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Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
[Committee on the Holocaust], 1975-1978.

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MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

October 28, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Commission on the Holocaust
 FROM: Rabbi Alexander Schindler
 RE: Materials for Meeting of Commission

Attached please find a comprehensive list of all institutional projects dealing with the Holocaust supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1975 for your study and review. As was indicated in the agenda sent to you last week, the early part of our meeting will deal with an evaluation of these projects.

I look forward to seeing you in Jerusalem.

Alex -

Will be calling in
 a few days to finalize
 our planning for
 meeting.

Regards. Jerry

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

HOLOCAUST PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, 1965-1974*

I. ARGENTINA

A. Latin American Federation of Jewish Survivors
of the Nazi Persecution

1) Paperback Books for Children on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication, in Spanish, of a book dealing with events related to the Holocaust, to be used in Jewish schools and by youth movements.

A grant of \$2,000 (AP 20,000).

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

B. Union Central Israelita Polaca

1) Study on Jewish Literature under the Nazis

1965 Publication of a study by Nahman Blumenthal dealing with Jewish literature under Nazi occupation.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Received the volume, Shmusen Vegen Yiddisher Literatur unter der Deitscher Okupazie by Nahman Blumenthal, Buenos Aires: 1966.

2) The Uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto

1965 Publication of a study by Nina Tenenbaum dealing with the uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

II. BELGIUM

A. Amicale des Anciens du Comite de Defense des Juifs

1) History of the Jewish Resistance in Belgium

1968 Publication by the Solvay Institute of the Brussels University of a study (supported by the Claims Conference) dealing with the history of the Jewish resistance in Belgium.

A grant of BF 50,000.

Status: Received the volume, Le Comite de Defense des Juifs en Belgique 1942-44 by Lucien Steinberg, Brussels: 1973.

* Grants beginning in 1974 were made in dollars, in accordance with a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation.

B. Centre National des Hautes Etudes Juives

1) Jewish Refugees in Belgium, 1933-1940

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Central Europe who arrived in Belgium during the years 1933-1940.

A grant of BF 68,750.

Status: Study is in advanced stage of preparation.

2) Statistical Analysis of Nazi Census of Jews of Brussels

1972 Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of socio-demographic data of Jewish families in Brussels during the War, based on material from the files of the Nazi census.

A grant of BF 113,250 payable over two years.

Status: Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of the material is in progress.

III. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. Rada Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci V Ceske
Socialisticke Republice

1) History of the Catastrophe of Czech Jewry under Nazi Occupation

1967 Preparation and publication in Czech and English, of a multi-volume history including a volume of documents with commentaries and an historical narrative.

A grant of Ckr 56,800 in 1967 and Ckr 93,200 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Studies in the Destruction of the Czechoslovak Jewish Community

1965 Preparation of this work by Erich Kulka.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

B. Ustredny Svaz Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci Na Slovensku
(Jewish Community of Bratislava)

1) The Struggle and the Suffering of Czechoslovakian Jewry, 1933-1945

1965 Preparation of this work by Emil Knieza.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

2) Suffering and Struggle of Slovakian Jewry, 1938-1945

1968 Preparation and publication in Czech and English of this historical study by Dr. Ladislav Lipscher.

A reserve of Ckr 60,000.

Status: Not known.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

IV. FRANCE

A. Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine

1) French Edition of Robinson's Book

1966 Preparation and publication in French of Jacob Robinson's And the Crooked Shall be Made Straight.

A grant of FF 15,000 in 1966, FF 15,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received La Tragedie Juive Sous la Croix Gammé à la Lumière du Procès de Jerusalem, by Jacob Robinson; translated by Lucien Steinberg; Paris, 1968.

2) Hitlerism and the Concentrationary System

1967 Volume II of this work, by Joseph Billig.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received Les Camps de Concentration dans l'Economie du Reich Hitlérien, by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1973. Volume I was published as L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire.

3) Inventory of the Archives of CDJC

1967 Volume III in this series.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received L'Institut d'Etude des Questions Juives: Officine Francaise des Autorités Nazies en France by Joseph Billig, Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Vol. III: Paris, 1974.

4) The Jewish Resistance in France

- 1965 Publication of a volume on the Jewish Resistance in France, jointly with Les Anciens de la Resistance Juive.
A grant of FF 8,000 in 1965 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: Preparation completed; book not yet published.
- 1967 Preparation and publication of Volume II of a documentary book on Jewish Resistance, by L. Steinberg.
A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: In 1974 this project was abandoned by the CDJC and subsequently cancelled by the Foundation.

5) Research and Publication in the field of the Catastrophe, and maintenance of archives, libraries and exhibitions.

- 1965 A grant of FF 90,000 in 1965, FF 90,000 in 1966, FF 81,000 in 1967, FF 93,320 in 1968, FF 130,000 in 1969, and FF 137,000 in 1970.
Status: Received: 1) "L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire" by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1967. 2) "D'Auschwitz a Israel: 20 ans après la Liberation" edited by I. Schneersohn; Paris, 1968. 3) "Bibliothèque du CDJC, Catalogue No. 2 - La France, le Troisieme Reich - Israel"; Paris, 1968. 4) "Les Autorités Allemandes en France Occupee" by Lucien Steinberg; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume II; Paris, 1966.
Volume I of this series was published in 1963 with the support of the Claims Conference: "Alfred Rosenberg dans l'Action Ideologique, Politique, et Administrative du Reich Hitlerien" by Joseph Billig; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume I; Paris, 1963.

6) Research and Publication in the Field of the Catastrophe

- 1971 In view of the special character of the CDJC, an exception was made to normal practice and a grant for regular budget was made, payable over 10 years.
Status: Received "La Lutte des Juifs en France à l'Epoque de l'Occupation, by Adam Rutkowski; Paris, 1975. Other research projects in various stages of preparation.

7) Rutkowski Project

- 1968 Preparation and publication of a book on the Drancy Camp by Adam Rutkowski.
A grant of FF 15,000 in 1968.
Status: Work is in advanced stage of preparation.

8) Special Publication Project by I. Schneersohn

1969 Publication of I. Schneersohn's work.

A grant of FF 14,000 in 1969.

Status: Not known.

V. GERMANY

A. Internationales Dokumentationszentrum Zur Erforschung des
Nationalsozialismus und Seiner Folgeerscheinungen E.V.
(International Documentation Center)

1) Documentary Material Compiled at Trials of Nationalist Socialist
Criminals in Berlin

1967 To record and compile the documentary material of these
trials.

A reserve of DM 50,000.

Status: Project cancelled when organization dissolved
in 1971.

VI. HOLLAND

A. Stichting Nederlands Joods Familiearchief
(The Dutch Jewish Archives Foundation)

1) Register of Family Names

1971 Publication of register of family names of families
living in the Netherlands, many of whom perished during
the Holocaust.

A grant of DG 2,750.

Status: Institution requested that Foundation cancel
this grant in 1973.

VII. HUNGARY

A. Magyar Izraelitak Orszagos Kepviselete Irodaja

1) Study on Health Problems of Survivors of Holocaust

1969 Preparation and publication of a fourth volume on health
problems of survivors of the Holocaust.

A grant of FT. 20,000.

Status: Not known.

VIII. ISRAEL

A. Bar Ilan University

1) The Impact of the Eichmann Trial on Israeli Youth

1966 Preparation and publication of a research study, based on responses to a questionnaire dealing with the impact of the Eichmann trial on Israeli youth.

A grant of IL 9,750.

Status: Publication of The Eichmann Trial in the Eyes of Israeli Youngsters by Akiva W. Deutsch, Ramat Gan; 1974.

B. Bureau for Jewish Communities and Organizations

1) Articles on the Holocaust in Persian

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Persian of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,500, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Articles on the Holocaust in Turkish

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Turkish of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,833, payable over two years.

C. Encyclopedia of the Diaspora

1) Last Chapter of Polish Jewry

1972 Publication of Itzhak Gruenbaum Memorial Volume dealing with the closing periods of Polish Jewish history.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received volume containing two parts:
I. Yizhaq Greenbaum Memorial Volume; II. Aharita Shel Yahadut Polin (The End of Polish Jewry), edited by H. Barlas, A. Tartakower, D. Sadan; Jerusalem: 1973 (Hebrew).

D. Encyclopedia Judaica Research Foundation

1) Handbook of the Holocaust

1971- Preparation and publication in Hebrew and English of a
1972 two volume handbook of the Holocaust based primarily
on the material in the Encyclopedia Judaica but contain-
ing a more thorough survey of the available knowledge
about the Holocaust and a guide to locating further
information.

In January 1971, a reserve of IL 25,000 was set up for
this project and in 1972 an additional grant of
IL 45,500 was made payable over two years.

Status: Both volumes are in an advanced state of
preparation and should be completed by the end of 1975.

E. Federation of Organizations of Eastern European Jewry

1) Photo Album of Jewish Life in Poland

Preparation and publication of an album capturing in
photographs, with explanations in several languages,
the important events and institutions in the lives of
the Jews in Poland between the two world wars.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) payable over two years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

F. Gal-Ed

1) Education in Refugee Camps after World War II

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of educational
activity in Jewish refugee camps in Germany and Austria
after the second World War.

A grant of IL 4,000.

Status: Research in progress.

G. Hebrew University

1) Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe During the Nazi Period

1968 A detailed study of anti-Jewish legislation enacted in Germany and other European countries during the Nazi period.

A reserve of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Project abandoned. Grant applied to project on Participation of Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany During World War II which in turn became part of the larger project, Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis.

2) Comparative Study of Jewish Identities with Special Reference to the Impact of the Memory of the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a comparative study of Jewish identities and Israel-Diaspora relations, with special reference to the reactions of students to the Holocaust. The study is to be based on a questionnaire administered to students on campuses in different parts of the world.

A grant of \$13,321 payable over three years.

Status: Research is in progress. Questionnaires have been administered in Israel and arrangements are now being made for the administration of the questionnaire to students outside Israel.

3) Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period

1968 Preparation and publication of first volume of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period to include materials located in the Israel State Archives, General Historical Jewish Archives and the National and University Library.

A grant of IL 19,000.

Status: Received Volume I of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1970. The volume includes records of documents in Bet Lohamei Ha-Gettaot, Israel State Archives, Moreshet, the Jewish National and University Library and the Oral History Division of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

- 1969 Preparation and publication of Volume II to include material at the Labor Archives, the Histadrut Archives, and the Haganah Archives.

A grant of IL 26,750.

Status: Received Volume II of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period in English compiled by Nira Feldman and edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1972. Volume includes materials from the Archives of the Jewish Labor Movement, the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, the Histadrut Archives and the Haganah Archives.

- 1970 Preparation and publication of Volume III of the Archival Guide including materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 29,600.

- 1971 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 21,700 payable over 2 years.

Status: What was originally intended to be included in Volumes III and IV eventually appeared in an enlarged Volume III of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1975. The Volume includes materials located in the Yad Vashem Archives; and was co-published by Yad Vashem and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University.

- 1972 Preparation and publication of Volume V of the Archival Guide.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. Results of this research to be included in an enlarged Volume IV of the Archival Guide.

- 1973 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials originally intended for Volumes V and VI to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. The volume is expected to be ready for print early in 1976.

1974 Preparation and publication of the enlarged Volume V of the Archival Guide to include material from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$4,958 payable over 2 years.

Status: Volume V will be started early in 1976.

1975 Preparation and publication of Volume VI of the Archival Guide to include materials from Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$6,371 payable over 3 years.

Status: Research to begin in early 1977.

4) History of Aliyah Bet 1934-1948

1973- Preparation and publication in three volumes of the
1974 history of Aliyah Bet in its social and political setting. Study to include need for illegal entry into Palestine, background to mass movement in Europe and North Africa, British-Jewish relations and international responses, influences of Holocaust, and impact of illegal immigration on the establishment of the state.

In 1973, a grant of IL 10,000 to help the project get started. In 1974, a grant of \$21,911 was made payable over 3 years.

Status: Research on all three volumes is in progress.

5) History of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

1969 Preparation and publication of a five part study of the History of the Claims Conference to include an introduction into the reasons for the material claims, a history of the negotiations leading to the Wassenaar and Luxembourg agreements, a study of public opinion and public debate on the issue, a study of the legal aspects of the issue, and a study of the uses of Claims Conference money for the purpose of rebuilding Jewish communities and advancing cultural projects.

A grant of IL 214,000 payable over 2 years.

Status:

1. The original plans for the introduction, dealing with the reasons for the material claims, have been changed. Plans now call for brief introductory remarks to be written by Yehuda Bauer.

2. The study of the history of the negotiations has been completed and has undergone revisions. A corrected English version will be reviewed by Drs. Robinson and Bauer before going to print.

3. The study of public opinion and public debate, or "The Great Debate" is now being written in Hebrew. The introduction, the study of the history of the negotiations and the study of the "Great Debate" will be included in a first volume to be published in late 1976 or early 1977.
4. The study of the legal aspects is being completed. Four out of six chapters are ready.
5. Work on the study of the use of Claims Conference funds is beginning.

6) Institute for the Study of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 Program consisting of training young researchers for the study of the period of the Holocaust, and a publication program covering this period.

A grant of IL 36,000.

1966 Continuation of research and publication program on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$19,200.

1967 Continuation of research and publication program on the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$13,200.

Status: Funds were utilized to support students doing research on the Holocaust.

7) Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis

1970 Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study dealing with Jewish armed resistance to the Nazis to cover Byelorussia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Italy. The project includes a special monograph dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of IL 255,000 payable over 5 years. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,500 was made.

Status:

1. Lithuania - volume has been published in Hebrew by Dov Levin entitled: Lohamim Ve'omdim al Nafsham: Milhemet Yehudei Lita Ba-Nazim 1941-45 (They Fought Back: Lithuanian Jewry's Armed Resistance to the Nazis 1941-45) Jerusalem: 1974.

2. Warsaw - a volume by Israel Gutman has been completed and will go to press in early 1976.
3. General government - a volume by Shmuel Krakowsky has been completed and is scheduled to go to press in September 1975.
4. Czechoslovakia - a volume by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and is ready for publication.
5. Latvia and Estonia - a volume by Dov Levin on armed resistance of Latvian and Estonian Jewry against Germany has been completed and is ready for publication.
6. France - the first volume by Nili Patkin will be ready by the end of 1975. A second volume is expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
7. Byelorussia - two volumes by Shalom Cholavsky are expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
8. Poland - a volume by S. Krakowsky, Jews in Polish armed forces in the USSR in World War II is ready for publication.
9. Italy - a volume by Meir Michaelis on Italian Jews in the armed struggle against Germany will be ready at the end of 1975.
10. Other volumes are in various stages of preparation.

8) Jews in Territories Annexed by the Soviet Union, 1939-41

1972-1975 Preparation and publication of a study of Jews in territories annexed by the Soviet Union in the initial period of World War II. Research covers the size and characteristics of the Jewish population on the eve of World War II, population movements after the outbreak of the war, changes in the situation of the Jews after the establishment of the Soviet regime, political, social and cultural activities, the Jewish refugees in the Soviet annexed territories and the aid of world Jewry to these Jews. Research is based on general literature of the period, collections of documents, archival material, Jewish and non-Jewish press in the U.S.S.R. and in the West, memoirs and Yizkor books, and personal testimonies.

In 1972 a grant of IL 12,500 was made to start the project. In 1973 a grant of IL 10,000 was made and in 1975 a grant of \$5,924 (IL 35,544) payable over 3 years.

Status: During 1974-75 two articles in Hebrew were published by Dr. Dov Levin; one on Latvia in *Behinot*, 5:70-96, one on Lithuanian Jewry during the Soviet regime, 1940-41,

in Shvut, 2:55-73. The following articles are expected to be published in 1975-76:

- "Estonian Jews under the Soviet Regime," 1940-41, in Behinot.
- "Bessarabian Jews under Soviet Rule, 1940-41," in Shvut.
- "Bessarabian Jews during the Second World War" in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews (published by Yad Vashem).
- "Vilna Jewry under Soviet Rule - Sept.-Oct. 1939," in Gal-Ed.
- "Prisoners and Exiles - Lithuanian Jews Exiled by the Soviets in 1940-41," in Sefer Yahadut Lita, Volume 4.
- "Bukovina Jews under Soviet Rule," in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews.

All the above articles are in press in Hebrew. The article on Latvia is expected to appear in English under the title "Latvian Jewry and the Soviet Regime," in Soviet Jewish Affairs.

The findings will be synthesized in a volume by Dr. Dov Levin.

9) Participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany during World War II

1969 Translation and research of Czech documents, bulletins and periodicals and collection of an oral history, in preparation of a study and publications dealing with the participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak struggle against Germany during World War II.

A grant of IL 22,000.

Status: This project became part of the larger project on Armed Jewish Resistance to the Nazis. A volume prepared by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and has not yet been published.

10) Persecution of Jews in the Third Reich as Reflected in the World Jewish Press, 1933-1939

1972 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the response of the Jewish press in the free world to the racial persecutions in the Third Reich during the years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War.

A grant of IL 21,500 payable over 2 years.

Status: An examination of the response of the Jewish press during the years 1930-33 was added to this study and research on this period has been concluded. Work on a

comprehensive bibliographical listing of the materials under investigation was also included in the project. A volume of photostats containing a selection of important articles has also been prepared. To date research is in various stages of progress on studies dealing with the Jewish press in Poland, Rumania, Belgium, Holland, England and Italy.

11) Shaul Esh's Work on the Emergence of the Ha'avara Agreement

1969 Publication of Shaul Esh's work on the transfer agreement and other essays on the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 5,000 was made.

Status: Publication in Hebrew of Iyunim Beheqer Ha-Shoa Veyahadut Zemanenu (Studies in the Holocaust and Contemporary Jewry) edited by Joseph Walk and issued by the Hebrew University, Yad Vashem and the Leo Baeck Institute, Jerusalem: 1973.

H. The Hebrew Writers Association in Israel

1) Sifre Nefesh

Publication of the works of writers who perished during the Holocaust and of writers whose works were suppressed in Russia.

1966 Publication of a volume by David Fogel and a volume by B. Pomerantz.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Received Kol Shirei David Fogel (Collected Poems), edited by Dan Pagis, Tel Aviv: 1966. 1967 installment cancelled because of lack of progress.

1968 Publication of a volume by Menahem Stein and a volume by Rubin Fahn.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received Bein Tarbut Yisrael Vetarbut Yavan Veroma (The Relationship Between Jewish, Greek and Roman Cultures) by Menahem Stein; and Mivhar Ketavim (Selected works of Reuven Fahn) edited by Nurith Govrin.

1970 Publication of a volume by H. N. Shapiro.

A grant of IL 2,500.

Status: This work is still in preparation.

1971 Publication of a volume by David Fogel.

A grant of IL 2,500.

Status: Received Kol-Ha-Shirim (Collected Poems), by David Fogel (second revised and enlarged edition) edited by Dan Pagis, 1971.

1972 Preparation in Hebrew of an anthology dedicated to approximately thirty writers who perished during the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 5,000.

Status: Work on this project is still in progress.

1973 Preparation and publication of volumes by Ya'aqov Fikhman, Y. Rimon, Noah Shtern, and Chaim Lansky.

A grant of IL 5,000.

Status: Received Yalqut Shirim by Chaim Lansky, Ramat Gan: 1973.

1974 Preparation and publication of Yosef Loiodor's writings.

A grant of IL 4,000.

Status: Preparation of this volume is progressing.

I. Israel Center for Jewish Folklore Research

1) Holocaust Songs

1972, Deciphering and transcribing collections of folk songs
1975 sung by partisans and refugees and by Jewish victims of the Nazis in concentration camps, labor groups and ghettos.

A grant of IL 2,850 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$1,000 (IL 6,000) in 1975.

Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

J. Israel Union of Teachers

1) Seminars for Jewish and non-Jewish Educators to Study the Holocaust

1973 Preparation and publication of proceedings of seminars to be held in Israel and Europe for Jewish and non-Jewish educators to study the Holocaust, its causes and lessons.

A grant of IL 2,800.

Status: Preparation of proceedings is in progress.

K. Jewish Writers and Journalists Association in Israel
(Bet Levik)

1) Collection of Writings of Survivors of the Holocaust

1966, Preparation and publication of a collection of writings
1975 written by survivors of the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 8,500 in 1966.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

A further grant of \$3,334 (IL 20,000) was made in 1975.

Status: Project is in early preparatory stages.

L. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Bibliography of Books Published by Jewish Authors 1930-1940

1966 Preparation of a bibliography of books published by
Jewish authors during the years 1930-1940. The biblio-
graphy will compare the literary activities of the Jews
in Germany under the Nazi regime with their literary
activities prior to the Nazi ascension to power.

A grant of IL 9,000.

Status: The Institute could not implement the project
and the grant was subsequently cancelled by the Founda-
tion.

2) History of the Life and Activities of the Jews in Nazi Germany

1966 Preparation of two monographs dealing with the life of
the Jews in Nazi Germany; the first dealing with Jewish
self-help and social work under the Nazis and the second
dealing with organized emigration from Germany.

A reserve of IL 18,000.

Status: The study is completed but no volume has been
received.

M. Moreshet

1) Eduyot Rishonot

Preparation and publication of various books dealing with
the Holocaust.

1972 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Mikal Ha-Amim (From All Peoples) by Moshe Berner, Tel Aviv: 1973
- b) In Veya'ar Ba-Mazor (Beleagured in Town and Forest) by Shalom Cholamski, Tel Aviv: 1973.
- c) Gilgul Mehilot (Transmigration of Bodies) by David Yochvedovitz-Kahane, 1973.

1973 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Beterem Shoa (Before the Holocaust) by Haim Shamir, Tel Aviv: 1974)
- b) Derekh Almavet (The Road to Survive) by Zelig Maor, Ramat Gan: 1974.
- c) Ha-Briha (translated into Hebrew by Shoshana Schwartz from the original in English Flight and Rescue: Brichah, by Yehuda Bauer)

1974 A grant of IL 37,500.

Status: Received two volumes:

- a) Al Qav Ha-Qez (The Holocaust in Riga) by Meir Levinstein, Tel Aviv: 1975.
- b) Beli Limzo Ubeli Lehikana (Not to Find, And not to Yield - The Story of Haviva Reich) by Eli Shadmi

1975 A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) for two volumes, a book on Zvi Brandes a commander of the Jewish resistance, and a collection of eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust by children and adolescents.

Status: Preparation of both volumes has begun.

N. Municipality of Tel-Aviv-Yaffo

1) Holocaust and Revival Monument

1973 Designing and building of Holocaust and Revival monument to be put up in City Hall Square.

A grant of IL 100,000 payable over two years.

Status: The monument is completed.

O. Society for Jewish Historical Research

1) The "Bricha" from Soviet Territories

1975 Preparation of a study of the "Bricha" (flight) from Soviet territories during and after the Second World War, based largely on oral testimony and eyewitness accounts.

A grant of \$13,333 (IL 80,000) payable over 5 years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Evacuation of Soviet Jews into the Interior during Second World War

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the evacuation of Soviet Jews into the interior during the first months of Soviet-German battles during the Second World War. The study is based largely on testimony by people who were involved in the evacuation.

A grant of IL 15,000.

Status: The study is ready for publication.

3) Underground Jewish Refugee Groups in Soviet Union

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of underground groups in the Soviet Union among Polish, Baltic and Bessarabian Jewish refugees, 1941-45.

A grant of IL 18,000.

Status: Study completed, but not yet published.

P. Society for Research on Jewish Communities

1) Jews in the Soviet Army During World War II

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of the contributions of Jews in the Soviet Union, to the war effort during the Second World War.

A grant of IL 42,000 payable over three years.

Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

Q. Tel-Aviv University

1) German Personal Compensations

1973 A study of the German personal compensation payments to Nazi persecutees in Israel, and their economic and social effects both on individual recipients and on Israeli society.

A grant of IL 87,000 payable over four years.

Status: Grant cancelled.

2) Intellectuals and Jews in the German-Speaking Countries Between the Two World Wars

1975 Preparation and publication of a study of the relations between intellectuals and Jews in German-speaking countries between the two World Wars, based on unpublished archival material.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000) payable over four years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

3) Judaism and Christianity in the Third Reich

1972 Preparation and publication of a study of the history of the relationship between Church and State during the Third Reich with special attention to the organizational, political, ideological and theological changes that occurred in the Church with regard to Jews and Judaism.

A grant of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Archival source material from the United States, Germany, Geneva and Israel is being examined. Some of the first findings of the study have been published in an article entitled, "Forms of Pseudo-Religion in the German Kulturbereich prior to the Holocaust," Immanuel, number 3; Jerusalem; 1973-74.

4) Refugee Camps in Cyprus

1971 Preparation and publication of a study of Jewish Refugee camps in Cyprus during the years 1946-1949.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Collection and analysis of archival material, periodicals and oral testimonies is in progress. The material is being prepared for publication.

5) Relationship Between the Anti-Jewish Legislation of the Third Reich and Economic Anti-Jewish Legislation in Slovakia and Hungary

1972 Collection and examination of the legal material relating to anti-Semitic legislation in the Third Reich, Slovakia and Hungary. Comparisons and analysis will attempt to determine the degree of German influence in the latter countries and independent initiatives undertaken there due to other political, economic and social forces.

A grant of IL 23,600 payable over two years.

Status: Project divided into two parts, the first dealing with Slovakia and the second dealing with Hungary. The study of anti-Jewish legislation in Slovakia has been completed and a volume has been received entitled: Ha-Haqiga Neged Ha-Yehudim Venishulam Min Ha-Kalkala Bimdinat Slovakiya 1939-1945 (Anti-Jewish Legislation and Elimination of the Jews from the Economic Life of the Slovakian State, 1939-1945), by Jan Steiner, Tel Aviv: 1974. The part of the study dealing with Hungary is in its final stages of preparation.

R. University of Haifa

1) An Intellectual History of Hungarian Jewry

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of the intellectual history of Hungarian Jewry and the role of Jewish intellectuals in the spiritual, cultural and political life of Hungary during the period 1919-1945.

A grant of \$1,786 (IL 7,500).

Status: Archival and research work on this study is in progress.

2) Memoirs and Affidavits of Former Jewish Political Leaders in East-Central Europe (1918-1945)

1974 The recording on tape and classification of memoirs and affidavits of Jewish politicians and public figures, active in the inter-war period and during World War II in Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and other countries in East-Central Europe.

A grant of \$2,357 (IL 9,900).

Status: The gathering of this material is in progress. Preparation of articles summarizing the findings will begin at the end of 1975.

S. Yad Vashem*

1) Anthology of Hebrew Prose on the Holocaust

1975 Preparation of a collection of selected Hebrew stories dealing with the Holocaust.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

2) Bibliography on The Holocaust

See Yad Vashem/YIVO, page 34.

3) Collection of Documents on the Jews in Rumania

1975 Preparation of a collection of documents dealing with the policy of the Rumanian government toward the Jews and the internal conditions of the Jewish community in Rumania in the years 1937-1945.

A grant of \$5,417 (IL 32,502), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

4) Filderman Volume

1969 Preparation and publication of the diary of Filderman, a leader of Rumanian Jewry.

A grant of IL 21,500 in 1970, IL 17,500 in 1972, IL 2,000 in 1973 and IL 30,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1969 and 1971.

Status: Project was suspended pending completion of Pingas Rumania II to which remaining funds were transferred.

5) History of the Holocaust

1966 Two publications on the Holocaust, a one-volume popular work and a five or six volume scholarly history.

A grant of IL 15,000 in 1966.

Status: Not known.

* Information on allocations not always available by project because grants were not always made for individual projects.

6) International Scientific Conference

1967 Preparation and conduct of conference on Jewish Resistance, preparation and publication of proceedings of The Conference on the Manifestations of Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust, held in Jerusalem, April 7-11, 1968.

This project received support in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Conference took place. Received: Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust; Jerusalem, 1971; English.

7) Jewish Contribution to Allied Efforts during World War II

1966 Preparation and publication of the Hebrew Edition, prepared under the auspices of the Israeli Union of Second World War Veterans.

A grant of IL 16,250 in 1966.

Status: Not known.

8) Key to the Nuremberg Documents

1971 Publication of an Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials. Preparation of this work done by YIVO in New York.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

9) Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination

1966 Two volumes in Hebrew containing a list of terms which the Nazis used to camouflage their criminal policy with regard to the Jewish population in general and the policy of extermination in particular.

A grant of IL 8,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to the Ringelblum volume.

10) Lexicon of Heroism

1965 A volume on partisans and ghetto fighters in Poland. Three volumes have already been completed on partisans and underground fighters in the western sections of the Soviet Union.

A grant of IL 39,600 in 1965 and IL 9,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to Pingas Holland.

11) Multi-Volume History of the Holocaust Period

1975 First phase for planning a multi-volume comprehensive history of the Holocaust period.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

12) Pingas Ha-Qehillot

Preparation and publication of volumes devoted to Jewish communities in various countries which were destroyed or suffered during the Holocaust.

1965 Pingas Hungary

This project was supported from 1965 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for Pingas Warsaw were transferred to this project in order to enable it to be completed.

Status: Research has been completed; volume has not yet been published.

1966 1. Pingas Rumania, 2 volumes

This project was supported from 1966 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for the Filderman volume were transferred to this project in order to complete volume II by the end of 1973/74. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of the second volume.

Status: Received Pinkas Hakehillot (Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities) - Rumania, Volume I; Jerusalem, 1969. Volume II is in final stages of preparation.

2. Pingas Germany

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971. In 1975 an additional grant of \$16,250 was made for preparation of the second volume, payable over three years.

Status: Part of this project, on Bavaria, was completed with the publication of Pinkas Hakehillot, Germany - Bavaria by Baruch Zvi Ophir and others; Jerusalem, 1972.

3. Pingas Poland

This project was supported from 1966 through 1974. In 1972, funds allocated for the volume on Warsaw were transferred to Pingas Lodz to enable its completion. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of Pingas Lodz, payable over two years. A further grant of \$26,667 was made for preparation of Pingas Galizia Mizrahit, second in the series of Pingassim on Polish Jewry, payable over four years.

Status: The volume on Lodz is still in preparation. Pending its completion, work on the Warsaw volume has been suspended.

4. Pinqas Carpatho-Ruthenia

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971 and in 1973 and 1974.

Status: Research in progress.

1970 5. Pinqas Holland

In 1970, funds from the Lexicon of Jewish Heroism which was cancelled were transferred to this project. It received support again in 1971 and 1972. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,666 was made for publication of Pinqas Holland, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

13) Proceedings of the Second Conference on Rescue Activities

1975 Preparation in English of the proceedings of the second international conference on rescue activities during the period of the Holocaust which was held in Jerusalem in April 1974.

A grant of \$5,833 (IL 34,998) payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

14) Records of Lublin Jewish Council

1965 Documents and record of the Lublin Judenrat.

A grant of IL 33,000 in 1965. Further support in 1967.

Status: Received: "Documents from Lublin Ghetto: Judenrat without Direction" (Te'udot Migetto Lublin) by Nachman Blumental; Jerusalem, 1967; Hebrew.

15) Reserve

1975 A grant of \$30,000 for new projects to be submitted in 1975-76, conditional on the Foundation's approval of the projects submitted.

16) Ringelblum Volume

1970 Preparation and publication of this volume on Polish-Jewish relations.

In 1970 IL 11,500 from the Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination, which was cancelled, were

transferred to this project. It received further support in 1971, 1972 (IL 17,500), 1973 (IL 13,000) and 1974 (IL 53,000).

Status: Received Polish-Jewish Relations during the Second World War by Emmanuel Ringelblum; translated from Polish; edited by Kermish and Krakowski; Jerusalem, 1974.

17) Scientific Advice

1970 Periodic conferences of leading personalities in the field with the objective of coordinating work and avoiding duplication.

A grant of IL 12,000 in 1970, IL 12,000 in 1972, IL 12,000 in 1973 and IL 12,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1971.

Status: Program continuing.

18) Sefer Haside Umot Ha-Olam

1975 Preparation of a volume in Hebrew and English which will contain short biographies and descriptions of the activities of Haside Umot Ha-Olam (Righteous Gentiles) in saving Jews.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over three years.

Status: Work has begun.

19) Underground Periodicals

1966 Three volumes on underground periodicals in the Warsaw Ghetto, including translations from 31 periodicals in Hebrew and Yiddish and 19 in Polish, representing various ideological positions. Also includes educational problems, Jewish-Polish relations and Zionist activities of those days.

A grant of IL 20,000 in 1966, IL 16,500 in 1970, IL 42,500 in 1972, IL 50,000 in 1973, and IL 35,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Work is in progress. Volume I is in advanced stage of preparation.

1975 Publication of a three-volume work dealing with underground periodicals published by Jews during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000), payable over two years \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1975-76 and \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1976-77.

Status: Work in progress.

20) Yad Vashem Studies in English

1967 Preparation and publication of Yad Vashem Studies on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

The Foundation has supported Volumes VII through XI since 1967.

Status: Received Volumes VIII, IX and X, edited by Livia Rothkirchen. Volume XI is still in preparation.

1975 Preparation of Volume XII of this series on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

A grant of \$14,167 (IL 85,000), payable over three years.

Yad Vashem has received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965-	IL	302,350	\$	100,783
1966-	IL	466,250	\$	155,416
1967-	IL	300,000	\$	100,000
1968-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1969-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1970-	IL	412,300	\$	117,800
1971-	IL	446,900	\$	127,685
1972-	IL	422,500	\$	100,595
1973-	IL	290,000	\$	69,048
1974	IL	411,000	\$	97,857
Total:	IL	3,651,300	\$	1,040,612

IX. ITALY

A. Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea
(Documentation Center on Contemporary Jewry)

1) Settimo Sorani's Work on the Delasem

1968 A volume on the Delasem and the personal experiences of Settimo Sorani during the War.

A grant of Lit. 600,000 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Annotated Catalogue of the Archives of the Centro

1972 Preparation and publication of this catalogue.

A grant of Lit. 1,500,000 in 1972.

Status: In October, 1975 received microfilm of the "Annotated Catalogue of Archives" containing all documents received up to 1969.

3) Carpi Concentration Camp

1973 Identification of Italian Jews sent by the Nazis to the Carpi Concentration Camp, and publication of information.

A grant of Lit. 2,000,000 in 1973.

Status: Work is in progress.

4) Jewish Life in Italy during World War II

1967 Program of research and publication on Jewish life in Italy during World War II.

A grant of Lit. 1,233,000 in 1967, Lit. 2,600,000 in 1968, Lit. 2,200,000 in 1969, Lit. 2,475,000 in 1970, and Lit. 2,475,000 in 1971.

Status: Not known.

AMERICAN JEWISH
X. UNITED KINGDOM
ARCHIVES

A. Institute of Jewish Affairs

1) British Policy on the Holocaust as Reflected in British State Papers, 1939-45

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of British policy on the Holocaust based on documents recently made available for the first time and to be compared with other available sources.

A grant of £ 4,300 payable over three years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) German Influence on the Situation of the Jews in Fascist Italy, 1933-1939

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of the German influence on the situation of the Jews in Italy during the years 1933-39 based on the examination of documents of the German embassy in Rome and files of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

A grant of £ 800.

Status: The manuscript was completed in 1974 but has not yet been published.

3) The Impact of the Jewish Question on Russo-German Relations, 1933-1941

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the impact of the Jewish Question on relations between Russia and Germany during the years 1933-1941. The study is based on unpublished records of the German Foreign Ministry dealing with Russo-German relations.

A grant of £ 620.

Status: Because the Institute could not undertake this project, the grant was cancelled by the Foundation in 1973.

B. Wiener Library

1) Catalogues

1965 Preparation of a revised edition of the third catalogue in the Wiener Library Catalogue series dealing with the history, life and culture of German Jewry.

A grant of £ 1,800 payable over two years.

Status: Received draft of catalogue No. III. Remaining balance cancelled by Foundation in 1971.

2) Eyewitness Accounts

1965 Translation, preparation and publication of two volumes of eyewitness accounts of Nazi persecution recorded by survivors of ghettos and concentration camps.

A grant of £ 1,500.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

3) Key to Documentary Material in the Library

1965 Preparation of a catalogue of all the documentary material in the library including war crime trial records, German foreign office records, records of the NSDAP, personal records and other documents related to the Catastrophe.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

4) Newspaper Archives

1965 Preparation of catalogues of all press archives in the library.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

C. World Union of Jewish Students

1) Posters and Pamphlets on the Holocaust

1971 Preparation of posters and short pamphlets dealing with the Holocaust.

A grant of £ 1,000.

Status: Project not completed and Foundation subsequently cancelled this grant in 1973.

2) Proceedings of Seminar on Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1967 Publication of the proceedings of the seminar on the Holocaust held in the Hague in November of 1966.

A grant of FF 4,900.

Status: Not known.

3) Seminar on the Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1966 A seminar for European and Israeli students devoted to the commemoration of the Catastrophe in Europe and its present implications.

A grant of FF 19,600.

Status: The seminar was held in the Hague in November of 1966.

4) Warsaw Ghetto Commemorative Events

1973 Preparation and conduct of special events to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of £ 500.

Status: Not known.

XI. UNITED STATES

A. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations

1) Holocaust Education and Observance Project

1975 Program to organize and develop projects dealing with the Holocaust for Jewish and non-Jewish high school, university and adult groups in six Latin American cities.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Project has begun.

B. Jewish Labor Committee

1) Holocaust and Resistance Film Strip

1974 Production of a film strip entitled, "Holocaust and Resistance," illustrating the process of German destruction and the Jewish resistance under Nazi occupation.

A grant of \$2,000.

Status: Film strip completed, "Warsaw Ghetto: Holocaust and Resistance."

C. Jewish Teachers Seminary

1) Courses of Study on the Holocaust and Resistance

1965 Program to initiate courses of study on the Holocaust and Resistance, including its history and literature.

A grant of \$4,350 payable over two years.

Status: Courses dealing with the history and literature of the Holocaust, given in both Hebrew and Yiddish, were offered and a lecture series was also instituted.

D. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Jews in the Public Service of Germany, 1919-33

1972 Preparation and publication of a volume which describes the contribution of Jews in the public service of Germany from 1919 until Hitler came to power.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Study of German-speaking Jewry

1965- Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study of
1966 the activities of German-speaking Jewry during the years
1933-1942, specifically the history of the German-Jewish
Central Organization, the Reichsvertretung and its
reaction to the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1965. In 1966 a reserve of \$6,000
was set up.

Status: Documents have been collected but study not
yet completed.

E. The National Curriculum Research Institute

1) Research Project on the Teaching of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 A research program to develop materials and methods for
the teaching of the Holocaust to pupils in Jewish
elementary and secondary schools.

A grant of \$24,000.

Status: Received The Story of the Jewish Catastrophe
in Europe (Experimental Edition), edited by Judah Pilch,
New York: 1967. Volume tested in pilot schools and
revised. The final result was the publication of The
Jewish Catastrophe in Europe, edited by Judah Pilch,
New York: 1968.

F. The National Jewish Theater

1) Presentation of "The Wall" to Student Audiences

1973 Program of performances for students of "The Wall", a
drama dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of \$4,000.

Status: Project cancelled.

G. Rabbinical Seminary of America

1) Mima'amaqim (Responsa)

1965 Preparation and publication of the third volume of Rabbi
Ephraim Oshry's volume of responsa, Mima'amaqim, dealing
with questions which arose in the ghettos and concentra-
tion camps during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,000.

Status: Received volume III, She'elot Uteshuvot Mima'amagim (Respona from the Depths), by Ephraim Oshry, New York: 1968.

H. Torah Umesorah

1) A World That Was

1975 Preparation of Volume I of "A World That Was", consisting of a collection of stories, biographical sketches and pictures dealing with the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe destroyed by the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,250.

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

2) Textbook on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a textbook dealing with the Holocaust for use in day schools. Text will also contain syllabi and other teaching aids.

A grant of \$15,000 payable over three years.

Status: The volume is in early stage of preparation.

I. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research

1) Colloquium on German-Imposed Jewish Representations

1968 Publication of the proceedings in a bilingual English-Yiddish edition, of the YIVO colloquium on the German-imposed Jewish representations before and during World War II. The colloquium took place in 1967 with the participation of scholars from Israel, England, Holland and the United States.

A grant of \$5,250.

Status: Received Imposed Jewish Governing Bodies Under Nazi Rule (the proceedings of the colloquium), New York: 1972

2) Illustrated Lectures

1974 Production of two audio-visual lectures on the Shtetl and the Holocaust, for distribution to colleges, universities, adult education programs and community centers.

A grant of \$4,181 payable over two years.

Status: A slide program has been produced entitled, "Resistance: Jewish Ghetto and Partisan Fighters in Eastern Europe." This production is presently being revised. The final product is planned in the form of a film strip accompanied by a tape cassette, a script and a teacher's guide and bibliography.

3) The Jews in Poland Prior to the Second World War

1965 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the interplay of social, economic and political factors in the struggle of the Polish Jews for their survival during the years, 1919-1939. Research is based on material in the YIVO archives, including biographies and newspaper clippings.

A grant of \$18,000 payable over three years.

Status: Received Studies on Polish Jewry 1919-1939, edited by Joshua A. Fishman, New York: 1974.

4) Liquidation of Jewish Communal Life in Poland

1972- Preparation and publication of a study of Polish-Jewish
1973 relationships from 1944-1948, highlighting factors leading to the liquidation of Jewish communal life in Poland.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$5,000 in 1973.

Status: The study has been completed but has not yet been published.

5) Photograph Catalogue of Jewish Life in Poland

1975 Preparation and publication in Yiddish and English of an annotated and indexed photograph catalogue entitled, "Jews in Poland: An Illustrated Catalogue of Photographs from the End of the 19th Century Until the Eve of the Second World War."

A grant of \$15,175.

Status: Preparation of the catalogue has begun.

J. Yad Vashem/YIVO*
(Joint Documentary Projects)

1) Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials

1966 Revision of the Wiener Library's manuscript to result in a catalogue of the documents of Jewish interest from the thirteen Nuremberg trials, containing a brief description plus a reference to the location of the original document.

This project was supported in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 (support to Yad Vashem for publication) and 1972. A final supplementary grant for completion of this work was made in 1974.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

2) Bibliography on the Holocaust

1965 a. Preparation and publication of a bibliography on the Catastrophe, of articles in Hebrew periodicals and newspapers, 1951-1965.

A grant of IL 71,500 in 1965 and IL 50,000 in 1966.

Status: Received The Jewish Holocaust and Heroism Through the Eyes of the Hebrew Press - a Bibliography, 4 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Veba-Gevura Ba-Aspaqlaria Shel Ha-Itonut Ha-Ivrit); Mendel Piekarz (ed.); Joint Documentary Project, Bibliographical Series, numbers 5-8; Jerusalem, 1966.

b. Volume II of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers; to include articles published outside Europe, 1939-1950.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received "Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals (of the United States, 1939-1959)", Volume II; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 10; New York, 1969; Yiddish.

* Information on allocations for individual projects is not available.

c. Research on further volumes in the Bibliographical Series.

This project received support in 1965.

Status: Not known.

- 1967 a. Volume III of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers. Intended as a supplementary volume on Hebrew and Yiddish books on the Catastrophe for the years after 1960.

This project was supported in 1967 and 1968. Volume I, covering articles that appeared in Europe, was supported by the Claims Conference and appeared in 1966: Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals, Volume I; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 9; New York, 1966; Yiddish.

Status: Received Bibliography of Yiddish Books on the Catastrophe and Heroism (1960-1970); edited by David Bass; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 11; New York, 1970; Yiddish.

- b. The Eichmann Bibliography - Preparation and publication of this volume.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Originally scheduled to be published in 1968 as Volume XII of the Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series. This work was discontinued.

- c. Bibliography on the Holocaust.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968 and 1969.

Status: Not known.

- 1970 a. Bibliography of Books in Hebrew on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe, 1933-1970.

A grant of IL 36,500 in 1970, IL 24,500 in 1972, and IL 78,500 in 1973.

Status: Received The Holocaust and its Aftermath - Hebrew Books Published in the Years 1933-1972, 2 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Usefiheha Basefarim Ha-Ivriyim) by Mendel Piekarz; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, numbers 13 and 14; Jerusalem, 1974.

b. Publication of a Bibliography of Books in English on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe. Preparation of this work was done in New York by YIVO.

A grant of IL 47,800 in 1970 and IL 37,000 in 1971.

Status: Received The Holocaust and After: Sources and Literature in English by Jacob Robinson; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, number 12; Jerusalem, 1973; English.

1974 Bibliography of Periodicals.

A grant of IL 40,000 in 1974.

Status: Not known.

1975 Bibliography of the Hebrew Press - Preparation of a bibliography of articles on the Holocaust, appearing in Hebrew periodicals in the years 1960-1974, as part of the continuing bibliographical series on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

3) Books and Materials

1967 This project received support in 1967.

No description or status of project available.

4) Documentary Survey of Nazi Extermination Policies

1965 Preparation of a study of Nazi policies and the reactions of Nazi officials to Jewish life during the war. Based on original documents in the YIVO archives.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Work on this project was suspended in 1966 because priority was given to the Holocaust Nuremberg Documentation. Work on this project is to be renewed after the publication of the Nuremberg Index.

5) Volume on Judenraete (Jewish Councils)

1965 A study of the Jewish communal organizations under the Nazis, including the responsibilities of the councils, relations between the councils and the Nazis, and the behaviour of individual members.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received Judenrat: The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe under Nazi Occupation by Isaiah Trunk; New York, 1972; English.

The Yad Vashem/YIVO Joint Documentary Projects have received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965	-	\$ 50,900
1966	-	80,500
1967	-	59,000
1968	-	65,000
1969	-	43,000
1970	-	18,600
1971	-	29,250
1972	-	9,000
1974	-	5,000
TOTAL		<u>\$360,250</u>



MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

November 12, 1975

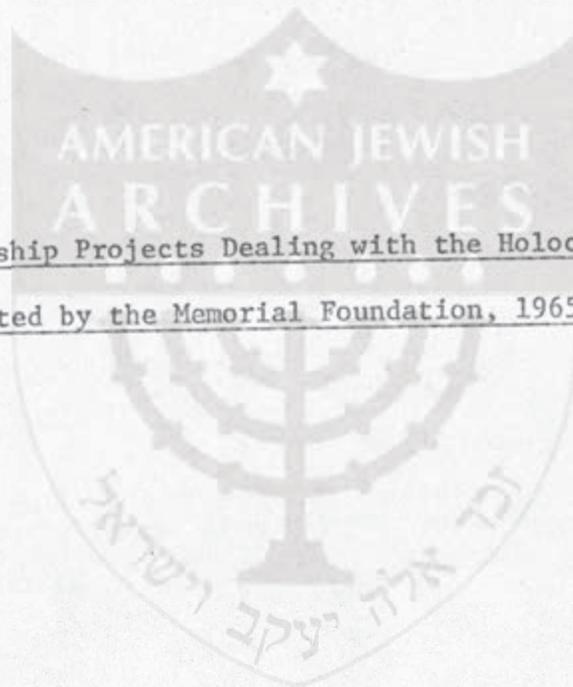
M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Commission on the Holocaust
FROM: Alexander M. Schindler
RE: Additional Materials for Meeting of Commission

Attached please find a list of Fellowships awarded by the Memorial Foundation for projects dealing with the Holocaust, 1965-1975. This material is being sent to you for your study and review in preparation for our meeting in Jerusalem.

I look forward to seeing you then.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE



Fellowship Projects Dealing with the Holocaust

Supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1975

I. PRE-HOLOCAUST EUROPE

1. Ball-Kaduri, Kurt -- Israel, (1966-67)
A Study on German Jewry

Volume published: Vor der Katastrophe Juden in Deutschland 1934-1939, Tel Aviv, 1967.
2. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Amolike Teg (Days of the Past, 1825-1937)
3. Muszka, Adam -- France, (1971-72)
Series of Pictures of Jewish Life in Poland before the Holocaust

II. HISTORY AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Abrahamsen, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
A Comparative Study of Victimization of Jews in Norway and Denmark During World War II
2. Adler, H. G. -- United Kingdom, (1966-67, 1967-68)
Study on Jewish Deportations from Germany

Volume published.
3. Ainsztein, Reuben -- United Kingdom, (1974-75)
History of the Destruction of Polish Jewry
4. Aronson, Shlomo -- Israel, (1966-67)
Development of Gestapo, Sicherheitsdienst and Reichssicherheits-
hauptamt after 1939

Volume published: The Beginning of the Gestapo System 1933,
Israel Universities Press, 1969.
5. Berger, Jacob -- United Kingdom, (1971-72)
Jewish Refugees in Siberia during the Second World War

Ready for publication.
6. Bobe, Mendel -- Israel, (1971-72)
History of Latvian Jewry

Volume published: Latvian Jewry, Tel Aviv, 1972.
7. Cohen, David -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
Minsk during the Holocaust
8. Dabrowska, Danuta -- Israel, (1969-70)
The Ghetto of Lodz - A Study of Judenraete

To be published in Pinqas Hakehillot Lodz

9. Daghani, Arnold -- Switzerland, (1974-75)
The Camps in the German-occupied Ukraine, 1942-43: an Historic and Artistic Perspective
10. Dawidowicz, Lucy -- U.S.A., (1972-73, 1973-74)
Volume on History of the Holocaust

Volume published: The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975.
11. Dobroszycki, Lucjan -- U.S.A., (1970-71, 1971-72)
Jews in Poland During World War II
12. Doron, David -- Israel, (1974-75)
The Ghetto of Kishinev

"Ghetto Kishinov-Ha-Pogrom Ha-Sofi," published in Yalkut Moreshet, No. 19
13. Frost, Shimon -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Janusz Korczak--His Life, Work and Role during the Nazi Holocaust
14. Goldhagen, Erich -- U.S.A., (1969-70, 1970-71)
The German Einsatzgruppen in the Soviet Union, 1941
15. Gringauz, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
Jewish Self-Government in the Nazi Period: Legal Aspects
16. Gutman, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau
17. Karas, Joza -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Musical Activities in the Terezin Concentration Camp
18. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1972-73)
Polish Jews in Regular Armies during World War II
19. Kulka, Erich -- Israel, (1969-70)
Jewish Life in Czechoslovakia during and after World War II
20. Kurzweil, Zvi -- Israel, (1965-66)
Janusz Korczak: Polish Jewish Social Reformer, Educator and Educational Writer

Volume published: Mishnato Ha-Hinukhit Shel Dr. Janusz Korczak
21. Ledeen, Michael -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Italian Jewish Intellectuals during the Fascist Regime
22. Ledeen, Michael A. -- Italy, (1975-76)
Italian Jewry Under Fascism, 1922-1945

23. Lifshits, Chaia -- Israel, (1971-72)
Holocaust of Lithuanian Jewry during World War Two
24. Lipscher, Ladislav -- Germany, (1969-70)
Life and Struggle of Jews in Slovakia, 1938-1945
25. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Teg fun Tsorn (Days of Rage), 1937-1944

Volume published: Teg fun Tsorn, Hamenora, 1968
26. Michaelis, Meir -- Israel, (1974-75)
History of Italian Jewry, 1938-43
27. Moser, Jonny -- Austria, (1967-68)
Documented Study on the Creation of the "Jewish Reservation"
in Poland
28. Neuman, Robert -- Czechoslovakia, (1965-66)
History of the Jews in Bratislava

Volume published: Die Judengemeinde (The Jewish Community)
29. Rabin, Dov -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in the Grodno Region during the Holocaust
30. Romano, Joss -- Yugoslavia, (1970-71, 1972-73)
Jews in Medicine in Yugoslavia, 1941-45
31. Safran, Joseph -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
Jewish Education during the Holocaust
32. Stroe, Georges -- France, (1966-67)
Economic and Social Evolution of the Jews in Rumania during
the Period 1933-63
33. Tokayer, Marvin -- Japan, (1975-76)
The Japanese Policy Toward the Jews from 1926-1945
34. Weiss, Aharon -- Israel, (1974-75)
Life of Eastern Galician Jewry during the Soviet Regime, 1939-41
35. Winterstein, Vojtech -- Brazil, (1970-71)
Slovak Jewry during the Years 1938-51

III. JEWISH RESISTANCE

1. Ben-Shlomo, Zeev -- United Kingdom, (1965-66)
Relationship between the Jews and the Polish Underground and the Polish Government in Exile
2. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Underground Movement in the Ghetto of Vilna
3. Duracz, Anna -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in Socialist Youth Organization During and After the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
4. Grajek, Stefan -- Israel, (1968-69)
The Jewish Underground in Poland
5. Kantorowicz, Nahum -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
The Jewish Resistance in Poland

Volume published.
6. Kowalski, Isaac -- U.S.A., (1967-68)
United Partisan Organization in Lithuania and White Russia
7. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1969-70)
Armed Resistance of the Jewish Population to the General Government

Volume published: Armed Resistance in the General Government
8. Lustig, Arnost -- Israel, (1969-70, 1971-72)
a) Jewish Resistance in Europe during World War II
b) Volume on Chaviva Reik

A Prayer for Katerina Horovitzova, Harper & Row, 1973
Night and Hope, The University of Iowa, 1972.
9. Mark, Ester -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Jewish Resistance Movement in Nazi Camps in Poland

"Arba Teudot Me'Auschwitz-Birkenau", published in Gal-Ed, Vol. I, 1973.
10. Wulf, Joseph -- Germany, (1970-71)
Jewish Cultural Activities in the Warsaw Ghetto

IV. LITERATURE, PERSONAL NARRATIVES

1. Appelfeld, Aaron -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
Children Orphaned during the Holocaust and their Experiences Immediately After the War

2. Ben-David, Gershon -- Israel, (1973-74)
Original Poetry on the Holocaust
3. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
The Last Funeral, a Historical Novel on the Wilno Ghetto
4. Bryks, Rachmil -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Volumes of Writings on the Holocaust
5. Fox, Chaim -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Catastrophe and Heroism of the Jewish People in Poland in
Yiddish Poetry
6. Gronowska, Liliana -- France, (1969-70)
The Last Act: Portraits of Jewish Life in Poland
7. Grosman, Ladislav -- Israel, (1970-71, 1971-72)
A Novel on Jewish Life in a Slovakian Town during World War Two

Volume published: To Catch a Rainbow
8. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Gerhard Hauptmann and his Attitude towards Jews

Volume published: The Last Secret, A Psychological Study of
Gerhard and Carl Hauptmann, Bern, Switzerland, 1972.
9. Klein-Haparash, Jakob -- Israel, (1966-67)
A Novel Depicting the Period of World War II
10. Knopp, Josephine -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Literary and Theological Significance and the Meaning of the
Work of Elie Wiesel
11. Lisky, I. A. -- United Kingdom, (1967-68)
Volume of Yiddish Poems Dedicated to the Commemoration of
the Holocaust and the Jewish National Revival in Israel

Volume published: Gesangen Zu Medinas Yisra'el, London, 1968
12. Mackler, Mary -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
A Jew in the War and Post-War Years in Soviet Russia

Volume published: An American Woman in Moscow 1931-1965 -
A Personal Memoir
13. Najman, Julia -- Yugoslavia, (1967-68)
The Story of My Family--Jewish Life in Yugoslavia Under
Occupation

Volume published: Overhearings - novel
14. Stajner, Aleksander -- Yugoslavia, (1972-73)
Memoirs: Jewish Life in Yugoslavia in the Last 40 Years

15. Stonehill, Ben -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Publishing Ghetto and Concentration Camp Songs in Yiddish and Hebrew
16. Wygodski, Stanislav -- Israel, (1969-70)
Oral Testimonies of Escapees from the German Camps and Ghettos

Volume published: Bamahavo, Tel Aviv, Am Oved, 1970

V. WORLD RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

1. Littell, Franklin -- Israel, (1973-74)
Awareness of the Christian Resistance to the Centrality of the Judenfrage in the Nazi Assault on the Church

Volume published: The German Church Struggle and the Holocaust, Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1974
2. Shafir, Shlomo -- Israel, (1974-75)
American Jewry and the Jewish Crisis in Europe in 1941

VI. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND PROGRAMS

1. Riskin, Steven -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
Theological Implications of the Holocaust, a Text for High School Students
2. Rosenblum, Shamai -- Israel, (1973-74)
Development of Program and Record "Vehigadeta Levinkha"

Record produced: "Vehigadeta Levinkha" (You Shall Tell It to Your Son)
3. Roskies, Diane -- Israel, (1974-75)
Teaching the Holocaust to Children

Volume published: Teaching the Holocaust to Children, A review and bibliography, New York, Ktav Publishing House, Inc., 1975

VII. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDIES

1. Heller, Celia -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Genocide-- the Mass Extermination of Jews: A Sociological Approach
2. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Special Pills Used in the Food in Nazi Camps and Their Effect on the IQ of Newly Born Children
3. Keilson, Hans -- Holland, (1970-71)
Study of Massive Cumulative Traumatization of Jewish War Orphans

4. Matsdorf, Wolf -- Australia, (1970-71)
 Autobiography of Twenty-five Jewish Children Who Came to
 Australia from Germany in 1939
- Volume published: No Time to Grow - The Story of the Gross-
 Breeseners in Australia, Jerusalem, 1973.

VIII. POST-HOLOCAUST STUDIES

1. Berliner, Gert -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
 Photo History of Ghettos, Concentration and Death Camps as
 they Presently Stand in Central and Eastern Europe
2. Bialostocki, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
 Jewish Life in Bialystock, (1945-51)
3. Farkas, Tibor -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
 Status of Jews in Post-World War Two Hungary
 Ready to be published.
4. Gar, Joseph -- Israel, (1969-70)
 The She'erit Ha-Peleta in the British Zone of Germany
5. Grossmann, Kurt -- U.S.A., (1966-67, 1967-68)
 Research on German Public Opinion, Compensation, Restitution
 and Reparations
6. Hyman, Abraham -- Israel, (1970-71)
 After Liberation: Study on the Jewish DP's
7. Istner, Filip -- Israel, (1971-72)
 The Last Jews of Poland
8. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
 Teg in Weg (The Illegal Way), 1944-1948
- Volume published: Teg in Weg (Days on the Way): Chronicle of
 Jewish-Rumanian Exodus After the Hitler Downfall Till Establishment
 of State of Israel, Tel Aviv, 1975.
9. Mushkat, Marion -- Israel, (1969-70, 1970-71)
 Legal, Political and Historical Aspects Relating to the Holocaust
 in the Charges Submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission
10. Yahil, Chaim -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
 Jewish Displaced Persons in Germany, 1945-50

IX. HOLOCAUST RESPONSA AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. Oshry, Ephraim -- U.S.A., (1974-75, 1975-76)
Mima'amakim
2. Teichtal, Chaim M. -- Israel, (1974-75)
Holocaust Responsa of Rabbi Solomon Teichtal

X. ART AND FILM

1. Bokor, Miklos -- France, (1965-66)
Volume of Drawings in Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary
of the Liberation from the Camps
2. Elbaz, Andre -- Canada, (1970-71)
Volume of Lithographs on the Warsaw Ghetto
3. Maisels, Maxine -- Israel, (1974-75)
Influence of the Holocaust on the Visual Arts
4. Rothman, Zev -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
The Ballad of Mauthausen (a film)



MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

Israe file

October 22, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Commission on the Holocaust
FROM: Alexander Schindler
RE: Meeting of Commission

Attached please find the tentative agenda and schedule for the meeting of the Commission on the Holocaust that will be held in Jerusalem at the Tirat Bat Sheva on November 23rd and 24th. For your information I am also enclosing a list of the members of our Commission.

A comprehensive list of Holocaust projects supported by the Foundation will be sent to you shortly.

If you have not already done so, please confirm your attendance.

JH:mb
enc.

Alex -

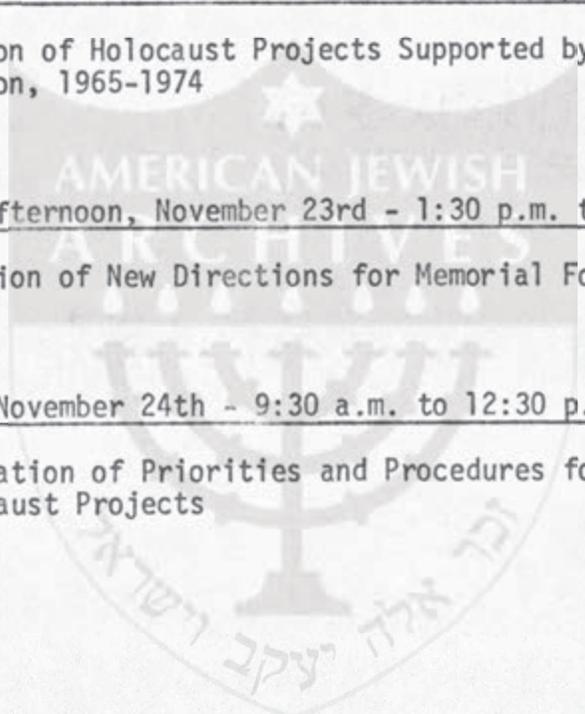
*FYI. List of projects
will follow next week.
Warm regards.*

[Signature]

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

TENTATIVE AGENDA AND SCHEDULE

- I. Sunday, November 23rd - 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Evaluation of Holocaust Projects Supported by the
Foundation, 1965-1974
- II. Sunday afternoon, November 23rd - 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Exploration of New Directions for Memorial Foundation Involvement
- III. Monday, November 24th - 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Consideration of Priorities and Procedures for Foundation Support
of Holocaust Projects
- 

Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

Alexander M. Schindler - (Chairman of the Commission)
President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Yitzhak Arad - Chairman, Yad Vashem

Yehuda Bauer - Head, Division of Holocaust,
Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Hebrew University

Fritz Hollander - Member, Executive Committee,
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

Abba Kovner - noted Hebrew poet

Norman Lamm - Professor of Jewish Philosophy,
Yeshiva University

Gerhart M. Riegner - Director-General, World Jewish Congress

Jacob Robinson - Coordinator of Jewish Research Institutes
Concerned with the Holocaust

Marc Turkow - Secretary-General, Latin American Jewish
Congress

Mark Uveeler - Member, Executive Committee,
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

Eli Zborowsky - President, American Federation of Jewish
Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims

Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

Alexander M. Schindler - (Chairman of the Commission)
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Yehuda Bauer - Head, Division of Holocaust,
Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Hebrew University

Fritz Hollander - Member, Executive Committee,
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture *Scandinavia - Victim. F.R.*

Abba Kovner - noted Hebrew poet

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Jacob Robinson - Coordinator of Jewish Research Institutes
Concerned with the Holocaust

Marc Turkow - Secretary-General, Latin American Jewish
Congress

Mark Uveeler - Former Executive Director, Memorial Foundation
for Jewish Culture

Eli Zborowsky - President, American Federation of Jewish
Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims

DOCUMENT
PROJECT

I Evaluation -

II
Gaps?

TRANSMISSION - JEWISH

Sunday - Monday B
see no -
3/3 7/8 177

February 7, 1975

Dr. Yizhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate
Yad Vashem
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Arad:

Many thanks for your gracious letter and your good wishes on my appointment as Chairman of the Memorial Foundation's ad hoc Committee on the Holocaust. I appreciate your kind thoughts.

Undertaking the Chairmanship of this Committee is made easier by the knowledge that one of your capabilities and prestige will be serving on the Committee for you have much of importance to add to our deliberations.

Needless to note, the date of the first meeting must be scheduled in terms of the best possible attendance. I hope that it will be possible for us to postpone the session until you are available but I cannot make any changes until I have an opportunity to discuss the situation with Dr. Hochbaum and other involved persons who are now in Israel for the Planary of the World Jewish Congress. We will, of course, do our utmost to accommodate your request and I will contact you just as soon as a determination has been made.

With repeated thanks and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Dr. Jerry Hochbaum

YAD VASHEM

MARTYRS' AND HEROES'
REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY
JERUSALEM



יד ושם

רשות הזיכרון
לשוואה ולגבורה
ירושלים

January 30, 1975

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010
U.S.A.

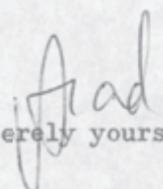
Dear Rabbi Schindler,

I received with pleasure Dr. Goldman's offer to serve as member of the consultative committee of the Memorial Foundation and on this occasion I wish to congratulate you for your appointment as Chairman of the Commission on the Holocaust.

Due to the fact that I will be on a lecture tour in South Africa from February 23 to March 18, (universities and other institutions) I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the commission on that date.

I am very interested in attending the first meeting, therefore, I would be most grateful if it could be postponed to a date after April 10th. Needless to say I am most anxious to attend the meeting which will deal with the actual work of the commission. If the present meeting cannot be postponed, perhaps it could be devoted to procedural matters, and the following meeting to a discussion of the various problems.

Best wishes,


Sincerely yours,

Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate

CC: Dr. Jerry Hochbaum.

ירושלים, 30.1.1975

לכבוד
ד"ר נחום גולדמן
ניו-יורק

ד"ר גולדמן הנכבד,

אני שמח מאד על ההחלטה להקים את הועדה על השואה.
אני בטוח שועדה זו תהווה תרומה חשובה בפעולות קרן הזכ-
רון בפרוייקטים השונים הנוגעים לשואה.

אני מקבל בהערכה וברצון את מינויי לועדה זו ואעשה
את הכל שכיכולתי כדי לסייע ולקדם את פעולות הועדה.

בחורה ובכבוד רב,

יצחק ארד
יו"ר ההנהלה

העתק: ג'רי הויכמאום
✓ הרב אלכסנדר שינדלר

January 21, 1975

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Memorial Foundation
for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Jerry:

Many thanks for your note of the 20th with the listing of the Commission on the Holocaust members. I am grateful to you for keeping me posted and look forward to receiving the materials being prepared for the March 9th meeting.

I, too, shall be travelling during the next weeks and expect to be back at my desk by February 13th - in time for the Executive Committee of the UAHC. Once that session is over we'll be able to discuss the forthcoming Commission meeting at greater length.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

OK

January 20, 1975

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
 Union of American Hebrew Congregations
 838 Fifth Avenue
 New York, New York 10021

Dear Alex:

It was nice meeting with you last week. I am grateful that you have agreed to accept the Chairmanship of our ad hoc Commission on the Holocaust.

As we agreed, the tasks of the Commission are to review and evaluate our existing programs of support in the area of the Holocaust, to identify gaps and needs in this area, and to recommend approaches, programs and projects which the Foundation should encourage and support. The Commission will also review and, if necessary, suggest revisions in Foundation policies, guidelines and procedures in order to maximize the impact and results of Foundation support.

As we discussed, the members of the Commission would be:

Yitzhak Arad
 Prof. Yehuda Bauer
 Fritz Hollander
 Abba Kovner
 Rabbi Norman Lamm
 Dr. Jacob Robinson
 Eli Zborowski (of the World Federation of
 Jewish Fighters, Partisans and Camp Inmates)

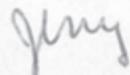
As I advised you, these names were discussed and cleared with Dr. Goldmann.

Background material, including a history of all projects on the Holocaust supported by the Foundation is being prepared for the meeting.

I am leaving New York today for a trip to Europe on Foundation business and will be returning in the middle of February, at which time I will call you to follow up on the last steps prior to the meeting of the Commission on Sunday, March 9th at the UAHC.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Jerry Hochbaum

JH:fz

cc: Dr. Nahum Goldmann

keeping posted

דבר בעתו

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 5 FEBRUARY, 1976



in this issue—

**aspects of the Holocaust
and Hitler's war against the Jews**

Hitler's image of the Jews

... Hitler's ideas about the Jews were the starting place for the elaboration of a monstrous racial ideology that would justify mass murder whose like history had not seen before.

[Before Adolf Hitler came to power in January, 1933, as chancellor of Germany] only Hitler's followers took his ideas about the Jews seriously. His opponents found them too preposterous for serious consideration, too irrational and lunatic to merit reasonable analysis and rebuttal. Today, looking at his photographs, it seems easy to understand how Hitler could have been underestimated, disparaged. He was of medium height, with beady eyes and a comic moustache. The unmanageable cowlick of his pomaded hair became the burlesque symbol of unrestrained passion. . . .

A raving lunatic, a comic-strip character, a political absurdity. Yet his voice mesmerized millions, "a guttural thunder," according to Heiden, "the very epitome of power, firmness, command, and will." Was it the sheer physical quality of the voice that hypnotized them? Or was the charisma in the dark message of racial mastery and the rule of blood? Serious people, responsible people thought that Hitler's notions about the Jews were, at best, merely political bait for disgruntled masses, no more than ideological window dressing to cloak a naked drive for power. Yet precisely the reverse was true. Racial imperialism and the fanatic plan to destroy the Jews were the dominant passions behind the drive for power. . . .

Anti-Semitism was the core of Hitler's system of beliefs and the central motivation for his policies. He believed himself to be the savior who would bring redemption to the German people through the annihilation of the Jews, that people who embodied, in his eyes, the Satanic hosts. When he spoke or wrote about his "holy mission," he used words . . . like "consecration," "salvation," "redemption," "resurrection," "God's will." The murder of the Jews, in his fantasies, was

commanded by divine providence, and he was the chosen instrument for that task. He referred often to his "mission," but nowhere so explicitly as in *Mein Kampf* [his autobiography, written in 1924-25]: "Hence today I believe that I am acting in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator: by defending myself against the Jew, I am fighting for the work of the Lord." From the moment he made his entrance on the historical stage until his death in a Berlin bunker [in 1945], this sense of messianic mission never departed from him, nor could any appeal to reason deflect him from pursuing his murderous purpose. . . .

... Belief in National Socialism [Nazism] was like belief in magic and witchcraft during the Middle Ages, similarly ruling and inflaming the minds of men. In the Middle Ages private misfortunes and public calamities were attributed to witches and demons, whereas in modern Germany the Jews were regarded as the source of evil and disaster. . . . In medieval days entire communities were seized with witchcraft hysteria, and in modern Germany the mass psychosis of anti-Semitism deranged a whole people. . . .

There were, fundamentally, two totally disparate and mutually contradictory images of the Jew that collided with each other in the paranoid propaganda of National Socialist [Nazi] anti-Semitism. . . . One was the image of the Jew as vermin, to be rubbed out by the heel of the boot, to be exterminated. The other was the image of the Jew as the mythic omnipotent super-adversary, against whom war on the greatest scale had to be conducted. The Jew was, on the one hand, a germ, a bacillus, to be killed without conscience. On the other hand, he was, in the phrase Hitler repeatedly used, from *Mein Kampf* until the end of the war, the "mortal enemy" (*Todfeind*), to be killed in self-defense.

Also the counterimages that the Germans held of themselves were dual and inconsistent. In one scenario, the "Aryan" German was the wholesome, vigorous

superman, invulnerable to "Jewish" poison, who was destined by innate racial superiority to rule the world. According to the other scenario, however, the Germans saw themselves as latter-day Laocoöns in the grip of a death struggle. In a paranoid vision, they believed themselves to be innocent and aggrieved victims, outwitted by the machinations of a supercunning and all-powerful antagonist, engaged in a struggle for their very existence. . . .

... The Germans became possessed by the belief that mythic world Jewry was committed to their destruction. Consequently, in the deluded German mind, every Jewish man, woman, and child became a panoplied warrior of a vast Satanic fighting machine. The most concrete illustration of this delusion is the now familiar photograph taken from the collection attached to [SS General Jürgen] Stroop's report of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. It shows uniformed German SS men holding guns to a group of women and children; in the foreground is a frightened boy of about six, his hands up. This was the face of the enemy. . . . §§

"This was the face of the enemy. . . ." German SS photo, Warsaw ghetto, 1942. Print from YIVO archives.

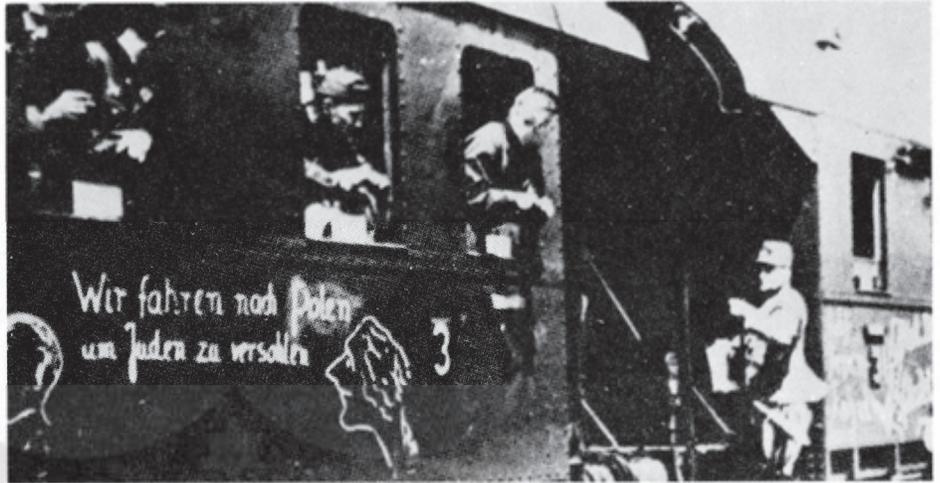


who shall live, who shall die?

[The German army invaded Russia on June 22, 1941. With the Wehrmacht came four Einsatzgruppen, "special duty" striking forces, groups of from 800 to 1,200 men each, especially trained and ordered to kill Jews. They were responsible not to the Wehrmacht but to Heinrich Himmler, SS chief in charge of "the final solution," and to Reinhard Heydrich, SD chief in the field. Jews who survived the SD strikes were separated from non-Jewish populations, locked up in ghettos and held under the guns of the Einsatzgruppen to await further orders for "the final solution."—Ed.]

Like a tornado the Einsatzgruppen swept through the Jewish settlements of Eastern Europe in the summer of 1941, destroying age-old communities in cyclonic upheaval. The German invasion found the Russians unprepared militarily and the civilian population disoriented and demoralized. Exploiting the superstitious anti-Semitic prejudices of the Lithuanians, Balts, and Ukrainians . . . the Germans harnessed the violent energies of these willing collaborators to round up and kill the Jews. In Vilna and Kovno the Lithuanians roamed the streets, capturing Jewish males, hauling them away, purportedly for work. In Lwów the Germans and Ukrainians, in house-to-house hunts for Jews, shot them randomly on the spot. . . . The Ukrainians staged mammoth pogroms, slaughtering thousands and carrying off other thousands of Jews to Einsatzgruppen headquarters. Within hours or days, those Jews who had been taken away were machine-gunned en masse at some remote desolate area. . . .

The wild spate of violence ebbed after a month. The Germans began to organize more systematic and disciplined programs of murder. In Kovno, for instance, in mid-August, 1941, the Germans demanded from the Judenrat [the Jewish council; such councils were set up by the Nazis in every ghetto to carry out the orders of the Einsatzgruppen—Ed.] 500 educated young men. When the Judenrat asked why these were wanted, they were told that the



German soldiers en route to Poland, September, 1939. Anti-Semitic drawings on train carry caption, "We're going to Poland to thrash the Jews." Yad Vashem photo.

intellectuals would be assigned to classifying government archives and hence would be spared the heavy labor soon to become obligatory for all Jews. On that understanding, the Judenrat prepared a list. Volunteers, too, offered their services. In all, 534 young educated Jews were taken away and never seen again. Similar ruses were practiced in other cities. . . .

WORK CARD=LIFE

The German military, having taken over existing industrial enterprises, began

operating them to meet the needs of the German war effort. Airfields for supply and military purposes had to be enlarged and new ones constructed. The German army had to be supplied and its equipment kept in repair. Civil occupation facilities and military ones for the continuing campaign against Russia had to be erected. Each Jewish worker in these installations, factories, and workshops was issued an identity document, a *Schein*. Usually a white or colored card, identifying its holder as a skilled worker, it promised security from arbitrary seizure and deadly vio-



Poland, 1939. A Nazi SS man, one of the "special duty" troops, drives a group of Jews down the road to death with his Tommy gun. Keystone photo.



Poland, 1939. Polish Jews digging their own graves prior to execution. German photo, YIVO archives.

lence. Its aura of immunity transformed it into a symbol of life. Underlying the emotional significance that the Jews attached to the work card was the reasoned conclusion that, in order to wage war successfully, the Germans would have to make rational use of available manpower. Hence the Jews who provided the labor and the skills that the Germans needed would thus be assured of life. This conviction spurred Jews to seek work, registering with the Judenrat's labor office as skilled workers.

On September 15, 1941, just a month after the Kovno Jews had been enclosed in a ghetto, the Germans sealed off the ghetto. Working parties assigned to outside labor were not permitted to leave. The next day the Germans delivered 5,000 cards to the Judenrat,

with orders that they were to be distributed to skilled workers. Signed by SS-Hauptsturmführer Jordan, specialist for Jewish affairs in the German administration of Kovno, these cards became known in the ghetto as "Jordan permits." Nearly 30,000 Jews then lived in the Kovno ghetto, some 6,000 to 7,000 having already been murdered by units of Einsatzgruppe A. The cards were entrusted to the Judenrat's labor office, whose officials, jointly with representatives of the various trades, began the distribution according to their registry. Several hours later, after many cards had been issued, a German official at an industrial enterprise telephoned to the Judenrat to make sure that "his" Jewish workers would receive what he described as their *Lebensscheins*—life permits. Instantly what had seemed to be mere administrative procedure turned into ultimate judgment as to who would live and, in consequence of the German decision, who would die.

SAVE ONE-SIXTH?

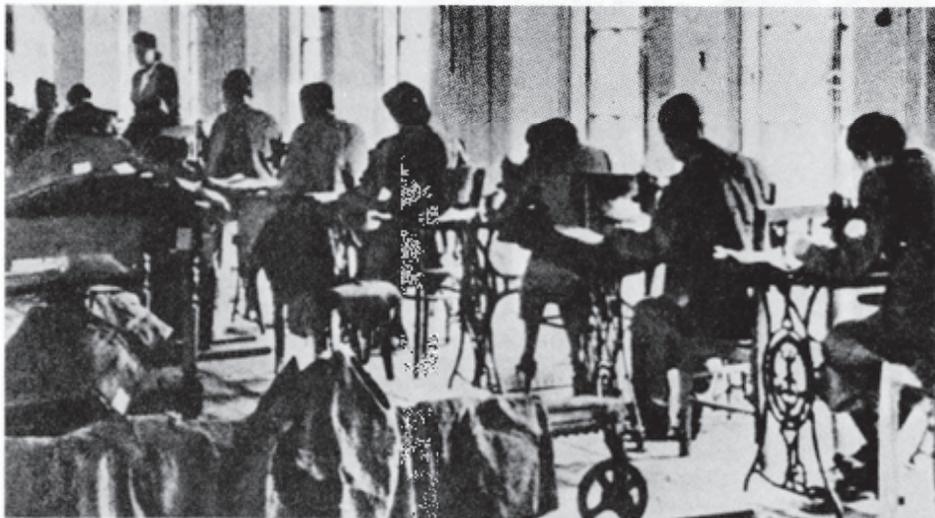
The Judenrat officers called an emergency meeting to confront the situation. What should they do? Among the proposals put forward was one to return all the cards to the Germans with a statement that the Judenrat could not and would not distribute them. Someone even suggested burning the cards. Since the whole Jewish community of Kovno appeared to be doomed, it was

wrong to save one-sixth, just for the Germans to exploit them for German ends. "If we must die, let us all die together." Meanwhile, word about the significance of the Jordan permits spread rapidly. Panic swept the ghetto. A mob of thousands of Jews—mostly workers—swarmed to the Judenrat, broke in, searching for the cards, smashing doors, breaking furniture, shouting, "The cards belong to us." They seized the remaining cards, after Judenrat staff and Jewish policemen had already grabbed many for themselves.

All that night the Lithuanian police guarding the ghetto kept shooting, stirring even greater terror and panic among the trapped Jews. In the morning manned machine guns surrounded the ghetto. . . .

Two days later, the Germans ordered the Kovno Judenrat to supply 1,000 men daily for heavy work at the airfield. The workers were available, for now everyone knew that work meant life. On September 26, German police surrounded part of the ghetto and, on the ground that Jews had shot a German policeman, removed about 1,000 people—the old, the sick, and women whose husbands had disappeared during the first sweep of the Einsatz squads. They were all shot at the Ninth Fort, part of a massive fortress system built by the czars outside Kovno. . . . On October 4 the Germans once more surrounded the small ghetto. All persons with work documents, who were employed in specified enterprises or at the airport, were permitted to leave. All the others were taken to the Ninth Fort. The hospital was set afire, its patients and medical staff burned alive.

The ghetto lived in unbearable tension and constant mourning for the dead. After the seizure of many women without male support, convenience marriages became common. Anxiety enveloped the ghetto like a shroud. Rumors spread wildly; people were willing to believe anything, good or bad. They were tormented by the thought of recurring disaster, but no one could tell where, when, how, or even whether it would strike again. It was like living on a high-angle fault whose contractions and tensions set off a series of



Work meant life and food for a little while longer. A Polish factory here shows Jews in 1940 engaged in slave labor, forced to work for the German war machine.

earthquakes. Everyone anticipated catastrophe.

On October 24, SS officers toured the ghetto, pausing for a while at a large square called Democrats Place. The next day, one of those officers, SS-Hauptscharführer Rauke [Nazi] specialist in Jewish affairs, came to the Judenrat, politely explaining that the ghetto had great tasks to fulfill for the Wehrmacht. The SS, for its part, would undertake to provide the required food rations for persons engaged in heavy labor and their families, but it could not provide such rations for Jews unable to perform heavy work. These would have to be moved to the small ghetto. The Germans themselves would make the selection. Rauke then handed to the Judenrat chairman notices to be posted the next day, October 26, to the effect that on Tuesday, October 28, at 6 AM, the entire ghetto population would have to assemble for a mass roll call at Democrats Place. Anyone found at home thereafter would be shot.

Once again the Judenrat convened in emergency session. In the light of recent events, they had little doubt about the eventual fate of the non-working Jewish population. They decided first to check and verify Rauke's statements, seeking corroboration. The next day, learning nothing from several sources, they managed to secure a confidential meeting of their top officers with Rauke. Dr. Elkes, head of the Judenrat, suggested to him that if it was a matter of ensuring bigger food rations for the heavy workers, surely that distribution



Warsaw ghetto, 1942. Jews assembled and waiting to be "resettled in the East." The real meaning of "resettlement" is explained on page 18. YIVO archives.

could be best entrusted to the Judenrat. Otherwise, what was the real purpose of this proposed roll call?

Rauke acted surprised that the Judenrat was worried by this order, for, he assured them, it was only a matter of administrative expediency. The Germans had thought of giving the Judenrat this responsibility, but knowing that Jews stick together, the Germans were afraid that the Judenrat would distribute the rations equally to all. Consequently, Rauke explained, since their economic interests were involved, the Germans preferred to handle the matter their way. Nothing further could be elicited from him. The Judenrat officers' report to the board did not ease their disquiet. Late into the evening they discussed the possible consequences if they refused to carry out the order. Would it be regarded as sabotage and thus bring even greater disaster to the ghetto? They reached a dead end in their thinking, unable to make a decision. At 11 PM, they agreed to ask Kovno's Chief Rabbi, Abraham Dov Shapiro, to issue a ruling on the basis of Halacha, Jewish law.

RABBINIC RULING

Weakened by age and illness, shaken by the events of the recent past, Rabbi Shapiro was agitated even more by the problem put to him. He asked for time to study the Talmudic and rabbinic sources that addressed themselves to related problems. Sustained by vale-

rian, he pored over the texts all night. Late the following morning, he ruled: if a community of Jews is threatened by persecution, and some may be saved by a specific action, then the leaders of the community have to muster the courage and the responsibility to rescue whosoever may be rescued. The notices should therefore be posted.

October 28 dawned cold and overcast, as if, wrote an observer, the sun was ashamed to show its face. The 26,400 Jews of the Kovno ghetto assembled by families as ordered, dazed and dulled by fear. Instructed by the police, they walked as if in a funeral cortege, past Rauke, who, by a flick of his finger, indicated who was to go right, who left, who was to live, who was to die. Small families and young people were directed rightward, large families and older people leftward. The procession lasted all day. Nearly 10,000 people were segregated and sent for the night into the desolate small ghetto. The next day they were marched out in columns to the Ninth Fort and shot. A few days later Jordan informed the Judenrat that the Aktionen were over, but that the Jews were expected to work in accordance with German orders and requirements.

The ghetto remained a place of mourning without consolation, without joy or laughter, even without tears. Drained of feeling, the survivors were psychologically numbed. Fear alone thrived, embracing the whole ghetto. . . . §§

A selection "Aktion" (process) in Kovno, 1941. All Jews wear the yellow badge. YIVO archives.



the annihilation camps

[Beginning in the summer of 1941, the Germans began to build their first Vernichtungslager—annihilation camp—at Auschwitz. Experts from Hamburg went to Auschwitz to teach the staff how to use Zyklon B, cyanide gas. The first gassings took place there, on 850 persons, in September, 1941. Meanwhile, other death camps were built at Chelmno, 60 km. from Lodz; Belzec, near Lublin; and Sobibor. Two slave labor camps, Majdanek, also near Lublin, and Treblinka, 50 miles from Warsaw, were turned into death camps. Chelmno began to operate on December 8, 1941, followed shortly by the others.—Ed.]

... In the second half of 1941, the technicians of death took over, building camouflaged gassing facilities. Different methods of gassing were experimented with—in mobile or permanent installations, using exhaust engine gasses or Zyklon B [cyanide gas]. In the first half of 1942 both Majdanek and Treblinka joined the roster of functioning killing camps. ...

Its technical problems having been mastered and its administrative matters arranged, the Final Solution entered its second operative stage—mass murder by gassing. Though the Einsatzgruppen were to continue to perform their "special tasks" in the East, most SS energies were now directed to bringing the Jews from all over Europe to the killing camps. Everywhere the deportations were accomplished by stratagem, terror, and force. "Resettlement for work in the East" was the fundamental lie used to deceive the Jews concerning their fate. To bolster the deception, the Germans usually permitted the Jews to take personal belongings with them. ... "Resettlement" became the euphemism for the process of transporting Jews to the gas chambers.

THE SCHEDULE FOR MURDER

The schedule prepared in the RSHA's IV-B-4 [the complex German bureau charged with carrying out the Final Solution—Ed.] was put in motion in

March 1942, when the first party of Slovakian Jews arrived at Auschwitz and when Jews from the ghetto of Lublin began to be deported to Belzec. On March 27, 1942 [Josef] Goebbels noted in his diary: "Beginning with Lublin, the Jews in the Generalgouvernement [Poland] are now being evacuated eastward. The procedure is a pretty barbaric one and not to be described here more definitely. Not much will remain of the Jews."

On July 19 Himmler ordered that the "resettlement" of all the Jews of the Generalgouvernement [Poland] be completed by the end of the year. Only those Jews still employed in five assembly camps (tightly closed forced-labor installations) would be allowed to remain, though not for very long. ...

Three days later, deportations began from the Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka, whose gas chambers had just been completed. In August the Jews from the ghetto of Lwów were sent to Belzec. During the summer the Einsatzgruppen renewed their activity in White Russia, while Jews from France, Belgium, and Holland began to be deported to Auschwitz. In late summer the Jews from Croatia arrived in Auschwitz, followed by Dutch Jews. In November Norwegian Jews arrived in Auschwitz.

In February 1943 deportations began from the Bialystok ghetto, and that same month the remaining Jews in Berlin were deported. In March the Greek Jews began to arrive at Auschwitz. They were followed by the Jews from Macedonia and Thrace. The ghetto in Cracow was liquidated. Jews from Holland, Luxembourg, Vienna, and Prague were sent to the death camps.

On February 16, 1943, Himmler ordered the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto. The liquidation began on April 19, setting off an uprising, which SS troops quelled after about six weeks. In June the ghetto in Lwów was liquidated. During the summer the Jews from Upper Silesia and elsewhere in Poland were sent to Auschwitz, and the ghetto in Bialystok was liquidated.

On June 21, 1943, Himmler ordered the liquidation of the ghettos in the Ostland [East Poland and a part of Latvia], allowing the survival only of Jewish workers in a few labor concentration camps. All others were to be destroyed. In September the ghettos in Minsk, Lida, and Vilna were liquidated; in the next two months the remainder of the White Russian ghettos were liquidated and also the Riga ghetto. In September and October Jews from southern France and Rome were deported. In October the Germans scheduled the deportation of the Danish Jews, actually netting about four hundred. At the end of the year about seven thousand Jews from northern Italy were deported.

The deportation of Jews from Athens began in the spring of 1944. In May and June the Hungarian Jews began to be sent to Auschwitz. The Lodz ghetto was liquidated in August and its seventy thousand inhabitants sent to Auschwitz. Deportations from Slovakia were renewed in September 1944; at the same time the last transport of French Jews left for Auschwitz. In the last two months of 1944 the Jews from Budapest were deported to concentration camps near Vienna. ...

THE PROFITS OF MURDER

As long as the Jews were permitted to live, their labor was extracted without reward or mercy. After their deportation, the Germans expropriated their remaining goods. "The wealth they had we have taken from them," said Himmler in his talk to SS leaders at Posen, October 4, 1943. Operation Reinhard [the code name for the annihilation of Jews in Poland—Ed.] systematized the disposition of the loot and the flow of proceeds from its sale into German hands. All cash proceeds in German notes were to be deposited to the Reichsbank account of the SS's Wirtschaft und Verwaltungshauptamt (WVHA; Economic and Administrative Main Office), which managed the SS's economic enterprises and administered the concentration camps. Foreign currency (specie or paper), precious metals, jewelry, precious or semiprecious

stones, pearls, dental gold, and scrap gold were to be delivered to the WVHA for immediate transmittal to the Reichsbank. All timepieces, alarm clocks, fountain pens, mechanical pencils, hand- or electric-operated shavers, pocket knives, scissors, flashlights, wallets, and purses were to be sent to a WVHA installation for cleaning and price estimation, and then forwarded, for sale, to the combat troops. Men's underwear, men's clothing, including footwear, were first to fill staff needs at the concentration camps and then to be sent, for sale, to the troops as an undertaking of the *Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle* (VOMI; Ethnic German Welfare Office). The proceeds were to go to the Reich. Women's clothing, underwear, and footwear and also children's clothing and underwear were to go to VOMI for cash. Pure silk underwear was assigned to the Ministry of Economy. Eiderdowns, quilts, blankets, dress materials, scarves, umbrellas, canes, thermos bottles, ear muffers, baby carriages, combs, handbags, leather belts, shopping bags, tobacco pipes, sunglasses, mirrors, cutlery, knapsacks,

leather and synthetic-material suitcases were to go to VOMI, with specific provisions for payment. Bed linens, sheets, pillowcases, handkerchiefs, washcloths, tablecloths were delivered to VOMI for cash. All kinds of eyeglasses and spectacles were assigned to the Public Health Office for sale. High-class furs, dressed or undressed, were to be delivered to WVHA; cheaper fur goods (neckpieces, hare and rabbit furs) were to be delivered to the Clothing Works of the Waffen-SS at Ravensbrück.

A provisional balance sheet of Operation Reinhard for the period April 1, 1942–December 15, 1943, showed that Reich income was augmented by about 180 million Reichsmarks from moneys and values in kind. . . .

"THE RED SKY"

Arriving at Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmo, Majdanek, Sobibor, and Treblinka, the Jews encountered a standard procedure. At camps maintaining labor installations, like Auschwitz, 10 percent of the arrivals—those who looked

fittest—were selected for work. The remainder were consigned to the gas chambers. They were instructed to undress; the women and girls had their hair cut. They were then marched between files of auxiliary police (Ukrainians usually) who hurried them along with whips, sticks, or guns, to the gas chambers. . . . These were identified as shower rooms. The Jews were rammed in, one person per square foot. The gassing lasted from ten to thirty minutes, depending on the facilities and techniques used. In Belzec, according to an eyewitness, it took thirty-two minutes and "finally, all were dead," he wrote, "like pillars of basalt, still erect, not having any space to fall." To make room for the next load, the bodies were right away tossed out. . . . Later the bodies were burned, either in the open air or in crematoria. Himmler complained about the slowness of the proceedings. But no quicker or more secret method could be found. A worker at Auschwitz said that "the stench given off by the pyres contaminated the surrounding countryside. At night the red sky over Auschwitz could be seen for miles."

The furnaces of the crematorium at the Majdanek death camp. Yad Vashem photo.



The statistics of the death camps are only approximate. At Auschwitz, the largest mass-killing installation, many transports of deportees went directly from the detraining ramps to the gas chambers and were never statistically registered. On March 16, 1946, Rudolf Höss [commandant of the Auschwitz camp] made the following statement to two officers of the War Crimes Investigation Unit of the British Army of the Rhine: "I personally arranged on orders received from Himmler in May 1941 the gassing of two million persons between June-July 1941 and the end of 1943, during which time I was commandant of Auschwitz." Most victims at the death camps were Jews, but also all Gypsies and thousands of non-Jews—selected for particular reasons—were gassed.

Auschwitz	2,000,000
Belzec	600,000
Chelmo	340,000
Majdanek	1,380,000
Sobibor	250,000
Treblinka	800,000
TOTAL 5,370,000	

how the Jews were deceived



Hunger and disease took a heavy toll in the crowded, sealed-off ghettos. In 1941 alone, nearly 11,000 Jews died of hunger in the Warsaw ghetto. YIVO archives.

[The Nazis used every bestial lie and trick to hide what was happening in the annihilation camps. Jews were told that they were being "deported" from the ghettos for "resettlement in the East." Jews imprisoned in the ghettos were cut off from the world and in 1941-1942 were suffering from mounting starvation, disease, fear, and panic. Late in 1941 and early '42, two Jews who had escaped from the Chelmno death camp made their way to the Warsaw ghetto and told Jewish leaders about the mass gassings. The story was so horrifying and unbelievable that the leaders thought the two Jews had gone mad. It would be irresponsible, they thought, to spread an unverified rumor. Up to the end, even though more reports began to seep through, many Jews refused to believe them. Meanwhile, the Germans kept deceiving the Jews.—Ed.]

... To disarm the [Warsaw] ghetto's panic, the Germans on July 24, 1942,

directed the Judenrat to issue a notice: "In view of the false information circulating in the Jewish quarter in Warsaw in connection with the resettlement, the Judenrat in Warsaw has been empowered by the authorities to announce that the resettlement of the nonproductive population in the Jewish quarter actually will take place in the Eastern territories."

Thereafter, rounding up the required contingent of 6,000 Jews daily became routinized. SS formations patrolled the ghetto, shooting at random. A Jewish police formation, commanded by [Nazi security police] officers, blocked off all entrances and exits of designated buildings. The tenants were ordered down to the street for a check of documents. The Jewish police, meanwhile, scoured the apartments to uncover Jews in hiding. On the street a [Nazi security] officer examined the documents, releasing persons with valid work permits. The others were loaded onto

trucks and taken to the Umschlagplatz, the staging area. It consisted of two squares at the extreme northern boundary of the ghetto, adjoining a railroad siding. On one square stood the Jewish Hospital, whose personnel and patients had been transferred elsewhere in the ghetto, and which now had become an improvised barracks for thousands of Jews awaiting deportation, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the apathetic and the hysterical, crowded together in the summer heat without adequate sanitary facilities, water, or medical aid.

When enough Jews had been assembled to load the trains, they were herded through an inspection team of two or more SS officers at the entry to the second square. A few hundred fit-looking men were separated and sent to transit labor camps. The rest, under the brutal goad of the Jewish police, were pushed into the waiting freight cars. . . .

The Germans took advantage of the hunger. They announced that beginning July 29, for a period of three days, persons who reported voluntarily for resettlement would receive free three kilograms of bread and one kilogram of marmalade. Hunger drove thousands to the Umschlagplatz [the staging area]. Confronted with the hopelessness of their situation, unable to find work, unable to feed themselves or their children, fearful of the next day, these Jews accepted voluntary resettlement and the gift of bread as their solution. No left-wing leaflets warning that resettlement meant death carried weight against the rising hunger and spreading despair. Besides, many Jews regarded voluntary resettlement as a means of keeping the family together. Thousands calculated that it was better for their family to stay together in a new adversity than to be torn asunder in anguish or die of hunger.

DECEPTIVE POSTCARDS

The German ruse succeeded so well that the period of voluntary resettlement was extended twice. Now, too,

relatives began to get postcards and letters from those deported, purportedly sent from Bialystok, Pinsk, Brzesc—even from as far away as Smolensk. Actually written under duress at Treblinka [an annihilation camp], the messages were the same: the new places were satisfactory, they had work, the children had schools, they urged their relatives to join them. Those letters nourished the illusions that the Warsaw ghetto Jews spun about the fate of the deported. (The same thing happened in all the ghettos.) The wish to live, the inability to believe in one's own imminent death, the universal human faith in one's own immunity to disaster—all these factors conspired to make the Jews believe that resettlement, not death, was the fact. . . .



Jews in ghettos desperately tried to maintain civilized life. This is the children's choir of a Warsaw ghetto school, marking Lag Ba-Omer, 1942. YIVO.

Aufruf

An die Einwohner des jüdischen Wohnbezirks.
 Gemäss Anordnung der Behörden vom 22. Juli 1942 werden alle Personen, welche nicht in Anstalten und Unternehmen tätig sind, unbedingt umgesiedelt.
 Die Zwangsausiedlung wird ununterbrochen weitergeführt. Ich fordere erneut die der Ausiedlung unterliegende Bevölkerung auf sich freiwillig auf dem Umschlagplatz zu melden und verlängere auf weitere 3 Tage, d. h. den 2., 3. und 4. August 1942 die Ausgabe von 3 kg. Brot und 1 kg. Marmelade an jede sich freiwillig meldende Person.
 Freiwillig zur Abreise erscheinende Familien werden nicht getrennt.
 Sammelpunkt für Freiwillige: Duka 3 - Sławki 27.
 Der Leiter des Ordnungsdienstes
 Warschau, den 1. August 1942

German notice in the Warsaw ghetto, Aug. 1, 1942, promising Jews free bread and marmalade if they would report voluntarily for "resettlement."

Every individual attempt to stand up to the Germans ended in death. The Jew who refused to budge when ordered, who spat at the German, who cursed him, who slapped his face, threw stones, or reached for a stick was shot on the spot. Thousands of such individual acts of resistance became nothing more than induced suicide. They left scarcely a record, except in the German statistics—more than 5,000 shot to death—and a few poignant memories.

In August the Germans changed their techniques in rounding up Jews. Distrustful now of the Jewish police, the Germans demoted them, using increased numbers of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, and Latvian auxiliary police. Large SS for-

mations, the so-called . . . "Annihilation Squad," buttressed by machine guns, took over. Their procedure was to rout the Jews out of the blockaded buildings . . . and herd them to the Umschlagplatz. In the first half of August, the small ghetto was liquidated, including its workshops and all its children's institutions, boarding homes, and orphanages.

A first-aid unit, run by the Judenrat, had been installed at the Umschlagplatz. A small place—two rooms with beds for the sick—it became a center of clandestine rescue activity. It was operated by Nahum Remba, a General Zionist long active in the *kehilla* [the

pre-war Jewish council] and then Judenrat personnel secretary, aided by several nurses, known at the Umschlagplatz as the Rescue Brigade. Wearing a medic's coat, Remba used to scour the Umschlagplatz for persons to rescue—rabbis, communal leaders. They were taken into the first-aid station, held there until they could be returned safely to the ghetto. Remba saved hundreds of Jews, until the Germans and the Jewish police chief began to suspect him.

THE ORPHANS' PROCESSION

When Janusz Korczak [the noted educator, writer, and social worker—Ed.]



Hunger drove thousands of Jews to accept the German offer of "resettlement." These are Jews of the Warsaw ghetto, 1942, shortly before their disappearance.

and the children of his orphanage came to the Umschlagplatz, Remba tried to save them too. As for Korczak, he long had been ready for death. When the Germans came that hot August morning and blockaded the orphanage, the 200 children stood ready, washed and scrubbed from head to toe, dressed in clean clothes, each child holding a little bag with bread and a flask of water. They marched to the Umschlagplatz, Korczak at the head of the procession, hatless, his broken, bent body the orphans' bulwark, his nurses bringing up the rear. With armed German and Ukrainian police lining the streets, hurrying them forward, the children marched on. No one cried; no one tried to run away.

Word of their coming had already preceded them to the Umschlagplatz. Remba settled the children back near a protecting wall, hoping to postpone their departure and perhaps so to rescue them. He urged Korczak to accompany him to the Judenrat to intervene in their behalf, but Korczak refused, not wishing to leave the children alone. . . . That day the trains were filling slowly and the order went out to load the children. "I will never forget that procession," wrote Remba. In contrast to the apathetic huddled masses who were herded into the freight cars, "all the children were lined up four in a row. Korczak at the head, eyes forward, holding a child with each hand, led the procession." Remba could not control himself, weeping for Jewish helplessness. . . .

VERIFYING THE HORROR

In mid-August the Bund [a Jewish organization], wanting to find out where the Jews were being transported, to verify rumors of death camps and to counteract the deceptive postcards, sent out a courier to learn the destination of the trains. A tall, blond, handsome man, the stereotypic "Aryan," Zalman Friedrich made contact with a Polish Socialist railway worker who knew the direction taken by the deportation trains. Friedrich reached Sokolow, where he learned that the Germans had constructed a new spur track to the village of Treblinka. The villagers knew of a large camp where dreadful things occurred, but little



Jewish women and children arriving at the Auschwitz death camp, 1942. All would be sent immediately to the unspeakable gas chambers. Keystone photo.

more. In Sokolow Friedrich met a bleeding and bruised escapee from Treblinka, who described in detail its killing installations and procedures. Friedrich made his way back to Warsaw with his news, but by the time he arrived the Germans had returned to the ghetto in full fury.

On September 5 the Germans issued an announcement that all Jews in the Warsaw ghetto, without exception, were to report the following morning for registration purposes, with food for two days and drinking utensils, within an area of seven square blocks located between the Umschlagplatz and Pawiak prison. Who ever did not comply would be shot. . . .

The Germans called the Aktion an *Einkesselung*, "encirclement." The Jews Yiddishized the word to *kesl*, "cauldron." That roped-off area, surrounded by armed police, was indeed a cauldron, its human mass seething and churning, evoking the image of Dante's Second Circle, where the blast of hell "never rests from whirling . . . forever beating and hurling." The encirclement lasted one week, with nearly 10,000 Jews deported every day. It ended on September 12, 1942, Rosh Hashana 5703. The *kesl* was a place of anguish and terror, violence and resistance. Thousands still managed to summon the energy and the will to live. In that week alone the German statistics recorded that 2,648 Jews were shot to

death. But stupor and fatalism, a state of emotional catalepsy, induced thousands of others to surrender passively to German orders.

The ghetto was cut down to four tiny isolated enclaves, separated from one another. The surviving Jews lived at their factories or in hiding. Jewish home life had been extinguished, the Jewish family obliterated. Of the more than 350,000 Jews in the Warsaw ghetto on July 22, 1942, no more than 45,000 or so remained, about 60 percent between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine. German and Ukrainian armed police patrolled the ghetto, shooting Jews on sight. The streets were strewn with dead Jewish bodies. On Yom Kippur the Germans carried out one more roundup, perhaps only for sadistic gratification. Over 2,000 Jews were taken that day, including some 600 Jewish policemen.

Emerging from the ashes of the Warsaw ghetto, a new issue of a Bundist underground paper entitled *Oyf der vakh* (*On Guard*) appeared on September 20. Its lead article, "The Annihilation of Warsaw Jews," warned the Jews: "Be on guard! Don't let yourselves be destroyed like sheep! Better to die with honor than to be gassed in Treblinka!" . . .

The report came too late for the 300,000 Warsaw Jews already deported. But it heralded the resistance to come. §§

fighting for Jewish honor

... In all the ghettos of the General-gouvernement [Nazi-occupied Poland] and the other occupied lands in Eastern Europe, in the wake of the great wave of killings or deportations [of 1942], the youth of the Jewish political movements began to organize armed resistance to the Germans. Deprived of family, they had gained freedom and autonomy. Without families, they no longer had the care and anxiety for baby brothers, younger sisters, aging parents, no more the need to support or protect them. The possible consequences of rash acts held less terror now that the ghetto was no longer peopled by their families, now that the sense of familial responsibility no longer inhibited them.

The knowledge of the death camps and the sense of death's inevitability accelerated their resort to armed resistance. "One way or another," wrote Hersh Berlinski, "lies death." Despair over Jewish powerlessness and revengefulness against the Germans had converted them to a new outlook. The political hopes and aspirations that had nourished the young people's will to live and which had provided both foundation and framework for their clandestine educational and cultural activities in the ghettos had been shattered by the realization that the Germans meant to destroy all Jews...

REJECTION OF MARTYRDOM

The young people in the Zionist and Bundist movements, reared in the ideals of secular modernity, rejected the traditionalist values and modes of behavior that had sustained Diaspora existence for centuries. Contemptuous of the long tradition of Jewish accommodation, they sought ways—whether nationalist or socialist—to combat Jewish powerlessness. Like most modernists, they were fired by the medieval virtues of Christian chivalry that prescribed the defense of honor by arms. To modern secularists the Jewish tradition of martyrdom, *kiddush ha-shem*, was the epitome of the Diaspora fate against which they rebelled. To them, nonbelievers, martyrdom did not mean

bearing witness to God, but merely signified Jewish helplessness, passivity in the face of destruction...

... At the turn of the century, the emergent Bundist and Labor Zionist movements, in response to the pogroms erupting in the czarist empire, had forged a new instrument to protect the Jews, the *zelshtuts* (self-defense). Recruiting the robust and tough elements among Jews—carters, wagoners, teamsters, abattoir workers, even horse thieves—armed with knives, axes, poles, brass knuckles, clubs, switches, and thongs, the socialist Jews served notice on pogromists and indifferentists alike that the Jews would no longer be unresistant victims...

The idea of self-defense had never been extinguished in the ghettos, but everyone—the young as well as the experienced—had realized in the earliest ghetto days that the SS was not comparable to a horde of drunken peasants or even a company of Cossack horsemen and that axes and knives, clubs and switches were no match for the war apparatus that the Germans commanded. Besides, everyone in the ghetto knew that even a limited armed action on a specific target would incur German reprisals whose cost to the ghetto in human life would surpass any benefit. But when it became clear to the underground that no option but death existed, the idea of resistance took on another aspect, becoming an affective undertaking rather than an instrumental one. Scarcely any of the young people seriously believed that resistance could save the remaining Jews in the ghetto, but all believed that by defying the Germans with whatever armed strength they could muster, they would redeem the honor of the Jews.

Resistance was... an act of desperation, whose Jewish paradigm was the suicidal stand of the Zealots at Masada against Rome's imperial legions. Masada had been incorporated into modern Zionist myth under the influence of Yitzhak Lamdan's epic poem: "We have one treasure left—the daring after despair." Since hope for survival had



Two members of the Jewish resistance in the Warsaw ghetto are captured by the Nazis, 1943. German photo records scene. YIVO archives.

been abandoned, one must die gloriously...

DECISION TO FIGHT

[In Warsaw, in October, 1942, a number of Jewish youth groups and political parties formed the ZOB, the Jewish Combat Organization.]... ZOB's basic combat units were to consist of six members each and a commander, organized according to places of work, and by parties of organizations. Every member of a combat unit was to be armed, the definition of arms extended to include "axes, knives, brass knuckles,



Some young Jews managed to escape from the ghettos to nearby forests and formed partisan units to fight the Nazis. This is a Jewish unit in Lithuania. Yad Vashem.

caustic substances, incendiary materials, and others." . . .

[The urgent task now was to obtain weapons. Unlike other resistance groups in Nazi-occupied Europe, the Warsaw ghetto Jews had no "government-in-exile", to intercede with the Allies on their behalf. Locked up in the ghetto, they could be of no military assistance to the Allies or the Russians. The underground Polish Home Army was anti-Semitic, suspicious, and grudging. Finally, at the end of 1942, the Polish Home Army supplied 10 guns to the Jews. At the end of January, 1943] . . . the Home Army delivered to ZOB 49 revolvers, 50 grenades, and a quantity of explosives. That delivery, along with the 10 guns received earlier, eventually made up about 10 percent of ZOB's arsenal.

The rest of their arms ZOB—like combat organizations in other ghettos—bought at exorbitant cost and great peril from Poles and smuggled them into the ghetto. . . .

ZOB and the individual parties assigned couriers to the dangerous business of buying, testing, and smuggling arms. Both the ghetto and the "Aryan" city swarmed with police, blackmailers, informers, spies, and Gestapo agents looking for victims. Every courier was exposed to dangers and risks that tested to the utmost his and her ingenuity, daring, and courage. . . .

[ZOB's first fight with German troops occurred on Jan. 18–21, 1943, when Jew-

ish fighters managed to kill or wound 50 Germans. The troops abruptly left the ghetto, and the Jews were jubilant, despite their own "extensive" losses. Morale remained high as the ZOB regrouped its forces and awaited the next battle with the Germans.]

. . . Units of tens replaced the original fives or sixes. Organized by party, each unit consisted of at least eight men and no more than two women, with at least half the members required to have their own guns. In all, twenty-two combat units were formed. . . .

APRIL 19, 1943

At 2 AM, Monday, April 19, 1943, armed German, Lettish, and Ukrainian patrols began to be deployed around the Warsaw ghetto. A half-hour later ZOB received information about the German troop movements. By daylight ZOB's units were mobilized. Nine units were located in the central ghetto, eight in the area of the Többens-Schultz workshops, and five in the area of the brush works. . . .

At 6 AM a contingent of 2,000 heavily armed SS troops entered the central ghetto, with tanks, rapid-fire guns, and three trailers loaded with ammunition. The ZOB units were ready to confront them. The civilian ghetto populace was underground, hiding in their bunkers. ZOB attacked the entering German columns. With incendiary bottles mass-produced in a secret ZOB laboratory, they blew up German tanks and German troops. Shooting flared up in sev-

eral areas. ZOB units prevented German relief troops from entering the ghetto. By 5 PM the Germans, surprised and shocked by Jewish resistance, withdrew from the ghetto, having lost some 200 dead and wounded.

"We were happy and laughing," said a ZOB combatant. "When we threw our grenades and saw German blood on the streets of Warsaw, which had been flooded with so much Jewish blood and tears, a great joy possessed us." Everyone knew that the Germans would return, that the Germans would ultimately defeat ZOB, that the Jews would soon be annihilated; yet after that day's fighting in the ghetto, people embraced and kissed each other.

That April 19 marked the celebration of the first seder ushering in the festival of Passover. One of the combatants, searching for flashlight batteries, came into a rabbi's apartment where a seder was in progress. The room looked as if it had been struck by a pogrom. Only the wine goblets on the table suggested the festive occasion. The reading of the Haggada was punctuated by gunfire and shell bursts. The assembled Jews wept when the rabbi intoned: "Pour out Thy wrath upon the heathen nations that do not acknowledge Thee and upon the kingdoms that do not call upon Thy name; for they have devoured Jacob and laid waste his dwelling place."

Early the next day, April 20, the Germans using the Judenrat as intermediary, issued an ultimatum to ZOB, demanding that they lay down their arms by ten o'clock. But Lettish Waffen-SS reinforcements entering the ghetto were received with grenades and explosives. An electric mine killed about a hundred Germans of a 300-man force. Corpses began to pile up in the streets. In the late afternoon the Germans brought in tanks and field artillery. Occupying several roofs, they set up heavy machine guns. Two Higher Police and SS officers appeared, again demanding that ZOB units lay down their arms. If not, the entire area would be bombed. Once again, ZOB's reply came from its guns. That very day, the Germans appealed to the ghetto Jews in hiding to volunteer for

evacuation with the Többens and Schultz shops. But no one came forward.

The Germans began setting fire to ghetto buildings. ZOB countered by igniting the warehouses of the *Werterfassung*, the agency in charge of expropriated Jewish property. Pillars of smoke began to rise over the ghetto. The Germans cut off the supply of electricity, gas, and water from the ghetto streets.

ZOB fighters remained exultant, their morale high. On one roof they flew the red-and-white Polish flag alongside the Jewish blue-and-white banner. On another roof a ZOB banner proclaimed: "We shall fight to the last." ...

On Wednesday, April 21, the Germans relied more on tanks, howitzers, and massive anti-aircraft artillery. The ZOB fighters shifted from offensive to defensive tactics. Increasingly the Germans resorted to fire, against which ZOB had no weapons. Columns of smoke were visible for miles around Warsaw. The flames in the ghetto threatened to engulf all Warsaw.

By Thursday, April 22, the ghetto was enveloped in dense smoke. To dislodge the tens of thousands of Jews hidden in bunkers and underground shelters, the Germans brought in flamethrowers. With listening devices and police dogs they hunted down the Jews. Emerging from their smoke-filled burning hideouts, the Jews, hands held over their

heads, were marched to the Umschlagplatz. There the Ukrainians, beating and bullying them, loaded them on the waiting freight trains.

The ghetto was a roaring sea of fire. ZOB fighters regrouped their forces and began rescuing the Jews in the shelters, where thousands were being burned alive. People were seen silhouetted in the window frames of blazing buildings, sheathed in flames, like living torches.

On Friday, April 23, the fighting shifted northward in the ghetto. Többens, having dismantled his plant, was transporting it to Poniatowa and succeeded in taking with him some 2,000 out of an estimated 8,000 workers. Fighting continued on the terrain of the brush works. On that day, Mordecai Anielewicz, ZOB commandant, sent a letter to his friend Zuckerman, then on the "Aryan" side: "It is now quite clear to me that what took place exceeded all expectations." He asked Zuckerman to get rifles, hand grenades, machine guns, and explosives. Sooner or later, he believed, everyone would die. Still, he wrote, "the last wish of my life has been fulfilled. Jewish self-defense has become a fact. Jewish resistance and revenge have become realities."

THE IMPOSSIBLE ODDS

... From that day on [*the fifth day of the defense*], ZOB fighters shifted to tactics of guerrilla warfare, leaving

their bunkers at night to conduct hit-and-run assaults on German formations, to foray for weapons, and to spy out the situation. The sounds of gunfire and of grenade and mine explosions were deafening. Fires raged night and day.

No one had hoped to hold out that long. The ZOB units, augmented by the Revisionists and the unaffiliated groups, all poorly equipped, numbered about a thousand combatants. According to the [*Polish underground*] Home Army estimates, the Germans had some 5,000 men and officers, massively equipped.

Fighting became sporadic and isolated, in consequence of superior German fire power and dwindling Jewish ammunition supplies. The raging fires also limited access to the ghetto areas. ZOB forces became splintered and crippled. Meanwhile the Germans continued to dismantle their more valuable plants for removal. On April 29, fighting continued at the Schultz factory, where ZOB units and Jewish workers tried to halt the transfer of equipment.

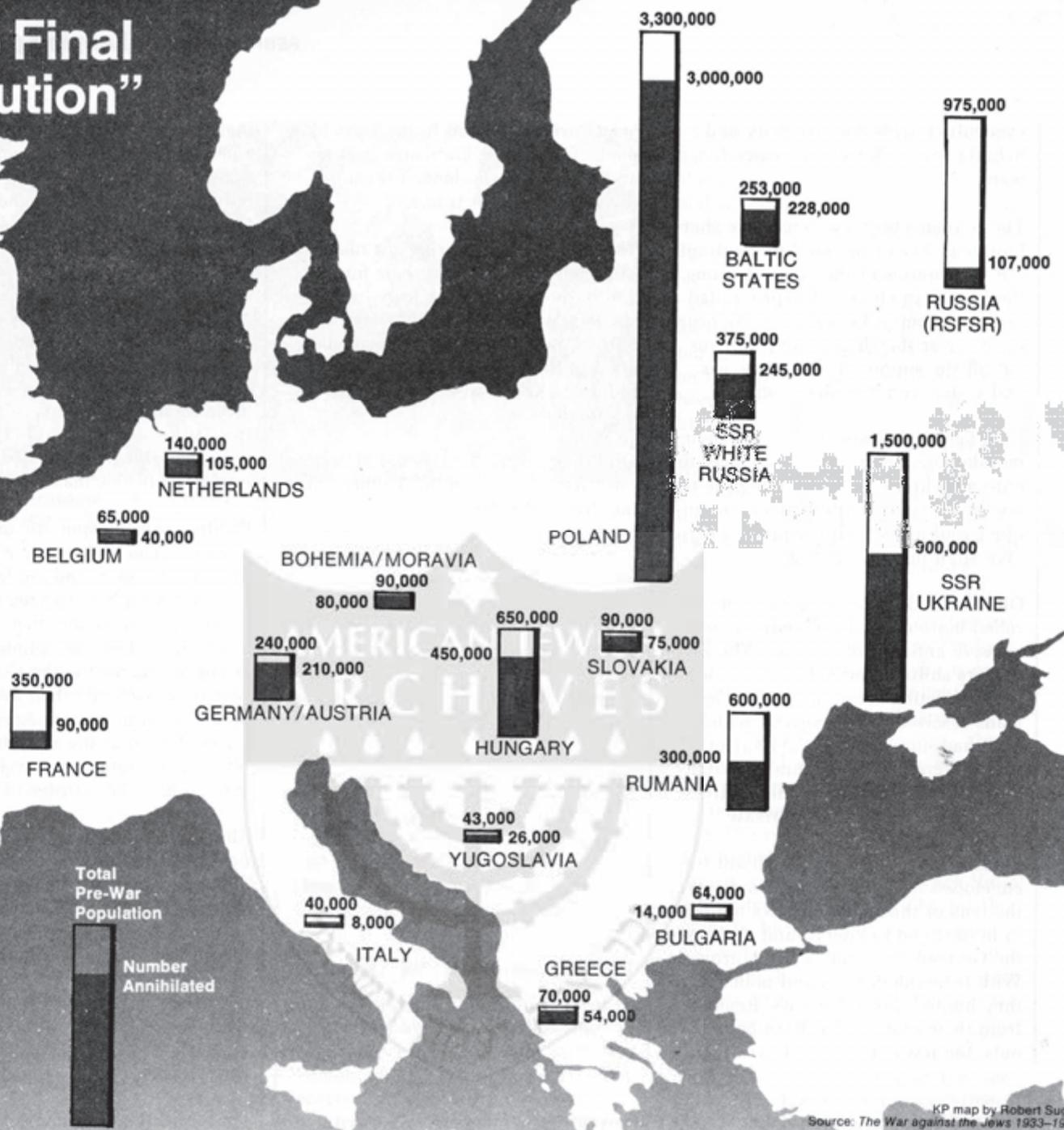
There was almost no terrain left to fight on. The intense heat of the conflagrations had turned the pavement into a sticky pulp of tar. Food reserves had gone up in flames. The wells, so laboriously dug in the bunkers, were filled with rubble. All around, wrote a ghetto combatant, "the roar of the fire, the noise of falling walls. Outside the ghetto it was spring, but here a holocaust reigned."

On May 8 the Germans surrounded the hideout of ZOB headquarters. The civilians in the bunker surrendered, but the ZOB fighters entrenched themselves, ready to fight the Germans. Instead, the Germans stopped up all the entrances and sent gas into the bunker. Over one hundred fighters were inside. One of them called out, "Let's not fall into their hands alive!" They began to kill themselves and each other, in a scene that must have rivaled the mass suicide at Masada. Mordecai Anielewicz was among them. On May 10, about 75 ZOB survivors made their way through the slime of Warsaw's sewers to escape, with the help of comrades on the "Aryan" side. The Warsaw ghetto became one huge cemetery.... \$\$

End of the revolt, May, 1943, and the end of the Warsaw ghetto. Nazi SS General Stroop attached this and other photos to his final summary report. YIVO archives.



"The Final Solution"



KP map by Robert Sugar
Source: *The War against the Jews 1933-1945*

Estimated Number of Jews Killed in the Final Solution

COUNTRY	ESTIMATED PRE-FINAL SOLUTION POPULATION	ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION ANNIHILATED		COUNTRY	ESTIMATED PRE-FINAL SOLUTION POPULATION	ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION ANNIHILATED	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
Poland	3,300,000	3,000,000	90	Yugoslavia	43,000	26,000	60
Baltic countries	253,000	228,000	90	Rumania	600,000	300,000	50
Germany/Austria	240,000	210,000	87.5	Norway	1,800	900	50
Bohemia/Moravia	90,000	80,000	88.9	France	350,000	90,000	26
Slovakia	90,000	75,000	83.3	Bulgaria	64,000	14,000	22
Greece	70,000	54,000	77	Italy	40,000	8,000	20
The Netherlands	140,000	105,000	75	Luxembourg	5,000	1,000	20
Hungary	650,000	450,000	69.2	Russia (RSFSR)*	975,000	107,000	11
SSR White Russia	375,000	245,000	65.3	Denmark	8,000	—	—
SSR Ukraine*	1,500,000	900,000	60	Finland	2,000	—	—
Belgium	65,000	40,000	61.5	Total	8,861,800	5,933,900	67

* The Germans did not occupy all the territory of this republic.