

HHRC

HISTORICAL HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
HOLOCAUST

SECRETARIA GENERAL:

MÓNICA DANAÉ JUÁREZ LÓPEZ

PRESIDENTE:

URIEL IVÁN ARÉVALO MIRANDA

MODERADORES:

CESÁR JESÚS ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ
MARIJOSE MARTÍNEZ JARDÍN



CARTA DE BIENVENIDA

Queridos delegados, organizadores y faculties asistentes a TECMIMUN 2019 - Campus Villahermosa.

Es todo un honor para mí dirigirme a ustedes como la primera Secretaria General del Modelo de las Naciones Unidas de la Universidad Tecmilenio. Me siento entusiasmada de ser parte del Comité Organizador de la Primera Edición de TECMIMUN, el cuál se llevará acabo los días 24 y 25 de mayo, 2019.

Todo comenzó como iniciativa de cinco alumnos con el sueño de formar parte de la red de Modelos de Naciones Unidas en el estado de Tabasco y ser parte del desarrollo de habilidades de los jóvenes de hoy. Buscamos el apoyo de nuestro Campus y de tal manera, formar el comité organizador. Dicho comité se caracteriza por el entusiasmo, creatividad, compromiso, responsabilidad, el ser proactivos y sobre todo la pasión que cada uno de nosotros tiene por este proyecto que hoy es una realidad.

Con este modelo desarrollarás diversas habilidades entre las cuales destaca el poder solucionar problemáticas que observamos día a día, administración del tiempo y planeación, dominio de la situación, mejorar nuestras relaciones al interactuar con jóvenes con quienes no convivimos regularmente y conocer cada vez más acerca de lo que sucede a nuestro alrededor y como estas acciones repercuten en nosotros.

Para finalizar, me gustaría reiterar la alegría que me genera el que ustedes formen parte de esta historia que apenas comienza, y recuerden; “Sólo existen dos días en el año en que no se puede hacer nada. Uno se llama ayer y otro mañana. Por lo tanto, hoy es el día ideal para amar, crecer, hacer y principalmente vivir”. (Dalai Lama) Por lo tanto, hoy es el día ideal para formar parte de TECMIMUN 2019.

Atentamente:

Mónica Danaé Juárez López
Secretaria General
TECMIMUN 2019

TECMIMUN 2019

1. El uso de cualquier aparato electrónico no está permitido por el año en el que se desarrolla el comité, el uso de estos causará una amonestación escrita
2. El uso de la palabra “guerra” y “raza” estará permitido de manera prudente, respetando el contexto de debate.
3. Los acontecimientos del comité se sitúan hasta el 24 y 25 de mayo de 1941, en caso de pasar de esta fecha los delegados serán acreedores a una amonestación verbal.

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07:50 - 08:50 REGISTRO
09:00 - 10:00 APERTURA
10:30 - 11:50 PRIMERA SESIÓN

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12:00 - 12:25 RECESO
12:30 - 13:55 SEGUNDA SESIÓN
14:00 - 16:00 COMIDA
16:10 - 17:55 TERCERA SESIÓN
18:00 - 18:25 RECESO
18:30 - 20:00 CUARTA SESIÓN

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SIN EVENTOS

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|--------|---------------|----------------|
| MAÑANA | 08:00 - 09:25 | QUINTA SESIÓN |
| | 09:30 - 09:55 | RECESO |
| | 10:00 - 11:55 | SEXTA SESIÓN |
| TARDE | 12:00 - 12:25 | RECESO |
| | 12:30 - 13:55 | SÉPTIMA SESIÓN |
| | 14:00 - 16:00 | COMIDA |
| | 16:10 - 17:55 | OCTAVA SESIÓN |
| | 18:00 -18:25 | RECESO |
| | 18:30 - 19:30 | NOVENA SESIÓN |
| NOCHE | 20:00 - 21:00 | CLAUSURA |

PROTOCOLO

En el modelo de las Naciones Unidas de la Universidad Tecmilenio Campus Villahermosa, TECMIMUN, existen mociones y puntos. Las mociones demandan un proceso de votación para ser aprobadas. En cambio, los puntos, se aplican de manera inmediata. Existen diferentes tipos de votos; entre ellos se encuentran, a favor, en contra y abstención.

Sin embargo, puede haber ciertas excepciones en las que abstenerse no está permitido. En estas situaciones el moderador le hará saber al comité.

MOCIONES

- Moción para establecer la agenda / Motion to establish the agenda: Establecer tiempo, número de preguntas y número de subsecuentes/follow ups.

- Moción para abrir la lista de oradores / Motion to open the speaker's list:

Los delegados que realizaron y secundaron la moción, ocuparan el primer y segundo lugar de la lista, respectivamente.

- Moción para reabrir la lista de oradores / Motion to reopen the speaker's list:

Esta moción puede ser hecha una vez por sesión a partir de la segunda sesión. Si la moción pasa, tres movimientos pueden ser realizados, independientemente de que sean aprobados por el foro o no.

- Moción para añadir a (nombre del país) a la lista de oradores / Motion to add (country's name) to the speaker's list:

Si la moción pasa, el país agregado ocupa el último lugar de la lista. El delegado no puede rehusarse a participar en la lista de oradores una vez añadido; de lo contrario, recibirá una amonestación escrita.

Moción para mover a (nombre del país) al primer lugar/segundo lugar/tercer lugar de la lista de oradores / Motion to move (the country's name) to the first place/second place/third place in the speaker's list:

Si la moción pasa, el país se mueve al primer lugar en la lista. Si un país ya ha sido movido allí, el país debe moverse al segundo o tercer lugar de la lista.

- Moción para abrir una sesión extraordinaria de preguntas / Motion to open an extraordinary sesión of questions:

El número de preguntas debe ser especificado. Esta moción puede ser hecha una vez que el número de preguntas de la agenda haya terminado. Mientras el delegado está hablando para realizar la moción, otros delegados pueden alzar su personificador para ser considerados en el número de preguntas para la moción. El moderador le preguntará al delegado que está al frente si acepta la sesión extraordinaria de preguntas. Si el delegado las acepta, el moderador procederá con la votación. Si no, la moción se cancela. Se puede hacer un máximo de dos sesiones extraordinarias de preguntas por delegado en cada sesión; si se necesitan más preguntas, se recomienda hacerlas durante un caucus moderado.

- Moción para abrir un caucus moderado / Motion to open a moderated caucus:

El tiempo y propósito deben ser establecidos, (discutir el tema: Es el primer propósito de un caucus moderado, mostrando la opción de poder debatir acerca de la cuestión más importante en ese momento/discutir soluciones:

Es la oportunidad en la cual los delegados pueden debatir acerca de las bases que estos tienen para poder encontrar una conclusión al problema). Se trata de un debate más fluido y directo entre delegados. Para hablar los delegados sólo deben levantar su personificador y esperar hasta que se les de la palabra. Los delegados que promovieron y secundaron serán los primeros en hablar durante el caucus.

Moción para abrir un caucus inmoderado / Motion to open a unmoderated caucus:

El tiempo y propósito deben ser establecidos. Éste es un debate en el que los delegados pueden levantarse de sus asientos y formar grupos o “bloques” para trabajar en los documentos requeridos por el comité, Papel de trabajo: Es un documento en donde se encuentran las bases de las primeras soluciones que las delegaciones dan al tema, ya que se dividieron en diferentes bloques, habrá discrepancia en las soluciones, aunque el propósito sea llegar a un documento en el que todos los delegados estén de acuerdo, esto, con un proceso de votación. Resolución: Es el documento final trabajado por todo el comité, en donde se usan frases operativas y pre ambulatorias, al final se hace un proceso de votación por el comité, y si este pasa, será llevado a otro comité para su votación final.

Nota: No todos los comités tendrán que pasar a otro foro.

- Moción para extender el tiempo del caucus moderado o inmoderado / Motion to extend the time of the moderated or unmoderated caucus:

El tiempo y propósito deben ser establecidos. Esta moción extiende el tiempo del caucus una vez que el tiempo inicial ha terminado. Extender el tiempo del caucus una segunda vez no está permitido, un nuevo caucus

debe de ser abierto en su lugar. Si el caucus es inmoderado, todos los delegados deben tomar asiento para poder realizar la moción.

Nota: Las extensiones no deben ser mayores al tiempo original.

- Moción para cerrar el caucus moderado o inmoderado / Motion to close the moderated or unmoderated caucus:

Esta moción concluye el caucus si aún resta tiempo. Esta moción es recomendada sólo si no hay nada más que discutir por el momento.

Moción para introducir el papel de trabajo A/B o papel de resolución / Motion to introduce the working paper A/B or the resolution paper:

Si la moción pasa, dos delegados del bloque correspondiente deberán pasar al frente a dar lectura al documento y responder las preguntas del foro. Al no pasar la moción para leer alguno de los papeles de trabajo, inmediatamente pasa el otro bloque (si ninguno de los dos bloques pasa a leer, serán acreedores a una amonestación escrita).

- Moción para comenzar el proceso de votación para el papel de resolución / Motion to start the voting process of the resolution paper:

Si la moción pasa, la lista se pasará tres veces para votar por el papel de resolución. En la primera ronda se podrá votar a favor, en contra o abstenerse. En la segunda ronda se podrá votar a favor, en contra o abstenerse y se podrá utilizar el derecho de explicación, con el que los delegados pueden dar su punto de vista para exponer el motivo de su voto al término de esa ronda. En la tercera ronda solo se permitirá votar a favor o en contra de la resolución. En caso que la mayoría de los votos sean en contra, los delegados deberán hacer modificaciones a este documento.

- Moción para posponer la sesión / Motion to postpone the session: Esta moción es necesaria para terminar la sesión. En la mayoría de los casos, el moderador le hará saber al foro cuando estaría en orden hacer esta moción.
- Moción para cerrar el debate / Motion to close the debate: Esta moción indica el cierre del debate.

PUNTOS

- Punto de información / Point of information:
Este punto se usa para hacer una pregunta al delegado que ha leído su posición oficial. Ya sea para las preguntas de la agenda, o de una sesión extraordinaria de preguntas. Este punto no debe de usarse en un caucus moderado.
- Punto de duda parlamentaria / Point of parliamentary inquiry: Este punto se usa para pedir información acerca del protocolo, preguntar si una moción está en orden, el tiempo del caucus actual, el número de preguntas de una sesión extraordinaria o el proceso del comité (siguiente acción dentro del foro).
- Punto de duda / Point of inquiry:
Este punto se usa para aclarar dudas propias del idioma del comité, si el delegado olvida o no sabe alguna palabra.
- Permiso para establecer un comentario / Permission to establish a comment:
Los delegados puedan hacer uso de este cuando el tiempo restante en la agenda sea cedido a comentarios.

- Permiso para un breve preámbulo / Permission for a brief preamble:
Si un preámbulo es necesario para hacer una pregunta, el permiso debe pedirse justo después del punto de información.

PUNTOS DE APELACIÓN

- Punto de orden / Point of order:
Si el protocolo no se está ejecutando como debería. El delegado puede alzar su personificador en cualquier momento, siempre y cuando el punto de orden esté relacionado con los delegados que estén participando en ese momento en el debate.
- Derecho de réplica / Right of reply:
Si se le ha faltado el respeto al honor nacional. El delegado puede exigir una disculpa por parte del delegado que faltó al respeto.
- Punto de privilegio personal / Point of personal privilege: Relativo al bienestar del delegado. Para necesidades personales como dejar el foro o quitarse el saco, un mensaje debe de ser mandado a la mesa. Este punto también puede ser usado si un delegado es inaudible o incomprensible al leer la posición oficial, contestando o haciendo una pregunta.

FRASES PRE AMBULATORIAS Y OPERATIVAS

| FRASES PRE AMBULATORIAS | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Advirtiéndole además | Advirtiéndole con aprobación |
| Advirtiéndole con pesar | Advirtiéndole con preocupación |
| Advirtiéndole con satisfacción | Afirmándole |
| Alarmados por | Aprobándole |
| Buscando | Conscientes de |
| Considerando | Convencidos |
| Creyendo plenamente | Dándole la bienvenida |
| Dándonos cuenta | Declarándole |
| Deseando | Enfatizando |
| Esperando | Expresándole su aprecio |
| Expresándole su satisfacción | Habiendo adoptado |
| Haciendo un llamado | Habiendo considerado |
| Habiendo estudiado | Habiendo examinado |
| Habiendo oído | Habiendo recibido |
| Lamentando | Observando |
| Observando con aprecio | Plenamente conscientes de |
| Profundamente arrepentidos de | Profundamente convencidos de |
| Profundamente molestos | Profundamente preocupados |
| Reafirmando | Reconociendo |
| Recordando | Refiriéndose |
| Teniendo en mente | Teniendo en cuenta |

FRASES OPERATIVAS

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Acepta | Además invita |
| Además proclama | Además recomienda |
| Además recuerda | Además resuelve |
| Afirma | Alienta |
| Apoya | Aprueba |
| Comprueba | Condena |
| Confía | Confirma |
| Considera | Decide |
| Declara | Designa |
| Exhorta | Expresa su aprecio |
| Expresa su deseo | Expresa su satisfacción |
| Felicita | Finalmente condena |
| Ha resuelto | Ha llamado a |
| Incita | Lamenta |
| Llama la atención | Nota |
| Proclama | Recomienda |
| Recuerda | Respalda |
| Resuelve | Toma en Cuenta |

PRE-AMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE PHRASES

| PRE-AMBULATORY PHRASES | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Warning in addition | Warning with approval |
| Warning with regret | Warning with concern |
| Warning with satisfaction | Affirming |
| Alarmed by | Approving |
| Searching | Aware of |
| Considering | Convinced |
| Believing fully | Welcoming |
| Realizing | Declaring |
| Wishing | Emphasizing |
| Waiting | Expressing appreciation |
| Expressing satisfaction | Having adopted |
| Further recalling | Having considered |
| Having studied | Having examined |
| Having heard | Having received |
| Regretting | Observing |
| Observing with appreciation | Fully aware of |
| Deeply sorry for | Deeply convinced of |
| Deeply annoyed | Deeply worried |
| Reaffirming | Recognizing |
| Remembering | Referring |
| Keeping in mind | Taking into account |

| OPERATIVE PHRASES | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Accepts | Also invites |
| Also proclaim | Also recommends |
| Also remember | Also solves |
| States | Encourages |
| Supports | Approves |
| Proves | Condemns |
| Trusts | Confirms |
| Considers | Decides |
| Declares | Designates |
| Exhorts | Express appreciation |
| Express wish | Express satisfaction |
| Congratulates | Finally condemns |
| Has resolved | Have called to |
| Inicites | Regrets |
| Calling attention | Realizes |
| Proclaims | Reommends |
| Remember s | Supports |
| Solves | Taking into account |

La decisión de la mesa es inapelable y debe ser respetada en todo momento. No existe una moción para quitar las amonestaciones de un delegado en TECMIMUN.

CÓDIGO DE VESTIMENTA

Debido a la relevancia y formalidad del evento, todos los participantes deberán vestir ropa tipo formal ejecutivo. De no cumplir con el código de vestimenta, los alumnos recibirán una amonestación escrita y de reincidir en esto, no les será permitido el acceso al modelo.

Los colores de la vestimenta de los delegados no deben ser llamativos o muy coloridos (Colores fosforescentes), deben ser apropiados a la formalidad del modelo.

Mujeres:

- Traje sastre.
- Vestidos o faldas con un largo de no más de 3 dedos o 5 cm arriba de la rodilla.
- Escotes no pronunciados.
- No se permiten, sandalias de piso, pantalones de mezclilla de ningún color, ni tenis.
- No se admiten gorras, lentes de sol ni sombreros durante los debates.

Nota: En caso de vestir blusas o vestidos sin mangas o tirantes, el uso de saco es obligatorio dentro de los comités.

Hombres:

- Traje sastre (camisa de manga larga, pantalón de vestir, saco, corbata o moño, cinturón y zapatos formales).

O bien:

- Camisa, pantalón de vestir, cinturón, zapatos formales. (Sin corbata o moño).
- No se admiten gorras, lentes de sol ni sombreros durante los debates.
- En caso de usar tirantes, el uso del cinturón no es necesario.

Nota: En todo momento se deben usar calcetines que cubran el tobillo; es decir, está prohibido el uso de tines.

AMONESTACIONES

Las amonestaciones son un aviso para evitar faltas al protocolo.

Existen dos tipos de amonestaciones, verbales y escritas.

Después de recibir tres advertencias se le otorga al delegado una amonestación verbal.

Después de recibir tres amonestaciones verbales se le otorga al delegado una amonestación escrita.

Al contar con dos amonestaciones escritas el delegado será retirado del comité por esa sesión.

Al acumular tres amonestaciones escritas, el delegado será expulsado del modelo.

Al contar con una amonestación escrita los delegados no podrán ganar premio como Mejor Delegado. Únicamente si su participación ha sido excepcional y ha contribuido al buen funcionamiento del debate, podrán ser candidatos a premiación de Excelente y Sobresaliente delegado.

Los participantes pueden ser acreedores a una amonestación VERBAL cuando:

- Se hable en primera persona (ejemplos: quiero, pienso, nuestro, podamos, hagamos, entre otros.)
- Se usen pronombres personales (yo, tú, él, nosotros, ustedes, entre otros.)
- Se mantenga contacto directo con otro delegado (comunicarse de forma directa con un participante dentro del comité).

- Se usen palabras no permitidas dentro del comité. (guerra, pobre, rico, potencia, blanco, negro, además de aquellas palabras establecidas como ofensivas por la mesa).
 - Se introduzcan alimentos o bebidas a las sesiones, a excepción de las permitidas por la mesa.
 - Se llegue a mandar mensajes con propósitos fuera del establecido
- Nota:** Cuando el delegado se hace acreedor a dos amonestaciones verbales por la misma causa y reincide una tercera vez, se le otorga una amonestación escrita.

Los participantes pueden ser acreedores a una amonestación ESCRITA cuando:

- Se llegue tarde o no se asista a una sesión.
- No respeten las decisiones de la mesa.
- Se incumpla con el código de vestimenta.
- **No cuente con su posición oficial impresa**, (una para la mesa y otra para la lista de oradores), misma que será solicitada por la mesa en la primera sesión.
- Algún dispositivo electrónico suene o sea usado indebidamente durante la sesión para fines que no sean buscar información o elaborar documentos del comité (Videojuegos, redes sociales, música, entre otros).
- El delegado proporcione información falsa o incorrecta (la información deberá estar justificada para su aplicación)
- Se use el teléfono celular para otro propósito que no sea usarlo como red móvil.
- Mantenga contacto con algún observador o faculty durante la sesión.
- Se hable en otro idioma que no sea el idioma oficial del comité.

- Se brinde un derecho de réplica de manera irrespetuosa o burlona.
- Se brinde un punto de orden de manera irrespetuosa o burlona.
- Se abandone el foro si previa autorización
- Se tenga algún trato irrespetuoso durante el modelo a algún participante, secretariado o directivos de alguna institución.
- Hacer uso de algún punto o moción de manera irrespetuosa o burlona.

ACCIONES QUE CAUSARAN LA EXPULSIÓN DEL MODELO:

- Se incumpla con el reglamento de la Universidad Tecmilenio.
- Se insulte o intimide a algún participante, miembro de la mesa, secretariado o directivo de alguna institución.
- Se hurte alguna propiedad.
- Se llegue a agredir física o emocionalmente a algún individuo que se encuentre dentro de la institución.
- Se dañe con intención algún utensilio de la Universidad, (llegado a perpetuar esta acción, el responsable, deberá ser conciliado con el pago del valor de la reparación o costo total si es irreparable).
- Uso de sustancias psicoactivas (alcohol, drogas o cigarrillos) durante los días del evento.
- Se llegue a perpetuar contra la propiedad intelectual, el uso del plagio, ya sea en papel de trabajo, posición oficial o resolución.

El protocolo de TECMIMUN no cuenta con una moción para retirar las amonestaciones de los delegados. No se permitirá el uso de una moción de este tipo.

Las decisiones tomadas por la mesa son incuestionables y deben ser siempre respetadas.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The committee will be taking place on May 24th and 25th, 1941; 7 years before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights took place. At this time Germany and its allies have occupied many countries; many others have sworn loyalty to either the Axis or Great Britain and its colonies. The conflict has escalated quickly since 1939 in various fronts, where soldiers and innocent civilians are dying for trying to protect either their ideas, people or both. Human living conditions are being massively affected in many places throughout Europe and the World. Racism, discrimination, segregation and violence against minorities is raising in social environments. Deportations from occupied countries are presenting in overwhelming numbers with the pass of the days. War prisoners are being mistreated as well. These social issues aggravate the conflict and its possible outcomes. It is the duty of the whole committee to try to find solutions to these problems as quickly as possible.

BACKGROUND ON HUMAN RIGHTS

In 1926, the League of Nations established a Convention in which the main topic for discussion was slavery. It did not make any statements on matters that later (1948) would be known as human rights. The document discusses human living conditions, work conditions, and the abolishment of slavery. For further information, you can read the document in the following link:
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/SlaveryConvention.aspx>

On January 6th, 1941; the president of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, addressing the congress stated that “Freedom means the supremacy of Human Rights everywhere”. In his speech he established the

four freedoms for human beings: Freedom of speech, Freedom of worship, Freedom from want, Freedom from fear.

For further information on the speech you can visit the following website:

<https://www.fdrfourfreedomspark.org/fdr-the-four-freedoms>

Or you can read the speech in the following website:

<http://web.utk.edu/~mfitzge1/docs/374/FFS1941.pdf>

PREFACE

ANTISEMITISM

Anti-Semitism is a relatively new term, coined by the German journalist Wilhelm Marr in 1876. It is important to clarify that in practice, the term classifies Jews not as a religious group but as an ethnic group and even "racial".

The term anti-Semitism may be a contemporary invention but the hostile behavior shown towards the Jews has existed for millennia so much that they are called "The Longest Hatred". For this reason, there have been several periods with abrupt anti-Semitic public escalations and other periods in which a historical minimum was reached. In the following years to World War I (WWI), propaganda of anti-Semitic nature broke out mainly in Germany; a country that had been in serious problems due to the aftermath of the great war as well as the economic collapse of 1929.

Although anti-Semitic propaganda had previously existed in Germany, it reached its peak in 1933. In this year, Adolf Hitler rose to power and established the Ministry of Art and Propaganda, which helped to normalize anti-Semitic messages.

HITLER'S ASCENSION TO POWER:

Hitler's political life began in 1919 amidst the social chaos in Germany, in the aftermath of the country's defeat during WWI. He was a member of the German's Worker party in Munich. In 1920, Hitler took charge of the party's propaganda; in this same year, the party was renamed *National-Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*.

In 1921, Adolf Hitler was named leader of the party and then created movements to attract people to the party's ideas; he achieved this through a newspaper ([Völkischer Beobachter](#), or Popular Observer in English) that the party owned. In November 1923, Hitler and General Erich Ludendorff attempted a *Coup d'état*; this was encouraged by the party's rapid growth and the influence that it was creating through the people; Hitler was supported by the Bavarian government. As a result of his attempt, Hitler was shot and then imprisoned; he was sentenced for 5 years but he only served 9 months, time in which he wrote his book *Mein Kampf*. It is in this book that Hitler used for the first time the term *Führer*.

In *Mein Kampf* Hitler wrote an autobiography and his ideas, one of his most recognized ideas was about the "Aryan race"; idea in which Hitler was referring to the Germans "superiority" among other ethnicities. In addition, in *Mein Kampf* Hitler explained that the main commitment of the government was to protect the Volk (the German people). In Hitler's view, the main enemies of Nazism were Marxism and Communism; yet, he believed that the greatest enemy were the Jews

By 1926, Hitler's party was gaining more power through influencing people and adding more member to their ranks. In 1930, he voted against "The Young Plan", which was a renegotiation of Germany's payment after WWI. He was offered the position of chancellor in January of 1933.

TREATMENT OF JEWS UNDER NAZI OCCUPATION

NAZI PROPAGANDA:

After Hitler ascended to power in 1933, anti-Jewish measures such as propaganda (videos, songs, advertisements on public places, etcetera) were made in order to influence society to accept Hitler's idea of the Jews conspiring against the Germans. Hitler thought that the Jews were responsible of Germany losing WWI, which as consequence burdened Germany with a Carthaginian Peace enforced by the Versailles Treaty.

Laws and propaganda were the methods that the Nazi party used to promote their beliefs. In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws, a group of laws that promoted Jewish isolation, were approved. Within these laws there were decrees that forbade marriage between Jewish and a non-Jewish people. The laws also criminalized sexual relations between Jews and non-Jewish. The propaganda tried to make the anti-Jewish measures "more digestible" to German people by showing that Germany was acting the right way. The propaganda promoted discrimination against Jews inside Germany and portrayed the idea of the Jews as being part of groups like capitalism, socialism, or communism. In addition, the propaganda looked to exalt Hitler's public image.

NAZI CAMPS AND GHETTOS:

Nazis opened the first concentration camp (Dachau) in 1933; the camps of this time were mainly to imprison communists, socialists, homosexuals, Jehovah Witnesses and people with "special social behaviors". In these camps, individuals were imprisoned and forced to work.

Thirty thousand Jews were imprisoned in concentration camps after the pogrom of the *Kristallnacht* (The Night of Broken Glasses), an event in which 7,000 Jewish businesses were destroyed or looted. During this

event, the police did nothing to stop the attacks: The Nazis had organized the event.

Ghettos, were places where Jews were confined. The population of the ghettos was mainly Jews and these places were always crowded. The residents of the ghettos lived under unhuman living conditions while carrying out forced labor. The first ghetto was opened in 1939 in Poland. Jews from recently invaded Poland were sent to these places and forced to wear special badges inside the ghetto to identify them as Jews.

The German restricted the supplies provided to the ghettos, this in addition to the overcrowding situation of the place made resources scarce. In addition to the poor living conditions, the people in these areas had to endure the abuse of the ghetto police who under the excuse to keep order would inflict abuses or even kill the residents.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS FROM 1932 TO 1941

1932

- **March:** During the electoral campaigns, the popularity of Hitler is visible, when he comes at second place after Paul Von Hindenburg. This was Hitler's second attempt to win the presidency.

1933

- **January:** Hitler becomes chancellor and the Nazi party has 30% of the seats in the German Parliament.
- **March:** The legislative rights pass onto Hitler also known as "The Enabling Act", Hitler's first course of action is to declare the Nazis as the only legitimate party, thus the autonomy of Germany is abolished and other parties disbanded. Communism is banned.
- **May:** Any form of union or attempt to form a party is forbidden, the same standard is applied to any type of protest or strike.

- **October:** Germany withdraws from the League of Nations.

1934

- **June:** Any opposition to the Nazi party is persecuted and furthermore eliminated, even those within the party. A significant example of this happens between June 30 and July 2, the event came to be known as the *Night of the Long Knives*.
- **July:** After the death of the president Hindenburg, Hitler declares himself Führer and merges the responsibility of the president with the one of the chancellor. The position of president is eliminated.

1935

- **April 1:** Germany bans any Jehovah's witnesses meeting or organization inside its territory. This is the result of the Jehovah's witnesses not accepting all the measures taken by the regime and consequently they are not considered loyal.
- **June 28:** The German Ministry of Defense modifies paragraphs 175 and 175a (which address homosexuality) and makes them stricter so the prosecution of homosexuals can be easier for the Nazis.
- **September 15:** Nuremberg Laws are decreed.

1936

- **June 17:** Heinrich Himmler is appointed Reichsführer-SS (SS chief or Chief of Police)
- **July 12:** Concentration camp *Sachsenhausen* is established by the SS. 1000 people are imprisoned there by September of the same year.
- **August 1:** Olympic Games are finished; Germany uses this as propaganda within the international community. Anti-Semitic propaganda and measures are retired temporarily, Germans even accepted a Jew in their Olympic team. Other laws and measures

against other communities such as homosexuals are temporarily suspended.

- **August 28:** Germany orders massive arrestments against Jehovah's Witnesses. The majority of them is sent to concentration camps.

1937

- **July 15:** Buchenwald concentration camp is opened near Weimar, Germany.
- **December 14:** Heinrich Himmler makes a decree ("Preventive Suppression of Crime by the Police") that allows German police officers to arrest people without evidence under the excuse of suspecting criminal behavior.

1938

- **March 11-13:** Germany invades Austria and adds it to its territory (This is known as *Anschluss*). Violence waves against Jews begin throughout the country.
- **May 3:** SS opens Flossenbürg concentration camp in Bavaria, Germany.
- **May 29:** Hungary take anti-Jewish measures that lead to social isolation within the country.
- **July 6-15:** Evian Conference takes place; the main topic is Jewish refugees and their flight from Europe because of Nazi Germany's measures and influence throughout Europe.
- **August 8:** SS open Mauthausen concentration camp near Linz, Germany.
- **September 29-30:** The Munich agreement is done; Sudetenland (Czechoslovakian territory) is ceded to Germany.

- **November 9-10:** *Kristallnacht* pogrom takes place. Jew-owned businesses are destroyed or looted; 91 Jews are killed and 30,000 are imprisoned. The imprisoned are sent to concentration camps..
- **November 12:** German authorities ban Jews from having businesses, selling goods, or providing services.
- **November 15:** Jewish children are banned from German schools.
- **December 3:** Jewish people are forced to sell their businesses at lower prices than usual to non-Jewish people.
- **December 1938:** Britain start receiving children refugees, by August of the following year, 10,000 will be welcome into the British empire.

1939

- **March 14:** Slovakia becomes independent from Czechoslovakia due to German pressure.
- **May 15:** SS opens Ravensbrück, the biggest concentration camp for women.
- **September 1:** Germany invades Poland, conflict starts in Europe.
- **September 3:** France and Britain declare war to Germany.
- **September 17:** USSR invades eastern Poland.
- **November 23:** By German decree, all Jews older than ten years are forced to wear the Star of David.

1940

- **April 9:** Germany invades Norway and Denmark.
- **April 30:** Lodz ghetto is sealed by German orders.
- **May 10:** Netherlands, Luxembourg, and France are invaded.
- **May 20:** Auschwitz is established by the SS.
- **June 10:** Italy enters to the conflict as an Axis power.

- **September 27:** Germany, Italy, and Japan sign the Tripartite Pact; the main purpose of the treaty is to protect themselves against any attack from any country.
- **November 15:** The Warsaw ghetto is sealed, this was the biggest ghetto in population.
- **November 20-24:** Romania, Slovakia and Hungary become Axis powers.

1941

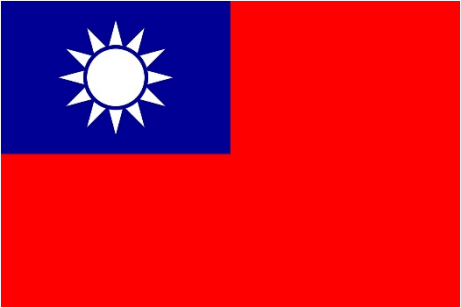

- **March 1:** Birkenau is constructed near Auschwitz.
- **March 1:** Bulgaria becomes an Axis power.
- **March 3-20:** Germans establish Krakow ghetto in Poland.
- **April 6:** Yugoslavia and Greece are invaded by Axis powers and Germany.
- **May 21:** SS opens Natzweiler-Struthof camp in occupied France.


Important points to debate:

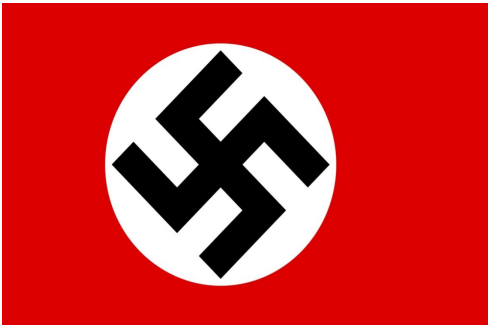
- Massive deportations throughout Europe's territory.
- Discrimination against minorities in social environments in the World's society.
- Mistreatment against Jewish communities of occupied countries.
- Living conditions in concentration camps and ghettos.


COUNTRIES:

| COUNTRY | BACKGROUND |
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| <p>United States of America</p>  | <p>For a long time, the United States had received Jewish immigrants. In 1929, due to economic depression, a prominent anti-Semitism and public xenophobia rose. After the Nazi party came to power in 1933, a massive immigration of Jewish refugees began. By 1939 there were already 102,000 refugees in the country. In this same year, the government of the USA started to implement increasingly stronger regulations against the flow of immigrants.</p> |
| <p>United Socialist Soviet Republics</p>  | <p>After the invasion of Poland in 1939 and the breaking of the Soviet-Nazi pact, approximately two million Jews obtained Soviet citizenship, revoking several previously imposed restrictions. In addition, Lithuania provided constant support for minorities. Jewish organizations of any kind were forbidden and any leader of these</p> |

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| | were usually silenced or brought to trial. |
| <p>Republic of China</p>  | <p>Shanghai became a shelter for Jewish refugees fleeing the Nazi persecution. One of the most important reasons to do so was the few to none-regulations the Chinese government had against immigration. The previous reasons allowed the accepting of thousands of Jews.</p> <p>On August 13, 1937, the situation changed when the Japanese troops entered the Chinese territory and took part of the coastal region. In Shanghai, the Japanese established a ghetto where they limited various rights to the Jewish population.</p> |
| <p>French State</p>  | <p>After the First World War, France maintained an open position regarding Jewish immigration, as well as various communities that were settled since the beginning of the century.</p> <p>In 1933 the influx of refugees grew exponentially as Nazi power established its authority in Germany; together with the new</p> |

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| | <p>refugees, caused by the Spanish civil war, France was forced to make its migratory policies stricter. The result was the establishment of detention camps for immigrants in the south of France.</p> <p>By 1940, in the country alone, there were about 350,000 Jews who during May of the same year had suffered the consequences of the German invasion in France. 120,000 of these Jews were French citizens.</p> |
| <p>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>  | <p>Following the great war, like many countries, Great Britain strengthened the immigration policies which affected Jewish refugees. For this reason, in 1933 the German-Jewish Refugee Council (JRC) and the Anglo-Jewish Association were created. The associations were created in order to facilitate the entry of refugees into the country.</p> <p>Between 1933 and 1939, about 75,000 Jews had already entered Great Britain, thanks to relief committees.</p> |

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| | <p>Likewise, <i>Kindertransport</i> served as a mean through which children and young people had priority access to the visa system.</p> |
| <p>German Reich</p>  | <p>After Hitler became Chancellor of Nazi Germany, his proposals were finally to be implemented throughout the country. So in 1933 a boycott of Jewish businesses began, but it would not be long before similar measures began to increase in severity. By the end of April, the number of Jewish students allowed in the schools was limited. In addition, shortly after being elected chancellor, Hitler opened the first concentration camp: Dachau</p> <p>In 1935, the Nuremberg laws were established. The laws took away more rights and the citizenship status from Jews.</p> <p>In 1937, about 130,000 Jews had fled from National Socialist Germany. The peaks of Jewish immigration reached historical records. Most Jews fled to neighboring countries such as the</p> |

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| | <p>United Kingdom and even countries outside Europe such as the United States.</p> <p>The situation reached its next major point in November 1938, after <i>Kristallnacht</i>.</p> |
| <p>Italian Social Republic</p>  | <p>In 1933, there were Jewish communities which had lived for hundreds of years in Italy. About 50,000 Jews were living in the country, in addition to Germanic Jewish refugees. Such situation came to an end when the "steel pact" was made, an agreement that laid the foundations for mutual support between Germany and Italy during the war.</p> <p>The pact brought a constant pressure of German forces towards Mussolini regime, which was required to establish multiple anti-Semitic laws to demonstrate "fidelity to the cause".</p> |

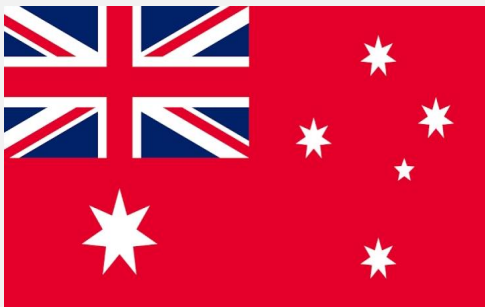
Polish People's Republic in Exile





This nation was one of the first to be a victim of the German expansion. On September 1, 1939, Nazi troops made their way to the country and 16 days later, the Soviet troops invaded. At this time, over 3,000,000 Jews lived in the country, being one of the greatest Jewish communities.


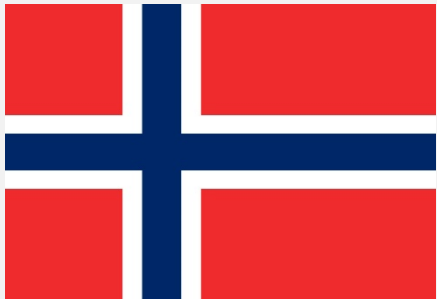

The nation was separated and about 1.8 million Jews were trapped in the areas occupied by the Nazis. It was not long before measures against the Poles were imposed and, specially Jews, became victims of discriminatory laws. By 1941, more than 250,000 Polish Jews had fled the country.


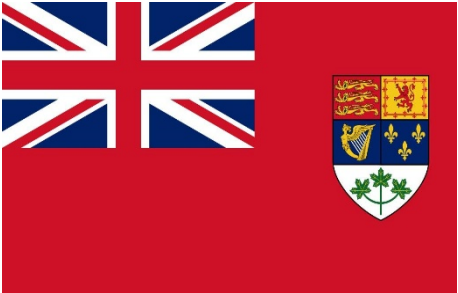
Commonwealth of Australia



In this period, Australia had strong immigration policies towards non-British; there was a maximum quota for refugees entering the country. Following the events of the *Kristallnacht* in November 1938, the government decided to accept 15,000 Jews and supported the Jewish Welfare Society in order to

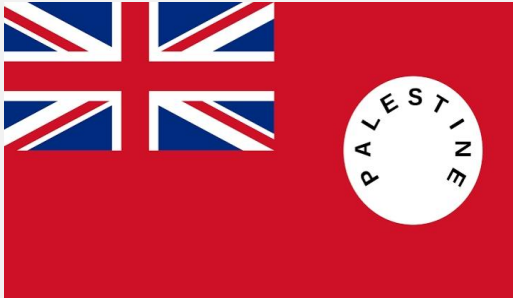


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| | provide shelter, food, and clothing for refugees. |
| Empire of Japan  | <p>The presence of varied opinions regarding the Jewish population and the null importance of promoting anti-Semitic policies caused that little action was taken against the Jews.</p> <p>The situation took a turn in 1938, when by German pressure, Western measures were implemented. The measures included the separation by culture and race, although it was only applied to Jewish refugees. Very few were sent to concentration camps in Malaysia. Greater action was not taken.</p> |
| Croatia  | <p>Occupation began in April 1941. It had a population of 37 thousand Jews. The fascist Croatian movement known as <i>Ustashe</i> took control of occupied Croatia (they were allied with the Axis). Croatia did not receive refugees before its occupation.</p> |

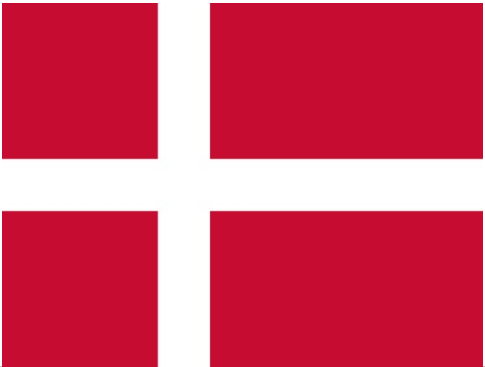

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| <p>Albania</p>  | <p>In 1941, Albania had a population of 200 Jews and was occupied by both Italy and Germany; the anti-Jewish laws were harsher on the German side. 60 Jewish prisoners were handed over to Germany. Before occupation, Albania received refugees.</p> |
| <p>Government of Norway in Exile</p>  | <p>In 1941, Norway's government (or at least a considerable part of it) was now secure in London. Jewish population in the country was of 1,400 individuals by the time of German occupation (April 1940). Norway received Jewish refugees since the 30s (200 approximately). Anti-Semitic measures were fully implemented inside the country by 1941.</p> |
| <p>Mexican Unites States</p>  | <p>1941 Mexico and the United States had tensions at the time due to Mexico's nationalization of oil. Mexico received Jewish refugees since 1935. It had a Jewish population of 16,000 individuals.</p> |


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| <p>British Raj</p>  | <p>In 1941 it was a British colony. It gave military support since 1940 to the British Empire. It didn't have any direct affectations from the Holocaust. Its Jewish population was composed of 30,000 individuals.</p> |
| <p>Canada</p>  | <p>Canada had an anti-Semitic conduct (it was accepted throughout Canadian society to be racist towards Jews). Canada denied entry to Jew refugees in both 1938 (Evian Conference, in which USA and other countries accepted to receive Jew refugees, Canada did not enter the agreement). In 1939, it denied entrance of the St. Louis ship carrying 907 Jews; the ship was forced to return to Europe. Canada had a population of 165,000 Jews in 1939; 17,000 of them enlisted in the army. It received 3,000 refugees in summer 1940.</p> |

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| <p>Government of Greece in Exile</p>  | <p>By 1939 Turkey had received 20,000 Jewish-Greek refugees. Most of Greece's territory was occupied by April 28, 1941; the Jewish population at that time was of 72,000 Jews.</p> |
| <p>Government of Belgium in Exile</p>  | <p>It was occupied in May 1940; it had a population of 65,000 - 70,000 Jews in that moment. By mid 1940, Jews and political prisoners from Belgium were deported to Gurs and St. Cyprien (internment camps on France). Anti-Jewish measures were implemented after the occupation.</p> |
| <p>Romania</p>  | <p>The authorities of Romania had anti-Semitic tendencies even before being influenced by Germany. It had 850,000 Jews by 1939. It lost approximately a third of its population and territory to different countries in 1940. It officially entered the Axis on November 20, 1940.</p> |

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| <p>Hungary</p>  | <p>In 1939, Hungarian Jews were not allowed to be part of the army. In November 1940, Hungary joined the Axis powers; nevertheless, it was influenced by Germany since a decade before. On 1940, forced labor became obligatory for Jewish adult males.</p> |
| <p>Government of Czechoslovakia in Exile</p>  | <p>In 1938, Britain, France, and other countries agreed to give to Germany the area known as Sudetenland, Czech territory at this time. In 1939, Czechoslovakia had a population of 357,000 Jews. Germany fully occupied Czechoslovakia by March 1939.</p> |
| <p>Kingdom of Bulgaria in Exile</p>  | <p>In 1939, it had a population of 45,000 Jews. On July 1940, anti-Semitic measures started by denying Jews' rights. In March 1, 1941, Bulgaria join the Axis powers.</p> |

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| <p>Mandatory Palestine</p>  | <p>Palestine was an important strategic point for both sides of the conflict; it remained controlled by the allies. Germany tried to conquer Palestine by recruiting of people inside of some anti-Jew movements in the country. By 1941, massive aggressions toward Jews were never carried out in Palestine.</p> |
| <p>Kingdom of Egypt</p>  | <p>The British forces defended Egypt (Germany tried to occupy it as it was a crucial strategic point in Middle East). In 1939, It had a population of 88,000 Jews.</p> |
| <p>Government of Finland in Exile</p>  | <p>In 1933, Finland had 1,800 Jews within its boundaries. Finland did not fully enter the conflict; its most important action was to successfully defend itself from the Soviet invasion in 1939. It never signed the Tripartite Pact.</p> |

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| <p>Kingdom of Denmark</p>  | <p>Denmark protected Jews from the Germans. It was occupied in April 1940 but anti-Semitic measures did not start immediately. It had a population of 7,500 Jews at the time of the occupation. It accepted refugees.</p> |
| <p>Commonwealth of the Philippines</p>  | <p>Philippines was a United States colony since the Spanish-American War; the conflict made this country an important strategic point for the War, as it was link to China. Since 1937, the Philippines government opened doors to Jewish refugee that arrived from across the Asian continent. By 1941, about 1,200 entered the country as a result.</p> |
| <p>Government of Luxembourg in Exile</p>  | <p>Luxembourg had a united Jewish community of 3,500 throughout the nation. Since the beginning of the war, Luxembourg supported refugees, mainly with homes and food. By 1939, nearly 1,000 Jewish refugees had immigrated to Luxembourg.</p> |

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| | On May 10, 1940, Germany invaded Luxembourg, causing the monarchy of the country to go into exile. In September of the same year, the Nuremberg laws were instituted and the Jewish persecution in Luxembourg began. |
| Government of Netherlands in Exile  | <p>The Netherlands had within its territory approximately 160,000 Jews. As time went by, Jewish people lost all their rights. Netherlands was occupied in 1940.</p> |

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