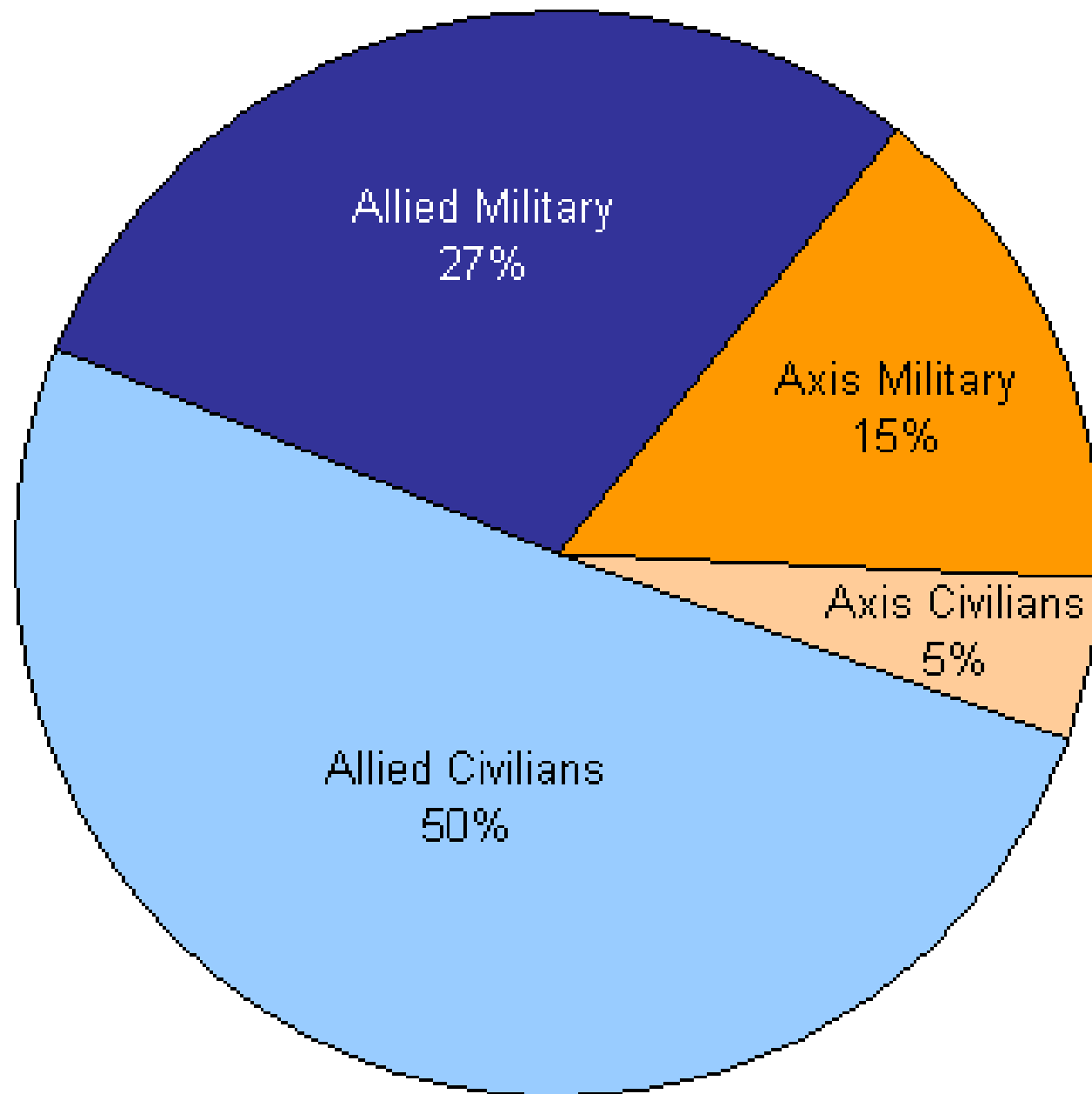


**Objective:** To examine the human toll suffered as a result of World War II.



# World War II Deaths



## Counting the Costs

- Historians believe that anywhere from 30 million to 60 million people died as a result of World War II.



*Wesel,  
Germany –  
97% of the  
town's  
buildings  
were  
destroyed  
by Allied  
bombs.*

· Cities and towns worldwide were completely destroyed and millions of people were left homeless.





*Warsaw, Poland – August, 1944*

## Bataan Death March



- The Japanese forced about 60,000 U.S. and Filipino soldiers to march 100 miles with little food or water after Japan defeated the Philippines in 1942.

*Americans improvise to carry comrades who have collapsed along the road from a lack of food and water.*



- About 10,000 people died or were killed during the march.

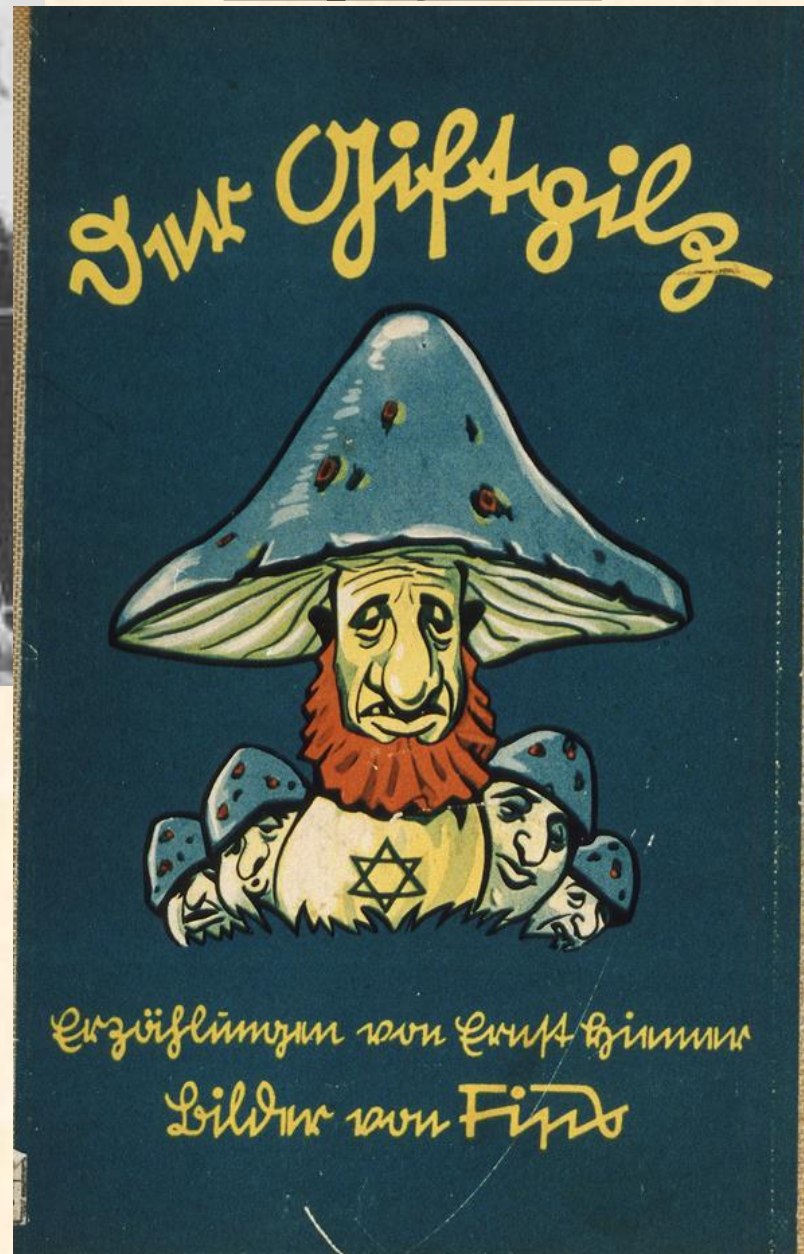
*Allied POWs  
with hands  
tied behind  
their backs  
pause during  
the Bataan  
Death March.*



Pre-war German  
Propaganda



*Anti-Jewish propaganda book  
"The Poisonous Mushroom"  
Germany, c. 1938.*





Und wir können  
Fünf  
Auf einen  
Lied



Und wir können  
Zwei  
Beispielen  
Lied!

*Anti-Jewish  
propaganda  
book "Trust  
No Fox."  
Germany,  
ca. 1938.*

Ein Bildband für Großmutter Clara von Clara Lauer





*Nazi propaganda photo depicts friendship between an "Aryan" and a black woman. The caption states: "The result! A loss of racial pride."*



Sittliche und religiöse  
Lebensauffassung verlangen  
die Verhütung  
erbkranken Nachwuchses -

*"A moral and religious conception of life demands the prevention of hereditarily ill offspring." Nazi propaganda aimed to create public support for the compulsory sterilization effort.*





*This image shows patients in an unidentified asylum. Their existence is described as "life without hope." The Nazis sought, through propaganda, to develop public sympathy for the Euthanasia Program.*

*Caption: The Jew in his element: With Blacks in a Parisian night club. The Jew bring people the glittering world of perversion as a way of unnerving and enslaving them. He seems to worry as little about it as the rats worry about the plague they carry. (p. 97)*



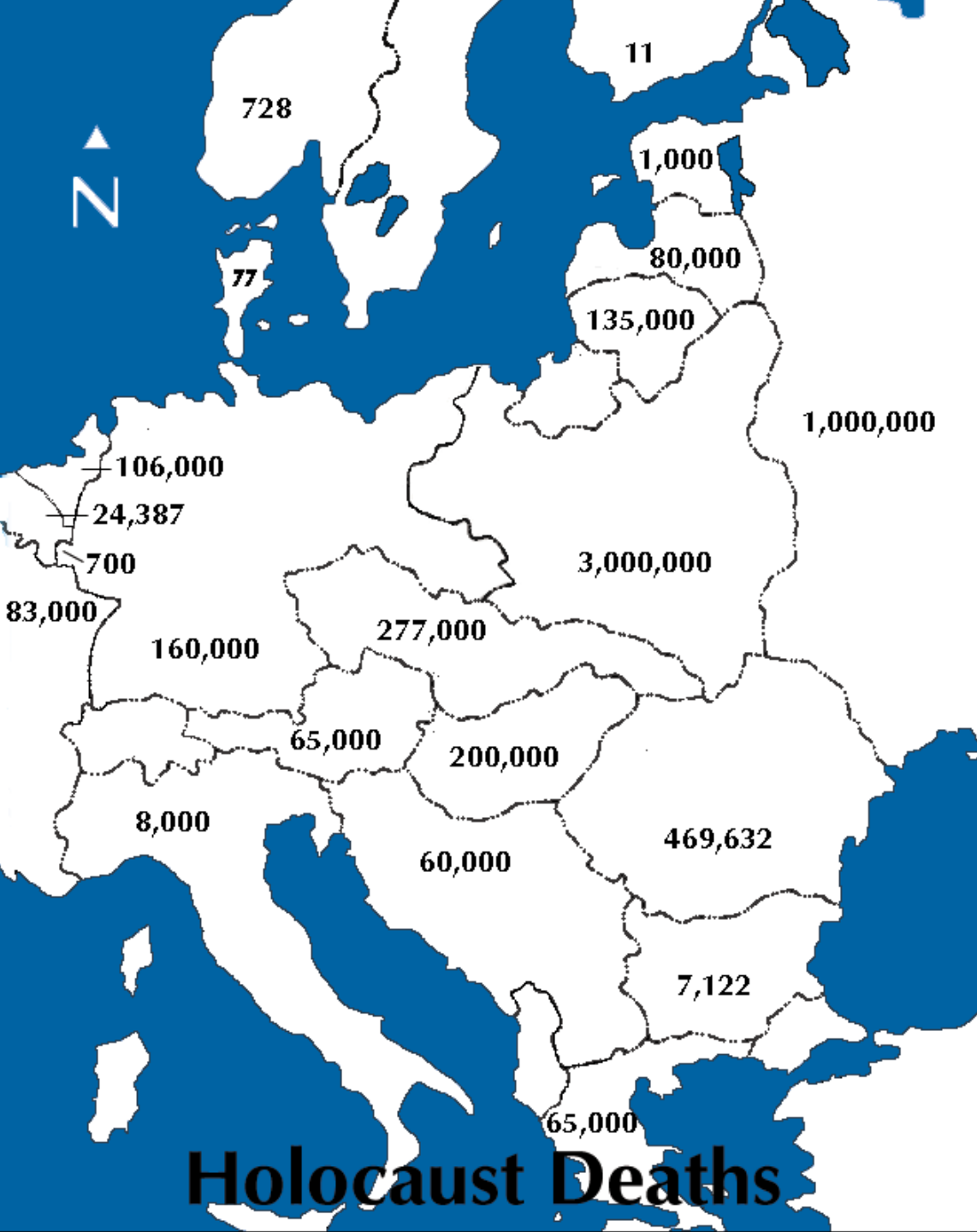
Der Jude in seinem Element: unter Schwarzen im  
Pariser Nachtlokal.

Die fäulnis Welt des Verwerfen, das ist die Kultur, die der Jude den Völkern bringt, um sie zu entmenschen und zu unterjochen. Ihm selber scheint das so wenig anzuhängen wie den Ratten die Pest, die sie verflüchten.





*This is the book's cover, symbolically presenting many of the arguments against Jews. The ugly Jew is holding part of Russia under his arm, branded with the hammer and sickle. One hand holds a whip. The other hand holds bloody coins.*



## The Holocaust

- The Nazis killed over 6 million Jews during World War II, which became known as the **Holocaust**.
- The Nazis also killed approximately 6 million Poles, Slavs, and Gypsies as well during the Holocaust.



- Jews were forced to work in labor camps in order to help the Nazis.
- Those too old, young, sick, crippled, and the mentally retarded were immediately sent to concentration camps where they were put to death.



*Jewish women at forced labor pulling hopper cars of quarried stones in the Plaszlow concentration camp, 1944.*



*Prisoners from Buchenwald concentration camp building the Weimar-Buchenwald railroad line.*



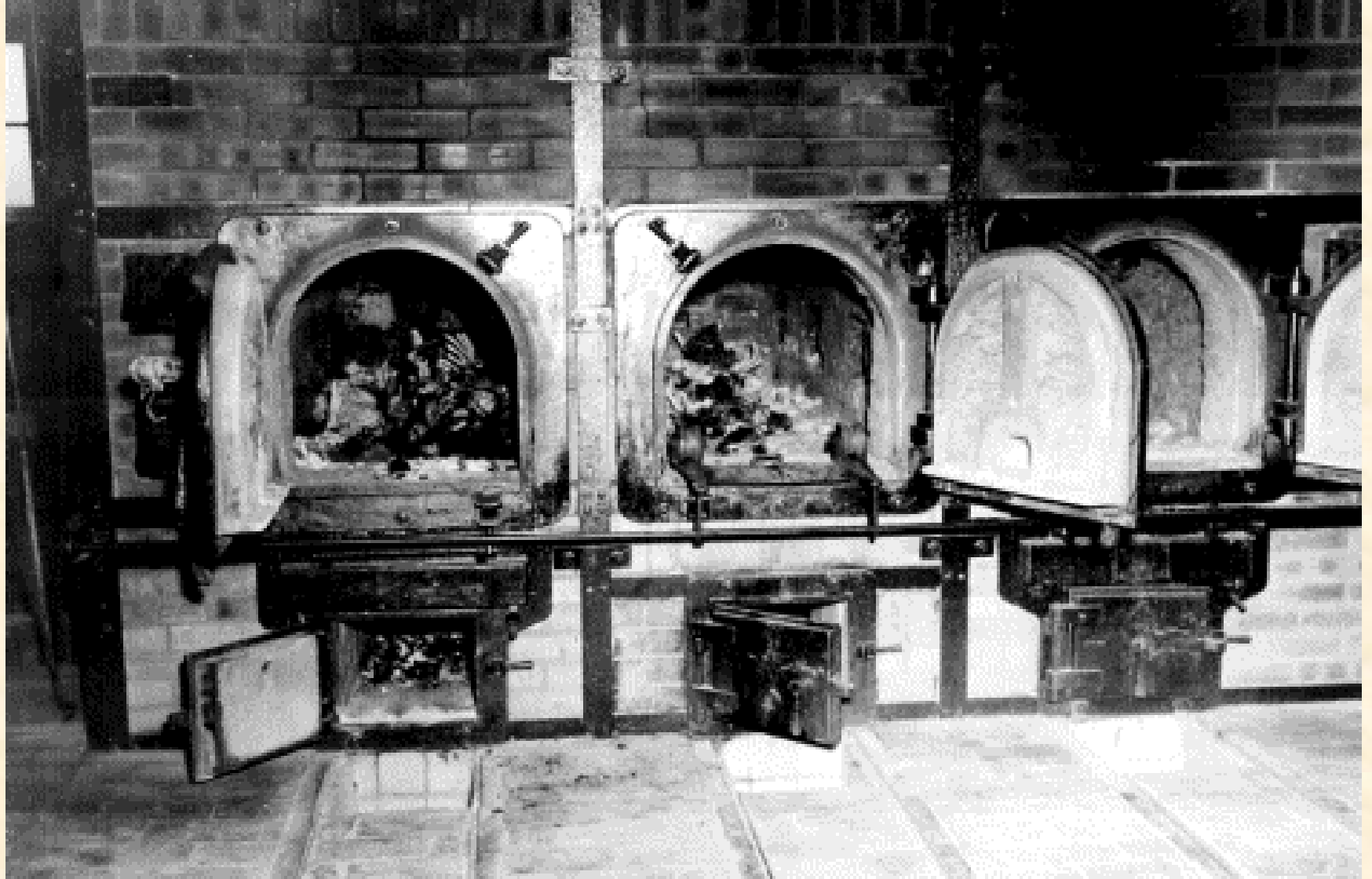


*Mistreated, starved prisoners in the Ebensee concentration camp, Austria.*



*Prisoners from Buchenwald awaiting execution in the forest near the camp.*





*Bones of anti-Nazi German women are visible in the crematoria in the concentration camp at Weimar, Germany. April 14, 1945.*



*A crate full of rings confiscated from prisoners in Buchenwald and found by American troops in a cave adjoining Buchenwald.*





*A prisoner in a compression chamber loses consciousness (and later dies) during an experiment to determine altitudes at which aircraft crews could survive without oxygen. Dachau, Germany, 1942.*



*A Romani (Gypsy) victim of Nazi medical experiments to make seawater potable. Dachau concentration camp, Germany, 1944.*





*The barracks at Buchenwald. Elie Wiesel is among the prisoners on the far right of the center bunk. This photograph was taken on April 16, 1945, just after the liberation of Buchenwald.*

*SS officer  
Eichelsdoerfer, the  
commandant of the  
Kaufering IV  
concentration camp,  
stands among the  
corpses of prisoners  
killed in his camp.*







*A German girl is overcome as she walks past the exhumed bodies of some of the 800 slave workers murdered by the SS guards near Namerding, Germany, and laid here so that townspeople may view the work of their Nazi leaders.*



*German civilians under U.S. military escort are forced to see a wagon loaded with corpses in Buchenwald.*





*Mauthausen survivors cheer the soldiers of the Eleventh Armored Division of the U.S. Third Army one day after their actual liberation.*

AT TEREZIN (“Teddy”,  
1943)

When a new child comes  
Everything seems strange to  
him.  
What, on the ground I have to  
lie?  
Eat black potatoes? No! Not  
I!  
I've got to stay? It's dirty  
here!  
The floor - why, look, it's dirt,  
I fear!  
And I'm supposed to sleep on  
it?

I'll get all dirty!  
Here the sound of shouting,  
cries,  
And oh, so many flies.  
Everyone knows flies carry  
disease.  
Oooh, something bit me!  
Wasn't that a bedbug?  
Here in Terezin, life is hell  
And when I'll go home  
again, I can't yet tell.

"The Butterfly" by, Pavel Friedman, 1942

The last, the very last,  
So richly, brightly, dazzlingly  
yellow.  
Perhaps if the sun's tears would  
sing against a white stone. .  
Such, such a yellow  
Is carried lightly 'way up high.  
It went away I'm sure because  
it wished to kiss the world  
good-bye.  
For seven weeks I've lived in  
here,

Penned up inside this ghetto.  
But I have found what I love  
here.  
The dandelions call to me  
And the white chestnut  
branches in the court.  
Only I never saw another  
butterfly.  
That butterfly was the last one.  
Butterflies don't live in here,  
in the ghetto.

---

*(Pavel Freidmann was born on January 7, 1921, in Prague and deported to Terezin on April 26, 1942. He died in Aushchwitz on September 29, 1944.)*



# War Crimes Trials

- In 1945 and 1946, as a result of the **Nuremberg Trials**, 12 Nazi leaders were sentenced to death for their war crimes.



*Goering,  
Hess, von  
Ribbentrop,  
and Keitel in  
front row*

- Thousands of other Nazis were found guilty of war crimes and were imprisoned, and in some cases, executed.



*A war crimes investigation photo of the disfigured leg of a survivor from Ravensbrueck, Polish political prisoner Helena Hegier (Rafalska), who was subjected to medical experiments in 1942. This photograph was entered as evidence for the prosecution at the Medical Trial in Nuremberg. The disfiguring scars resulted from incisions made by medical personnel that were purposely infected with bacteria, dirt, and slivers of glass.*



*Goering,  
Hermann  
Reichsmarschall  
and Luftwaffe  
(Air Force) Chief;  
President of  
Reichstag;  
Director of "Four  
Year Plan"*

## Prosecution Points

Goering bore responsibility for the elimination of Jews from political life and for the destruction and takeover of Jewish businesses and property....He was quoted as saying, "I wish you had killed 200 Jews and not destroyed such valuable property."

## In the End

Goering committed suicide on the day before his scheduled hanging by taking a cyanide pill that was smuggled into his cell. Goering wrote in his suicide note, "I would have no objection to getting shot," but he thought hanging was inappropriate for a man of his position.





*Deputy to the  
Fuhrer and  
Nazi Party  
Leader*

## Prosecution Points

Hess was "the engineer tending to the Party machinery." He signed decrees persecuting Jews and was a willing participant in aggression against Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

## In the End

Hess was sentenced to life in prison. He remained--lost in his own mental fog-- in Spandau prison (for many years as its only prisoner) until he committed suicide in 1987 at age 93.

- The Allies also tried and executed Japanese leaders accused of war crimes.



*One of the earlier images of the war to come out from China, this photo appeared in LIFE magazine. (Nanking, China, 1937)*



*Hsuchow, China,  
1938. A ditch full  
of the bodies of  
Chinese civilians,  
killed by Japanese  
soldiers.*





*Aitape, New Guinea, 1943. An Australian soldier, Sgt Leonard Siffleet, about to be beheaded with a katana sword. Many Allied prisoners of war were summarily executed by Japanese forces during the Pacific War.*

*Two Japanese officers, competing to see who could kill (with a sword) one hundred people first. The bold headline reads, "'Incredible Record' (in the Contest To Cut Down 100 People—Mukai 106 – 105 Noda)*

日新日京東 (日蘭月) 日三十月二十年二十和歷

# 百人斬り超記録

## 向井106—105野田

### 兩少尉さらに延長戦



【兼金山麓にて十二日浅海、鈴木兩特派員發】兩少尉入りまで//百人斬り競争々  
といふ動靜をはじめて既の片柳邸の歌士向井敏明、野田豊少尉は十日の兼金山政略館のどきどき  
きに、百六對百五といふレコードを作つて十日正午兩少尉はさすがに  
刃こぼれした日本刀を片手に對面した

野田「おいおれは百五だが實績は  
と」向井おれは百六だ」「……所  
少尉は「アアハハ」同いづまで  
にいづれが先きに百人斬つたかこ

百人斬り競争の兩將校 (右野田豊少尉、左向井敏明少尉)  
上本州にて佐々木(佐々木)氏撮影