

## PHOTOS WITH EXPLANATIONS



In the years just before and during the Holocaust students in German schools were given instructions on how to recognize and identify people who were Jewish, Aryan, or members of different racial groups. It was a required part of the curriculum for students.

Source: Yad Vashem Photo Archive



This poster from 1933 Russia shows two figures, a taller man, called a *Kolkhoznik*, the term for a communist farmer who worked on a government farm, and a hiding *Kulak* who is stealing grain. *Kulak* was a Russian term for a wealthy, independent farmer. Ukrainian peasants were labeled kulaks and targeted for violence and starvation. 1933 was the deadliest year of a program of forced starvation of Ukrainian peasants known as the Holodomor. The poster reads, in part: "*Kolkhoznik, guard your fields against enemies of the class...*"

**Reference:** Naimark, N., Pons, S., & Quinn-Judge, S. (Eds.) (2017). *The Cambridge History of Communism* (Volume 1. World Revolution and Socialism in One Country 1917-1941). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781316499850

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The 1994 Tutsi Genocide in Rwanda followed a century of division of the population of Rwanda into three classes, based on ethnicity and political control: Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. During much of the 70-year period of colonization of Rwanda, 1880-1950, this division was also seen as biological, with Tutsi physical features described by Belgian race scientists as "more European", and therefore superior, to the physical features and qualities of Hutu and Twa. All Rwandans were forced to carry a card which identified the individual as a member of one of the "superior" or "inferior" ethnic groups of the country.

**Source:** Jean, Moïse. 2007. *The Rwandan Genocide: The True Motivations for Mass Killings*. Emory University: Emory Endeavors in World History

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The Bosnian genocide (1992-1995) took place in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia during a time of war, during which nearly 100,000 were killed\*, including the massacre of thousands of civilian men, women, and children. This painting by Uros Predic, created in 1888, was printed in the newspaper in 1994 to incite hatred by Orthodox Christian Serbians against Muslims. The newspaper claimed it was an actual photograph of a boy whose entire family was killed by Muslims. Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević was later indicted for crimes against humanity, including genocide, and the charges included the use of mass media to spread “exaggerated and false messages” to incite the hatred and violence that would lead to the massacre of civilians.

\*Sources: <http://srebrenica-genocide.blogspot.com/2012/05/war-propaganda-serbian-orphan-in.html>;  
<https://www.ushmm.org/confront-genocide/cases/bosnia-herzegovina>

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**The New York Times**  
 MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915

**SAYS TURKS ADVISE CHRISTIANS TO FLEE**

*Fear of General Massacre in Constantinople if Allied Fleet Passes Dardanelles.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. ATHENS, Jan. 9. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A man arriving from Constantinople who is in a position to know the facts has given me a mass of information concerning the present condition of affairs in the Turkish capital. He says the Turkish Government has no fear of an international revolution, and that the measures taken against the enemies of the Young Turk Committee are so drastic that no concerted movement on their part is possible.

The whole attention and anxiety of the Government is concentrated on the possible forcing of the Dardanelles by the allied fleet. It seems also that this fear is shared by their German mentors, for Baron von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador, has warned the Minister of a Balkan State in Constantinople that in the event of the allied fleet's forcing the straits, the Turks will vent their wrath by a massacre of the Christian population. In Constantinople no endeavor is any longer made by the Ministers to hide their feelings toward their Christian subjects.

To the Greek Patriarchate, who was sent to Talaat Pasha to remonstrate against the excesses committed by the organs of his Ministry, he unequivocally replied that there was no room for Christians in Turkey, and that the best the Patriarchate could do for his flock would be to advise them to clear out of the country and make room for the Moslem refugees.

**The New York Times**  
 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915

**CHRISTIANS IN GREAT PERIL.**

**Talaat Bey Declares That There Is Room Only for Turks in Turkey.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. ATHENS, Jan. 12. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is asserted in well-informed circles that the Turks for the present have abandoned their advance against Egypt.

In Constantinople anxiety regarding the possible forcing of the Dardanelles continues.

It is evident that the situation for Christians is extremely precarious even in the large cities, and Talaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior, has stated to the Councillor of the Greek Patriarchate that in Turkey henceforth there will be room only for Turks. While he was profuse in assurances to the Greek Minister regarding the cessation of anti-Greek persecutions, no real amelioration of the situation is perceptible.

The Turks are again fortifying the Tchatalja lines.

**The New York Times**  
 MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915

**TURKS ARE EVICTING NATIVE CHRISTIANS**

*Greeks and Armenians Driven From Homes and Converted by the Sword, Assert Americans.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. ATHENS, July 11. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—American travelers coming from Turkey have given such eyewitness accounts of the treatment of the Christian population as fully bear out the reports received here from native sources to the effect that the Christians in the Ottoman Empire have never been in such stress and peril since the Turk first invaded the Bizantine Empire.

Both Armenians and Greeks, the two native Christian races of Turkey, are being systematically uprooted from their homes en masse and driven forth summarily to distant provinces, where they are scattered in small groups among Turkish villages and given the choice between immediate acceptance of Islam or death by the sword or starvation. Their homes and property meanwhile are being immediately taken possession of by their Turkish neighbors or by immigrants from Macedonia.

Throughout the vilayets of Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekr, Harput, Sivas, and Adana the Armenians have been pitilessly evicted by tens of thousands and driven off to die in the desert near Konia or to Upper Mesopotamia or the

In the two years of World War 1 before the United States officially entered the conflict, American reporters were stationed in countries who were involved in fighting, including areas of the former Ottoman Empire and its capital city Constantinople, (renamed Istanbul in 1923 and now capital of the Republic of Turkey). In 1915 the following articles were printed in the New York Times and the first two include quotes from an individual known both as Talaat Pasha and Talaat Bey, one of three senior officials who ruled the Ottoman Empire at this time. "Turks" was the term used for Muslim residents of the region.

**Sources:** <http://worldwithoutgenocide.org/genocides-and-conflicts/armenian-genocide/>; <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1915/01/11/issue.html>; <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1915/01/13/issue.html>; <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1915/07/12/issue.html>

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One Jewish man is forced to shave off the beard of another Jewish man as Nazi guards and civilians enjoy the scene. Poland, 1939-40.

Credit: Yad Vashem Photo Archive