

# List of Documents

## Norway

- 1 On 31 October 1939 the Czech literary historian Pavel Fraenkl writes to Professor Harald Schjelderup requesting support for his efforts to emigrate to Norway
- 2 *Egersundsposten*: in an interview published on 30 January 1940, Moritz Rabinowitz comments on antisemitism and the situation for Jews in the war
- 3 On 18 May 1940 Ruth Maier from Vienna describes her loneliness as a refugee in Norway
- 4 On 29 May 1940 the publisher of the National Socialist periodical *Ragnarok* informs the commandant of Oslo about reactions to the visible identification of Jewish businesses
- 5 On 1 April 1941 the Nasjonal Samling newspaper *Fritt Folk* publishes a speech by Vidkun Quisling on the Jews in Norway
- 6 On 21 April 1941 the Jewish Community of Oslo asks its sister community in Trondheim how many Jews are living in northern Norway
- 7 On 9 May 1941 the writer Eugen Lewin Dorsch is arrested by the Gestapo in Norway on account of his anti-German stance
- 8 In diary entries for 30 April to 21 May 1941, Pastor Arne Fjellbu records measures against Jews in Trondheim
- 9 On 5 June 1941 the Reich Commissariat for the Occupied Norwegian Territories informs the Reich Foreign Office about the distribution of the Jewish population in Norway
- 10 On 22 June 1941 the Security Police arrest Jewish employees of the Soviet trade mission in Oslo
- 11 On 3 July 1941 the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD informs the Reich Security Main Office about attacks on Jewish shops
- 12 On 6 September 1941 the Norwegian Minister of Justice Sverre Riisnæs revokes lawyer Willy Rubinstein's licence on account of his Jewish ancestry
- 13 On 9 September 1941 the Bishop of Oslo, Eivind Berggrav, rejects the prohibition of marriages between Norwegian citizens and Jews or Sami
- 14 On 10 October 1941 the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD instructs the head of the Norwegian police to prepare for the stamping of identity documents belonging to Jews
- 15 In a diary entry for 11 November 1941, Pastor Arne Fjellbu describes the arrest of Jews in Trondheim
- 16 In November 1941 an anonymous author reports on the forced closure of Jewish businesses in Trondheim

- 17 On 22 November 1941 Norway's representative in Stockholm criticizes Swedish officials' practice of apprehending refugees from Norway in border areas and sending them back
- 18 *Die Zeitung*, 2 December 1941: article on measures against Jews in Norway and the founding of an anti-Jewish league in Denmark
- 19 *Vestfold Presse*, 10 January 1942: a Norwegian SS member describes his deployment in the war against the Soviet Union and the murder of Jews in Lwów
- 20 On 10 January 1942 the chief of the Norwegian Security Police briefs all police stations about the requirement for Jews to have their identity documents stamped with a 'J'
- 21 On 6 February 1942 the Norwegian Security Police inform the heads of the local police stations about the registration of Jews
- 22 *Fritt Folk*: report published on 9 March 1942 on the first execution of Jews in Norway
- 23 *Aftenposten*, 14 March 1942: article on the reinstatement of the ban on Jews emigrating to Norway
- 24 On 20 June 1942 Ruth Maier describes her ambivalent feelings towards other Jews and towards Austrian members of the Wehrmacht

## Netherlands

- 25 On 7 May 1938 Dutch Minister of Justice Carel Goseling announces that refugees from Germany are no longer to be accepted into the Netherlands
- 26 In a poem dated 31 August 1939, Wilhelm Halberstam describes the life of Jewish refugees in the Netherlands
- 27 In a farewell letter dated 14 May 1940, Mr and Mrs Levy arrange the handling of their estate
- 28 Harry C. Schnur describes the German invasion of the Netherlands and his escape on 15 May 1940 from the port at IJmuiden
- 29 On 18 May 1940 a section head at the Reich Security Main Office asks his superiors for permission to confiscate valuable books from Jewish libraries in Amsterdam
- 30 On 20 May 1940 the mayor of The Hague honours a Jewish member of the city council who has taken his own life
- 31 *Het Nationale Dagblad*, 4 June 1940: article welcoming the end of Jewish influence
- 32 On 5 June 1940 Egon von Bönninghausen congratulates the NSB functionary Meinoud Rost van Tonningen on his return from internment
- 33 On 8 June 1940 Einsatzkommando III of the German Security Police reports on the mood in the Netherlands
- 34 *Der Stürmer*, June 1940: article containing a German soldier's initial impressions of Amsterdam
- 35 On 1 July 1940 the Senior Commander of the German Order Police excludes Jews from the Air Raid Protection Service

- 36 Excerpt from the minutes of an Amsterdam City Council meeting, dated 5 July 1940, concerning the German administration's conduct towards the Jews
- 37 *De Doodsklok*, 24 August 1940: article demanding that Jews no longer receive ration coupons
- 38 On 16 September 1940 the head of the Social Youth Service protests against the unequal treatment of Jews and is arrested
- 39 On 11 October 1940 the secretary general of the Dutch Ministry of Justice asks all officials to prove their Aryan ancestry
- 40 *De Unie*, 12 October 1940: the heads of the Nederlandsche Unie comment on the situation of the Jews in the Netherlands
- 41 On 17 October 1940 the secretary of the Central Association of Dutch Postal Workers advises the Rienks sisters on how to fill out the Aryan Declaration
- 42 On 22 October 1940 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart forces all Jews to register their businesses and determines who is considered a Jew
- 43 On 24 October 1940 six Dutch Protestant churches write to Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart criticizing the regulations regarding Jewish public officials
- 44 Willem Limburg issues an invitation to the inaugural meeting of a representative body of Aryan diamond workers on 26 October 1940
- 45 In a broadcast on Radio Oranje on 29 October 1940, Marcus van Blankenstein condemns the measures taken against the Jews
- 46 On 25 November 1940 the Dutch secretaries general summarize their position on German policy towards the Jews in a letter to the Reich Commissioner
- 47 On 26 November 1940 Isaak Kisch, professor of law, delivers a farewell speech to his students
- 48 On 26 November 1940 the Berlin publisher Erich Erdmenger asks the Office for Economic Investigation in The Hague to provide him with the names of Jewish firms that he could acquire
- 49 On 28 November 1940 Gertrud van Tijn-Cohn from the Committee for Jewish Refugees asks the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to take up the case of refugees in the Netherlands
- 50 On 29 November 1940 the Dutch National Socialist P. H. Hörmann writes to his children in Germany about the political situation in the Netherlands
- 51 Report dated November 1940 on the presence of Jews in the liberal professions and economic life of the Netherlands
- 52 In an illegal pamphlet written in November 1940, Jan Koopmans criticizes the lack of moral courage within Dutch society
- 53 *Die Judenfrage*, 20 December 1940: article on the German occupying forces' anti-Jewish policies in the Netherlands
- 54 On 10 January 1941 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart issues a regulation requiring all Jews to register with the authorities
- 55 *New York Times*, 14 February 1941: article on riots in Amsterdam

- 56 On 14 February 1941 the Dutch Israelite Religious Community circulates Abraham Asscher's speech concerning the establishment of the Jewish Council
- 57 On 17 February 1941 a representative of the Reich Foreign Office branch in the Netherlands reports to his office in Berlin on the unrest in Amsterdam
- 58 On 17 February 1941 Hans Böhmcker, the Reich Commissioner's representative for the City of Amsterdam, informs the city council about sealing off the Jewish quarter
- 59 *Het Parool*, 17 February 1941: article on the failure of German plans for the Nazification of the Netherlands and the unrest in the Jewish quarter
- 60 On 22/23 February 1941 Commissioner General for Security Hanns Albin Rauter announces the arrest of 400 Jews in response to the unrest in Amsterdam
- 61 On 24 February 1941 an illegal flyer calls for a general strike in protest against the mass arrests of Jews
- 62 In diary entries for 25 and 26 February 1941, Police Inspector Douwe Bakker records the suppression of the February Strike
- 63 On 26 February 1941 the commander of the Wehrmacht in the Netherlands declares martial law and orders an end to the strikes
- 64 On 26 February 1941 P. D. Sondervan describes her impressions of the February Strike in her diary
- 65 On 27 February 1941 Commissioner General for Security and Higher SS and Police Leader Hanns Albin Rauter reports that the situation has eased after the strikes
- 66 In diary entries for 27 February and 2 March 1941, J. C. M. Kruisinga reports on the strike in Amsterdam
- 67 On 12 March 1941 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart issues his Regulation on the Removal of Jews from Economic Life
- 68 In her diary entry for 15 March 1941, Ety Hillesum reflects on her hatred of the German occupiers and their policies
- 69 On 8 April 1941 the café owner Arie Verhoog accuses a Jewish businessman of slander and threatens revenge
- 70 On 18 April 1941 Commissioner General for Security Hanns Albin Rauter orders the establishment of a Central Office for Jewish Emigration
- 71 On 19 April 1941 Maria Grutterink asks the Office for Economic Investigation for permission to sell her pharmacy in Amsterdam's Jewish quarter to a Jew
- 72 *Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden*, 20 April 1941: article on the local population's reaction to the persecution of Jews in the Netherlands
- 73 In April 1941 the physician Oscar Cahen announces that he is henceforth only permitted to treat Jewish patients
- 74 British Secret Service report, dated 13 May 1941, on living conditions in the Netherlands and the treatment of Jews
- 75 On 21 May 1941 Arthur Frank asks his cousin Emil Mayer in New York to help him emigrate

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- 76 *Time*, 2 June 1941: article on protests by Dutch students against the dismissal of their Jewish professors and lecturers
  - 77 On 4 June 1941 Commissioner General for Security Hanns Albin Rauter bans Jews from public facilities and establishments
  - 78 On 12 June 1941 the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD informs the Dutch Ministry of Justice how radio ownership in mixed marriages is to be regulated
  - 79 On 12 June 1941 Dutch Secretary General Tobie Goedewaagen receives permission to establish a Jewish orchestra
  - 80 *Het Parool*, 23 June 1941: article on a new round of anti-Jewish riots in Amsterdam
  - 81 In a letter dated 24 June 1941, Emil Mayer expresses regret that he cannot help his cousin emigrate to the USA
  - 82 On 3 July 1941 Secretary General of the Dutch Ministry of the Interior Karel J. Frederiks instructs Dutch mayors to stamp a 'J' on all identity cards belonging to Jews
  - 83 On 11 July 1941 the Jewish Coordination Committee informs its regional representatives of the German administration's plans to liquidate Jewish businesses
  - 84 On 1 August 1941 manufacturer Carl Hubert refuses to pay licensing fees to two agencies that he considers to be Jewish
  - 85 Regulation issued by Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart on 8 August 1941 concerning the handling of Jewish financial assets
  - 86 On 8 August 1941 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart orders the establishment of separate schools for Jews
  - 87 On 14 August 1941 municipal director Klaas Kaan describes the measures already introduced to isolate the Jews and gives his overall assessment of the situation
  - 88 On 18 August 1941 representatives of the Jewish Council explain to the Reich Commissioner's representative for Amsterdam why there have been no volunteers for labour deployment
  - 89 On 28 August 1941 the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD clarifies the responsibilities of the newly created Special Department 'J' with regard to the deportation of all Jews
  - 90 On 5 September 1941 the Commissioner General for Administration and Justice informs the Commissioner General for Finance and Economic Affairs of the results of the registration of Jews
  - 91 On 5 September 1941 a mother refuses to fill out an Aryan certificate for her two daughters, citing her Christian beliefs
  - 92 On 11 September 1941 the Archbishop of Utrecht states his refusal to exclude baptized children from Catholic schools on the basis of their ancestry
  - 93 On 15 September 1941 Commissioner General for Security Hanns Albin Rauter further curtails Jews' freedom of movement in public
  - 94 On 25 September 1941 the Dutch Ministry of Public Enlightenment and the Arts complains to the Commissioner General for Security about a Jewish ensemble

- 95 On 2 October 1941 Representative for Amsterdam Hans Böhmcker reports to the Reich Commissioner on measures already taken against Jews in the Netherlands
- 96 *Westdeutscher Beobachter*, 11 October 1941: article on relations between Jews and the non-Jewish Dutch population
- 97 In a memorandum to his colleagues dated 12 October 1941, Meijer de Vries reflects on the role of the Jewish Council and its current options
- 98 On 14 October 1941 the Jewish Coordination Committee expresses concern over the increasing isolation of Jews
- 99 On 5 November 1941 the Reich Foreign Office raises the issue of Sweden's intervention on behalf of Dutch prisoners in Mauthausen concentration camp
- 100 On 5 November 1941 Baruch Wagenaar asks to be allowed to retain his mentally disabled daughter's non-Jewish carer
- 101 On 11 November 1941 the bank Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co. Sarphatistraat draws up a first summary of compulsory deposits made by Jews
- 102 *New York Times*, 18 November 1941: article on the high death rate among Jews deported to Mauthausen
- 103 On 21 November 1941 Henricus van den Akker reports Hugo Kruyne to the German authorities for being a Jew and continuing to work in the civil service
- 104 On 25 November 1941 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart sums up the state of the 'Jewish question' in the Netherlands
- 105 At a meeting on 27 November 1941, David Cohen informs the Jewish Council about the latest directives from the German occupiers
- 106 In a letter to his friend Lodewijk Ernst Visser, dated 30 November 1941, David Cohen defends the Jewish Council's cooperation with the German occupiers
- 107 On 11 December 1941 Lodewijk Ernst Visser describes his unsuccessful attempts at bettering the situation of Jews arrested in raids
- 108 Report by a member of the British legation in Stockholm, dated 16 December 1941, regarding conditions in the Netherlands
- 109 On 28 December 1941 Rost van Tonningen expresses his dissatisfaction at the progress of Aryanization to Anton Mussert, the leader of the Dutch National Socialist Movement
- 110 On 8 January 1942 the Jewish Council urgently advises that all individuals summoned for labour service heed the directive
- 111 On 12 January 1942 the Jewish Council discusses the expansion of compulsory labour service for Jews
- 112 On 14 January 1942 representatives of the Dutch churches criticize the lack of rights for Jews and the actions of the occupying forces in a letter to the Secretary General for Justice and Administration
- 113 On 27 January 1942 the chairmen of the Jewish Council send out instructions to Jews from the Dutch provinces who are to relocate to Westerbork camp

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- 114 On 28 January 1942 Mayor Voûte asks the Reich Commissioner's representative for Amsterdam not to house any more Jews in the city
  - 115 In a letter to his children dated 17 February 1942, Felix Hermann Oestreicher describes the tense situation in the family
  - 116 *De Misthoorn*, 21 February 1942: article on the racial characteristics of Jews in the Netherlands
  - 117 On 23 February 1942 the chief public prosecutor in Arnhem orders the local police to ensure that signs reading 'No Jews allowed' are displayed
  - 118 On 25 February 1942 an employee of the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture confirms the Aryanization of Lazarus Lazarus's farm in Winschoten
  - 119 H. M. van Randwijk attempts to galvanize the Dutch people with his illegal pamphlet 'Unless ...', published in February 1942
  - 120 On 5 March 1942 Pastor Willem Oosthoek informs the secretary of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church of his actions on behalf of the Jews
  - 121 On 5 March 1942 the Jewish Council discusses the German occupiers' demand that a further 3,000 Jews be sent to labour camps in the Netherlands
  - 122 On 11 March 1942 Dutch Secretary General of the Interior Karel Frederiks criticizes the Reich Commissioner's position that Jews in the Netherlands are not to be regarded as Dutch
  - 123 On 20 March 1942 the chairmen of the Jewish Council urge labour camp inmates currently on leave to return to the camps as instructed
  - 124 On 23 March 1942 a member of the General Synod criticizes the Dutch Reformed Church's silence regarding the anti-Jewish measures
  - 125 In letters dated 24 and 26 March 1942, the secretary of the council of governors of a hospital in Amersfoort and the Archbishop of Utrecht express their opposition to signs banning Jews
  - 126 On 1 April 1942 the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD confirms that the Nuremberg Race Laws are being applied analogously in the Netherlands
  - 127 On 23 April 1942 the Jewish Council appeals to the Central Office for Jewish Emigration for the return of confiscated devotional objects
  - 128 *Vrij Nederland*, London, 25 April 1942: article on the increasing number of Jews getting married because unmarried Jews are liable to be sent to labour camps
  - 129 On 29 April 1942 Flip Slier writes to his parents, describing life in Molengoot labour camp
  - 130 On 29 April 1942 the head of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration describes the Jewish Council's dismay at the introduction of the yellow star
  - 131 In late April 1942 an illegal pamphlet protests against the Aryanization of Dutch economic life
  - 132 On 1 May 1942 the journalist J. A. Polak reports on the introduction of the yellow star

- 133 *Storm SS*, 8 May 1942: article on the introduction of the yellow star in the Netherlands
- 134 On 14 May 1942 the Jewish Council faces a demand from the German authorities to send a further 3,000 men to the labour camps, including from the provinces
- 135 *Het Joodsche Weekblad*, 15 May 1942: announcement of the directive concerning the billeting of Jews in Amsterdam
- 136 A regulation issued on 21 May 1942 requires Jews to transfer assets to the Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co. bank
- 137 On 21 May 1942 the chairmen of the Jewish Council warn of the possible consequences of failing to obey German regulations
- 138 On 1 June 1942 the Dutch National Socialist Antoon Reijnga asks the Office for Jewish Affairs to exempt his wife from wearing the yellow star
- 139 *Tijdschrift voor de Amsterdamsche Politie*, 6 June 1942: article justifying police measures against Jews
- 140 On 8 June 1942 the head of the section for Jewish affairs in The Hague informs the Reich Security Main Office of reactions to the introduction of the yellow star in the Netherlands
- 141 On 16 June 1942 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart instructs the representative for the province of Limburg regarding the handling of cultural assets and household goods belonging to Jews
- 142 On 20 June 1942 Anne Frank describes how her family arrived in the Netherlands
- 143 In her diary entry for 20 June 1942, Etty Hillesum reflects on the humiliation of the Jews
- 144 Samson de Hond describes his family's flight to Switzerland from 17 to 25 June 1942, hidden in a railway wagon
- 145 On 22 June 1942 Adolf Eichmann informs the Reich Foreign Office about the planned deportation of Jews from Western Europe to Auschwitz
- 146 On 29 June 1942 Aaltje de Vries-Bouwes writes in her diary about rumours that hundreds of thousands of Jews have been gassed in Poland

## Belgium

- 147 On 8 July 1939 the German Consul General in Antwerp comments on the increasingly anti-Jewish mood in the city
- 148 On 16 February 1940 Gerhard Wolff informs Belgian acquaintances of his daughter's death in detention and appeals for help in returning to Belgium
- 149 In May 1940 Miriam Gretzer records in her diary her family's escape from Belgium
- 150 On 4 June 1940 Arthur Czellitzer describes his flight through Belgium following the German invasion
- 151 *Die Judenfrage*, 7 June 1940: article on the economic and political situation for Jews in Belgium



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- 152 Edith Goldapper describes her flight from Belgium to France in May 1940
- 153 On 16 July 1940 Marguerite Goldschmidt-Brodsky asks the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to help Jewish refugee children from Belgium
- 154 On 30 July 1940 the Belgian police report on how German soldiers mistreated Jews at Antwerp market
- 155 On 8 September 1940 the businessman Norbert Vanneste seeks the support of the German military administration to help him regain his ex-wife's shares in a business
- 156 Report for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, dated 26 September 1940, on the situation of refugees from Belgium in St Cyprien camp in the south of France
- 157 On 11 October 1940 the Belgian secretaries general refuse to follow the instructions from the German military administration regarding the exclusion of the Jews from economic life
- 158 On 28 October 1940 the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France issues the First Jew Regulation
- 159 On 28 October 1940 the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France issues the Second Jew Regulation, ordering the dismissal of all Jewish public officials from the civil service
- 160 *Nationalzeitung*, 8 November 1940: article on the reactions of the Belgian press to the first anti-Jewish regulations
- 161 On 19 November 1940 representatives of Belgium's highest courts lodge a protest with the Military Commander against the dismissal of Jewish judges and lawyers
- 162 On 3 December 1940 the Belgian secretaries general discuss how the anti-Jewish regulations issued by the Military Commander should be implemented
- 163 Prior to 19 December 1940 the provincial government of Limburg instructs the municipal government of Genk on how to deal with the Jews expelled from Antwerp
- 164 On 21 December 1940 the German military administration explains the measures to be taken concerning Jewish public officials in Belgium
- 165 On 16 and 20 February 1941 Ilse Boehm writes postcards to her former teacher and classmates following the expulsion of her family from Antwerp
- 166 On 10 April 1941 the mayor of the municipality of Wilrijk removes Boris Melamid from the Jew registry
- 167 On 24 April 1941 a lawyer from Antwerp enquires into whether her exclusion from the Bar Association is permissible
- 168 On 31 May 1941 the German military administration issues the Third Jew Regulation, which sets out the procedure for the registration and identification of businesses and assets belonging to Jews
- 169 *Steeds Vereenigd–Unis Toujours*, late May 1941: article on looting and assaults on Jews in Antwerp
- 170 *Die Zeitung*, 10 July 1941: article on further economic restrictions imposed on Jews in Belgium

- 171 Excerpt from the German military administration's annual report, dated 15 July 1941, about measures against Jews in Belgium thus far
- 172 On 29 July 1941 the Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior instructs the Belgian administration to stamp 'Jew' in the passports of Jewish citizens
- 173 On 29 August 1941 the Chief of the Military Administration restricts freedom of movement for Jews
- 174 *België Vrij*, 20 September 1941: article on the effect of anti-Jewish measures on the Belgian population
- 175 On 29 September 1941 the Chief of the Military Administration summarizes the conditions in Breendonk camp
- 176 On 15 October 1941 the German military administration decides to establish a compulsory association of Jews in Belgium
- 177 On 25 November 1941 the *Brüsseler Zeitung* comments on reactions of Jewish shop owners to the requirement that their businesses are visibly identified
- 178 On 17 December 1941 the head of the Commodity Office for Diamonds justifies the recognition of Jewish diamond brokers
- 179 On 4 January 1942 the internee Mordchai Max Epstein asks the secretary of the Association of Jews in Belgium to send money or food
- 180 In a letter written after 20 January 1942, the Reich Foreign Office warns the Reich Security Main Office about a backlash in the Belgian Congo should measures be taken against Belgian Jews
- 181 On 31 January 1942 the representative of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD outlines how the Belgian antisemitic movement is organized
- 182 On 5 March 1942 the management board of the Association of Jews in Belgium reports on the registration of Jews in Antwerp
- 183 *La Libre Belgique*, 15 March 1942: article on the recently decreed prohibition of all business activity by Jews
- 184 On 18 April 1942 Joseph Schuermans provides the German military administration with a list of the Jewish companies whose goods he wishes to acquire
- 185 Under a regulation issued by the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France on 22 April 1942, the assets of German Jews in Belgium fall to the German Reich
- 186 *Volk en Staat*, 23 April 1942: article warning 'Aryans' about Jews
- 187 On 27 April 1942 the Association of Jews in Belgium explains the structure and activities of the Jewish welfare system to the German military administration
- 188 *Jewish Bulletin*, April 1942: writing from London, Belgian Prime Minister Pierlot stresses the equality of all Belgian citizens before the law
- 189 On 4 May 1942 Sznierel Gecel writes to Salomon Ullmann, chairman of the Association of Jews in Belgium, asking to be released from Rekem internment camp
- 190 On 8 May 1942 the Rosenberg Task Force's head of operations for Belgium summarizes plans for the use of furniture stolen from Jews

- 191 On 15 May 1942 the Brussels Trust Company comments on the liquidation of Marcel Halpern's company in Antwerp
- 192 On 2 June 1942 Henry Strauß asks the Association of Jews in Belgium whether he is required to register
- 193 On 4 June 1942 the mayors of Brussels refuse to distribute yellow stars
- 194 *L'Ami du peuple*, 13 June 1942: article on the unwillingness of many communities to distribute the yellow star
- 195 On 19 June 1942 the president of the mayoral conference of Brussels refuses to send Jewish students to separate schools
- 196 Salomon van den Berg reflects in his diary on the period from the start of the occupation of Belgium up to 30 June 1942
- 197 An unknown author reports to the World Jewish Congress on forced labour and anti-Jewish measures in Belgium from the start of the occupation to the summer of 1942

## Luxembourg

- 198 On 9 July 1940 a night watchman discovers antisemitic slogans on Luxembourg's synagogue
- 199 On 5 September 1940 the provisions of the Nuremberg Blood Protection Law prohibiting marriage and extramarital relations between Jews and non-Jews are introduced in Luxembourg
- 200 A regulation dated 5 September 1940 requires Jews to register their businesses and prevents them from disposing of their assets freely
- 201 On 5 September 1940 the Chief of the Civil Administration calls for the Luxembourg Administrative Commission to dismiss all Jewish public officials
- 202 On 16 September 1940 the Consistory of the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg comments on plans to expel all Jews from Luxembourg within two weeks
- 203 On 6 October 1940 Rosa Steinberg recounts her plight to the Jewish Community of Luxembourg
- 204 *Aufbau*, 7 February 1941: in a letter to the editor, Albert Nussbaum requests assistance for emigrants detained in France
- 205 On 8 February 1941 the government in exile's Minister of Justice requests that the ambassador of Luxembourg in Washington DC help persecuted Luxembourg Jews find asylum
- 206 On 27 February 1941 representatives of the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg call for the Courthéoux company to pay compensation to a Jewish employee who has been dismissed without notice
- 207 On 25 April 1941 Berthold Storfer and Paul Eppstein record Eichmann's orders for expediting the emigration of Jews from Luxembourg
- 208 On 7 May 1941 a Jew from Ettelbruck asks the office manager of the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg for advice following the theft of his furniture

- 209** On 13 May 1941 the Consistory of the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg requests permission from the Gestapo to hold services undisturbed
- 210** *Die Judenfrage*, 31 May 1941: article on the expropriation of the Jews in Luxembourg and the Aryanization of the economy
- 211** On 15 July 1941 the head of the Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and the SD in Luxembourg reports on progress regarding the expulsion and persecution of the Jews
- 212** On 29 July 1941 Chief of the Civil Administration Gustav Simon curtails Jews' freedom of movement and requires them to wear a yellow armband
- 213** On 16 September 1941 the musician Kurt Heumann asks the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg for help in obtaining an exemption from forced labour in road building
- 214** On 5 October 1941 the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg announces the imminent deportations to the East
- 215** On 7 October 1941 the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg informs the Jewish population of the Einsatzkommando's instructions for the deportation to the Lodz ghetto
- 216** On 10 October 1941 Gisela Kahn explains her emigration plans and asks to be exempted from the announced deportation to Łódź
- 217** On 13 October 1941 the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg proposes to the Gestapo that the elderly and the sick be housed in Fünfbrunnen Abbey
- 218** On 19 October 1941 the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg expresses the hope that it can still help recently deported people to emigrate to the United States
- 219** On 17 November 1941 the Consistory of the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg warns the Jews against personal contact with non-Jews
- 220** On 20 November 1941 Ester Galler writes a postcard to her son from Fünfbrunnen Abbey
- 221** On 8 December 1941 the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg provides information about ways to make contact with persons deported to Litzmannstadt (Łódź)
- 222** By order of the Gestapo, on 7 January 1942 the Israelite Religious Community of Luxembourg instructs its members to hand in articles of warm clothing
- 223** On 16 April 1942 the Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and the SD in Luxembourg issues instructions regarding preparations for deportation to the General Government
- 224** On 16 April 1942 Alfred Oppenheimer, Jewish elder in Luxembourg, delivers a speech in advance of the impending deportation
- 225** On 22 April 1942 Gertrud Cahen asks Gauleiter Gustav Simon to exempt her mother-in-law from deportation
- 226** On 5 June 1942 the deportee Josy Schlang implores the Jewish Consistory in Luxembourg not to abandon him

- 227 On 20 June 1942 Siegmund Leib reports to the Luxembourg government in exile on the German measures against the Jews

## France

- 228 On 11 April 1933 the French chargé d'affaires in Berlin proposes that visas be granted only to carefully selected refugees
- 229 *L'Univers israélite*, 3 February 1939: article marking the 150th anniversary of the French Revolution with a look back at the history of the Jews in France
- 230 *New York Times*, 28 November 1939: letter to the editor regarding the situation for foreign refugees in France
- 231 *Revue OSÉ*, January 1940: article on the care of Jewish children evacuated from Paris by the Œuvre de secours aux enfants (OSE)
- 232 On 17 August 1940 the German ambassador in Paris proposes anti-Jewish measures to the military administration in France
- 233 On 20 August 1940 the German ambassador in Paris asks the Reich Foreign Minister to consent to the introduction of anti-Jewish measures in France
- 234 On 22 August 1940 the sub-prefect of Aix-en-Provence reports on clashes between German Jews and French soldiers in Les Milles internment camp
- 235 On 22 August 1940 General de Gaulle assures the Jewish World Congress that the anti-Jewish regulations will be repealed after the liberation of France
- 236 On 22 August 1940 the German military administration emphasizes the necessity of measures against Jews in the occupied zone of France
- 237 On 1 September 1940 Gabriel Ramet sends his first postcard from Drancy camp to his family
- 238 The Military Commander in France's First Regulation on Measures Against Jews, issued on 27 September 1940, contains provisions to control the Jews and prohibits the return of Jewish refugees to the occupied zone
- 239 In a poem composed in September 1940, the writer Walter Mehring records his experiences in St Cyprien internment camp in the south of France
- 240 *New York Times*, 2 October 1940: article on the Vichy government's plans to enact a law against the Jews
- 241 In the Statute on Jews of 3 October 1940 the Vichy government defines the term 'Jew' and bans Jews from certain professions
- 242 On 4 October 1940 the Vichy government resolves that foreign Jews can be interned by order of the prefect in charge
- 243 In his diary Jacques Biélinky describes life for the Jews in Paris from 19 July to 6 October 1940
- 244 On 7 October 1940 the Vichy government revokes the French citizenship of Jews in Algeria

- 245** On 16 October 1940 the Gauleitung in Baden writes to the Kreisleiter in Alsace about the future use of synagogues
- 246** The Military Commander in France's Second Regulation on Measures Against Jews, issued on 18 October 1940, marks the beginning of the Aryanization of Jewish property in the occupied zone
- 247** On 20 October 1940 Senator Pierre Masse asks Head of State Pétain whether he has to return his family's military decorations
- 248** On 26 October 1940 the Paris Police Prefecture informs the German occupiers of the results of the census of Jews
- 249** While interned at Gurs, Ludwig Baum from Baden writes a letter on 4 November 1940 seeking to secure the release of his personal property
- 250** On 12 and 13 November 1940 Rabbi Kapel shares impressions from his visit to Gurs camp and calls for support for the interned Jews from Baden and the Saar-Palatinate
- 251** In the Third Regulation on Measures Against Jews of 18 November 1940, Oberfeldkommandantur 670 sets out measures to exclude the Jews in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais départements
- 252** On 21 November 1940 the Reich Foreign Office discusses the Vichy government's protests against the deportation of the Jews from Baden and the Saar-Palatinate to the south of France
- 253** On 21 November 1940 the French Minister of Justice lists ways of establishing the racial status of people who fall under the Statute on Jews
- 254** On 4 December 1940 a French Jew expresses his indignation about the Statute on Jews in a letter to Marshal Pétain
- 255** *Völkischer Beobachter*, 8 December 1940: article on the utilization of furniture belonging to Jews expelled from Alsace
- 256** On 16 December 1940 representatives from the French ministries discuss the practical implementation of the Statute on Jews
- 257** Between 24 July and 20 December 1940 Raymond-Raoul Lambert writes in his diary about how life has changed for the Jews
- 258** On 30 December 1940 a pupil writes to her teacher, Fanny Lantz, who has been dismissed from her post, to say that she hopes she will return to school soon
- 259** The police in Marseilles report on the speech given by the chief rabbi of France in the main synagogue on 10 January 1940
- 260** On 30 January 1941 the German military administration and deputies of the representative of the Chief of the Security Police discuss the establishment of a French Office for Jewish Affairs
- 261** On 26 February 1941 the Crédit Lyonnais bank gives its regional branches instructions for handling accounts belonging to Jews
- 262** *Manchester Guardian*, 11 March 1941: article describing the conditions for German Jews in Gurs camp

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- 263 On 4 April 1941 the German military administration outlines its next steps against the Jews
- 264 On 4 April 1941 Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs, Xavier Vallat, outlines the Vichy government's intended policy on Jews to the German Military Commander
- 265 On 23 April 1941 an internee asks the management of Les Milles camp for permission to travel to Marseilles to take care of formalities required for his departure
- 266 On 26 April 1941 the Military Commander's Third Regulation on Measures Against Jews further restricts occupational and economic opportunities for Jews
- 267 In the course of the first roundup of Jews, the Paris Police Prefecture summons Pinkus Eizenberg to appear on 14 May 1941
- 268 *L'Œuvre*, 15 May 1941: article on the arrest of foreign Jews
- 269 With the Fourth Regulation on Measures Against Jews, issued on 28 May 1941, the Military Commander also places Jewish businesses without temporary administrators under German control
- 270 The Vichy government intensifies the exclusion of Jews from professional and economic life with the second Statute on Jews, issued on 2 June 1941
- 271 On 2 June 1941 the Vichy government introduces compulsory registration for Jews
- 272 On 1 July 1941 Theodor Dannecker, head of the Reich Security Main Office's section for Jewish affairs, reports on his plans for the treatment of Jews in France
- 273 On 22 July 1941 the Vichy government enacts the law on the Aryanization of Jewish property in the occupied and unoccupied zones of France
- 274 On 28 July 1941 the wives of interned Jews storm the office of the Coordination Committee of Charitable Organizations and demand the release of their husbands
- 275 On 31 July 1941 Rabbi Kaplan criticizes the Vichy government's directive introducing compulsory registration for Jews
- 276 *New York Times*: article published on 22 August 1941 on the arrests of Jews in France
- 277 On 26 August 1941 the Chief of the Civil Administration in Alsace considers the use of former Jewish cemeteries
- 278 On 2 September 1941 Pierre Lion makes notes on the course of the war and the situation in France
- 279 On 4 September 1941 Paul Sézille explains the aims of the exhibition *The Jew and France*
- 280 On 10 September 1941 the prefect of the Seine département reports to the Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs on the camp at Drancy and its supply problems
- 281 On 10 September 1941 Algerian Jews write to Head of State Marshal Pétain to express their indignation at the anti-Jewish measures enacted
- 282 On 13 September 1941 Pierre Lion writes in his diary about the latest events in Paris and the course of the war
- 283 On 29 September 1941 the director of a Jewish orphanage sends the prefect of the Creuse département the requested information about the religious affiliation of his wards

- 284** In September 1941 the children's aid organization Union OSE reports on its activities for the months of June, July, and August
- 285** On 8 October 1941 the official in charge of Jewish affairs at the German embassy in Paris proposes that Jews held in internment camps in occupied France be deported
- 286** On 23 October 1941 the Reich Security Main Office forbids the emigration of Jews to third countries
- 287** On 24 October 1941 Jewish aid organizations in Marseilles discuss the planned creation of a compulsory organization for Jews
- 288** *New York Times*: article published on 26 October 1941 on President Roosevelt's response to the shooting of hostages in France
- 289** On 6 November 1941 Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the Security Police and the SD, comments on his office's involvement in the bombing of synagogues in Paris
- 290** On 11 November 1941 a married couple describe their escape from Paris across the demarcation line into the unoccupied zone
- 291** On 13 November 1941 Fanny Lantz relates the sympathy of friends and relatives to her husband, who is interned in Drancy
- 292** On 15 November 1941 Chaim Rachow asks the Coordination Committee of Charitable Organizations for agricultural work in order to be able to feed his wife and children
- 293** On 17 November 1941 the Association of French Artists asks that its members submit a declaration of descent
- 294** On 19 November 1941 Gabriel Ramet writes to his parents from Drancy camp
- 295** On 29 November 1941 the Vichy government decrees a compulsory merger of Jewish organizations
- 296** In November 1941 an anonymous writer complains to Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs Xavier Vallat about Jewish influence in France
- 297** At the end of November 1941 an anonymous letter to Head of State Marshal Pétain denounces discrimination against Jews on the basis of France's race laws
- 298** In diary entries written between 30 November and 11 December 1941, Raymond-Raoul Lambert describes his encounters with Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs Xavier Vallat
- 299** On 12 December 1941 the Security Police arrest more than 700 Jews in Paris
- 300** On 14 December 1941, after attacks on German soldiers, the German Military Commander in France orders executions and the deportation of Jews
- 301** On 14 December 1941 Jacques Grinbaum writes a final letter to his family before his execution
- 302** *Manchester Guardian*, 15 December 1941: article on the shooting of hostages in France
- 303** On 15 December 1941 Isaac Schoenberg writes a letter to his fiancée, describing his life in Pithiviers camp



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- 304 On 21 December 1941 the commandant of Greater Paris is instructed to have the Jews in Compiègne camp examined to determine whether they are fit for labour deployment 'in the East'
- 305 On 24 December 1941 the Reich Security Main Office expresses its opposition to plans to deport French communists together with Jews from France
- 306 In a leaflet from late December 1941, the French Communist Party urges the French to resist antisemitism
- 307 In late 1941 the Jewish Camps Commission reports on its efforts to improve conditions in the internment camps
- 308 On 12 January 1942 the Association of French Banks agrees to approve a loan of 250 million francs for the General Union of French Jews
- 309 On 24 January 1942 the professional association for the furniture industry asks Commissioner for Jewish Affairs Xavier Vallat to Aryanize furniture companies
- 310 On 3 February 1942 the prefect of Marseilles informs the French Ministry of the Interior about the implementation of the government's anti-Jewish directives
- 311 On 7 February 1942 the German Military Commander in France issues the Sixth Regulation on Measures Against Jews, subjecting Jews to a curfew and a ban on relocation
- 312 On 10 February 1942 the German embassy in Paris informs the Reich Foreign Office of Hitler's decision regarding the handling of deported Jews' household furnishings
- 313 In an anonymous letter dated 12 February 1942, a Jew asks Head of State Marshal Pétain to differentiate between French Jews and Jewish immigrants
- 314 In February 1942 Benjamin Schatzman describes life in Compiègne camp in his diary
- 315 On 2 March 1942 Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs Xavier Vallat sends the German military administration an overview of dismissed Jewish civil servants and public officials
- 316 On 10 March 1942 Theodor Dannecker reports on a meeting at the Reich Security Main Office, at which the decision was taken to deport 5,000 Jews from France
- 317 On 20 March 1942 Compiègne's police commissioner informs the prefect of the Oise département that a transport of Jews has left Compiègne camp
- 318 On 27 March 1942 Theodor Dannecker informs the Reich Security Main Office that a train carrying 1,112 deported Jews has left France for Auschwitz
- 319 In April 1942 the French Police for Jewish Affairs inform the secretary general of the French police about their investigative work
- 320 In April 1942 the journalist Lucien Rebatet declares his support for the ghettoization of Jews
- 321 *Le Matin*, 6 May 1942: article on the plans of the new commissioner general for Jewish affairs, Darquier de Pellepoix
- 322 On 9 May 1942 Robert Lantz writes his wife Fanny a letter, which was smuggled out of Drancy camp

- 323** In the Eighth Regulation on Measures Against Jews of 29 May 1942, the Military Commander orders that Jews must wear a yellow star
- 324** In early summer 1942 the schoolboy Alain Sené contemplates how Youra Riskine, a Jewish classmate, will react to having to wear the yellow star
- 325** On 8 and 9 June 1942 the student H el ene Berr writes in her diary about her turmoil at having to wear the yellow star
- 326** *Le Cri du peuple*, 11 June 1942: article on a lawyer who wore the yellow star on her robes
- 327** On 18 June 1942 Theodor Dannecker, head of the Reich Security Main Office's section for Jewish affairs, provides information about the departure times of additional deportation trains
- 328** In his last letter from Drancy camp, written on 20 June 1942, Gustave Ziboulsky informs his wife of his impending deportation