

MEMORY & ACTION

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM MAGAZINE | SPRING 2014



Reckoning with History in HUNGARY

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Above: A film researcher checks a film reel at the Museum's offsite collection and conservation facility. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

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United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Magazine

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A publication of the
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
Washington, DC 20024-2126
ushmm.org

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from the Director

SEVENTY YEARS AGO THIS SPRING, HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES deported approximately 425,000 Jews from Hungary to Auschwitz-Birkenau in 55 days. Allied governments had known for over a year the fate that awaited Hungary's Jews, yet little was done to stop the deportations. Fifty years later, the world also stood by as up to one million Rwandans, predominantly Tutsis, were murdered in a state-orchestrated genocide. Once again, the international community failed.

Both of these anniversaries remind us that the lessons of the Holocaust have yet to be learned and that our work is more urgent than ever. In fact, the Museum sponsored a major international conference on Hungary to mark this anniversary at a time when Hungarian antisemitism and distortion of Holocaust history are rising at an alarming rate.

Our ability to teach these lessons with power and authenticity depends on a strong foundation of scholarship. I am thrilled to announce a \$10 million gift from the Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Foundation to ensure our ability to promote the growth and vitality of Holocaust studies in perpetuity. In recognition of this exceptional gift, our Center is now named the Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Securing the future of Holocaust memory will require the dedication of families like the Mandels and many individuals nationwide. Thank you for your support of our critical work at this critical time.

Cover: The Museum's Permanent Exhibition features a wall of photos showing Jews deported from Hungary arriving at Auschwitz-Birkenau in the spring of 1944.
US Holocaust Memorial Museum

Above: Museum Director Sara J. Bloomfield attends the opening of *State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda* at Chicago's Field Museum on November 13, 2013.
Tori Soper for US Holocaust Memorial Museum

seen at the Museum



The Museum hosted a screening of the World War II film *The Book Thief* on November 7, 2013. Left, from left to right: Actor **Geoffrey Rush**, Director **Brian Percival**, Actress **Sophie Nélisse**, and Producer **Karen Rosenfelt** were among the cast and crew who attended. Above, Permanent Exhibition Curator Steve Luckert speaks with Rush. *Jay Premack for US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

Right: On September 17, 2013, the Museum hosted a discussion with **Bo Lidegaard**, author of *Countrymen: The untold story of how Denmark's Jews escaped the Nazis, of the courage of their fellow Danes—and of the extraordinary role of the SS*. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*





Two basketball teams visited the Museum while they were in Washington, DC, this season. The Miami Heat's Ray Allen arranged an after-hours tour for teammates and their families, including **LeBron James** (top). The Atlanta Hawks visited in March. Above, Hawks Vice President **Dominique Wilkins** greets **Irene Boyarsky**. Boyarsky, mother-in-law of Hawks Managing Partner Bruce Levenson, is originally from Hungary and survived the Holocaust as a forced laborer. Levenson is a long-time Museum supporter. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

Writer and Director **Steven Pressman**, far right, poses with Paul Shapiro, director of the Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, after a screening of *50 Children: The Rescue Mission of Mr. and Mrs. Kraus* at the Museum. *Paul Morigi/HBO*



Spotting the Early Warning Signs of Humanitarian Crisis

HIGH-RESOLUTION SATELLITE IMAGES can unveil the plight of civilians caught in conflict zones, revealing destroyed villages, scorched crops, and mushrooming refugee camps. Such pictures could allow human rights organizations to avert crises in the making or speed aid to affected populations. But these images, made

by commercial satellites, cost so much they are typically used just to corroborate eyewitness reports of atrocities long after they have occurred.

Dr. Andrew Marx, during a fellowship with the Museum's Center for the Prevention of Genocide, proposed an alternative that could lead to earlier intervention. It turns out moderate-

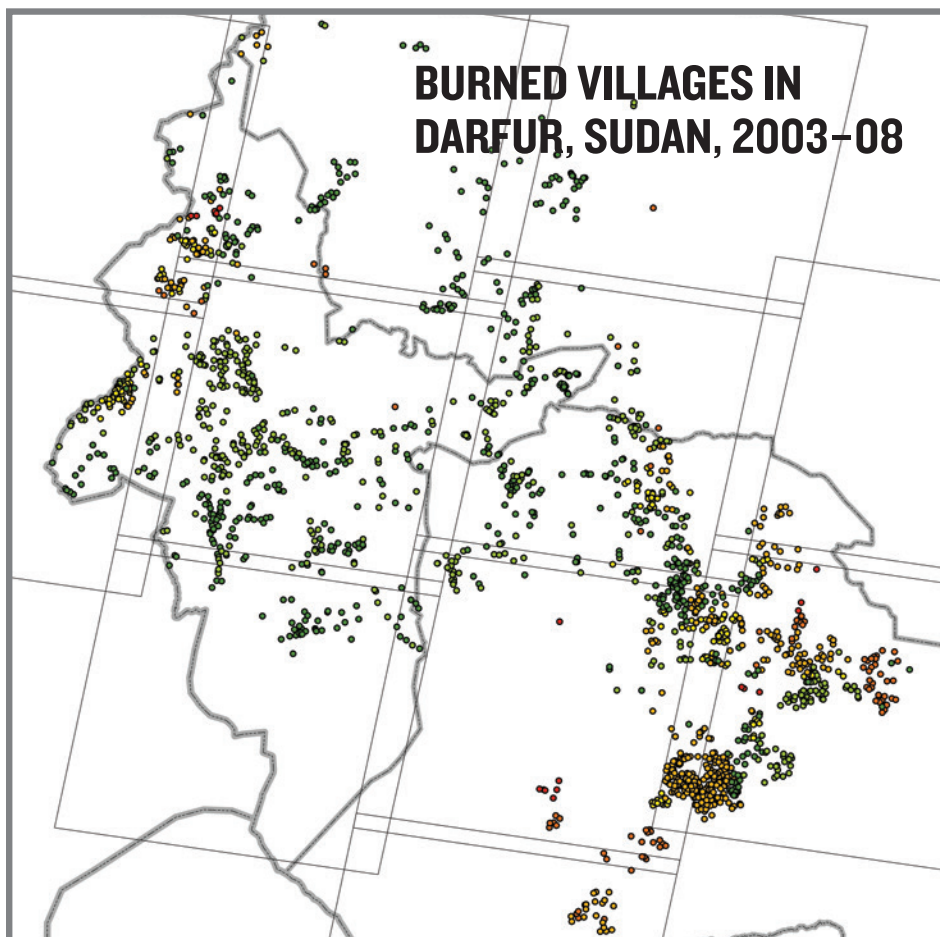
resolution images—available for free from government satellites—can enable near-real-time notification of a crisis in the making. “This is a good way forward for organizations interested in human rights monitoring,” he said during a presentation of his findings to officials from the Museum and the US government and representatives from civil society.

To prove that moderate-resolution images could sound a warning, Marx examined satellite evidence of the crisis in Darfur, Sudan. The images clearly showed the destruction of villages.

“Had a system been in place to use these images in the case of Darfur, we would have known earlier how widespread the destruction was,” said Marx. The NASA satellites he used circumnavigate the globe every eight days. “It took weeks for refugees to reach the Chad border to provide eyewitness testimony. Eight days is pretty fast.” Marx has since applied his methodology to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan. He was able to detect burnings of residential areas that had not previously been reported.

An analyst on civil-military issues at the State Department, Marx became interested in human rights issues after his US Air Force unit served in NATO operations in Kosovo and Serbia in 1999. After years spent monitoring humanitarian crises in conflict situations, he saw a “vacuum of research” in applying the latest satellite technology. The fellowship at the Museum, he said, “permitted two things for me: the time and support to pursue this research and the access to Museum staff with expertise in atrocities prevention.”

Imagine if Jewish relief organizations in the early 1940s had been able to show the president, Congress, and the public real-time images documenting the mass incarceration and annihilation of human beings in Europe. Would they have been motivated to act? It's impossible to know what difference modern technology could have made then, but there is hope it could prevent future calamities. ■



Dr. Andrew Marx was able to detect 1,757 burned villages in Darfur using moderate-resolution satellite images. *Graphic by Andrew Marx*

Help families learn the truth.



Imagine not knowing your father's fate for almost 65 years—and then finding the truth in a document you never knew existed. Thanks to Museum researchers, Sol Finkelstein learned that his father, from whom he was separated in the closing days of World War II, survived liberation.

By participating in the WORLD MEMORY PROJECT, you can help make victims' records searchable online from your home computer. Contributors have indexed more than 2.5 million records.

Help us reach 3 million records by the end of this year, the third anniversary of the project.

Visit www.worldmemoryproject.org to get started today.

rescuing the evidence

INSIDE THE MIND OF A NAZI PERPETRATOR

A 17-Year



Search

DESPITE SETBACK AFTER SETBACK,

Henry Mayer did not give up. The Museum's senior advisor on archives knew that Alfred Rosenberg—a Nazi ideologue and confidant of Adolf Hitler—had kept a diary. He believed it was among the papers of Robert M. W. Kempner, a prominent German-Jewish jurist who had immigrated to the United States and litigated cases in Nuremberg. But after Kempner's heirs agreed to donate their father's papers, Mayer went to catalogue them and discovered that the diary was missing. So his search began, in 1996.

Kempner had received special permission to remove documents collected as evidence for the Nuremberg trials—documents that Mayer believed should be publicly available as part of the Museum's collection. Working with the FBI, the Justice Department, the Department of Homeland Security, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) over the course of 17 years, Mayer tracked down the remaining Kempner papers, including the Rosenberg diary. In December 2013, ICE officials handed the diary over to the Museum to preserve forever.

"Only two diaries exist by the people in charge of the Nazi government—Goebbels was one and Rosenberg was the other," Mayer said. "We have acquired a great piece of history."

The Museum's work to build the collection of record on the Holocaust entails rescuing items that tell the stories of perpetrators, in addition to victims. Rosenberg's papers, which shed light on the politics of Hitler's inner circle, also

give scholars new insight into the big questions about how the Holocaust happened.

Museum scholars have only just started to study the diary, which is in the form of more than 400 loose-leaf pages. In an initial assessment, Jürgen Matthäus, the Museum's director of applied research scholars, notes that the diary offers "important insights into the mindset of top Nazi officials involved in the planning and execution of the Third Reich's racial policies." On September 12, 1941, for example, Rosenberg proposes with chilling eagerness that Jews be used as pawns:

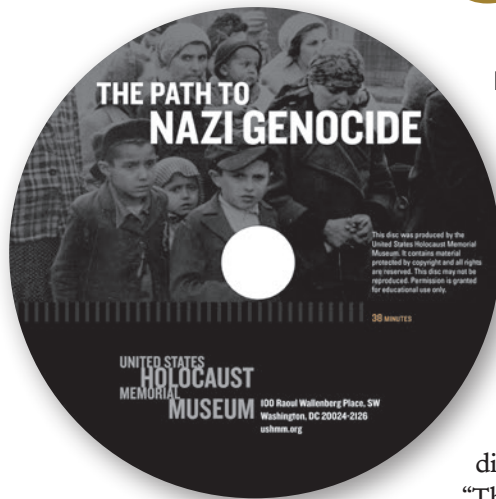
When the reports came in that Stalin had ordered the remaining 400,000 Volga Germans to be dragged away to Siberia, i.e., to have them murdered, all of us felt the hatred against Moscow swell up again. I ordered a very harsh statement and sent it to the Führer. Who made it even harsher. Yesterday I had a proposal drafted for communication by broadcast to Russia, England, and the USA that in case this mass murder is implemented, Germany will punish the Jews of Central Europe for this.

Visit ushmm.org/rosenberg to view the diary and learn more about Mayer's search for it. ■



Left: Senior Advisor on Archives Henry Mayer examines the diary of Nazi ideologue Alfred Rosenberg. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum* Above: Rosenberg, center, inspects material confiscated by his Institute for the Investigation of the Jewish Question, which was responsible for looting Jewish cultural treasures. *YIVO Institute for Jewish Research*

Museum Film Goes Global



FROM RABAT TO RIO DE JANEIRO, and from Canberra to Kathmandu, communities in 63 countries have a new resource for learning about the Holocaust. The Museum's new film *The Path to Nazi Genocide* is the first to provide a concise overview of the Holocaust and what made it possible. Now the United Nations (UN) has translated and disseminated it around the globe.

"This initiative enables us to introduce this film as an educational tool in countries where the subject is not already taught in the classroom," said Peter Launsky-Tieffenthal, UN under-secretary-general for communications and public information and the organization's coordinator for multilingualism. "It's really important to try to reach as many people as possible to impart the universal lessons of the Holocaust."

Museum staff members Raye Farr and Gretchen Skidmore led the team that created *The Path to Nazi Genocide*. US Holocaust Memorial Museum

Reaching more people with these lessons was precisely the point of the film's creation. The Museum's Permanent Exhibition offers an unparalleled learning experience, but the institution needs to educate the millions around the world who will never visit Washington, DC. *The Path to Nazi Genocide* provides a foundation for educators and citizens to explore this history and its ongoing implications for us today.

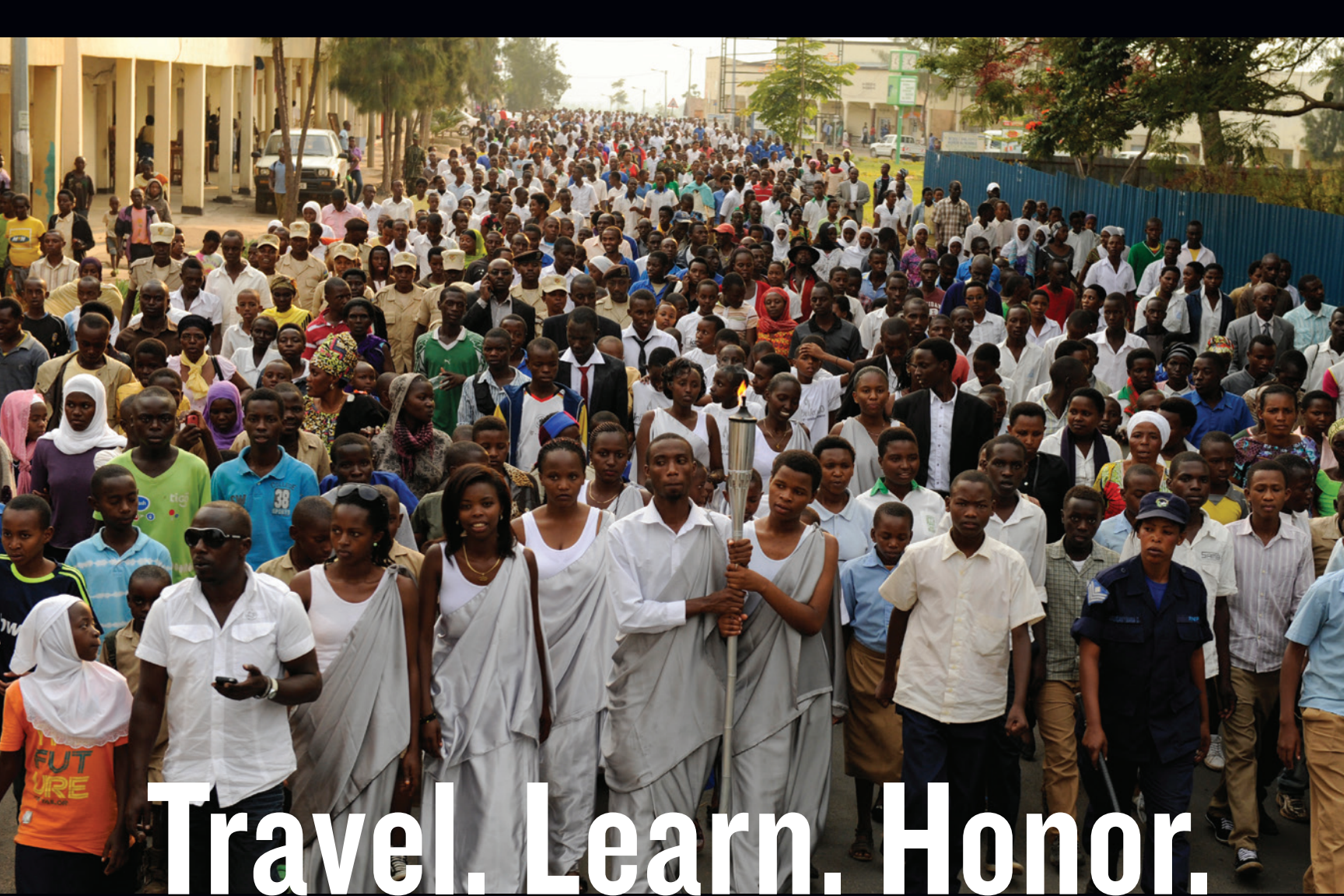
"The film challenges us to consider the decisions made by individuals, institutions, and governments leading up to and during the Holocaust," said Museum Historian Ann Millin. "The Holocaust was not inevitable. The choices made then hold lessons for us today."

Filmmaker Raye Farr, who helped create the Permanent Exhibition and served as the director of the Museum's Steven Spielberg Film and Video Archive, directed the new film. "We tried to use unfamiliar footage that brings viewers face-to-face with the people who lived this very human history, to make it personal," she said.

Available in eight languages, including English, the film has been broadcast on public television in Brazil and Zambia. It won awards in two international competitions, a Bronze Telly in the education category and a CINE Golden Eagle. On YouTube, it was viewed more than 34,000 times in its first three months online. ■



The Path to Nazi Genocide was made possible by generous support from Dr. Donald and Sue Hecht, the Bernice and Milton Stern Foundation, the Louis and Henrietta Blaustein Foundation, and the May Family Endowment for Civic Responsibility Training.



Travel. Learn. Honor.

In commemoration of the **20th anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda**, a group including experts with the Center for the Prevention of Genocide will travel to Kigali, Rwanda, in October 2014.

The International Travel Program invites Museum supporters to visit lands where the Holocaust occurred, as well as sites of more recent genocides.

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.

Two 20-year-olds carry a flame of remembrance in a march to mark the 20th anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda. *Courtesy of Kwibuka.org*

Join us for this or other trips as we carry out our commitment to learn the lessons of the Holocaust.

POLAND: August 23–31, 2014

RWANDA: October 20–25, 2014

GERMANY: August 29–September 6, 2015

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Jewish women and children from Subcarpathian Rus, then a part of Hungary, await selection on the ramp at Auschwitz-Birkenau in May 1944. *Yad Vashem*

The head of a government-supported research institute characterizes the forced deportation of foreign-born Jews as an “immigration-control procedure.” A professor returns to her office to find a sign affixed to her door reading, “Jew, the university is ours, not yours.” A prominent journalist and close political associate of the prime minister compares the Roma population of his country to animals who “shouldn’t be allowed to exist.”

These incidents are not events from the 1930s or '40s in Nazi-dominated Europe. They occurred in the past two years in Hungary, where they are illustrative of a dangerous rise in hatred and antisemitism as well as a state-sponsored distortion of Hungary’s role in the Holocaust.



HUNGO



GARY

A Milestone Anniversary at a Pivotal Moment

“ This chapter of the Holocaust ought not to have been written. ”

—Randolph Braham, Director Emeritus of the Rosenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York

“This situation has taken on alarming proportions and shows no sign of improvement. That’s why the Museum is carefully monitoring it, exposing it, and working closely with partners in Hungary, Europe, and the US government to try to address it,” said Paul Shapiro, director of the Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

COMMEMORATING A LOST COMMUNITY

Ironically, the heightened climate of extremism in Hungary today is occurring as we mark the 70th anniversary of the mass deportation of Hungarian Jewry. This event was a milestone in Holocaust history for several reasons. The speed of the deportations—425,000 deported in 55 days—was in itself remarkable, but the timing made it more so. By the spring of 1944, Germany and its allies were clearly losing the war. And by then, the world had known of the “Final Solution” for well over a year.

“This chapter of the Holocaust ought not to have been written. By the time the Jews of Hungary were subjected to

Investing in New Holocaust Scholarship

A \$10 million gift from the Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Foundation will enable the Museum to advance knowledge about how the Holocaust happened—and was allowed to happen—by supporting research in currently understudied areas. Among the topics to be explored by the Museum’s newly named Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies is the history of the Holocaust in former Soviet bloc countries.

“Keeping Holocaust memory alive will depend upon a dynamic field of study,” noted Museum Director Sara Bloomfield. “The Mandel Center will be at the forefront of advancing knowledge that will shape how future generations understand the Holocaust and are inspired to act on its lessons.”

“Our foundation is delighted to have been an ardent supporter of the Museum since its inception,” said Morton L. Mandel, foundation chairman and CEO. “We are pleased to place the Mandel name on the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, the world’s principal venue for Holocaust scholarship.”

For more information about the Mandel Center, visit ushmm.org/research/center.



The Mandel brothers, from left: Joseph, Morton, and the late Jack Mandel 2014©NannetteBedway



Museum intern Maggie Flores speaks with Holocaust survivor and Museum volunteer Agi Geva. Geva was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1930. During World War II, she was deported from Miskolc, Hungary, to Auschwitz-Birkenau and was sent to a series of concentration camps. American forces liberated her from a forced march in April 1945. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

the ‘Final Solution,’ the leaders of the world, including the national and Jewish leaders of Hungary, were fully aware of the realities of Auschwitz,” said Randolph Braham during his 2012 Monna and Otto Weinmann lecture at the Museum. The preeminent historian on the Holocaust in Hungary, Braham is the director emeritus of the Rosenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

To explore this history and the warnings it holds for Hungary today, the Museum convened some of the world’s leading scholars at a conference on March 19, the date that German forces occupied Hungary unopposed in 1944, setting the stage for the deportation of the country’s Jews.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Although Hungary had been aligned with Nazi Germany since 1938, after the battle of Stalingrad (in which the Hungarian military suffered huge losses), Hungary’s leaders realized the tide had turned and began seeking a peace deal with the Allies. To prevent such an armistice from being signed, German forces occupied Hungary in March 1944. Miklos

Horthy remained head of state and the pro-German General Dome Sztójay was installed as prime minister.

The following month, Hungarian authorities ordered the roughly 500,000 Jews living in communities outside Budapest to concentrate in certain cities. Hungarian gendarmes were sent into the countryside to round up Jews. Ghettos were established in some cities, but most existed for only a few days before the Jews were forced onto trains by Hungarian police, military, and gendarmerie authorities; delivered to German units waiting at the Hungarian-German border; and then sent directly to Auschwitz-Birkenau. By mid-summer, the only Jewish community left in Hungary was in Budapest. Numbering over 200,000 Jews, it was the largest Jewish community remaining in Nazi Europe.

“The Hungarians collaborated enthusiastically in the deportations of Jews. In fact, the head of state, Regent Miklos Horthy, had agreed to deport Hungary’s Jews to Germany ‘for labor’ before the Germans occupied Hungary,” said Shapiro. “It is clear from the documentary record, of course, that he, and not just the Germans, understood that ‘for labor’ was a Holocaust-era euphemism for death.”

“ The Museum has an outstanding collection of Hungarian archival material, and it is more accessible to me here than in Budapest. ”

—László Csosz, Hungarian scholar and recent Museum fellow

THE HISTORICAL RECORD

This spring's conference is the third on this topic that has been organized by the Museum. Each one has brought together new and established scholars from around the world, many of whom have done groundbreaking research at the Mandel Center, such as the co-authors of a new Museum publication, *The Holocaust in Hungary: Evolution of a Genocide*. Another book published in association with the Museum, *The Geographical Encyclopedia of the Holocaust in Hungary*, by Randolph Braham, won the 2013 National Jewish Book Award, receiving praise for its “meticulous” accounting of the fate of Jews in each Hungarian village.

“The Museum has an outstanding collection of Hungarian archival material, and it is more accessible to me here than in Budapest,” said László Csosz, a Hungarian scholar and co-author of *The Holocaust in Hungary*, who recently completed his second fellowship at the Museum, researching the role of Jewish labor service battalions.

“The Museum can provide broad access to archival material from Hungary thanks to agreements with the Hungarian state archives and the Jewish community in Budapest,” said Radu Ioanid, director of international archival programs. “And the documents show that killing of Jews under Hungarian jurisdiction happened before

Presenters Gábor Kádár, Rebekah Klein-Pejšová, and László Csosz speak with Randolph Braham, the preeminent historian on the Holocaust in Hungary, at the March 2014 Museum conference *The Holocaust in Hungary: 70 Years Later*. US Holocaust Memorial Museum





In this small diary, Lajos Ornstein recorded his ordeal as part of a Hungarian forced labor battalion during the final year of World War II. Learn more about the diary and Ornstein's journey at ushmm.org/ornstein-diary. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

the German occupation, and that there was very strong coordination between Hungary and Germany regarding the enforcement of antisemitic policies during World War II.”

CONFRONTING AN ASSAULT ON MEMORY

It is precisely this “very strong coordination” that Hungarian leaders today are attempting to deny or minimize. In March 2013, Shapiro testified before the United States Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe about what he called “an assault on memory of the Holocaust.” He cited, among other developments, the attempted rehabilitation of Horthy, funding cuts at the Holocaust Documentation Center in Budapest and attempts to alter its permanent exhibition, and the failure of the Hungarian government and ruling party to distance themselves from extremists.

Following that testimony, Shapiro and Museum Director Sara Bloomfield traveled to Budapest, where they met with Hungarian officials, including the foreign minister and a chief advisor to the prime minister. They voiced their

concerns about the government's slow response to antisemitic and anti-Roma incidents and its tendency to distort Holocaust history.

The most recent controversial act by the Hungarian government has been its attempt to erect a statue in Budapest's Freedom Square commemorating the Nazi occupation of Hungary, in which Hungary is depicted as an angel—as a victim of the Nazis rather than a collaborator state. The plan elicited a vehement reaction from the Hungarian Jewish community and civil society organizations. The prime minister postponed dedication of the monument from March until after national elections in May, but he gave no indication that the project would be abandoned completely.

Regardless of when or if the monument will be unveiled, much remains to be done to stop the assault on memory in Hungary. At least for now, noted Shapiro, “The Hungarian government sees the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as an upholder of the truth it is seeking to deny.” ■



**DOCUMENTS
MAKE A DIFFERENCE**

“The Museum’s founders established a living memorial to the Holocaust, one that would not only commemorate the victims but impact the world today.”

—Michael Grunberger, Director of Collections

THE WORD “ARCHIVES” BRINGS TO MIND A dim, quiet space where scholars conduct research using obscure documents. The Museum’s unparalleled archives draw scholars from around the world who advance new knowledge about the Holocaust, but they also have an impact beyond scholarship. These aging documents, photographs, and artifacts—soon to be housed in the new David and Fela Shapell Family Collections and Conservation Center—lend power and authenticity to the Museum’s education programs; serve as irrefutable evidence in the face of denial; help bring Nazis to justice; and give Holocaust survivors the documentation they need to receive a small measure of justice.

Museum’s senior historian who formerly worked at DOJ, said two documents found at the Museum were crucial in the 2007 denaturalization trial of John Kalymon, a Ukrainian who served the Germans as an auxiliary police officer. Kalymon lived a quiet life in Michigan before DOJ began investigating his past. One of the documents, which bears Kalymon’s signature, was an accounting of the bullets he used when firing his weapon during the brutal deportation of the Jews of L’viv to the Belzec killing center in 1942.

“It made a huge difference,” Black said. “That put personal responsibility on him for using his weapon during a deportation.”

The Museum puts its archives to work in unexpected ways

“The Museum’s founders established a living memorial to the Holocaust, one that would not only commemorate the victims but impact the world today,” said Michael Grunberger, the Museum’s director of collections. “Our collections and archives reflect that mission. They not only educate; they are making a difference in people’s lives.”

EVIDENCE OF CRIMES

United States Department of Justice (DOJ) officials investigating war criminals have long relied on the Museum’s archives. Peter Black, the

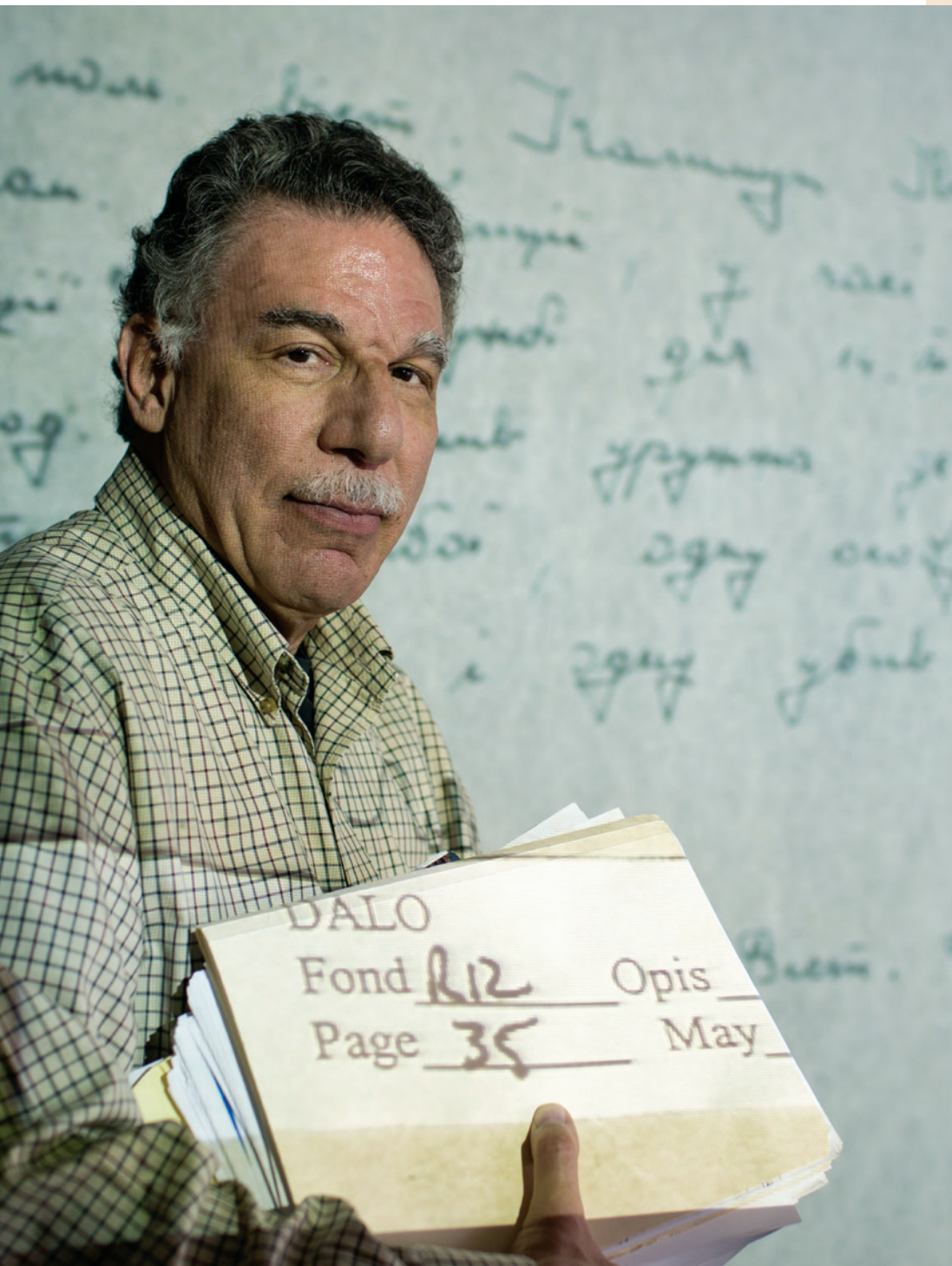
The Museum has “the largest collection of so many different types of documents connected to crimes committed during the Second World War, especially regarding the extermination camps in eastern Europe,” said Kirsten Goetze, who came to rely on the archives in her capacity as a judge working for Germany’s Central Office for the Investigation of National Socialist Crimes.

In addition to the size and variety of the archives, Goetze said, the help of Museum staff has been invaluable to her work, which included preparing the

Judge Kirsten Goetze travels from Germany to use the Museum’s library and archives for her research into suspected Nazi war criminals. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

“We know that one document can make the difference in whether a survivor receives compensation.”

—Diane Afoumado, Chief, ITS Research



dossier used by prosecutors in the 2009 trial of John Demjanjuk. Demjanjuk, also originally from Ukraine, was accused of participating in Nazi-sponsored persecution as an armed guard at Sobibor, Majdanek, and Flossenbürg. He was convicted on more than 28,000 counts of accessory to murder at the Sobibor killing center and died in 2012 while appealing the verdict.

“I’m not a historian or an archivist, so I need the help of an expert,” Goetze said. She found that help in the collegial atmosphere at the Museum’s Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. Scholars have illuminated obscure texts. Speakers of the many languages represented in the archives have pointed her in the right direction. And Museum staff members have put her in touch with survivors who could provide first-hand accounts of Nazi brutality.

Those survivors are not looking for revenge, she said, but for the accused to be held to account for criminal acts in a fair trial. They want to know that what happened to them “is not forgotten.”

NO PAPER LEFT UNTURNED

The Museum’s archives can have a tremendous emotional impact on families. Survivors have discovered how beloved family members perished, have received photos of long-lost relatives they have never seen before, and in one case a survivor even happened upon her own birth certificate—a document she had never possessed. But for some survivors the archives serve a purpose beyond answering long-held questions—they can help these individuals obtain compensation for their suffering.

When making a claim, survivors need documents to prove they were in a particular ghetto, forced labor battalion, or concentration camp. The Museum’s archives often can provide that proof.



Bet Tzedek, a nonprofit legal services firm in Los Angeles, has sought documents from the Museum many times when preparing survivors' compensation claims. "We at Bet Tzedek have been consistently impressed by, and very grateful for, the information provided by the [Museum's] Survivors Registry," wrote attorney Lisa Hoffman. She noted that while she had worked with many organizations, none "has ever provided the quantity of data, the level of detail, the consistent follow-up, or the quick turnaround that we've received from your team. All of these things are particularly important to our clients, who depend on the documents from your archive to sustain their Holocaust reparations claims."

"For compensation cases we go the extra mile," said Diane Afoumado, who manages the Museum's response to such research requests. When they receive a request from a survivor seeking



to support a compensation claim, staff members comb through the 76 million pages and 135 million digital images in the Museum collections. "We know that one document can make the difference in whether a survivor receives compensation."

Far left: Senior Historian Peter Black presents documents used in trials of suspected Nazi war criminals.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum
Above: Children exit the school of the Jewish refugee colony in Sosuá, Dominican Republic, in the 1940s. New York City Teacher Neil Garfinkle uses the story of Sosuá to interest his students of Dominican heritage in studying the Holocaust.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum
Left: Diane Afoumado, chief of ITS research, pursues a research request using the Museum's digital archives.
Michael Priest for US Holocaust Memorial Museum



Program Coordinator Christina Chavarría presented her research from the Museum's Latin American archives in New York City. Teacher Neil Garfinkle attended her presentation and now uses material from the archives in his high school classroom. *Michael Priest for US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

COLLECTIONS IN THE CLASSROOM

Neil Garfinkle teaches history in Washington Heights, the New York City neighborhood that was once fondly known as “Frankfurt on the Hudson” for its large German-Jewish population. Now, however, 81 percent of the students at his High School for Law and Public Service are Hispanic. Many have Dominican roots, and that gives him a natural connection to the Holocaust.

“If I can bring up Sosuá and relate it to them being Dominican, then they’re invested in it,” said Garfinkle, who uses the story of the agricultural settlement created by the government of the Dominican Republic to house Jewish refugees fleeing Europe to interest his students in studying the Holocaust.

In 2013, Garfinkle attended Christina Chavarría’s presentation on the Museum’s Latin American collection at the 20th anniversary tour stop in New York City. He spoke to Chavarría, a program coordinator for the Museum’s National Outreach for Teacher Initiatives, after her presentation and attended the Belfer

National Conference for Educators to refine his techniques for teaching about the Holocaust. Now he uses the Museum’s archival materials about Sosuá and other Holocaust topics as part of his curriculum.

ANYTIME, ANYWHERE

How does Garfinkle access those archival materials? He uses the Museum’s website in his classroom. It demonstrates for students how they, too, can have historical documents at their fingertips.

The Museum’s pioneering online search tool makes thousands of items in the collection accessible to anyone, anytime, anywhere. It serves as a unique resource to college and high school instructors, as well as individuals. This innovative new search tool has the potential to revolutionize Holocaust research, whether it is conducted by the most senior scholar or the average citizen. Thanks to technological innovations, the Museum can aspire to an even greater vision: global awareness of the Holocaust, fully documented with the authentic evidence. ■

EVENTS

INSIDE THE MIND OF A NAZI PERPETRATOR: THE SEARCH FOR THE ROSENBERG DIARY

Alfred Rosenberg's ideas, writings, and speeches became a formative part of Nazi ideology and the pursuit of *Lebensraum*, or living space, for the German people. After a relentless 17-year search for Rosenberg's diary, the Museum shares the significance of this latest acquisition to its permanent collection by taking you into the mind of a major Nazi ideologue, who was a close confidant of Adolf Hitler and instrumental in the "Final Solution."

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
(Fifth Annual Linda and Tony Ruben Lecture)
May 27, 2014, 7:30 p.m.
Kehillat Israel

For more information, contact the Western Regional Office at 310.556.3222 or western@ushmm.org.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
June 16, 2014, Noon
Mesirow Auditorium

GLENCOE, ILLINOIS
June 16, 2014, 7 p.m.
Am Shalom

For more information, contact the Midwest Regional Office at 847.433.8099 or midwest@ushmm.org.

FIRST PERSON: CONVERSATIONS WITH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Hear Holocaust survivors tell their life stories in their own words, uniting personal experience with history in a way that is extraordinary in its immediacy and power. Each hour-long program includes an interview between journalist Bill Benson and a survivor, followed by a question-and-answer session.

WASHINGTON, DC
Through August 14, 2014, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 11 a.m.
Helena Rubinstein Auditorium, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Call the Museum at 202.488.0406 or visit ushmm.org/firstperson for more information.

The new traveling exhibition *State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda* opens in Chicago in November 2013. US Holocaust Memorial Museum

EXHIBITIONS

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

WEST FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA
June 24–August 17, 2014
Cass County Historical Society-Bonanzaville

DALLAS, TEXAS
August 28–October 15, 2014
Dallas Holocaust Museum/
Center for Education and Tolerance

MISSOULA, MONTANA
October 26–December 17, 2014
The University of Montana Mansfield Library

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

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
June 24–October 25, 2014
National Archives at Kansas City



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

VALHALLA, NEW YORK
July 15–September 3, 2014
New York Medical College

READING, PENNSYLVANIA
September 14, 2014–January 7, 2015
Reading Public Museum

NAZI PERSECUTION OF HOMOSEXUALS 1933–1945

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

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
September 14–November 5, 2014
Artlink, Inc

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/traveling-exhibition. Visit ushmm.org/online/calendar to view upcoming events.

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