

**Names Recovery Campaign****WHO SHOULD COMPLETE A PAGE OF TESTIMONY? FOR WHOM?**

Pages of Testimony commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust-Shoah. A separate Page should be completed to preserve the memory of each individual Jew who was killed in the Holocaust.

Who should complete a Page of Testimony?

- Those with a personal connection to the victim. This includes relatives, friends, acquaintances, neighbors and witnesses of the victims' circumstances of death. For example, someone who learns of his grandfathers' circumstances of death from historical documentation may submit a Page of Testimony based on both his personal knowledge and on historical sources (with sources indicated).
- Those who have researched various sources regarding the life of a particular individual, but have no personal connection to them may complete Page of Testimony as long as the sources are indicated on the forms and copies are submitted to Yad Vashem.

If you do not have personal knowledge and have not researched the victim, a minimum of two different sources is required to complete a Page of Testimony. (Please indicate sources and submit copies to Yad Vashem).

If you have no personal knowledge and know of the victims' death from only one source, please submit a copy of the source to Yad Vashem only.

Whom should one complete a Page of Testimony for?

- Jews who were killed by the Nazis or their collaborators during the Holocaust, or who perished in the months immediately after liberation of the camps.
- Jews who fought in the Red Army against Nazi Germany and were imprisoned or disappeared without a trace, as Jewish soldiers in the Red Army who were caught by the Nazis and identified as Jews were killed on the spot. Please state clearly that they were soldiers on the front.
- Jewish refugees from western Poland who fled east to the Soviet Union in 1939 and did not become Soviet citizens, as well as Jews from Hungarian labor units who were captured by the Russians and sent to Soviet labor camps north of the Ural Mountains and in Siberia.
- Jews from North Africa (Tunisia, Libya) and Iraq (the pogrom in Baghdad) who were murdered as a result of the Nazi occupation or local collaboration with the Nazis.

**Do NOT complete a Page of Testimony for:**

- Jews who perished before or after the Holocaust, even if they perished because they were Jewish.
- Jews who perished during the Holocaust, in territories not occupied by the Nazis or their collaborators.
- Jews who perished years after the Holocaust, even if they were survivors and the cause of death was related to suffering during the Holocaust. Complete a Survivor Registration Form in these cases.
- Jews who survived the “evacuation” process, arrived in territories inside the Soviet Union, (Central Asia for instance) and perished there. Complete a Survivor Registration Form in these cases.
- Jews from eastern Poland (captured in 1939), or from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, North Bukovina and Bessarabia (captured in 1940) who, along with people from the local population, were deported to labor camps by the Soviet authorities on socio-political grounds.
- Jewish soldiers in the Red Army killed on battlefronts other than the German front, i.e. in the Finnish war (1939-40) or on the Mongolian, Manchurian or Korean fronts, as well as those who perished from disease, accidents or wounds after the war.
- Jewish officers in the Polish army who were killed in the Katyn forest and its surroundings by the NKVD (Soviet Secret Service).
- Gulag prisoners in Siberia due to political and/or criminal offenses.

Suggestion: check the spelling of locations in the places index of the Hebrew Edition of the Encyclopedia of the Holocaust (Editor: Israel Gutman), Jerusalem, Yad Vashem, 1990, 1991.