

GROUP 3 ARCHIVAL PHOTOS:



The entrance to the "Eternal Jew" exhibition at the North-West Hall at the Vienna Railway Station. The opening ceremony was presided over by Gauleiter Globocnik and Reichsstatthalter Artur Seyss-Inquart. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Photo Archives #65597A. Courtesy of Morris Rosen. Date: 1938 August 02. Locale: Vienna, Austria.



SA pickets, wearing boycott signs, block the entrance to a Jewish-owned shop. (The signs read: "Germans, defend yourselves against the Jewish atrocity propaganda, buy only at German shops!" and "Germans! Protect Yourself! Don't buy from Jews!"). United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Photo Archives #11286. Courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park. Date: 1933 April 01 Locale: Berlin, [Berlin] Germany.



A young man sweeps glass off the street following the devastation of Kristallnacht. Wiener Library. Online exhibit, *Life in Nazi-controlled Europe*; Kristallnacht.
<https://www.theholocaustexplained.org/life-in-nazi-occupied-europe/oppresion/kristallnacht/> Accessed August 2025.



A Jewish policeman and a German soldier direct pedestrian traffic across the main street dividing the two parts of the Lodz ghetto. The German sign at the entrance to the ghetto reads, "Jewish residential area, entrance is forbidden." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Photo Archives. Courtesy of Żydowski Instytut Historyczny Instytut Naukowo-Badawczy. Copyright United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Date: 1940-1941. Locale: Lodz, [Lodz] Poland.



A boy works at a machine in a Kovno ghetto workshop. Pictured is Yakob Vizgordiski. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Photo Archives #81181. Courtesy of George Kadish/Zvi Kadushin. Copyright United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Date: 1941 - 1943. Locale: Kaunas, Lithuania.



Jews forced to dig their own graves in Zboriv, Ukraine, 5 July 1941. Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-A0706-0018-029 / CC-BY-SA 3.0 CC BY-SA 3.0 de. Date: 1941 July 05. Locale: Storow, Ukraine. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-A0706-0018-029,_Sowjetunion,_Storow,_Juden_vor_Exekution.jpg. Accessed January 2025.



Jewish women at forced labor on "Industry Street" in the Plaszow concentration camp. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Photo Archives #50705. Courtesy of Leopold Page Photographic Collection. Copyright United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Date: 1943 - 1944. Locale: Plaszow, [Krakow] Poland.



Prisoners of Sachsenhausen at forced labor. The SS established the Sachsenhausen concentration camp as the principal concentration camp for the Berlin area. Located near Oranienburg, north of Berlin, the Sachsenhausen camp opened on July 12, 1936. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum [Holocaust Encyclopedia](#). Courtesy of Gedenkstätte und Museum Sachsenhausen. Date: 1937. Locale: Berlin [Sachsenhausen], Germany.



Jews from the Lodz ghetto board deportation trains for the Chelmno death camp. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Photo Archives # 02625. Date: 1942-1944. Locale: Lodz, [Lodz] Poland.



A soldier dips his hands into a crate full of rings confiscated from prisoners in Buchenwald and found by American troops in a cave adjoining the concentration camp. "These are a few of the thousands of wedding rings the Germans removed from their victims in order to salvage the gold. U.S. First Army troops found these rings, with watches, precious stones, eyeglasses, and gold teeth fillings, in a cave adjoining the Buchenwald concentration camp near Weimar, Germany. May 5, 1945." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Photo Archives #80623. Courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park. Copyright United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Date: May 05, 1945. Locale: Buchenwald, [Thuringia] Germany.