

### **Konstantin Zhurbin**

1. To use as labourers and to reduce the opposition's numbers
2. Inadequate food and shelter, no medicine, forced labour
3. One of two concentration camps on British soil, in 1943 it was handed over to the SS Construction Brigade and used by Organisation Todt, and prisoners died from the poor conditions but also from being strangled or shot

### **Victor Tiurin (Tjurin)**

1. There were 4 camps: Norderney and Sylt were concentration camps, meanwhile Helgoland and Borkum were labour camps. The Germans surrendered Alderney on 16 May 1945, seven days after the liberation of Guernsey and Jersey.
2. Cramped, starved of food, poor conditions, etc.
3. It was one of the largest hard-labour prisons in Russia. Here prisoners experienced "corrective labour" and a harsh regime.

### **Ivan Kalganov**

1. They could lead to an infection and kill him.
2. This was the site with the highest death rate of about 70%, it was located west of St Annes, there is a series of kettle-pit gun sites with ammunition lifts and crew bunkers, as well as surrounding service bunkers.
3. Depression, PTSD (flashbacks, nightmares), etc.

### **Haim Parsimento**

1. 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1943 – first operational gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau. A further 3 chambers were developed between March and June. These gas chambers were used to kill multiple people at once who were not deemed fit to work. Zyklon-B tested in Auschwitz I 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1941 and then used to kill those in the gas chambers. This was all part of the 'final solution'.
2. Norderney was one of four camps built on Alderney. Norderney held European and Russian labourers and they were forced to build many military fortifications and installations in Alderney.
3. Bergen-Belsen had such inadequate conditions: overcrowding, poor sanitary conditions, lack of food, water and shelter, that led to an outbreak of diseases. After the British liberated Bergen-Belsen, they found around 60,000 prisoners, most of them seriously ill with more than 13,000 too ill to recover so died. The camp was burned down after liberation to prevent the spread of typhus.

### **Dr Ernest Morand**

1. The Aryan race traditionally refers to a group of people who spoke a variety of related languages, including most European and several Asian ones. In the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century it transformed into a mythical race that was claimed to be superior to other races. In Germany, Nazis promoted this false notion that glorified the German people as members of the Aryan race, and Jews, black people, roma and sinti were 'non-Aryans'. Typically, Aryans were strong and blonde.
2. Drancy was located in north eastern suburb of Paris. It was established in August 1941 and became a major transit camp in summer of 1942. Approximately 70,000 passed through – mainly Jews.  
Drancy was built in a multi-storey u-shaped building and was surrounded by barbed wire. It was originally built in the 1930s as a housing project served several purposes before becoming an internment camp, such as a prisoner of war camp. Its associated with other sites located throughout Paris: Austerlitz train station, Hotel Cahen D'Anvers, and the Levitan furniture warehouse. These sites were primarily used for personal property confiscated from Jews.
3. The Nazis believed the Jews betrayed Germany during World War I and were responsible for their defeat. They also believed the Jews were responsible for Germany's economic misery during the depression in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Hatred of Jews has been a running theme throughout history

### **Théodore Haenel**

1. Making them wear the star of David was one of many psychological tactics aimed at isolating and dehumanizing the Jews of Europe, directly marking them as being different (i.e., inferior) to everyone else. It allowed for the easier facilitation of their separation from society and subsequent ghettoization, which ultimately led to the deportation and murder of 6 million Jews. Those who failed or refused to wear the badge risked severe punishment, including death.
2. It was a slave labour camp – often termed the 'Jew's camp'. Prior to 1943 it was an open volunteer workers camp with French and Belgian prisoners. After 1943, the camp was used for Russians and Jews from France and Belgium. Prisoners had little food or water, poor conditions and hygiene, and there were many lice. Prisoners reported to have been systematically mistreated, tortured, and killed. They suffered deliberate mistreatment, malnutrition, torture, and possibly murder. Beatings with iron bars were common. Some Jewish prisoners were punished by being made to work barefoot in the concrete, which in winter would lead to gangrene and death. It is also alleged by one eyewitness that the bodies of prisoners were disposed of by being thrown into the limekilns and were thereby combined with the cement used in the local constructions.
3. Promotion of the idea of a 'master race', Jews blamed for the collapse of the economy, treated differently – ignored and activities limited, etc. The Nazis promoted anti-Jewish propaganda, enforced boycotts of Jewish shops, staged book burnings, and enacted discriminatory anti-Jewish legislation. The Nazis destroyed synagogues and Jewish shops throughout Germany during Kristallnacht and promoted beatings and killings of Jews.