

## National Socialism, Holocaust, Resistance and Exile 1933–1945 Online

Annotated title list of publications and material contained in the database

### 1. Primary Sources

*Akten der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP. Rekonstruktion eines verlorengegangenen Bestandes. Sammlung der in anderen Provenienzen überlieferten Korrespondenzen, Niederschriften von Besprechungen usw. mit dem Stellvertreter des Führers und seinem Stab bzw. der Partei-Kanzlei, ihren Ämtern, Referaten und Unterabteilungen sowie mit Hess und Bormann persönlich. [Records of the Party Chancellery of the National Socialist Party. Reconstruction of lost records.]*

Herausgegeben vom Institut für Zeitgeschichte. Bearbeitet von Helmut Heiber und Peter Longerich. Mikrofiche–Ausgabe in 2 Teilen mit 6 Erschließungsbänden.

München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur und R. Oldenbourg 1983–1992.

(Veröffentlichung des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte)

#### Contents

The Führer's Deputy's Staff (der Stab des Stellvertreters des Führers - StdF), or the Party Chancellery of the NSDAP (Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP) as it was known from May 1941, was considered to be the central organ of leadership and an important centre of power in the NSDAP. The department was fundamentally involved in the decision-making processes within the NSDAP and sought to have a say in all aspects of the state: within the party it had far-reaching influence on the allocation of party political leadership posts such as Gauleiter, Kreisleiter and Ortsgruppenleiter. In state affairs it influenced the legislative process, was involved in the appointment of higher-ranking Reichsbeamte, had a decisive effect on the administration of the annexed territories (Austria, Sudetenland and the eastern territories) and carried out civilian war measures. The staff of the StdF and the Party Chancellery of the NSDAP were particularly prominent in the rigorous enforcement of the National Socialist race, Jewish and Polish policies and took a rigid stance against the church.

The written records of this important entity within the Nazi regime were almost completely destroyed at the end of the war. For over twenty-years staff at the Institute of Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte) in Munich have endeavored to systematically examine, compile and classify in German archives, the records of selected correspondents such as the higher Reich authorities and the most important party offices, and in doing so, partly reconstructed the Records of the Party Chancellery of the NSDAP

The reconstructed records comprise 25,842 transactions with almost 200,000 pages. They contain written correspondence, reports, circulars, directives and decrees, guide lines, statements, letters, entries and other documents, originating from or received by the Führer's Deputy's Staff or the Party Chancellery of the NSDAP. Besides political statements, reports, guidelines and ideological texts, a lot of space is given to the consideration of administrative questions and to dealing with individual cases, such as the preparation of intended regulations or discussions about personnel. The contents of the transactions have been summarized for the edition and provided with descriptive indexes.

The *Akten der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP* offers extensive material on the decision-making processes in all areas of the Nazi regime, from the command system's inner structure; to the history of legislative regulations in the "Third Reich"; and to state organized measures discriminating against and persecuting Jews, regime critics and the church; as well as material on the history of one of the most important entities in the Nazi state. In addition, the records contain a variety of details on political personnel.

#### Reproduction of the documents in the database

The individual reconstructed transactions are contained in the document group Primary Sources as digitized facsimiles prefaced by an abstract (Regest). Articles introducing the collection, lists of abbreviations and lists of code numbers are linked to the individual transactions as related documents. In addition, these documents can be accessed in the document group Explanatory Material.

*Die Ausbürgerung deutscher Staatsangehöriger 1933-45 nach den im Reichsanzeiger veröffentlichten Listen = Expatriation Lists as Published in the "Reichsanzeiger" 1933 - 45.*

Herausgegeben von Michael Hepp, eingeleitet von Hans Georg Lehmann und Michael Hepp. 3 Bde. München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur 1985–1988.

### **Contents**

On July 14, 1933 a law was passed concerning the expatriation and the deprivation of German citizenship – “Widerruf von Einbürgerungen und die Aberkennung der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit”. Deprivation of citizenship came into effect when names were published in the “Deutscher Reichsanzeiger”. On the basis of the provision for the deprivation of citizenship, more than 39,000 people had their citizenship withdrawn between August 1933 and January 1945. Those affected were intellectuals, social democrats, communists, liberals and conservatives, considered undesirable by the state, which defamed and fought them as leading regime critics and political opponents, as well as Jews who fled from persecution and extermination. It is often impossible to distinguish between politically motivated and racially based expatriation.

The number of cases of expatriation was still low in the years 1933 to 1936. However, in 1937 it grew in leaps and bounds reaching a peak of about 10,000 people a year in 1939/1940.

The intellectual exodus caused by the expatriation measures becomes apparent upon examination of the denaturalization lists. In the first 4 lists (1933–1935) one finds the names of prominent representatives of political and cultural life in the Weimar Republic: Lion Feuchtwanger, Alfred Kerr, Heinrich Mann, Wilhelm Münzenberg, Wilhelm Pieck, Philipp Scheidemann, Ernst Toller, and Kurt Tucholsky (in list 1); Johannes R. Becher, Albert Einstein, Oskar Maria Graf, Kurt Rosenfeld, and Max Sydewitz (in list 2); Willi Bredel, Leonhard Frank, Carola Henschke (Klabund), Helmuth Herzfeld (John Heartfield), Wieland Herzfelde, Alfred Kantorowicz, Klaus Mann, Erwin Piscator, Gustav Regler, and Otto Straßer (in list 3); Bertold Brecht, Hermann Budzislawski, Kurt Hiller, Erika Mann, Walter Mehring, Franz Pfemfert and Paul Westheim (in list 4). Not all those outlawed by the state went into exile. Many were later captured in the resistance, deported and murdered.

This edition contains 359 expatriation lists published in the Reichsanzeiger the between 25.8.1933 and 23.1.1945. The lists contain the names of the relevant people together with the dates and places of birth. They represent fundamental evidence of the “banishing of intellect” from Germany.

### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The expatriation lists are included in the document group Primary Sources. Introductory articles, the foreword, the official legal terms and statistics are linked to the source documents as related documents. These documents can also be accessed in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Buch der Erinnerung. Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden = Book of remembrance. The German, Austrian and Czechoslovakian Jews deported to the Baltic states.*

Bearbeitet von Wolfgang Scheffler und Diana Schulle. Herausgegeben vom "Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge e.V." und dem "Riga-Komitee der deutschen Städte" gemeinsam mit der Stiftung "Neue Synagoge Berlin – Centrum Judaicum" und der Gedenkstätte "Haus der Wannsee-Konferenz". 2 Bde. München: K. G. Saur 2003.

### **Contents**

The *Book of Remembrance* contains 32 deportation lists with over 31,000 names of German, Austrian and Czechoslovakian Jews, deported between November 1941 and October 1942 to the Baltic: to Kowno, Riga and Reval. Most of those deported were murdered. The reconstructed deportation lists mirror the actual transportations that occurred, departing from the respective Gestapo headquarters. The lists contain the names, dates of birth and last official addresses of the deportees. The work of leading memorial

organizations both in Germany and abroad has revealed the deportation routes of almost one third of the deportees, through various concentration camps, and establishing the places and dates of their deaths or last time they were known to be alive.

Scholarly articles on the Riga Ghetto, the camps Jungfernhof, Salaspils and Kaiserwald, on the mass murder in Kowno, and deportations from German cities and from Vienna, along with age and gender statistics for the transports, all contain valuable information about the deportees and the deportation process.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The reconstructed deportation lists are included in the document group Primary Sources. The explanatory texts and statistics on the deportation lists are linked to the source documents as related documents. These documents can also be accessed in the document group Explanatory Material.

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Domarus, Max: *Hitler, Reden und Proklamationen 1932–1945: kommentiert von einem deutschen Zeitgenossen. [Hitler, Speeches and Proclamations 1932-1945].*

4. Auflage. 4 Bde. Leonberg: Pamminger und Partner 1988.

#### **Contents**

Max Domarus' *Hitler, Reden und Proklamationen 1932–1945* was first published in 1965 and even today it is still the only available comprehensive collection of Adolf Hitler's speeches, appeals, interviews and press releases, letters and telegrams, decrees and directives, from the period after he seized power. Max Domarus had already begun to collect Hitler's speeches and proclamations before World War II and in the 1950s he continued to add written material by Hitler kept in archives and libraries, to this collection.

In all, Domarus compiled more than 1,700 documents, reproducing them either completely or in excerpts. These documents are integrated into a commentary, keeping to the chronological order of the events and providing historical background information as well as the author's interpretations of Hitler's political statements and personal state of mind. Although "the Domarus" no longer reaches the standards required of a scholarly annotated source edition today, in the absence of a newer work on Hitler's speeches and writings after 1932, it still remains a standard work.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

This edition is included in the document group Primary Sources in the form of 14 annual reports. Each annual report includes a separate directory listing Hitler's speeches as reproduced either completely or in part by Domarus. Thus direct access to the speeches is possible. The directory of contents and supplementary illustrations are linked to the respective annual reports as related documents. All illustrations and directories of contents, as well as articles and introductions by Max Domarus can be accessed in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Hitler, Reden, Schriften, Anordnungen. Februar 1925 bis Januar 1933. [Hitler, Speeches, Papers and Orders 1925-1932].*

Herausgegeben vom Institut für Zeitgeschichte. 6 Teile in 13 Bden. München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur 1991–2000.

#### **Contents**

This work contains recorded comments by Hitler from the re-founding of the NSDAP in February 1925 to his appointment as Reichskanzler on January 30, 1933. It is the only thorough, scholarly and systematic compilation of the recorded evidence of Hitler's activities as speaker, party leader and politician before seizing power. This period was marked by the rise of the NSDAP, by the ever-growing expansion of Hitler's

personal role as Führer within the Nazi movement and by a strategy of fighting for political power within the German Reich, largely determined by Hitler himself.

At the core of this work are Hitler's speeches, by far the most effective propaganda instrument of the Nazi movement until 1933. They provide insight into Hitler's worldview and political goals, and illustrate continuity and change in Nazi propaganda.

Hitler's internal party orders and writings cover the whole spectrum from the formulating of fundamental political guidelines, to organizational instructions and letters Hitler wrote to chancellor Brüning and president von Hindenburg. Also included are programmatic writings, appeals, articles and essays.

This work is based on several years of intensive research by the Institute of Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte) in the archives of the Federal Republic, the GDR, Austria and Poland, as well as an extensive evaluation of reports in the local and regional press about Hitler delivering speeches. The meticulous and extensive commentary clarifies Hitler's often subtly presented propaganda and places events in their historical context, which have been reconstructed in detail through a large amount of separate research.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

Hitler's writings, speeches and orders are included in the document group Primary Sources. An introduction to this work, lists of abbreviations and literature are linked to the respective documents as related documents. These documents are also available in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Der Hitler-Prozess 1924. Wortlaut der Hauptverhandlung vor dem Volksgericht München I.* [The Hitler Trial 1924].

Herausgegeben und kommentiert von Lothar Gruchmann und Reinhard Weber unter Mitarbeit von Otto Gritschneider. 4 Bde. München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur 1997–1999  
(Ergänzungsband zu Hitler, Reden, Schriften, Anordnungen)

#### **Contents**

In 1924, following the failed "Hitler-Ludendorff-Putsch", the Bavarian Ministry of Justice brought charges of high treason against Adolf Hitler, General Erich Ludendorff and eight other people at the Bavarian People's Court Munich I (Volksgerichtshof München I). This occurred despite the fact that, under the constitution of the Weimar Republic, the the state court for the protection of the republic (Staatsgerichtshof zum Schutz der Republik) in the Reich court (Reichsgericht) was solely responsible. The Bavarian state government's toleration of the Volksgericht's incompetence, with a series of statutory violations and serious perversions of justice during the process of the proceedings, the trial itself, which "for long periods seemed to be like a 'völkisch' agitation event" (Lothar Gruchmann), and the mild verdict, assign a special role to the Hitler trial in German judicial history.

The 19 volumes of files on the trial of the Volksgerichtshof München I and the files of the Bavarian state ministry of justice (Bayerisches Staatsministerium der Justiz) were destroyed in April 1945. For this edition of the Hitler trial the typewritten protocols from the main trial, which occurred between February 26 and March 27, 1924, were edited and placed in a context through supplementary documents such as legal foundations, the prosecutor's indictment and the verdict.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The protocols of each day of the trial, the indictments, appeals, verdict and laws are included in the document group Primary Sources. Introductions to the edition and a list of abbreviations are linked to the respective documents as related documents. These documents are also available in the document group Explanatory Material along with essays on the historical background of the trial, historical photographs concerning the trial and an index of persons with short details on the people involved.

*Meldungen aus dem Reich 1938–1945. Die geheimen Lageberichte des Sicherheitsdienstes der SS.* [Reports from the Reich 1938-1945. The secret reports of the SS Sicherheitsdienst]. Herausgegeben und eingeleitet von Heinz Boberach. 17 Bde. Herrsching: Pawlak Verlag 1984.

### **Contents**

The work *Meldungen aus dem Reich 1938–1945* contains the secret status reports of the Security Services (Sicherheitsdienst - SD) of the SS about the objective problems faced by the civilian population, public opinion and the effects of measures taken by the state leadership on the attitude of the population.

From 1938 on, the Reichsführung-SS, the State leaders and the leaders of the party were informed regularly about the mood of the population, in order to establish an accurate idea of prevailing opinion in the German Reich. Compiled from individual reports by the various SD leaders, the status reports on domestic politics ("Berichte zur innenpolitischen Lage") were known after December 1939 as reports from the Reich ("Meldungen aus dem Reich"). The reports used a standardized structure and covered up to six subject areas: general opinion and status ("Allgemeine Stimmung und Lage"), opposition ("Gegner"), cultural areas ("Kulturelle Gebiete"), law and administration ("Recht und Verwaltung"), economy ("Wirtschaft"), and national identity and public health ("Volkstum und Volksgesundheit"). Initially reporting took place three times a week, and from the middle of May 1940, twice a week. These standard reports ("Standardberichte") were often supplemented by larger reports on specific subjects.

From June 1943, the "Meldungen aus dem Reich" were followed by the SD reports on domestic affairs ("SD-Berichte zu Inlandsfragen"). However, these were limited, only covering specific subject areas, and did not offer such an extensive overview. In the summer of 1944 regular reporting came to an end and only a few SD reports exist for the period up to March 1945, covering individual issues and specifically written for particular interested parties.

### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The reports are included in the document group Primary Sources. Introductory notes on the work, a systematic summary of the subjects covered by the reports and a list of abbreviations are linked to the respective reports as related documents. These documents are also available in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Nürnberger Dokumentenkartei. Erschließungskartei zu den Beweisdokumenten der Nürnberger Kriegsverbrecherprozesse aus dem Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München-Berlin. [Card Index to the documents of evidence from the Nuremberg Trials]*  
Erstveröffentlichung online. München 2006.

### **Contents**

The Institute of Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte) began its work as a central records office for dispersed files from the "Third Reich" and as a research institution in 1949. The first large acquisition was an almost complete set of copies and transfers of the material from the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, made available by the Americans. The "Nuremberg documents" ("Nürnberger Dokumente"), as the trial material is usually known, originates from the main war criminals trial in 1945/46, involving 24 defendants and carried out by the International Military Tribunal, and from the twelve succeeding trials. These trials were connected with the main trial and also held in Nuremberg with American prosecutors. They involved doctors, jurists, generals, members of task forces, industrialists, administrators and functionaries of the Nazi state and the NSDAP. The Nuremberg documents include the protocols of the trials, the examination of defendants and above all, the prosecution's evidence documents, systematically collected by the allies since 1943. These consisted mostly of official and official party depositories of the "Third Reich", but also included newspaper articles, brochures and contemporary witness reports. In Nuremberg the evidence documents were categorized by criteria based on their contents and labeled with serial numbers. The most well-known series is that of the PS documents (Paris-Storey), most of which were used in the main war criminals trials, and the

NO series, in which evidence for the prosecution of the NSDAP, its party organizations, the SS, Gestapo and the SD was compiled.

The Nuremberg documents were compiled up to 1953, and made accessible in the following two years in cooperation with the then Staatliche Archivlager Göttingen (the holdings of which are found dispersed between the Staats- and Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen and the Preußische Geheime Staatsarchiv Berlin) and the Westfälische Wirtschaftsarchiv in Dortmund. To aid accessibility, each of the prosecution's approximately 32,000 evidence documents has been provided with an index-like description and an index of subjects and persons.

The material, consisting of over 200,000 pages of evidence from the Nuremberg Trials, with its core of official National Socialist and official party records, is only accessible for research at all through this systematic indexing. The document card index provides access to the widest variety of subject areas and contains, among others, descriptions from Western sources of the German economy and finances in the "Third Reich", of the party organizations, the army, navy and airforce, war plans and of the administration in the occupied territories.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

For the database the card index kept by the Institut für Zeitgeschichte has been reproduced electronically, an easy-to-read version of the indexes provided, and the index of persons and subjects standardized. The index cards are included in the document group Primary Sources.

A summary of the series of evidence documents is linked to each index card as a related document and can be viewed separately in the document group Explanatory Material. The keyword catalog of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte, upon which the indexing of the documents is based, can also be found there.

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#### *Politische Schriften und Briefe Carl Friedrich Goerdelers. [Political Writings and letters of Carl Friedrich Goerdeler].*

Herausgegeben von Sabine Gillmann und Hans Mommsen. 2 Bde. München: K. G. Saur 2003.

#### **Contents**

Carl Friedrich Goerdeler, a leading figure in regional politics and for many years mayor of the city of Leipzig, was among the major representatives of civilian opposition within the resistance movement of July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1944. Following futile attempts to keep the NS-regime from going to war, he became one of the leading civilian conspirators and was intended to be the chancellor of the post-putsch government. After the failed assassination attempt, he was arrested and sentenced to death by the NS People's Court (Volksgerichtshof). Carl Friedrich Goerdeler was executed in Berlin Plötzensee on February 2, 1945.

Goerdeler's political writings and letters are an exemplary illustration of the political ideas of the right wing, middle-class elite since the former Kaiserreich. His writings deal with economic, fiscal and foreign policy, as well as constitutional issues, reflecting Goerdeler's extraordinary involvement in local and national politics since 1930, and also his gradual aversion to the National Socialist regime. Documents illustrating his suggestions for constitutional and social reform in connection with the planning of the coup are also included. In the texts written by Goerdeler during his Gestapo imprisonment, Goerdeler was concerned partly with post-war planning, and partly with taking stock of his life and passionately appealing to his contemporaries to strive for peace and honest understanding.

The selected memoirs, speeches, letters and travelogues originate from private estates and public archives, and are extensively annotated. They are reproduced in chapters, arranged chronologically by content and introduced by short articles. One article deals with Goerdeler's position within the July 20th Movement.

### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The writings and letters of Goerdeler are included in the document group Primary Sources. Introductions to the work and how to use it, and lists of abbreviations, sources and literature are linked to the documents as related documents. These documents and the introductions to the various phases of Goerdeler's life are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Regimekritik, Widerstand und Verfolgung in Deutschland und den besetzten Gebieten. Meldungen und Berichte aus dem Geheimen Staatspolizeiamt, dem SD-Hauptamt der SS und dem Reichssicherheitshauptamt 1933–1945. [Criticism of the Regime, Resistance and Persecution in Germany and the occupied areas. Reports from the Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt, SD Hauptamt and Reichssicherheitshauptamt 1933-1945].*

Herausgegeben von Heinz Boberach. Mikrofiche-Ausgabe in 2 Teilen und einem Supplement mit Er-schließungsband. München: K. G. Saur 1999–2003.

### **Contents:**

The leaders of the Nazi state were informed regularly of the mood of the population, the activities of regime opponents, and about state organized measures of persecution. Several times a week, the secret state police distributed reports, the "Information from the Secret State Police Department" ("Informationen des Geheimen Staatspolizeiamtes"), summarizing the communications and notices of the regional Gestapo and security forces on the political situation in the Reich. Following the outbreak of war, the occupied territories were also included in this information system, which was placed under supervision of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt, as the central authority for the Gestapo and the SD.

These reports, pieces of information and dispatches, written in a standardized form, reveal practical aspects of the total control over the civilian population and the measures of repression and persecution practiced by the National Socialists.

Most of the reports are concerned primarily with the resistance and persecution of the, mainly Communist, workers movements. Anti-regime events are reported and the names of those arrested along with the activities of which they are accused are provided. Prohibitions of events and printed material, as well as seizures and numerous other measures are written down. There are reports on the churches and measures taken against Jews and Freemasons, and, during the early years, reports about the "national opposition". The prohibition of pamphlets and of foreign newspapers is carefully documented, as are the attempts of emigrants to engender anti-regime opposition abroad, up to the outbreak of war.

Following the outbreak of war, the number of reports was supplemented by those issued by the task forces advancing into the occupied territories with the German armed forces. The most extensive records are the dispatches on events in the USSR ("Ereignismeldungen UdSSR") 1941/42 and the dispatches from the occupied eastern territories ("Meldungen aus den besetzten Ostgebieten") for the Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic states. The "dispatches on events" ("Ereignismeldungen") contain numerous accounts of inhuman actions taken against the population. For example, the reports regularly record the number of Jews and "communists" murdered. Further, they inform about the effects of propaganda on the mood of the population and about collaboration between the public and both civilian and military occupational authorities.

For this work, 1,742 reports from the Reich, the annexed territories and occupied regions have been compiled from German archives and the Netherlands Institute for War Documentation (Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie). Besides the reports from the Reich, there is an extensive collection of reports on the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium and Northern France. From Poland, France, Luxemburg, Denmark and South-Eastern Europe only individual reports are available.

The status reports are a fruitful but sobering source, revealing the measures of control, suppression and persecution practiced by the National Socialists upon the population, and thus represent a unique body of

material for research on the persecution of the Jews and the Holocaust, on the organization of National Socialist totalitarianism, resistance in the Reich and in the occupied territories, and on domestic and foreign opposition.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The dispatches and reports are included in the document group Primary Sources as digitized facsimiles. The editor's introduction and lists of abbreviations and further reading on the subject are linked to each document as related documents. These documents along with a chronological table and a historical map are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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#### *Die Tagebücher von Joseph Goebbels. [Diaries of Joseph Goebbels 1923-1945].*

Im Auftrag des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte und mit Unterstützung des staatlichen Archivdienstes Russlands herausgegeben von Elke Fröhlich.

Teil I: *Aufzeichnungen 1923–1941*. 9 Bde. in 14 Teilen. München: K. G. Saur 1997-2005.

Teil II: *Diktate 1941–1945*. 15 Bde. München: K. G. Saur 1993–1996.

#### **Contents**

Joseph Goebbels, one of the most influential politicians during the National Socialist period in Germany and head of the Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda (Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda), kept a diary regularly from October 1923 on. Up to the end of the war a total of 7,000 hand written pages and approximately 36,000 dictated pages of this diary are on record.

The scholarly complete edition of Joseph Goebbels' diaries offers insights into the NSDAP power centre and the leadership of the Nazi Reich, as well as the psyche and character of a leading National Socialist politician. The diary entries record the political development of the NSDAP from its early history up to its taking over of the government, and clarify the brutal manner in which the National Socialists subsequently established power. In addition Joseph Goebbels made comments about everyday life and the state of the German population. During World War II, war policy and the military situation played a greater role in the daily reports.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The diary entries are included in the document group Primary Sources. An introduction to the work, lists of abbreviations and holdings are linked to the diary entries as related documents. These documents are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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#### *Tarnschriften 1933 bis 1945. [Camouflaged Leaflets and Brochures 1933-1945].*

Herausgegeben vom K. G. Saur Verlag in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Archiv der Parteien und Massenorganisationen der DDR im Bundesarchiv.

Mikrofiche-Edition unter Verwendung der *Bibliographie der Tarnschriften 1933 bis 1945* von Heinz Gittig. München: K. G. Saur 1997.

#### **Contents**

After seizing power, the National Socialists systematically suppressed the publication and distribution of pacifist and political opposition writings by communists, social democrats and other resistance groups. Since censorship and political persecution of the parties and authors prevented the legal publication of opposition ideas, camouflaged texts became a significant part of the resistance after 1933. Anti-regime writings were published and distributed illegally in Germany and Austria from 1933 to the end of the war behind innocuous covers with fictitious details of author, title, publisher, and year and place of publication. Among the goals of these illegal writings were the political, tactical and organizational instruction of members of the resistance; the creation of a united peoples front of all the regime's opponents; and educating people about the criminal

character of the Nazi regime, the persecution of the Jews, and about the reasons for the war and its real progress.

Most camouflaged writings originate from the KPD and the SPD operating underground and abroad. Emigrated intellectuals and Jews also chose to use camouflaged contributions to enlighten the German public about the Nazi dictatorship.

Because the distribution and possession of camouflaged writings was punishable and carried serious penalties, many camouflaged writings were destroyed immediately after being read. Heinz Gittig found about 1,000 camouflaged writings from the years 1933–1945 in European archives and libraries, and created a bibliography of them. These writings have been digitized for the database.

### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The camouflaged writings are included in the document group Primary Sources as digitized facsimiles. Individual articles of a camouflaged writing can be called up using the bibliography directly in the digital facsimile. An introduction to the work and list of institution codes are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Widerstand als "Hochverrat" 1933 –1945. Die Verfahren gegen deutsche Reichsangehörige vor dem Reichsgericht, dem Volksgerichtshof und dem Reichskriegsgericht. [Resistance as "High Treason" 1933-1945. Court proceedings against German citizens before the Reichsgericht, the Volksgerichtshof and the Reichskriegsgericht].*

Herausgegeben vom Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München. Bearbeitet von Jürgen Zarusky und Hartmut Mehringer. Mikrofiche-Ausgabe mit Erschließungsband. München: K. G. Saur 1995  
(Der Erschließungsband erschien in der Reihe *Texte und Materialien zur Zeitgeschichte* Bd 7)

### **Contents**

Political resistance to National Socialism was defined by the judicial system of the "Third Reich" as high treason. Indictments and verdicts of cases brought before the various central courts – Reichsgericht (1933 to 1934), Volksgerichtshof (1934 to 1945) and Reichskriegsgericht (1936 to 1944) – are therefore an important source of information on the history of the German resistance. They mirror the social and political spectrum of the movement in its entire breadth and variety. The files provide detailed reports on resistance activities, shed light on the structure of opposition groups and often contain, in full or in generous excerpts, resistance writings that are impossible to obtain elsewhere. The Institute of Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte) examined the indictments and verdicts from some 2,500 trials against approximately 7,500 citizens of the German Reich. They include the trials of members of the groups "Weiße Rose" and "Edelweißpiraten", the "Hübner-Gruppe" and other youth groups that joined forces, of the Kreisauer Kreis and the Goerdeler-Kreis, of the communist resistance groups led by Anton Saefkow and Herbert Baum, and of the members of the "Rote Kapelle" organized by Arvid Harnack and Harro Schulze-Boysen, to name but a few of the more well-known groups.

### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The indictments and verdicts are available as digitized facsimiles in the document group Primary Sources. Indictments and verdicts are linked to one another as related documents, along with an introduction to the edition, the text of the amending law of treason ("Verratsnovelle") from 24.4.1934, and a list of abbreviations. These documents are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Widerstand und Verfolgung in Österreich 1938 bis 1945. Die Verfahren vor dem Volksgerichtshof und den Oberlandesgerichten Wien und Graz. [Resistance and Persecution in Austria 1938 to 1945. The Proceedings of the Volksgerichtshof and the Regional Courts of Vienna and Graz].*

Herausgegeben von Wolfgang Form, Wolfgang Neugebauer und Theo Schiller in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Bundesarchiv. Bearbeitet von Esther Krähwinkel und Wolfgang Form.

Mikrofiche-Ausgabe mit Erschließungsband. München: K. G. Saur 2004.

### **Contents**

Soon after the Austrian "Anschluss" of 1938, the National Socialist regime installed criminal justice as an instrument to fight and oppress political enemies in Austria. The relevant paragraphs of the Austrian criminal code were abolished with the decree of June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1938 and replaced by the political Nazi criminal code in modified form. The cardinal offences leveled against resistance groups and political opponents were high treason, treason and, during wartime, military subversion. Anything regarded as an attack on the so-called Inner Front ("Innere Front") as well as contacts with foreign governments was prosecuted. The indictments and verdicts of the Volksgerichtshof, the central political court of the Reich, and in particular the files of the Oberlandesgericht in Vienna and, as of October 1944, in Graz represent unique records of the scope and "quality" of National Socialist criminal prosecution in Austria. Members and sympathizers of the Austrian Communist Party and its subdivisions, Social Democrats and representatives of political Catholicism became caught up in the judicial machinery along with numerous individuals without political motives, whose principal fault consisted of leveling any kind of criticism at the course of war or the rallying calls of National Socialist propaganda.

About 2,300 indictments and verdicts of the Oberlandesgerichte of Vienna and Graz and of the Volksgerichtshof – in as far as it effected Austrians – have been found by historians in the State Archive Berlin, in Moscow, in the Austrian national archives, in state authorities and in the Documentary Archive of Austrian Resistance in Vienna, and compiled and edited.

The indictments and verdicts provide a broad base of source material for research on Nazi criminal justice, the National Socialist machinery of persecution in Austria and the various resistance movements, based on the fates of numerous individuals.

### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The indictments and verdicts are available as digitized facsimiles in the document group Primary Sources. Indictments and verdicts are linked to each other as related documents, along with an introduction to this edition, the text of the amending law of treason ("Verratsnovelle") from 24.4.1934, and a list of abbreviations. These documents are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

## 2. Biographical Material

*Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen Emigration nach 1933 = International Biographical Dictionary of Central European Émigrés 1933 – 1945.*

Herausgegeben vom Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München, und von der Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, Inc., New York unter der Gesamtleitung von Werner Röder und Herbert A. Strauss. 3 Bde. München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur 1980–1983.

### Contents

This biographical reference work is based on a collection of material, built up by the Institute of Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte) in Munich and the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration since 1974. The intention was to cover the circle of emigrants involved in politics and publishing as completely as possible, in order to establish the significance of the German-speaking emigration as a total phenomena within the larger fields of social history and the history of ideas.

The handbook is useful for research on the history of emigration, the influence of emigrants in the countries to which they emigrated as well as the history of persecution, resistance and exile, home coming and the influence of re-emigration. It includes over 8,700 articles on persons from the German-speaking cultural circles of central Europe, who emigrated between 1933 and 1945 for political reasons, because of their worldview, because they were being persecuted or were put under pressure by Anti-Jewish measures. In individual cases, non-German-speaking persons have also been included.

The articles on individual people are arranged in three sections:

1. The most important information on a person, their family and the stations of their emigration.
2. Descriptions of the person's life and activities, focusing in particular on the time of emigration and exile.
3. Details of literature by or about the person.

Biographies of people from politics, the economy and public life are written in German, whilst biographies of people involved in art, science and literature are written in English. The reason for this is that the work is edited jointly by the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich and the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration in New York.

### Reproduction of the biographies in the database

The biographical articles are included in the document group Biographical Material. For each article, lists of abbreviations and literature and a glossary are linked as related documents. These documents along with further introductions and essays in English and German are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Emigration nach 1933. [Biographical Dictionary of emigrated German economists].*

Herausgegeben von Harald Hagemann und Claus-Dieter Krohn. Unter Mitarbeit von Hans Ulrich Eßlinger. 2 Bde. München: K. G. Saur 1999.

### Contents

The expulsion of scholars from Germany and Austria by the National Socialists marks a fundamental break in the academic activity of the 20th century. Many promising careers and developments were interrupted. In many areas. German economic science fell behind international standards, which in turn advanced further, not least through contributions made by emigrated economists.

With 328 articles the *Biographical Dictionary of emigrated German economists* provides a near complete account of dismissals from institutions of higher education and research institutes in Germany. Thanks to this handbook, it is possible to study the individual movements, careers, academic specializations and achievements of the émigrés in the countries to which they escaped, in context of the caesura in their life

histories and in the light of academic discourse over the last few decades. Each article consists of a biography with detailed information on the person's academic and professional career and further literature.

#### **Reproduction of the biographies in the database**

The biographical articles are included in the document group Biographical Material. To each article, an introduction and lists of literature, sources and abbreviations are linked as related documents. These documents are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie. [Dictionary of German Biography].*

München: K. G. Saur 1995-2003.

(Auszug aus der 13-bändigen Buchausgabe)

#### **Contents**

The Dictionary of German Biography is a biographical encyclopedia of 65,000 important personalities from the German-speaking regions, from Carl the Great to the present. The database includes articles on a total of some 9,000 persons who lived during the National Socialist period. It includes the life dates of these people and information on their influence, backgrounds, education and membership of groups and associations, reception and, in special cases, prizes and honors.

#### **Reproduction of the biographies in the database**

The biographical articles are included in the document group Biographical Material.

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Wendland, Ulrike: *Biographisches Handbuch deutschsprachiger Kunsthistoriker im Exil. Leben und Werk der unter dem Nationalsozialismus verfolgten und vertriebenen Wissenschaftler. [Biographical Dictionary of emigrated German art historians].*

2 Bde. München: K. G. Saur 1999.

#### **Contents**

More than 250 German-speaking art historians were forbidden from practicing their profession during the National Socialist period. They were retired prematurely, dismissed from their employment, not given employment or prevented from continuing with the research on which they were working. A large number of art historians went abroad, seeking to save their lives and professional existence through emigrating from Germany and Austria. Of those who stayed, the most fortunate changed their professions or experienced a kind of "inner emigration" through the years of dictatorship. The less fortunate had to lead their lives in hiding; some were deported to concentration camps and murdered.

Using the biographical and bibliographical data facilitates in-depth research of the expulsion, persecution, emigration and exile of German-speaking art historians. The information amounts to a combination of biographical encyclopedia and extensive biography of scholars. The systematic bio-bibliographical data adhere to a simple schema and besides basic biographical data with detailed accounts of family backgrounds, also includes the following points: emigration, education, life stations, works and contributions, special fields, honors, literature on their lives and works, sources, estates, and notes.

#### **Reproduction of the Biographies in the database**

The biographical articles are included in the document group Biographical Material. To each article, an introduction to the edition, explanations about the structure of the biographies, as well as lists of abbreviations and abbreviations in the literature used, are linked as related documents. These documents are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Inventar zu den Nachlässen emigrierter deutschsprachiger Wissenschaftler in Archiven und Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. [Inventory of the archival deposits of emigrated German academics in German archives and libraries].*

Bearbeitet im Deutschen Exilarchiv 1933 –1945 der Deutschen Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main. München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur 1993.

(Sonderveröffentlichungen / Die Deutsche Bibliothek Nr. 19)

(Nachlassverzeichnisse zur deutschsprachigen Emigration)

#### **Contents**

This work records the estates, parts of estates and collections of 425 German-speaking émigré scholars in German archives, as of 1991. Following the re-unification of Germany it was also possible to include the estates formerly held in East German archives and libraries. The publication comprises documents pertaining to the entire life of the individuals and their involvement in academic teaching and research, not just the period of emigration and exile.

#### **Reproduction in the documents in the database**

The respective estates are included in the document group Biographical Material under the name of the scholar. Each entry is linked to information on how to use this work, the table of categories and list of abbreviations. These documents are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

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*Quellen zur deutschen politischen Emigration 1933–1945. Inventar von Nachlässen, nichtstaatlichen Akten und Sammlungen in Archiven und Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. [Sources on German political emigration 1933-1945].*

Herausgegeben im Auftrag der Herbert und Elsbeth Weichmann-Stiftung von Heinz Boberach, Patrik von zur Mühlen, Werner Röder und Peter Steinbach, bearbeitet von Ingrid Schulze-Bidlingmaier unter Mitwirkung von Ursula Adam, Volkmar Elstner und Mitarbeitern in den Archiven. München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur 1994.

(Nachlassverzeichnisse zur deutschsprachigen Emigration)

(Schriften der Herbert und Elsbeth Weichmann-Stiftung)

#### **Contents**

This work records the files of 23 exile organizations (parties, unions, organizations close to parties, inter-party organizations, and the editorials of emigrant newspapers) and the estates of 312 emigrants as they were at the end of 1992. Following German reunification, estates in the archives and libraries of the new federal states are also covered.

The inventory has a uniform structure: designations and descriptions of the holdings builder (person / organization) follows the presentation of estates arranged according to proprietary institutions. The size, duration and extent of the indexing are noted, as is the available research literature. Each entry is rounded off with a description of the archive material's contents.

#### **Reproduction of the documents in the database**

The estates appear under the names of the emigrants in the document group Biographical Material. The files of exile organizations can be found in the document group Reference Works. The introduction, a list of abbreviations and a list of cited publications are linked to each entry as related documents. These documents, along with a list of the archives covered, are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

### 3. Reference Works

*Ämter, Abkürzungen, Aktionen des NS-Staates. Handbuch für die Benutzung von Quellen der nationalsozialistischen Zeit ; Amtsbezeichnungen, Ränge und Verwaltungsgliederungen, Abkürzungen und nicht militärische Tarnbezeichnungen. [Authorities and departments, titles and abbreviations used in the NS-State].*

Im Auftrag des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte bearbeitet von Heinz Boberach, Rolf Thommes und Hermann Weiss. München: K. G. Saur 1997.  
(Texte und Materialien zur Zeitgeschichte Bd. 5)

#### **Contents**

This handbook is a guide to using sources from the National Socialist period, explaining official titles and ranks in state and non-state organizations of the "Third Reich", in the administration, judiciary, police, army and in the NSDAP and its segments. It explains in detail the administrative sections of the German Reich and the annexed and occupied territories as they were in the summer of 1942. The handbook is supplemented by lists of the abbreviations and of the camouflaged terms used in the Nazi period.

An invaluable aid for work with source material, this work facilitates comparisons between different authorities and leadership hierarchies of the state, army, NSDAP and other segments.

#### **Reproduction of the handbook in the database**

The handbook is included separately in the so-called "Ready Reference" and can thus be used for reference when working with the sources.

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*Inventar archivalischer Quellen des NS-Staates. Die Überlieferung von Behörden und Einrichtungen des Reiches, der Länder und der NSDAP. [Inventory of archival material referring to the NS-State].*  
Im Auftrag des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte bearbeitet von Heinz Boberach. 2 Bde. München [u.a.]: K. G. Saur 1991–1995.

(Texte und Materialien zur Zeitgeschichte Bd. 3)

#### **Contents**

This inventory of archival sources provides records of the location of the written material from the central authorities and facilities of the Nazi state in all state archives. The inventory is structured according to the administration or organization departments covered: departments of authorities, courts, and sections of the Wehrmacht, the NSDAP, the universities and organs of self-administration. Part 1 of this work deals with the records of the central Reich authorities, regional authorities and universities of the ten West German federal states and Berlin. Part 2 contains the records of the regional authorities and universities of the five East German federal states, the former Prussian eastern provinces and annexed territories in Poland, Austria and the Czech Republic.

The descriptions follow a standardized pattern: besides the archive and the archive code of the holdings, the history of the authority and the records are presented. Subsequently, detailed descriptions of the contents, duration and extent of the files are included. Where necessary, it is noted whether the source material consists of non-written records or official printed material. The alternative and supplementary record (*Ersatz- and Ergänzungsüberlieferung*) offers a complete summary of the archive holdings not covered by the inventory. Lastly, the descriptions include any existing literature on the sources in question, such as guidebooks for example.

#### **Reproduction of the inventory in the database**

The inventories of the authorities, offices, agencies or departments are included in the document group Reference Works, combined under an administration or organization unit. The introduction to this work along with lists of abbreviations and literature are linked as related documents to each inventory. These documents are also included in the document group Explanatory Material.

## 4. Contemporary Reference Works

*Führer durch die Behörden und Organisationen. [Guide through the authorities and organizations].*  
4. Auflage. Berlin: Duncker und Humblot, 1939

### Contents

This work edited by Ludwig Münz lists the ministries and other authorities and organizations in Germany in 1939. It describes the organizational structure of the authorities and parties, as well as the federal states and organization of the commercial economy. The work lists the heads of departments, chief executives and other contact persons and their contact addresses. In addition, Münz includes the relevant wording of laws and statutes for each organization.

### Reproduction in the database

This work is included in the database as a digitized facsimile in the document group Reference Works.

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*Organisationsbuch der NSDAP. [Organizations in the NSDAP].*  
7. Auflage. München: Eher, 1943

### Contents

The *Organisationshandbuch der NSDAP* describes in detail the organizational structure of the Nazi party (National Socialist German Workers' Party – NSDAP). In various sections it outlines the ideological foundations and guidelines of the party and its codes of behavior, and lists its functionaries and members. It names the public authorities and territories and explains the internal offices of the NSDAP and all affiliated organizations, such as the SA, NSKK, SS, HJ, Reichsarbeitsdienst and NS-Fliegerkorps. Also included are the legal provisions regulating the relationship between party and state.

### Reproduction in the database

This work is included in the database as a digitized facsimile in the document group Reference Works.

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*Taschenbuch für Verwaltungsbeamte 1942. [Handbook for Civil Servants].*  
Berlin: Carl Heymanns, 1942

### Contents

The *Taschenbuch für Verwaltungsbeamte* is a reference work for German state administrators. It describes in detail the structure of the administration and in its table of authorities and personnel ("Behördennachweis und Personalverzeichnis"), lists the organizational structure of the administration agencies of the Reich, the federal states and the police. All parts of the authorities bearing responsibilities are covered, to the level of the communes including the appropriate contact persons, as of 1942.

### Reproduction in the database

This work is included in the database as a digitized facsimile in the document group Reference Works.