Daffodil Project Video

The Daffodil Project aspires to build a worldwide Living Holocaust Memorial by planting 1.5 million daffodils in memory of the 1.5 million children who perished in the Holocaust and in support for children suffering in humanitarian crises in the world today.

Become a partner.
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WE HAVE A DREAM AND TOGETHER WE CAN ACHIEVE IT!

The dream of the Daffodil Project is to build a **Living Holocaust Memorial** by planting 1.5 million daffodils around the world to commemorate the 1.5 million children who were senselessly murdered in Nazi occupied Europe and in support for children suffering in humanitarian crises in the world today.

We look forward to partnering with organizations around the world interested in building this Living Holocaust Memorial.

**WHY IS THIS PROJECT UNIQUE & ATTRACTIVE TO SO MANY ORGANIZATIONS?**

This **Living Holocaust Memorial** inspires and stimulates learning through action. The Daffodil Project raises awareness and funds for Holocaust Education and supports children suffering in the face of genocides and humanitarian crises today. The Daffodil Project supports “**Kids for Kids**”, “**Raising South Sudan**” and “**Agahozo Shalom**”—organizations helping children and families in remote areas of Darfur, South Sudan, and Rwanda. The Daffodil Project also supports aging Holocaust Survivors with medical, dental and home care services.

The Daffodil Project appeals to the communal human spirit. Once you know, you can never forget. Once you know, you can never stand by. Help us perpetuate the message -- **“Never Again”**.

**WHY DAFFODILS?**

The shape and color of the daffodils represent the Yellow Stars that Jews were forced to wear during the Holocaust. Yellow is the color of remembrance. Daffodils represent our poignant hope for the future. They are resilient and return with a burst of color each spring. The daffodils honor the memory of those who perished and also serve to honor those who survived.

**Why We Remember** ([Video Link](#))

**HOW FAR ALONG IS THE PROJECT?**

To date, we have planted 664,000 daffodils in over 266 locations worldwide including synagogues, schools, churches, city parks, college campuses, botanical gardens, and other community locations in Atlanta, Georgia, many states within the US, and internationally in Israel, Poland, The Netherlands, Japan, Canada, The Czech Republic, and Germany.

**HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS:**

- Upon signing a [Partnership Agreement on our website](#), you will become a partner and will receive your Daffodil Project/World Kindness Project kit that includes 100 daffodil bulbs, 100 pinwheels, 1 plaque, and 1 plaque stand. Our partners are responsible for planting the bulbs and maintaining the daffodil garden as a **Living Holocaust Memorial**. Partners agree to plant additional bulbs as part of the project in the following year.

See our global project’s impact at [www.daffodilproject.net](http://www.daffodilproject.net) to see a [map](#) of our current locations and partnerships.

*Together we can build this worldwide Living Holocaust Memorial.*
The daffodil project will provide the Tazetta Grand Soleil D’Or and or the Tazetta Paperwhites. We have researched other yellow flowers that you can add to your memorial garden that will do well in the Florida climate.

1. Daffodils Tazetta Grand Soleil D’Or
2. Daffodils Tazetta Paperwhites
3. Yellow Lantana
4. Yellow Crotons
5. Bush Allamanda
6. Yellow Hibiscus
7. Yellow Canna Lilies
We will be supplying 48 bios of children lost in the Holocaust. The use of these bios will be for the older classes.

Henoachs Kornfeld
Born: ca. 1938, Poland

Henoachs religious Jewish parents married in 1937. His father, Moishe Kornfeld, and his mother, Liba Sulechutz, had settled in Kolbuszowa, where Henoachs mother was raised. There, Liba's father bought the newlywed's a home and started his new son-in-law in the wholesale textile business.

1938-39: Henoach was born in late 1938, and was raised among many aunts, uncles and cousins. Around Henoachs first birthday, Germany invaded Poland and soon reached Kolbuszowa. Polish soldiers on horses tried to fight against the German army, but they were no match for tanks. After a short battle, there were many dead horses in the streets. Henoach's town came under German rule.

1940-42: Everyone in town, including the children, knew of Hafenhier, the vicious German police commander with the face of a bulldog who was posted in Kolbuszowa. Hafenhier terrorized and killed many of the town's Jews. Henoach often played a game with the other children in town in which he would portray Hafenhier, saying to his friends, "If you are a Jew, you are dead!" Then, with a rifle made from a piece of wood, Henoach would "shoot" his playmates. They, in turn, would fall over, pretending they had been killed.

Henoach and his family were deported to the Rzeszow ghetto on June 25, 1942, and then to the Belzec extermination camp on July 7 where they were gassed. Henoach was 3 and a half years old.

Downloaded from United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Website (ushmm.org)

Max Rosenblat
Born: July 1939, Radom, Poland

Max's parents, Tzvi and Izik, first met as children in 1925. Tzvi was the daughter of a tailor who hired apprentices in his shop, and Izik was one such apprentice. The Jewish youngsters fell in love and dreamed of getting married even though Taube's family frowned upon the match.

1933-39: In 1938 Taube and Izik married. The couple lived in an apartment on 49 Zeremskiego Street in Radom, where Izik opened a women's tailor shop. Max was born in July 1939. He had curly hair and blue eyes like his father. Two months after he was born, Germany invaded Poland. The Germans occupied Radom and evicted all the Jews from Zeremskiego Street. The Rosenblats had to leave everything, even Max's baby carriage.

1940-42: Radom's Jewish Council assigned the Rosenblats to a shack, which was enclosed in a Jewish ghetto in April 1941. Max slept in a homemade bed of straw. He had no toys and little food. In August 1942, when Max was 3, the Germans began rounding up and deporting all the Jews in Radom's two ghettos who could not work for them. Max's father tried to hide his family in his shop, but they were caught in a roundup and Max and his mother were taken away. They were marched to the railroad and herded into a boxcar.

In August 1942 Max and his mother were deported to the Treblinka extermination camp, where they were gassed upon arrival. Max was 3 years old.

Downloaded from United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Website (ushmm.org)

On the back of the bios the following will be printed as a reminder to the student about the Daffodil Project.

THE DAFFODIL PROJECT

THE DAFFODIL PROJECT aspires to build a Living Holocaust Memorial by planting 1.5 million daffodils around the world in memory of the 1.5 million children who were murdered during the Holocaust and in support for children who continue to suffer in humanitarian crises around the world today. To date, more than 520,000 daffodils have been planted. The yellow daffodil is reminiscent of the yellow star that Jews were forced to wear during the Holocaust. The daffodils are symbolic because they are resilient and return with a burst of color and energy each spring, reminding us that life is eternal.
HOW TO PLAN AND PLANT YOUR DAFFODIL MEMORIAL GARDEN

Recommendations and Steps for Planting

- Choose a sunny location that can be cared for and maintained as a Holocaust Memorial Garden. It is best to select a location where you can add bulbs year after year.
- Daffodil bulb planting takes place in the fall, typically during the months of October, November, or December, and as late as early January, depending on your location/climate.
- The Daffodil bulbs need to be planted prior to the first frost/snow.
- It is best to prepare the soil for planting by tilling the garden prior to planting and adding planting soil.
- For every 250 bulbs, you will need approximately 30 square feet. Plant 7-10 bulbs per square foot, 3-4 inches deep and 2-3 inches apart.
- Additional planting soil or mulch is necessary to cover the garden after planting.
- Its best to plant the bulbs together in multiples.
- Plan ahead so that you know where you can add more bulbs next year.

Ongoing Maintenance

- Water the garden after the planting. After that, there is minimal ongoing maintenance.
- Once the daffodils bloom, they should be left to yellow and wither; otherwise they will not be able to produce flowers the following year. Dead heading is recommended but not required. Fertilizer is not needed if you mulch the garden annually with 2-3 inches of mulch.

Curriculum Ideas for a successful Planting Event

- Invite a Holocaust Survivor to plant bulbs and to speak.
- Use the BIOS that remember and share the stories of specific children who perished
- Explain the significance of planting the bulbs and the meaning of The Daffodil Project.
- Consider lighting memorial candles. Invite children to help plant.
- Curriculum ideas available on our website.
- Holocaust Remembrance bracelets are available and serve as a tangible reminder to Never Forget.