

List of Documents

Part 1 German Reich

- 1 On 2 October 1941 teenager Kurt Mezei writes in his diary about the curfew imposed on Jews in Vienna and the imminent deportations
- 2 On 3 October 1941 the Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan retroactively regulates forced labour performed by German Jews in the Old Reich
- 3 On 4 October 1941 the chief of the Order Police informs the subordinate departments about the imminent deportations of Jews, Sinti, and Roma to the Litzmannstadt (Łódź) ghetto
- 4 On 7 October 1941 Max and Gertrud Löwendorff from Cologne write to their brother-in-law, Hanns Nerreter, about the harassment Jews are facing and their hope that better times will come
- 5 On 7 October 1941 the SD Main Field Office in Bielefeld reports on a greengrocer who is supplying Jewish customers at home, due to the ban on Jews at the market and the obligation to wear the yellow star
- 6 In early October 1941 Benjamin Marmelstein from the Israelite Religious Community receives instructions for the deportations of Vienna's Jews
- 7 On 9 October 1941 Amalie and Paul Malsch from Düsseldorf write to their son about their efforts to leave the country
- 8 On 11 October 1941 Willy Cohn writes in his diary about deportations from Breslau to Grüssau and rumours about crimes committed against Jews in Kyiv
- 9 On 14 October 1941 the director of the Botanical Garden in Berlin requests instructions from the Reich Minister of Education on whether Jews should be denied admission
- 10 On 15 October 1941 Malke Prucz requests that the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna defer her husband's deportation
- 11 On 16 October 1941 the Reichsstatthalter in Vienna issues instructions to the chief of police regarding the burial of Jews
- 12 On 18 October 1941 Herbert Papst from Kreis Torgau describes his work as a guard at Bergen-Belsen prisoner-of-war camp to his neighbours in his home town
- 13 On 19 October 1941 Margarete Korant writes to her daughter about her hopes for an imminent departure to Cuba
- 14 On 20 October 1941 journalist Alfons Paquet writes to Hanna Meuter and describes his horror at the deportation of Jews from Frankfurt am Main
- 15 On 21 October 1941 Ludwig and Elly Kroch from Breslau ask their son in Montevideo to take out a loan to finance their emigration to Uruguay
- 16 On 21 October 1941 Helmuth James von Moltke writes to his wife, Freya, about the beginning of the deportations from Berlin

- 17 On 23 October 1941 Jochen Klepper notes in his diary that many Jews are taking their own lives when faced with deportation
- 18 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 24 October 1941: editorial by Leo Kreindler on the lack of overseas support for the Jews in Germany
- 19 *Aufbau*, 24 October 1941: article on Jews being arrested and expelled from the German Reich
- 20 On 24 October 1941 the Reich Security Main Office announces that contact between Jews and non-Jews will be punished by imprisonment in a concentration camp
- 21 On 25 October 1941 the provost of St Hedwig's Cathedral in Berlin, Bernhard Lichtenberg, is interrogated by the Gestapo and defends the inclusion of Jews in his intercessory prayer
- 22 On 28 October 1941 the German Council of Municipalities issues a confidential announcement concerning the deportation of Jews from various cities to Minsk, Riga, and Litzmannstadt (Łódź)
- 23 On 28 October 1941 the judicial inspector Friedrich Kellner notes in his diary the rumours about Jews being shot in occupied Poland
- 24 *New York Times*, 28 October 1941: article on the transports of Jews from the Reich, Vienna, and Prague to the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 25 On 28 October 1941 the Swiss consul, Franz-Rudolf von Weiss, describes to the Swiss envoy in Berlin the oppressive conditions which the Jews of Cologne were facing shortly before their deportation
- 26 On 28 October 1941 Iwan Katz cites his service to National Socialism as grounds for exemption from the special tax on Jews
- 27 On 29 October 1941 Martin Gerson tells the Reich Association of Jews in Germany that he is prepared to lead a construction team that will lay the groundwork for the resettlement of Jews to the East
- 28 On 31 October 1941 the Reich Minister of Labour issues a regulation that drastically restricts the rights of Jewish labourers and employees
- 29 On 1 November 1941 Ulrich von Hassell describes in a diary entry how people reacted to the deportations from Berlin, and how members of his circle discussed the regime's anti-Jewish measures
- 30 On 4 November 1941 Emma and Ludwig Heilbronner bid farewell to their friends before being deported
- 31 On 4 November 1941 the Reich Minister of Finance regulates the expropriation of assets from the deported Jews
- 32 On 5 November 1941 Cläre von Mettenheim writes to her daughter about preparations in Frankfurt am Main for a deportation conducted by the Gestapo
- 33 On 7 November 1941 a church congregation in Bremen protests against the arrest of certain members who are accused of failing to exclude 'non-Aryan' Christians
- 34 On 10 November 1941 Bernhard and Magda Goldschmidt from Munich write a farewell card to Bernhard's mother prior to their deportation

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- 35 On 11 November 1941 the Reichsstatthalter in Vienna declares that the anthropologists at the Natural History Museum are qualified to compile racial and ancestry reports
 - 36 On 14 November 1941 the Criminal Police main office in Vienna reports on thieves disguised as Gestapo officers who are stealing from Jews
 - 37 *Das Reich*, 16 November 1941: speech by Joseph Goebbels in which he blames the Jews for the escalation of the war and justifies their extermination
 - 38 In mid November 1941 Willy Cohn describes in his diary how he tries to escape the planned deportation
 - 39 On 19 November 1941 the Nuremberg Gestapo issues instructions for the deportation of the Jews from Bamberg, Bayreuth, Coburg, and Würzburg
 - 40 On 20 November 1941 the Jewish Religious Community in Gleiwitz asks the construction inspectorate to support the conversion of a cemetery building into a residence for Jews
 - 41 On 21 November 1941 the Swiss consul in Cologne, Franz-Rudolf von Weiss, reports to his superiors on the emigration ban for Jews and the deportation regulations
 - 42 On 22 November 1941 Urban Police officer Wilhelm Meurin describes his experience serving as a police escort on a deportation train from Düsseldorf to Minsk
 - 43 On 25 November 1941 the Eleventh Regulation on the Reich Citizenship Law renders deported Jews stateless and legalizes the confiscation of their assets
 - 44 The Gestapo issues instructions to Jews in Würzburg in preparation for their deportation on 27 November 1941
 - 45 On 28 November 1941 Annaliese Geisse tells her friend about the difficulties of clearing the apartment of her parents, who are in prison
 - 46 On 28 November 1941 Hitler promises the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem that the Jews in the Arab world will also be exterminated
 - 47 On 29 November 1941 Reinhard Heydrich issues an invitation to a meeting on the 'overall solution to the Jewish question' to be held on 9 December 1941
 - 48 In late November 1941 the Gestapo in Würzburg lists the objects it took from Jews during a search prior to deportation
 - 49 On 1 December 1941 the Reich Association of Jews in Germany informs the Jewish religious communities that Jews will no longer be allowed to dispose of their property and assets
 - 50 On 4 December 1941 Undersecretary Martin Luther proposes extending German anti-Jewish laws to all other European states
 - 51 On 8 December 1941 the Rhineland district office of the Reich Association of Jews in Germany clarifies which items may be sent to the deportees in the Litzmannstadt (Łódź) ghetto
 - 52 On 8 December 1941 the Section for Jewish Affairs at the Reich Foreign Office makes suggestions on the planned 'overall solution to the Jewish question in Europe'

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- 53 On 13 December 1941 the chief of police in Recklinghausen asks the tax office to assign the apartments of deported Jews to his staff
- 54 On 17 December 1941 representatives of a number of regional Protestant churches confirm their view that the Jews are to blame for the war and call for baptized 'non-Aryans' to be expelled from the Church
- 55 On 18 December 1941 Joseph Goebbels recounts in his diary a discussion with Hitler on the planned deportation of the Berlin Jews
- 56 On 19 December 1941 Bernhard Lösener asks to be transferred out of the Ministry of the Interior after discovering that German Jews are being murdered
- 57 On 23 December 1941 the Fellowship of German Artists announces checks to determine which artworks from Jewish ownership are suitable for decorating public buildings
- 58 On 23 December 1941 an anonymous NSDAP member warns that lies, corruption, 'euthanasia', and the extermination of the Jews are undermining the Germans' capacity for fighting on
- 59 On 26 December 1941 police officer Paul Salitter reports on the deportation of Jews from the Rhineland and the troubles experienced by the security escort
- 60 In late 1941 Berthold Rudner describes in his diary his deportation from Berlin and his arrival in Minsk
- 61 The 1941 Brockhaus encyclopaedia explains the term 'Jewish question'
- 62 *Aufbau*, 9 January 1942: article on the denaturalization of Jews who have left the Reich
- 63 On 9 and 10 January 1942 Jochen Klepper describes in his diary the attempts Jews are making to save themselves, the limits of people's readiness to help, and the expulsion of 'non-Aryan' Christians from the Church
- 64 On 12 January 1942 Erich Langer tells his son Klaus Jacob about the first deportations of Jews from Essen, his diminishing will to survive, and his experiences of labour deployment
- 65 At the Wannsee Conference on 20 January 1942, state secretaries and representatives of the Reich Security Main Office meet to discuss the 'final solution to the Jewish question'
- 66 On 20 January 1942 Erich Röhmer from Breslau demands that the Reich Association of Jews in Germany pay for the fumigation of an apartment he had previously rented to a Jewish family
- 67 On 22 January 1942 Daniel Lotter notes in his diary the rumours about crimes against Jews being committed in the East
- 68 On 25 January 1942 Cläre von Mettenheim describes to her daughter a house search conducted by the Gestapo, the ensuing interrogation, and her brief imprisonment
- 69 On 26 January 1942 Heinrich Himmler announces the deportation of 150,000 Jews from the German Reich to concentration camps
- 70 On 27 January 1942 the Bremen Protestant Church declares itself an anti-Jewish German People's Church

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- 71 On 27 January 1942 the Viennese conductor Josef Krips entreats Reichsstatthalter Baldur von Schirach to enable him to leave the country
 - 72 On 31 January 1942 Adolf Eichmann provides the Gestapo with guidelines on the deportation of the Jews
 - 73 On 5 February 1942 Rudolph Herrschel writes to the head of the Reich Chancellery to advocate for Harriet Freifrau von Campe, asking that she not be considered Jewish
 - 74 On 9 February 1942 the Gestapo demands that large Berlin enterprises construct camps for Jewish forced labourers, and makes plans to deport their relatives
 - 75 On 10 February 1942 Legationsrat Franz Rademacher of the Reich Foreign Office communicates Hitler's decision to deport the Jews to the East rather than to Madagascar
 - 76 *Ostfriesische Tageszeitung*, 11 February 1942: article on the Jews' influence on the economy, with the announcement that they will not return to Germany
 - 77 On 14 February 1942 a friend visits Ulrich von Hassell and tells him about the mass murder of Jews in the occupied Soviet Union
 - 78 On 22 February 1942 Ruth Hadassah Herz writes to her uncle Theodor Goldreich about the accommodation in the assembly camp at Eendenich convent and her forced labour in a factory
 - 79 On 25 February 1942 the Jewish Religious Association of Hamburg calls on its members to avoid dealing with non-Jewish foreigners and to report such dealings if necessary
 - 80 In late February 1942 Berthold Rudner describes the time he spent with Martha Crohn between their deportation from Berlin and her death in the Minsk ghetto
 - 81 In early 1942 the Jewish Community of Berlin calls on its members to donate ration coupons for those who are to be deported
 - 82 On 2 March 1942 Alexander Graf zu Erbach-Erbach asks the Section for Jewish Affairs at the Reich Ministry of Economics whether he is required to make a severance payment to the Jewish manager of his estates
 - 83 At a meeting at the Reich Security Main Office on 6 March 1942, Adolf Eichmann announces further deportations to the East and to Theresienstadt
 - 84 Legationsrat Franz Rademacher reports on a meeting that took place at the Reich Security Main Office on 6 March 1942, at which the ghettoization and sterilization of *Mischlinge* was discussed
 - 85 On 7 March 1942 Joseph Goebbels writes in his diary that the time has come to 'solve the Jewish question'
 - 86 On 7 March 1942 the dean of the School of Humanities at the University of Vienna expresses his concern about what will happen to the library of the Albanian studies scholar Norbert Jokl, who has been arrested
 - 87 On 16 March 1942 Wilhelm Stuckart, state secretary in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, raises objections to equating 'half-Jews' with Jews and argues for their sterilization

- 88 On 19 March 1942 a Special Court sentences Margarete Königsfeld from Beuthen to prison for mentioning the suicides of seventy of her acquaintances in a letter
- 89 On 19 March 1942 the employment office in Essen approves the deportation of Jewish forced labourers and instructs the companies affected to request foreign workers to replace them
- 90 On 20 March 1942 Ketty Goldschmidt asks Cäcilie and Ludwig Pels to send food
- 91 On 21 March 1942 Daniel Lotter writes in his diary about the imminent deportation of the last remaining Jews in Fürth
- 92 On 24 March 1942 Legationsrat Franz Rademacher from the Reich Foreign Office requests additional staff for his section in order to solve the 'Jewish question' before the end of the war
- 93 On 24 March 1942 the Reich Association of Jews in Germany requests permission to certify that Albert Meyer has left the Jewish Religious Community of Cologne on the grounds that his father was an Aryan
- 94 On 25 March 1942 the Fränkischer Hof hotel invoices the Gestapo in Würzburg for the use of its rooms in preparation for the deportation of Jews
- 95 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 3 April 1942: the Reich Association of Jews in Germany announces that Jews must visibly identify their apartments
- 96 On 3 April 1942 Clara Grunewald writes to a friend about how the residents of Neuendorf retraining camp are preparing for the deportations
- 97 On 5 April 1942 the Reich Minister of Justice clarifies his ministry's position on dealing with Jewish *Mischlinge*
- 98 On 5 and 8 April 1942 Rita Maria Rockenbauer writes to her ex-husband from Sperlgasse assembly camp in Vienna and arranges a secret handover of letters and food
- 99 On 10 April 1942 the Berlin Gestapo main office reports on arrests of Catholics, including a priest who helped a convert from Judaism gain admission to a Catholic hospital
- 100 On 22 April 1942 Adolf Eichmann tells the Gestapo offices that in their own interest they should not yet deport all representatives of the Reich Association of Jews in Germany
- 101 On 25 April 1942 Sonja Barg in the Tuchów ghetto asks the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna for information about her daughter, whom she had to leave behind in the Jewish children's home in Vienna
- 102 On 28 April 1942 the Vienna Gestapo accuses NSDAP member Franz Witzany of helping a Jewish family escape in exchange for their property
- 103 On 28 April 1942 the local NSDAP branch in Reichenberg, Franconia, requests that the last Jews be deported from the town
- 104 On 30 April 1942 a member of the SD in Erfurt reports on rumours circulating among the population about the mass shootings of Jews in the East
- 105 *Aufbau*, 1 May 1942: obituary for Julius Seligsohn, by Max Warburg

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- 106 On 3 May 1942 Mr and Mrs Kohn from Gleiwitz ask people to refrain from making congratulatory visits and presenting them with gifts for their silver wedding anniversary
- 107 On 8 May 1942 the Reichsführer-SS requests that the Jewish hospital in Munich be cleared in order to set up a 'Lebensborn' midwifery school
- 108 On 8 May 1942 Tilly Cahn describes in her diary the deportations and the situation of Jews in Frankfurt am Main
- 109 In spring 1942 Frieda Stiefel writes to her daughter and her family, who have emigrated to Jerusalem, to tell them how concerned she is about the deportations
- 110 At a rally in Amsterdam on 10 May 1942, Robert Ley gives a public speech asserting the need to exterminate the Jews
- 111 On 11 May 1942 Hermann Samter reports on the rumours about the deportees' fate and the consequences of the ban on Jews using public transport
- 112 On 14 May 1942 the head of the Jewish Community of Hanover receives instructions from the municipal administrative inspector to vacate several 'Jew houses'
- 113 On 15 May 1942 Maria Bock pledges to ensure that her daughter, a minor, complies with the anti-Jewish regulations
- 114 On 18 May 1942, 89-year-old Hermine Lesser from Berlin writes to her granddaughter in the Netherlands about how difficult the anti-Jewish laws have made life for her
- 115 On 18 May 1942 the Gestapo in Düsseldorf orders that the building caretaker, Karl Roth, be given a replacement suit from the stocks of confiscated clothing as his own suit was damaged during the deportation of the Jews
- 116 On 26 May 1942 Hedwig Bielschowsky writes to her sons about the harassment she and her husband have experienced over the past five years
- 117 On 29 May 1942 Jewish representatives from Berlin, Prague, and Vienna are ordered to announce that 250 Jews were shot in reprisal after an attack on an exhibition
- 118 On 30 May 1942 Joseph Goebbels discusses with Hitler the deportation of Jews from Berlin and all of Western Europe
- 119 On 31 May 1942 Philipp Kozower records the Gestapo's instructions for the first deportations from Berlin to Theresienstadt
- 120 *Nationalsozialistischer Gaudienst Mecklenburg*, 4 June 1942: report on the ruling handed down by the People's Court stating that Jews have no civic rights
- 121 On 5 June 1942 the Reich Minister of the Interior classifies Jews deported from Stettin as enemies of the state posthumously so that their assets can be confiscated
- 122 On 9 June 1942 the head of the Cologne Regional Tax Office proposes providing air-raid victims with the household and personal effects of Jewish emigrants
- 123 On 10 June 1942 Hans Feldheim tells his daughter Helga about a major air raid on Cologne and the imminent deportation of Jewish acquaintances
- 124 On 10 June 1942 Walter Lustig from the Reich Association of Jews in Germany requests that medical personnel have a say in deciding which patients at the Jewish psychiatric hospital in Bendorf-Sayn are deported

- 125 On 12 June 1942, while awaiting deportation, Louis and Berta Mamlock bid farewell to their three daughters
- 126 On 12 June 1942, 17-year-old Hans-Klaus Schunka-Horn converts to Judaism in order to accompany his mother on her deportation to the East
- 127 On 14 June 1942 the mayor of Bedburdyck confirms to the Gestapo in Düsseldorf that Alma Oberländer, who is terminally ill, cannot be deported
- 128 On 15 June 1942 the Italian consul general reports on deportations from Frankfurt and on the Gauleiter's pronouncement that all Jews will be deported by the end of the year
- 129 On 20 June 1942 a police officer with the Vienna Urban Police complains about the poor rations provided to the security escort on the deportation train to Sobibor extermination camp
- 130 On 23 June 1942 Viktor Brack suggests to Himmler that millions of Jews who are able to work should be sterilized rather than killed
- 131 On 24 June 1942 the Swiss consul, Franz-Rudolf von Weiss, reports on rumours that the Jews deported from Cologne have been murdered with poison gas
- 132 On 24 June 1942 the health administration in Vienna lays claim to a hospital that the SS wants to use after the Jewish patients have been deported
- 133 *Nassauer Volksblatt*, 28 June 1942: an auctioneer from Wiesbaden publishes a notice announcing the auction of household goods belonging to deported Jews
- 134 On 29 June 1942 the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture decides to reduce food rations for Jewish children
- 135 On 29 June 1942 the Reich Association of Jews in Germany seeks reimbursement for the costs of admitting the seriously ill boy Leo Miodowski from Danzig to a convalescent home
- 136 *Manchester Guardian*, 30 June 1942: article on the number of murdered Jews
- 137 On 20 June 1942 the Reich Association of Jews in Germany is instructed to close all Jewish schools by 30 June 1942 and to register pupils aged 14 and over for forced labour
- 138 In June 1942 the White Rose resistance group publishes a leaflet asking why non-Jewish Germans are so apathetic about the crimes being committed against the Jews
- 139 In summer 1942 the youth magazine *Hilf mit!* publishes an antisemitic call for submissions to a competition for schoolchildren
- 140 Camilla Hirsch from Vienna describes her arrest on 10 July 1942, the conditions in Malzgasse assembly camp, and her deportation to Theresienstadt
- 141 On 13 July 1942 the Italian consul general in Dresden informs the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs about deportations of Jews to Poland and Theresienstadt
- 142 On 14 July 1942 Trude and Julius Lorsch from Berlin write to their daughter in Sweden to tell her that her relatives are being deported
- 143 On 14 July 1942 the Riesa city treasurer, Botho Furch, makes suggestions concerning the deportation of the last Jews from Leipzig and the use of the buildings that will then become vacant

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- 144 On 18 July 1942 the Röhrich textile factory in Magdeburg asks the head of the Regional Tax Office in Hamburg to release sewing machines expropriated from Jews for use in the Warsaw ghetto
- 145 Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 22 July 1942: article on a rally in New York protesting against the mass murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe
- 146 On 29 July 1942 the Reich Foreign Office asks Adolf Eichmann to deport stateless Jews first from occupied France, the Netherlands, and Belgium to Auschwitz
- 147 In July 1942 Ida Weissberger from Waidhofen bids farewell to her friends and describes her relief at having the chance to take her own life
- 148 On 8 August 1942 Gerhart Riegner from the World Jewish Congress sends warning to his colleagues in the United States and the United Kingdom that the German leadership is planning to exterminate all Jews by means of prussic acid
- 149 Around 10 August 1942 Hans Hirschel fears putting the life of his partner Maria Gräfin von Maltzan at risk if he goes into hiding with her help
- 150 On 13 August 1942 Tilly Cahn writes about the uncertainty over what awaits the deportees in Theresienstadt and her fears of new measures against *Mischlinge*
- 151 On 16 August 1942 Sofie Fellheimer bids farewell to a friend shortly before being deported to Theresienstadt
- 152 On 16 and 17 August 1942 Johanna and Albert Kleinstrass write to their son Paul in Sweden to tell him that they will soon be deported
- 153 On 21 August 1942 Undersecretary Martin Luther outlines the Reich Foreign Office's position on the deportation of Jews from various countries and the reactions of their respective governments
- 154 On 21 August 1942 Heinrich Heinen testifies to the Bregenz Gestapo that he freed his fiancée Edith Meyer from the Riga ghetto with the intention of fleeing to Switzerland with her
- 155 On 24 August 1942 the Düsseldorf Gestapo asks the NSDAP Gauleitung to forward the watches and fountain pens of deported Jews to front-line soldiers
- 156 On 26 August 1942 Lotte Kamenetzki describes under interrogation how she obtained fake documents in order to avoid deportation and made a living by trading in jewellery
- 157 On 27 August 1942 the Gestapo takes stock of its investigations concerning the resistance group connected to Herbert Baum and the attack on the exhibition 'The Soviet Paradise'
- 158 On 28 August 1942 Ernst Reichmann writes about everyday life during the war and the deportation of the last remaining Jews from Freiburg
- 159 On 28 August 1942 Clara Grunwald thanks her friend for sending clothes and relates what she has heard about Auschwitz and Theresienstadt
- 160 On 30 August 1942 Richard Lichtheim passes on a report on mass murders and on Polish Jews' disappointment over the lack of reprisals
- 161 On 2 September 1942 the Health Section of the Jewish Community of Berlin announces its guidelines for admitting Jews to hospital

- 162 On 7 and 8 September 1942, during a Gestapo interrogation, Hubert Krickel describes an organization to help Jews escape across the border to Belgium
- 163 On 9 September 1942 Hermine Lesser from Berlin informs her granddaughter, who is living in the Netherlands, of her impending deportation to Theresienstadt
- 164 On 10 September 1942 Hans Klee asks Abraham Silberschein in Geneva to prioritize sending donations from German Jews in Argentina to their compatriots who have been deported to Poland
- 165 On 15 September 1942 Daniel Lotter writes in his diary about the poor supply situation, British air raids, and the deportation of the last remaining Jews from Nuremberg
- 166 On 16 September 1942 Friedrich Kellner expresses outrage in his diary about the deportation of his Jewish neighbours
- 167 On 18 September 1942 the Jewish Religious Community of Berlin requests permission to waive Hedwig Bäcker's fee for admission to a home for the infirm after her expropriation
- 168 On 18 September 1942 the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture revokes ration cards from Jews for meat, milk, tobacco, and wheat products
- 169 The Reich Minister of Justice notes a decision made on 18 September 1942 that Jews, Poles, 'Gypsies', Russians, and Ukrainians who have committed crimes are to be murdered by the SS
- 170 Martin Vogel recounts how the members of Zionist youth groups in Vienna met secretly for the last time on 19 and 20 September 1942, before they were deported
- 171 On 24 September 1942 Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop gives instructions to speed up the deportation of Jews from various European countries
- 172 On 22 and 27 September 1942 Adolf Guttentag describes in his diary the preparations for deportation to Theresienstadt
- 173 On 27 September 1942 author Thomas Mann composes an address in which he calls on the German people not to tolerate the crimes against the Jews of Europe any longer
- 174 On 28 September 1942 the US consul in Geneva, Paul C. Squire, outlines what he has learned about the murder of European Jews and the utilization of their corpses
- 175 On 2 October 1942 the Reich Security Main Office communicates Heinrich Himmler's order to transfer all Jewish women from Ravensbrück concentration camp to Auschwitz
- 176 On 9 October 1942 the Party Chancellery issues confidential instructions on how to counter the rumours concerning the persecution of Jews in the eastern territories
- 177 On 17 October 1942 SS-Hauptsturmführer Alois Brunner expresses indignation at the way Fanny Dux and her foster daughter are resisting anti-Jewish measures
- 178 On 20 October 1942 Frieda and Max Reinach from Berlin put on record for their children that they are among the Jewish Community employees who are scheduled for deportation

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- 179 On 22 October 1942 representatives of Jewish organizations in Geneva urge the Allies to prevent the further murder of Jews and to threaten the perpetrators with retribution
- 180 On 23 October 1942 the Düsseldorf Gestapo refuses to provide Anne Baum with information about her deported daughter and denies rumours about the murder of Jews in the East
- 181 On 23 October 1942 the president of Vienna Higher Regional Court declares that non-Jewish lawyers may represent Jews only if doing so is in the interest of the German people
- 182 On 27 October 1942 measures against *Mischlinge* are discussed during a meeting at the Reich Security Main Office on the 'final solution to the Jewish question'
- 183 On 2 November 1942 the Local Health Insurance Fund for Mechanics, Opticians, and Related Trades informs the Berlin Insurance Office that the reimbursement of hospital costs for Jews is subject to special criteria
- 184 On 2 November 1942 the Wehrmacht High Command learns that Hitler has forbidden members of the Wehrmacht to marry women who were formerly married to Jews
- 185 On 2 November 1942 the Jewish Community of Berlin searches for its staff members who have evaded deportation
- 186 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 3 November 1942: article on the alleged wealth of Jews who have emigrated
- 187 On 5 November 1942 the Reich Security Main Office decrees that all Jews and 'Mischlinge of the first degree' are to be deported from the concentration camps to Auschwitz and Lublin
- 188 The US consul in Geneva notes what Carl Burckhardt from the International Committee of the Red Cross told him on 7 November 1942 about Hitler's order to exterminate the Jews
- 189 In its report for 6–9 November 1942 the Vienna Gestapo lists Jews who have been arrested for attempting to flee or abetting escape
- 190 On 14 November 1942 Philipp Kozower passes on the Gestapo's instructions to turn the assembly camp in the former home for the elderly on Große Hamburger Straße into mass accommodation
- 191 On 15 November 1942 a prisoner at the workhouse in Suben asks Mrs Löw to search for his sisters
- 192 On 20 November 1942, in reaction to a memorandum from the World Jewish Congress, Heinrich Himmler instructs the head of the Gestapo, Heinrich Müller, to burn the corpses of murdered Jews
- 193 On 22 November 1942 diplomat Curt Prüfer records in his diary what he heard that day about the murder of Jews
- 194 On 22 November 1942 Hermann Samter reports to Karolina Stadermann and her daughter Lisa on the compilation of the deportation lists and the Berlin Jews taken hostage

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- 195 On 23 November 1942 Heinrich Himmler tells SS men in Bad Tölz that the 'Jewish question' and class issues are a thing of the past, and warns of the consequences of racial mixing
- 196 *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 27 November 1942: by order of the Gestapo, the Reich Association of Jews in Germany organizes the statistical registration of Jews in Berlin
- 197 *Jüdische Wochenschau* (Buenos Aires), 2 December 1942: article on the murder of Jews and the protest campaigns in various countries
- 198 On 8 December 1942 a Leipzig Criminal Police officer determines that Susanna Grünfeld threw herself out of the window because she feared deportation
- 199 On 11 December 1942 Adolf Eichmann informs the Reich Foreign Office that exceptions to the emigration ban for Jews are possible in exchange for large sums of foreign currency
- 200 On 14 December 1942 Section Head Walter Maedel from the Reich Ministry of Finance summarizes how the 'final solution' is being financed by the expropriation of Jews
- 201 On 16 December 1942 an anonymous author accuses tax officials in Potsdam of securing the best items from the Jews' possessions for themselves prior to auction
- 202 On 17 December 1942 the governments of the Allied powers declare their intention to bring to justice those people responsible for the extermination of the Jews under German rule
- 203 *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 18 December 1942: article on the declaration in which the Allies announced that they would punish the crimes being committed against the Jews
- 204 On 18 and 19 December 1942 the British ambassador to the Vatican, Francis Osborne, writes critically in his diary about the Pope's stance on the persecution of the Jews
- 205 On 23 December 1942 the SD field office in Schwabach reports that the rural population is afraid of reprisals by Jews
- 206 The SD expresses outrage at the Christmas address given by Pope Pius XII on 24 December 1942
- 207 In late 1942 Mina Rosenthal gives an account of the persecution of Jews in Berlin
- 208 In late 1942 Anneliese Jonas expresses her concern for her deported relatives to her cousin Herbert
- 209 In his 1942 book Howard K. Smith describes police raids, deportations, and auctions of Jewish property in Berlin
- 210 In the preface to his 1942 collection of antisemitic sayings, Ernst Hiemer boasts of passing on the knowledge of many nations concerning the malice of the Jews
- 211 On 9 January 1943 the press officer at Feldkirch Regional Court reports on an escape attempt made by sixteen Slovak Jews

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- 212 On 14 January 1943 Legationsrat Franz Rademacher of the Reich Foreign Office advises withholding information about the fate of the deportees from the International Red Cross
- 213 On 15 January 1943 Mina Wellisch makes enquires at the children's home run by the Israelite Religious Community of Vienna concerning the whereabouts of a girl whose parents are in Palestine and have had no news of her
- 214 On 20 January 1943 Daniel Lotter mentions in his diary rumours that deported Jews are being murdered with poison gas
- 215 On 26 January 1943 Luise Solmitz discovers that because her daughter is considered a *Mischling*, she is not allowed to marry her Belgian fiancé
- 216 On 28 January 1943 the physician Justina Bischofswerder from Berlin replies to Pastor Paul Gerhard Braune, who has informed her of her son's death
- 217 In January 1943 Adolf Eichmann reaches an agreement with the Reich Foreign Office to deport Jews from neutral, allied, and occupied states
- 218 On 7 February 1943 Hermann Samter tells an acquaintance how he has to accompany the Gestapo in Berlin to pick up Jews for deportation
- 219 On 10 February 1943 the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda proposes to the Party Chancellery that *Mischlinge* formerly discharged from the Wehrmacht should be redrafted
- 220 On 14 February 1943 lawyer Josef Berg informs the Jewish Council of Elders in Vienna about a court verdict against Otto Preisz, who had obtained a fake identity card
- 221 On 16 February 1943 the Special Court in Nuremberg sentences Fritz Schöffner to three years in prison because he supposedly mocked the meat rations for soldiers
- 222 *Der Stürmer*, 18 February 1943: editorial on why the newspaper continues to regard the Jews as the Germans' misfortune
- 223 On 18 February 1943 Joseph Goebbels speaks before an audience of 15,000 at the Berlin Sportpalast about the threat of world domination by the Jews
- 224 On 23 February 1943 the head of the Berlin-Brandenburg Regional Tax Office explains why various properties confiscated from Jews cannot be transferred to the SS
- 225 On 24 February 1943 the Food and Supply Office in Karlsruhe assigns different food rations to the various children in the Herold family according to their religion
- 226 On 24 February 1943 the Gestapo in Frankfurt an der Oder announces that Jewish workers living in 'mixed marriages' will be dismissed from their employment and registered, but not deported for the time being
- 227 On 27 February 1943 Justina Bischofswerder writes a farewell postcard prior to her deportation
- 228 On 2 March 1943 the Reich Foreign Office asks Adolf Eichmann to defer the deportation of foreign Jews in Germany so that they can be exchanged for Germans interned abroad
- 229 On 3 March 1943 the apostolic nuncio in Berlin informs Cardinal Maglione that, following a proclamation by Hitler, the situation for the Jews is worsening further

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- 230 On 4 March 1943 an editor for the SS newspaper *Das Schwarze Korps* expresses his outrage over the fact that Jews are being beaten during deportation
 - 231 In early March 1943 Irma Salomon tells Eva Noack-Mosse about the injuries she sustained when she was arrested during the Factory Operation in Berlin and expresses her concern for her husband
 - 232 On 7 and 8 March 1943 Eva Sieburg tells non-Jewish relatives in Herne about her Jewish mother's arrest during the Factory Operation
 - 233 On 12 March 1943 Bishop Theophil Wurm protests against the deportation of Jews living in 'mixed marriages' and asks that their children be treated leniently
 - 234 On 12 March 1943 Legationsrat Franz Rademacher tells the legation in Bucharest not to allow any more Kindertransport groups to pass through on their way to Palestine
 - 235 On 13 March 1943 Fanny Kasztan informs her sister in the USA of her deportation in a note delivered by the Red Cross
 - 236 In mid March 1943 Gerhard Lehfeldt reports on the arrest of Jews and *Mischlinge* in Berlin and the protests against this operation
 - 237 On 17 March 1943 Berlin armaments workers identify a foundling as the daughter of their Jewish colleague and pledge to protect her
 - 238 On 21 March 1943 Erich Alenfeld tells his sister-in-law that non-Jews prevented their Jewish wives from being deported during the Factory Operation
 - 239 On 23 March 1943 the head of the Statistical Office in the SS Main Office, Richard Korherr, presents his report on the 'final solution to the Jewish question'
 - 240 On 27 March 1943 the head of the Party Chancellery warns against overzealousness in rewriting opera texts containing Old Testament references
 - 241 A nurse describes the deportation of Berlin's Jews up to March 1943

Part 2 Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

- 242 On 2 October 1941 the head of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Prague summarizes the anti-Jewish measures implemented in the Protectorate to date
- 243 At a lunch meeting on 6 October 1941, Hitler discusses having all the Jews from the Protectorate deported directly to the East
- 244 On 10 October 1941 the ghettoization of Jews in the Protectorate is planned during a meeting chaired by Reinhard Heydrich
- 245 On 17 October 1941 an unidentified person reports to the World Jewish Congress on arrests, forced labour, and harassment of Jews in the Protectorate since Reinhard Heydrich took office
- 246 On 20 October 1941 Rosa Goldberg and her daughters appeal urgently to her sons in Britain for help in their attempts to escape from Prague
- 247 On 27 October 1941 the Oberlandrat in Tabor reports that the Germans in the Protectorate welcome the deportation of Jews and the visible identification of Jews who are married to non-Jews

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- 248 On 31 October 1941 the chief of police in Prague makes suggestions to the Gestapo concerning the transportation of 2,000 Jewish forced labourers to their deployment locations at various companies
- 249 The Viennese writer Oskar Rosenfeld, who was deported from Prague, reflects in his diary on his deportation to the Lodz ghetto on 4 November 1941
- 250 *Aufbau*, 7 November 1941: article on the panic among Jews in Prague caused by arrests and night-time deportations to unknown destinations
- 251 On 18 November 1941 Czech wives and husbands ask President Emil Hácha to show clemency to their Jewish spouses
- 252 On 22 November 1941 Marta Uherová tells her daughter Franziska about her relationship with a man who does not want to marry her for fear of deportation
- 253 On 22 November 1941 Prague Jews are required to fill out a declaration of assets prior to their deportation
- 254 On 1 December 1941 representatives of the Jewish Community of Prague receive instructions for the administration of the newly established Theresienstadt ghetto
- 255 On 11 December 1941 a Czech woman expresses her outrage that a 3-year-old child has been deported unaccompanied, and petitions for help for deported children
- 256 On 15 December 1941 Reinhard Heydrich issues implementing regulations for the deportation and expropriation of the Jews from the Protectorate
- 257 On 17 December 1941 Eva Mändl writes in her diary about her deportation from Prague to Theresienstadt
- 258 After 24 December 1941 the dermatologist Kurt Böhm lodges an appeal against the Reich Kinship Office's decision regarding his ancestry
- 259 On 6 January 1942 Zdenka Marková writes a farewell letter from Theresienstadt just before her deportation
- 260 In January 1942 Věra Kohnová, aged 12, writes in her diary about her family's final days in Plzeň before their deportation to Theresienstadt
- 261 On 22 January 1942 the Security Police asks the Wehrmacht representative to supply 5,000 sets of ski equipment formerly owned by Jews for use in the East
- 262 On 27 January 1942 an anonymous author asks President Emil Hácha to intercede on behalf of the Jews in the Protectorate
- 263 On 4 February 1942 Reinhard Heydrich summarizes German policy in the Protectorate and considers deporting Czechs to the Arctic region to supervise the Jews there
- 264 On 16 February 1942 the company Zeiss Ikon asks the Higher SS and Police Leader in Prague to provide barracks for Jewish labourers
- 265 On 2 March 1942 the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry regulates which food-stuffs Jewish physicians may request for their patients
- 266 On 2 March 1942 the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia expresses his intention to continue the restrictions for Jews living in 'privileged mixed marriages' even though the state of emergency has been lifted

- 267 On 6 March 1942, 16-year-old Pavel Tomáš Glücklich writes his own biography
- 268 *Arijský boj*, 7 March 1942: article welcoming the creation of the Theresienstadt ghetto
- 269 On 10 and 11 March 1942 Viktor Slatkes writes in his diary about the hunger and the arduous forced labour in the Kladno mines
- 270 On 13 March 1942 the Interior Administration in the Protectorate makes proposals for the supervision of Jewish physicians
- 271 In mid March 1942 Egon Redlich writes in his diary about the issue of Zionists being removed from transport lists for deportation from Theresienstadt to Poland
- 272 On 23 March 1942 Wolfgang Salus writes to his lover in Prague about daily life in Theresienstadt and the work detail in Kladno
- 273 On 23 March 1942 the Special Court in Brünn sentences Moritz Bauer to a prison term for race defilement
- 274 On 25 March 1942 the Jewish Council of Elders in Theresienstadt conveys instructions on labour deployment for women
- 275 In early April 1942 the Prague Gestapo main office arrests members of the illegal Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
- 276 On 13 April 1942 the Prague Gestapo informs the Reich Protector of the ways in which clergy members have been prevented from issuing Christian birth and baptism certificates to Jews
- 277 In a letter to Jan Masaryk on 14 April 1942, Max Weinreich from the Yiddish Scientific Institute in New York criticizes the resettlement plans of President Beneš
- 278 On 15 April 1942 Olga Weiss writes from the Izbica ghetto asking her relatives to send food
- 279 On 18 April 1942 Juliana Vlková writes to her daughters while on a train from Theresienstadt to Poland
- 280 On 23 April 1942 the Czechoslovak government in exile describes the population's attitude towards the Jews
- 281 On 26 April 1942 the Jewish Council of Elders in the Theresienstadt ghetto announces that all those over the age of 67 are exempted from the transports to the East
- 282 In diary entries from 21 April to 1 May 1942, Vally Fink writes about the living and working conditions she experiences while on an external work detail from Theresienstadt
- 283 On 4 May 1942 the Order Police in the Protectorate reports on the Czech population's attitude towards Jews and their resistance against the German occupation
- 284 On 16 May 1942 the head of the Prague Regional Tax Office reports the arrest of Jews who had attempted to flee to Slovakia
- 285 On 17 May 1942 the Jewish Council of Elders in Theresienstadt issues a daily order stipulating increased bread rations for people undertaking heavy physical labour
- 286 On 20 May 1942 the Senior Commander of the Security Police criticizes the sense of entitlement of German officials seeking to claim Jewish apartments

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- 287 In diary entries from early summer 1942, Petr Ginz mentions the attempt on Reinhard Heydrich's life and its consequences for the people of Prague
- 288 In early June 1942 Egon Redlich writes in his diary about the consequences of the attempt to assassinate Reinhard Heydrich
- 289 On 2 June 1942 Hubert Ripka informs the Allies of the persecution of the Czech population following the attack on Reinhard Heydrich's life
- 290 On 5 June 1942 State Secretary Karl Hermann Frank orders that the horse dealer Eduard Jeřábek be punished for assisting Jews
- 291 On 6 June 1942 an employee of the Proßnitz (Prostějov) housing office informs the town's top official that 6-year-old Dagmar Hrubanová is living in the orphanage at public expense
- 292 Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 7 June 1942: report on shootings in response to the assassination of Heydrich
- 293 On 8 June 1942 the head of the Party Chancellery relays Hitler's prohibition on public discussion of possible deportations of Czechs
- 294 *Aufbau*, 12 June 1942: article on the internment of Prague Jews in Mauthausen concentration camp and the experimentation with poison gas there
- 295 On 13 June 1942 Petr Ginz writes in his diary that there has been a massacre in Lidice
- 296 On 17 June 1942 Marta Uherová implores her daughter not to worry about the future
- 297 On 3 July 1942 the Jewish Council of Elders in Theresienstadt publishes rules, prohibitions, and potential punishments for ghetto residents
- 298 Camilla Hirsch describes her arrival in Theresienstadt on 15 July 1942, her miserable life there, and a funeral
- 299 On 20 July 1942 Marta Uherová informs her daughter of her imminent deportation to Theresienstadt and tries to reassure her
- 300 *Aufbau*, 24 July 1942: a refugee who has recently arrived in New York reports on the situation of the Jews in Prague following the attack on Reinhard Heydrich
- 301 On 17 August 1942 the US consulate in Geneva transmits information from the World Jewish Congress regarding the rapidly deteriorating situation of the remaining Jews in the Protectorate
- 302 On 11 September 1942 the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia records the transfer of pensions and assets of deported Jews to the Central Office for Jewish Emigration
- 303 *Manchester Guardian*, 17 September 1942: article on the living conditions in Theresienstadt
- 304 In mid September 1942 Camilla Hirsch writes in her diary about a friend's suicide
- 305 From 21 September 1942 the Jewish Religious Community of Prague is required to establish whether Jews living in 'mixed marriages' and their children can be deported
- 306 On 8 October 1942 Eva Mändl reports seemingly improved supplies in Theresienstadt, but also more frequent deportations to Poland

- 307 On 13 October 1942 the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia declares that he will no longer tolerate preferential treatment in the food supply for Jews in 'mixed marriages'
- 308 On 13 October 1942 a representative of the Jewish Religious Community of Prague reports on being questioned by the police regarding two violations of anti-Jewish regulations
- 309 Between 10 September and 14 October 1942 Ottilie Kohn expresses her fear of deportation to Theresienstadt and her concern for her family
- 310 Ilse Weber writes a farewell poem for her mother, who was deported to Auschwitz on 19 October 1942
- 311 *Der Neue Tag*, 31 October 1942: article on the sentencing of two Czechs who had been hiding a Jew
- 312 On 24 November 1942 Josef Klaber, the head of the ghetto guard, looks back on one year in Theresienstadt
- 313 In autumn and winter 1942 the Manes Group organizes lectures on philosophy, history, religion, the natural sciences, and art in Theresienstadt
- 314 On 6 December 1942 Jakob Edelstein addresses his colleagues and takes stock of his work as Jewish elder
- 315 On 10 January 1943 Viktor Kosák describes the living conditions in Theresienstadt in a smuggled letter
- 316 On 14 January 1943 Sophie Redlich tells her brother Alfred Freimann where he can find the property she will have to leave behind now that she is about to be deported
- 317 On 26 January 1943 the Jewish Council of Elders in Theresienstadt makes a record of the orders issued by Camp Commandant Siegfried Seidl
- 318 On 27 January 1943 the Special Court in Prague sentences Oskar Löwenstein to death for forging a passport
- 319 Evald Bauer sums up the week from 8 to 14 January 1943 in Theresienstadt with a humorous drawing
- 320 In early 1943 Eva Mändl writes in her diary about deportations and changes to the Jewish Council of Elders
- 321 On 13 February 1943 the former national director of the New Zionist Organization proposes cooperating with the Jewish Council of Elders in Theresienstadt
- 322 *Vedem*, 26 February 1943: in an editorial Josef Stiassný urges boys in Theresienstadt to fight for their ideals
- 323 On 26 February 1943 Hanuš Hachenburg, aged 14, publishes a poem about Theresienstadt
- 324 In February 1943 the Chief of the Security Police and the SD suggests deporting 5,000 elderly and sick Jews from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz
- 325 On 12 March 1943 SS member Josef Weiszl describes to his wife his work at the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Prague

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- 326** On 15 March 1943 the painter Else Argutinsky-Dolgorukow sums up her first four months in Theresienstadt and describes the conflicts between German and Czech Jews
- 327** On 21 March 1943 Martha Weißweiler writes a poem for Vilma Bobek about an opera performance in Theresienstadt
- 328** On 22 March 1943 the Race and Settlement Main Office examines Lydia Vítková's appearance and ancestry
- 329** In spring 1943 Marta Richterová reflects on the situation of the Jews who have been deported to the Riga ghetto from Theresienstadt