

**Carmel Catholic High School
Holocaust Presentation
September 17, 2009**



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September 17, 2009

Carmel Catholic High School

History Class— Mr. Jim Schuster

Student range from Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors (15-18 yrs)

Students were asked to choose any artifact from the exhibit and write about that piece from its point of view (**be** the piece and write about being that piece during that period of time). Students had the 2nd option in writing **to** the piece (what they would want to say to the piece about what it had experienced).

The students were given only 15-20 minutes to write their assignment (which makes the results even more impressive).



One Carmel Parkway
Mundelein Illinois 60060

Last Revised: December 23, 2009



P.O. Box 5262
Santa Barbara California 93150

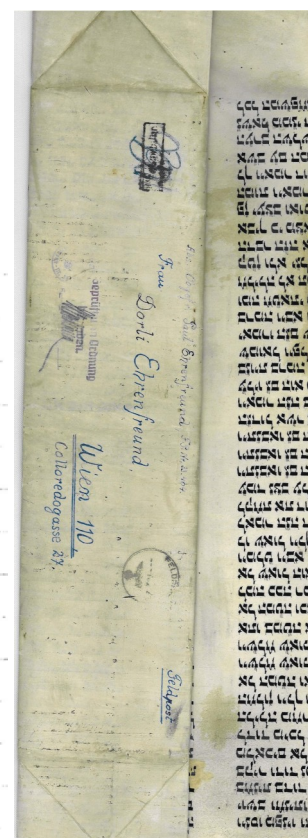
Carmel Catholic High School Holocaust Assignment September 17, 2009

Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

Tanakh Scroll Used as Parcel Wrapper

A piece of Jewish Holy Scripture should be used for prayer and treated with respect. That was not the case for me. During World War II, German soldiers invaded my home, the synagogue. They took me away just before they burnt my synagogue down. I thought they were going to put me in a glass case so they could come back and pray with me later. Instead, I was thrown in the back of a truck with a bunch of other sacred documents. I saw Jews running around the streets in terror, trying to get away from something and I knew I was in trouble. The soldiers put me away in a dark drawer for a very long time. When they finally took me out a German soldier was talking about needing wrapping paper for his parcel. They cut me up into pieces and I became his wrapping paper. I felt degraded.



Tanakh Scroll

Frame 8
Page 9-10

Tanakh scroll used as parcel wrapper
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Student:

Nazi Armband

Do not be afraid. Do not freak out. I know that the Swastika scares you. I myself bear the symbol, and it even scares me. Do not hold anything against me, for I have done nothing wrong. It is the people that displayed me that are at fault. I know that I was always on the arm of the Nazi soldiers. But that doesn't mean that I agree with what they were doing. I have seen it all, and I have seen too much. I have seen Jews been captured and forced into ghettos. I have transported those same Jews to death camps. I have seen them thrown, packed, into gas chambers and executed. I represent who was perhaps the worst human being who ever walked on the earth. But it is not my fault. People all over the world fear me, even though I was not the one who caused millions of people to die. I swear, I am good, and I want to be a symbol of greatness, peace, and love. But it seems impossible that that will happen, for I am looked down upon by the world. I want the world to know that it is not my fault. If I could change it, I would, for I would also be changing my horrible past.

Nazi Armband

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Nazi Armband

Frame N/A
Page N/A

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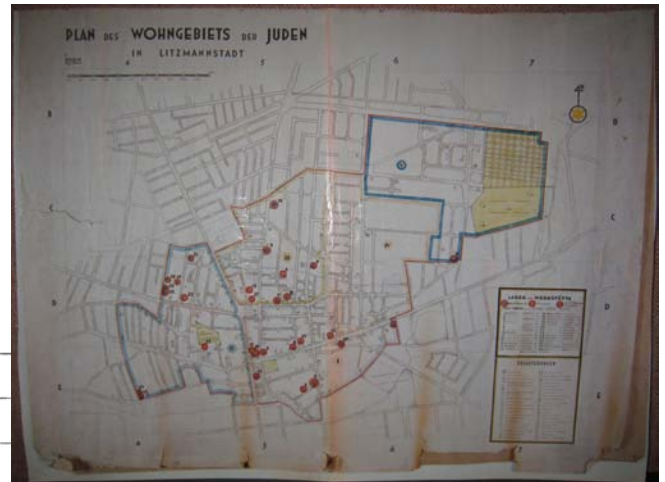
Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

Reflection

I was formed by a Nazi. They formed me to show the borders of the Ghetto. They made me to show the Jews where they could and couldn't go. The Nazi's formed me in order to put a whole group of people into a specific area. The plans of what I was to be scared and intimidated many people. I was a drawing of a small cramped space. A space where Jews lived because they were different from other people. I was used to show where families were packed into small spaces, tons of them at a time. A great plan in the Nazi's mind, but in the mind of the Jews it was one that would greatly impact their lives.

-Map of surrounding borders of the Lodz Ghetto



Map of Lodz Ghetto

Frame N/A
Page N/A

Reflection

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- map of surrounding borders of the Lodz Ghetto.



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Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

Artifact Writing

I bear witness to the conditions and treatment of the Jews as they were forced from their homes and into the cattle cars to be taken to the concentration camps. Millions of people were treated this way. This picture is just one example but it was repeated thousands of times by law, decree, the government without any choice of those being he ordered like cattle. The people brought only what they could carry. The lines of people leaving their homes and town have not one person out of line and it extends to the point where the people become just indistinguishable masses.

I want people to use me (the picture) to imagine what it was really like so that the figures and numbers people learn about while learning about the Holocaust have some significance.



Lodz Ghetto Photo

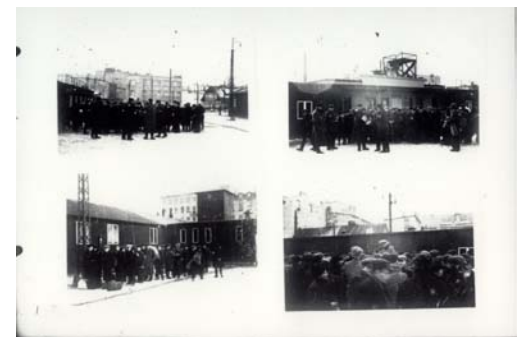


Lodz Ghetto Glass Negative
(corresponds with photo above)

Artifact Writing

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Lodz Ghetto Photos
Frame N/A
Page N/A



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Student:

Anti-American & Anti-Jewish Propaganda Counterfeit German Aerial Propaganda Leaflet

Hello student I am fake dollar from the Holocaust. I feel that I am important because I was used as a propaganda tool for the Nazis. They made many of my kind and just tossed us out into the streets like we were worthless. But for some strange reason they made us so we opened. I was so weird, and from what I've heard since I can't read my own back we said that the Americans were bad because they were run by the Jews. And the worst part was that we weren't even real we were solely for the use of propaganda. Also, we said that there was a Jewish war going on which is completely wrong because the Jews didn't start the war if anything they tried to stop it. Finally, I am so ashamed of myself because I helped the Germans think that the Americans were run by Jews and they were bad, and the Nazis used things like "Money has no smell...but the Jew has one."

Anti-American and Anti-Jewish Propaganda Counterfeit German Aerial Propaganda Leaflet

In October 1943, Germany distributed facsimiles of United States \$1 currency, dropped from airplanes over Paris. These unfolded to reveal this Nazi message inside, written in French:

The minister of the United States Treasury is the Jew MORGENTHAU junior, allied with the big sharks of international finance. All the Jewish symbols appear on the dollar: The Eagle of Israel, the Triangle, the Eye of Jehovah, 13 letters of the device, 13 stars of the field, 13 arrows, 13 olive-branches, 13 steps of the unfinished pyramid. THE MONEY IS DEFINITELY JEWISH! The dollar is valid only if signed by MORGENTHAU. THIS DOLLAR HAS PAID FOR THE JEWISH WAR. The only message that the Anglo-Americans can address to us is: Will the dollar be enough to compensate us for the sorrows caused by THE JEWISH WAR? Money has no smell... BUT THE JEW HAS ONE!

German propaganda flyers air dropped over occupied France are listed in The American Air Mail Catalogue



Anti-American and Anti-Jewish Propaganda Counterfeit Dollar Bill

Frame 7
Page 8



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Concentration Camp Dachau

Even from the dismal confines of Dachau, prisoners did what they could to brighten the lives of their loved ones, fortifying their resolve to persevere until the eventual defeat of Nazism. Johann Golla drew a colorful Easter design on this April 18, 1941, letter to his wife and family.

Student:

Concentration Camp Dachau - Easter Card

You make it seem like life in the concentration camps wasn't so bad. You're trying to have your loved ones escape the horrors of the Holocaust and it's sad to know that it only took away the sadness for a small amount of time. If I received you in the mail from a loved one I would probably break down and cry and want to know where your writer was for a long time. It must have been hard for your writer to draw such a happy scene from such a harsh and depressing life.



Concentration Camp Dachau—Easter Card

Frame 1
Page 12

Concentration camp Dachau—Easter card

You made it seem like life in the concentration camps wasn't so bad. You're trying to have your loved ones escape the horrors of the Holocaust and it's sad to know that it only took away the sadness for a small amount of time. If I received you in the mail from a loved one I would probably break down and cry and want to know where your writer was for a long time. It must have been hard for your writer to draw such a happy scene from such a harsh & depressing life.

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Student:

Thanks for the holiday postcard. It is almost Christmas time here, and although it's not a regularly celebrated holiday for me, we are going to celebrate it and try to be happy even if just for a short while. As with everyone we wish for peace in 1943, but who knows what's going to happen. As for the holiday, we are going to make it as cheerful and happy as we can.

Assembly and Detention Camp Westerbork Prisoner Art

Originally built by the Dutch government in October 1939 to house Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany and occupied countries who had entered Holland illegally, Camp Westerbork became a transit camp for Jews being deported to death camps in Poland at the end of 1941. A riot erupted during the first transport to Auschwitz, when *Sicherheitspolizei* (security police) official Erich Deppner, the camp commandant, filled his quota of Jews by taking children without their parents and women without their husbands. More experienced SS officers replaced Deppner. After that, almost 100,000 Jews were deported from Westerbork, and about 400 Gypsies. Toward the end of the war, women of the Dutch anti-Nazi resistance also were imprisoned at Westerbork. The camp was liberated on April 12, 1945. Among the victims who passed through Westerbork was the young diarist Anne Frank.



Nazi abuse and abasement never completely crushed its victims' human spirit. Cultural, political, and religious hope and expression continued to spring forth from the most dire circumstances. This December 22, 1942, hand-painted post card carried Christmas and New Year greetings to Gerrit van Brakel from his grandparents. The message reads "Peace 1943" and "Cheerful Christmas, Happy New Year," an ironic Christian holiday sentiment from doomed Jewish inmates.

Camp Westerbork—Holiday Card

Frame 7
Page 10

Thanks for

~~I am the artist of the holiday~~
post card. It is almost Christmas time here, and although its not a regularly celebrated holiday for me, we are going to celebrate it and try to be happy even if just for a short while. As with everyone we wish for peace in 1943, but who knows whats going to happen. As for the holiday, we are going to make it as cheerful and happy as we can.



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Student:

"Compulsory Sterilization & Euthanasia" Postcard from a mother asking what happened to her "insane" child

From the perspective of the postcard

The Nazis fabricated a so called "master race," and to be perfected, the weak had to be weeded out. The first to go were the mentally and physically disabled. One mother wrote a postcard (me) to a hospital at Gugging - she wanted to know what happened to her "inferior" child. The child had been torn from her arms two weeks earlier because the Nazis viewed him as a threat to the Aryan race. No matter that the mother loved her son - her only child - dearly. She was reassured that her boy would receive good care at this hospital. With only that hope to keep her from despairing, she inquired about her child. Now she must wait for the response - if she gets one at all.

Compulsory Sterilization and Euthanasia Rehearsal for the Holocaust

People with disabilities became the first victims of the Nazis' attempt to create a "master race" by a policy of "purification" through mass murder. On July 14, 1933, the government promulgated the Law for the Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring. It required the compulsory sterilization of people with disabilities — depression, retardation, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, cancer, mobility impairments, deafness, blindness — even so-called "slow learners." More than 400,000 people were forcibly sterilized under this program, by surgically removing their reproductive organs (sometimes without anesthesia), or irradiation of the genital area (which often caused severe burns). In September 1939, Adolf Hitler signed a secret decree authorizing physicians to impose "mercy death" on patients with these disabilities. The first Nazi gas chamber was constructed at Brandenburg in the winter of 1939, where mentally ill patients were put to death in January of 1940 to demonstrate the efficiency of poison gas. Plans to disguise gas chambers as showers also grew out of this program. These became the techniques for implementing the Holocaust, the extermination of European Jews.



From the beginning, and continuing until the very end of World War II, doctors at Gugging State Hospital ruthlessly sterilized and killed disabled patients under these programs. On this December 30, 1938, postal card to the hospital at Gugging, a mother inquired about the fate of her child. The card was routed to the section in charge of insane patients. The manuscript "K" indicates the "Kind(er)" (child(ren)).

Postcard

Frame 2
Page 16



"Compulsory Sterilization & Euthanasia"
- post card from a mother asking what happened to her "insane" child
- from the perspective of the post card

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Student:

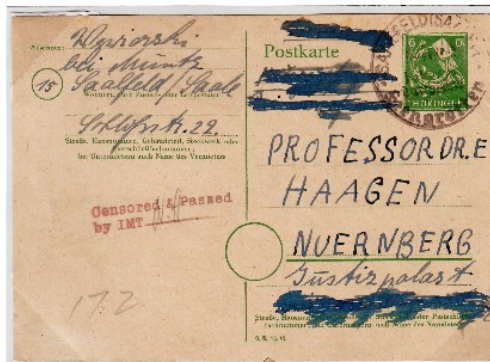
Letter to Nuernberg Trials

Holocaust + Aftermath: War Crimes Trials

I am going to be a letter which was written to Professor Doctor Eugen Von Haagen. He was a Nazi doctor who preformed horrible and tragic atrocities to Jewish people in the camps. I am going to be this letter and first off I was the only known letter to be censored and passed by IMT. I was sent to an awful human being who murdered many people. I am only an envelope and I truly wish I could have seen the letter inside of me. I would be curious to know who would send this guy a letter and what it was about. There are many words crossed out on my envelope and I am not sure why. Maybe to censor certain words. Even though I am old, I am still in good shape.

Holocaust Aftermath: War Crimes Trials

The major Nazi war criminals were put on trial at Nuremberg. Between October 19, 1945, and October 1, 1946, 22 leading Nazi officials were tried by the International Military Tribunal, which consisted of judges from the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. Twelve of the defendants were sentenced to death, three to life imprisonment, and four to prison terms from 10 to 20 years. The IMT acquitted three defendants. Hundreds of lower level Nazi war criminals were tried by military courts in occupied Germany, Austria, and Italy, and in the countries where they committed their crimes or where charges were brought.



6-fennig local postal card of Thuringia in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany.

Obiterations on the December 11, 1945, postal card to Professor Doctor Eugen von Haagen at the Nuremberg court reflect the change in his official status from defendant to witness. This is the only reported example of the IMT censor marking.

Haagen was a professor at the University of Strasbourg and a Luftwaffe medical officer. He infected prisoners at the Natzweiler concentration camp in Alsace with typhus and hepatitis, causing many to die. American prosecutor Telford Taylor told the tribunal:

The general pattern of these typhus experiments was as follows. A group of concentration camp inmates, selected from the healthier ones who had some resistance to disease, were injected with an anti-typhus vaccine, the efficacy of which was to be tested. Thereafter, all the persons in the group would be infected with typhus. At the same time, other inmates who had not been vaccinated were also infected for purposes of comparison. These unvaccinated victims were called the 'control' group. But perhaps the most wicked and murderous circumstance in this whole case is that still other inmates were deliberately infected with typhus with the sole purpose of keeping the typhus virus alive and generally available in the bloodstream of the inmates.

Prosecutors brought evidence against Haagen, and he testified before the tribunal as a recalcitrant witness. He escaped prosecution at Nuremberg after U.S. intelligence agents recruited him to Project Paperclip, a secret Cold War program that employed German scientists in biomedical and aerospace military research. In 1951 French authorities arrested Haagen, convicted him of war crimes, and sentenced him to 20 years in prison.

Letter to Nuernberg trials.

Holocaust + Aftermath: War Crimes Trials

War Crimes Trials: Letter to Professor Haagen

Frame 10
Page 14

I am going to be a letter which was written to Professor Doctor Eugen Von Haagen. He was a Nazi Doctor who preformed horrible and tragic atrocities to Jewish people in the camps. I am going to be this letter and first off I was ~~was~~ the only known letter to be censored and passed by IMT. I was sent to an awful human being who murdered many people. I am only an envelope and I truly wish I could have seen the letter inside of me. I would be curious to know who would send ~~me~~ ~~this~~ this guy a letter and what it was about. There are many words crossed out on my envelope and I am not sure why. Maybe to censor certain words. Even though I am old, I am still in good shape.

J.H.
Senior



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Student:

Extermination Camp Auschwitz-Birkenau The Singer Family Tragedy

It is sad to think that you never reached Arnold Singer. My great-grandmother knew him. I wonder how you made it there, it is sad that because Auschwitz wouldn't let you in a man perished when you could have saved him. But of course the Nazis didn't want to free any Jews. I was nice to meet you. I wonder if I should tell Ilse (my great-grandmother) about you.

Yours Truly,
Kayla M. Collazo

Extermination Camp Auschwitz-Birkenau The Singer family tragedy

In this letter dated March 19, 1943, at Stockholm, Walter writes to Arnold. "Unfortunately I have heard nothing more from you since your letter of 15 November. I would like to see you on 15 December and then write to you again on 15 December. 17 January and 6 February. The application for your passport is still with the Swedish authorities. ... Please let me hear from you immediately. The letter was sent to the registered mail, which would be received and checked at Stockholm on March 20, where it would be given to the Swedish authorities. Upon arrival at London on March 21, it was found to be unregistered and was sent to the Swedish authorities at Stockholm, and was marked 'Not accepted for the concentration camp' and 'Return to Sender.' Along the way it was opened by customs at Berlin, who took both the letter and the envelope with chemicals to check for secret writing in invisible ink.



Singer Family Tragedy

Frame 1
Page 1

Extermination Camp Auschwitz-Birkenau The Singer family tragedy

Walter Singer's final letter to his brother Arnold is dated April 2, 1943. He writes, "After receiving your kind lines of 15 November I have unfortunately heard nothing more from you in spite of various letters to you, which makes me very uneasy. Today I will tell you only that your letter to Sweden has been received. The respective information to me of 24 March by the Swedish Foreign Ministry translated as follows: 'The Office of the Royal Swedish Embassy for Foreign passport opportunities has the honor of informing you that the Royal Swedish Embassy in Berlin has been notified thereof in writing that as the part of the Foreign Ministry no assistance exists for the preparation of Arnold Singer's entry permit for residence in Sweden, under for these months. Of course, assistance will be extended if necessary.' The letter was sent by registered mail, which would be received and checked at Stockholm on April 15, where it was accepted at a German customs control label upon arrival at London on April 16. It was forwarded to Stockholm. On April 17 it arrived at Auschwitz, and was marked 'Not accepted for the concentration camp' and 'Return to Sender.' Along the way it was opened by customs at Berlin, who took both the letter and the envelope with chemicals to check for secret writing in invisible ink.



Singer Family Tragedy

Frame 1
Page 2

Extermination Camp Auschwitz-Birkenau The Singer family tragedy

It is sad to think that you never reached Arnold Singer. My great-grandmother knew him. I wonder how you made it there, it is sad that because Auschwitz wouldn't let you in a man perished when you could have saved him. But of course the Nazi's didn't want to free any Jews. I was nice to meet you. I wonder if I should tell Ilse (my great-grandmother) about you.

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Student:

Counterfeit British Currency Note + Money Used in Ghettos

Dear Counterfeit British Currency,

I have a lot of questions about you. First and foremost, how could you possibly look even close to a real bill as you do? The idea of a Jewish person under all of the pressure of being in a concentration camp could be able to counterfeit money to the extent and detail that they did.

- Jake

I am currency used in ghettos. I was an essential piece in any ghetto and was used for a lot of things. Although I may look worthless, and by myself I am, but in function with other money I am worth much more. I have traveled long and far, been ripped, stolen and rained on, and still I survive.

- Currency Used in Ghetto.



Operation Bernhard Note

Frame N/A
Page N/A



Theresienstadt Money—100 (serie C)

Frame N/A
Page N/A

Counterfeit British Currency Note + \$ Used in Ghetto
Dear Counterfeit British Currency,
I have a lot of questions about you First +
foremost, how could you possibly look as close to
a real bill as you do? The idea of a Jewish
person under all of the pressure of being in a
concentration camp could be able to counterfeit \$
to the extent + detail that they did.
- Jake Wolfe

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- Currency Used in Ghetto.



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Student:

Nazi Armband

I have seen dark, horrific, and terrible events throughout my times. The central symbol that I represent has turned into a symbol of hatred over the years. The swastika resembles much fear, or in Germany's case in the 30's and 40's, it meant power. I have been on a Nazi's arm for several years and have experienced many deaths.

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Nazi Armband

M.C.
Sophomore

Frame N/A
Page N/A



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Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

"Worthless" Promissory Notes to Jews Leaving Germany

I am the Fünf Reichsmark. I was made for Jewish refugees, to cheat them. The Jews who left Germany in 1933-1935 were often given members of my family. The Jews were told that we would be valuable to them, that we would help them. I was given to a poor family who had lost all faith in their country. They were fleeing for their lives, though they did not yet know it. I wanted to cry out, to tell the family how they were being cheated. I wanted to tell them how useless I was, and how I was being used to help pacify them, to blind them from an ugly truth. But I have no voice.

In my lifetime, I have seen many things. The tears of the family I unwillingly cheated. The calm acceptance and heartlessness of the man who gave them half of what I am worth in exchange for me. The United States soldier fighting towards the heart of Germany, and the terrible truths that lay inside its barbed-wire camps. Finally, I saw the Jewish stamp collector, and have heard his presentations and seen the children's faces crumble when they hear what he has to say. I despair from what I helped accomplish - unwillingly yes, but the result was the same.

"Worthless" Promissory Notes to Jews Leaving Germany.



1934 German Money—5 (serie A)

Frame N/A
Page N/A

I am the Fünf Reichsmark. I ~~have~~ was made for Jewish refugees, to cheat them. The Jews who left Germany in 1933-1935 were often given members of my family. The Jews were told that ~~we~~ we would be valuable to them, that we would help them. I was given to a poor family who had lost all faith in their country. They were fleeing for their lives, though they did not yet know it. I wanted to cry out, to tell the family how they were being cheated. I wanted to tell them how useless I was, and how I was being used to help pacify them, to blind them from an ugly truth. But I have no voice.

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Student:

I began like all other bills. Printed by the Nazis, I worked as a simple bill. I stood for every terrible thing my creators did. My face depicts the terror of people in captivity. I was ashamed. I showed these captives the guards they so feared, the barbed wire that surrounded them. I and the things I symbolized, ripped the Jews (among others) from their families, from their freedom. My work could do no good. Then my life changed. A boy or maybe a man, took me into his possession and with a smear of ink I became a symbol of atrocities. A testament to the people with in the confined within Nazi walls. I no longer did the work of Nazis. I showed the world the will of the Jews, the will of all Nazi opposition. I showed the world that I was not kept by workers in a "camp" but rather the "slayers" of millions of people.

Anti-American and Anti-Jewish Propaganda Counterfeit German Aerial Propaganda Leaflet

In October 1943, Germany distributed facsimiles of United States \$1 currency, dropped from airplanes over Paris. These unfolded to reveal this Nazi message inside, written in French:

The minister of the United States Treasury is the Jew MORGENTHAU junior, allied with the big sharks of international Finance. All the Jewish symbols appear on the dollar: The Eagle of Israel, the Triangle, the Eye of Jehovah, 13 letters of the device, 13 stars of the halo, 13 arrows, 13 olive branches, 13 steps of the unfinished pyramid. THE MONEY IS DEFINITELY JEWISH! The dollar is valid only if signed by MORGENTHAU. THIS DOLLAR HAS PAID FOR THE JEWISH WAR. The only message that the Anglo-Americans can address to us is: Will the dollar be enough to compensate us for the sorrows caused by THE JEWISH WAR? Money has no smell ... BUT THE JEW HAS ONE!

German propaganda flyers air dropped over occupied France are listed in The American Air Mail Catalogue



Anti-American and Anti-Jewish Propaganda Counterfeit Dollar Bill

Frame 7
Page 8

I began like all other bill's. Printed by the Nazis, I worked as a super simple bill. I stood for every terrible thing my creators did. My face depicts the terror of a people in captivity. I was ashamed. I showed these captives the ~~gave~~ guards ~~scared~~ they so feared, the barbed wire that ~~surround~~ surrounded them. I, and the things I symbolized, ripped the Jews (among others) from their families, from their freedom. My work could do no good. Then my life changed. A boy or maybe a man, took me into his possession and with a smear of ink I became a symbol of atrocities. A testament to the people with in the confined within Nazi walls. I no longer did the work of Nazis. I showed the world the will of the Jews, the will of all Nazi opposition. I showed the world that I was not kept by workers in a "camp" but rather the "slayers" of millions of people.

L.G.
Senior



www.spungenfoundation.org

Carmel Catholic High School Holocaust Assignment

September 17, 2009

Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

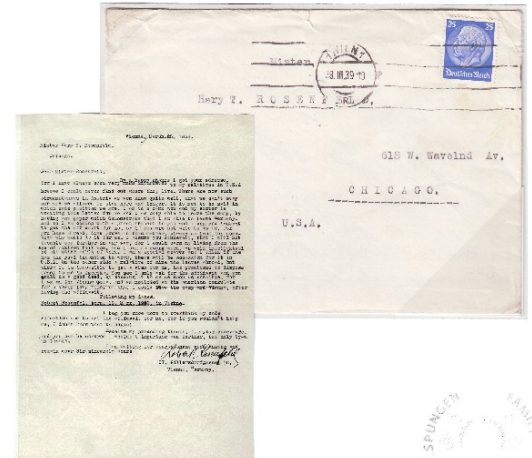
Dear Letter to Mister Rosenfeld

You were written on March 28, 1939, begging Harry T. Rosenfeld to come to the United States. You were written in Vienna explaining the situation of Robert Rosenfeld and his sister. In fact, his sister, whose name is not mentioned in the letter, wrote you. You mention how Rosenfeld and his sister are in a camp, but you do not expand on what kind of camp, as you mention that Rosenfeld cannot explain his situation very far. You do, however, mention that Rosenfeld is not welcome he's allowed to remain in Germany. You announce proudly Rosenfeld's ability to work and carry himself. You also mention the premise of him receiving money to start him out. Do you remember the time before you became a piece of history? You have lived longer than I and have been through much more, yet you cannot tell of your experience, just of the experience of your author.

Flight of Austrian Jews

Austria under Nazi rule: a nightmare for Jews. A previously unknown SS officer, Adolf Eichmann, was put in charge of the Central Bureau for Emigration in Vienna shortly after the Anschluss. Using violence and terror, deceit, blackmail, and the threat of concentration camp confinement, Eichmann's task was to expel all Jews from Austria while confiscating all their money and property. No country in the world wanted to shelter the Jews, so each one had the option of paying the required emigration documents. After the Kristallnacht pogrom, Eichmann imprisoned the remaining Jews in concentration camps to increase pressure on them to leave. By the time war broke out in the fall of 1939, 126,445 Austrian Jews had emigrated.

In a March 28, 1939, surface letter to the United States, Robert Rosenfeld sent a desperate appeal for assistance to his Chicago relative.



Vienna, March, 25, 1869.

Walter Lee C. Newfield,
Chicago.

Song #3108 Newfield.

[illegible]

Following my dates,
Robert Fensholt, born 18. Nov. 1901, in Vester.

I beg you once more to overtake my noble mission and to get the affidavit for me, for if you wouldn't help me, I don't know what to begin!

Accept my profound thanks for your endeavors, and you can be assured I wouldn't interrupt you further, but only say my thanks.

I am waiting for your personal good-bye and
remain dear Sir sincerely yours
Robert Rosencfeld
11, Pillerodriguez 10.
Vienna, Austria.

March 28, 1939
Letter to Mister Rosenfeld

Frame 4
Page 10



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N.A.
Sophomore

Carmel Catholic High School Holocaust Assignment

September 17, 2009

Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

Nazi Armband

First of all, let me tell you that Nazi armpits are very stinky. I was living on the arm of Nazi officer who would sometimes visit the Lodz Ghetto. He was careful with all of his uniform pieces, me especially; I think he took pride in my bright red color and swastika symbol. The days that I was worn into the ghetto were the worst. The sickness and sweat in the air were overwhelming. Crowds pushed and pulled all around, threatening my perfect complexion with dirt and grime. If any Jewish scum came near enough, or bumped into me, or walked by without bowing, my Nazi officer would become enraged; he would strike the Jew with the butt of his gun or the back of his strong hand and leave them lying in the dirty road. Some people had to be made an example of. At one point, he confronted an old woman in the street who had only one leg; he called her names and then he shot her when she refused to answer him. I got blood on my beautiful swastika. The conditions in the ghettos were horrible. I much preferred the officer's parties we had on Nazi holidays. I felt more at home among Nazis than among Jews.

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Nazi Armband

Frame N/A

Page N/A



Carmel Catholic High School Holocaust Assignment

September 17, 2009

Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

Extermination Camp Majdanek

On your envelope there is a mark of "a red cross" that expressed concern about the inmate's fate. Knowing this is coming from a death camp and looking at you years after it happened is uneasy. It's difficult because you're a piece of the evidence that camps like Majdanek actually existed. It gives me hope that you consisted of a waybill for a food shipment to a prisoner because this might aid in helping a sick person back to health. The only other positive thing about Majdanek was that it was liberated by soviet forces which allowed the prisoners to be free and allowed the world to see the mass-murder happening in this camp.

Extermination Camp Majdanek

Majdanek was created by extending a prisoner-of-war camp for Poles and Russians that had opened in 1939 in the Lublin suburb of Majdan Tatarski. By the summer of 1942 it was an operating death camp. In February 1943 the Polish Red Cross expressed concern about the inmates' fate; in response, the Nazis permitted selected Polish prisoners to receive parcels, and required each recipient to send a post card acknowledgment. Almost 500,000 prisoners from 28 countries passed through Majdanek, and 360,000 of them perished. Majdanek's gas chambers, drums of Zyklon B cyanide poison, and crematorium ovens were intact when Soviet forces liberated the camp on July 24, 1944, giving the outside world its first opportunity to view the scale and efficiency of the Nazis' mass-murder machinery.

A January 17, 1944, parcel waybill for a food shipment to a Majdanek prisoner from the Polish Red Cross office at Lukow, and a censored January 14, 1944, prisoner's formular acknowledgment post card sent by a Majdanek inmate, with Red Cross marking.



Extermination Camp Majdanek

Frame 8
Page 15

Extermination Camp Majdanek
Oh your envelope there is a mark ~~on~~ of "a red cross" that expressed concern about the inmate's fate. Knowing this is coming from a death camp and looking at you years after it happened is uneasy. It's difficult because you're a piece of the evidence that camps like Majdanek actually existed. It gives me hope that ~~the envelope~~ ^{you} consisted of a waybill for a food shipment to a prisoner because this might aid in helping a sick person back to health. the only other positive thing about Majdanek was that it was liberated by Soviet forces which allowed the prisoners to be free and allowed the world to see the mass-murder happening in this camp.

Carmel Catholic High School Holocaust Assignment

September 17, 2009

Students were asked to choose a Holocaust artifact from the Scourge I exhibit, and write about that object from its point of view or write about it from a third-person point of view.

Student:

I am a letter from the youth concentration camp Moringen. Luckily, I am one of the few letters who escaped this camp. My owner wanted to write home to his family, all good things because the Nazis read these of course. But they aren't too strict here. At the post office, I heard of the terrible conditions from some of the other letters. A few from the more hardcore camps even had secret messages on the back under the postage stamps. Me, I straight up give instruction on how one can send funds to family members. It says to write here on my back.

My owner and the other young men here all seem very nice. They have a bit of a rebellion streak though. During my stay at camp, I would occasionally hear hums of music with a little swing to it. The Nazis did not like that. Punishment usually followed their tunes, but when the Nazis weren't patrolling around, the boys had a generally good ole time. They would joke and mess around when they got the chance. But then again, these chances were few; the guards had eyes of hawks.

Youth Concentration Camp Moringen

In 1939 and 1940, the Nazis established three concentration camps to "re-educate" wayward young people who deviated from the official racist doctrine of the state — at Moringen and Litzmannstadt for boys, and at Uckermark for girls. One example of a crime that led to the incarceration of so-called "Swingboys" was a fondness for jazz music, which the Nazis disparaged as "niggerjazz." Moringen was very small, with a capacity for 400 prisoners. Opened in April 1933 as a regular concentration camp for men, it became the first women's concentration camp in September 1933. In August 1940, the first youth arrived when it was redesignated *Jugendschutzlager Moringen*, also *Konzentrationslager für Jugendliche*.

Very few prisoner letters from Moringen are known, and none are recorded from the other youth concentration camps. This is an August 26, 1942, young man's letter to his family. A purple handstamped cachet on the back gives instructions for sending money to inmates.



Youth Concentration Camp Moringen

Frame 2
Page 15

I am a letter from the youth concentration camp Moringen. Luckily, I am one of the few letters who escaped this camp. My owner wanted to write home to his family, all good things because the Nazis read these of course. But they aren't too strict here. At the post office, I heard of the terrible conditions from some of the other letters. A few from the more hardcore camps even had secret messages on the back under postage stamps. Me, I straight up give instruction on how one can send funds to family members. It says to write here on my back.

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Thank you for sharing your collection with our class!
-Zulio G. G.

Mr. Spungen,
Thanks for bringing in all of that really cool stuff. It gave me a good idea to what life was like back then.

John Krzmarzick

Thanks so much for sharing your collection. It makes a huge impact.
-Karl Horcher

Thank you Mr. Spungen for showing us your collection! It made the Holocaust seem real.

-Meghan Barry

Mr Spungen! This was awesome! It makes everything seem so real in seeing the artifacts from the Holocaust and I think it's amazing how dedicated you are to this! Thanks for sharing!
-Caine Fortenbrock

Thank you so much for your time and I hope your collection continues to flourish and that you continue your collection of Baseball Cards! Thank you so much

Jonathan Huisel

Mr. Spungen, your collection deeply moved me and fascinated me incredibly. Thank you for taking time to show us your collection.
-Nikka Albee

Mr. Spungen, Thank you for collecting. Your work puts a real and tangible aspect on the kind of we learn in class.
-CSB

Mr Spungen - Thank you for taking time & effort in bringing your collection to Carmel. It really made an impact on me.

-Eugene Horcher

Mr. Spungen, thank you for your collection. I learned a lot.
-Clancy

Mr. Spungen, Thank you so much for the awesome collection! I feel that I learned a lot of new things. It made the Holocaust so real. Thank you again!
-Wyn Sullivan

Mr. Spungen - Thank you so much for bringing your collection to our school. It's a unique experience to be able to connect things taught in the classroom to real artifacts!
-Shannon Howell

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Miley Buttz (Miley Botter)

Mr. Spungen, I learned so much at your presentation, and it was very interesting to see everything you brought in for us to see.

Thank you so much for taking the time to come talk to us!
-Nicole Granato

Mr. Spungen, Thanks for your time and your perspective. I enjoyed all that you brought to show us. It showed me a new side of the Holocaust. It really made a impact on me.
-Desiree Kincaid

Danny,
Thanks again for coming. As you can see from this card, you had a real impact! I have also enclosed the responses from the writing assignment. On balance, it seemed to work pretty well...
Ann



Selected work from the child survivors of Weir Courtney and Lingfield House between 1945 and 1954.
USHMM Collection, gift of Judith Sherman.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM
100 RAOUL WALLENBERG PLACE, SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20024-2126
ushmm.org

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23



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Halley Butler
(Halley Butler)

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-Desiree Kincaid

Mr. Spungen,
Thanks for bringing in all of that awesome stuff. It was really cool seeing everything we talk about in class and more in person.
Thanks Again,
JAKE WOLFE