

# ENCYCLOPEDIA of the HOLOCAUST

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Israel Gutman, Editor in Chief

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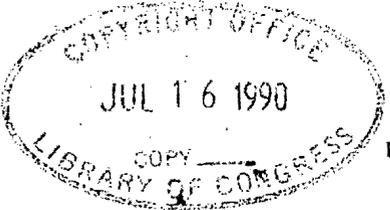
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# HOLOCAUST LITERATURE

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*A Handbook of  
Critical, Historical,  
and Literary Writings*

*Edited by SAUL S. FRIEDMAN*

*Foreword by DENNIS KLEIN*



**GREENWOOD PRESS**  
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1993

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# History of the HOLOCAUST

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*A Handbook and Dictionary*

Abraham J. Edelheit &  
Hershel Edelheit

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# Biographical Dictionary of World War II

By Mark M. Boatner III



Presidio

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campaign began in Aug, finally breaking the Gothic Line by Jan 45. The spring offensive into the Po Valley ended with unilateral surrender by Karl WOLFF that was effective in Italy on 2 May 45, a week before the final capitulation in Germany.

The 15 AG was disbanded on 5 July 45, and the next day Clark became commander of US Forces in Austria, American high commissioner, and member of the Vienna Inter-Allied Council. On 17 May 47, Geoffrey KEYES took over in Vienna from Clark, who assumed command of 6th Army in San Francisco on 19 Jan 47. His nomination by Truman to be the first US ambassador to the Vatican was withdrawn because of public protest.

Losing out to classmate J. Lawton COLLINS to succeed BRADLEY as US Army CofS on 16 Aug 49, Mark Clark directed Army Field Forces until taking over from RIDGWAY in Apr 52 as head of the Far East Command and UN Supreme Commander in Korea. He retired on 31 Oct 53 to spend the next 31 years in Charleston, SC. He was president of The Citadel, 1954-65, then remained active as president emeritus, serving on various boards, and being chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Clark's memoirs are *Calculated Risk* (New York: Harper, 1950) and *From the Danube to the Yalu* (same publisher, 1954.)

Mark Wayne Clark died 17 Apr 84 at Charleston.

CLAUBERG, Karl. German doctor. 1898-1957. With high credentials as a gynecologist and obstetrician, Dr Clauberg developed techniques at the Ravensbrueck and Auschwitz camps for mass sterilization of Jewish and Gypsy women. The Soviets sentenced him to 25 years for his part in mass exterminations in the USSR. Repatriated, the unrepentant doctor was arrested in Kiel, 22 Nov 55, on charges pressed by the Central Council of Jews in Germany for his cruel and often-fatal experiments at Auschwitz. Clauberg died in a Kiel hospital while awaiting trial (Wistrich).

CLAY, Lucius Du Bignon. US general. 1897-1978. Like George Marshall, Lucius Clay was denied his proper niche in WWII because he was indispensable in Washington. Born 23 Apr 96 in Marietta, Ga, the son of a three-term US senator, he graduated in the three-year USMA Class

of June 18 (27/137) and was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. As a junior officer bored by garrison routine and incapable of suffering fools gladly, Clay was "as much a maverick in his way as George Patton was in another," writes Jean Edward Smith (following). Not until FDR brought in his New Deal in 1933 could Clay show his exceptional qualities. As spokesman on Capitol Hill for the Chief of Engineers, allying himself with Harry HOPKINS and working closely with Democratic majority leader Sam Rayburn, Clay aligned the army with FDR's relief programs.

After a year on MacArthur's staff in the Philippines, where he served with EISENHOWER, in 1939 Clay built Denison Dam on the Red River (in Sam Rayburn's congressional district). Recalled to Washington, he became head of the emergency Defense Airport Program in June 40, building or expanding some 250 airports before the United States entered the war. After going to Brazil to negotiate for air bases, Clay was heading for Burma to serve under Stilwell in Burma when EISENHOWER intervened to have the orders changed.

Starting in Mar 42, Maj Gen Clay was trapped in the Battle of Washington. As War Department Director of Materiel, Army member on the Munitions Assignment Board, and Brehon SOMERVELL's representative on the War Production Board, he was what John Kenneth Galbraith would call "one of the most skillful politicians ever to wear the uniform of the United States Army." (Quoted by Smith.)

Temporary escape came in the autumn of 1944 when Clay went to France to replace Eisenhower's controversial supply chief, John C. H. LEE. When that officer returned to grace, Eisenhower sent Clay to unplug the supply flow through Cherbourg, then to verify reports of an artillery ammunition shortage at the front, and finally to expedite ammunition production in the US. Clay made the mistake of visiting Washington on this business and was trapped as deputy to Mobilization Director Jimmie BYRNES. In the summer of 1944 Clay was a delegate to the Bretton Woods conference.

Finally given proper scope, Clay learned on 23 Mar 45 that he was to be Eisenhower's deputy for the military government of occupied Germany. He was promoted to lieutenant general on 17 Apr 45. The Office of Military Government for Germany was created on 1 Oct 45 under

Joseph T. McNARNEY with Clay as his deputy, and Clay moved up on 15 Mar 46 to succeed McNarney as military governor of Germany. (AA, 759.) Six months later, when unified commands of US Army, Air Force, and Navy forces were created world wide, Clay headed the European Command as CINCEUR. (AA, 26.) He was given his fourth star on 17 Mar 47.

Clay was highly effective as an enlightened military governor but even more so as the defender of Berlin. When the Soviets appeared ready to risk general war in late Mar 48 by announcing they would stop all vehicles, trains, and barges passing through their occupation zone into Berlin, Clay responded with greater toughness. He ordered guards to fire on any Soviet troops who attempted to enter an American train. Washington would not approve his plan to run a heavily-armed train through the blockade (personal knowledge) but Clay did not wait for permission to start the Berlin air lift. This turned out to be what Bradley called "our single greatest triumph in the Cold War" (*A General's Life*, 482).

Retiring from the army in 1949 at the age of only 51, Clay was CEO of Continental Can until 1962. He then headed Lehman Brothers, the investment firm, and was called on to perform many critical tasks in New York politics and in national politics. Clay's *Decision in Germany* was published in 1950. His *Papers . . . 1945-1949* were published in 1974 with an excellent biographical sketch by editor Jean Edward Smith that is the principal source for the above sketch. Lucius Clay died 16 Apr 78 in Chatham, Mass.

COCHRAN, Jacqueline. American flyer. c 1910-80. The famous woman flyer was born in Pensacola, Fla, on a date she never revealed. Orphaned at four and reared by a family in Columbus, Ga, she began running errands for a beauty shop when she was 11 years old, and eight years later owned her own beauty shop. (*CB 40*.) While working in NYC at a 5th Ave beauty salon the attractive Jacqueline sought to combine her interests in flying and the cosmetics business. She qualified as a pilot in 1932 and under the tutelage of Wesley Smith became the first woman to master blind flying. In 1934 she began competing in distance races, the first with Smith as her copilot. Plagued for three years by mishaps, due largely to flying planes of experimental design and construction (*CB 40*), she began a steady series of successes that culminated in victory over

nine men in the 1938 Bendix Air Derby. Four times in a row, 1937-40, she won the Harmon Trophy as the year's best woman flyer. By 1940 Miss Cochran had 17 records for speed and distance flying, national and international.

At the start of war in 1939 she organized American women to serve in Britain's Air Transport Auxiliary (ATA), which ferried planes of all types. Miss Cochran also pressed for programs to recruit women pilots for military duties in the US, but no action was taken until America entered the war. After Nancy Harkness Love became head of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS) in 1942, Jacqueline Cochran began operating the Women's Flying Training Detachment. In Nov 42 the organizations were merged under Jacqueline Cochran as the Women's Air Force Service Pilots (WASP). These were involved primarily in delivering planes from factories within the US to AAF units, whereas Mrs Love continued to direct ferrying operations. WASPs were civilians, although Miss Cochran and the AAF tried to have Congress authorize a military organization like Col Oveta Culp HOBBY's Women's Army Corps (WAC). When deactivated in 1944 because a surplus of male pilots was forecast, the WASP had 916 women on duty.

After the war Jacqueline Cochran headed a large cosmetics business. With an office and apartment in NYC, she and her husband had a house in Stamford, Conn, and a ranch near Indio, Calif.

COCHRAN, Philip G. US general. 1910-79. The short, wiry airman headed the US 5318 Air Unit or No 1 Air Commando, USAAF (*OCMH Chron*, 170, 178), that supported Orde WINGATE's Special Force in Burma. Cochran's friend Milt Caniff used the airman as the model for Flip Corkan, hero in the cartoon strip "Terry and the Pirates." He died 25 Aug 79 in Genesco, NY.

COCKCROFT, John Douglas. British physicist. 1897-1967. A pioneer in nuclear physics and in radar development, he was born 27 May 97 near Manchester at Todmorden. His lifelong interest in technology began with early training under his father on mill machinery run by water and steam. (*DNB*.) In 1914 Cockcroft went to Manchester's Victoria Univ on a scholarship. The next year he volunteered

disorder. Morell was at Hitler's side for the next nine years as the fuhrer's physician. It was evident to Hitler's other doctors that Morell was a quack. Goering later dubbed him "Herr Reich Injection Master." But Morell got rich selling his patent medicines, often seeing that their use was made compulsory throughout Germany. The Wehrmacht used his "Russia" lice powder for government issue. As Hitler's twilight in the Berlin bunker approached he was being shot by Morell with more than 28 drugs, many of them untested amphetamines.

Abandoning his quarters in the Fuehrerbunker to the GOEBBELS family, the Reich injection master joined the flight to Obersalzberg. Those who took him into custody in 1945 saw "a gross but deflated old man, of cringing manners, inarticulate speech, and the hygienic habits of a pig. . . ." (Trevor-Roper, *Hitler*, 60.) The rotund physician could not heal himself; Dr Feelgood's health deteriorated rapidly after he was released from an American internment camp. Finally paralyzed, he died in misery at Tegernsee on 26 May 48.

MORGAN, Frederick Edgworth. British general. 1894-1967. "COSSAC" (below) was an artillery officer from 1913. Having served with the BEF in France in both wars he was promoted to major general in May 42 and given command the 1st Corps District in Yorkshire. Five months later he was transferred with his staff to make contingency plans for Eisenhower's use in North Africa. From 23 Apr 43 Lt Gen Morgan was CofS to the Supreme Allied Commander (Designate), or "COSSAC." The acronym was applied to the general as well as his Anglo-American staff that came to do the critical initial planning for the Normandy landings before EISENHOWER's staff took over. Morgan was a planner in SHAEF through V-E day, then Sir Frederick was UNRRA chief in Germany 1945-46. After retiring from the army he was controller of atomic energy from 1951, then controller of atomic weapons 1954-56. In *Overture to Overlord* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1950) the author tells of his experience as COSSAC. His memoirs are *Peace and War: A Soldier's Life* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1961).

MORGAN, William Duthie. British general. 1891-1977. He was CGS Home Forces, 1942-

43, then GOC Southern Command. In Dec 44 Lt Gen Morgan became ALEXANDER's CofS, succeeding him as SACMED 1945-47.

MORGENTHAU, Henry, Jr. US secretary of the treasury. 1891-1967. Son of President Wilson's ambassador to Turkey, Henry Jr was born 11 May 91 in NYC. After spending time at Cornell without getting a degree he became a farmer on 1,400 prime acres located 15 miles from Roosevelt's Hyde Park. His public career began as a member of the US Food Administration in WWI. Having vigorously supported FDR's political career from the governorship of New York to the presidency, Morgenthau hoped to be secretary of agriculture. But he was made chairman of the Federal Farm Board, which eventually consolidated nine agencies into the Farm Credit Administration.

Morgenthau became treasury secretary on 1 Jan 34 and held the post 11 years. Lacking special qualifications for his task, the tall, taciturn, and hard-working Morgenthau was not generally considered to be a great secretary of the treasury but a competent one. He developed bond-sale programs to finance the war and tax plans to curb inflation. In July 44 he served effectively as chairman of the **Bretton Woods Conference**. As an old friend of the president he had an unwonted and unfortunate influence on foreign affairs. In 1941 he was convinced, as was Secretary of War STIMSON, that a hard line would force Japan to back down rather than risk war with the US (Buchanan, 34). He drew up the controversial Morgenthau plan, which called for reducing postwar Germany to a pastoral state. Although "the Morgenthau Plan had some impact on the early postwar military government of Germany" (*ibid.*, 492) it died an unlamented early death.

Morgenthau resigned in July 45, three months after Truman succeeded FDR. He engaged in many philanthropies, worked with his biographer, John Morton Blum, on the multivolume work *From the Morgenthau Diaries*, and died 6 Feb 67 at in Poughkeepsie, NY, at the age of 75.

MORISON, Samuel Eliot. US historian. 1887-1974. Author of the 15-volume official history of the USN in WW II, the big, affable Bostonian was a famous Harvard professor, historian, and sailor. At his suggestion to Roosevelt,

Army and what now was the 1st French Army under Delattre as its principal components. (AA, 490; *West Point Atlas*, Map 57.)

Operating on the left of AG 6, next to Patton's 3d Army of Bradley's AG 12, Patch drove back elements of BLASKOWITZ's 19th Army through the Vosges. Then, in a masterfully coordinated effort with Patton, particularly in the matter of tactical air support, Patch executed *Opn Undertone*. This breached some of the strongest sections of the West Wall on the old border between Germany and Alsace Lorraine. By 21 Mar 45 Patch and Patton were **pinching off** the deep salient west of the Rhine defended by General of Infantry Hermann Foertsch's die-hard 1st Army. Still opposed by Foertsch, the 7th US and French 1st Armies wheeled southeast toward the phantom **National Redoubt**. Foertsch represented the AG G commander in the surrender to DEVERS on 5 Apr 44, ending the last armed resistance.

When Eisenhower ranked subordinates in value of services as of 1 Feb 45 he put Patch immediately ahead of army commanders HODGES and SIMPSON (*EP*, 2466). Returning to the US Lt Gen Patch commanded the 4th Army at Ft Sam Houston (San Antonio), Texas, from 23 July 45 until his death on 21 Nov 45 at the age of 55. (He was succeeded by WAINWRIGHT.) Posthumous promotion to full general came in 1954.

Five members of the Patch family were West Pointers, the last four of them infantrymen, and most died young. Capt Alexander M. Patch III (USMA 1942) was killed on 22 Oct 44 in Europe with the 79th Inf Div, winning the DSC, SS, BSM, and three Purple Hearts. A second grandson of Alexander senior was Richard King Patch (USMA 1945), who won a Purple Heart as a 75th Inf Div platoon leader in the during the Battle of the Bulge and was retired for physical disability as a captain in 1947. The third grandson, William Ashbrook Patch (USMA 1948), was WIA in Korea with the 24th Inf Div, winning the SS and retiring as a major general in 1978.

PATTERSON, Robert Porter. US official. 1891-1952. Judge Patterson was born on 12 Feb 91 at Glens Falls, NY, and reared there. He got his law degree from Harvard in 1915 and joined the New York City law firm of (Elihu)

Root, Clark, Buckner, and Howland to which STIMSON also belonged. He resigned in 1916, served with the 7th Inf Regt in the **Punitive Expedition**. Rising to major in the 306th Inf. Regt., ending up as a battalion commander in the AEF, he won the DSC, SS, and PH. In 1919 he joined the law firm of Murray, Aldrich, and Webb, practicing until 1930. During the Hoover administration he was judge of the US district court for southern NY, commuting from a farm at Garrison, NY (with a good view of West Point, across the Hudson River). Although a Republican, Patterson was appointed by FDR as judge of the US circuit court of appeals in March 1939. (*CB 41*.)

In July 40 he was a private at the Business and Professional Men's Training Camp at Plattsburg, NY, when called to Washington in July 1940 to be STIMSON's assistant secretary of war. Judge Patterson was undersecretary from 19 Dec 40, and TRUMAN's secretary of war after Stimson retired on 21 Sep 45. Leaving government service on 24 July 47 and resuming private law practice, Judge Patterson died in the crash of an airliner at Newark, NJ.

PATTLE, Marmaduke T. St John. Leading Allied ace. 1914-41. When shot down on 20 Apr 41, Sqd Ldr Pattle, a South African, was the leading Western fighter ace. His score never beaten, he had 41 air victories over the Western Desert and Greece. US Maj. Richard I. BONG was credited with 40 victories, followed by RAF Group Captains J. E. Johnson (38) and "Sailor" A. G. MALAN (35).

PATTON, George Smith, Jr. US general. 1885-1945. The highly controversial but authentic American hero was born on 11 Nov 85 at San Gabriel, Calif. His Jacobite ancestors had prospered as refugees in Virginia, and Patton's maternal grandfather, Benjamin Davis Wilson, founded the orange industry in California, planted the first vineyards, and gave his name to Mt Wilson.

Young George, who apparently suffered from a mild form of dyslexia, was tutored at home. On finally entering school at the age of 11 he "could neither read, write nor calculate, a handicap . . . which dogged him all the way to manhood." (*Essame*, 2-3). Patton grew into a handsome man of magnificent physique, some six feet two inches tall and burning for military

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# A Biographical Dictionary of World War II

Christopher Tunney



J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd London

1972

## Bevin

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army; he worked on plans for the recruitment of workers for the armaments industry, and he prepared an *Outline Scheme of Domestic Fuel Rationing*—this particular aspect of war-time rationing being considered as possibly the most difficult of all.

Although he had decided on a legal career, in 1903 Beveridge became sub-warden at Toynbee Hall, and, as a result of what he saw there, determined to find a solution to poverty through economics. Later he worked at the Board of Trade on unemployment insurance, published a remarkable report, *Unemployment: A Problem of Industry* (1909), and became Director of Labour Exchanges. During World War I he worked with Sir Stephen Tallents at the Ministry of Food on food rationing. From 1937 to 1945 he was Master of University College, Oxford; he was a Liberal M.P. 1944-5.

**BEVIN, Ernest**, b. 1881. British Labour politician, Minister of Labour and National Service in Churchill's war-time Coalition government. Bevin was responsible for the mobilization of Britain's manpower in the war, a complex task which he completed by 1943. As Minister of Labour he saw to it that the country's entire industrial resources were placed at the service of the war effort. To do this, he presented the Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill to Parliament a mere 9 days after taking office in 1940. This Bill gave the government absolute power over all industry and all labour, and put 33,000,000 men and women directly under Bevin's authority. In 1941 he introduced conscription for women. By a series of Essential Works Orders, affecting key industries, he made it illegal for workers to leave their jobs and for employers to dismiss workers without the agreement of specially appointed National Service Officers. In this way he eventually reduced the time lost by industrial stoppages to something less than one hour per worker per year. Surprisingly, he rarely needed to use the emergency powers vested in the government to enforce obedience, but managed to secure the voluntary co-operation of both trade unions and employers. Bevin became a full member of the War Cabinet in October

## Biddle

1940. Three years later he drafted the plans for post-war demobilization, working out the formula that was successfully applied when the time came in 1945. His ability to win popular support for his measures undoubtedly played a major part in the Labour electoral victory of 1945.

Bevin had practically no formal education, but he trained himself to hold his own, and his determination usually won the day. He was a patriot and could be a formidable and unyielding antagonist. When one of his opponents was referred to as 'his own worst enemy', Bevin replied: 'Not while I'm alive, he ain't.'

**BIDDLE, Francis**, b. 1886. American lawyer, Solicitor General, and, from 1941, Attorney General. In 1939 Biddle accepted the appointment of Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia and in January 1940 became Solicitor General, where his chief function was to represent the Federal government in arguments before the Supreme Court. Part of his job was to carry out the transfer of the Immigration and Nationalization Service from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, and to operate the Alien Registration Act of June 1940. At that time there were already 3½ million aliens in the U.S.A., and more were crowding in from Nazi-conquered Europe. Biddle had the double task of protecting law-abiding aliens from public panic and of protecting the country from those subversively inclined. He was at all times a convinced defender of civil liberties and his treatment of aliens was wise and moderate. He protested in vain against the evacuation of U.S. citizens of Japanese origin from the west coast areas; it was largely due to his efforts that Italians were eventually removed from the category of enemy aliens.

In August 1941 he became Attorney General. In that office he forbade prosecutions for sedition without his personal authority. After Roosevelt's death in 1945 President Truman asked for his resignation, but subsequently appointed him U.S. member of the International Military Tribunal which tried the major war criminals at Nuremberg. The Russians nominated him for president of the tribunal, but he stood down in favour of

Lord Justice Lawrence of Britain. In the disputes that inevitably arose among the members of the tribunal his magnanimity and tenacity of purpose helped to steer the members towards agreement. In his autobiography, *In Brief Authority*, he writes in detail of the issues which constantly threatened to divide the tribunal. His words: 'I do not believe in dissents, any more than resignations, simply to make one's position clear', were typical of his attitude.

**CLAY, Lucius**, b. 1897. American general, from 1945 deputy chief (to Eisenhower) of the U.S. military government in Germany. In 1942 he was placed in charge of the Army Procurement programme. After brief assignments as base section com-

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mander in Normandy, where he performed invaluable services in the logistics system, and as Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, he returned to Europe in April 1945 to act as Eisenhower's deputy for the government of Germany.

From the beginning he was convinced that a civil agency of government should take over the control of Germany, and his whole organization was definitely separated from the military staff. In this way he was prepared to turn over military government to the State Department with no necessity for complete reorganization. It was his ardent belief that Germany should be reconstructed and not castigated and that the rehabilitation of the Ruhr was vital to American and world economic interests. Eisenhower stated that: 'More than any other two individuals, Clay and Wickersham deserve credit for the initial establishment of American military government in Germany—a performance that, in view of the frustration, obstacles, divided counsels and responsibilities, and difficulties in post-war Allied co-operation, must be classed as brilliant.'

After graduating from West Point in 1918 he became an instructor in an officers' training camp. Between the wars he gained much experience as an engineer and was in charge of the construction of the Denison Dam, Texas, at the time of the outbreak of war.

**COCKCROFT, John**, b. 1897. British scientist, a nuclear physicist, who directed research into defence against aerial attack. In 1939 he became assistant director of research at the Ministry of Supply, and from 1941 to 1944 he was chief superintendent, Air Defence Research and Development. Cockcroft served in World War I at a very early age, and afterwards entered Metro-Vickers as an apprentice and read electrical engineering at Manchester University. In 1932 he produced with Ernest Walton the first 'atom-smashing' machine, discovering how to accelerate protons artificially to energies high enough to break open atomic nuclei. For this he and Walton shared a Nobel Prize in 1951.

Cockcroft played an important part in the installation of the radar early warning

Cohen

system of stations round the coast of Britain. The potentialities of radar detection were demonstrated in August 1942 during the Dieppe Raid when Cockcroft from a spot in the Isle of Wight was able to chart the progress of the miniature invasion fleet more than 100 miles away.

As Sir Henry Tizard's second-in-command on his visit to the U.S.A. in 1940, he helped to involve American scientists in defence research. For two years from 1944 he directed the Atomic Energy Division of the National Research Council of Canada.

**COHEN, Morris** ('Two Gun Cohen'), b. 1889. An Englishman who became a Chinese Republican general and a legend in Chinese revolutionary history.

In 1941 the Chinese government sent him to Hong Kong on two delicate assignments: the first was to start talks with General Grasset, the garrison commander, about Chinese military co-operation to deal with the imminent threat of Japanese invasion, the other was to help Admiral Chan Chak to keep track of the 'fifth column' of Chinese inside the colony. He found his work frustrating, being hampered by the British government's policy of non-provocation of the Japanese and strict neutrality in the Sino-Japanese War. On Boxing Day 1941 his assignments were abruptly cut short by the surrender of Hong Kong to the Japanese. Despite his exceptional bravery, he admitted to experiencing a great deal of trepidation as he sat in the lounge of the Hong Kong hotel waiting to be arrested by the victorious Japanese. 'I thought of all the things the Japs might have against me. I began to feel more frightened than I'd ever been in my life.' He was interrogated at length, severely beaten up and threatened with decapitation. Although he had been a successful entrepreneur in the half-world of illicit arms traffic, he was a man of uncompromising integrity, and he refused to collaborate with the Japanese in return for his freedom. His refusal landed him in Stanley prison camp where he spent eighteen months in squalid and inhuman conditions.

The eldest son of an immigrant Jewish couple, he was brought up in the East End of London, where he soon learned to fend for himself. At the age of 16 he emigrated

## Morgenthau

known by the short title COSSAC, and his task was a daunting one. Resources were scarce, and when Morgan was appointed there was not yet an actual Supreme Allied Commander. Morgan's scope for action was small (in spite of his impressive title) but he consulted all the different groups involved with the invasion and produced a plan—at first an inadequate one, as he himself was aware. The plan met with strong opposition and was hedged around with many 'ifs' and 'buts'. Morgan needed more landing craft for the invasion and went to the U.S.A., without success, to try to get them. Only when General Eisenhower became Supreme Allied Commander were the essential craft released.

Morgan's final plan was adopted at the Largs Conference called by Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Chief of Combined Operations, in June/July 1943. Over the next year the plan was worked out in detail, under Morgan's unflagging supervision. In June 1944, when the invasion took place, Morgan's plan proved to be a remarkable success. The achievements of Eisenhower and the field commanders on D-Day depended on the thorough groundwork of Morgan, the architect of 'Overlord'.

**MORGENTHAU, Henry J.,** b. 1891. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury during the war; he had to devise the means of raising revenues unprecedented in the history of any country. In September 1939 Morgenthau had already been Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for five years. In view of the economic depression, providing the necessary subvention for the effective defence of the U.S. presented him with difficult problems. Government spending programmes accelerated greatly, and the trend in government fiscal affairs was one of sharply rising revenues, even more sharply rising expenditures, and vast increases in the public debt through deficit financing.

A concomitant problem was how to evolve a tax system that would increase revenues to the limit of economic safety and yet contrive to curb the threat of inflation. Morgenthau recognized the risk and guarded against it. Defense (later 'War') Savings Bonds were sold to finance

## Morrison

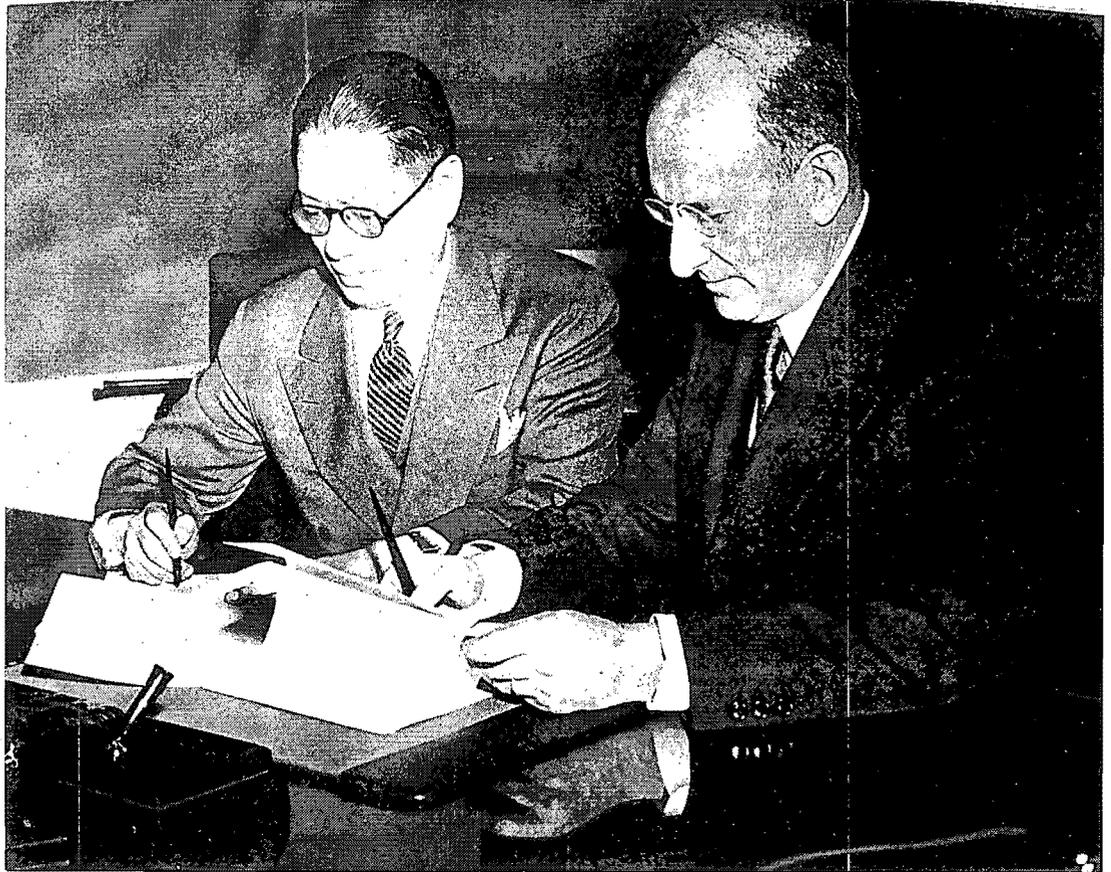
the war effort. Meanwhile, as business improved, the Treasury tax income increased. Treasury activities also included the purchase of non-military materials for the United Nations under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act, and economic measures designed to block trading with enemy-controlled companies.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau had a seat in the Cabinet and he was an old and influential friend of President Roosevelt. He is best remembered for the so-called 'Morgenthau Plan': at the second Quebec Conference in September 1944 he put forward a plan that would render post-war Germany industrially ineffective. Roosevelt and Churchill—who was influenced by Lord Cherwell—signed a document which contained the statement: 'This programme for eliminating the war-making industries in the Ruhr and in the Saar is looking forward to converting Germany into a country primarily agricultural and pastoral in its character.' This policy meant that 40 per cent of the German population would have been unable to support themselves on German territory. The plan aroused strong opposition in the Cabinets on both sides of the Atlantic and proved good propaganda material for Goebbels when it was reported in the press, especially since Morgenthau was Jewish. But by the time of the Truman administration economic vengeance on Germany was no longer part of Allied policy.

Morgenthau was a shy, hard-working man, considered to be good at his job but not at public relations. Roosevelt called him 'Henry the Morgue'.

**MORRISON, Herbert,** b. 1888. British politician who had the responsibility for directing many of the measures for civilian defence during the war. In 1939 he was leader of the London County Council and Chairman of its General Purposes and Civil Defence committees. As a leading member of the Labour Opposition in Parliament, he was largely responsible for the 'No-confidence' motion of 8 May 1940 that led to the fall of Neville Chamberlain.

Churchill made him Minister of Supply in the new Coalition government; the principal problem which faced him was the



Roosevelt's long-serving Treasury secretary Henry Morgenthau (right) signs an aid agreement for China with T. V. Soong, China's foreign minister.

1945. Although his chosen profession was farming, and he was too shy to be successful in a campaign for political election, Morgenthau was selected by Roosevelt (q.v.) to lead the Treasury through the New Deal and the recovery from the depression. Working closely with Roosevelt he devised financial policies which led to the strengthening of the United States economy, particularly in building up massive gold reserves. His policies were complicated by the advent of war. He regarded defensive strength as vital, and was prepared to tax heavily and spend lavishly to bring about the defeat of his country's enemies. Morgenthau was a key figure in devising the Lend-Lease agreement for the supply of war material to Britain. In 1943 he took part in the Bretton Woods conference in New Hampshire which formulated

plans for post-war reconstruction. His least successful enterprise was the plan to turn Germany into an agricultural economy after the war, as he believed that it was Germany's industrial capacity which had led to the two world wars. Churchill (q.v.) and Roosevelt had both signed the document supporting this idea, but later more judicious thoughts prevailed and led to its rejection by President Truman (q.v.). As a result of his disagreement with this pastoralization policy, Truman refused to take Henry Morgenthau to the Potsdam conference, and Morgenthau promptly resigned. He spent much of his retirement editing and publishing his voluminous letters and diaries, and the transcripts he kept of every conversation and meeting during his eleven years at the Treasury.

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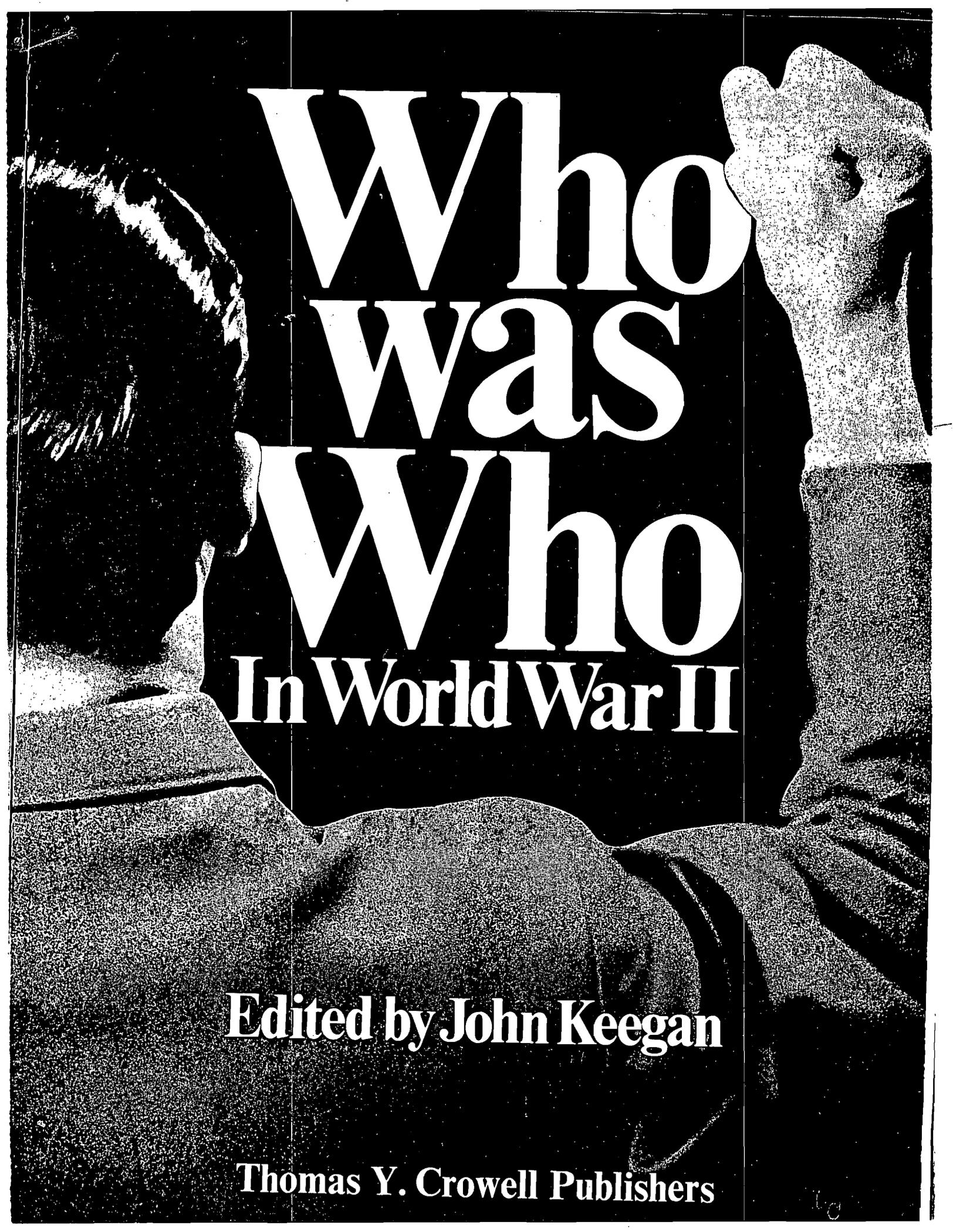
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# Who's Who in World War II

David Mason

Weidenfeld and Nicolson  
London

1978



**Who  
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In World War II**

**Edited by John Keegan**

**Thomas Y. Crowell Publishers**

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### **Beveridge, Sir William, 1879–1963**

Beveridge was a British economist who produced the Beveridge Report on Social Insurance and Allied Services. He was a respected figure whom CHURCHILL called into his administration to be Undersecretary of Labor. When his Report came out in December 1942 it was widely acclaimed as the foundation for a future social welfare system. It provided benefits for unemployment, health, marriage, maternity, widowhood, old age and death. However Churchill and his Cabinet decided that the Report could not be implemented and only introduced plans for a national medical service, training benefits and child allowances. Beveridge had always stood above party politics but in 1944 he stood as a Liberal candidate and became an MP, but in 1945 he lost his seat in the Labour Party landslide.

### **Bevin, Ernest, 1881–1951**

Bevin was a British Labour Party politician who served as Minister of Labor and National Service in CHURCHILL's War Cabinet. An Emergency Powers Act was passed in 1940 which gave Bevin dictatorial powers to help mobilize manpower. He suspended the 48-hour week and the right to strike. Workmen were forbidden to leave or change jobs without official approval. In 1941 he introduced a measure which conscripted into industry all men over thirty not serving in the armed forces and all women between 20–23. By 1943 he had successfully completed his mobilization plan and thanks to his work only one hour per worker per year was lost in industrial stoppages. He began drafting plans for postwar demobilization. After the war Bevin became ATTLEE's Foreign Secretary and attended the Potsdam and United Nations Conferences. His main concern was to decolonize British possessions and 'leave behind for ever the idea of one country dominating another.'

### **Biddle, Francis, 1886–1968**

Biddle was ROOSEVELT's Attorney General from September 1941 until 1945. As Solicitor General from 1939–40 he had been required to administer the Alien Registration Act of June 1940 with which he did not agree. He had to supervise the internment of Japanese and German Americans but he succeeded in removing Italian Americans from the list of aliens. As Attorney General he appointed an Interdepartmental Committee on Investigations which tried to set up procedures for loyalty investigations. After the war he served as a member of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and was noted for his compassion.

**Top left: James BYRNES (right) US Secretary of State confers with Ernest Bevin (left) British Foreign Minister and Vyachislav MOLOTOV Soviet Foreign Minister (center) at the Foreign Ministers Conference, December 1945.**

### **Billotte, General Gaston Herve Gustave, 1875–1940**

As Commander of the First Army Group in 1940, Billotte was effectively Chief of the principal front of operations, being directly subordinate to GEORGES (Commander in Chief, North East) and GAMELIN (the Supreme Commander), and having under him the best of the French Field Armies (the 1st and 7th) as well as the British Expeditionary Force. He was also said to be the only French General who knew Gamelin's mind (for what that was worth) and in whom General Lord GORT and King LEOPOLD of the Belgians had full confidence. On the German invasion of Belgium he supervised the advance to the Dyle and the subsequent withdrawals to the Escaut and the Dendre but, at the moment of his death, in a road accident, was planning a counter-attack. His death could not have come at a worse moment for the Allies. His son, Pierre, rallied to DE GAULLE and commanded a Free French armored formation in the liberation of Normandy and Paris in 1944.

### **Blakeslee, Colonel Donald, 1915–**

Blakeslee was a US fighter ace who joined the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) and was posted to No 401 Ram Squadron in the UK in May 1941. He was a legendary figure who commanded USAAF 4th Fighter Group which was responsible for the destruction of 1016 aircraft. Blakeslee himself shot down fifteen enemy aircraft in the air and two planes on the ground.

### **Blamey, General Sir Thomas, 1884–1951**

Blamey was GOC of the Australian Imperial Forces during World War II. He had served as Chief of Staff to Monash during World War I but during peacetime he was Commissioner of the Victoria police. In February 1940 he was called up to take command of the AIF, Middle East mainly because he was a well-known figure. In 1941 he arrived in Greece where he took command of the Anzac Corps and he supervised the evacuations from Crete and Rhodes. He transferred to Egypt and became Deputy Commander in Chief, Middle East but in fact had little power. After Pearl Harbor he returned to Australia in March 1942 and was appointed Commander in Chief of Allied Land Forces, under General MACARTHUR's overall command. He faced a constant stream of complaints from MacArthur about the Australians' fighting ability but he did not stand up to them. In September he had to take personal command of the troops fighting on the Kokoda trail to pacify MacArthur. He supervised the recapture of Buna and retained command of Australian Land Forces in New Guinea. The Australians had to patrol Japanese troop concentrations at Wewak and in the Solomons. Under pressure from MacArthur he planned operations by Australian troops

### **Blaskowitz, Colonel General Johannes von, 1883–1948**

Blaskowitz was a German General who served in 1940 in France and afterwards became Commander of the Army of Occupation in Poland. He was very independent-minded and prepared two memos protesting against SS brutality and treatment of the Jews. In 1944 Blaskowitz was given command of Army Group G covering the Biscay area and the Mediterranean coast of France. After the success of Operation Dragoon he was relieved in September 1944. HITLER complained about his childish attitudes but reappointed him in March 1945 in a last minute attempt to save the Netherlands. The task was hopeless and in May 1945 he surrendered to Canadian and Dutch troops led by Prince BERNHARD. He was put on trial at Nuremberg but committed suicide before the trial.

### **Bleicher, Sergeant Hugo 'Colonel Henri,' 1899–**

Bleicher was a German counter-intelligence agent who disrupted many Allied underground circuits in France. He was a businessman whose knowledge of languages brought him to the attention of the German authorities who were recruiting people to do field work in occupied countries. His first success was to dismantle the *Interallie* network and he personally arrested Major Roman Czerniawski. He also arrested Mathilde CARRÉ and persuaded her to work as a double agent after becoming her lover. His early success led to his transference to the Abwehr but because he was so earnest and zealous he never rose above the rank of sergeant.

Bleicher's most famous coup was to arrest Captain Peter CHURCHILL and Odette SANSON. He did this by posing as a colonel in the German intelligence who wanted to defect to the Allies. London SOE (Special Operations Executive) warned Sansom not to deal with him but Bleicher caught up with them and arrested them while they were sleeping. Bleicher worked with Henri Déricourt, the double agent, and through him came to know Major Henri Frager, a Resistance organizer, whom he arrested in 1944. At the end of the war he was arrested by Dutch police in Amsterdam and was imprisoned by an Allied court after writing his memoirs.

### **Blomberg, Field Marshal Werner von, 1878–1943**

As War Minister in HITLER's first cabinet, Blomberg quickly abandoned the role of watchdog which President Hindenburg had intended he should play and became a devotee of Germany's new leader. In return he was promoted to become the first Field Marshal of the new regime in 1936. In February 1938, however, he was forced from office, an unwise second marriage he had just made having provided Hitler with the pretext he needed to humiliate the high com-

bridgehead and managed to take Naples. The terrain in Italy considerably hampered Allied mobility and the 5th Army was held up at Monte Cassino. His troops took part in the Anzio Landings (January 1944) but this did not succeed in cutting off communications from Cassino to Rome. The British 8th Army reached the American positions and joined in the attempts to break through the Gustav Line. The stalemate continued for three months and Clark asked for permission to bomb the monastery at Cassino; however this did not help the Allies as the rubble was easier to defend. Finally British, American, Polish and French troops defeated the Germans at Cassino in very bitter fighting in May and on 4 June Clark's 5th Army entered Rome.

Clark's decision to go straight for Rome gave the Germans a chance to escape north and regroup. The main Allied advance on Germany was through France and resources for the Italian Front were now diverted to the Anvil/Dragoon Landings in the south of France. The 5th Army continued its advance but was stopped short of Bologna in October. In December Clark was elevated to command the 15th Army Group in the Mediterranean under ALEXANDER who then became Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater. In the last months of the war Clark achieved a decisive victory and in April 1945 he received the surrender of 230,000 German and enemy troops in Italy, the Tyrol and Salzburg. After the war Clark became Commander of the US Occupation Force in Austria.

Clark had a tremendous flair for public relations and was a well-known figure but he was also a skilled and popular Commander. His nickname was Eagle in Allied High Command parlance.

#### Clay, General Lucius, 1897-1977

A military engineer who had worked on dam construction in the United States before the war, Clay acted as manager of the US Army procurement program from 1942, then as a Base Commander in Normandy, then as Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization until April 1945 when he moved to Germany as Deputy to EISENHOWER for the military government of Germany. He quickly became convinced that the United States must work to restore civilian government in the occupied zones, and was a major architect of the postwar Federal Government.

#### Cockcroft, Sir John, 1897-1967

Cockcroft was a British nuclear physicist who played an important part in directing the use of radar against aerial attack. He had become famous in 1932 when he had collaborated with Ernest Walton to produce an atom-smasher. In 1939 he was appointed Assistant Director of Research, Ministry of Supply and from 1941-44 was Chief Superintendent of Air Defense Research and Development. In 1944 he was appointed

#### Collins, Lieutenant General 'Lightnin' Joe' Lawton, 1896-1963

A leader of consequence, Collins, in December 1942, led the 25th Infantry Division in Guadalcanal, relieving the 1st Marine Division, and he cleared the island of Japanese. In January 1943 he led part of the XIV Corps in driving the Japanese off New Georgia.

In December 1943 he went to England to take command of the VII Corps and landed at Utah beach in Normandy. He drove his men hard to keep the enemy on the defensive. His energy earned him the name 'GIs General' and by exerting constant pressure his troops took Cherbourg on 24 June. His troops closed the Falaise Gap, crossed the Seine and drove north into Belgium and took Mons, Namur and Liège. Collins participated in the counterattack and capture of Houffalize during the Battle of the Bulge and crossed the Rhine at Remagen. His troops drove through Germany, enveloped the Ruhr and met the Soviet XXXVI Corps on the Elbe.

J Lawton Collins in March 1945 wears his Croix de Guerre.



#### Coningham, Air Marshal Sir Arthur, 1895-1948

Coningham was an extremely hard-working and efficient air Commander. He first saw action in World War I as a Commander of New Zealand troops, where he gained the nickname 'Maori.' He then became a flyer and during the interwar period became an expert on long-range flying. In 1939 he was in command of No 4 Group of long-range bombers, based in Yorkshire. He then spent several years in the Desert Campaign, eventually becoming Commander of the Western Desert Air Force and conducting many joint air-ground operations in conjunction with MONTGOMERY's 8th Army. He was then given command of the British and US Air Forces in Tunisia and during 1943 his forces took part in raids and operations in Pantelleria and Sicily. He later commanded the 2nd Tactical Air Force (British and Canadian), which took part in the campaign in Normandy July 1944 and other operations in northwest Europe until the end of the war.

Overleaf: GOERING. COURT CIARO. HITLER



brought home an enhanced reputation, which won him command first of V and then of XII Corps. His rise to fame began in 1942 when he was chosen by CHURCHILL to replace AUCHINLECK in command of 8th Army in the Western Desert. He had the good luck to take over at a time when the 8th Army was receiving its first plentiful consignment of modern equipment and reinforcements and when Rommel's forces had almost outreached their own supplies by the speed and depth of their advance. It was Montgomery's remarkable ability to infuse his new command with confidence and belief in his powers of command, as much as these material benefits, which fitted it, however, to undertake the task of defeating the enemy for good at the Battle of El Alamein. Montgomery's conduct of the battle, and particularly of the pursuit towards Tunis which ensued, has been criticized. But he was the undoubted victor and thus, to that date, the first British general to have defeated a major German Commander in open battle. The British people accepted him as a hero overnight and he never subsequently lost that cachet. After the landing of the Anglo-American armies in French North Africa he became subject to EISENHOWER's command and fought successfully to destroy what remained of the German-Italian army in Africa, particularly at the Battle of Mareth. In the invasion of Sicily he commanded in competition with the Americans for the capture of the island, and subsequently led the 8th Army in the invasion of Italy as far as the line of the River Sangro. In January 1944 he was recalled with Eisenhower to plan the invasion of Europe, in which he was to command the ground forces under the latter's supreme direction. He rightly insisted on the amplification of the original landing force from three to five divisions and, once they were ashore on 6 June, conducted a well-judged offensive against the Germans which culminated in the breakout of the Allies from the bridgehead in July. In September he surrendered control of the ground forces to Eisenhower, but continued in charge of the

**Above:** Montgomery directs operations at El Alamein.

**Opposite:** Generals PATTON (left) and BRADLEY discuss the French campaign with Montgomery (right), 7 July 1944.

British 21st Army Group until the end of the war. During the Ardennes campaign, he was once again summoned by Eisenhower to take charge of an Anglo-American force on the northern flank of the breakin, which he handled with great skill if less tact. His organization of the Rhine Crossing was his last major command achievement before the end of the war, when he accepted the surrender of all German forces in northern Europe. After the war he was Chief of the Imperial General Staff and Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. He had been made Viscount Montgomery of Alamein for his great victory of 1942.

**Morgan, General Sir Frederick, 1894-1967**

Morgan was the chief planner of the Allied invasion of Normandy. In January 1943 he was appointed Chief of Staff to a Supreme Allied Commander who was not yet appointed, and was ordered to produce a detailed plan for an invasion of Europe. Morgan was not given sufficient resources, especially landing craft, and could not get any until EISENHOWER was appointed Supreme Allied Commander. Morgan's final plan was adopted at a conference in June-July 1943 and for the next year, until D-Day 4 June 1944, the plans for Operation Overlord were worked out in great detail under Morgan.

**Morgenthau, Henry, 1891-1967**

Morgenthau was President ROOSEVELT's Secretary of the Treasury from 1934 until the end of the war. During the war his one overriding task was to finance a mammoth war economy and war production without

prompting correspondingly great inflation. This he did by maintaining high taxes and by selling Defense (later called 'War') Savings Bonds. Morgenthau was also responsible for the freezing of Japanese assets before the war in the Far East and for organizing economic measures against the Axis Powers. He also put the Lend-Lease Program into operation.

At the Quebec Conference of September 1944 Morgenthau put forward a plan to settle the long-disputed fate of postwar Germany. The Morgenthau Plan advocated enforcing agrarianism on Germany, in which most industry would be dismantled and the sites turned into arable land. This plan actually had the support of CHURCHILL and Roosevelt but not of their Cabinets. Thus when the plan was leaked to the public they abandoned it quickly. The fact that Morgenthau was a Jew allowed GOEBBELS to use both him and his plan for anti-Allied propaganda - a warning to Germans of what would happen should Germany surrender.

**Morrison, Herbert, 1888-1965**

Morrison was a member of CHURCHILL's Cabinet throughout the war, first as Minister of Supply and then simultaneously as Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security.

In 1939 Morrison was a leading member of the London County Council and chairman of its General Purposes and its Civil Defense Committees. He was also a leader of the Labour Opposition in Parliament and was responsible for the 'No-confidence' motion which felled CHAMBERLAIN's government on 8 May 1940. Churchill then made Morrison Minister of Supply in his new government with special emphasis on securing raw materials. In October 1940 he was made Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security. Morrison organized the National Fire Service and a system of fire watching, the Civil Defense and the Home Guard. As Home Secretary he had to take responsibility for decisions regarding censorship of news and internment and arrest of suspected enemies of the state. In January 1945 he played a large part in organizing and giving direction to the Labour election campaign. The new government adopted his proposals on nationalization, health and education.

**Morshead, Lieutenant General Sir Leslie, 1889-1959**

Morshead was the Commander of the Australian 9th Division in North Africa and the Far East. It was the 9th Division which held Tobruk against ROMMEL from April 1941 until they were slowly replaced by elements of SCOBIE's 6th Army during September and October. In October 1942 Morshead and the 9th Division took a major role in the Battle of El Alamein. They were then transferred to the Far East where they took part in the invasion of New Guinea, particularly in the amphibious attack on Lae. In 1944 Morshead became General Officer Commanding New Guinea Force and Commander of the 2nd Australian Army. In the last months of the war he was directing operations to reconquer Borneo.

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# PERSONALITIES

Edward Davidson and Dale Manning



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Ernest Bevin in a lunchtime queue with women war production workers. (IWM P1944)

Under Secretary of Labour. It was widely acclaimed as the foundation for a future social welfare system, providing benefits for health, marriage, maternity, unemployment, widowhood, old age and death. Churchill and his cabinet chose not to implement the whole report and introduced only portions of it. Although Beveridge distanced himself from party politics, he did become a Liberal MP for a short time at the end of the war.

**Ernest  
BEVIN**  
1881–1951

As Minister of Labour and National Service in CHURCHILL's war cabinet, it was Bevin who was charged with mobilising manpower to support the war effort. His dra-

conian measures ensured that many of the nation's aims had been met by 1943. After the war he became ATTLEE's Foreign Secretary and attended the Potsdam and United Nations Conferences. He had a strong anti-Colonial bias, and stated that the nation must 'leave behind for ever the idea of one country dominating another'.

**Georges  
BIDAULT**  
1899–1975

For the threat he posed as leader of the French Catholic faction, Bidault was imprisoned by the Germans when they overran his country. He was released in 1941 but promptly ran the risk of re-arrest by the Gestapo when he resumed his resistance work. After

MOULIN's capture and execution in the summer of 1943 he became head of the National Council for Resistance and later served in DE GAULLE's cabinet as Foreign Minister.

**Francis  
BIDDLE**  
1886–1968

As Solicitor General and Attorney General in America's wartime administrations, he employed a reasoned and tolerant approach to the regulation of foreign nationals in that country. At a time when much vitriolic anger was being hurled at American citizens of Japanese, German and Italian background, Biddle sought a just treatment and insisted on having the final sanction on prosecutions and deportations. He

**BIDDLE**

showed similar moderation as a member of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

## MONTGOMERY

ment, which was doubly important when PATTON and Montgomery clashed head-on over tactics and supplies, so opening up wounds first inflicted during the Sicily operation.

Montgomery led an Anglo-American force on the northern route to the Rhine and it was he who accepted the German surrender of forces in northern Europe.

Bernard Montgomery felt able to communicate with the common soldier and few would criticise the morale-boosting value of his front-line speeches to them. With his fellow officers there was more often a failure to receive opinions or offer alternatives tactfully. His readiness to criticise failings in others but refuse to acknowledge his own can be interpreted as a weakness or a strength depending on your viewpoint. Would a less volatile, more pragmatic British commander have worked better or worse with Eisenhower? Certainly the Supreme Allied Commander recognised

Montgomery's qualities, even if he fought hard to tolerate his belligerence. 'It is the spoken word which counts, from the commander to his troops,' Montgomery said. 'Plain speech is far more effective than any written word.'

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Hamilton, N. *Monty* (3 vols.), 1981-6

Lamb, R. *Montgomery in Europe 1943-45*, 1983

Montgomery, B. *Normandy to the Baltic*, 1946

- *El Alamein to the River Sangro*, 1950

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Thompson, R. W. *The Montgomery Legend*, 1967

## Henry MORGENTHAU

1891-1967

ROOSEVELT's Secretary of the Treasury, he had the thankless task

of generating funds for the massive war production within the framework of a routine national economy. He introduced the Defense Savings Bond and the Lend-Lease Program. His proposals to force post-war Germany to destroy its manufacturing machinery and return to agriculture was not supported by the British and American governments and was abandoned.

## Herbert MORRISON

1888-1965

From the outbreak of war until 1945 he was a leading player in British politics; his role in the British conduct of the war was considerable. As Leader of the Labour Party he was responsible for tabling the motion of 'No Confidence' which brought down CHAMBERLAIN in May 1940. CHURCHILL immediately brought Morrison into his war cabinet, first as Minister of Supply then as Home Secretary and Minister for Home



Herbert Morrison beside Churchill during a Downing Street meeting. (IWM H40529)

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Geoffrey Wigoder



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# THE HOLOCAUST

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Jack R. Fischel

Greenwood Press Guides to  
Historic Events of the Twentieth Century  
*Randall M. Miller, Series Editor*



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