CAPITAL OF TRUST, COOPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP. 10 YEARS OF THE AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU FOUNDATION.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Linking Memory of the World

10 Years of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation

Artifacts from Jewish Heritage Museum at „Auschwitz” Exhibition in New York City

The Power of Art: Forbidden Art & The National Liberty Museum

Carl Lutz and the Role of Civil Society in Disclosing the Auschwitz Protocols

Digital Reconstruction of Auschwitz-Birkenau Victims’ Data

Do Not Forget Your Name. Exhibition in Nuremberg
We invite all of you to work closely with us. We would be grateful to receive information about events, projects, publications, exhibitions, conferences or research that we should share with our readers. We also accept proposals for articles.

Please do share information about this magazine with others, particularly via social media.

Paweł Sawicki, Editor-in-Chief

Our e-mail: memoria@auschwitz.org

All editions: memoria.auschwitz.org
The fact that German support for the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation celebrating the 10th anniversary of its creation doubled from 60 to 120 million euros was announced at the Auschwitz Memorial by Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany. On December 6, Merkel visited together with Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki, the site of former German Nazi concentration and extermination camp Auschwitz.

The meeting, organized to commemorate Foundation’s anniversary in the historical Sauna building at the former Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp, was attended by official delegations from Germany and Poland together with among others Auschwitz Survivors, President of the World Jewish Congress Ronald S. Lauder, diplomats, representatives of Jewish communities with Chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany Dr. Joseph Schuster, representatives of the Roma Community with Romani Rose, Head of the Central Council of German Sinti and Roma, members of the Management Board, International Committee as well as Financial Committee of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation, together with the staff of Auschwitz Museum including the Master Plan for Preservation.

MORE
The Pilecki Institute has published a list of 3,262 names of Jews who were in possession of so-called 'Ładoś passports', named after the Polish ambassador to Switzerland in 1940-45. The study was conducted together with the Jewish Historical Institute, Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial Museum and the Polish Institute of National Remembrance.

READ MORE

The 2020 New Year’s Honours List marks Britain’s most far-reaching tribute yet to Holocaust survivors and educators, with almost 30 names from all over the country recognised for their contribution to preserving memories of the Shoah.

READ MORE

Brian Kisida & Daniel Bowen: Can We Educate Hate Away? New Study of Students & Holocaust Education Shows It’s Possible, but Only If Conditions Are Right.

READ MORE

‘Guardians of memory’ keep watch over France’s Jewish cemeteries after attacks. Civic-minded non-Jewish volunteers take to patrolling cemeteries, call to ‘Leave the dead in peace!’

READ MORE
10 YEARS OF THE AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU FOUNDATION

On December 6, at the Jewish Historical Institute, a ceremonial meeting was held to mark the 10th anniversary of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation. The mission of the Foundation, established in 2009, is to preserve all authentic remains of Auschwitz-Birkenau. To this end, with the support of 38 countries and individuals, the Foundation creates and manages the Endowment Fund, and uses the resulting proceeds to finance the preservation of the Memorial Site.
The meeting was attended, among others, by former Auschwitz prisoner Janina Iwańska, Deputy Minister of Culture and National Heritage Jarosław Sellin, representatives of the Foundation's donor countries and members of its International Committee, members of the Council, Board and Financial Committee of the Foundation, as well as employees of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation, the Auschwitz Museum, and the Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute, whose director, Prof. Paweł Śpiewak welcomed all those present at the meeting.

After his welcome address, former Auschwitz prisoner Janina Iwańska took the floor. ‘Today at the Memorial, we can see crowds of people, dozens of guides, with whom I also met. They meticulously tell us about the history of Auschwitz. The Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation has done a great deal and is worthy of the greatest praise and respect because it is only recently that I have seen how many people visit the memorial and how interested young people are. It is important not only as a remembrance but also as a warning because times are bad. People have to realise what a person can do to a fellow human,’ she said.

“The sense of responsibility for the present and future generations requires not only the preservation of historical memory but also the protection of material, silent witnesses to the tragic events that took place in this extermination camp. Memory does not serve the purpose of scratching wounds, but to draw conclusions from the past for the sake of prosperity. The barracks, crematoria, and gas chambers that can be seen today in Auschwitz-Birkenau are a significant challenge for us to respond to violence ‘built on hatred and contempt for man in the name of a deranged ideology’ - as St. John Paul II said 40 years ago” - wrote Cardinal Pietro Parolin.
Vatican Secretary of State in a special letter addressed to the participants of the meeting.

“Holy Father Franciszek thanks the Board of the Foundation, all its donors and entities, especially Polish entities, who cooperate in preserving the historical truth and the physical traces of the Auschwitz-Birkenau tragedy,” the letter reads.

Deputy Minister Jarosław Sellin underlined that from the very beginning the Polish state had a feeling that it was necessary to care for the sites marked by the greatest crime in the history of humanity, especially the Holocaust. ‘Several years ago, the idea was born that the most symbolic place for this crime, Auschwitz-Birkenau, is a place for which the international community should take the responsibility. For this reason, the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation was established,’ he said.

‘Two years ago, at meeting held in Wannsee, the international preservation community adopted a special memorandum in which Auschwitz-Birkenau is indicated as the model for a well-tended Memorial, where a museum dedicated to the subject of remembrance is perfectly cared for,’ said Minister Sellin.

The President of the Foundation and the director of the Auschwitz Museum Dr. Piotr M. A. Cywiński thanked for the support provided to the Foundation for a decade: ‘I would like to warmly thank everyone: the diplomats, businesses that supported us, people who, at various stages, joined various structures of the Foundation, such as the Financial Committee, the Board and the Council. We would not have done this without great help from many places’

‘We have the prospect of preserving authenticity. The time has come for us to think about how to carry on with education and the voice of Auschwitz into the world. There is a deep need to re-read our common dramatic experiences from the past,’ said Piotr Cywiński.

The Head of the Foundation Council, Marek Zajać, recalled the words of the founder of the Foundation, Władysław Bartoszewski: ‘The professor often repeated that the most wonderful period in his life was his experience working in the Council to Aid the Jews, Żegota. He never experienced such a sense of brotherhood and activities between divisions. Żegota are Poles and Jews, believers and non-believers, peasants, socialists, conservatives, Christian Democrats, young generation and people at the end of their lives. They were all in perfect agreement because they knew they were serving something more important. I can confirm with all my might that the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation is a reflection of those experiences. We have built a capital of trust, cooperation, and friendship’.

Earlier that day, at the invitation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation, the site of the former German Nazi Auschwitz concentration and extermination camp had been visited by German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki. Angela Merkel announced that German support for the Foundation would double from 60 to 120 million euros.

Initially, the Fund created by the Foundation was to amount to EUR 120 million, such that the annual interest on this amount, that is, about EUR 4-5 million, would enable the implementation of the Master Plan for Conservation, developed by specialists, i.e. a full, multi-annual program of restoration works at the Auschwitz Memorial.

Given the economic situation and, above all, the current bond yields, the amount of the Fund was raised to EUR 180 million so as to raise the projected level of profits that would enable the Foundation to preserve the authenticity of Auschwitz without increasing the investment risk.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation, a book was published entitled "The Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation. Genesis, Development, Future" edited by Wojciech Soczewica and Adam Szpaderski. To highlight the most important issues of the past 10 years, interviews with the Foundation’s key players, who shaped the process, facilitated the building of the Perpetual Capital on state, corporate and individual level and will continue safeguarding the Holocaust Victims’ and Survivors’ testimony in the years to come.
ARTIFACTS FROM JEWISH HERITAGE MUSEUM AT "AUSCHWITZ" EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK CITY

Following its world premiere in Madrid, the groundbreaking exhibition Auschwitz. Not long ago. Not far away. opened in New York City in May 2019 to critical acclaim: praised by The New York Times as “illuminat[ing] the topography of evil,” while “also highlighting the strenuous struggle for survival.” Produced by the international exhibition firm Musealia and the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Poland, the show features 700 objects and 400 photographs from over 20 lenders, and from the collection of the Museum of Jewish Heritage – A Living Memorial to the Holocaust.

As of mid-November, over 125,000 people have visited Auschwitz. Not long ago. Not far away. and the Museum has extended the exhibition through August 30, 2020. This level of visitation offers a newfound visibility for objects on display, particularly for artifacts in the Museum of Jewish Heritage collection whose provenance dates back to Dr. Yaffa Eliach’s pioneering work at the Center for Holocaust Studies.

The Center for Holocaust Studies, established by Dr. Eliach in Brooklyn, New York in 1974 as the first organization in the United States dedicated to the study of the Holocaust, merged with the Museum of Jewish Heritage in 1990. The Museum is privileged to hold the rich collections of artifacts and testimony steeped in deep community outreach by Dr. Eliach, a noted scholar, and her team. Dr. Eliach was one of the first researchers to collect testimony in the United States.

Beginning her work in the 1970s, she recorded the stories of many survivors who passed away before the gathering of Holocaust testimony became popular in later decades. She saved objects and stories from older survivors before it was too late – before others even began conceiving of similar projects.

One of these objects is a pair of pajamas – an ordinary piece of clothing with an extraordinary story.

Anna Warzecha Tenenbaum, a dressmaker from Tomaszów Mazowiecki, was ghettoized with her husband Joseph, a tailor, and their two daughters, Dorka and Freida. After ghettoization, Anna and her family were deported to Blizyn concentration camp. In Blizyn, Dorka was taken from Anna’s arms during an Aktion and killed, and the family was separated when Joseph was transferred to Płaszów concentration camp. Later on, Anna and her remaining daughter Freida were deported to Auschwitz where they managed to survive until liberation by the Red Army in January 1945.
Photo: Museum of Jewish Heritage
After liberation, Anna found in the warehouse of the “Kanada” section of Birkenau, where the robbed belongings of the deported and murdered Jews were collected before being sent to the Reich, a fine pair of white, gray, and maroon striped men’s pajama bottoms. Perhaps she felt attracted to the high quality garment due to her former profession and knowledge of fabrics. She later told curators that she took them in the hope that if she had a gift for her husband—a segulah (an amulet)– she would find him and reunite her family. With her surviving daughter Freida, Anna returned to Tomaszów Marzowiecki, to the town where she and Joseph had married and lived before the German occupation.

Anna spent two years unaware of Joseph’s fate during the war, and finally reunited with him in July 1945. Joseph, who had been imprisoned in various camps and was liberated by American soldiers in a sub-camp of Mauthausen, made his way on foot over 500 miles back to Tomaszów as well. Anna and Joseph later immigrated with Freida to New York City, where they both worked in the garment business and eventually settled in Forest Hills, New York.

The Museum of Jewish Heritage’s collecting practice focuses on twentieth century Jewish history anchored in the Holocaust, concentrating on the time periods before, during, and immediately after the war. Within this scope, the collection specializes in family and social histories. The acquisitions staff work to obtain as many artifacts from a family as possible, so that through a variety of media—objects, documents, photographs—the collection communicates the fullness of each person’s life, and the various items inform each other and illuminate the family’s story.

To listen to these kinds of objects and to understand stories of the people who once held them sits at the core of memorial work. Much has been said about Auschwitz, and there is much more yet to say—and to be heard.

Anna and Joseph Tenenbaum’s pajama bottoms are one of the nearly 100 artifacts from the Museum of Jewish Heritage collection on display in Auschwitz. Not long ago. Not far away. is a far-reaching, wide-ranging exhibition that attracted over 600,000 visitors in Madrid where the exhibition had its world premiere, and currently is receiving a record-breaking number of visitors at the Museum of Jewish Heritage – A Living Memorial to the Holocaust in New York City. The artifacts added to the New York City presentation emphasize stories of family, of humanity, of the lives of individuals tragically cut short or changed forever at Auschwitz.
THE POWER OF ART
FORBIDDEN ART &
THE NATIONAL LIBERTY MUSEUM

Located in the heart of historic Philadelphia, PA, the National Liberty Museum’s mission from the time it opened twenty years ago has been to bring liberty to life through stories of people from all over the world and across time whose character and courage have protected, promoted, and expanded liberty for all. The Museum’s exhibits, educational experiences and public programs are designed to inspire visitors to think about liberty as an ongoing human quest that we all share.

Last year, when we learned that we would be able to display the Auschwitz Memorial’s exhibition Forbidden Art at NLM, we were both excited and humbled. Not only does Forbidden Art, a collection of 20 powerful images of fragile and rare examples of camp art made illegally by Jewish and Polish prisoners in Auschwitz, perfectly reflect our mission, it also aligns seamlessly with the connection we at the Museum strive to make between liberty and art.

Art has been at the center of the National Liberty Museum since we opened our doors in 2000. Much of our collection is glass art, which we have used to symbolize the fragility of freedom. However, the greater message is in the very nature of creating art. Art is the embodiment of self-expression. When we produce a work of art, we reveal snapshots of who we are as human beings. That experience can only take place in an environment of freedom—physical or mental. We make this point when we take our student visitors on a tour of our galleries. We ask them to imagine what life would be like if they couldn’t be themselves! No collection illustrates this more than Forbidden Art. Clearly, what the prisoners experienced in Nazi Concentration Camps was the very antithesis of freedom. Not only were they forbidden to display any sense of self-expression, they were robbed of their human identities completely, from having to dress in identical uniforms to being identified by numbers tattooed on their arms. The fact that prisoners of Auschwitz were able to produce the works displayed in this exhibition is proof that the need for self-expression is as basic as any human necessity. There is also another lesson about liberty that we learn from art, especially from the artwork in this exhibition. How does one call attention to the atrocities of authoritarianism and oppression, when the very act of being denied their freedom renders them speechless?

We know from years of interacting with our visitors that the answer is art. Art has the power to transform our way of seeing the world. The artists represented in Forbidden Art called attention to a significant moment in time, so it is not lost from recorded history. Their works convey loss, horror, pain, and love. Through their visual responses, these artists were able to take action when speaking out was not merely useless, but subject to the penalty of death. Most importantly, art is a two-way conversation. The meaning of art exists in a space between the artist and the viewer. The works presented in Forbidden Art engage the viewer through the artists’ intent, thoughtfulness and recording of a personal experience. Seeing the Nazis’ atrocities through the eyes of artists sheds light on the dark side of the world. We confront the question: if it happened once in our “enlightened era,” can it happen again? Forbidden Art is on display at the National Liberty Museum through April 12, 2020.
By displaying Forbidden Art at the National Liberty Museum, we help generate a dialogue that can have a profound and lasting impact on our future. Thank you for allowing us to share this extraordinary exhibition with our visitors. Forbidden Art is on display at the National Liberty Museum through April 12, 2020.
THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN DISCLOSING THE AUSCHWITZ PROTOCOLS

In December 2019, Cercle Carl Lutz gave a two-day seminar to more than 300 guides of the State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau. This was the first training course on the key role of the civil society in the disclosure of the "Auschwitz Protocols", in June 1944.

On April 7th, 1944, two Slovak Jews, Rudolf Vrba and Alfred Wetzler, escaped from Birkenau. They wrote a 32-page report with precise cartographic and technical details on the extermination system of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, as well as on the construction of the ramp at the very heart of the camp, intended to welcome deportees from Hungary. Both witnesses were key because they had access to documentation; Wetzler himself, through his role in the storage facility "Kanada", had visual access to the most sensitive parts of the complex, including the crematoria.

"At the end of February 1943 a new modern crematorium and gassing plant was inaugurated at BIRKENAU. The gassing and burning of the bodies in the Birch Forest was discontinued, the whole job being taken over by the four specially built crematoria. The large ditch was filled in, the ground leveled, and the ashes used as before for fertilizer at the farm labor camp of HERMENSE, so that today it is almost impossible to find trace of the dreadful mass murder which took place here."

«Auschwitz Protocols»
April 1944
What would later be called the "Auschwitz Protocols" (Vrba-Wetzler report) were drafted with the help of Jewish underground networks in Bratislava. Sent to the Jewish community in Budapest, the Protocols caused consternation and accelerated rescue actions on site. Neutral diplomats and Allied chancelleries also received the secret reports. But it did not provoke the expected decisive reactions from governments.

The Vice-Consul of Switzerland in Budapest, Carl Lutz (1895-1975), was as a neutral civil servant, representing 14 foreign nations at war with Hungary, including the United States, Great Britain and El Salvador. Lutz was already active in the protection of Jews. Shocked by the content of « the Auschwitz Protocols » that he had received in May 1944, and having realized that his own government will not react, Lutz decided without authorization to give the document to a passing visitor, a Romanian diplomat accredited in Switzerland, named Florian Manoliu, asking him to bring the document back to Geneva. The final recipient was to be George Mandel-Mantello (1901-1992) from the Consulate General of El Salvador in Geneva.
A Jew of Hungarian origin, Mandel-Mantello was known to support Carl Lutz’s efforts to protect the persecuted of Budapest. To conceal the transfer of the document - an illegal act for a Swiss official - Lutz had it forwarded to Switzerland with a letter from the Jewish Agency in Budapest, whose office was housed in the Swiss premises.

In mid-June 1944, Romanian diplomat Florian Manoliu smuggled the Auschwitz protocols out of Hungary back to Switzerland and handed them over to the Consulate General of Salvador. Deeply troubled by the content, Mandel-Mantello wrote a summary of the Protocols and made 1,000 copies to be sent to Jewish communities, members of Parliament and influencers. The well known Swiss theologian Karl Barth, in Basel, and the Secretary General of the World Council of Churches W.A. Visser’s Hooft, in Geneva, signed an open letter calling upon Hungary to stop deportations. The topic was raised in sermons across churches in Switzerland and made headlines in the Swiss media, despite the strict censorship imposed by the Swiss Government. A public demonstration took place in Basel.

A copy was also sent by Mandel-Mantello to foreign news agencies in Zurich. The international outcry was considerable – a public demonstration was held at Madison Square Garden in New York - and forced the Allies and neutral States to take a stand, reluctantly. The King of Sweden sent a letter to the Hungarian authorities.

The American air force bombed Budapest. On June 26, President Roosevelt, campaigning for reelection at the time, sent a stern letter to the Hungarian leader, Regent Horthy, urging him to stop deportations. Ironically, this letter was given to the Hungarian authorities by Carl Lutz himself, the actual whistleblower. The Vice-Consul was in charge of protecting American interests in Hungary.
Facing political and public pressure, the Hungarian government suspended deportations on July 8th, 1944. However, departures to Auschwitz were to start again at the end of August 1944, but two days before the fateful date, the front collapsed with Romania's change of side and the deportations of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz stopped permanently.

"A destruction camp"

Even though, the Swiss media was museled by State censorship, it braved the restriction and flaunted the report by publishing specific articles on the deportation and extermination system. Media described “gas chambers” and high-capacity “crematoria”. On July 7th, 1944, the Swiss German reference daily “Neue Zürcher Zeitung” explained that « ninety percent of the Jews deported from Hungary were reportedly transported to the Auschwitz camp ».

On July 11th, 1944, the editor-in-chief of the French-speaking “Feuille d'avis de Lausanne” mentioned a « manhunt, herds of human beings parked or rather crowded in cramped premises, loaded into trucks like parcels to the Auschwitz camp in Upper Silesia, so-called concentration camp, actually a destruction camp ("Vernichtungslager") with advanced facilities such as gas chambers and crematoria by furnaces. » In hindsight, the editor-in-chief's conclusion had a terrible meaning:

"Charity, pity, tolerance, the world will sink into deeper upheaval than what is currently being witnessed. If men do not restore these elements of human dignity in their hearts (and their actions) that centuries of struggle and the help of Christianity had assured them. Otherwise, what forfeiture, what defilement!"

The "Auschwitz Protocols" and their disclosure by civil society saved precious months – and lives. They were to be used as evidence during the Nuremberg Trial, in 1945.

---

Koło Carla Lutza to szwajcarska organizacja prowadząca badania w dziedzinie historii. Przy wsparciu Beate i Serge’a Klarsfeld oraz Fundacji Toma Lantosa pełniących funkcję Organu Doradczego Koło Carla Lutza organizuje wykłady oraz współpracuje z dużymi Muzeami i organizacjami edukacyjnymi z całego świata. www.carl-lutz.com
One of the most important goals of the Repository is to collect dispersed documentation of transport lists to Auschwitz-Birkenau. 'We must remember that about 900,000 Jews deported in mass transports from German-occupied Europe - women, children, and men - were murdered in the gas chambers immediately upon arrival at the camp without registration. There are no post-camp records of them. Transport lists may help us to establish their names," said the Director of the Museum, Dr. Piotr M. A. Cywiński.

It was meant to be total extermination - apart from physical annihilation in gas chambers and crematorium ovens, the plan also included the extermination of the identity and memory of the victims. Before the liberation of the camp in January 1945, the SS authorities ordered the destruction of all documentation created during the operation of Auschwitz. According to estimates, over 90% of the source materials were destroyed.

'For more than 20 years, we have been carrying out tedious digitisation work aimed at the one hand at preserving the source data - archives, and on the other hand at restoring the names of the victims. The work of the Digital Repository does not focus on documents, but on people, names, numbers, dates of birth and any other often very fragile traces of people. Those who were torn out of their daily lives by violence, who were led to suffering and death. The Digital Repository's records of the names of Auschwitz prisoners do not only serve as a source of research and education activities but above all to commemorate all those imprisoned and murdered,' Krzysztof Antończyk, head of the Digital Repository, emphasised.

During the work, each set of archival material is carefully processed, and its content is entered into the databases. All the information contained therein is taken into account. Digital reproductions of documents are created in the form of high-resolution scans, and the identities of the imprisoned and murdered are published in the form of short biographical entries along with a list of archival sources and their description on the Museum website.

More than 1,200,000 entries from the post-camp documentation have been created by the Digital Repository of the Memorial Site. So far, more than 60 per cent of the 400,000 prisoners registered in the German Nazi concentration camp have been identified.

At the moment, the existing database, which contains information on persons registered in Auschwitz, is being merged with the data from the transport lists. Consequently, as early as in May 2020, the search results at www.auschwitz.org will be enriched with over 420,000 names from the transport lists of Jews deported to the camp.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name und Vorname:</strong></th>
<th>Kornfeld Moszek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>geb.:</strong> 18.8.1914.</td>
<td>zu: Warthenau, O/S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong></td>
<td>Warthenau w.o. Aptecznastr. 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beruf:</strong></td>
<td>Elektriker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staatsangehörigkeit:</strong></td>
<td>ehem. Polen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name der Eltern:</strong></td>
<td>Menesze u. Brandla, geb. Markwicz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong></td>
<td>unb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name der Ehefrau:</strong></td>
<td>Rajska, geb. Rosenfeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong></td>
<td>unb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kinder:</strong></td>
<td>1. Alleiniger Ernährer der Familie oder der Eltern: ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vorbildung:</strong></td>
<td>7 Kl. Volkssch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Militärdienstzeit:</strong></td>
<td>von — bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kriegsdienstzeit:</strong></td>
<td>von — bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Größe:</strong></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gestalt:</strong></td>
<td>schl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gesicht:</strong></td>
<td>längl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nase:</strong></td>
<td>wellig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mund:</strong></td>
<td>norm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ohren:</strong></td>
<td>norm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haare:</strong></td>
<td>d. blond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sprache:</strong></td>
<td>poln. deutsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ansteckende Krankheit oder Gebrechen:</strong></td>
<td>keine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Besondere Kennzeichen:</strong></td>
<td>keine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rentenempfänger:</strong></td>
<td>nein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verhaftet am:</strong></td>
<td>26.3.41. wo: in Warthenau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Mal eingeliefert:</strong></td>
<td>1. April 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Einweisende Dienststelle:</strong></td>
<td>RSHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grund:</strong></td>
<td>keine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parteizugehörigkeit:</strong></td>
<td>von — bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welche Funktionen:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'Currently, the Digital Repository has over 100 thousand names of the birth or residential places of deportees in its databases. Listed in the databases are citizens of several dozen countries, and thousands of professions that they performed are mentioned. They include data from the oldest people born in 1882 to children born in the camp in the last days before the liberation. Scientific research that would have been impossible two decades ago is now conducted by researchers who visit the Memorial. The created databases and scanned documents allow for comprehensive historical, sociological, genealogical or even medical analysis,' says Antończyk.

A dozen or so people work on the analysis of data for the digital repository databases. The repository and the archive cooperate with specialists in interpretation. Information is supplemented regularly by the relatives of prisoners. Private individuals continue to donate documents, photographs or their scans. ‘Thanks to long-standing contacts and sharing of experiences with other memorials and institutions commemorating the victims of the Second World War, new data on prisoners and deportees are still being obtained, their identities are being reconstructed and documentation is being completed. Through this exchange of information, research works have become more comprehensive and complementary,’ noted Krzysztof Antończyk.

At present, the Digital Repository is conducting research projects in collaboration with Arolsen Archives, the Bavarian memorials Flossenbürg and Dachau, Yad Vashem and the Shoah Foundation. Under this cooperation, we have obtained a total of 410,000 scans of documents and more than 250,000 entries of deportees. The reconstruction does not only apply to the identity of individual persons, but also entire prisoner transports.

‘The best example is the analysis of information contained in documents obtained from the Arolsen Archives. They offer a wide range of possibilities for the reconstruction of documentation created in the camp. The same is true of the partially reconstructed transport list of prisoners transferred from Auschwitz to Neuengamme on 25 August 1944. So far, only 270 names were recognised. At the moment, of the 750 men transferred to KL Neuengamme on that day, 550 people have already been identified," said Ewa Bazan, head of the research project implemented with the Arolsen Archives.

As part of this cooperation, data on the largest group of deportees to Auschwitz, over 400,000 Hungarian Jews, is also being reproduced. In 2019, research work was underway as part of the project to reconstruct the identities of more than 30,000 people, prisoners and Poles deported from KL Auschwitz to the KL Flossenbürg and KL Dachau concentration camps.

‘In their accounts, former prisoners often speak of the conviction they had in the camp, that the truth will never pass beyond the wires, their names will be forgotten, and yet, each person has a name. Our mission is simple - to restore to our collective memory as many names as possible‘ Piotr Cywiński emphasised.
DO NOT FORGET YOUR NAME – THE CHILDREN OF AUSCHWITZ

At least 232,000 infants, children and adolescents were deported to Auschwitz from all over Europe or were born there under unimaginable conditions. Only 650 survived. They bear the traces of suffering on body and soul. In the exhibition, life stories of children and adolescents who have survived Auschwitz are told on large-format panels.

Including: Kola, who is released as a two-year-old and for a long time can not believe that people can die without being murdered. Barbara, who was born in Auschwitz and was taken away from her mother in order to be checked for her "Germanizing ability" in the camp "Lebrechtsdorf" because she was blond and blue-eyed. Yehuda, who survived two death marches and, after being liberated, literally painted himself off with his pictures of Auschwitz. An exhibition of the International Auschwitz Committee in cooperation with the Memorial of German Resistance. An exhibition by Alwin Meyer.

The NS-Documentation Center of the City of Cologne is probably the first institution worldwide to offer a 360-degree tour of the Memorial, the permanent exhibition and the temporary exhibition. Here you can visit the temporary exhibition »Do not forget your name – The Children of Auschwitz« online.

opening hours
Tue. through Fri. 10 am – 6 pm Sat., Sun., public holidays 11 am – 6 pm On the first Thursday of every month (except public holidays) the museum remains open until 10 pm

The exhibition at the National Socialism Documentation Center in Cologne in Germany will be presented until 23 February 2020

Ruth and Robert Büchler. As children deported to Auschwitz. Ruth did not survive. © Archiv Alwin Meyer
Ruth and Robert Büchler. As children deported to Auschwitz. Ruth did not survive.

© Archiv Alwin Meyer