

A photograph of two lit candles on a wooden surface. The candles are lit, casting a warm glow. The background is dark with many out-of-focus light spots (bokeh). The text "Always remembered. Never forgotten." is written in a cursive font in the center-right of the image.

*Always remembered.
Never forgotten.*

Family Remembrance, Resilience, and the Lessons of History

A HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE PRESENTATION

Presented by Howie Baum

Osher Lifelong Learning Institute | University of Cincinnati

THE HOLOCAUST

It was Nazi Germany's deliberate, organized, state-sponsored persecution and genocide of approximately 6 million European Jews.



It is sometimes referred to as **Shoah**, a Hebrew word for “catastrophe.”

The Nazis also persecuted and killed those in other groups:

- 250,000 to 500,000 Roma and Sinti people
- Over 3 million Soviet prisoners of war
 - 2 million people from Poland
- Over 250,000 people with disabilities
 - Over 1,000 Jehovah's Witnesses
- About 100,000 men arrested for homosexuality, and other victims.

The total is commonly estimated at 11 million or more.

INTRODUCTION

- 6 million Jews and millions of others murdered, 1933-1945
- The last survivors are in their late 80s and 90s
- **A story of hatred — and also of remarkable courage by those who helped to save thousands of lives**
- **Today we remember both those who died and those who helped**



Putting the Numbers in Perspective

INTRODUCTION

Greater Cincinnati — Ohio, Northern Kentucky, and Southeastern Indiana together — is home to about 2.3 million people.

Each icon below stands for one Greater Cincinnati
6 million Jewish victims



2.6× Greater Cincinnati's population !

11 million total victims



4.8× Greater Cincinnati's population !



A Personal Connection

MY FAMILY'S STORY

This history is personal to me. I am Jewish, and I lost family there.

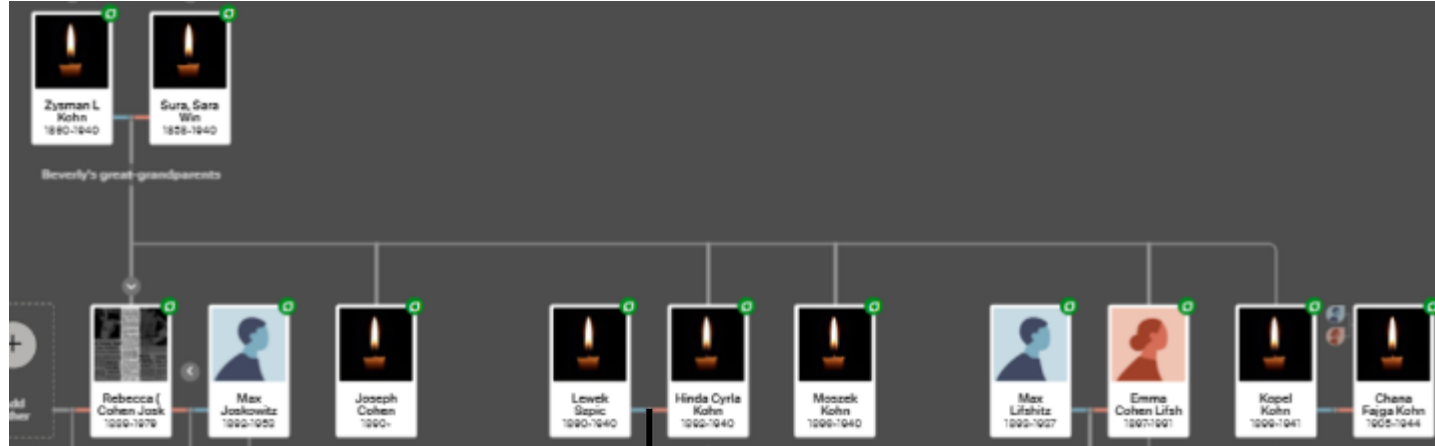
- **At least 12 of my relatives perished in the town of Lodz, Poland and 55 to 60 more were murdered in Vasilishok, Belarus.**
- **I do not know their life stories — that too is a sad consequence**
- **This presentation is, in part, a special Remembrance for them**



THE 12 PERSONS IN 1 BRANCH OF MY FAMILY

They are shown with
candles and 1 with an
orange rectangle.

Basia Garncarz
Chana Faiga Kohn
Estera Szpic
Hinda Cyrla Kohn
Joseph Cohen
Kopel Kohn
Lewek Szpic
Moszek Kohn
Robert Zylbergold
Salomea Szpic
Sara Win
Zysman Lajb Kohn



**The Remembrance
of my 12 family
members stand for
the more than 6
million Jews who did
not survive.**



ŁÓDŹ, POLAND

- Łódź was one of Poland's principal textile-manufacturing centers, with a large Jewish population integral to its industry.
- Germany occupied the city in September 1939, annexed it into the Reich, and renamed it Litzmannstadt.
- A ghetto was established in February 1940 and sealed that April, confining over 150,000 Jews.
- The ghetto's workshops were converted to forced labor, producing textiles and other goods for the German war effort.

Łódź is where my relatives lived a good life but later died during the Holocaust





Abraham
David Gordon



THE GORDON SIDE OF MY FAMILY

Abraham Gordon's family lived in Portsmouth, Ohio. He is related to me through my Mother's side of my family.

His older family members lived in Vasilishok, Belarus.

Before the Holocaust, it was a vibrant shtetl (Jewish small town) where approximately 2,000 Jews made up the vast majority of the population.

During the Holocaust, 55-60 members of his extended Gordon family were killed there, most on May 10, 1942, by the Nazis.

Europe Before Hitler

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Holocaust didn't come from nowhere — it grew from centuries of hatred and a nation in crisis.

- **Anti-Semitism in Europe: centuries old, in law and culture**
- **WWI left Germany defeated, humiliated, economically broken**
- **Hyperinflation, then the Great Depression — desperation**
- **A desperate public became vulnerable to extremist promises**



Treaty Of Versailles

Following the First World War (1914-1918), this peace treaty placed full responsibility for the war on Germany, forcing territorial losses, large reparation payments and the reduction of the army. Many Germans saw this as unjust, creating an environment in which antisemitic conspiracy theories and street terror could flourish during the subsequent years.

The Rise of the Nazi Party

HISTORICAL CONTEXT



Hitler Appointed As Chancellor

Following inconclusive elections, President Hindenburg invited Hitler to become chancellor of Germany.

A democracy dismantled itself in less than a year — legally, step by step.

- Hitler appointed Chancellor: January 30, 1933
- All other parties banned within months
- Propaganda themes: national pride, antisemitism, fear of 'the other'
- Checks on power eliminated one by one

A Timeline: 1933 to 1945

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Twelve years. Each step made the next one possible.

1933 — Dachau opens; 1935 — Nuremberg Laws

1938 — Kristallnacht, Night of Broken Glass

1939-41 — War, ghettos, mass shootings begin

1942 — Wannsee Conference; 1944-45 — Death marches and liberation



Dachau Is Established

The first Nazi concentration camp was established in Dachau. Until its liberation in 1945, more than 188,000 prisoners were incarcerated here, at least 28,000 of which died.



KRISTALLNACHT

Night of Broken Glass

It was the Nazi dictatorship's declaration of war against German and Austrian Jews in November 1938.

Adolf Hitler

NAZI LEADERSHIP

He wrote his plan in 1924. The world had years of warning and did not act.

Born Austria 1889; failed artist; WWI veteran

Wrote *Mein Kampf* (1924; published 1925–26): nationalism, antisemitism, and Lebensraum (“living space” to be taken from the East)

Chancellor 1933 — then abolished democracy

Declared Führer 1934; died by suicide April 30, 1945



The Nazi Inner Circle

NAZI LEADERSHIP

These were not all fanatics from the fringe — many were educated, professional men.

Himmler — built the SS and camp system

Goebbels — controlled all propaganda and media

Heydrich — organized the Final Solution at the Wannsee Villa

Eichmann — logistics of deportation

Mengele — Auschwitz physician



The Wannsee Conference

NAZI LEADERSHIP | JANUARY 20, 1942



WANNSEE VILLA

Fifteen men. Ninety minutes. Cognac and lunch. The fate of millions decided.

- 15 senior officials at a villa in suburban Berlin
 - Chaired by Heydrich; minutes kept by Eichmann
 - **Purpose:** coordinate the murder of all Jews in Europe
- No one objected.** One copy of the minutes survived.



Who Was Targeted and Why

The Nazi regime did not target only Jews.

Millions of others were persecuted and murdered for who they were.

Understanding the full scope of targeting reveals the true nature of the ideology.

Jewish People

THE TARGETED GROUPS

Six million Jewish lives — two-thirds of all European Jewry — were systematically destroyed.

Persecution escalated: laws → violence → genocide

Nuremberg Laws (1935) stripped citizenship and rights

Kristallnacht (1938) — public pogrom, world watched

Jewish communities had 2,000 years of roots in Europe



FORCED NAMES: “SARA” AND “ISRAEL” (1938)

A German decree was issued August 17, 1938; effective
January 1, 1939

**Jews with first names not on an official government
list had to add a middle name: “Israel” for men, “Sara”
for women**

It was required on all legal documents, official forms, and
signatures to mark every Jew as Jewish in everyday
paperwork

This came just before the red letter "J" was stamped on
Jewish passports in October 1938.

**These were steps in a pattern: first identify, then
isolate, then persecute.**



From late 1939 in Poland and September 1941 in Germany, Jews across Nazi-occupied Europe were forced to wear the yellow Star of David (or regional armbands)



Who Are the Roma and Sinti?

THE TARGETED GROUPS

Two related peoples with roots across Europe long before the Holocaust began.



Descended from peoples who migrated out of the Indian subcontinent about 1,000 years ago

"Sinti" settled mainly in German-speaking Central Europe; "Roma" across Central and Eastern Europe

Long labeled "Gypsies" — a name now considered offensive by most Roma and Sinti

Already faced centuries of discrimination and expulsion across Europe before 1933

THE TARGETED GROUPS

[illegible]

On 15 September 1935, the Nazis introduced the Nuremberg Race Laws.

These racist laws stripped Jews, Roma, and Sinti in Germany of their civil rights.

Classified as "racially inferior" alongside Jews under Nazi eugenics theory.

A 1936 government-funded research unit tracked and classified Roma and Sinti by ancestry.

Subjected to forced sterilization under German race laws through the 1930s.

Registration and classification became the first step toward deportation and murder.

Roma and Sinti Peoples

THE TARGETED GROUPS



THE MEMORIAL TO THE SINTI AND ROMA VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE REMEMBRANCE DAY.

Photograph by Mike Peel
(www.mikepeel.net).



The Porajmos — 'the Devouring' — is the Roma name for their Holocaust. It is largely unknown.

250,000 to 500,000 Roma and Sinti murdered

25% to 50% of all European Roma were killed

The 'forgotten Holocaust' — far less recognized

International Roma Memorial Day: August 2

Disabled Persons

THE TARGETED GROUPS

The Nazi euthanasia program killed about 250,000 disabled people and pioneered the gas chambers.

- Aktion T4 (1939-41): secret program, Tiergartenstrasse 4
- 'Lebensunwertes Leben' — life unworthy of life
- T4 tested the technology later used in death camps
- Public protest caused official suspension — killing continued



LGBTQ+ Individuals

THE TARGETED GROUPS

Gay men were forced to wear a pink triangle — a symbol of shame that was later reclaimed as one of pride.



Paragraph 175, an 1871 law criminalizing homosexuality, was expanded by the Nazis in 1935

~100,000 arrested; 5,000-15,000 sent to camps

The pink triangle: from Nazi badge to symbol of resistance

Lesbians faced harassment and confinement

THE TARGETED GROUPS

About 2 million non-Jewish people from Poland, 3.3 million Soviet POWs

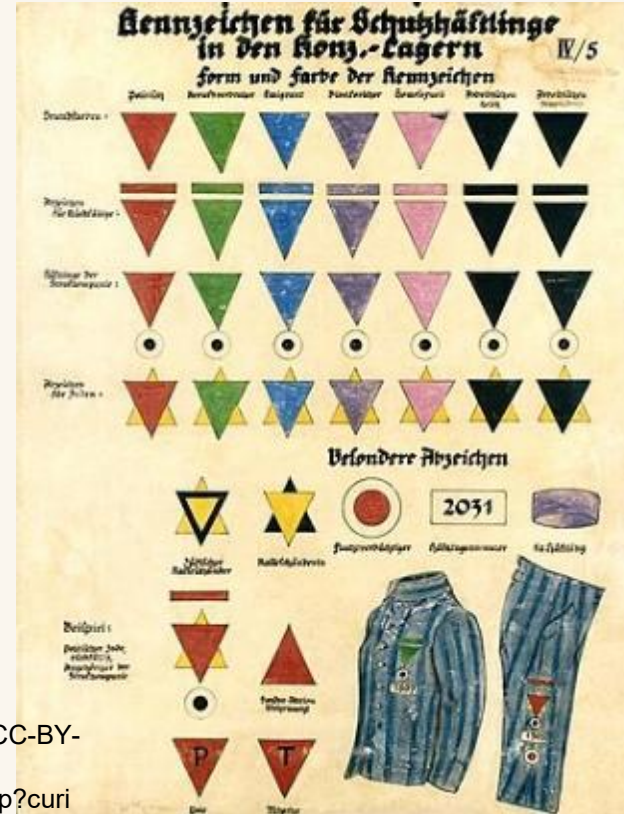
Jehovah's Witnesses — refused oaths to Hitler

Political prisoners: Communists, Socialists, resisters

Black Germans — forced sterilization and persecution

By Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-199

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5559227>



The Camp System

The Nazis built over 1,000 camps across occupied Europe

Each serving a different purpose.

The scale and organization of this system is one of the most sobering facts of this history.

Types of Camps

THE CAMP SYSTEM

There were 4 main types — and they served very different purposes.
Most people only know one.



Concentration camps — forced labor, starvation, imprisonment

Death camps — built for one purpose only: mass murder

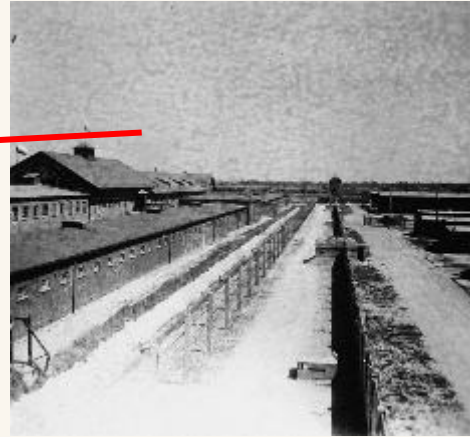
Labor camps — slave labor for German industry

Transit camps — holding points before deportation

Dachau and Buchenwald

THE CAMP SYSTEM | GERMANY

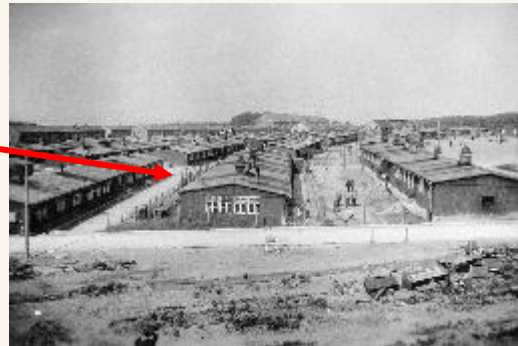
Dachau was the template — every camp that followed was built on its model.



Dachau: opened March 1933, weeks after Hitler took power

200,000 prisoners; 28,000+ documented deaths

Buchenwald: 56,000 deaths, near Goethe's Weimar



Both liberated by Americans, April 1945 — Eisenhower toured Ohrdruf, a Buchenwald subcamp

Auschwitz-Birkenau

THE CAMP SYSTEM | OSWIECIM, POLAND



The gate: “Arbeit macht frei”
“Work will make you free”



1.1 million people were killed here — the largest single site of murder in human history.

3 camps: concentration, extermination, slave labor

Birkenau: four gas chambers, industrial-scale killing

~1 million of the victims were Jewish

Liberated January 27, 1945 — now Holocaust Remembrance Day

Operation Reinhard Death Camps

THE CAMP SYSTEM | OCCUPIED POLAND

Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec — the deadliest killing operation of the entire Holocaust.

~1.7 million murdered in under two years

Treblinka: ~900,000 killed in just 14 months

Sobibor: site of a remarkable prisoner uprising, 1943

All three were buried by Nazis to hide the evidence



TREBLINKA MEMORIAL

Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt

THE CAMP SYSTEM



One became a place of death for Anne Frank. The other was a Nazi lie told to the world.

Bergen-Belsen: **Anne Frank died here, Feb 1945**

British liberation: 60,000 survivors, 13,000 unburied
— world shocked

Theresienstadt: 'model ghetto' staged for a Red Cross visit

Behind the facade: 33,000 died, 88,000 deported to death camps

Life Inside the Camps

Even in the most brutal conditions imaginable, prisoners found ways to maintain their humanity.

This section is about who these people were

Survival and Solidarity

LIFE INSIDE THE CAMPS

**They took away names and gave numbers.
They could not take away human connection.**

Starvation, forced labor, dehumanization —
calculated to destroy

Prisoners shared food, protected the weak,
warned of danger

Small acts: hiding bread, teaching a child, keeping
Shabbat (the Sabbath)

Many survivors credited a stranger's kindness with
making survival possible



Cultural and Spiritual Resistance

LIFE INSIDE THE CAMPS

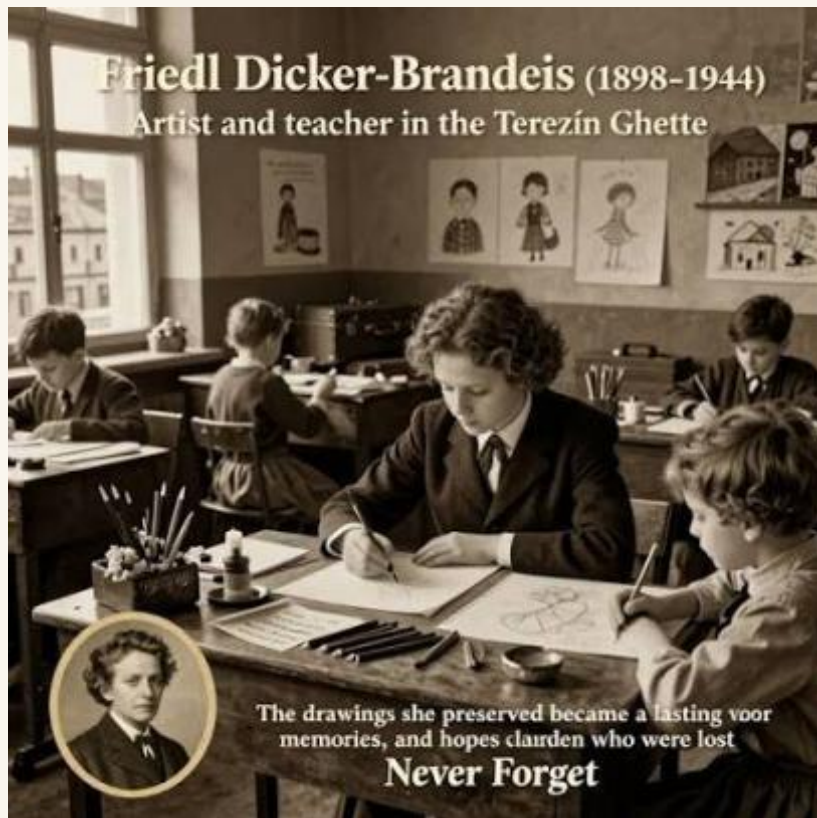
**Secret schools, hidden seders,
forbidden music, buried art.
They said: you will not erase us.**

Children taught in secret schools at great personal risk

Hidden Passover seders held inside the camps

Orchestras, diaries, paintings — hidden in walls and ground

Friedl Dicker-Brandeis: 4,500 children's drawings saved



Resistance and Rescue

Thousands of people — Jewish and non-Jewish alike — risked and gave everything to fight back, hide the hunted, and save lives.

Their courage is among the most inspiring stories in history.

Armed Resistance

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

Warsaw Ghetto, 1943: 750 fighters with pistols held off the German army for nearly a month.

Goal: to die with dignity, not be deported to Treblinka

Sobibor uprising: 300 escaped; ~50 survived the war

Bielski partisans: saved 1,200 lives in the forests

The White Rose: German students who said no



The Romani Uprising at Auschwitz

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

Warned of their fate, thousands of Roma and Sinti refused to leave their barracks.

May 16, 1944: SS moved to liquidate the Auschwitz "Gypsy Family Camp"

Warned in advance, prisoners armed themselves with tools and refused to leave

The SS, taken by surprise, retreated — delaying the killing by months

About 3,000 were transferred to other camps, and many survived; the rest were murdered that August



The Crimean Tatars

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A Muslim community refused to hand over lists of their Romani neighbors.

Crimean Roma were considered part of the Crimean Tatar community by many locals

Tatar elders petitioned German occupiers directly, asking them to spare Romani families

Communities helped Roma register as Tatars and sheltered them in their homes

When occupiers demanded lists of Romani Tatars, community leaders refused to provide them



Oskar Schindler

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

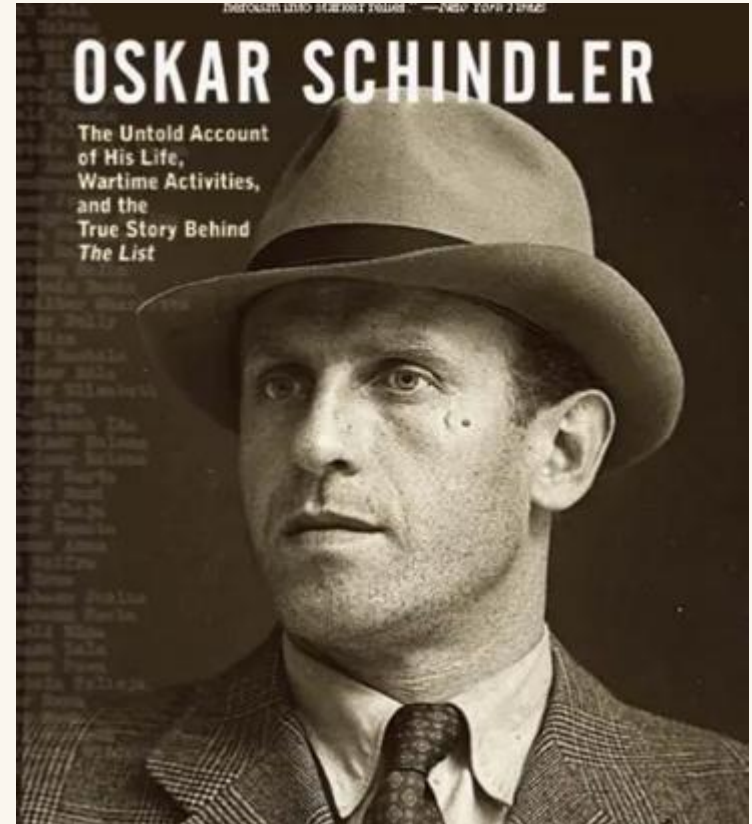
A profiteering factory owner who spent his fortune keeping his workers off the trains.

German industrialist ran an enamelware factory in occupied Krakow

Employed Jewish workers as "essential" labor to keep them from the camps

Spent his fortune on bribes and supplies to protect roughly 1,200 workers

Recognized as Righteous Among the Nations; buried in Jerusalem by request



Irena Sendler

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A Polish social worker smuggled thousands of children out in suitcases, toolboxes, and coffins.

Polish social worker with repeated official access to the Warsaw Ghetto

Smuggled an estimated 2,500 Jewish children to safety, 1942-43

Buried children's real names in jars to help reunite families later

Captured and tortured by the Gestapo in 1943; escaped and continued



Raoul Wallenberg

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A Swedish diplomat's passports and safe houses shielded tens of thousands in Budapest.

Swedish diplomat sent to Budapest, Hungary, in July 1944

Issued Swedish "protective passports" to thousands of Jews

Established dozens of safe houses under Swedish diplomatic protection

Arrested by Soviet forces in January 1945; his fate was never resolved





Though Nicholas Winton saved 669 children from the Holocaust, he told no one about his heroic deeds — until 1988, when the BBC surprised him with a live on-air reunion with some of the people he'd saved 50 years before.

Sir Nicholas Winton

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

He stayed silent for almost 50 years.
Then a television audience showed him
what he had done.

- London stockbroker, age 29, visited Prague in December 1938
- Organized trains and homes in Britain for 664 children, 1939
- Told almost no one for the next 49 years, not even his wife
- 1988: BBC's TV program "**That's Life**" revealed a studio audience full of some of "his" children, now grown.
- Over 6,000 people are alive because of his bravery.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OqqbM1B-mPY&t=3s>

Chiune Sugihara

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A Japanese consul defied his own government to hand-write thousands of visas.

Vice-consul in Kaunas, Lithuania, 1940

Wrote transit visas by hand, day and night, for weeks

An estimated 6,000 Jewish refugees saved

Recalled and dismissed by Japan's foreign service after the war



Le Chambon-sur-Lignon

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A single French village, acting together, sheltered thousands of refugees in plain sight.



Protestant farming community in south-central France

Led by Pastor Andre and Magda Trocme

An estimated 3,000 to 5,000 refugees hidden in homes and farms

Villagers denied knowledge to Vichy police and Nazi officers

Aristides de Sousa Mendes

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A Portuguese consul defied orders, issued thousands of visas, and lost everything.

Portuguese consul general in Bordeaux, France, 1940

Ordered by Lisbon to refuse visas to Jews and refugees

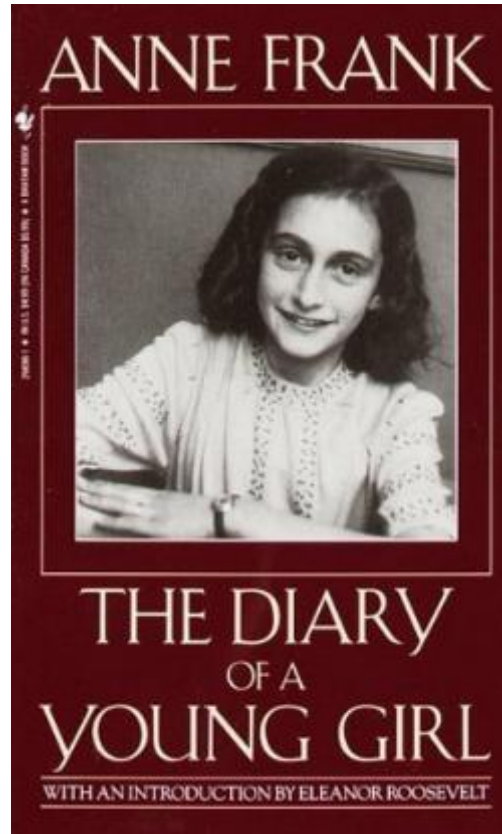
Issued thousands of visas in about a week in June 1940

Stripped of his position and pension; died in poverty, 1954



Anne Frank was born on 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt, at the Maingau Red Cross Hospital.

Margot, her sister was taken to see her the next day and very happy with the arrival of her baby sister.



People in hiding



The helpers



The Helpers Who Hid Anne Frank

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE



Otto Frank and the four helpers, October 1945.

From left to right: Miep Gies, Jo Kleiman, Otto Frank, Victor Kugler, and Bep Voskuijl.

Four ordinary employees sustained a family in hiding for two years, at constant risk to themselves.

- **Miep Gies, Jo Kleiman, Victor Kugler and Bep Voskuijl brought food, news, and books to the Secret Annex daily**
- **Discovery meant certain arrest, and for some, deportation**
- **Miep Gies preserved Anne's diary after the arrest**

Zofia Kossak and Żegota

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A Polish writer co-founded the only government-backed rescue council in occupied Europe.

Zegota: the Polish Council to Aid Jews, founded 1942

Provided forged papers, safe houses, and money

Credited with helping save an estimated 50,000 lives

Operated under German occupation, where helping Jews meant death



The Bulgarian Rescue

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE



Rescue memorial at Charles Clore Park in Tel Aviv in memory of the salvation of the Jews in Bulgaria

Public and church pressure stopped a deportation order before it could be carried out.

1943: Bulgaria ordered to deport its ~48,000 Jewish citizens

Church leaders, politicians, and citizens protested openly

The deportation order was withdrawn; nearly all survived

Jews in Bulgarian-occupied Thrace and Macedonia were not spared

Corrie ten Boom and Family

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

A Dutch family hid refugees behind a false wall in their own bedroom.

The ten Boom family, watchmakers in Haarlem, Netherlands

Built a hidden room to shelter Jewish refugees

An estimated 800 people passed through to safety

Betrayed in 1944; Corrie survived Ravensbruck, her sister did not



Resistance Across Europe

RESISTANCE AND RESCUE

Fishermen, teachers, and farmers saved more lives than most armies — by refusing to cooperate.

SOE (The Special Operations Executive - a secret British World War II organization) parachuted special agents into occupied Europe

French Resistance: sheltered Jews, sabotaged railways

Denmark saved more than 99% of its Jewish population — the highest rate in occupied Europe.

Dutch resistance: hid 25,000 people in homes and churches

**FEMALE SOE AGENTS WHO
PARACHUTED INTO OCCUPIED
FRANCE DURING WWII IN 1942**



**Andree
Borrel**



**Lise
de Baissac**

Liberation and Its Aftermath

Between 1944 and 1945, Allied soldiers opened the gates of the camps.

What they found was beyond imagination — and what followed was a long, difficult road toward justice and rebuilding.

Survivors: The Long Road Home

LIBERATION AND AFTERMATH

Liberation did not mean rescue. For many, the hardest years were still ahead.

Thousands died after liberation — too weak to survive

250,000 in Displaced Persons camps for up to five years

Could not go home — houses taken, communities destroyed

Israel: May 14, 1948 — a homeland at last!



The Nuremberg Trials

LIBERATION AND AFTERMATH | 1945-1946



For the first time in history, individuals — not just nations — were held accountable for crimes against humanity.

- 24 indicted, 22 tried; 12 sentenced to death
- 'Crimes against humanity' — a new legal concept, born here
- 'Following orders' rejected as a defense — permanently
- Goring cheated execution; later trials reached doctors and judges

Justice Continued: The Eichmann Trial

LIBERATION AND AFTERMATH

**Eichmann organized the murder of millions
— then hid in Argentina for a decade.**

**Mossad tracked him to Buenos Aires;
captured 1960**

**Jerusalem trial, 1961 — televised
worldwide**

**First time millions heard survivor
testimony directly**

**Executed 1962 — the only person Israel
has executed after a civilian trial.**



The Reckoning, by the Numbers

LIBERATION AND AFTERMATH | NUREMBERG'S RECKONING

10 of 12

executed after the main 1946 trial

Goring escaped the hangman by suicide;
Bormann's sentence was passed in absentia

13 of 24

executed in 12 later trials, 1946-49

Tried doctors, judges, industrialists, and
death-squad commanders

816

TOTAL EXECUTED

Across the main trial, the 12 trials that followed, and the postwar war-crimes trials held across Germany into the 1950s.

(Best available estimate; exact totals vary by source and record-keeping era.)

MEMORY, MEMORIALS, AND MUSEUMS

Memory requires active effort.

Around the world, institutions and individuals work to ensure that this history is remembered accurately and personally — not as statistics, but as human lives.

Yad Vashem

MEMORY AND MEMORIALS | JERUSALEM



'Yad Vashem' means 'a memorial and a name' — from Isaiah. The goal: to name every victim.

Established 1953; world's foremost Holocaust memorial

Hall of Names: 4.8 million identified — 6 million the goal

Children's Memorial: 1.5 million children remembered

Recognizes 28,000+ Righteous Among the Nations

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

MEMORY AND MEMORIALS | WASHINGTON D.C.

**Each visitor receives an identity card of a real victim
— you follow one person through the entire exhibit.**

Opened 1993 on the National Mall; 45 million visitors

Identity card concept: the Holocaust becomes one person's story

Shoah Foundation: 55,000 survivor testimonies, 65 languages

Remembrance days: January 27, Yom HaShoah





The Nancy & David Wolf Holocaust & Humanity Center, Cincinnati Museum Center (Queensgate)

An exhibit features a childhood photo of Holocaust survivor David Hochstein at the Center



The Lessons of History

The Holocaust did not begin with gas chambers.

It began with words.

Understanding how it unfolded is the best protection we have against it happening again.

'Never Again' — A Promise With Obligations

'Never Again' is not a prediction. It is a commitment — and commitments require action.

Since 1945: Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Darfur
— genocide recurred

Answer denial with evidence — the Nazis
documented it themselves

Speak up when you see dehumanizing
language

Support institutions that protect minority rights



A Personal Reflection

We have traveled a long and difficult road together today.

Before we close, I want to share what this history means to me personally — and why I believe the act of telling these stories matters.

Why I Tell This Story

A PERSONAL REFLECTION

My relatives did not survive. But their story — and the stories of millions — can still be heard.

I assembled this presentation with the deep hope that none of these atrocities will ever happen again and to show all the good in the people and organizations who helped Jewish people and children escape.

Remembrance is itself an act of resistance

Every name spoken is a small victory over erasure

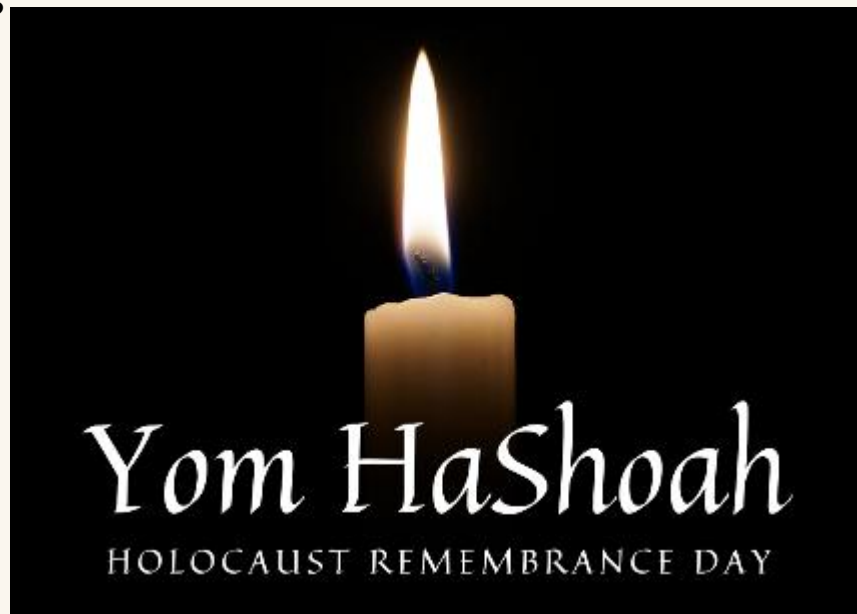
We are the last generation to know survivors personally

What Each of Us Can Do

A PERSONAL REFLECTION

Remembrance is not passive. Here are four things anyone can do, starting today.

- Visit the USHMM, Yad Vashem, or Cincinnati's Holocaust & Humanity Center
- Watch one testimony at iewitness.usc.edu
- Read one survivor memoir — many recommendations available
- Speak up when you hear dehumanizing language — anywhere



Resources for Further Learning

FOR YOUR AUDIENCE

These are the best places to continue this journey — all free, all excellent.

ushmm.org — U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

yadvashem.org — Yad Vashem, Jerusalem

holocaustandhumanity.org — Holocaust & Humanity Center (Cincinnati)

iwitness.usc.edu — Shoah Foundation testimonies

facinghistory.org — Education resources

“Please don’t forget us... If you survive, tell the world what happened.”

- Nesse Godin, survivor of Stutthof concentration camp, Germany and a death march

Oral history with Nesse Godin, Washington, D.C. 14 December 1995. In Beth B. Cohen, *Case Closed: Holocaust Survivors in Postwar America*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2007, p. 157. Courtesy of Beth B. Cohen.

**“FOR THE DEAD AND THE LIVING, WE
MUST BEAR WITNESS.”**

— Elie Wiesel, Holocaust survivor and Nobel laureate

Thank you for being witness with me today.

THE RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS

**THERE ARE 26,973 RECOGNIZED HEROES
FROM 51 COUNTRIES WHO RISKED THEIR
LIVES TO SAVE OTHERS!**

THE END



Questions and Discussion

What part of this history surprised you most?

Is there a story from tonight you want to know more about?

What does 'Never Again' mean to you personally?