

## Appendix B

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Date	Event
January 30, 1933	Adolf Hitler is appointed Chancellor of the German <i>Reich</i> . He is the <i>Fuehrer</i> of the National Socialist, or Nazi, Party.
March 1933	Establishment of the first concentration camp in Germany near the small town of Dachau, outside Munich.
March 23, 1933	Convinced by Hitler that there is a state of emergency and a threat of Communist revolution, the <i>Reichstag</i> gives him the power to enact laws on his own.
April 1933	Anti-Jewish laws begin to be passed: K kosher butchering is forbidden; a quota for “non-Aryans” in schools is passed; “non-Aryan,” that is, Jewish, civil servants are dismissed; Jews cannot become lawyers; quotas for Jews are passed in universities.
May 10, 1933	There are public burnings of books by Jewish authors and authors opposed to Nazi ideas. These include Helen Keller, Jack London, H.G. Wells, Thomas Mann, Dorothy Sanger and many others.
July 1933	Pope Pius XI signs s Concordat with Hitler.
July 14, 1933	The Nazi Party is proclaimed by law to be the one and only legal political party in Germany. Any people holding non-Nazi political meetings are subject to arrests and imprisonment in a concentration camp.

Date	Event
August 3, 1934	With the death of President von Hindenburg, Hitler declares himself president <i>and</i> chancellor— <i>Fuehrer</i> of the Third <i>Reich</i> .
September 15, 1935	Basic anti-Jewish laws are passed at Nuremberg (the Nuremberg Laws). These laws took German citizenship from Jews, removed their civil rights, reduced them to the status of “subjects,” forbade marriage or any sexual relations between Jews and non-Jews; forbade Jews to employ non-Jewish women under age 45.
July 16, 1937	Buchenwald concentration camp opens near Weimar, Germany.
March 11-13, 1938	German troops march into Austria and Austria becomes part of the Third <i>Reich</i> . Five-hundred thousand people line the streets of Vienna to cheer Hitler as he is welcomed in Austria.
September 29-30, 1938	Munich Conference, attended by the heads of state of Great Britain (Chamberlain), France (Daladier), Italy (Mussolini), and Hitler. Britain and France agree to Germany’s taking (annexing) part of Czechoslovakia. No Czech representative was present.
October 5, 1938	Jewish passports are marked with a “J” at the request of the Swiss government. The Swiss do not want German Jewish refugees.
October 28, 1938	Approximately 17,000 “stateless” Jews are deported from Germany to Poland.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>
November 7, 1938	After hearing of his parents' deportation, a young Jewish student, Herschel Grynszpan, shoots a German official in Paris.
November 9, 1938	The German official dies. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, delivers a speech attacking Jews for "killing Germans." He has already issued instructions to the SA all across Germany to being "spontaneous demonstrations" against the Jews. The result was the <i>Kristallnacht</i> , the "Night of the Broken Glass." German Jews were beaten in the streets, their homes and businesses were smashed, synagogues were looted and burned, and over 26,000 Jews were put in concentration camps for "protective custody."
November 12, 1938	Because of the insurance claims of non-Jews, the Jewish communities in Germany are forced to pay a one billion Reichsmark (about 100,000,000) penalty.
November 15, 1938	All Jewish children remaining in German schools are removed to Jewish schools.
November 23, 1938	All Jewish businesses are closed down. Jewish doctors and pharmacists can only serve Jewish patients.
December 1938	Jews have been removed from businesses and schools; they are forbidden from certain neighborhoods; their bank accounts are seized by the government; they are forbidden from public museums, theaters, parks, baths, movies; their drivers' licenses are revoked; radios and telephones are removed.

Date	Event
March 15, 1939	German troops seize the rest of Czechoslovakia. Great Britain and France refuse to come to Czechoslovakia's aid. Independent Czechoslovakia disappears.
August 30, 1939	Germany and the Soviet Union sign the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Each country agrees to remain neutral if the other is engaged in a war.
September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland.
September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany as World War II begins.
September 17, 1939	The Red Army (Soviet Union) invades Eastern Poland. The secret clause of the Nazi-Soviet Pact becomes public. Independent Poland disappears.
October 12, 1939	Poland falls. The Nazi General Government is established as the Third <i>Reich</i> incorporates, or annexes, Western Poland.
November 23, 1939	Polish Jews must wear armbands with yellow Stars of David whenever they are on the streets.
November 28, 1939	Hans Frank, Governor General of occupied Poland, orders the forming of Jewish Councils in major cities. The first ghetto is set up in Piotrkow, Poland.
February 12, 1940	The <i>Gestapo</i> begin to take German Jews into "protective custody," that is, deport them to concentration camps.
April 9, 1940	German armies occupy Denmark and Southern Norway.
April 27, 1940	Himmler orders a concentration camp set up at Auschwitz, Poland.

Date	Event
May 10, 1940	Germany invades Holland, Belgium and France.
May 14, 1940	Holland surrenders.
June 29, 1940	France surrenders.
August 1940-December 1941	Anti-Jewish laws are passed in France, Roumania, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Holland.
November 15, 1940	Warsaw ghetto is sealed by a brick wall, which the Jews are forced to build.
April 6, 1941	German Army invades Greece and Yugoslavia.
June 22, 1941	Germany invades Eastern Poland, declaring war on the Soviet Union.
June 25, 1941	<i>Einsatzgruppen</i> begin their first “ <i>Aktion</i> ,” that is, attack on Jews, in Kaunas, Lithuania. The <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> continued their killing until December 1942. Using guns and gas vans, they murdered an estimated 1.4 million Jews.
July 31, 1941	Goering gives Heydrich a free hand in completing the “Final Solution.”
September 1, 1941	All German Jews must wear a Star of David.
October 10, 1941	A “model ghetto” and concentration camp is established for “privileged Jews” in Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia.
October 14, 1941	Mass deportations of Jews from all over Europe to concentration camps begins.
December 7, 1941	Japanese attack Pearl Harbor and the U.S. declares war on Japan.

Date	Event
December 11, 1941	Germany declares war on the U.S.
December 1941	Armed Jewish resistance groups begin to form around Minsk, Russia, and in France.
January 10, 1942	Jews in Germany must give up any woolen fur or clothing.
January 20, 1942	Heydrich convenes the Wannsee Conference in a suburb (Wannsee) of Berlin. Officials from the SS, the civil service, the railroads and the military are present. The subject is the details and methods to be used in carrying out the "Final Solution."
January 21, 1942	"Unified Partisan Organization" (FPO) Established in the Vilna, Lithuania ghetto.
March 1, 1942	Murder of the Jews at Sobibor, Poland begins. By October 1943, when the camp was destroyed by the remaining prisoners, 250,000 Jews had been killed there.
1942	Increasingly harsh anti-Jewish laws are passed in Germany: Jews are forbidden telephones, radios, cigarettes, typewriters, bicycles, electrical and optical equipment and pets. They are banned from barber shops; Jewish schools are closed; Jews must give up all "spare" clothing.
June 1, 1942	Jews from Warsaw are shipped to the new death camp, Treblinka. By the time the camp is destroyed by the remaining 600 prisoners in August 1943, over 800,000 Jews had been killed there.

Date	Event
July 22, 1942	Germans order that 6,000-10,000 Jews a day be deported from Warsaw. The trains go to Treblinka. Adam Czerniakow, head of the Jewish Council of the Warsaw ghetto, commits suicide as the children of the orphanage are sent. By September 13, 1942, 300,000 Jews had been sent to Treblinka from Warsaw.
July 28, 1942	“Jewish Fighting Organization” (ZOB) is formed in the Warsaw ghetto.
1942	<i>Aktionen</i> , “actions,” take place all over Europe. Millions of Jews are murdered by <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> or sent to the six death camps. Disease is widespread in all the ghettos; 500,000 Jews die between 1940-1944 in ghettos. Germans begin a policy of starvation of the Jews in Eastern Europe by keeping food from the ghettos. Mass murders occur regularly throughout Eastern Poland and the Soviet Union.
April 19, 1943	Bermuda Conference on Refugees. British and American officials discuss the possibilities of rescue of Europe’s refugees, mainly Jews. Although they announce that secret plans are under way, they decide to do nothing.  Warsaw Ghetto Rebellion begins, led by Mordechai Anielewicz and the ZOB.
May 16, 1943	Warsaw ghetto is burned to the ground; 55,000 Jews are captured and killed or sent to death or labor camps.
1942-1943	Jewish armed resistance in many ghettos: Czestachowa, Vilna, Bialystok, Tuchin, Minsk, and others. Jewish prisoners revolt in Sobibor and Treblinka death camps. The camps are destroyed but only 40 of 600 escape from Sobibor. Most are hunted down and killed.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>
September 20, 1943	Rome is occupied by Germans.
October 2, 1943	Hitler orders the deportation of the Jews of Denmark to Auschwitz. The Danes organize a Massive rescue operation and more than 7,000 Jews are rescued and taken to Sweden. Only 477 Danish Jews were captured by the SS.
March 19, 1944	After their Hungarian ally tries to negotiate for peace with the Allies, the Germans invade and occupy Hungary. This sets the stage for the deportation of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz.
May 15, 1944	Under the direction of Adolf Eichmann, Hungarian police and German SS begin to deport the Jews of Hungary even as the Red Army approaches. An estimated 465,000 were sent to Auschwitz by July. Most went directly to gas chambers.
October 31, 1944	Final transport of 14,000 Jews arrives at Auschwitz from Slovakia.
January 17, 1945	As the Red Army approaches, the Germans order 58,000 prisoners at Auschwitz onto the roads and begin the Death Marches to concentration camps in Germany. About 20,000 people died on the marches.
April 20, 1945	Hitler commits suicide.
May 8, 1945	Germany surrenders.