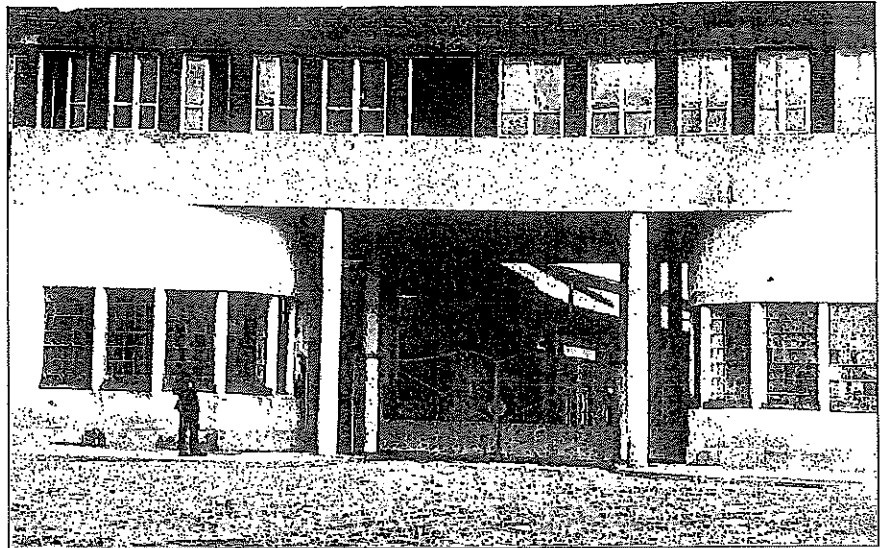


Oskar Schindler Program



Oskar Schindler poses with his horse at "Emalia," his enamelware factory. Known for his cosmopolitan tastes and love of luxury, Schindler also recognized the need surrounding him, reaching out in small gestures of humanity to his workers. Leon Leyson, then a boy working in the factory, vividly recalls how Schindler repeatedly intervened to save him and his family, even remembering to order an extra ration of soup for the hungry boy.

The secretarial staff of Oskar Schindler's enamelware factory in Kraków assembles for a group photograph. Intensely loyal to the people who worked for him, Schindler risked his own life to rescue his 300 female workers when they were mistakenly sent on a train to Auschwitz, instead of to safety in Brännlitz in the Sudetenland, where Schindler had opened his new factory.



This factory at 4 Lipowa Street in Kraków, Poland, provided a refuge for those Jews fortunate enough to work for Oskar Schindler, a Sudeten German and Nazi Party member. Using cheap Jewish labor, Schindler succeeded in making a fortune, but later expended his enormous wealth to protect his laborers from deportation and death. In October 1944, as the Nazis accelerated their destruction of Kraków's Jews, Schindler bribed Nazi authorities to allow him to move his factory and some 1100 workers to safety in Brännlitz in the Sudetenland.



Oskar Schindler Program

TOTAL DEATHS FROM NAZI GENOCIDAL POLICIES

Group	Deaths
European Jews	5,600,000 to 6,250,000
Soviet prisoners of war	3,000,000
Polish Catholics	3,000,000
Serbian	700,000
	(Croat <i>Ustasa</i> persecution)
Roma, Sinti, and Lalleri	222,000 to 250,000
Germans (political, religious, and Resistance)	80,000
Germans (handicapped)	70,000
Homosexuals	12,000
Jehovah's Witnesses	2500

DEATH CAMPS (POLAND)

Death Camps	Jewish Deaths	Commandant
Auschwitz-Birkenau	1.1 to 1.6 million	Lothar Hatjenstein, Rudolf Höss, Josef Kramer, Arthur Liebehenschel, Richard Baer, Heinrich Schwarz
Belzec	601,500	Christian Wirth, Gottlieb Hering
Chelmno	255,000	Hans Bothmann
Majdanek	360,000	Arthur Liebehenschel
Sobibór	250,000	Franz Reichleitner, Franz Stangl, Richard Thomalla
Treblinka	750,000 to 870,000	Kurt Franz, Franz Stangl

INTERNMENT AND TRANSIT CAMPS IN WESTERN EUROPE UNDER NAZI OCCUPATION

Belgium

- Breendonck (internment): Belgian and "stateless" Jews deported to Mechelen.
- Mechelen (transit): 26,000 Jews sent to concentration camps.

France

- Beaune-la-Rolnade (internment)
- Compiègne (transit): 12,000 Jews deported to Buchenwald and Dachau.
- Drancy (transit): 74,000 indigenous and non-French Jews, and 5000 Belgian Jews, deported to Auschwitz, Majdanek, and Sobibór.
- Gurs (collection camp): 6000 non-French Jews, mostly German, deported to Drancy.
- Les Milles (transfer camp): 2000 inmates deported to Drancy and then on to Auschwitz.
- Pithiviers (internment and transit): 3700 Jewish men deported to Auschwitz.
- Rivesaltes (internment): German Jews, Roma, and Spanish Republicans deported to death camps.
- Vittel (internment): 300 Jews sent to Drancy.

Luxembourg

- Fünfbrunnen (transit): Approximately 2000 Jews from Luxembourg and Jewish refugees were deported to death and concentration camps.

Netherlands

- Vught (transit and punishment camp): 12,000 Jews deported to Westerbork.
- Westerbork (internment): 89,000 Jews and 500 Roma deported to concentration and death camps in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Oskar Schindler Program

MAJOR CONCENTRATION AND LABOR CAMPS

Camp	Location	Jewish Deaths
Auschwitz I	Oświęcim, Poland	1.6 million
Bergen-Belsen	Hanover, Germany	50,000
Buchenwald	Weimar, Germany	60,000 to 65,000
Dachau	Munich, Germany	35,000
Dora-Nordhausen	Harz Mountains, Germany	8125
Mittelbau/Mittelwerk		20,000
Flossenbürg	Upper Palatine, Bavaria	27,000
Gross-Rosen	Lower Silesia, Germany	105,000
Janowska	Lvov, Ukraine	40,000
Jasenovac	Zagreb, Croatia	20,000
Kaiserwald	Riga, Latvia	10,000
Klooga	Tallinn, Estonia	2400
Mauthausen	Linz, Austria	120,000
Natzweiler-Struthof	Strasbourg, France	17,000
Neuengamme	Hamburg, Germany	55,000
Ninth Fort	Kovno, Lithuania	10,000
Pawiak Prison	Warsaw, Poland	37,000
Plaszów	Kraków, Poland	8000
Poniatowa	Lublin, Poland	15,000
Ravensbrück	Berlin, Germany	92,000
Sachsenhausen/Oranienburg	Berlin, Germany	105,000
Sajmiste/Semlin	Serbia	50,000
Sereď	Slovakia	13,500 (deported to Theresienstadt)
Stutthof	Poland	65,000 to 85,000
Theresienstadt	Prague, Czechoslovakia	33,430
Trawniki	Lublin, Poland	10,000

JEWS KILLED DURING THE HOLOCAUST BY COUNTRY

Country	Jews Killed	Perc. of Country's Jews Killed	
Albania	—	— ¹	1. Between ten to 12 Jews were deported from Albania to Bergen-Belsen.
Austria	50,000	36 ²	2. When the Nazis annexed Austria in March 1938, there were 185,000 Jews living in the country. Thousands of Jews fled after the <i>Anschluss</i> and subsequent <i>Kristallnacht</i> pogrom in November 1938.
Belgium	25,000	60 ³	3. Only 10% of the victims were citizens of Belgium prior to the war.
Belorussia	245,000	65	4. The Jewish victims came exclusively from Thrace and Macedonia, territories awarded to Bulgaria by Hitler.
Bohemia/Moravia	80,000	89	5. Out of a Jewish population approaching 2000, a small number of Jewish refugees were deported to labor camps in Estonia.
Bulgaria	11,400	14 ⁴	6. From 1941 to 1945, the British interned 1500 Jews destined for Palestine on Mauritius; 124 perished. In 1939, two Jews were killed by the British Navy when their ship was sunk attempting to enter Palestine. At least three Jews were deported to camps during the German occupation of Britain's Channel Islands.
Denmark	60	1.3	7. Includes Corfu (1800), Rhodes (1540), and Salonika (42,000).
Estonia	1500	35	8. Jews were deported during the Nazi occupation of Italy, which began in 1943.
Finland	7	2.8 ⁵	9. This estimate of Jewish victims is likely to increase, possibly by as much as 250,000, as scholars examine documents made available after the collapse of the former Soviet Union.
France	90,000	26	10. The Swiss policy of <i>refoulement</i> , enforced from 1938 until July 7, 1944, curtailed the flow of Jewish refugees into Switzerland. Although approximately 30,000 Jews found refuge in or passed through Switzerland, at least 10,000 Jews were turned away. Although trains destined for concentration and death camps in the East were allowed to be routed through Switzerland, its prewar Jewish population of 12,000 was not turned over to the Nazis.
Germany	130,000	55	11. Includes Jews from Bosnia, Croatia, Rab, and Serbia. Most Jews in the Italian Zone of Occupation were not deported or released to the Nazi or <i>Ustasa</i> .
Great Britain	130	6	
Greece	65,000	80 ⁷	
Hungary	450,000	70	
Italy	7500	20 ⁸	
Latvia	70,000	77	
Lithuania	220,000	94	
Luxembourg	1950	50	
The Netherlands	106,000	76	
Norway	870	55	
Poland	2,900,000	88	
Russia	107,000	11 ⁹	
Romania	270,000	33	
Slovakia	71,000	80	
Spain	—	—	
Sweden	—	—	
Switzerland	—	— ¹⁰	
Ukraine	900,000	60	
Yugoslavia	60,000	80 ¹¹	

Timeline for Oskar Schindler's life

28 April, 1908- Born into a Sudeten German family in Zwittau, Austria-Hungary. His father Johann Schindler was the owner of a farm machinery business.

May, 1924- Purchased his first mountain racing bike (Moto Guzzi) and competed in mountain races.

6 March, 1929- Schindler married Emilie Pelzi (1907-2001) and moved in with Oskar's parents.

March, 1929- Began working in a series of jobs including his father's factory.

August, 1935- Schindler joined the separatist Sudeten German Party and became a spy for the Abwehr, an intelligence service of Nazi Germany until 1940. His tasks for the Abwehr included collecting information on railways, military installations and troop movements.

1 November, 1936- Schindler applied for membership in the Nazi Party and was accepted.

October 1939- Schindler arrived in Krakow Poland on Abwehr business. The next month he was in contact with Leopold Pfefferberg for black market trading in Krakow. His plan was to make lots of money and retire in Switzerland.

November 1939- Schindler was introduced to Itzhak Stern an accountant for Schindler's fellow Abwehr agent Josef Sepp who had taken over Stern's businesses. Schindler, like many German business men knew the time was ripe for the takeover of Jewish business.

13 November, 1939 With financial backing of several Jewish investors, including the owner Abraham Bankier, Schindler signed an informal lease agreement. He renamed it *Deutsche Emaillewaren-Fabrik*. He initially acquired a staff of Jewish workers including Abraham Bankier and Itzhak Stern. Jews were cheaper than Poles and Germans.

1 August, 1940- The Nazis issued a decree requiring all Krakow Jews to leave the city within two weeks. Schindler's workers were allowed to stay longer and continued to walk to the factory.

October 1941- The Nazis began transporting Jews out of ghetto in Krakow. The majority were sent to extermination camps and killed. Hundreds more were killed on the streets of Krakow. Schindler, aware of the plans in advance, had his works stay in the factory overnight to protect them. Schindler witnessed the liquidation of the ghetto and was appalled. **From that moment on Schindler decided to save as many Jews as he was able.**

October 1941- Schindler meets SS-Hauptsturmfuher Amon Goth who was in charge of the new Plaszow

concentration camp. Schindler convinced Goth with a combination of flattery and bribery to build a sub camp next to Plaszow for his workers where they would be safe and well fed.

29 April 1942- Schindler is arrested by the SS for breaking the Nuremberg Laws by kissing a Jewish girl at a birthday party. This was Schindler's first arrest by the SS, there would be two more for bribery in time.

July 1944- SS began closing down Plaszow as the Russians began closing in on the camp. Mietek Pemper alerted Schindler to the Nazi's plans to liquidate Plaszow and suggested production should be switched from cookware to anti-tank grenades in an effort to save the workers from certain death.

August 1944- Using bribery, money, and his powers from high up in the Nazi command in Berlin he convinced Goth to allow his factory and workers to be moved to Brunnlitz, in the Sudetenland, thus sparing them from death in the gas chambers. Marcel Goldberg, Mietek Pemper, and Itzhak Stern compiled and typed the list of 1,300 names to transfer to the new factory.

September, 1944- Along with his workers, Schindler moved 250 wagon loads of machinery and raw materials to the new factory at his cost. In addition to his 1,300 workers on the list, he also arranged for the transfer of as many as 3,000 Jewish workers to small textiles plants in the Sudetenland to save them.

7 May 1945- Schindler and his workers gathered on the factory floor to listen to Winston Churchill announce over the radio that Germany had surrendered. The war was over!

8 May 1945- As a member of the Nazi Party and the German Abwehr intelligence service, Schindler was in extreme danger of being arrested and executed. Bankier, Stern and several others in the factory prepared a statement Schindler could present to the Americans attesting to his role in saving Jews if he could make it to the American lines.

8 May 1962- For his work during the war, Yad Vashem invited Schindler and his wife to plant a carob tree on the Avenue of the Righteous.

9 October 1974- Oskar Schindler died and was buried in Jerusalem on Mount Zion. He wanted to be close to his SchindlerJuden.

24 June 1993- He and his wife Emilie were named Righteous Among the Nations, the only member of the Nazi Party to be honored by the Jewish Nation.