

STUDENT WORKSHEET: IDENTIFYING BADGES

Student Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: The Nazis used triangular badges or patches to identify prisoners in the concentration camps. Different colored patches represented different groups. Match each color with the corresponding group.

YELLOW

ASOCIAL

BROWN

HABITUAL CRIMINAL

VIOLET

EMIGRANT

PINK

GYPSY

GREEN

JEHOVAH'S WITNESS

RED

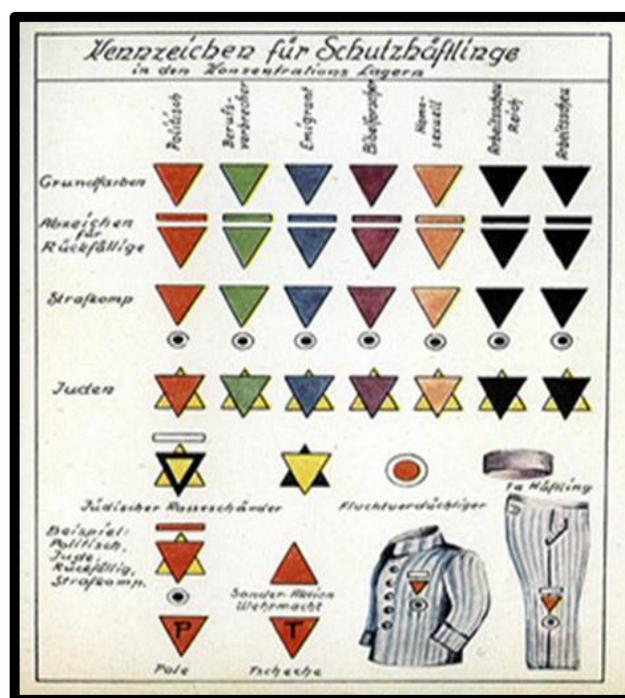
ASOCIAL*

BLACK

JEW

BLUE

POLITICAL PRISONER



A chart, ca. 1938–42, of prisoner markings used in German concentration camps.

*The "Asocial" category was, perhaps, the most diverse, including vagrants, murderers, thieves, and those who violated laws prohibiting breeding between Aryans and Jews. In addition, while gypsies had their own color category under certain circumstances, they were more often forced to wear the triangle categorizing them as asocials.

STUDENT HANDOUT: RECOMMENDED RESCUERS FOR RESEARCH

For a full version of this list which included a brief biographical summary for each Rescuer and a link to further resources about them and their story of rescue, please visit www.holocaust.georgia.gov.

"How could you call us 'good'?
We were doing what had to be done."
--- The rescuers of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon

- Rescue in Denmark
- Walter Süskind
- Miep Gies
- Cornelia "Corrie" ten Boom
- Frederik Jacques "Frits" Philips
- Jan Żabiński
- Ferdynand Marek Arczyński
- Matylda Getter
- The inhabitants of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon
- André Trocmé
- Irena Sendler
- Giorgio Perlasca
- Ángel Sanz Briz
- Henryk Sławik
- Princess Alice of Battenberg
- Luis Martins de Souza Dantas
- Marie Taquet-Martens and Emile Taquet
- Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amarale Abranches
- Dimitar Peshev
- Chiune Sugihara
- Raoul Wallenberg
- Folke Bernadotte
- White Buses Rescue Mission
- Giovanni Palatucci
- Hugh O'Flaherty,
- Hiram "Harry" Bingham IV
- José Arturo Castellanos Contreras
- İsmail Necdet Kent
- Gilberto Bosques Saldívar
- Eduardo Propper de Callejón
- Sir Nicholas George Winton
- Khaled Abdul-Wahab
- Gustav Schröder

STUDENT HANDOUT: WITNESS TO THE HOLOCAUST

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SCOTT III AND THE GEORGIA COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST



About the photo: Timed photo by William A. Scott, III (left) with Scott's personal 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 miniature Speed Graphic and Leon Bass during basic training at Camp McCain (Grenada, MS), spring of 1943 with 183rd Engineer Combat Battalion.

When one explores the halls of memories, some moments cannot be forgotten or dimmed by the passage of time. I remember the day-clear and sunny-riding in a convoy into Eisenach, Germany, 11 April 1945, as World War II was ending; and, a Third Army courier delivering a message to us to continue on to a concentration camp (Buchenwald), 10 or more miles further east, near Weimar.

I was a reconnaissance sergeant, photographer, camoufleur and part-time historian in S-2 (Intelligence Section) of the 183rd Engineer Combat Battalion. We were in the: 8th Corps of General George S. Patton's 3rd Army. As we rode into Buchenwald, I can remember thinking--"there is no place as horrible as we have been told--no atrocities--we should turn around--stop wasting time--go back to Eisenach and establish our Battalion Headquarters.

But we continued and finally, arrived at a place that did not look so bad as we passed the main entrance--but, as we rolled around the front building, we saw the feeble mass of survivors milling around.

We got out of our vehicles and some began to beckon to us to follow and see what had been done in that place--they were walking skeletons. The sights were beyond description. What little we had been told in an orientation session in Northern France in early December, 1944, was nothing in comparison--and I had thought no place could be this bad.

I took out my camera and began to take some photos--but that only lasted for a few pictures. As the scenes became more gruesome, I put my camera in its case and walked in a daze with the survivors, as we viewed all forms of dismemberment of the human body. We learned that 31,000 of the 51,000 persons there had been killed in a two week period prior to our arrival. An SS trooper had remained until the day of our arrival and survivors had captured him as he tried to flee over a fence.

He was taken into a building where two men from my unit followed. They said he was trampled to death by the survivors.

I began to realize why few, if any, persons would believe the atrocities I had seen. *Holocaust* was the word used to describe it—but one has to witness it to even begin to believe it—and, finally after going through several buildings, with various displays—lamp shades of human skin, incinerators choked with human bones, dissected heads and bodies, testes in labeled bottles, so that they could be seen by the victims on a shelf by the door as they went in and out of the barracks (after two weeks of this procedure, they would be killed, but, we arrived before this ritual could be continued), my mind closed the door on this horror.

We eventually left after helping to remove some of the survivors for medical assistance. As we rode back to Eisenach in silence, I remembered that about 1,000 persons in an isolated area were in better shape than the others— who were they?—Russians we were told. But, I asked myself, how could a country, classified during my high school days of the late 1930's as probably the world's most literate, allow this type of mass murder and psychotic behavior to take place? There were no answers, as many thoughts raced through my mind.

Even though my ancestors had arrived in our country (the United States of America) as slaves in chains from Africa, and subjected to torture and death during the long centuries of slavery, it all seemed to pale in comparison to the glaring impact of what I had witnessed at Buchenwald. I later learned about other death facilities—including the monstrous Auschwitz. My slave ancestors, despite the horrors they were subjected to, had value and were listed among the assets of a slave holder.

Had the Nazi position prevailed in the aftermath of the U.S. Civil War, (my slave great grandfather and namesake— William Alexander Scott fought with the Union Army in Mississippi) I, or others similarly situated, would not exist in the world today—the earth would have literally become the "Forbidden Planet" where no humans would exist, only Robby the Robot and Hal the Computer would patrol the plains. My life, as I contemplate the impact of past events on it, has evolved into a character that exhibits an attitude to fellow humans that they have nothing to fear from me or my family. I am only one. But my wife, our children (a son and a daughter—their children, 2 boys, a girl and 2 boys, respectively) have the character and function that nothing should fear them—they have no designs on others or their families.

VOCABULARY

- anti-Semitism
- Buchenwald
- civil rights
- concentration camp
- crematoria
- death camp
- discrimination
- liberation
- prejudice
- racism
- stereotypes

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Explain Mr. Scott's statement of "How could a country classified during my high school days of the 1930's as probably the most literate, allow this type of mass murder and psychotic behavior to take place? There were no answers as my thoughts raced through my mind."
- How did Mr. Scott compare the prisoners to his ancestors, slaves?
- Why was it important to take pictures of what the liberators witnessed?

STUDENT HANDOUT: “NUREMBERGRACIAL LAWS, 1935”

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

REICH CITIZENSHIP LAW OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1935

(Translated from *Reichsgesetzblatt I*, 1935, p. 1146.)

The Reichstag has unanimously enacted the following law, which is promulgated herewith:

ARTICLE 1

1. A subject of the state is a person who enjoys the protection of the German Reich and who in consequence has specific obligations toward it.
2. The status of subject of the state is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Reich and the Reich Citizenship Law.

ARTICLE 2

1. A Reich citizen is a subject of the state who is of German or related blood, and proves by his conduct that he is willing and fit to faithfully serve the German people and Reich.
2. Reich citizenship is acquired through the granting of a Reich citizenship certificate.
3. The Reich citizen is the sole bearer of full political rights in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior, in coordination with the Deputy of the Führer, will issue the legal and administrative orders required to implement and complete this law.

Nuremberg, September 15, 1935
At the Reich Party Congress of Freedom

The Führer and Reich Chancellor
[signed] Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior
[signed] Frick

(United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2012)

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF GERMAN BLOOD AND GERMAN HONOR OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1935

(Translated from *Reichsgesetzblatt I*, 1935, pp. 1146-7.)

Moved by the understanding that purity of German blood is the essential condition for the continued existence of the German people, and inspired by the inflexible determination to ensure the existence of the German nation for all time, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following law, which is promulgated herewith:

ARTICLE 1

1. Marriages between Jews and subjects of the state of German or related blood are forbidden. Marriages nevertheless concluded are invalid, even if concluded abroad to circumvent this law.
2. Annulment proceedings can be initiated only by the state prosecutor.

ARTICLE 2

Extramarital relations between Jews and subjects of the state of German or related blood are forbidden.

ARTICLE 3

Jews may not employ in their households female subjects of the state of German or related blood who are under 45 years old.

ARTICLE 4

1. Jews are forbidden to fly the Reich or national flag or display Reich colors.
2. They are, on the other hand, permitted to display the Jewish colors. The exercise of this right is protected by the state.

ARTICLE 5

1. Any person who violates the prohibition under Article 1 will be punished with a prison sentence.
2. A male who violates the prohibition under Article 2 will be punished with a jail term or a prison sentence.
3. Any person violating the provisions under Articles 3 or 4 will be punished with a jail term of up to one year and a fine, or with one or the other of these penalties.

ARTICLE 6

The Reich Minister of the Interior, in coordination with the Deputy of the Führer and the Reich Minister of Justice, will issue the legal and administrative regulations required to implement and complete this law.

ARTICLE 7

The law takes effect on the day following promulgation, except for Article 3, which goes into force on January 1, 1936.

Nuremberg, September 15, 1935
At the Reich Party Congress of Freedom

The Führer and Reich Chancellor
[signed] Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior
[signed] Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
[signed] Dr. Gürtner

The Deputy of the Führer
[signed] R. Hess

(United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2012)

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Translation: Nuremberg Race Laws." *Holocaust Encyclopedia*. <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007903#seealso>. Accessed 25 October 2012.