RESISTORS

IRENE SANDLER (b. 1916)
Social worker in Warsaw who smuggled 200 kids out of ghetto to "safe" houses in "Aryan" Warsaw by (falsely) stating the kids were terribly sick and likely to spread disease. Arrested by Gestapo in October, 1943, tortured and condemned to death. Freed with help of Jewish underground which had managed to bribe a Gestapo agent on the day of her execution.

IRENE GUT OPDYKE (b. 1921)
Housekeeper for German army major in Tarnopol. Hid Jews in his villa from Tarnopol ghetto. When the major was downstairs, Jews were hidden in the attic. When he was upstairs, the Jews were hidden in the cellar. The major only agreed to keep this secret if Opdyke became his mistress, thus saving 18 people.

CARL (CHARLES) LUTZ (1895-1975)
Swiss diplomat who had studied in the U.S. Served as representative of the U.S., Britain and others from early 1942 in Budapest. Issued British immigration certificates enabling 200 Jewish children to reach Palestine. In June, 1944, pressured the government of Miklos Horthy to halt the deportation of Hungarian Jews. Issued collective passports and certificates that saved 50,000 Jews by placing them in safe houses under Swiss protection.

SEMPO SUGIHARA (1900-1986)
Japanese consulate in Kovno, Lithuania, in August, 1940. Issued at least 1600 Japanese transit visas to Polish Jewish refugees, enabling them to leave for East Asia. Dismissed from consulate services for these actions.

JEANNE DAMAN-SCAGLIONE (b. 1919)
Teacher and headmistress of Jewish kindergarten "Nos Petits" in Brussels. Worked with Belgium and Jewish resistance groups for help in hiding 2,000 children throughout Belgium. Also helped rescue many Jewish men about to be deported as slave laborers by obtaining false papers for them.

DIMITAR PESHEV
Facist vice-president of the National Assembly in Bulgaria in March, 1943. Opposed Jewish deportation within the legislative body, although he was pro-German. Managed to obtain release of interned Jews. Assisted in rescue of Bulgaria's 50,000 native Jews.

OSKAR SCHINDLER (1908-1974)
Sudeten German businessman who employed many Jews at his enamelware factory near Cracow, protecting over 900 of them from deportation in 1943. In October, 1944, he transferred his firm to Brünnlitz in the Sudetenland, taking 800 men from Gross-Rosen concentration camp and 300 Jewish women from Auschwitz.
MARION VAN BINSBERGEN PRITCHARD (b. 1920)
Social worker from Amsterdam in 1942 when Jews began to be transported from the Netherlands. Managed to save about 150 Jews with the aid of the Dutch underground. One night, a Dutch Nazi discovered her basement hideout and she used her revolver for the first time ever and shot him, disposing of the body with the help of the local undertaker.

JOHN WEIDNER (b.1912)
Dutch 7th Day Adventist who worked in the textile business in Lyons, France. In 1940, he began helping Dutch Jews taking refuge in France to escape to safety in Switzerland. This rescue organization, known as “Dutch-Paris,” smuggled over 800 Jews and over 100 Allied airmen over the mountains into Switzerland. Weidner’s sister was arrested and sent to Ravensbrück concentration camp, where she died. Weidner himself was arrested and tortured by the Gestapo, but refused to give them any information.

IRENA ADAMOWICZ (1910-1963)
Social worker and Roman Catholic in Warsaw. Had extensive contacts with Leftist Zionist Movement in Poland. Carried out many dangerous missions for the Jewish underground organization. Also established contacts between Jewish underground and Home Army (Armia Krajowa), the main Polish resistance organization. Maintained liaisons bringing important information to these captive communities.

HANNAH SENESH (1921-1944)
Young poet and Jewish Palestinian volunteer parachutist who entered Romania and Hungary to rescue prisoners of war. Was captured and refused to reveal any information to the Germans, despite being brutally tortured. Executed November 7, 1944.

“WHITE ROSE” ORGANIZATION
Openly protested nazi genocide against Jews. Formed in 1942 by university students in Munich. Used anti-Nazi leaflets and slogans to urge the German public to resist. 13 members were caught by Gestapo and executed.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

OTHER RESISTANCE GROUPS:
• DEATH CAMP REVOLTS
• GHETTO REVOLTS
• U.S.WAR REFUGE BOARD (WRB), formed January, 1944