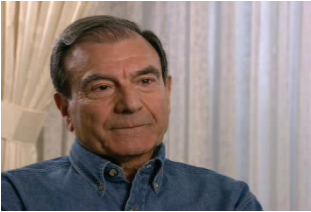




“No Human Can Understand”: The *Sonderkommando* and Revolt in Auschwitz




BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILES

The following information provides context about each Holocaust survivor’s life that is highlighted in the lesson.

SURVIVOR	BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
 <p data-bbox="305 751 457 781">Dario Gabbai</p>	<p data-bbox="578 516 1518 810">Dario was born September 2, 1922 in Salonika, Greece. Despite being born in Greece, Dario’s father moved the family to Italy where he worked for the Italian government. Dario was transported to Auschwitz where he was chosen to become part of the <i>Sonderkommando</i>. His cousin, Morris Venezia, and his brother both served with him in the <i>Sonderkommando</i>. All of them witnessed the <i>Sonderkommando</i> uprising on October 7, 1944. Dario survived the camp and death march and was later liberated by the US Army.</p>
 <p data-bbox="305 1249 457 1278">Morris Venezia</p>	<p data-bbox="578 1014 1518 1192">Morris was born February 25, 1921 in Thessalonica, Greece. Morris joined the Greek Freedom Fighters and fought until he was caught and deported to Auschwitz. Once there, he was chosen to be part of the <i>Sonderkommando</i>. He was an eyewitness to the uprising. After liberation by the US Army, he eventually migrated to the United States.</p>
 <p data-bbox="315 1747 448 1776">Henry Levy</p>	<p data-bbox="578 1501 1518 1774">Henry was born April 15, 1924 in Thessalonica, Ottoman Empire (Salonika, Greece). Before the war, he dreamed of being a chemist. Henry tried to escape illegally to Palestine but was stopped at the Greek border, arrested, and tried as a spy only to be released back to Greece and his hometown. He was eventually deported to Auschwitz and was chosen for the <i>Sonderkommando</i>. He witnessed the uprising and his brother Edgar was one of the leaders. Edgar was killed for his participation. After liberation, he moved to the United States.</p>

**“No Human Can Understand”:
The *Sonderkommando* and Revolt in Auschwitz**

BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILES

SURVIVOR	BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
 <p>Linda Breder</p>	<p>Linda was born was raised in an orthodox home and belonged to a Zionist youth organization. She was later deported to Auschwitz and was selected to February 24, 1924 in Stropkov, Checkslovakia. She worked in “Kanada” sorting clothes and belongings. After liberation, she returned to her hometown and later migrated to the United States in the 1960s.</p>
 <p>Morris Kesselman</p>	<p>Morris was born December 30, 1926 in Lodz, Poland. Morris grew up in a “very orthodox” home, as he put it. He was sent to Auschwitz after the Lodz Ghetto liquidation, where he was chosen to be part of the <i>Sonderkommando</i>. Morris’ entire family was murdered in the Holocaust. He was later liberated by the US Army and eventually immigrated to the United States.</p>
 <p>Anna Heilman</p>	<p>Anna was born December 1, 1928 in Warsaw, Poland. Anna attended a Catholic Girls School in Warsaw before the war. She considered herself very assimilated and not very religious. She and her family were forced into the Warsaw ghetto, where she helped teach children as well as attend school in secret. She assisted in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, by placing posters on walls. While in Auschwitz, she worked with other women to smuggle gunpowder and aided the <i>Sonderkommando</i> revolt. Her sister was arrested, interrogated, and hung publicly for smuggling gunpowder into Auschwitz. After liberation, Anna earned a degree in social work and worked with children in Canada. She now considers herself a religious and conservative Jew.</p>