

The 28th Annual Federal Inter-Agency Holocaust Remembrance Program, “A Chance to Survive,” will be held virtually on **Wednesday, April 7, 2021 from 11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.** (EDT). The program occurs during the 2021 Holocaust Days of Remembrance. To watch the program, please see the link that will be posted on holocaustremembrance.org.

The program will feature two Holocaust survivors, **Alfred Munzer** of the Washington, DC area, and **Max Glauben** of Dallas, Texas. Phil Rosenfelt, Deputy General Counsel for Program Service, U.S. Department of Education, and Esther Safran Foer, author of *I Want You to Know We're Still Here: A Post-Holocaust Memoir*, will moderate our program.

Alfred Munzer was born in The Hague, Netherlands to Polish parents and was the youngest of his three siblings. After World War I, Munzer’s family moved to Holland to escape increased anti-Semitism, and he was later born there on November 23, 1941. By July 1942, Nazi Germany began mass deportations of 100,000 Jews in the Netherlands, and Munzer’s family made the decision that hiding separately was their best chance for survival. Munzer’s two sisters were sent to live with a Catholic family, and he was eventually placed in the care of an Indonesian family where he remained from the age of 9 months to 4 years old. Ultimately, Munzer and his mother were reunited as the only members of his family who survived. In 1958, Munzer and his mother moved to the United States and he became a physician specializing in internal medicine and pulmonary disease. Munzer is now retired. He resides outside of Washington, DC after recently marrying his partner of 30 years, and he spends much of his time volunteering at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and speaking publicly about his wartime experiences. His story is also featured in *Indonesian Lullaby*, a documentary film.

Max Glauben was born in 1928 in Warsaw, Poland. At the age of 15, Glauben was placed in the Warsaw Ghetto with his family until they were moved to the Madjanek concentration camp following an uprising. His mother and brother were killed there in the genocide. However, by chance, Glauben and his father were selected to work as slave laborers at the Budzyn concentration camp. “My father, grabbing my hand, made me go with him to a camp that he was selected for- a labor camp,” says Glauben. “He was killed in that camp three weeks later.” Glauben was then sent to the Mielec, Wieliczka, and Flossenbürg concentration camps. On April 23, 1945, he was part of the Dachau Death March when the U.S. Army liberated him and his fellow prisoners. He then came to New York under the Orphan Act where he was placed in an orphanage in the Bronx before relocating to Atlanta, Georgia. He was drafted in 1951, and he served in the army before moving to Texas where he met his wife and currently resides. Glauben is a member of the Jewish War Veterans, Associate of the Dallas Chapter of Hadassah, and a lifetime member of the Board of Directors for the Dallas Holocaust Museum. He gives lectures about the Holocaust at schools, churches, and various organizations.

The Holocaust (also called the Shoah) was the systematic, state-sponsored murder of six million Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators during World War II. It was part of the “Final Solution” – the Nazi plan to annihilate more than nine million Jews in Europe. The Nazis murdered millions of others as well. In 1980, Congress expressed its intent that the Holocaust should be observed “throughout the United States” each year. Since 1994, thousands of federal employees have attended the inter-agency Holocaust remembrance programs.