

List of Documents

Part 1: German Reich

- 1 The writer Walter Tausk records his experiences in Breslau on 1 September 1939, the day the war broke out
- 2 On 1 September 1939 Emilie Braach from Frankfurt writes to her émigré daughter in Britain, describing how everyday life is changing with the start of war
- 3 On 2 and 3 September 1939 the historian Arnold Berney, an émigré in Jerusalem, records his gloomy prognoses on the outbreak of war
- 4 On 5 September 1939 the State Commissioner for Private Industry to the Reichsstatthalter of Vienna proposes that the Viennese Jews be confined to forced labour camps
- 5 On 6 September 1939 the Gestapo Central Office instructs its regional branches to prevent acts of violence against Jews, and announces pending anti-Jewish measures
- 6 On 7 September 1939 Reinhard Heydrich orders the arrest of all male Polish Jews over the age of 16 in the Reich
- 7 On 8 September 1939 Walter Grundmann reports to Reich Minister of Church Affairs Hanns Kerrl on the work of the Institute for the Study and Elimination of Jewish Influence on German Church Life
- 8 On 10 September 1939 Willy Cohn writes in his diary about the increasingly anti-semitic atmosphere in Breslau
- 9 On 11 September 1939 the NSDAP Kreisleitung for Kitzingen-Gerolzhofen reports on attacks on Jews and calls for the incarceration of all Jews in a concentration camp
- 10 On the basis of a denunciation, on 13 September 1939 the Munich Gestapo accuses Felizi Weill of inciting hatred against the German state leadership
- 11 *Aufbau*, 15 September 1939: article on the significance of this war for the future of the Jews
- 12 On 16 September 1939 the Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan hosts a meeting in Berlin to discuss the emigration of the Jews and their deployment as forced labourers
- 13 On 19 September 1939 year 8 school pupils practise writing ‘barefoot Polish wenches and greasy caftan Jews’
- 14 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 22 September 1939: the Jewish Culture League announces that the Film Theatre is to resume film screenings
- 15 On 28 September 1939 Martin Striem from Berlin writes to his émigré son Rolf about being required to move into a ‘Jew house’
- 16 On 2 October 1939 the head of the local NSDAP branch, Emil Rothleitner, argues the case for deporting all Jews from Vienna
- 17 On 4 October 1939 Gerdrut Günsburg from Apolda writes to the Foreign Exchange Office in Thuringia, asking it to lift the security order against her husband

- 18 With his Decree for the Strengthening of Germanism, issued on 7 October 1939, Adolf Hitler places Heinrich Himmler in charge of the racial policy plans for settlement on German-ruled territory
- 19 On 9 October 1939 Adolf Eichmann's deputy secures the assistance of the Wehrmacht and the civil administration for the planned deportation of Jews from Katowitz
- 20 On 12 October 1939 the Cologne Gestapo announces that Jews are to be immediately arrested if they disobey ordinances
- 21 In October 1939 Rica Neuburger takes her own life as a result of the harassment of Jews
- 22 On 13 October 1939 Friedrich Kellner fulminates against wars started in breach of international law and the disenfranchisement of the Jews
- 23 On 16 October 1939 Adolf Eichmann informs Criminal Police Chief Arthur Nebe that carriages containing 'Gypsies' can be coupled to the deportation trains travelling to Poland
- 24 On 16 October 1939 details of the deportation of Viennese Jews to Poland are discussed at the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Vienna
- 25 On 19 October 1939 the Reich Minister of Finance increases the Levy on Jewish Assets
- 26 On 21 October 1939 the Jewish Community of Cologne announces restrictions on the purchase of food
- 27 On 21 October 1939 Martha Svoboda writes in her diary about the deportation of her brother from Vienna to Nisko
- 28 *Mansfelder Zeitung*, 26 October 1939: article on the conviction of David Naruhn, who lived illegally with an Aryan woman
- 29 On 2 November 1939 the Emigration Advice Service of the Jewish Economic Aid Association in Dresden asks the American Joint Distribution Committee to speed up the issuing of visas by the US consulate general in Berlin
- 30 On 10 November 1939 a Jewish woman from Vienna writes to Josef Löwenherz, asking him to prevent girls under the age of 18 from being deported to Poland
- 31 On 17 November 1939 the Innsbruck Gestapo informs the Landeshauptmann of Tyrol about the membership and assets of the Jewish Community in Innsbruck
- 32 On 18 November 1939 the SD District Leipzig writes to the Reich Security Main Office, proposing a travel ban on Jews
- 33 On 20 November 1939 Josef Löwenherz informs the Vienna Gestapo of fatalities in Buchenwald and requests the release of Jews who are able to emigrate
- 34 On 24 November 1939 an SD informant complains about the behaviour of the Berlin Jews
- 35 On 25 November 1939 Jolan Thorn from Vienna tells her sister in New York about her difficulties in making arrangements for emigration

- 36 In his diary entry for 8 December 1939 Jochen Klepper describes how his family in Berlin is being progressively deprived of the necessities of life
- 37 In a letter dated 11 December 1939 Max Wiener tells Ernst Grumach in Berlin that there is little prospect of his securing a post at an American university
- 38 *The Times*, 16 December 1939: article on the situation of the Jews deported to the Lublin district
- 39 On 19 December 1939 the Reich Security Main Office plans a meeting of departmental heads to discuss a 'Jewish reservation'
- 40 On 21 December 1939 the Reich Security Main Office informs all Gestapo offices that Himmler has suspended the deportation of Jews to the General Government
- 41 At the end of 1939 the dramatic situation of the Jews in Vienna is depicted in a report for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
- 42 *Washington Post*, 14 January 1940: article on the increasing exclusion of Jews in Germany
- 43 On 19 January 1940 Margarete Korant from Berlin tells her daughter how she was humiliated while shopping
- 44 On 27 January 1940 Alfred Rosenberg describes in his diary how he joked with Hitler about antisemitism in Russia
- 45 In January 1940 the Gleiwitz District Office of the Reich Association of Jews in Germany provides information about the emigration levy
- 46 In late January 1940 employees at a retraining camp in Vienna send Gauleiter Josef Bürckel suggestions for the further deployment of Jewish workers
- 47 On 2 February 1940 Pastor Heinrich Grüber criticizes the Protestant Higher Church Council for its discrimination against pastors regarded as *Mischlinge* or who live in mixed marriages
- 48 On 9 February 1940 the Soviet Population Transfer Directorate informs Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Vyacheslav M. Molotov about German proposals for the deportation of Jews to the Soviet Union
- 49 On 10 February 1940 the local NSDAP branch on Hainburgerstraße in Vienna complains to the District Propaganda Office about the Jew Steffi Walther
- 50 In an internal police memo dated 12 February 1940 the Reich Security Main Office stipulates that the Jewish population is to be concentrated in certain areas for the purposes of better surveillance
- 51 On 12 February 1940 the lawyer Alfred Panz petitions the Reich Minister of Finance to give preference to Sudeten German applicants in the Aryanization of a brick-works
- 52 Selected NSDAP members receive instructions on how to proceed during the night before the deportation of the Stettin Jews on 12 and 13 February 1940
- 53 *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 16 February 1940: article on the deportation of the Jews from Stettin

- 54 On 20 February 1940 Johanna Simon asks the Israelite Religious Community of Darmstadt to continue to pay her for her work in the soup kitchen
- 55 On 22 February 1940 Hofrat Julius Munk from Vienna petitions the Reich Office for Kinship Research to grant him *Mischling* status
- 56 On 6 March 1940 a senior diplomat at the US embassy in Berlin briefs Secretary of State Cordell Hull about the situation of Jews in Germany
- 57 On 8 March 1940 Max Seelig contacts the Gestapo seeking the return of his children, after they were deported from Stettin to Piaski
- 58 On 12 March 1940 Charlotte Wollermann from Düsseldorf denounces the Protestant pastor Gottfried Hötzel for having given a pro-Jewish sermon
- 59 On 15 March 1940 Ferdinand Itzkewitsch writes to his son from Buchenwald, asking him to seek assistance from the Relief Association of Jews in Germany for his emigration
- 60 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 19 March 1940: notification from the Reich Association of Jews in Germany that the compulsory first names must henceforth be included in telephone book listings
- 61 On 29 March 1940 Salomon Samuel from Berlin thanks Mr and Mrs Schubert in Essen for their sympathy and support
- 62 On 30 March 1940 the Ministry of Domestic and Cultural Affairs in Vienna dissolves the Jewish communities in the Ostmark
- 63 On 5 April 1940 the board of the Reich Association of Jews in Germany discusses ways of increasing the number of Jewish emigrants
- 64 On 7 April 1940 the SPD in exile reports on the desperate situation of the Jews in the German Reich
- 65 On 8 April 1940 Max Inow from Wuppertal updates his daughter Grete in Palestine on the scattered family members and his own endeavours to emigrate
- 66 On 8 April 1940 Hitler issues a ruling on Jewish *Mischlinge* serving in the Wehrmacht
- 67 On 10 April 1940 Heinrich Himmler orders, for the duration of the war, a ban on the release of Jews imprisoned in concentration camps
- 68 On 12 April 1940 Marianne Wachstein describes to Hofrat Wilhelm how she and other women were mistreated in Ravensbrück concentration camp
- 69 On 16 April 1940 Martha Svoboda from Vienna writes in her diary about the effect the propaganda is having
- 70 *Leitmeritzer Tagblatt*, 19 April 1940: article about Marie Pick, who was convicted of an offence against the Law on Treachery
- 71 On 24 April 1940 Gestapo chief Heinrich Müller specifies which categories of Jews are permitted to emigrate in wartime and to which destinations
- 72 On 26 April 1940 Aron Menczer forwards a report to Josef Löwenherz concerning the proposed reopening of retraining sites in Vienna

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- 73 On 29 April 1940 Moritz Weinberg from Cologne writes to Bruno Kisch in New York about his efforts to emigrate
 - 74 On 30 April 1940 the Commissioner for the Supervision of Jewish Welfare Institutions in Frankfurt gives a report to the city's Mayor
 - 75 On 3 May 1940 the Gau economic advisor in Aussig urges the Reich Minister of Finance to accelerate the Aryanization of real estate in the Sudetenland
 - 76 On 3 May 1940 SS-Sturmbannführer Heinrich Heckmüller refuses to revoke orders issued by him with respect to Jewish labourers in Eisenerz
 - 77 On 3 May 1940 Göring's representative for the Aryanization of the Petschek group submits his final report
 - 78 On 5 May 1940 the physician Max Schönenberg from Cologne writes to his brother-in-law Julius Kaufmann in Shanghai about the curtailing of his medical practice
 - 79 On 15 May 1940 the SD Main District Stuttgart permits the Jewish Liaison Office to place Jews with local farmers in preparation for their emigration
 - 80 On 17 May 1940 the Reichsführer SS urges the Reich Minister of Finance to initiate the rapid seizure of the assets of Jewish emigrants remaining in the country
 - 81 On 24 May 1940 Günther Tropolowitz from Berlin asks the Reich Foreign Office about the possibility of settling the Jews in future German colonies
 - 82 On 29 May 1940 the Reichsstatthalter announces that the Reich-wide laws pertaining to Jews will not be adopted in Danzig, as there will soon be no Jews left there anyway
 - 83 On 30 May 1940 Paul Eppstein records details of a summons to the Gestapo, during which there was mention of forced labour by Jews
 - 84 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 31 May 1940: announcements from the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna concerning travel restrictions and the emigration requirement for Jews
 - 85 On 5 June 1940 the Grafeneck Regional Hospital for the Disabled informs Moritz Fleicher of the death of his son
 - 86 On 7 June 1940 Valerie Scheffel from Berlin writes a yearning letter to her sweetheart Karl Wildmann in the USA
 - 87 On 13 June 1940 Reinhard Heydrich makes it clear that he alone is in charge of the emigration of Jews from the territory of the Reich
 - 88 On 16 June 1940 an anonymous writer describes the living conditions of Jews in Munich and Berlin
 - 89 On 24 June 1940 Reinhard Heydrich urges the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to consider a 'territorial final solution'
 - 90 *New York Times*, 25 June 1940: interview with Nahum Goldmann from the World Jewish Congress in which he warns of the extermination of 6 million European Jews
 - 91 On 3 July 1940 Adolf Eichmann asks Jewish officials from Berlin, Prague, and Vienna to prepare a position paper on the emigration of all Jews from Europe

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- 92 On 3 July 1940 Franz Rademacher makes proposals at the Reich Foreign Office for settling all the European Jews on the island of Madagascar
 - 93 Report by a German Jewish woman to a London immigrant organization regarding the situation of Frankfurt am Main's Jewish population up to 11 July 1940
 - 94 On 17 July 1940 the statistician Friedrich Burgdörfer calculates how many Jews could be deported to Madagascar
 - 95 On 18 July 1940 the mayor of Leipzig informs Saxony's Minister of Economics about the provisioning and labour deployment of the Jewish population in Leipzig
 - 96 On 29 July 1940 the Reich Postmaster General orders that Jews' telephone lines be cancelled
 - 97 *New York Times*, 2 August 1940: article on export bans, shopping restrictions, and prohibited areas for Jews in Germany
 - 98 On 15 August 1940 Hitler's plans to deport all the Jews from Europe after the war become known in the Reich Foreign Office
 - 99 In mid August 1940 the Reich Security Main Office plans the deportation of the European Jews to Madagascar
 - 100 On 21 August 1940 a refugee committee in Shanghai explains immigration requirements to the Jewish Religious Community of Vienna
 - 101 In late August 1940 Legation Counsellor Franz Rademacher of the Reich Foreign Office makes suggestions for the implementation of the 'Madagascar Plan'
 - 102 In August 1940 Herbert Gerigk writes about the role of Judaism in music
 - 103 During a meeting at the Reich Ministry of Propaganda on 6 September 1940, Reich Cultural Administrator Hans Hinkel reports on the planned deportation of Berlin's Jews
 - 104 On 9 September 1940 Emilie Cassel asks the Stettin Chief of Police for permission to purchase a 'people's receiver', despite her husband being non-Aryan
 - 105 On 12 September 1940 Hermann Samter, editor at the *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, writes to Hanna Kobylinski about the activities of the Jewish Culture League in Berlin
 - 106 On 30 September 1940 the mayor of Misdroy asks the German Council of Municipalities whether a Jewish woman who lives in the town may be committed to an institution
 - 107 On 2 October 1940 the head of the Swiss Police for Foreign Nationals urges the Swiss ambassador in Vichy to ensure that Jewish refugees from Germany receive transit visas
 - 108 On 4 October 1940 the Reich Trustee of Labour for the economic area of Styria and Carinthia justifies low pay for Jewish workers
 - 109 On 7 October 1940 the Reich Minister of Aviation informs Luftgaukommando VII that Jews are to be allowed entry to public air-raid shelters
 - 110 On 22 October 1940 Heinrich Himmler, addressing the NSDAP Country Group in Madrid, announces the deportation of all Jews from the Greater German Reich to the General Government

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- 111 Otto Hirsch describes how he protested to the Gestapo on 26 October 1940 against the deportations from Baden, the Palatinate, and the Saarland
 - 112 On 29 October 1940 Reinhard Heydrich informs the Reich Foreign Office that the deportation of the Jewish population from Baden and the Palatinate took place on Hitler's orders
 - 113 Report, dated 30 October 1940, on the deportation of German Jews to southern France
 - 114 On 2 November 1940 the Bielefeld Gestapo announces that all Jews between 18 and 55 years of age are to be enlisted for segregated labour deployment
 - 115 On 3 November 1940 Esther Cohn, living in Munich, writes in her diary about her desperation at the deportation of her mother and sisters to France
 - 116 On 8 November 1940 Adolf Hitler gives a speech in Munich on the rise of the National Socialist movement and the 'struggle against Jewry'
 - 117 On 9 November 1940 the Reich Security Main Office invites its staff to apply for apartments formerly occupied by Jews
 - 118 On 13 November 1940 the Main Trustee Office East writes to the Chief of Police in Berlin about the sale by auction of the plot of land owned by Chaim Goldfarb
 - 119 On 15 November 1940 Heinrich Himmler instructs all members of the German police to go and see the propaganda film *Jew Süß*
 - 120 Michael Meyer describes how he emigrated to Palestine on a series of refugee ships in the autumn of 1940
 - 121 In his diary entries for September through to November 1940, Hans Baruch documents how he fled the Reich on a series of ships
 - 122 On 2 December 1940 the mayor of Munich announces guidelines on public welfare for Jews who do not belong to the Reich Association of Jews in Germany
 - 123 On 3 December 1940 the Head of the Reich Chancellery informs Gauleiter Baldur von Schirach that Adolf Hitler has approved the deportation of 60,000 Jews from Vienna
 - 124 *Kreiszeitung für die Ost-Prignitz*, 4 December 1940: article on the genesis of the film *The Eternal Jew*
 - 125 On 4 December 1940 Adolf Eichmann regards the resettlement of nearly 6 million European Jews as the 'final solution to the Jewish question'
 - 126 On 10 December 1940 Heinrich Himmler informs the Reichsleiter and Gauleiter of his settlement plans
 - 127 On 12 December 1940 Reich Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick orders that Jewish psychiatric patients be transferred to the Jewish Psychiatric Hospital in Bendorf-Sayn
 - 128 On 20 December 1940 Paul Eppstein records how his own detention was discussed when he was summoned to the Gestapo
 - 129 An emigrant describes the supply situation, the public mood, and conditions for the Jews in the Reich during the autumn and winter of 1940

- 130 Walter Mehring pays tribute to his dead friends in a New Year's poem, 1940/41
- 131 On 3 January 1941 Kurt Rathenau from Berlin writes to his brother Fritz about what the censorship of letters means for him
- 132 On 6 January 1941 the South Westphalia Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Hagen requests permission from the Reich Minister of Economics to purchase land belonging to Dagobert Gottschalk, a Jew
- 133 On 7 January 1941 the Steyrermühl paper factory and publishing company applies for compensation from the Reichsstatthalter of Upper Danube for losses resulting from Aryanization
- 134 Following his deportation from Stettin to Piaski, on 18 January 1941 Gerhard Michaelis asks the Reich Foreign Office to approve his family's emigration to Haiti
- 135 On 20 January 1941 the SD's weekly situation report *Meldungen aus dem Reich* describes reactions to the film *The Eternal Jew*
- 136 On 20 January 1941 the Viennese cardinal Theodor Innitzer informs the Pope of his concern for the fate of 11,000 non-Aryan Christians
- 137 On 21 January 1941 the Reichsstatthalter of Styria informs the Reich Minister of Food and Agriculture about the expropriation of Jewish agricultural landholdings
- 138 On 21 January 1941 the SD's advisor on Jewish affairs in France notes that Reinhard Heydrich has developed, on Hitler's orders, a project for a 'definitive solution' to the Jewish question
- 139 On 23 January 1941 Max Schönenberg from Cologne writes to an acquaintance in the United States to ask for assistance in emigrating
- 140 On 27 January 1941 the board of the Reich Association of Jews in Germany discusses assistance for non-Aryan Christians and the transfer of Jewish psychiatric patients to assembly centres
- 141 On 27 January 1941 Jan Springel is shot dead in Buchenwald
- 142 On 30 January 1941 Hitler recalls his prophecy that in the event of a world war, European Jewry would be annihilated
- 143 In late January 1941 Elisabeth Butenberg from Rheydt is irritated by the conduct of Jews on the tram and submits suggestions for action to the head of the local NSDAP branch
- 144 On 2 February 1941 the Gestapo informs the head of the Israelite Religious Community of the impending deportation of Viennese Jews to the General Government
- 145 On 3 February 1941 Kurt Mezei notes in his diary that summonses for deportation have already been sent to Viennese Jews
- 146 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 4 February 1941: article on the exclusion of Jews from the economy
- 147 After receiving a message from the consulate dated 5 February 1941, Arthur and Johanna Cohen from Düsseldorf hope to be able to emigrate to the USA
- 148 On 11 February 1941 Anna Samuel describes her growing distress to her friend Else Schubert

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- 149 On 12 February 1941 Moritz Leitersdorf from Vienna receives a security order from the Reich Flight Tax Office
- 150 On 12 February 1941 a meeting is held at the office of the Obergebietsführer of the Hitler Youth in Vienna to discuss the deportation of the Viennese Jews
- 151 On 15 February 1941 Paula Rosenberg writes about conditions in the assembly camp on Castellezgasse and her forced resettlement from Vienna to Opole Lubelskie
- 152 A report for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee compiled in mid February 1941 describes Jewish forced labour in Berlin
- 153 On 19 February 1941 the Jewish Religious Community of Mainz provides information about the possibility of sending parcels to the Gurs camp in France
- 154 On 20 February 1941 Martha Svoboda from Vienna describes her fears concerning the deportation of her parents to the General Government
- 155 On 20 February 1941 Malvine Fischer in Vienna asks her daughter in the USA to supply her with an affidavit as a matter of urgency
- 156 On 20 February 1941 Franz Heurich from Meiningen applies to the Foreign Exchange Office in Thuringia for a payment from Hermann Heimann's blocked account
- 157 On 25 February 1941 the Self-Help Organization of the Jewish Blind asks Josef Löwenherz for help in avoiding deportation to the General Government
- 158 Travel restrictions for Jews are discussed in the Reich Ministry of Transport on 25 February 1941
- 159 On 1 March 1941 the head of the Political Department of the Reich Foreign Office comments on the extent to which action can be taken against foreign Jews
- 160 On 5 March 1941 the Reich Security Main Office extends the opportunities for auctioning off the property of Jewish emigrants that has been confiscated prior to shipping
- 161 *Das Schwarze Korps*, 6 March 1941: article on the continuing exclusion of Jews, initially in the Reich and then in Europe
- 162 On 8 March 1941 Helene and Albin Fischer in Shanghai write to Mimi Weisz in the USA about their concerns regarding the prospect of taking in their parents from Vienna
- 163 On 12 March 1941 Martin Neugebauer is convicted by a court in Bielefeld for objecting to anti-Jewish comments
- 164 On 17 March 1941 the emigration department of the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna points out the enormous significance of the retraining courses
- 165 On 18 March 1941 Luise Solmitz writes in her diary about a charge brought against her husband, who had failed to present his identity card unprompted
- 166 On 19 March 1941 State Secretary Wilhelm Stuckart records a discussion about the draft of the Eleventh Regulation on the Reich Citizenship Law
- 167 At a meeting on 20 March 1941 in the Ministry of Propaganda, Adolf Eichmann mentions Hitler's instructions to Reinhard Heydrich to plan the 'definitive evacuation of the Jews'

- 168 On 20 March 1941 the Deputy Gauleiter of Vienna informs Police Chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner that every train going to the General Government should be used for deportation
- 169 Letter, dated 26 March 1941, about the Reich Railways' attempts to purchase property in Frankfurt am Main that previously belonged to the Jewish Kaufmann brothers
- 170 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 27 March 1941: article on the opening of the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question
- 171 *Weltkampf*, 27 March 1941: Peter-Heinz Seraphim calculates the Jewish population of Europe and proposes its expulsion
- 172 On 27 March 1941 the SS leadership instructs the Minister of Science to have Martin Buber's doctorate revoked
- 173 On 1 April 1941 Willy Cohn notes in his diary that he has heard of the murder of Jewish psychiatric patients in Chełm, near Lublin
- 174 On 2 April 1941 Reinhard Heydrich announces that pensions are no longer to be paid to Jews abroad, owing to the anticipated 'solution to the general Jewish question'
- 175 *Preußische Zeitung*, 5 April 1941: article about the exhibition *The Eternal Jew* in Königsberg
- 176 On 21 April 1941 department head Walter Tießler informs the staff of the Deputy of the Führer about Goebbels's proposal for the visible identification of Jews
- 177 On 21 April 1941 the directors of Rosenthal Porcelain AG ask the Reich Ministry of Justice for permission to retain the name of the firm
- 178 On 22 April 1941 the Reich Association of Jews in Germany and the Jewish Religious Communities of Vienna and Prague reach an agreement concerning the allocation of available places on ships bound for the USA
- 179 On 3 May 1941 the VUGESTAP provides information in a leaflet about the arrangements for the public sale of Jewish property in Vienna
- 180 On 6 May 1941 the management of Friedrich Krupp AG asks for permission to keep on two Jewish specialist workers
- 181 On 12 May 1941 the Jewish Religious Community of Cologne announces which buildings must be vacated
- 182 On 20 May 1941 the Reich Security Main Office issues guidelines concerning the emigration of Jews
- 183 On 5 June 1941 a lawyer complains to the Regierungspräsident in Breslau about Jews being assigned to his client's building
- 184 On 7 June 1941 the Head of the Reich Chancellery informs Reichsleiter Martin Bormann that Hitler does not expect that Jews will still be living in Germany after the war
- 185 At a press conference on the evening of 22 June 1941, the Ministry of Propaganda issues guidelines for coverage of the war against the Soviet Union

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- 186** On 24 June 1941 Mr and Mrs Malsch inform their son of the closing of the US consulate in Stuttgart and the resulting hindrance to their emigration
- 187** On 27 June 1941 the *Zeitschriften-Dienst* newsletter urges that links be drawn between the ideological conflict with the Soviet Union and the 'Jewish question'
- 188** In the summer of 1941 an emigrant describes the situation of the Jews in Breslau in 1940–1941
- 189** A lorry driver reports on the situation of the Jewish population in various German cities in mid 1941
- 190** On 6 July 1941 Edith Hahn-Beer tells her boyfriend in Vienna about her labour deployment in Osterburg
- 191** On 12 July 1941 Felice Schragenheim asks the US consulate general in Berlin about opportunities for extending her visa
- 192** On 19 July 1941 Frida Neuber from Berlin writes to Bob Kunzig in Philadelphia to explain which forms he must fill out for her affidavit and how to do so
- 193** *Das Reich*, 20 July 1941: inflammatory article by Joseph Goebbels, in which he warns the Jews that their judgement is nigh
- 194** On 22 July 1941 Josef Löwenherz reports on the activities of the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna
- 195** In late July 1941 Willy Cohn learns of mass murders of Jews in the occupied territories in the East
- 196** On 31 July 1941 Göring authorizes Heydrich to prepare an 'overall solution to the Jewish question within the German sphere of influence in Europe'
- 197** On 5 August 1941 Hermann Samter writes to Lisa Godehardt about roundups and arrests in Berlin
- 198** On 5 August 1941 Paul Eppstein informs Josef Löwenherz in Vienna that Jewish males between the ages of 18 and 45 are no longer allowed to emigrate
- 199** On 11 August 1941 the emigrant Edgar Emanuel from Berlin writes to Ilse Schwalbe, describing the conditions in which Jews in Germany have to live
- 200** In a diary entry dated 12 August 1941 Friedrich Kellner criticizes legal arbitrariness with regard to Jews
- 201** On 13 August 1941 the Reich Association of Jews in Germany notifies its district offices that it must pay for the care and burial of the Jewish patients at the psychiatric hospital in Chelm
- 202** Representatives of various ministries and the Security Police discuss 'tightening the definition of a Jew' at a meeting chaired by Adolf Eichmann in Berlin on 13 August 1941
- 203** New measures against the Jews in Berlin are discussed at a meeting at the Propaganda Ministry on 15 August 1941
- 204** On 17 August 1941 the Propaganda Ministry prepares a draft for Goebbels designed to obtain Hitler's assent to the compulsory visible identification of Jews in the Reich

- 205** In mid August 1941 the Reich Security Main Office provides information on the treatment of Jews of foreign nationality
- 206** On 19 August 1941 Goebbels notes that Hitler is seeing his prophecy of the annihilation of European Jewry come to fruition
- 207** Mr and Mrs Malsch write to their son and his wife in the USA on 20 August 1941, expressing their continued hopes of emigrating
- 208** On 21 August 1941 the official in charge of Jewish affairs at the Reich Foreign Office learns that Hitler has agreed to the visible identification of the Jews
- 209** On 21 August 1941 the Israelite Religious Community of Nuremberg asks the Jewish population to donate money and goods
- 210** In a letter to the Reich Foreign Office dated 28 August 1941, Adolf Eichmann mentions the 'approaching final solution, now in preparation'
- 211** On 31 August 1941 Arthur Cohen from Düsseldorf tells his cousin in New York about his unsuccessful efforts to emigrate
- 212** Police regulation, dated 1 September 1941, making it compulsory for Jews to wear an identifying badge
- 213** On 1 September 1941 the Gauleiter's Aryanization representative informs the Israelite Religious Community of Munich about the barracks camp in Milbertshofen
- 214** On 3 September 1941 Friedrich Mennecke writes to his wife about a trip to Dachau concentration camp, where he inspects prisoners and selects those to be murdered
- 215** On 7 September 1941 Julius Jacoby reports to the Reich Association of Jews in Germany on the situation in the 'Jew houses' in Hanover
- 216** In a letter dated 8 September 1941, Franz Bergmann from Neheim an der Ruhr criticizes the murder of psychiatric patients
- 217** On 10 September 1941 Hermann Samter writes to Lisa Godehardt about the travel ban and the requirement for Jews to wear the yellow star
- 218** The NSDAP's weekly slogan for 7 to 13 September 1941 evokes Hitler's prophecy that European Jewry would be annihilated in the event of a world war
- 219** On 13 September 1941 the apostolic nuncio tells Cardinal Luigi Maglione at the Vatican how humiliating it is for non-Aryan Christians in particular to be required to wear the yellow star
- 220** A poem, dated 14 September 1941, calls upon Jews to wear the yellow star with trust in God
- 221** On 14 September 1941 Daniel Lotter from Fürth criticizes the introduction of the requirement for Jews to wear the yellow star
- 222** On 15 September 1941 the Reich Minister of the Interior restricts freedom of movement for Jews and sets out conditions applying to the use of transport
- 223** On 18 September 1941 Heinrich Himmler informs Gauleiter Arthur Greiser of Hitler's wish to deport German Jews to the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 224** In mid September 1941 an unknown Jewish author appeals to Bishop Galen of Münster to help the German Jews

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- 225 On 19 September 1941 Kurt Mezei notes in his diary that he wears the yellow star with pride
- 226 On 21 September 1941 Erwin Garvens from Hamburg writes in his diary about how appalled he is at the introduction of the yellow star
- 227 On 21 September 1941 Alfred Rosenberg's adjutant notes that, for the present, Hitler has not planned any reprisals against German Jews as a reaction to the deportation of the Volga Germans
- 228 On 22 September 1941 the Reich Federation of German Newspaper Publishers proposes banning Jews from taking out newspaper subscriptions
- 229 In a letter to Shanghai, dated 24 September 1941, Max Schöenberg from Cologne describes the impact of the new anti-Jewish measures
- 230 In a letter dated 24 September 1941 Margarete Korant from Berlin writes of her hopes of emigrating to Cuba and asks her daughter Ilse for help
- 231 On 25 September 1941 the Reich Economics Minister informs the Reich Group for Industry of the regulations concerning the employment of *Mischlinge*
- 232 Gauleiter Josef Grohé incites hatred against the Jews in a speech delivered in Cologne on 28 September 1941
- 233 The Reich Association of Jews in Germany produces a summary of the emigration of Jews from the Old Reich between 1933 and 1941
- 234 In autumn 1941 the émigré writer Stefan Zweig writes about an encounter with Sigmund Freud, during which the two talked about the persecution of the Jews

Part 2: Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

- 235 On 15 March 1939 Camill Hoffmann describes the German invasion of Prague and reports on suicides among the Jewish population
- 236 Helga Weiss writes in her diary about the German invasion of Czecho-Slovakia on 15 March 1939
- 237 On 16 March 1939 Hermann Göring notifies the relevant authorities of his responsibility for all economic matters and prohibits 'unauthorized Aryanization measures'
- 238 On 19 March 1939 the Oberlandrat in Mährisch-Budwitz orders the visible identification of Jewish shops
- 239 On 19 March 1939 Undersecretary Curt von Burgsdorff informs Gauleiter Josef Bürckel that synagogues in the Protectorate have been set on fire
- 240 On 25 March 1939 a meeting is held at the Reich Ministry of the Interior to discuss the legal status of the Protectorate and guidelines for the treatment of the Jewish population
- 241 Anonymous report on the situation of the Jewish population in the Protectorate up to the end of March 1939
- 242 On 2 April 1939 Ilse Weber from Witkowitz writes to her friend Lilian about the daily discrimination against Jews and asks for her assistance

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- 243 On 5 April 1939 Arnold Stein from Prague thanks Nicholas Winton for saving his daughter and asks for assistance with his own emigration from Prague
- 244 On 26 and 27 April 1939 the diplomat George Kennan reports on conditions in Moravská Ostrava and on the situation of the Jews in particular
- 245 On 2 May 1939 Undersecretary von Burgsdorff notes that Hitler has ordered that the Czechs should deal with the 'Jewish question' without German involvement
- 246 On 11 May 1939 Prime Minister Alois Eliáš writes to the Reich Protector, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, with suggestions on how to approach the 'Jewish question'
- 247 In a regulation issued on 21 June 1939 the Reich Protector takes charge of measures to dispossess the Jewish population
- 248 *Basler Nachrichten*, 23 June 1939: article on the anti-Jewish regulation issued by the Reich Protector
- 249 Writing in the summer of 1939, Camill Hoffmann expresses the view that it is impossible to separate the Jews from the Czechs
- 250 In early July 1939 the head of the Palestine Office in Prague reports on his two-month trip to Palestine
- 251 On 12 July 1939 the Wehrmacht Plenipotentiary contemplates the 'Czech problem' and advocates the expulsion of the Jews from the Protectorate
- 252 On 15 July 1939 Reich Protector von Neurath sets up the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Prague
- 253 The Reich Protector receives an anonymous antisemitic letter on 25 July 1939
- 254 On 28 July 1939 the Oberlandrat in Tabor describes an attack upon Jews in Příbram
- 255 On 28 July 1939 members of the Czech government report on their visit to Vienna's Central Office for Jewish Emigration
- 256 On 3 August 1939 the Protectorate government's Ministry of the Interior orders the segregation of the Jewish population
- 257 On 10 August 1939 State Secretary Stuckart warns the Protectorate government not to take independent action to step up anti-Jewish policy
- 258 On 12 August the Chief of Police in Brünn announces anti-Jewish measures
- 259 In its weekly report, dated 19 August 1939, the Jewish Religious Community of Prague outlines its endeavours to arrange emigration from the Protectorate
- 260 On 21 August 1939 the Jewish Religious Community of Prague reports on the catastrophic situation of the Jews and on Eichmann's rule in the Protectorate
- 261 On 15 September 1939 State Secretary Karl Hermann Frank attempts to quash anti-Jewish violence carried out by ethnic Germans
- 262 On 27 September 1939 the Regional Psychiatric Hospital in Jihlava provides notification of its measures against Jewish patients
- 263 A Jewish woman who has emigrated to the Netherlands describes the situation in the Protectorate at the beginning of October 1939
- 264 On 9 October 1939 employees of the Reich Security Main Office meet in Mährisch-Ostrau to discuss the deportation of its Jewish population

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- 265 *ŘČS*, 23 October 1939: article on the disguised deportation of the Jews from Moravská Ostrava
- 266 In October 1939 the émigré Heimann Stapler reports on how the situation of the Jews in the Protectorate has worsened since the outbreak of the war
- 267 On 26 January 1940 the managing director of Villeroy & Boch expresses his interest in two Jewish malhouses in Olmütz
- 268 On 1 February 1940 the Oberlandrat in Iglau provides information on the lack of progress concerning Aryanzation
- 269 On 9 February 1940 the Reich Protector outlines further procedures for expropriating Jewish businessmen
- 270 *Washington Post*, 11 February 1940: article on the increasingly stringent anti-Jewish policies in the Protectorate
- 271 In the spring of 1940 the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem learns of the despair of the Jews in Mährisch-Ostrau and of their relatives in the Zarzecze camp
- 272 On 5 March 1940 the Senior Commander of the Security Police objects to the introduction of identifying badges for Jews in the Protectorate
- 273 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 8 March 1940: interview with Franz Weidmann on the tasks of the Jewish Religious Community of Prague
- 274 On 17 March 1940 Robert Weinberger writes to Richard Schindler, asking him to speed up his aliyah
- 275 In a letter dated 7 April 1940, Ilse Weber tells Gertrude von Löwenadler about the restrictions on her everyday life in Prague
- 276 On 31 May 1940 the Brünn Gestapo informs the Reich Protector about the Jews in the internment camp in Eibenschitz
- 277 On 4 June 1940 Alice Henzler asks to be recognized as a *Mischling*
- 278 On 10 June 1940 the Oberlandrat in Jitschin sets out measures to evict Jews from their apartments and to concentrate them in separate residential areas
- 279 On 12 June 1940 the Jewish Religious Community of Nêmecký Brod asks its members to donate textiles to the Jewish Hospital in Prague and announces bans on the use of certain facilities
- 280 On 13 June 1940 the Oberlandrat in Olmütz asks the Reich Protector for a decision regarding anti-Jewish initiatives on the part of the Kreisleitung
- 281 *Die Judenfrage*, 1 July 1940: article on the exclusion of the Jews in the Protectorate from society and economic life
- 282 On 12 July 1940 Josef Lichtenstern informs Hehalutz in Geneva about how Jews in the Protectorate are being prepared for emigration
- 283 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 26 July 1940: Oskar Singer writes about the significance of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Prague
- 284 On 8 August 1940 the SD Main District Prague reports on the banning of National Solidarity activities and on the friendliness towards Jews in Pilsen

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- 285 On 17 August 1940 Norbert Meissner from Triesch writes to his son Franz to describe how the family is pulling together
- 286 On 17 August 1940 State Secretary Karl Hermann Frank rejects the proposal from several Oberlandräte to ghettoize Jews in the Protectorate and to require them to wear visible identification
- 287 On 30 August 1940 Holleschau town council orders the introduction of compulsory labour and other anti-Jewish measures
- 288 On 4 October 1940 Alžběta Salačová in Prague receives an anonymous antisemitic letter
- 289 Writing in his diary on 6 October 1940, the teenager Jiří Münzer describes how he came to embrace Zionism
- 290 On 27 October 1940 the writer Jiří Orten lists the restrictions to which Jews are subjected
- 291 On 25 November 1940 the SD Main District Prague warns State Secretary Karl Hermann Frank that German influence in Triesch is at risk from the influx of Jews
- 292 On 12 December 1940 Undersecretary von Burgsdorff calls for the Jews to be removed definitively from the wholesale and retail trade by 31 March 1941
- 293 In 1940 Bedřich Kolín writes an ironic poem about the ‘advantages’ of being a Jew in the Protectorate
- 294 *Der Neue Tag*, 4 January 1941: announcement of the Aryanization of Salomon Trau’s company in Proßnitz
- 295 On 13 January 1941 the Oberlandrat calls on the head of the employment office in Pardubitz to assign Jews to forced labour
- 296 On 14 January 1941 Undersecretary von Burgsdorff rejects the Protectorate government’s request to exempt forty-one designated persons from anti-Jewish provisions
- 297 On 1 February 1941 Charlotte and Norbert Meissner from Triesch inform their son Franz about the Aryanization of the family business
- 298 On 4 February 1941 Gert Körbel from Prague informs Nathan Schwalb in Geneva about the preparatory courses for emigration from the Protectorate
- 299 On 12 February 1941 Olga Keller writes to Walter Jacob about her emigration and her new life in Bolivia
- 300 On 13 February 1941 Wilhelm Wrbka reaffirms his wish to buy the Rix fashion house in Mährisch-Ostrau
- 301 On 26 February 1941 the Jewish Religious Community of Prague has to issue a summons requiring Jews to clear snow
- 302 In February 1941 Rudolf Stier and Helmut Schmidt emphasize that Jews are no longer permitted to play a role in the economy of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia
- 303 On 10 April 1941 the Aryan Society in Bohemia and Moravia submits proposals to Prime Minister Eliáš on how to deal with the Jewish population

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- 304 On 16 April 1941 State Secretary Karl Hermann Frank clarifies the conditions under which the property belonging to Jews is to be sold in order to finance their emigration
- 305 On 17 April 1941 the Reich Protector explains the procedure for the labour deployment of Jews to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health Administration
- 306 On 7 May 1941 Charlotte and Norbert Meissner write to their son Franz about the imminent deployment of the Jews in Triesch as labour
- 307 On 31 May 1941 the district authority in Ungarisch-Brod issues instructions to segregate Jews and identify their homes with signs
- 308 In her diary entry for 22 June 1941, Eva Roubíčková expresses the hope that the German forces will be defeated following their invasion of the Soviet Union
- 309 On 5 July 1941 the provisions of the Blood Protection Law come into force in the Protectorate with retroactive effect
- 310 *Večerní České slovo*, 5 July 1941: article calling for more restrictions on Jews
- 311 On 28 July 1941 the Oberlandrat in Tabor complains about the local Jewish population and calls for drastic measures
- 312 On 29 July 1941 the Oberlandrat in Brünn proposes that Jews be forbidden to ride bicycles
- 313 On 31 July 1941 Undersecretary Kurt von Burgsdorff issues instructions prohibiting local agencies from taking individual action against Jews in the Protectorate
- 314 On 14 August 1941 the Reich Minister of the Interior informs the Head of the Reich Chancellery that there are no further objections to the visible identification of Jews in the Protectorate
- 315 On 20 August 1941 State Secretary Frank asks Reich Protector von Neurath to confirm by telephone that he approves the introduction of identifying armbands for the Jewish population
- 316 On 14 September 1941 Jiří Münzer writes about the impending introduction of the yellow star for Jews and the ban on them leaving their places of residence
- 317 On 18 September 1941 State Secretary Hubert Ripka of the Czechoslovak government in exile in London sides with the Jews in the Protectorate
- 318 In her diary entry for 19 September 1941, Eva Roubíčková records the reactions to her wearing the yellow star
- 319 On 21 September 1941 Jiří Münzer describes Czech reaction to the Jews wearing the yellow star
- 320 On 28 September 1941 Eva Roubíčková records Reinhard Heydrich's arrival in the Protectorate

