

BERLIN CALLING FACT CHECKER

We did not have an agenda while making Berlin Calling other than to tell the truth as we found it. All the documents seen in the film were mostly from Ben Wasserman's personal collection or copies sent to us from the voluminous files of the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen which contains 30 million documents relating to the Holocaust. <https://www.its-arolsen.org>

All factual assertions made in the film either by the interviewees or in the voice-over have been checked and double-checked and we list the details of some of our sources below. At only one point is there any discrepancy – Ben remembers his liberation from Theresienstadt being 3 days later than the reference we have – and at a distance of nearly 70 years and in the midst of the chaos of war we feel this is forgivable.

ABREVIATION TO REFERENCE BOOK TITLES:

AHTF	A Concise Biography of Adolf Hitler – by Thomas Fuchs
BD	Berlin Diaries 1940 – 1945 – by Marie Vassiltchikov
CNN.com	CNN.com
DGHLAHD	Dr. Goebbels His Life & Death – by Roger Manvell & Heinrich Fraenkel
DOTEJ	The Destruction Of The European Jews - by Raul Hilberg
HATH	Hitler And The Holocaust – by Robert S. Wistrich
HTLWWII	How To Lose World War II – by Bill Fawcett
KMG	Kristallnacht - by Martin Gilbert
KORH	The Killing of Reinhard Heydrich – Callum MacDonald
NIOT	Nuremberg: Infamy On Trial – by Joseph E. Persico
RAFOTTR	Rise And Fall Of The Third Reich – by William L. Shirer
RG2B	Rough Guide To Berlin – by John Gawthrop and Jack Holland (6 th edition)
THG2TJ	Theresienstadt Hitler's Gift To The Jews – by Norbert Troller
TRDBD	The Third Reich Day By Day – by Christopher Ailsby
Wik	Wikipedia

05.58 – Kastle Wasserman

'In this room behind me on January 20th 1942 Reinhard Heydrich held a conference that would decide the fate of my family and all the Jews in Europe.'

- '...on November 29, 1941, he (Heydrich) sent invitations to a number of Staatssekretäre and chiefs of SS main offices for a "Final Solution" conference...The conference was originally scheduled for December 9, 1941, but it was postponed, at the last minute, until January 20, 1942, at noon "followed by luncheon.'" – *DOTEJ p. 164, 165*

- ‘The measures...were to be spelled out...at the notorious ninety minute Wannsee Conference of 20 January 1942, held in the serenity of an elegant suburban villa in Berlin. It was organized by Reinhard Heydrich...the designated “Plenipotentiary for the Preparation of the Final Solution of the Jewish Question.”’ – *HATH p. 102*
- ‘On 20 January 1942 a group of senior German government officials gathered at a villa on the Wannsee, just outside Berlin, to discuss the role each of their departments would play in the “Final Solution” of the Jewish Question...During the meeting, the man who had earlier been in charge of Jewish emigration, Adolf Eichmann, presented bureaucrats, and also Heydrich, his ultimate superior, with a list he had compiled of Jews throughout Europe, country by country – whose arrest and deportation was about to become a Nazi priority.’ – *KMG p. 252*
- ‘As a result of Wannsee, what had been “tentative, fragmentary and spasmodic was to become formal, comprehensive and efficient. The technical services such as the railways, the bureaucracy and the diplomats would work in harmony towards a single goal.”’ – *KORH p. 41*
- ‘In January 1942 the Wannsee Conference held in a western suburb of Berlin discussed the Endlösung or “Final Solution” – *RG2B p. 113*

06.12 - Voice-over

‘Heydrich sat at the head of the table and revealed what he called the Final Solution of the Jewish Question.’

- ‘Any further step would put an end to Jewish existence in Nazi Europe. In German correspondence the crossing of this threshold was referred to as the final solution of the Jewish question.’ - *DOTEJ p. 99*
- ‘Heydrich opened the conference by announcing that he was the plenipotentiary for the preparation of the Final Solution of the Jewish Question in Europe.’ - *DOTEJ p. 166*
- ‘Heydrich opened the meeting by referring to commissions he had received from Goering in September 1939 and July 1941 to prepare a practical organizational plan for the “final solution of the European Jewish Question.”’ – *HATH p. 102*
- ‘Heydrich opened the meeting by referring to commissions he had received from Goering in September 1939 and July 1941 to prepare a practical organizational plan for the final solution of the European Jewish Question.’ - *HATH p. 102*
- Full list of attendees - *DOTEJ p. 165*

06.20 – Voice-over

'The plan called for all Jews to be exiled to the East.'

- 'Another concealment measure was verbal camouflage. The most important and possibly the most misleading term used for the killing centers collectively was 'The East.' – *DOTEJ p. 240*
- 'In place of emigration, there was now a new prospect, namely "the evacuation of the Jews to the East in accordance with the prior approval of the Führer [*nach entsprechender vorheriger Genehmigung durch den Führer*]." This "evacuation" was only a temporary expedient prior to the "coming final solution" of the Jewish question [*die kommende Endlösung der Judenfrage*]." – *HATH p.103*

06.25 – Voice-over

'Heydrich instructed his secretary Adolf Eichman to ensure that the minutes of the meeting did not mention any specifics as to what this Final Solution would entail.'

- 'Seldom, however, was comprehension recorded on paper. When the bureaucrats had to deal with deportation matters, they kept referring to a Jewish 'migration.' - *DOTEJ p. 167*
- 'In its fourth stage the repressive mechanism eliminated the destruction process as a subject of social conversation. Among the closest participants, it was considered bad form to talk about the killings...There are some things that can be done only so long as they are not discussed, for once they are discussed they can no longer be done.' – *DOTEJ p. 281*
- 'The fifth and final stage in the process of repression was to omit mention of 'the killings' or 'killing installations' even in the secret correspondence in which such operations were to be reported.' – *DOTEJ p. 282*
- 'At no time during the conference were the words "murder" or "killing" used, only careful euphemisms to shield the enormity of what was being planned...the minutes...are kept in the villa's library.' – *RG2B p. 168*

06.34 – Voice-over

'But to the 15 men around the table Heydrich's intentions were undoubtedly clear.'

- 'Adolf Eichman, (Heydrich's) Jewish expert, who kept the minutes (at Wannsee), had no doubts about what was being proposed. As he recalled at the trial in Jerusalem which sentenced him to death, behind the bureaucratic language, the participants were knowingly discussing mass murder. Nobody raised a moral objection to the proposed annihilation of 11 million people. The conference was wholly concerned with the practical details involved in transporting the Jewish population of Europe to its death.' – *KORH p. 41*
- 'Heydrich told the assembly of some fifteen high officials, "in the course of this Final Solution of the European Jewish problem, approximately eleven million

Jews are involved.”...The clear implication was that all eleven million must be exterminated.’ – *RAFOTTR p. 965*

06.40 - Voice-over

‘Persecution and marginalization of the Jews was already a part of daily life in the Nazi Empire’

- ‘In April (1933) only a month after becoming a minister, Goebbels began his organized boycott of the German Jews.’ - *DGHAD p. 128*
- ‘On July 23, 1938, a decree prepared by the Interior and Justice ministries required all Jews of German nationality to apply (stating that they were Jews) for identification cards.’ - *DOTEJ p. 54*
- ‘The expulsion and exclusion policy was adopted by the Nazis and remained the goal of all anti-Jewish activity until 1941.’ - *DOTEJ p.7*
- ‘By a decree of September 1, 1941, Jews were forbidden to leave the boundary of their residential districts without carrying written permission of the local police authority.’ - *DOTEJ p.53*
- ‘The new Chamber of Culture, established by Goebbels in September 1933, immediately excluded Jews from employment in theater, film, and music, and a National Press Law likewise prevented Jews from being journalists.’ – *HATH p.48*
- ‘The Nuremberg race laws of 1935 (which) were...’for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour’ formally stripped the Jews of their remaining rights as citizens.’ – *HATH p. 53*
- ‘A decree of 26 April 1938 obliges all Jews to report their total assets; in June 1938, drafts for the obligatory ‘Aryanization’ of Jewish businesses were already in place.’ – *HATH p.56*
- ‘Nürnberg Laws (September 1939) effectively deprived them (the Jews) of German Citizenship and defined apartheid-like classifications of “racial purity.” – *RG2B p. 334*
- ‘November 1935 - National Law of Citizenship comes into effect, which provides the definition of who is a Jew...marriages between Aryan and Jew or Mischling are forbidden.’ – *TRDBD p. 67*
- ‘26th April 1938: All Jewish wealth is to be registered...June 1938. A new decree demands registration of all Jewish businesses.’ – *TRDBD p. 97*

6.48 – Voice-over

‘The Nazi government was about to embark on the most vicious destruction of a religious people that history has ever seen.’

- ‘The Jewish question must be solved within a pan-European frame. There are still 11,000,000 Jews in Europe...there can be no peace in Europe until every Jew has been eliminated from the continent.’ – *Goebbels - DGHLAHD p. 156*

- ‘The Jewish Holocaust was unprecedented – as compared to other genocides – because it was the planned, deliberate policy decision of a powerful state that mobilized its resources to destroy the *entire* Jewish people.’ – *HATH p. 6*
- ‘The German Catholic hierarchy fell silent during the war in face of the horrifying atrocities against Poles and Jews, with only a few honorable exceptions...Bishop Berning noted on 5 February 1942 that “the plan for a total elimination of the Jews clearly exists.”’ – *HATH p. 130*
- ‘Conrad Gröber, archbishop of Fribourg, informed the pope on 14 June 1942 about the massacres of Jews being perpetrated by the Einsatzgruppen in Russia and concluded ominously, “The Nazi conception of the world is characterized by the most radical anti-Semitism, going as far as the annihilation [*Vernichtung*] of Jewry, not only in its spirit but also in its members.”’ – *HATH p. 130*
- ‘...toward the end of June 1942, the London *Daily Telegraph* began to publish a series of reports on the exterminations in Poland. These reports were summarized for the pope by Osborne...on 30 June 1942, for example, Osborne passed on to the pope the following item: “The Germans have killed over a million Jews in all, of whom 700,000 in Poland. Several million more have been deported or confined in concentration camps.” On 9 July, he reported the condemnation by Cardinal Hinsley, the highest ranking Catholic in Great Britain, of the “utter bestiality of German methods.”’ – *HATH p. 139*
- ‘...on 11 July 1944, he (Churchill) wrote to Eden about the Holocaust: “There is no doubt that this is probably the greatest and most horrible crime ever committed in the whole history of the world, and it has been done by scientific machinery by nominally civilized men in the name of a great State and one of the leading races in Europe.”’ – *HATH p. 205*
- ‘The camps were designed to create a debilitating sense of impotence in their victims, to literally reduce them to *Untermenschen* and thereby remake them in the image of Nazi propaganda. – *HATH p. 233*
- ‘As a result of Wannsee, what had been “tentative, fragmentary and spasmodic was to become formal, comprehensive and efficient. The technical services such as the railways, the bureaucracy and the diplomats would work in harmony towards a single goal.”’ – *KORH p. 41*
- ‘In that brief period between 1939 and 1945, one thousand years of religion, culture and tradition were ground almost into oblivion.’ – *THG2TJ introduction p ix*

9.39 – Voice-over

‘In October 1938 Hitler expelled more than 12,000 Jews from Germany.’

- ‘In October 1938, seventeen thousand Jews of Polish origin hitherto residing in Germany found themselves brutally expelled en masse by the Nazi authorities.’ - *HATH p.61*

- 'On 18th October 1938, on Hitler's orders more than 12,000 Jews were expelled from Germany. They were Polish-born Jews who had been living in Germany, legally, for many years. They were ordered to leave their homes in a single night, and were allowed to take with them only one suitcase each.' – *KMG p. 23*
- 'October 1938. The expulsion of 17,000 former Polish Jews from Germany takes place.' – *TRDBD p. 101*

9.50 – Voice-over

'Amongst them a family who had been living in Hanover for 27 years. The Grynszpan family were stuck at the Polish border without money or food and appealed to their son Herschel, who was living in Paris for help.'

- 'But 8,000, denied entry into Poland, were forced to stay at the border, at least 7,000 of them on the cold stone floors of the Polish Border station of Zbaszyn, and in nearby stables.' – *KMG p. 23*
- 'One expelled couple, who had been living in Hanover more than twenty seven years, had a seventeen year-old son, Herschel Grynszpan, living in Paris. From the border his sister Berta sent him a postcard describing their expulsion... "We haven't a penny. Could you send us something?"' – *KMG p. 24*

10.00 – Voice-over

'Enraged by his parents situation Herschel Grynszpan went to the German Embassy and told the doorman he had an important document to deliver to the Ambassador; he was met by Ernst Vom Rath the 3rd Secretary. Grynszpan pulled out a pistol and fired at Vom Rath 5 times shouting, 'Here in the name of 12,000 persecuted Jews is your document.' Vom Rath died two days later.'

- 'In an act of anguished revenge, he shot Ernst Vom Rath, the third secretary at the German Embassy in Paris. The German diplomat died of his wounds on 9 November 1938. Grynszpan's action was immediately denounced by the Nazi propaganda machine as a 'declaration of war' and part of a worldwide Judeo-Masonic conspiracy.' – *HATH p.61*
- 'Grynszpan was outraged. On the morning of Sunday November 6 he bought a pistol and loaded it with five bullets...After telling the doorman that he had "an important document" to deliver, he was sent to the room of the Third Secretary Ernst Vom Rath...Drawing his pistol, Grynszpan called out: "You are a filthy Boche and here, in the name of 12,000 persecuted Jews, is your document." – *KMG p. 24*
- 'Grynszpan, thinking Ernst von Rath was the ambassador, pulled out a revolver and shot at him six times...He was rushed to hospital but died later.' - *TRDBD p. 101*

- ‘On the evening of Wednesday, November 9, news reached Berlin that vom Rath had died of his wounds. German radio stations observed a two minute silence.’ – *KMG p. 27*

10.25 – Voice-over

‘Fueled by years of Nazi rhetoric and assisted by the SS and other elements of the Nazi leadership rioting promptly broke out all over Germany. In the hours that followed more than 7,500 Jewish businesses schools & synagogues were looted and ransacked and at least 100 Jews were murdered.’

- ‘According to the Holocaust Museum, 267 synagogues were destroyed, 7,500 Jewish businesses were destroyed, and at least 91 Jewish people were killed.’ – *City Of Broken Glasses by Rebecca Cantrell p. 331*
- ‘The most savage display of anti-Semitism in Germany before the war was the pogrom which followed the murder of Von Rath. – *DGHLAHD p. 156*
- ‘All over Germany more than 400 synagogues burned, while more than 7,500 businesses and other properties owned by the Jews were looted and ransacked. At least 100 Jews were murdered, many more injured and 30,000 summarily packed off to concentration camps, where they were to suffer unspeakable indignities.’ – *HATH p.61*
- ‘On the evening of November 9 he (Hitler) was told that vom Rath was dead. Hitler’s Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, who was with him in Munich, told him that violence against the Jews had already broken out in several German cities. Goebbels recorded Hitler’s response in his diary: “He decides: demonstrations should be allowed to continue. The police should be withdrawn. For once the Jews should get the feel of popular anger.” Goebbels added: “I immediately give the necessary instructions to the police and the Party. Then I briefly speak in that vein to the Party leadership. Stormy applause. All are instantly at the phones. Now people will act.’ – *KMG p. 28,29*
- ‘The repercussions of vom Rath’s murder were felt in a thousand German cities, towns and villages, in the early hours of November 10. A correspondent of *The Times* in Munich described how Jewish shops were attacked “by crowds incited by Brownshirts, most of whom appeared to be members of the Putsch veterans who marched in Munich yesterday. The doors of shops were broken in, the windows smashed and wares destroyed or looted.”’ – *KMG p. 70*
- ‘Large crowds, *The Times* reported, came onto the streets during the morning to look at the damage. The Kaufinger Strasse, one of the main streets, looked as if it had been raided by a bombing aeroplane. Half a dozen of the most fashionable shops in the street had been converted overnight into ruins, with their plate glass windows lying in splinters on the pavements, shelves overthrown, and wares lying broken or trampled on the floor. Every Jewish shop in the town was partly or completely wrecked.’ – *KMG p. 70*

- 'There stood several stormtroopers who said...Go upstairs to your bedrooms and Gruss aus Paris (Greetings from Paris). Paris was the scene of the murder of Vom Rath.' – *KMG p. 78*
- 'On November 11th a report was presented to Heydrich that set out the 'provisional' results (of Kristallnacht). Seventy-six synagogues had been destroyed and a further 191 had been set on fire. Twenty nine Jewish owned department stores had been demolished and 815 other shops destroyed, as well as 117 private houses. Thirty-six jews had been murdered – this figure was later raised by the Nazi Party Supreme Court to ninety-one. The number of shops destroyed and homes looted was in fact many thousands. The total number of synagogues destroyed was more than a thousand – within less than twenty-four hours.' – *KMG p. 118*
- 'In response, Heydrich organizes "Crystal Night", a pogrom against the Jews. More than 20,000 Jews are imprisoned, 74 killed, decrees eliminate Jews from the economy and demand a collective fine of 12,500 million Marks to pay for the destruction caused by the Nazi mob.' - *TRDBD p. 101*

18.45 – Voice-over

'Shortly after Kristallnacht Hitler ordered that the Jewish question be now once and for all coordinated and solved one way or another and life for all Jews in Germany became ever more precarious.'

- 'At a marathon session in Goering's offices at the Reich Air Ministry on 12 November 1938...Goering invoked directly the Führer's authority...'Gentlemen! Today's meeting is of a decisive character. I have received a letter written on the Führer's orders...requesting that the Jewish question be now, once and for all, coordinated and solved one way or the other.' – *HATH p.64/65*

19.02 – Ben Wasserman

'In 1941 all the Jews had to start wearing the Jewish star.'

- 'September 1941. Yellow star becomes compulsory attire for Jews living in Germany.' - *TRDBD p. 141*
- 'On 19 September 1941 all Jews in Germany over the age of six were ordered to wear a yellow star,' – *KMG p. 240*

23.05 – Ben Wasserman

'When my brother was born they gave my Mother a list of names they could choose, which all of them were Jewish, and she named him Jona because the intent was to name him John.'

- 'The decree of August 17th, 1938...stipulated that Jewish men had to add to their regular first name the middle name Israel, and Jewish women the name Sara.' (DOTEJ p.56)

25.07 – Ben Wasserman

'That was a common practice for the Germans to make-up illnesses as a justification for the prisoners dying.'

- "'Our doctors," he added, "had orders to write ordinary death certificates and could put down any reason at all for the cause of death...Usually "heart disease" was written down. Kogon, himself in Buchenwald for eight years, gives samples: "...Patient died after prolonged suffering on ___ at ___ o'clock. Cause of death: cardiac weakness complicated by pneumonia." Such formalities were dispensed with at Auschwitz when the massive gassings began.' – *RAFOTTR p. 969*

26.10 – Voice-over

'At the end of July 1941, Heydrich was given written authority by Reichsmarshall Herman Goering to make all necessary preparations for the total solution of the Jewish Question.'

- 'The text, which was signed by Goering on July 31, 1941, is as follows: ... I hereby charge you with making all necessary organizational, functional, and material preparations for a complete solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Europe.' - *DOTEJ p. 163*

26.58 – Ben Wasserman

'I was 12, he was 2. The star was only worn by children over 6 years of age.'

- 'In it's final form the decree, dated September 1,1941, provided that Jews six years or over were to appear in public only when wearing the Jewish star.' - *DOTEJ p. 57/58*

32.55 – Ben Wasserman

'We didn't know how bad it was until we got inside those buildings. It was hot. It was miserable, it really was.'

- 'Theresienstadt was a contaminated, vile place. It is a miracle no epidemics erupted. The people must have been immune. Dozens of the wells in the houses were contaminated. Cesspool water seeped through the earth into the wells...Wherever we went, we found the housing full of vermin, bedbugs, lice and millions of fleas.' – *THG2TJ p. 31*

33.09 – Ben Wasserman

'There were about 60,00 when we arrived (in Theresienstadt). There were about 19,000 when we were liberated.'

- 'An estimated 140,000 Jews were sent to Terezin and 33,430 died there. About 88,000 were moved to Auschwitz and other death camps, where most of them were killed...fewer than 20,000 remained alive when the notorious camp was liberated by the Soviet Army in May 1945.' – *Hollywood Reporter* 2/23/14 ('*Oldest Known Holocaust Survivor Dies at 110*')
- See also notes to Voiceover at 41.52

37.42 - Voiceover

'In early 1944 the Red Cross announced that they intended to visit Theresienstadt.'

38.25 – Ben Wasserman

'...in order to do that they kind of had to spruce up the camp. They had to put on an act that showed these officials that they really gave the Jews a city (in which) they could live and be happy. They transported about 1,800 prisoners to Auschwitz in order to make room, and they built a façade showing that we had stores, that we had entertainment...and they gave us money and they showed the officials that we were being paid for our work and that the money would buy things at these fake stores that they put up.'

- '...this overcrowded, disease-ridden place that the Nazis dubbed "self-governing," complete with an Ältestenrat (Council of Elders), an elaborate bureaucracy, "shops," and even a "bank" that issued worthless currency picturing Moses holding the Ten Commandments!' – *THG2TJ introduction p xxii*
- 'The extent of the hoax can be best appreciated if one were to view the still surviving film, *Der Führer schenkt den Juden eine Stadt* ("The Führer Grants a City to the Jews") in which inmates were depicted as well-fed, well-dressed "guests" of the Reich, occupying their time with gentle conversation and cultural activities...' – *THG2TJ introduction p. xxiii*
- '...the Danish Red Cross was invited on June 23, 1944. Months in preparation, the "Embellishment" as it was called, included the deportation of more than 5,000 of the inmates to the East shortly before the inspection of the ghetto so that Theresienstadt would not appear to be so overcrowded.' – *THG2TJ introduction xxiv*

40.08 – Eliska Levinska

'Terezin was a garrison town used by the army from the Hapsburgs till 1918. The country was occupied by the Nazis March 15 1939. Terezin was used like a transit camp. The Nazis decided it would be for the Czech Jewish people, from Austria, from Germany from the Netherlands and from Denmark.'

- ‘Originally a garrison town founded in 1780 by the Emperor Joseph II in honor of his mother, the Empress Maria Theresa, Theresienstadt was converted into a “model” ghetto with the arrival of the first Jewish prisoners on November 24, 1941.’ – *THG2TJ introduction p xi*

41.52 – Voice-over

‘It is thought that Theresienstadt processed 150,000 Jews, many of whom were sent to their deaths in Auschwitz. Less than 1,000 children survived the camp.’

- ‘An estimated 140,000 Jews were sent to Terezin and 33,430 died there. About 88,000 were moved to Auschwitz and other death camps, where most of them were killed...fewer than 20,000 remained alive when the notorious camp was liberated by the Soviet Army in May 1945.’ – *Hollywood Reporter 2/23/14* (*‘Oldest Known Holocaust Survivor Dies at 110’*)
- ‘More than 150,000 other persons (including tens of thousands of children) were held there (Theresienstadt) for months or years, before being sent by rail transports to their deaths at [Treblinka](#) and [Auschwitz extermination camps](#) in occupied Poland, as well as to smaller camps elsewhere.’ – *1941: Mass Murder, The Holocaust Chronicle p. 282 / Wikipedia*
- ‘Most of the Theresienstadt Jews who did not succumb in the ghetto were ultimately gassed in Auschwitz.’ – *DOTEJ p. 185*
- ‘...44,900 German Jews and 15,226 Austrian Jews were among the 150,000 Jews deported (to Theresienstadt). Of that total number, 33,000 died in Theresienstadt of starvation and disease. A further 81,000 were deported to the East and murdered there: most of them at Auschwitz, and 23,503 at the death camp of Maly Trostenets, just outside Minsk.” – *KMG p. 253*
- ‘Of the 140,000 people who entered this walled town between November 1941 and April 1945, one month before the Russian Army arrived and liberated it, almost 90,000 were sent to their deaths in Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka and several lesser-known camps; another 33,000 dies in the ghetto itself, most from hunger and disease, many of these elderly people and children; and only 16,382 survived.’ – *THG2TJ introduction p. xxii*

46.24 – Ben Wasserman

‘The Germans did not select the prisoners to go to Auschwitz. We had fellow prisoners that we called Elders that were responsible to make the selections. They were told you send so many prisoners to the train station to be sent out. They then in turn themselves were sent to Auschwitz.’

- ‘With devilish baseness and cunning they (the Nazis) did dictate the number of victims to be sent east, but they put the burden of the selection on the Jews themselves; to select their own coreligionists, relatives, their friends...The power

of over life and death (was) forced on the Council of Elders...' – *THG2TJ introduction p. xxxii (Norbert Troller)*

49.00 – conversation between Eliska Levinska and Kastle Waserman

KW: 'So this is the direct line to Auschwitz that my father would have gone on?'

EL: 'Yes.'

- 'Bauschowitz was the railroad station of the Fortress Theresienstadt...Later on the inmates...built a single track with a separate siding from Bauschowitz into the center of the ghetto.' – *THG2TJ introduction p. 17*
- *Please note: There are photographs available which clearly show trains standing at the very point that we shot this scene, however we were unable to use them due to financial constraints.*

50.40 – Voice-over

Description of Assassination of Reinhard Heydrich

- For full details of assassination read: - *KORH p. 170-173*

52.05 – Voice-over

'Heydrich's wounds became infected and he died on the 4th of June.'

- 'At 4.30 on 4 June...Heydrich breathed his last. According to his doctors: "Death occurred as a consequence of lesions in the vital parenchymatous organs caused by bacteria and possibly by poisons carried into them by the bomb splinters and deposited chiefly in the pleura, the diaphragm and the tissues in the neighborhood of the spleen, there agglomerating and multiplying." The hospital death register was briefer...an anonymous clerk noted as the cause of death: "Wound infection." – *KORH p. 181-182*

52.10 - Voiceover

'On being informed of Heydrich's death Hitler ordered that the streets should run with blood and brutal reprisals took place outside the Czech capital.'

- 'Hitler worked himself up into a passion against the Czechs...he would not tolerate any more trouble from the Protectorate...Rhetoric, however was not enough for Hitler. Something had to be done...Besides a blood sacrifice was required to avenge the death of Heydrich...On the evening of 9 June a suitable example was chosen – the small village of Lidice, near Kladno in Bohemia. Although neither the first or the biggest, it was to become one of the most notorious Nazi atrocities of the entire war.' – *KORH p. 184-185*

55.37 – Ben Wasserman

'We were liberated the 8th of May'

- 'The ghetto was liberated on May 5, 1945... – *THG2TJ introduction p. xxv*

1.00.27 – Kastle Wasserman

'We're here in Herbert Baum Strasse which is named after a Jewish resistance fighter who was executed by the Nazis in 1942...'

- 'Herbert Baum Strasse (named after the Jewish resistance hero executed for his part in an attack on a Nazi propaganda exhibition in the Lustgarten in 1942.' – *RG2B p. 192*
- In 1942 resistance fighters under the Jewish communist Herbert Baum set fire to an anticommunist exhibition that was being held there, an action that cost them their lives. – *RG2B p. 84*