The Holocaust

MAIN IDEA
During the Holocaust, the Nazis systematically executed 6 million Jews and 5 million other “non-Aryans.”

WHY IT MATTERS NOW
After the atrocities of the Holocaust, agencies formed to publicize human rights. These agencies have remained a force in today’s world.

Terms & Names
• Holocaust
• Kristallnacht
• genocide
• ghetto
• concentration camp

One American’s Story

Gerda Weissmann was a carefree girl of 15 when, in September 1939, invading German troops shattered her world. Because the Weissmanns were Jews, they were forced to give up their home to a German family. In 1942, Gerda, her parents, and most of Poland’s 3,000,000 Jews were sent to labor camps. Gerda recalls when members of Hitler’s elite Schutzstaffel, or “security squadron” (SS), came to round up the Jews.

A PERSONAL VOICE  GERDA WEISSMANN KLEIN

“We had to form a line and an SS man stood there with a little stick. I was holding hands with my mother and . . . he looked at me and said, ‘How old?’ And I said, ‘eighteen,’ and he sort of pushed me to one side and my mother to the other side. . . . And shortly thereafter, some trucks arrived . . . and we were loaded onto the trucks. I heard my mother’s voice from very far off ask, ‘Where to?’ and I shouted back, ‘I don’t know.’”

—quoted in the film One Survivor Remembers

When the American lieutenant Kurt Klein, who would later become Gerda’s husband, liberated her from the Nazis in 1945—just one day before her 21st birthday—she weighed 68 pounds and her hair had turned white. Even so, of all her family and friends, she alone had survived the Nazis’ campaign to exterminate Europe’s Jews.

The Persecution Begins

On April 7, 1933, shortly after Hitler took power in Germany, he ordered all “non-Aryans” to be removed from government jobs. This order was one of the first moves in a campaign for racial purity that eventually led to the Holocaust—the systematic murder of 11 million people across Europe, more than half of whom were Jews.
Although Jews were not the only victims of the Holocaust, they were the center of the Nazis’ targets. Anti-Semitism, or hatred of the Jews, had a long history in many European countries. For decades many Germans looking for a scapegoat had blamed the Jews as the cause of their failures. Hitler found that a majority of Germans were willing to support his belief that Jews were responsible for Germany’s economic problems and defeat in World War I.

As the Nazis tightened their hold on Germany, their persecution of the Jews increased. In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws stripped Jews of their German citizenship, jobs, and property. To make it easier for the Nazis to identify them, Jews had to wear a bright yellow Star of David attached to their clothing. Worse was yet to come.

**Kristallnacht**

November 9–10, 1938, became known as *Kristallnacht* (krī’stāl’nācht’), or “Night of Broken Glass.” Nazi storm troopers attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues across Germany. An American who witnessed the violence wrote, “Jewish shop windows by the hundreds were systematically and wantonlly smashed. . . . The main streets of the city were a positive litter of shattered plate glass.” Around 100 Jews were killed, and hundreds more were injured. Some 30,000 Jews were arrested and hundreds of synagogues were burned. Afterward, the Nazis blamed the Jews for the destruction.

**A Flood of Jewish Refugees**

Kristallnacht marked a step-up in the Nazi policy of Jewish persecution. Nazis tried to speed Jewish emigration but encountered difficulty. Jews fleeing Germany had trouble finding nations that would accept them. France already had 40,000 Jewish refugees and did not want more. The British worried about fueling anti-Semitism and refused to admit more than 80,000 Jewish refugees. They also controlled Palestine (later Israel) and allowed 30,000 refugees to settle there. Late in 1938, Germany’s foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, observed, “We all want to get rid of our Jews. The difficulty is that no country wishes to receive them.”
Although the average Jew had little chance of reaching the United States, “persons of exceptional merit,” including physicist Albert Einstein, author Thomas Mann, architect Walter Gropius, and theologian Paul Tillich were among 100,000 refugees the United States accepted. Many Americans wanted the door closed. Americans were concerned that letting in more refugees during the Great Depression would deny U.S. citizens jobs and threaten economic recovery. Among Americans, there was widespread anti-Semitism and fear that “enemy agents” would be allowed to enter the country. President Roosevelt said that while he sympathized with the Jews, he would not “do anything which would conceivably hurt the future of present American citizens.”

**THE PLIGHT OF THE ST. LOUIS** Official indifference to the plight of Germany’s Jews was in evidence in the case of the ship St. Louis. This German ocean liner passed Miami in 1939. Although 740 of the liner’s 943 passengers had U.S. immigration papers, the Coast Guard followed the ship to prevent anyone from disembarking in America. The ship was forced to return to Europe. “The cruise of the St. Louis,” wrote the New York Times, “cries to high heaven of man’s inhumanity to man.” Passenger Liane Reif-Lehrer recalls her childhood experiences.

“A PERSONAL VOICE  LIANE REIF-LEHRER

“... My mother and brother and I were among the passengers who survived. ... We were sent back to Europe and given haven in France, only to find the Nazis on our doorstep again a few months later.”

—Liane Reif-Lehrer

More than half of the passengers were later killed in the Holocaust.

**Hitler’s “Final Solution”**

By 1939 only about a quarter million Jews remained in Germany. But other nations that Hitler occupied had millions more. Obsessed with a desire to rid Europe of its Jews, Hitler imposed what he called the “Final Solution”—a policy of genocide, the deliberate and systematic killing of an entire population.
THE CONDEMNED  Hitler’s Final Solution rested on the belief that Aryans were a superior people and that the strength and purity of this “master race” must be preserved. To accomplish this, the Nazis condemned to slavery and death not only the Jews but other groups that they viewed as inferior or unworthy or as “enemies of the state.”

After taking power in 1933, the Nazis had concentrated on silencing their political opponents—communists, socialists, liberals, and anyone else who spoke out against the government. Once the Nazis had eliminated these enemies, they turned against other groups in Germany. In addition to Jews, these groups included the following:

- Gypsies—whom the Nazis believed to be an “inferior race”
- Freemasons—whom the Nazis charged as supporters of the “Jewish conspiracy” to rule the world
- Jehovah’s Witnesses—who refused to join the army or salute Hitler

The Nazis also targeted other Germans whom they found unfit to be part of the “master race.” Such victims included homosexuals, the mentally deficient, the mentally ill, the physically disabled, and the incurably ill.

Hitler began implementing his Final Solution in Poland with special Nazi death squads. Hitler’s elite Nazi “security squadrons” (or SS), rounded up Jews—men, women, children, and babies—and shot them on the spot.

FORCED RELOCATION  Jews also were ordered into dismal, overcrowded ghettos, segregated Jewish areas in certain Polish cities. The Nazis sealed off the ghettos with barbed wire and stone walls.

Life inside the ghetto was miserable. The bodies of victims piled up in the streets faster than they could be removed. Factories were built alongside ghettos where people were forced to work for German industry. In spite of the impossible living conditions, the Jews hung on. While some formed resistance movements inside the ghettos, others resisted by other means. They published and distributed underground newspapers. Secret schools were set up to educate Jewish children. Even theater and music groups continued to operate.

Estimated Jewish Losses

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pre-Holocaust Population</th>
<th>Low Estimate</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>65,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bohemia/Moravia</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>77,000</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>8,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>77,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>566,000</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>142,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>725,000</td>
<td>502,000</td>
<td>569,000</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>48,000</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>72,000</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>143,000</td>
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<td>3,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>2,700,000</td>
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<td>121,000</td>
<td>287,000</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>89,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>71,000</td>
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<td>USSR</td>
<td>2,825,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS 9,067,800 4,869,860 5,894,716

Source: Columbia Guide to the Holocaust

SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Charts

Approximately what percentage of the total Jewish population in Europe was killed during the Holocaust?
Finally, Jews in communities not reached by the killing squads were dragged from their homes and herded onto trains or trucks for shipment to concentration camps, or labor camps. Families were often separated, sometimes—like the Weissmanns—forever.

Nazi concentration camps were originally set up to imprison political opponents and protesters. The camps were later turned over to the SS, who expanded the concentration camp and used it to warehouse other “undesirables.” Life in the camps was a cycle of hunger, humiliation, and work that almost always ended in death.

The prisoners were crammed into crude wooden barracks that held up to a thousand people each. They shared their crowded quarters, as well as their meager meals, with hordes of rats and fleas. Hunger was so intense, recalled one survivor, “that if a bit of soup spilled over, prisoners would converge on the spot, dig their spoons into the mud and stuff the mess into their mouths.”

Inmates in the camps worked from dawn to dusk, seven days a week, until they collapsed. Those too weak to work were killed. Some, like Rudolf Reder, endured. He was one of only two Jews to survive the camp at Belzec, Poland.

A PERSONAL VOICE  RUDOLF REDER

“The brute Schmidt was our guard; he beat and kicked us if he thought we were not working fast enough. He ordered his victims to lie down and gave them 25 lashes with a whip, ordering them to count out loud. If the victim made a mistake, he was given 50 lashes. . . . Thirty or 40 of us were shot every day. A doctor usually prepared a daily list of the weakest men. During the lunch break they were taken to a nearby grave and shot. They were replaced the following morning by new arrivals from the transport of the day. . . . It was a miracle if anyone survived for five or six months in Belzec.”

—quoted in The Holocaust
The Final Stage

The Final Solution reached its final stage in early 1942. At a meeting held in Wannsee, a lakeside suburb near Berlin, Hitler's top officials agreed to begin a new phase of the mass murder of Jews. To mass slaughter and starvation they would add a third method of killing—murder by poison gas.

MASS EXTERMINATIONS As deadly as overwork, starvation, beatings, and bullets were, they did not kill fast enough to satisfy the Nazis. The Germans built six death camps in Poland. The first, Chelmno, began operating in 1941—before the meeting at Wannsee. Each camp had several huge gas chambers in which as many as 12,000 people could be killed a day.

When prisoners arrived at Auschwitz, the largest of the death camps, they had to parade by several SS doctors. With a wave of the hand, the doctors separated those strong enough to work from those who would die that day. Both groups were told to leave all their belongings behind, with a promise that they would be returned later. Those destined to die were then led into a room outside the gas chamber and were told to undress for a shower. To complete the deception, the prisoners were even

Prisoners were required to wear color-coded triangles on their uniforms. The categories of prisoners include communists, socialists, criminals, emigrants, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, Germans “shy of work,” and other nationalities “shy of work.” The vertical categories show a variation. One for repeat offenders, one for prisoners assigned to punish other prisoners, and double triangles for Jews. Letters on top of a patch indicate nationality.
given pieces of soap. Finally, they were led into the chamber and poisoned with cyanide gas that spewed from vents in the walls. This orderly mass extermination was sometimes carried out to the accompaniment of cheerful music played by an orchestra of camp inmates who had temporarily been spared execution.

At first the bodies were buried in huge pits. At Belzec, Rudolf Reder was part of a 500-man death brigade that labored all day, he said, “either at grave digging or emptying the gas chambers.” But the decaying corpses gave off a stench that could be smelled for miles around. Worse yet, mass graves left evidence of the mass murder. Lilli Kopecky recalls her arrival at Auschwitz.

**A PERSONAL VOICE  LILLI KOPECKY**

“When we came to Auschwitz, we smelt the sweet smell. They said to us: ‘There the people are gassed, three kilometers over there.’ We didn’t believe it.”

—quoted in *Never Again*

At some camps, to try to cover up the evidence of their slaughter, the Nazis installed huge crematoriums, or ovens, in which to burn the dead. At other camps, the bodies were simply thrown into a pit and set on fire.

Gassing was not the only method of extermination used in the camps. Prisoners were also shot, hanged, or injected with poison.

Still others died as a result of horrible medical experiments carried out by camp doctors. Some of these victims were injected with deadly germs in order to study the effect of disease on different groups of people. Many more were used to test methods of sterilization, a subject of great interest to some Nazi doctors in their search for ways to improve the “master race.”
THE SURVIVORS  An estimated six million Jews died in the death camps and in the Nazi massacres. But some miraculously escaped the worst of the Holocaust. Many had help from ordinary people who were appalled by the Nazis’ treatment of Jews. Some Jews even survived the horrors of the concentration camps.

In Gerda Weissmann Klein’s view, survival depended as much on one’s spirit as on getting enough to eat. “I do believe that if you were blessed with imagination, you could work through it,” she wrote. “If, unfortunately, you were a person that faced reality, I think you didn’t have much of a chance.” Those who did come out of the camps alive were forever changed by what they had witnessed. For survivor Elie Wiesel, who entered Auschwitz in 1944 at the age of 14, the sun had set forever.

A PERSONAL VOICE  ELIE WIESEL

"Never shall I forget that night, the first night in the camp, which has turned my life into one long night. . . . Never shall I forget the little faces of the children, whose bodies I saw turned into wreaths of smoke beneath a silent blue sky. Never shall I forget those flames which consumed my faith forever. Never shall I forget that nocturnal silence which deprived me, for all eternity, of the desire to live. Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my God and my soul and turned my dreams to dust. Never shall I forget these things, even if I am condemned to live as long as God Himself. Never."

—Night

"Survival is both an exalted privilege and a painful burden.”
GERDA WEISSMANN KLEIN

1. TERMS & NAMES  For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance.

- Holocaust
- Kristallnacht
- genocide
- ghetto
- concentration camp

CRITICAL THINKING

2. TAKING NOTES  List at least four events that led to the Holocaust.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Holocaust</td>
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</table>

Write a paragraph summarizing one of the events that you listed.

3. EVALUATING DECISIONS  Do you think that the United States was justified in not allowing more Jewish refugees to emigrate? Why or why not? Think About:
- the views of isolationists in the United States
- some Americans’ prejudices and fears
- the incident on the German luxury liner St. Louis

4. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE  Why do you think the Nazi system of systematic genocide was so brutally effective? Support your answer with details from the text.

5. ANALYZING MOTIVES  How might concentration camp doctors and guards have justified to themselves the death and suffering they caused other human beings?