

MAKING A LEADER #1



Mjölneur [Hans Schweitzer], "Our Last Hope—Hitler," Presidential elections of 1932.
US Holocaust Memorial Museum

MAKING A LEADER #2



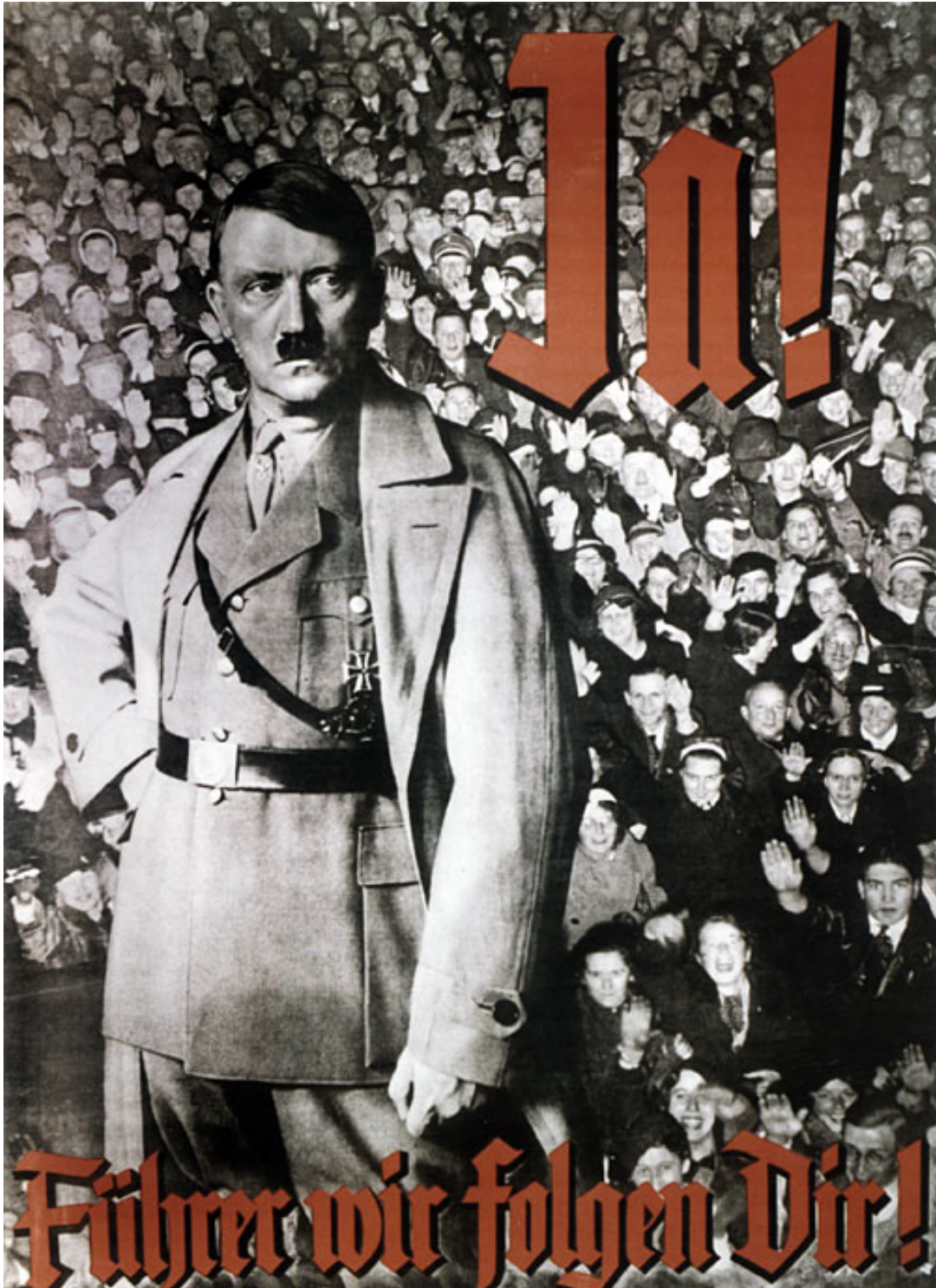
Der Bannerträger ("The Standard Bearer"), by Hubert Lanzinger, circa 1935. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

MAKING A LEADER #3



A member of the Hitler Youth hands Hitler a letter written by the child's sick mother.
US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of William O. McWorkman

MAKING A LEADER #4



Nazi Party Reich Propaganda Directorate, "Yes! Leader, We Follow You!" This poster was designed for a 1934 public referendum on uniting the posts of German chancellor and president. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

RALLYING THE NATION #1



“Greater Germany: Yes on 10 April” (1938). This poster was for the referendum on the incorporation of Austria into Germany. *Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 003-003-085)*

RALLYING THE NATION #2



The text on the poster reads: "Women! Millions of men without work. Millions of children without a future. Save the German family. Vote for Adolf Hitler!" This poster was for the German presidential election in 1932. *Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 002-016-048)*

RALLYING THE NATION #3



Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels share a meal on "One Pot Sunday." One Sunday a month, Germans were called upon to eat a one pot meal and contribute their grocery savings to public charities. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of William O. McWorkman*

RALLYING THE NATION #4



Mjölner poster: "Victory or Bolshevism." This poster appeared just after Germany's defeat at Stalingrad. It was part of a propaganda campaign with the theme "Victory or Bolshevik Chaos." *Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 003-029-043)*

INDOCTRINATING THE YOUTH #1



“Students/Be the Führer’s propagandists.” With militant appeals to nationalism, freedom, and self-sacrifice, the Nazi Party successfully recruited students disenchanted with German democracy and their current student organizations. *Library of Congress*

INDOCTRINATING THE YOUTH #2



"Youth Serves the Führer: All Ten Year Olds into the [Hitler Youth]" Unkown artist, 1939.
Bundesarchiv Koblenz Plak 003-011-018

INDOCTRINATING THE YOUTH #3



Members of the Bund Deutscher Maedel [League of German Girls] perform exercises in an open field surrounded by Nazi flags. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

INDOCTRINATING THE YOUTH #4



“For Freedom and Life / People’s Storm.” In a last ditch effort to fend off military defeat, Nazi Germany began conscripting boys and elderly men to serve in the newly formed national militia, the *Volkssturm* (People’s Storm). Mjölfnir [Hans Schweitzer], artist, 1944. *Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC*

DEFINING THE ENEMY #1



An anti-Jewish parade float in the German town of Singen am Hohentwiel features workers from the local aluminum cylinder works feeding “Jews,” wearing paper noses, to the “Jew Devourer,” a voracious crocodile. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Singen am Hohentwiel*

DEFINING THE ENEMY #2



“You Are Sharing the Load! A Hereditarily Ill Person Costs 50,000 Reichmarks on Average Up to the Age of 60.” Reproduced in high school biology textbooks, by Jakob Graf. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*

DEFINING THE ENEMY #3



A German woman is forced to march through the streets of a town wearing a sign around her neck that reads: "I, [illegible word], have for years committed acts of racial defilement with the Jewish swine, Karl Strauß." Circa 1935, Germany. *YIVO Institute for Jewish Research*

DEFINING THE ENEMY #4

Der Stürmer

Deutsches Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit
HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STREICHER

Nummer 4	Wöchentlich, 40 Seiten, 1939, Reichsdruckamt Nr. 100 Verlag: Der Stürmer, Verlagsgesellschaft, 100 Berlin, Unter den Eichen Eigentümer: Dr. Julius Streicher, 100 Berlin, Unter den Eichen Druck: Dr. Julius Streicher, 100 Berlin, Unter den Eichen	Tübingen, im Januar 1939	17. Jahr 1939
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Jüdischer Rachechrei!

Schauerliche Bekenntnisse eines Juden

Der Teufel aus Jerusalem / So will der Jude das deutsche Volk hinterlocken

Wie in den ersten Novembertagen des Jahres 1938 die Millionenjuden nach Deutschland in die Gassen der Reichshauptstadt von Mainz vertrieben wurden, bewachte die NSDAP den ganzen deutschen Boden eine fanatische Wache. Tausende haben unter die Schutzhand und den Arm der Schutztruppe die jüdischen Menschen nicht erkannt. Sie betrachteten den Teufel aus Jerusalem als die Zeit eines jüdischen jüdischen Menschen. Sie wollten es nicht glauben, daß hinter dem jüdischen Menschen die ganze Judenheit stehe. Sie wollten es nicht glauben, daß die Mördertruppe nicht allein dem Volkstum des jüdischen Teufels, sondern dem ganzen deutschen Volk gelte.

Die deutsche Volksgemeinschaft hat der Willensfreiheit des jüdischen Teufels, daß das Meinsein von Teufel ein Meinsein auf der deutschen Welt war. Der Stürmer ist heute in der Lage, diesen Teufel in die Hände der bringlicher und unheimlicheren Welt zu führen. Der Stürmer ist im Besitz eines Dokumentes, das ein Jahr lang geheimer war.

In der Weihnachtsnacht in Jerusalem wurde der Jude M. Wagner, der Jüdisch am 18. November 1938 an den Reichmann Th. Ullrich in Gießen K.G. einen Kulturbüchlein, jüdische Bekenntnisse des jüdischen Teufels in der Reichshauptstadt des Stürmers. Der Jude

Kreuzigung



Aus dem Inhalt

Der Oberkloster
Jüdische Aufschneiderei
Der Falch von Wallberg
Aus der Reichshauptstadt
Teufel aus Hamburg

In einem Jahre 110 (!!) Millionenhänder verurteilt! / Auch in Hamburg gibt es keine unabhängigen Juden / Lebenslauf eines Juden
genossen

Conterbore Feigenoffen

Will eine Welt um Juden willen wegen,
Die Wüste ihrer Kraft an's Kreuz zu schlagen,
Damit sie wiederum ihr helles Blut verliert
Und jüdischer Egotismus triumphiert?

Die Juden sind unser Unglück!

The *Der Stürmer* front page, January 1939. *Der Stürmer* was the most notorious newspaper in Germany. It published not only vulgar antisemitic articles, but also loathsome anti-Jewish caricatures created by Philipp Rupprecht, known professionally as Fips. This image depicts the “Jew” as a warmonger who looks on approvingly as the non-Jewish world is crucified on a cross marked “war” (Krieg).
US Holocaust Memorial Museum, gift of Virginia Dabney

WRITING THE NEWS #1



A group of Germans read an issue of *Der Stürmer* posted in a public display case on a street in Worms. The billboard reads, "With *Der Stürmer* against Judah." The heading in the display case reads, "The Jews are our misfortune." *Bundesarchiv Bild 133-075*

WRITING THE NEWS #2



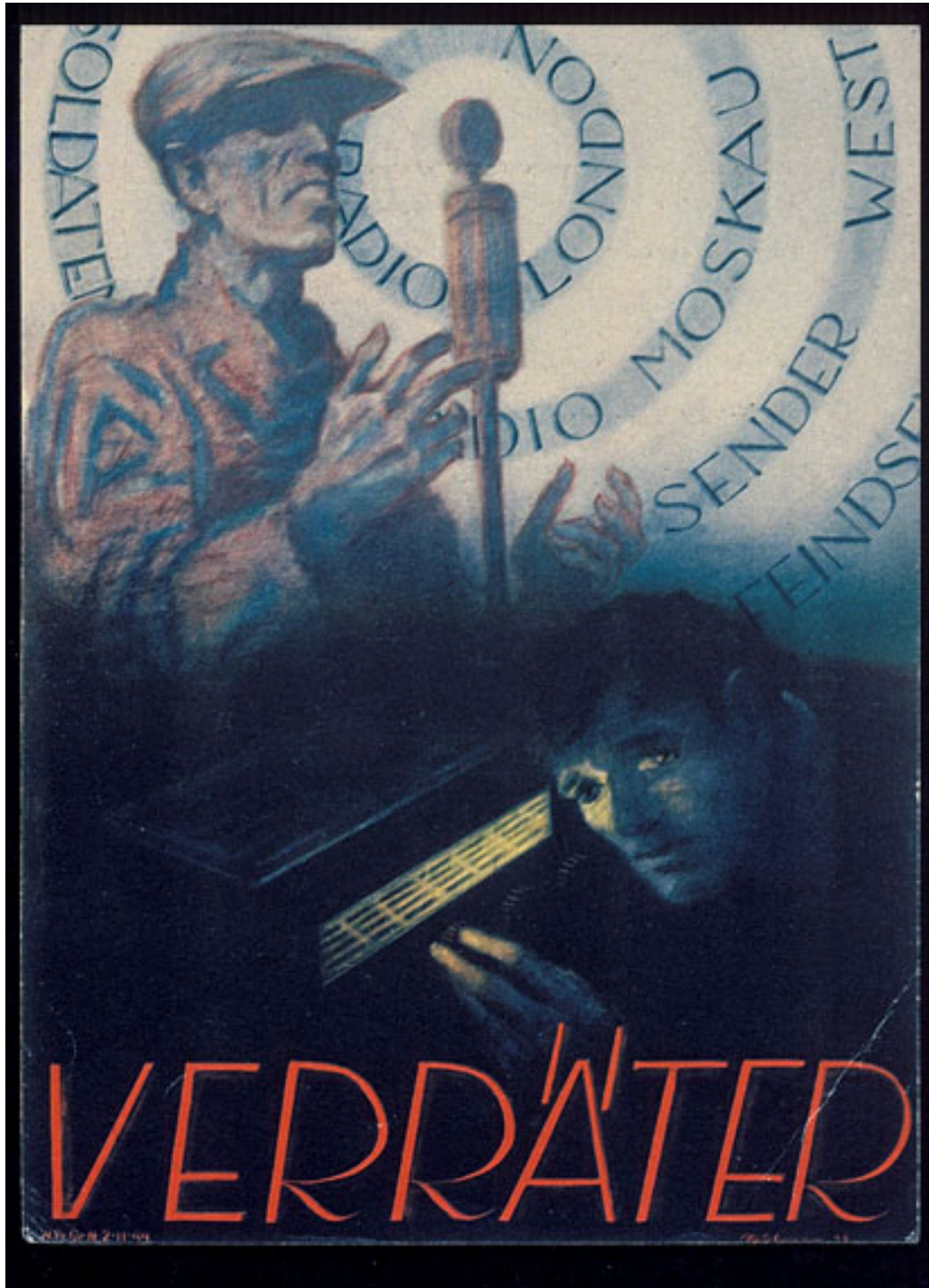
"All of Germany Listens to the Führer with the People's Radio."
Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak003-022-025)

WRITING THE NEWS #3



On the morning after *Kristallnacht*, local residents watched as fire destroyed the synagogue in the village of Ober-Ramstadt. The local fire department prevented the fire from spreading to a nearby home, but did not try to limit the damage to the synagogue. Georg Schmidt, the youth who took this photograph, came from a family that opposed the Nazis. The film and its negatives were confiscated by the Nazis the same day it was taken and stored in city hall. It was recovered after the war. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Trudy Isenberg*

WRITING THE NEWS #4



“Traitor” (1944). This poster depicts an activity the Nazis considered to be treason, the highest crime against a state and its people. *Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 003-027-001)*