

The background is a circular emblem with a dark, textured appearance. At the top is a globe with latitude and longitude lines. Below the globe, a central figure is depicted with arms raised, possibly representing a person of faith or a symbol of hope. The figure is surrounded by a circular border containing Hebrew text. The text is arranged in a circular pattern, with some characters appearing to be 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר', 'אשר'.

Righteous among the nations

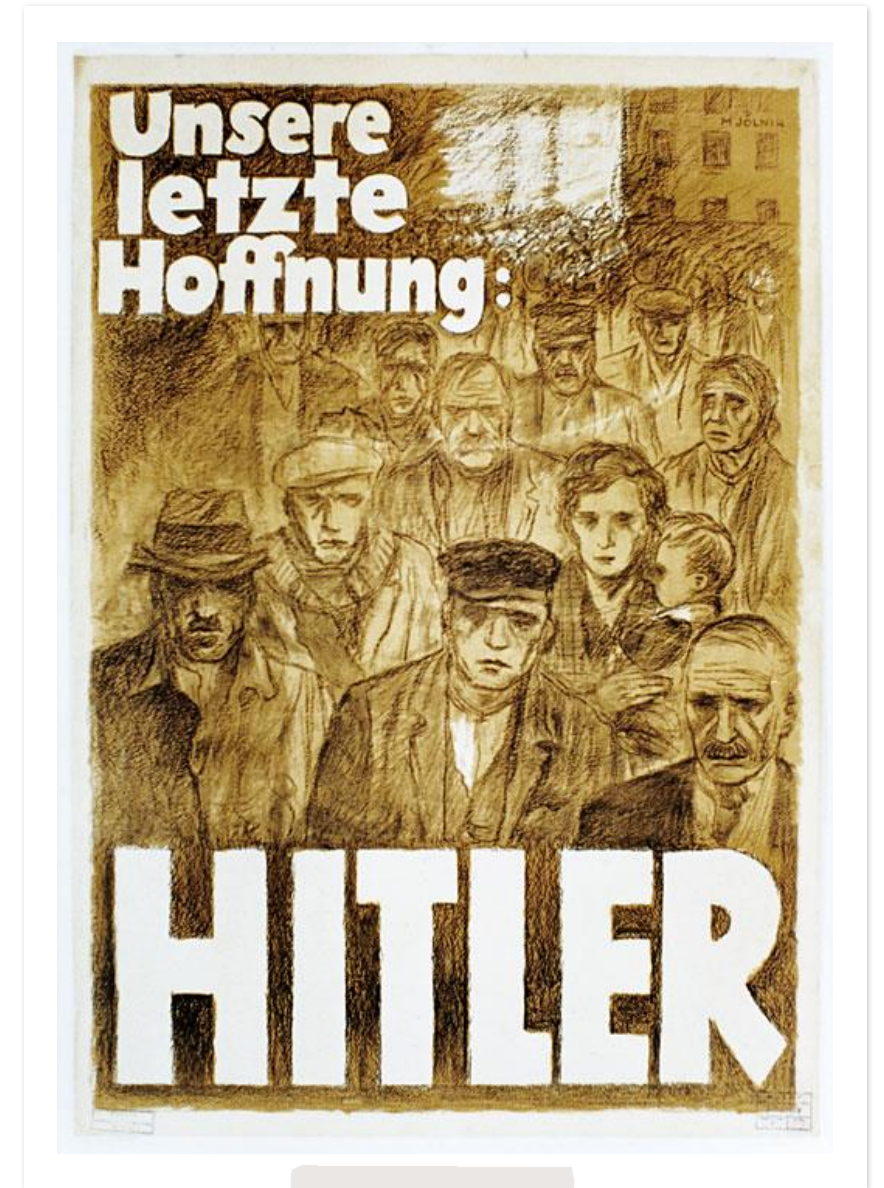
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HOLOKAUST

Hitler: Our last hope

- The first congress of the NSDAP (Nazis) was held in 1923 in Munich. The Second Congress was reorganized and Nuremberg became the seat of the Nazi Congresses
- The Nazis tried to turn the difficult situation in the country caused by the First World War (poverty, unemployment and the world economic crisis) to their advantage, and declared the Jews the cause of all these problems.
- During the national elections in July 1932, the NSDAP won 37% of the vote and thus became the largest party in Germany. On January 30, 1933, Hitler became German Chancellor. Democracy is fading.



- During the national elections in July 1932, the NSDAP won 37% of the vote and thus became the largest party in Germany. On January 30, 1933, Hitler became German Chancellor. Democracy is fading
- A boycott of Jewish lawyers, doctors, shops, and warehouses began on April 1, 1933
- "Germans, oppose! Don't buy anything from the Jews!,,
- On this day, access to all Jewish shops was denied. Shops were often marked with the Star of David.





A new force

- On January 30, Hitler became chancellor. It was the highest political position in Germany. The Nazis celebrated the event with a huge celebration in Berlin
- The Nazis were adept at using the propaganda and media of the time, such as film and radio.



- On May 10, 1933, a major book-burning event took place in the square in front of the Berlin Opera. The works of Heinrich and Thomas Mann, Erich Kästner, Stefan Zweig, Heinrich Heine and many others have been burned.
- The burning of books was an essential part of the Nazi program "against the non-German mind." National Socialist students have compiled a list of literary titles by undesirable authors. In jargon, this process was called cleansing.
- "Whenever books are burned, people are eventually burned." - Heinrich Heine

Youth

- Hitler's youth was founded in 1926, and since 1933 it has become increasingly important. Other youth organizations were abolished, banned or "voluntarily" joined Hitler's youth. The free time of young people was filled with propaganda
- The sub-organizations of Hitler's youth were: the German people, Hitler's youth, the Union of Young Girls, the League of German Girls
- In 1939, a law was passed requiring boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 to participate in the work of Hitler's youth. Failure to participate was punishable. The youth had almost 9 million members.
- The boys were getting ready to be soldiers and the girls to be mothers.



Racial laws



- Hitler had two main goals; to create a superior, “racially pure” German people and to create a large and unified German nation.
- The "Nuremberg Racial Laws" were passed on September 15, 1935, depriving German Jews of their citizenship.
- The law also forbade Jews from marrying or having sex with Aryans and from employing young Aryan women as domestic helpers.
- The Nazis claimed that there was a hierarchy of races, that is, that one race was better than another. According to them, the Jewish race was hierarchically the lowest and therefore had to be destroyed.
- Why would the government want to decide who you can marry? What does the word discrimination mean? Is there still racism today? What do you think is the best way to fight racism?



Crystal night

- The so-called “Crystal Night” signifies a mass attack on Jewish communities in Germany. Nearly 30,000 Jews were arrested and deported to concentration camps on the night of November 9-10, 1938.
- Synagogues across Germany were burned to the ground, and Jewish apartments and shops were destroyed. The name "Crystal Night" comes from the events in Berlin, where the streets were covered with glass of broken windows.

- Many Jews wanted to leave the country after Christmas Eve, but only a small number of states were willing to help the refugees.
- The story of the ship SS St. Louis describes this situation in a particularly sad way. It was boarded by 900 refugees whose target was American soil. However the US refused to receive them, after a two-month trip, they returned them again to Belgium, Antwerp.
- Some refugees were admitted to reception camps, where they remained until the war broke out.



Occupation of the Netherlands

- The sudden occupation of the Netherlands.
- The Netherlands surrendered after German planes bombed Rotterdam.
- The Nazis threatened to bomb Amsterdam and other cities (the fighting lasted five days).
- A photograph of the Western Church in Amsterdam shows how Germany initially presented itself as a new occupying power, and the Nazis as a new friendly authority.
- Requiring all Dutch citizens to fulfill the so-called "Aryan declarations" (question - do they have Jewish relatives and, if so, how many?)
- All Dutch citizens had to fill out a survey that answered the question of whether they have Jewish relatives and how many.
- The registration of the Jews was accompanied by isolation, deportation, and eventually death.



Jews lose their rights

- The yellow Star of David symbolized the isolation of the Jews from the rest of the population
- .He clearly shows everyone who is and who is not a Jew, and thus who was considered undesirable.
- The plan against the Jews consisted of 3 main themes: 1. registration, 2. isolation and 3. deportation / death
- In December 1939, all Jews were forced to wear the Star of David on their clothes (the star had to be visible at all times)





- 1941/42 organized strikes of citizens in Amsterdam.
- Trains stop running, shops close, children stop going to school.
- Metallurgical workers are joining the strike.
- The duration of the strike is only two days.
- Nine dead, many injured.
- On January 20, 1942, the Nazis discussed how to systematically kill Jews.
- Introduction of strict anti-Jewish measures.
- 1942 Deportation of Jews to labor camps.



Anna Frank

- Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt am Main on June 12, 1929.
- He spends most of his life in Amsterdam.
- Her family fled after Jews became undesirable in Germany when they came to power.
- The history of trauma and redemption respects Anne Frank's legacy, not only as a symbol of hope and perseverance, but a girl of great ambition.
- On her 13th birthday, Anna Frank receives a diary in which she writes down everything that happened to her until August 1944, when the family was betrayed and deported.
- Anna, her sister and mother did not survive the concentration camps, fortunately, Father Otto survived.
- Anna Frank is a symbol of the struggle not only against Nazism, but also against every form of inhumanity.

Concentration camps

- Concentration camps spread to many countries. Some of the most famous are in:
 - Germany (20 concentration camps): Bad Sulza, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Esterwegen, Flossenbürg, Fuhlsbüttel, Hinzert, Lichtenburg, Mittelbau-Dora, Moringen, Neuengamme, Niederhagen-Wewelsburg, Oranusenburg.
 - Poland (9 concentration camps and death camps): Auschwitz-Birkenau, Kulmhof, Treblinka, Sobibor, Stutthof, Bełżec, Majdanek, Warschau, Groß-Rosen.
 - Austria (2 concentration camps): Ebensee and Mauthausen-Gusen
 - Camps were also established in the following countries: Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Belarus, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Norway, Hungary.
- Train drove people to extermination camps, sent them to gas chambers, sent them to labor camps. The conditions were inhuman: hunger, extreme violence and disease.

Number of victims

- Early examples of the Holocaust include persecution during the "Crystal Night" and the euthanasia program "Action T4", which later developed into the use of death squads and concentration camps, as well as mass and centrally organized attempts to kill every possible member of target groups. Nazis.
- It is estimated at 6 million victims, of which 1.5 million are children. The Holocaust thus covered 2/3 of the Jews of Europe.
- Among the victims were not only Jews, but also Roma, Poles, mentally and physically disabled, Russians, prisoners of war, homosexuals, blacks, Jehovah's Witnesses, Muslims and opponents of Nazi groups ...
- "Six million Jews were not killed. One Jew was killed six million times." (Abel Herzberg)



Righteous among the nations



- "Whoever saves one life, as if he saved the whole world." - a thought from the holy Jewish book Talmud, is engraved in the medal of the Righteous Among the Nations
- In one of the darkest times of humanity, in the midst of war and genocide, the owners of this medal remained what we all were originally - people
- Holders of this title come from 51 countries, and there are just over 23,000 of them. And those numbers include only those we know of
- The Yad Vashem Memorial Center was established in 1953 by a decision of the Israeli parliament. It is dedicated to the victims of the Holocaust. The leaders of the center award the Righteous Among the Nations award
- The righteous come from different nations, religions and cultures. Among them are university professors and illiterate peasants
- Regardless of their differences, they are connected by the fact that they are brave, noble people with strong moral principles. They were not driven by corrupt ideas, but by humanity.

Righteous among the nations in our state

- Croatia has 120 righteous people
- what they have done is admirable and these deeds must be enumerated
- Smuggling of elderly people into the Italian zone, rescuing Jews in camps and rescuing them in hospitals, fostering Jewish children, admitting strangers who need help in their homes, rescued not only Jews but also persecuted anti-fascist Serbs and Croats, rescuing entire Jewish families, lies that they are families of other nationalities.
- Their nobility and humanity have cost many, but their light has never left this planet. They are an example to us all. Their works are an example to all of us.



זכירה סוד הנצחית
Remembrance is the
Secret of Redemption
(Zecher Seder Tzichut)

תעודת כבוד Certificate of Honour

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT IN ITS SESSION OF MAY 1, 2001 THE COMMISSION FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE RIGHTEOUS, ESTABLISHED BY YAD VASHEM, THE HOLOCAUST HEROES & MARTYRS' REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY, ON THE BASIS OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED BEFORE IT, HAS DECIDED TO HONOUR

Hedviga & Vinko Kovacic

WHO, DURING THE HOLOCAUST PERIOD IN EUROPE, RISKED THEIR LIFE TO SAVE PERSECUTED JEWS. THE COMMISSION, THEREFORE, HAS ACCORDED THEM THE MEDAL OF THE RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS. THEIR NAME SHALL BE FOREVER ENGRAVED ON THE HONOUR WALL IN THE GARDEN OF THE RIGHTEOUS, AT

וזאת לתעודה שבישיבתה פיוס ח אייר תשס"א החליטה הוועדה לציון חסידי אומות העולם שליד רשות הזיכרון יד ושם על יסוד עדויות שהובאו לפניה, לתת כבוד ויקר ל

הדביגה ווינקו קובאצ'יץ

על אשר בשנות השואה באיחופה עזרו נפשם בכפף להצלת יהודים נרדפים נידי רודפיהם ולהעניק להם את המדליה לחסידי אומות העולם. שמם יונצח לעד על לוח- כבוד בחורשת חסידי אומות העולם ביד ושם.

- The noble story of our city was told to us by a student of our school. His great-grandfather and great-grandmother, Vinko and Hedwiga are one of the righteous.
- County head Vinko Kovačić was transferred in 1942 from Split to Jajce. He moved into the Fall family home.
- Mr. Fall was taken to Jasenovac in 1941. His wife Maria Fall and daughter Vera sought help from the partisans.
- Ten-year-old daughter Dora stayed with the Kovačić family. Vinko Kovačić protected Dora by considering her his daughter. A year later, her mother came back for her.
- Both daughters and Mrs. Fall survived despite Nazi threats.
- Marija Fall died in 1963 in Zagreb.

Iajnu spasavanja Dore Fall utkrali su unuci Vinka i Hedvige Kovačić

• Son Mladen Kovačić takes over the award for his parents.

Splicanin Vinko Kovačić, koji je po kazni bio premješten u Jajce, stanovao je u kući obitelji Fall, čiji je domaćin već bio u Jasenovcu, a supruga Marija i starija kći Vera spas su potražile u partizanima. Dora, tada 11-godišnja djevojčica, ostala je s Vinkom i Hedvigom



Mladen Kovačić sa sinovima Vedranom i Vinkom (gore); Vinko i Hedviga (lijevo) nisu za života dobili zasluženo priznanje Praveđnik među narodima



Dora i Vera Fall

Foto: Lenka Iroeg

TRUGAR - Profesor Mladen Kovačić primio je odličje Praveđnik među narodima svjeta nime svojih pokojnih roditelja, Vinka i Hedvige Kovačić.



Osi su u Drugom svjetskom ratu spasili Židovsku djevojčicu Dora Fall predstavljajući je kao svoje dijete. Istraživali su tako velikoj opasnosti.

Dorino svjedočenje

Najbolje zasluge za razvijanje toga humanog čina Kovačićevih i priznanje postupka za dočepila priznanje Praveđnika među narodima pripadaju Mladencima sinovima, Vedranu i Vinku Kovačić, mladim ljeticima koji su nakon završetka

čeli istraživali zbiljava u vrijeme Drugog svjetskog rata. Najbolje nam je bilo pronaći gospođu Fall, s kojom je naša obitelj bezdesetih godina izgubila kontakt. Saznali smo da je živjela u Banjoj Luci, odakle je za vrijeme Domovinskog rata izbjegla u Zagreb, gdje i danas živi u jednoci domu za umirovljenike - priča Vinko. Svjedočenje gospođe Dore bilo je presudno za veliko priznanje njegovu djedu i baki.

Priča počinje 1941. kada je Vinko

kotarski predstojnik, nakon što je otkrio pozadani politički angažman u NDH. Stanovao je u kući obitelji Fall, čiji je domaćin već bio u Jasenovcu, a supruga Marija i starija kćer Vera spas su potražile u partizanima. Dora, tada 11-godišnja djevojčica, ostala je s Vinkom i Hedvigom Kovačić, koji su je prihvatili i predstavljali kao svoje dijete, što je u vrijeme ustaško-njemačke vlasti bilo više nego opasno.

Povratak iz partizana

Kada je Vinko dobio premještanje u

kon godinu i pol dana vratila se Dorina majka Marija, koja je bila je neizmjereno zahvalna Kovačićevim što su joj spasili kćer od sigurne smrti. Prijateljstvo hrvatske i Židovske obitelji nastavilo se dugi niz godina.

Vedran i Vinko Kovačić zadovoljni su što im se sav trud da dođu do istine na kraju ipak isplatio, a ističu da će kao liječnici nastaviti davati zapežetu obiteljsku humanost.

Njegov otac Mladen, inače ravatelj jedne trgovačke osnovne škole, sretan je zbog toga, ali je istočasno i tužan što njegovi roditelji, Vinko i He-

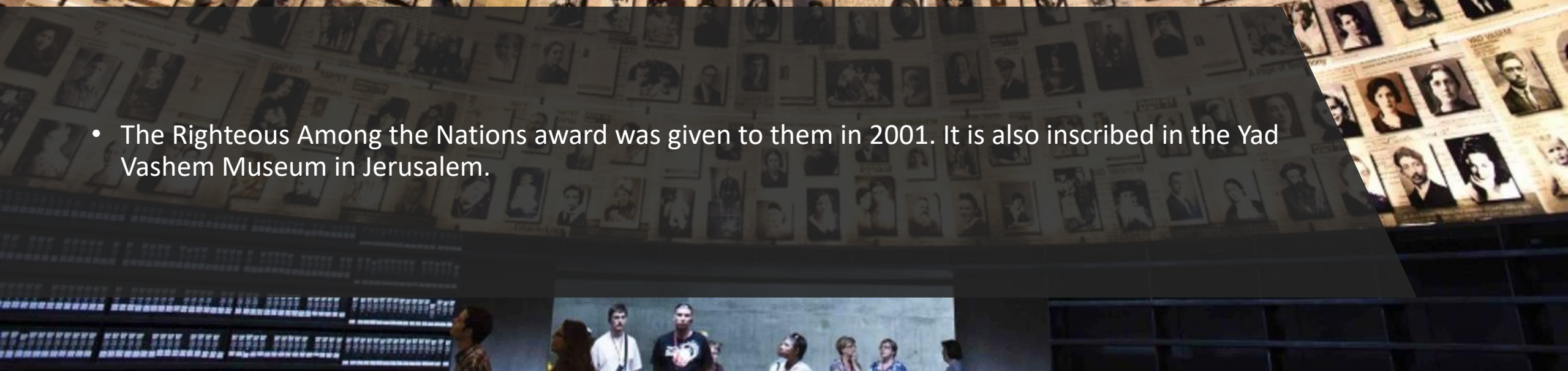
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Priznanje je
iz ruke izručilo
služenika u Hrvatskoj
da Granita prizna
sin prof. Mladen K
U želji da nešto vidi
mo u Hedvigi i Vinki
eica, pomislili smo Mla
va obitelji. Njegov sin
jedini Vedran i Vinko, d
da se i ne spaja, dok im
bika često pričala o tom
kako su za vrijeme Drugo
ga svjetskog rata spasi
mala Dora No, nas je više
zaslužilo je li Dora živa.

Krenuli su dopisi i pi
sma po cijelom svijetu u po
o
ko



- The Righteous Among the Nations award was given to them in 2001. It is also inscribed in the Yad Vashem Museum in Jerusalem.





Perpetrators, victims, passive observers, helpers

- Those who actively violated the rights of others during National Socialism are best called perpetrators.
- Those who have been persecuted should be called victims or targets.
- Those who helped the victims are best described by the word helpers.
- These people often endangered their own jobs and lives.
- Ultimately, a distinction should be made between those left behind.
- These people did not get involved while the atrocities of the Holocaust were taking place. We call this group passive observers.
- Some victims later became perpetrators, and some perpetrators later became victims or helpers. This is why we do not use the term culprits or victims when we mention certain states
- As for everything in life, we must not generalize. Not all Germans were Nazis nor were all Nazis Germans.



Thank you for attention!

Trogir, 27.1.2022.

High school Ivana Lucića - Trogir