

STOP THEM

NOW

PAMPHLETS OF THE HOLOCAUST ERA



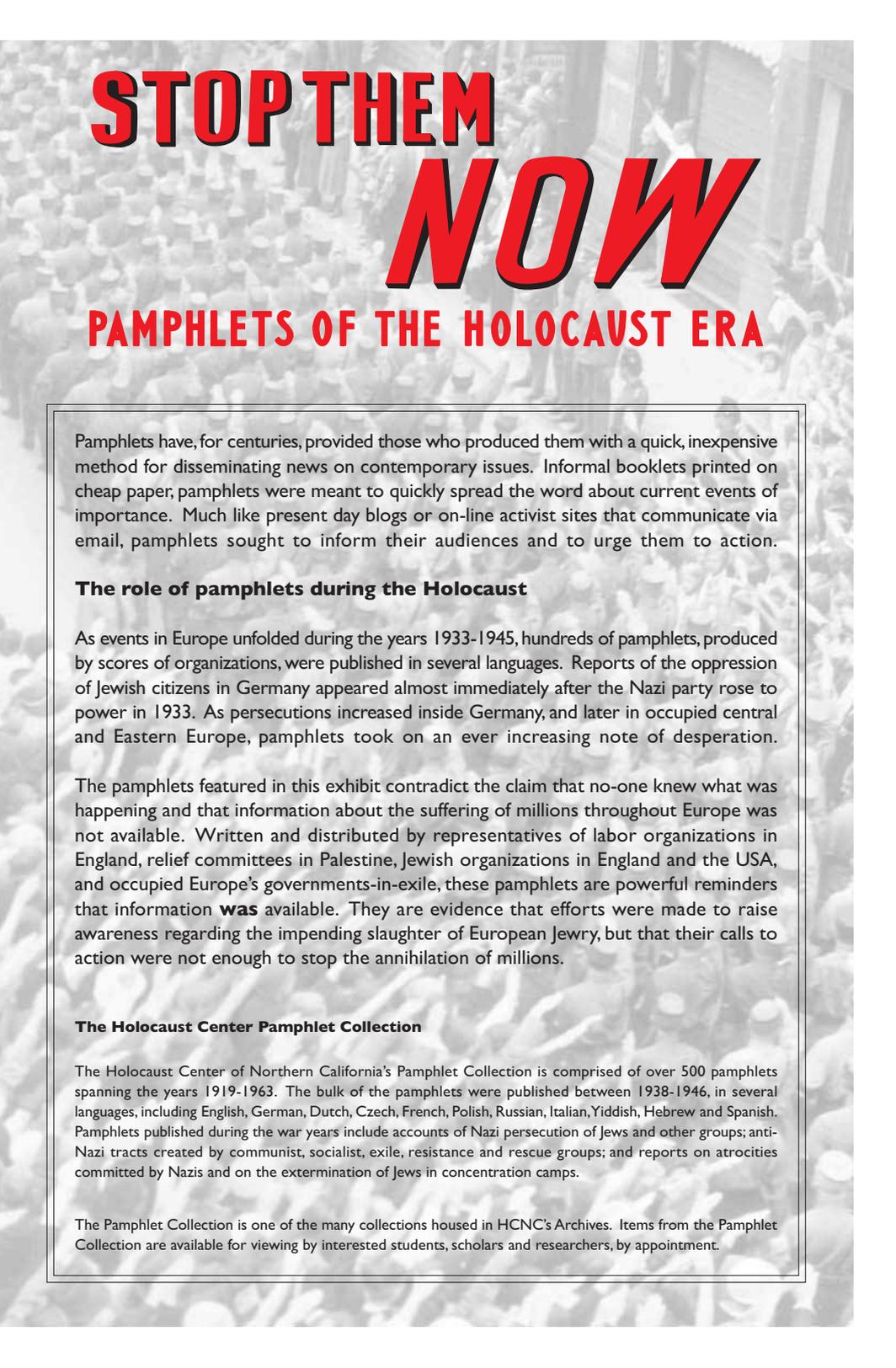


HOLOCAUST CENTER OF
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



Stop Them Now: Pamphlets of the Holocaust Era
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September 2006



STOP THEM *NOW*

PAMPHLETS OF THE HOLOCAUST ERA

Pamphlets have, for centuries, provided those who produced them with a quick, inexpensive method for disseminating news on contemporary issues. Informal booklets printed on cheap paper, pamphlets were meant to quickly spread the word about current events of importance. Much like present day blogs or on-line activist sites that communicate via email, pamphlets sought to inform their audiences and to urge them to action.

The role of pamphlets during the Holocaust

As events in Europe unfolded during the years 1933-1945, hundreds of pamphlets, produced by scores of organizations, were published in several languages. Reports of the oppression of Jewish citizens in Germany appeared almost immediately after the Nazi party rose to power in 1933. As persecutions increased inside Germany, and later in occupied central and Eastern Europe, pamphlets took on an ever increasing note of desperation.

The pamphlets featured in this exhibit contradict the claim that no-one knew what was happening and that information about the suffering of millions throughout Europe was not available. Written and distributed by representatives of labor organizations in England, relief committees in Palestine, Jewish organizations in England and the USA, and occupied Europe's governments-in-exile, these pamphlets are powerful reminders that information **was** available. They are evidence that efforts were made to raise awareness regarding the impending slaughter of European Jewry, but that their calls to action were not enough to stop the annihilation of millions.

The Holocaust Center Pamphlet Collection

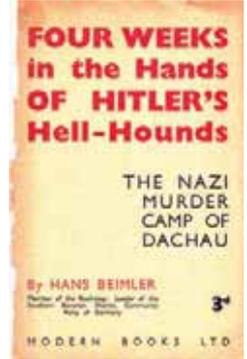
The Holocaust Center of Northern California's Pamphlet Collection is comprised of over 500 pamphlets spanning the years 1919-1963. The bulk of the pamphlets were published between 1938-1946, in several languages, including English, German, Dutch, Czech, French, Polish, Russian, Italian, Yiddish, Hebrew and Spanish. Pamphlets published during the war years include accounts of Nazi persecution of Jews and other groups; anti-Nazi tracts created by communist, socialist, exile, resistance and rescue groups; and reports on atrocities committed by Nazis and on the extermination of Jews in concentration camps.

The Pamphlet Collection is one of the many collections housed in HCNC's Archives. Items from the Pamphlet Collection are available for viewing by interested students, scholars and researchers, by appointment.

1933

Four Weeks in the Hands of Hitler's Hell-Hounds

Hans Beimler, a Jewish Communist member of the Reichstag (legislature), was arrested and imprisoned in Dachau shortly after it was opened in March 1933. He escaped and wrote about his experiences, which were published in pamphlet format, including an English language version published in London, and a Yiddish version published in Moscow. After his escape from Dachau, Hans Beimler joined the International Brigades and fought and died in the Spanish Civil War.



The Persecution of the Jews in Germany

This pamphlet, published in April 1933 by two British Jewish organizations, contains excerpts of articles published by *The Times* and *The Manchester Guardian* reporting on official acts of anti-Jewish persecution in Germany by the newly empowered Nazi government.

A report from *The Times* of April 6th, 1933:

While the Jewish business boycott is already being forgotten, the anti-Jewish campaign in other walks of life continues in full vigor. It is estimated that the clearance of Jews from the State service and public positions has been nearly completed. Thousands of Jewish lawyers, notaries, doctors and dentists have been dislodged....

Several Jewish suicides are reported: at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder a Jewish shopkeeper and his wife; at Chemnitz a partner in a well-known textile firm; in Berlin a lawyer who 'could not bear any longer the development of recent days'...



Child Victims of the New Germany

This pamphlet includes Lady Bonham-Carter's plea for help for Jewish children victimized by the Nazi regime.

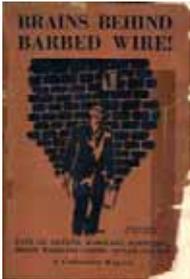
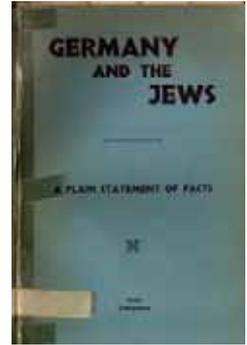
1934-38

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Germany and the Jews: A Plain Statement of Facts

Published in London in 1937, *Germany and the Jews: A Plain Statement of Facts* describes the effects of Nazi persecution on German Jews – deprivation of citizenship, cultural isolation, exclusion from professional and recreational pursuits, victimization of children – and depicts the increasingly important influence of state-sponsored anti-Jewish propaganda:

Most towns and municipalities have barred Jews from their swimming pools, or have allocated special hours to them, in order to prevent them contaminating the water in which non-Jewish Germans swim. The *Steurmer* once proudly published a photograph showing how Jewish children were suddenly driven out of a swimming-bath. This paper almost regularly publishes notices and pictures pillorying German non-Jews who have attended the funeral of a Jewish friend.



Nazi Horror: German Concentration Camps and Brains Behind Wire

Many of the early anti-Nazi pamphlets were published by Communist and Socialist anti-Fascist parties. These two pamphlets, published in 1934, describe conditions in Nazi concentration camps. Those imprisoned and brutalized included political prisoners, Communists and Jews. From the foreword of *The Nazi Horror: German Concentration Camps*:

Glance through this book – then read it carefully. Then see that the terrible facts in it are as widely known as you can make them.

For these things are happening now.

Beatings, torturing, murder, hideous mental and physical cruelty, destruction of the working class movement – all these things are happening.



Education in Nazi Germany

Published in 1938 by the British Committee for the Relief of German Teachers, this pamphlet describes the pressures brought to bear on German teachers by the Nazi regime. The excerpt featured in the exhibition illustrates the efforts of the Nazi government to enforce sterilization on German citizens who might pass on an “inherited defect.”



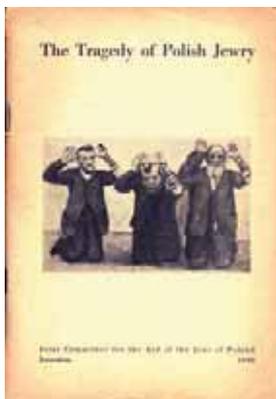
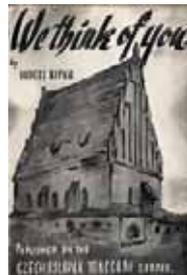
1939-41

We Think of You

The Czechoslovak Maccabi published this message to the Jews of Czechoslovakia in London in 1941:

Czechoslovak Jews, we think of you with sincere sympathy in these days. We know of your sufferings and we carefully assemble all the data about the way in which you are persecuted and the people who persecute you...

We know everything, even the details. We cannot help you for the present. But we tell the world about your sufferings and we assure you that they will not be forgotten.



Tragedy of Polish Jewry

This shocking pamphlet, with reports that describe the plight of Polish Jews in Poland and those who fled to Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia and the Soviet Union, was published in July 1940, before the sealing of the Warsaw Ghetto in November.

These excerpts are from a report by A. Hartglas, President of the Zionist Organization of Poland and former member of the Polish Sejm (parliament):

Several weeks ago an order was issued that all Jews between the ages of 14 and 60, both men and women, must register for forced labor...

The Ghetto plan has not been abandoned, but only postponed. The Germans say that it will certainly be put into effect. The latest word is that all the Jews of Warsaw will be compelled to move into the Praga quarter of that city in March 1940...

The largest synagogue in the Praga quarter of Warsaw was invaded during services by Germans, who ordered Rabbi Silberstein and the whole congregation to go out in the street and dance in their prayer shawls if they did not want to be shot.

Salvaging German Jewry

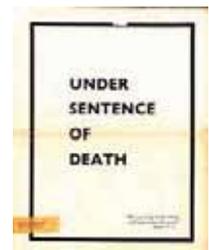
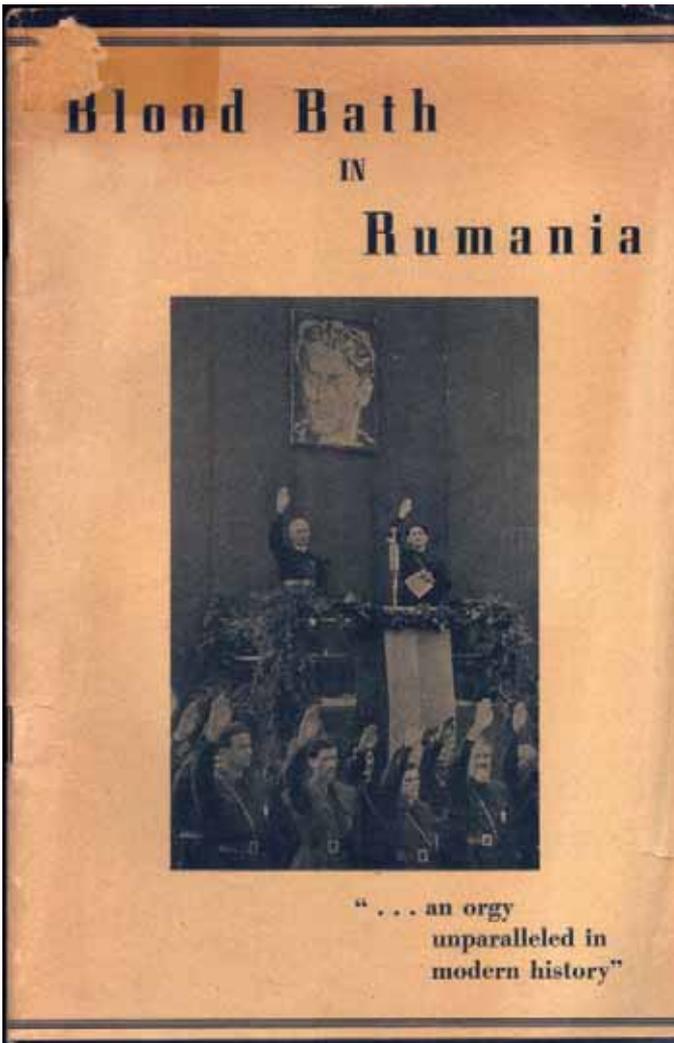
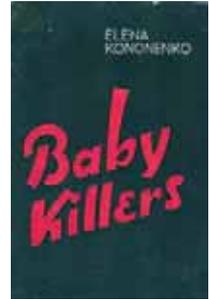
The Jewish Chronicle published this pamphlet in 1939 to alert readers to the plight of the Jews of Europe, and offered specific ways for Jewish agencies and individuals to help.



1942

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These pamphlets describe the mass murder of Jews in occupied Europe, including descriptions of gas-chambers at Chelmno, massacres in Romania, atrocities against children in the Soviet Union, and the Nazi's "studied and cold-blooded extermination of the Jewish population which they have for so long threatened."

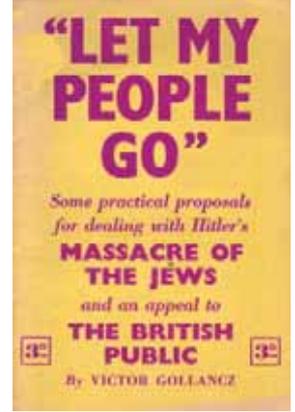
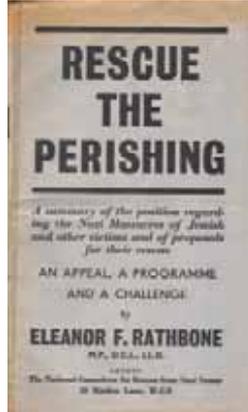


1943

Rescue the Perishing and Let My People Go

Rescue the Perishing criticizes the British government for inaction, proposes measures to save the victims of the Nazis, and counters anticipated objections to rescue proposals.

Let My People Go appeals to the British public by describing events in the many different countries of occupied Europe.



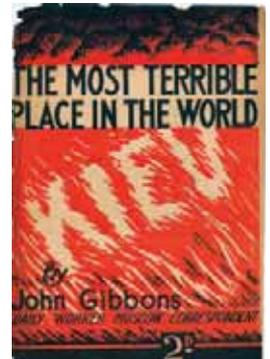
The Massacre of the Warsaw Ghetto

The Massacre of the Warsaw Ghetto, first published in August 1943, begins with a description of the Treblinka death camp, and ends with this note about the Warsaw Ghetto uprising:

The ghosts of the heroes of the ghetto battle will forever honor the streets Nalewki, Nowolipie, Nowolipki, Fraciszkańska, Karmelicka, Miła, Niska, Plac Muranowski, Smocz, Gesia, et al. But persistent reports in the press in spring and summer 1943 indicate that not only their spirit but also their successors survive and carry on the fight there. The curtain may not yet have been rung down.

The Most Terrible Place in the World

The Most Terrible Place in the World is a report written by John Gibbons, a correspondent traveling with the Soviet Army, in October 1943, on the infamous murders at Babi Yar.



1944

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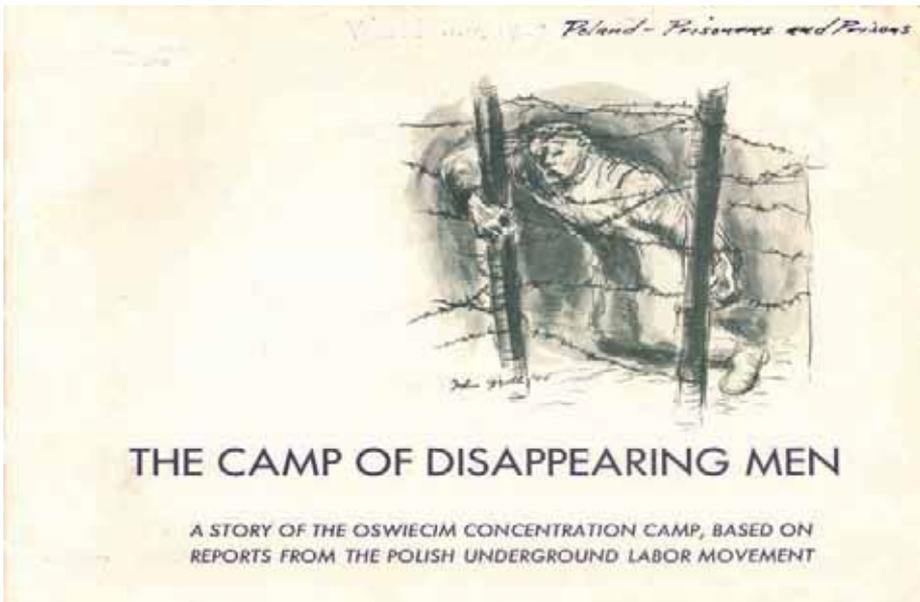
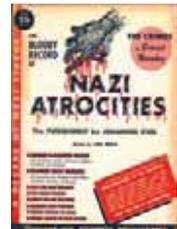
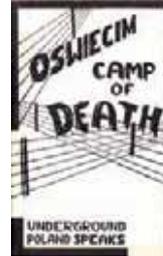
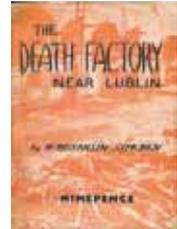
These pamphlets describe the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps of Treblinka, Majdanek and Auschwitz. Condemnation of the perpetrators of these atrocities accompanies these eye-witness reports. From *The Death Factory Near Lublin* by Daily Worker war correspondent Konstantin Simonov:

This shed, several yards long and wide, is half-filled to a height of more than six feet throughout its length and breadth with the footwear of persons executed here during the past three years.

How many pairs of footwear there are here it would be hard to say. There may be a million, there may be more.....

I do not know which of them did the killing, which did the cremation, who stripped the shoes from the victims and who sorted the women's dresses from the children's clothing.

But when I gaze at this warehouse it seems to me that the nation that produced those whose handiwork this is must bear full responsibility, and the full weight of the anathemas, for what its representatives have done.



LASZLO N. TAUBER, z'l

A gifted athlete, brilliant surgeon and creative businessman, Laszlo N. Tauber, z'l, was born in Budapest in 1915. Upon graduating from medical school he was designated the acting chief of surgery at the Jewish Hospital, later renamed the International Red Cross Hospital. In 1944, as the Nazis began their persecution, deportation, and murder of Hungarian Jews, Tauber performed surgeries on the wounded and rescued countless Jews by forging identity papers. Tauber escaped to the United States in 1947, giving his first charitable donation of \$250, from his \$1600 annual income, to Walter Reed Army Hospital. "I am a Hungarian Jew who survived the Holocaust," Tauber wrote. "As a token of appreciation, my first savings I would like you to give to a soldier of your choice."

Settling in Washington, D.C., Tauber built a thriving surgical practice, started his own hospital, and created real estate holdings that enabled him to pursue many philanthropic endeavors. Among the numerous important causes Tauber supported was the preservation of the memory of the Holocaust. In 1995 Tauber was given the Medal of Merit, the highest award bestowed by the Red Cross, for his courage in rescuing Jews during the Holocaust.

Following his death at age 87 in 2002, his children Dr. Ingrid Tauber and Dr. Alfred Tauber established The Laszlo N. Tauber Family Foundation to continue his philanthropic work. It is through the Foundation's generosity that this exhibition is made possible.



HOLOCAUST CENTER OF
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



The Holocaust Center of Northern California is dedicated to the remembrance of the Holocaust through its commitment to education, documentation, research, and the recording of oral testimonies of eyewitnesses to the Holocaust. By showing the link between the Holocaust and contemporary issues, the Holocaust Center is a leader in the effort to increase awareness among the general public about the causes and consequences of racism, anti-Semitism, intolerance, and indifference during the Holocaust and today.

- The Holocaust Center, through its Oral History Project, collects and preserves eyewitness testimonies and provides the opportunity for Holocaust survivors to record their life stories, thus creating a legacy for future generations.
- The Holocaust Center develops and produces educational programs and materials for educators and students for use in public, private, and religious schools and community groups, as well as for the general public.
- The Holocaust Center maintains a university-quality research library with special emphasis on the collection of rare, out of print Yizkor (Memorial) volumes; an archive of recorded oral histories; original artifacts, documents, publications, and photographs from the Holocaust era; and contemporary writings on the Holocaust.
- The Holocaust Center sponsors lectures, films, commemorations and other programs focusing on the Holocaust as a platform for tolerance and reaches a multi-ethnic and multi-religious audience teaching tolerance through the lessons of the Holocaust.

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