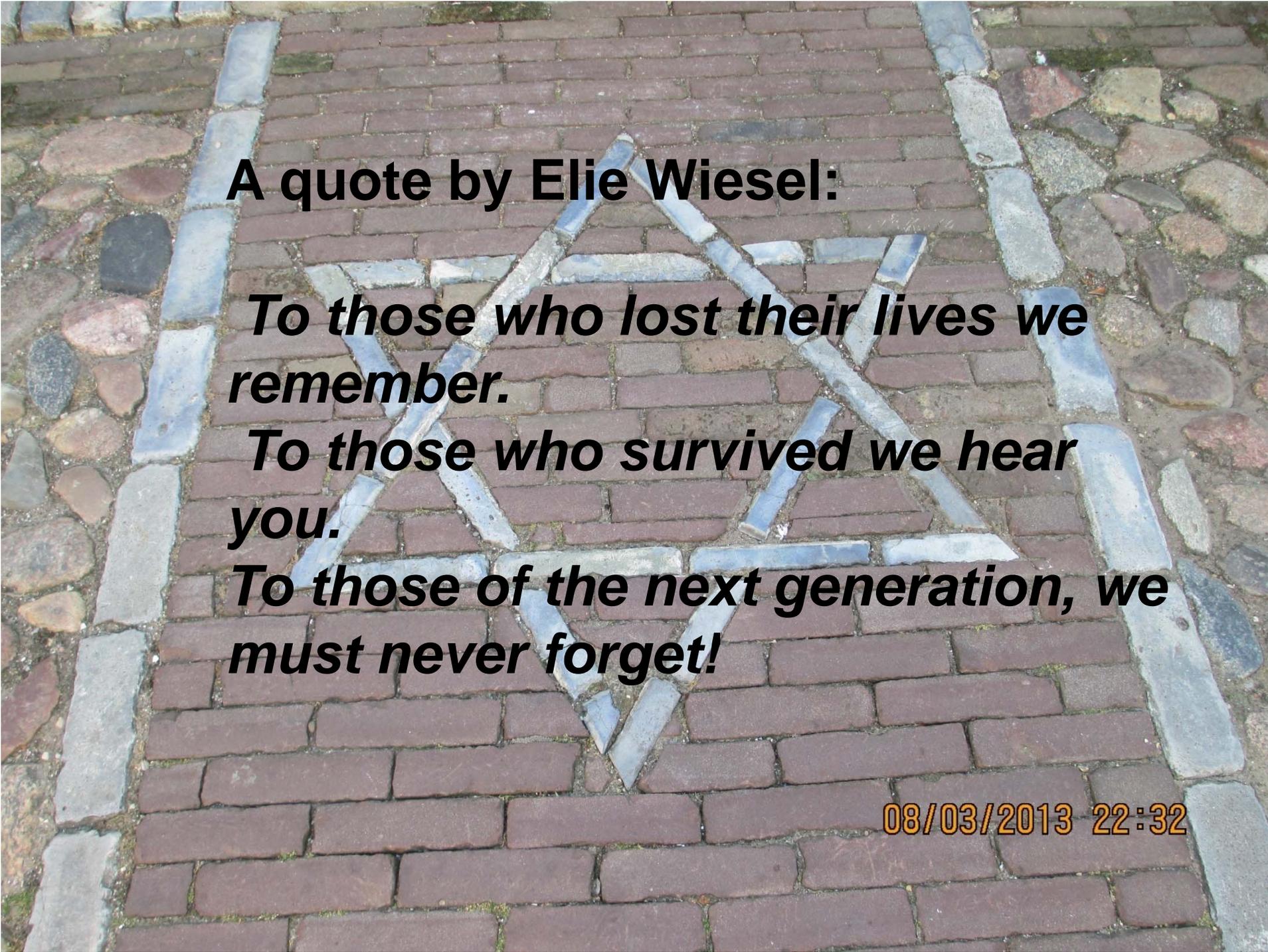
The Final Solution did not work. All around me is proof of this. I know that there are good people who do miraculous things each day, for this I say Thank you and thank goodness for you! People must not be afraid to get involved, to do the right thing and take a stand. Our guide taught us that there are 3 Pillars involved with the

Philosophy of Educating others about the Holocaust:

- 1.) Remembrance
- 2.) Awareness (understanding)
- 3.) Responsibility

What did you do today; did you help others; it is your duty to change the world.





A quote by Elie Wiesel:

***To those who lost their lives we
remember.***

***To those who survived we hear
you.***

***To those of the next generation, we
must never forget!***

08/03/2013 22:32

Credits and Thank you!

A huge thank you for heartfelt words, and artful pictures to create this presentation go to:

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Thanks everyone,

Love,

Paula Mann