Schematic Design
Tall Pylon Gateway Placement

ACBHM
ATLANTIC CITY BOARDWALK
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL

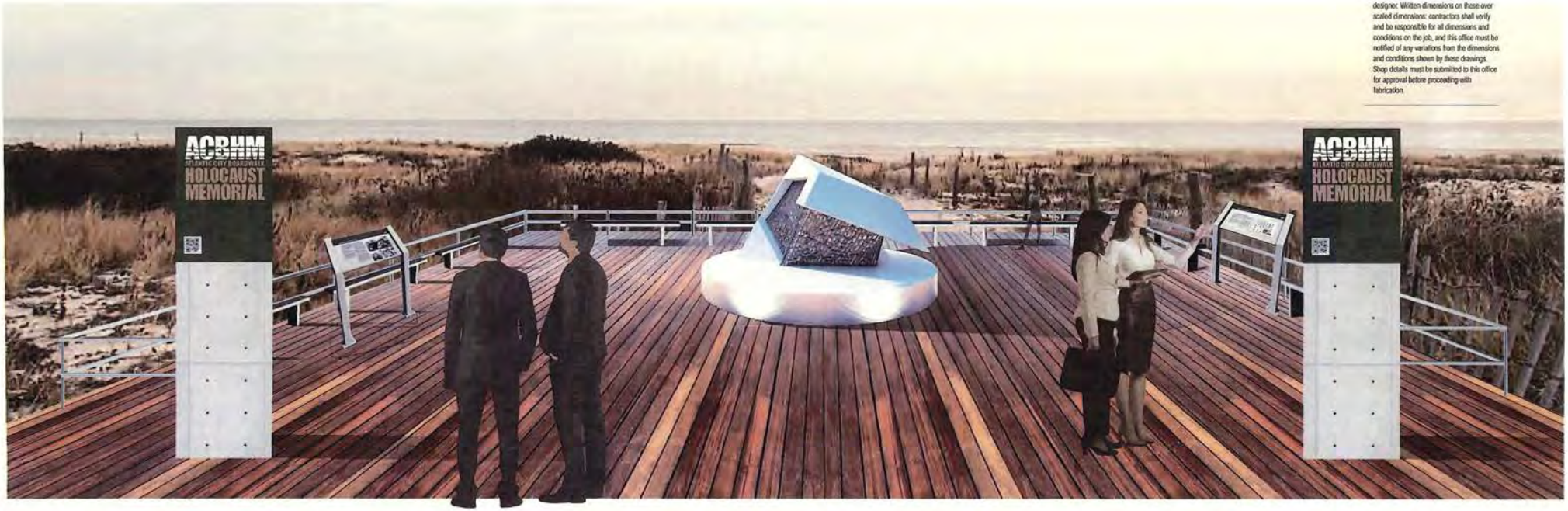
PROJECT :
Atlantic City Boardwalk
Holocaust Memorial

VERSION :
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DATE :
Sept 16, 2023

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Placement

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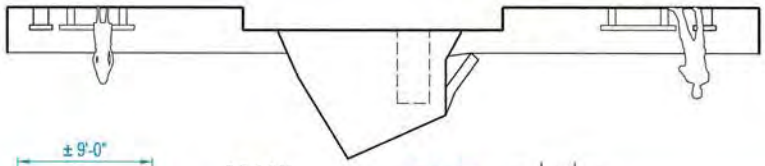


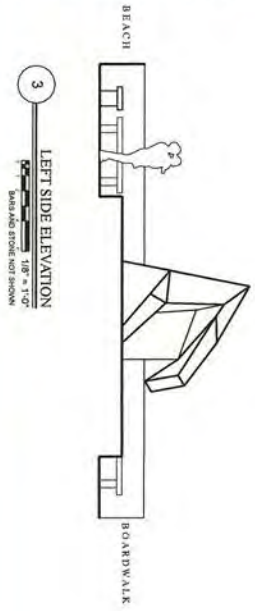
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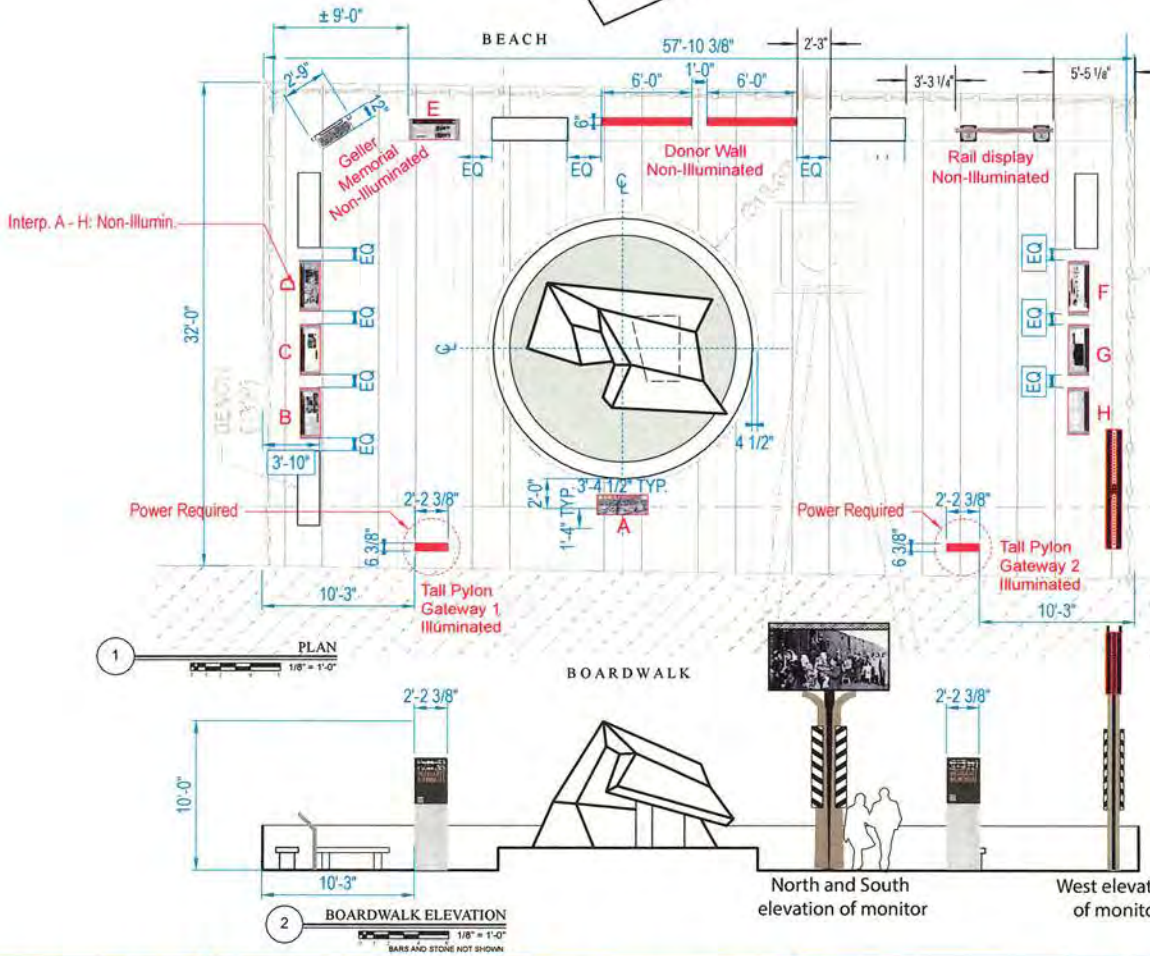


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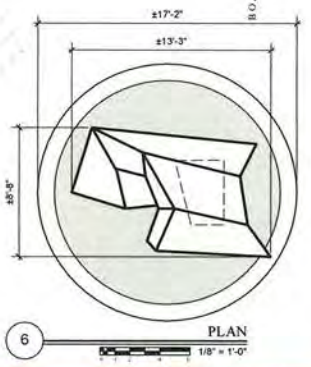












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PROJECT: Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial
Atlantic City Boardwalk (South End)
Atlantic City, NJ

REVISIONS:

PROJECT MANAGER: M. Maddalo
DESIGNER: J. Noga/DES

DATE: 08/19/25

PROJECT NUMBER: 149944-4

PAGE: 5

FILE: Y:\Clients\Arthur Ponzio Company\149944 Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial\CDR Drawings

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PROJECT: Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial
Atlantic City Boardwalk (South End)
Atlantic City, NJ

REVISIONS:

PROJECT MANAGER: M. Maddalo
DESIGNER: J. Noga/DES

DATE: 10/15/25

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A



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C



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Atlantic City Boardwalk (South End)
Atlantic City, NJ

REVISIONS:

PROJECT MANAGER: M. Maddalo
DESIGNER: J. Noga/DES

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THE ATLANTIC CITY BOARDWALK HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

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HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL

The Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial stands at the threshold of the ocean, where the relentless natural forces of wind and wave are a daily reminder of life's profound power, continuity, and change.

The architecture is built on raw, essential contrasts designed to convey profound history. The man-made materials of concrete and steel represent the brutal, oppressive, and destructive forces of humanity, the engineered system that sought to extinguish an entire people. In stark opposition stand the stones. Formed by nature, enduring and timeless, they are emblematic of the Jewish tradition of placing stones on graves. The stones also symbolize eternal memory, resilience, and the indomitable nature of the human spirit, asserting that while the wave of oppression may crash, the stones of endurance stand firm. The open-air pavilion, with a base that serves as a bench, invites the visitor to pause and begin the work of deep spiritual understanding and reflection.

This memorial is dedicated to the millions of victims of the Nazis and stands as a perpetual remembrance of the Holocaust survivors who chose southern New Jersey as their home. Here, they lived, made a living, created families, and worked tirelessly to make the shore a better place for all.

The history we remember here is not a relic of the past, it is a mandate for today. It is not enough to simply learn from the past, we are charged with reflecting deeply on its lessons and to act decisively in the present. This Memorial calls us to the work of Tikkun Olam, repairing the world. The greatest honor we can pay to those who were lost is to dedicate ourselves to building a world where such atrocities can never happen again.

By committing to kindness, justice, and the active resistance of antisemitism, and other forms of hatred, you fulfill the legacy that this memorial represents

Remember, everyone in this world can make a difference, including you.

Zichronam Livracha

"may their memory be a blessing"

A

WHAT WAS THE HOLOCAUST?

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The Holocaust (1933–1945) was the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of six million European Jews by the Nazi German regime and its allies and collaborators. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum defines the years of the Holocaust as 1933–1945. The Holocaust era began in January 1933 when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party came to power in Germany. It ended in May 1945, when the Allied Powers defeated Nazi Germany in World War II. The Holocaust is also sometimes referred to as "the Shoah," the Hebrew word for "catastrophe."

Why Did The Nazis Target Jews?

The Nazis targeted Jews because the Nazis were radically antisemitic. This means that they were prejudiced against and hated Jews. In fact, antisemitism was a basic tenet of their ideology and at the foundation of their worldview.

The Nazis falsely accused Jews of causing Germany's social, economic, political, and cultural problems. In particular, they blamed them for Germany's defeat in World War I (1914–1918). Some Germans were receptive to these Nazi claims. Anger over the loss of the war and the economic and political crises that followed contributed to increasing antisemitism in German society. The instability of Germany under the Weimar Republic (1918–1933), the fear of communism, and the economic shocks of the Great Depression also made many Germans more open to Nazi ideas, including antisemitism.

However, the Nazis did not invent antisemitism. Antisemitism is an old and widespread prejudice that has taken many forms throughout history. In Europe, it dates back to ancient times. In the Middle Ages (500–1400), prejudices against Jews were primarily based in early Christian belief and thought, particularly the myth that Jews were responsible for the death of Jesus. Suspicion and discrimination rooted in religious prejudices continued in early modern Europe (1400–1800). At that time, leaders in much of Christian Europe isolated Jews from most aspects of economic, social, and political life. This exclusion contributed to stereotypes of Jews as outsiders. As Europe became more secular, many places lifted most legal restrictions on Jews. This, however, did not mean the end of antisemitism. In addition to religious antisemitism, other types of antisemitism took hold in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. These new forms included economic, nationalist, and racial antisemitism. In the 19th century, antisemites falsely claimed that Jews were responsible for many social and political ills in modern, industrial society. Theories of race, eugenics, and Social Darwinism falsely justified these hatreds. Nazi prejudice against Jews drew upon all of these elements, but especially racial antisemitism. Racial antisemitism is the discriminatory idea that Jews are a separate and inferior race.

The Nazi Party promoted a particularly virulent form of racial antisemitism. It was central to the party's race-based worldview. The Nazis believed that the world was divided into distinct races and that some of these races were superior to others. They considered Germans to be members of the supposedly superior "Aryan" race. They asserted that "Aryans" were locked in a struggle for existence with other, inferior races. Further, the Nazis believed that the so-called "Jewish race" was the most inferior and dangerous of all. According to the Nazis, Jews were a threat that needed to be removed from German society. Otherwise, the Nazis insisted, the "Jewish race" would permanently corrupt and destroy the German people. The Nazis' race-based definition of Jews included many persons who identified as Christians or did not practice Judaism.

Author(s): United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC



Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, speaks to an inmate of the Dachau concentration camp during an official inspection. Dachau, Germany, May 8, 1936.



Elsa Eisner, marked with a Jewish badge, walks down a street in Prague. She, her mother, twin sister and other members of the family were deported to Auschwitz in July 1942. Prague, Czechoslovakia, ca. 1941.



Members of the Storm Troopers (SA), with boycott signs, block the entrance to a Jewish-owned shop. One of the signs exhorts: "Germans! Defend yourselves! Don't buy from Jews!" Berlin, Germany, April 1, 1933.

B

VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION

Among the first victims of persecution in Nazi Germany were political opponents—primarily Communists, Social Democrats, and trade unionists. Jehovah's Witnesses refused to serve in the German army or take an oath of obedience to Adolf Hitler and consequently were also targeted. The Nazis carried out a campaign against male homosexuality and persecuted gay men between 1933 and 1945. They claimed that sexual relations between men were a destructive vice that would lead to the ruin of the German people. Gay men and men accused of homosexuality were incarcerated in prisons; many were later remanded to concentration camps following the completion of their sentences.

The Nazis persecuted those they considered to be racially inferior. Nazi racial ideology primarily vilified Jews, but also propagated hatred for Roma (Gypsies) and Black people. The Nazis viewed Jews as racial enemies and subjected them to arbitrary arrest, internment, and murder. Roma were also singled out on racial grounds for persecution. The Nazis viewed Poles and other Slavs as inferior, and slated them for subjugation, forced labor, and sometimes death. Jewish prisoners received the most brutal treatment in Nazi concentration camps.

Identifying Prisoners: The Marking System

From 1938, Jews in the camps were identified by a yellow star sewn onto their prison uniforms, a perversion of the Jewish Star of David symbol. After 1939 and with some variation from camp to camp, the categories of prisoners were easily identified by a marking system combining a colored inverted triangle with lettering. The badges sewn onto prisoner uniforms enabled SS guards to identify the alleged grounds for incarceration.

Criminals were marked with green inverted triangles, political prisoners with red, "asocials" (including Roma, nonconformists, vagrants, and other groups) with black or—in the case of Roma in some camps—brown triangles. Gay men and men accused of homosexuality were identified with pink triangles. And Jehovah's Witnesses were identified with purple triangles. Non-German prisoners were identified by the first letter of the German name for their home country, which was sewn onto their badge. The two triangles forming the Jewish star badge would both be yellow unless the Jewish prisoner was included in one of the other prisoner categories. A Jewish political prisoner, for example, would be identified with a yellow triangle beneath a red triangle.

The Nazis required Jews to wear the yellow Star of David not only in the camps but throughout most of occupied Europe.

Author(s): United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC



KRISTALLNACHT

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Kristallnacht, literally, "Night of Crystal," is often referred to as the "Night of Broken Glass." The name refers to the wave of violent anti-Jewish pogroms which took place on November 9 and 10, 1938. This wave of violence took place throughout Germany, annexed Austria, and in areas of the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia recently occupied by German troops.

Origin of the Name "Kristallnacht"

Kristallnacht owes its name to the shards of shattered glass that lined German streets in the wake of the pogrom—broken glass from the windows of synagogues, homes, and Jewish-owned businesses plundered and destroyed during the violence.

Assassination of Ernst vom Rath

The violence was instigated primarily by Nazi Party officials and members of the SA (Sturmabteilung: commonly known as Storm Troopers) and Hitler Youth.

In its aftermath, German officials announced that Kristallnacht had erupted as a spontaneous outburst of public sentiment in response to the assassination of Ernst vom Rath. Vom Rath was a German embassy official stationed in Paris. Herschel Grynszpan, a 17-year-old Polish Jew, had shot the diplomat on November 7, 1938. A few days earlier, German authorities had expelled thousands of Jews of Polish citizenship living in Germany from the Reich; Grynszpan had received news that his parents, residents in Germany since 1911, were among them.

Grynszpan's parents and the other expelled Polish Jews were initially denied entry into their native Poland. They found themselves stranded in a refugee camp near the town of Zbaszyn in the border region between Poland and Germany. Already living illegally in Paris himself, a desperate Grynszpan apparently sought revenge for his family's precarious circumstances by appearing at the German embassy and shooting the diplomatic official assigned to assist him.

Vom Rath died on November 9, 1938, two days after the shooting. The day happened to coincide with the anniversary of the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch, an important date in the National Socialist calendar. The Nazi Party leadership, assembled in Munich for the commemoration, chose to use the occasion as a pretext to launch a night of antisemitic excesses.

Propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels, a chief instigator of the Kristallnacht pogroms, suggested to the convened Nazi 'Old Guard' that 'World Jewry' had conspired to commit the assassination. He announced that "the Führer has decided that … demonstrations should not be prepared or organized by the Party, but insofar as they erupt spontaneously, they are not to be hampered."

Goebbels' words appear to have been taken as a command for unleashing the violence. After his speech, the assembled regional Party leaders issued instructions to their local offices. Violence began to erupt in various parts of the Reich throughout the late evening and early morning hours of November 9–10. At 1:20 a.m. on November 10, Reinhard Heydrich, in his capacity as head of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei) sent an urgent telegram to headquarters and stations of the State Police and to SA leaders in their various districts, which contained directives regarding the riots. SA and Hitler Youth units throughout Germany and its annexed territories engaged in the destruction of Jewish-owned homes and businesses. Members of many units wore civilian clothes to support the fiction that the disturbances were expressions of 'outraged public reaction.'

Despite the outward appearance of spontaneous violence, and the local cast which the pogrom took on in various regions throughout the Reich, the central orders Heydrich relayed gave specific instructions: the "spontaneous" rioters were to take no measures endangering non-Jewish German life or property; they were not to subject foreigners (even Jewish foreigners) to violence; and they were to remove all synagogue archives prior to vandalizing synagogues and other properties of the Jewish communities, and to transfer that archival material to the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst, or SD). The orders also indicated that police officials should arrest as many Jews as local jails could hold, preferably young, healthy men.



Shattered storefront of a Jewish-owned shop destroyed during Kristallnacht (the "Night of Broken Glass"). Berlin, Germany, November 10, 1938.



SS guards force Jews, arrested during Kristallnacht (the "Night of Broken Glass"), to march through the town of Baden-Baden. Onlookers watch from along the street and walls. Baden-Baden, Germany. November 10, 1938.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Kristallnach." Holocaust Encyclopedia. https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/kristallnacht. Accessed on September 24, 2023.

GHETTOS

The term "ghetto" originated from the name of the Jewish quarter in Venice, Italy. Venetian authorities compelled the city's Jews to live in the quarter, which was established in 1516. In the 16th and 17th centuries, officials ranging from local authorities to the Austrian emperor ordered the creation of ghettos for Jews in Frankfurt, Rome, Prague, and other cities.

During World War II, the SS and other German occupation authorities concentrated urban and sometimes regional Jewish populations in ghettos. Living conditions were miserable. Ghettos were often enclosed districts that isolated Jews by separating Jewish communities from the non-Jewish population and from other Jewish communities. The Germans established at least 1,143 ghettos in the occupied eastern territories. There were three types of ghettos:

closed ghettos
open ghettos
destruction ghettos

German occupation authorities established the first ghetto in occupied Poland in Piotrków Trybunalski in October 1939. The largest ghetto in occupied Poland was the Warsaw ghetto. In Warsaw, more than 400,000 Jews were crowded into an area of 1.3 square miles. Other major ghettos were established in the cities of Lodz, Krakow, Bialystok, Lvov, Lublin, Vilna, Kovno, Czestochowa, and Minsk. Tens of thousands of western European Jews were also deported to ghettos in the east.

The Germans ordered Jews in the ghettos to wear identifying badges or armbands. They also required many Jews to carry out forced labor for the German Reich. Nazi-appointed Jewish councils (Judenraete) administered daily life in the ghettos. A ghetto police force enforced the orders of the German authorities and the ordinances of the Jewish councils. This included facilitating deportations to killing centers. Jewish police officials, like Jewish council members, served at the whim of the German authorities. The Germans did not hesitate to kill those Jewish policemen who were perceived to have failed to carry out orders.

Author(s): United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC

Ghettos and the "Final Solution"

In many places, ghettoization lasted a short time. Some ghettos existed for only a few days. Others lasted for months or years. The Germans saw the ghettos as a provisional measure to control and segregate Jews while the Nazi leadership in Berlin deliberated upon options for the removal of the Jewish population.

With the implementation of the "Final Solution" (the plan to murder all European Jews) beginning in late 1941, the Germans systematically destroyed the ghettos. The Germans and their auxiliaries either shot ghetto residents in mass graves located nearby or deported them. Jews were deported to killing centers. German SS and police authorities also deported a small minority of Jews from ghettos to forced-labor camps and concentration camps.

In August 1944, German SS and police completed the destruction of the last major ghetto, in Lodz.

Ghettos in Hungary

In Hungary, ghettoization did not begin until the spring of 1944 after the German invasion and occupation. In less than three months, the Hungarian gendarmerie, coordinating with German deportation experts from the Reich Main Office for Security, concentrated nearly 440,000 Jews from all over Hungary except for the capital city, Budapest. They forced the Jews into short-term "destruction ghettos" and then deported them into German custody at the Hungarian border. The Germans deported most of the Hungarian Jews to the Auschwitz-Birkenau killing center.

In Budapest, Hungarian authorities required Jews to confine themselves to marked houses (so-called Star of David houses). On October 15, 1944, leaders of the fascist Arrow Cross movement seized power in a German-sponsored coup. A few weeks later, the Arrow Cross government formally established a ghetto in Budapest. About 63,000 Jews lived in this 0.1 square mile area. Approximately 25,000 Jews who carried certificates indicating they were under the protection of a neutral power were confined in an "international ghetto" in the city. In January 1945, Soviet forces liberated that part of Budapest in which the two ghettos were located and liberated the nearly 90,000 Jewish residents.



Jews forced into the Kovno ghetto move their belongings into the ghetto. In the center, a man is pulling a disassembled wardrobe. He was never able to put it together because of the crowded conditions in the ghetto.



Jewish resistance fighters who were captured by SS troops during the Warsaw ghetto uprising. Warsaw, Poland, April 19-May 16, 1943.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

During the first six years of the Nazi regime, thousands of Germans were detained or confined extra-legally. The conditions were usually harsh and there was no regard to the legal norms of arrest and imprisonment of a constitutional democracy in terms of arrest and imprisonment.

1

Nazi officials established the first concentration camp, Dachau, on March 22, 1933, for political prisoners. It was later used as a model for an expanded and centralized concentration camp system managed by the SS

2

What distinguishes a concentration camp from a prison (in the modern sense) is that it functions outside of a judicial system. The prisoners are not indicted or convicted of any crime by judicial process.

3

The major purpose of the earliest concentration camps during the 1930s was to imprison and intimidate the leaders of political, social, and cultural movements that the Nazis perceived to be a threat to the survival of the regime.

Killing centers (also referred to as "extermination camps" or "death camps") were designed to carry out genocide. Between 1941 and 1945, the Nazis established five killing centers in German-occupied Poland—Chelmno, Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, and Auschwitz-Birkenau (part of the Auschwitz camp complex). Chelmno and Auschwitz were established in areas annexed to Germany in 1939. The other camps (Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka) were established in the General Government (an administrative unit of occupied Poland). Auschwitz functioned as concentration and forced-labor camps, as well as a killing center. The overwhelming majority of the victims of the killing centers were Jews. An estimated 2.7 million Jews were killed in these five killing centers as part of the Final Solution. Other victims murdered in the killing centers included Roma (Gypsies) and Soviet prisoners of war.



The first concentration camps in Germany were established soon after Hitler's appointment as chancellor in January 1933. The Storm Troopers (SA) and the police established concentration camps to handle the masses of people arrested as alleged political opponents of the regime. These camps were established on the local level throughout Germany. Gradually, most of these early camps were disbanded and replaced by centrally organized concentration camps under the exclusive jurisdiction of the SS (Schutzstaffel; the elite guard of the



Nazi state). By 1939, seven large concentration camps had been established. Dachau was the only concentration camp opened in 1933 that remained in operation until 1945, and was the model for the Nazi concentration camp system that replaced the earlier camps.Besides Dachau, they were Sachsenhausen (1936) north of Berlin, Buchenwald (1937) near Weimar, Neuengamme (1938) near Hamburg, Flossenbürg (1938), Mauthausen (1938), and Ravensbrück (1939).



On this map, the Majdanek camp is labeled as a killing center. In the past, many scholars counted the Majdanek camp (located just outside the city of Lublin) as a sixth killing center. However, based on newer research, Lublin-Majdanek is usually classified as a concentration camp. According to this research, German authorities used Majdanek primarily as a place to concentrate Jews who were being temporarily spared for use as forced laborers. Occasionally, especially after Belzec ceased operating in late 1942, Jews were sent to Majdanek as part of Operation Reinhard to undergo selection. Jews selected as unfit for labor were murdered at Lublin-Majdanek either by shooting or in the camp's gas chambers.

Author(s): United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC

F

THE "FINAL SOLUTION"

The Nazi "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" ("Endlösung der Judenfrage") was the deliberate, planned mass murder of European Jews. It occurred between 1941 and 1945. It was, and is, often referred to as the "Final Solution" ("Endlösung"). The "Final Solution" was the tragic culmination of the Nazi persecution of Europe's Jews. As such, it is a key component of the Holocaust (1933–1945).

To carry out the "Final Solution," the Germans coordinated and perpetrated the murder of Europe's Jews. They murdered Jews by implementing policies that led to starvation; disease; random acts of terror; and mass shootings and gassings.

Did the Nazis always plan to murder the Jews?

No. When the Nazis came to power in Germany in 1933, they did not have a plan to murder the Jews of Europe. However, the Nazis were antisemitic. They saw Jews in Germany as a problem. One of the major questions for the Nazis was: How do we get rid of the Jewish population in Germany? This was often referred to by the Nazis as the "Jewish Question."

Mass murder was not the Nazis' first solution to the "Jewish Question." In fact, the Nazis experimented with a variety of anti-Jewish policies and plans. For example, throughout the 1930s, they tried to force Jews to emigrate.

But World War II (1939–1945) changed how the Nazis understood the "Jewish Question." Eventually, they decided that forced emigration of Jews was not a viable solution.

How did World War II change Nazi anti-Jewish policies?

In the first years of World War II, Nazi Germany conquered much of Europe. As a result of Nazi territorial expansion and alliances, millions of European Jews came under German control between 1939 and 1941.

During this time, the "Jewish Question" took on new proportions for the Nazis. Nazi anti-Jewish policies became more and more extreme. They affected thousands of Jewish communities. However, the Nazis did not immediately decide to commit mass murder (the "Final Solution").
At the beginning of the war, the Nazis considered relocating entire Jewish communities. They explored plans to send Jews to a reservation in German-occupied Poland, to Siberia, or even to Madagascar, an island off the African coast. Ultimately, these plans were too hard to carry out. So, the Nazis sought other solutions to the "Jewish Question."

In German-occupied Poland, the Germans began to create ghettos in 1939–1940. They established these ghettos to isolate Jews from the local non-Jewish population. Ghettos were separate areas of cities where German occupiers forced Jews to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. These areas were often enclosed by a wall or other barriers. Many ghetto residents died as a result of disease, starvation, and brutal maltreatment.

When and how did the Nazis begin to systematically carry out mass killings of Jews?

The Nazis began to systematically commit mass killings of Jews in 1941. These systematic killings began after Germany attacked the Soviet Union in June of that year.

As the German military moved east through Soviet-controlled territory, special SS and police units followed behind. Their task was to guarantee security and to eliminate Nazi Germany's enemies, namely Communists and Jews. In practice, these units carried out mass shootings. They soon began to murder entire Jewish communities, including men, women, and children. Sometimes, in addition to mass shootings, these units murdered Jews and others using mobile gas vans.

The systematic mass shootings and gassings reflected the radicalization of Nazi anti-Jewish policies. They marked the beginning of the "Final Solution."

What role did the killing centers play in the "Final Solution"?

As a key part of the Nazi "Final Solution to the Jewish Question," the Nazis created killing centers to commit mass murder. At these killing centers, the Nazis used gas chambers or mobile gas vans to murder Jews and others.

There were five killing centers: Chełmno, Bełżec, Sobibór, Treblinka, and Auschwitz-Birkenau.

The Germans deported Jews to these killing centers from all over Europe. Many deportations originated from the German-established ghettos in German-occupied Poland and elsewhere.

Author(s): United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC

Is the "Final Solution" the same as the Holocaust?

No. The "Final Solution" is not the same as the Holocaust. The Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of Europe's Jews from 1933 to 1945. The Holocaust was coordinated and perpetrated by Nazi Germany and its allies.

The "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" was the last stage of the Holocaust and took place from 1941 to 1945. It was the deliberate, planned mass murder of Europe's Jews. Many Jews were killed before the "Final Solution" began. However, the vast majority of Jews who died in the Holocaust were murdered as part of the "Final Solution."

How many Jews were killed in the Holocaust?

In total, the Nazis and their collaborators and allies murdered six million Jews in the Holocaust. This was approximately two thirds of Europe's prewar Jewish population.

> "... I mean here the evacuation of the Jews, the annihilation of the Jewish people."
>
> —Excerpt from Heinrich Mimmler's "Posen Speech" addressing the issue of the so-called "Final Solution".



A decorated beer wagon, one of the floats in the Hochheim parade, proceeds down the Kirchstrasse past a Der Stuermer display box bearing the slogan, "Without a solution to the Jewish question, there is no salvation for the German people."

NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST AND NAZI PERSECUTION

ACBHM ATLANTIC CITY BOARDWALK HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

The Holocaust was the systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of six million Jewish men, women and children by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. The Nazis, who came to power in Germany in January 1933, believed that Germans were "racially superior" and they wanted to create a "racially pure" state. Jews, deemed "inferior," were considered an alien threat to the so-called German racial community.

During the era of the Holocaust, German authorities also targeted and killed other groups, including at times their children, because of their perceived racial and biological inferiority: Roma View This Term in the Glossary (Gypsies), Germans with disabilities, and some of the Slavic peoples (especially Poles and Russians). Other groups were persecuted for political or ideological reasons, or on the basis of what the Nazi regime considered to be criminal behavior. Among these groups were Communists, Socialists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and gay men.

Because the Nazis advocated killing children of "unwanted" groups, children—particularly Jewish and Romani children—were especially vulnerable in the era of the Holocaust.

Calculating the numbers of individuals who were killed as the result of Nazi policies is a difficult task. There is no single wartime document created by Nazi officials that spells out how many people were killed in the Holocaust or World War II.

Author(s): United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC

Group	Number of Deaths
Jews	6 million
Soviet civilians	around 7 million (including 1.3 Soviet Jewish civilians, who are included in the 6 million figure for Jews)
Soviet prisoners of war	around 3 million (including about 50,000 Jewish soldiers)
Non-Jewish Polish civilians	around 1.8 million (including between 50,000 and 100,000 members of the Polish elites)
Serb civilians (on the territory of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina)	312,000
People with disabilities living in institutions	up to 250,000
Roma (Gypsies)	at least 250,000, but possibly as high as 500,000
Jehovah's Witnesses	around 1,900
Repeat criminal offenders and so-called asocials	at least 70,000
German political opponents and resistance activists in Axis-occupied territory	undetermined
Homosexuals	hundreds, possibly thousands (possibly also counted in part under the 70,000 repeat criminal offenders and so-called asocials noted above)

The total number of victims during the Holocaust and Nazi Persecution was at least:

14,633,000

It is important to remember that behind each number were individuals whose hopes and dreams were destroyed.

NEVER FORGET - NEVER AGAIN

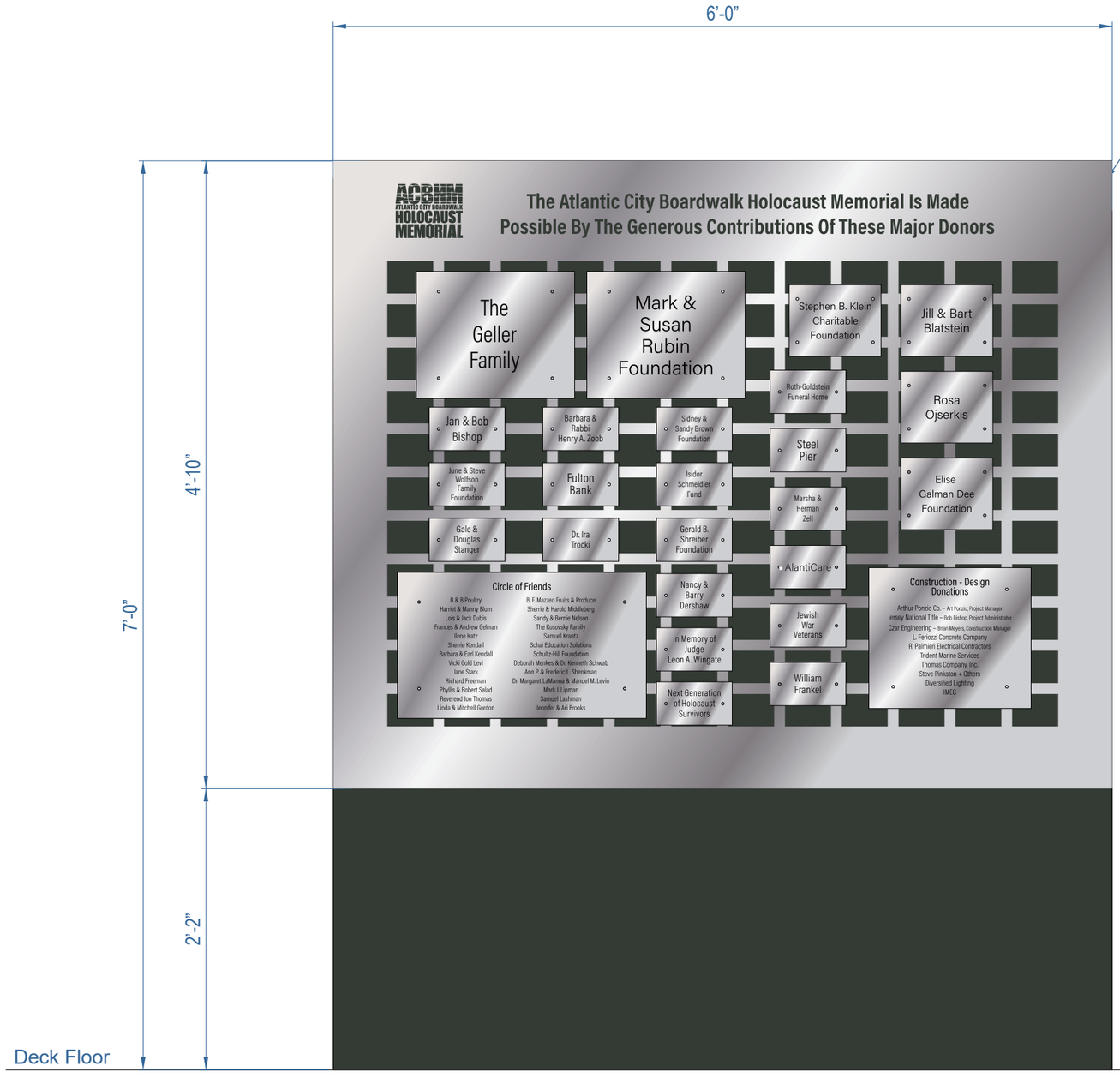
H

Donor Board Display

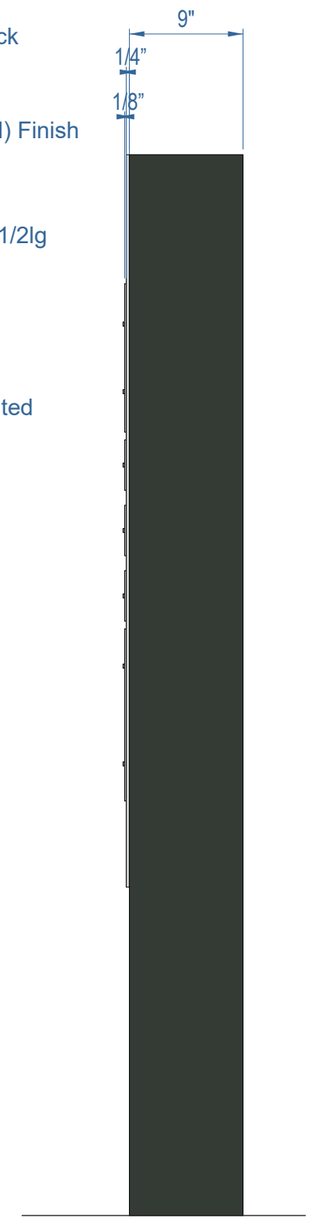
Backing Grid:
4’-10”h x 6’-0”w x 1/4”thk Stainless Steel
Non-Directional Satin (Random Orbital) Finish
Routed Backer Grid
Copy to be Engraved and Filled w/Black

Donor Plaques:
1/8”thk Stainless Steel
Non-Directional Satin (Random Orbital) Finish
Sizes Vary w/
Names Engraved & Filled w/Black
Plaques Mounted to Backing Grid w/
Stainless Steel Tamper Proof 10-32 x 1/2lg
Truss Head Snake Head Spanner

Display Support Cabinet:
7’-0”h x 6’-0”w Fabricated Aluminum
Angle Construction w/ Alum. Skin Painted
AkzoNobel SIGN 90837 Finished w/
Clear Coat For Protection



19.0 | **Elevation: S/F Donor Board Display**
Scale: 1”=1’-0” **QTY = 2**



19.1 | **Side View:**
Scale: 1”=1’-0”

SIGN 90837
AkzoNobel SIGN 90837

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CLIENT: **Arthur Ponzio Company**

PROJECT: **Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial**
Atlantic City Boardwalk (South End)
Atlantic City, NJ

REVISIONS: 2 - 01/07/26 - H. Geiss - Added Finish Information

PROJECT MANAGER: **M. Maddalo**
DESIGNER **J. Noga/DES**

DATE: 09/14/26

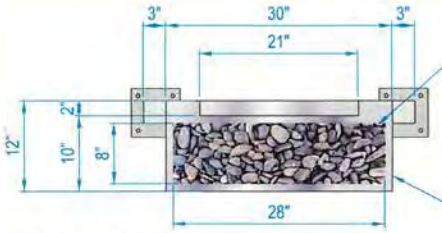
PROJECT NUMBER: **149944-15AB**

PAGE: **19**

FILE: Y:\Clients\Arthur Ponzio Company\149944 Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial\CDR Drawings

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Rabbi Geller Memorial Display



21.0 | **Plan View:**
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"

Tray bottom to be lined w/ small river stone per example &
Filled to top w/ clear acrylic to protect the stones from vandals
The small stones celebrates the Jewish Tradition of placing
pebbles on graves & they relate in character and color to the
stones used in the memorial structure.

Entire memorial structure fabricated from brushed aluminum
extrusions and sheet material. **See Note**
Entire structure to be treated with clear coat or similar to protect from elements.
Memorial to be placed in right rear corner of site. Precise placement TBD.

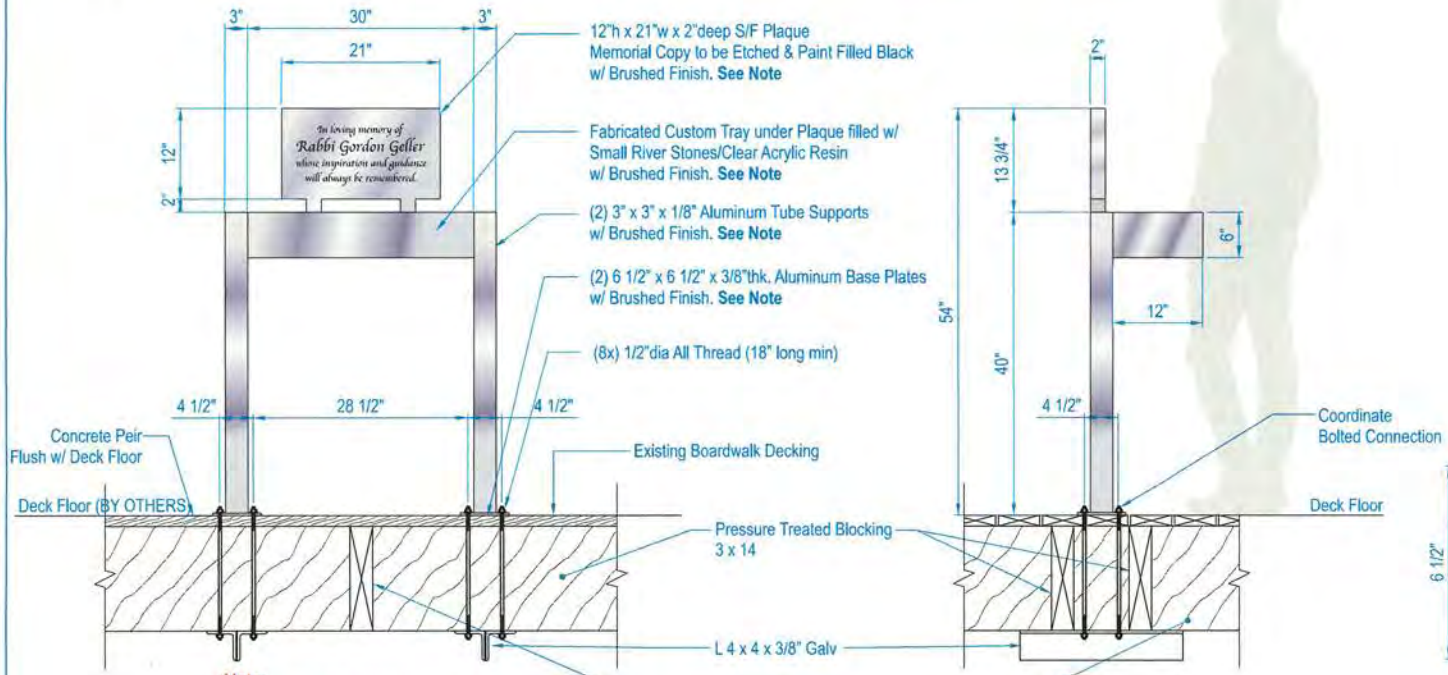
Note:
Sign Weight: 200 lbs per sign
Power Requirements: N/A



Example of desired river stone



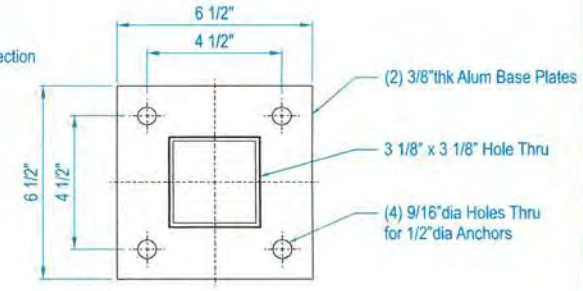
Example of river stone cast in acrylic



Note:
All Exposed Surfaces to have
Non-Directional Satin (Random Orbital)
Finish w/ applied Satin Clear Coat

21.2 | **Front Elevation: Rabbi Geller Memorial Display**
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0" **QTY = 1**

21.1 | **Side Elevation:**
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"



21.3 | **Anchor Plate Detail**
Scale: 3"=1'-0" **QTY = 2**

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CLIENT:	PROJECT:	REVISIONS:	PROJECT MANAGER:	DATE:	PROJECT NUMBER:	PAGE:
Arthur Ponzio Company	Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial Atlantic City Boardwalk (South End) Atlantic City, NJ	2 - 01/07/26 - H. Geiss - Added Finish Information	M. Maddalo DESIGNER: J. Noga/DES	01/14/26	149944-11	21

FILE: Y:\Clients\Arthur Ponzio Company\149944 Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial\CDR Drawings

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Graphics butt top and bottom

Photos secured with aluminum mounting device described above and at left

Deck floor

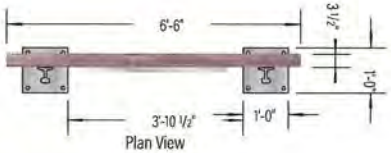
1" x 1" steel plate to aid structural stability. Material and pattern to be determined by fabricator in conjunction with designer.

Graphics mounting system description. See larger version at left with measurements.



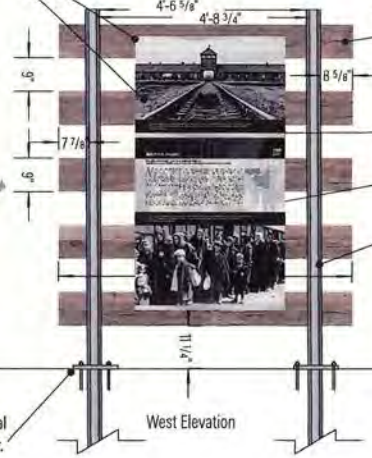
Graphics Elevation Section

Mounting system consists of 1/8" aluminum backing panel with two 1" x 1 1/4" x 3'-4" extrusions mounted top and bottom as shown to secure graphics.
Top and bottom graphics are 3'-4" x 2'-2", with middle graphic being 3'-4" x 1'-8".
All graphics are from CHPL with 3/4" depth and butt top and bottom as shown at left.
Mounting system and graphics screwed to railroad ties placed wheres hown below. Backing panel painted AkzoNobel Metllic Color, Brushed Aluminum.



Plan View





West Elevation

6'6" x 9" x 7" railroad ties ripped down middle to make them 3.5" deep so that the dimension is 6'6" x 9" x 3.5", then bolted to the back of rails in front.

Black and white photos of prisoners being loaded onto railcars mounted in frames between rails. Photos to be Custom High Pressure Laminate (CHPL) process to protect from elemets

Railroad rail to go through hole cut in decking and extend to sand below and secured to deck structure.

PROJECT:	Atlantic City Boardwalk Holocaust Memorial Rail display
VERSION:	Design Development
DATE:	Decembr 6, 2025
NOTES:	

All ideas, designs, arrangements, and plans indicated or represented by this drawing are owned by and the property of the designer, and were created, evolved, and developed for use on and in connection with the specified project. None of such ideas, designs, arrangements, or plans shall be used by or disclosed to any person, firm, or corporation for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of the designer. Written dimensions on these over scaled dimensions: contractors shall verify and be responsible for all dimensions and conditions on the job, and this office must be notified of any variations from the dimensions and conditions shown by these drawings. Shop details must be submitted to this office for approval before proceeding with fabrication.

SCALE:	3/8"=1'
PAGE:	#

AkzoNobel Sign Finishes

Satin Black

Brushed Aluminum

SIGN 80094



Train track leading into Auschwitz II-Birkenau Nazi Concentration Camp. An average POW transport took about four days to arrive at the camp. While the vast majority were Jews that died in this camp, Soviet Muslims, homosexuals, thieves, political and anti-Nazi activists were also killed.

BIALYSTOK, POLAND

ACBHM
ATLANTIC CITY BOARDWALK
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL

The rails in this display came from Bialystok, Poland.

These rails were given by Dr. Michael Berenbaum to the Sara & Sam Schoffer Holocaust Resource Center at Stockton University.

With the beginning of World War II, Poland was invaded by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. On September 20, 1939 a brutal murder was committed in the courtyard of Primary School No. 1, where a transit camp for prisoners had been set up earlier. Wehrmacht soldiers murdered 8 people "for disobedience". The next day, German troops began to withdraw from the city, and were replaced by Red Army units, as a result of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact.

Under Soviet occupation, Bialystok was incorporated into the Byelorussian SSR from 1939 to 1941 as the capital of Belastok Region. Polish people were subject to deportations deep into the USSR.

In the course of the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, Bialystok was occupied by the German Army on 27 June of that year, during the Battle of Bialystok–Minsk. The city became the capital of Bezirk Białystok, a separate region in German occupied Poland, until 1944. Between July and June the 1941 Bialystok massacres took place. Germans destroyed the Great Synagogue on 27 June 1941, with an estimated number of 2,000 Jews inside. From the very beginning, the Nazis pursued a ruthless policy of pillage and removal of the non-German population. The Germans operated a Nazi prison in the city, as well as a forced labour camp for Jewish men. Since 1943, the Sicherheitspolizei carried out deportations of Poles including teenage boys from the local prison to the Stutthof concentration camp. The 56,000 Jewish residents of the town were confined in a ghetto. On 15 August 1943, the Bialystok Ghetto Uprising began, and several hundred Polish Jews and members of the Anti-Fascist Military Organisation started an armed struggle against the German troops who were carrying out the planned liquidation of the ghetto with deportations to the Treblinka extermination camp. Ultimately the ghetto was liquidated, and the vast majority of its remaining 40,000 occupants including men, woman and children, were murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators, primarily at the Treblinka death camp.

The city fell under the control of the Red Army on 27 July 1944. The Soviets carried out mass arrests of Polish resistance members in the city and region, and imprisoned them in Bialystok. On 20 September 1944 the city was transferred back to Poland, although with a Soviet-installed communist regime, which stayed in power until the Fall of Communism in the 1980s, The Soviet NKVD and SMERSH continued the persecution of the Polish resistance in the following months. From November 1944 to January 1945, the Russians deported nearly 5,000 Poles from the local prison to the Soviet Union. Later, the Soviet-appointed communists held political prisoners and other members of the Polish resistance in the local prison, and until 1956, they also carried out burials of executed Polish resistance members there.





This Memorial to the Deportees was established at Yad Vashem, The World Holocaust Rememberance Center in Jerusalem, as a monument to the millions of Jews herded onto cattle-cars and transported from all over Europe to the extermination camps. This original cattle-car, appropriated by the German Railway authorities and given to Yad Vashem by the Polish authorities, stands at the center of the memorial site. Although symbolizing the journey towards annihilation and oblivion, facing as it does the hills of Jerusalem, the memorial also conveys the hope and the gift of life of the State of Israel and Jerusalem, eternal capital of the Jewish people. The Memorial to the Deportees was established through the generosity of Bernice and Izzy Merin, and Chana and Benjamin Merin, of France.

Arrival of a train containing Jews deported to Auschwitz death camp in Poland. Auschwitz-Birkenau (1940-1945) was the largest of the German Concentration and Extermination camps. 1.1 million people, 90% of them Jews, are thought to have died there most of them in the gas chambers.

