



TEACHER'S GUIDE

Glossary of Rescuers

THE JEWISH FOUNDATION *for the righteous*

How Was it Possible?

A HOLOCAUST CURRICULUM FOR AND BY TEACHERS™

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Glossary of Rescuers

Bondarenko, Natalia

Kyiv, Ukraine... September 1941 – Raisa Dashkevich clawed her way out of the mass grave at **Babyn Yar (Babi Yar)**. That day she lost her entire family. Raisa sought shelter with her friend Ludmila Bondarenko. Ludmila's family consisted of eight people, including her fifteen-year-old daughter, Natalia. Raisa hid with the family until Kyiv was liberated on November 6, 1943.



de Naurois, Abbé René

Marseilles, France... September 1940 – Abbé René de Naurois joined the French resistance and provided many Jews with false papers so they could cross the border into Spain and hid Jews in mountains and in Catholic Institutions. As a member of the **Free French**, he returned to France with **General de Gaulle** during the **Allied** invasion of Normandy in June 1944.



de Sousa Mendes, Aristides

Bordeaux, France... May 1940 – Aristides de Sousa Mendes, a Portuguese diplomat stationed in Bordeaux, France, against his country's orders, issued transit visas to thousands of Jewish refugees enabling them to escape German-occupied France. Recalled by his government within months, Mendes was dismissed from the diplomatic service and stripped of his pension.



Edmonds, Master Sgt. Roddie

The Ardennes, The Battle of the Bulge... December 1944 – Master Sgt. Roddie Edmonds was captured and sent to Prisoner of War camp IXA in Ziegenhain, along with other captured non-commissioned officers (NCOs). As the highest-ranking NCO, he was in charge. The commandant ordered all Jewish POWs to present themselves. Master Sgt. Edmonds ordered all American POWs to stand in formation. When the commandant saw that all 1,292 GIs were present, he turned to Edmonds and demanded: "They cannot all be Jews!" Master Sgt. Edmonds said, "We are all Jews here." There were some 200 Jewish GIs among the American POWs. This act by Master Sgt. Edmonds saved the lives of these 200 Jewish GIs.



Farkas, Maria

Budapest, Hungary... March 1944 – Maria and Zsuzsa Farkas went to school with Zsuzsanna Jakab. When the Germans occupied Hungary, the Farkas family hid Zsuzsanna and her parents. The Farkas family also sheltered two other Jewish women. These five Jews lived with the Farkas family until Budapest was liberated in January 1945.



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Fry, Varian

Marseilles, France... August 4, 1940 – Varian Fry arrived in Marseilles as a representative of the **Emergency Rescue Committee**, an American relief organization. Fry stayed for thirteen months and helped over 1,000 people flee by providing forged documents and establishing clandestine escape routes. Among those Fry rescued are prominent European artists, authors, and cultural figures, many of them Jews, including the painter Marc Chagall and writer Hannah Arendt. After being deported by French authorities, Fry returned to the United States and wrote an article printed in *The New Republic*, “The Massacre of the Jews” calling for the U.S. to permit all people struggling to escape **Hitler’s** regime to enter the country without restrictions.



Gies, Miep

the Netherlands... July 6, 1942 – Miep Gies, who worked for **Anne Frank’s** father Otto, helped the Frank family when they went into hiding in Amsterdam. She and three other non-Jews brought food, supplies, and information to the family in hiding until August 4, 1944, when the Franks and other Jews in hiding with them were caught and deported. (Pictured: Miep and Henk Gies)



Gineste, Marie-Rose

France... August 1942 – Marie-Rose Gineste of Montauban, France began a four-day journey by bicycle to deliver copies of a letter to all the priests within 100 kilometers of Montauban. This letter, written by Monsignor Pierre-Marie Théas, condemned the **deportation** of Jews and urged Catholics to resist German orders and protect Jews. The letter was read from the pulpits on Sunday, August 30, 1942.



Giortsas Family

Calothronion, Greece... June 1941 – Aron Yerushalmi, Moshe Weinbaum, and Asher Schwarz, Jews from Palestine, volunteered to serve in the British army. They were captured by the Germans in Greece but managed to escape. The men searched for food and shelter. Being Jews, they received little assistance until they met Panayotis Giortsas and his father, Leonidas, who approached the three men and said, “We do not care whether you are English or Jewish, our duty is to help you.” The family provided for these three men. They all survived the war. (Pictured: Leonidas, Panayotis, and Despo Giortsas)



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Ho, Feng Shan

Vienna, Austria... March 1938 – Chinese Consul General in Vienna, acting against orders, issued visas to hundreds of Jews enabling Jews to go to Shanghai, China, which, at the time, was a safe destination for them. Ho went one step further and issued visas to Jews who requested to immigrate to countries other than China. Ho used his position of power to help many escape persecution, and later, deportation and imprisonment in concentration camps.



Karski, Jan

Poland... December 1939 – Jan Karski joined the Polish underground and became a courier. He secretly visited the **Warsaw ghetto** and the Izbica Lubelska sorting camp. He met with **Winston Churchill** in late 1942. On July 18, 1943, he met with **President Franklin D. Roosevelt** and informed him about the situation in Poland and what was happening to the Jews.



Kieler, Jørgen

Copenhagen, Denmark... October 1943 – Jørgen Kieler was active in the Danish resistance. Kieler was captured by the Germans and sent to Neuengamme and Porta Westphalica **concentration camps**. Jørgen Kieler helped rescue nearly 1,000 Danish Jews.



Kopyt, Marianna

Radom, Poland... August 1942 – Ilana was two years old when her mother and her mother's family disappeared into the Radom **ghetto**. Ilana and her father managed to get to the home of Marianna Kopyt, a family friend. Marianna agreed to hide them. They remained hidden in Marianna's apartment for the entire war and later moved to Israel. (Pictured: Marianna Kopyt and Ilana)



Korkut, Dervis

Sarajevo, Croatia... March 1942 – Dervis Korkut and his wife Servet were ethnic Albanian Muslims who lived in Sarajevo. As chief librarian at the Bosnian National Museum, Dervis took and hid the Sarajevo *Haggadah* to protect it from the German occupation forces. The Korkut family also hid and cared for Mira Papos, a young Jewish woman whose parents had been murdered. They dressed Mira in traditional Muslim clothes and told people she had been hired to care for their baby. Mira stayed with the Korkuts until she was able to obtain false papers, which allowed her to pass as a non-Jew for the remainder of the war.



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Kukovic, Olga

Sarajevo, Croatia... October 1941 – Olga Kukovic sheltered Isidor and Hanna Baruh in Sarajevo, Croatia when the **Ustaša**, the **fascist** pro-**Nazi** regime in Croatia, began rounding up the remaining Jews of Sarajevo. Olga, disguising the siblings as Muslims, smuggled Isidor and Hanna to Mostar in the Italian-occupied zone of Yugoslavia, where they survived.



Mamchenko, Valentin and Maria

Cherkassy, Ukraine... August 1941 – Valentin Mamchenko and his mother, Maria, were helping to look after their Jewish neighbors, Manya Gershunova and her three children. Manya had not obeyed the German order to move to the **ghetto**. The family was denounced and was being marched to the pits to be shot. Manya was carrying her youngest daughter, Lidia. Manya saw Maria in the crowd and called her name. When they made eye contact, Manya knelt quickly and left Lidia wrapped in cloth standing on the sidewalk. Maria grabbed the child and hurried home. Later that night, after having run away from the killing **Aktion**, Lidia's older brother, Mitya, also made his way to the Mamchenko home. Manya and her daughter, Gesya, were murdered that day. Maria and Valentin provided for Lidia and Mitya until the end of the war. (Pictured: Valentin Mamchenko and his mother, Maria)



Roslan, Alexander

Warsaw, Poland... March 1943 – During the final days of the **Warsaw ghetto**, Alexander smuggled three young Jewish boys, Jacob, David, and Shalom, out of the ghetto. Alexander hid the boys in his small apartment, caring for them when Shalom fell gravely ill. While Shalom died, Jacob and David survived. After the war, Jacob and David were reunited with their father in what was then Palestine. (Pictured: Alexander Roslan with Jacob and David Gutgelt)



Schindler, Oskar

Kraków, Poland... Spring 1942 – Oskar Schindler, a German businessman, went to Kraków in October 1939 to take advantage of cheap Jewish labor and confiscated property. In January 1940 he acquired a Jewish-owned business. In the spring of 1942, the **SS** began to deport Jews from the Kraków **ghetto**. He decided that he would do what he could to save his Jewish workers. In 1944, Oskar Schindler was ordered to close his factory in Poland. Realizing that his employees, Jewish men and women, were in grave danger, he persuaded the SS to allow him to transfer nearly 1,100 Jews to a new factory in Czechoslovakia. He compiled a list of “indispensable” Jewish workers, thus saving over 1,000 people from being deported to labor and **death camps**.



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Sendler, Irena

Warsaw, Poland... July 1942 – Irena Sendler became the head of *Żegota's* Children's Bureau. In this position, she smuggled Jewish children out of the **Warsaw ghetto** to safe hiding places. In October 1943, she was arrested by the **Gestapo**, taken to Pawiak prison, tortured, and sentenced to death. Irena was saved at the last minute when *Żegota* members bribed a German official to allow her to escape the day before her scheduled execution.



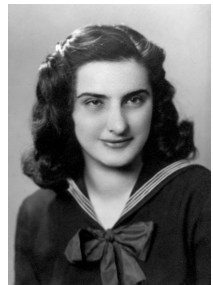
Sharp, Martha and Waitstill

Prague, Czechoslovakia... February 4, 1939 – Martha and Waitstill Sharp left the United States for Prague, Czechoslovakia. As representatives of the Unitarian church, they engaged in direct relief and emigration assistance for refugees of **Nazi** Europe. Over the next six years, the Sharps traveled between Europe and the United States helping thousands of people, including many Jews, escape. (Pictured: Martha and Waitstill Sharp)



Stroe, Magdalena Maria Ana

Cluj, Romania... May 1944 – Magdalena Maria Ana Stroe attended the Calvinist High School where she met Hanna Hamburg, a Jewish girl. They became good friends. In 1942, Hanna was no longer permitted to attend the Calvinist School. In the spring of 1944, when the Jews were ordered into the **ghetto**, Hanna went to see Magdalena to say goodbye. Magdalena gave Hanna her birth and baptism certificates. These documents enabled Hanna to escape Cluj. Hanna made her way to Budapest where she posed as a Christian on Magdalena's documents. Both Hanna and Magdalena survived the war.



Sugihara, Chiune

Kovno, Lithuania... August 1940 – Chiune Sugihara, the Japanese consul in Kovno, Lithuania, issued transit visas to Jewish refugees in defiance of his government's orders. He issued an estimated 2,139 visas. Each visa permitted an entire family to travel via Russia and Japan, to safety in other countries. For his insubordination, Sugihara was dismissed from the Japanese Foreign Service after the war.



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Sulaj, Ondrej

Ceske Brezovo, Czechoslovakia... August 1944 – Harry Dash and his parents were prisoners in the Novaky labor camp. At the end of August 1944, the Dash family escaped from the **labor camp**. They needed to find someone to hide them. One day they met Ondrej Sulaj and his wife Maria, who was expecting their second child in weeks. Though the Sulaj family was very poor, they did not hesitate to offer help. They sheltered the Dash family until liberation.



Tashtshiyani, Hasmik and Tigran

Simferopol, Ukraine... February 1942 – Eugenia Golberg went to her neighbors, the Tashtshiyani family, seeking shelter for her two children, Rita and Anatoly. The Tashtshiyani family, Armenians who had escaped genocide decades earlier, willingly took in the Golberg children. Tigran and Hasmik, brother and sister, built several hiding places for the children. Rita and Anatoly hid with the Tashtshiyani family until the Soviet army liberated the area in 1944. (Pictured: Hasmik and Tigran Tashtshiyani)



Trocme, Pastor Andre

LeChambon, France... December 1940 – Led by their Protestant ministers Andre Trocme and Edouard Theis, the people of **Le Chambon** and the surrounding villages in central France provided refuge to approximately 5,000 people, including more than 3,500 Jews.



Veseli, Refik

Kruja, Albania... November 1943 – Mosa and Gabriela Mandil were photographers who lived in Yugoslavia. When the Germans invaded in April 1941, Mosa and Gabriela and their two children, fled south to Tirana, Albania. In Albania, Mosa worked in a photography studio where Refik Veseli was an apprentice. When the Germans invaded Albania, Refik's family, who were Muslim, agreed to hide the Mandil family. The Mandil children were dressed as Muslim villagers, and the parents were hidden. They remained with the Veseli family from November 1943 until liberation in October 1944. (Pictured: Refik Veseli and Gavra Mandil)



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Wallenberg, Raoul

Budapest, Hungary... July 9, 1944 – Swedish diplomat **Raoul Wallenberg** arrived in Budapest, Hungary to help protect the 260,000 Jews who remained in the city. Wallenberg and his colleagues saved tens of thousands of Jews by issuing a protective document, called a **Schutzpass**. They secured the release of Jews from **deportation** trains, **death march** convoys, and labor service brigades, and established what came to be known as the International **Ghetto**, a network of protected houses within the city.

