



January 30, 1933 — Adolf Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany in a negotiated deal.



April 1, 1933 — Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses.



April 7, 1933 — Laws for Reestablishment of the Civil Service barred Jews from holding civil service, university, and state positions.



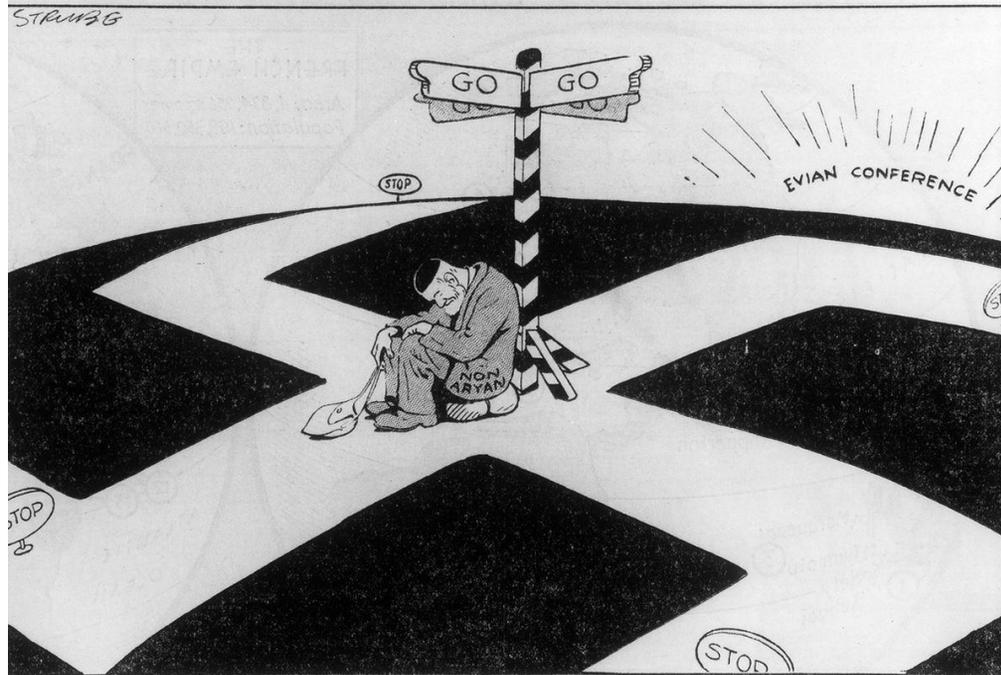
September 15, 1935 “Nuremberg Laws”:
anti-Jewish racial laws enacted; Jews no longer considered German citizens; Jews could not marry Aryans.



March 13, 1938 — Anschluss (incorporation of Austria): all antisemitic decrees immediately applied in Austria.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1938.

WILL THE EVIAN CONFERENCE GUIDE HIM TO FREEDOM?



A British cartoon reflecting the hopes that are placed in the Evian Conference—This meeting, to be at Evian, France, on Wednesday to arrange for the emigration of political refugees, was called at

the instigation of the President and Secretary Hull, and only Italy, out of thirty-three nations asked to join, refused to participate. Myron C. Taylor, industrialist, will represent the United States.

July 1938 — Evian Conference: Delegates from 32 countries meet in Evian, France to discuss the increasingly dangerous situation for Jews in German-occupied territories. Most countries, including the United States and Britain, decided not to extend immigration quotas to allow more Jews to enter their countries.



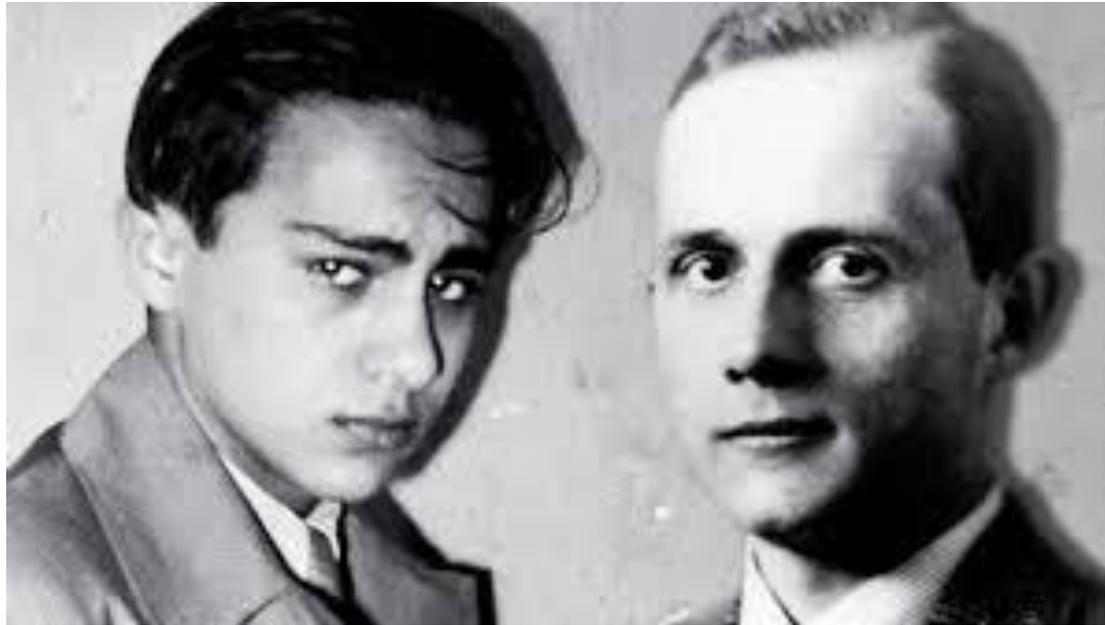
August 1938 — Adolf Eichmann establishes the Office of Jewish Emigration in Vienna to increase the pace of forced emigration. Jews are required to add the names Sarah and Israel on all legal documents, including passports.



September 29, 1938 — Britain, France, and Italy agree to give the German-speaking region of Czechoslovakia, called the Sudetenland, to Germany in an effort to avoid war.



October 28, 1938 — 17,000 Polish Jews living in Germany expelled and their property is confiscated; Poles refused to admit them; 8,000 are stranded. Two of these Jews are the parents of Herschel Grynszpan.



November 7, 1938 — Herschel Grynszpan
assassinates German diplomat Ernst von Rath
in Paris.



November 9, 1938 — German state police and security agents (the SS and SA) and Nazi officials coordinate attacks against Jews across Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland; 200 synagogues are destroyed; 7,500 Jewish shops are looted; 30,000 male Jews are sent to concentration camps. Jews are told they must

pay millions of dollars for the damage “they”
have caused. This event is called Kristallnacht,
“Night of the Broken Glass.”



November 12, 1938 — Decree forcing all Jews to transfer retail businesses to Aryan hands.