

Many Holocaust survivors have taken pains to tell their stories to the world. Here, former Resistance leader Abba Kovner gives vehement testimony at the 1961 trial of Adolf Eichmann.

Hitler its Person of the Century. Evidence for that judgment can be found at the magazine's Web site, for it is Wiesel himself who has authored the essay that accompanies the site's factual material about Hitler and the reissue of *Time's* Man of 1938 cover story. When the 20th century is remembered, Wiesel's essay states, Hitler's will be "among the first names that will surge to mind."

Some say that Hitler's name should be blotted out forever. That sentiment is understandable, but when Wiesel decided to write about Hitler for *Time's* Person of the Century poll, another theme came to the fore. The world can ill-afford to forget Hitler because his infamy is not just that his regime

launched, in Wiesel's words, "a war that remains the most atrocious, the most brutal and the deadliest in history." The essence of Hitler's infamy, inseparable from the war he waged, was the Holocaust.

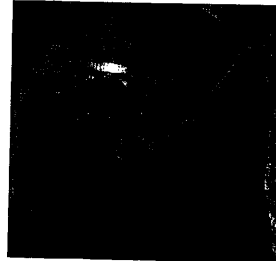
To remember the Holocaust means not to forget Hitler. Perhaps, then, Hitler *should* be the Person of the Century. The 20th century was, after all, the bloodiest in human history. No event did more to produce that outcome than the Holocaust. No person had more to do with the Holocaust than Hitler.

Today, we remember the Holocaust not simply as part of the past, but as an event with profound implications for the present and the future. We still have much to learn, but we do know this: The Holocaust was not inevitable. It

In this scene from the 1993 film *Schindler's List*, a Nazi labor-camp commandant selects a Jewish woman prisoner to be his domestic servant. Ralph Fiennes played the commandant, who was based on sadistic Kraków camp leader Amon Goeth.



emerged from deliberate decisions made by human beings. Those decisions were neither predestined or inevitable. Whether or not Hitler is *Time* magazine's Person of the 20th Century, we must insist that no one remotely like him shall have that distinction at the end of the 21st.



The small, the helpless, the innocent: these were the victims of Adolf Hitler's Holocaust. His ardent followers exterminated millions. Those who survived, such as this Polish woman and her infant, lived with the horrors the rest of their lives.

But our insistence—and the hope and determination that must accompany it—will not lessen the horror of the Holocaust. We can, however, nurture the memories of Holocaust survivors, and dedicate ourselves to remaining sensitive and well informed; politically aware and ethically sound.

Such are the goals that *The Holocaust Chronicle* exists to serve.

• February 16, 1999: German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder announces the \$1.7 billion Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future fund. It is financed by 12 major German corporations to compensate people impressed by the Nazis into forced labor that benefited those companies during World War II. The corporations include Daimler-Benz, Volks-

wagen, BMW, Siemens, Krupp, and Audi.

• May 26, 1999: Germany agrees that Nazi-era slave laborers from Poland should get the same compensation as those from other countries. More than 400,000 Poles are seeking a total of more than \$2 billion in compensation for their slave labor.

• Summer 1999: Five hundred newspapers worldwide publish full-page ads with clip-out forms that will enable Holocaust survivors to apply for their share of a \$1.25 billion settlement with Swiss banks. • Memoirs of high-ranking SS functionary Adolf Eichmann are opened and widely publicized.

# Appendices

## TOTAL DEATHS FROM NAZI GENOCIDAL POLICIES

Group	Deaths
European Jews	5,600,000 to 6,250,000
Soviet prisoners of war	3,000,000
Polish Catholics	3,000,000
Serbians	700,000 (Croat <i>Ustasa</i> persecution)
Roma, Sinti, and Lalleri	222,000 to 250,000
Germans (political, religious, and Resistance)	80,000
Germans (handicapped)	70,000
Homosexuals	12,000
Jehovah's Witnesses	2500

## DEATH CAMPS (POLAND)

Death Camps	Jewish Deaths	Commandant
Auschwitz-Birkenau	1.1 to 1.6 million	Lothar Hatjenstein, Rudolf Höss, Josef Kramer, Arthur Liebehenschel, Heinrich Schwarz, Odilo Globocnik
Belzec	601,500	Hans Bothmann
Chelmno	255,000	Arthur Liebehenschel
Majdanek	360,000	Franz Reichleitner, Franz Stangl, Richard Thomalla
Sobibór	250,000	Kurt Franz, Franz Stangl
Treblinka	750,000 to 870,000	

## INTERMENT AND TRANSIT CAMPS IN WESTERN EUROPE UNDER NAZI OCCUPATION

**Belgium**

- Breendonck (internment): Belgian and "stateless" Jews deported to Mechelen.
- Mechelen (transit): 26,000 Jews sent to concentration camps.

**France**

- Beausse-la-Rolnade (internment)
- Compiègne (transit): 12,000 Jews deported to Buchenwald and Dachau.
- Drancy (transit): 74,000 indigenous and non-French Jews, and 5000 Belgian Jews, deported to Auschwitz, Majdanek, and Sobibór.
- Gurs (collection camp): 6000 non-French Jews, mostly German, deported to Drancy.
- Les Milles (transfer camp): 2000 inmates deported to Drancy and then on to Auschwitz.
- Pithiviers (internment and transit): 3700 Jewish men deported to Auschwitz.
- Rivesaltes (internment): German Jews, Roma, and Spanish Republicans deported to death camps.
- Vittel (internment): 300 Jews sent to Drancy.

**Luxembourg**

- Fünfbrunnen (transit): Approximately 2000 Jews from Luxembourg and Jewish refugees were deported to death and concentration camps.

**Netherlands**

- Vught (transit and punishment camp): 12,000 Jews deported to Westerbork.
- Westerbork (internment): 89,000 Jews and 500 Roma deported to concentration and death camps in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Roth, John: Holocaust Chronicle

**MAJOR CONCENTRATION AND LABOR CAMPS**

Camp	Location	Jewish Deaths
Auschwitz I	Oświęcim, Poland	1.6 million
Bergen-Belsen	Hanover, Germany	50,000
Buchenwald	Weimar, Germany	60,000 to 65,000
Dachau	Munich, Germany	35,000
Dora-Nordhausen	Harz Mountains, Germany	8125
Mittelbau/Mittelwerk		20,000
Flossenbürg	Upper Palatine, Bavaria	27,000
Gross-Rosen	Lower Silesia, Germany	105,000
Janowska	Lvov, Ukraine	40,000
Jasenovac	Zagreb, Croatia	20,000
Kaiserwald	Riga, Latvia	10,000
Klooga	Tallinn, Estonia	2400
Mauthausen	Linz, Austria	120,000
Natzweiler-Struthof	Strasbourg, France	17,000
Neuengamme	Hamburg, Germany	55,000
Ninth Fort	Kovno, Lithuania	10,000
Pawiak Prison	Warsaw, Poland	37,000
Plaszów	Kraków, Poland	8000
Poniatowa	Lublin, Poland	15,000
Ravensbrück	Berlin, Germany	92,000
Sachsenhausen/Oranienburg	Berlin, Germany	105,000
Sajmiste/Semlin	Serbia	50,000
Sered	Slovakia	13,500 (deported to Theresienstadt)
Stutthof	Poland	65,000 to 85,000
Theresienstadt	Prague, Czechoslovakia	33,430
Trawniki	Lublin, Poland	10,000

**MAJOR JEWISH GHETTOS**

Ghetto	Country	Population
Amsterdam	Netherlands	100,000
Bedzin	Poland	27,000
Bialystok	Poland	35,000 to 50,000
Budapest	Hungary	70,000
Chernovtsy	Romania	50,000
Grodno	Poland	25,000
Kovno/Kaunas	Lithuania	40,000
Kraków	Poland	19,000
Lida	Belorussia	9000
Liepaja	Latvia	7400
Lódź	Poland	205,000
Lublin	Poland	34,000
Lvov	Ukraine	110,000
Minsk	Belorussia	100,000
Mir	Belorussia	2500
Novogradok	Belorussia	6000
Radom	Poland	30,000
Riga	Latvia	43,000
Salonika	Greece	56,000
Shanghai*	China	10,000
Ternopol	Ukraine	12,500
Theresienstadt	Czechoslovakia	90,000
Vitebsk	Belorussia	16,000
Vilna	Lithuania	41,000
Warsaw	Poland	400,000 to 500,000

\*The ghetto was administered by the Japanese occupational government with the assistance of the Jewish welfare organization.

## JEWS KILLED DURING THE HOLOCAUST BY COUNTRY

Country	Jews Killed	Perc. of Country's Jews Killed	
Albania	—	— <sup>1</sup>	1. Between ten to 12 Jews were deported from Albania to Bergen-Belsen.
Austria	50,000	36 <sup>2</sup>	2. When the Nazis annexed Austria in March 1938, there were 185,000 Jews living in the country. Thousands of Jews fled after the <i>Anschluss</i> and subsequent <i>Kristallnacht</i> pogrom in November 1938.
Belgium	25,000	60 <sup>3</sup>	
Belorussia	245,000	65	3. Only 10% of the victims were citizens of Belgium prior to the war.
Bohemia/Moravia	80,000	89	
Bulgaria	11,400	14 <sup>4</sup>	4. The Jewish victims came exclusively from Thrace and Macedonia, territories awarded to Bulgaria by Hitler.
Denmark	60	1.3	
Estonia	1500	35	5. Out of a Jewish population approaching 2000, a small number of Jewish refugees were deported to labor camps in Estonia.
Finland	7	2.8 <sup>5</sup>	
France	90,000	26	6. From 1941 to 1945, the British interned 1500 Jews destined for Palestine on Mauritius; 124 perished. In 1939, two Jews were killed by the British Navy when their ship was sunk attempting to enter Palestine. At least three Jews were deported to camps during the German occupation of Britain's Channel Islands.
Germany	130,000	55	
Great Britain	130	6	7. Includes Corfu (1800), Rhodes (1540), and Salonika (42,000).
Greece	65,000	80 <sup>7</sup>	
Hungary	450,000	70	8. Jews were deported during the Nazi occupation of Italy, which began in 1943.
Italy	7500	20 <sup>8</sup>	
Latvia	70,000	77	9. This estimate of Jewish victims is likely to increase, possibly by as much as 250,000, as scholars examine documents made available after the collapse of the former Soviet Union.
Lithuania	220,000	94	
Luxembourg	1950	50	10. The Swiss policy of <i>refoulement</i> , enforced from 1938 until July 7, 1944, curtailed the flow of Jewish refugees into Switzerland. Although approximately 30,000 Jews found refuge in or passed through Switzerland, at least 10,000 Jews were turned away. Although trains destined for concentration and death camps in the East were allowed to be routed through Switzerland, its prewar Jewish population of 12,000 was not turned over to the Nazis.
The Netherlands	106,000	76	
Norway	870	55	11. Includes Jews from Bosnia, Croatia, Rab, and Serbia. Most Jews in the Italian Zone of Occupation were not deported or released to the Nazi or <i>Ustasa</i> .
Poland	2,900,000	88	
Russia	107,000	11 <sup>9</sup>	
Romania	270,000	33	
Slovakia	71,000	80	
Spain	—	—	
Sweden	—	—	
Switzerland	—	— <sup>10</sup>	
Ukraine	900,000	60	
Yugoslavia	60,000	80 <sup>11</sup>	

## JEWISH RESISTANCE

Area of Activity	Organization	Leadership
Algeria	José Aboulker Family	José Aboulker
Auschwitz-Birkenau	Resistance, <i>Sonderkommando</i> revolt	Battle Group Auschwitz, Jewish <i>Sonderkommandos</i>
Bedzin Ghetto	underground	Jewish Youth Groups
Bialystok Ghetto	Jewish Anti-Fascist Bloc	Mordechai Tenenbaum
France	Armée Juivee	Abraham Polonski & Lucien Lublin
Germany	Baum Group	Herbert & Marianne Baum
France	Jewish Scout Movement	Robert Gamzon
Italy	Jewish Brigades	Yishuv Jews
Balkans and Austria	Jewish Parachutists	Yishuv Jews
Kovno/Kaunas Ghetto	Jewish Fighting Organization	Young Zionists and Anti-Fascist Struggle Organization
Kraków	Resistance	Zionist Youth Movements & Jewish Fighting Organization
Lida Ghetto	Bielski partisans	Bielski Brothers
Lvov Ghetto	Resistance/underground	Tadek Drotorski
Minsk Ghetto	partisan	Hersh Smolar
Minsk Ghetto	partisan	Kazinets a.k.a. "Slavek"
Mir Ghetto	underground & revolt	Shmuel Rufeisin
Novogradok Ghetto	Bielski partisans	Bielski brothers
Riga Ghetto	underground	"Secret Cells"
Sobibór death camp	Resistance & revolt	Aleksandr Pechersky & Leon Feldhandler
Treblinka death camp	Resistance & revolt	Dr. Julian Chorazycycki, Marcelli Galewski, & Zelo Bloch
Vilna Ghetto	underground/United Partisan Organization	Josef Glazman & Yitzhak Wittenberg
Vilna Ghetto	partisans	Yehiel Scheinbaum
Warsaw Ghetto	Jewish Fighting Organization	Mordecai Anielewicz, Zivia Lubetkin, Yitzhak Zuckerman
Warsaw Ghetto	Jewish Military Union (Zionist Revisionists)	Pawel Frenkiel

