

MEMORY & ACTION

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM MAGAZINE | FALL 2013

PRESERVING THE PROOF

Museum curators and conservators assemble the collection of record on the Holocaust.

UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

THE POWER OF TRUTH
20
YEARS
2013

"Its power is considerable and . . . revealing." —NEW YORK TIMES

Special Exhibition

SOME WERE NEIGHBORS

COLLABORATION & COMPLICITY IN THE HOLOCAUST



STADTARCHIV LÖRRACH

Who was responsible for the Holocaust?

The Nazis found countless willing helpers who collaborated or were complicit in their crimes. What led so many individuals to abandon their fellow human beings? Why did others make the choice to help?

Challenge your assumptions.

This special exhibition was underwritten in part by grants from The David Berg Foundation; The Blanche and Irving Laurie Foundation; the Benjamin and Seema Pulier Foundation; the Lester Robbins and Sheila Johnson Robbins Traveling and Special Exhibitions Fund, established in 1990; and Sy and Laurie Sternberg.

Open daily on the Museum's Lower Level. No passes required.

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from the Director

TWO RECENT EVENTS HIGHLIGHT THE FACT THAT THE MUSEUM IS AS much about the future as the past—and that the issues we address are some of the most pressing problems of our times.

In the spring, I traveled to Hungary with Paul Shapiro, director of our Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. There, open manifestations of antisemitism are growing, and the government has been very slow to react. Paul and I met with the foreign minister and officials in the prime minister's office as well as the US embassy, and we are continuing to work with the Hungarians to address Holocaust denial and antisemitism more forcefully (*see page 16*).

This past summer, our Center for the Prevention of Genocide held a symposium on the Responsibility to Protect—a new international doctrine adopted by every United Nations member state that grew out of the frustration that the world has failed in its promise of Never Again (*see page 10*). As I said at the symposium, the Museum's most important message is not just that the Holocaust happened, but that it didn't have to happen. We must rededicate ourselves to the mission of prevention. If there had been something like the Responsibility to Protect in the 1930s, might the outcome have been different?

As our 20th anniversary year comes to a close, I am continually reminded of how young the Museum is—and just how much work there is to do. In many ways, our institution was made for the challenging times we live in. These times call for urgency not complacency.

Thank you for your partnership in this important mission.

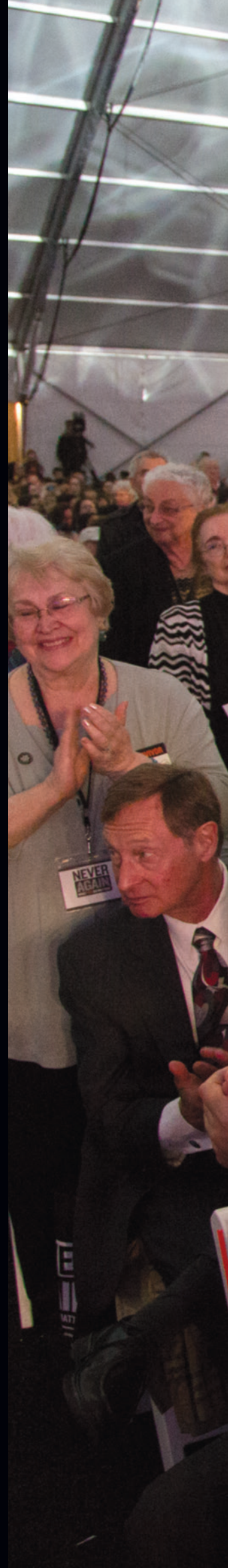
Cover: At the Museum's Chicago tour stop, Mark Isenberg donated two reels of film taken by his grandfather, Solomon Isenberg, in Germany and other locations in Western Europe in 1928–38. Read more about the Museum's collection and conservation efforts on page 12. Turn to "The Museum on Tour" on page 4 to see photos from the Chicago and New York tour stops. **Above:** Museum Director Sara J. Bloomfield speaks at the National Tribute Dinner on April 28. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

20th Anniversary National Tribute

to Holocaust Survivors and World War II Veterans

IN WASHINGTON, DC, ON APRIL 28–29, 875 Holocaust survivors, 140 World War II veterans, and thousands of friends and supporters gathered to commemorate the Museum’s 20th anniversary. At the National Tribute Dinner on April 28, the Museum launched a historic, \$540 million comprehensive campaign to secure the Museum’s future. At the April 29 Tribute Ceremony, thousands heard President Bill Clinton and Museum Founding Chairman Elie Wiesel—both of whom spoke at the Museum’s 1993 dedication—reflect on the importance of the Museum on its 20th anniversary. Afterward, a Museum open house showcased exhibitions and programs that reinforced the theme of the 20th anniversary, “Never Again. What You Do Matters.”

Holocaust survivors stand for recognition at the 20th Anniversary Tribute Ceremony on April 29.
Michael Priest for US Holocaust Memorial Museum





The Museum on Tour

During the yearlong commemoration of our first two decades, the Museum brought engaging programs to cities across the United States during free, daylong public events. New York City and Chicago were the final stops.



NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK 3/3/13

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: New York Senator Charles Schumer speaks about how the Holocaust impacted his family. Henry Dressler's nieces donated uniforms worn by him and his father as Jews on Schindler's list (*see page 8*). The family-friendly tour events brought multiple generations together in commemoration (*photo by David Lee*). More than 300 Holocaust survivors and World War II veterans attended the New York tour stop and were able to (*center*) pin their locations at the end of the war on a map (*photo by Michael Priest*). All photos *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 6/9/13

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: Researcher Steven Vitto (right) shows a family documents he located in the Museum's collections. A boy adds his piece to the "Building Blocks of Hope" art project. The tour stops attracted families (*photo by David Lee*) and forged connections across generations. Holocaust survivors and World War II veterans received commemorative pins during the Tribute Ceremony. **CENTER:** More than 200 collections were donated to the Museum during the tour, including these documents in Chicago. All photos *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

what you do matters

REGIONAL EDUCATION CORPS



Helping Teachers Ask the Big Questions

**“Are you responsible
if you are aware
of injustice and
don’t act to stop it?”**

**—Laura Boughton, giving an example
of the types of questions she
poses to her students**

HOW COULD THE HOLOCAUST OCCUR

in an advanced society—one with a democratic constitution, rule of law, and freedom of expression? Why did so many witnesses to Nazi crimes stand idly by while their neighbors, friends, and colleagues were stripped of their rights, ghettoized, and deported to concentration camps and killing centers?

To these complex questions, there are no simple answers. But the Museum trains teachers—like Laura Boughton—to ask them in the classroom.

Boughton, an 18-year veteran history teacher at South Panola High School in Batesville, Mississippi, is a member of the Museum’s selective Regional Education Corps (RECs), whose teacher-leaders train colleagues across the country to challenge students with the difficult questions raised by the history of the Holocaust.

“As a teacher, I feel it’s my job to get [students] to ask tougher questions, even if I can’t answer them,” Boughton said. “While I feel humanity sometimes doesn’t learn the lessons it needs to from history, I think we have to keep trying.”

The Museum’s *Guidelines for Teaching about the Holocaust* offer recommendations and methodological considerations for helping students come to grips with the difficult subject matter. “We all go back to the guidelines again and again to structure our lessons,” Boughton said. For example, while teachers must acknowledge the enormity of the Holocaust, the guidelines also suggest that they personalize the history

by examining the victims’ individual lives through testimony, photographs, diaries, and other primary sources.

Through a rigorous application process, the REC program recruits the most talented teachers in the field. Pete Fredlake, director of the Museum’s National Outreach for Teacher Initiatives, recalls reading Boughton’s application for the Museum’s introductory teaching fellowship in 2005 (it was the first one he’d received from Mississippi since 1996). In her, he saw someone “willing to take the extra step.”

She took the extra step(s) soon after her initial fellowship, first by returning to the Museum in 2007 to share her 45-minute lesson plan with the new class of teacher fellows. She then became a REC, which involves assisting the Museum with educational programming across the country, including workshops, conferences, traveling exhibitions, and more.

Boughton has branched out from teaching about the Holocaust, part of the history curriculum at her school, to offer a Genocide Studies elective. The course, which begins with the Holocaust and moves to contemporary genocide, has captured the interest of many students, including Deon Mix, a 2012 South Panola graduate turned offensive lineman for the Auburn University football team.

After finishing the class, the locally prominent athlete pledged to Boughton that he would speak out on the topic of genocide. He soon had that

chance, noting during an interview with Mississippi’s *Clarion Ledger* that reporters “always ask us about football stuff but something that doesn’t get a lot of attention is the genocide . . . in the Congo. I told my teacher that I was going to mention that.”

When she read the story, Boughton felt as if something she taught in her classroom really stuck—a goal she and her REC colleagues share: “We all hope to encourage our kids to make connections with the present [and] to think critically to find some relevance to their lives today—because teaching about [the Holocaust] is more than just teaching history.” ■



Left: Laura Boughton teaches at South Panola High School in Batesville, Mississippi. *Joan Bright*

Above: Members of the Regional Education Corps meet regularly to plan and implement educational outreach programs. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*



Uniforms that tell a story

AT THE MUSEUM'S 20th ANNIVERSARY

tour stop in New York City on March 3, a set of extremely rare artifacts drew a crowd to the collections room. There, two heavy, striped garments draped across a table had a story to tell: They were uniforms that Henry Dressler and his father, Joachim, wore during the Holocaust when they worked in Oskar Schindler's factory.

"These uniforms—worn by Jews saved by Schindler—remind us that even in times of great peril, people have choices," said Museum Curator Kyra Schuster.

Henry Dressler, who was born in Dresden, Germany, in 1919, kept the uniforms and other artifacts with him while living in displaced persons camps, working in Rome, and, finally, immigrating to the United States in February 1947 along with Joachim, his mother, Marta, and sister, Susi. Ten years later, Dressler married his wife, Martha, and became close to her siblings and their children. He didn't speak much about the war years until 1982, when the book *Schindler's List* came out and he sent copies to the family.

"Reading this book brought back many painful memories of names and events long forgotten, and it made me realize the absolute miracle of our reunification and survival," Dressler wrote in a cover note. He asked his loved ones to read the book for a

glimpse into his "everyday" life in an era when "life was not always the better choice." He also wanted to impress upon them that there "are many good people in this world of evil! I know—for it is only because of a handful of good people, Jews and Germans alike, that my family and I survived."

After the film *Schindler's List* sparked broad public interest in the story about how Schindler protected Jews working in his factories, Dressler started speaking at schools, at synagogues, and before other local groups about his wartime experiences.

The whole time, the uniforms were carefully stored in his home along with papers from the war years. After Dressler's death, his niece, Donna Krasner, came across them when her aunt moved out of the house. "He was a kind, soft-spoken, wonderful man," said Krasner, who donated the artifacts along with her cousin, Diane Spiegel Belok. "His wishes were to have everything donated to the Museum and we knew that was the right place to have it preserved."

Schuster and her colleagues plan to organize and preserve the documents about Dressler's life and create a guide to help researchers access them, she said. "They've entrusted their family's legacy to us. It's an awesome responsibility. It's not just about preserving the physical material, but the personal story connected to it." ■



Top: This uniform was worn by Joachim Dressler, who was on Schindler's list. Above: Attendees at the Museum's 20th anniversary tour stop in New York City view the Dressler uniforms. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*



HONOR SOMEONE SPECIAL

Make a tax-deductible gift to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum by honoring someone or celebrating a special occasion.

The honoree will receive a card with images from the Museum's collections personalized with your message. Your gift helps us sustain our living memorial.

Send a tribute gift by calling 866.998.7466 or visiting ushmm.org/tributegift.

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Madeleine Albright and Richard Williamson co-chaired the Working Group on the Responsibility to Protect, which released its report at the Museum's July symposium. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

Strengthening the Responsibility to Protect

DURING WORLD WAR II, POLISH JEWISH refugee Raphael Lemkin worked tirelessly to give a new name to the crime that had wiped out most of European Jewry, including his own family. He eventually coined the word “genocide” and lobbied for the newly formed United Nations to adopt the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide. The goal was Never Again.

In recent years, recognizing the world’s ongoing failure to prevent genocide, leading thinkers have worked to establish a new international doctrine, the Responsibility to Protect, or R2P. The doctrine states that every nation has the responsibility to protect its citizens from genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and ethnic cleansing and that, should the state be unable to do so, the international community has a responsibility to assist those states in carrying out that responsibility. In cases where the state manifestly fails or is in fact the aggressor, the international community has the responsibility to protect, including the use of force as a last resort.

A July symposium at the Museum, *The United States and R2P: From Words to Action*, heralded the release of the report of the Working Group on the

Responsibility to Protect, which was convened by the Museum, the Brookings Institution, and the United States Institute of Peace. Madeleine Albright, secretary of state in the Clinton administration, and Richard Williamson, special envoy to Sudan during the George W. Bush administration, chaired the group. Their report (ushmm.org/r2p-report) examines successful cases where R2P has recently been invoked (Cote d’Ivoire, Kenya) and perceived failures (the Democratic Republic of Congo, Syria).

The US public “has frequently misunderstood the concept as a limitless license for military intervention,” the report says, emphasizing that R2P works best when it is used to prevent rather than stop ongoing atrocities. The United States has many foreign policy tools, and the cases of Kenya and Cote d’Ivoire demonstrate that nonmilitary involvement can prevent conflicts from escalating.

“Military intervention is the last step, not the first step,” said Albright, who was US ambassador to the United Nations during the Rwandan genocide.

The working group’s recommendations build upon those of the Genocide Prevention Task Force (also co-convened

by the Museum), whose 2008 report led to President Barack Obama’s creation of the Atrocities Prevention Board, which he announced in a speech at the Museum in 2012. The 20 recommendations for policymakers would enlarge US capacity to help implement R2P, enhance international action in support of R2P, and increase awareness and support from the public.

The topic of Syria—where, according to the United Nations, more than 100,000 people have been killed since violence began in March 2011—dominated discussion at the symposium. Albright and Williamson urged that the international community’s failure to prevent mass atrocities in Syria not be interpreted as a failure of R2P. The escalating conflict does, however, highlight the potential usefulness of R2P, said Williamson. If the international community had addressed the conflict there earlier, lives could have been saved and the conflict might have been contained.

“President Obama, here at the Holocaust Museum in April [2012], discussed how genocide and ethnic cleansing are a national security threat,” Williamson said. “I think we’re seeing that now.” ■

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FROM HISTORY



The International Travel Program invites Museum supporters to travel to the lands where the Holocaust occurred, as well as to sites of more recent genocides. Your guides will include Museum scholars and local experts. Your companions will include fellow supporters with whom you share an indelible connection—your commitment to learning the lessons of the Holocaust.

Poland: August 23–31, 2014

Germany: 2015

For more information, contact Nadia Ficara at nficara@ushmm.org.

These special programs are open to members who have made a minimum \$5,000 annual gift to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (in the year prior to the travel dates). Qualifying gifts may be made along with trip registration.

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Photo, large: In July 2008, Museum supporters visit Poland with the International Travel Program. *Marcin Olesinski for US Holocaust Memorial Museum*
Photos, small, top to bottom: In Cambodia, Committee on Conscience Chairman Michael Chertoff speaks with So Farina of the Documentation Center of Cambodia during a “Bearing Witness” trip there. *Lucian Perkins for US Holocaust Memorial Museum* Attending the opening of the National Holocaust Museum in Bucharest with an official delegation including Romanian President Traian Băsescu (second from left). *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*
Examining documents in the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, Poland. *Marcin Olesinski for US Holocaust Memorial Museum*



EVIDENCE OF A CRIME

Creating the collection of record on the Holocaust

The 50 glass slides offer a riveting, full-color look at Dachau just days after it was liberated. Former prisoners mill about near the camp entrance, clothing lies in heaps outside the crematorium, corpses sprawl across an open railcar of a train that arrived the day before liberation.

The slides provide incontrovertible proof of the death and destruction the Allies encountered in a concentration camp at the war's end. They are truly priceless. To preserve them for all time, the Museum keeps them in a special refrigeration unit in an offsite facility where the Museum's most precious asset—its collection—is housed. The slides are among thousands of items under the Museum's care—each a piece of evidence with its own story.

Preserving a collection as vast and varied as the Museum's poses a unique set of challenges. And with the number of items expected to double in the next 10–15 years, the Museum needs

a new collections and conservation center to accommodate the projected growth and to continue preserving the materials in optimal conditions. At its 20th anniversary commemoration in April, the Museum announced plans to build the David and Fela Shapell Family Collections and Conservation Center, which will ensure that the Museum can create the definitive collection on the Holocaust and that it will be accessible to students, scholars, curators, educators, and the general public. The Shapells, who have given the lead gift for the new center, are Holocaust survivors who live in Los Angeles and have generously supported Holocaust

education for decades. The center is a priority of the Museum's comprehensive campaign, launched in April 2013 (ushmm.org/campaign).

"Building a state-of-the-art center like this is a major milestone," said Michael Grunberger, director of the Office of Collections. "It will support and shape Holocaust education and scholarship in perpetuity."

SAVING ITEMS NOT MEANT TO LAST

In the more than 20 years since it began collecting, the Museum has built an unparalleled repository of Holocaust evidence—the world's most comprehensive in terms of the diversity of artifacts and of victim experiences it represents. The collection comprises almost 18,000 objects, 88,000 historic images, more than 1,000 hours of historic film footage, and millions of pages of documents, not to mention hundreds of hours of testimonies of survivors as well as witnesses and perpetrators.

Above: US Army Colonel Alexander Zabin made these images of the Dachau concentration camp in May 1945 shortly after liberation. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*
Opposite: Chief Conservator Jane Klinger examines an artifact in the Museum's conservation laboratory. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*



“Without evidence—tangible, empirical, undeniable evidence—memory withers, and without a facility to properly preserve the thousands of fragile artifacts, photographs, and documents in the Museum’s vast collection, there will one day be no more evidence.”

—Irv Shapell, son of David and Fela Shapell

The objects are made of different materials and range from a small Star of David worn by a child to a bulky Hollerith machine used in the 1930s German census. A single category of evidence can take many forms, such as photographic evidence, which comprises slides, prints of various sizes, negatives, and contact sheets. Because the type of material dictates the conditions under which an object must be preserved, a collection as diverse as the Museum’s requires a whole host of different equipment and environments.

But it is not just the collection’s size and diversity that present challenges for preservation. An additional complication is that most of the items were not meant to last. An example is a concentration camp uniform, which was often made of low-quality, inexpensive material. By the time it

reaches the Museum, decades after the war, its condition has deteriorated further. Museum conservators must first carefully remove any surface dirt or dust. Then they might also add fabric on the inside to reinforce where the material is particularly weak or to stabilize a rip that risks fraying—all so that the uniform can be preserved safely, forever.

“The Museum has become a world leader in the preservation of perishable artifacts,” noted Grunberger.

Our conservators’ goal is not just to preserve the object but also the history that happened to it—in other words, to retain the elements that tie the artifact to a particular place and time. To do this, they collaborate with historians—meetings of the minds that the new Shapell Center will facilitate. In the case of passports or identity papers that were damaged from having been presented on numerous occasions during a refugee’s flight from Europe, the conservators must distinguish damage inflicted during the war from that done afterward. That distinction determines whether tape connecting two torn pieces of paper should be removed or kept intact, for example.

A DYNAMIC HUB OF ACTIVITY

After its opening in 2015, a range of activities will take place on any given day at the new Shapell Center, including cataloging new acquisitions, conserving items at risk, and making the collection available to educators and researchers.

The Shapell Center will have different compartments (vaults) for textiles, objects, and paper and photographic materials, each of which will have its own carefully regulated climate. Discrete conservation laboratories based on material type will also be specially constructed and equipped with the



Did you know?

- The Museum has rescued evidence from 50 countries on six continents.
- Conservators use many of the same hand tools, from scalpels to operating scissors, as surgeons.
- Every single item in the collection—whether it is on display, in treatment, on loan, or in storage—can be located at any moment because of its unique registration number.



appropriate technical equipment, furnishings, lighting, and ventilation. The new facility will also enable the Museum to make the collection more accessible to the many people who want to research it as well as to curators creating new exhibitions. There will be a dedicated reading room for viewing artifacts, as well as space for the design and fabrication of Museum exhibitions.

If timing is everything, undertaking a project of this scope at this juncture in the Museum's history—as it commemorates its 20th anniversary—is fortuitous. “If we had built a collections and conservation center 20 years ago, we would have built the wrong building,” said Travis Roxlau, director of Collections Services. “After two decades of collecting, we have a very good idea of the number, types, and sizes of materials we will acquire—and exactly what it takes to preserve them. That means that 20 years from today, we don't expect to wish we had done things differently.” ■



Members of the collections staff work with artifacts at the Museum's offsite facility. They include, clockwise from left, Heather Kajic, Laura Seylar, Kenneth Kulp, and Travis Roxlau. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

FIGHTING



This display from *A Dangerous Lie: The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* shows the global spread of a work of antisemitic fiction. The *Protocols*, a text purporting to describe the “secret plans” of Jews to rule the world, has been repeatedly and thoroughly discredited, yet is still taught in many countries. The exhibition opened in the Museum’s Gonda Education Center in 2006.
US Holocaust Memorial Museum

ANTISEMITISM

Today

How the Museum is addressing the growing, global threat

When Elie Wiesel and other Museum founders envisioned the creation of a living memorial to the victims of the Holocaust more than 30 years ago, they did not imagine that antisemitism would again become a serious problem throughout the world. After the Holocaust it seemed unthinkable. Since then, the world has changed dramatically with new technologies facilitating the spread of and intensifying all forms of hatred, including what is often called the oldest hatred—antisemitism.

A global threat requires a global response. The Museum's international stature gives it a unique voice, and the same technology that spreads dangerous lies can also be harnessed to promote the truth. To that end, the Museum has launched a multipronged Initiative on Holocaust Denial and State-Sponsored Antisemitism. The initiative focuses on Holocaust denial that is widely influential and on state-sponsored antisemitism that has the potential to lead to mass violence.

REACHING DIVERSE AUDIENCES

Exhibitions are powerful teaching tools, but the Museum has to reach many more people than will ever visit Washington, DC. A special online component was developed for the Museum's exhibition *A Dangerous Lie: The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, which exposes the continued proliferation of one of the most pernicious examples of modern antisemitic propaganda. Although the book has been repeatedly and thoroughly discredited, it is still widely available in print

and online. Many school textbooks throughout the Arab and Islamic world teach the *Protocols* as fact.

The monthly podcast *Voices on Antisemitism*—supported by the Elizabeth and Oliver Stanton Foundation—features public figures in politics, entertainment, sports, and the arts, alongside teachers, faith leaders, Holocaust survivors, and students. The range of voices is selected to resonate with diverse populations around the world to spread the message that fighting antisemitism and hatred matters.

To enhance the reach of the podcast series, the Museum has created a guide for using them in the classroom as well as a CD set with a selection of episodes. The series has also been made available to public radio stations through the Public Radio Exchange. Because it is important to reach a global audience, transcripts of some podcasts have been translated into Arabic, Farsi, Spanish, Turkish, Urdu, and other languages. The Museum has also made its film *European Antisemitism: From Its Origins to the Holocaust* available to educators as a DVD and online.

INFLUENCING THE ONLINE DISCUSSION

The initiative currently focuses on four key countries—Egypt, Iran, Morocco, and Turkey, primarily through digital strategies. The Museum's online Holocaust Encyclopedia—available in Arabic, Farsi, Turkish, and a dozen other languages—offers these populations, who have few unbiased sources on the subject, accurate information about

Hasan Özkaya (center, red shirt), a history teacher in Istanbul, Turkey, visited the Museum last summer to conduct research on the Holocaust and on ways to teach it. Here, he observes participants in the Museum's BRINGING THE LESSONS HOME program as they create artwork inspired by the testimony of Holocaust survivors. The Museum's initiative on Holocaust Denial and State-Sponsored Antisemitism is building relationships with partners like Özkaya in Turkey and in other countries.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum



the Holocaust. To promote the online encyclopedia and to create new resources for these countries, the Museum has hired individuals originally from Egypt and Iran and plans to hire someone from Turkey to be as effective as possible in these societies.

The Museum's Arabic and Farsi experts monitor and report on the online conversations taking place in their languages and create and disseminate materials to combat Holocaust denial. For example, the Museum produced *Nazi Book Burning*, a short video for Farsi speakers, funded by Joseph and Eda Pell, that explains the history of book burnings during the Holocaust and relates that history to the censorship and limits on free speech by totalitarian regimes today. At press time, it had been played more than 5,000 times on YouTube and the Museum's website.

"This strategy brings the Museum's unique strengths—historical expertise, unparalleled collections, powerful storytelling, and global reach—to bear on countering dangerous trends," said Diane Saltzman, director of the initiative. "We hope to make a substantial contribution by providing resources that accurately tell the history of the Holocaust and by engaging distant audiences in dialogue that will spark their interest in learning the truth."

In each of the key countries, the median age is under 30. "Reaching young people requires us to meet them where they already are, and that's online," continues

Saltzman, even in countries like Iran where the government restricts Internet access.

Mina Abdelmalak, the Museum's Arabic outreach specialist and a native Egyptian, posts Museum resources about the Holocaust on Arabic social networks and sees firsthand the interest they generate and the challenges in changing the Middle East's political dialogue. "Antisemitism in Arab countries doesn't just affect Jews. Anyone who makes any effort to introduce reform might face charges of being part of a conspiracy with Jews," he said.

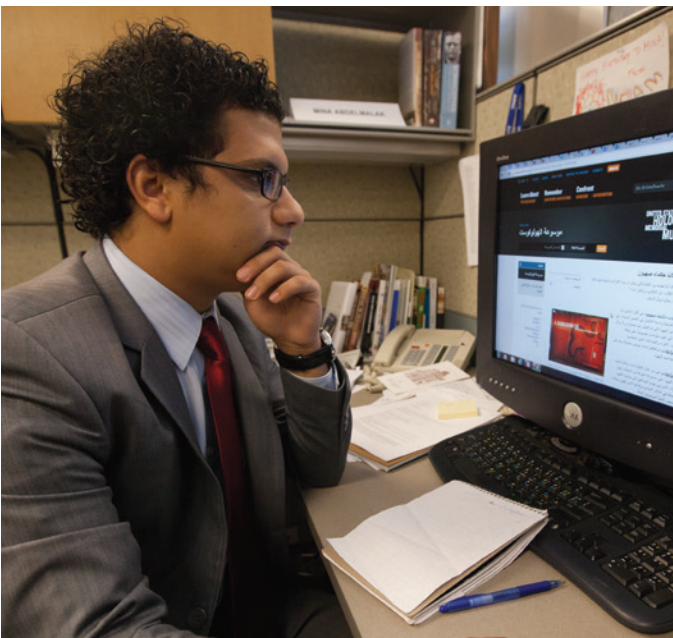
ADDRESSING ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE

Antisemitism can be found throughout the lands of the Holocaust, but the situation in Hungary is of particular concern. A confluence of events both historical and contemporary has created an atmosphere in which right-wing nationalism, xenophobia, racism, and antisemitism are on the rise and beginning to penetrate mainstream public discourse and behavior. The state's reactions to antisemitic incidents and rhetoric are slow and not as forceful as one would expect.

In March, Paul Shapiro, director of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, who closely monitors Hungary, was asked to testify before the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation

“Reaching young people requires us to meet them where they already are, and that’s online.”

—Diane Saltzman



Mina Abdelmalak, the Museum’s Arabic outreach specialist, works on the Arabic version of ushmm.org. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

in Europe about the alarming situation there. In May, Shapiro and Museum Director Sara Bloomfield, in coordination with the US Embassy, traveled to Budapest, where they met with members of the Hungarian government. They urged that the government issue swift and strong condemnations of antisemitic and anti-Roma statements and actions; improve education on the Holocaust and Jewish history; and create a historical commission to write an authoritative report on the history of the Holocaust in Hungary in order to counter denial, distortion, and the

honoring of wartime figures complicit in the murder of the Jews. The Museum continues to work closely with the US Department of State on this matter.

The historical commission reflects an earlier success story. After the Romanian president in 2002 claimed there had been no Holocaust in Romania, the Museum led an international outcry that resulted in the appointment of an independent commission, chaired by Museum Founding Chairman Elie Wiesel, to produce a definitive history of Romania’s role during the Holocaust. The commission’s findings led the Romanian government to acknowledge its complicity and to declare its first-ever Holocaust Commemoration Day on October 9, 2004.

“When a state and its government [are] committed to change hostilities among its populations, the state has very good and powerful tools to solve this problem,” said Diana Dumitru, an associate professor of history in Moldova (once part of Romania), during a recent episode of the *Voices on Antisemitism* podcast. “Even such entrenched hostilities as antisemitism can be somehow transformed in a positive way.”

The challenges in addressing such a widespread problem are enormous. Antisemitism persists in spite of the murder of six million Jews. As a memorial to those victims, the Museum has a responsibility to use its power and tools to reach those susceptible to misinformation, propaganda, and hate. ■

events & exhibitions

PLEASE JOIN US IN YOUR COMMUNITY

EVENTS

ST. LOUIS: REFUGE DENIED

For ten years, beginning in 1996, Museum researchers worked to uncover the fates of the refugees aboard the ocean liner *St. Louis*. Their search took them to archives in Cuba, Europe, Israel, and the United States, as well as to New York City neighborhoods, to track down leads provided by friends, family members, and others who knew the passengers. The researchers eventually learned what happened to all 937 passengers after they were refused entry to Cuba and the United States.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

December 10, 2013

Congregation B'nai Jeshurun

Contact midwest@ushmm.org or call 847.433.8099 for more information.



A conservator prepares an artifact display during the installation of *Some Were Neighbors: Collaboration & Complicity in the Holocaust*. David Y. Lee for US Holocaust Memorial Museum



Gilbert and Eleanor Kraus (second row), with the children they rescued aboard the *SS President Harding*, 1939. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of PerlePress Productions

THE UNIVERSE OF CAMPS AND GHETTOS

Thirteen years ago, researchers at the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies decided to create an encyclopedia of Nazi camps and ghettos. Their ultimate count of more than 42,500 camps is reshaping public understanding of the scope of the Holocaust itself.

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

December 11, 2013

Polo Club Boca Raton

Contact southeast@ushmm.org or call 561.995.6773 for more information.

DO WORDS KILL? HATE SPEECH, PROPAGANDA, AND INCITEMENT TO GENOCIDE

What makes hate speech dangerous and when does it cross the line to incitement to violence? This event will address new thinking on speech in both free and unfree societies, the hallmarks of "dangerous speech," and what can be done to counter such speech without restricting freedom of expression.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

December 11, 2013

Chicago Cultural Center

SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

December 12, 2013

Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center

For both events, contact midwest@ushmm.org or call 847.433.8099 for more information.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF SOME WERE NEIGHBORS: COLLABORATION & COMPLICITY IN THE HOLOCAUST

This behind-the-scenes look at the Museum's new special exhibition will cover aspects from conservation to design in an exploration of what it takes to create a new exhibition from the ground up.

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

January 14, 2014

Florida Atlantic University

Contact southeast@ushmm.org or call 561.995.6773 for more information.

FILM SCREENING: 50 CHILDREN: THE RESCUE MISSION OF MR. AND MRS. KRAUS

This HBO film, produced in association with the Museum, chronicles the efforts of Gilbert Kraus and his wife, Eleanor—two Americans who undertook the successful rescue of 50 Jewish children from Vienna in the late spring of 1939. A conversation with filmmaker Steven Pressman and Paul Shapiro, director of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, will follow the film.

WESTON, FLORIDA

February 5, 2014

Temple Dor Dorim

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

February 6, 2014

Congregation B'nai Israel

For both events, contact southeast@ushmm.org or call 561.995.6773 for more information.

**FILM SCREENING:
THE REAL INGLORIOUS BASTARDS**

During World War II, the US government's newly formed Office of Strategic Services trained thousands of men and women and launched hundreds of undercover missions. *The Real Inglorious Bastards* recounts the thrilling story of one of the most successful of these missions: Operation Greenup, comprising two young Jewish refugees and one Wehrmacht officer. The three unlikely brothers-in-arms parachuted one perilous winter night into the Austrian Alps, risking their lives to strike back at Nazi Germany.

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA
March 12, 2014
Boca West Country Club

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

March 13, 2014

Temple Emanu-El

For both events, contact southeast@ushmm.org or call 561.995.6773 for more information.

**TECHNOLOGY IN THE HANDS
OF HATERS: IMAGINE
WWW.THIRDREICH.COM**

"Propaganda," Adolf Hitler wrote in 1924, "is a truly terrible weapon in the hands of an expert." What might the Nazis have done with the Internet and social media at their disposal? Is there any way to measure technology's impact on the spreading of hate?

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

March 19, 2014

Burton Barr Central Library

Contact western@ushmm.org or call 310.556.3222 for more information.

**BEHIND THE LENS: PHOTOGRAPHY
IN THE JEWISH GHETTOS**

Do we know what we are really looking at when we see an image? Examine photographs taken in the Jewish ghettos by the Nazis and by inhabitants. Discover who was behind the lens, what was being photographed, and for what purpose.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

April 9, 2014

Burton Barr Central Library

Contact western@ushmm.org or 310.556.3222 for more information.

EXHIBITIONS

DEADLY MEDICINE: CREATING THE MASTER RACE

An exhibition exploring the Nazi regime's "science of race" and its implications for medical ethics and social responsibility today

OGDEN, UTAH

Through December 1, 2013

Weber County Library—Pleasant Valley Branch

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

December 11, 2013–February 16, 2014

Florida Atlantic University

**FIGHTING THE FIRES OF HATE: AMERICA AND
THE NAZI BOOK BURNINGS**

An exhibition exploring the front lines in the "war of ideas" between democracy and fascism

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Through December 4, 2013

University of Nebraska

HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

February 13–April 9, 2014

Library of Hattiesburg

**STATE OF DECEPTION: THE POWER OF
NAZI PROPAGANDA**

A thought-provoking exploration of Nazi propaganda that challenges visitors to think critically about the messages they receive today

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Through February 2, 2014

The Field Museum

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

February 20–June 1, 2014

Burton Barr Central Library

NAZI PERSECUTION OF HOMOSEXUALS 1933–1945

An exhibition tracing the sinister path from prejudice to persecution of homosexuals in Nazi Germany

FARMINGTON HILLS, MICHIGAN

January 5–May 2, 2014

Holocaust Memorial Center Zekelman Family Campus

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum exhibitions program is supported in part by the Lester Robbins* and Sheila Johnson Robbins Traveling and Special Exhibitions Fund established in 1990.

*Deceased

For a complete schedule of traveling exhibitions, visit ushmm.org/museum/exhibit/traveling. Visit ushmm.org/online/calendar to view upcoming events.



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