

## CHRONOLOGY

- Gilbert, Martin*  
*Never Again*
- 1933**  
**30 January** Hitler comes to power in Germany  
**1 April** Jewish shops in Berlin boycotted  
**7 April** All Jewish government employees in Germany, including civil servants, professors and schoolteachers, removed from their posts  
**10 May** Burning of books written by Jews, liberals and opponents of Nazism
- 1935**  
**15 September** The Nuremberg Laws make German Jews second-class citizens
- 1936**  
 Jewish doctors forbidden to practise in government hospitals in Germany
- 1938**  
**13 March** Germany annexes Austria  
**25 June** German Jewish doctors forbidden to treat non-Jewish patients  
**9 November** Kristallnacht, synagogues burned throughout Greater Germany
- 1939**  
**1 September** Germany invades Poland; atrocities against Jews begin in every occupied town  
**3 September** Britain and France declare war on Germany  
**28 September** Poland partitioned between Germany and the Soviet Union  
**8 October** The first ghetto established by the Germans in Poland, in Piotrkow  
**23 November** Jews in German-occupied Poland forced to wear a Star of David
- 1940**  
**9 April** Germany invades Denmark and Norway  
**30 April** Lodz ghetto established; 165,000 Jews confined in under two square miles
- 10 May** Germany invades Belgium, France and Holland  
**15 November** Warsaw ghetto set up; more than 500,000 Jews confined there
- 1941**  
**6 April** Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece  
**22 June** Germany invades the Soviet Union; the mass execution of Jews begins at once  
**8 July** Wearing of the Jewish star made compulsory in the former Baltic States  
**1 September** German Jews over the age of six forced to wear the Yellow Star with the word 'Jude' (Jew) printed on it in black  
**29-30 September** 33,000 Jews murdered in two days at Babi Yar, outside Kiev  
**10 October** Theresienstadt ghetto set up; German and Czech Jews deported there  
**16 October** Mass deportation begins of Jews from Greater Germany to the East  
**28 October** 10,000 Jews 'selected' in the Kovno ghetto and murdered  
**7 December** Japan attacks the United States at Pearl Harbor  
**8 December** The first killing of Jews by gas begins, at the death camp at Chelmno  
**11 December** Germany declares war on the United States
- 1942**  
**20 January** The Wannsee Conference discusses the 'Final Solution'  
**21 January** United Partisan Organization founded in the Vilna ghetto  
**17 March** First deportation of Jews from Galicia to Belzec death camp  
**24 March** First deportation of Jews from Germany to Belzec  
**26 March** First deportation of Slovak Jews to Auschwitz
- 27 March** First deportation of Jews from France to Auschwitz  
**4 May** First mass murder of Jews by gas at Auschwitz-Birkenau  
**6 May** First deportation to the death camp at Sobibor  
**6 May** First deportation to the death camp at Maly Trostinets  
**18 May** Jewish act of defiance in Berlin  
**15 July** First deportation of Dutch Jews to Auschwitz  
**22 July** Daily deportation of Jews from Warsaw to Treblinka begins  
**4 August** First deportation of Jews from Belgium to Auschwitz  
**October** 22,000 Jews deported from Piotrkow to the death camp at Treblinka  
**2 October** Round-up of 13,000 Jews in Holland  
**25 October** Norwegian Jews deported to Auschwitz  
**16 December** Himmler orders Gypsies deported to Auschwitz  
**22 December** Jewish resistance in Cracow
- 1943**  
**4 January** Czestochowa ghetto resistance  
**18 January** Four-day revolt begins in the Warsaw ghetto, against the deportations  
**20 January** Continuing the deportations, Himmler demands: 'I must have more trains'  
**3-22 March** Deportation of Jews from Thrace and Macedonia to Treblinka  
**15 March** Deportation begins of Jews from Salonika to Auschwitz  
**17 March** Bulgaria refuses to deport Jews  
**17 April** Hungary refuses to deport Jews  
**19 April** Warsaw ghetto revolt begins  
**11 June** Himmler orders the deportation of Jews from all remaining ghettos  
**2 August** Revolt of the slave labourers at Treblinka  
**1 October** Most Danish Jews reach the safety of Sweden on the eve of deportation
- 14 October** Revolt of the slave labourers at Sobibor  
**3 November** Mass murder of 42,000 Jews at Majdanek and nearby camps  
**9 November** First deportation of Jews from Italy to Auschwitz
- 1944**  
**23 March** Ten-day deportation of Jews from Greece to Auschwitz begins  
**9 April** Two Jews escape from Auschwitz, to get news of the camp to the West  
**15 May** Mass deportation of Jews from Hungary to Auschwitz begins  
**June** As Soviet forces move towards Germany, the Germans begin to evacuate hundreds of thousands of Jews on 'Death Marches'  
**6 June** Allied troops land in Normandy  
**August** Jews take part in Slovak uprising  
**1 August** Warsaw uprising: Jews participate  
**2-3 August** Almost all the Gypsies in their 'family camp' at Birkenau murdered  
**4 August** Anne Frank and her family arrested in Amsterdam  
**6-7 October** Uprising of Jewish slave labourers at the crematoria in Birkenau  
**November** Death Marches throughout Eastern Europe
- 1945**  
**17 January** Final Death Marches from Auschwitz-Birkenau  
**27 January** Soviet troops reach Auschwitz, liberating a remnant of the inmates  
**11 April** American troops enter Buchenwald  
**15 April** British troops enter Belsen  
**29 April** American troops enter Dachau  
**30 April** Hitler commits suicide in Berlin  
**5 May** American troops reach Mauthausen  
**7 May** Germany surrenders to the Allies  
**November** Nuremberg trials open

right  
 This map shows the estimated number of Jews murdered, country by country and region by region, between 1 September 1939 and 8 May 1945. The deaths shown here, in white figures on black, total just over 5,750,000. Such a total can never be complete: thousands of infants and babies were murdered by the Nazi killing squads in the autumn of 1941 before their births could be recorded for 'statistical' purposes. Thousands more individuals, especially from the remoter villages in Poland, were added to the deportation trains which left larger localities, without any numerical note being made of their existence or their fate. For several hundred Jewish communities throughout Europe, the most that half a century of historical research has been able to record is some phrase such as 'The exact fate of this community is unknown'. What is known is that each of these communities was destroyed in its entirety. Future research may well reveal that the total number of Jews murdered was more than six million.

