tury (1900–50). Holman wrote four books: Scientific Basket-ball (1922), Winning Basketball (1932), Championship Basketball (1942), and Holman on Basketball (1950).

[Elli Wohlgelernter (2nd ed.)]

**HOLOCAUST**. The entry is arranged according to the outline below. Bibliographies appear after sections marked (†).

### THE EVENTS

Introduction

European Jewry in the Early 1930s

Germany in the Early 1930s

NAZI RACISM

HITLER'S ASCENT TO POWER
THE ASSAULT AGAINST THE JEWS

JEWISH LIFE UNDER THE SWASTIKA

The Expansion of the Reich

THE EVIAN CONFERENCE

THE NOVEMBER POGROMS: KRISTALLNACHT

Enemies of the State (Non-Jewish Victims of Nazism)

The Invasion of Poland and the Beginning of World War 11

THE IMPACT ON THE JEWS OF POLAND
THE FIRST KILLINGS BY GAS: THE SO-CALLED

EUTHANASIA PROGRAM

Blitzkrieg, or the German Invasion of Western Europe

Ghettoization

JEWISH RESPONSES
JEWISH LEADERSHIP

The German Invasion of the Soviet Union

EINSATZGRUPPEN

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

The Wannsee Conference

DEATH CAMPS

A TESTIMONY OF LIFE INSIDE THE CAMPS

Armed Resistance

The Fate of the Jews in Other Countries

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JEWS OF HUNGARY

Rescue

German Retreat

Liberation

Numbers

A HOLOCAUST CHRONOLOGY

RESPONSES

THE VICTIMS

Behavior of the Victims

WHO IS COMPETENT TO JUDGE THIS BEHAVIOR?

**Mass Behavior** 

BEHAVIOR DURING INVASION

BEHAVIOR DURING THE DEPORTATIONS INSIDE POLAND,

1939-41

BEHAVIOR OF JEWS IN ISOLATION

BEHAVIOR DURING COLLECTION OF THE DEPORTEES

AND DEPORTATION TO THE DEATH CAMPS

JEWISH BEHAVIOR IN DEATH CAMPS

**Behavior of Jewish Officials** 

JEWISH COUNCILS (JUDENRAETE)

JEWISH POLICE

Behavior of the Active Elite

Physical Resistance and Flight

REVOLT

FLIGHT FROM THE GHETTOS TO JOIN PARTISANS

FLIGHT OF ZIONIST YOUTH

FLIGHT FROM THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Behavior of Jews in Allied Armies

**Jewish Collaboration** 

Conclusions

Spiritual Resistance in the Ghettos and Concentration

Camps

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

NEWSPAPERS

RELIGIOUS LIFE

CULTURAL LIFE

The holocaust and the halakhah  $\dagger$ 

THE WORLD

THE UNITED STATES

Bystander, Abandonment, Acquiescence †

The American Jewish Press

GREAT BRITAIN

Refugees

Liberation of Bergen-Belsen †

CANADA

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

After the War

Jewish Children

The Kielce Pogrom

Changes in Catholic-Jewish Relations since the

Holocaust

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Germany

German-Allied and -Occupied Countries

The Allies, Neutral Countries, and International

Organizations

Postwar Statements

ORTHODOX CHURCHES †

The Yishuv †

**AFTERMATH** 

**Displaced Persons** 

U.S. Army Chaplains †

**Postwar Trials** 

FURTHER TRIALS

Children of Jewish Survivors

INTRODUCTION

EARLY RESEARCH ON CHILDREN OF SURVIVORS

RESEARCH ON CHILDREN OF SURVIVORS: SECOND

STAGE

search for meaning  $\dagger$ 

**LESSONS** 

Singularity of the Holocaust † Jewish Faith after the Holocaust

INTRODUCTION

RICHARD RUBENSTEIN (1924- ) EMIL FACKENHEIM (1916-2003) IRVING (YITZ) GREENBERG (1933- ) ARTHUR A. COHEN (1928-1986), HANS JONAS (1903–1993), AND MELISSA RAPHAEL IGNAZ MAYBAUM (1897-1976) ELIEZER BERKOVITS (1908-1992) EMMANUEL LEVINAS (1906-1995) AND AMOS FUNKENSTEIN (1937–1995) ELIE WIESEL (1928- ) CONCLUSION †

## Impact of the Holocaust

#### **MEMORY**

### Holocaust Literature in European Languages

DIARIES AND JOURNALS

LITERATURE AND THE LANGUAGE OF THE VICTIMS

MEMOIRS OF SURVIVORS

DOCUMENTATION AS ART

VICARIOUS RECONSTRUCTION OF EXPERIENCE

LITERATURE OF SURVIVAL

THE HOLOCAUST AS AN APOCALYPTIC EVENT

#### **Holocaust Studies**

GERMANY

ISRAEL.

TRENDS IN THE FIELD

### Documentation, Education, and Resource Centers

IN THE UNITED STATES

IN GERMANY

IN ISRAEL

IN FRANCE

IN POLAND

IN BRITAIN

IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

## Memorials and Monuments †

THE "WHERE" DIMENSION

THE REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

THE "WHAT" AND "HOW" DIMENSIONS

CONCLUSION

Film †

Survivor Testimonies †

## **EDUCATION**

## In the United States

THE EARLY YEARS (1945–67)

THE MIDDLE YEARS (1967-93)

THE LATER YEARS (FROM 1993)

THE HOLOCAUST IN THE CONTINUUM OF JEWISH HISTORY

ART AS THE REDEMPTION OF MEANING

INTO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY †

#### Historiography of the Holocaust

UNITED STATES

WESTERN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

IN AUSTRIA

### Museums

LIST OF HOLOCAUST MUSEUMS

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum,

Beit Hashoah Museum of Tolerance, and

Schindler's List

The National Diffusion Network: Two Unique

Holocaust Education Programs

HOLOCAUST EDUCATION IN AMERICAN COLLEGES AND

UNIVERSITIES

Reception of the Various Curricula, Mandates, and Programs

Research

HOLOCAUST EDUCATION IN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE

UNITED STATES

CONCLUSION †

In Israel

In Germany

In Sweden

The Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research

# A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE HOLOCAUST

## THE EVENTS

# Introduction

"Holocaust" is the term used for the systematic state-sponsored murder of millions of Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators during World War II. Some historians and writers restrict the use of the term to the murder of Jews; others use the term more widely to include those civilians victimized by Nazi Germany - trade unionists, political opponents of the regime, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals - who were persecuted but not systematically murdered, as well as mentally retarded and physically handicapped Germans and Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), who were murdered by gassing.

The term Holocaust was not contemporaneous with the events. Winston Churchill called the murder of the Jews "a crime without a name." The Germans named their program accurately but euphemistically "The Final Solution to the Jewish Question." The word "Final" was all too apt. The goal of the Germans was to eliminate all Jewish blood, to wipe Jews and those of Jewish origin from the face of the earth. The systematic murder of an entire people would end the problem. At the core of Nazi doctrine was a racist view of the world that envisioned a hierarchy of peoples with the Aryan-Nordic-Germans as the "master race" and the Jews as parasites on the German nation; their elimination was essential to national well-being.

The Holocaust is also known as the Catastrophe, the Hurban, and the Shoah. The word's most likely connotation is death by fire, signifying the means by which the Jews were cremated after gassing in the ultimate manifestation of the Nazi universe, its death camps. The Holocaust is written with a capital H, signifying this specific event, which by the early 21st century was regarded as the paradigmatic manifestation of evil, an event without parallel, singular in its barbarism, intensified by the power of the modern state, fueled by technological and scientific progress, and unchecked by moral, social,