

## **IRENA SENDLER**

### **AN UNSUNG & UNRECOGNIZED HERO OF WW2**

THE TRUE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO SMUGGLED 2,500 JEWISH CHILDREN OUT OF THE NAZI GHETTO IN WARSAW, POLAND AND IS SAID TO HAVE LOST THE NOBEL PRIZE TO AL GORE IN 2007.

### **YET ANOTHER STORY OF AN UNKNOWN HERO OF THE NAZI HOLOCAUST**

**(UNKNOWN FOR 60 YEARS)**

206

**INTRODUCTORY VIDEO – COPY THE BELOW LINK AND PASTE IT INTO YOUR BROWSER - VERY INFORMATIVE - 3 MIN**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qc7vFEcnBHI>



**LIFE IN A JAR: THE IRENA SENDLER PROJECT BY JACK MAYER IS A POWERFUL STORY OF THE HOLOCAUST AND MORE**

### **HOW IT ALL BEGAN**

During World War II, Irena Sendler, a Polish Catholic social worker, organized a rescue network of fellow social workers **to save 2,500 Jewish children from certain deaths in the Warsaw ghetto.** Incredibly, after the war her heroism, like that of many others, was suppressed by communist Poland **and remained virtually unknown for 60 years.**

Unknown, that is, until three high school girls from an economically depressed, rural school district in southeast Kansas stumbled upon a tantalizing reference to Sendler's rescues, which they fashioned into a history project, **a play they called Life in a Jar.** Their innocent drama was first seen in Kansas, then the Midwest, then New York, Los Angeles, Montreal, and finally Poland, where they elevated Irena Sendler to a national hero, championing her legacy of tolerance and respect for all people. Life in a Jar: The Irena Sendler Project is a Holocaust history and more.

It is the inspirational story of Protestant students from Kansas, each carrying her painful burden, each called in her complex way to the history of a Catholic woman who knocked on Jewish doors in the Warsaw ghetto and, in Sendler's own words, **"tried to talk the mothers out of their children."**

Inspired by Irena Sendler, they are living examples of the power of one person to change the world and models for young people everywhere.

**60% of the sales of this book are donated to the Irena Sendler/Life in a Jar Foundation.** The foundation promotes Irena Sendler's legacy and encourages educators and students to emulate the project by focusing on unsung heroes in history to teach respect and understanding among all people, regardless of race, religion, or creed.

This video represents the Kansas City side of the story: **To watch it please copy and paste the below link into your browser:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHod5WVDWEA>

## INTRODUCTION



### WHO ARE THE CHILDREN OF THE HOLOCAUST?

*A reminder to the world that this “tragedy” should never be forgotten, cast aside, or denied and that we should all pray that this is never allowed to happen again. One can only wonder how many of these children were saved by Irena Sendler.*



### NEVER FORGET THESE IMAGES

When Germany came under Nazi rule, the country adopted as official policy a racist ideology aimed at the destruction of the Jews. To bring about the complete eradication of this entire population, the Nazi strategy demanded that not only adults be marked for destruction but that children be targeted as well. In fact, in each European country conquered by the Germans, the survival rate of children was much lower than that of the overall Jewish population. It is estimated that one and a half million Jewish children, from infants to older teens, were gassed or shot to death in Nazi-occupied Europe. This means that nine out of ten Jewish children were murdered, not as a result of some tragic accident or some wild scheme gone wrong, but simply because they were Jewish. Such deliberate and systematic killing of children was unprecedented in human history. Very few escaped the Nazi plan of Jewish annihilation. Those who were sent to concentration camps were killed upon arrival. Only an occasional, healthy-looking teenager managed to slip through the system.



For the most part, the children who eluded the Nazis survived because they were hidden from their persecutors. Sometimes for years, they lived out of their captors' sight, in convents, orphanages, haylofts, woods, basements, or sewers. Some lived openly, concealing their names, pretending to be Christian.

Often, families were torn apart. In a desperate attempt to save their children, parents made the agonizing decision to leave their little ones with strangers. And, frequently, children were left to fend for themselves, wandering through forests and villages in search of food and shelter.

### WHO ARE THE HIDDEN CHILDREN OF THE HOLOCAUST?

In their world where the word "lucky" was never spoken, I guess we can call these children "fortunate", or "very fortunate" indeed, even though they were never to see their parents again.

Even today, no one knows how many Jewish children were hidden during the war. The one most people know is Anne Frank. But there were many others, perhaps as many as 100,000, who lived their nightmares.

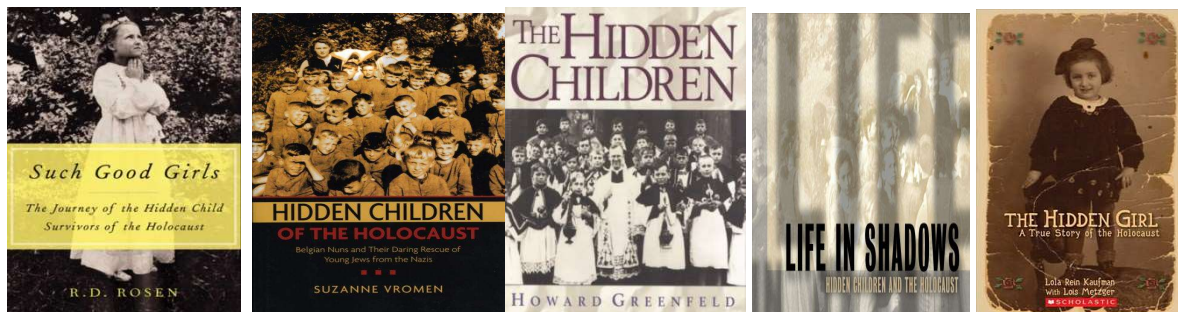
The survival of these hidden children depended mostly on their parents' actions. Parents needed the means, the will, the determination, and the courage to move the family into the forbidden, Christian world.



To increase the chances of their children's survival, they often placed them in Christian homes and institutions, thus separating these "lucky" youngsters from everything they held dear their families, friends, traditions, and communities. To support their new identities, these hidden children had to learn new names, dates, and places. And to blend in, they were taught to practice Christianity. Any inconsistency could arouse suspicion; one slip could mean disaster. From an early age, hidden children were expected to contribute to their safety by leaving their past behind and remaining silent. For many, giving up their true identity created an emotional void that lasted a lifetime.

Many of the youngest hidden children never knew they were Jewish. Others learned this secret many years later. Even today, many Christians are only now learning of their Jewish birth and that their "real" families perished in the Holocaust.

Some of the books available on "The Hidden Children" are shown below:



The systematic annihilation of six million Jews - is a history of enduring horror and sorrow. The charred skeletons, the diabolic experiments, the death camps, the mass graves, the smoke from the chimneys ...

In 1933 nine million Jews lived in the 21 countries of Europe that would be occupied by Germany during the war. By 1945 two out of every three European Jews had been killed by the Nazis. 1.5 million Children were murdered. This figure includes more than 1.2 million Jewish children, tens of thousands of Gypsy children, and thousands of handicapped children.

### **THE STORY BEGINS**

Yet there were acts of courage and human decency during the Holocaust - stories to bear witness to goodness, love, and compassion. This is the story of an incredible woman and her amazing gift to mankind. **IRENA SENDLER**. An unfamiliar name to most people, but this remarkable woman defied the Nazis and saved 2,500 Jewish children by smuggling them out of the Warsaw Ghetto. As a health worker, she sneaked the children out between 1942 and 1943 to safe hiding places and found non-Jewish families to adopt them. For many years Irena Sendler - white-haired, gentle, and courageous - was living a modest existence in her Warsaw apartment.



Her achievement went largely unnoticed for many years. Then the story was uncovered by four young students at Uniontown High School, in Kansas, who were the winners of the 2000 Kansas State National History Day competition by writing a play Life in a Jar about the heroic actions of Irena Sendler. The girls - Elizabeth Cambers, Megan Stewart, Sabrina Coons, and Janice Underwood - have since gained international recognition, along with their teacher, Norman Conard. The presentation, seen in many venues in the United States and popularized by National Public Radio, C-SPAN, and CBS, has brought Irena Sendler's story to a wider public.

In 1999, in Uniontown Kansas, high school teacher Norm Conard and a handful of students stumbled across an unknown hero from the holocaust, Irena Sendler. A research project intended for the classroom soon sparked the interest of the world and forever changed the lives of everyone involved



Irena Sendler was born in 1910 in Otwock, a town some 15 miles southeast of Warsaw. She was greatly influenced by her father who was one of the first Polish Socialists. As a doctor, his patients were mostly poor Jews. In 1939, Germany invaded Poland, and the brutality of the Nazis accelerated with murder, violence and terror.



At the time, Irena was a Senior Administrator in the Warsaw Social Welfare Department, which operated the canteens in every district of the city.

Previously, the canteens provided meals, financial aid, and other services for orphans, the elderly, and the poor. Now, through Irena, the canteens also provided clothing, medicine, and money for the Jews. They were registered under fictitious Christian names, and to prevent inspections, the Jewish families were reported as being afflicted with such highly infectious diseases as typhus and tuberculosis.



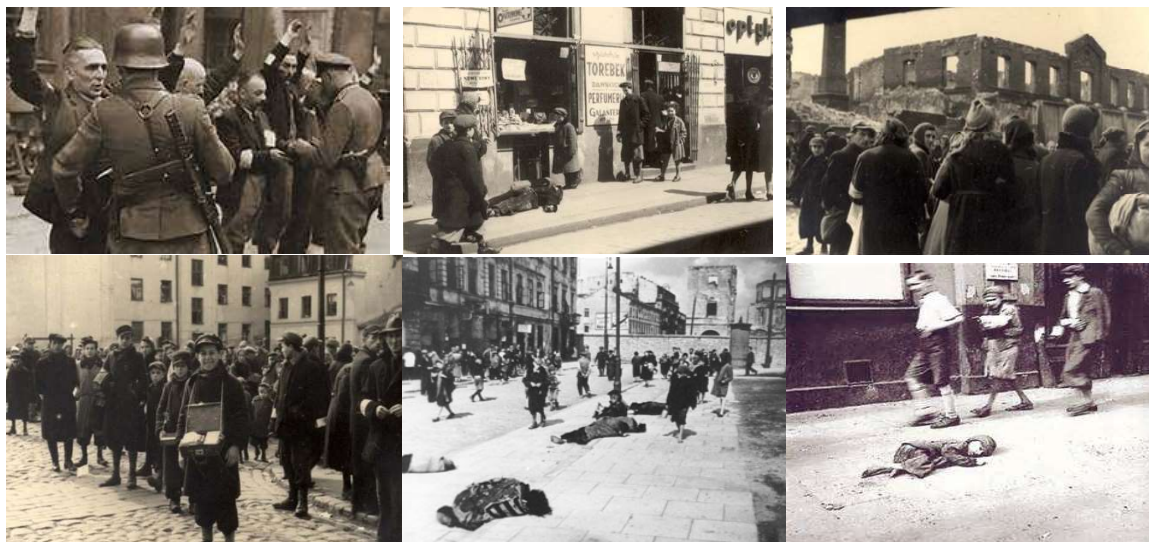
But in 1942, the Nazis herded hundreds of thousands of Jews into a 16-block area that came to be known as the Warsaw Ghetto. The Ghetto was sealed and the Jewish families ended up behind its walls, only to await certain death. Irena Sendler was so appalled by the conditions that she joined Żegota, the Council for Aid to Jews, organized by the Polish underground resistance movement, as one of its first recruits and directed the efforts to rescue Jewish children.

The Warsaw Ghetto was the largest of all the Jewish ghettos in Nazi-occupied Europe during World War II and was located at Warsaw: Muranów, Powązki, Nowolipki, Śródmieście Północne, Mirów; (German-occupied Poland). It operated from October 1940 until May 1943.

#### PICTURES OF THE WARSAW GHETTO

*Remembering the Ghetto – Copy and paste the below link into your browser*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RhK-gU4D400>



### VIDEOS OF THE GHETTOS – THEN AND NOW

The Warsaw Ghetto – “A Survivor’s Tale” (to view- copy and paste the below link into your browser)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/av/magazine-25865707/warsaw-ghetto-a-survivor-s-tale>

The Warsaw Ghetto – Then and Now

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wb\\_fSYUln00](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wb_fSYUln00)

To be able to enter the Ghetto legally, Irena managed to be issued a pass from Warsaw’s Epidemic Control Department and she visited the Ghetto daily, reestablished contacts, and brought food, medicines, and clothing. But 5,000 people were dying a month from starvation and disease in the Ghetto, and she decided to help the Jewish children to get out. For Irena Sendler, a young mother herself, persuading parents to part with their children was in itself a horrendous task. Finding families willing to shelter the children, and thereby willing to risk their life if the Nazis ever found out, was also not easy.



**NEVER FORGET**

Irena Sendler, who wore a star armband as a sign of her solidarity with Jews, began smuggling children out in an ambulance. She recruited at least one person from each of the ten centers of the Social Welfare Department. With their help, she issued hundreds of false documents with forged signatures. Irena Sendler successfully smuggled almost 2,500 Jewish children to safety and gave them temporary new identities.

Some children were taken out in gunnysacks or body bags. Some were buried inside loads of goods. A mechanic took a baby out of his toolbox. Some kids were carried out in potato sacks, others were placed in coffins, and some entered a church in the Ghetto which had two entrances. One entrance opened into the Ghetto, the other opened into the Aryan side of Warsaw. They entered the church as Jews and exited as Christians. “Can you guarantee they will live?” Irena later recalled the distraught parents asking. But she could only guarantee they would die if they stayed. “In my dreams,” she said, “I still hear the cries when they left their parents.”



**NEVER FORGET**

But it wasn’t as easy as it sounds. Irena recalled that there were terrible scenes. “We witnessed terrible scenes. Father agreed, but mother didn’t. We sometimes had to leave those unfortunate families without taking their children from them.

I'd go back there the next day and often found that everyone had been taken to the Umschlagsplatz railway siding for transport to the death camps."

Irena Sendler accomplished her incredible deeds with the active assistance of the church. "I sent most of the children to religious establishments," she recalled. "I knew I could count on the Sisters." Irena also had a remarkable record of cooperation when placing the youngsters: **"No one ever refused to take a child from me,"** she said. The children were given false identities and placed in homes, orphanages, and convents. Irena Sendler carefully noted, in coded form, the children's original names and their new identities. ***She kept the only record of their true identities in jars buried beneath an apple tree in a neighbor's backyard, across the street from German barracks, hoping she could someday dig up the jars, locate the children, and inform them of their past.***

But the Nazis became aware of Irena's activities, and on October 20, 1943, she was arrested, imprisoned, and tortured by the Gestapo, who broke her feet and legs. She ended up in the Pawiak Prison, but no one could break her spirit. Though she was the only one who knew the names and addresses of the families sheltering the Jewish children, she withstood the torture, which crippled her for life, refusing to betray either her associates or any of the Jewish children in hiding. Sentenced to death, Irena was saved at the last minute when Zegota members bribed one of the Gestapo agents to halt the execution. She escaped from prison but for the rest of the war, she was pursued by the Nazis. Her last years were spent in a wheelchair, thanks to the wounds inflicted on her by the Gestapo.



*Irena in a social welfare department truck in May 1948*

After the war, she dug up the jars and used the notes to track down the 2,500 children she placed with adoptive families and to reunite them with relatives scattered across Europe. But most lost their families during the Holocaust in Nazi death camps. The children had known her only by her code name Jolanta. But years later, after she was honored for her wartime work, her picture appeared in a newspaper. "A man, a painter, telephoned me," said Sendler, "'I remember your face,' he said. 'It was you who took me out of the ghetto.' I had many calls like that!"

Irena Sendler did not think of herself as a hero. She claimed no credit for her actions. "I could have done more," she said. "This regret will follow me to my death." She has been honored by international Jewish organizations -

*Irena Sendler did not think of herself as a hero. She claimed no credit for her actions. "I could have done more," she said. "This regret will follow me to my death."*

*She has been honored by international Jewish organizations - in 1965 she was accorded the title of **Righteous Among the Nations** by the Yad Vashem organization in Jerusalem and 1991 she was made an honorary citizen of Israel.*

*Irena Sendler was awarded Poland's highest distinction, the Order of White Eagle, in Warsaw on Monday, Nov. 10, 2003, and she was announced as the 2003 winner of the Jan Karski Award for Valor and Courage. She has officially been designated a national hero in Poland and schools are named in her honor. Annual Irena Sendler days are celebrated throughout Europe and the United States.*



*In 2007, she was nominated to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.* At a special session in Poland's upper house of Parliament, President Lech Kaczyński announced the unanimous resolution to honor Irena Sendler for rescuing "the most defenseless victims of the Nazi ideology: the Jewish children." He referred to her as a "great heroine who can be justly named for the Nobel Peace Prize. She deserves great respect from our whole nation."



*A window memorial at the Lowell Milken Center. The Center works with teachers and students around the world in creating projects of unsung heroes*

During the ceremony, Elzbieta Ficowska, who was just six months old when she was saved by Irena Sendler, read out a letter on her behalf: "Every child saved with my help is the justification of my existence on this Earth and not a title to glory," Irena Sendler said in the letter, "Over a half-century has passed since the hell of the Holocaust, but its specter still hangs over the world and doesn't allow us to forget."





*Holocaust hero Irena Sendler, 93, smiles during a ceremony at which she was awarded Poland's highest distinction, The Order of White Eagle in Warsaw on Monday, Nov. 10, 2003.*

***She also received this note from Pope John Paul I:***

***November 13, 2003 - from POPE JOHN PAUL II - TO IRENA SENDLEROWA.***

*"Honorable and dear Madam, I have learned you were awarded the Jan Karski Prize for Valor and Courage. Please accept my hearty congratulations and respect for your extraordinarily brave activities in the years of occupation, when – disregarding your security – you were saving many children from extermination, and rendering humanitarian assistance to human beings who needed spiritual and material aid. Having been yourself afflicted with physical tortures and spiritual sufferings you did not break down, but still unsparingly served others, co-creating homes for children and adults. For those deeds of goodness for others, let the Lord God in his goodness reward you with special graces and blessings. Remaining with respect and gratitude I give the Apostolic Benediction to you." POPE JOHN PAUL II*



*Irena in 2007, a year before she died*

This lovely, courageous woman was one of the most dedicated and active workers in aiding Jews during the Nazi occupation of Poland. Her courage enabled not only the survival of 2,500 Jewish children but also of the generations of their descendants.

A few months before she died, she said: ***"After World War II, it seemed that humanity understood something and nothing like that would happen again."***

In a letter last year to the Polish Senate after her country finally honored her efforts, Mrs. Sendler wrote, ***"Every child saved with my help and the help of all the wonderful secret messengers, who today are no longer living, is the justification of my existence on this earth, and not a title to glory."***

"THE ONE WHO DOES NOT REMEMBER  
HISTORY IS BOUND TO LIVE THROUGH IT  
AGAIN"

GEORGE SANTAYANA



She had always said that she wanted to write a book about the bravery of Jewish mothers. She was recognized in 1965 by Yad Vashem, the Israeli Holocaust museum, as a so-called Righteous Among the Nations, but ignored at home

The Nobel Prize recipient, Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel, has dedicated his life to ensuring that none of us forget what happened to the Jews. He wrote:

"In those times there was darkness everywhere. In heaven and on earth, all the gates of compassion seemed to have been closed. The killer killed and the Jews died and the outside world adopted an attitude either of complicity or indifference. Only a few dared to care ..."

#### HER DEATH



IRENA SENDLER PASSED AWAY ON MONDAY, MAY 12, AT 8:00 AM IN WARSAW, POLAND

A funeral service was held on Thursday, May 15th at noon CEST in Warsaw. Memorial services were held in numerous places around the world, including Fort Scott, KS.



The life of Irena Sendler was one of great testimony, courage love, and respect for all people, regardless of race, religion, and creed. She passed away peacefully, knowing that her message went on. Our hearts and prayers go out to her worldwide family. She is gone, but will never be forgotten.



*The Funeral of Irena Sendler who died on May 12, 2008. She had a public funeral and many of the children she saved were there.*

*The Ceremony - Irena's Daughter is seated to the left (as you view the picture) of the gentleman in this picture.*

Born in Warsaw, Poland, she lived most of her young life in Otwock. Irena Sendlerowa led the rescue of 2,500 Jewish children from the Warsaw Ghetto and those hiding in the Warsaw area, during the Holocaust in World War II. She was recently nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Her legacy of repairing the world continues, as good continues to triumph over evil. Irena Sendlerowa was 98 years old. She is survived by her daughter, Janka, and a granddaughter.

The Life in a Jar student, who brought worldwide attention to her story, continues to share her legacy and the play (Life in a Jar) with people all over the world.

#### **Irena's comment and the connection with the kids from Kansas,**

"My emotion is being shadowed by the fact that no one from the circle of my faithful coworkers, who constantly risked their lives, could live long enough to enjoy all the honors that now are falling upon me.... I can't find the words to thank you, my dear girls.... Before the day you wrote the play 'Life in a Jar' — nobody in my own country and few in the whole world knew about my person and my work during the war ..."



*Irena's burial suite in Warsaw*



*"I only did what I thought was the right thing to do"*

Some comments that are attributed to her are:

"People can be only divided into good or bad; their race, religion, nationality don't matter."

"I was brought up to believe that a person must be rescued when drowning, regardless of religion and nationality. The term 'hero' irritates me greatly - the opposite is true - I continue to have pangs of conscience that I did so little."

"Heroes do extraordinary things. What I did was not an extraordinary thing. It was normal. "

"After World War II, it seemed that humanity understood something, and nothing like that would happen again. Humanity has understood nothing. Religious, tribal, and national wars continue. The world continues to be in a sea of blood. The world can be better if there's love, tolerance, and humility."

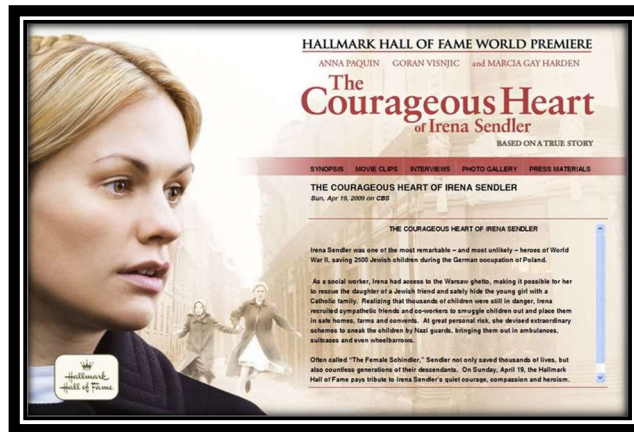


*Irena Sendler Memorial Plaque unveiled on what would have been her 100th birthday*



**THE HALLMARK HALL OF FAME PRESENTS THE WORLD PREMIER OF**  
**"THE COURAGEOUS HEART OF IRENA SENDLER"**

**A MOVIE MADE FOR TELEVISION**



On April 19, 2009, The Hallmark of Fame presented the World Premiere of **"The Courageous Heart of Irena Sendler"** "on television showing her life and the sacrifices she made, and the chances she took in saving the 2,500 children from the Nazi's death camps.

The movie, now available on DVD, was nominated for many television presentation awards. The video is still available to be purchased at various sources including "Amazon "and most likely can be purchased or rented at other sources also.

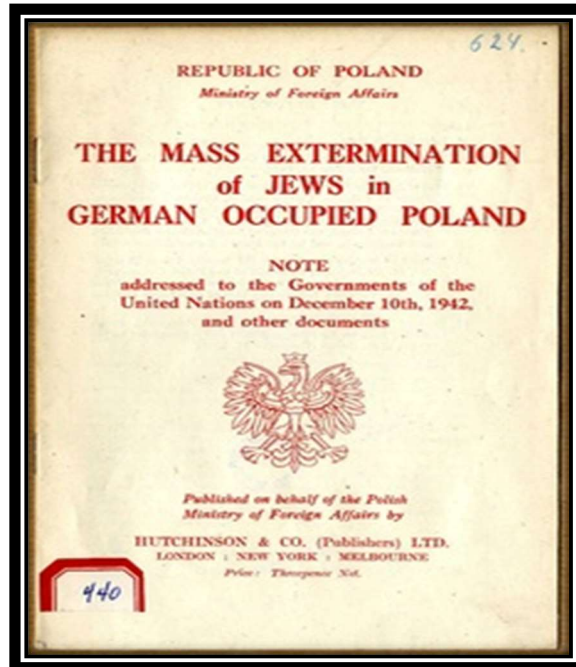
It can also be viewed online from several sources although I found that many of the Websites that advertise a "free showing" now say that the movie has been removed because of various Copyright Infringements.

The video of the making of the movie for television can be viewed at:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0TB-XQjIDks>

**SUMMARY WITH A LITTLE MORE INFORMATION**



*Irena with her daughter Janka in 1949*



#### CONTROVERSY CONCERNING IRENA'S NOMINATION FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 2007

?????????



#### ***The Nobel Peace Prize - - Was she ever officially nominated?***

The official Nobel Peace Prize website states: "The statutes of the Nobel Foundation restrict disclosure of information about the nominations, whether publicly or privately, for 50 years.

"It further states: "In so far as certain names crop up in the advance speculations as to who will be awarded any given year's Prize, this is either sheer guesswork or information put out by the person or persons behind the nomination."

### BITS AND PIECES FROM IRENA'S LIFE



She was dubbed the 'angel of Warsaw' by one newspaper. With her death this May, Irena Sendler's legend took flight. A sheaf of obituaries paid tribute to the Polish woman who saved 2,500 Jewish children from the Nazi-created ghetto.

Irena Sendler saved twice as many Jews from death as the celebrated Oskar Schindler, who inspired Steven Spielberg's film.

Unlike Schindler, she was arrested and tortured by the Gestapo. Unlike Schindler, who knew the people he helped, she risked her life for strangers.

Yet astonishingly, Irena lived in obscurity for decades and when she was finally acknowledged was presented as a bland icon, not nearly as interesting as the paradoxical Schindler.

It was only in 1999 after four teenage girls from Kansas were assigned a school history project - to find out more about this rumored heroine of the German occupation - that her story was uncovered.

The pupils tracked her down and wrote a play about her which they performed across America. Now it's being made into a film, with Angelina Jolie mooted to star.

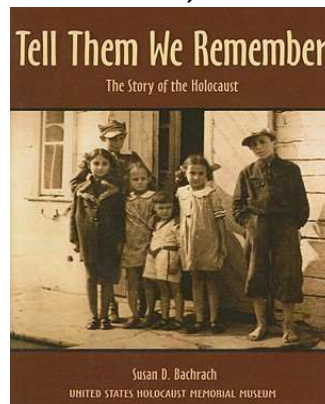
Belatedly, Irena received recognition including Poland's highest honor. But inevitably, the American students' portrait of Irena reflected their youthful naivety. Irena emerged into the international spotlight as a predictable female stereotype: a Madonna of the ghetto, a living saint

Shortly after the students found her, Irena retreated to a care home, her world now shrunk to a high-backed chair and a table holding pill bottles, tissue boxes, and faded photographs. She was admitted to hospital with heart problems on 6 May.

As the 98-year-old's life ebbed away, her friends spoke to me. One summarized, 'She was fully aware of the image she had created, but she couldn't burst the bubble.'

Couldn't or wouldn't? Like many of the war generation, she disliked talking about her experiences, deflecting questions about her motives and emotions.

Routinely described as a practicing Roman Catholic, she was an agnostic with an unruly love life.



She emphasized the influence of her doctor's father, who taught her 'to help anybody in need'. But he had died, after catching typhus from a patients, when she was seven. How much did Irena remember? How much was a potent family myth passed down by her bereaved mother?

Irena the idealist wanted to change the world. She was bossy. 'She had a Margaret Thatcher personality,' her close friend Elzbieta Ficowska suggested to me. It is an illuminating comparison, though Irena was left-wing, working in Warsaw's welfare department by 1939, on the eve of war. She was 29, beautiful, with a 'fantastic will for life'. Her daughter Janka, 61, who lives in Warsaw, told me, 'My father [Stefan Zgrzembki] met Mum before the war. I don't know exactly what it was about her that fascinated him but somehow their love affair continued even though she married someone else.'

After German troops marched into the city that autumn, they began relocating the Jewish population to the ghetto, closing it a year later and trapping 400,000 people in squalor within its walls.

A quarter died from starvation and disease even before the deportation to concentration camps began.

She says her Polish mother was a keen gambler, which raises an intriguing idea: did the two women subliminally enjoy the ultimate gamble of risking their lives?

Were Irena's emotions warped by the war? Anna Mieszkowska is the author of her Polish biography. **'Irena told me not to put this story in the book.'**

'She was asked to save two children, a boy and a girl. The parents wanted them to go but the grandparents did not. Irena arrived at their address and found the whole family had committed suicide - grandparents, parents, and children. She had nightmares about this for many years.'

She once fired off a letter to the American students in which she called George W Bush 'a bastard'. Her translator was rather shocked that an elderly saint knew such language.

Irena was ambiguous towards her belated lionization. She craved acknowledgment for her resistance colleagues who were forgotten by history. She gleefully told friends she was treated 'like the Queen of England' when she returned from a trip to be honored in Israel.

Yet there were no clear-cut happy endings to Irena's story, nor the rescued children's. Michal Glowinski told me: 'You can survive the Shoah but you cannot escape its effects.'

Despite Irena's efforts after the war - the disinterment of the glass jars with their coded information - **few of the children were reunited with their parents.** The gas chambers of Treblinka saw to that.

Consequently, many of the rescued have struggled with psychological problems and questions of identity. And as their parents once feared, these children are no longer Jewish.

Sitting with me on a sunny café terrace in May, snatching an interval from her vigil beside her mother's bed, Janka concluded: 'To me, my mother's story shows that you are not aware what you are capable of - either for good or for bad - until a critical moment comes.'

Irena herself once summarized her story in a way that acknowledges both her public and private struggles: **'I tried to live a human life, which isn't always easy.'**

**TELL THE TRUTH – IT DID HAPPEN**  
**KEEP THE MEMORY ALIVE – DON'T LET IT BE FORGOTTEN**

**THE HOLOCAUST**  
**LEARN & REMEMBER**

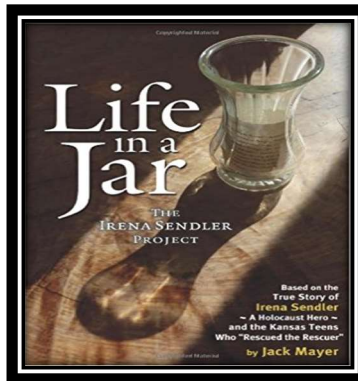


**RIP IRENA - YOU DID THE" RIGHT THING" AND SERVED HUMANITY WELL**



**IRENA SENDLER 1910-2008**

*Every child with my help and the help of all the wonderful "Secret Messengers",  
Who today is no longer living, is the justification of my existence on this earth, and not a title to glory.*



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DATA IN THIS ARTICLE IS ACCURATE AND CORRECT.