

**WW - II**

**THE**

**HOLOCAUST**

The expression «Lebensunwertes Leben» or "life unworthy to be lived," is considered one of the most horrific in the history of mankind. This term was used by Nazi Germany to identify people whose lives have no value and that should be killed without delay.

First, this definition applies to people with mental illness, and then - to the "racially inferior" persons of nontraditional sexual orientation, or simply the "enemies of the state" both domestically and abroad.

At the beginning of the war the Nazis began with the mass executions of civilians, particularly Jews, culminating in plans for their total destruction. In the east, wielded by death squads, "Einsatzgruppen" who killed about 1 million people, then the construction of concentration camps, where prisoners were starved and denied medical care, and finally - the death camps - government agencies, whose sole purpose was the systematic extermination of large numbers of people. In 1945, when the advancing Allied forces began to find these camps, they opened the terrible consequences of this policy: hundreds of thousands of hungry and sick prisoners, locked in rooms with thousands of decomposing bodies, gas chambers, crematoria, thousands of mass graves, the documents describing the horrific medical experiments and much more. Thus, the Nazis killed more than 10 million people, including 6 million Jews.

**\* Warning: many pictures of this collection of photos show the bodies of people killed in the Nazi persecution. \***

Depleted 18-year-old Soviet girl looks into the lens during the liberation of the concentration camp "Dachau" in 1945. The first German concentration camp "Dachau" was opened in 1933. Between 1933 and 1945 is contained more than 200 thousand prisoners. According to official figures, of which 31,591 prisoners died from disease, starvation or suicide. In contrast to the "Auschwitz", "Dachau" was not an extermination camp, but conditions there were so terrible that every week here, hundreds of people died. (Eric Schwab / AFP / Getty Images)





In this picture, which was made between 1941 and 1943, and granted the Paris Holocaust Memorial, a German soldier aims at Ukrainian Jew during a mass execution in Vinnitsa. This picture is called "The Last Jew of Vinnitsa". The text was written on the back of photographs, which were found in an album that belonged to a German soldier. (AP Photo / USHMM / LOC)

German soldiers questioned the Jews after the Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1943. In October 1940, the Germans began the resettlement of more than 3 million Polish Jews into overcrowded ghettos. Thousands of Jews died of disease and starvation in the Warsaw ghetto before the Nazis began mass deportations from the ghetto to the death camp "Treblinka." The uprising in the Warsaw ghetto, which was the first urban rebellion against the occupation of Europe by the Nazis, took place from April 19 to May 16, 1943, and began when the German soldiers entered the ghetto to deport its surviving inhabitants. German troops crushed the uprising poorly armed Jews. (OFF / AFP / Getty Images)



1943: a man takes away the body of the Jews from the Warsaw ghetto, where people were dying in the streets from hunger. Every day at 4-5 am carts removed from the streets dozens of corpses. Bodies of the dead Jews were burned in deep holes. (AFP / Getty Images)



German soldiers escorted a group of Jews, among whom there is a little boy in the Warsaw ghetto, April 19, 1943. This photograph was attached to the report Gruppenfiihrer SS commander and his bail has been used as evidence in the Nuremberg trials in 1945. (AP Photo)



After the revolt of the Warsaw ghetto, it was liquidated. 7 out of more than 56 thousand captured Jews were shot, while the rest were sent to death camps or concentration camps. In the photo: the ruins of the ghetto, which was destroyed by soldiers of the SS. Warsaw Ghetto existed for several years, and during this time there died 300,000 Polish Jews. (AP Photo)



German in uniform aiming at a Jew during a mass shooting in Mizoch, USSR. In October 1942, residents opposed Mizoch Ukrainian auxiliary units and German policemen, who wanted to liquidate the ghetto population. About half of the residents were able to escape and hide during the riots before the rebellion was finally suppressed. Surviving Jews were murdered in a ravine. Courtesy of the Paris Holocaust Memorial. (AP Photo / USHMM)



Deported Jews in a transit camp "Drancy" near Paris, France, on the way to a German concentration camp in 1942. In July 1942, French police rounded up 13,152 Jews (including 4115 children) in the winter velodrome «Vel d'Hiv» in the south-western part of Paris. They were then sent to the rail terminal at Drancy, north-east of Paris and deported to the east. Returned home only a few. (AFP / Getty Images)



Portrait of Anne Frank, 1941, provided by the House-Museum of Anne Frank in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. In August 1944, Anne, her family and other people, hiding from the German invaders were captured and sent to prisons and concentration camps. Anne died of typhus in the camp, "Bergen-Belsen" at the age of 15 years, but after the posthumous publication of her diary, Frank became a symbol of all Jews killed during World War II. (AP Photo / Anne Frank House / Frans Dupont)



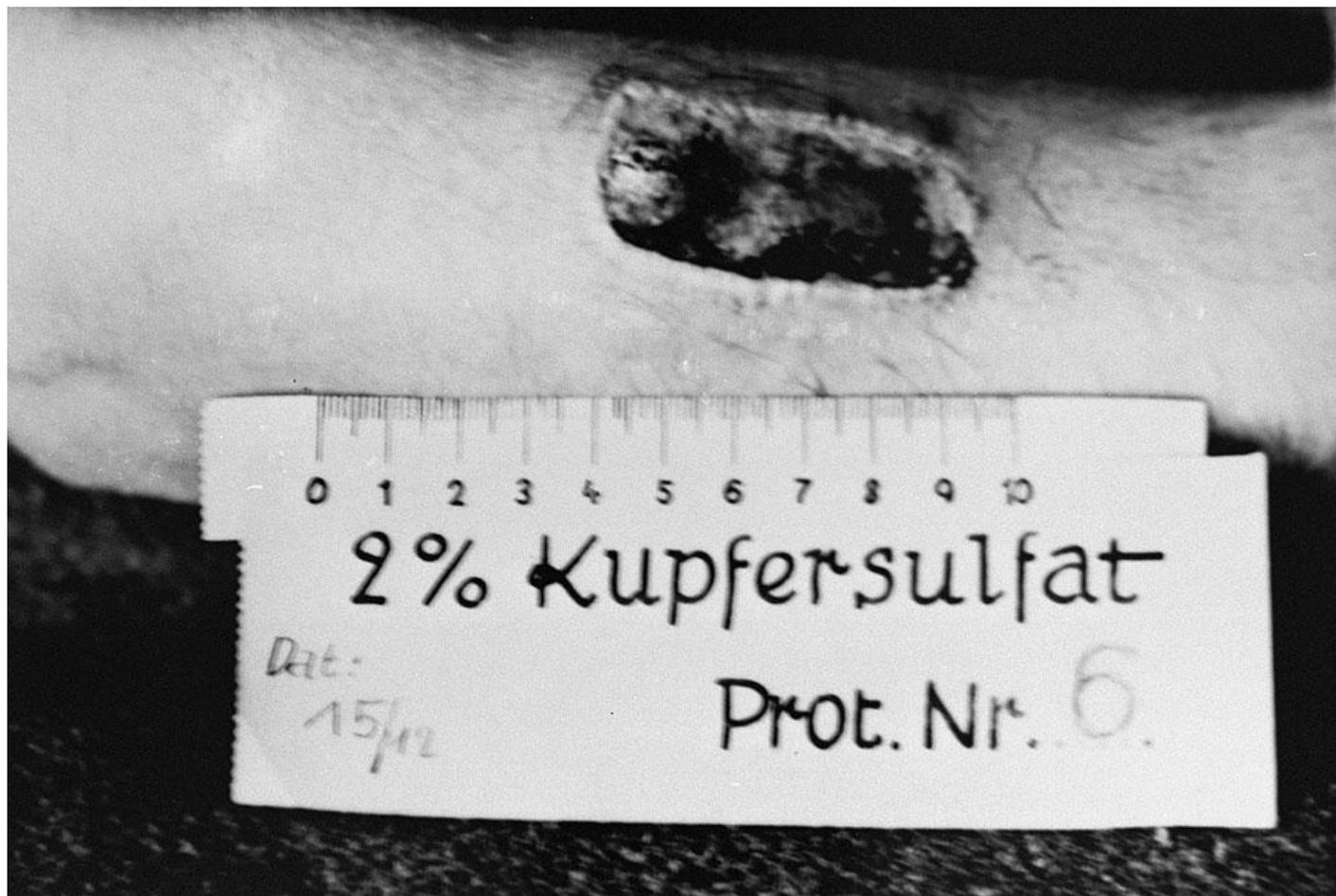
Arriving trains with Jews from Carpathian Ruthenia, which was annexed to Hungary from Czechoslovakia in 1939, were sent to the death camp Auschwitz 2, also known as Birkenau, Poland, May 1939. In 1980, Lili Jacob gave this picture memorial to "Yad Vashem". (AP Photo / Yad Vashem Photo Archives)



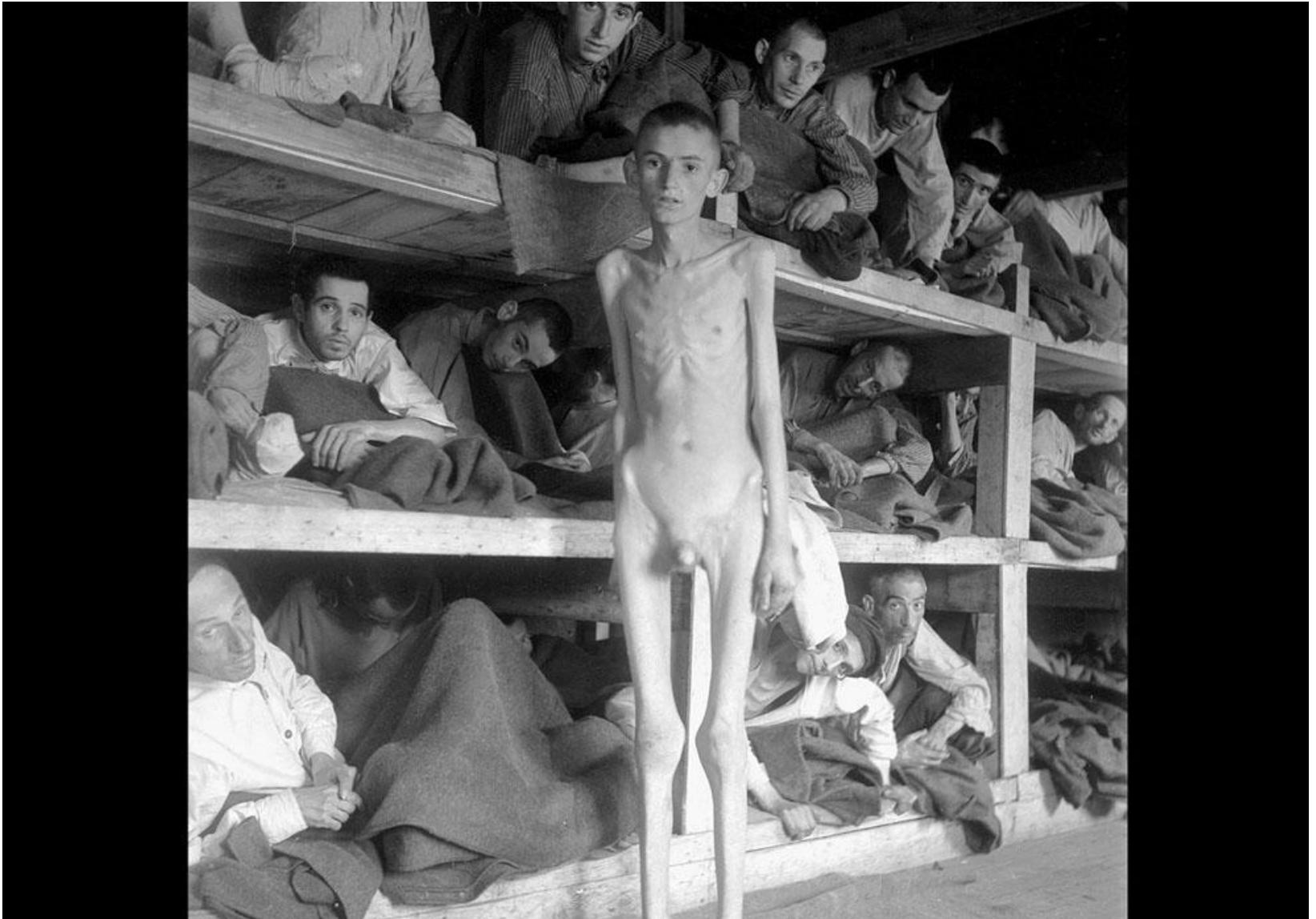
Photos of 14 year-old Kwok Czeslaw provided by the State Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau, were made by William Brass, who worked as a photographer at Auschwitz, a Nazi death camp, where during the Second World War, died of repression around 1.5 million people, mostly Jews. In December 1942, a Polish Catholic, born in the town of Czeslaw Wolka Zlojecka was sent to Auschwitz with her mother. Three months later they both died. In 2005, photographer (and fellow prisoner), Brass said, as photographed Czeslaw: "She was so young and so scared. The girl did not realize why she was here and did not understand what was told to her . And then the cap (wardress) took a stick and hit her in the face. This German simply vented their anger on the girl. Such a beautiful, young and innocent creature. She was crying, but I could not do anything. Before photographing, the girl wiped her tears and blood with a broken lip. Frankly, I felt as being beaten, but I could not intervene. For me, it would have ended fatally. "(AP Photo / Auschwitz Museum)



A victim of Nazi medical experiments conducted in Ravensbruck, Germany, November 1943. On the hand of the victim there is a deep burn from phosphorus. This burn - the result of ongoing medical experiment. During the experiment, was applied to the skin a mixture of phosphorus and rubber, which is then ignited. After 20 seconds, the flame was quenched with water. After three days the burn was treated with a special liquid Two weeks later the wound healed. This photograph, taken by the prison doctor, was presented as an evidence during the trial of the doctors in Nurenberg. (U. S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, NARA)



Jewish prisoners in concentration camp "Buchenwald" after the camp was liberated in 1945. (AFP / Getty Images)



U.S. soldiers in silence inspect the waggon with dead bodies on the railway in the concentration camp of "Dachau" in Germany, May 3, 1945. (AP Photo)



Emaciated Frenchman sits among the dead bodies in a labor camp "Mittelbau-Dora" at Nordhausen, Germany, April 1945. (U. S. Army / LOC)



Dead bodies lying by the wall in a German concentration camp crematorium "Dachau" in Germany. The bodies were found by soldiers of the 7th U.S. Army, which came into camp May 14, 1945. (AP Photo)



A U.S. soldier inspects thousands of gold wedding rings, confiscated from Jews by the Nazis and hidden in salt mines of Heilbronn, Germany, May 3, 1945. (AFP / NARA)



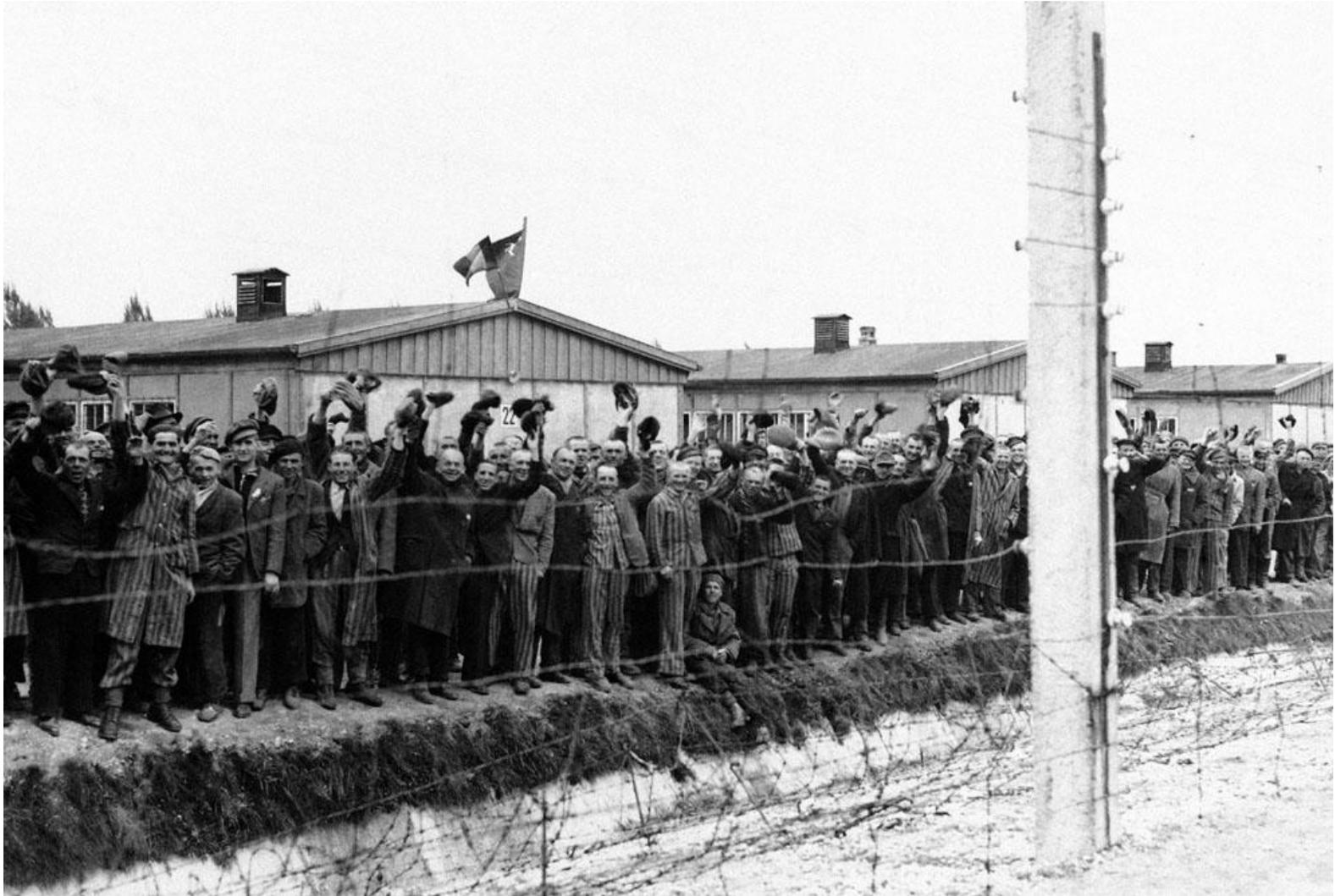
U.S. soldiers inspect the dead body in a furnace crematorium, in April 1945. This photo was taken at a German concentration camp during its liberation by the U.S. Army. (U. S. Army / LOC)



Heap of ashes and bones in a concentration camp "Buchenwald" near Weimar, Germany, April 25, 1945. (AP Photo / U.S. Army Signal Corps)



Prisoners greet U.S. soldiers near an electric fence in a concentration camp "Dachau", Germany. Some prisoners were dressed in prison overalls with blue and white stripes. Prisoners secretly produced flags of all countries, on hearing the approach of the 42nd Infantry Division's "Rainbow" to the camp of "Dachau," and they have decorated their barracks. (AP Photo)



General Dwight D. Eisenhower and other American officers in the camp, "Ohrdruf" shortly after its release in April 1945. When the American army was approaching the camp, the Nazi guards shot the remaining prisoners. (U. S. Army Signal Corps / NARA)



The dying prisoner is too weak to rise, fell victim due to an incredible cruelty in the concentration camp at Nordhausen, Germany, April 18, 1945. (AP Photo)



Death march of prisoners from the camp of "Dachau" along the street Noerdliche Muenchner in Grunwald, Germany, April 29th, 1945. When Allied troops went on the offensive, thousands of prisoners were moved from remote POW camps to the interior of Germany. Thousands of prisoners died on the way: all those who could not keep on walking, were shot on the spot. This photograph captures Dmitry Gorky (fourth from right), born on August 19th, 1920 in Blagoslovskom, USSR, in a family of peasants. During the Second World War, Dmitri spent 22 months in the camp of "Dachau." The reason for his detention remained unknown. The photograph was provided by the Holocaust Memorial Museum, which is located in the United States. (AP Photo / USHMM, courtesy of KZ Gedenkstaette Dachau)



U.S. soldiers pass by the rows of corpses lying on the ground behind the barracks of a Nazi concentration camp in Nordhausen, Germany, April 17, 1945. The camp is located at 112 km to the west of Leipzig. When the camp was liberated by the American soldiers found more than three thousand bodies and a small group of survivors. (AP Photo / US Army Signal Corps)



The dead prisoner lies near the car inside the concentration camp "Dachau", May 1945. (Eric Schwab / AFP / Getty Images)



The soldiers, liberators of the 3rd Army under the command of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton in the concentration camp of "Buchenwald" near Weimar, Germany, April 11th, 1945. (AP Photo / U.S. Army)



On the way to the Austrian border troops of the 12th Armored Division under General Patch witnessed the atrocities committed in the prison camp in Shvabmyunhene south-west of Munich. At the camp held more than four thousand Jews of different nationalities. The prisoners were burned to death by guards who set fire to the barracks, while they were sleeping and shot anyone who tried to escape. The photo shows the bodies of some Jews, found by the soldiers of the 7th U.S. Army Shvabmyunhene, May 1st, 1945. (AP Photo / Jim Pringle)



The bodies of prisoners lying on the fence of barbed wire in "Leipzig-Tekle," in the camp "Buchenwald", near Weimar, Germany. (NARA)



By order of the U.S. Army, German soldiers carried the bodies of the victims of Nazi reprisals from the camp, "Lamb" in Austria and buried them, May 6th, 1945. Initially, the camp held 18,000 prisoners. In each of the barracks camps inhabited 1,600 people. The buildings had no beds and no sanitary lodging , and died here every day from 40 to 50 prisoners. (AP Photo)



A man sits near a charred body in the camp "Tecla" not far from Leipzig, 18 April 1954. April 18th the factory workers of 'Tecla' were locked in a building and burned alive. The fire killed 300 people. Those who managed to escape, were killed on the fence of barbed wire or were killed by members of the movement "Hitlerjugend». (Eric Schwab / AFP / Getty Images)



The charred bodies of political prisoners lie in front of the barn in Gardelegene, Germany, April 16, 1945. They were killed by the SS men who set fire to the barn. The prisoners tried to escape, but the bullets caught them. Only 12 of 1,100 prisoners escaped. (AP Photo / U.S. Army Signal Corps)



Human remains found by soldiers of the 3rd Armored Division of the 1st U.S. Army in a German concentration camp at Nordhausen, April 25th, 1945. (AP Photo)



When in 1945, American soldiers liberated prisoners of German concentration camp "Dachau," they killed many of the SS and threw their bodies into the moat surrounding the camp. (AP Photo)



Lt. Col. Ed Seyler from Louisville, Ky., is in front of the bodies of victims of the Holocaust and calls to the 200 German civilians in the camp Landsberg, May 15, 1945. (AP Photo)



Emaciated prisoners pose for a photo in a concentration camp in Ebensee, Austria, May 7, 1945. In this camp, the Germans conducted "scientific" experiments. (NARA / Newsmakers)



Soviet prisoner freed by soldiers of the 3rd Armored Division of the 1st U.S. Army, finds the former guard who brutally punished prisoners in the concentration camp "Buchenwald" in Thuringia, Germany, April 14th, 1945. (AP Photo)



Dead bodies lie in the concentration camps, "Bergen-Belsen," released by the British troops April 15th, 1945. The British army found the bodies of 60 000 men, women and children who died of starvation and disease. (AFP / Getty Images)





The SS men piled in the truck bodies of the dead in the camp, "Bergen-Belsen," in Belsen, Germany, April 17th, 1945. In the background are British soldiers with guns. (AP Photo / British Official Photo)

Inhabitants of the German city of Ludwigslust inspect a nearby concentration camp, May 6th, 1945. In the pits of the courtyard were discovered bodies of the victims of Nazi persecution. In one of the wells were 300 bodies. (NARA)



A heap of decomposing bodies were found by British soldiers in the camp of "Bergen-Belsen," Belsen in Germany, after the camp was liberated April 20th, 1945. About 60 thousand civilians have died, mostly from typhus, typhoid and dysentery, despite doctors' efforts. (AP Photo)



Josef Kramer, commandant of the concentration camp of "Bergen-Belsen," sits in chains after his arrest in Belsen on April 28th, 1945. Kramer, nicknamed "the beast of Bergen-Belsen", was executed after a trial in December 1945. (AP Photo)







SS Women  
throw the bodies  
of the victims,  
dumped in a  
cavity in the  
concentration  
camp at Belsen,  
Germany, April  
28th, 1945.  
Hundreds of  
prisoners died of  
starvation and  
disease. British  
soldiers with  
rifles  
(background)  
stand on a pile of  
earth, which will  
be covered with  
a mass grave.  
(AP Photo /  
British official  
photo)



SS guard is among hundreds of corpses in a mass grave of victims of concentration camp at Belsen, Germany, April 1945. (AP Photo)

The bodies of people killed in the concentration camp of "Bergen-Belsen," April 30th, 1945. Only in this camp, died about 100 thousand people. (AP Photo)



A German woman closes with her hand the eyes of her son, passing near the exhumed bodies in Suttrop, Germany. The bodies belonged to the 57 Soviet citizens who were murdered by the SS and buried in a mass grave just before the arrival of the U.S. Army. (US Holocaust Memorial Museum, US Army Signal Corps)



PAY ATTENTION !!!

THIS

MONSTRUOSITY

NEVER EVER MAY

BE FORGOTTEN!!!