

This week in Holocaust History - 26 July to 1 August

1935

July 26, 1935

In New York Harbor, hundreds of communist demonstrators stormed the SS *Bremen*, tore the Nazi swastika flag from the foremast and threw it into the Hudson River. As the ship's swastika flag was the one tossed into the river, US authorities claimed that no symbol of Germany had been harmed.

1936

August 1, 1936

The opening ceremony of the 1936 Summer Olympics was held in Berlin. As with the Winter Games in February, there was confusion between the Nazi salute and the Olympic salute.



PUBLIC DOMAIN - USA

Most countries gave one salute or the other as they passed Hitler in the viewing stand. The British and Americans did not salute at all and gave a military-style 'eyes right' instead. The Americans were also the only country not to dip their country's flag while passing Hitler, in keeping with the U.S. custom of only dipping to the President of the United States.

1939

August 1, 1939

Thee President of the German Lottery forbade the sale of tickets to Jews.

1941

July 26, 1941

The Nazis began to set up the Białystok Ghetto. About 50,000 Jews from the vicinity of Białystok and the surrounding region were confined into a small area of the city. The ghetto was liquidated in November 1943 and its inhabitants transported to the Majdanek and Treblinka camps.

July 31, 1941

Hermann Goering, writing under instructions from Hitler, ordered Reinhard Heydrich, SS general and Heinrich Himmler's number-two man, "to submit to me as soon as possible a general plan of the administrative material and financial measures necessary for carrying out the desired final solution of the Jewish question."



PUBLIC DOMAIN

1944

July 27, 1944

The Lwów Uprising, an armed insurrection by the Home Army underground forces of the Polish resistance movement in World War II against the Nazi German occupation of the city of Lwów in the latter stages of World War II, ended in Polish victory and the liberation of the city from the Nazis, although the Polish fighters would shortly afterwards be arrested by the invading Soviets.

August 1, 1944



PUBLIC DOMAIN - WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

The Polish resistance Home Army began the Warsaw Uprising against Nazi occupation forces. It is estimated that about 16,000 members of the Polish resistance were killed and about 6,000 badly wounded. In addition, between 150,000 and 200,000 Polish civilians died, mostly from mass executions. Jews being harboured by Poles were exposed by German house-to-house clearances and mass evictions of entire neighborhoods.