Summary

Cultural memories are the memories of a particular event that took shape in a particular time and space. In the case of Jewish Holocaust, the memories became transcendental in nature and with the passage of time, kept acquiring new values and hues. For the marginalized people cultural memories of Holocaust have acted as resisting forces in daily routine life. They have touched an emotional chord of their selfhood. Underneath one communal and religious banner, the Jews felt a sense of togetherness in suffering. For them cultural memories became a shared domain of commonly experienced past. They projected their cultural design of civil disposition for future generations. They carried forward the memory lanes in communication like oral traditions, narrations and daily gossip. On the other hand, the texts, scriptures, monuments, rituals and sentimental objects triggered an echolalia in present time and space. The Nation-State built memory reservoirs in the forms of memorials, landmarks, archives and documented particular events in history. But when people felt that the history was only one version of their past, which was designed by the State to forget rather to remember, then they become more nostalgic or passionate about what had actually happened in the past to their people or to them. Through cultural designs people are able to recall the distant past and utilize it in present time for more firmness and to reassure their identity.