

**Memorial Designed by Holocaust Survivor  
Unveiled at Former Buchenwald  
Concentration Camp**

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By JOCHEN WIESIGEL, Associated Press Writer

WEIMAR, Germany - A new memorial designed by a Holocaust survivor was dedicated Sunday at the Nazi's former Buchenwald concentration camp, remembering the suffering of inmates whose misery horrified the U.S. troops who liberated the camp at the end of World War Two.

The stone monument marks the position of the so-called "Little Camp" at Buchenwald, a notorious enclosure separated by barbed-wire from the main camp where thousands of slave laborers and prisoners brought from other camps further east were crammed into filthy, windowless stable blocks.

Survivors, diplomats and German officials including Bernhard Vogel, the governor of Thuringia state, laid wreaths at a somber ceremony and stressed that the monument should be seen as a warning to the world never to allow such organized barbarity to be repeated.

The Little Camp was the "most terrible place among the terrible places of Buchenwald, a symbol of human misery," said Rikola-Gunnar Luettenau, the deputy head of the camp memorial site near the eastern city of Weimar.

Designed by New York architect Stephen B. Jacobs, who was brought to Buchenwald from Auschwitz as a five-year-old in 1945, the monument comprises a small paved area enclosed in walls of stone quarried close to the former camp.

A gnarled tree symbolizes the continuation of life after suffering. Inscriptions on the inside of the walls describe conditions in the camp, where about 56,000 people were starved, tortured or worked to death, and list the other camps and ghettos from which prisoners were brought.

Donations of about 100,000 dollars towards its construction were collected by Warren L. Miller of the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, which has supported various Holocaust-related projects, including a five-volume history of the Auschwitz death camp. The German federal government and Thuringia state each contributed a similar amount.

"Today, 57 years after the unimaginable happened, it's not a question of collective guilt for Germans, but rather of collective responsibility to be able to face and spread that truth," Miller said.

Conditions in the Little Camp deteriorated dramatically towards the end of the war, as thousands of malnourished, disease-ridden prisoners arrived from camps evacuated as Soviet forces advanced in the east. Thousands died in the weeks before U.S. troops reached the camp on April 11, 1945, where they were shocked by the condition of the 21,000 survivors.

U.S. veterans were reunited with some of the survivors at the camp Thursday at a ceremony marking the 57th anniversary of the liberation.

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