

Contents

<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xii
I. Introduction	1
II. The Context of Christian Antisemitism	7
1. Excerpts from the New Testament	9
2. Jewish chronicle of murders in Rhine cities in 1096 during the First Crusade	11
3. Excerpts from Martin Luther, <i>On the Jews and Their Lies</i> , 1543	13
4. Papal bull about Jews, 'Cum nimis absurdum' by Pope Paul IV, 14 July 1555	16
5. Excerpts from article 'Jewish Morality' in Vatican newspaper, 10 January 1893	19
III. The Creation of Monsters in Germany: Jews and Others	22
6. Bavarian petition opposing equality for Jews, 10 January 1850	23
7. Excerpt from Heinrich von Treitschke, 'Our Views', 1879	26
8. Excerpt from <i>Permission for the Extermination of Life Unworthy of Life</i> , 1920	29
9. Court judgment in the murder on 10 August 1932 of a Polish laborer by SA men	32
IV. The Nazi Attack on Jews and Other Undesirables in the Third Reich, 1933–1938	36
10. Bavarian state report about the murder of a Jewish businessman, 20 March 1933	37

11. Memoir by Dr Paula Tobias about boycott of 1 April 1933	39
12. Report from underground Social Democratic Party on persecution of German Jews, August 1935	42
13. Nuremberg Law against intermarriage between Jews and German citizens, 15 September 1935	44
14. Form for Jehovah's Witnesses to renounce their religious beliefs, 1936	47
15. Speech by Heinrich Himmler to SS leaders on homosexuality, 18 February 1937	49
16. Children's story from Ernst Hiemer, <i>The Poisonous Mushroom</i> , 1938	52
V. The Physical Assault on Jews in Germany, 1938–1939	56
17. Memoir by Walter Grab about persecution of Jews in Vienna after the <i>Anschluss</i> of March 1938	58
18. Letter urging that Jews be fired from Austrian industry, 29 June 1938	61
19. Letter resisting the confiscation of a Jewish business, 14 July 1938	63
20. Letter confirming possession of Chinese visa, 23 September 1938	65
21. British memorandum on Evian conference, 17 October 1938	67
22. Report of Darmstadt SA on <i>Kristallnacht</i> , 11 November 1938	70
23. Letter about finding work in British households for Czech Jewish refugees, 17 November 1938	73
24. Gestapo report from Bielefeld about <i>Kristallnacht</i> destruction, 26 November 1938	75
25. Instruction from Foreign Office on eliminating Jews from German life, 25 January 1939	79
26. Instruction from US Secretary of State on preventing refugees to Shanghai, 18 February 1939	83
VI. The Perfection of Genocide as National Policy, 1939–1943	85
27. Letter from Reinhard Heydrich planning the 'concentration' of Polish Jews, 21 September 1939	87
28. War diary of Lt. Col. Helmuth Groscurth about massacres of Polish civilians on 7–8 October 1939	90
29. Announcement that Jews in the Łódź region must wear yellow armband, 14 November 1939	93
30. Postwar testimony about the first successful gassing of mentally handicapped on 4 January 1940	95
31. Minutes of conference about deportation of Poles, Jews and Gypsies, 30 January 1940	98

32. Report of meeting of German mayors concerning murder of the handicapped, 3 April 1940	103
33. Memorandum from US State Department on delaying immigration, 26 June 1940	106
34. Table of money saved by murdering the handicapped, 1941	108
35. Report of Einsatzgruppen murders in Soviet Union, 2 October 1941	110
36. German Army orders on the 'Conduct of the Troops in the Eastern Territories', 10 October 1941	112
37. Plan for 'solution of the Jewish question' by mass gassing, 25 October 1941	116
38. Foreign Office memorandum on murder of Jews in Yugoslavia, 25 October 1941	118
39. German Army report on shooting of Jews and Gypsies in Yugoslavia, 27–30 October 1941	121
40. Report on police battalion murder of Jews in Belorussia, 30 October 1941	124
41. Article by Josef Goebbels on Jews in <i>Das Reich</i> , 16 November 1941	129
42. Minutes of the Wannsee Conference about the 'final solution', 20 January 1942	132
43. Report on use of trucks to kill Jews with exhaust gas in Soviet Union, 16 May 1942	137
44. Proposal that several million Jews be sterilized for slave labor, 23 June 1942	140
45. Letter from Gestapo ordering deportation of Jews in Schwerin, 6 July 1942	143
46. Report by Gestapo on French-German cooperation on deportation of Jews, 8 July 1942	146
47. Protest of the Bishop of Montauban against deportations in France, 26 August 1942	150
48. Report by Himmler to Hitler on mass murder of 'partisans' in Soviet Union, 29 December 1942	152
49. Gestapo report on deportation of Jews from France, 6 March 1943	154
50. Protest by Bulgarian legislators against deportation of Jews, 17 March 1943	158
51. Order by Himmler to destroy Ukraine, 7 September 1943	161
52. Speech by Himmler to SS Gruppenführer in Posen, 4 October 1943	163
53. Postwar testimony about exhumation and cremation of corpses in 1943–44	166
54. Report by Odilo Globocnik on how death camps were financed, December 1943	170

VII. 'Arbeit Macht Frei': Work and Death in Concentration Camps and Ghettos	179
55. Normal murders at Buchenwald in 1941	181
56. Speech by Chaim Rumkowski, Chairman of Łódź Jewish Council, 17 January 1942	183
57. Call for resistance in the Vilna Ghetto, January 1942	186
58. Letter about feeding Soviet POWs working for German industry, 21 February 1942	190
59. Order to Warsaw Jewish Council to organize deportation 'to the East', 22 July 1942	192
60. Diary of Oskar Singer in Łódź Ghetto, 27 July 1942	195
61. Diary of Emanuel Ringelblum in Warsaw Ghetto, 14 December 1942	200
62. Report of SS Concentration Camp Office on mortality of prisoners, 28 December 1942	205
63. SS report on revolt in Warsaw Ghetto, 13 May 1943	208
64. Diary of Hanna Lévy-Hass in Bergen-Belsen, March 1945	211
65. Mauthausen death list, 19 March 1945	214
66. Report of SS doctor on health conditions in Neuengamme, 29 March 1945	218
VIII. Assembly Lines of Death: Extermination Camps	222
67. Postwar deposition about the use of gas chambers in Belzec in August 1942	223
68. Memoir by Filip Müller on use of gas chambers at Auschwitz in 1942	227
69. Memoir by Irene Schwarz of Gestapo office work at Birkenau	232
70. Memoir by Shalom Kohn of the revolt in Treblinka on 2 August 1943	235
71. Postwar statement by Arnest Tauber about slave labor at Auschwitz between 1942 and 1944	242
72. Letter by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden about bombing Auschwitz, 7 July 1944	246
73. Memoir by Judith Isaacson on selection of women in Auschwitz, July 1944	248
74. List of transports to Birkenau gas chambers during October 1944	253
IX. The Aftermath	255
75. London Agreement among Allies about nature of war crimes trial, 8 August 1945	257

76. Summary of evidence from defense witnesses at Nuremberg Trial, August 1946	261
77. West German law to compensate victims of persecution, 29 June 1956	266
78. Statement of Lutherans about Christians and Jews, July 1983	270
79. Speech by Elie Wiesel about President Ronald Reagan's planned visit to Bitburg cemetery, 19 April 1985	273
80. Resolution of the East German Parliament on the Holocaust, 12 April 1990	276
X. The Holocaust in Contemporary Life	279
81. Recommendation of Norwegian government to compensate Jews, 26 June 1998	280
82. Article 'In Defense of Hitler' in Egyptian government newspaper, 27 May 2001	285
83. International Tribunal judgement against Radislav Krstić for Srebrenica massacre, 2 August 2001	288
84. Joint resolution of Maine legislature on Holocaust remembrance, 13 March 2002	291
XI. Conclusion	294
<i>Sources</i>	300
<i>Bibliography</i>	307
<i>Index</i>	312

Introduction

Why read documents from the Holocaust? What do these details matter now? Contemporary society has become so numbed to violence by its repetition and its constant portrayal, that the Holocaust is sometimes seen as just another historical nightmare, to be acknowledged but also avoided.

For many years two justifications for more public attention to the Holocaust have been strongly voiced. Fighting the lies of deniers and preventing further genocide were powerful reasons to investigate, write, and read, to unearth new information and to examine what is already known. Neither of these reasons retains its former potency. While deniers continue to be loud and active, especially through new electronic media, they have not succeeded in convincing more than a few ideologues, motivated by the same hatreds as the Nazis themselves. In the person of David Irving, as persuasive and knowledgeable as any denier, they have been decisively repudiated in court by the exposure of their claims as deliberately spurious. Irving was unmasked by the prolific historian Richard Evans, who assembled a vast array of documents to demonstrate Irving's lies in a British courtroom.¹

'Never again' as a wish for humanity and for Jews continues to encourage teaching the Holocaust to young people. I, too, believe that education can hinder genocide and that confrontation with the Holocaust as history is part of a humane education. But the example of the Holocaust has not prevented late 20th-century governments around the world from displaying a repeated willingness to kill their own citizens and their neighbors. Learning about genocide seems inadequate to prevent further killings.

I put forward a third reason to know the Holocaust: as one of the most extraordinary events of human history, we must examine the Holocaust as part of the study of human society, our examination of ourselves. More people may have died in other government-sponsored programs of negative social engineering. Yet the Holocaust stands out, and maybe will always stand out, for its central charac-

teristics: the gradual development of an ideology which justified killing all Jews; the variety of other social groups also targeted for death; the deliberate invention and fastidious organization of efficient procedures of mass murder; and the willingness of its perpetrators to engage in serial killings. Because Germany was such an exemplary modern society, developed an outstanding educational system, and produced an extraordinary culture, its descent into a national program of violence has shaken our faith in the inevitability of progress. The participation of so many people in murder and the capacity of so many more to watch it happen disclose crucial aspects of human society and the modern personality.

No single method of inquiry can adequately understand the place of the Holocaust in modern life. Nearly every discipline has been affected by the knowledge about the Holocaust provided by eyewitnesses and historians, and each uses its chosen tools and attitudes to respond. For example, psychologists have made repeated attempts to investigate the elements of the modern personality which might have contributed to the willingness of individuals to inflict so much suffering on strangers.²

Historians respond by emphasizing documents, in the broadest sense, as the source of further knowledge and the basis for all understanding. Historical interpretations are judged by their relationship to documentary evidence. Historians work at two sometimes antithetical tasks: constructing interpretations which best fit the known documents and finding more documents which have not been analyzed.

There are already more Holocaust documents available than any person could read in a lifetime. Yad Vashem in Jerusalem estimates that it possesses 55 million pages of unpublished documents; major archives, such as the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, keep growing, and unknown documents are discovered every year.³ Vast collections of documents are available, which helped me to choose this small sample. I publish here only a small portion of what I have seen, a collection designed to provoke further reading.

The importance of documents can be illustrated by a central question which has divided historians: who ordered the Holocaust and when was that order given? For decades Adolf Hitler was the focus of these questions. Few of history's dictators have been so proud of the idea that their will alone ruled vast territories. In *Mein Kampf*, written while he was in prison in 1923–1924, Hitler declared that absolute dictatorship was Germanic destiny; he insisted that he was the long-awaited savior of Aryan racial superiority.⁴ Yet historians have searched in vain since the end of World War II for a document in which Hitler explicitly orders genocide.

A Hitler order would shed crucial light into the murky world of Nazi decision-making. It appears, however, that no such order will be found, since Hitler preferred to conceal his actions behind bombastic speech-making and vague oral commands to his subordinates, who then fought each other for authority. In that absence, two schools of interpretation have developed,

based partially on differing claims about when and by whom the decision for the Holocaust was initiated.⁵ So-called functionalists argue that the steady intensification of persecution, including murder, led to genocide without a previously decisive intention. Intentionalists counter that Hitler's announced desire to get rid of the Jewish race, supported by many willing helpers, was the critical motor of genocidal actions. Both sides in this argument deploy interpretations of documents to support their contentions.

Because I believe that familiarity with original sources should inform every judgment about the Holocaust, I have prepared this collection for a wide general audience. Some well known documents, like the Nuremberg Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor (document 13), appear here because they speak to the reader of significant moments. Other sources came to official notice after the war in preparation for the Nuremberg trials, but have remained unfamiliar, such as Viktor Brack's proposal to sterilize millions of Jews (document 44). Some have recently been discovered or translated by historians, such as the Bulgarian protest against deportations (document 50). Read together, these sources should complete the most direct portrayal of the Holocaust that is feasible in one volume.

Some possible themes are not represented in this collection by specific documents. It would take many volumes to convey the richness of the Jewish life in Europe which was wiped out, but I have chosen not to do that here. The appeal of National Socialism to ordinary Germans or the development of Adolf Hitler's peculiar fanaticisms are not addressed. Hitler himself remains in the background in this book. The reader seeking more information about him has no shortage of choices. Many historians and many others have clearly explained his personal role in announcing, creating, and leading the Holocaust, although some intriguing elements of his personal life remain uncertain.⁶ I wish to draw attention to many other participants, from Heinrich Himmler to Viktor Brack and Odilo Globocnik, whose roles were also crucial.

Half of the documents in this volume come out of the Holocaust itself, the intensely and intently murderous period from 1939 through 1945. That selection could be multiplied many times, but still would not touch on all the issues, events, or persons that historians think are significant. The central and longest section, the 28 documents in Section VI about killing people, mostly Jews, displays the themes which governed my choices. I wished to draw attention to the sheer breadth of the event we call the Holocaust. Killing and decisions about killing were carried out in every corner of the continent, and I include documents from France and Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Ukraine. Eastern Europe is at the center, and the United States appears only once, at the periphery, where it remained until 1945. The geography of the Holocaust varied across regions and borders, city and countryside, time and culture. I chose here to stress the unifying forces and experiences which characterized the killing period.

The other half of the sources in this collection are sprinkled through the last two thousand years. I became a historian because I shared this discipline's fundamental belief that any phenomenon, however large or small, is embedded in its own history. Although concentrated in a brief period, the Holocaust looms in modern history as a central event, not because historians study it, but because its presence is felt in so many places. Those who practice history seek antecedents and causes in human society, sometimes arguing that events can be connected over the centuries. The first three sections of documents present three overlapping contexts within which the Holocaust developed: the long history of Christian antisemitism, the development among Germans of a vicious and public hatred for Jews during the 19th century, and the rapid escalation of attacks on political and biological enemies by the Nazi state after 1933.

As the Holocaust recedes in time, it has seemed to increase in significance. In most countries of Europe and North America, but also in many countries throughout the world, more attention is paid to the Holocaust than at any time since 1945. Modern society continues to generate voluntary organizations which link the Holocaust to their unique concerns. The final two sections present a few hints about the role played by knowledge of the Holocaust in contemporary political life.

How should one read these documents? Although I have shortened many of these documents, I have not tried to present only the key words or paragraphs. The combination of banal details and discussions of genocide is a characteristic of Nazi communications which I have preserved here. Reading documents requires careful attention to words and tone, to the interests of the writer, to the intended audience. A document's meaning often is revealed only by relating it to other documents, by wondering at the choice of language, by seeing what was not said. If we are to reconstruct the behavior and ideas of complex human actors from a few words on paper, then we must work hard at their reading.

The language of Nazi documents, especially about Jews, is peculiarly dichotomous. Public propaganda in Germany was vivid and vicious, as in documents 16 and 41. Official state plans, such as documents 27 and 42, used a very different language in addressing mass murder: bloodless vocabulary, passive voice, formulaic constructions, euphemistic descriptions. The deliberate Nazi invention of a new German dialect to obscure the reality of their deeds makes the reading of their documents especially difficult. In his manual on the interpretation of Holocaust documents, the dean of Holocaust studies, Raul Hilberg, pays particular attention to Nazi style.⁷ This manner of discussing killing is one clue to what the Nazis thought about what they were doing.

I have chosen to do my own translations from the German originals where possible. I have found that existing translations frequently display arbitrary distortions of the original texts: not merely unsuitable words chosen to repre-

sent the original, but also omissions of phrases, changes in sentence structure, alterations of word order. Some translations were done in great haste, such as the Army translations of captured documents in preparation for the Nuremberg trials. Others may have introduced these changes for aesthetic reasons. I believe that such changes ultimately distort the meaning of the text and the intent of the author. My efforts at providing more accurate translations are meant to display as much as possible the precise linguistic choices, grammatical structures, even tone and cadence of the original sources. Few of these writers were accomplished prose stylists, but they all had a style of their own, influenced by their situation and intent. I have tried to minimize the inevitable loss of translation, to allow the writing styles of these authors to help the reader understand their purposes and attitudes. I have reproduced their efforts to use format, spacing, underlining, and capitalization to convey their messages.

I have placed short commentaries after each document, which taken together provide an outline of the Holocaust. The reader should first confront the documents as they are and seek the meanings they contain. The commentaries are designed to offer context and information rather than prescriptions for reading. I hope that the commentaries will bring the reader back to the document again, for a second or third reading. Many of these documents continued to yield insight for me long after I had become intimately familiar with their contents. Historians understand the labor of interpretation as extending over years, involving both conscious inquiry and subconscious rumination. Every careful reader can participate in this human drive to understand and explain.

My commentaries reflect my own historically produced idiosyncracies. My family's connection to the Holocaust was in open view as I grew up, in the form of Chinese sculptures, notably sitting Buddhas, that my Viennese grandparents brought back from their exile in Shanghai after the war. I was aware and proud of my father's ability to speak flawless English after his arrival as a refugee in the United States. I also avoided facing the Holocaust. Only as an adult did I realize how much the Holocaust meant in their lives and in mine. By that time my thought process had been disciplined by the study and teaching of history. So that is how I have approached the Holocaust, channeling sadness and anger into an effort to deepen and spread knowledge. This effort alleviates some of the pain of knowing and some of the frustration at the difficulty of changing human culture.

There are many groups of victims here. Jews are the most prominent; they are accompanied by Gypsies, homosexuals, the handicapped, Jehovah's Witnesses, Orthodox Russians, and Catholic Poles. The killers made careful distinctions among the objects of their violence, but killed them with the same methods in the same places. I hope that this approach makes visible the differences in their treatment, while highlighting the broad ideology which envisioned mass

murder as the correct method for dealing with all of these groups. In this book, the Holocaust encompasses the killing of many millions of unarmed men, women, and children, in which Jews were the most significant target.

Even after decades of study, I am still shocked at the humanly constructed ideas expressed in these sources. I cannot imagine coming to the end of this book without more questions, which can only be answered by seeing more documents. There are so many gaps in the coverage and hints about what is missing. This book is not meant to be the last word on any subject or to prove anything. I have tried to illustrate and exemplify, not demonstrate or debate. This book is most useful as part of a broader program of reading memoirs, watching videotaped interviews, talking with survivors, and absorbing historical scholarship. I hope that it meets our need to learn more about how and why men in Germany wanted to kill and then killed so many men and women, war veterans and children, pregnant women and infants, and kept on killing until they were forced to stop.

Notes

- ¹ Richard Evans, *Lying about Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial* (New York: Basic Books, 2001).
- ² The psychologist Stanley Milgram made an extremely disturbing film about his experiments, in which he duped volunteers into thinking they were delivering potentially fatal shocks to other volunteers: Stanley Milgram, *Obedience* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, 1969).
- ³ For example, in 1997, documents were found that showed that banks in Brazil and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had taken possession of assets stolen from Holocaust victims: *The Holocaust Chronicle* (Lincolnwood, IL: Publications International, Ltd.: 2001), p. 694.
- ⁴ In an accessible paperback version, Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, trans. Ralph Manheim (Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 1971), for example on p. 443.
- ⁵ An example of how the selection of a particular date for the decision is connected to a broader interpretation of Nazi policy is given by Eberhard Jäckel in 'The Holocaust: Where We Are, Where We Need to Go', in Michael Berenbaum and Abraham J. Peck (eds), *The Holocaust and History: The Known, the Unknown, the Disputed, and the Reexamined* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998), p. 23–9.
- ⁶ A combination of a fascination with evil and the impulse to sell may be the reason that unlikely arguments about Hitler attract so much attention: Hitler was partly Jewish, Hitler was gay, Hitler was a sexual pervert. Less exciting, but much more useful is the best recent biography by Ian Kershaw in two volumes, *Hitler 1889–1936: Hubris* and *Hitler 1936–1945: Nemesis* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1999 and 2000).
- ⁷ Raul Hilberg, *Sources of Holocaust Research: An Analysis* (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2001). The particular use of the German language by Nazis was addressed by Victor Klemperer, the Jewish philologist who survived in Dresden, in a 1957 book, now available in English as *The Language of the Third Reich: LTI – Lingua Tertiæ Imperii: A Philologist's Notebook*, trans. Martin Brady (London: Continuum, 2002). Very useful to me for translation was Robert Michael and Karin Doerr, *Nazi-Deutsch / Nazi-German: An English Lexicon of the Language of the Third Reich* (Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 2002).

Index

- Abraham, SS Sergeant Hubert, 182
Aktion Reinhardt (Operation Reinhardt),
141, 170–8, 194, 223, 298
Anschluss, *see* Austria
antisemitism
 Arab, 285–7
 Austrian, 28, 58–62
 Christian, 7–21
 French, 159
 German, 22–8, 54–5, 261, 268, 270–1,
 277–8
 Hungarian, 159
 Polish, 300
 in the United States, 271–2, 293
 see also Jews; Nazis
Arabs, 285–7
Arafat, Yasser, 278
archives, 2, 204
Argentina, 272
aryanization, 63–4, 69, 79–82, 268
Aumeier, Hans, 228–31
Auschwitz-Birkenau complex (camps),
 117, 136, 145, 148–9, 157, 159, 178,
 185, 213, 226, 227–31, 232–4, 242–5,
 248–52, 253–4, 263, 265, 275, 281–2,
 296–8
 bombing of, 246–7
 escapees from, 255
 liberation of, 260
 resistance in, 189, 240, 248–52, 254
 Sonderkommandos, 189, 253–4
 women’s camp, 232–4, 248–52, 254

Austria, 181–2
 German annexation of (*Anschluss*), 56,
 58–60, 62, 64, 74, 84
 popular support for persecution of Jews,
 60–2, 63–4

Babi Yar massacre, 85, 110–11
Bartov, Omer, 115 n.1
Bauer, Yehuda, 299 n.5
Bavaria, 23–5, 37–8, 78 n.1, 272
Beaune-la-Rolande (camp), 147
Becker, Dr August, 95–7, 137–9
Belgrade, 118–19, 121–2, 139
Belorussia, 111, 117, 124–8, 162
Belzec (camp), 96–7, 141, 177, 223–6
Bergen-Belsen (camp), 182, 211–13, 231,
 275, 297
Bergmann-Pohl, Sabina, 277
Berle, Adolf A., Jr, 106–7
Berlin, 28, 35, 38, 40, 43, 68–9, 75, 79,
 83–4, 87, 95–6, 98, 103, 105, 110–11,
 116, 118, 123, 137–8, 140, 149, 153,
 198, 254, 277
Bialystok, Poland, 134, 152
Bielefeld, 75–7
Binding, Dr Karl, 29–31, 105
Birkenau, *see* Auschwitz
Bitburg, Germany, 273–5
Blobel, Paul, 111, 168–9
Böhme, Gen. Franz, 119, 122–3
Bohemia, *see* Czechoslovakia
Boris, King of Bulgaria, 160

- Bouhler, Philipp, 140–1
 Bosnia, 288–90
 Brack, Viktor, 3, 95–7, 103–5, 116–17, 140–1, 294
 Brandt, Dr Eduard, 108–9
 Brandt, Dr Karl, 95–6, 141
 Britain
 armed forces of, 168, 178, 182, 213, 221, 246–7
 immigration to, 67–9, 73–4, 83–4
 policies of government, 57, 67–9, 83–4, 246–7, 257–60
 Browning, Christopher, xii, 128
 Bruland, Bjarte, 284
 Buchenwald (camp), 72, 76, 78, 179, 181–2, 206–7, 242, 275, 296
 resistance in, 181–2, 295
 Budapest, 247
 Bulgaria, 3, 136, 158–60
 Buna (camp), 242–5, 253
Bund deutscher Mädel (BDM), 52–5
 bystanders, 191, 231, 273, 298
- camps, 56, 69, 72, 179, 261–4
 death marches from, 216, 221
 escapes from, 216, 235–40, 255
 forced labor in, 205–7, 218–20
 liberation of, 179, 182, 212–13, 260, 291, 297
 mortality in, 205–7
 resistance in, 48, 181–2, 234, 235–40, 248–52, 254, 295
 Sonderkommandos, 185, 189, 225, 253–4
 types of, 222
 women in, 211–13, 218–220, 227–9, 232–4, 248–52, 253–4
 see also killing, *and under specific camps*
- Canada, 66, 272
 Catholic Church
 opposes Nazis, 37–8, 76, 104–5, 109, 150–1, 156
 policies toward Jews, 16–21, 150–1, 156, 226, 231, 272
 see also Christianity
 Central Office for Jewish Emigration, 132
 Chamberlain, Neville, 74
 Chelmno (camp), 136, 168, 184–5
 children, *see* killing, of children
 China, 5, 66, 83–4
 Christian Democratic Party of West Germany, 268
 Christianity
 antisemitism and, 7–21, 271–3, 293
 see also Catholic Church; Jehovah's Witnesses; Lutherans
 Chrysostom, Saint John, 10
 Churchill, Winston, 259, 285
 Clement VIII, Pope, 18
 compensation, 266–9, 278, 279, 280–4
 Compiègne (camp), 147
 Constantine I, Emperor, 10
 Councils of Jewish Elders, *see* Jewish Councils
 cremation, *see* killing, cremation and
 Crimea, 114
 Croatia, 136, 157, 290
 Crusades, 8, 11–12
 Czecher, Ella, 63–4, 295
 Czechoslovakia, 73–4, 135, 242, 277
 Czerniakow, Adam, 192–4
- Dachau (camp), 41, 72, 206, 242
 Dannecker, Theodor, 101, 146–9, 156, 159–60
 Degesch, 117, 245
 Denmark, 160
 Dickmann, August, 48
 Drancy (camp), 147
 Dürrfeld, Walter, 243–5
 Dunn, James C., 106–7
- East Germany, *see* German Democratic Republic
 Eden, Anthony, 246–7
 Egypt, 285–7
 Ethnic German Self-Defense (*Volksdeutsche Selbstschutz*), 91–2
 Eichmann, Adolf, 62, 101, 116–17, 120, 136, 156, 189, 213, 255, 262–5
 Einsatzgruppen, *see* Nazis, SS
 emigration, *see* Jews; *Kindertransport*
 England, *see* Britain
 epidemics, *see* killing, by disease or epidemic
 escapes from camps, 216, 235–40, 255
 Essen, 190–1
 Estonia, 102
 'Eternal Jew, The', 199
 eugenics, 22, 29–31, 44–6, 50–1, 55
 'euthanasia' program, 22, 29–31, 95–7, 103–5, 108–9, 226
 see killing, of handicapped
 evacuation, *see* Jews, expulsions and deportations of

- Evans, Richard, 1
 Evian conference (1938), 66, 67–9, 82
 experimentation, medical, 140–1
- Falco, Robert, 258, 260
 Farben, I. G., 178, 242–5
 Federal Republic of Germany, 101, 266–9, 273–5, 277
 ‘final solution’, 51, 119–20, 153, 262–3
 plans for, 87–9, 94, 116–17
 Wannsee Conference, 132–6, 296
 see also genocide; Holocaust; killing
- flight tax (*Reichsfluchtsteuer*), 133
 Flossenbürg (camp), 206, 296
 France, 20, 66
 antisemitism in, 159
 camps in, 147, 182
 German occupation of, 148
 Nazis in, 265, 296
 rescue operations in, 65
 resistance in, 150–1, 156–7, 296
 Vichy government Jewish policies, 146–9, 150–1, 154–7
- Frank, Anne, 213
 Frank, Hans, 89, 94
 Frankfurt, 231, 255
 Franz, Kurt, 236–40
 Frick, Wilhelm, 45
- Gardelegen, 179
 gas chambers, *see* killing, by gas
 gender, 251–2
 General Gouvernement, Poland, 89, 94, 98–100, 135, 170, 194
 genocide, 289, 290, 297
 see also ‘final solution’; Holocaust; killing
- Germans
 Baltic, 98–102
 ethnic, 102, 170, 172, 178, 268
 Volhynian, 98–102
- German Democratic Republic, 268, 276–8
 Germany, 2–4, 20, 30, 48
 antisemitism in, 22–8, 54–5, 261, 268, 270–1, 277–8
 armed forces of, 90–2, 111, 112–14, 119–20, 121–3, 162, 188
 High Command of Army, 92, 112–14, 264
 eugenics in, 29–31
 Foreign Office, 69, 79–82, 118–20, 135, 136, 155–6, 262–5
 Labor Front, 190–1
 Poland and, 22
 popular support for persecution of Jews, 38, 39–41, 43, 57, 76–8, 85–6, 261
 resistance to Nazis, 91–2, 190–1, 225–6, 261–3, 266, 271
 reunification of, 269
 Weimar Republic of, 32–5, 43
- Gerstein, Kurt, 222, 223–6
 Gestapo, *see* Nazis
 ghettos, 199
 earliest, in Italy, 16–18
 formation of, 87–9
 Jewish Councils of, *see* Jewish Councils
 Jewish police, 185, 188, 192–4, 201, 203
 in Poland, 87–9, 93–4, 199
 resistance in, 185–8, 199, 200–4
 in Serbia, 119
 in the Soviet Union, 125
 see also specific cities
- Gineste, Marie-Rose, 151
 Globocnik, Odilo, 3, 101, 140–2, 170–8, 194, 222
 Goebbels, Josef, 129–31, 199, 294, 298
 Göring, Hermann, 35, 132
 Goldhagen, Daniel, 180 n.1
 Grab, Walter, 56–7, 58–60, 69
 Grabner, Maximilian, 228–31, 234
 Great Britain, *see* Britain
 Greece, 119, 157, 159
 Gregory XIII, Pope, 18
 Gross, Jan, 299 n.7
 Gross-Rosen (camp), 206, 254
 Gypsies, 5, 36, 46, 98–101, 118–20, 121–3, 253–4, 263, 269, 276, 279, 295–6
- Hackett, David, xii
 Hamber, Eduard and Philipp, 181–2, 295
 Hamburg, 218–21
 handicapped, 5, 29–31, 36, 95–7, 103–5, 108–9, 226, 295
 Harris, James F., 25
 Hebrews, *see* Jews
 Hess, Rudolf, 45
 Hessisch-Lichtenau (camp), 251
 Heydrich, Reinhard, 62, 87–9, 98–100, 127, 132–6, 265
 Hiemer, Ernst, 52–5
 Hilberg, Raul, 4, 295, 297, 299 n.2
 Himmler, Heinrich, 3, 41, 48, 49–51, 62, 89, 98–101, 127, 132, 136, 140–1,

- 152–3, 161–2, 163–5, 168, 170, 172,
177–8, 194, 205–6, 261–2, 265
- Hinzert (camp), 206
- Hitler, Adolf, 6, 45, 77, 101, 165, 228,
261, 264–5, 285–7, 298
and Holocaust, 2, 3, 90–1, 96, 109, 114,
141, 152–3
Mein Kampf, 2
Reichstag speech of 30 January 1939,
129, 131
rise to power, 35, 36
- Hitler Youth (*Hitlerjugend*, HJ), 55, 178
- Ho, Dr Feng Shan, 65–6
- Hoche, Dr Alfred, 30–1, 105
- Höfle, Hermann, 194
- Hössler, Franz, 228–31
- Holland, *see* Netherlands
- Holocaust
causes of, 3
compensation for, 266–9, 278, 279, 280–4
denial, 1, 85, 285–7
industrial participation in, 85, 96,
137–9, 170–3, 178, 190–1, 220,
242–5, 247, 279
knowledge of, 85, 129–31, 139, 190–1,
216, 262–3, 275, 298
memorialization of, 291–3
popular participation in, 61–2, 85–6,
103–5, 117, 216
psychological explanations of, 2
secrecy of, 85–6, 87, 92, 104–5, 114,
121, 124, 131, 132, 137–9, 161,
164, 168, 191, 222, 223, 240
teaching about, xiii, 1, 292, 298
as term, 5, 273, 295–7
- homosexuals, 5, 36, 49–51, 56, 269, 296
- Horthy, Miklós, 247
- Hull, Cordell, 83–4
- Hungary
antisemitism in, 159
deportations from, 136, 216, 246–7,
265
- IBM, 279
- Inter-Governmental Committee on
Refugees, 67–9, 83
- International Criminal Tribunal for the
former Yugoslavia, 288–90
- Iran, 287
- Irving, David, 1
- Isaacson, Judith Magyar, 248–52, 295
- Israel, 60, 136, 189, 213, 252, 276–8, 287
see also Palestine
- Italy, 18, 20, 66, 154–7, 160, 226
- Jackson, Robert H., 258, 260
- Jehovah's Witnesses, 5, 36, 47–8, 56, 296
- Jerusalem, 2, 11–12, 13, 60, 287
- Jewish Agency in Palestine, 246
- Jewish Councils, 88–9, 183–5
resistance to, 183
see also specific cities
- Jews
compensation to, 266–9, 278, 280–4
cooperation in Holocaust, 183–5,
186–9, 192–4, 200, 294
diaries of, 212–13, 252, 254
see also under individual documents
economic sanctions against, 38–45, 56,
61–2, 63–4, 79–82, 261, 280–4
emancipation of, 23–5
emigration of, 38, 40, 60, 62, 65–6,
67–9, 72, 74, 76, 83–4, 106–7,
132–3, 262, 267
expulsions and deportations of, 12, 87–9,
98–101, 143–5, 146–9, 150–1, 154–7,
158–60, 183–5, 186, 192–4, 199, 227,
240, 247, 262, 265, 267, 280–1
as forced laborers, 117, 135, 140–1, 145,
166–8, 181, 183–5, 192–4, 200,
232–4, 240, 242–5, 251, 279
marking of, 17–18, 93–4, 129–31, 148,
261
memoirs of, 41, 179, 251, 275
see also under individual documents
as partisans, 189, 273
physical attacks on, 11–12, 37–8, 55,
56, 58–60, 69, 70–2, 75–8
plunder of property of, 63–4, 79–82,
102, 122, 126–7, 143–5, 170–8,
193, 200, 222, 225, 261, 267–9
resistance to persecution, 63–4, 145,
186–9, 199, 200–4, 208–10, 234,
235–40, 242, 248–52, 253–4, 273,
294–5
as *Sonderkommandos*, 185, 189, 225,
253–4
as witnesses, 228, 254, 273–5, 295, 297
women, 5, 11–12, 17, 39–41, 63–4, 65,
72, 74, 76–8, 112, 117, 119–20,
140–1, 147, 195–9, 201, 224–5,
227–9, 232–4, 248–52, 253–4
see also antisemitism; final solution;
genocide; Holocaust; killing

- Jordan, 287
Judenräte, *see* Jewish Councils
 Juettner, 265
- Kaltenbrunner, Ernst, 61
 Karski, Jan, 255–6
 Kaunas, *see* Kovno, Lithuania
 Kertzer, David I., xii, 20
 Kielce, Poland, pogrom, 297
 Kiev, Ukraine, 111
 Babi Yar massacre, 85, 110–11, 168
- killing
 by beating, 181
 by burning, 179–80, 296
 of children, 11–12, 85, 96, 109, 120,
 122–3, 149, 165, 184, 224–5, 253–4
 cremation and, 104–5, 166–8, 230, 232,
 296
 in Crusades, 11–12
 by disease or epidemic, 182, 195–9,
 213, 218–21, 232–3
 by freezing, 243
 by gas, 95–7, 108–9, 116–17, 123, 136,
 137–9, 145, 184–5, 194, 223–6,
 227–31, 232–4, 240, 243–5, 247,
 253–4, 285–6, 297
 of Gypsies, 5, 118–20, 121–3, 253–4,
 263, 296–7
 of handicapped, 5, 29–31, 95–7, 103–5,
 108–9, 111, 117, 141, 226, 297
 of homosexuals, 5, 49–51
 of Jews, 5, 11–12, 37–8, 72, 75–8, 92,
 101, 110–11, 116–17, 118–20, 121–3,
 124–8, 137–9, 140–1, 145, 152–3,
 166–9, 170–8, 181–2, 183–5, 186–9,
 194, 195–9, 216, 221, 223–6, 227–31,
 243–5, 253–4, 261–4, 294–8
 of Jehovah's Witnesses, 5, 48
 of Polish civilians, 5, 86, 90–2, 101,
 111, 166–8, 220, 296–8
 of Serbian communists, 118
 by shooting, 37–8, 90–2, 110–11,
 118–20, 121–3, 124–8, 136, 152–3,
 188–9, 201, 264, 296
 of Soviet citizens, 5, 110–11, 112–14,
 117, 152–3, 162, 166–8, 190–1,
 216, 220, 232, 260, 297
 by starvation, 191, 195–9, 213, 220, 242
 Wannsee Conference and, 132–6
 see also final solution; genocide;
 Holocaust; *specific camps and cities*
- Kindertransport*, 74
 Klemperer, Victor, 6 n.7
- Knochen, Helmut, 263, 265
 Kogon, Eugen, 182
 Kohn, Shalom, 235–40, 295
 Korherr, Richard, 153
 Kosovo, 290
 Kovner, Abba, 186–9
 Kovno (Kaunas), Lithuania, 66, 124
Kristallnacht pogrom, 56–7, 65–6, 70–2,
 74, 75–8, 84, 265
 KrstiD, Radislav, 288–90
 Krüger, Friedrich Wilhelm, 98–100, 194,
 208–10
 Krupp, 190–1
 Kube, Wilhelm, 127
 Kursk, Soviet Union, 162
- Lagstein, Dr Paul, 65–6
 Langfuss, Leib, 253–4
 language
 of Nazis, 4, 6 n.7, 36, 56–7, 78, 85–6, 109,
 120, 138, 145, 153, 179, 210, 294–5
 of victims, 86, 179, 186, 199, 294–5
- Lanzmann, Claude, 222
 Latin America, 66, 272
 Latvia, 102
 Latvians as perpetrators, 209–10
 Laval, Pierre, 156
 League of German Girls, 52–5
 Lemberg, *see* Lvov
 Leningrad, 162
 Levi, Primo, 185
 Lévy-Hass, Hanna, 211–13
 Linz, Austria, 217
 Lithuania, 102, 123, 185–8
 {ódŃ, Poland, 89, 93–4, 117, 240
 Lohse, Hinrich, 117, 127
 London Agreement (1945), 257–60
 Long, Breckinridge, 106–7
 Lublin, Poland, 171, 202, 206, 223
 Lübeck, 221
 Lueger, Karl, 28
 Luther, Martin, 13–15, 270–1
 Luther, Martin (Foreign Office), 120, 136
 Lutherans, 255, 270–2
 Lvov, Ukraine, 223–4
- McCloy, John J., 247
 Maine, US, 291–3
 Majdanek (camp), 223, 260
 Manstein, Gen. Erich von, 114, 264–5
 Marr, Wilhelm, 28
 Marrus, Michael R., 260 n.1
 Mauthausen (camp), 206, 214–17, 297

- medicine, *see* Nazis, SS doctors
Mein Kampf (Hitler), 2
 Mengele, Dr Josef, 249–51, 274, 295
 Milgram, Stanley, 6 n.2
 Milosevic, Slobodan, 290
 Mindus, Herbert, 181–2, 206
 Minsk, Belorussia, 116–17, 124, 127, 188
 Möller, Dr Wilhelm, 90–2, 226
 Molotov, Vyacheslav, 259
 Monowitz (camp), 242–5, 247
 Moravia, *see* Czechoslovakia
 Moscow Declaration (1943), 257, 259
 Moslems, 114, 288–90
 Müller, Filip, 227–31, 234, 298
 Munich, 38, 55, 74, 265
 Mussolini, Benito, 156
- National Socialist German Workers' Party,
see Nazis
 Natzweiler (camp), 182, 206
 Nazis
 attacks on political opponents, 35–8,
 56, 62
 boycott of Jews, 38–41, 56
 falsification of records, 77–8, 104–5,
 153, 214–16, 232–4, 294
 Gestapo, 50, 66, 75–8, 118–19, 143–5,
 146–9, 154–6, 187, 200, 232–4, 262
 ideology of, 45–6, 49–51, 55, 101,
 112–14, 129–31, 163–5, 199
 propaganda of, 4, 15, 53–5, 77–8, 114,
 129–31
 rise to power, 36, 40
 SA (Sturmabteilung), 32–5, 37–41, 50, 56,
 58–60, 70–2, 75, 166–8, 265, 298
 SS (Schutzstaffel or Defense Corps), 48,
 49–50, 77, 90, 94, 98–101, 121,
 161–2, 163–5, 167, 170–3, 177–8,
 179, 194, 206–7, 208–10, 242–5,
 254, 261–4, 273–5, 296
 camp guards, 181–2, 213, 219, 222,
 223–6, 227–31, 232–4, 235–40,
 263
 doctors, 51, 95–7, 109, 181, 205–7,
 218–21, 232, 244
 Economic and Administrative Main
 Office, 170–2, 178, 205
 Einsatzgruppen, 87–9, 101, 110–11,
 114, 117, 127–8, 162, 168–9, 188,
 226, 264
 Higher SS and Police Leaders, 116,
 161–2, 194, 208
 Order Police, 124–8, 161
 Reich Security Main Office (RHSa),
 62, 111, 116–17, 136, 139, 156,
 223, 262
 SD (Sicherheitsdienst), 76, 100, 110,
 132–6, 161, 167, 262–5
 Security Police, 87–9, 100, 110,
 132–6, 161, 262, 265
 trials of, *see* trials of perpetrators
 Neave, Col. Airey, 261–5
 Nebe, Arthur, 96
 Netherlands, 190
 Neuengamme (camp), 206, 218–21
 New Testament, 7–10, 25
 Nikitchenko, Iola, 259–60
 Norway, 269, 279, 280–4
 Novick, Peter, 295
 Nuremberg, 55
 documents, 3, 4, 166–9, 207, 210, 216,
 259–60, 265
 laws, 3, 44–6, 56, 61
 Party Congress, 43, 45
 trials, 3, 4, 55, 62, 141, 169, 178, 210,
 244–5, 255, 257–60, 261–5, 290,
 297
- On the Jews and Their Lies* (Luther), 13–15
 Ohlendorf, Otto, 169, 264
 Ohrdruf (camp), 182
 Oradour-sur-Glane, France, 296
 Oranienburg (Sachsenhausen, camp), 48,
 72, 205–6, 218
 Oreglia, Father Guisepppe, 20–1
 Oslo, 284
- Palestine, 66, 297
 see also Israel
 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO),
 278
 Paris, 146, 150, 157
 partisans, 112–13, 152–3, 189, 273
 Paul IV, Pope, 16–18, 45
 Pellepoix, Darquier de, 146–8
 Peshev, Dimitâr, 158–60
 Pétain, Marshal Philippe, 148, 155–6
 Pietzuch, Konrad, 32–5
 Pister, SS Colonel Hermann, 207
 Pithiviers (camp), 147
 Pius V, Pope, 18
 pogroms, *see* killing; *Kristallnacht*
 Pohl, Oswald, 164, 178
 Poland
 antisemitism in, 297
 deportations in, 87–9, 98–101

- Germany and, 35, 277–8
 Jews of, 26–7, 66, 87–9, 93–4, 98–101, 297
 invasion of, 240
 rescue in, 66
see also specific camps and cities
 Ponary, Lithuania, 187, 189
 Posen, 163–5, 168
 Prague, 12, 73, 199, 223, 244, 254
 Property Transfer Office
 (*Vermögensverkehrsstelle*), 64
 ‘Protocols of the Elders of Zion’, 287
 Prützmann, Hans-Adolf, 161–2
- quotas, *see* United States, immigration to
- Rademacher, Franz, 118–20
 Rauff, Walther, 137–9
 Ravensbrück (camp), 206
 Reagan, Ronald, 273–5
 ‘*Das Reich*’, 129–31
 Reich Representation of Jews in Germany
 (*Reichsvertretung*), 46
 Reich Security Main Office (RSHA), *see*
 Nazis, SS
 Reichenau, Field Marshall Walter von,
 112–14
 Reichsbank, 170, 171
 Reichsführer-SS, *see* Himmler
 Reichswehr, *see* Germany, armed forces of
 Reisel, Beril, 284
 resistance
 in Auschwitz-Birkenau, 189, 240,
 248–52, 254
 in Buchenwald, 181–2, 295
 in camps, 48, 181–2, 234, 235–40,
 248–52, 254, 295
 in France, 150–1, 156–7, 296
 in Germany, 91–2, 190–1, 225–6,
 261–3, 266, 271
 in ghettos, 186–9, 199, 200–4
 to Jewish Councils, 183
 by Jews, 63–4, 186–9, 199, 200–4,
 208–10, 234, 235–40, 242, 248–52,
 273, 294–5
 in Warsaw, 189, 200–4, 208–10, 237,
 273, 295
 by women, 63–4, 201, 212, 224, 234,
 248–51
 restitution, 266–9, 278, 279, 280–4
 Riga, Latvia, 116–17, 138
 Ringelblum, Emanuel, 200–4
 La Riseria di San Sabba (camp), 226
 Röhm, Ernst, 35, 50
 Röhke, Heinz, 154–7
 Romania, 118, 136, 154
 Rome, 18, 157
 Rondina, Father Saverio, 19–21
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., 69, 84, 259, 285
 Rosenberg, Alfred, 117, 127
 Rostock, Germany, 143–5
 Rublee, George, 68
 Rumkowski, Mordechai Chaim, 183–5, 188
 Rundstedt, Field Marshall Gerd von, 114
 Rupprecht, Philip, 54
- SA (*Sturmabteilung* or Storm Troops), *see*
 Nazis
 Sachsenhausen (Oranienburg, camp), 48,
 72, 205–6, 218
 Saliège, Archbishop Jules-Gérard, 150–1
 Schobert, SS Major Max, 207
 Schwarz, Irene, 232–4
 Schwerin (Mecklenburg), 143–5, 149
 SD (Sicherheitsdienst), *see* Nazis, SS
 Security Police, *see* Nazis, SS
 Serbia, 97, 118–20, 121–3, 136, 290
 Seyss-Inquart, Artur, 98–100
 Shanghai, 5, 66, 83–4
 ‘Shoah’, 222
 Sinclair, Sir Archibald, 246–7
 Singer Oskar, 195–9
 slavery, 269
 Slovakia, 74, 136, 230
 Sluzk, Belorussia, 86, 124–8, 226
 Sobibor (camp), 97, 141, 177, 223, 240
 Social Democratic Party of Germany, 42–3
 Söhling, Fritz, 190–1
 Sommer, SS Sergeant Martin, 182
Sonderkommandos, 185, 189, 225, 227–30
 Soviet Union, 66, 161–2
 armed forces of, 162, 216, 222, 240,
 244, 254
 citizens as slave laborers, 190–1
 invasion of, 114, 119, 188, 260
 killing in, 110–11, 112–14, 152–3, 278
 partisans, 112–13, 152–3
 policies of government, 257–60, 277
 Spain, 20
 Srebrenica, 288–90
 SS (*Schutzstaffel* or Defense Corps), *see*
 Nazis
 Stalin, Joseph, 163, 260
 Stalingrad, 92, 156, 160, 162
 Stangl, Franz, 141, 240
 Stark, Hans, 231

- sterilization, 30–1, 140–1
 Stoecker, Adolf, 28
 Streicher, Julius, 54–5
 Stroop, Jürgen, 208–10
 ‘*Der Stürmer*’, 54–5
 Stutthof (camp), 206
 Suchomel, Franz, 222
 Sudetenland, 74
 Sugihara, Chiune, 66
 Sweden, 281
 Switzerland, 279
 Syria, 287
 Szloma, Gol, 86, 166–8
- T4, *see* ‘*euthanasia*’
 Talmud, 14, 18, 19–20, 54
 Tauber, Arnest, 242–5
 Terezin (Theresienstadt, camp), 253–4
 Testa, 117
 Thadden, Eberhard von, 262–5
 Théas, Bishop Pierre-Marie, 150–1
 Tobias, Dr Paula, 39–40
 Torah, 10
 Treblinka (camp), 97, 141, 160, 177, 194, 201, 204, 222, 223, 235–40, 242, 295
 Treitschke, Heinrich von, 26–8, 54
 trials of perpetrators, 3, 4, 55, 62, 98, 141, 168–9, 178, 207, 210, 213, 222, 231, 234, 244–5, 255–6, 257–60, 261–5, 290, 297
 Turner, Harald, 118–20, 123
- Uebelhoer, Friedrich, 93–4
 Ukraine, 101, 114, 138, 152, 161–2, 296
 Ukrainians as perpetrators, 201, 209–10, 224–5, 235–6, 240
 Union General of Israelites of France, 147, 149
 United Nations, 288–90
 United States, 269
 antisemitism in, 272, 29
 armed forces of, 142, 160, 179, 182, 216, 247, 268, 296
 Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2, 275, 292
 immigration to, 40, 66, 67–9, 83–4, 106–7
 policies of government, 30, 57, 66, 67–9, 83–4, 106–7, 247, 257–60, 273–5, 292
 Uruguay, 272
 USSR, *see* Soviet Union
- Vatican, *see* Catholic Church
 Vélodrome d’Hiver, 147
- Vichy, *see* France
 Vienna, 58–60, 61–2, 63–4, 65–6, 181
 Vilna, Lithuania, 117, 166–7, 186–9
 resistance in, 186–9
- Wagner, Gen. Eduard, 114
 Wagner, Richard, 22
 Wannsee Conference, 132–6, 296
 Warren, Avra, 107
 Warsaw, Poland, 89, 199, 210, 223, 225, 237, 255
 Jewish Council of, 192–4, 204
 Oneg Shabbat archive, 200–4, 295
 resistance in, 189, 200–4, 208–10, 237, 273, 295
 Wehrmacht, *see* Germany, armed forces of
 Weimar Republic, 32–5, 43
 Weizäcker, Richard von, 275
 West Germany, *see* Federal Republic of Germany
 Westlie, Bjorn, 284
 Wetzell, Erhard, 116–17
 White Russia, *see* Belorussia
 Widmann, Dr Albert, 95–7
 Wiesel, Elie, 251, 273–5, 297
 Wilkomirski, Binjamin, 252
 Winterton, Lord, 68
 Wirth, Christian, 95–7, 141, 224–6
- women
 Christian, and Jews, 17, 44–6
 as kapos, 232–3, 248–51
 as resisters, *see* resistance, by women
 as victims, 5, 11–12, 17, 39–40, 63–4, 65, 72, 74, 76–8, 112, 117, 119–20, 121–3, 140–1, 143, 147, 150, 165, 166, 187, 195–9, 201, 211–13, 218–20, 224–5, 226, 227–9, 232–4, 248–52, 253–4, 290, 296
 Women’s International Zionist Organization (WIZO), 74
 Wyman, David, 107
- Yad Vashem Memorial, 2, 66, 204
 Yiddish, 8, 227
 Yom HaShoah, 291–2
 Yugoslavia, 111, 118–20, 121–3, 159, 212–13, 288–90, 296
- Zionism, 74, 285–7
 Zwartendijk, Jan, 66
 Zyklon-B, 117, 219, 226, 245
 see also killing, by gas