



P.O.V.

Discussion Guide

Season **21**

Inheritance

A film by James Moll



www.pbs.org/pov



Letter from the Filmmaker

LOS ANGELES, 2008

Dear Colleague,

In the winter of 2003, I first contacted Monika Hertwig, the daughter of Amon Goeth, to ask for her permission to use photographs of her father in a documentary we were producing for the 10th-anniversary *Schindler's List* DVD release. Frankly, I didn't know what to expect from Monika, but I was certainly surprised that she spoke such perfect English. When I told her so, she laughed and explained that her first boyfriend was American. She was charming. Friendly. Easy to talk to. Monika and I had a very pleasant conversation, and she gave her consent to use the photographs.

Then suddenly, Monika surprised me with a statement completely off the subject. She said, "I am not my father." I immediately got chills. That seemingly small comment weighted with massive implication triggered a turning point in our conversation.

What struck me in that moment was her need to declare, to a total stranger, that she was not in any way responsible for the actions of her father, a man who murdered thousands of innocent people. The more I thought about her comment, the more it fascinated me. It stayed with me. It was the first time that I stopped and thought about what it might be like to be the child of someone capable of such blatant inhumanity and, consequently, the burden that Monika must carry.

"I am not my father." That one statement became the genesis of ***Inheritance***.

From further conversations with Monika, I learned more about this legacy left to her by her father. Her honesty was compelling. She told me that after watching Ralph Fiennes's portrayal of her father in *Schindler's List*, she "hated" Steven Spielberg. Witnessing the representations of her father and mother in the film deeply disturbed Monika; she left the theater feeling distressed and unsettled. Ultimately, Monika's shame became the catalyst for her quest to understand the truth about her family and reconcile the legacy she had no choice but to inherit.

During that same period in 2003, I attended an event celebrating the Shoah Foundation's 10th anniversary and met Helen Jonas, a survivor of the Plaszow Concentration Camp. Helen is a Schindler survivor, and her testimony was featured in *Voices from the List*,



James Moll, director/editor of the feature documentary *Inheritance*.
Photo courtesy of Alan Mercer



Letter from the Filmmaker

the documentary we produced for the *Schindler's List* DVD. Her story is remarkable. She lived, enslaved, as Amon Goeth's housemaid in the villa he shared with Ruth Kalder, Monika's mother, during his command over Plaszow.

While speaking with Helen that day, I mentioned my conversation with Monika. But Helen clearly didn't want to hear anything about Monika. She didn't want to hear the name "Goeth." Later, however, Helen took me aside and quietly said she'd like to continue the conversation. Obviously, we did.

Monika knew of Helen from a very early age. Growing up, Monika listened to her mother's stories about Amon Goeth's villa at Camp Plaszow and her memories of Helen. Because of this, Monika felt a connection to Helen. Monika reached out to Helen as part of reconciling her past and asked Helen if they could meet.

Helen was extremely reluctant to meet Monika. Understandably, she felt conflicted about returning to the villa for the first time and meeting the daughter of a man who caused such an infinite amount of pain in her life. In an unscheduled on-camera interview after their meeting, I learned of a secret Helen had carried for years, giving greater perspective in understanding Helen's trepidation in meeting Monika. But in the end, Helen told me her responsibility as a parent and grandparent persuaded her to accept Monika's invitation to meet, for the first time, at the Plaszow Concentration Camp.



Director/Editor James Moll, and Cinematographer Harris Done
filming for the feature documentary *Inheritance*.

Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

James Moll, Producer / Director / Editor, *Inheritance*



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Special thanks to:

James Moll, *Director*

The Museum of Jewish Heritage-A Living Memorial to the Holocaust

The National World War II Museum - New Orleans



Introduction



Inheritance is a feature-length (75-minute) film about the extraordinary, gut-wrenching and enduring effects of Nazi horrors on human souls. The *Schindler's List* portrayal of the Plaszow Concentration Camp and its brutal commander, Amon Goeth, set in motion the events recounted by this new documentary. ***Inheritance*** tells the stories of two women with very different scars from the World War II genocide of Europe's Jews — whose sorrows and angers intersect in the haunting memory of one man.

Now in her 60s, Monika Hertwig has struggled a lifetime with what she learned at age 11 — that her father, Amon Goeth, had not been killed in World War II like other soldiers, but was hanged as a war criminal when she was a baby.

In her struggle to learn more about the crimes her father committed during World War II, Hertwig seeks out Helen Jonas, who was selected by Goeth to serve in his household. She is one of the few living eyewitnesses to his unspeakable brutality. The

Monika Hertwig, daughter of Nazi commander Amon Goeth, places a candle at the Jewish monument at the Plaszow Concentration Camp. Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

women's emotional meeting unearths terrible truths and lingering questions about how the actions of parents can continue to ripple through generations. It challenges viewers to confront the ways in which atrocities reach deep into human souls to define people for a lifetime.

As an outreach tool, ***Inheritance***'s account will push viewers to acknowledge the links between prejudice and violence while its focus on the personal will leave them with a sense of hope, arising from the human capacity to live with even the ugliest of emotional and physical scars. Through its connection of past and present, this documentary can serve as a powerful springboard for discussions about the ways in which history lives on in every human psyche.



Background Information

Plaszow Concentration Camp

Plaszow, near the city of Krakow, Poland, was created as a forced-labor camp in 1942. Jews, Poles and other “undesirables” were obligated to work in the camp’s factories. The camp was established on the sites of two Jewish cemeteries and other property that belonged to the Jewish community. In 1944, the camp reached its largest size, covering 200 acres. A 2.5-mile-long electrified barbed-wire fence surrounded the perimeter.

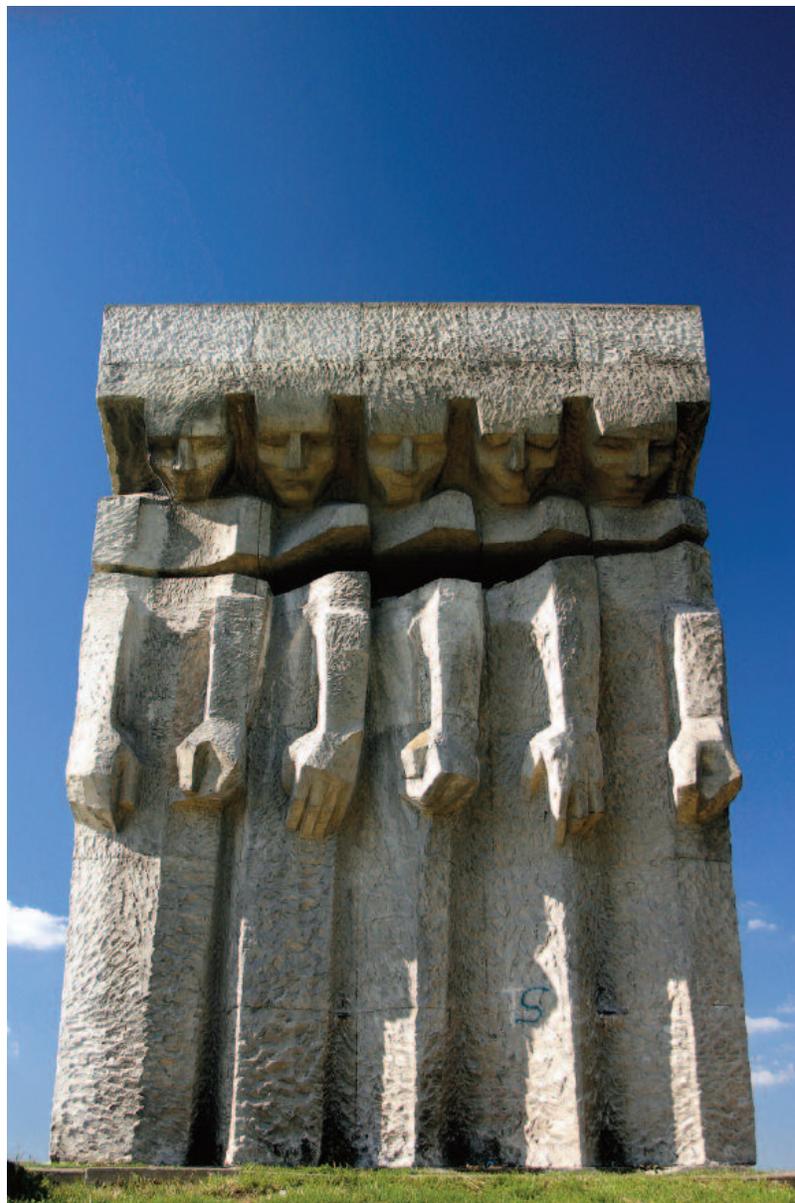
The camp’s population fluctuated greatly during its operation. At its peak, it held more than 20,000 prisoners. Among them were Jews from Hungary and thousands of ethnic Poles who had been found guilty of disciplinary or political violations. In 1944, as the war went on, Plaszow became a full-fledged concentration camp. Mass killings became routine. More than 8,000 people were murdered there, mostly shot to death by soldiers.

German industrialist Oskar Schindler employed Plaszow prisoners in his enamelware factory and acted on behalf of his workers to protect them from extermination. He relocated them to a labor camp in what is now the Czech Republic, where they remained until the end of the war. His actions saved more than 1,000 people from deportation to the extermination camps. Schindler was later recognized by Yad Vashem, the Israeli Holocaust Remembrance Authority, for his efforts.

When Soviet forces marched toward Krakow in the summer of 1944, the German SS (short for Schutzstaffel, “Protective Squadron”) began to remove prisoners from Plaszow and ship them to Auschwitz-Birkenau to be killed. The Germans then tried to destroy any evidence of the mass murders at the camp by exhuming corpses and burning them. In January 1945, the remaining Plaszow prisoners were sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Sources:

“Plaszow,” Holocaust Encyclopedia, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, www.ushmm.org/wlc/article.php?lang=en&ModuleId=10005301;
“Plaszow,” The Holocaust-Concise Encyclopedia, Yad Vashem, <http://www1.yadvashem.org/education/entries/English/47.asp>.



A memorial at the site of the former Plaszow Concentration Camp in Krakow, Poland.
Photo courtesy of Don Holtz



Background Information



Portrait of Amon Goeth.
Photo courtesy of Monika Hertwig

Amon Goeth

Born in Vienna in 1908, Amon Goeth was a committed anti-Semite and early supporter of Hitler, having joined the Nazi cause in 1932. He later served in the SS. Goeth's first major command centered on the final removal of the remaining Jewish population of Krakow, Poland. In 1943 he became the commandant of the Plaszow Concentration Camp. Amid the overarching brutality of the Holocaust, Goeth was noted for wanton acts of cruelty. Survivors of Plaszow describe Goeth as particularly brutal, routinely committing needless acts of cruelty and abuse, even shooting prisoners at random from the balcony of his villa.

After the war ended, Goeth was tried in Poland and found guilty of murdering tens of thousands of people. He was executed on September 13, 1946.

Sources:

"Goeth, Amon Leopold," Yad Vashem, www1.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%206310.pdf;
"Shared Present Helps Ease Survivors' Painful Past," *The New York Times*, September 24, 2007. www.nytimes.com/2007/09/24/nyregion/24survivors.html.



Background Information



People Featured in *Inheritance*

MONIKA HERTWIG

Born in 1945 (after the liberation of Camp Plaszow) and raised in a small town in West Germany, Monika is the child of Amon Goeth and his mistress, Ruth Kalder. An infant when her father was executed, Monika was raised by her mother and maternal grandmother. She was told that like thousands of German men, her father had died in the war as a patriotic soldier. At age 11 she finally discovered the truth, when her grandmother explained that her father was executed for his role in the extermination of Jews. Monika would not come to realize the full power of that truth until she saw the 1993 Steven Spielberg film *Schindler's List*, which featured the forced labor camp at

Monika Hertwig, daughter of former Nazi commander, Amon Goeth.
Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

Plaszow and its sadistic commandant. By then, she was married to Reinhard Hertwig and had raised her own child.

After seeing a news documentary in which Helen Jonas, a survivor of Plaszow, appeared, Hertwig decided to contact her. Now retired after working as a university administrator, Hertwig spends her time caring for her young grandson, David, and working to educate young people about the history of the Holocaust.



Background Information



HELEN JONAS

Born in 1925, Helena Sternlicht spent her childhood in Krakow, Poland. A teen when Hitler came to power in Germany, she would eventually see much of her family destroyed by the Holocaust. Her father was taken away in the early days of the Nazi takeover of Krakow; never to be seen again. In 1942, along with the rest of her immediate family, Helen was imprisoned in Plaszow Concentration Camp, where she was forced to work as a house servant for the camp commandant, Amon Goeth. Helen's mother was killed in the camp, but Helen and her sisters were among the prisoners at Plaszow who were saved through the intervention of Oskar Schindler.

Helen Jonas, a survivor of the Holocaust who lived under Amon Goeth's rule in his villa at the Plaszow Concentration Camp.

Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

Helen met her first husband, Joseph Jonas, two days after the liberation of their camp in what is now the Czech Republic. They married at a displacement camp in Austria. The couple came to the United States in 1947 and lived in the Bronx, where they raised three children. One of those children, Vivian, accompanied Helen on her pilgrimage to Camp Plaszow. Joseph committed suicide in 1980. Today she devotes her time to her family, volunteering on behalf of Israeli charities and speaking about the history of the Holocaust.



Background Information



VIVIAN JONAS DELMAN

Vivian has been a registered dietitian and nutritionist for the past 30 years and holds a master's degree in clinical counseling. She has had a private practice in Jericho, New York, for the past 15 years; she specializes in eating disorders, medical conditions and sports nutrition.

As a child of Holocaust survivors, Vivian has spoken about her parent's experiences, at her synagogue on Kristalnacht and at the Holocaust and Tolerance Center of Nassau County in Glen Cove, New York, where she participated in a special program for teachers.

Vivian plans to continue to share her parents' experiences in the hope that people will not forget what happened during the Holocaust and to help promote tolerance.

Vivian Jonas Delman, Helen's daughter.
Photo courtesy of Vivian Jonas Delman

She has been married to Dr. David Delman for the past 24 years and is a mother of two, Josh, age 20, and Ariel, age 19, both in college.

Sources:

"Holocaust Survivor, Nazi's Daughter Meet," *The Jerusalem Post*, July 5, 2006, www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull&cid=1150885922939;
"Nazi's Child, Victim Share an 'Inheritance,'" *Jewish Journal.com*, June 16, 2006, www.jewishjournal.com/arts/article/nazis_child_victim_share_inheritance_20060616.



General Discussion Questions

Immediately after the film, you may want to give people a few quiet moments to reflect on what they have seen. If the mood seems tense, you can pose a general question and give people some time to themselves to jot down or think about their answers before opening the discussion.

Unless you think participants are so uncomfortable that they can't engage until they have had a break, don't encourage people to leave the room between the film and the discussion. If you save your break for an appropriate moment during the discussion, you won't lose the feeling of the film as you begin your dialogue.

One way to get a discussion going is to pose a general question such as:

- If you could ask anyone in the film a single question, who would you ask and what would you ask him or her?
- Who did you most relate to in this film?
- What did you learn from this film? What insights did it provide?
- Describe a moment or scene in the film that you found particularly disturbing or moving. What was it about that scene that was especially compelling for you?
- Can the themes and lessons of the film relate to subjects other than the Holocaust?



Discussion Prompts



Recognizing the Legacy

- In your view, what did Monika learn from Helen? What did Helen and/or Vivian learn from Monika?
- Neither Helen's children nor Monika's grandson directly experienced the Holocaust. Do you think they have inherited some sort of legacy from their families? If so, how would you describe the legacy they have received?
- Monika starts the film by saying, "Every father who is in a war should think about his children ... they will never live a normal life." Is the legacy of war the same as the legacy of atrocity? What can soldiers today do to ensure that they leave their children a positive legacy?

Holocaust survivor Helen Jonas reads a letter from Monika Hertwig, daughter of Plaszow concentration camp Amon Goeth.

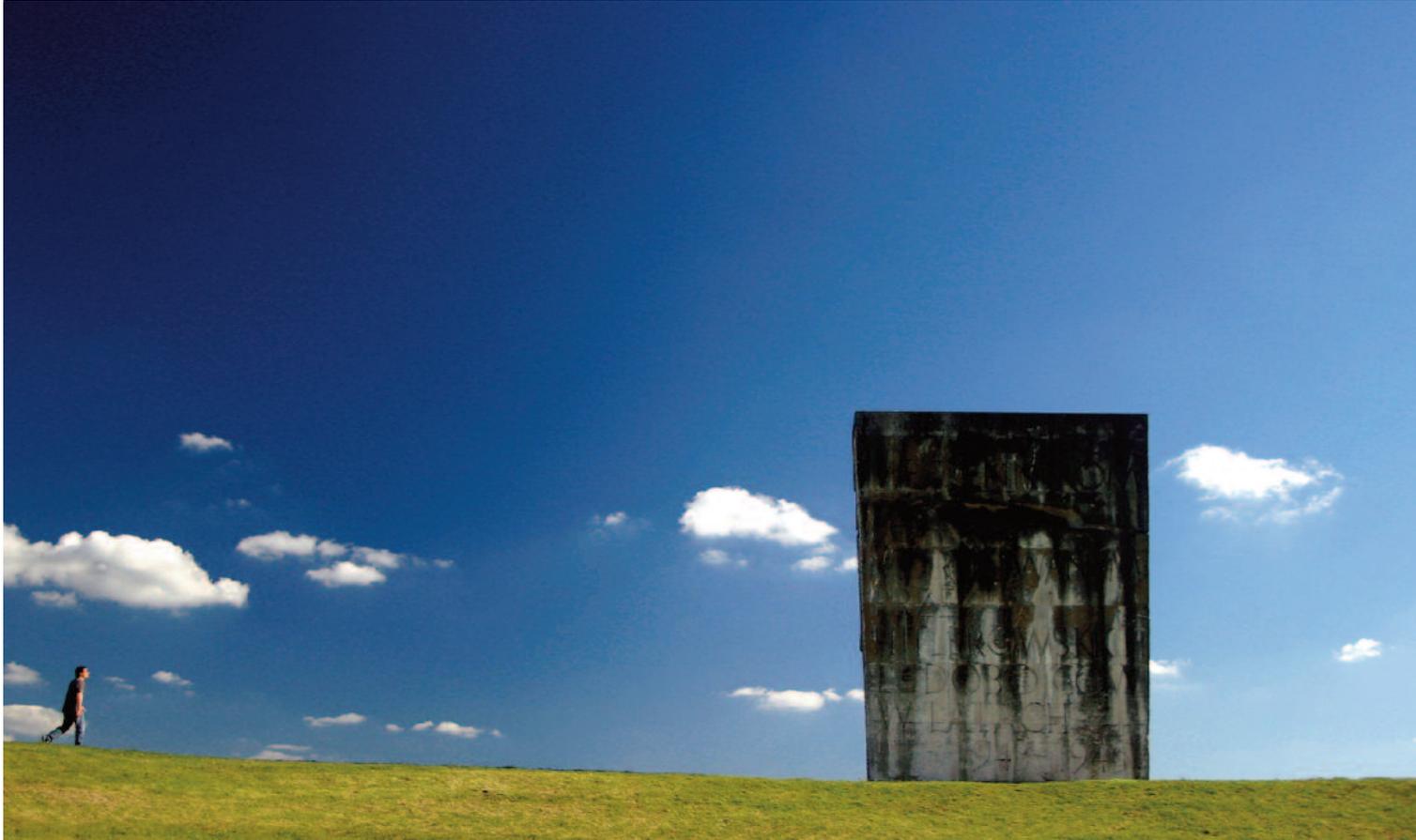
Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

Understanding Atrocity

- How is the experience that Helen describes like or unlike other atrocities you know about? Are there patterns you notice that facilitate or impede the commission of atrocities?
- Monika's mother, Ruth, lived in the villa, but according to Helen, "She covered her eyes through all that was happening." What is the role of denial by bystanders in the commission of atrocities? In your view, should bystanders like Ruth be held accountable in any way for the crimes they witnessed but did not themselves commit? How might a bystander make



Discussion Prompts



amends? How does the availability of instant global media change the notion of what it means to be a bystander? Can you think of current examples of people not seeing what they don't want to know?

- Monika states, "I still don't understand how an educated person like my father could believe in the Nazi point of view." What would you say to her?
- Helen asks, "Do you think something happened to him as a young man, that somebody did something to him, that he was so evil? Why, when he hit me, he stood there so content?" Why might Helen have suspected that her tormenter had, himself, been tormented? What might the role of childhood trauma or abuse be in atrocities committed for "political" reasons?

A memorial at the site of the former Plaszow Concentration Camp in Krakow, Poland.

Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

Responding to Atrocity

- The trio visits the monument to Camp Plaszow's past. If you were to design a monument, what would it look like? What would you want people to remember about Plaszow or the Holocaust?
- Monika says that as a child, she didn't know any Jews, which made it easy for her not to think about them or to believe what she was told. After an attempted genocide, what kind of responsibility do perpetrators or their descendants have to



Discussion Prompts

teach about the people or cultures they destroyed? How might such responsibilities be applied to other genocides (Native Americans, Cambodians, Rwandans, Bosnians)? What role does that kind of teaching play in healing and reconciliation?

- Helen says, “We just can’t be silent. We just can’t push things away.” What role does remembering the past play in preventing future atrocities? Why might it be important to hear about that past from survivors and not just from historians or governments? What are people in your community doing to preserve testimony from survivors of the Holocaust or other genocides?
- Monika’s initial reaction to the film *Schindler’s List* was negative: “I started to hate Spielberg. ... Spielberg told me the truth, and for telling me the truth, I attacked him.” Can you think of instances when you have seen or learned about “truth-tellers” who were the targets of hate? What could you do to support “truth-tellers” in your community?
- Helen is glad that Amon Goeth was executed, but she thinks he got off easy given the cruelty of his acts. In your view, is the death penalty an appropriate punishment for defendants who have been convicted of crimes against humanity? Why or why not?
- Helen reacts with anger when Monika says that as a child she was taught that Jews were killed because of sanitary issues. Helen tells her, “They had to have some kind of excuse.” She also said, “Let’s just stop thinking that way. It’s bad. It’s dangerous.” Did Helen and Monika understand each others’ viewpoints? Do you believe there was a disconnect in their communication? Why would repeating myths about Jews or other groups targeted for genocide be “dangerous”? What stereotypes have you encountered about these communities? How did you respond? What would you do if you heard someone express these stereotypes today?
- Helen understands that Monika knows that Jews were killed only “because they were Jews,” yet she insists Monika not repeat other excuses for the slaughter because even though Monika knows, others may not. Prior to viewing this film, what did you know about the Nazi extermination of Jews? In your view, is it important for this history to be taught in American



Monika Hertwig and Helen Jonas visit Amon Goeth’s villa at the site of the former Plaszow Concentration Camp in Krakow, Poland, where Helen was enslaved during WWII. Vivian Delman, Helen’s daughter, joins them.
Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

schools? Why or why not? Who benefits and who is hurt by denials that the Holocaust happened?

- Monika says that she is teaching her grandson that “everybody’s the same. It doesn’t matter in what religion you believe. It doesn’t matter if you are black or white.” Do you agree? Why or why not? What is the difference between teaching that everyone is “the same” and teaching that everyone deserves respect or that everyone has the right to equal treatment under the law?



Taking Action



- There is a Jewish tradition of writing an Ethical Will, a document that spells out the values you hold dear and by which you hope your children live. The document creates a legacy of values rather than a legacy of property. Write an Ethical Will for future generations and share it with your loved ones or your community.
- Provide ways in your community for survivors of genocide to share their stories.
- Join with people or organizations in your community that are engaged in anti-bias education or in combating prejudice or hate.
- Create local opportunities for reconciliation, for example, special religious services focused on reconciliation or healing

Monika Hertwig says good-bye to her grandson and husband before departing to meet Helen Jonas at the Plaszow concentration camp in Poland.
Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

community rifts, government declarations of apology, mediated meetings between segments of the community in conflict, and so on.

- Find out what your local school district teaches about World War II and the Nazi genocide of Jews, Gypsies, gay people, people with disabilities, and others. Work with teachers and administrators to teach about the lasting impact of genocide on the descendants of perpetrators as well as victims.



Resources

FILM-RELATED WEB SITES

Original Online Content on P.O.V. Interactive (www.pbs.org/pov)

P.O.V.'s *Inheritance* companion website www.pbs.org/pov/inheritance

The companion website to *Inheritance* offers exclusive streaming video clips from the film, a podcast version of the filmmaker interview and a wealth of additional resources, including a Q&A with the filmmaker, ample opportunities for viewers to “talk back” and talk to each other about the film, and the following special features:

Q&A: A DAUGHTER'S POINT OF VIEW

Vivian Delman, Helen Jonas's daughter, discusses her experience growing up as the child of a Holocaust survivor.

PHOTO GALLERY: PLASZOW FORCED LABOR CAMP

The Plaszow Camp was initially established as a forced labor camp in 1942 in Krakow, Poland. Under Nazi commandant Amon Goeth, thousands of people were killed there.

Websites Related to the Film

ALLENTOWN PRODUCTIONS

www.InheritanceDocumentary.com

Visit the filmmaker's website and browse the gallery, production bios, the press kit and other features related to *Inheritance*.

OSKAR SCHINDLER

www.oskarschindler.com

This website honors Oskar Schindler, the man who saved more than 1,000 Jews from death in concentration camps during World War II. Site visitors can learn more about his life before and after the war and browse the entire list of names of the people he saved.

What's Your P.O.V.?

*P.O.V.'s online Talking Back Tapestry is a colorful, interactive representation of your feelings about **Inheritance**.*

Listen to other P.O.V. viewers talk about the film and add your thoughts by calling 1-800-688-4768. www.pbs.org/pov/talkingback.html

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

“THE STOWAWAY ON SCHINDLER'S LIST”

www.nytimes.com

Mimi Reinhard typed an important version of the manifest of prisoners bound for Oskar Schindler's munitions factory and added her name to the list, along with two friends, saving their lives. (December 2, 2007)

THE NEW YORK TIMES: “SHARED PRESENT HELPS EASE SURVIVORS' PAINFUL PAST”

www.nytimes.com

Helen Jonas and members of the New Cracow Friendship Society share their thoughts as they preview the film *Inheritance*. (September 24, 2007)

TIME: “THE MAN BEHIND THE MONSTER”

www.time.com

Actor Ralph Fiennes portrayed Amon Goeth in the 1993 film *Schindler's List*; in this interview with *Time* magazine, he describes how he managed to perform such a difficult role. (February 21, 1994)



Resources

Holocaust History and World War II History

AKTION REINHARD CAMPS

www.deathcamps.org

Independent Holocaust scholars designed this site to provide general information about the Plaszow Concentration Camp and others like it. The site also links to a wide range of other Holocaust history sites.

THE MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE - A LIVING MEMORIAL TO THE HOLOCAUST

www.mjhnyc.org

The Museum of Jewish Heritage serves as a living memorial to those who perished during the Holocaust and affirms the Jewish community that is their legacy today. Visitors to the museum's website can learn more about the survivors registry, JewishGen, a virtual community centered on discovering Jewish roots and ancestry, and discover ways to honor Holocaust remembrance.

U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

www.ushmm.org

The website of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has resources for the general public and educators interested in the documentation, study and interpretation of history related to the Holocaust. Documents are available in Spanish and French as well.

USC SHOAH FOUNDATION INSTITUTE

<http://college.usc.edu/vhi/>

This website for Steven Spielberg's Shoah Foundation, housed at the University of Southern California, includes more than 52,000 videotaped testimonials from survivors, including Helen Jonas. The website can be viewed in Czech, Spanish, Croatian, Polish, Russian, Slovak and Ukrainian.

VOICE/VISION HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR

ORAL HISTORY ARCHIVE

<http://holocaust.umd.umich.edu/interviews.php>

This searchable archive from the University of Michigan at Dearborn offers oral histories from survivors in various formats, including several that describe the Plaszow Concentration Camp and Amon Goeth.

THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MUSEUM

www.nationalww2museum.org

This website offers information about the museum's general and special exhibits, provides resources for educators, and has an interactive timeline, along with a glossary, that details World War II history.

Prejudice and Anti-Semitism

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

www.adl.org

The Anti-Defamation League provides resources specifically focused on anti-Semitism and all forms of bigotry in the United States and abroad. The site offers information about extremism and international affairs in the context of civil rights and human relations.

FACING HISTORY AND OURSELVES

www.facinghistory.org

Facing History and Ourselves delivers classroom strategies, resources and lessons that inspire young people to take responsibility for their world. The organization's website includes its famous resource book about the Holocaust and human behavior.

TEACHING TOLERANCE: SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

www.tolerance.org

The website of the Teaching Tolerance project of the Southern Poverty Law Center features anti-bias education resources for teachers and parents.



Resources

Human Rights / Genocide

ANTI-GENOCIDE HOTLINE

www.1800genocide.com

This hotline was created by the Genocide Intervention Network and connects callers directly to their elected officials so they can voice their concerns about the genocide in Darfur. Updates and talking points are also available.

Several Jewish organizations have been especially active in opposing the current genocide in Darfur, including the American Jewish World Service (www.ajws.org) and the Elie Wiesel Foundation (www.eliewieselfoundation.org).

BBC HISTORY: WORLD WARS: GENOCIDE

www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/genocide/

The BBC History website is dedicated to programs and content that reflect and report on world history. The website has a section that offers extension information about the Holocaust as well as articles about issues related to the Holocaust written by different scholars.

GENOCIDE STUDIES PROGRAM

www.yale.edu/gsp/

The Genocide Studies program at Yale University's MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies (www.yale.edu/macmillan/flash.htm) conducts research and holds seminars and conferences on comparative, interdisciplinary and policy issues relating to the phenomenon of genocide and has provided training to researchers from afflicted regions.

GENOCIDE WATCH

www.genocidewatch.org

Genocide Watch seeks to raise awareness and influence public policy concerning potential and actual genocide.

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

www.hrw.org

The website for the Human Rights Watch offers perspectives and history about global human rights abuses.

WEB GENOCIDE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

www.ess.uwe.ac.uk/WCC/goeth.htm

Dr. Stuart D. Stein of the University of West England maintains this website, which houses collections of documents that relate to genocide, mass killings and war crimes. This link directs users to a republished account of Amon Goeth's trial from the U.N. War Crimes Commission, Volume VII, London, HMSO, 1948.

Survivor Networks

THE BENJAMIN AND VLADKA MEED REGISTRY OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

www.ushmm.org/remembrance/registry/

Hosted by the U.S. Holocaust Museum website, the Meed Registry hopes to track and commemorate all those who survived Nazi persecution.

NEW CRACOW FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

www.newcracowfriendshipsoc.org/

The New Cracow Friendship Society is a Holocaust survivor network that seeks to unite survivors from Krakow, Poland, and surrounding areas.

TOGETHER: THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

www.americangathering.com/

Founded in 1983, this organization offers a registry, a newsletter, information on restitution and other services for those who resettled in America after the Holocaust.



Resources

NPR and PBS

NPR

THE BRYANT PARK PROJECT: “NAZI ARCHIVE GOES PUBLIC”

www.npr.org

Some 47 million documents on the Nazi Holocaust are being made public by the International Committee of the Red Cross. They'd been kept private in Germany to protect the Holocaust victims. (November 29, 2007)

DAY TO DAY: “WWII GHETTO WORKERS ELIGIBLE FOR REPARATIONS”

www.npr.org

After more than 60 years, Holocaust survivors who worked in German-controlled ghettos during World War II may be eligible for a reparation payment by the German government. (July 22, 2008)

FRESH AIR: “DID ARABS SAVE JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II?”

www.npr.org

Author and historian Robert Satloff discusses his book *Among the Righteous: Lost Stories from the Holocaust's Long Reach into Arab Lands*. (October 5, 2007)

MORNING EDITION: “HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS HONOR CAMP LIBERATOR”

www.npr.org

Holocaust survivors reunite with liberator Vernon Tott and visit the site of the Ahlem Concentration Camp. (September 25, 2007)

MORNING EDITION: “HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS REUNITED, 65 YEARS LATER”

www.npr.org

A brother and sister separated during the Holocaust have been reunited after 65 years, brought together by researchers from Israel's Yad Vashem Museum. Each had believed the other to be dead. (September 26, 2006)

SIMON SAYS: “THE LETTERS OF OTTO FRANK”

www.npr.org

Anne Frank's diary is familiar to many. Now, the release of letters written by her father reveals more about the family's attempt to flee to the United States during World War II. The Franks went into hiding after being denied visas to America. (February 17, 2007)

TALK OF THE NATION: “THE POLITICS OF HOLOCAUST DENIAL”

www.npr.org

This week, Iran hosted an international conference questioning the Holocaust. It met with outrage from much of the world and raised questions about the goals of such an event. (December 14, 2006)

WEEKEND EDITION: “EUROPE GRAPPLES WITH NAZI PAST”

www.npr.org

Sylvia Poggioli comments on how after more than 60 years, Europe still has difficulty coming to terms with the Nazi past. (September 24, 2006)

WEEKEND EDITION: “REMEMBERING THE HORRORS OF DACHAU”

www.npr.org

Seventy-five years ago, Nazi police chief Heinrich Himmler announced the opening of the first Nazi concentration camp for political prisoners, ushering in one of the most tragic chapters in modern history. (March 30, 2008)



Headline

PBS

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE: AMERICA AND THE HOLOCAUST

www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/holocaust

America and the Holocaust uses the moving tale of Kurt Klein's struggles against a wall of bureaucracy to free his parents to explore the complex social and political factors that led the American government to turn its back on the plight of the Jews.

AUSCHWITZ: INSIDE THE NAZI STATE

www.pbs.org/auschwitz

This six-part series looks at the historical context leading up to the creation of Auschwitz and chronicles the camp's operations up to the trial of its SS leaders.

DARING TO RESIST

www.pbs.org/daringtoresist

In *Daring to Resist*, three Jewish women reflect on their lives as teenagers in Holland, Hungary and Poland during World War II when they refused to remain passive in the face of the Holocaust. Home movies and never-before-published photographs enrich their stories of resisting in courageous and unexpected ways.

THE JEWISH AMERICANS

www.pbs.org/jewishamericans

This series on PBS explores 350 years of Jewish American history and has a host of links to information about Jews and assimilation, anti-Semitism, political activism, the Holocaust, and more.

NOT IN OUR TOWN

www.pbs.org/niot

This national campaign's website aggregates many useful resources for communities wanting to take action against hate.

NOVA: HOLOCAUST ON TRIAL

www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/holocaust

The companion website to this film uses a celebrated recent trial as a springboard to examine and successfully challenge the notion of Holocaust denial.

RELIGION AND ETHICS: "GERMANS AND THE HOLOCAUST"

www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics

Religion and Ethics reports on the revival of anti-Semitism in Germany. After 60 years of remembering the horror of the Nazi Holocaust, of creating memorials to the Jews who died and of paying reparations to Israel, some Germans — some of them neo-Nazis — are saying, "Enough apologizing."

WORLD WAR II ON PBS

www.pbs.org/wwii/holocaust.html

This PBS website hosts links to numerous Holocaust-related materials, including excerpts from Nazi leader Joseph Goebbels's diary, a link to *Frontline's* investigation of Switzerland's role as banker and financial broker for Nazi Germany, and classroom resources.



How to Buy the Film

To order *Inheritance*, go to www.allentownproductions.com/projects/inheritance.



Produced by American Documentary, Inc. and entering its 21st season on PBS, the award-winning P.O.V. series is the longest-running series on television to feature the work of America's best contemporary-issue independent filmmakers. Airing Tuesdays at 10 p.m., June through October, with primetime specials during the year, P.O.V. has brought more than 250 award-winning documentaries to millions nationwide and now has a Webby Award-winning online series, P.O.V.'s Borders. Since 1988, P.O.V. has pioneered the art of presentation and outreach using independent nonfiction media to build new communities in conversation around today's most pressing social issues. More information about P.O.V. is available online at www.pbs.org/pov.

Major funding for P.O.V. is provided by PBS, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, National Endowment for the Arts, The Educational Foundation of America, The Fledgling Fund, New York City Department of Cultural Affairs, New York State Council on the Arts, Lower Manhattan Cultural Council, The September 11th Fund, and public television viewers. Funding for P.O.V.'s Diverse Voices Project is provided by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. P.O.V. is presented by a consortium of public television stations, including KCET Los Angeles, WGBH Boston and Thirteen/WNET New York.

P.O.V. Community Engagement and Education

P.O.V. provides Discussion Guides for all films as well as curriculum-based P.O.V. Lesson Plans for select films to promote the use of independent media among varied constituencies. Available free online, these originally produced materials ensure the ongoing use of P.O.V.'s documentaries with educators, community workers, opinion leaders, and general audiences nationally. P.O.V. also works closely with local public-television stations to partner with local museums, libraries, schools, and community-based organizations to raise awareness of the issues in P.O.V.'s films.

P.O.V. Interactive

www.pbs.org/pov

P.O.V.'s award-winning Web department produces a Web-only showcase for interactive storytelling, P.O.V.'s Borders. It also produces a website for every P.O.V. presentation, extending the life of P.O.V. films through community-based and educational applications, focusing on involving viewers in activities, information and feedback on the issues. In addition, www.pbs.org/pov houses our unique Talking Back feature, filmmaker interviews, viewer resources and information on the P.O.V. archives as well as myriad special sites for previous P.O.V. broadcasts.

American Documentary, Inc.

www.americandocumentary.org

American Documentary, Inc. (AmDoc) is a multimedia company dedicated to creating, identifying and presenting contemporary stories that express opinions and perspectives rarely featured in mainstream-media outlets. AmDoc is a catalyst for public culture, developing collaborative strategic-engagement activities around socially relevant content on television, online and in community settings. These activities are designed to trigger action, from dialogue and feedback to educational opportunities and community participation.

Front cover: Monika Hertwig, daughter of Nazi commander Amon Goeth, beside the villa at the Plaszow Concentration Camp where her parents lived during WWII.
Photo courtesy of Don Holtz

