

## **TRAVELLING EXHIBITION HELD IN BEIJING**

*Beijing Evening News, July 7th, 2013*

On July 7th, 2013, an exhibition titled "Nazi German Death Camp--Konzentrationslager Auschwitz" had its opening ceremony in the Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in Beijing. The exhibition, which showcases displays related to World War II, is sponsored by the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum and the Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum, which provided a portion of the exhibit. The following are excerpts from two media reports.

### **Criminal Evidence of Auschwitz**

In Auschwitz, the only way out is the chimney of incinerator. Even the hair of the dead killed in gas chambers was cut for textile material. Twenty thousand kilograms of gas were depleted every year in the gas chambers. Today is July 7th, the anniversary of the Lugou Bridge incident in 1937. The Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression held the opening ceremony of an exhibition titled "Nazi German Death Camp--Konzentrationslager Auschwitz" in the same place that the Lugou Bridge incident occurred, revealing history and reminding us what happened with exhibits and pictures.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, the Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum and the Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance against Japanese Aggression. The first guests were the diplomats of Poland, Israel and Germany in China.

"The history of Auschwitz concentration camp" and "Jewish Refugees and Shanghai" are two parts of the exhibition. The Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum provides exhibits such as a warning sign on the barbed wire of the concentration camp, a prison uniform and Jewish identification, a pair of clogs, a suitcase with the name of a Jewish person on it and Zyklon B's logo, a manufacturer of poison gas and so on.

Although these exhibits are replicas, the cruelty of the concentration is very apparent. The Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum also provides many other exhibits: a Jewish marriage certificate, driving license, residence permit, refugee certificate, boat ticket to Shanghai, letter to family, published newspapers from the time, and more.

The exhibition took place until September 7th. Citizens could visit free of charge with valid ID.

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During World War II, tens of thousands of Jews fleeing Nazi Germany were welcomed in China.

**- Fight Hatred, Jabotinsky International Center,**

Ho Feng Shan, Chinese Consul General in Vienna from 1938 – 1940, saved thousands of

Jewish lives by issuing visas to travel to Shanghai



Ho Feng-Shan was a Chinese diplomat in Vienna who risked his own life and career during World War II to save thousands of Jews. He served as the Chinese Consul General in Vienna from 1938 – 1940. Despite being ordered to desist by his supervisors, he remained steadfast in his principles and continued his extraordinary humanitarian efforts by facilitating the safe departure of thousands of Jews by issuing visas to the Chinese port city of Shanghai.

Ho's actions were recognized posthumously when he was awarded the title "Righteous among the Nations" by the Israeli organization Yad Vashem in July 2000 and honored by Boys Town Jerusalem in 2004. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) posthumously honored Dr. Feng Shan Ho with its "Jan Karski Courage to Care Award" on November 15, 2012 at the League's Annual Meeting in Chicago. The award was accepted by his daughter, Manli Ho.

Abraham H. Foxman, ADL national director said: "Ho was among the first of a small number of diplomatic rescuers who took extraordinary measures and personal risk to do the right thing." "During one of the darkest times in world history, this man stood up against a powerful evil, jeopardizing his own career, without recognition or compensation. Led by his moral compass, Dr. Ho saved thousands of mothers, fathers and children, grandparents, aunts and uncles."

Ho's actions in Vienna went unnoticed during his lifetime, save for a black mark in his personnel file for disobeying orders. His extraordinary actions were not known until after his death, thanks to research by his daughter, Ho Man-li, who conducted research and documentation for 15 years on her father's story.