### Nothing Is Covered Up: Eisenhower Communicates Holocaust Horrors to Shape Western Understanding

Tessa Buck, Alecia Gauna, Karly Neish Senior Division Group Exhibit Exhibit: 499 words Process Paper: 500 words

### **Process Paper**

Our search for a unique topic tied to the Holocaust led us to exploring liberation of the camps. John McMannus' book "Hell Before Their Very Eyes: American Soldiers Liberate Concentration Camps in Germany, April 1945" introduced us to General Dwight D. Eisenhower's role in documenting the atrocities that occurred in the camps. It became clear we had our topic when we identified Eishehower's pivotal role in communicating the evidence of war crimes by leveraging his power and popularity to ensure western understanding of the horrors committed in the camps.

We started our research by investigating secondary sources about the causes of World War II, Post WWI conditions in Germany, Hitler's agenda including the "Final Solution," and concentration camps, allied and American involvement in the war and the Allied strategy to liberation of Europe. We carefully explored American Liberation of the camp and targeted Eisenhower's visit to the Ohrdruf concentration camp, his orders to record and publicize the evidence including troop visitation, invitation to Congressmen and forced viewing by German citizens. We spent a great deal of time accessing first hand accounts and newspaper articles to develop our understanding of how little the West knew about the Holocaust and how those perceprions changed after news of liberation accounts began to be publicized. We learned how to access archives, libraries, digitized special collections, and museum resources and how to evaluate and gather relevant primary and secondary sources to tell our story.

District guidelines required us to follow a digital format to create our exhibit. We collaborated on layout and design. We all worked together to create the student generated words first, because we felt that our analysis should tell the whole story before we added in the supporting images, sources and quotes. We had to carefully organize tasks while working

remotely so we divided up the creation of each panel. We collaboratively evaluated and revised images, quotes and layout design to ensure the exhibit was effective and engaging for viewers.

We assert that in 1945, General Dwight D. Eisenhower leveraged his public, trustworthy reputation to ensure thousands of troops, leaders, journalists, and Germans would bare witness to and communicate the autrocities committed in the Nazi Concentration Camps thus creating an undeniable record of the Holocaust in the West that would shape global understanding and serve as evidence of war crimes.

Eisenhower's actions ensured that the horrors of the Holocuast could not be hidden in the past. He actively worked to create thousands of witnesses by ordering and encouraging American troops, officers and influential members of congress and the press to tour the liberated camps and witness mass graves, unburied or cremated bodies and the deplorable health conditions of surviving prisoners. Eisenhower's unique trustworthy reputation placed him in a position of influence that allowed him to create critical communication networks and secure a global understanding that paved the way for acceptance of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, securing 161 convictions and educating the world about the dangers of anti-Semitism and faschism.

### Bibliography

### **Primary Sources**

tribunals.

Barkley, Alben W. Letter, "Report to the U.S. Congress concerning concentration camps in Germany," May 15, 1945. Accessed February 24, 2021. https://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/documents/4079-report-to-the-us?q=Eisenhower+#p.1

This is a letter sent by Alben Barkley to members of Congress concerning the concentration camps. It gives a clear description of what was witnessed after Eisenhower extended his invitation. It demonstrates the effectiveness of Eishehower's plan and ability to leverage power..

- Belfer, Edward. *German Girl Confronts Nazi Murders*. Photograph. National Archives Catalog. May 17, 1945. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/531343.

  This is a photograph of a girl viewing the Holocaust. Used this as evidence for the Nuremberg Trials. Showing that there was undeniable evidence that the Holocaust happened.
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. "Approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948 Entry into force: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII." Paper presented at Approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948 Entry into force: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII, Geneva, 1951. Accessed January 5, 2021. https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crimeofgenocide.aspx.

  This is the actual text of the proceedings that established the basis of the international criminal courts and international criminal law following the Nuremberg

The Daily Monitor Leader (Mount Clemens, MI). "Murder Camps Where over 5,000,000 Captives Died." April 19, 1945, 8-20. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn96077289/1945-04-19/ed-1/seq-8/.

A newspaper article spreading the news of the concentration camps that were found. The world was seeing what horrors were happening in their midst and became part of the narrative in the West.

Das Bundesarchiv. Zentralbild Reichspräsident von Hindenburg und Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler am Tage von Potsdam. March 21, 1933. Photograph. Bild 146-1969-171-66. Potsdam.-Feier zur Eröffnung des Reichstages (Reichstagseröffnung, "Tag von Potsdam").-Verneigung von Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler (links, im Cut) vor Reichspräsident Paul von Hindenburg (in Uniform mit Pickelhaube) und Händeschütteln. Das Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, Germany.

This is an image of Adolf Hitler shaking hands with Germany's president at the time, Paul von Hindenburg. It depicts a critical point in Hitler's rise to power and was located in the German Federal Archives. We were excited to find resources in the German Federal Archives.

Dettlebach, Cynthia, ed. "After 58 Years, WWII Liberator Shares His Story." Cleveland Jewish News.

https://www.clevelandjewishnews.com/archives/after-58-years-wwii-liberator-shares-his-story/article 2cab291d-9c39-5ee5-be81-56aa32bb7763.html.

This man shares what he saw when entering the Ohrdruf concentration camp and gives you the soldier point of view.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Watches as a Survivor of the Camps Demonstrate Torture Methods Used by the Nazi's. April 12, 1945. Photograph. Accessed January 15, 2021.

https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/research/photographs/world-war-ii-holocaust-images.

This image shows General Eisenhower watching as the camp survivors show the different torture methods the Nazis used.

Eisenhower. Letter, April 19, 1945. Accessed November 30, 2020.

https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/Shaef/shaef\_ikecable041945.pdf.
This primary source version of a letter by General Eisenhower explains the horrors of the concentration camps and expresses his desire to have everything documented. It helped us understand how he was leveraging his power.

Eisenhower, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1948. Accessed December 4, 2020. https://remember.org/facts-aft-lib-eis.html.

Eisenhower wrote a book just to describe his feelings and what he saw when visiting the camps. Through his writing it tells he knew he needed to do something about it.

——. "General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Order of the Day." Address, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6, 1944.

This was a statement General Eisenhower released to the Western Allie forces. It is an important document because It was issued at the beginning of the invasion of Europe and would allow for the eventual liberation of the camps.

- Eisenhower, Dwight D. "Shaef Message Form." April 19, 1945. Accessed December 3, 2020. https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/Shaef/shaef\_ikecable041945.pdf. This document is the actual message Eisenhower sent to General Marshall and it talks about how Eisenhower wants to invite Congress leaders to see these terrors. This tells the first step of what Eisenhower did to show not just the Congressional leaders but the world what went on during the Holocaust.
- Eisenhower, General Dwight D. Letter, "General Eisenhower to General Marshall concerning his visit to a Germany internment camp near Gotha (Ohrdruf),," April 15, 1945. DDE-EPRE, Principal File, Box 80, Marshall George C. (6); NAID #12005711]. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Pre-Presidential Papers. Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, KS.

  This letter provided us with a clear understanding of General Eisenhower's intent in documenting the liberation of the camps, It allowed us to make a clear historical claim and was critical to our analysis. We also included the full copy of the letter in the base of the project.
- Eisenhower and Other High Ranking Officials Viewing The Deceased Prisoners Who Were Killed during The Evacuation of Ohrdruf. Image. Accessed December 4, 2020. https://www.ushmm.org/collections/the-museums-collections/about/photo-archives/world-war-ii-liberation-photography.

This image shows Eisenhower and other high-ranking officials viewing the deceased prisoners who were killed during the evacuation of Ohrdruf. We included it as primary because the museum published it in its archival form.

Federation Nationale des Deprtes et Internes Resistants et Patriotes. Adolf Hitler greets Paul von Hindenburg at the state opera house. January 30, 1933. Photograph. Accessed January 31, 2021.

https://www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1933-1938/hitler-appointed-chancellor. This is an image of Hitler being appointed chancellor which gave him more power and control of Germany.

"Frank Hamburger Describes the Ohrdruf Camp." Video, 1:44. Holocaust Encyclopedia. Accessed January 24, 2021.

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/oral-history/frank-hamburger-describes-the-ohrdruf-camp.

Frank Hamburger describes what it was like walking into the Ohrdruf concentration camp. The first-hand account helped us to connect with our topic at a very human level to understand the realities Eisenhower wanted to communicate to secure a clear understanding in the West.

German Civilians Are Forced to Bury Corpses in the Ohrdruf Concentration Camp. 1945. Photograph. Accessed January 24, 2021.

https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1158332.

This image shows German civilians being forced to bury the corpse from the concentration camps. It is evidence of what Eisenhower ordered and is in its original form published.

German people of Nordhausen ... digging graves for the mass burial of dead prisoners from the concentration camp ... / Driza. Photograph. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://www.loc.gov/item/95507714/.

This photograph of people digging the graves for the prisoners of the concentration camps demonstrates Eisenhower's plan to have increased witnesses of the Holocaust.

Getty Images. American Soldiers standing in front of a concentration camp entrance. 1945. Photograph. Accessed February 8, 2021.

https://www.history.com/news/dachau-concentration-camp-liberation.

This shows the entrance of a concentration camp that American soldiers visited during the war.

Harvard Law School Library Nuremberg Trials Project. "HLS Nuremberg Trials Project." HLS Nuremberg Trials Project.

https://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/search/?q=Eisenhower+&m=documents&m=transcript s&m=photographs.

This archive collection houses extensive articles, documents, transcripts of the Nuremberg Military Tribunals. It includes a number of sources directly tied to General Eisenhower's involvement. The sources in this collection helped us to understand the tribunals and how evidence of the camps impacted the verdicts.

Jackson, Henry M. Congressman Henry M. Jackson as part of a congressional delegation visiting the Buchenwald Concentration Camp in Buchenwald, Germany, April 1945. April 1945. Photograph. Accession no. 3560-31, Box 1/25. Henry M. Jackson Collection. University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections, Seattle, WA.

This image depicts Congressman Jackson at Buchenwald Concentration Camp in Buchenwald, Germany, in April 1945. It places a member of congress at the camp and the collection was helpful to understanding how the camps impacted congressional delegates who visited.

Jacobs, Alan. *Auschwitz/ Birkenau- Shoes*. Photograph. Remember.org. 1995. Accessed December 8, 2020. https://remember.org/jacobs/shoeheap.

This is a picture of shoes from all the people that died in the Auschwitz and Birkenau camps. This image really solidified the number of victims who were killed in the Holocaust.

Jewish Virtual Library. "The Holocaust: Famous Quotations." Jewish Virtual Library. Last modified 1998. https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/quotations-on-the-holocaust.

This gives a list of famous primary sources quotes from Jewish people during World War II. It helped us understand the forms of persecution and impacts of the Holocaust.

*The Kennewick Courier- Reporter* (Kennewick, WA). "Atrocity Films Prove Charges." May 17, 1945. Accessed February 25, 2021.

https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093044/1945-05-17/ed-1/seq-1/#date1=1945 &index=8&rows=20&words=ohrdruf&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1 947&proxtext=Ohrdruf&y=10&x=6&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1.

It's a part in this newspaper that shows when the American people started hearing of the camps and what they started to think and understand about it.

"Lest We Forget." Video, 00:18. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Posted by United States Army Signal Corps, 1947. Accessed December 4, 2020. https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn1003161.

This clip shows that the president of the time witnessed the horrors of concentration camps himself before asking leaders of Congress to see for themselves.

Letter to Reich Minister, "Execution of Jews," November 15, 1941. Accessed January 8, 2021. https://remember.org/witness/links-let-nazi.

This is a letter addressing the "Jewish Question" and determines that the extermination of Jewish prisoners was directed to the Reich Minister for the occupied eastern territories. In this letter, they were asking for confirmation on how to proceed with the removal of the Jewish population from occupation territory.

*Liberation of Auschwitz: Belongings of Victims*. Holocaust Encyclopedia, 1945. Accessed November 30, 2020.

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/gallery/focus-on-liberation-films.

This video is showing civilians and Soviet soldiers going through the possessions who Germans thought were inferior. These possessions were taken before they went into the camps.

"March of Time -- Outtakes -- Atrocities at Ohrdruf; Trial." Video, 06:16. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed January 24, 2021. https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn1001150.

This video clip shows raw footage of American officials and German officials viewing the camp.

- Michel, Joseph. "Nuremberg Tribunal Cites Nazi Inhumanity to Jews in Verdict." *The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle* (Milwaukee, WI), October 4, 1946. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://basic.newspapers.com/image/49966865/?terms=Nuremberg%20verdict&match=1. A newspaper article written by an eyewitness account of the Nuremberg trials.
- Munder, Howard. "Liberators: The U.S. Army and the Concentration Camps of World War II." Army Heritage Center Foundation. Accessed January 31, 2021. https://www.armyheritage.org/soldier-stories/liberators/.

This source gives multiple firsthand accounts of high-ranking officials who toured the camps at Eisenhower's urging. Along with quotes it gives multiple images of them touring the camp.

National Archives and Records Administration. Soldiers coming ashore at Normandy on D-Day. May 1944. Photograph. Accessed February 21, 2021.

https://theddaystory.com/discover/what-is-d-day/.

This is a primary source that shows troops landing at the beaches of Normandy. We included this image of the D-Day operations that initiated the Allied liberation of Europe under General Eisenhower's command.

Nickols, Bruce. *Report on Surrender of the German Concentration Camp at Ohrdruf.* 1998. Accessed December 8, 2020. https://remember.org/witness/ohrdruf.

A report of what the Ohrdruf camp was like when they found it and the evidence of what truly happened there. This report is given by Bruce Nickols fifty years after he had seen it liberated.

——. Report on Surrender of the German Concentration Camp at Ohrdruf. 1988. Accessed February 29, 2021.

https://www.jewishgen.org/forgottencamps/witnesses/NickolsEng.html.

This is a primary source account from Bruce Nickols who tells what he saw on the day of the liberation of Ohrdruf.

Patton, George Smith. Letter, April 15, 1945. Accessed January 15, 2021.

https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/sites/default/files/research/online-documents/holocaust/1945-04-15-patton-to-dde.pdf.

This letter was sent to Eisenhower to inform him they found another camp worse then the one they visited before.

"Patton's Army Arrives at the Labor Camp at Ohrdruf, and the Buchenwald Concentration Camp." American Centuries. Accessed January 24, 2021.

http://www.americancenturies.mass.edu/centapp/oh/story.do?shortName=cohen1945.

Shows images and video recordings of what the U.S troops remember touring through the camps.

"Quotes." Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum. Accessed January 31, 2021. https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/eisenhowers/quotes.

The Eisenhower presidential library provided extensive Dwight D. Eisenhower documents, images, and quotes that were critical to the development of our understanding and project. We also found and used specific images and quotes from his life and the time from the camp liberation time period.

"Remembering the Horrors of Auschwitz." Video, 05:45. Smithsonian Magazine. Accessed December 4, 2020.

https://www.smithsonian mag.com/videos/category/history/remembering-the-horrors-of-auschwitz/.

This video gives the viewer insight on what the living conditions were like inside the camps.

- Sonderkomando. *Burning of Bodies*. 1944. Photograph. Accessed December 4, 2020. http://auschwitz.org/en/gallery/historical-pictures-and-documents/extermination,11.html. This photograph was taken in secret by one of the members of the Sonderkomando. It shows the Nazis burning the bodies of the victims who were in the Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp.
- Stars and Stripes. *Ohrdruf Corpses Eisenhower*. April 12, 1945. Photograph. Accessed December 8, 2020. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/gallery/ohrdruf-photographs.

  This is a picture of Eisenhower, Patton, and Bradley looking at the cremation of the bodies at the Ohrdruf camp after it had been liberated was taken by a Unites States Army Stars and Stripes photographer. The image was powerful and it was important that Starts and Stripes documented the evidence.
- A Survivor of the Ohrdruf Concentration Camp Shows U.S Army Colonel Hayden Sears the inside of a Barracks Where 197 Prisoners Lived. Photograph. Accessed January 31, 2021. https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/ohrdruf-photographs.

This source shows a photograph of the U.S Army touring the Ohrdruf concentration camp alongside a Holocaust survivor. It was a good visual depiction of the conditions victims were subjected to at the camps.

United States. Army. Signal Corps. [Unidentified Concentration Camp(s), Germany, at Time of Liberation by U.S. Army: Three U.S. Army (?) Soldiers Looking at Bodies in Oven]. Photograph. Library of Congress. Accessed February 24, 2021. https://www.loc.gov/item/96509574/.

This website provides us with an image of U.S soldiers examining the bodies that were left in the oven that the Germans had planned to burn.

- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. German woman reads a copy of the Berliner Illustrierte newspaper. September 1937. Photograph. Accessed February 8, 2021. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/writing-the-news.
  - This shows a woman reading a newspaper article written in Germany.
- ———. *Roll Call at BUCHENWALD*. 1941. Photograph. Accessed January 8, 2021. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/roll-call-at-buchenwald. This photograph shows men lined up at the concentration camps, while the Nazis are taking roll.
- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and Richard A. Ruppert. "Remembering the German Invasion of Poland." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. https://www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions/online-exhibitions/special-focus/remembering-the-german-invasion-of-poland.

This is an image that shows German troops parade through Warsaw after their conquest of Poland.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park. *Brigadier General Telford Taylor, the U.S. Chief Counsel, delivers the prosecution's opening statement during the Ministries Trial.* Photograph. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1040925.

AWe used this primary source image of the Nuremberg Trials.

The Washington (D.C.) Post. "Genocide." *Muncie Evening Press* (Muncie, Indiana, United States), January 2, 1945, Page 4, 4.

https://www.newspapers.com/clip/20518495/genocide-as-a-definition-of-the-events/. This is an article that states the events that happened in the Auschwitz and Birkenau is defined as "genocide."

"World War II: Holocaust, the Extermination of European Jews." Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum. Accessed February 24, 2021.

https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/research/online-documents/world-war-ii-holocaust-ex termination-european-jews.

This website gives multiple images along with documents and letters of first hand experiences of the holocaust, from President Eisenhower who was a general at the time.

### **Secondary Sources**

Adelman, David. "Remembering Eisenhower's Contributions to Holocaust Remembrance." Jewish Exponent. Last modified October 25, 2017. Accessed October 25, 2017. https://www.jewishexponent.com/2017/10/25/remembering-eisenhowers-contributions-holocaust-remembrance/.

This source is from a recent point of view on how Eisenhower's actions still affect people today.

"American Forces at Ohrdruf Concentration Camp." Defense Logistics Agency. Accessed January 24, 2021. https://www.dla.mil/News/Images/igphoto/2002289758/.

This image depicts Eisenhower and other high-ranking U.S. Army officers looking at the bodies the Nazis tried burning for the first time.

Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum Build by Ideo, ed. "Reports by Auschwitz Escapees."

Memorial and Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau. Accessed February 23, 2021.

http://auschwitz.org/en/history/informing-the-world/reports-by-auschwitz-escapees.

This site provided firsthand accounts of some of the people who escaped from Auschwitz with underground help in 1942. They wrote a report on how they escaped and what it was like in the camps. Many of the reports were put into newspapers and published about what was happening, however, they made little impact at the time.

@bgill, a member of Fold3. "Ohrdruf Concentration Camp." Fold3 by Ancestry. Last modified November 11, 2011. Accessed December 8, 2020. https://www.fold3.com/page/286061292/ohrdruf-concentration-camp/stories. Being that Ohrdruf was one of the first camps that Eisenhower visited, this was a very eye-opening source. It has many primary sources in it as well. The person who writes it brings in different accounts of people who saw the camps and there are many pictures in it. It has the full report on the surrender of the Ohrdruf concentration camp in it as well. This one almost made me cry reading it.

Birbeck University of London. "Timeline." Birbeck University of London. Accessed 2021. http://www.camps.bbk.ac.uk/timeline.html.

This gives a timeline of the events that lead to the Holocaust and Germany's surrender.

Bitesize. "Hitler's rise to power, 1919-1933." BBC. Accessed February 19, 2021. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3bp82p/revision/6.

This gives the three different things that helped Adolf Hitler come into power.

Blakemore, Erin. "What Happened after the Liberation of Auschwitz." Smithsonian Magazine. Last modified January 27, 2020. Accessed November 30, 2020. https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/what-happened-after-liberation-auschwitz-180 974051/.

This article tells about the people who survived the camps and what they did to not let the world forget what happened.

- British Library. "Background: Life Before the Holocaust." British Library.

  https://www.bl.uk/learning/histcitizen/voices/testimonies/life/backgd/before.html.

  This site gives a basic rundown of life before the Holocaust. It discusses a lot about what the Jewish people had to do and what they were faced with.
- Canadian War Museum. "The Holocaust." Canadian War Museum. Accessed January 31, 2021. https://www.warmuseum.ca/cwm/exhibitions/newspapers/holocaust/holocaust\_e.html. This website lists many American and French newspaper articles during the time of the Holocaust.
- Castillo, Daniel. "German Economy in the 1920s." The 1920'a. Last modified December 2003. http://marcuse.faculty.history.ucsb.edu/classes/33d/projects/1920s/Econ20s.htm. This source tells about Germany's economy after the war and what the Germans had to face while paying their debt for being defeated.
- Crowther, Linnea. "Holocaust Survivors Tell Their Story." Legacy.com. Last modified January 27, 2020. Accessed February 23, 2021.

  https://www.legacy.com/news/culture-and-history/holocaust-survivors-tell-their-stories/.

  This source gives some Holocaust survivors stories that show the legacy of the Holocaust and what happened to the people.
- "Death Marches." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed January 8, 2021. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/death-marches.

  This website gives a detailed run down of what happened on the death marches. It shows you where they went and the casualties that occurred during these marches.
- Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute. "DOD observes Holocaust Days of Remembrance, recognizes 75th anniversary of liberation." Defense Logistics Agency. Last modified April 2020. Accessed April 17, 2021. https://www.dla.mil/AboutDLA/News/NewsArticleView/Article/2167176/dod-observes-holocaust-days-of-remembrance-recognizes-75th-anniversary-of-liber/.

  This article provided information about the 75th Remembrance of the liberation of the camps. It also had an image of camp locations from 1945 and a remembrance poster
- "Dwight D. Eisenhower on the Camps." Remember.org. Accessed December 4, 2020. https://remember.org/facts-aft-lib-eis.html.

  This website is quoting Eisenhower on what he had said on the "Crusade in

This website is quoting Eisenhower on what he had said on the "Crusade in Europe." Eisenhower was explaining how he felt going into the camps, and why he encouraged the others to go see the camps for themselves.

Eisenhower, David. Interview. Southwest, FL. March 7, 2018.

that we used in our exhibit.

This source tells us how President Eisenhower's importance still impacts today. His grandson talks about what his grandfather's intentions were about communicating the realities of the Holocaust and shaping an indisputable record that would shape global understanding.

"Eisenhower Asks Congress and Press to Witness Nazi Horrors." History Unfolded: US Newspapers and the Holocaust. Accessed January 15, 2021.

https://newspapers.ushmm.org/events/eisenhower-asks-congress-and-press-to-witness-na zi-horrors.

This source explains the day Eisenhower found the camps. This source explains why Eisenhower felt the need to let the world see what went on in the camps.

- Facing History ourselves. *Holocaust and Human Behavior*. Vols. Reading 32 of *As the War Ended*. Brookline, MA, n.d. Accessed December 8, 2020.
  - https://www.facinghistory.org/holocaust-and-human-behavior/chapter-9/war-ended.

Tells how Eisenhower wanted to show the people that this really happened so that people wouldn't dismiss it as Nazi "propaganda" and believe it didn't happen.

Georgia Commission on the Holocaust. "On This Day: April 1945." Georgia Commission on the Holocaust. https://holocaust.georgia.gov/on-this-day/day-april-1945.

This article gives summaries of basic events that happened during the war of April in 1945.

Grobman, Gary M. *The Holocaust- A Guide for Teachers*. 1990. Accessed February 23, 2021. https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/world-response-to-the-holocaust.

This site explains the aftermath of the Holocaust, the effects it had on the people, and how the world viewed it.

Hickox, Will. "Marching to Victory." Truman Library Institute. Last modified April 11, 2020. Accessed April 11, 2020.

https://www.trumanlibraryinstitute.org/wwii-75-marching-victory-6/.

This source tells the experience of the liberation of the Buchenwald concentration camp and what people have witnessed.

- History.com Editors. "American Response to the Holocaust." HISTORY. Last modified October 29, 2009. Accessed January 8, 2021.
  - https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/american-response-to-the-holocaust.

This website tells the viewer the different ways the Holocaust became know to different people along with the public. It also shows how the Holocaust was viewed.

——. "Dwight D.	Eisenhower."	HISTORY.	Last modified	October 27, 200	9. Accessed
December 7,	2020.				

https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/dwight-d-eisenhower#section\_1.

Tells about Eisenhower's life before his presidency and his rise to power. Then it tells what it was like for him during his presidency.

——. "Nuremberg Trials." History. Last modified January 29, 2010. Accessed June 7, 2019. https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/nuremberg-trials.

This article describes and tells what the Nuremberg Trials and the results.

History Unfolded: US Newspapers and the Holocaust. "Eisenhower Asks Congress and Press to Witness the Nazi Horrors." History Unfolded: US Newspapers and the Holocaust. https://newspapers.ushmm.org/events/eisenhower-asks-congress-and-press-to-witness-na zi-horrors.

This source gives a brief summary from when Eisenhower first asked Congress leaders to see the camps to them finally witnessing it.

Hitchcock, William I. *the Bitter Road To Freedom: A New History of the Liberation of Europe*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2008.

This book provided a solid background about the liberation of Europe and included sections on the Liberation of camps. We used a quote from the book on our exhibit.

Holocaust Encyclopedia. "Ohrdruf." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/ohrdruf.

This article gives the basic facts of what happened when the US soldiers liberated Ohrdruf. It also gives excerpts from important generals.

"Holocaust Quotations." Alpha History. Accessed February 7, 2021.

https://alphahistory.com/holocaust/holocaust-quotations/.

This website gives multiple quotations of well know people who had lived through the Holocaust.

IKE Eisenhower Foundation. "Ike's Life Timeline." Ike. Last modified 2021. Accessed April 1, 2021. https://www.eisenhowerfoundation.net/ikes-life.

This website provided us with reliable details about Eisenhower's life. We were able to use a number of images and a few quotes attributed to Eisenhower from this site. We also created a visual timeline of Eisenhower's life on our bottom panel using this source.

"Liberation." Video, 02:31. Moriah Films. Accessed November 30, 2020.

https://www.moriahfilms.com/film-library/liberation.html.

This video shows a short trailer of a movie that shows us the reality and the thought process the Jewish population and the others went through while these events were happening to them.

Lindsey, Benjamin A. "Organized Crime against Civilization": The Congressional Investigation of Liberated Concentration Camps in 1945. March 27, 2012. Accessed January 15, 2021. https://scholarworks.uvm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1380&context=graddis.

This research report includes the events leading up to the Congress visiting the concentration camps, and includes detailed images describing what was going on.

McManus, John C. Hell Before Their Very Eyes: American Soldiers Liberate Concentration Camps in Germany, April 1945. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2015.

This book was critical during the process of determining our topic. It gave graphic first-hand accounts of camp liberation by the American troops. It also provided a clear analysis of General Eisenhower's concerns about possible denial in the West and his clear intention to leverage political power and public trust to document the evidence, control the communication and shape western understanding of the atrocities that happened in the camps.

The National WWII Museum. "What We Fought Against: Ohrdruf." WWII The National World War II Museum, New Orleans. Last modified April 4, 2020. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/ohrdruf-concentration-camp.

This website gives information about Camp Ohrdruf: the prisoners, and the soldiers who liberated it. A quote was taken from here about what soldiers fight for and how they now know what they will fight against.

——.. "What We Fought Against: Ohrdruf." The National WWII Museum New Orleans. Last modified April 4, 2020. Accessed April 4, 2020. https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/ohrdruf-concentration-camp#:~:text= Ohrdruf%20was%20the%20first%20Nazi,prisoner%20familiar%20with%20the%20cam p.

This source specifically talks about the concentration camp Ohrdruf which is the camp Eisenhower visited. This tells us what specifically went on in that camp.

——."'And Then They Came for Me."' WWII- The National WWII Museum, New Orleans. Last modified January 27, 2020. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/hitler-genocide-final-solution.

An article about things the Jewish people endured when the Nazis came to take

them away and persecuted them. It also talks about the liberation of some of the camps as well.

——. "What We Fought Against: Ohrdruf." The National WWII Museum New Orleans. https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/ohrdruf-concentration-camp.

This gives a quote stated by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, after his discovery of the Ohrdruf concentration camp.

Open University. "Hitler's Rise and Fall Timeline." OpenLearn. Last modified March 1, 2019. Accessed January 8, 2021.

https://www.open.edu/openlearn/history-the-arts/history/hitlers-rise-and-fall-timeline. This website gives a timeline of Adolf Hitler's rise and fall of power.

Orth-Veillon, Jennifer. "For Some Holocaust Survivors, Even Liberation Was Dehumanizing." New York Times Magazine. Last modified April 28, 2020. Accessed May 11, 2020. https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/28/magazine/for-some-holocaust-survivors-even-liber ation-was-dehumanizing.html.

This article explains how even after the liberation and during the liberation, the survivors of the camp were still being treated less than human by some soldiers.

——. "For Some Holocaust Survivors, Even Liberation Was Dehumanizing." *The New York Times*, April 28, 2020. Accessed February 24, 2021.

https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/28/magazine/for-some-holocaust-survivors-even-liber ation-was-dehumanizing.html.

This website gives images along with an explanation on what it was like for the holocaust survivors after they were liberated.

——. "For Some Holocaust Survivors, Even Liberation Was Dehumanizing." *New York Times*, April 28, 2020. Accessed February 24, 2021.

https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/28/magazine/for-some-holocaust-survivors-even-liber ation-was-dehumanizing.html.

This website provides a photos along with an explanation to how life was like after the holocaust, and the liberation process.

Pach, Chester J., Jr. "Dwight D. Eisenhower: Domestic Affairs." UVA, Miller Center. Last modified 2019. Accessed December 5, 2020.

https://millercenter.org/president/eisenhower/domestic-affairs.

Tells what Eisenhower dealt with during his presidency. Like politics, civil rights, culture, poverty, and other things. It gave us background information on what was happening around the time and after he filmed the camps.

Pei Cob Freed and Partners. "The Tower of Faces." Photograph. The Jewish Advocate. July 3, 2018. Accessed February 25, 2021.

https://www.thejewishadvocate.com/articles/my-first-and-last-visit-to-the-us-holocaust-memorial-museum/.

We included this photograph of the Tower of Faces in The U.S Holocaust Memorial Museum to depict the legacy of the documentation of the Holocaust.

Pucket, Lily. "D-Day: 7 of the most powerful quotes from history." Independent. Accessed June 5, 2020.

https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/d-day-quotes-history-ww2-normandy-landing-obama-reagan-eisenhower-anniversary-a8946281.html.

This gives a series of quotes stated on D-Day.

Roos, Dave. "The Horrifying Discovery of Dachau Concentration Camp—And Its Liberation by US Troops." History. Last modified November 6, 2020. Accessed January 15, 2021. https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/world-history/holocaust-allied-forces-knew-c oncentration-camp-discovery-us-uk-soviets-secret-documents-a7688036.html.

This article describes what it was like walking into the camp, and what they saw.

Roth, Cecil, ed. *Encyclopedia Judaica*. 22 vols. Nahum Goldman's, 1971. Accessed December 7, 2020. https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/dwight-eisenhower.

This book covered anti-Semitism of the Jewish to the overall history of the Jewish people and why they were targeted.

"Timeline." Birkbeck University of London. Accessed February 24, 2021.

http://www.camps.bbk.ac.uk/timeline.html.

This website provides a timeline leading up to World War II, to the liberation of camp Dachau.

"Timeline of Events." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed February 24, 2021. http://www.camps.bbk.ac.uk/timeline.html.

This website provides images along with a timeline during the years of World War II.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Evidence and Documentation of the Holocaust." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://www.ushmm.org/antisemitism/holocaust-denial-and-distortion/evidence-document ation-holocaust.

This solidified the reality of the Holocaust and some of the documentation of it as well. A quote was taken from the first paragraph about denial. Conveying that we can not deny reality and the truth of the Holocaust.

——. "Jewish Badge: During the Nazi Era." United States Holocaust Memorial Muesum. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/jewish-badge-during-the-nazi-era.

This provides a article giving information about the Jewish badge that individuals were forced to wear during the Nazi regime.

——. "Liberation of Nazi Camps." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/liberation-of-nazi-camps.

This source tells us how different countries played a role in liberating the concentration camps.

https://www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1942-1945/liberation-of-ohrdruf.

This gives a brief summary about the liberation of Ohrdruf, along with multiple images of the concentration camps.

——. "The Nuremberg Trials." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Last modified 2021. Accessed April 1, 2021.

https://www.ushmm.org/collections/bibliography/the-nuremberg-trials.

We utilized a number of images and some quotes from this site.

-----. "Timeline of Events." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. https://www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1939-1941.

This source gives a timeline leading up to the Holocaust including dates and short summary's of what happened during that time.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC. "Major Deportations to Killing Centers, 1942-1944." Map. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed March 12, 2018.

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/introduction-to-the-holocaust.

A map showing the deportation from ghettos to concentration camps that were used when transporting Jewish people.

———. "Ohrdruf." Holocaust Encyclopedia. Accessed December 8, 2020. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/ohrdruf.

This talks about the Ohrbruf camp and has some of Eisenhower's journal in it of what he thought when he saw the camp.

United States Holocausts Memorial Museum, ed. "Anti Semitism Collections." United States Holocausts Memorial Museum. Accessed April 17, 2021.

 $https://collections.ushmm.org/search/?utf8=\%E2\%9C\%93\&q=anti+semitism\&search\_field=all\ fields.$ 

We used images and posters from this collection to German depict Anti-Semitism before World War II on our exhibit. There were many images to choose from and we wanted to integrate a few different types of sources.

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and Yad Vashem. "The 'Final Solution': Estimated Number of Jews Killed." Chart. Jewish Virtual Library.

https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/estimated-number-of-jews-killed-in-the-final-solutio n.

This chart gives two different numbers from two different sources that estimate how many Jewish people were killed during the Holocaust.

Walters, Quincy J. "David Eisenhower Reflects on Grandfather's Impact after the Holocaust." WGCU PBS and NPR of Southwest Florida. Last modified March 7, 2018. Accessed February 25, 2021.

https://news.wgcu.org/news/2018-03-07/david-eisenhower-reflects-on-grandfathers-impact-after-the-holocaust.

This is about what Eisenhower's Grandson thought of his grandfather. A quote was taken from here to show how no one can deny what happened during the holocaust.

Webster, Ralph, ed. "Quote by Ralph Webster." goodreads. Accessed February 25, 2021. https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/8218452-i-can-t-recite-the-chronology-or-elaborate-on-the-facts.

This is a quote from Ralph webster, a Holocaust survivor. This quote was found in the book he wrote called A Smile in One Eye: A Tear in the Other.

Weckel, Ulrike. "Liberated on Film: Images and Narratives of Camp Liberation in Historical Footage and Feature Films." Research, Debates and Projects 2.0. Last modified February 25, 2019. Accessed February 24, 2021.

https://film-history.org/issues/text/liberated-film-images-and-narratives-camp-liberation-historical-footage-and-feature.

This article examined the importance of Allied film evidence captured during liberation. We were able to use quotes to support our analysis from this article.

"What We Fought Against: Ohrdruf." The National WWII Museum. Last modified April 4, 2020. Accessed December 4, 2020.

https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/ohrdruf-concentration-camp.

This website is showing the steps and more insight on what the camps looked like. More specifically the first camp that had been liberated.

"Why the Jews: History of Antisemitism." Video, 13:44. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed February 7, 2021.

https://www.ushmm.org/antisemitism/what-is-antisemitism/why-the-jews-history-of-antisemitism.

This video gives the history of the Jewish religion, along with the history of why the Jewish people were targeted by the Nazi's.

The Wiener Holocaust Library. "Events in the History of the Holocaust." The Wiener Holocaust Library. Accessed December 4, 2020.

https://www.theholocaustexplained.org/events-in-the-history-of-the-holocaust-1933-to-1939/.

This is a timeline that gives you brief background information about the events of the Holocaust and how everything came in to play.

——. "How and Why Did the Holocaust Happen." The Wiener Holocaust Library. https://www.theholocaustexplained.org/how-and-why/how/.

This source explains how and why the Holocaust came to be. It also tells us the effects of after the liberation.

Yad Vashem. "The Nuremberg Trials." Yad Vashem - The World Holocaust Remembrance Center

https://www.yadvashem.org/holocaust/about/end-of-war-aftermath/nuremberg-trials.html.

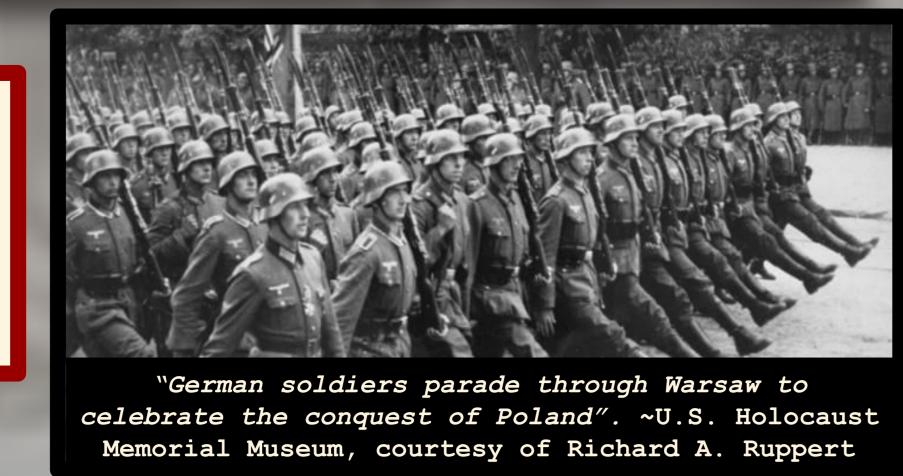
This source tells about the Nuremberg Trials and gives information about what it was like. It includes photographs as well.

# NOTHING IS COVERED UP: EISENHOWER COMMUNICATES HOLOCAUST HORRORS TO SHAPE WESTERN UNDERSTANDING

### HITLER'S AGENDA



Adolf Hitler's fascist agenda promoted widespread anti-Semitism that promoted violence and hatred toward German Jews in the mid 1930s.

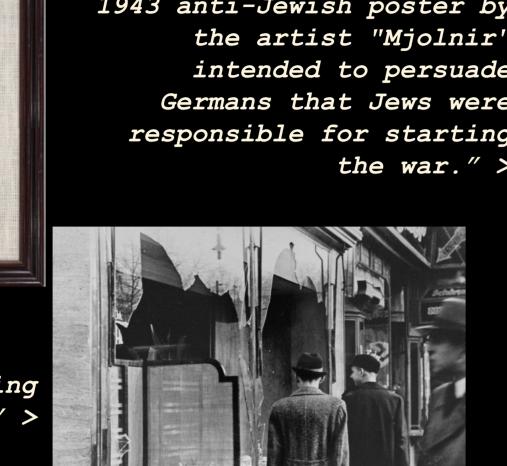


"The best way to take control over a people and control them utterly is to take a little of their freedom at a time, to erode rights by a thousand tiny and almost imperceptible reductions. In this way, the people will not see those rights and freedoms being removed until past the point at which these changes cannot be reversed." - Adolf Hitler

The German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 perpetuated the persecution of Jews and other minorities including Jehovah's Witnesses, Romany, homosexuals, and disabled people in German held territories.







"He is guilty for the war





CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Hitler's forced removal of millions of people and the need for resources and labor led to development of dozens of concentration camps. Starvation, illness, and death permeated camps behind enemy lines while populations in Allied nations remained ignorant of the level of atrocities being committed.

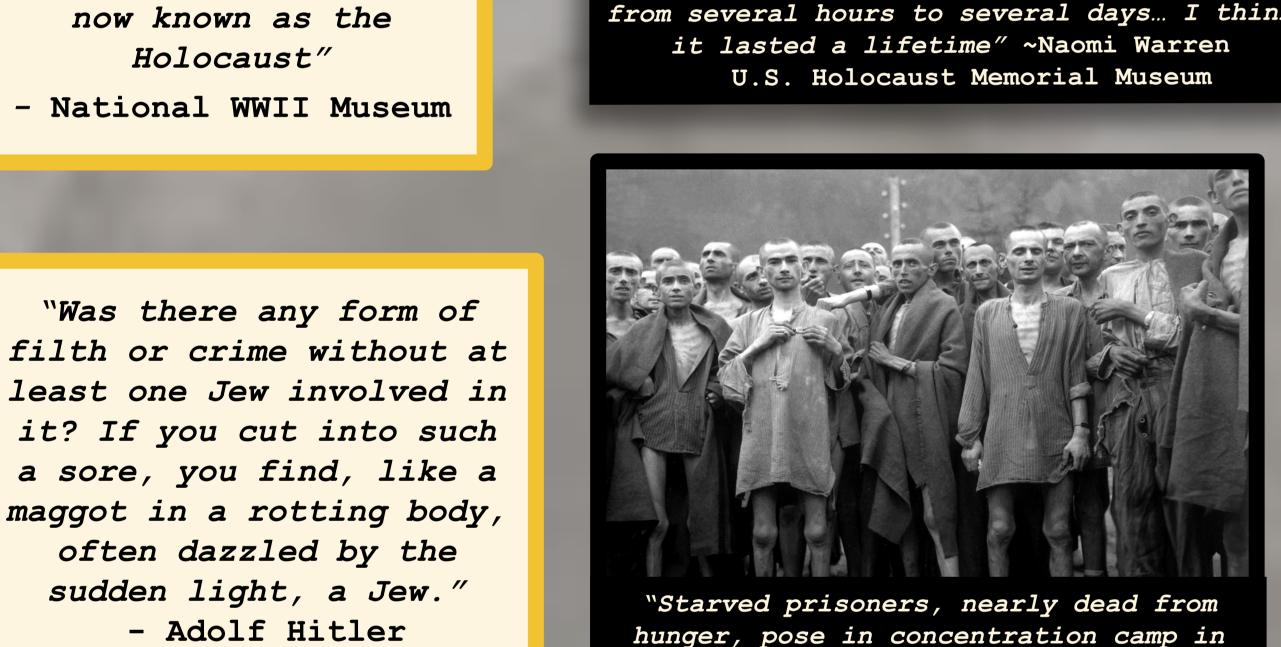
"From 80 to 200 people were pushed into

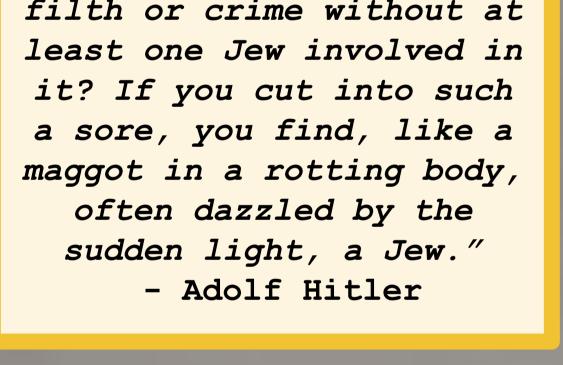
each car, not even able to sit. Most

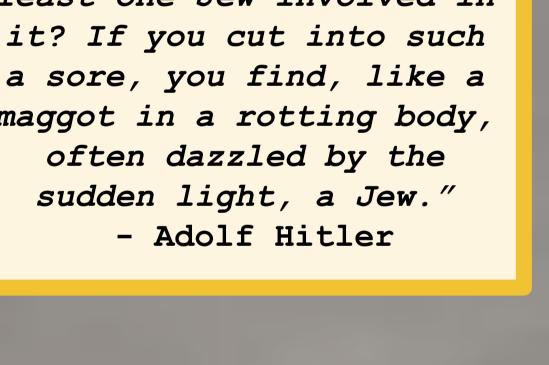
transports carried 1,000 to 2,000 men,

women, and children, Travel time lasted

"Adolf Hitler's rise to power...ushered in an era of attacks against people Hitler deemed undesirable Jews living across Europe became the primary target of Nazi hatred and violence. Those who did not fit within Nazi standards of a "master race" faced capture and horrific brutality in the attempted genocide now known as the

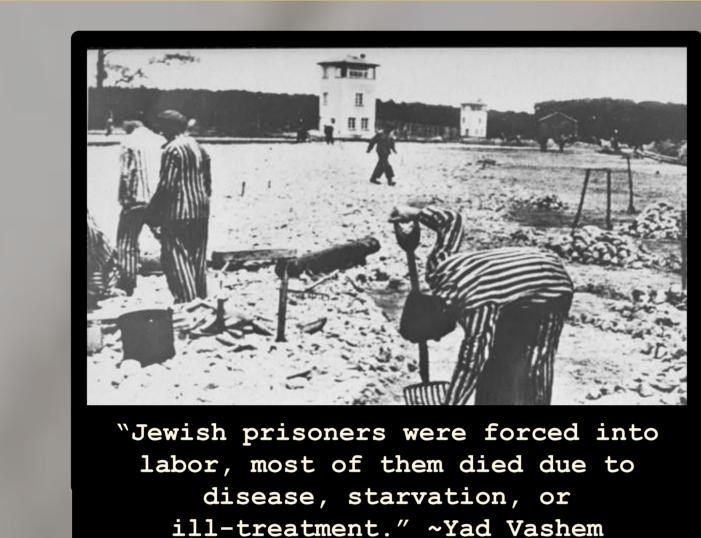






"Kicks and punches right away, often in the face; an orgy of orders screamed with true and simulated rage; complete nakedness after being stripped; the shaving off of all one's hair; the outfitting in rags."-Primo Levi

"Never shall I forget that night, the first night in camp...Never shall I forget the little faces of the children, whose bodies I saw turned into wreaths of smoke beneath a silent blue sky..." -Elie Wiesel





concentration and extermination camps.

Three times winner of awards of merit, Select List of Ohio Papers.

Three times winner of awards of merit, Select List of Ohio Papers.

ALLIED BEACHHEADS ON FRANCE CLEARED

OF NAZIS; REPORT HEAVY INLAND BATTLE

Thousands of Paratroops Dropped — Crusade Develops Despite Weather

~Defense Logistics Agency

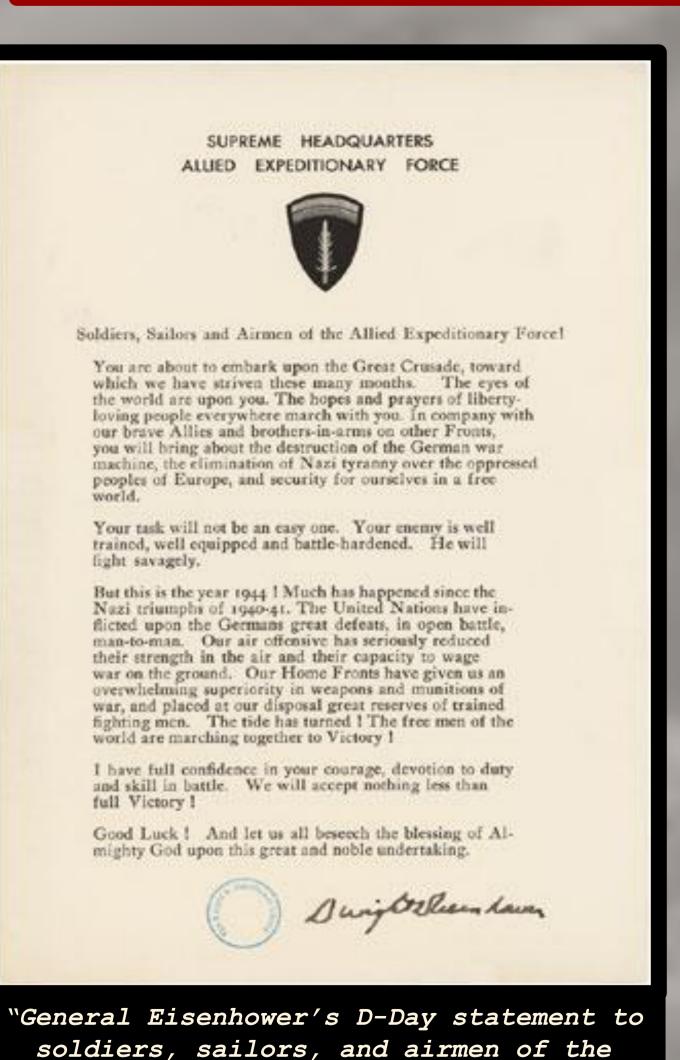
# ALLIED INVASION

Ebensee, Austria.... It was liberated by

the 80th Division of the U.S. Army"

~Lt. Arnold E. Samuelson, Army Corp NARA

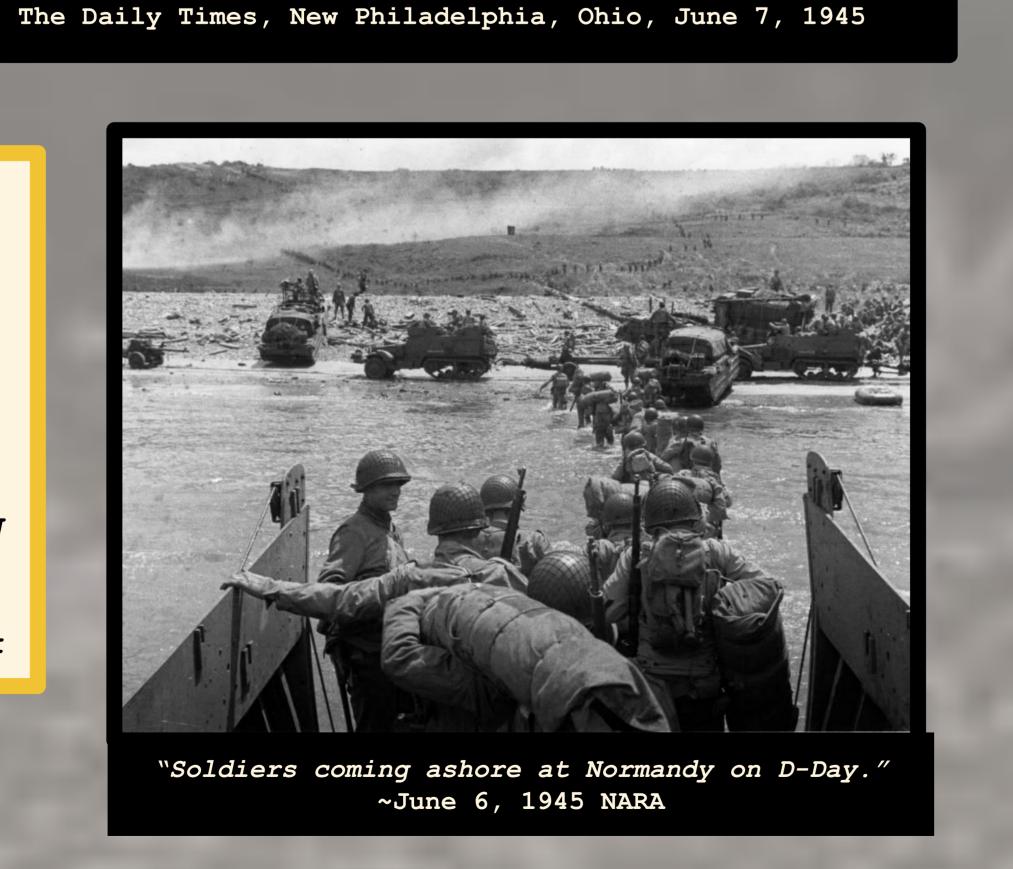
On June 6,1944, Supreme Allied Commander General Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded Operation Overlord, in Normandy, France. American troops encountered the horrors of the concentration camps and General Eisenhower took decisive action to shape how the evidence would be communicated.



Allied Expeditionary Force"

~National Archives

"The Liberation of Europe was a global process, the pressing inward toward Berlin of millions of soldiers, from all directions, gradually tightening a choke hold on the Third Reich." William I. Hitchcock

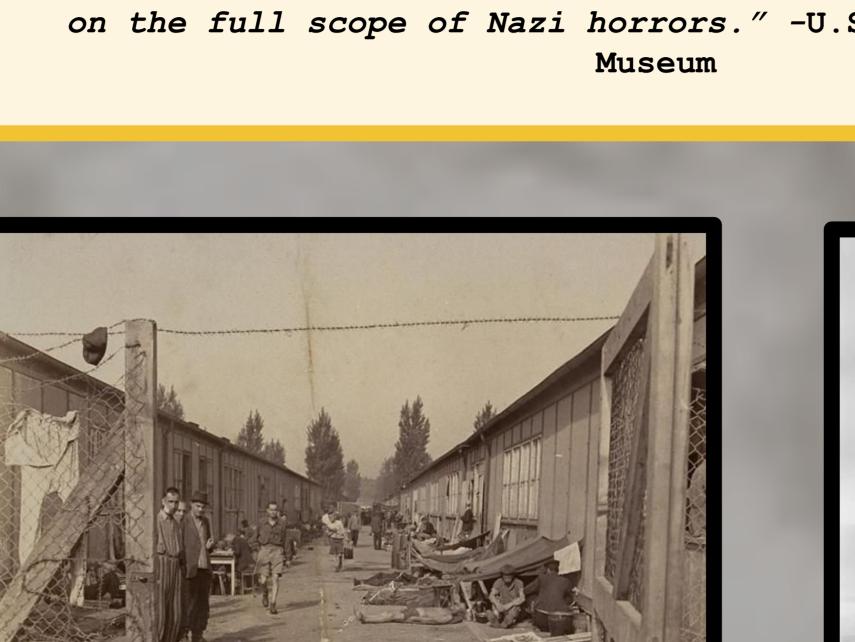


Invasion Flashes!

### LIBERATION

U.S. troops were shocked by unspeakable horrors upon their discovery of Ohrdruf concentration camp on April 4, 1944. General Eisenhower and his command staff understood that the world would not believe the reality unless confronted with evidence.

"As Allied and Soviet troops moved across Europe against Nazi Germany in 1944 and 1945, they encountered concentration camps, mass graves, and other sites of Nazi crimes. The unspeakable conditions the liberators confronted shed light on the full scope of Nazi horrors." -U.S.Holocaust Memorial



Survivors move around between rows of barracks in the newly liberated Dachau oncentration camp. Dachau, Germany, May 1945". -US Holocaust Memorial Museum courtesy of Merle Spiegel



liberation operations of the Dachau concentration camp in April 1945. "API/Gamma-Rapho/Getty Images From New York Times



"Five starving men in German

concentration camp at time of

liberation by U.S. Army"

April 1945, United States Army Signal

liberates them in April 1945" U.S. Army From New York Times

The things I saw beggar description ...

so. I made the visit deliberately, in order to be in position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to "propaganda".

15 April 1945 Letter from General Eisenhower to General Marshall

### THESIS

In 1945, General Dwight D. Eisenhower leveraged his public, trustworthy reputation to ensure thousands of troops, leaders, journalists, and Germans would bare witness to and communicate the atrocities committed in the Nazi Concentration Camps thus creating an undeniable record of the Holocaust in the West that would shape global understanding and serve as evidence of war crimes.

## BEARING WITNESS

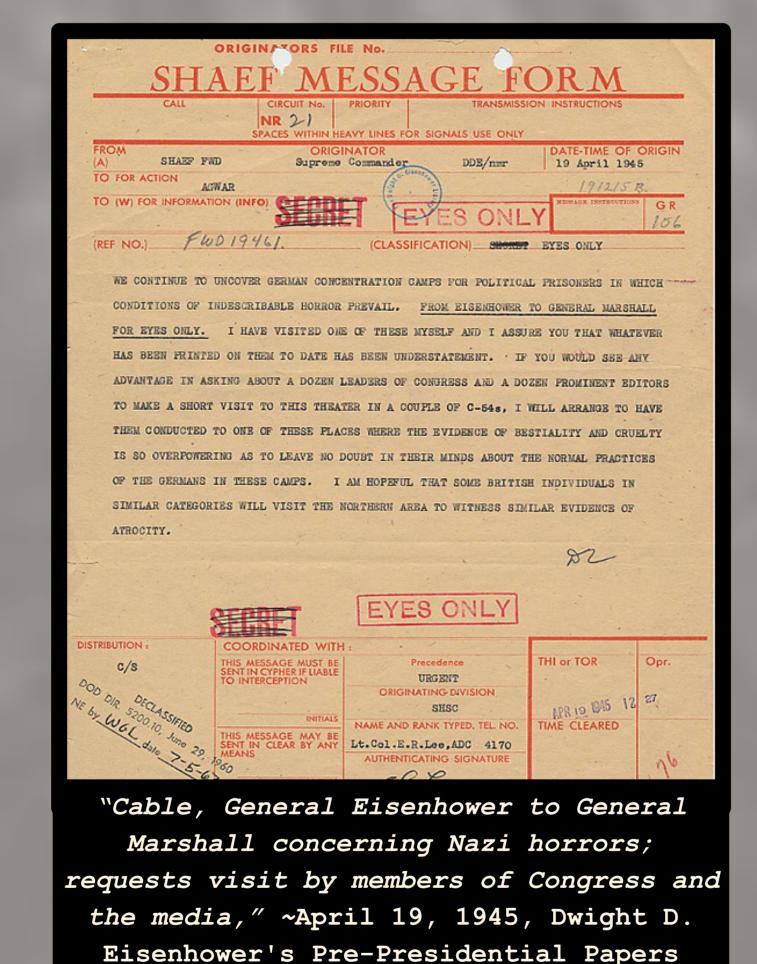
General Eisenhower realized his reputation and role as Supreme Commander allowed him to control how the Holocaust would be communicated in the West. He urged military leadership, congressmen and journalists to visit Ohrdruf to create a record of indisputable evidence and eyewitnesses who could communicate Nazi war crimes to the world.

"The overall atmosphere of the camp was one of - I don't know-

they were - deprived of everything; their clothing, their health,

Emory Weston

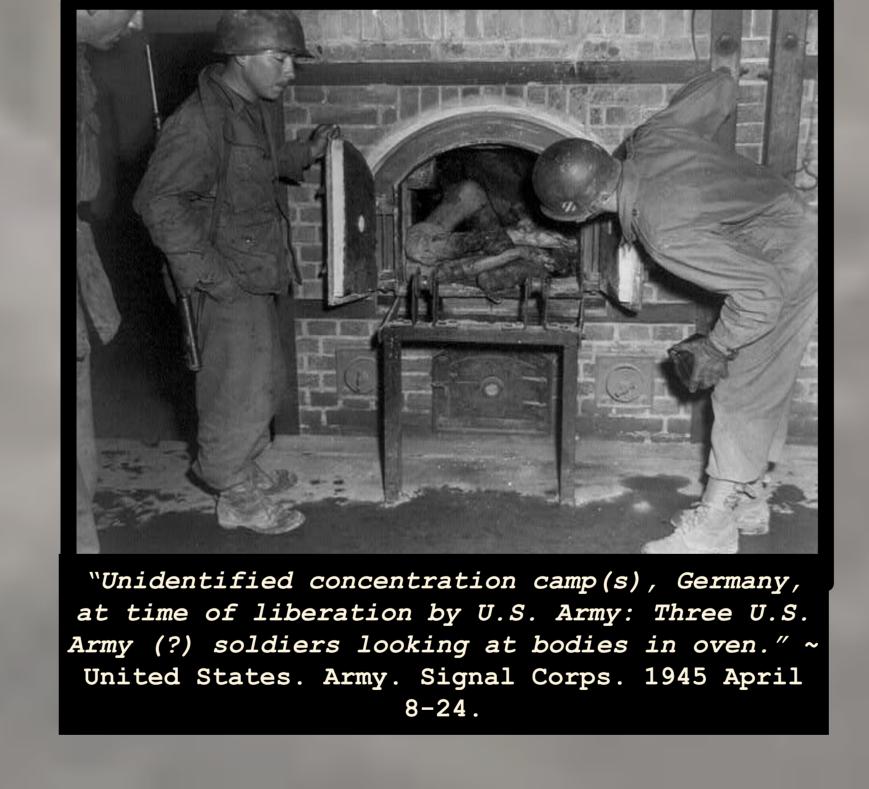
their means of survival. They were completely helpless."



"...SS camp personnel obeyed the strict prohibition against photography in Nazi annihilation, concentration and work camps... Allied

cameramen... had been ordered to film evidence of Nazi crimes for use in future trials, to justify the high number of casualties to home audiences, and to confront Germans. [with] the shocking remnants of Nazi

criminality." -Ulrike Weckel





"You saw only one camp yesterday. There are many others. Your responsibilities, I believe, extend into a great field, and informing the people at home of things like these atrocities is one of them ... Nothing is covered up.

We have nothing to conceal. The barbarous treatment these people received in the German concentration camps is almost unbelievable. I want you to see for yourself and be spokesmen for the United States." ~General Eisenhower quoted by Merle Miller

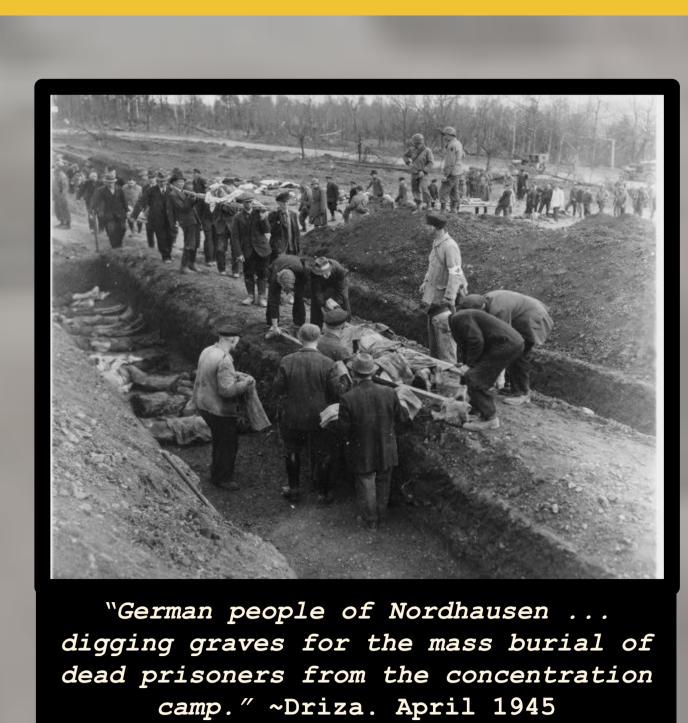
### GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING

The visual and first hand evidence gathered during liberation of the camps was communicated to the world, forcing all to come to terms with the reality of the Holocaust, justifying the war against fascism for many, and setting the stage for a reckoning of German war criminals who perpetrated the Holocaust.



Newspapers.LOC

"We are told the American soldier does not know what he is fighting for. Now, at least, we know what he is fighting against." General Eisenhower



Atrocity Films

Prove Charges

~The Kennewick Courier-Reporter, May 17

"If people didn't see the results of the Holocaust, they wouldn't be able to grasp how awful it was. Which is why [Eisenhower] brings photographers into the camps. If they do not see this, they'll never understand emotionally. And so the idea was to make a record that people could emotionally connect with. He had the foresight to know that people would try to deny the Holocaust ever happened." -David Eisenhower Grandson of Gen. Eisenhower quoted by Quincy Walters

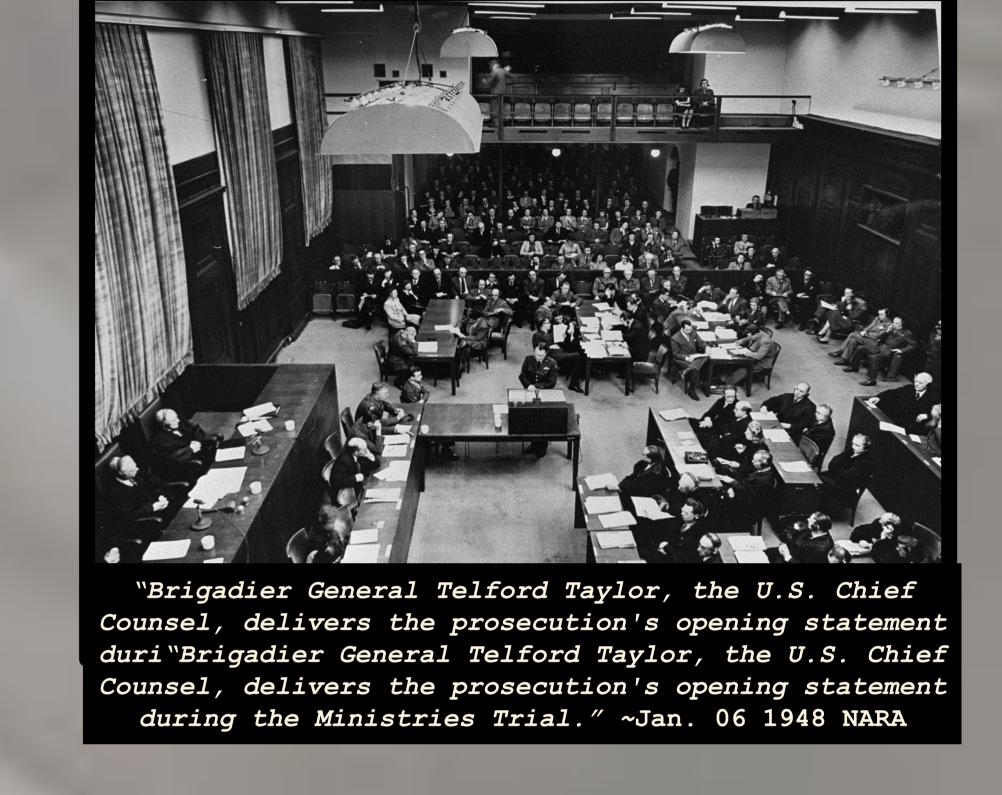
# Nuremberg

(1945-1949) A series of International Military Tribunals convened to hold Nazi leaders accountable for war crimes and wartime atrocities. Film and eyewitness evidence gathered during liberation of the camps was critical to developing the understanding of the court and helped secure 161 convictions.

"In November 1945 the Americans screened a film shot by Allied photographers in liberated areas, and in February 1946 the Russian prosecutors offered as evidence a 45-minute film, which included footage from captured German films. Both films provided graphic detail of Nazi atrocities." ~Yad Vashem



Nuremberg Tribunal Cites Nazi Inhumanity to Jews in Verdict Historic Statement by War Crimes Court Reviews Criminal Acts Which Resulted in Extermination of 6,000,000 Jews of Europe ~Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle Oct. 4, 1946

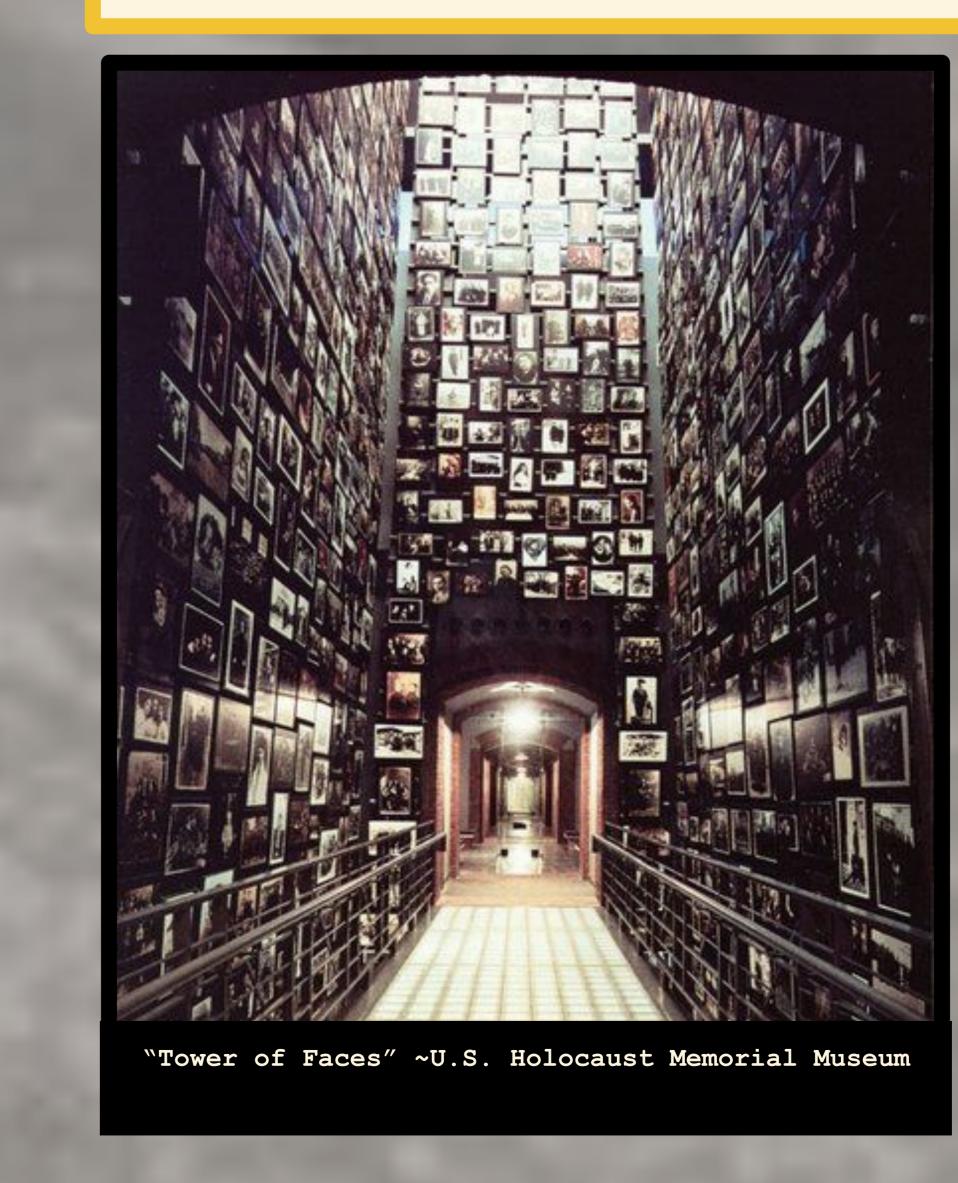


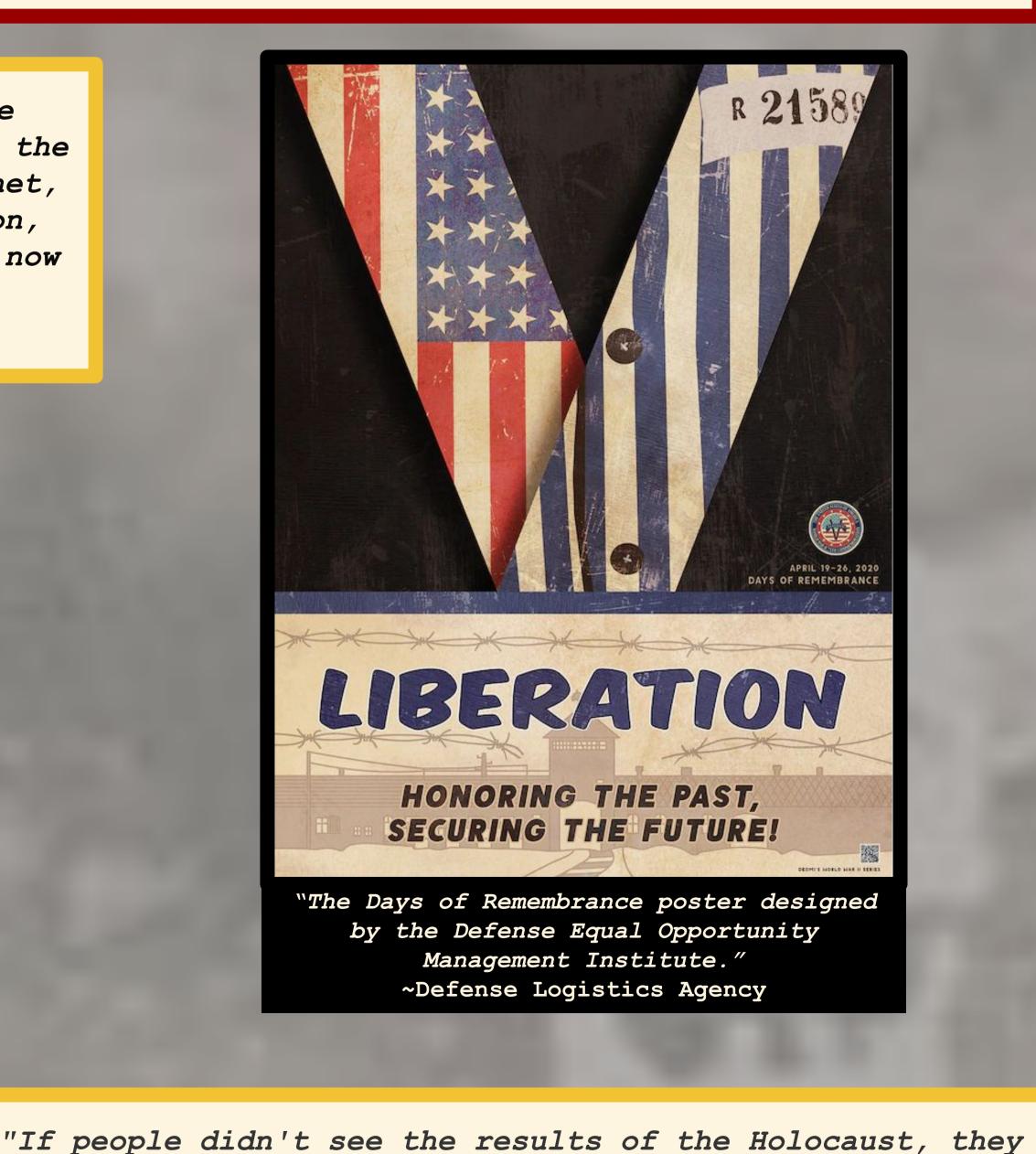
"I can't recite the chronology or elaborate on the facts. I can't explain the reasons or defend how we lived our lives. What I can tell you is how the events of 1933 sowed the seeds that fundamentally changed our future, that there was little hand-wringing or emotion, that circumstances were beyond control, that there was no recourse or appeal. I can tell you that events were incremental, that the unbelievable became the believable and, ultimately, the normal." ~Ralph Webster

# LEGACY

General Eisenhower's ability to leverage his influence shaped the conversation and understanding of the Holocaust secured undeniable evidence of the genocide. It laid the groundwork for a standard for documenting genocides and has has been incorporated in memorials and Holocaust museums worldwide. The resulting Nuremberg Tribunals perpetuated creation of later international criminal courts.

"Holocaust denial, distortion, and misuse are strategies used to undermine or cast doubt upon the historical truth of the Holocaust ... The internet because of its ease of access and dissemination, seeming anonymity, and perceived authority, is now the chief conduit of Holocaust denial. ~U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum





wouldn't be able to grasp how awful it was. Which is why [Eisenhower] brings photographers into the camps. If they do not see this, they'll never understand emotionally. And so the idea was to make a record that people could emotionally connect with. He had the foresight to know that people would try to deny the Holocaust ever happened. " ~David Eisenhower Grandson of Gen. Eisenhower

Timeline from Nazi Camps Birkbeck, University of London, History.com, HistoryPlace.com, and the United States Holocaust Museum

"1945*"* "1*944"* "1*935"* "1*942"* "1945" "*1933"* "April 4, 1945, the U.S. liberated the "The regime established the first "Prisoner numbers reach over 700,000... "Hitler Cements permanent "Wannsee conference to "July of 1944 the Soviet Ohrdruf a subcamp of the Buchenwald "Evidence of conditions and June 6, Allied invasion of Europe. concentration camps, imprisoning its camp system"Nuremberg Laws coordinate 'Final Solution. Troops liberated the first Liberation of Dachau...General System." make German Jews second-class SS establishes first gas German Concentration Camp

political opponents, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and others classified as "dangerous."

citizens"

chambers in Auschwitz-Birkenau."

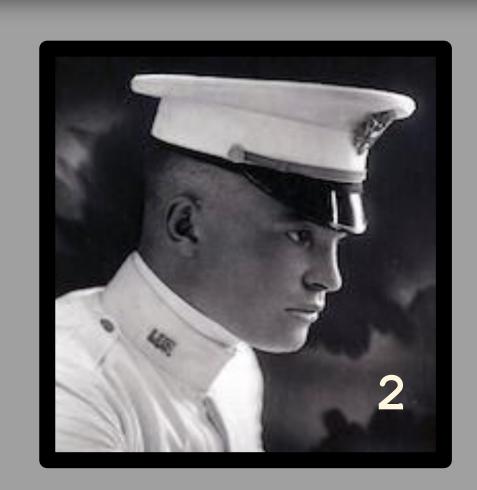
Majdanek."

Eisenhower Visits Ohrdruf... orders documentation...be made."

"1*946"* 

# Dwight D. Eisenhower





"... when we raised our right hands and repeated the official oath, there was no confusion. A feeling came over me that the expression "The United States of America" would now and henceforth mean something different than it ever had before. From here on it would be the nation I would be serving, not myself. Suddenly the flag itself meant something."

~Dwight D. Eisenhower, IKE

" . . Always try to associate yourself closely with and learn as much as you can from those who know more than you, who do better than you, who see more clearly than you. Don't be afraid to reach upward. Apart from the rewards of friendship, the association might pay off at some unforeseen time -- that is only an accidental by-product. The important thing is that the learning will make you a better person." Dwight D. Eisenhower, IKE



"I am inclined by nature
to be optimistic about
the capacity of a person
to rise higher than he or
she thought possible once
interest and ambition are
aroused." ~Dwight D.
Eisenhower, IKE

"My ambition in the Army was to make everybody regretful when I was ordered to other duty." ~Dwight D. Eisenhower, IKE





Dwight D.Eisenhower
was born in October
1890. The third of
seven sons, he found
success after
graduating from West
Point as a
trustworthy leader
who became Supreme
Commander of the
Allied forces in
Europe and later
president of the
United States.







"The presidency represented] a continuation of all I've been doing since July 1941 — even before that." ~Dwight D. Eisenhower, IKE



Images and Quotes from Ike Eisenhower
Foundation Timeline

- 1. "Eisenhower Family" 1902
- 2. "West Point Cadet"
- 3. "Lt. Dwight Eisenhower and Mamie Doud 1915"
- . "Major Dwight D Eisenhower" ca. 1929
- 5. "War Plans Division General Staff. L to R: Brigadier General R.C. Crawford, Brigadier General Dwight D. Eisenhower & Brigadier General Leonard Gerow, Washington, DC. January, 1942"
- 6. "Allied commanders after Germany surrendered, 1945"
- 7. Ike receives a hero's welcome from New Yorkers in 1945.
- 8. "1952 IKE Presidential Campaign Pin"
- 9. "January 21, 1953, Dwight Eisenhower takes presidential Oath of Office"