

NAZI & ANTISEMITIC PROPAGANDA RESEARCH GUIDE

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BACKGROUND

This research guide provides an introduction to archival, library, museum and testimony holdings at the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre related to Nazi and antisemitic propaganda distributed in Germany and other European countries prior to and during the Second World War. This guide lists primary and secondary sources from the VHEC's collection and highlights recommended resources found in the collections of other organizations. Resources are linked directly to their catalogue records in the VHEC's collections database: collections.vhec.org.

Research guides are an introduction to a particular topic, theme, or collection. They are not exhaustive; independent research is recommended and encouraged.

Researchers wishing to access materials described in this guide in person at the VHEC are encouraged to review the Plan a Research Visit section of our website: collections.vhec.org/About/plan.

INTRODUCTION

Propaganda is defined as information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view. Propaganda can be transmitted via speeches, slogans, posters, newspapers, films and the internet. The relationship between a government's authority (or evolving authority) in controlling targeted segments of its population, and its use of propaganda, is relevant in the context of Holocaust studies and genocide studies more broadly.

The materials in this guide can be understood to have contributed to the spread of derogatory ideas through publications (e.g. newspaper articles, public bulletins), consumables (e.g. cigarette packaging) and everyday objects (e.g. childhood toys, postcards). Antisemitic ideas were widespread in Europe prior to the Nazis gaining power, and were used by the Nazis in order to obtain support and traction for their policies and decrees.

ACCESS POINTS

Access points are key dates, persons and organizations, places, genres and other topics that can be searched in the catalogue to locate records pertaining to those subjects. To research the subject of propaganda using the VHEC's collections database, a good place to start is by browsing Primary Sources / Nazisim & Propaganda, then using filters to narrow your search results.

Key dates for locating Nazi propaganda¹

1932: The Nazi Party wins 230 seats, becoming the leading party in Germany.

1933: The Dachau concentration camp is built.

1933: Adolf Hitler creates the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, to be led by Joseph Goebbels. In his role, Goebbels begins publicly calling for the boycott of Jewish businesses. Jews are later barred from working in journalism.

1936: Germany hosts the Olympics.

1938: *Kristallnacht* occurs, wherein Nazis and their supporters burned, destroyed and looted Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues.

1939: Goebbels launches a national radio show, filled with propaganda.

1940: The Auschwitz concentration camp is built.

1941: Goebbels orders that all German Jews over the age of 6 are to wear a yellow star of David. This is later also done in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Slovakia.

1944: Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Americans form the Allied Control Council.

1945: The Allied Control Council begins undertaking steps to eradicate Nazi influence in Germany, and Europe more broadly ("denazification"). This includes shutting down Nazi-supported state schools, destroying Nazi propaganda, monuments, etc.

Organizations and Media

Der Stürmer (The Stormtrooper)

Der Stürmer was an antisemitic newspaper established by Julius Streicher, a high-ranking Nazi Party official. *Stürmer* was one of the most widely circulated propaganda newspapers, accessed by thousands of Germans. Cut-outs of antisemitic

¹ This timeline is in part based on the key dates outlined by the USHMM. For their full timeline, please see: "Propaganda Timeline". United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. ushmm.org/propaganda/timeline/1918-1932/

texts and visuals from the newspaper were displayed publicly in many parts of Germany during the Reich.

Eher Verlag (Eher Publishing)

Eher Verlag was a Nazi party-owned publishing house. Prior to the totalitarian control established by the Reich Press Chamber, Eher Verlag was instrumental in driving out competing publishing houses from the journalistic market. In the start of 1933, Nazi militias attacked publishing house of political opponents, after which Eher would buy them out at low prices.

The Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment

The Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment was established in 1933 by Adolf Hitler, with Joseph Goebbels as minister. The primary task of the ministry was to align all newspaper, radio, and film products with the vision of the Nazi Party. The Ministry, through the inter-war period and WWII, would become the primary agency for disseminating antisemitic propaganda to local and foreign audiences.

Reich Press Chamber

The press arm of the Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, the chamber subsumed the previously independent press associations under its mandate. This allowed the chamber to dictate labour policy within publications and ensure the marginalization and subsequent removal of Jews from the journalistic professions.

Stapf Bilderdienst [photographic agency]

Stapf Bilderdienst was the official press photographic agency in Amsterdam. After May 1940, Stapf Bilderdienst operated as a photographic propaganda service for the German administration and the Dutch Nazis.

Topics

Topics are subject terms from the VHEC's local thesaurus that are useful in searching for related items in the collection. Searching or browsing by topic can help users find additional materials about a particular topic.

- Propaganda
- Antisemitism and discrimination
- Antisemitic rhetoric and literature

The library uses the following **Library of Congress Subject Headings**:

- Antisemitism > Europe
- World War, 1939-1945 > Propaganda
- Nazi propaganda
- Propaganda, German > History > 20th century

PRIMARY SOURCES

Primary sources are the raw materials of historical research—original artefacts and documents or first-hand accounts created at or near the time of the event being studied. Primary sources provide direct evidence about the events, practices or conditions during the period in question.

Museum items

"Ein weitblickender Engländer," propaganda poster, 12 August 1942. (2017.012.001).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/6560>

The poster depicts a stereotyped Native American Indian caricature standing on a cliff edge, with Uncle Sam hiding behind a rock; Uncle Sam pushes the figure off the cliff; Uncle Sam stands on the cliff edge, with a caricatured Jew hiding behind a rock; Uncle Sam is pushed off the cliff by the Jew; the Jew stands on the cliff edge. There is a Parole der Woche seal that has been broken at the time the poster was first unfolded. Donated to the VHEC by Larry Flader. Donated to the VHEC by Larry Flader.

Jud Süß film program, 1940 (2015.005.001)

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/1991>

Eight page program for the antisemitic propaganda film *Jud Süss*. Includes black and white film stills, production credits, and plot summary. Included as a special insert to *Illustrierter Film-Kurier*, No. 3130. Donated to the VHEC by Claus Jahnke.

Nürnberger Gesetze [Nuremberg Laws], circa 1935 (2009.008.002).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/1992>

Typed document with Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor, one of the Nuremberg Race Laws passed in September 1935. This document was handed out to nursing staff in Erlangen, Germany. Donated to the VHEC by an anonymous donor.

Archival collections

Ensemble nous l'ecraserons!, propaganda poster [between 1941 and 1944].

(1993.035.002). Michel Mielnicki fonds. <https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/8821>

Black-and-white antisemitic propaganda poster depicting two male figures, one in working clothes and the other in a Nazi German army uniform, with large fists raised above a Jewish caricature. The Jewish man has a Star of David on his jacket lapel in addition to the flags of the United Kingdom, United States of America and Soviet Union. Donated to the VHEC by Michel Mielnicki.

Hilary and Harrison Brown collection (RA019).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/collections/579>.

Collection consists of antisemitism and anti-fascism-related material collected and/or created by Harrison and Hilary Brown. Records include booklets, pamphlets, propaganda, news clippings, articles and reports by Harrison Brown, a scrapbook containing notices of his speaking tours and private correspondence, in German with translations by Hilary Brown.

See in particular: Pamphlets and other printed works (1933–1951); Official Nazi material on women (1935–1946); Early Nazi propaganda (1932–1936; 1998). Donated to the VHEC by Hilary Brown.

Holocaust-era serials collection (RA037).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/collections/752>

Collection is comprised of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals published in Western Europe and the United States in the period leading up to and during the Second World War. Publications are relevant to Holocaust studies and education in that they demonstrate widespread antisemitism, Nazi propaganda, international responses and military and resistance activities. Serials in collection are both originals and reprints printed after the original publication. Collection was aggregated by the archivist from multiple donations to the VHEC from multiple donors and includes Nazi-produced publications.

Kit Krieger antisemitic literature collection (RA054).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/collections/875>.

Collection is comprised of antisemitic publications, flyers and postcards distributed in North America and Europe in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and collected by Kit Krieger. Donated to the VHEC by Kit Krieger.

Peter N. Moogk Second World War history collection (RA020).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/collections/595>

Collection consists of records gathered or purchased by Peter N. Moogk as a result of his interest in Second World War history. Records document the Holocaust era in Europe, in particular the Netherlands, under the German occupation government. See in particular: Photographs ([193–]–194–]; 1981); Posters (1940–1946); Postcards ([193–]–[194–]); Clippings and ephemera (1933–1945), Publications (1933–1945), Artefacts (1935–[1945]) and Declaratory documents (1770, 1772). Donated to the VHEC by Dr. Peter N. Moogk.

Ronald Brown Second World War memorabilia collection (RA053).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/collections/876>

Collection is comprised of Nazi-era printed ephemera, photographs and a Hitler youth dagger collected by Royal Canadian Engineer Robert Brown, who served in the Second World War. Postcards and cigarette cards document Nazi party activities and personnel, bombs, the German retreat from the Netherlands and other subjects. Donated to the VHEC by Neil E. Brown.

HOLOCAUST TESTIMONY pertaining to Nazi propaganda

Testimony is a first-hand personal account of an event. A Holocaust survivor's testimony is micro-history, one person's story told from a specific and subjective perspective. Since most survivors are not historians, they tell personal stories that can connect to historical details acquired from other sources. Historians listen to testimony in order to understand the personal experiences of people who were involved in an historical event. When historians examine testimony as an historical source, they must carefully consider the challenges and the benefits that accompany the use of such testimonies. It is important to consider why

survivors testify and under what circumstances.

The following testimonies include mention of Nazi propaganda and describe the everyday nature of antisemitism under the Nazi regime.

Halford Wilson

Halford W. testimony 1982 [video recording]. (1h 20m).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/743>

Halford W. describes his role in Vancouver politics as an alderman for six years prior to joining the Canadian army in 1942. Halford describes entering Esterwegen camp, trying to locate the commandant, and finding a photo album in the commandant's quarters. Halford shows the Esterwegen camp photo album throughout the interview and describes several photographs in detail. He also shows photographs of exhumed bodies taken by the French underground to document atrocities. He shows and discusses photographs of Nazi propaganda and artefacts taken during the denazification program.

Jannushka Jakoubovitch

Jannushka J. testimony 1995 [video recording]. (1h 44m).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/492>

Jannushka J. was born in Paris, France on June 20, 1933. She describes her family and heritage. She recalls her parents' secularism. She describes fleeing with her mother and brother during the German invasion then returning to Paris. She describes experiencing antisemitism at school. She recalls hiding to avoid roundups. Jannushka discusses the effect of Nazi propaganda on her beliefs as a child. She describes her family's arrest, deportation to Drancy, and their escape. She recalls her parents' decision to place their children in hiding with the Resistance. She describes reuniting with her parents after the war. She recalls attending school after the war and experiencing continued antisemitism. She discusses converting to Catholicism. Jannushka describes leaving home, dating, and traveling the world. She describes emigration to Canada in 1967, her marriage, and her children. She discusses reconnecting to Judaism. She discusses sharing her story and experiences with others. Jannushka shows photographs and her yellow star.

Judith Elliot

Judith E. testimony 2012 [video recording]. (2h 52m).

<https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/399>

Judith E. was born in East Prussia on March 7, 1926. She describes her family and recalls that her parents had Austrian citizenship until 1938. Her family moved to Königsberg where her father ran a business. She describes experiencing antisemitic harassment at school. She recounts how her parents sent her and her sister to Czechoslovakia in the fall of 1933, believing it to be safer. They returned after seven months. She recalls hearing political speeches and broadcasts of the Berlin Olympics on the radio. She describes seeing parades. She recalls her parents losing their Austrian citizenship during Anschluss and moving the family to Berlin. She describes *Kristallnacht* and her father going into hiding for weeks after.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary sources are created after a historical event and offer a description or interpretation of the event based on analysis of primary sources.

Rare Books

Non-circulating items in the VHEC's library; access provided upon request.

Item	Call Number
<p>Fischer, Eugen and Hans F. K. Gunther. <i>Deutsche Köpfe nordischer Rasse : 50 Abbildungen</i>. München: J.F. Lehmanns Verlag, 1927. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/3820</p> <p>Illustrated booklet showcasing the results of the competition for the best Nordic head organized by the German Ethnicity and Race Research group.</p>	RBSC 943.085 F52d
<p>Institut zum Studium der Judenfrage. <i>Die Juden in Deutschland</i>. München: Verlag Franz Eher Nachf., G.m.b.H., 1935. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/3860</p>	RBSC 943.086 I59j
<p>Monts, Hans Graf von. <i>De Joden in Nederland</i>. [Place of publication not identified]: [Publisher not identified], [194-?]. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/9819</p> <p>Item in an illustrated anti-Jewish booklet published in the Netherlands during the Second World War era.</p>	RBSC 949.2071 M81j
<p>Trachtenberg, Jakow. <i>Atrocity propaganda is based on lies: say the Jews of Germany themselves</i>. Berlin-Charlottenburg: J. Trachtenberg, 1933. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/3875</p> <p>This edition contains German, English and French versions of Nazi-propaganda in response to the Anti-Nazi boycott of 1933 led by Jewish organizations and international Nazi critics.</p>	RBSC 943.086 T75g
<p>Von Rosenberg, Alfred. <i>Unmoral im Talmud: mid einer Einleitung und Erläuterungen</i>. München: Deutscher Volksverlag, 1920. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/10184</p> <p>Item is a criticism of the Talmud and Jewish ethics.</p>	RBSC 940.085 R81u 1920

Circulating Library Publications

Resources available for borrowing by VHEC members and educators.

Item	Call Number
<p>Aizenberg, Salo. <i>Hatemail: anti-Semitism on picture postcards</i>. University of Nebraska Press: Lincoln, NB. 2013. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/9140</p> <p>Salo compiles hundreds of postcards to illustrate the everyday nature of antisemitism in pre-war Europe, and the ease with which such hateful ideologies were publicized, encouraged and spread.</p>	305.8924 A31h
<p>Bytwerk, Randall. <i>Bending Spines: The Propagandas of Nazi Germany and the German Democratic Republic</i>. East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University Press, 2004. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/6925</p> <p>Bytwerk analyzes the role of propaganda in the rise of totalitarian regimes (specifically Nazi Germany and the German Democratic Republic), and their eventual collapse.</p>	943.086 B99b
<p>Bytwerk, Randall. <i>Julius Streicher: Nazi editor of the notorious anti-Semitic newspaper Der Stürmer</i>. New York: Cooper Square Press, 2001. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/2338</p> <p>This biography "offers a damning look at the life and career of Julius Streicher (1885–1946), convicted as a war criminal and executed in Nuremberg, where he once hosted immense annual Nazi Party rallies. He was a Reichstag deputy, the corrupt Nazi Gauleiter of Franconia, one of the architects of the anti-Jewish Nuremberg Laws (which, in his view, did not go far enough), and among the few whom Hitler addressed with the familiar du. But Streicher is best known as the editor of <i>Der Stürmer</i>, the virulently anti-Semitic weekly newspaper that, at its height, boasted a circulation of nearly 500,000 readers. The paper was notorious for its rabid anti-Semitism; for its crude cartoons and doctored photographs; and for its articles on alleged Jewish sexual perversion, ritual murder, economic exploitation, and plans for world domination. Its content fueled the radicalization of Nazi anti-Semitism and laid the foundations for the 'Final Solution.' Julius Streicher offers... [an] examination of that newspaper, its history, its propaganda techniques, and its far-reaching effects. In a new</p>	341.69 S91b

afterword, the author discusses the spread of Streicher's gospel via the Internet and details how a careful study of Der Stürmer astonishingly discounts historian Daniel Jonah Goldhagen's controversial thesis that all Germans harbored 'eliminationist' anti-Semitic passions." —Book cover	
<p>Cohn, Norman. <i>Warrant for genocide: the myth of the Jewish world conspiracy and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion</i>. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1967.</p> <p>https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/2208</p> <p>Norman Cohn presents "a critical work about The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. This scholarly book explores the history, origin and worldwide dissemination of this notorious antisemitic plagiarism, literary forgery and hoax." —Wikipedia</p>	291.172 C67w
<p>Forman, Jerome J. <i>Graphic history of antisemitism</i>. Atglen, PA: Schiffer Publishing Ltd, 2014.</p> <p>https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/8528</p> <p>"There are two groups of Jews in the world: the Jews who are no different than any other people and the Jews who are figments of imagination and defined by misleading stereotypes. The second group is the fantasy of the antisemite and they are the subject matter of this book. American and European antisemitism is seen through a rare and unique collection of postcards, letters, newspapers, advertisements, and cartoons captured in over 270 photos. The thought-provoking text explores the motives for creating these derogatory materials and the rationale for buying them." —Publisher</p>	305.8924 F72g
<p>Hale, Oron J. <i>The captive press in the Third Reich</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1964.</p> <p>https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/2318</p> <p>"Using interviews of Nazi officials and German publishers, as well as printed and manuscript sources, Mr. Hale tells how the Nazi party developed its own insignificant party press into mass circulation newspapers, and how it forced the transfer of ownership of important papers to camouflaged holding companies controlled by the party's central publishing house." —Publisher</p>	363.31 H16c

<p>Herf, Jeffrey. <i>The Jewish enemy: Nazi propaganda during World War II and the Holocaust</i>. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press: Cambridge, MA. 2006. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/7231</p> <p>Herf examines the pervasive nature of antisemitism, its connection to Nazi propaganda, and the use of propaganda as a means to orchestrate genocide.</p>	943.086 H54j
<p>Hoffmann, Hilmar. <i>The Triumph of Propaganda: Film and National Socialism, 1933-1945</i>. Providence, RI: Berghahn Books, 1996. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/2576</p> <p>Analyzes Nazi film productions, including documentaries, newsreels, and feature films to illustrate the ways visual symbolism was used to influence the German public.</p>	791.43 H69t
<p>Krieger, Nina. "Nuremberg: A Student Mock Trial of Julius Streicher." Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre. 2007. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/2375</p> <p>In 1946 Streicher, the publisher of the virulently anti-Semitic newspaper <i>Der Stürmer</i>, was convicted of "crimes against humanity" for his role in inciting the persecution and murder of Jews through the dissemination of hate propaganda. Using primary source material as evidence, students will reenact Streicher's trial, learning about the Nuremberg tribunals' processes and contemporary significance.</p>	https://vhec.org/wp-content/uploads/nuremberg_guide_full.pdf
<p>Lindemann, Albert S. and Richard S. Levy eds. <i>Antisemitism: a history</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/9089</p> <p>"Antisemitism: A History offers a readable overview of a daunting topic, describing and analyzing the hatred that Jews have faced from ancient times to the present. The essays contained in this volume provide an ideal introduction to the history and nature of antisemitism, stressing readability, balance, and thematic coherence, while trying to gain some distance from the polemics and apologetics that so often cloud the subject. Chapters have been written by leading scholars in the field and take into account the most important new developments in their areas of expertise." —Publisher</p>	305.8924 A633 2010

<p>Miller, Frieda. "Broken Threads: A Teacher's Guide." Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre. (Not dated) https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/2387</p> <p><i>Broken Threads: A Teacher's Guide</i> explores the period of the Holocaust beginning in 1933 and concluding with the concentration camps. Concerned with issues of cultural and human loss, the guide deals with themes of propaganda, boycotts, intimidation and humiliation, nationalism, Aryanization, Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht, deportations and emigration. The guide includes archival photographs, fashion drawings and newspaper clippings, as well as suggestions for classroom activities and discussion.</p>	<p>https://vhec.org/wp-content/uploads/Teachers-Guide_Broken-Threads.pdf</p>
<p>Narver, Jeffrey D. "The cultural production of domination : architecture as propaganda in Nazi Germany." Unpublished graduate thesis. 1990. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/5705</p> <p>This master's thesis "addresses how political messages are transmitted through material culture, specifically architecture, and how those messages are conceived, designed and communicated."</p>	<p>940.5488 N23c</p>
<p>Rhodes, Anthony. <i>Propaganda: the art of persuasion</i>. Secaucus, NJ: Wellfleet Press, 1987. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/5753</p> <p>Reproduces both Axis and Allied propaganda, including materials developed by the Reich Ministry of Propaganda.</p>	<p>940.5488 R47p</p>
<p>Rutherford, Ward. <i>Hitler's Propaganda Machine</i>. London: Bison Books, 1978. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/6915</p> <p>"Hitler's Propaganda Machine is portrayed vividly and dramatically through the use of hundreds of photographs and posters as well as original magazines and newspapers of the Nazi era." —Book jacket</p>	<p>948.086 R97h</p>
<p>Van Passen, Pierre and James Waterman Wise, eds. <i>Nazism: an assault on civilization</i>. New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Hass, 1934. https://collections.vhec.org/Detail/objects/3866</p> <p>A collection of essays warning against Nazi ideology and its implications on international relations and America.</p>	<p>RBSC 943.086 N335</p>

Welch, David. "'Jews Out!' Anti-Semitic Film Propaganda in Nazi Germany and the 'Jewish Question.'" *The British Journal of Holocaust Education* vol. 1, no. 1 (1992): 55-73.

Periodicals H

ONLINE WORKSHOP

Antisemitism – You Can Make A Difference

Media Literacy, Anti-Jewish Propaganda and How to Stand Up Against Hate

<https://vhecprograms.thinkific.com/courses/antisemitism-you-can-make-a-difference>

Developed by the VHEC in response to the rise of antisemitism in British Columbia, Canada and around the world, this online workshop provides practical step-by-step guidelines and empowers students and the general public to become upstanders against antisemitism and other forms of racism.

EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Resources examining themes related to propaganda which may be of interest to researchers wishing to broaden their understanding of the topic and find additional materials.

Online

Name and Description	URL
<p>Curle, Clint. "Us vs. Them: The process of othering." Canadian Museum of Human Rights. (Not dated.)</p> <p>This article supports a teaching guide developed in collaboration with the Montreal Holocaust Museum. It outlines the ways in which the Nazi government created subcategories of citizens, and the methods used (including propaganda) to dehumanize and control these same citizens.</p>	<p>https://humanrights.ca/story/us-vs-them-the-process-of-othering</p>
<p>"Us vs. Them – Creating the Other." Montreal Holocaust Museum and the Canadian Museum of Human Rights. (Not dated.)</p> <p>This teaching guide was developed to be used in grades 9 to 12, and draws on examples from the Holocaust and the Rohingya genocide. It specifically highlights the role of 'othering' in these genocides, which includes the use of propaganda.</p>	<p>https://museeholocauste.ca/en/activities/othering/</p>
<p>Montreal Holocaust Museum. "The Ten Stages of Genocide." (Not dated.)</p> <p>This resource was created to be used in conjunction with the</p>	<p>https://genocide.mhmc.ca/en/genocide-stages</p>

<p>“United against genocide: Understand, question, prevent” exhibition hosted by the Montreal Holocaust Museum, in partnership with the Khemara Center, Armenian National Committee of Canada and Page-Rwanda, with the support of the Alex and Ruth Dworkin Foundation. The article emphasizes propaganda as a core tool of genocide.</p>	
<p>United States Holocaust Memorial Centre. “The Path to Nazi Genocide.” (Not dated.)</p> <p>This film describes the Nazis’ rise to power. in Germany, and explores their ideology, propaganda, and persecution of Jews and other victims.</p>	<p>https://www.ushmm.org/learn/holocaust/path-to-nazi-genocide/the-path-to-nazi-genocide/full-film</p>
<p>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. “Nazi Propaganda.” <i>Holocaust Encyclopedia</i>. Washington DC.</p> <p>The Museum has created an online encyclopedia pertaining to the German (and European, more generally) social climate in 1932, the use of propaganda in relation to genocide, and methods used by the Nazi government to disseminate this propaganda.</p>	<p>https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nazi-propaganda</p>

Collections at Other Archival and Museum Repositories

Katz Ehrenthal collection. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Washington, DC.
<https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn537029>

This particular collection contains over 900 items, dated between the 1600s to the 1950s. These items primarily depict antisemitic propaganda, and are from across Europe and the United States. Peter Ehrenthal, a Romanian Holocaust survivor, grew this collection in order to “document the pervasive history of anti-Jewish hatred in Western art, politics and popular culture.” Items include prints, illustrations, painting, decorations, figurines and play figures, and everyday items, all of which present stereotypical and antisemitic tropes.

Nazi and East German Propaganda Archive. Calvin University: Grand Rapids, MI.
<https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/index.htm>

This archive has been assembled by Randall Bytwerk, Professor Emeritus of Communication Arts and Sciences at Calvin University. It is divided into three key periods (pre-1933; 1933–1945; 1945–1989) and contains essays, speeches, posters, publications and pop culture materials relevant to the question of antisemitic propaganda.

Jack and Marilyn Pechter collection. IRN96065. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Washington D.C. <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn96065>

The collection consists of identification canteen notes, identification tags, scrip, clippings, correspondence, documents, a map, propaganda materials, photographic postcards, photographs, and a philatelic collection documenting pre-war Jewish life, anti-Semitism, the Dreyfus Affair, the arrest of Herschel Grynszpan, multiple concentration camps, and World War II.

Nazi Propaganda collection. IRN522169. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Washington D.C. <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn522169>

The collection consists of propaganda postcards and documents about political prisoner Johann Klimm. It was acquired by the USHMM in 2004.

Steven Spielberg Film and Video Archive. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Washington D.C. <https://www.ushmm.org/collections/the-museums-collections/about/film-and-video-archive>

This collection is a comprehensive informational and archival resources for moving image materials pertaining to the Holocaust and World War II. It houses over 1000 hours of footage, dated from the 1920s to the 1940s.

Exhibitions

United Against Genocide: Understand, Question, Prevent. Montreal Holocaust Museum. <http://genocide.mhmc.ca/en/>

This exhibition was developed with a number of partner organizations, and draws on commonalities of the Rwandan, Cambodian and Armenian genocides (in addition to the Holocaust). The use of propaganda is identified as a key step in each of these genocides.

State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda. United States National Holocaust Memorial Museum. URL: <https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/state-of-deception-united-states-holocaust-memorial-museum/MgJiSSb7oRR7Jg?hl=en>

The virtual exhibition highlights the use of propaganda in four distinct thematic clusters and time periods: (1) Selling Nazism in a Democracy (1918–1933), (2) Propaganda and Persecution in a Dictatorship (1933–1939), (3) Propaganda for War and Mass Murder (1939–1945), and (4) Propaganda on Trial (1945–1948).