

List of Documents

- 1 On 1 January 1938 Amalie Malsch writes to her son in the USA about waiting to emigrate
- 2 On 5 January 1938 Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler orders the expulsion of Soviet Jews from Germany
- 3 On 14 January 1938 the Munich Gestapo notes that Jewish *Mischlinge* with illegitimate children are not forbidden to meet with one other
- 4 On 19 January 1938 the director of the Reich Archives calls on the Reich Minister of the Interior to forbid Jews to use the archives
- 5 On 27 January 1938 Luise Solmitz describes her daughter's social exclusion
- 6 *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 27 January 1938: article on the economic restrictions placed on Jews and the consequences for their emigration prospects
- 7 *Jüdisches Gemeindeblatt*, 30 January 1938: article in which the Relief Association of German Jews promotes the emigration of women
- 8 On 30 January 1938 Rabbi Löwenstamm asks his colleague Max Dienemann for advice on whether a child from a mixed marriage may be accepted into the Jewish faith
- 9 In January 1938 a fifth-year school pupil writes an essay on the subject of Jews
- 10 *Israelitisches Familienblatt*, 3 February 1938: article on the prospects for Jewish youth
- 11 *Berliner Tageblatt*, 3 February 1938: article about the Jews in Poland
- 12 On 13 February 1938 the Oberpräsident of East Prussia writes to the German Council of Municipalities to ask how to deal with Jewish female patients in the Regional Women's Hospital
- 13 *Neues Volk*, February 1938: article about international antisemitism
- 14 On 2 March 1938 Luise Solmitz writes about discriminatory regulations against Jews
- 15 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 14 March 1938: article on the *Gleichschaltung* of the Viennese press
- 16 On 15 March 1938 the NSDAP Kreisleiter in Leipzig reports to the Gauleitung of Saxony on the measures taken thus far against Jews
- 17 David Schapira reports on the mistreatment of Viennese Jews in early 1938 following the Anschluss
- 18 Karl Sass describes the mood in Vienna in the spring of 1938 and the Anschluss of Austria
- 19 On 18 March 1938 Jay Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the Division of European Affairs at the State Department, describes conditions for Austrian Jews
- 20 On 19 March 1938 Hermann Göring commissions Wilhelm Keppler with the Aryanization of the economy in Austria
- 21 On 19 March 1938 the Reichsstatthalter in Hamburg states the terms for the Aryanization of the M. M. Warburg & Co. Bank

- 22 On 23 March 1938 Albert Herzfeld of Düsseldorf gives an account of the Anschluss of Austria and preparations for the plebiscite
- 23 The Law on the Legal Status of the Jewish Religious Communities, dated 28 March 1938, deprives the Jewish communities of their status as corporations under public law
- 24 On 6 April 1938 the Reich Minister of Finance plans additional discriminatory measures concerning the taxation of Jews
- 25 On 9 April 1938 the Vienna Main Office of the SS Security Service documents raids against Freemasons
- 26 *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, 13 April 1938: article about anti-Jewish legislation in Hungary
- 27 Jewish Telegraphic Agency, New York, 14 April 1938: reports on the situation of Jews in Austria and reactions in the USA
- 28 On 24 April 1938 Julius Steinfeld describes his efforts to help the Orthodox Jews of Burgenland to emigrate
- 29 A regulation of 26 April 1938 requires Jews to register their assets under penalty of fines and prison terms
- 30 On 27 and 28 April 1938 Luise Solmitz notes her reaction to the instructions for the registration of assets
- 31 *Aufbau*, New York, 1 May 1938: article on the pogroms in Vienna
- 32 *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, 3 May 1938: article about anti-Jewish measures in Germany and their significance for foreign Jews
- 33 *Correspondance Juive*, 6 May 1938: article on the persecution and expulsion of Austria's Jews following the Anschluss
- 34 On 8 May 1938 Adolf Eichmann tells his friend and superior Herbert Hagen how he monitors the Viennese Jews
- 35 *New York Times*, 15 May 1938: article on the poverty of the Jewish communities and the demographic consequences of anti-Jewish policy
- 36 Questionnaire on 'racial belonging' for the census planned for May 1938, later filled in by Mr and Mrs Klemperer
- 37 On 31 May 1938 the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce informs the tool manufacturer Fleck & Co. that it is not permitted to train Jewish apprentices
- 38 In May 1938 Felice Schragenheim reflects on her job prospects as an immigrant
- 39 On 1 June 1938 Reinhard Heydrich instructs the regional Criminal Police headquarters to intern so-called asocials and previously convicted Jews in Buchenwald concentration camp
- 40 Memorandum from Munich's municipal building director dated 9 June 1938 regarding the order for the demolition of the synagogue on Herzog-Max-/Maxburgstraße
- 41 On 14 June 1938 Luise Solmitz writes about antisemitic taunts from children
- 42 On 14 June 1938 Reich Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick outlines his plans to dispossess the Jews and drive them out of the economy

- 43 *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 15 June 1938: article on the application of German citizenship law for the purpose of excluding Jews
- 44 On 17 June 1938 Paul Strauss asks Frankfurt's Municipal School Authority to exempt his son from attendance at a secondary school
- 45 On 20 June 1938 the SS Security Service considers the role of the Reichsbank and the Schlie Travel Agency in the emigration of Austrian Jews
- 46 On 21 June 1938 the head of the Israelite Religious Community reports on the school situation for Jewish schoolchildren in Vienna
- 47 On 22 June 1938 the US ambassador to Berlin informs his secretary of state about anti-Jewish demonstrations and arrests of Jews
- 48 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 23 June 1938: article about Joseph Goebbels's speech at Berlin's Olympic Stadium, in which he announced new anti-Jewish measures
- 49 On 24 June 1938 the Reich Board for Economic Efficiency makes suggestions regarding the Aryanization of the Austrian shoe trade
- 50 On 27 June 1938 the Viennese Ministry of the Interior and Culture protests against the Gestapo's appointment of Josef Löwenherz as head of the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna
- 51 On 30 June 1938 the headmaster of the Chayes Grammar School in Vienna asks the University of Jerusalem to admit Jewish school pupils and students from Vienna
- 52 A former prisoner describes the detention conditions in Buchenwald concentration camp in June 1938
- 53 *Blätter des Jüdischen Frauenbundes*, June 1938: article about the role of women after emigration
- 54 The wine exporter Frederick Weil from Frankfurt travels through Germany in the early summer of 1938
- 55 *Amtsblatt der Stadt Wien*, 1 July 1938: announcement of the segregation of Jewish schoolchildren and the introduction of a *numerus clausus* at middle schools
- 56 Report by the SS Security Service dated 1 July 1938 about preparations for the international refugee conference in Evian
- 57 *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 7 July 1938: article about the contribution of anthropologists and statisticians to the study of the 'Jewish question'
- 58 On 8 July 1938 the NSDAP Gauleiter in Vienna suggests appropriating and auctioning off the property of Jews who have fled
- 59 On 8 July 1938 Max Kreutzberger reports on the Evian Conference
- 60 On 11 July 1938 the board of directors of the Talmud Torah School requests support from the Hamburg school authorities
- 61 On 12 July 1938 the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs all ambassadors not to issue visas to anyone who is unwelcome in their country of origin
- 62 On 14 July 1938 Reich Commissioner Josef Bürckel presents Hermann Göring with his ideas regarding Aryanization in Austria

- 63 On 15 July 1938 a Viennese shoe manufacturer points out to the Asset Transfer Office that the shoe industry is not sufficiently involved in 'Aryanization decisions'
- 64 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 16 July 1938: article on the Evian Conference
- 65 *Wiener Tagblatt*, 17 July 1938: article on the termination of leases to Jewish tenants
- 66 On 19 July 1938 the Israelite Religious Community reports on the work of the various community institutions and conditions for the Viennese Jews
- 67 On 20 July 1938 the Economic Group for Private Banking provides information about measures for scrutinizing the safe-deposit boxes of Jewish customers
- 68 On 20 July 1938 Berlin's chief of police issues guidelines for the discrimination against Jews
- 69 On 22 July 1938 the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna asks the Gestapo to release arrested women from Mattersburg in Burgenland
- 70 On 25 July 1938 Abraham Tauber Rubin of Vienna seeks a sponsor to enable him to emigrate with his family
- 71 *Israelitisches Familienblatt*, 28 July 1938: article on the founding of a Reich Federation of Jews in Germany
- 72 *Hamburger Anzeiger*, 28 July 1938: article on the introduction of the identity card for German citizens
- 73 On 1 August 1938 a provincial office of the German Council of Municipalities asks the central office in Berlin whether public contracts may be awarded to 'half-Jews'
- 74 On 3 August 1938 the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna submits proposals to the municipal administration of the city regarding the accommodation of elderly and care-dependent Jews
- 75 On 3 August 1938 the head of the Swiss Police for Foreign Nationals, Heinrich Rothmund, speaks to the German envoy in Bern about refugees being deported across the unfortified land border
- 76 On 5 August 1938 Hertha Nathorff notes her reaction to the revocation of the licences of Jewish physicians
- 77 Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft memorandum regarding a conversation with Hermann Josef Abs on 9 August 1938 about the Aryanization of the leather manufacturer Adler & Oppenheimer
- 78 On 11 August 1938 the Reichsbank is requested to make its director Richard Buzzi available for cooperation with the Central Office for Jewish Emigration
- 79 On 12 August 1938 the head of the SD Main District Danube reports to the Security Main Office in Berlin concerning the illegal emigration of Jews from Vienna
- 80 On 12 August 1938 the Episcopal Ordinariate of Berlin appeals to all German bishops to form aid organizations for Catholics who are regarded as Jews
- 81 On 13 August 1938 Siegfried Gerstle of Munich applies to have his assets converted into foreign currency under the Altreu scheme
- 82 On 16 August 1938 Mrs Marx asks the Pope for help, given the difficult position of non-Aryan Catholics

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- 83 On 17 August 1938 David Heimann, 75, president by seniority of the Jewish Community of Berlin, requests a certificate of urgency for emigration to Palestine
 - 84 A regulation, dated 17 August 1938, forces Jews to adopt the first names 'Sara' and 'Israel'
 - 85 On 19 August 1938 Hildegard Wagener reports on the unforeseen course of a political training evening
 - 86 On 24 August 1938 Luise Solmitz writes about the introduction of compulsory first names for Jews
 - 87 On 24 August 1938 Mr and Mrs Malsch of Düsseldorf write to their son in New York about efforts to emigrate and an imminent occupational ban
 - 88 On 25 August 1938 the situation of Jews in Germany is summed up in a report to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
 - 89 On 29 August 1938 the NSDAP Gauleitung for the Lower Danube complains to the NSDAP Main Office for People's Welfare about the conversion of a synagogue into a Protestant church
 - 90 *Aufbau*, New York, 1 September 1938: article on the introduction of mandatory first names for Jews
 - 91 On 10 September 1938 customs investigators in Halle accuse Ernst Petschek of using a front man to conceal his shareholdings
 - 92 On 14 September 1938 Adolf Eichmann informs the Security Main Office in Berlin about the expulsion of destitute Jews from Vienna
 - 93 Julian Kretschmer from Emden describes the closure of his doctor's practice in the late summer of 1938
 - 94 On 16 September 1938 the Relief Association of German Jews issues information regarding the conditions for emigration to Bolivia
 - 95 On 22 September 1938 the SS Security Service proposes converting retraining camps for Jews into labour camps in the event of war
 - 96 Meeting in the Reich Ministry of Justice on 22 September 1938 regarding the abolition of tenant protection laws for Jews, and the impoverishment and possible ghettoization of the Jews
 - 97 On 23 September 1938 the NSDAP Kreisleiter in Jena intervenes in the Aryanization of local livestock farming
 - 98 Under pressure from Reich Commissioner Josef Bürckel, on 24 September 1938 the League of Austrian Industrialists revokes the call to dismiss Jewish *Mischlinge* from private businesses
 - 99 Note, dated 27 September 1938, from the Warburg secretary's office regarding a German businessman's offer to sell his company in Argentina
 - 100 Robert B. Lawrence on the Aryanization of his Vienna apartment in September 1938
 - 101 On 6 October 1938 Albert Speer asks the Reich Ministry of Economics to support the mass termination of the leases of Jewish tenants in Berlin

- 102 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7 October 1938: article on conditions for Jews after Germany's invasion of the Sudetenland
- 103 *Selbstwehr. Jüdisches Volksblatt*, 8 October 1938: article on conditions for Jews in the border areas of Czechoslovakia
- 104 On 9 October 1938 Ruth Maier describes the despair of Jewish families in Vienna
- 105 On 11 October 1938 the Reich Institute for Labour Placement in Austria reports to Reich Commissioner Josef Bürckel about the difficulties involved in deploying Jews for forced labour
- 106 On 14 October 1938 the World Jewish Congress analyses the situation of Jews in Europe
- 107 Discussion on 14 October 1938 in Hermann Göring's office about economic preparations for war and the Aryanization process
- 108 On 16 October 1938 Police Sergeant Witzel writes to the Public Prosecutor's Office in Marburg to report on the smashing in of the windows and doors of the homes of Jews in Zwesten
- 109 On 21 October 1938 Adolf Eichmann reports to the SD Main Office in Berlin that 350 Jews are emigrating daily from Austria
- 110 On 27 October 1938 the Reich Minister of Economics informs the foreign currency offices that Jews can no longer claim a tax exemption when exporting foreign currency
- 111 On 27 October 1938 Austria's state commissioner for private industry proposes the creation of labour camps for Jews
- 112 On 28 October 1938 the Munich police note that 568 Jews of Polish nationality were arrested
- 113 Rabbi Arthur Bluhm reports on the deportation of Polish Jews from Krefeld on 28 October 1938
- 114 On 28 October 1938 the Relief Association of German Jews warns of problems regarding emigration to Shanghai
- 115 On 28 October 1938 Cornelius von Berenberg-Gossler learns of the impending deportation of a Jewish female acquaintance to Poland
- 116 Report by the SS Security Service, dated 28 October 1938, about the Austrian Jewish organizations
- 117 Questionnaire from the Reich Representation of Jews in Germany concerning the planned admission of Eva Oppenheim to Australia, dated 31 October 1938
- 118 Gerta Pfeffer describes the deportation of Polish Jews from Chemnitz in October 1938
- 119 The legal advisor to the Central Association of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, Kurt Sabatzky, reports on boycotts, arrests, and forced labour in Leipzig and the vicinity in the autumn of 1938
- 120 Max Moses Polke reports on the final months of his work as a lawyer in Breslau, which ended on 3 November 1938

- 121 On 7 November 1938 Ruth Maier describes the anxiety of the Viennese Jews following the assassination attempt on Ernst vom Rath
- 122 On 8 November 1938 the Nuremberg Gestapo has Adolf Hitler informed about the number of deported Jews of Polish nationality
- 123 Gerda Kappes tells her mother-in-law about the pogroms in Bebra on 7 and 9 November 1938
- 124 Joseph Goebbels's diary entries concerning the evening of 9 November 1938 and the instructions for the November pogroms
- 125 Directives of the Gestapo Central Office for the pogrom, 9 November 1938, 23:55 p.m.
- 126 At 1:20 a.m. on 10 November 1938, Reinhard Heydrich specifies the instructions from the Gestapo Central Office for the pogrom
- 127 On 10 November 1938 the Swiss legation summarizes for the Reich Foreign Office the agreements reached on the marking of passports held by Jews
- 128 Ludwig Goldstein reports on the destruction of the synagogue in Königsberg, Prussia, on 9 and 10 November 1938
- 129 On 10 November 1938 the Vienna Gestapo reports on the confiscation of a library and the destruction of a synagogue
- 130 Max Reiner from Berlin describes how he escaped arrest on 10 November 1938
- 131 Rabbi Arthur Bluhm describes the pogrom in Krefeld and his arrest on 10 November 1938
- 132 On 10 November 1938 the Security Police submit a request for the denaturalization of Siegfried Gumbel and his family
- 133 The Gauleiter of Vienna, Odilo Globocnik, reports on the arrest of Jews and the confiscation of their property following the pogrom
- 134 SA members from Lesum fatally shoot three Jews in their apartments during the night of 9/10 November 1938
- 135 On 11 November 1938 the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna asks the Central Office for Jewish Emigration to work towards a moderation of the campaign of anti-Jewish terror
- 136 On 11 November 1938 the Bavarian Minister of the Interior informs the Bavarian Minister President about the conclusion and consequences of the pogrom night
- 137 On 11 November 1938 SA Brigadeführer Karl Lucke gives notification of the destruction of thirty-six synagogues in Hesse
- 138 On 11 November 1938 Ruth Maier describes the pogrom and the mistreatment and arrest of Jews in Vienna
- 139 On 11 November 1938 Reinhard Heydrich orders Adolf Eichmann to travel to Berlin to discuss future anti-Jewish policy
- 140 On 11 November 1938 Hildegard Wagener expresses her indignation at the violence against Jews

- 141 On 11 November 1938 Reich Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick prohibits Jews from owning weapons
- 142 On 12 November 1938 Hermann Göring imposes a compulsory levy of 1 billion Reichsmarks on Jews of German nationality
- 143 On 12 November 1938 Hermann Göring forbids Jews from operating retail businesses and skilled craft enterprises
- 144 On 12 November 1938 Hermann Göring decrees that Jews must cover the cost of damage resulting from the pogrom
- 145 On 12 November 1938 the Bonn resident Marie Kahle and her son are accused of sympathizing with Jews
- 146 Meeting chaired by Hermann Göring on 12 November 1938 regarding anti-Jewish policy after the pogrom
- 147 On 12 November 1938 Cell 08 of the Dornbusch branch of the NSDAP gathers information about wealthy Jews
- 148 Luise Solmitz's diary entries from 10 to 14 November 1938 on the November pogrom and new anti-Jewish rulings
- 149 On 14 November 1938 the SS Security Service presents five badge designs for identifying Jews
- 150 Cornelius von Berenberg-Gossler describes the arrests in his social circle from 11 to 15 November 1938
- 151 On 15 November 1938 the Swiss ambassador in Paris reports on his meeting with State Secretary Ernst von Weizsäcker regarding the expulsion of Jews from Germany
- 152 On 15 November 1938 the Reich Minister of Education prohibits Jewish pupils from attending school with non-Jews
- 153 On 15 November 1938 the apostolic nuncio in Berlin reports to the Vatican regarding the November pogrom
- 154 On 15 November 1938 the Chief of the Security Police informs the Reich Foreign Office about the establishment of a Reich association for the care of Jewish emigrants and Jews reliant on welfare
- 155 *The Times*, 15 November 1938: article on the situation of the Jews in the Reich
- 156 On 15 November 1938 a French diplomat in Berlin analyses the background to the pogroms and the resulting international tensions
- 157 *Norddeutsche Hausbesitzer-Zeitung*, 15 November 1938: article on the requirement to terminate leases with Jewish tenants
- 158 *Marienbader Zeitung*, 16 November 1938: article on the expulsion of Jews from the spa town
- 159 A decree issued on 16 November 1938 bans Jews from wearing uniforms
- 160 *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger*, 16 November 1938: article on the closure of Jewish businesses and their exclusion from housing cooperatives
- 161 Record of confiscated money, valuables, and furniture of the Jews in Markt Piesting, dated 18 November 1938

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- 162 Express letter from the Reich Minister of Economics regarding the Regulation on the Exclusion of Jews from German Economic Life, 18 November 1938
- 163 On 19 November 1938 a father from Beuthen writes to his daughter living abroad about events during the November pogrom
- 164 On 19 November 1938 Reich Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick orders that Jews in need may draw public welfare benefits only in exceptional cases
- 165 *Berliner Tageblatt*: announcement, dated 19 November 1938, on the establishment of separate sales outlets for Jews in Munich
- 166 On 21 November 1938 the Jewish Central Office in Stuttgart writes to the Gestapo to ask that Jewish facilities assisting with preparations for emigration are retained
- 167 On 21 November 1938 the Reich Minister of Economics lists the Jewish assets that are immediately available
- 168 On 22 November 1938 the Protestant Bishop Julius Kühlewein reports to the clergy of the regional church in Baden about the criticism voiced by the Ministry of Education regarding the treatment of the Bible story in religious instruction
- 169 On 23 November 1938 the Reich Minister of Economics and the Reich Minister of Justice regulate the forced sale and the closure of Jewish commercial and skilled craft enterprises
- 170 On 23 November 1938 Fritz Falk, Amsterdam, asks Sam van den Bergh to enable his family to emigrate to the Netherlands
- 171 On 23 November 1938 Ruth Spier describes to her friend Lilo what life is like at the Gehringshof Hachsharah Camp near Fulda
- 172 Conversation on 24 November 1938 between Adolf Hitler and the South African Minister Oswald Pirow about Germany's position of power in the world and the 'Jewish question'
- 173 *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, 24 November 1938: article about the role of the Jews in German philosophy
- 174 On 24 November 1938 the Relief Association of German Jews begins to organize the emigration of children to the Netherlands
- 175 On 24 November 1938 representatives of the Reich Ministry of Economics and the big banks discuss the complete dispossession of the Jews
- 176 *Das Schwarze Korps*, 24 November 1938: article about the annihilation of the Jews
- 177 On 25 November 1938 Ernst Englander reports from London on the situation of German Jews and asks that possible relief campaigns be considered in the USA
- 178 On 26 November 1938 a local branch of the NSDAP in Berlin denounces a pharmacist who employs a Jew
- 179 On 25 and 26 November 1938 Cornelius von Berenberg-Gossler learns about the conditions of confinement in Sachsenhausen concentration camp
- 180 *Schlesische Zeitung*, 27 November 1938: article about the discriminatory legislation for *Mischlinge*

- 181 Hedwig Jastrow, age 76, takes her own life on 29 November 1938 so as not to have to bear the compulsory forename
- 182 On 29 November 1938 the SS Security Service reports that the Gestapo Central Office has ordered all Jewish organizations to merge into a single body
- 183 On 29 November 1938 the auditor Max Joseph asks the regional tax director in Berlin for permission to take furnishings with him to Australia
- 184 On 30 November 1938 Leopold Breisacher describes the situation for Jews after the November pogroms to his son, an emigrant in Palestine
- 185 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee memorandum, dated 30 November 1938, on the consequences of the pogrom in various cities, as well as in Jewish retraining centres and in concentration camps
- 186 On 1 December 1938 the Reich Ministry of Education initiates a discussion about ways to saddle the Reich Representation of Jews in Germany with the costs for separate Jewish schools
- 187 The antisemitic worldview is summarized in the Wehrmacht's guidelines for service training, dated 1 December 1938
- 188 On 2 December 1938 the Office for Kinship Research in Vienna complains about the clergy's lax approach to ascertaining Jewish descent
- 189 *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 2 December 1938: article on the annual meeting of the Reich Institute for History of the New Germany
- 190 On 2 December 1938 the Gestapo appoints Max Plaut as manager of the Jewish Religious Association in Hamburg
- 191 On 2 December 1938 the German consulate general reports on the flight of the Jews from the Memel Territory and its economic consequences
- 192 Erik and Magda Geiershoefer from Allersberg describe how NSDAP functionaries confiscated their property in late November/early December 1938
- 193 A regulation dated 3 December 1938 addresses the forced sale of Jewish companies and the procedure regarding Jewish bonds
- 194 On 3 December 1938 the SS Security Service in Vienna offers the Racial Policy Office photos of emigrants from the files of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration
- 195 On 5 December 1938 the Landrat in Glatz instructs the mayor to provide information regarding the Aryanization of the retail sector
- 196 On 6 December 1938 the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna reports on complications for emigration following the arrest of Jewish men
- 197 On 6 December 1938 Benno Cohn from the Palestine Office in Berlin reports to Georg Landauer on emigration to Palestine and the imminent forced merger of Jewish organizations
- 198 On 5 and 6 December 1938 Luise Solmitz describes her fears of ghettoization and the expropriation of her house
- 199 On 7 December 1938 Gerda Erdmann from Berlin writes to the Pope to suggest ways in which the Catholic Church could solve the Jewish question

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- 200 On 9 December 1938 Cornelius von Berenberg-Gossler records his thoughts about the inhumane treatment of the Jews and its impact abroad
- 201 *Deutsches Recht*, 10 December 1938: article on the right to rescind a contract concluded in ignorance of the 'racial origins' of the contractual partner
- 202 On 11 December 1938 Ruth Maier of Vienna describes bidding farewell to her sister, who is travelling to Britain on a Kindertransport
- 203 On 16 December 1938 Max Karp writes to a relative about the situation of the Polish Jews expelled from Germany and now in the Zbąszyń camp
- 204 Paul Eppstein, summoned by the Berlin Gestapo on 16 December 1938, writes notes on the discussion of the payment of the cost of pogrom damage and the expulsion of stateless persons
- 205 On 17 December 1938 the Warburg Bank asks the Economic Group for Private Banking to simplify the sale of securities belonging to Jews
- 206 Hermann Krips's tax clearance certificate from the Frankfurt tax authorities, 19 December 1938
- 207 *New York Times*, 20 December 1938: article on Schacht's proposals for the emigration of the Jews and the transfer of their assets
- 208 On 21 December 1938 the Reich Minister of Education asks the Reich Minister of the Interior whether the emigration of Jewish university lecturers is to be prohibited
- 209 On 21 December 1938 the Chemnitz Youth and Welfare Office instructs its agencies to stop granting benefits to Jews
- 210 On 22 December 1938 the SS Security Service orders that the scrolls and sacred objects looted from synagogues must not fall into Jewish hands again
- 211 On 22 December 1938 the Jewish Central Office in Stuttgart records attacks on Jews in Bad Mergentheim
- 212 On 24 December 1938 Paul Fürstenberg reminds the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft about its assurances in connection with the Aryanization of his firm
- 213 On 25 December 1938 youngsters from a Kindertransport report on their reception in Britain
- 214 On 27 December 1938 Adele Klinger of Vienna asks the Gestapo to release her husband from Buchenwald concentration camp
- 215 On 28 December 1938 Göring orders the establishment of 'Jew houses', forbids Jews to use sleeping carriages and dining cars, and regulates the status of mixed marriages
- 216 *Deutsches Volksblatt*, Vienna, 30 December 1938: article on the compulsory emigration of the Jews
- 217 On 30 December 1938 Cornelius von Berenberg-Gossler describes the funeral service for his business partner, who died in a psychiatric hospital
- 218 On 30 December 1938 Ehud Ueberall of the Youth Aliyah Information Centre reports on his efforts to place children from Vienna in the Netherlands or Britain
- 219 *NS-Frauen-Warte*, December 1938: article about reactions in Germany and abroad to the November pogroms

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- 220 Karl Sass from Vienna describes his attempts to emigrate illegally in December 1938
- 221 *Der Internationale Klassenkampf*, December 1938: article on the reactions of the German working class and the international bourgeoisie to the November pogroms
- 222 Rudolf Walter reports on the changes to Austrian cultural life after the Anschluss and on instances of mistreatment in police custody in 1938
- 223 In late 1938 the SS Security Service proposes the creation of a Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration
- 224 Fred Rodeck describes the bureaucracy at the Vienna Central Office for Jewish Emigration in late 1938
- 225 Rudolf Bing describes the November pogrom in Nuremberg and his emigration in late 1938
- 226 In 1938 Irmgard Keun describes the emigration experiences of Jews from a child's perspective
- 227 Siegfried Neumann from Berlin reports on his imprisonment in Sachsenhausen concentration camp in late 1938
- 228 The children's book *Der Giftpilz* (1938) explains the term *Ostjude*
- 229 Paul Martin Neurath reflects on sickness and death in a concentration camp in 1938
- 230 *Aufbau*, New York, 1 January 1939: editorial on negotiations on the transfer of Jewish assets from Germany
- 231 On 3 January 1939 Herbert Nothmann from Breslau asks a distant relative for help in emigrating
- 232 On 4 January 1939 Sigmund Geller in Paris attempts to facilitate the emigration of his sons and his wife from Vienna
- 233 *Jewish Chronicle*, London, 6 January 1939: report on refugee camps in different European countries
- 234 On 9 January 1939 the Jewish Central Office in Stuttgart appeals to the Gestapo for the release of sick inmates from Dachau
- 235 At Hermann Göring's request, on 10 January 1939 the Reich Minister of the Interior stipulates that no one be denounced on account of having previous contact with Jews
- 236 On 11 January 1939 the Department of German Studies at the University of Greifswald reports all books in its library holdings declared to be Jewish
- 237 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 12 January 1939: article on a series of lectures at Berlin University, in which renowned academics justify anti-Jewish policy
- 238 Report for the World Jewish Congress, dated 14 January 1939, on conditions for Jews in the Free City of Danzig
- 239 On 16 January 1939 the Reich Minister of Economics instructs municipal pawnbrokers on how to proceed with the jewellery and valuables of Jewish emigrants
- 240 On 17 and 18 January 1939 Nahum Goldmann records his impressions of talks with representatives of the League of Nations regarding legislation on Jews in Danzig

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- 241 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 20 January 1939: the Reich Representation of Jews in Germany announces the establishment of a transit camp for refugees in England
- 242 On 21 January 1939 Mrs D., who is looking for an apartment in Berlin, expresses her hopes that leases to Jewish tenants will be terminated
- 243 On 24 January 1939 Hermann Göring orders the founding of the Reich Central Agency for Jewish Emigration
- 244 On 25 January 1939 the Reich Foreign Office outlines to the German representations abroad the importance of the 'Jewish question' for foreign policy
- 245 On 26 January 1939 the mayor of Friedrichstadt writes to the Landrat in Schleswig to approve the sale of Jewish property below its market value
- 246 Oscar Schloss describes his departure from Germany on 26 January 1939
- 247 *Deutsche Steuer-Zeitung und Wirtschaftlicher Beobachter*: article dated 28 January 1939 on the Levy on Jewish Assets
- 248 On 30 January 1939 Adolf Hitler threatens to annihilate the European Jews
- 249 On 2 February 1939 the president of the Viennese branch office of the Reich Institute for Labour Placement and Unemployment Insurance considers using Jewish forced labourers
- 250 On 6 February 1939 Paula Schwab asks the Relief Agency for the Evacuation of Children to arrange accommodation abroad for her son
- 251 SS Security Service memorandum, dated 11 February 1939, regarding Quaker activity in support of Jews
- 252 On 14 February 1939 the Neue Frankfurter Versicherung instructs its agents to cancel the insurance policies of their Jewish clients
- 253 SS Security Service memorandum, dated 16 February 1939, on the demonstrative singing of hymns that console the people of Israel
- 254 After fleeing Germany, on 21 February 1939 Simon Meisner gives Jewish welfare organizations an account of the living conditions in Antwerp
- 255 On 21 February 1939 the SD conveys its approval to the staff of the Deputy of the Führer regarding the establishment of a lectureship for Talmudic studies and modern Hebrew at the University of Berlin
- 256 On 22 February 1939 the Gau personnel office in Vienna advocates the auctioning of stolen Jewish property in Vienna rather than Berlin
- 257 On 1 March 1939 the Chief of the Security Police provides information about plans to register Jews for forced labour in wartime
- 258 On 2 March 1939 the Synagogue Community in Gleiwitz asks the Reich Association of Jews in Germany about the requirements for surrendering precious metals
- 259 Paul Eppstein of the Reich Association of Jews in Germany records a summons to the Gestapo on 7 March 1939 on the subject of emigration, particularly to Shanghai
- 260 On 8 March 1939 Robert Thompson Pell, an official in the US State Department, reports to his superior on the difficulties associated with the emigration of Jews from Germany

- 261 Franziska Schubert describes her efforts to obtain the release of her husband from prison, the attempts at intimidation made by the Vienna Gestapo, and her emigration on 8 March 1939
- 262 On 10 March 1939 Aurel von Jüchen and Karl Kleinschmidt protest against Protestant pastors being instructed not baptize Jews
- 263 Jolanthe Wolff's passport, dated 10 March 1939, with instructions on how German refugees should behave in Britain
- 264 On 10 March 1939 Adolf Eichmann points out that legal discrimination against the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna would result in the loss of foreign exchange
- 265 On 14 March 1939 Luise Solmitz writes about repeated demands for emigration
- 266 On 17 March 1939 Joseph Hyman from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee reports on the employment ban for Jews, returning emigrants and children being detained in concentration camps, and Jewish refugees in Europe
- 267 On 18 March 1939 the Church Chancery in Berlin advises the High Consistory in Vienna to show restraint regarding the Grüber Office, which supports Protestant non-Aryans
- 268 On 24 March 1939 Siegfried Simon of Berlin asks Ruth Kimmel to help his father-in-law obtain an immigration certificate for Palestine
- 269 On 25 March 1939 Simon Meisner describes his experiences in a refugee camp and with the Police for Foreign Nationals in Belgium
- 270 On 29 March 1939 Hanna Kaack of Hamburg endeavours to entrust her son to the care of the Quakers
- 271 On 3 April 1939 representatives of the police and the judiciary in Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland hold a meeting in Brussels to discuss the illegal immigration of refugees from Germany
- 272 On 14 April 1939 Chaim Selzer of Vienna attempts to obtain a place for his daughter on a Kindertransport to England
- 273 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*: on 17 April 1939 the Reich Ministry of Economics issues instructions regarding the items that emigrants are permitted to take with them when they depart
- 274 On 18 April 1939 Cornelius von Berenberg-Gossler recounts a visit to the Berlin Gestapo to advocate the emigration of Fritz Warburg
- 275 On 20 April 1939 Otilie Spitzer and Hermann Göbbels write to Adolf Hitler to request a marriage permit
- 276 On 25 April 1939 the Reich Office for Emigration Affairs reports on the course of emigration in the second half of 1938
- 277 A Reich law, dated 30 April 1939, restricts the rights of Jewish landlords and tenants
- 278 On 1 May 1939 Moritz Mailich asks Jos. A. Schwalb to support his emigration to the USA

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- 279 On 2 May 1939 the director of the Talmud Torah School in Hamburg outlines his ideas for a Jewish school for immigrant children in the USA
- 280 On 3 May 1939 the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Vienna reports on the trade in entry visas for Monaco
- 281 On 5 May 1939 Mr and Mrs Malsch of Düsseldorf tell their son Willy in the USA of their growing despair and their hopes of emigrating
- 282 *6-Uhr-Abendblatt*, Vienna, 8 May 1939: report on an antisemitic exhibition at the Natural History Museum in Vienna
- 283 On 14 May 1939 Julius Bernheim of Buchau asks his son Manfred to bring him and his wife to a place where they are safe from antisemitic attacks
- 284 On 15 May 1939 the Audit Office in Frankfurt encourages the mayor to commission the Municipal Welfare Office with the task of systematically rehousing Jews
- 285 On 25 May 1939 the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister of Labour regulate the payment of welfare benefits to Jews who live with non-Jews
- 286 On 31 May 1939 Oberregierungsrat Kurt Krüger, Vienna, asks the SS Security Service for its opinion regarding the status of the leaving certificates of Jewish schools
- 287 The SPD in exile reports on the situation of the Jews in the Memel Territory at the end of May 1939, after the German assumption of power that March
- 288 On 2 June 1939 the Brussels-based Aid Committee for Jewish Refugee Children asks the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna for support with the organization of the Kindertransport
- 289 On 2 June 1939 Georg Landauer lists the distribution of 25,000 refugee certificates for immigration into Palestine
- 290 In June 1939 the purser of the *St. Louis* reports on the journey of the refugee ship after being refused permission to land in Havana
- 291 Writing to Stephan Lackner on 4 June 1939, Walter Benjamin expresses his thoughts on the situation in exile and on the suicides of Jews in Vienna
- 292 In June 1939 Eduard and Emma Weil report on the hopes and fears of the passengers aboard the refugee ship *St. Louis*
- 293 On 7 June 1939 the City of Frankfurt passes on the welfare costs for Jews to the Jewish Community
- 294 On 14 June 1939 Bernhard Heun, lawyer in the Personnel Office of the city of Frankfurt, interprets the provisions regarding tenancy agreements with Jews
- 295 On 15 June 1939 Max Plaut, Hamburg, writes to Arthur Spier about being told to report unemployed Jews to the Employment Office and the Gestapo
- 296 *The Times*, 15 June 1939: announcement that Charlie Chaplin wants the proceeds from his new film to go to Jews
- 297 On 16 June 1939 Paul Eppstein of the Reich Association of Jews in Germany notes what he stated regarding the fate of Jewish refugees when he was summoned to the Gestapo
- 298 On 19 June 1939 Felice Schragenheim writes a poem about forced emigration

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- 299 On 22 June 1939 Hermann Ritter informs the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft that the leather manufacturer Adler & Oppenheimer can be bought at a low price
- 300 On 23 June 1939 Jacques Cahn fears that charges will be brought against him after his visit to the Berlin-Schöneberg police station
- 301 On 24 June 1939 Adolf Eichmann reports to Reich Commissioner Josef Bürckel in Vienna on the progress of emigration
- 302 On 27 June 1939 Adolf Eichmann denounces a director of the Dräger company to the Security Service in Vienna for having expressed sympathy for Jews
- 303 In June 1939 the Reich Representation of Jews in Germany is informed that pressure to emigrate is impeding emigration to the USA
- 304 On 3 July 1939 Martin Fuchs asks the mayor of Breslau and the Minister of the Interior for permission to emigrate with continued payment of his pension
- 305 On 5 July 1939 an unknown author reports to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee on expulsions and illegal emigration from the Reich
- 306 On 6 July 1939 the Central Office for Jewish Emigration announces the expulsion of the Jews from Baden near Vienna
- 307 The Institute for the Study and Elimination of Jewish Influence on German Church Life reviews Protestant hymnals in July 1939
- 308 *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 7 July 1939: article about the German philologist Friedrich Gundolf and the Jews as an object of research for German historians
- 309 On 8 July 1939 the Reichsführer SS issues instructions regarding the deportation of Polish Jews across the unfortified land border
- 310 On 11 July 1939 Leo Lippmann describes his efforts to prevent buildings of the Hamburg Jewish Community from being seized by the state
- 311 On 14 July 1939 the Security Service in Linz reports the imprisonment of SA personnel after desecration of a cemetery in the former Czech town of Rosenberg
- 312 On 16 July 1939 Willy Cohn notes that the Breslau Gestapo want to oblige him to research the history of the Jews
- 313 On 19 July 1939 the Gestapo instructs the State Police offices to prevent cohabitation by couples whose marriage applications have been rejected
- 314 Memorandum of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, dated 24 July 1939, on illegal immigration into Palestine
- 315 On 25 July 1939 Siegfried Wolff of Eisenach describes his efforts to emigrate
- 316 In July 1939 the SPD in exile lists the refugee ships that are denied permission to land
- 317 On 4 August 1939 Luise Solmitz comments on the exclusion of Jews from the air-raid shelters
- 318 On 7/8 August 1939 Mr and Mrs Malsch of Düsseldorf write to their son in the USA about forced labour and loneliness
- 319 *Neues Volk*, 8 August 1939: Fritz Arlt reviews the book *The Jewish Question in Romania*

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- 320** On 10 August 1939 Cornelius von Berenberg-Gossler learns of the suicide of a Jewish acquaintance who had emigrated
- 321** On 16 August 1939 Willy Cohn of Breslau reports on his experiences as a historian in the Regional Office for Race and Kinship Research
- 322** On 17 August 1939 the chief public prosecutor in Hamburg promises to release Norbert Arendt from custody if he emigrates within one week
- 323** Writing on 19 August 1939, Cilli Lipski gives her parents and brother little hope of obtaining a certificate for Palestine
- 324** On 24 August 1939 Arthur Löwy asks the Youth Aliyah Advice Centre in Vienna to facilitate the emigration of his son
- 325** On 26 August 1939 Klaus Jakob Langer describes the tense political situation and his fear that a war might prevent his emigration
- 326** On 27 August 1939 the head of the Frankfurt Tax Office proposes that Jews be compensated for their surrendered valuables only after special assessment
- 327** On 28 August 1939 Margarete Korant of Berlin writes to her daughter in the USA about her fear of war and isolation
- 328** Paul Eppstein records his summons to the Gestapo on 28 August 1939 and the instructions for Jews to carry out forced labour in wartime
- 329** At the end of August 1939 Walter Tausk sees his emigration plans threatened by the impending war

