

1. Irma Grese, before 1942, location uncertain (bergenbelsen.co.uk); Irma Grese was a Nazi guard at Ravensbruck, Auschwitz, and Bergen-Belsen. She was known for her extreme cruelty. Irma was arrested, tried, and executed after the war at age 22.
2. Nandor and Magda Herzog Muller with their two children, Heinrich and Alice, 1932, Czechoslovakia (ushmm.org). Persecuted as Jews, the Mullers escaped to Canada in 1939. Many of their Jewish family members who remained in Europe were murdered by the Nazis.
3. Heydrich family, location and date uncertain (ushmm.org); Reinhard Heydrich, a Roman Catholic, was a key player in the implementation of Nazi policies to round up and mass-murder European Jews and European Roma and Sinti (Gypsies). Notably, Heydrich presided over the Wannsee Conference in January 1942, a secret meeting where Nazi leaders discussed 'The Final Solution to the Jewish Question' (ushmm.org).
4. Bert and Anne Bochove, who lived in Huizen, a suburb of Amsterdam, hid 37 Jews in their pharmacy. They are honored by Yad Vashem, Israel's Holocaust memorial and museum (ushmm.org).
5. In 1934, at age 30, German artist Richard Grune was arrested under anti-homosexuality laws. He was sentenced to incarceration in a German prison for fifteen months. Richard was then transferred to Sachsenhausen and later Flossenburg concentration camps. He escaped in 1945 and lived in Spain for most of his life. His drawing presented on this page is titled 'Solidarity.' Richard died in 1983, age 80 (ushmm.org).
6. Theresia Seibel, pictured in 1942, Wuerzburg, Germany. After identifying Theresia as Sinti (tribe of Gypsy), the Nazis murdered one of her twin children and sterilized her so that she would never have children again. Theresia survived the war, as did her daughter, Rita (ushmm.org).
7. Photograph found at Auschwitz in 1945, after liberation (featured in "Unknown Woman" by JB Brager, 2015).
8. William Scott, seen here during training in Alabama in March 1943, was a U.S. military photographer and helped document Nazi crimes in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, Germany (ushmm.org).
9. Wilm Hosenfeld, a German Catholic, was a Nazi officer who disagreed with the Nazis' treatment of Poles and Jews. During the war, he helped and sheltered two Jews who had escaped the Nazis. After the war, the Soviets arrested, tried, and incarcerated him. He died in 1952 in a Soviet prison. Once it was established that Wilm had not committed war crimes, Yad Vashem, Israel's Holocaust memorial and museum, honored him (yadvashem.org).
10. Hannah Szenes, a poet, was a Hungarian Jew living in the British mandate of Palestine. She was trained by the British army to parachute across enemy lines in 1944. The Nazis arrested, tortured, and executed Hannah for treason at age 22 (ushmm.org).
11. Anne Frank, pictured at age 11 in 1940, 2 years before going into hiding with her family in Amsterdam (ushmm.org)
12. Children perform a play about Mickey Mouse in the Nazis' Nováky labor camp in 1944, Slovakia (ushmm.org).
13. Esther Lapp poses with someone dressed as Mickey Mouse (circa 1935, ushmm.org). The Germans murdered Esther and her Jewish family, who were from the town of Olkenik, close to the Shtetl of Eishyshok, Lithuania, during the mass shooting action in Eiskes in September 1941 (ushmm.org).

