Cohen Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Keene State College

"To Remember ... and to Teach."

www.keene.edu/cchgs

Reading Elie Wiesel's Night: From Trauma, Anger, Remembrance to Hope

"Because I remember, I despair. Because I remember, I have the duty to reject despair."

"To be a Jew means not to despair, even when it seems justified."

- 1. Surviving survival. Choices. And the World Was Silent.
- 2. *Night* is the beginning of his journey. A constructed memoir facing trauma and protecting some privacy.
- 3. How do you encounter Auschwitz? How do you encounter Night?
 - Make room for the other
 - Respectfully make room for mourning
 - Recognize the distance
 - Leave a matzeva
- 4. Why read Night?
 - How do we hold traumatic memory?
 - How do we "witness" someone else's trauma?
 - How will it make me a better person?
- 5. Hasidism was founded by Rabbi Israel ben Eliezer (d. 1760) the Baal Shem Tov. In Sighet:
 - An awareness of God's presence
 - A joyful, robust embrace of God's world
 - Embracing the uniqueness of the individual and of diversity
 - Parents treated with reverence
 - Children cherished as God's blessing
 - Traditional way of learning is through song

(To fence with the shadows, but always have the song.)

- 6. 1940: Sighet becomes part of Hungary with Admiral Miklós Horthy's collaboration with Hitler.
- 7. Adolf Eichmann was in charge of Hungarian deportations.
- 8. Nazis arrive in Sighet in March 1944. 437.000 Jews were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau from May 15 to July 9, 1944.
- 9. *Night* wrestles with.
 - Survival guilt inflicted by the perpetrator.
 - Jewish identity. Passover Haggadah.
 - The paradoxes of Planet Auschwitz. "Fire cannot be destroyed by fire."
 - Ten years of silence.
- 10. How to read Night.
 - The limits and inadequacy of words.
 - How to tell his/their story without being a perpetrator?
 - How to add the silence?
 - How to keep some of his life private