

HOLOCAUST

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

NEUTRALITY HELPS THE
OPPRESSOR,
NEVER THE VICTIM.
SILENCE ENCOURAGES
THE TORMENTOR,
NEVER THE
TORMENTED.

ELIE WIESEL

STORIES OF FREEDOM
what **you** do matters

Preface

Major Karen J. Gregory, USAFR, is an Air Force Behavioral Scientist and consultant for the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI). Major Gregory formerly served as the Organizational Assessment and Development Division Chief, J-9 Research Directorate, Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute and as Course Director and Assistant Professor for the Organizational Behavior Course, Management Department, U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). She has served as a consultant for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief Staff of the Air Force, USNORTHCOM/NORAD, Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, Navy Warfare Center, U.S. Coast Guard, Patrick AFB Tides Club, and the Department of Behavioral Science and Leadership (USAFA).

Day	Fact	Source
1	The Holocaust began in 1933 when Adolf Hitler came into power. It ended when Allied forces liberated the Jews in 1945. Hitler committed suicide shortly thereafter.	History Place
2	Approximately 6 million Jewish men, women, and children were killed during the Holocaust from 1933—1945.	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
3	In 1940, after the occupation of Poland by the Third Reich, the city of Oswiecim was renamed Auschwitz by the Germans, and became the name of the camp as well. Auschwitz functioned as a concentration camp and overtime became Nazi Germany's largest killing center.	I Survived.org
4	During World War II, Oskar Schindler rescued more than 1,000 Jews from deportation to Auschwitz by employing them at his Emalia manufacturing plant. In 1993, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council posthumously honored him by presenting him the museum's Medal of Remembrance.	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
5	Miep Gies, an Austrian-born Dutch woman, hid Anne Frank and her family from the Nazis for two years in her attic. She also preserved the second most read story in the world, <i>The Diary of Anne Frank</i> . She died on January 11, 2010 at 100 years old.	Miep Gies
6	In 1978, President Jimmy Carter appointed Elie Wiesel, a Holocaust survivor, Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. In 1985, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Freedom, and in 1986, the Nobel Peace Prize.	Achievement.org

7	The Truman Directive of 1945, which authorized priority to be given within the immigration quota system to displaced persons, permitted 16,000 Jewish persons to enter the United States.	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
8	On April 24, 1979 the first Days of Remembrance ceremony was held in the Capitol Rotunda in Washington, D.C.	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
9	Under the support of the International Military Tribunal (IMT), U.S. Military Tribunals between December 1946 and April 1949 conducted 12 trials of high-ranking German officials at Nuremberg called the Subsequent Nuremberg Proceedings. U.S. prosecutors tried 177 persons and won convictions of 97 defendants.	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
10	During World War II the SS (Schutzstaffel) carried out massive executions of not only Jews, but of political opponents, Gypsies, Polish leaders, Communist authorities, partisan resisters, and Russian prisoners of war. Following the defeat of Nazi Germany by the Allies, the SS was declared a criminal organization by the Allied Tribunal in Nürnberg in 1946.	Encyclopedia Britannica
11	Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish businessman and diplomat, became legendary through his efforts to rescue Hungarian Jews during WWII. September 22, 1981, Congress, under the leadership of Representative Tom Lantos—who had himself been rescued by Wallenberg—granted honorary citizenship to Wallenberg. Such honorary citizenship had been granted only once before, to Sir Winston Churchill.	Encyclopedia Britannica
12	Only an estimated 11 percent of Jewish children who were alive in 1933 survived the Holocaust.	I Survived.org

13	More people died in Auschwitz than the British and American losses of World War II combined.	I Survived.org
14	Denmark was the only Nazi-occupied country that managed to save 95% of its Jewish residents.	I Survived.org
15	Only sixty three of the approximately 7,000 SS personnel who served at Auschwitz, including Birkenau, Buna-Monowitz, and satellite camps were tried after the war.	I Survived.org
16	During World War II, Irma Grese was one of the most notorious of the female Nazi war criminals. After the war survivors provided extensive details of murders, tortures, and cruelties engaged in by Grese during her years at Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen. Grese was convicted and sentenced to be hanged in the Belsen trials of 1945. She was executed on December 13, 1945 at 22 years of age.	I Survived.org
17	May 8, 1945 marks Victory in Europe Day (VE Day) the day Germany surrendered.	History Place
18	Approximately 140,000 Holocaust survivors came to America, after Congress passed a new immigration law in 1948.	Holocaust Survivors
19	In June 1981, <i>The American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors and Their Descendants</i> organized a nonprofit corporation with a mission of remembrance, education, and commemoration.	American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors & Their Descendants

20	The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and Footnote.com today announced the Internet's largest Interactive Holocaust Collection. For the first time ever, over one million Holocaust-related records—including millions of names and 26,000 photos from the National Archives—are available online at http://www.footnote.com/holocaust .	Archives.gov
21	Congress in October 1998 enacted the Nazi War Crimes Records Disclosure Act of 1998. This law required federal agencies, including National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), to review and recommend for declassification records relating to Nazi war crimes, Nazi war criminals, Nazi persecution, and Nazi looted assets. Millions of pages have been declassified under the Act.	Archives.gov
22	Connecticut senator, Joe Lieberman became the first Jewish candidate on a major American political party presidential ticket.	Encyclopedia.com
23	Albert Einstein, born of Jewish parents on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Wurttemberg, became one of the greatest physicists of all time, Nobel Peace Prize winner and discoverer of the special and general theory of relativity.	Jewish Virtual Library
24	Over 550,000 Jewish men and women responded to America's call for the Armed Forces in World War II. Approximately 11,000 were killed and over 40,000 were wounded.	Aleph Institute
25	There were three Jewish recipients of the Medal of Honor in World War II including Second Lieutenant Raymond Zussman, Sergeant Isadore S. Jachman and Captain Ben L. Salomon.	Aleph Institute

26	Sergeant Charles Feuereisen, a Jewish hero, with the 511th Parachute Infantry Division earned the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart. In August 1968, at the Jewish War Veterans Convention, Feuereisen was elected National Commander.	Aleph Institute
27	Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, of Jewish decent, was known as the "Father of the Nuclear Navy," becoming the longest-serving active duty military officer in U.S. history with 63 years of continuous service.	Jews in Green
28	Tibor Rubin was a Hungarian Holocaust survivor who lost his parents in a Nazi concentration camp. Once liberated he came to the United States and enlisted in the Army to fight in Korea.	Aleph Institute
29	Lieutenant Frances Slanger, a Jewish heroine, was serving in the U.S. Army Nurses Corps in World War II. She died on October 21, 1944 when her unit became the target of a German artillery barrage. Jewish women veterans of World War II formed an all women chapter of the Jewish War Veterans of the USA and named it the "Lieutenant Frances Slanger Memorial Post."	Florida Atlantic University Libraries
30	Henry "Hank" Greenberg, a Romanian Jew, became a baseball Hall-of-Famer, twice named MVP of the year, and was drafted into the Army in May of 1941. He was known as a baseball great and war hero.	Florida Atlantic University Libraries

31	<p>Admiral Ben Moreel formed the Seabees, starting with 3,000 men, when World War II erupted and grew to about a quarter of a million men when the war ended. His Seabees developed airfields, roads, and housing in undeveloped islands in the Pacific. When Admiral Moreel received his fourth star, he became the highest-ranking Jewish officer in Navy history.</p>	<p>Florida Atlantic University Libraries</p>
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