

AUSCHWITZ: REMEMBERING THE HORROR

Introduction

Focus

The anniversary of an unfathomable horror took place on January 27, 2005, as the world remembered the liberation of the Nazi death camp known as Auschwitz. Sixty years after Soviet troops liberated the camp, world leaders met at Auschwitz to make a solemn vow to remember the Holocaust and to prevent future genocide. This *News in Review* story examines the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz and the need to remember our history.

The Red Army soldiers advanced deep into Poland before coming across a massive concentration camp 60 kilometres west of Krakow. As they made their way into the camp they noticed a sign over the gates that read “Work Shall Make You Free.” It was a snowy day and the air was filled with a pungent stench, as the smoke stacks from the camp spewed their exhaust into the winter sky. The soldiers did not know that they had entered Auschwitz, a macabre factory of murder where the Nazis sent people to be killed in gas chambers and incinerated in crematoriums. The stench was the smell of smoldering flesh; the smoke was the byproduct of the burning process. Soon the soldiers realized the true nature of Auschwitz as they encountered piles of corpses destined for incineration.

Then they found the survivors. People who looked like the living dead, emaciated beyond description, with skin that seemed transparent. While the soldiers were witnessing a nightmare, they soon came to realize that what they were seeing could not compare to the grisly nightmare that the survivors of Auschwitz had lived. The soldiers discovered the horrific living conditions of the prisoners, the railway platform where human cargo was delivered to either forced labour or extermination, the gas chambers where mass murders were committed, and the crematoriums where the bodies of the dead were burned. In a bitter irony for the citizens of a faraway nation, they also found an area of the camp that stored the belongings of the prisoners, both living and dead, called “Kanada.” Warehouses full of shoes, suitcases, and other belong-

ings occupied Kanada, named after the country of Canada because it was known as the “land of plenty.” By the time the Soviet troops had secured the camp, 7 000 prisoners, most on the verge of death, had been accounted for. Later they discover that over a million people had been murdered at Auschwitz.

On January 27, 2005, world leaders and camp survivors gathered at Auschwitz to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the most notorious of the Nazi death camps. It was a day eerily similar to the one back in 1945 as snow fell and freezing temperatures chilled those assembled there. The ceremony was held at the railway platform where the prisoners had arrived in those dark days and were selected for either work or death. The sound of an approaching train, followed by a train whistle blowing, and the doors of a rail car opening, signaled the start of the ceremony over the sound system. Survivors of Auschwitz found the experience to be extremely emotional. Representatives from around the world attended the ceremony, including Canada’s Governor General Adrienne Clarkson, U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, and the presidents of Poland, Russia, and Germany. President Moshe Katsav of Israel also attended the ceremony and told those assembled, “The Holocaust is not only a tragedy of the Jewish people, it is a failure of humanity as a whole” (Reuters, January 27, 2005). According to Katsav, the Nazis were certainly to blame for the violence they committed, but the failure of the Allies to come to the aid of those interned at Auschwitz and other camps

Definition

The Terminology of Horror – This module introduces a number of terms used to describe this difficult historical moment. These terms include: *The Holocaust*, which is used to describe the period during the Second World War when Hitler's Nazi regime murdered six million Europeans; *concentration camps*, which refers to the camps established by the Hitler regime for the detention and extermination of Jews and others; and *genocide*, which is the deliberate mass extermination of a particular group of people due to their racial, religious or ethnic origins.

was also an evil that could not be forgotten.

Auschwitz was an enormous concentration camp complex consisting of three main camps and a number of satellite camps. It started out as a place to detain Polish dissidents and prisoners of war, but by 1942 it was expanded, and its mandate shifted from detention to extermination. Three quarters of the people shipped to Auschwitz, mostly European Jews, were killed in the gas chambers shortly after arrival. The rest were sent into forced labour, living in grossly inhumane conditions until they either died or were liberated in 1945.

The magnitude of the horror of Auschwitz was part of a larger effort by Nazi Germany to provide an answer to what they called “the Jewish question.” From the rise of Hitler in the early 1930s to the decline and fall of the Third Reich in the mid-1940s, the Nazis administered a systemic effort to eradicate Jews from Germany and occupied territories. The elimination of the Jews became an evil obsession for Hitler and his cohorts; when discrimination and deportation had failed to deal with the “problem,” the Nazis created factories for killing the Jews—Auschwitz being the largest and most deadly. By the end of the Second World War, over six million people were killed in an era known as the Holocaust. Auschwitz has

become the symbol of one of the darkest chapters in human history—a time when a civilized nation surrendered its civility to intolerance, prejudice, and genocide. It was a time when people were targeted for death based on their racial background, religious beliefs, sexual orientation and mental status. Of the 1.5 million people shipped to Auschwitz, only 55 000 made it out alive. Over one million of the victims were European Jews.

The anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz serves as a painful reminder of the nightmare of the Holocaust. The world allowed prejudice and discrimination to rule, giving legitimacy to brutal acts of violence against minority groups. The key refrain coming from those attending the anniversary was “REMEMBER!” World leaders took note of this, vowing one after the other, to not allow genocide ever to happen again. As French President Jacques Chirac noted at the ceremony, “Evil is embodied in this place, tearing at our hearts and burning our consciences for eternity” (Reuters, January 27, 2005). Human dignity and sanctity must forever remain at the forefront of the mind of every citizen and every nation that believes in the common good. Auschwitz is a symbol of what can happen when this is not the case.

To Consider

1. Describe what Russian soldiers found when they entered Auschwitz on January 27, 1945.
2. What was “Kanada”? Explain the origins of the name.
3. What did Israeli President Katsav mean when he said that the Holocaust was the “failure of humanity as a whole”?
4. Provide three examples from your reading that demonstrate how Auschwitz is a symbol of one of the darkest chapters in human history.
5. What can Canadians do to ensure that a horror such as the Holocaust can never happen again?

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Video Review

Watch the video carefully and answer the questions.

Definition

Nazi refers to those who were members of Hitler's National Socialist German Workers Party that ruled Germany from 1933-45. It is also used to describe someone with extreme racist or prejudiced views.

1. What did soldiers find when they entered the Auschwitz concentration camp in January 1945?

2. What steps did the Nazis take in their quest to deal with the "Jewish question"?
First Solution: _____
Second Solution: _____
Third Solution: _____
Final Solution: _____
3. Describe the selection process for prisoners upon arrival at the Auschwitz concentration camp.

4. What was the translation of the sign over the entrance to the camp?

5. How many people died each day at Auschwitz? _____
6. Why did Nate Leipziger light a candle?

7. What other groups were murdered at Auschwitz?

8. What message did the president of Germany share with the world on the day of the anniversary?

9. What does Auschwitz mean to you? Explain.

10. Of what other current horrors are you aware?

11. Do you agree that it is necessary to ensure that the Holocaust is never forgotten? Explain.

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The Death Camp

Further Research

To learn more about the terrible conditions in the camps, you might visit the following Web sites.

U.S. Holocaust Museum at www.usshmm.org/holocaust,
Museum of Tolerance at www.motlc.wiesenthal.com,
For pictures of Auschwitz see www.remember.org/jacobs.

Review the information on Auschwitz below and complete the activity that follows.

The Auschwitz Complex

Description: Three main camps and over 40 satellite camps; in addition to the camp guards, Auschwitz was surrounded by electrified fences to prevent escape

Location: Near the town of Oswiecim; 60 km west of Krakow, Poland

The Main Camps

Auschwitz 1 – Concentration Camp

- construction began in 1940
- housed 400 000 prisoners during the Nazi era
- half of the prisoners died – causes of death included starvation, execution, disease, torture, and complications from medical experiments
- the camp had two gas chambers and a crematorium
- Nazi doctors performed medical experiments on infants, twins, and dwarfs
- they also performed sterilizations, castrations, and hypothermia experiments on adults
- the camp was home to the famous “black wall” where prisoners were routinely executed by the SS (*Schutzstaffel*), an elite group of soldiers originally created as very loyal bodyguards of Hitler. Later the SS expanded their duties to include administration of concentration camps.

Auschwitz 2 – The Extermination Centre

- also called Auschwitz-Birkenau
- construction began in 1941
- had the largest prisoner population
- close to 1 500 000 people entered Auschwitz through the railway platform at Auschwitz 2
- 70 to 75 per cent of these people were sent directly to the gas chamber
- in 1944, over 400 000 Hungarian Jews were transported to Auschwitz; almost all of them were sent straight to the gas chamber
- over one million of those murdered at Auschwitz 2 were Jews
- Poles, Roma, and Soviet prisoners of war were also killed at Auschwitz 2
- no record was kept regarding who was killed
- the belongings of the victims were stored in warehouses in an area of the camp called “Kanada” because Canada symbolized wealth to the prisoners; eventually these items were shipped back to Germany
- after successful gassing experiments at Auschwitz 1, a larger gas chamber was built at Auschwitz 2 in 1941; this gas chamber was replaced by an even larger one in 1942
- The SS felt that the new gas chamber was insufficient for the number of people slated for extermination
- four large crematorium buildings were constructed to handle the massive number of dead bodies that needed to be cremated

Quote

"The masses of the people . . . will more easily fall victims to a big lie than to a small one." — Adolf Hitler in *Mein Kampf*

Do you agree or disagree with this quote? Explain.

Auschwitz 3 – Forced Labour Camp

- also called Buna or Monowitz
- prisoners worked at the Buna synthetic rubber works; a conglomerate of I.G. Farben
- prisoners were tattooed with identification numbers on their left arm
- some prisoners worked at farms, coal mines, stone quarries, fisheries, and armament factories in neighbouring satellite camps
- those too sick or too weak to work were sent to Auschwitz 2 to be gassed and cremated

The Liberation of Auschwitz

- in January 1945, Soviet troops captured part of the eastern frontier and were heading toward Auschwitz, prompting the Nazis to evacuate nearly 60 000 prisoners from the camp

- the prisoners were marched west toward Germany
- 15 000 people died in what has come to be known as the "Death March"
- Russian troops liberated Auschwitz on January 27, 1945
- 7 000 people were still in the camp at the time of the liberation
- 1.3 - 1.5 million people are believed to have been sent to Auschwitz
- at least 1.1 million people were murdered there

Sources:

Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, www.auschwitz.org
The Holocaust Encyclopedia, www.ushmm.org
Encyclopedia of the Holocaust, New York: Macmillan.1990.

Activities

Consider completing one of the following to deepen your understanding of this terrible period.

1. Read a book based on the Holocaust, such as *Night* by Elie Wiesel, and report back to your classmates.
2. Complete a Webquest based on the Holocaust and summarize your findings.
3. Consider a visit to the closest Holocaust museum and complete a report based on your experiences and reactions.
4. After completing some personal research, create a diary for a young person living at Auschwitz and offer five to 10 entries.
5. Visit the Victoria Holocaust and Remembrance and Education Society at www.hopesite.ca/vhres-descrip.html and write a reflective commentary on your experience. Be prepared to share your thoughts.
6. Consider contacting a local Jewish organization to see if they can send a resource person or study materials to your class.

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The War Against the Jews

Definition

Anti-semitism refers to anti-Jewish beliefs and activities. There are still people who maintain these attitudes today.

After Adolph Hitler combined the offices of Chancellor and President in 1933 and declared himself Führer (leader) of Germany, he set about trying to find a solution to the “Jewish question.” Hitler had been publicly declaring his anti-Semitic opinions since joining the Nazi Party in the early 1920s. Now he was in a position to use the power of his office to deal with the Jews in any way he saw fit.

The First Solution: Legislation

The Nazi Party had been unapologetically anti-Semitic since their inception, so it was no surprise that some of their earliest legislation was directed against German Jews. The first laws stripped Jews of jobs in the country’s civil service. Next, the Nazis passed the famous Nuremberg Laws, named after the party meeting where the laws were first proposed. The Nuremberg Laws effectively prohibited marriage between Jews and Germans and stripped the German Jews of their citizenship. In 1938, legislation was passed that brought about the dismissal of Jews from management jobs in the private sector. Jewish business owners saw their companies taken away from them and handed to Germans. By 1939, Jews were forced to carry identity cards and were barred from public places like cinemas, schools, and sports facilities.

The Second Solution: Emigration

The rule of the Nazis proved extremely distressing for German Jews. In the early years of Hitler’s reign, close to 40 000 of Germany’s 523 000 Jews emigrated. The Nazis openly encouraged emigration while at the same time collecting massive emigration taxes and

restricting the transfer of Jewish money to banks in other countries. Despite the harsh life created by the Nuremberg Laws, it wasn’t until *Kristallnacht* (“The Night of Broken Glass”), where Jews were murdered, assaulted, arrested, and saw their synagogues and businesses destroyed, that a massive emigration push began. The push to leave Germany created a refugee crisis large enough to prompt world leaders to meet in Evian, France, to decide what to do. Thirty-two countries attended the Evian Conference, with only the Dominican Republic agreeing to increase their refugee quota. Canada had the worst immigration record of any country, accepting fewer than 5 000 Jewish refugees between 1933 and 1945. By the start of the war, almost 300 000 Jews had fled Germany, with the rest trapped in the Reich after the emigration door was slammed shut by the Nazis in 1941.

The Third Solution: Concentration Camps and Ghettos

Shortly after Hitler came to power, a number of concentration camps were constructed to house anyone deemed to be an enemy of the Nazi regime. These camps were designed to hold large numbers of prisoners. The prisoners lived in harsh conditions and experienced ruthless and indiscriminate punishment at the hands of their captors. The growth of the concentration camp system gained momentum once the war began in 1939, with new camps being built in the Nazi-occupied territories. The concentration camp would serve as the gruesome predecessor of the Nazi death camps.

Did you know...

The Nazis did not invent ghettos? Jews had been forced to live in ghettos for centuries in Europe.

The Nazis also sought to segregate the Jewish population by establishing over 400 ghettos in towns and cities in the occupied territories. The ghettoization process saw massive numbers of Jewish people crammed into confined areas of cities like Warsaw. Approximately 450 000 people were crowded into the Warsaw ghetto—an area of less than four kilometres. Jews living in the ghetto were forced to wear identity badges or arm bands, and many were subject to forced labour by the Nazis. By 1943, Jews living in the Warsaw ghetto had had enough and staged a rebellion. The Nazis crushed the uprising and eventually shipped most of the people living in the ghetto to death camps.

The Final Solution: Extermination

Legislation, emigration, incarceration, and ghettoization did not satisfy the Nazis. At the Wannsee Conference of 1942, the culmination of close to 10 years of Nazi policies and government-

sanctioned violence gave birth to “The Final Solution” to the “Jewish question.” At the conference, 15 top Nazi officials planned the murder of close to 11 million European Jews. The victims, who were either under the rule of the Nazis or who lived in nations the Nazis planned on conquering, would be either murdered by mobile killing units called the *Einsatzgruppen* or shipped to death camps to be gassed and cremated. The *Einsatzgruppen* learned their craft on the battlefields of Russia. When they moved into a town they would identify the Jewish population, force them to dig their own mass grave, and shoot them. The concentration camp system was joined by the death camps in the early 1940s—the largest and most infamous being Auschwitz. The process marked the evolution of the persecution apparatus of the Nazi regime as over six million people were killed by the Nazis. By far the largest number of those killed were Jews. The Nazis managed to wipe out two-thirds of the Jewish population of Europe.

Activity

Summarize the reading by completing the following chart.

The Evolution of the Final Solution

Anti-Semitic Legislation	
Jewish Emigration	
Concentration Camps and Ghettos	
The Death Camps	
Your Reaction to the Above Events	

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The St. Louis Affair

Quote

"We can and we must honour both those who lost their lives and those who survived." — Prime Minister Paul Martin, *Toronto Star*, January 28, 2005

The rule of the Nazis became too much to bear for many German Jews. The Nuremberg Laws stripped the Jews of their civil rights, denied them access to certain jobs, and made them scapegoats for Germany's problems. The Jews of Germany had become aliens in their own country. The Nuremberg Laws helped to create an incendiary atmosphere with violence the next likely step in the process of discriminating against the Jews. Indeed, such was the case after a young Jewish man assassinated an official at the German embassy in Paris in early November 1938. Hitler's Minister of Propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, stirred the emotions of the nation against the Jews, calling the assassination a plot by "International Jewry" to attack the Third Reich and its Führer, Adolph Hitler.

The powder keg of violence that was waiting to explode unleashed its power on November 9 and 10 in an episode called *Kristallnacht* or "The Night of Broken Glass." Mass violence targeting the Jews was initiated in Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland. In the end, 96 Jews were murdered, hundreds were injured, more than 1 000 synagogues were burned, 7 500 Jewish businesses were destroyed, cemeteries were desecrated, schools were vandalized, and 30 000 Jews were sent to concentration camps (www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org). Many historians view *Kristallnacht* as the real beginning of the Holocaust, with the dramatic shift from legislation and harassment to open destruction and violence.

Kristallnacht prompted many German Jews to emigrate from Nazi Germany. Nine-hundred and seven Jews

decided to pay a large sum of money to secure the SS *St. Louis* for safe passage from Germany to Cuba. On May 13, 1939, the vessel set sail from Europe across the Atlantic Ocean toward the small Caribbean country. However, by the time the ship arrived in Cuba, the immigration door had been slammed shut as the Cubans turned the *St. Louis* away. The ship sailed around Cuba for several days hoping that a refugee deal could be negotiated. When no solution could be reached, the ship sailed north along the eastern seaboard. U.S. immigration denied the *St. Louis* and her human cargo a place to make port. The ship went farther north, asking Canada for safe haven. By this time, the world was well aware of the plight of the Jewish passengers of the *St. Louis* and began referring to the journey of those on board as the "voyage of the damned." Despite pressure from prominent Canadians, the government of Mackenzie King refused to admit the Jews aboard the *St. Louis*. In fact, when King's immigration minister was asked how many Jewish refugees Canada should take in, he responded, "None is too many." This statement captured Canada's immigration policy during the 1930s and the war years.

Despondent and dejected, the passengers on the *St. Louis* made their way back to Europe. Tireless negotiations kept the refugees from having to return to Germany. The passengers were parceled out to Holland, France, Great Britain, and Belgium in early June 1939. However, with the start of the Second World War in September, and the subsequent conquest of Europe by the Nazis, most of the passengers of the

Archives

To learn more about the Holocaust and Auschwitz from a Canadian perspective visit the CBC Archives at www.cbc.ca/archives and view the audio-visual clips in the file entitled *Life after Auschwitz*.

ill-fated *St. Louis* found themselves back in Hitler's hands. By the end of the war, over half of the 907 passengers had been killed in Nazi death camps.

Most Canadians look back at the opportunity to save the Jewish refugees onboard the *St. Louis* with great shame. Eventually the "none is too many" immigration policy was abandoned and newcomers were welcomed into our country. However, Canada's abysmal immigration record can be neatly summarized in the following comparison from Irving Abella and Harold Troper's book *None is Too Many* (Irving Abella and Harold Troper, *None is Too Many: Canada and the Jews of*

Europe, 1933-1948. Toronto: Lester and Orpen Dennys, 1982): "During the 12 years of Nazi terror, from 1933 to 1945, while the United States accepted more than 200 000 Jewish refugees; Palestine, 125 000; embattled Britain, 70 000; Argentina, 50 000; penurious Brazil, 27 000; distant China, 25 000; tiny Bolivia and Chile, 14 000 each, Canada found room for fewer than 5 000."

Canadians need to remember not only the lessons of the Holocaust but the part our nation played in the deaths of the passengers of the "voyage of the damned"—the passengers of the SS *St. Louis*.

Questions

1. What was *Kristallnacht*? What was the immediate cause of *Kristallnacht*? Describe the devastation that the Jewish people suffered on November 9 and 10, 1938.

2. Why do you think that Cuba, the United States, and Canada turned the *St. Louis* away?

3. How might Canada make amends for the response to the plight of Jewish refugees in 1939?

4. How might the *St. Louis* incident influence present and future immigration policy in Canada?

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The Bitterest Message We Can Know

CBC commentator Rex Murphy marked the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz with an eloquent essay on the need to remember. Read the essay and respond to the questions that follow.

The Bitterest Message We Can Know

We deliberately remember many things.

We have Remembrance Day, for example, to attempt to keep fresh the awesome costs in lives, pain, horror, and misery, the awesome costs of war, and to acknowledge each year the heroism and courage even as, with each passing year, their numbers dwindle, of our veterans. The First and Second World Wars were true cataclysms of blood and death.

Millions went under the earth in those conflicts, whole generations. Millions of others suffered amputation and injury, psychological upheaval that burned through the rest of their days.

Part of the reason for such memorials, the rituals of Remembrance Day, revisiting the sites of long-ago campaigns, retelling the stories of those wars in movies, documentaries, and books is, in one part, to assist those who participated and also those who did not in keeping alive a whole mixture of emotions. Anger that the wars occurred, sorrow, deep sorrow over so many who had been killed, outrage at the failures of politics and diplomacy that partly were responsible for them, and, even more fervently, to remind each succeeding generation that without care and provision, great evils can visit the earth.

Out of the darkest pit of the 20th century came its most memorable evil. We know it now as the Holocaust. The programmed decision by Hitler and his familiars to put the entire Jewish race of Europe and the world, if it had been successful, to the sword, to exterminate the Jewish people. Six

million Jews were stripped of their rights, mocked, tormented, tortured, brutalized, man, woman, child, and infant, there was no distinction, and finally shipped by cattle cars to the grim gas killing chambers of Auschwitz and the camps.

For a few years in the early 1940s, evil itself sat on a throne in Germany and hate sat by its side. The Holocaust was the black hole of Christian and enlightenment morality, a step so far away from the light that it frightens us, if we're honest, even today to give it serious meditation.

But meditate on it we must because while it may have been the ugliest spectacle that human nature has offered up to itself and while its example has ravaged the conscience of every person who has a conscience, the lessons of Auschwitz and the other camps are dwindling in their force, losing the power of their awful horror, and, in some cases, far too many cases, are losing their primary meaning. And with that forgetting, Cambodia and its two million dead, Rwanda and the slaughter of another million, Darfur with its slaughters even as I speak, sends back to the ghosts of Auschwitz the bitterest message we can know, that, as we forget and diminish the memory of the Holocaust, we perpetuate and replay in different times and different countries the most savage abandonment of our humanity that made room for Hitler's racist apocalypse in the first place.

We remember the Holocaust and must keep on so doing, for to forget it is to invite its return.

Rex Murphy
January 26, 2005

Update

Ernst Zundel, a notorious Holocaust denier (a person who claims the Holocaust never happened) and accused white supremacist, was deported from Canada to his native Germany in March 2005, where he was immediately arrested and charged with denying the Holocaust and inciting hatred.

1. Why does Rex Murphy think Remembrance Day is important?

2. What does Murphy mean when he says, "For a few years in the early 1940s, evil itself sat on a throne in Germany and hate sat by its side"?

3. Why must we meditate on the horrors of Auschwitz? What evidence does Murphy cite that suggests we are forgetting the Auschwitz message?

4. What warning does Murphy give at the end of his essay? What does he mean by this statement?

5. What can you personally do "to remember"?

6. Why do you think some people continue to deny—in the face of mountains of horrible evidence—that the Holocaust ever took place and state that it is a Jewish fabrication?

7. What evidence is there that the world has not learned the lessons of Auschwitz and that evil is alive and well in the modern world?

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Activity

Quote

"The message today (is) 'No more Auschwitz.' But the world has learned nothing so far—you see they are fighting and killing each other everywhere in the world." — Holocaust survivor Franciszek Jozefiak, *Toronto Star*, January 28, 2005

"But take care and watch yourselves closely, so as to neither forget the things that your eyes have seen nor to let them slip from your mind all the days of your life; make them known to your children and your children's children . . ." — Deuteronomy 4:9

It is important for us to never forget the lessons of the Holocaust. The preceding quote from the Hebrew scriptures indicates how the theme of remembrance has been with the Jewish people for thousands of years. Now more than ever the need to remember is critical as the Holocaust survivors move toward old age. In the not too distant future, those who lived through the Holocaust will no longer be with us, and history alone will be the final witness to this period. What if we forget the lessons of the Holocaust? What if the Holocaust becomes a surreal, distant memory? How will we remember to be vigilant and to avoid surrendering to the hate and prejudice that once led to so much destruction?

Your Task

Work with a partner to create a Holocaust memorial. Your memorial should include:

- a clear and descriptive title
- a story from the Holocaust
- a paragraph on why we need to remember the Holocaust
- a poem or song lyrics that call on us to remember
- three pictures

Format: poster, booklet, PowerPoint presentation, or Web page or any other format your creativity suggests

Feel free to use your creativity to make this memorial as powerful as possible. Make it a true testament to the tragedy of the Holocaust and the need to never forget the lessons that the Holocaust has taught us.

Planning Notes
