PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD

Primary Source Media is proud to present Testaments to the Holocaust. This microfilm edition contains materials from The Wiener Library, London. Primary Source Media has published a large selection of the Library’s press cuttings collection, which have been grouped in sections under the headings ‘Germany, 1933-1939’, ‘Countries outside Germany, 1933-1939’, ‘The Jews in Nazi Germany, 1933-1939’, Nazi Germany, 1933-1939’, Wartime Period, 1939-1945’, and ‘Jews in World War II’.

The microfilm collection is accompanied by a comprehensive index. Available in digital as well as in hardback paper, this index will open the contents of The Wiener Library archives to closer inspection than has hitherto been possible, making rare and unique historical material available to a wider public. Taken together, the materials assembled here provide the basis for studying Nazi Germany and its crimes against the Jews from any number of perspectives.

Along with acknowledgements for the help and co-operation extended by the staff of The Wiener Library, a special thank you is due to Ben Barkow whose comprehensive knowledge and generous advice have very substantially contributed to the preparation of the collection for publication.

Justine Williams
History Editor
Primary Source Media
Reading, England

TECHNICAL NOTE

Primary Source Media has set itself the highest standards in the field of archivally-permanent library microfilming. Our microfilm publications conform to the recommendations of the guides to good microforming and micropublishing practice and meet the standards established by the Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Attention should be drawn to the nature of the printed material and manuscript documents within the collection. These sometimes consist of articles, records and correspondence printed or written with a variety of inks and pens and on paper which has become severely discoloured or stained which renders the original document difficult to read. Occasionally volumes have been tightly bound and this leads to text loss. Such inherent characteristics present difficulties of image and contrast which stringent tests and camera alterations cannot entirely overcome. It is imperative that users of this microfilm collection are also aware that the original filming was carried out by Micromedia in the 1970s, and that the newspaper cuttings no longer survive. Primary Source Media has, therefore, been unable to replace missing pages, blurred images or correct any mistakes made by the original camera operators. Conscious of this we have nevertheless chosen to present the collection as it was initially filmed in order to make available the complete set of press cuttings.
INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

The Wiener Library is the oldest institution in the world established for the task of
documenting the Nazi regime and its crimes against the Jewish people.
The founder, Alfred Wiener (1885 - 1964) was a German Jew, born in Potsdam, who
had studied Arabic literature to doctorate level, and spent the years 1907 - 1909
travelling in the Middle East. This experience persuaded him that the Zionist ideal
was misplaced and that efforts to establish a national homeland for the Jews could
only prove damaging to the Jews (naturally he altered his views later, enjoying
friendly relations with former political enemies and even, for a time, pondering
whether The Wiener Library should not move to Jerusalem).

After serving in the 1914 - 1918 war (in the course of which he was decorated with
the Iron Cross, 2nd Class) he became increasingly perturbed by the rise of extreme
right-wing anti-Semitic groups in Germany. He joined the largest Jewish civil rights
organisation, the conservative and anti-Zionist Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger
jüdischen Glaubens (Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith), and
developed himself to the task of enlightening the German people about the dangers of
right-wing extremism and anti-Semitism. Within a few years he had risen to a very
high position in the organisation and was closely involved in formulating its policy.
From 1925 onwards Wiener was in no doubt that the greatest danger from the far right
was from the National Socialists under Hitler. He directed most of his efforts towards
combating the Nazi threat.

As part of this work Wiener was involved in an initiative in 1928 to set up an office to
collect all available information about the Nazi Party, its leaders and its activities. The
office was called Büro Wilhelmstrasse, after the main street in Berlin's government
district. The Büro Wilhelmstrasse collected newspapers, journals, pamphlets, leaflets
and ephemeral matter produced by or relating to the Nazis, and used these as the basis
for campaigns against the Nazis. Typical is a sticker featuring a cartoon of Hitler and
the words 'Die Nazis sind unser Unglück!' (the Nazis are our misfortune!), parodying
the Nazi slogan 'Die Juden sind unser Unglück!' (the Jews are our misfortune!). In the
few years of its existence the archive amassed a collection of about 200,000 items and
was probably the largest collection of material about the Nazis in existence at the
time.

With Hitler's accession to power in January 1933, the Büro was closed down and its
materials sent into hiding in Bavaria. It is presumed that the collection was lost or
destroyed during the war.

For Wiener Hitler's Machtergreifung was a personal crisis. After suffering a sort of
nervous collapse he made plans to go into exile. In the summer of 1933 he and his
family moved to Amsterdam. There he met Professor David Cohen, a leading member of the city's Jewish community, and together they formulated plans to set up what became known as the Jewish Central Information Office (JCIO).

The task of the JCIO was essentially similar to that of its predecessor the Büro Wilhelmstrasse. From early 1934 it issued a stream of publications, some substantial, the majority short mimeographed reports on particular issues or events. In addition, the office produced in-depth responses to three events: the Bern trial of distributors of the so-called Protocols of the Elders of Zion, the murder of the Swiss Nazi leader Wilhelm Gustloff by a young Jewish medical student, David Frankfurter and the Pogrom of 9/10 November 1938, the so-called Kristallnacht.

Following Kristallnacht the JCIO came under mounting pressure from the Dutch government to limit its activities. For Wiener and Cohen this was a warning that the JCIO's days in Amsterdam were numbered. In spring 1939 Wiener came to London and began the preparations for bringing the Office to safety. It eventually opened its doors at 19 Manchester Square, London on 1 September 1939.

Several members of the staff, including Wiener's wife, remained in Amsterdam, becoming stranded there after the German invasion in April 1940. Kurt Zielenziger, Wiener's Deputy, Bernard Krieg, the JCIO's book-keeper and Wiener's wife and children were eventually arrested and taken to the transit camp Westerbork before being deported to Bergen-Belsen in Germany. Zielenziger and Krieg died there. Although Margarethe Wiener and the children survived and were freed in a prisoner exchange in January 1945, Mrs Wiener was so weakened by her time in Belsen that she died within hours of crossing the border to Switzerland.

Wiener himself spent the war years in the USA. According to one source, he suffered a renewed nervous collapse after the outbreak of war, and was determined to get out of Europe. With the invasion of the Netherlands the JCIO's supply lines of materials from Germany were for the most part cut off. Wiener established new ones in America and also worked for British government agencies. The Office in London was left in the care of his new Deputy Louis Bondy.

The work of the JCIO in London concentrated on supplying information to various government departments such as the Ministry of Information, the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office, and the BBC. It also assisted London-based exiled governments and continued to offer its resources to Jewish organisations world-wide. In addition it issued two periodicals, The Nazis at War and Jewish News, which featured compilations of extracts from publications and press reports about political developments in Germany and the occupied territories.

It was in London that the name-change from JCIO to Wiener Library came about. The cause was the reluctance of the ministries and offices which used the JCIO to use a
name that highlighted the specifically Jewish nature of the organisation. Instead the Office was euphemistically called as 'Dr Wiener's Library' and eventually this name became the accepted one, even within the Office. After the war, when the work of the JCIO became increasingly academic the new name seemed more fitting and was officially adopted in the form Wiener Library.

During the late 1940s and 50s the Library devoted itself to a number of tasks: assisting the prosecution of war criminals at Nuremberg, helping individuals with restitution claims (for many years the Library had a lawyer on its staff), and collecting eyewitness accounts of what eventually became known as the Holocaust. From 1946 it issued the *Wiener Library Bulletin*, which became a renowned forum for information about research, books and news items relating to the Nazi era, German neo-Nazism, the Holocaust and all matters to do with right-wing extremism in Europe. The Library also carried out detailed monitoring of the German Austrian press, publishing the weekly *Auszüge aus der deutschen und österreichischen Presse* from 1948 (this publication is not included in *Testaments to the Holocaust*).

Alfred Wiener died in 1964 and was replaced as Director by Walter Laqueur, a young and ambitious academic who broadened the range of the Library's activities and interests and made it the forum for a series of lectures and international conferences which were of fundamental importance to the development of the academic study of Nazi Germany and the Holocaust. The Library also sponsored original research into topics such as the November Pogrom, the persecution of Gypsies under the Nazis, and the Nazi use of propaganda. Much of this research led to publications which remain standard works.

Yet Laqueur's many achievements were set against the background of a steadily weakening financial position. By the mid-1970s the situation was so desperate that outside help was needed. This came from the University of Tel Aviv, which part-funded the Library for five years and eventually gave a secure home to a large part of the book collection.

For several years after 1980 the Library's focus was on fund-raising and re-building the collection. By 1990 the financial situation had been stabilised and the collection was back to full strength. Throughout the 1990s the emphasis, under the new Director, David Cesarani, has been to re-establish the Library's credentials as an academic institution of international renown. This has been achieved by means of twice-yearly lecture series and a string of major international conferences on topics including the Final Solution, De-Nazification, representations of the Holocaust, and the reconstruction of Jewish life in Europe after the war.

Today the Library serves a readership comprising academic researchers, writers, broadcasters, the media, students and youngsters studying the Holocaust at school.
Survivors and their families make use of its resources to trace family history, to study the history of towns and villages where they had their origins and the ghettos and camps where so many of their loved-ones perished.

The selection of the Library's holdings which is reproduced in *Testaments to the Holocaust* is intended to make rare and unique historical material available to a wider public. Original Nazi propaganda materials are scarce and command high prices from dealers and at auction. Yet access to these materials is essential to anyone wishing to study the period. Reading secondary accounts of Nazi propaganda can never take the place of confronting the material directly.

Taken together the materials assembled in *Testaments to the Holocaust* provide the basis for studying Nazi Germany and its crimes against the Jews from any number of perspectives. It does not offer answers but rather a wealth of raw materials for students to explore and work with in their effort to reach their own conclusions. Complemented by appropriate secondary literature the collection offers outstanding opportunities to gain insights into one of the darkest periods of human history.

**The Press Archives**

The history of the Press Archives at The Wiener Library goes back to the days of the Büro Wilhelmstrasse. The Büro’s archivist, Walter Gyssling, born in Munich in 1903, had a background as a left-wing republican student activist and had worked for the Verein zur Abwehr des Antisemitismus (Association for the Resistance of Anti-Semitism). Within the Centralverein he was regarded as an expert on Nazi propaganda. He wrote of his work:

The daily survey of the press yielded most. The Büro Wilhelmstrasse subscribed to all National Socialist papers. Since the number of these was increasing constantly from 1929 – 1933, and since many National Socialist weeklies were transformed into dailies, this resulted in a considerable quantity of work each day. Besides the NSDAP papers, the major Berlin dailies of all hues, from the extreme right-wing Deutsche Zeitung and the Deutsche Tageszeitung to the Rote Fahne of the KPD (Communist Party) were kept under surveillance for items about the National Socialist movement and everything connected with it. In addition the major provincial papers like the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Dortmund Generalanzeiger were surveyed. When local elections occurred in the Länder, subscriptions for local papers were taken out for the duration of the campaign. National Socialist periodicals were also
monitored, and those of the movements related to National Socialism. Single issues of general press material containing important items relating to the NSDAP were frequently sent by local CV groups, or by provincial correspondents, or were collected by the archivist or other CV members during their travels. In this way there was practically no publication relating to the NSDAP that was not to be found in the archive.

As was noted above, this superb archive was lost in the years after Hitler’s coming to power.

From its earliest days, the archivists of the Jewish Central Information Office (Wiener Library) gave a high priority to the systematic collection of press materials relating to the NSDAP and its policies, especially those affecting Jewish life. An enormous range of newspapers and journals were cut, from the German and also from the international press.

**Structure**

The cuttings are arranged thematically into six separate archives. These are:

- Germany, 1933 - 1939
- Countries outside Germany, 1933 - 1939
- The Jews in Nazi Germany, 1933 - 1939
- Nazi Germany, 1933 - 1939
- Wartime Period, 1939 - 1945
- Jews in World War II

Each archive is arranged into major topics which are further broken down under sub-headings. Thus the topic covered in Section One is The Nazi Party, which comprises twelve sub-sections including ‘Kampfzeit’, History of ‘Gaue’, S.A., S.S., Other Formations, Leadership, Membership, Swastika and German Greeting.

**Section One**

**Germany, 1933 - 1939**

Section One is arranged under 24 main headings and over 250 sub-headings. It spans 18 reels.

This section of the Press Archive covers the period from Hitler’s coming to power until the outbreak of World War II. The coverage ranges from matters of policy to
organisations and institutions including the S.S., S.A., churches and youth organisations to political watersheds such as the Röhm Putsch in which the leadership of the S.A. was murdered. Of particular importance are sections on the early concentration camps such as Oranienburg, Dachau and Sachsenhausen, the anti-German boycotts which were used as a pretext for the anti-Jewish Boycott of 1 April 1933, and the teaching of racism in schools.

In certain parts of Section One the cuttings are chiefly taken from the German and Austrian press, and the majority represent the Nazi political and propaganda agenda, while other areas draw much more heavily on the foreign press and anti-Nazi papers such as Die Neue Weltbühne.

The cuttings of Section One are invaluable for anyone wishing to study the German domestic scene during this period. No secondary literature can convey the relentless power of Nazi propaganda. The heightened rhetoric of the Nazi press may appear crude and laboured today but for anyone with a basic understanding of German its force is palpable.

By way of example, one could take the front page of the Westdeutscher Beobachter of Saturday 28 March 1936, celebrating the triumphal entry of Hitler into the Rhineland one day before the plebiscite which was to demonstrate the overwhelming approval of the German people for this first yet crucial move in Nazi foreign policy. The headline trumpets:

‘Welcome, Liberator!’

The sub-heading expands:

‘With boundless love and gratitude the Rhineland people joyously surround the Führer of Germany within the walls of Cologne.’

And the first line of the article reads:

‘Now finally it has become a reality: the Führer sojourns in the liberated Rhineland!’

Two days later Das 12 Uhr Blatt, Berlin triumphantly blared out the news of the 98.79% vote approving the adventure.

On Reel Five, under the section entitled ‘German Learning – History’ is an item from the Fränkische Tageszeitung of 9 July 1938 reporting on a speech given by Julius Streicher to the Reichsinstitut für die Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands in which he expounds on the ‘new history’:

‘Whoever writes history must also have experienced the battle. Only he who knows the battle can write a full-blooded history which is full of
fire. Only a history written with a burning heart can pierce the hearts of the people’.

Streicher went on to tell the historians that they were privileged to live in days when great history was being made.

The Press Archive is not without items of irony and humour. In the section on Reel Five entitled ‘German Learning – Natural Science’ is a cutting from the letters page of *Nature* in which G.H. Hardy writes mockingly of a lecture given by Professor L. Bieberbach in which he sets up a typology of mathematicians. According to Bieberbach, J-type mathematicians are of nordic descent and do the most profound work while S-type mathematicians are French or Jewish, and do superficially impressive work but which lacks substance. According to Bieberbach:

‘One of the crowning achievements of the J-type is Hilbert’s work on axiomatics and it is particularly regrettable that abstract Jewish thinkers of the S-type should have succeeded in distorting it into an intellectual variety show.’

**Section Two**

**Countries outside Germany, 1933 - 1939**

Section Two is arranged under 37 main headings and some 150 subheadings. It spans 10 reels. Thirty-six countries are dealt with, the topic of Islam has a main heading of its own.

Of general interest within this section – but also for the Press Archives as a whole – is the depth of coverage and the sheer variety of newspapers and journals consulted. Taking just one section, ‘Italy – Anti-Semitism’ (Reel 25), the following titles feature (it should be noted that this list excludes all Italian papers and is by no means definitive): *Algemeen Handelsblad, Argentinisches Tageblatt, Critica, De Telegraaf, Der Jude, Vienna, Der SA Mann, Deutsche Tageszeitung, Die Schöne Zukunft, Vienna, Droit de Vivre, El Argentino, El Diario, Göteborgs Handlestidning, Grazer Tagespost, Hakenkreuzbanner, Het Volk, Le Matin, Le Neuva Espana, Buenos Aires, Le Pays Libre, Le Temps, Paris, National Zeitung, Basel, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, New York Times, Prager Mittag, Prager Presse, Prager Tagesblatt, Reichspost, Vienna, Salzburger Chronik, San Marco-Zara, Das Schwarze Korps, Sydsvensk Dagbladet, Telegraf, Vienna, The Evening News, The Times.*

The majority of main headings in this archive also feature cuttings under subheadings. Thus cuttings on Jewish communities will be found for Abyssinia, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, China and the Far East, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Great Britain,
Holland, Hungary, Italy, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, South Africa (also an interesting section on white/black racism), the Soviet Union, Spain and Turkey. Many sections feature items of great interest. Under ‘France – Fascism’ (Reel 22), much valuable material will be found on the Croix de Feu, while under ‘France - Dreyfus Case - 40 Years On’ (Reel 22), there are numerous cuttings showing how the Dreyfus case and the death of Alfred Dreyfus in 1935 were used by the Nazis and fascist groups. (A cutting from the notorious Stürmer takes a surprisingly measured view of the case – hostile to Dreyfus, naturally, but without the paroxysms of anti-Semitic hatred normally associated with this publication).

The section on Great Britain (Reel 23) contains a good deal of useful material on Oswald Moseley and the activities of the Blackshirts, as well as on William Joyce. The efforts of Anglo-Jewish organisations to assist the refugees from Germany are amply covered, as is the British Government’s refugee policy in general.

The section on the Netherlands (Reel 23) offers a great insight into the Dutch fascist movement as well as efforts to rescue and assist Jews. The section on Switzerland (Reel 28) contains extensive coverage of David Frankfurter’s assassination in 1936 of Wilhelm Gustloff, the leader of the German Swiss Nazis in Switzerland, an event curiously prefiguring the Vom Rath murder of 1938 which was used to trigger the November Pogrom. In 1936, however, the forthcoming Olympic Games blocked any excessive retaliation against Germany’s Jews.

Finally the section on the USA (Reel 28) richly reflects the links between the Christian far-right and the Nazis. Of particular interest is a paper called The Revealer, featuring an exposé of ‘A Few of America’s Jewish Masters’, including President Roosevelt whose family name, The Revealer discloses, was supposedly Rosenvelt in ‘the late seventeenth century.’

Section Three
The Jews in Nazi Germany, 1933 - 1939
Section Three is arranged under 19 main headings and over 120 subheadings. It spans 15 reels.

It will immediately be clear by examining the list of topics covered that this archive is of crucial importance to anyone undertaking a serious study of the position of the Jewish community in Germany between Hitler’s accession to power and the outbreak of the war.

Beginning with a compilation of statistical data offering an overview of the decline of Jewish life in Germany over the period, there follows a fascinating section documenting how the Jewish predicament in Germany was reflected in the foreign
press between the years of 1933 and 1938. An interesting item is ‘A letter to a Hitlerite’ reprinted from the Johns Hopkins Alumni magazine in March 1934 and written by William A. Noyes which engages with the question of German rearmament and the threat this poses to her neighbours. Noyes concludes ‘If she is not planning a war, what has Germany to gain by increasing her armaments?’

On Reel 29 the main Jewish Gemeinde and organisations are covered in depth, including the Centralverein and the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland. There follows, on Reel 30, a wealth of material on Nazi persecution of the Jews, taking in what is described as ‘The Ostracism’, in other words all the various forms of persecution from erecting ‘Jews unwanted’ signs outside towns and villages, park benches marked for ‘Aryan’ use only, the expulsion of Jews from public swimming baths, down to the anti-Jewish violence of the summer of 1938. The Nuremberg Laws are covered extensively on Reel 31, and a variety of material on boycotts – including the 1 April Boycott of 1933 – can be found at the end of this reel. Curiously the November Pogrom of 1938 is not covered in this archive. The explanation may be that the Jewish Central Information Office collected and collated so many cuttings on this subject that they were filed separately. (In fact, three reels of cuttings on the subject are appended to Section Three - Reels 41-43). A wealth of other material on the Pogrom collected and produced by the JCIO can be found in Testaments to the Holocaust, Series One.

The archive also contains a good deal of material relating to Jewish life in Nazi Germany. There are sections on education and schools, Jews in the medical and legal professions, Jewish cultural life and economic life in general.

Of particular interest is the section at the end of Reel 33 covering so-called Rassenschande (Racial defilement) for the years 1933-1938. The subject of the notorious Protocols of the Elders of Zion and various trials triggered by its publication and distribution are covered in depth. Finally the whole refugee crisis, including the Evian Conference receives extensive coverage on Reels 39- 40.

Section Four

Nazi Germany, 1933 - 1939

Section Four comprises 43 main headings and over 190 subheadings. It spans 50 reels. It will be quickly apparent that the coverage of this archive overlaps substantially with Sections One and Three. In some cases the earlier archives have the deeper and more extensive coverage – for instance, Section One offers a greater range of topics on the general theme of education and Section Three has considerably more material on the Protocols of the Elder of Zion. In other cases, Section Four offers greater range and
depth than Section One. This is so in the case of the Nazi leadership - extensively covered in Section Four, and culture - covered on Reels 46, 47 and 93. For the fullest use of the the Press Archives material it will be necessary to consult all the complementary headings in the different sections.

There are, of course, a considerable number of topics covered in Section Four which are not touched on in the earlier archives. Among these are sections devoted to the fate of Jehovah’s Witnesses and Freemasons, both in Germany and other countries (Reel 93). The Reichstag fire and related events are covered on Reel 74, while German minorities in other countries are extensively covered on Reels 56-63.

Other interesting topics covered include ‘Kitsch’ (Reel 93), Nazi subversion and propaganda in Palestine (Reel 81) and sport and the Olympic Games (Reel 49).

Section Five
Wartime Period, 1939 - 1945
Section Five is arranged under 127 main headings and over 400 subheadings. Once again, many topics are touched on in the other sections. It spans 54 reels.

The archive begins on Reel 94 with cuttings on the Nazi leadership, including Hitler and speeches made by him, as well as Göring, Goebbels (Reel 95), Hess, Himmler, and some slightly less well known leaders such as Seyss-Inquart and Terboven (Reel 96). An extensive biographical collection on ‘Personalities’ is followed by cuttings on different towns and regions (Reels 97-98). Included in this is a five-line announcement Daily Telegraph of 26 February 1942 under the heading ‘Nazi Pioneer Dead’ of the passing of Anton Drexler, the founder of the Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, which became the NSDAP under Hitler. This section also offers a splendid example of the unreliability of newspaper reports, which yet tell a great deal about historical events. On 29 July 1941 the Daily Telegraph carried an item ‘Hitler’s “Ideas Man” Dead’, announcing the death of Professor Karl Haushofer, the founder of geopolitics. On 27 September 1945 the New York Times reported that Haushofer had been released from custody in Frankfurt am Main. On 27 September the Daily Telegraph reported that Haushofer was under house arrest and the following day the Manchester Guardian carried an item ‘Hitler’s Quarrel with his “Brain”’, which reported on Haushofer’s release from US Army custody and quoted him as saying,

‘It has been said that I was Hitler’s “Brain”. If that is so, Hitler was sparated from his brain in October 1938 when I told him some disagreeable things.’

An extensive collection covers the topic of Justice (Reel 99) and includes material on court cases involving Jews, Czechs and Poles, on people shot while allegedly resisting
arrest, on Volksschädlinge (people acting to damage the Volk) and Heimtücke (malicious acts).

The section on Culture (Reel 101) includes not only the expected material on theatre, music, painting and architecture but unusual topics including cruelty to animals and eroticism. Under the former is an item from the New York Times 28 February 1942 under the headline ‘Electric Chair for Dogs’ reporting that the city of Essen had introduced a way of electrocuting stray dogs and cats so as to minimise their suffering – an example of the paradox between Nazi bestiality towards human beings and concern for animal welfare. Under the latter are several examples of lonely hearts adverts placed by women in Nazi newspapers, including one seeking specifically a serious partner from the ranks of the police or customs officials.

In the section entitled ‘Health and Population Policy’ (Reel 102) material on racial hygiene, racism and the Gypsies can be found.

Reel 104 contains cuttings on atrocities, concentration camps and forced labour, while Reels 106-109 survey the economic and industrial situation. Reels 113-134 contain very extensive materials on other countries, both Allied and Axis in over 100 subsections.

Reels 135-139 cover the ‘Conduct of the War’ in over 50 subsections, including topics such as flying bombs, U-boats, the Luftwaffe, air-raids and the role of autobahns. Reels 141-142 offer a considerable body of material relating to refugees and aliens, divided into 34 subsection and including cuttings relating to the internment of aliens, the Bermuda Conference, anti-refugee public opinion, refugee camps, the League of Nations and the United Nations, and personal sufferings of refugees and aliens.

Reels 143-147 compile material relating to peace aims - including the Nuremberg Trial (Reel 145) and the Allied Zones of Occupation in Germany (Reel 146). Reel 147 contains materials on atrocities committed in war-time, divided into countries, and including material on prisoners of war.

The archive closes with sections on War Guilt and the United Nations (Reel 147).

Section Six
Jews in World War II

Section Six is organised under 12 main headings and over 200 subheadings. It spans 5 reels.

The archive begins on Reel 148 with a survey of Germany and Austria under eight subheadings, covering subjects from internal Jewish affairs, through legal and illegal
migration and forced labour to the development of anti-Jewish studies in academic and scientific institutions and anti-Semitic art and propaganda.

Cuttings relating to the German-occupied territories are split across 38 subsections on Reels 148 and 149, covering the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (including Theresienstadt), Poland, Denmark and Norway, the Netherlands and Slovakia. The coverage of Poland (Reel 148) - that most important of topics - ranges from material relating to the Jews in pre-war Poland through internal Jewish affairs (ie life inside the ghettos, the Jewish Councils and so on), forced labour and the concentration camps, extermination, to Jewish resistance and liberation. A special section contains material on the Lublin reservation.

Other European countries are covered in 89 subsections on Reels 149 and 150. Under Italy (Reel 149) is included an important subsection of cuttings relating to the Vatican; while Britain contains subsections on Captain A.H. M. Ramsay and his Right Club (the membership list of this notorious club was donated to The Wiener Library in 1999) and various fascist groups including The Britons, The League of Ex-Servicemen and Moseley’s Blackshirts.

Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Romania, Hungary, and the Balkans all have several subsections devoted to them in which forced labour, deportation, resistance and internal Jewish affairs are documented (Reel 150).

The wider overseas picture is covered in sections on the USA, South Africa, the Far East (including Australia), Latin America, Palestine and the Middle East (Reels 150-152). A special section on the Final Solution is supplemented by subsections under different countries throughout the Archive.

The final section (Reel 152) is devoted to Jews in the War, again broken down largely by countries.

Ben Barkow
General Editor
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Social Welfare (Legal, Medical Aid)
Rückwanderer

REEL THIRTEEN

19. Nazi Foreign Propaganda

Fichtebund
V.D.A.: Verein für das Deutschum im Ausland
Annual Rally of Germans Abroad:
1935 Erlangen; 1936 Stuttgart and Erlangen
1937 Stuttgart (‘Cultural Attaché’ Affair)
1938 Breslau and Stuttgart
The Cost of Propaganda
E.W. Bohle, Chief of the Foreign Organisation
Nazi Propagandists:
Hans Fritzsche
Colin Ross
Janko Janeff
Knut Hamsun and Sven Hedin
H.R. Hoffmann: Hoffmann’s Publications:
News from Germany, 1939-1940
British News and Views, 1940
Die Deutsche Stimme, 1941
German Press Abroad:
Manipulating the Press
Various Publications:
Österreichische Korrespondenz für Volksdeutsche Arbeit (OKVDA)
Weltwacht der Deutschen
Deutsche Worchenschau

REEL FOURTEEN

19. Nazi Foreign Propaganda

Foreign Appreciation of Nazi Propaganda
Propaganda During the War:
Pamphlets, Leaflets, Cartoons
News Bulletins:
Ouest Informations, Amersterdam, Breton, 1940
Jeugd van Heden, Leiden, 1940
Tysk Veckorevy, Berlin, 1941
Berlin Weekly, 1941
Ost-Express, Berlin, 1941
Nazi Propaganda in Various Countries:
Great Britain
Africa: North, East, West
Argentina
REEL FIFTEEN

19. Nazi Foreign Propaganda

Nazi Propaganda in Various Countries:
Baltic States:
  General
  Estonia
  Lithuania
  Memel
Belgium, Eupen, Luxembourg
Brazil
Canada
Central America, South America
Philippines, Mexico
Egypt
Far East, Pacific, Australia
China
East Indies
Japan
Siam
France

REEL SIXTEEN

19. Nazi Foreign Propaganda

Nazi Propaganda in Various Countries:
Holland
India
Italy and South Tyrol
Near and Middle East: Deutscher Orient Verein
Palestine
Poland:
  General
  Danzig and Corridor
  Ukraine
  Volga Germans
  Presse-Dienst Ostraum
Romania
Scandinavia:
  General
  Denmark
  Norway
  Finland
  Iceland

REEL SEVENTEEN

19. Nazi Foreign Propaganda

Nazi Propaganda in Various Countries:
Scandinavia:
  Sweden
  Nordische Gesellschaft
South Africa
South America:
  General
  Chile
  Bolivia
  Colombia and Ecuador
Spain
Portugal
Switzerland:
  General
  Swiss Neutrality
Turkey
USA:
  General
  Nazi Espionage in the USA

**20. Labour Relations and Social Welfare**

  General
  D.A.F. (Deutsche Arbeits-Front)
  K.d.F. (Kraft durch Freude)

**REEL EIGHTEEN**

**20. Labour Relations and Social Welfare**

  Female Labour
  Labour Market Situation
  Winterhilfe
  Apprentices, Labour Courts
  Change of Jobs, Age Groups
  Labour Shortage, Housing
  Volkswagen

**21. Cases of Corruption**

**22. Defence and Rearmament**

  Rearmament
  Army Leaders
  Army Legislation
  Navy
  Air Force
  Fortifications
  ‘Wehrpolitik’, Army Morale
  War Disabled
  Labour Service
  Motor Roads
  War Preparation
  Stahlhelm

**23. The 4th of February, 1938**

  Dismissal of Blomberg and Re-organisation of the Military

**24. Colonies**
PRESS CUTTINGS: PART TWO:
COUNTRIES OUTSIDE GERMANY, 1933-1939

REEL NINETEEN

25. Abyssinia
   General
   Jewish Community
   Italian Racism

26. Algeria

27. Argentina
   General
   Jews
   Immigration and Refugees
   Anti-Semitism
   Defence and Protests
   Fascism and Nazism

28. Australia

29. Austria
   General
   Fascism, Heimwehr, Monarchists
   Catholic Church and other Religious Communities
   Jewish Community
   Anti-Semitism:
      General
      Racialism

REEL TWENTY

29. Austria
   National Socialists
   Nazi Persecution of the Jews:
      General
      Cultural (Arts, Professions, Press, etc.)
      Economic, Industry, Commerce
      Sport and Gymnastics
      Refugees, Expulsions, Deportations

30. Belgium
    General
    Fascist Groups
    Anti-Semitism

31. Brazil
    General
    Fascism and National Socialism

32. Bulgaria (including Albania)
    General
    Jews

33. Canada
34. China and the Far East
   General
   Jews

35. Czechoslovakia
   Sudeten Crisis

REEL TWENTY-ONE

35. Czechoslovakia
   Occupation, March 1939
   Slovakia
   Jews

36. Danzig
   General
   Relations with The League of Nations
   Relations with Poles
   Jews

37. Denmark

38. Egypt
   (see also Reel 24)
   Relations with the Third Reich
   Palestine Question (Anti-Zionism, Anti-Semitism)

REEL TWENTY-TWO

39. France
   General
   Fascists
   Jews
   Anti-Semitism and Defence
   Racism
   Freemasonry
   Dreyfus Case – 40 Years On
   Foreign Anti-Semitic Reports

REEL TWENTY-THREE

40. Great Britain
   General
   Jews
   Nazi Persecution of Jews: Aid and Protests
   Fascism and Anti-Semitism:
      General
      Olympia Meeting
      Individual Opinions
   British Legion

41. Greece

42. Holland
   General
   Rescue of Jews
   Fascist Parties
   Anti-Semitism
43. Hungary

General
Fascist and Nazi Organisations:
    General
    Volksdeutsche

REEL TWENTY-FOUR

43. Hungary
Jews
Anti-Semitism:
    General
    Anti-Jewish Legislation
Racial Question
Nazi-German Propaganda

44. India

45. Islamic Countries
General
Iran
Iraq
Saudi Arabia
Syria and Lebanon
Egypt

46. Italy
General
Benito Mussolini
Imperial Aspirations:
    General
    Islam and Middle East
Church and State
Relations with the Third Reich
Jewish Community
Racism
Anti-Semitism

REEL TWENTY-FIVE

47. Japan
General
Imperialism
Jews

48. Latin America
General
Colombia
Bolivia
Chile
Cuba
Ecuador
Paraguay
Uruguay
Various

49. Luxembourg
50. Memel

51. Morocco

52. Palestine
   General
   Zionist Movement
   Jewish Immigration
   Jews and Arabs:
      General
      Lawrence of Arabia
   Terror, Murder, Sabotage
   Nazi and Fascist Propaganda and Subversion

REEL TWENTY-SIX

53. Poland
   General
   Jews
   Anti-Semitism and Persecution:
      General
      Emigration and Resettlement

54. Portugal
   General
   Jews

55. Romania
   Jews

56. South Africa
   General
   Colour Question
   Fascists and Nazis
   Jewish Community
   Jewish Immigration
   Anti-Semitism

REEL TWENTY-SEVEN

57. Soviet Union
   General
   Trials and Purges
   Armed Forces
   Jews
   Exiles
   Foreign Anti-Communist Propaganda:
      General
      Jewish World Conspiracy
      Atheism and Religious Persecution

REEL TWENTY-EIGHT

58. Spain
   General
   Republicans
   Fascists
Civil War
Catholic Church
Jews:
  General
  Refugees
Anti-Semitism and Defence:
  General
  Freemasonry
Spain and Axis
Nazi and other Foreign Anti-Semitic Propaganda

59. Switzerland
Fascism and Anti-Semitism
Gustloff Assassination

60. Tunisia

61. Turkey
General
History of the Republic:
  General
  Kemal Atatürk
Jews

62. United States of America
General
Fascism and Anti-Semitism
Relations with the Third Reich

63. Yugoslavia
PRESS CUTTINGS: PART THREE:
THE JEWS IN NAZI GERMANY, 1933-1939

REEL TWENTY-NINE

64. Statistics
Births, Deaths, Doctors, Emigration, Schools, Economics

65. Jews in Germany
Foreign Press, 1933 - 1938

66. Mr. James McDonald’s Letter, 1935
Its international echoes

67. Jewish Organisations in Germany
Various Gemeinden
Reichsvertretung
Central Verein
Hilfsverein
Other Relief Organisations
Miscellaneous Organisations, Institutions, etc.

REEL THIRTY

68. General Persecution
1936 - 1939
Jew Baiting ‘Schwarzes Korps’

69. The Ostracism
‘Juden unerwünscht’, ‘Judenrein’, Towns and Villages,
Yellow Benches, No Radio
Names for Jews
Special Passports for Jews
Jews and Public Law, Civil Servants, Citizenship, Nationality
Jews and Real Estate
Jews and Defence (Armed Forces, Air Raid Precautions, etc.)
Towns and Streets Renamed
Jews and Public Baths
Jews and Health Resorts
Jews and Farmers (Cattle Dealers)
Terror: ‘Einzelaktionen’, Shops Closed, Protective Custody
June Pogrom, 1938
Destruction and Desecration of Synagogues and Cemeteries
Persecution Breeds Corruption
Aid to the Persecuted

REEL THIRTY-ONE

70. The Nuremberg Laws
The Principles
Marriage, Divorce, Registrars, Penalties for Mixed Marriages
Mixed Breeds, Children, Maids, Sharing the House, Flags
Application Abroad

71. Boycott
April 1st 1933
1934 - 1938
Books, Films, etc.
Court Verdicts
Penalising People for Intercourse with Jews

72. Jewish Youth and Education
Jewish Children
Jewish Schools
Jews in German Schools
Other Material

REEL THIRTY-TWO

73. Murders and Suicides
74. Jewish Doctors
Jews in Medicine; Dentists; Chemists
Refugee Doctors

75. Jews in Cultural Life
Music
Literature
Theatre, Film, etc.
Art, Architecture, Painting
Medicine, Science
Law
Miscellaneous
Jewish Cultural Organisations

76. Economics
The Principles; also Expropriation
‘Aryanisation’; Taxes, Registration of Assets:
  General
  Spoliation
  Looted Art Treasures
Jews as Employers and Employees
Jewish Commercial Agents, especially Abroad; Legal Advisers Abroad
Banks and Stock Exchange

REEL THIRTY-THREE

76. Economics
Textile Trade
Miscellaneous Trades: Multiple Stores, Artisans, Hawkers,
Shoe Trade, Fur Trade, Entertainment
Jewish Shops, Retailers, ‘Deutsches Geschäft’
Forbidden Trades, ‘Tarnung’
Miscellaneous

77. Jews in Court
Jewish Delinquency
Solicitors
Jews as Executors; Last Wills
Fraud, Larceny, Embezzlement, Forgery
Smuggling, Passport Forgery
Currency and Anti-Government Offences
Libel and Cruelty to Animals
Immorality (except ‘Rassenschande’)
Violence, Robbery, Theft
Economic Judicature
Nazi Law, Judges, Lawyers

78. Rassenschande

1933 – 1938

REEL THIRTY-FOUR

79. Anti-Semitism

Before 1914
Rise of Nazism
Stöcker, Schönerer, Fritsch, etc.

80. Lieutenant-Colonel Ulrich Fleischhauer

Fleischhauer and Weltdienst, Berne Trial
The Erfurt Internationale (Individual Members) and
International Anti-Semitism
Collection of Erfurt-Controlled Papers
Collection of Jew-Baiter’s Lectures in Erfurt, 1937
Vries de Heekelingen
The Leonhard-Loosli Trial

REEL THIRTY-FIVE

81. The ‘Protocols of Zion’

The First Berne Trial:
Foreign Press
German Press
Swiss Press
The Second Berne Trial
The Grey Shirts Trial, 1934 – 1935
1933 – 1935 (miscellaneous)

REEL THIRTY-SIX

81. The ‘Protocols of Zion’ 1936 – 1938 (miscellaneous)

Pro-Protocols Material
Anti-Protocols Material:
    The London Times Articles, 1921
    Henry Ford’s Letter
Anti-Protocols Material
Jewish Central Information Office Publications

REEL THIRTY-SEVEN

81. The ‘Protocols of Zion’ Jewish Apologetics, Nuremberg Talmud Case, 1929
The Ritual Murder Lie
The Cairo Trial, 1935
International Protests against Jew-Baiting
Frau Irene Harand
Distinguished Men’s Views on the Jews - Reaction to 1938
November Pogrom
**REEL THIRTY-EIGHT**

82. **Jewish Problems and Studies**

The Bible, Jewish Attitude to Jesus  
Jewish History  
Zionism  
Yiddish  
Shechita  
Jewish Ex-Servicemen  
Jewish Nobel-Prize Winners; Jewish Contribution to Civilisation

**REEL THIRTY-NINE**

83. **Jews and Christians**

‘Non-Aryan’ Christians  
Roman Catholics  
Protestants

84. **The Refugees**

League of Nations Proceedings  
Deprivation of Nationality (Citizenship)  
Refugees’ Circulars in Britain  
Spoliation of German Jews in Connection with Emigration  
Professionals, also Refugees’ Contribution to their New Countries  
Aid, Problems, Illegal Immigration, Palestine

**REEL FORTY**

84. **The Refugees**

Germany’s Policy:  
General  
Rückwanderer  
British Empire; Various Countries  
USA  
Brazil  
Central America  
Chile  
Ecuador  
Colombia  
Paraguay  
Latin America, General  
France  
Switzerland  
Madagascar

85. **The Evian Conference**

Germany and Italy  
The Other Countries  
Jewish Emigrants from Europe

**REEL FORTY-ONE**

86. **1938 November Pogrom**

Details  
Burning of Synagogues
Deaths
German Reports on November Pogrom
Rallies given by German Political Figures
Legal Measures against the Jews
Reports on Legal Measures against the Jews
Leading Articles from the International Press

REEL FORTY-TWO

86. 1938 November Pogrom

Leading Articles from the German Press
International Press Reports on:
  Protest Meetings
  Protests by The Church
  Protests by Intellectuals
  Protests by Politicians
Debates on Emigration
Emigration of Jews
International Political Reactions
German Response to US Protests
German Response to Protests from The Netherlands
German Response to British Protests
International Press Reports on German Response

REEL FORTY-THREE

86. 1938 November Pogrom

Reports on International Aid
Dutch Aid
Herschel Grynszpan: Miscellaneous
Miscellaneous Documents on the Pogrom
Inquiry into Burned Synagogues
Miscellaneous Documents
Diplomatic Documents
Attn: Mr Aronsfeld
IMT and NCA
Foreign Press Reaction: Miscellaneous
Nazi Press: Miscellaneous
PRESS CUTTINGS: PART FOUR:
NAZI GERMANY, 1933-1939

REEL FORTY-FOUR

87. Race Problems, Persecution of Jews

General
Rassenschande, Mixed Marriages
Jews in Court
‘Juden unerwünscht’, ‘Judenrein’
Race, Heredity, Population Policies

REEL FORTY-FIVE

87. Race Problems, Persecution of Jews

‘Aryanism’
Cairo Trial
Protocols of Zion
1938 November Pogrom and its aftermath

88. Lawyers

89. Doctors

90. Scientists and Academicians

91. Economy

Anti-Jewish Boycott

REEL FORTY-SIX

91. Economy

Nazi Economic and Financial Policy

92. Civil Service

Jews and Non-Jews

93. Culture

General
Architecture
Cabaret and Variété; Chess
‘Kulturpolitik’
Dancing, Jazz; Education (General); Fashion
Films

REEL FORTY-SEVEN

93. Culture

Literature
Music
Newspapers and Journalism
Painting and Sculpture
P.E.N. Clubs
Publishers and Booksellers
Radio
Theatre
94. Science and Scholarship

REEL FORTY-EIGHT

95. Religion
   General
   Jews
   Catholics:
      General
      Russian Orthodox Church
   Protestants:
      General
      Kirchenkampf
   Paganism

REEL FORTY-NINE

96. Education
   Schools
   Universities

97. Sport
   Olympic Games

98. Law Courts
   General
   Law ‘Reform’

REEL FIFTY

99. Other Groups
   General
   Nationalists
   Catholic Parties
   Liberals
   Socialists
   Communists
   Trade Unions, Arbeiterfront and Workmen
   Pacifists; Army

REEL FIFTY-ONE

100. Foreign Relations and Opinions About Foreign Countries
   General

REEL FIFTY-TWO

100. Foreign Relations and Opinions About Foreign Countries
   General
REEL FIFTY-THREE
100. Foreign Relations and Opinions About Foreign Countries
General

REEL FIFTY-FOUR
100. Foreign Relations and Opinions About Foreign Countries
Great Britain

REEL FIFTY-FIVE
100. Foreign Relations and Opinions About Foreign Countries
Great Britain
USSR

REEL FIFTY-SIX
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
General
Austria

REEL FIFTY-SEVEN
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
Austria

REEL FIFTY-EIGHT
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
Saar

REEL FIFTY-NINE
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
Danzig and Polish Corridor

REEL SIXTY
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
Poland
Denmark, Norway

REEL SIXTY-ONE
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
Czechoslovakia
REEL SIXTY-TWO
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
Czechoslovakia

REEL SIXTY-THREE
101. Nazi Aggression, German Minorities
Memel
Baltic States - General
Lithuania
Latvia
Estonia
Ruthenia
Romania
Italian Tyrol
Alsace Lorraine
Belgium – Eupen-Malmédy
Hungary
USSR
Miscellaneous – various countries

REEL SIXTY-FOUR
102. Disarmament, Rearmament
General

REEL SIXTY-FIVE
102. Disarmament, Rearmament
Disarmament Efforts
Wehrwissenschaft

REEL SIXTY-SIX
103. The League of Nations General
Minorities

104. Former German Colonies

REEL SIXTY-SEVEN
105. Propaganda Germany:
General
Anti-Catholic
Anti-Confessional Church
Anti-British
105. Propaganda
Other Countries

105. Propaganda
Great Britain and British Nazi Sympathisers

105. Propaganda
Anti-Jewish

106. Nazi and Personal Liberty
General
The Press:
  German
  English
  Bans, Confiscations, Expulsions of Journalists
  Elections

107. Atrocities
General
Concentration Camps and Forced Labour
Jews
‘Judenliebchen’
Suicides
‘Greuelpropaganda’

108. Outrages and Assaults
Against Jews
Against Non-Jews
Against Foreigners
Cuttings from ‘Fränkische Tageszeitung’, 1934-1935

109. Arrests, Protective Custody and Expulsions
Of Germans
Of Foreigners

110. Hitler Youth
General
S.A.
S.S.
REEL SEVENTY-FOUR

111. Laws and Decrees

112. The Reichstag Fire

- General
- The Trial
- The London Enquiry
- The ‘Brown Book’

REEL SEVENTY-FIVE

113. Nazi Leaders

- General
- Hitler:
  - General
  - Speeches
  - Rearmament and Armed Forces
  - Plots Against
  - Arts, Architecture, Music
  - Anti-Semitism
  - ‘Mein Kampf’

REEL SEVENTY-SIX

113. Nazi Leaders

- Göring
- Goebbels
- Rosenberg
- Papen

REEL SEVENTY-SEVEN

113. Nazi Leaders

- Streicher
- Schacht
- Various, in alphabetical order
- Military and Naval Leaders, various, in alphabetical order
- Gauleiters und Reichsstatthalters, various, in alphabetical order
- Others, in alphabetical order

REEL SEVENTY-EIGHT

114. Passports, Nationality, etc.

- General
- ‘Ausbürgerung’

115. Refugees – Emigration, Expulsions, Deportations

- General
REEL SEVENTY-NINE

115. Refugees – Emigration, Expulsions, Deportations
   Intellectuals (Scholars, Scientists, Writers, Politicians)
   Refugee Ships
   League of Nations
   Expulsions
   Evian Conference and Committee
   Court Cases

REEL EIGHTY

116. Palestine
   General
   Jewish Immigration
   Arabs and Jews

REEL EIGHTY-ONE

116. Palestine
   Riots, Murder, Sabotage
   Nazi and Fascist Propaganda and Subversion

REEL EIGHTY-TWO

117. Foreign Opinion of Germany
   Great Britain – on Revision of Treaties

REEL EIGHTY-THREE

117. Foreign Opinion of Germany
   Great Britain – on Revision of Treaties

REEL EIGHTY-FOUR

117. Foreign Opinion of Germany
   Great Britain – General

REEL EIGHTY-FIVE

117. Foreign Opinion of Germany
   Great Britain:
   Anti-Semitism, Racism, Persecution of Jews
   Disarmament and German Rearmament
   USA
   France
   Italy
   Scandinavia:
   General
Denmark
Norway
Sweden
League of Nations, International Opinion
Dominions (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa)
Low Countries (Belgium, Holland)
Switzerland
Various, in alphabetical order

REEL EIGHTY-SIX
118. Fascism and Anti-Semitism Outside Germany

General
Great Britain

REEL EIGHTY-SEVEN
118. Fascism and Anti-Semitism Outside Germany

Austria
Romania

REEL EIGHTY-EIGHT
118. Fascism and Anti-Semitism Outside Germany

Poland
Hungary
Italy
Ireland
Scandinavia

REEL EIGHTY-NINE
118. Fascism and Anti-Semitism Outside Germany

Canada and USA
Latin America
France
Baltic Countries:
   Estonia
   Latvia
   Lithuania
Balkan Countries:
   Bulgaria
   Greece
   Yugoslavia
Spain
Holland and Belgium
Switzerland
Czechoslovakia
Slovakia
Carpatho-Ukraine
South Africa
Various Countries, A-Z

REEL NINETY
119. Trade, Banking and Industry
German Foreign Debts

REEL NINETY-ONE
119. Trade, Banking and Industry
Foreign Trade and Shipping

REEL NINETY-TWO
119. Trade, Banking and Industry
Miscellaneous
Austria

REEL NINETY-THREE
120. Special Topics and Oddities
General
Abuse of National Symbols, ‘Kitsch’
Animals, Vivisection
Renaming of Places, Streets, Months, etc.
Food and Drink
Culture, Art, Language
Uniforms, Fashion
Swastika and ‘Deutscher Gruss’
Racial Absurdities
Espionage
Items from Various Countries, A-Z
Jews outside Germany

121. Constitutional Questions

122. Corruption and Crime
General and Individual

123. Nazis and Women

124. Revision of Trianon, St. Germain Peace Treaties

125. Gestapo and Other Police

126. Jewish Boycott Against Germany
127. Societies, Sects, Occultism

Freemasons, German
Freemasons, Other Countries
Rotary Club
‘Ernste Bibelforscher’, Jehovah’s Witnesses
Baptists, Christian Scientists, Salvation Army and other Christian Sects
Anthroposophical Society, Astrology, Soothsaying,
Miscellaneous Sects and Societies
PRESS CUTTINGS: PART FIVE: WAR-TIME PERIOD, 1939-1945

REEL NINETY-FOUR

128. Nazi Leaders
General
Hitler
Hitler’s speeches, 1940-1945
Göring

REEL NINETY-FIVE

128. Nazi Leaders
Goebbels

REEL NINETY-SIX

128. Nazi Leaders
Rosenberg
Hess
Ribbentrop
Frick
Funk
Ley
Frank
Terboven
Seyss-Inquart
Neurath
Schirach
Himmler
Papen

REEL NINETY-SEVEN

129. Personalities - Individual
Abendroth - Mutschmann

REEL NINETY-EIGHT

129. Personalities – Individual
Nabersberg - Zweig
Personalities – General

129. Towns
Individual Towns and Regions, A-Z

130. Corruption
General
Criminality and Corruption among Officials
Looting of Art Treasures
REEL NINETY-NINE

131. Justice

Decrees and Legislation
In General (Courts, etc.)
War Justice:
   General
   Volksschädlinge
Offences against Economic Regulations:
   General
   Price Regulations
   Currency Regulations
Rationing and other Regulations
Radio Offences
Befriending and Associating with P.O.W.s
Blackout Offences
Heimtücke
Offences against Works Regulations
Death Sentences and Executions
Arson
Wegen Widerstandes erschossen
Jews in Court
Poles in Court
Czechs in Court

REEL ONE HUNDRED

132. Youth and Education

Schools
High Schools and Universities
Hitler Jugend and Bund Deutscher Mädchen
German Youth
Juvenile Offenders
Juvenile Labour
Political Colleges (Napola, Adolf Hitler Schulen)
Vocational Training (Berufserziehung)
Luftwaffenhilfe and Pre-Military or Pre-Naval Training
(Wehrertüchtigungslage)

REEL ONE HUNDRED AND ONE

133. Culture

General
Cruelty to Animals
Eroticism
Music
Theatre
Dancing
Arts and Architecture
Books, Literature, Writers
Book Reviews and New Publications
Language
Libraries
Films
Nazi Weltanschauung
134. Science and Scholarship
   General
   Nazi

135. Sports and Athletics

REEL ONE HUNDRED AND TWO

136. Nazis and Religion
   Hostility to Christianity and Neo-Paganism
   Catholic Church
   Protestant Church
   Other Churches and Sects

137. Health and Population Policy
   General State of Health
   Doctors and Other Medical Services
   Population, Sterilisation, Race Hygiene
   Alcohol and Nicotine
   Racism:
      General
      Gypsies

138. Civil Service
   General
   Municipalities
   Administration:
      General
      Gaue

REEL ONE HUNDRED AND THREE

139. Nazis and Opposition
   General
   Conservatives, Monarchists and Armed Forces:
      General
      20th July 1944 Conspiracy
   Left Opposition:
      General
      Victims of Fascism
   Communists
   Otto Strasser and Black Front
   Secret Radio
   ‘Free German’ Movements
   Intellectuals

140. Civilian Defeatism, Discontent, Unrest, etc.
   General
   ‘Durchhalten’
   Civilian Sector and Invasion
REEL ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR

141. Inefficiency, Negligence, Lack of Discipline
General
Difficulties, Hardship, Scarcities

142. Police

143. S.S., Gestapo and S.D.
General
Waffen-S.S.
S.A.
N.S.K.K., N.S.T.K.

144. Personal Freedom
General
Censorship

145. Atrocities
General
Concentration Camps:
   General
   Buchenwald
   Dachau
   Auschwitz-Birkenau
   Bergen-Belsen
   Various, A-Z
   Majdanek
Jews
Forced Labour

REEL ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE

146. Propaganda in Germany
General
Winter Relief and Kriegshilfswerk
Volkswagen, Volkstraktor
Volkswohlfahrt
Anti-British and American
Anti-Jewish
Anti-Polish
Anti-Allied

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