



李佳臻：难忘的奥斯维辛之旅

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今年暑假我应邀前往波兰城市克拉科夫，参加由美国CANDLES大屠杀纪念馆举办的奥斯维辛探访之旅。作为南京大学犹太研究方向的硕士生，本人有幸获得美国史朋根家族基金会的奖学金以及Danny Spungen先生的个人资助，从而使访问得以顺利成行。

此次同行的近百人团员大部分是从美国出发。作为唯一一个从中国直接前往的学生，我在行前还是有些紧张和担心。然而，到了波兰同大部队汇合后，我发现自己的担心完全是多余的，受到了所有人的欢迎。探访团尽管人数众多，年龄和职业的跨度都很大，但每个人都怀着相同的目的一一具体、深入现场了解纳粹屠犹这段历史，所以大家很快就熟悉了起来。团员中有希望近距离接触历史的高中生，有想要完善自己授课的历史教育工作者，还有想要寻根的犹太

人……大家不同、丰富的个人背景让我们此次行程得以从更多视角、以不同方式审视和接近这段二战期间不同寻常的历史。

CANDLES大屠杀纪念馆及其教育中心举办的这次探访活动的主题是“原谅（Forgiveness）”。该主题由CANDLES大屠杀纪念馆的创建人Eva Kor女士确立。Eva是纳粹屠犹的幸存者，于1944年与全体家人一起被纳粹遣送至奥斯维辛死亡集中营。她和妹妹Miriam为双胞胎，成为了臭名昭著的纳粹分子约瑟夫·门格勒医生双胞胎人体试验的对象，而她的父母和两个姐姐则都在集中营被杀害。在获得解放后的很长一段时间，她都无法回忆在奥斯维辛的这段经历。但1978年，美国NBC电视台名为《大屠杀（The Holocaust）》的电视连续剧播出之后，Eva产生了希望了解和她一起获得解放的那些儿童幸存者的现状：他们都到了哪里去？现在在做什么？奥斯维辛和人体实验的创伤如何影响他们的生活？这些问题促使她开始寻找其他幸存的奥斯维辛双胞胎。于是在1984年，她发起成立了一名CANDLES的组织，代表和联系大屠杀人体实验中的双胞胎幸存者。CANDLES一词实际上是“Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Lab Experiments Survivors”（奥斯维辛纳粹死亡实验儿童幸存者）的英文首字母拼写而成。之后，在1995年奥斯维辛集中营解放50周年的纪念仪式上，Eva以个人名义宣布“原谅”纳粹。她认为，只有原谅才能真正地将自己从受害者的身份中解脱出来，不再背负遭受的苦难。“原谅是和平的种子（Forgiveness is a seed for peace）”，“原谅”的力量会让自己更加坚强。所以，她于同年成立了CANDLES纳粹屠犹纪念馆及教育中心，开始向民众普及纳粹屠犹的历史以及讲述她有关“原谅”的心路历程。也是从那时起，她每年都会和想要了解这段历史的人们一起踏上奥斯维辛之旅。

因此，与其他奥斯维辛的参访者不同，我们很幸运地可以全程与幸存者Eva Kor一起。整个行程也有将近一半的时间都是在奥斯维辛度过的。虽然在行前有一定的心理准备，但在那里的每一刻都仍让我觉得备受震撼，难以忘怀。

在第一天和Eva一起的参访中，人们很快就发现她是一个非常乐观、善良的老太太。为了不使参访活动过于沉重，她在一路上不时地跟大家讲笑话和唱歌。而在整个旅途中，她也不断地提及：在1995年自己发出“原谅”之前，她的全部生活都沉浸和带有遭受苦难的印记。虽然人早已被解救出来，但却始终无法接受发生过的一切。而正是自己对纳粹行径的“原谅”，才使自己在走出集中营40多年后，真正地获得了自由。

与她一道重返她童年遭受饥寒迫害，经历家人分离，和经受罪恶实验的地方，让整个旅程都变得更加直接可感。当Eva指着凹凸不平的地面，说这是她每天都要走的路时；当她在遴选台旁说，这是她见到母亲最后一面的地方时；当她在铁路旁说，这就是我们当时再也回不去的单程道时……我们眼前站着仿佛是一个年仅10岁的小姑娘，遭受着非人的痛苦，但我们却无能为力。顿时间，我

感到自己的一举一动都变得十分小心翼翼，生怕一不小心就冒犯了曾在这里遭受苦难的人们。

在我们第一次去奥斯维辛二期——博克瑙绝灭营的早上，突如其来的瓢泼大雨把猝不及防的一行参访人淋得个落汤鸡，而下午的艳阳又硬生生地烤干了身上湿透的衣服和鞋子。在这种湿腻又暴晒的难受感觉中参观的我们，可能也会多一点体会到当时受害者的实际感受。

进入营区的第一感觉是大，一眼望不到边的大。然后，就是从每个排列整齐、外观完全一致的监视塔、营房中透露出的秩序感。纳粹德国对犹太人的屠杀完全使用的是现代化手段。正如我们的波兰导游所说：“This is German, everything is in order”（这就是德国，一切都井井有条）。

但越往里走，就会发现，绝大多数的营房都只剩下了方形的矮墙残垣，而原因简单的让听到的我心里有点空：营房没有了，是因为原先居住在这里的村民，在战争结束重返家乡后，需要用这些营房的木头来重新搭建自己的房子。这把原来猜测理由是对纳粹行为憎恨或至少是不满的我，突然拽回了现实。是啊，生存才是第一位的，刚刚结束战乱的人们是不会有时间精力花费在温饱之外事情上的。

而大部分的毒气室和焚尸炉，作为揭露纳粹暴行最残酷直接的证据，在德军战败撤离时，都遭到了毁坏了。现在我们只能从仅留存的三张现场照片中勾勒出当时的状况。不过，这三张照片所赤裸展现的焚尸场景已足够人们了解当时的惨绝人寰。

在结束毒气室的参观，当大家还沉浸在沉默状态时，下一个参观点到了，满墙的犹太人战前的生活照就突然映入眼帘，大部分都是家庭成员的合影。同行的人询问这里为什么会有这么多犹太人的照片，导游用一个问题作答：如果你不得不在两个小时内收拾一行李箱离开家，前往一个未知但只可能带来恐惧的地方，你会带上什么？——所有人都明白了，会带上家人的照片。这既是牵挂也是希望。

第二天，我们去往奥斯维辛一期参访。那里是劳工营。在大门的入口处的上方可以看到“ARBEIT MACHT FREI”一行德语的，含义是“劳动带来自由”。这里的大部分营房是不对游客开放的，而密集的铁丝网、坑洼的路面显然比博克瑙更符合我脑中集中营的场景。这里拥挤、阴暗、给予劳动的机会是活下去的唯一途径。然而，90%以上被遣送到奥斯维辛的犹太人在到达的当天就被送进了毒气室，他们甚至没有任何活下来的机会。我们沿着铁丝网前进，在第十营区（Block 10）前停了下来。Eva站在营区的门口向我们讲述她和妹妹获得解救的过程。第十营区是当时医学实验的地方。Eva和她的妹妹是双胞胎，这也是她们被送来这里的唯一原因，而她们也正是从这里被苏联军队解救出来的。当她站在象征着自己获得自由的第十营区门前，做出剪刀手，大声地喊出“I'm

a survivor!”的时候，我真切地感到她对给她带来痛苦人的“原谅”是真正让她彻底走出这扇门的原因和动力。

而后面的参观则更加直接、令人无法准备。各个房间内都堆满了曾经被监禁在这里人的私人物品。整房间的眼镜、鞋子、女人的头发……我只能用眼睛直直地盯着，流露不出任何表情。在看到一个个满溢的展柜的时候，我真的有些忍不住了。我直至当下仍然无法准确描述自己当时的感受。同行的伙伴问我不拍照吗？我拒绝了。当时觉得真的没办法用镜头对准它们，可能是它们的形状、功能太让我感觉是直接面对着人身体的一部分，是被卸下、丢弃者的血肉之躯。

而在第二十七营区（Block27）的展览与奥斯维辛的其他展厅风格迥异。这里是由以色列犹太大屠杀纪念馆Yad Vashem布置的展览，大量真实的影像：犹太人原本温馨平静的生活、纳粹的煽动与狂热的追随者、幸存者对自己经历的诉说……连在一起带来了强烈的视觉冲击和对比。整个展览似乎都在不断地追问这样一个问题：为什么？而唯一的答案只是因为他们是犹太人。他们的生活发生了天翻地覆的变化。孩子的画里竟也出现了不应出现的枪支、尸体、倒塌的房屋……而在展览的最后一个展厅，摆放的是遇害者名单。这份像书本一样被装订起来，每位受害者最多只记载有姓名、出生信息、死亡时间与地点的名单却有一人多高，占据了整个房间。我在参观时，遇到一对夫妇在名单中寻找自己亲人的名字。他们翻阅的目光很坚定、手势很急迫，但是名单太长了，直到我离开那个房间他们还没有找到那个想要找到的名字……而这里面每个姓名的背后都有一段难以诉说的故事。

隔了一天，我们又回到了博克瑙。在纪念碑前，我们点燃了蜡烛，纪念那些在此地遭到迫害的人们。虽然人们参加此次活动的理由各不相同，但此时此刻，大家的心中都是为在那里遭到迫害人哀悼和祈祷。

如果说奥斯维辛让人体会到的是绝望，那么在辛德勒工厂看到的是抗争和希望。工厂原址已经改建成一个历史展览馆，展示克拉科夫在纳粹统治下的整个历史。在被保留下原有工厂大门的旁边，入口的墙上都是幸存者的照片。而在整个展馆中处处体现的都是波兰人民对于入侵的反抗。整个展馆的布置都模拟了当时的实际场景，从战前小镇平静的日常生活，到战时的纳粹旗、石子路、隔离墙……在这里也有一个写满名字的房间。但与奥斯维辛里的名单不同，这里的每一个名字都属于辛德勒工厂的幸存者。这也可能是纪念馆为数不多的参观者可以面带微笑参观的地方吧。而其中一个模拟战壕是让我驻足最长时间的地方，因为在射击口旁的墙上，贴着的一张小小的士兵与爱人合影。在看到这张合影的那一瞬间，我仿佛突然就认识了这个士兵，也察觉到他的无畏与思念。辛德勒工厂纪念馆就这样从最细微处让参观者真正贴近了历史。

而除了与纳粹屠犹相关的参观行程外，我们也游览了克拉科夫这座充满中世纪风情的波兰城市。由于二战时期，德军在这里的驻扎，克拉科夫没有受到轰炸，绝大多数的古迹都完好的保存了下来。在卡齐米日犹太区内，从分散坐落的犹太会堂，专门售卖Kosher食物的集市，依稀可见昔日这里作为二战之前欧洲最大犹太人聚居区的繁荣景象；在中央集市广场，走在中世纪就建成的石板路上，看追逐鸽子的孩子，听圣玛利亚教堂的号角声；还有维利奇卡盐矿水晶般的盐雕教堂，瓦维尔城堡龙的传说……这次奥斯维辛之旅，远比我想象中收获的多。

来到历史发生地，亲眼目睹的不只是犹太群体的遭遇，更是每个在这里遭受迫害者所留下的印记，这才是真正冲击心灵、拷问良知的历史之源，也带给我更为复杂的情感体会：历史从来都不是平铺直叙的时间、地点、人物和事件的叠加，而是每个鲜活生命的点滴经历与记忆汇聚交织成的漫漫时空。

对于我而言，本次参访之旅无疑是一次难忘、丰富的暑期活动，更是一种有意义社会实践课，从中学到的东西远非课堂能够比拟。

（作者为犹太所14级硕士生）

Scroll down for English translation....

*Danny Spungen: English translation was simply the English translation tab on the computer. I do not know how accurate. On the CANDLES July 2016 Poland trip I knew the author as: Li Jiazhen "Jane."

Jiaju Li: An Unforgettable Journey to Auschwitz

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This summer, I was invited to visit the Polish city of Krakow for the visit to Auschwitz organized by the CANDLES Holocaust Memorial Museum in the United States . As a master student in the direction of Jewish Studies at Nanjing University, I was privileged to receive a scholarship from the American Ezineen Family Foundation and personal funding from Mr. Danny Spungen, Family Foundation to make the visit a success.

Nearly a hundred members of this group traveled from the United States. As the only student who traveled directly from China, I was still nervous and worried before the trip. However, after the confluence of Poland with the large units, I found that my worries were completely superfluous and welcomed by everyone. Although the number of visiting missions is large and the spans of age and occupation are very large, everyone understands the history of the Nazi Holocaust with specific purpose and in-depth understanding of the history of the Nazi Holocaust. Therefore, everyone quickly becomes familiar with it. Among the league members, there are high school students who hope to have a close contact with history, historical educators who want to improve their own teaching, and Jews who want to find roots... The diverse and rich personal background makes our trip more accessible. Examine and approach the unusual history of World War II in different ways.

The theme of the visit organized by the CANDLES Holocaust Memorial and its Education Center was " Forgiveness ". The theme was established by Ms. Eva Kor, founder of the CANDLES Holocaust Memorial. Eva was a survivor of the Nazi Holocaust and was sent by the Nazis to the Auschwitz death camp in 1944 with all his family. She and her sister, Miriam, were twins and were targeted by the infamous nazi Joseph Mengele twins for human trials, while her parents and two sisters were killed in the concentration camp. For a long time after she was liberated, she could not recall this experience in Auschwitz . But in 1978, after an NBC television broadcast called "The Holocaust" was aired, Eva produced the status quo of those survivors of children who wanted to know how to liberate with her: Where did they all go? What are you doing now?How did the trauma of Auschwitz and human experiments affect their lives? These problems prompted her to start looking for other surviving Auschwitz twins.

In 1984, she initiated the establishment of an organization called CANDLES to represent and contact the twin survivors of the Holocaust human experiment. The word CANDLES is actually the English initials of the "Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Lab Experiments Survivors" (Oswicz Nazi death experiment child survivors). Later, on the occasion of the 1995 commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp, Eva declared "forgiveness" of the Nazis in his personal capacity. She believes that only forgiveness can truly free herself from the identity of the victim and no longer suffer from the suffering. "Forgiveness is a seed for peace. " The power of "forgiveness" will make you stronger. In the same year, she established the Nazi Holocaust Memorial and Education Center in CANDLES and began to popularize the history of the Nazi Holocaust and to educate her about her forgiveness. Since then, she has embarked on an Auschwitz trip every year with people who want to understand this history.

Therefore, unlike other visitors to Auschwitz, we are fortunate enough to be together with the survivor Eva Kor. Almost half of the entire trip was spent in Auschwitz. Although there is a certain amount of mental preparation before the trip, it still makes me feel shocked and unforgettable at every moment there.

On the first day of the visit with Eva , people soon discovered that she was a very optimistic and kind old lady. In order not to overload the visits, she tell jokes and sing songs from time to time. Throughout the journey, she also repeatedly mentioned that before she issued her "forgiveness" in 1995 , her entire life was immersed and bearing the mark of suffering. Although people have already been rescued, they have never been able to accept what happened. It is precisely because of his "forgiveness" of the Nazi actions that he has really obtained freedom after more than 40 years of going out of the concentration camp. With her returning to her childhood suffering from hunger and cold, experiencing family separation, and experiencing sinful experiments, the entire journey becomes more direct and sensible. When Eva pointed to the uneven ground, saying that it was the way she was going every day; when she said at the selection table, this was the place where she saw her mother's last side; when she said by the railway, this was When we could not return to the one-way road at the time... we stood in front of us like a little girl of only 10 years old . We suffered from inhuman suffering, but we could do nothing about it. During my time, I felt very careful in my every move. I fear that if I was not careful, I would offend the people who suffered here.

In the morning of our first visit to Auschwitz II, the extermination camp in Bokenau, the unexpected pouring rain drew the unprepared visitors away and the afternoon sun roasted hard on the body. Soaked clothes and shoes. We may also experience a bit more of the actual feelings of the victims at that time.

The first impression of entering the camp area is big, one can't see the big side. Then, it was the sense of order that was revealed in each of the watch towers and barracks that were neatly arranged and uniform in appearance. The Nazi Germany's massacre of Jews was completely using modern methods. As our Polish tour guide said: " This is German, everything is in order " (this is Germany, everything is in order).

But the more you walk in, you will find that the vast majority of the barracks are left with only the remains of a square dwarf wall, and the reason is simple to let me hear a little empty: the barracks are missing, because originally lived here The villagers, after returning to their hometowns at the end of the war, needed to use the barracks' wood to rebuild their house. This original reason for guessing is that I hate or at least dissatisfaction with Nazi behavior, suddenly repented of the reality. Yes, survival is the first, and people who have just ended the war will not have time and energy to spend on things other than food and clothing.

Most of the gas chambers and crematoriums, as the most brutal and direct evidence of the Nazi brutality, were destroyed when the Germans were defeated and evacuated. Now we can only draw a picture of the situation at the time from only the three remaining live photos. However, the scenes of the corpses that were barely displayed in these three photos are enough for people to understand the tragic people of the time.

At the end of the visit to the gas chamber, when everyone was still immersed in silence, the next visit point came, and the pre-war life of the Jews full of walls suddenly came into view. Most of them were pictures of family members. The people in the room asked why there were so many photos of Jews. The tour guide answered with a question: If you had to leave your home with a suitcase in two hours, go to an unknown place that could only bring fear, you would bring? - Everyone understands that they will bring family photos. This is both care and hope.

The next day, we went to Auschwitz for a visit. There is a labor camp. Above the entrance to the gate, you can see " ARBEIT MACHT FREI " in German, meaning "labor brings freedom." Most of the barracks here are not open to tourists, but the dense barbed wire and pit lanes are obviously more in line with the concentration camps in my mind than in Bung Nau. The only way to survive is to be crowded, dark, and give labor. However , more than 90% of the Jews sent to Auschwitz were sent to the gas chamber on the day they arrived. They did not even have any chance to survive. We marched along the barbed wire and stopped in front of Block 10 (Block 10). Eva stood at the door of the camp and told us about her and her sister's rescue. The Block 10 was the place where medical experiments were conducted . Eva and her sister are twins. This is the only reason they were sent here. It was from here that they were rescued by the Soviet army. When she stood in front of the tenth camp area that symbolizes her freedom, made a scissors hand and shouted " I'm a survivor!" loudly, I truly felt that she was bringing pain to her. "Forgiveness" is the reason and motivation for her to truly get out of this door.

The later visits are more direct and unprepared. Each room is full of personal belongings that were once imprisoned. The whole room of glasses, shoes, women's hair ... I can only stare with my eyes straight, showing no expression. When I saw a full-length display case, I really couldn't help it. I still cannot accurately describe my feelings at that time until now. My fellow partner asked me not to take pictures? I refused. At that time, I felt that I couldn't really use the lens to point at them. It may be that their shape and function made me feel directly facing the part of the human body and was the flesh and blood of the unloaded and discarded.

The exhibition at Block 27 (Block 27) is quite different from the style of other showrooms at Auschwitz. Here is an exhibition arranged by the Yad Vashem Memorial Museum of Jewish Holocaust in Israel. There are a lot of real images: the original warm and peaceful life of the Jews, the Nazi instigators and enthusiastic followers, and the survivors' statements about their experiences... A strong visual impact and contrast. The entire exhibition seems to be constantly asking such a question: Why? The only answer is simply because they are Jews. Their lives have changed dramatically. In the child's paintings, guns, dead bodies, and collapsed houses that should not have appeared. In the last exhibition hall of the exhibition, a list of the victims was placed. This book was bound like a book. Each victim had only a list of names, birth information, time and place of death, but one person occupied the entire room. When I visited, I met a couple who were looking for their own relatives' names in the list. The eyes they looked through were firm and gestures were urgent, but the list was too long until I left the room. They hadn't found the name they wanted to find... And behind each name there is a story that is hard to tell. After a day, we returned to Buknow. Before the monument, we lit candles to commemorate those who were persecuted here. Although people have different reasons for participating in the event, at this moment, everyone's hearts are mourning and praying for those who are persecuted there. If Auschwitz feels desperate, then what Schindler sees is resistance and hope. The original site of the factory has been converted into a historical exhibition hall to display the entire history of Krakow under the Nazi regime. Next to the original factory gate, the wall of the entrance is a photograph of the survivors. What is reflected throughout the pavilion is the resistance of the Polish people to the invasion. The layout of the entire pavilion simulates the actual scene at that time, from the calm daily life of the pre-war town to the Nazi flags, stone roads, and the separation wall in the wartime... There is also a room full of names. But unlike Auschwitz's list, each name here belongs to the Schindler factory survivors. This may also be one of the few places where visitors can visit with a smile. One of the simulated trenches was where I stopped for the longest time, because a small soldier was posing with the lover on the wall beside the firing gate. The moment I saw this photo, I suddenly realized that I had known this soldier and I was aware of his fearlessness and thoughts. Schindler's Factory Museum so that from the most subtle place to make visitors really close to the history.

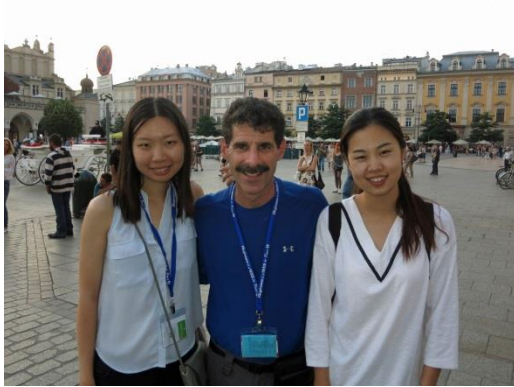
In addition to the visits related to the Nazi Holocaust, we also visited the medieval city of Krakow in Poland. Due to the presence of German troops here during World War II, Krakow was not bombed and most of the monuments were preserved. In the Jewish district of Kazimierz, from the scattered Jewish synagogues, a market dedicated to the sale of Kosher food can be seen here as a prosperous scene of the largest Jewish settlement in Europe before World War II; in the central market square, in the Middle Ages On the built stone road, watch the children chasing the pigeons, listen to the horns of the church of St. Mary, and the crystal-like salt sculpture church of the Wieliczka Salt Mine, the legend of the Wawel Castle Dragon... this time Auschwitz The trip is far more rewarding than I thought.

It is not only the experience of the Jewish community that came to the place where the history occurred. It is the mark left by every person who suffered persecution here. This is the source of history that truly impacted the soul and tortured the conscience and brought me even more. For complex emotional experience: history has never been a superposition of time, place, characters, and events that are straightforward to describe. It is the long time and space where each lived life experiences and memories converge.

For me, this visit is undoubtedly an unforgettable and abundant summer activity. It is also a meaningful social practice lesson. The things learned from it are far beyond the classroom.

(The author is a 14-grade master student at the Jewish Institute)

*Danny extra notes:



2016_Jul_11_Xueyao Liang-'Joanna'_
Danny-Spungen_Li-Jiazhen-'Jane'



2016_Jul_15_Joanna-Liang_Barbara-
Markham_Birkenau_Memoria



Auschwitz Tour guide: Szymon "Simon" Filapek
Li-Jiazhen-'Jane'



From: 杨梦Meng YANG [mailto:allshallp...] **Sent:** Friday, April 06, 2018 5:21 PM

To: Danny Spungen **Subject:** Re: UPDATES ON XU XIN AND NEW FILM

Dear Danny, Sorry for my belated reply. We have not met personally, but via Email once about my Chinese-Yiddish song. Well, i came across a student's writing on her Auschwitz trip.

<https://webplus.nyu.edu.cn/s326/2f/eb/c10844a208875/page.psp> I am very surprised to learn that the motif of " Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Lab Experiments Survivors " is forgiveness. This is something that i find wierd in the context. I have been doing holocaust research and learning yiddish/hebrew. Will you be in Shanghai in October in the NYU Shanghai-USHMM workshop? Hope we can meet and talk.

I plan to attend the 10th International Conference on Holocaust Education, June 25-28, 2018 in yad vashem, Israel.

Hope our paths come across. shalom from Berlin, meng