

Max Eichler

You Are Immediately In The Picture

illustrative and descriptive
manual for citizens of the Reich



This writing is added to the N.S.-Bibliography.

The Chairman of Party Examination for
the protection of NS-literature.

Berlin, January 17th, 1940.

*Translated in 2024 from German to English to educate the world about the **true** form of life in Germany under the National Socialist Government from 1933 to 1940. The translation and design was to the best of my ability and as literally as possible. May the light of truth break through the darkness of lies. (Whenever there is a translation of German expressions or translation of official titles for the sake of better understanding, the original German word is written right afterwards, if the reader wants to research more about it.*

E.g.: "Hitler Jugend" it is written as "Hitler Youth [original: Hitler Jugend]"

Instead of a foreword:

Know your own house!



GERMANY – THE HOUSE IN WHICH YOU LIVE

The Table Of Contents Is On The Last Pages Of The Book!

You Are Immediately In The Picture

illustrative and descriptive
manual for citizens of the Reich

by
Max Eichler

Drawings, after ideas from Max Eichler by Alfred Grobe

Originally Published by J.G. Cramer's Verlag / Erfurt

“From one school to another the young man is going to be lifted in the future. It starts with the child, and with the old fighter of the movement it ends. Nobody shall say that there is a time for him, in which he can be left for him alone. Everybody is obligated to serve his people, everybody is obligated to gear up for this servitude, physically and spiritually prepare and strengthen himself.”

The Führer
In Nuremberg 1935

The Life Of A German

From the cradle to the grave:

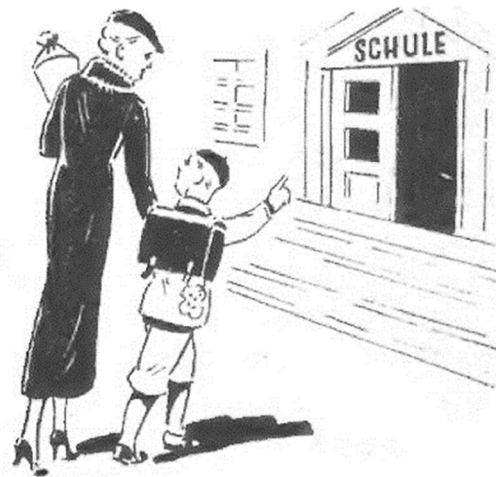
The life of every human is a gradual growth in cognitive ability, in sense of duty and in responsibility. Therefore, certain rights and obligations are conditional on reaching a certain age.



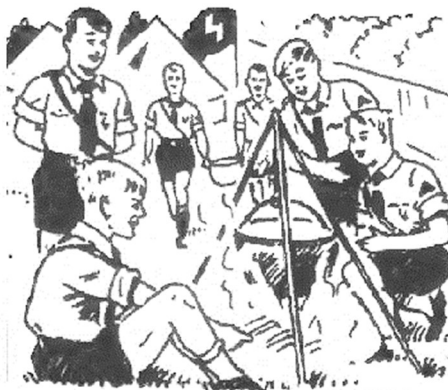
A German is born: Bliss of the parents, happiness of the national community! The young earthling's ability to have rights and duties already begins. However, as he is not yet able to exercise them himself, he is initially considered “legally incapable”.



Every child must be vaccinated before the age of 2. If, in the doctor's opinion, the vaccination has been unsuccessful, it must be repeated. The 2nd compulsory vaccination of every child takes place at the age of 12.



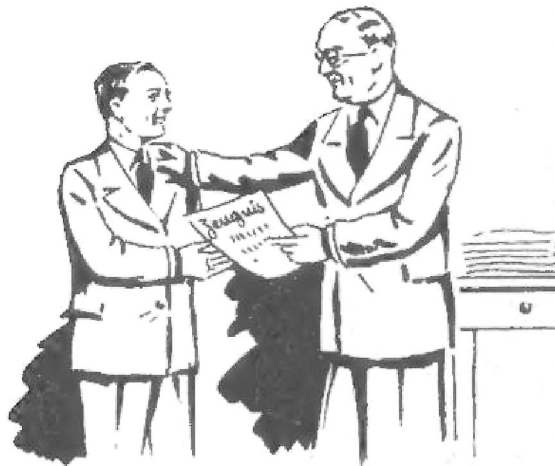
The child who is 6 years old by June 30 will be required to attend school in the same year. At the age of seven, they have limited legal capacity, i.e. they can make declarations of intent that have legal advantages but no obligations.



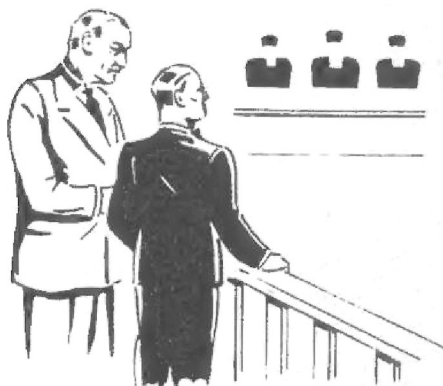
The 10-year-old becomes a “whippersnapper” [original: “Pimpf”] in the “German Young People” [o.: Jungvolk] and learns the law of conduct community. First desire for deeds and adventure finds joyful fulfillment through sports and camp life. The journey of the German boy begins.



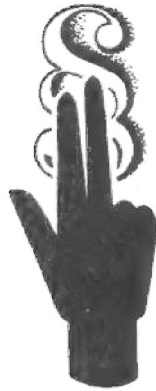
The German girls are “Young Girls” [o.: Jungmädels] in the “League of German Girls” [o.: Bund Deutscher Mädel] from the age of 10 to 14. This is where their education in national socialist thinking and acting begins, because the future of the German people lies within them.



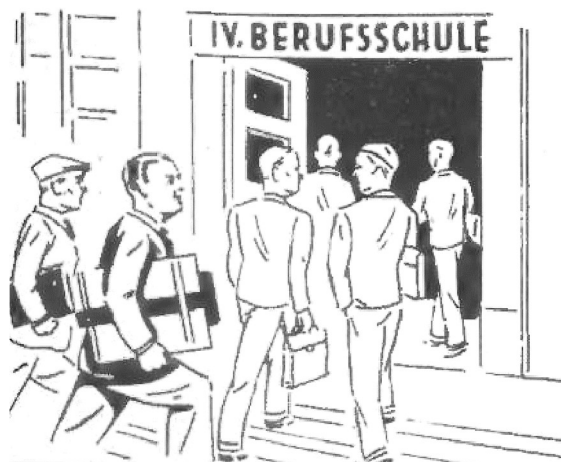
At the age of 14, after 8 years in school, the child is released from elementary school. The entry into the practical life takes place. Further training is now provided by vocational schools, vocational colleges and technical colleges.



From a legal point of view, limited criminal responsibility begins at the age of 14. If the required insight into criminal liability is not proven, the offender is acquitted, otherwise a more lenient punishment is imposed.



On reaching the age of 16, the young person becomes of legal age and can be questioned on oath in court. At the age of 16, a young girl can marry. (Paternal consent for marriage!)



While from the age of 14 the young men attend vocational school alongside their practical apprenticeship, the “domestic year” gives the young girls the opportunity to acquire the basics for a later career as a housewife.



The German boy belongs to the Hitler Youth (HJ) from the age of 14. Here, discipline, conformity, comradeship, perseverance and commitment are cultivated as the finest virtues of the future man.



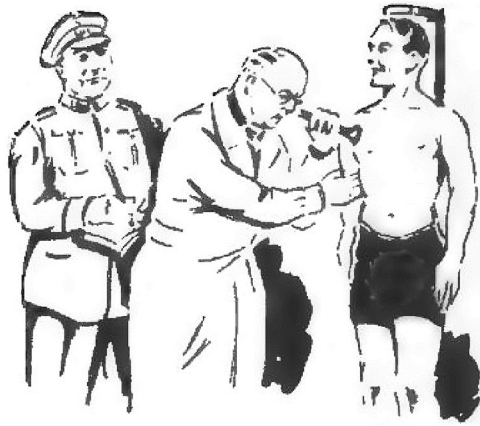
The girls aged 14 to 21 are grouped together in the BDM. From the age of 17, they are educated physically and mentally (dance, sport, socializing, etc.) to become true women through the BDM welfare organization “Faith and Beauty” [original: Glaube und Schönheit].



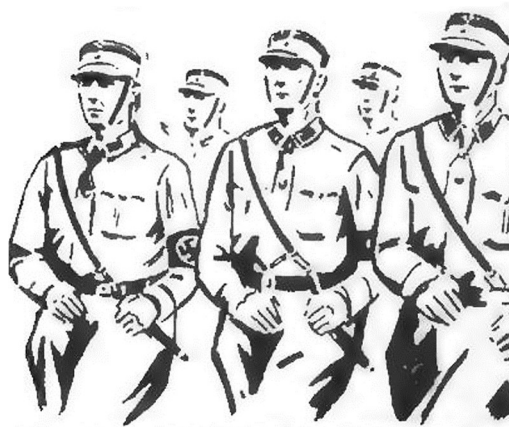
At the age of 18, the young person becomes fully criminally liable. They can be declared of legal age by the guardianship court. They may now also drive a vehicle that requires a license.



Reaching the age of 18 is of the utmost importance for the young man, as this marks the beginning of his compulsory service in the Reich Labor Service [o.: Reichsarbeitsdienst]. He is subject to it until the age of 25. Labor service is a duty of honor.



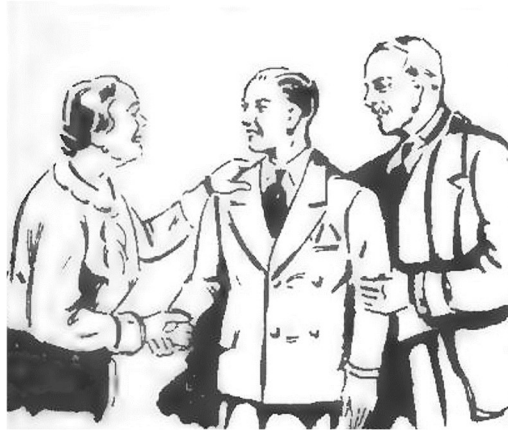
Also, at the age of 18, the young German begins the most beautiful, proud and honorable fulfillment of duty for his fatherland: compulsory military service. It lasts until the age of 45.



From the age of 18 - even before and then again after completing compulsory labor service and military service - the German stands in the Stormtroops [o.: SA] in unconditional loyalty to the Führer and in soldierly devotion to the National Socialist idea.



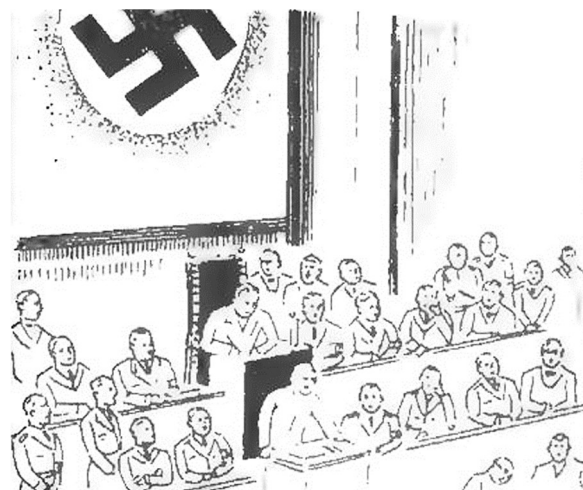
Until now, every German was a "Reichstag" voter at the age of 20. In future, they will only be able to have a say in the weal and woe of Germany if they have been granted German Reich citizenship at a later age.



Upon reaching the age of 21, the minor attains the age of majority, i.e. unlimited legal capacity. Their declarations of intent are legally binding. They are now also fully capable of assuming obligations.



A man can marry when he turns 21. If he declares his adulthood (possible after he turns 18), he must be released from the age of consent. A woman can marry when she turns 16.



Upon reaching the age of 25, he is eligible to be elected to the Reichstag. He can also be appointed as a shop steward under the Law on the Organization of National Labor of January 20, 1934.



In Greater Germany, every German actually carries a general's baton in his knapsack. Those who are capable can achieve the highest positions in all areas of life. Class distinctions and financial superiority no longer exist.



Party members between the ages of 23 and 30, whose suitability has been proven in every respect, are brought up in the Order Castles [original: Ordensburg] in a thorough training course for responsible tasks as future leaders.



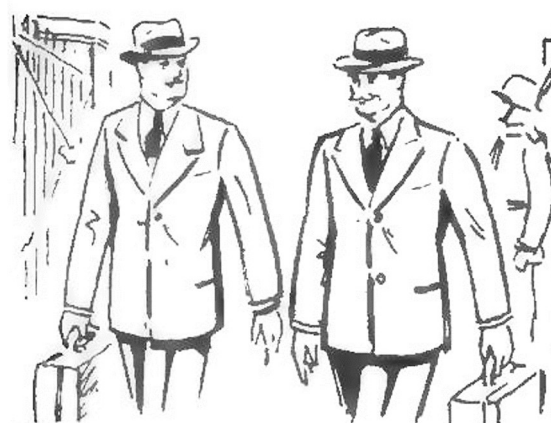
If the German has reached the age of 25, he can be appointed as an assessor of the labor court. This is an honorary position. The prerequisite for this is that he must have worked in the district of the labor court for one year.



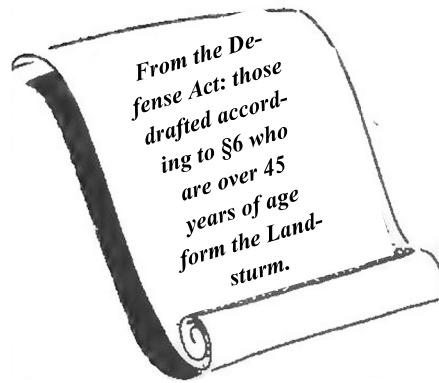
From the age of 30, he may participate in German legal life, as he can be appointed as a lay judge, a juror, a commercial judge and an assessor of the regional labor court.



In fulfilling his military service obligation, a German soldier belongs to the reserve until he is 35 years old if he has performed active military service. If he is surplus to requirements when he is called up or is only partially fit, he belongs to the replacement reserve.



From the age of 35 to 45, conscripts are considered part of the Landwehr. Members of the reserve, replacement reserve and "Country Defence" [o.: Landwehr] are called up for exercises annually to an extent determined by the Reich Minister of War.



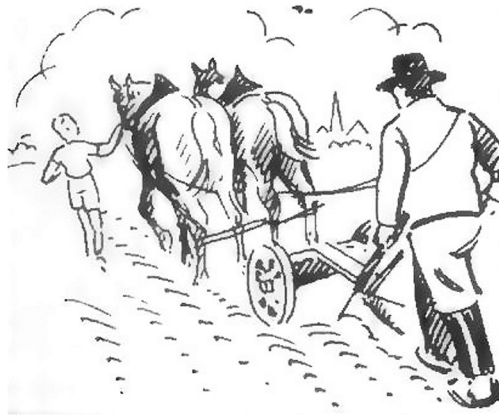
Even after the age of 45, Germans must be prepared to serve their fatherland as soldiers in times of danger. The Reich Minister of War can extend conscription and call up those over the age of 45 as part of the militia.



The highest goal and greatest pride of every German must be to do his best for the national community in the position he is placed in. Whether he is a worker of the mind or of the fist, the following always applies: The individual is nothing without his people!



Everyone, regardless of their profession, passes on the experience, skills and knowledge they have acquired in a busy life to the next generation so that German achievements will be respected in the world as they have always been!



And the German farmer responsibly fulfils his task of ensuring the food supply for the German people. In addition, he is the guardian of the source of life for the German people through his down-to-earth nature and vitality.



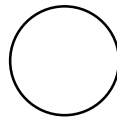
There can be nothing more beautiful for a German man or woman than to enjoy the evening of life in the company of their children and grandchildren after a life filled with work, success, joy and suffering.



So, generation after generation grows and, when their lives are complete, steps back into the past. A new generation continues the life of its ancestors. Happy are you, German, if you live on in your children and grandchildren!

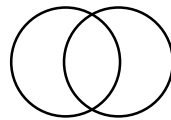
There is no greater nobility for a woman than to be the mother of the sons and daughters of a nation. All the young people that you see on the streets today, so strong and beautiful, those shining eyes - where would they be if a woman had not always been found to give them life? The ultimate immortality on this earth lies in the preservation of the nation and its national identity.

The Führer
In Nuernberg 1935



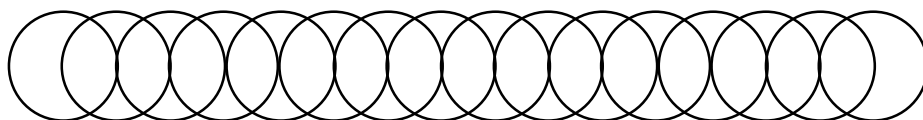
“I”

was the hallmark of liberalism



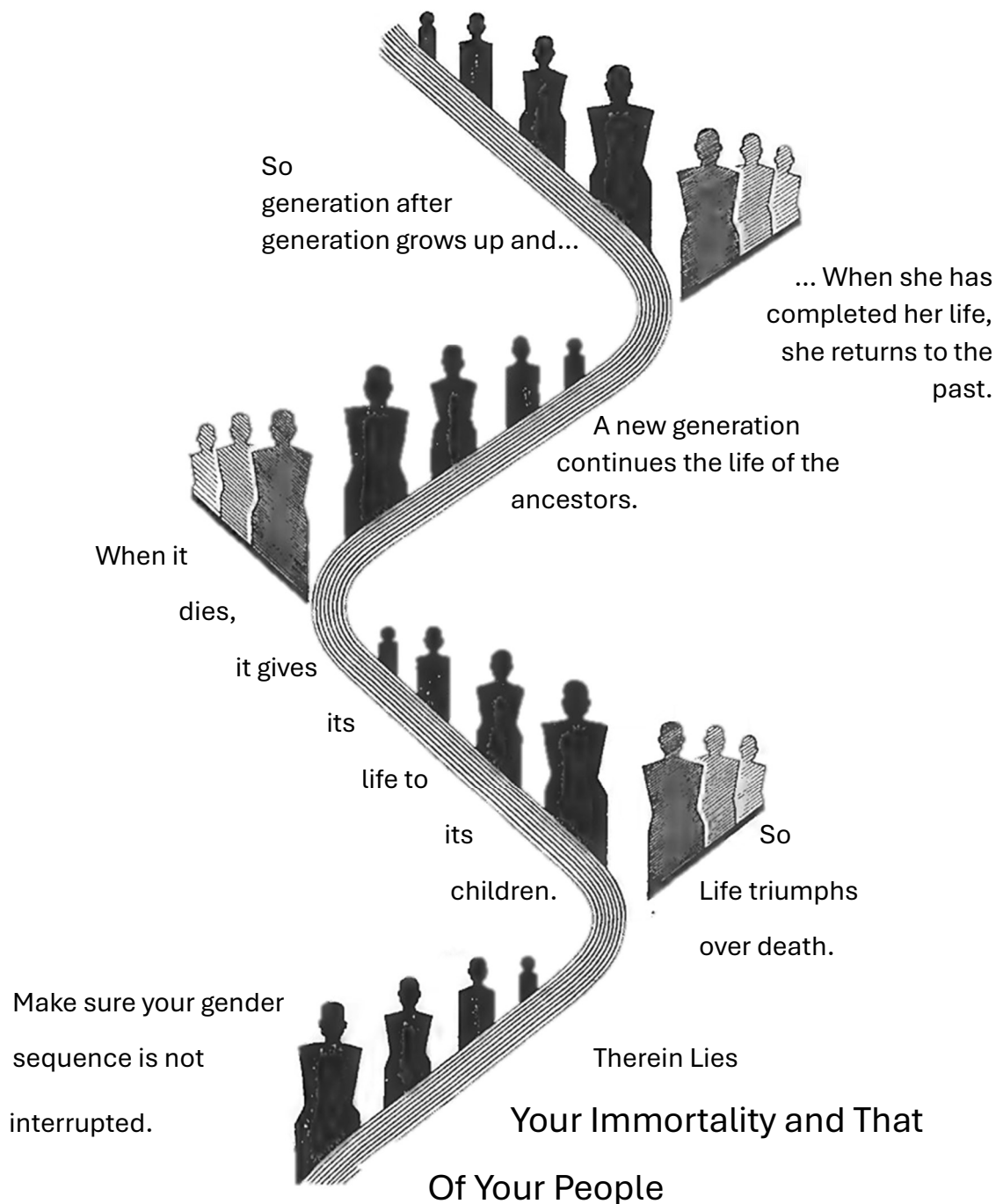
“WE”

is the center of the National Socialist worldview



The Family

You were born, grew up, matured and passed on your life and your nature to your children. Your body ages and dies, but your children - pieces of you - continue your life and pass it on to their children. So you - man or woman - are like a link in a chain that connects your oldest ancestors with your latest descendants.



The proud awareness of having inherited valuable physical and spiritual heritage from our ancestors as a member of the mighty hereditary stream of our people places upon us the serious obligation to preserve this sacred legacy pure and undamaged and to pass it on unadulterated to future generations.

From „Outline of genetics and racial studies“

[original: “Abriss der Vererbungslehre und Rassenkunde“] by Otto und Stachowitz.

We are thinking in terms of generations again! And we are thinking beyond our own generations, in terms of the generations of the people!

While marriage and family were purely private matters according to liberal views, today they are again placed under the idea of the people and have been given a new meaning and new tasks. Whereas liberal views saw the family as merely a part of private life, today it has regained its original meaning as the nucleus of the people, i.e. the historical blood community. It has been reclassified as a commissioned member of the people as a whole.

All measures in Greater Germany that relate to marriage and family are therefore much more radical, profound and far-sighted than the previously common "population policy". "Population" is a different term from "people", it is more a term of statistics, of numbers.

In Greater Germany, however, it is not just a matter of increasing the number of children per se, but of increasing the births of genetically healthy children of German blood. Population policy in Greater Germany has thus expanded into “people's policy”, the task and goal of which is to increase the number and quality of the German people's offspring.

From the perspective of this realization, the demographic policy measures of Greater Germany, which have a drastic impact on marriage and family life, and which are clearly presented in the context of the following pages, will be understood by every member of the people. The essential and drastic thing that will help all these efforts to succeed is the fact that the German people of Greater Germany have learned to believe again in their own and their people's future!

The output points of population policy in the Greater German Reich

Since the beginning of the century the birth rates in Germany decreased steadily until the year 1933 (see illustration “The Birth Decline” on the next page!). But, because with the birth numbers the death numbers decreased, the overall population number did not decrease, instead it even rose. Especially this apparent growth easily led to the fatal deception, everything is in perfect order. In reality, the German population structure changed fundamentally. Too few children were born and due to progress in hygiene and health care more old people were kept alive. Our people is aging. As one population politician puts it, the mortgage of death rests on the German people. Because one day these older people will reach the natural age limit and die, and then the mortality curve will rise inexorably. If the birth rate does not then steadily rise again, the German people will be in danger of extinction.

This enormous threat has been clearly recognized. The population policy measures have already resulted in the birth rate rising again since 1934. The number of live births was 971,000 in 1933 and 12,776,000 in 1937 - a change in the birth rate curve since decades! The danger has by no means been averted. It can only be considered overcome if we succeed in further increasing fertility and awakening the will to have a third and fourth child in the majority of German families. The German families with many children who have joined together in the “league of those in the Reich rich in children” [o.: “Reichsbund der Kinderreichen”] can receive a “book of honor” which identifies them to all authorities and party offices as a “German family with many children who are healthy and worthy of support”. Furthermore, the Führer has endowed a cross of honor for German mothers with many children. It is awarded in bronze to mothers with four to five children, in silver to mothers with six to seven children and in gold to mothers with eight or more children.

The golden cross of honor for the German mother. On the backside the word of the Führer is engraved:

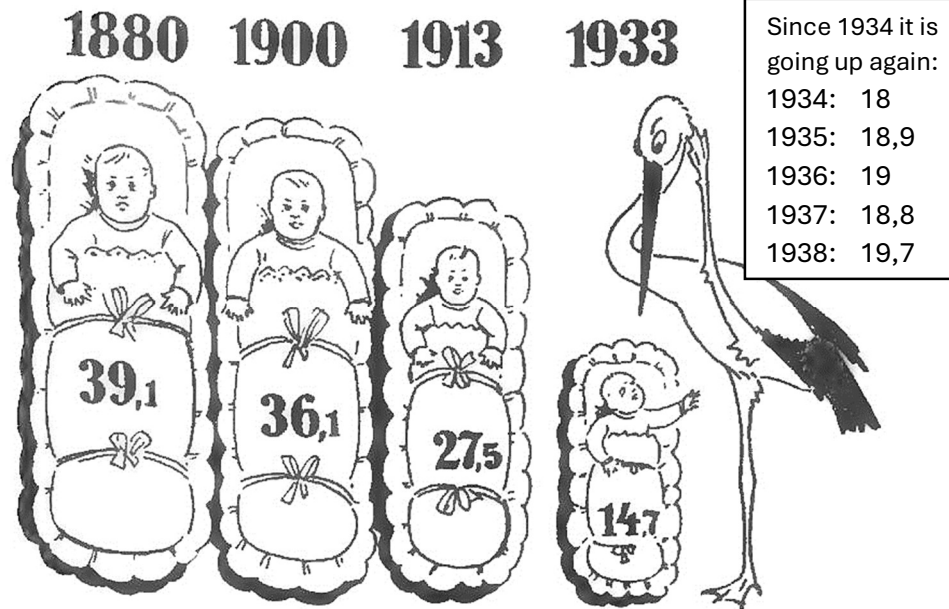
“Das Kind adelt die Mutter“

[engl.: “The child nobles the mother”]

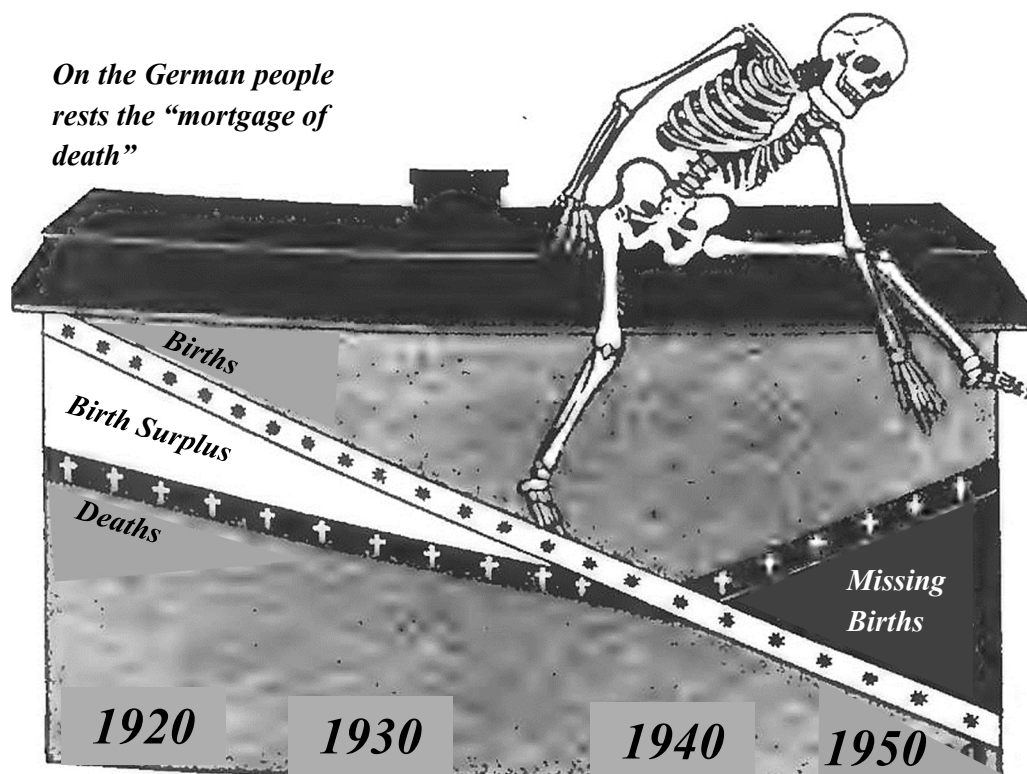


The Decline In Births

Every year there were live births per 1000 inhabitants:



How would the future of the German people have looked like, if the decline in birth rates continued?





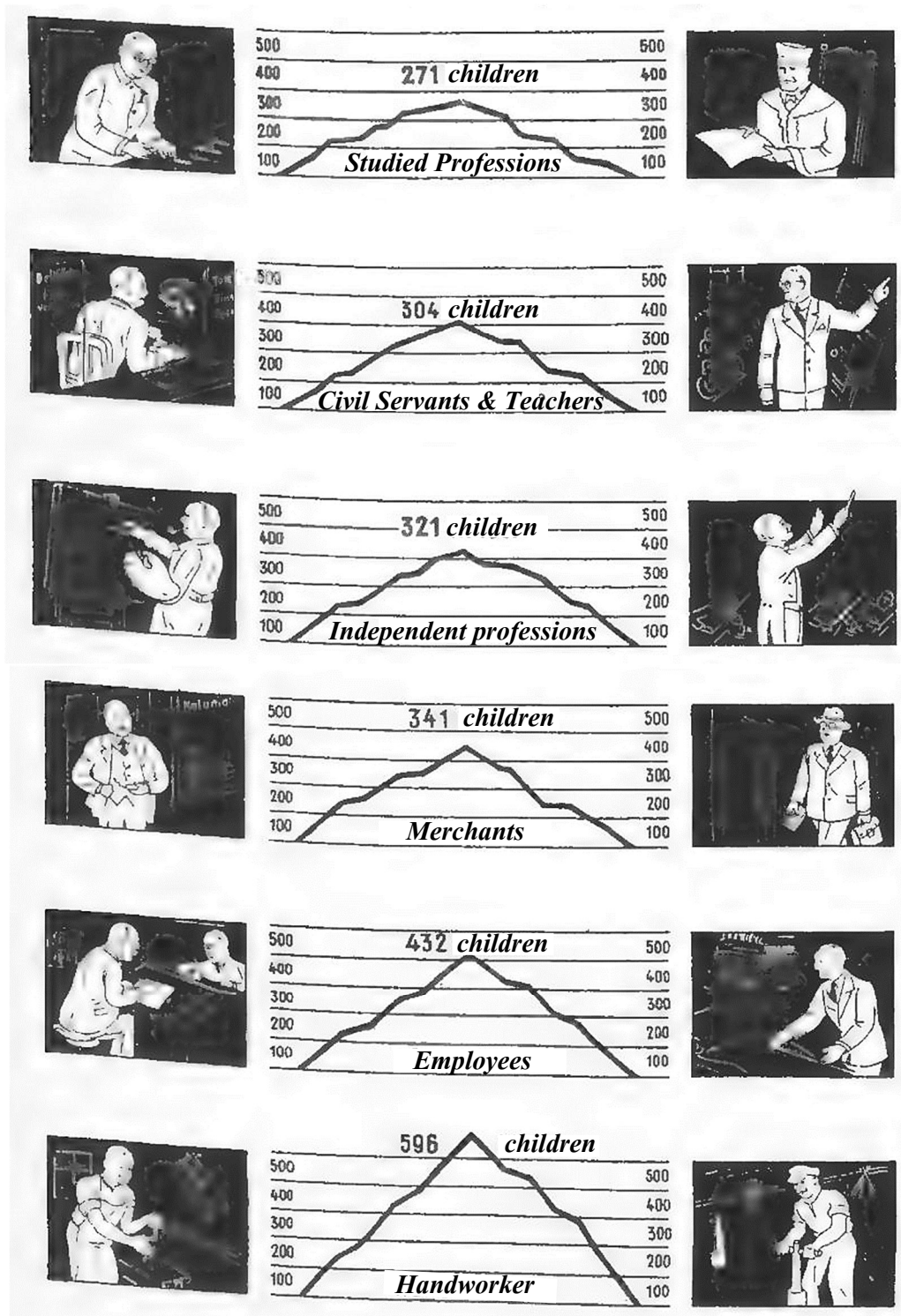
The decline in birth rates has not been equally pronounced in all areas of Germany. The lowest fall in the birth rate was in the big cities, and the medium-sized and small towns were hardly an exception. In contrast, the birth surplus in rural areas remained higher than in the cities throughout the entire period of fertility decline in Germany. Responsible for the biological decline of families in the cities are not only the living conditions that are hostile to healthy and strong offspring and the unfavorable economic conditions, but first and foremost the spiritual and ideological attitude of the big city, the so-called urbanization, is to blame. National Socialist population policy therefore seeks to rescue the urban family from its dangerous working position by giving it the opportunity to settle (suburban settlement). However, the eternal source of life for the German people is and remains the peasantry. For this reason, the Third Reich pursued an overly conscious farmer policy. The preservation of the inherited farm [o.: "Erbhof"] and the settlement of new farmers who fulfill the requirements of population and racial policy, especially on the depopulated German eastern border, do not only serve to solve our problems, but especially the security of a hereditary healthy offspring of the eternal blood source of the German people.



100 families from different working classes

What do they do in population politics?

How many children do they present the nation?



Population policies in Greater Germany on economical basis

1. Granting of Marriage Loans

The „law about stimulation of marriages“ [o.: “Gesetz zur Förderung der Eheschließungen“] from June 1, 1933 provides that marriage loans are granted to young men and women who are unable to marry because they lack the means to set up their own home. The conditions for the guarantee are as follows: The applicant must have been employed in Germany for at least nine months within the last two years before submitting the application. The marriage must not have taken place yet, but there must be civil banns. Before the marriage, each of the two applicants must have German citizenship, be in possession of civil rights and be of German descent and must not suffer from any hereditary or physical defects. The law was originally intended to combat unemployment. It therefore required the recipient of the loan to leave her job. However, since there is now a serious shortage of skilled workers, this condition has been lifted. Since October 1, 1937, recipients of marriage loans have generally been permitted to continue their existing employment or return to one. The only condition is that the wife who continues to work undertakes to pay a higher monthly repayment rate of 3% instead of the usual monthly repayment rate of 1%. In the future, marriage loans will also be used as a means of combating rural exodus. By the beginning of 1938, over 900,000 marriage loans had already been paid out.

2. Tuition fee reduction or waiver

serve as well as supportive means of population politics.

3. Tax relief

A Reich law of October 16, 1934 brought about extensive changes, particularly in income, wealth and inheritance taxation according to population policy guidelines.

4. Child Benefits

The “regulation on the granting of child benefits to large families” [o.: “Verordnung über die Gewährung von Kinderbeihilfen an kinderreiche Familien] of September 15, 1935 was the first step in this direction. Further steps were taken in the “law on the expansion of pension insurance” [o.: “Gesetz über den Ausbau der Rentenversicherung”] of December 21, 1937, §107, paragraph 2. From April 1938, ongoing child benefits will be granted to all wage and salary earners whose income in the last calendar year was up to 8,000 RM. Previously, ongoing child benefits amounted to 10 RM per month for the fifth and each

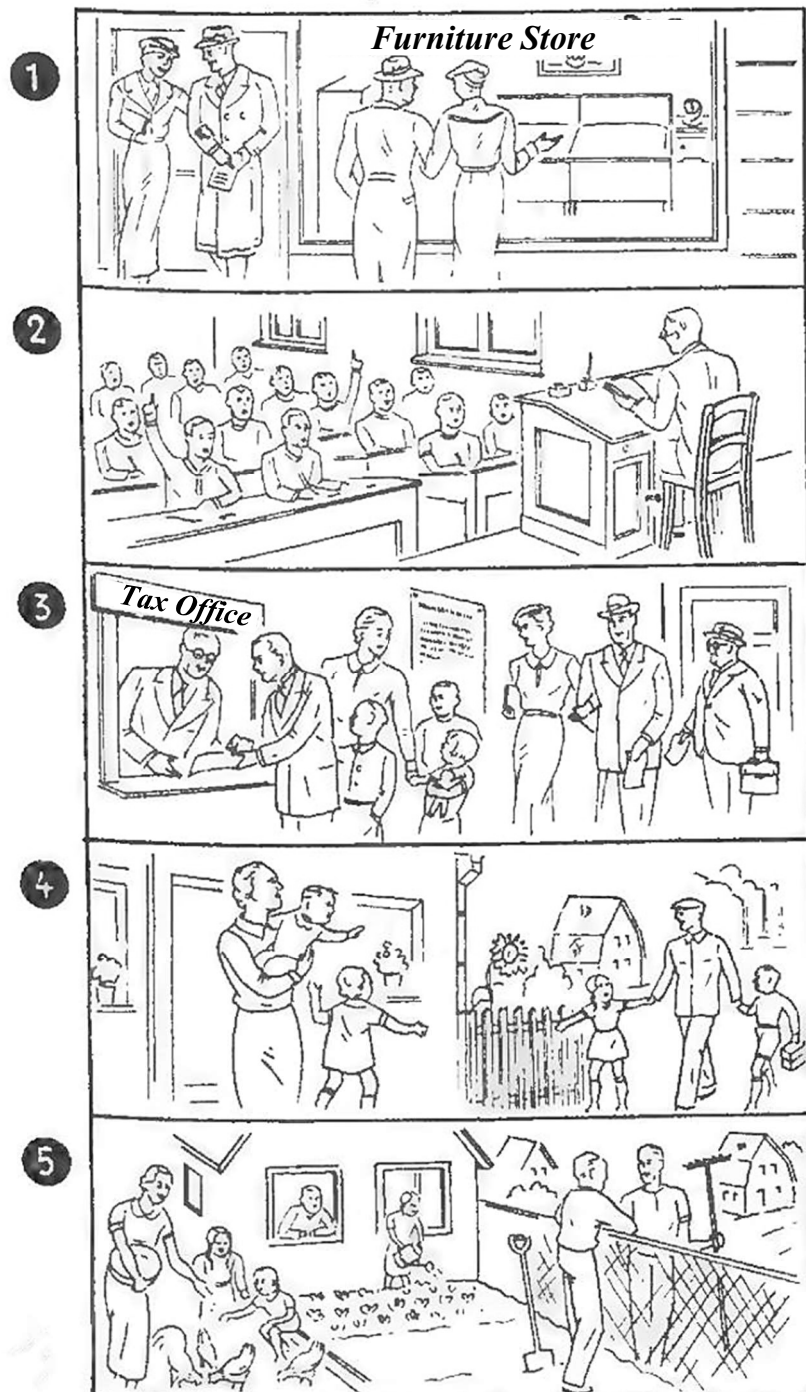
additional child under the age of sixteen. While previously the children had to be under sixteen years of age, the age of 21 is now accepted as the limit, provided the children are in training for a profession and their income does not exceed 30 RM per month.

5. A targeted settlement and housing policy

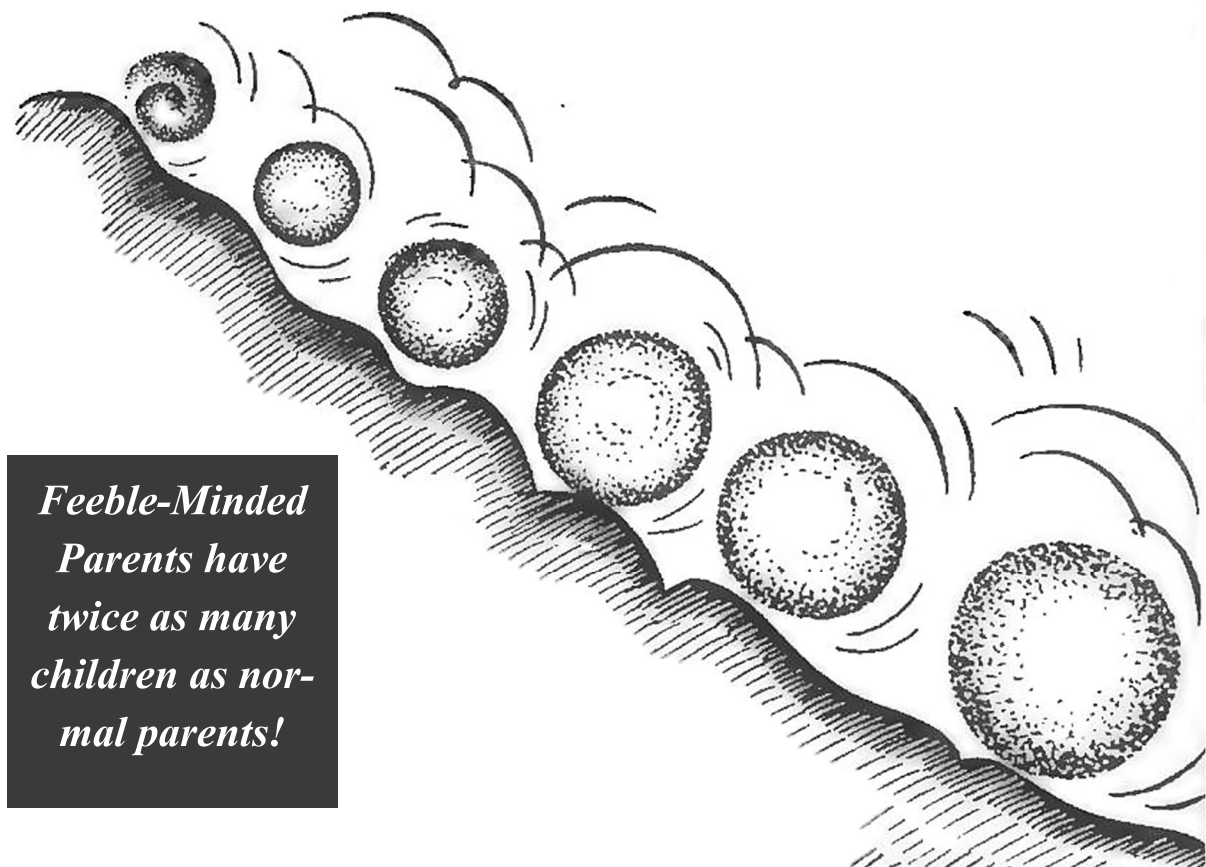
as well as the promotion of large families in all areas of public and private life.

6. Facilitating early marriage for civil servants

by increasing salaries when starting a family.

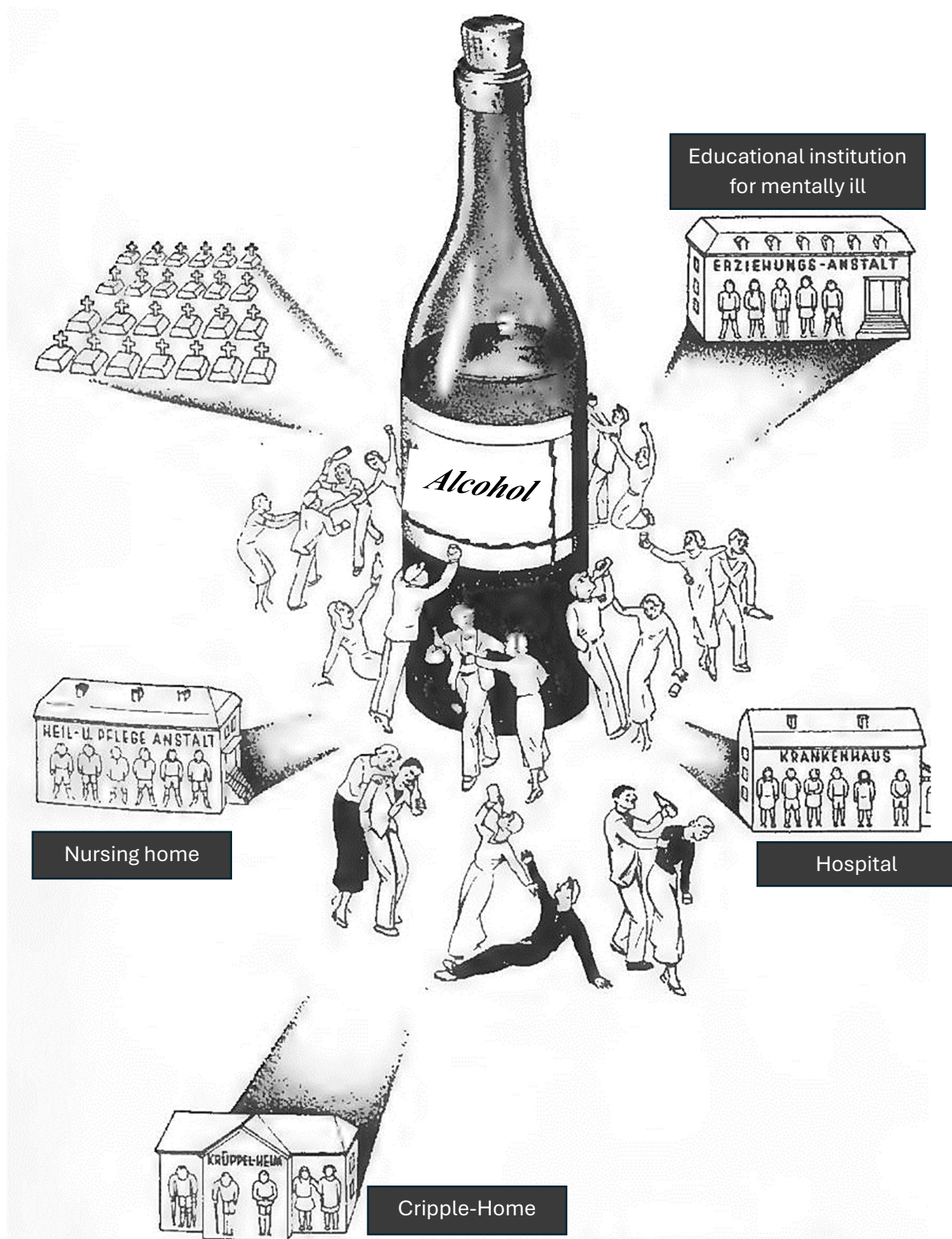


The Avalanche



*Feeble-Minded
Parents have
twice as many
children as nor-
mal parents!*

The only group of people in Germany who have not contributed to the decline in the birth rate are the feeble-minded, idiots and mentally ill. These hereditarily ill people cost the state more in public funds than the entire administration of the Reich, states and municipalities combined. The economic consequences of the increase in hereditarily ill people alone therefore urgently required a change. But the danger was even greater that if the hereditarily ill continued to reproduce unhindered, the majority of the German people would eventually be made up of feebleminded people and idiots. The man clearly recognized this danger, and we have him to thank for the "Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Ill Offspring" [o.: "Gesetz zur Verhütung erbkranken Nachwuchses"] of July 14, 1933. This law makes it possible to prevent the further reproduction of unfortunate hereditarily ill people through a small, harmless procedure that has no physical or mental consequences other than sterilization. A hereditarily ill person in the sense of this law is someone who suffers from one of the following diseases: congenital feeble-mindedness, schizophrenia, circular (manic-depressive) insanity, hereditary epilepsy, hereditary autism, hereditary blindness, hereditary deafness, severe physical deformity, severe alcoholism. (An example from real life can be found on the following page!)



A shocking example:

10 drinking families had 57(!) children. Of these, 25 died young, 6 were idiots, 5 were deformed, 5 were physically retarded, 5 were epileptic, 1 had St. Vitus' dance, and only 10 children of which 57 were normal.

The law for the Protection of the Hereditary Health of the German People [o.: "Ehegesundheitsgesetz"] of October 18, 1935 (RGB.I 1246)

The most important paragraphs of this law are:

§1

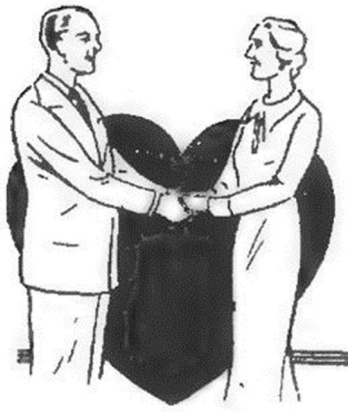
The Reich Government has passed the following law, which is hereby promulgated:

1. A marriage may not be concluded
 - a. if one of the engaged parties suffers from a contagious disease which gives rise to fears of significant damage to the health of the other party or of their offspring.
 - b. if one of the engaged couple is incapacitated or under provisional guardianship.
 - c. if one of the engaged couple, without being incapacitated, suffers from a mental disorder which makes the marriage undesirable for the community.
 - d. if one of the lovers suffers from a hereditary disease within the meaning of the law for the prevention of hereditarily diseased offspring.
2. The provision of paragraph 1(d) shall not prevent marriage if the other fiancé is insolvent.

§2

Before the marriage, the engaged couple must provide proof by means of a certificate from the health authority (certificate of fitness to marry) that there is no impediment to marriage according to Section 1.

The date on which the certificate of fitness to marry will be compulsory is not yet determined. [It was the 6th of July 1938]



Information sheet for couples getting married

This leaflet will be given by the registrar to the engaged couple and to those whose consent to the marriage is required by law before the banns are issued. Anyone who is willing to get married should consider and heed the following.

The health of both husband and wife is a cornerstone of happiness in marriage. A healthy person has a healthy mind, strength and creative joy, in short, all those physical and mental powers that guarantee satisfaction in married life and healthy offspring.

The illness of one person has a damaging effect on another, creates more work for the other, reduces the joy of life, and brings sorrow and worry into the house.

Illnesses can be passed on to the other spouse when married. Children are particularly hard hit by certain illnesses of their parents. Even if the illness of the father or mother only results in unfavorable economic conditions in the marriage, the children's development and upbringing suffer. Even worse, however, is that certain illnesses or the predisposition to them are passed on to the children and seriously damage their physical and mental development. Sick parents also usually produce weak children who are easily prone to illness. If the marriage remains childless, it is not uncommon for parental illness to be to blame.

Tuberculosis (consumption) as well as sexually transmitted and mental diseases are particularly disastrous for parents and children; alcoholism and the abuse of morphine or cocaine are no less destructive.

Therefore, it is a sacred duty for anyone who wants to get married - towards themselves, towards their future spouse and the children they hope to have, and towards their country, which urgently needs healthy offspring - to make sure beforehand whether the important step of marriage is compatible with their state of health.

The bride and groom must seriously consider whether not only their mutual love and financial circumstances, but also their mutual health, guarantee a happy and satisfying married life. The parents of the bride and groom, as well as the guardians and other parental representatives, who are legally and morally obliged to look after the well-being of their wards at all times, are also responsible for ensuring that this examination is carried out.

Only a doctor can tell whether there is an illness that makes marriage unwise at this time. Some people are sick without even knowing it.

The fiancé and the fiancée should each go to a doctor they trust and ask for his expert opinion or contact a marriage counseling center, which already exists or is being set up in

many places. They should tell the whole truth there freely and openly. There is no reason to worry, because the doctor or counseling center must maintain confidentiality and even expose themselves to criminal prosecution if they violate this duty. If marriage is not recommended in view of the current state of health, the fiancés should listen to reason and conscience and refrain from getting married until further notice. The pain is much greater, and the disappointment is much more bitter if they do not follow this advice, enter into marriage with happy expectations, but later suffer shipwreck of their hopes. As a rule, however, the medical examination will only confirm that the couple is fit to marry. Often the anxious fear of being unfit for marriage has been dispelled by a medical examination, and in many cases the person examined has also received valuable medical advice to remedy his or her condition which no longer prevents marriage.

But even if someone is found to be in a state of health that does not make them suitable for marriage, the doctor will often tell him that he can regain his health with medical help. He can then marry a few years later with a clear conscience and with a reasonable prospect of true family happiness.

The bride and groom should inform each other of the results of the medical examination before they make the final decision to marry, or should inform each other through their parents, guardians or other parental representatives. Anyone who fails to do so is committing a serious injustice that could have bitter consequences.

But anyone who does not heed purely human feelings or the call of conscience should note the following: According to Section 6 of the Law on Combating Venereal Diseases of February 18, 1927, anyone who knows or must assume under the circumstances that they are suffering from a venereal disease that is contagious and yet enters into marriage without having informed the other spouse of their illness before entering into marriage will be punished with up to three years in prison. According to Section 5 of the same law, anyone who has sexual intercourse despite knowing or must assume under the circumstances that they are suffering from a venereal disease that is contagious will be punished in the same way.

This regulation also applies to married couples, and also to those who informed the other party of their illness before the marriage. Furthermore, according to §§ 1333/1334 of the German Civil Code, in such a case the marriage can be contested by the other spouse and declared void by a court judgement. Furthermore, according to §823 of the German Civil Code, anyone who negligently infects another person is liable for damages.

May the above statements be heeded and followed by all who are concerned. They are based on serious experience, confirmed in numerous cases by practical life, both past and present; their only aim is, with good intentions, to prevent marriages from taking place which would in all probability create unhappy couples and children, and would bring the state an inferior, useless offspring.



The National Socialist Race Policy

“The mixing of blood and the resulting lowering of the racial level is the sole cause of the demise of all cultures, because people do not perish from lost wars, but from the decline of that power of resistance which is only inherent in pure blood.”

“The sin against blood and race is the hereditary sin of this world and the end of a humanity submitting herself to it.”

Mein Kampf, p.324, p.272

Marriage and family cannot be regarded as personal affairs of the individual today, but they must be valued in the big connections in the people's community by blood. If this was already expressed purposefully in all of the third Reich's population policy measures described so far, it found its even stronger expression in the National Socialist racial policy.

What even is a race? According to Guenther {“Racial studies of the German people” [o.: “Rassenkunde des deutschen Volkes”]}, race is a group of people who differ from every other group of people through their own combination of physical characteristics and mental properties and who always produce only their own kind.

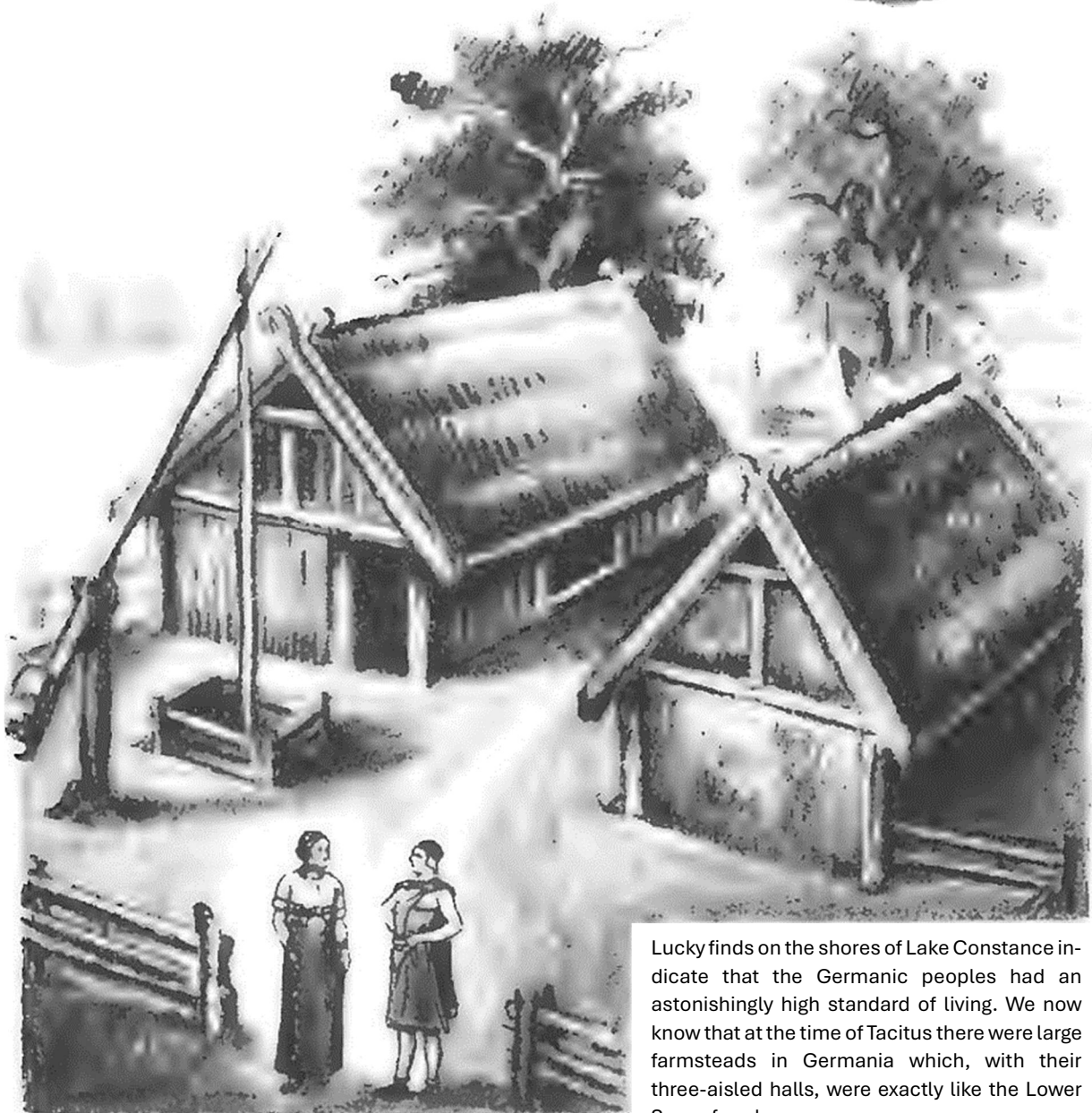
We distinguish six big European races: the Nordic, the Phalian or Dalian, the Mediterranean or Western, the Dinaric, the Eastern, the East Baltic or East European race. All these races are related to each other. Because they are related in species, their mixing did not result in a divergent mixed race, but rather a new biological blood community was formed in each people, a unified, harmonious whole, which was stamped by the leading race.

The German people also consists of different races, but - and this is the essential and decisive point! - of related races. Its basis is the Nordic race, which has given the German people their own physical, mental and spiritual characteristics. In its further composition, the German people includes Westphalian, Dinaric, Eastern, Western and East Baltic racial components, which are related to the Nordic race.

All the people we group together under the term "German people" do not only belong together because they have the same language, the same customs and traditions, but they are also bound together by fate, down to the deepest unconscious emotions, down to every fiber of the brain, and inseparably connected by the bond of blood. This deepest and strongest of all human connections connects us with countless generations who were our ancestors, but it also connects them and us with the generations to come. This National Socialist state leadership therefore sees its most important task as preserving and nurturing the racial core of the German people in its purity in order to shape a purely German culture, German history and German destiny in the present and the future.

Even The Ancient Germanic Peoples...

... developed a high level of culture in all areas, be it in the way they lived, their clothing or their artistic creation. The view, based on Latin sources, especially Tacitus, that our ancestors were barbarians who lived in caves in the earth must be completely dispelled. On the contrary, the high culture of the Romans and Greeks can be traced back to the racial and blood components of the Indo-Europeans, who took their culturally creative abilities abroad.



Lucky finds on the shores of Lake Constance indicate that the Germanic peoples had an astonishingly high standard of living. We now know that at the time of Tacitus there were large farmsteads in Germania which, with their three-aisled halls, were exactly like the Lower Saxon farmhouse.

“Just as the knowledge of the earth's orbit around the sun led to a revolutionary redesign of the general world view, so the National Socialist movement's blood and race doctrine will result in a revolution in knowledge and thus in the picture of the history of the human past and its future.”

Adolf Hitler
January 30, 1937

The solution to the Jewish Question by the **“Laws of Nuremberg”**

[o.: “Nürnberger Gesetze”]

In contrast to the other European races related to the Nordic race, the Jews are a race mixture based on non-European races, consisting oriental, near eastern and numerous other non-European race fractures. They form a community by blood which is in its inner most character alien to the German. The blood mix between Jews and Germans therefore results in a mixed breed loaded with psychological tensions with dangerous mixture of species-specific German and Jewish race features.

The solution to this problem was in far-sighted nature found in the “laws of Nuremberg” [original: “Nürnberger Gesetze”]. These laws enable the Jews in their own community of blood their independent life in the fields of religion, culture and economics within legally defined limits, but they build a clear wall between the Germanness and Jewishness.

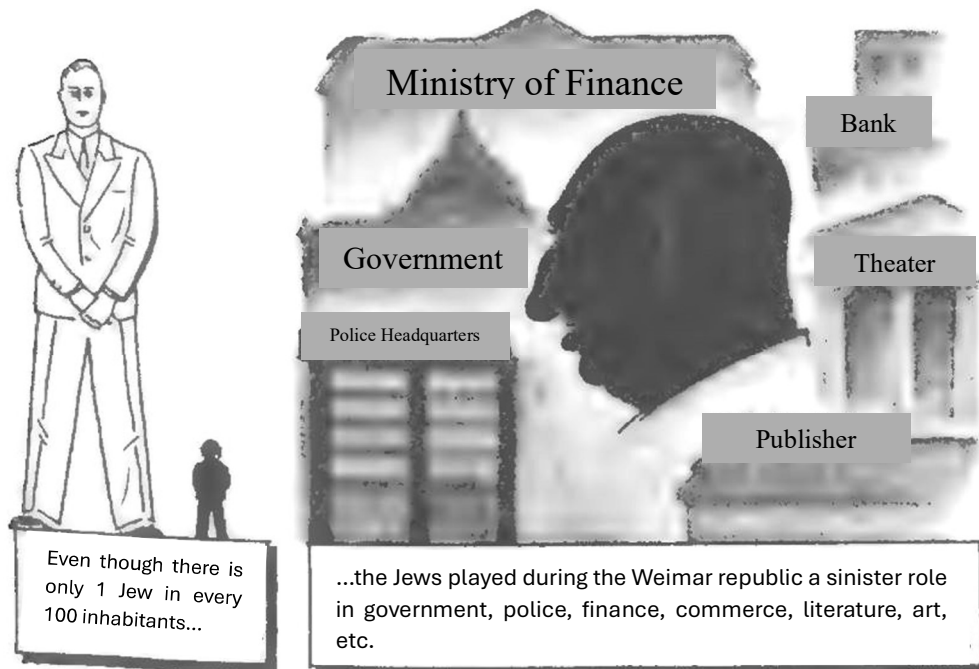
The Reich Citizenship Law deprives Jews for all time to come of any influence on the shaping of German politics, German culture, German law and German economics. Because only those who are of German or related blood can be citizens of the Reich and decide on the future well-being of the German people. Jews can be German citizens, but never Reich citizens.

The blood-security-law [o.: “Blutschutzgesetz”] aims at the absolute purity of German blood and the fastest possible elimination of the Jewish blood that has penetrated into the German people or its progressive weakening until finally the resulting mixed race has completely ceased to exist.

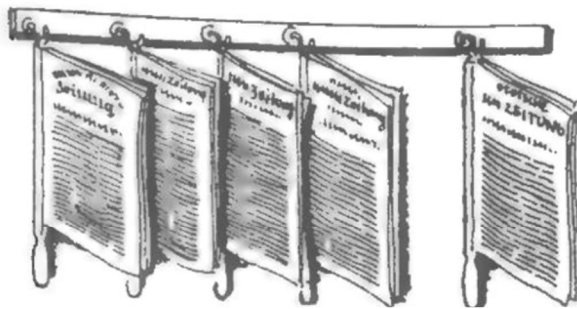
The German people had to learn the hard way during the Weimar Republic that the Jewish problem was not only a biological one, but that its consequences affected almost all areas of politics, economy, culture, law and sociology. Thanks to the National Socialist government, the Jewish problem for Germany is now fundamentally solved forever. (Also see pages 139, 140, 141!)

Before the seizure of power by the NSDAP:

Jews in leading positions in Germany



A few examples:



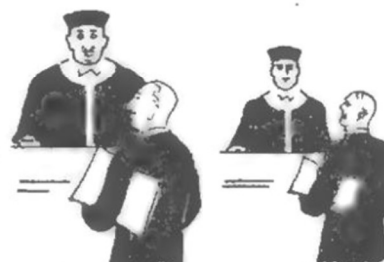
Four out of five newspapers in Berlin were in Jewish hands.



Berlin Doctors:
52% Jewish, 48% Aryan



Berlin Theater Directors:
50% Jewish, 50% Aryan



Administration of justice:
64% Jewish judges and attorneys in Frankfurt a.M.

“Reich Citizenship Law” [o.: “Reichsbürgergesetz”] from September 15, 1935

The Reichstag has unanimously passed the following law, which is hereby proclaimed:

§1

1. A citizen is someone who belongs to the protective association of the German Reich and is therefore particularly obliged to it.
2. Citizenship is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Reich and Nationality Law.

§2

1. Only those nationals of German or related blood who prove through their conduct that they are willing and able to loyally serve the German people and Reich are considered citizens of the Reich.
2. Reich citizenship is acquired by being granted the Reich Citizenship Certificate.
3. The Reich citizen is the sole bearer of full political rights in accordance with the law.

§3

The Reich Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the Deputy Führer, shall issue the legal and administrative regulations necessary to implement and supplement this law.

Nuremberg, September 15, 1935

At the National Socialist Party Rally of Freedom.

The Führer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

From the first regulation on the Reich citizen law

On the November 14, 1935

§1

1. Until further regulations are issued regarding the Reich Citizenship Certificate, citizens of German or related blood who had the right to vote in the Reichstag when the Reich Citizenship Law came into force, or to whom the Reich Minister of the Interior grants provisional Reich citizenship in agreement with the Deputy Führer, are provisionally considered Reich citizens.
2. The Reich Minister of the Interior can, in agreement with the Führer's deputy, withdraw the provisional Reich citizenship.

“Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor”

[o.: “Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre”]

from September 15, 1935

Imbued with the realization that the purity of German blood is the prerequisite for the continued existence of the German people, and inspired by the unyielding will to secure the German nation for all time, the Reichstag has unanimously passed the following law, which is hereby proclaimed:

§1

1. Marriages between Jews and citizens of German or related blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded despite this are void, even if they are concluded abroad to circumvent the law.
2. Only the public prosecutor can bring an action for annulment.

§2

Extramarital sex between Jews and citizens of German or related blood is prohibited.

§3

Jews are prohibited from employing female citizens in their household of German or related blood who are under the age of 45.

§4

1. The Jews are prohibited from raising the imperial and national flag and displaying the imperial colors.
2. However, they are permitted to show their Jewish colors. The exercise of this right is protected by the state.

§5

1. Anyone who violates the prohibition of Section 1 will be punished with penitentiary.
2. The man who violates the prohibition of Section 2 will be punished with prison or penitentiary.
3. Who violates section 3 or 4 will be punished with imprisonment for up to one year and a fine or with one of these punishments.

§6

The Reich Minister of the Interior can, in agreement with the Führer's deputy and the Reich Minister of Justice, shall issue the legal and administrative provisions necessary to implement and supplement this Act.

The law comes into force on the day after its promulgation, but §3 does not come into force until January 1, 1936.

Nuermberg, September 15, 1935, At the National Socialist Party Rally of Freedom.

The Führer and Chancellor of the Reich

Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior

Frick

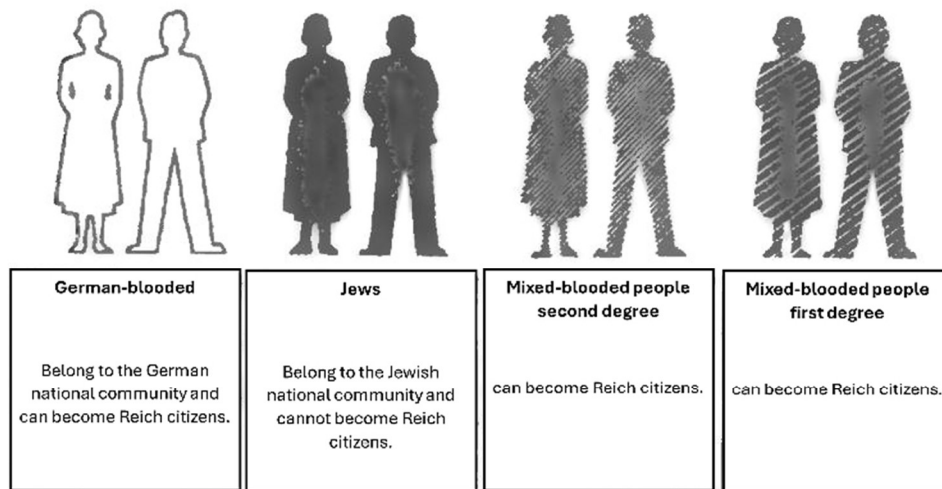
The Reich Minister of Justice

Dr. Gürtner

The Führer's deputy

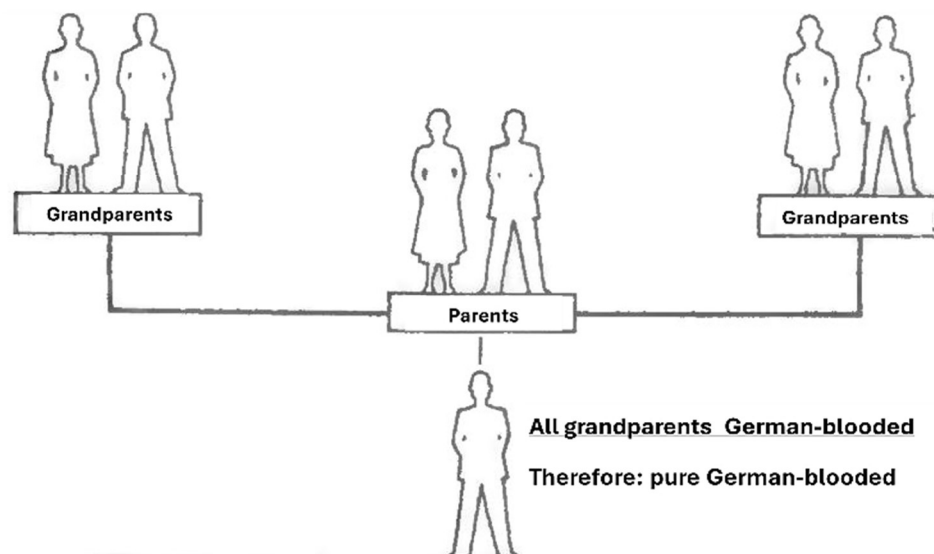
R. Hess

The law distinguishes:

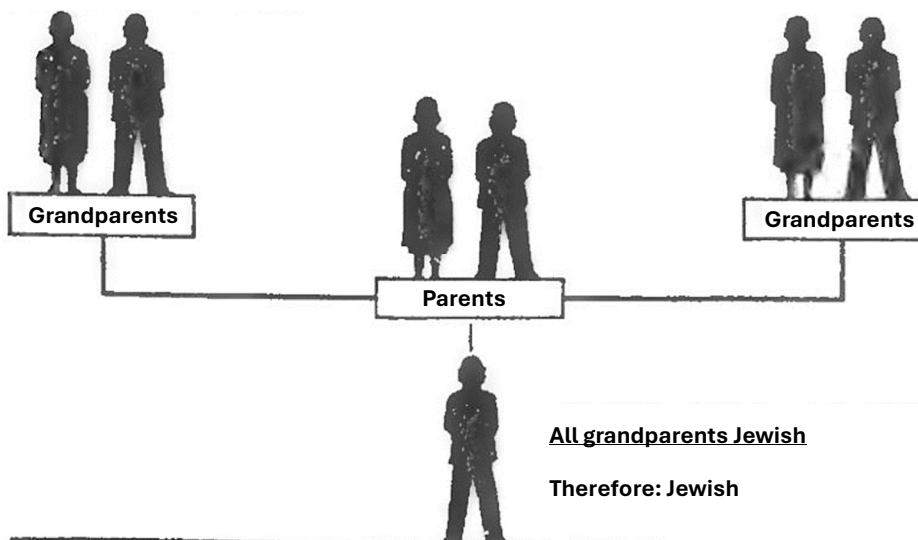


The identifying characteristic for membership in one of these groups is the red affiliation of the grandparents.

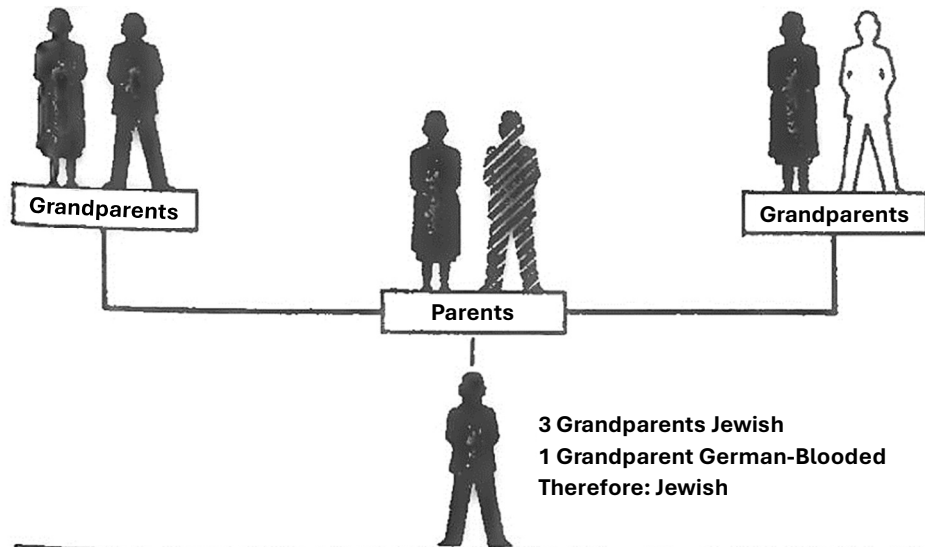
Who is German-blooded?



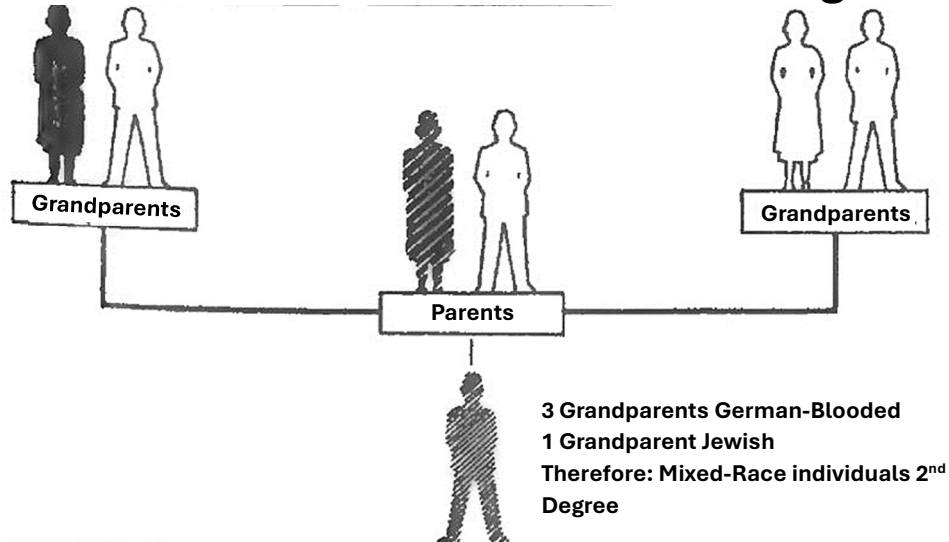
Who is Jew?



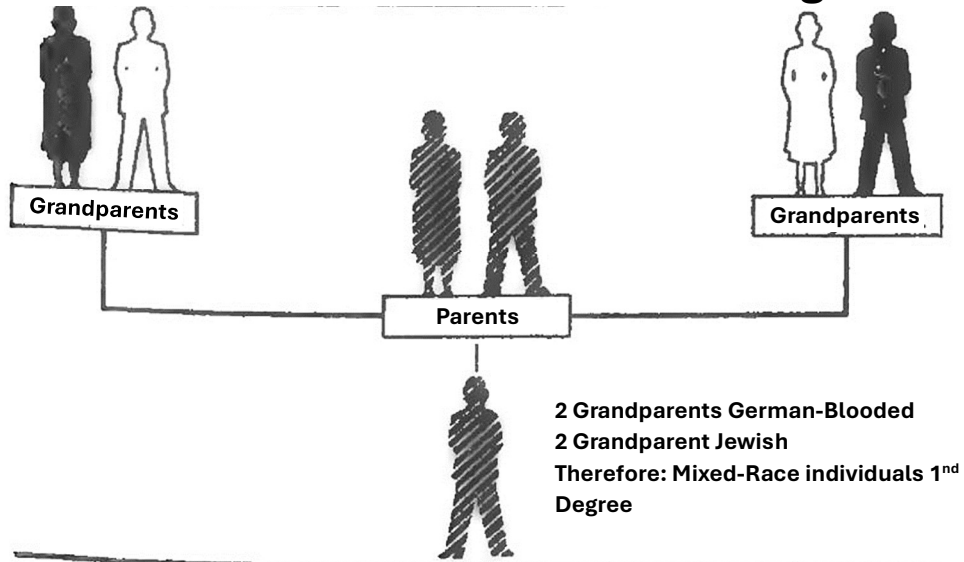
Also declared a Jew:

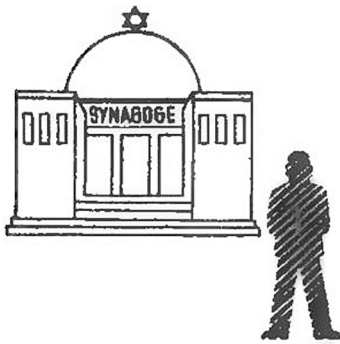


Who is Mixed-Race individuals 2nd Degree?



Who is Mixed-Race individuals 1st Degree?





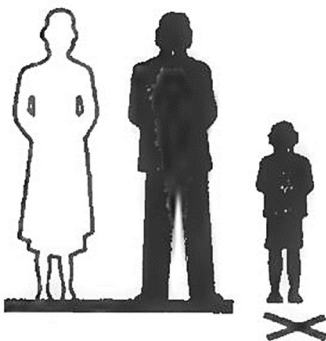
Also declared a Jew:

Mixed-Race individuals, who is part of the Jewish Religion community



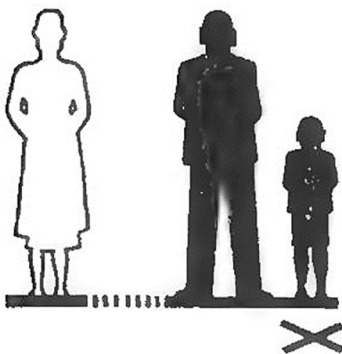
Also declared a Jew:

Mixed-Race individuals, who is married to a Jew. Children are Jews.



Also declared a Jew:

Mixed-Race individuals, who has Children from a marriage to a Jew that was concluded after September 17, 1935

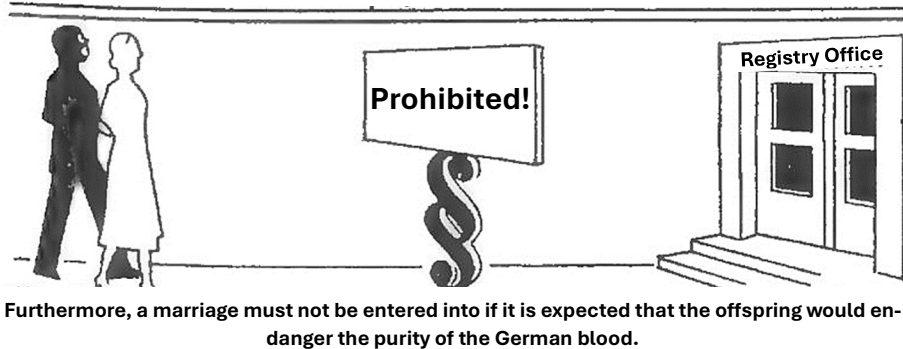
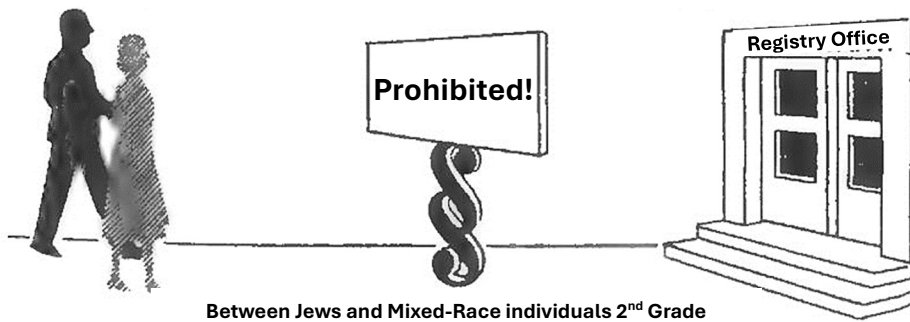
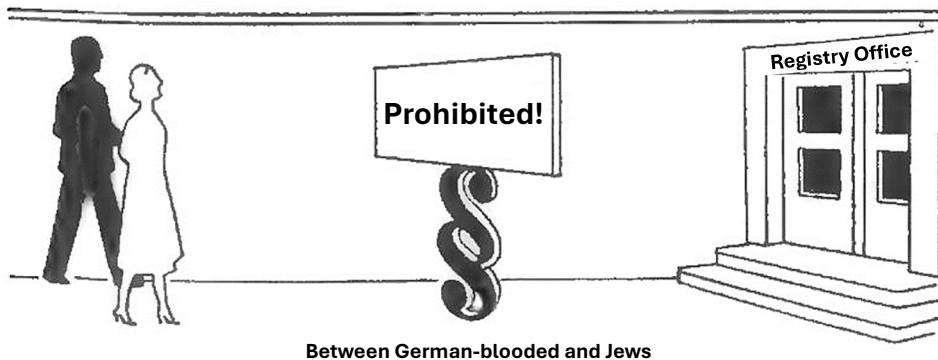


Also declared a Jew:

Mixed-Race individuals, who originates from illegal intercourse outside marriage with a Jew and born after September 17, 1935

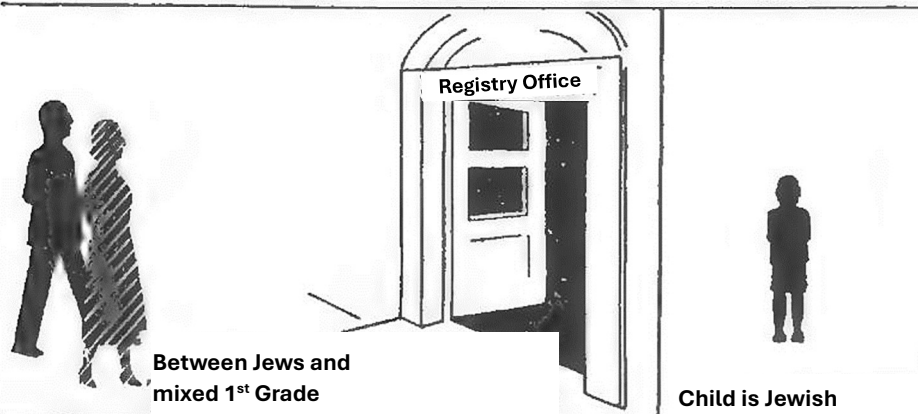
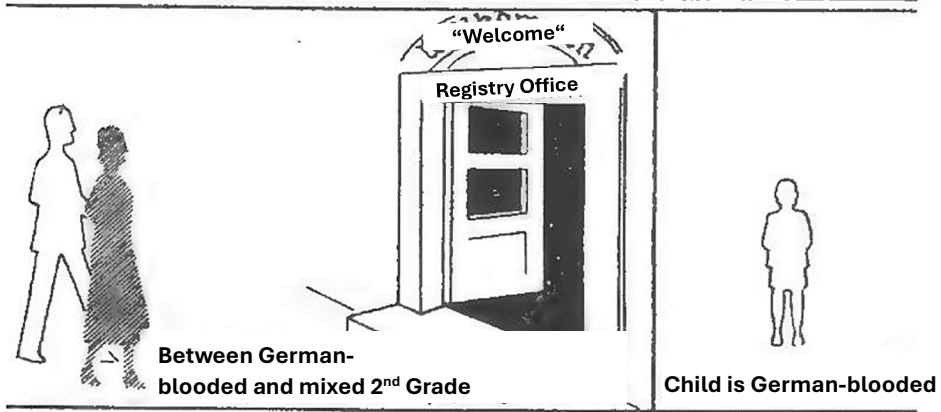
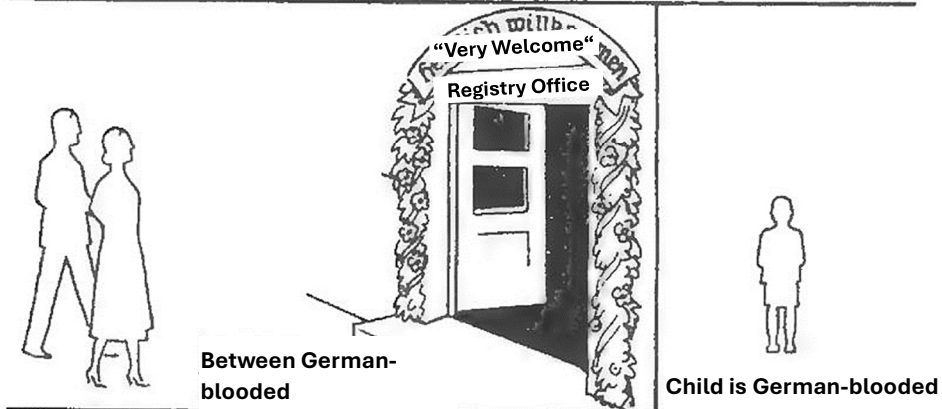
Which marriages are prohibited?

It should be noted that existing marriages remain unaffected. Races whose blood is not related to Germans including Africans (case 4) and Gypsies.



Which marriages are allowed?

Only the blood law is considered here,
but not the marriage health law,
which must also be obeyed.



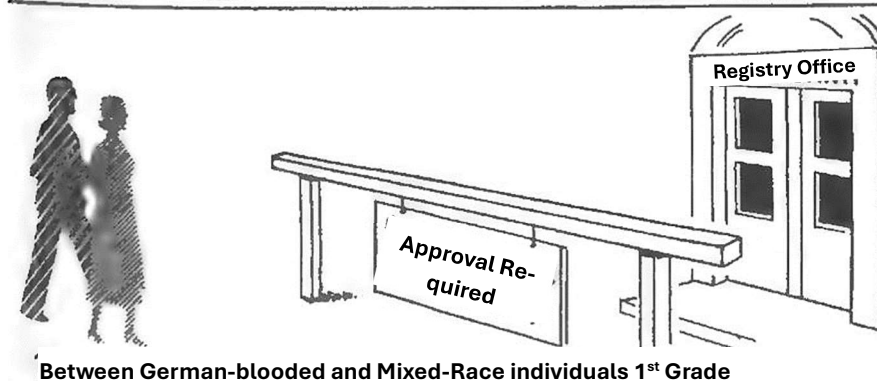
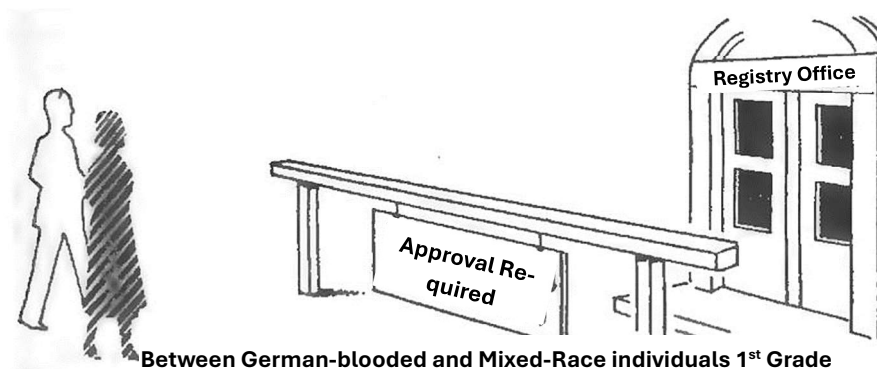
Marriage is also permitted:



Between two Mixed-Race individuals 1st Grade,
because experience shows that those marriages seldom bring children.

Which marriages require approval?

The approval depends on how long the mixed-race family in question has been living in Germany, whether its members have performed military service for Germany or have actively supported the German national community. Whether the children from such marriages are to be considered mixed-race or should belong to the German or Jewish national community is determined on a case-by-case basis.





Two want to marry!

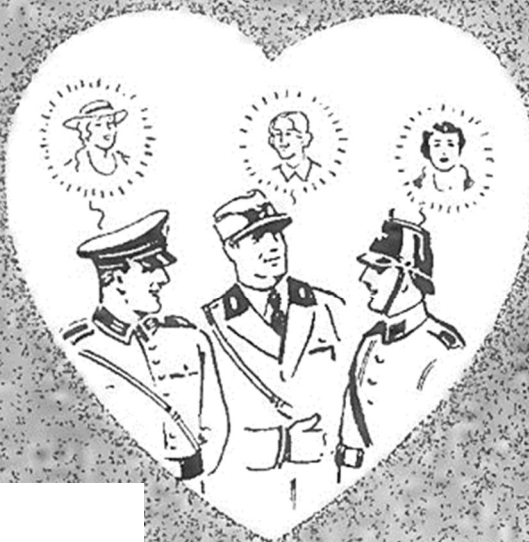
What is to do?



First, check the question of marital capacity! The man must be of legal age (21 years old) or declared to be of legal age. The woman is of legal age when she turns 16 and can be allowed to marry earlier. Parental consent is required until the woman turns 21.



Is there a family relationship between the engaged couple? A marriage may not be concluded between relatives in the direct line, between full or half siblings, or between in-laws in the direct line.



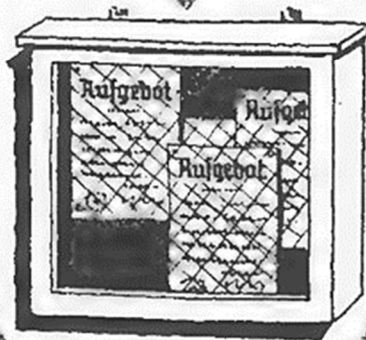
Members of the Reich Labor Service and the Wehrmacht require a marriage permit. The law does not require a permit for civil servants, but before the marriage takes place, proof of the fiancée's German descent must be provided to the superior authority.



Should a marriage loan help to make it easier to get married? The most important requirements that applicants must meet are listed on page 28. Information sheets on the granting of marriage loans and application forms are available free of charge from the registry office.



Are there no obstacles to marriage in terms of genetic health and racial purity? In cases of doubt, contact the marriage counseling centers at the health authorities! From a date not yet determined, the marriage suitability certificate will be introduced.



The banns must be posted before the marriage. Required documents: Civil birth certificate, residents' registration certificate, birth certificates of the parents and marriage certificates of the parents and paternal and maternal grandparents. The banns must be displayed for a full 14 days.



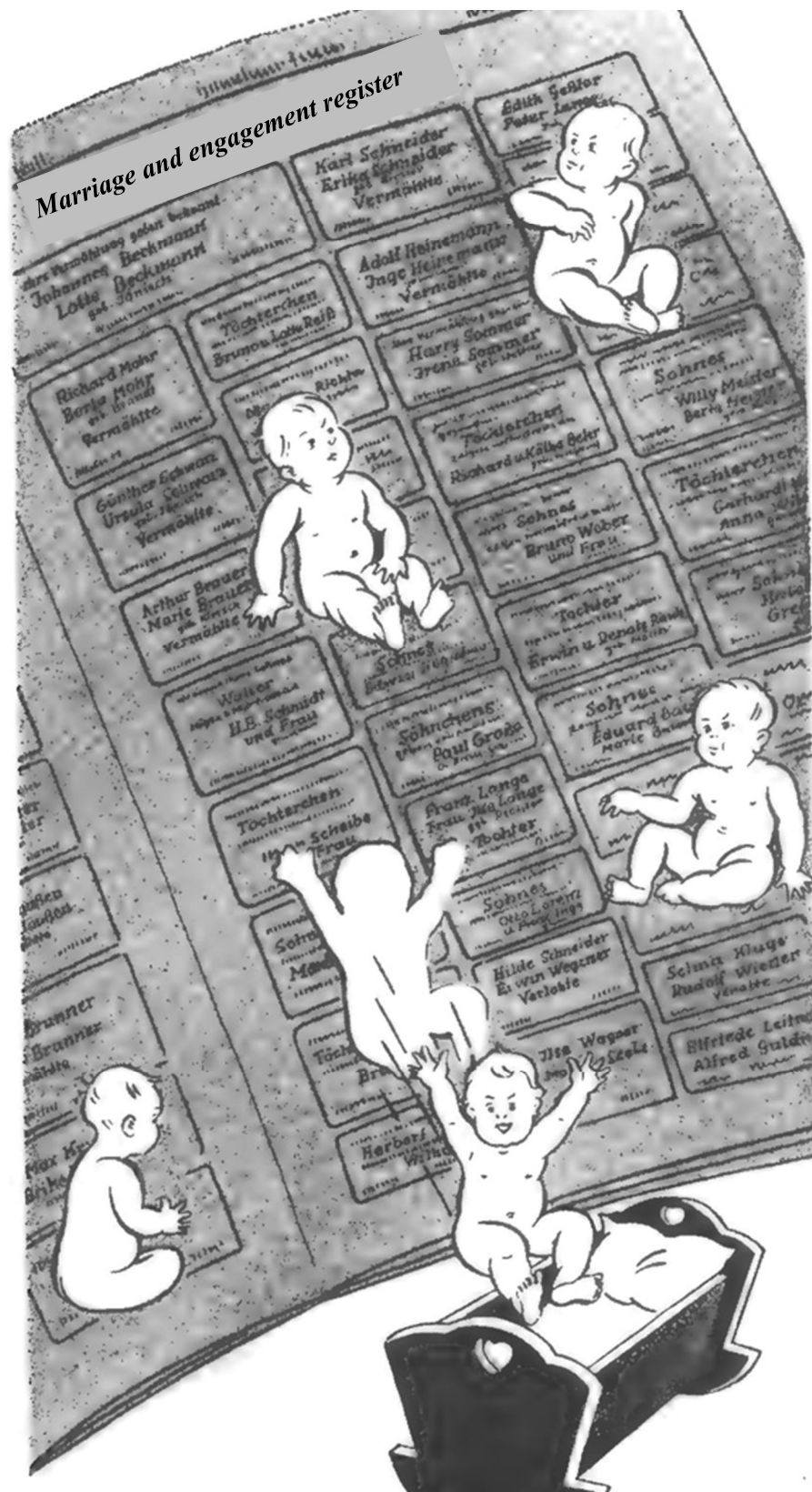
The marriage is concluded when the engaged couple declares before the registrar at a previously agreed time in person and in the presence of two adult witnesses who may be related to the engaged couple that they wish to enter into marriage with each other.



The Fulfillment

Also see page 175/176!

*Go now
and do the same.*



From the first Reich [engl.: Imperium] **to the** **Greater German Reich**

“This Reich has experienced the first days of its youth, it will continue to grow for centuries, it will become strong and powerful! The flags will be carried through time by ever new generations of our people. Germany has found itself! Our people have been reborn!”

The Führer

At the National Socialist Party Rally of Honor 1936.



Henry I, the Saxon king, who ruled from 919 to 936, was the founder of the first German Empire. While the Frankish Charlemagne strove for the state unity of the entire West, all of King Henry I's thoughts and actions were aimed at bringing together only the Germanic tribes in the narrow sense in the form of a state. In the proud awareness of his people's kingship, he refused to have his coronation consecrated by the church when he ascended the throne, so as not to give the princes of the church any influence. Unlike his predecessors, he did not pursue an Italian policy, but instead defied the Slavs for old German cultural lands and thus expanded the German living space to the east, which he secured with strong castles.



For the first time in history, he led a winter campaign with the rapidly mobile cavalry army he had created, and thereby won his decisive victory over the Hungarians (933 at Merseburg). The tomb of Henry I is located in Quedlinburg Cathedral. His empire, his creation, lasted only 200 years. Later, Germany again disintegrated into 250 small countries and became a plaything of the electoral family interests. We, who were able to witness the present German Empire through Adolf Hitler, remember with reverence the first reformer of Germany: Henry I.



The Second Reich began with the proclamation of the Emperor at Versailles. It was the work of Prince Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor". 39 small states had previously existed in Germany, which did not feel that they belonged together internally and were only loosely held together externally by the German Confederation. After the victorious war against France, Bismarck forged the parts of the German Confederation together to form the federal state of the German Empire. The great statesman Bismarck, who himself clearly recognized all the state requirements for the future of Germany, did indeed create a splendid empire, but he was unable to expand and secure his work, whose leadership had been taken from him, against the political incomprehension of the broad masses, against the pernicious parliamentarism, against the particularism of the federal states and above all against the ever-growing Marxism. And the following generation was even less capable of doing so. The beginning of the Second Reich was glorious, its end on November 9, 1918, was horrific!

The Weimar Republic, the so-called "intermediate empire", was founded on the soil of the Second Reich, which had collapsed due to Marxist betrayal. Parliamentarism and party politics reached their sad peak under the Weimar system. Adolf Hitler had sworn death to this party state founded by traitors to the people, and after a 14-year-long gigantic battle for Germany, he succeeded in eliminating it.



March 30, 1933:
The day of Potsdam

January 30, 1933: President von Hindenburg
appoints Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of the
German Reich.

Greater German



Fulfillment of the thousand-year-old dream: no longer many countries, but a united German Empire.



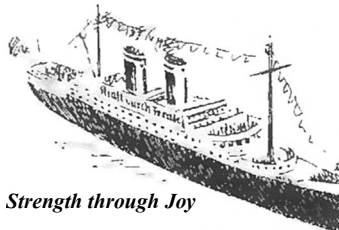
No more fragmentation into parties and interest groups. Elimination of the causes of internal discord.



Overcoming the class struggle. The German people united in all its classes.



True community of the people. Nobody shall be hungry; nobody shall feel cold.



Strength through Joy

Even those less well-off should find joy, relaxation and education through travel.



The wish to own your own home on your own land is becoming a reality to a large extent.



The German farm has been given the prerequisites to ensure the nation's food supply and livelihood.



Industry, trade and commerce, which had suffered severe setbacks, have experienced a new upswing and are now nationally oriented uniformly.



German craftsmanship, which was close to decline, received a new boost and once again represents German quality craftsmanship.



August 2, 1934: Death of President vonHindenburg, Adolf Hitler becomes Führer and Chancellor.



The press, literature, theatre, film and art have been cleansed of signs of decay and are once again German.



ADOLF HITLER

THE CREATOR OF GREATER GERMANY



The German woman was led back to her natural, original role as wife and mother.



The German youth, who are going through a diverse school of life, have regained faith in the future.

The founding of the Greater German Reich by Adolf Hitler, however, does not mean the restoration of the Bismarck Empire, but revolution, that is: the overthrow of what existed before and the creation of something completely new. Its characteristics are as follows: The state of Adolf Hitler is a true people's state: for the will of the people and the state leadership are one. It is a leader state. It is a leader state. There are no longer any parties. The only political party that simultaneously embodies the idea of the state is the National Socialist Party. And there are no longer any parliaments in the old sense, because the state parliaments have been abolished and the Reichstag is now a representative body of the German people, which is called by the Reich government especially for important domestic and foreign policy rallies. The leadership's solidarity with the people and the participation of the entire people is guaranteed by the work of the NSDAP. And finally, the Greater German Reich is a unitary state. The sovereignty of the states has been abolished and only the uniform Reich policy determined by the Führer applies throughout Germany.

Greater Germany

First reunion of Austria and Germany



Before the Great War (WW1)

After the Great War (WW1)

Since March 13, 1938

<p>The Dictate of Saint Germain 1918</p> <p>§88: "The independence of Austria is unalterable, unless the Council of the League of Nations agrees to a modification." - This infamous §88 of the so-called "Peace of Saint Germain" was intended to separate the Germans of Austria from the Germans in the Reich forever.</p>	<p>Meeting on the Obersalzberg</p> <p>On February 13, 1938, Chancellor Schuschnigg gave the Führer his word that the NSDAP should no longer be oppressed but should have the opportunity to operate legally. Amnesty for political prisoners. The National Socialist Dr. Seyss-Inquart becomes Austrian Minister of the Interior.</p>
<p>First connection attempts</p> <p>On November 12, 1918, the Austrian National Assembly unanimously decided: "German-Austria is a part of the German Republic." April and May 1921: Votes in Tyrol and Salzburg with 99 in favor of annexation. 1931: The Customs Union is banned by the Hague Court.</p>	<p>Schuschnigg breaks his word</p> <p>In a speech to the Bundestag, Schuschnigg distorts the Obersalzberg Agreement. A "German Day" planned in Linz is banned. On March 9, Schuschnigg announces a "vote" in Innsbruck for March 13, the way in which it is carried out amounts to fraud and falsification.</p>
<p>The German people are betrayed</p> <p>Chancellor Dollfuss betrays the German people of Austria in 1932 in exchange for a loan of 300 million schillings. Conditions of the Geneva League: international control of internal Austrian affairs and extension of the ban on annexation until 1952.</p>	<p>A people has risen up</p> <p>Dr. Jury, Seyss-Inquart's deputy, declares: The Austrian National Socialists will not take part in the election comedy. Protests to the Federal President. The Austrian people have risen up. Schuschnigg resigns. Seyss-Inquart requests German troops to prevent bloodshed.</p>
<p>Times of terror</p> <p>In June 1933, Dollfuss banned any activity by the Austrian NSDAP. In February 1934, the police and federal army were deployed against the population. Over 1,000 dead, including women and children, over 5,000 wounded. July 1934, new bloodbath. Dollfuss became a victim of his terror.</p>	<p>The Führer intervenes</p> <p>March 12, 1938: Proclamation of the Führer. German Reich troops march into Austria, greeted enthusiastically by the population as saviors from distress. The Führer himself makes his entry into his liberated homeland to the enthusiastic cheers of the German people in Austria.</p>
<p>The Berlin Agreement</p> <p>In July 1936, an agreement was reached between the Reich government and the Austrian government to restore friendly relations. The aim of the agreement was to restore friendly relations. The aim of the agreement was to achieve peace in the press and internal pacification. However, this agreement was sabotaged by Schuschnigg.</p>	<p>The reunification</p> <p>The reunification of Austria with the Reich is achieved through Austrian federal law and German Reich law of March 13, 1938. The Federal Army becomes part of the German Wehrmacht. An overwhelming referendum on April 10, 1938 declared: One people, one Reich, one leader [o.: Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer]</p>

The fulfillment of a centuries-old German longing through Adolf Hitler

The story of the liberation

Founding of Czechoslovakia

On October 28, 1918, Masaryk and Benesch proclaimed the Czechoslovak state in the name of Milson's "right to self-determination." In the St. Germain Dictate, the German Sudetenland was awarded to it. Through lies and deception, 6.7 million Czechs managed to subjugate 6.6 million people of non-Czech ethnicity, including 3.5 million Germans.

First martyrs

On March 4, 1919, the Sudeten Germans demanded the promised self-determination. Czech defector legionaries murdered 56 German men, women and children. Hundreds were wounded. In the first Prague parliament, the German deputies made the statement: "We will never stop demanding the self-determination of our people."

Oppression

The Sudetenland is systematically controlled by Czech officials, large landholdings are confiscated and placed under Czech control, Sudeten German industry is destroyed, and the German school system is suppressed. Industrial graveyards and high unemployment figures are the result. Hunger and misery set in, and suicide figures rise.

New Hope

1933! Germany has awakened. The Sudeten Germans hear the National Socialistic call. But Prague dissolves the Sudeten German National Socialist Party and the German National Party. Then on October 1, 1933, Konrad Henlein, the gymnastics director of the Sudeten German Gymnastics Association, calls on all Sudeten Germans to form a united front.

Czech policy of violence

1935: Czechoslovakia joins the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact. The Czech Republic is to become a sally port to Europe. Sudetenland response: In the parliamentary elections, the Sudetenland party becomes the strongest party in the Czech Republic. Then the State Defense Act is announced. Terror in the Sudetenland!

Czech policy of violence

1935: Czechoslovakia joins the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact. The Czech Republic is to become a sally port to Europe. Sudetenland response: In the parliamentary elections, the Sudetenland party becomes the strongest party in the Czech Republic. Then the State Defense Act is announced. Terror in the Sudetenland!

The Führer intervenes

On the Party Rally the Führer demands the self-determination of the Sudeten Germans. Prague imposes martial law. Konrad Henlein proclaims: "We want to go home to the Reich!" In Berchtesgaden, an "open exchange of views" between the Führer and Chamberlain. Prague dissolves the Sudeten German Party. Sudeten German Free Corps founded.

Cession of the Sudetenland

Prague accepts the Anglo-French proposal. The Führer and Chamberlain in Godesberg. Prague's delaying tactics. The Führer declares: Either evacuation of the German territories on October 1st or "we'll take them!" The Czech Republic mobilizes completely, France partially mobilizes, mobilizes the English fleet.

The Peace of Munich

Discussion between the Führer, Mussolini, Chamberlain and the French Prime Minister Daladier on September 29th in Munich. Agreement on the manner in which the Sudeten German territory was to be ceded. (The further expectations that were attached to Munich with regard to a new European policy were not fulfilled.)

The Sudetenland is free

The Sudeten Germans return home to the Reich. Borders are drawn by an international commission, with strict attention to ethnic boundaries. The areas are occupied by German troops from October 1 to 10, who are greeted with jubilation. The Sudeten Germans also greet their liberator, the Führer, with shocking outbursts of joy.



Also see p.197!

The Führer writes new, tremendous acts of peace into the book of history.

The pacification of Europe through the Führer.

Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia



um 800
um 1250-1400



The country of Bohemia takes its name from the Celtic natives, the Boii. Since the Marcomannic king Marobd won it in 6 BC, it remained German until the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. The small Slavic tribe of the Czechs, who immigrated to the Germanic country from the east around 600, always formed only a minority. Later, the Bohemian Přemyslids ruled as governors of the German kings and emperors, and after that Bohemia was even the seat of the German imperial government for a long time.

The historical events: A resurgence of Czech chauvinism in the Beneš system attempts to form a new front against Germany in violation of the Munich Agreement. Coup d'état against Slovakia, bloody communist terror against the German-speaking minorities. March 14, 1939: Slovakia becomes independent. March 15: Czech President Dr. Hacha asks the Führer in Berlin to ensure peace in the Czech Republic. German troops march into Bohemia and Moravia, "not as enemies," but as bearers of order. With them is the Führer, who signs the "Decree on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" on March 16 at Prague Castle. According to this, Bohemia and Moravia belong to the Greater German Reich from then on. Its ethnic German inhabitants become German citizens or Reich citizens; the rest become citizens of the Protectorate. The Protectorate is autonomous and administers itself in accordance with the political, military and economic interests of the Reich. The Reich is responsible for foreign affairs and military protection. The head of the Protectorate (Dr. Hacha) enjoys the protection and honorary rights of a head of state and requires the trust of the Führer. As the guardian of the Reich's interests, the Führer has appointed Reich Minister Baron von Neurath as "Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia" with his office in Prague.

Slovakia under German protection

On March 16, 1939, the Slovak Prime Minister Tise sent the following telegram to the Führer: "With strong confidence in you, the Führer and Chancellor of the Greater German Reich, the Slovak state places itself under your protection. The Slovak state asks you to take over this protection." In fulfillment of this request, a treaty was concluded between the German and Slovak governments on March 23, 1939. According to this treaty, the German Reich assumes responsibility for protecting the political independence of the Slovak state and the inviolability of its territory. In order to carry out this protection, the German Wehrmacht has the right to build military installations and to keep them occupied in a zone that is bounded to the west by the border of the Slovak state and to the east by the general line of the eastern edge of the Little Carpathians, the eastern edge of the White Carpathians and the eastern edge of the Javornik Mountains. The Slovak military forces are organized in close agreement with the German Wehrmacht. Foreign policy is conducted in close agreement with the German government. The treaty is initially valid for a period of 25 years.

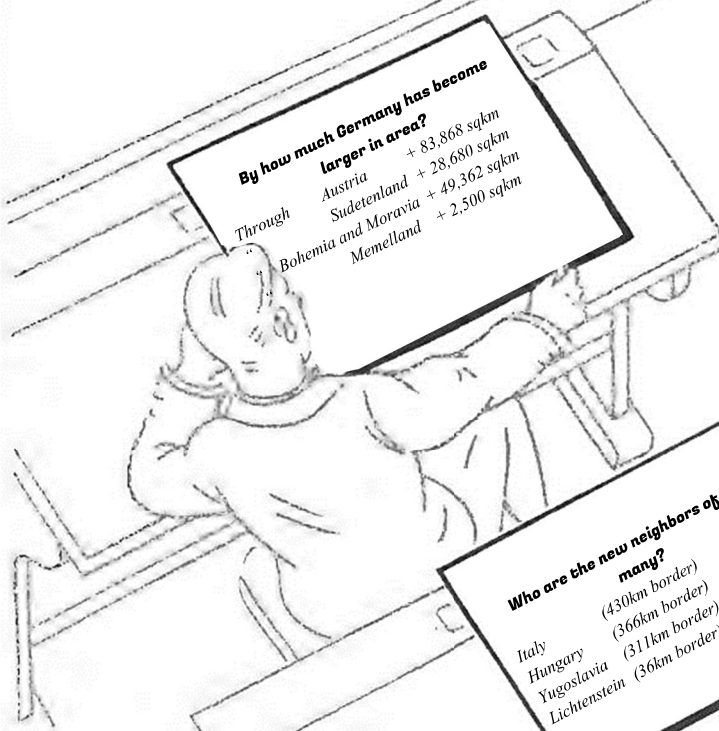
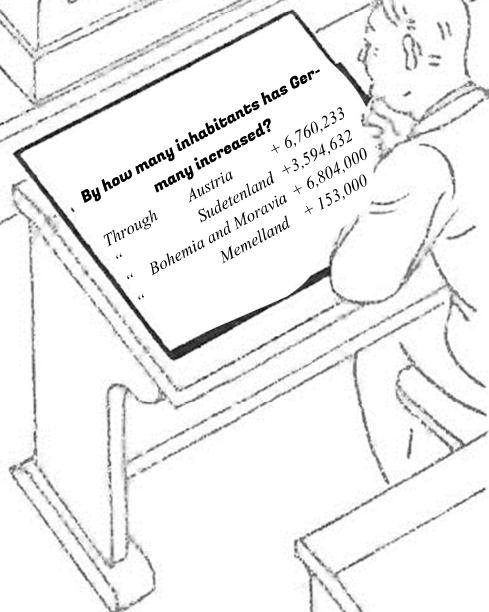
New economic paths German-Romanian treaty

This economic treaty concluded on March 23, 1939 between Germany and Romania can be described as groundbreaking and trendsetting. For the first time in modern economic history, the economies of each other were coordinated. Aspects are: What does Germany need and what can Romania provide? And vice versa: What does Romania need and what can Germany offer in return? A multi-year economic plan was drawn up, which should cover in particular: development and control of Romanian agricultural production, establishment of new agricultural industries and processing plants, development of the Romanian wood and forestry industry and establishment of wood industries, supply of machinery and equipment for mining operations in Romania, development and utilization of Romanian mineral resources, e.g. ores, bauxite and mineral oil, expansion of the traffic and transport system, supply of military equipment and disarmament items for the Romanian army. Through this treaty, which was initially valid until March 31, 1944, Germany significantly expanded its food and raw material base.

The Memelland German at last!

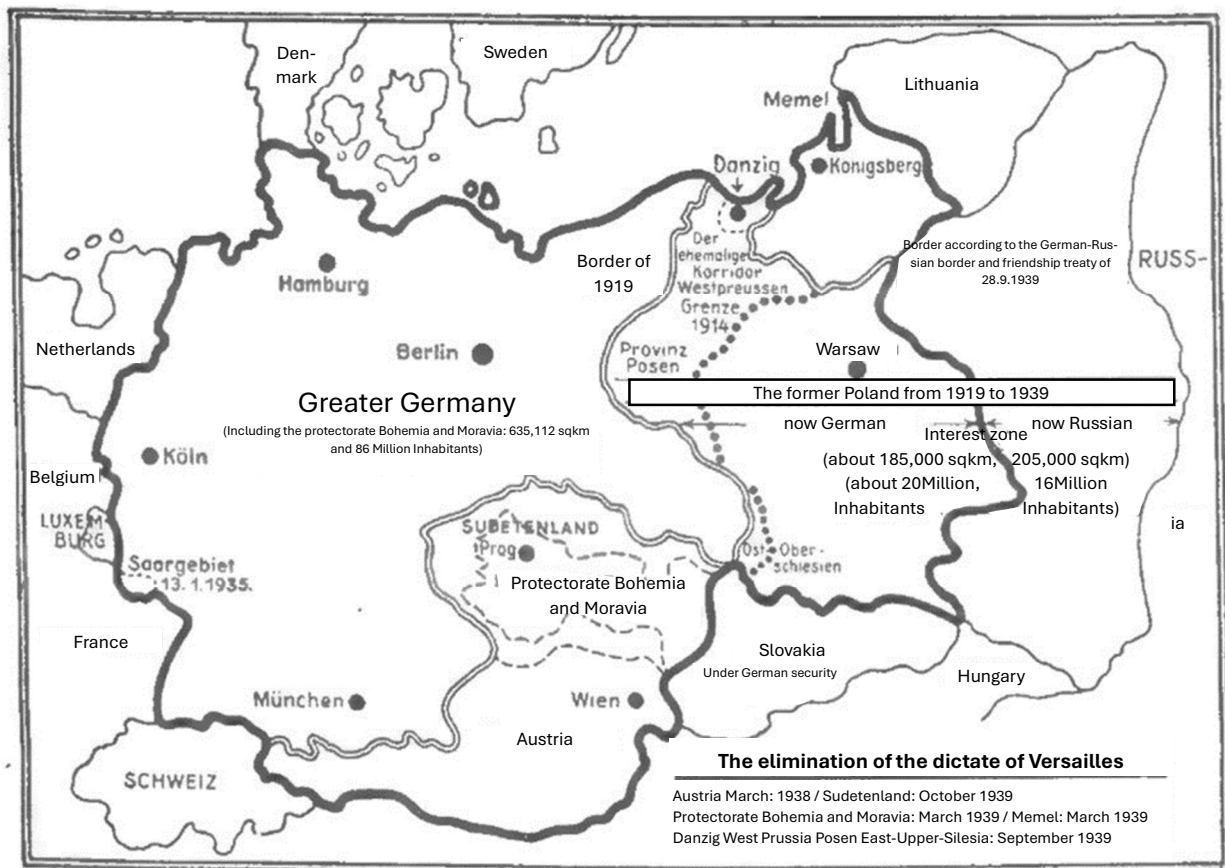
On March 22, 1939, according to a voluntary agreement between Germany and Lithuania, the Memel region was returned to Germany. 140,000 German compatriots who had fought hard for 20 years to remain German found the best reward for their loyalty to the Reich. Once again, the Führer's brilliant statesmanship succeeded in making amends for an injustice done to the German people without a shot and without bloodshed.







The complete pacification east of Greater Germany



Poland as a source of unrest. The Polish state was a product of Versailles. It was created without regard to historical development, ethnographic conditions and economic expediency at the expense of Germany, Austria and former Russia. The once flourishing provinces of West Prussia and Posen as well as Eastern Upper Silesia fell victim to it from Germany, while the old German city of Danzig and the surrounding Polish corridor (formerly German territory) were separated from the motherland. Even politicians of the former enemy powers foresaw that this arbitrarily created state would one day be the cause of serious European conflicts. The Führer tried to establish a tolerable relationship with Poland. This was partially successful during the lifetime of the Polish Marshal Pilsudski. After his death, however, the persecution of Germans and the economic subjugation of Danzig increased. The Führer's positive proposals for change were met by mobilization and unprecedented challenges from Poland. In the meantime, Poland had received carte blanche for its warmongering activities in the form of a guarantee from England as part of the British encirclement efforts. Despite this, the Führer tried again at the last minute to avoid war by making a proposal. When Poland made no response at all, the Führer had to resort to arms.

The campaign against Poland. The campaign began on September 1, 1939, and by September 18, the Wehrmacht High Command was able to declare it largely over. A state of 36 million people, an army of around 50 infantry and cavalry divisions had set out against Germany in the boastful hope of defeating the German army near Berlin and pushing the Polish borders as far as the Oder or even the Elbe. Instead, they were completely destroyed in the "18-day campaign" in encirclement battles the likes of which had never been seen on such a massive scale in the history of war. The German divisions advanced at a breathtaking pace and broke the sometimes fierce Polish resistance. The brilliant German General Staff and the fearless, brilliantly trained troops of all branches of the military once again earned themselves the highest military glory, worthy of the glorious tradition of German military deeds. The fact that the last remnants of the Polish armies were able to hold out in Warsaw, Modlin and Helu until October 1st was not the result of their own efficiency, but of the sense of responsibility of the German leadership, which wanted to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. At the points mentioned, even the civilian population had been called upon by the irresponsible Polish army command to offer utmost resistance. Over 700,000 prisoners had to begin the "march to Berlin". The loot of war material was enormous. The total German losses were 10,572 killed, 30,322 wounded and 3,409 missing. For the purposes of this book, we must limit ourselves to this brief report. A detailed description and appreciation of the tremendous deeds of our Wehrmacht, as already expressed in the review by the Wehrmacht High Command on September 23rd, 1939, must be left to the history books.

Reorientation in world politics. England had begun to encircle the emerging Germany in the old pre-war manner. Together with its vassal France, it tried to harness the states around Germany into the front of the "encirclement forces". Poland, which had meanwhile taken on the disastrous role of the former Beneš Czechoslovakia, was immediately ready to do so. It received a guarantee from England and the encouragement to challenge Germany. England, on the other hand, tried in vain to win over Soviet Russia in months of negotiations. It marked a turning point in world history when a non-aggression pact was concluded between Germany and Soviet Russia on August 24, 1939. This meant that the greatest trump card had fallen out of the hands of the encirclement forces. Despite this, England concluded a military alliance with Poland, as did France. When the Führer saw himself forced to use arms against Poland, England and France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. However, the plutocratic warmongers in London were not at all interested in providing real help to Poland. Their aim was the destruction of Germany. This was already clear from the fact that England did nothing at all to help Poland; instead, it began starving the German people through the blockade, which was contrary to international law, following the well-known World War method. But thanks to the Four-Year Plan and the Führer's far-sighted Eastern policy, which guaranteed us the raw materials etc. we were missing from the East, the situation has changed so much in our favor that England's starvation blockade must have been unsuccessful. In addition, on 28 September 1939, Germany concluded the German-Russian border and friendship treaty with Soviet Russia. According to this, the eastern part of what had previously been Poland was declared to be a Russian sphere of interest and the western part a German sphere of interest. (See map above!)

The reorganization of the East. The Führer spoke about this in his great speech to the Reichstag on October 6, 1939: "The goals and tasks resulting from the collapse of the Polish state, as far as the German sphere of interests is concerned, are roughly the following: 1. The creation of a Reich border that does justice to the historical, ethnographic and economic circumstances, 2. The pacification of the entire area in the sense of establishing tolerable peace and order, 3. The absolute guarantee of security not only of the Reich territory, but of the entire sphere of interest, 4. The reorganization, the rebuilding of economic life, transport and thus also of cultural and civilizational development, 5. The most important task, however: a reorganization of the ethnographic conditions, that is, a resettlement of the nationalities in such a way that at the end of the development there are better dividing lines than is the case today. In this sense, however, it is not a problem that is limited to this area, but a task that reaches much further. For the whole of eastern and southeastern Europe is partly filled with unsustainable fragments of the German nationality. It is precisely in them that one of the reasons and causes of continued interstate disturbances lies. It is therefore one of the tasks of a far-sighted order of European life to carry out resettlement here."

There is something powerful about the experience of our time. The NSDAP has sparked a revolution that will one day be called the greatest political event in the life of the German people. The seizure of power by Adolf Hitler was more than the overthrow of a dynasty or the change of a political system, for this is by no means just a state-political shift of power, but the victory of a world view that has taken possession of the hearts of the German people in a grandiose forward thrust.

It is essentially a simple and for that very reason powerful idea, which came into power with the victory of the National Socialism and is capable of capturing, transforming and reshaping the last stirrings of German life.

The victory of National Socialism is the victory of the idea of the German national community.

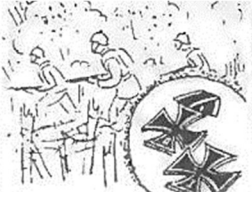
If we were once a bunch of free-thinking parties, if the German Reich was the arena of the wildest class and mass struggle, if the quarrels between interest groups corrupted the people and the economy, and if particularism and separatism destroyed the country's strength and greatness - then the idea of the national community overcame all contradictions and concentrated the will of the nation into an invincible unity.“

“Because we are Germans, we must stand together, because we are Germans, we must help one another, because we are Germans, we want to bear our fate together, wherever we are in the fight for our people and in the fight for our future and for the life of the German people.”

Reich Minister Dr. Wilhelm Frick

The NSDAP

The history of the National Socialist Movement



Adolf Hitler, decorated as soldier at the front for outstanding courage during WW1....



...decides after Germany was dragged into deepest disgrace by the crime of the red revolution, ...



...to change the fate of the German nation. He joins the German Workers Party...



...as the 7th member. Hitler himself writes the invitation note and hands them out.



Gradually the number of members is growing. Hitler renames the Party: "National Socialist German Workers Party"



On February 24, 1929 Hitler announces the party program for the first time.



In summer 1920 the swastika banner and party symbol is created. "Germany, wake up!"...



...becomes the battle cry. Hitler becomes party chairman on July 29, 1921 with absolute leading authority.



When the Marxists try to blow up an assembly, they face the Storm-troopers. The SA.



1923: The French at the Ruhr. The Reich in chaos, Inflation. Martyrdom of the hero Leo Schlageter 26.5.1923



Hitler declares Revolution. In front of the Feldherrnhalle in Munich on November 9, 1923...



...16 brave men die a sacrificial death because of treason. Hitler himself is sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Once there lived in Germany a simple, unknown man, who came back from the great war as private. He was without any means. He neither had money, nor a powerful position, nor armed forces behind him, nor friends or patrons who could have helped him through their influence. He was completely on his own.



The path of planned legality is followed. The National Socialists go into the parliaments.



From his imprisonment Hitler brings his work "Mein Kampf", the "bible of the movement".



The social democrat Ebert is succeeded as president by the aged Field Marshal von Hindenburg.



The state forbids Hitler to speak publicly. Nonetheless, local groups and districts form in the Reich.

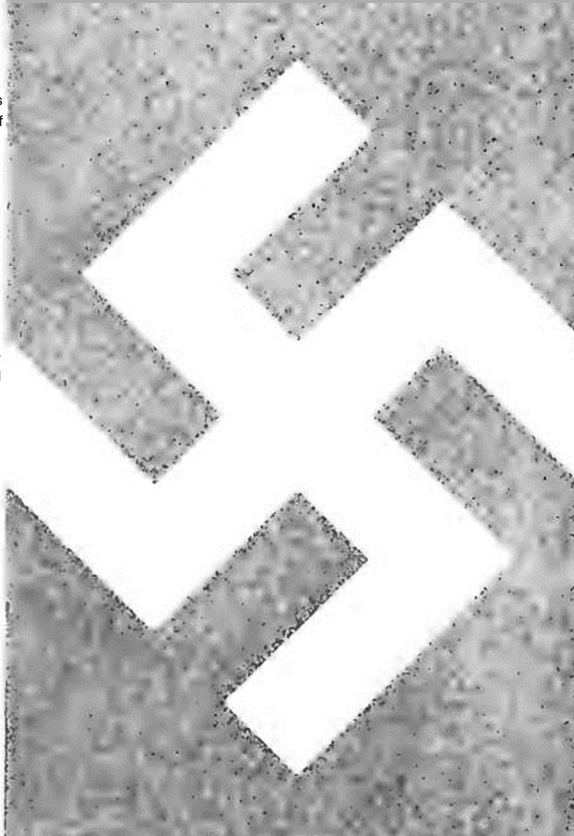


On November 1, 1926 Dr. Goebbels begins as district leader of Berlin the hard struggle for the city.



As the movement grows more victorious, the worse the terror. Thousands shed their blood,....

The act of one man that is one of the most wonderful events in world history...



This one man succeeded in creating a movement seemingly out of nothing, which under his leadership finally took hold of and transformed the entire people, shattered a world of erroneous and destructive ideas and built a new, true people's state on the ruins of the republic, the Reich of the Germans.

Dr. Fabricius. History of the nat. soc. Movement (o. Geschichte der nat. soz. Bewegung)



...hundreds die, like the poet and creator of the captivating battle song Horst Wessel.



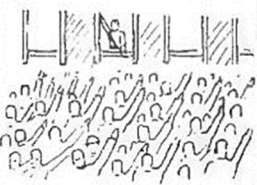
On February 23, 1939 Dr. Frick takes over as the minister of interior and education in Thuringia.



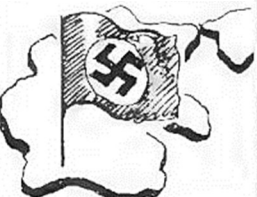
Dr. Frick opens the first Faculty of Race Sciences in Jena and appoints Professor Günther.



On September 14, 1930 the party conquers 107 seats in the Reichstag. About 6,5 Million voted for it.



Finally - after more fighting years - on January 30, 1933 Adolf Hitler is appointed chancellor of the Reich.



A new era has now begun for Germany. Out of the movement the German turning point grew.

The Program Of The National Socialist German Workers Party

The Program of the NSDAP is a time program. The leaders reject to set new goals after achieving those in the program, only for the purpose of enabling the continued existence of the party by artificially increasing discontent among the masses of the people.

1. We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples.
2. We demand equality of rights for the German people in respect to the other nations; abrogation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.
3. We demand land and territory (colonies) for the sustenance of our people and colonization for our surplus population.
4. Only a member of the race can be a citizen. A member of the race can only be one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed. Consequently, no Jew can be a member of the race.
5. Whoever has no citizenship is to be able to live in Germany only as a guest and must be under the authority of legislation for foreigners.
6. The right to determine matters concerning administration and law belongs only to the citizen. Therefore, we demand that every public office, of any sort whatsoever, whether in the Reich, the county or municipality, be filled only by citizens. We combat the corrupting parliamentary economy, office-holding only according to party inclinations without consideration of character or abilities.
7. We demand that the state be charged first with providing the opportunity for a livelihood and way of life for the citizens. If it is impossible to sustain the total population of the State, then the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.
8. Any further immigration of non-citizens is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated to Germany since the 2 August 1914, be forced immediately to leave the Reich.
9. All citizens must have equal rights and obligations.
10. The first obligation of every citizen must be to work both spiritually and physically. The activity of individuals is not to counteract the interests of the universality, but must have its result within the framework of the whole for the benefit of all. Consequently we demand:
11. Abolition of unearned (work and labor) incomes. Breaking of rent-slavery.

Breaking the interest bondage

12. In consideration of the monstrous sacrifice in property and blood that each war demands of the people personal enrichment through a war must be designated as a crime against the people. Therefore, we demand the total confiscation of all war profits.
13. We demand the nationalization of all (previous) associated industries (trusts).
14. We demand a division of profits of all heavy industries.
15. We demand an expansion on a large scale of old age welfare.
16. We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its conservation, immediate communalization of the great warehouses and their being leased at low cost to small firms, the utmost consideration of all small firms in contracts with the State, county or municipality.
17. We demand a land reform suitable to our needs, provision of a law for the free expropriation of land for the purposes of public utility, the abolition of taxes on land and prevention of all speculation in land.

In response to the deceitful interpretation of point 17 by opponents of the NSDAP, the following statement is necessary: Since the party stands on the basis of private property, it follows that the passage "gratuitous expropriation" only refers to the creation of legal possibilities to expropriate, if necessary, land that was acquired illegally or is not managed according to the public welfare. This is therefore primarily directed against Jewish large-land speculation companies.

18. We demand struggle without consideration against those whose activity is injurious to the general interest. Common national criminals, usurers, Schieber and so forth are to be punished with death, without consideration of confession or race.
19. We demand substitution of a German common law in place of the Roman Law serving a materialistic world order.
20. The state is to be responsible for a fundamental reconstruction of our whole national education program, to enable every capable and industrious German to obtain higher education and subsequently introduction into leading positions. The plans of instruction of all educational institutions are to conform with the experiences of practical life. The comprehension of the concept of the State must be striven for by the school (Civics [o.: Staatsbuergerkunde]) as early as the beginning of understanding. We demand the education at the expense of the State of outstanding intellectually gifted children of poor parents without consideration of position or profession.
21. The State is to care for the elevating national health by protecting the mother and child, by outlawing child labor, by the encouragement of physical fitness, by means of the legal establishment of a gymnastic and sports obligation, by the utmost support of all organizations concerned with the physical instruction of the young.
22. We demand the abolition of the mercenary troops and formation of a national army.
23. We demand legal opposition to known lies and their promulgation through the press. In order to enable the provision of a German press, we demand, that:
 - a. All writers and employees of the newspapers appearing in the German language be members of the race.
 - b. Non-German newspapers be required to have the express permission of the State to be published. They may not be printed in the German language.
 - c. Non-Germans are forbidden by law any financial interest in German publications, or any influence on them, and as punishment for violations the closing of such a publication as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-German concerned. Publications which are counter to the general good are to be forbidden. We demand legal prosecution of artistic and literary forms which exert a destructive influence on our national life, and the closure of organizations opposing the above demands.
24. We demand freedom of religion for all religious denominations within the state so long as they do not endanger its existence or oppose the moral senses of the Germanic race. The Party as such advocates the standpoint of a positive Christianity without binding itself confessionally to any one denomination. It combats the Jewish materialistic spirit within and around us and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our nation can only succeed from within on the framework: common utility precedes individual utility.

Common good before Self-Interest

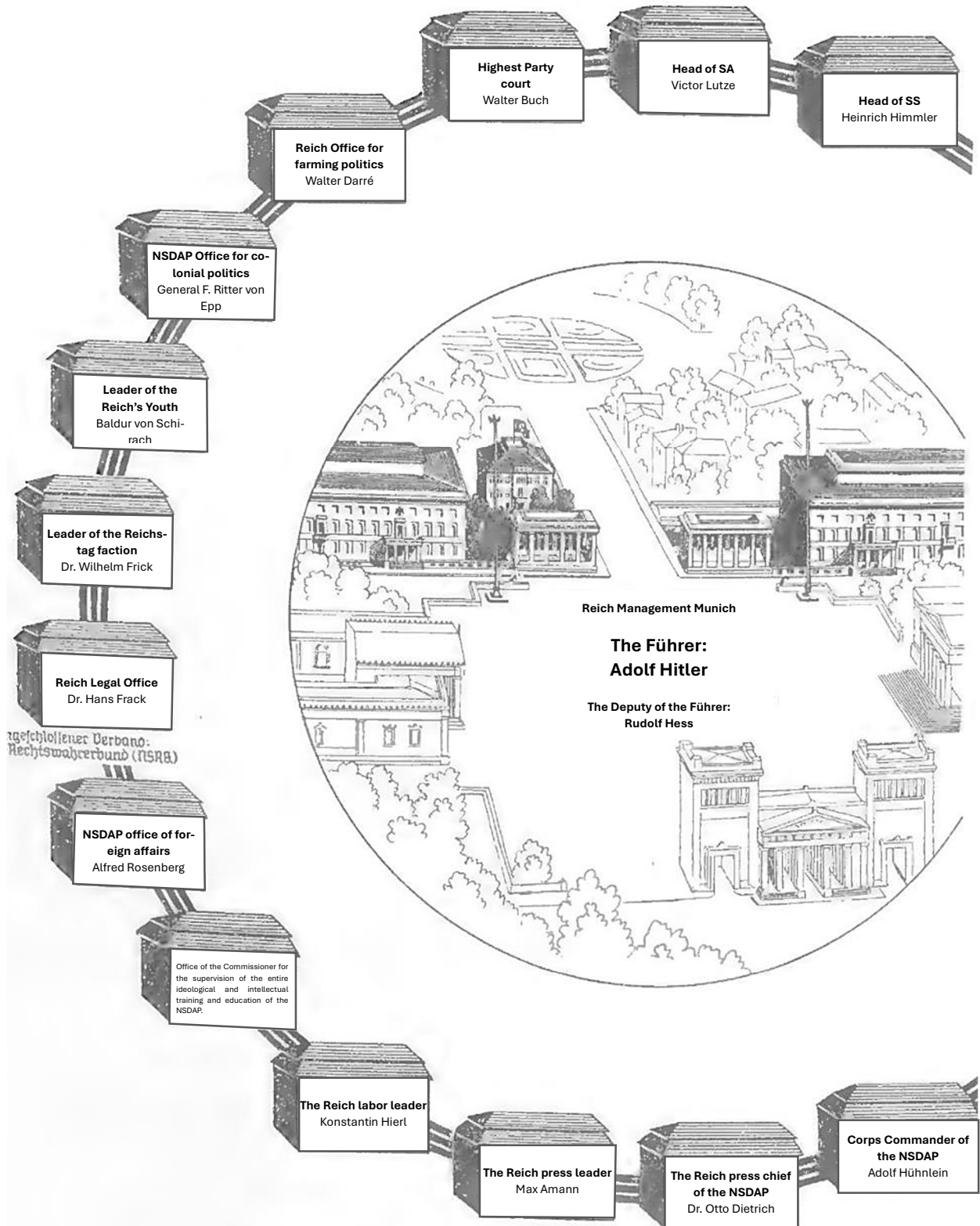
25. For the execution of all of this, we demand the formation of a strong central power in the Reich. Unlimited authority of the central parliament over the whole Reich and its organizations in general. The forming of state and profession chambers for the execution of the laws made by the Reich within the various states of the confederation.

The leaders of the Party promise, if necessary, by sacrificing their own lives, to support by the execution of the points set forth above without consideration.

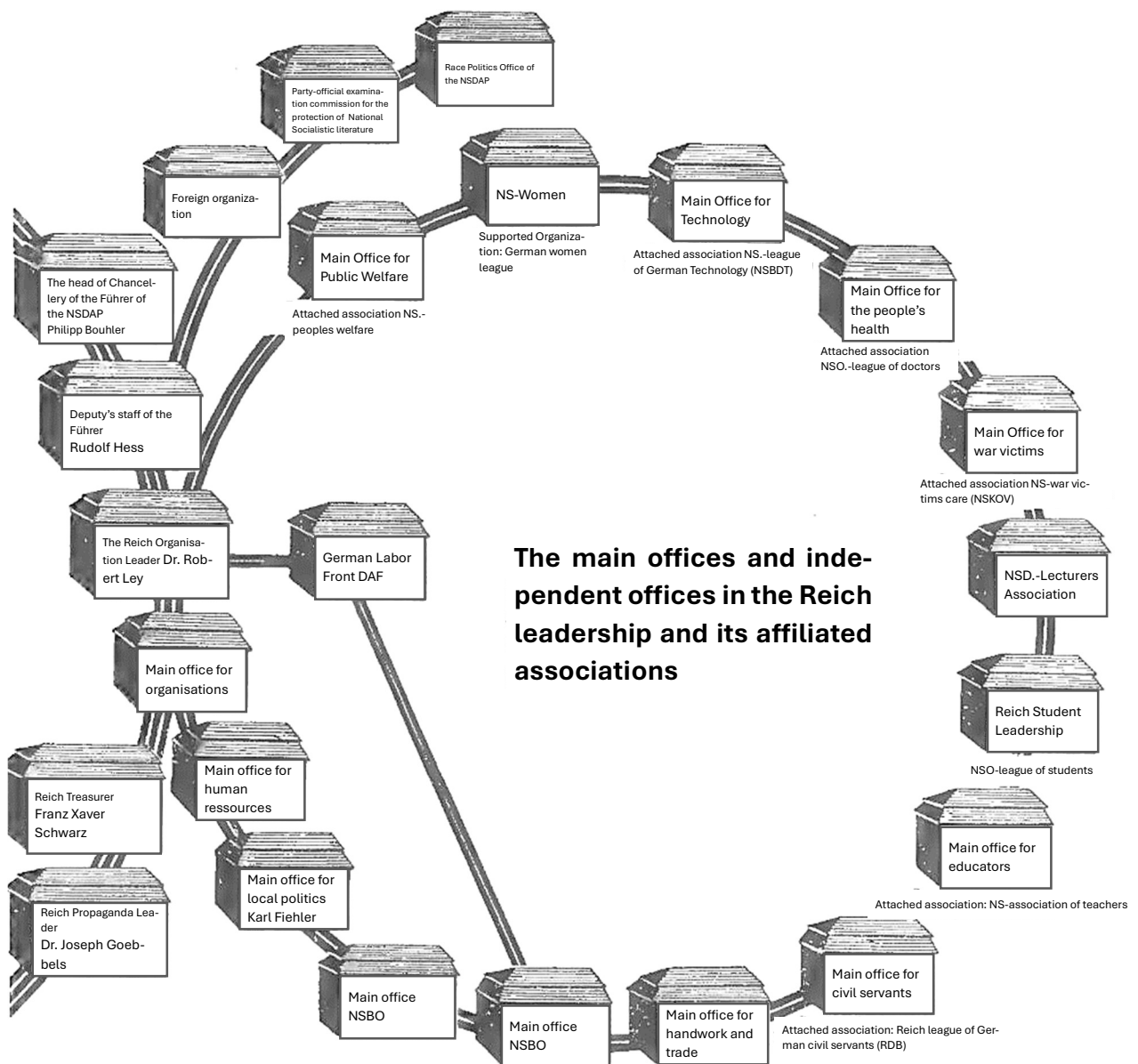
Munich, January 24, 1920

A lot of the program of the NSDAP was already realized since the National Socialist revolution. The pages of this book report of this in illustrative way.

The Reichs management and their departments in



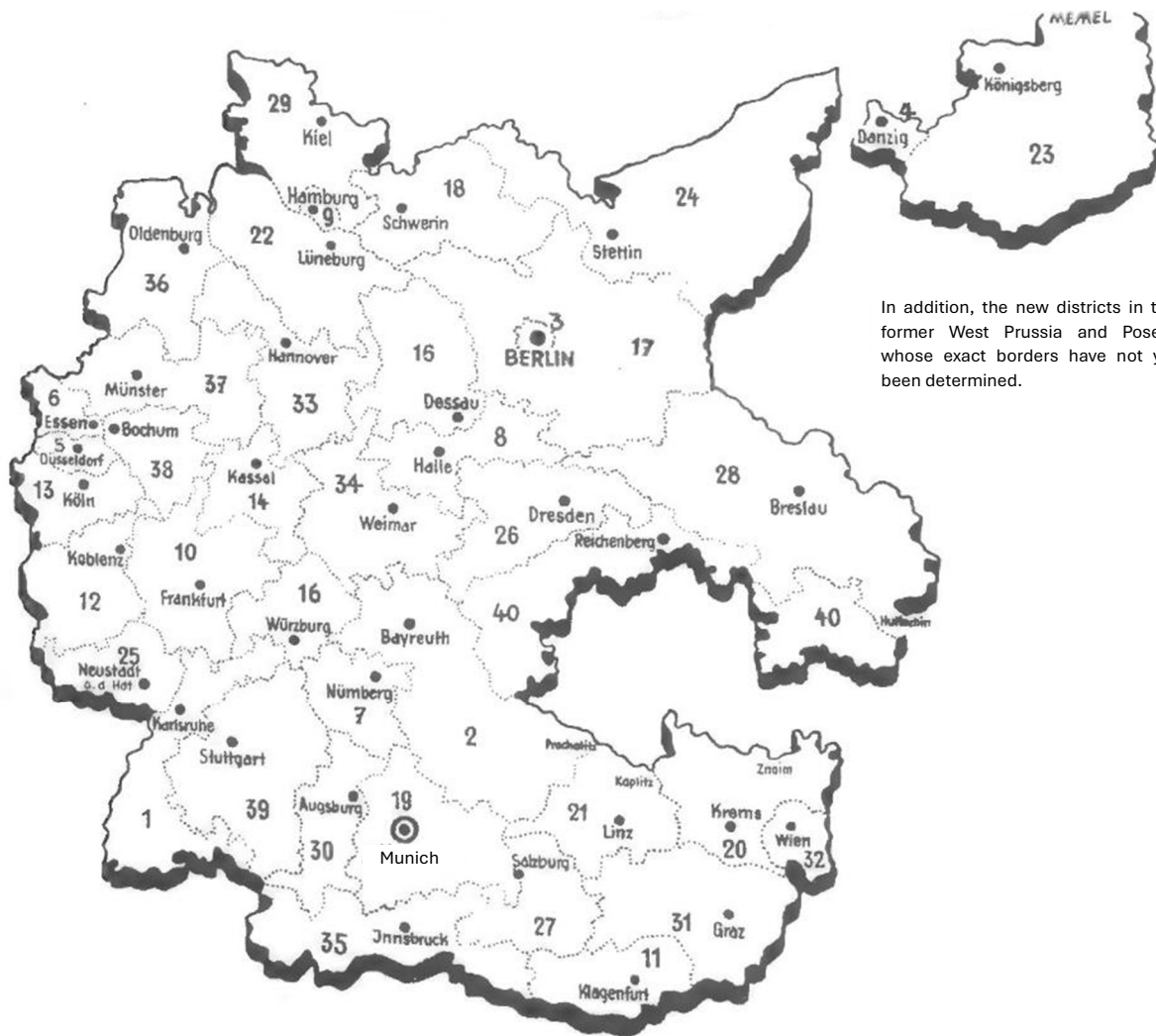
the government of the Reich.



The structure of the NSDAP

Schematic structure

The Gau division of the NSDAP



In addition, the new districts in the former West Prussia and Posen, whose exact borders have not yet been determined.

District	Based in	District	Based in	District	Based in	District	Based in
1 Baden	Karlsruhe	11 Carinthia	Klagenfurt	21 Upper Danube	Linz	31 Styria	Graz
2 Bavarian Ostmark	Bayreuth	12 Koblenz-Trier	Koblenz	22 East Hannover	Luneburg	32 Vienna	Vienna
3 Berlin	Berlin W9	13 Cologne-Aachen	Cologne	23 East Prussia	Koenigsberg	33 South Hannover Braunschweig	Hannover
4 West Prussia	Danzig	14 Kur Hesse	Kassel	24 Pomerania	Stettin	34 Thuringia	Weimar
5 Dusseldorf	Dusseldorf	15 Magdeburg-Anhalt	Dessau	25 Saar Palatinate	Neustadt	35 Tirol	Innsbruck
6 Essen	Essen	16 Main Franconia	Wurzburg	26 Saxony	Dresden	36 Weser-Ems	Oldenburg
7 Franconia	Nuremberg	17 Mark Brandenburg	Berlin W57	27 Salzburg	Salzburg	37 Westfalen North	Munster
8 Halle-Merseburg	Halle	18 Mecklenburg	Schwerin	28 Silesia	Breslau	38 Westfalen South	Bochum
9 Hamburg	Hamburg	19 Munich Upper Bavaria	Munich	29 Schleswig Holstein	Kiel	39 Wurttemberg Hohenzollern	Stuttgart
10 Hesse Nassau	Frankfurt Main	20 Lower Danube	Krems	30 Swabia	Augsburg	40 Sudetenland	Reichenberg

41. District Foreign Organization of the NSDAP, based in Berlin

The Badges of the NSDAP



Party Badge



Honorary Party Badge



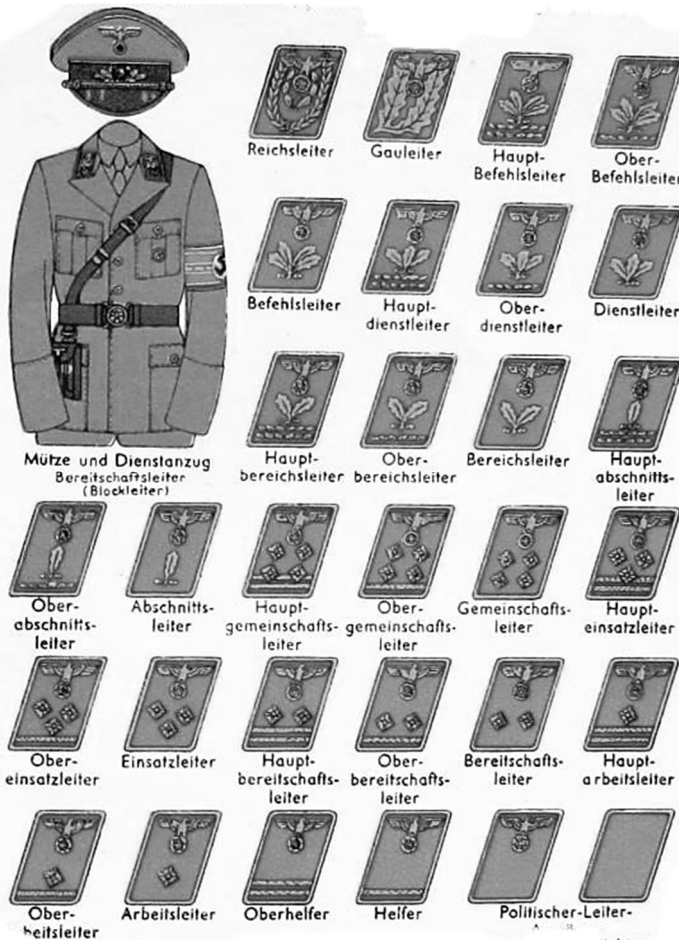
Blood-Badge of
Nov. 9, 1923



Hitler-Youth



NSD-League of Stu-
dents



Colors of the Mirror, Collar piping, Cap piping and Mirror piping:

Local Group: Light Brown – Light Blue

District Management: Dark Brown - White

Gau Leadership: Light Red – Dark Red

Reich Leadership: Crimson Red – Gold Yellow



SA Badge



SS Badge



NS-Women

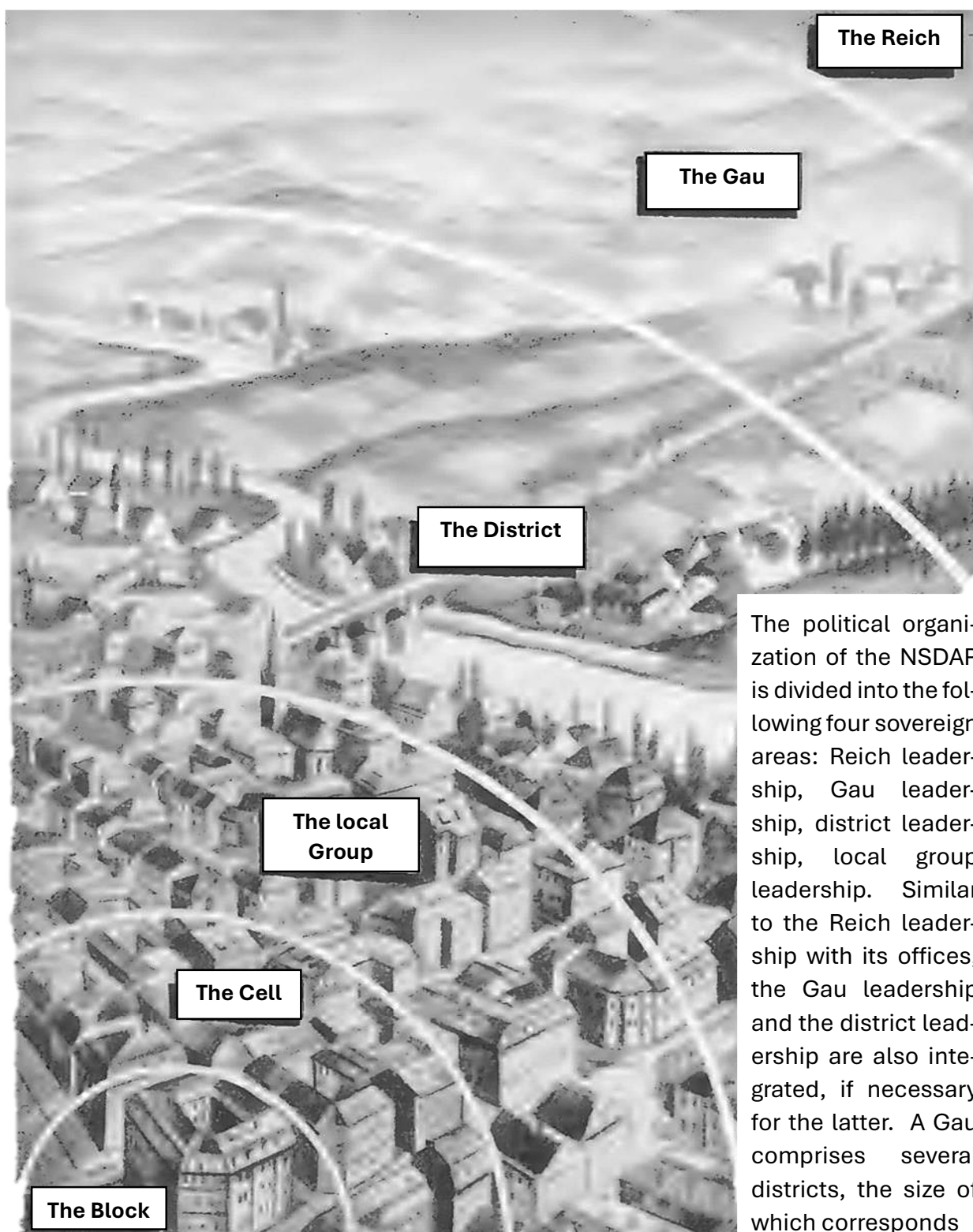


German Women
League



NS-Nurse League

The Territorial Division of the Reich

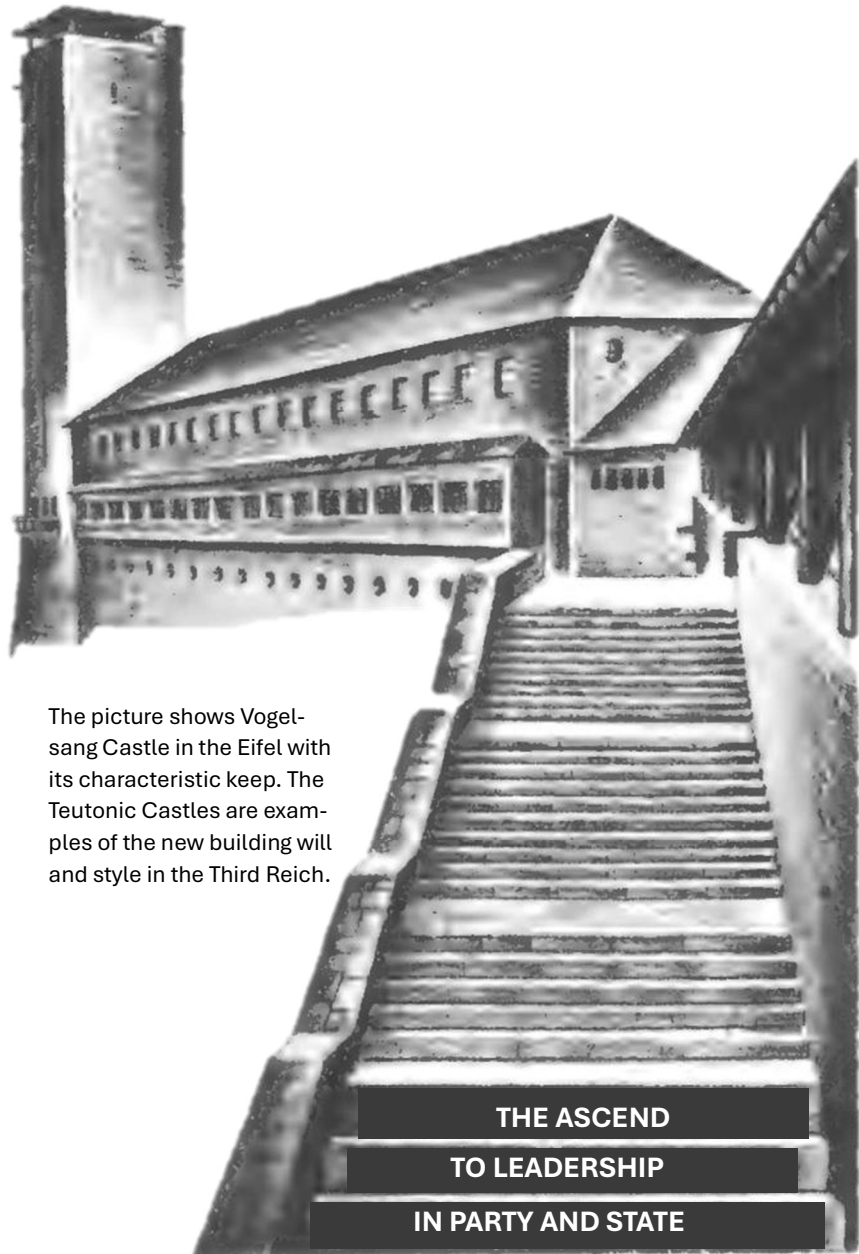


The political organization of the NSDAP is divided into the following four sovereign areas: Reich leadership, Gau leadership, district leadership, local group leadership. Similar to the Reich leadership with its offices, the Gau leadership and the district leadership are also integrated, if necessary for the latter. A Gau comprises several districts, the size of which corresponds

roughly to an administrative authority (in Saxony), a district (in Bavaria), a county (in Prussia) and an upper office (in Württemberg). The districts are divided into local groups, which comprise up to 1500 households. These in turn are made up of cells, and the cells are made up of blocks. The block, which comprises around 40 to 60 households, is the smallest unit. The heads of the six sovereign areas mentioned above are called sovereigns.

The Ascent to Leadership in Party and State

One of the most important tasks of the NSDAP is to train the next generation of leaders. This educational work takes place in the three Teutonic castles built especially for this purpose: Sonthofen in the Allgaeu, Vogelsang in the Eifel and Tössinsee in Pomerania. Bourgeois selection principles are not applied in the selection of the physical and intellectual elite for admission to the Order castles. Examinations and CVs are not required of the candidates. Previous education, status, class and property may not be used in the assessment. Only proven party members between the ages of 23 and 30 who should be married, healthy and able to provide proof of Aryan ancestry in accordance with the guidelines for political leaders are considered.



The picture shows Vogelsang Castle in the Eifel with its characteristic keep. The Teutonic Castles are examples of the new building will and style in the Third Reich.

**THE ASCEND
TO LEADERSHIP
IN PARTY AND STATE**

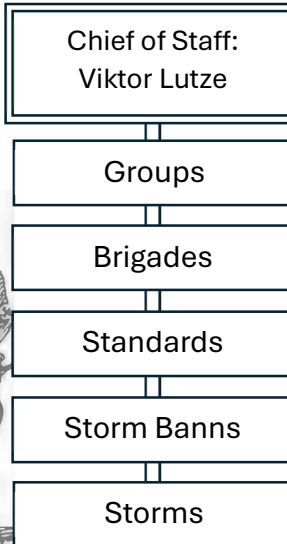
Each candidate has to spend a year in each of the three Order castles. These Order castles are not only schools of ideology, but also of character. Each participant is required to undergo tests of determination and courage (e.g. parachute jumps) and exercises in self-control (e.g. personal sacrifices such as an eight-day ban on smoking and drinking). There is no monastic isolation; rather, constant contact with the outside world is to be ensured. The selection of leaders aims to educate men who are close to the people, but who have learned to rule in the sense of leadership.

Structure and rank

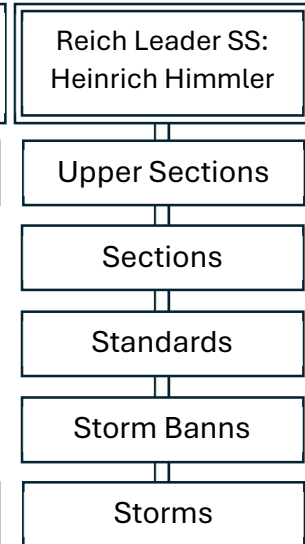
The SA (Storm Department [: Sturm-Abteilung]) and the SS (Security Squadron [: Schutz-Staffel]) were created to especially to secure National Socialist assemblies during the fighting years against Marxist terror [until 1933]. The SA formed the hall security and carried out the National Socialist propaganda on the streets. The SS was formed out of the strongest and battle tested men and served as security of the Führer and the assembly speakers.



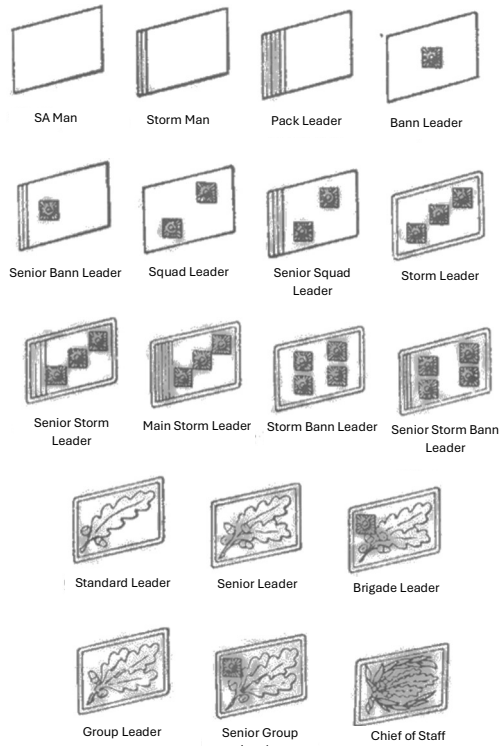
SA



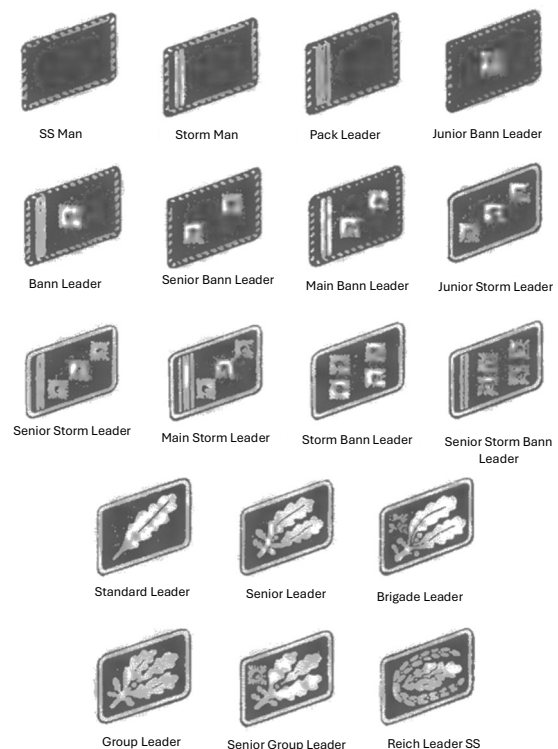
SS



Rank Badges of the SA

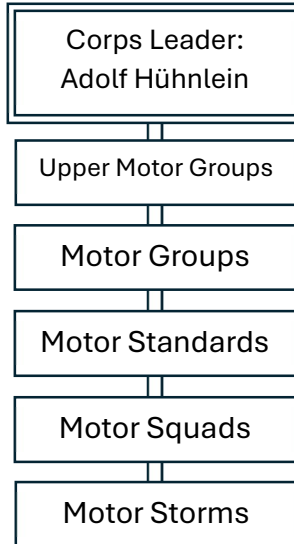


Rank Badges of the SS

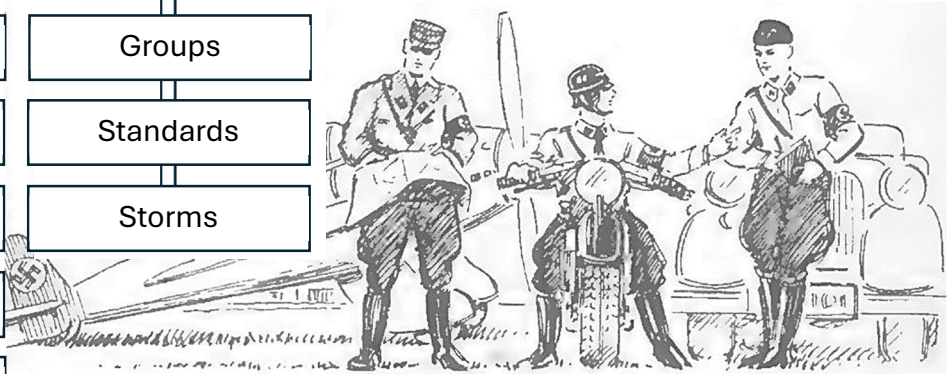
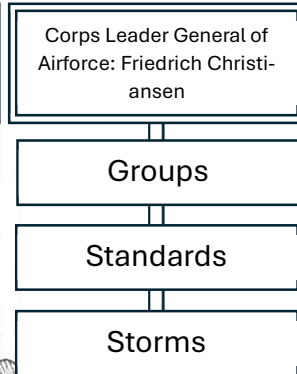


of SA, SS, NSKK and NSFK

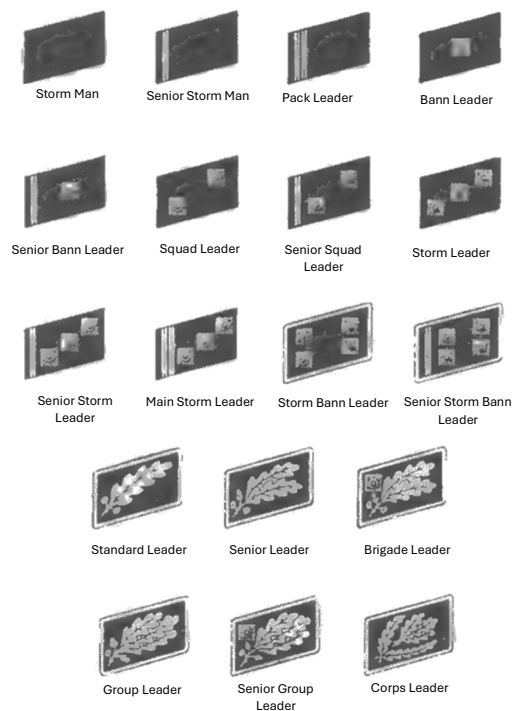
NSKK



NSFK

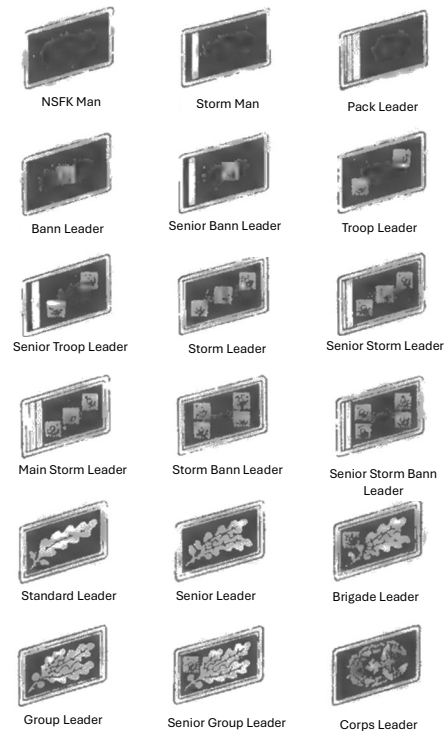


Rank Badges of the NSKK



The rank NSKK-Main Squad Leader as next highest rank of Upper Pack Leader was newly established (2 Stars and 2 Braids)

Rank Badges of the NSFK



Pre- and after military defense-education

The Führer issued the following order on January 19, 1939:

“In extension to my orders about the acquisition of the SA-Sports Badge I raise the SA-Sports Badge to the SA-Defense Badge and declare it as basis of pre- and after military defense-education. As carrier of this education, I designate the SA.

Every German man from the age of 17 who meets the preconditions of the honorary service at arms has the moral duty to prepare for military service with the SA-Defense Badge.

The Hitler Youth members from the age of 16 are to be prepared for the SA-Defense Badge. Every honorary dismissed man from the military service is to be included in defense-teams and the SA to upkeep their mental and physical defense skills, if they are not already included in other party organizations (SS, NSKK, NSFK) for special training and will get the SA-Defense Badge there. The requirements of the army are to be considered in structure and training.”

The Führer issued the following order on January 21, 1939:

“On the field of pre- and after military defense-education I assign the NSKK to work together with the army in following tasks:

The future drivers of the reserve of the army are to be trained on military vehicles in courses lasting several weeks and one year before their military service at the “Motorsport schools of the NSKK”. All soldiers in leave of absence who were recently trained and meant for mobilized drivers are further trained in exercises by the NSKK. These exercises are considered in the compulsory SA-Defense-Troops-Service. The soldiers are on leave of absence during these exercises. All leaders and men of the NSKK, as well as all soldiers of the leave of absence will receive military training on basis of the SA-Defense Badge after they completed their military service and are included in the NSKK. The requirements of the army are to be considered in structure and training.”

The SA chief of staff, Victor Lutze, therefore issued following guidelines:

Formation of the defense teams

For execution of post military defense education defense teams are formed. They are included in defense teams of the army, the air force and the navy and will be set up in the SA units. The defense teams contain the conscripts in the leave of absence of all military branches, if they are not included in other organizations (SS, NSKK, NSFK) for special training.

The membership in the defense teams is mandatory for every conscript in the leave of absence.

The membership in the defense teams are organized by weapon types.

In order to maintain comradeship in the own circle and ensure efficient political education of the defense teams with the power of the party, the defense teams will be locally structured by the typical SA aspects, i.e. all conscripts in leave of absence of one storm

department will be merged into one or multiple defense teams and included in the SA-Storm for military education and training. This puts the member in a familiar circle. For the pre military education Youth-Defense-Teams are formed.

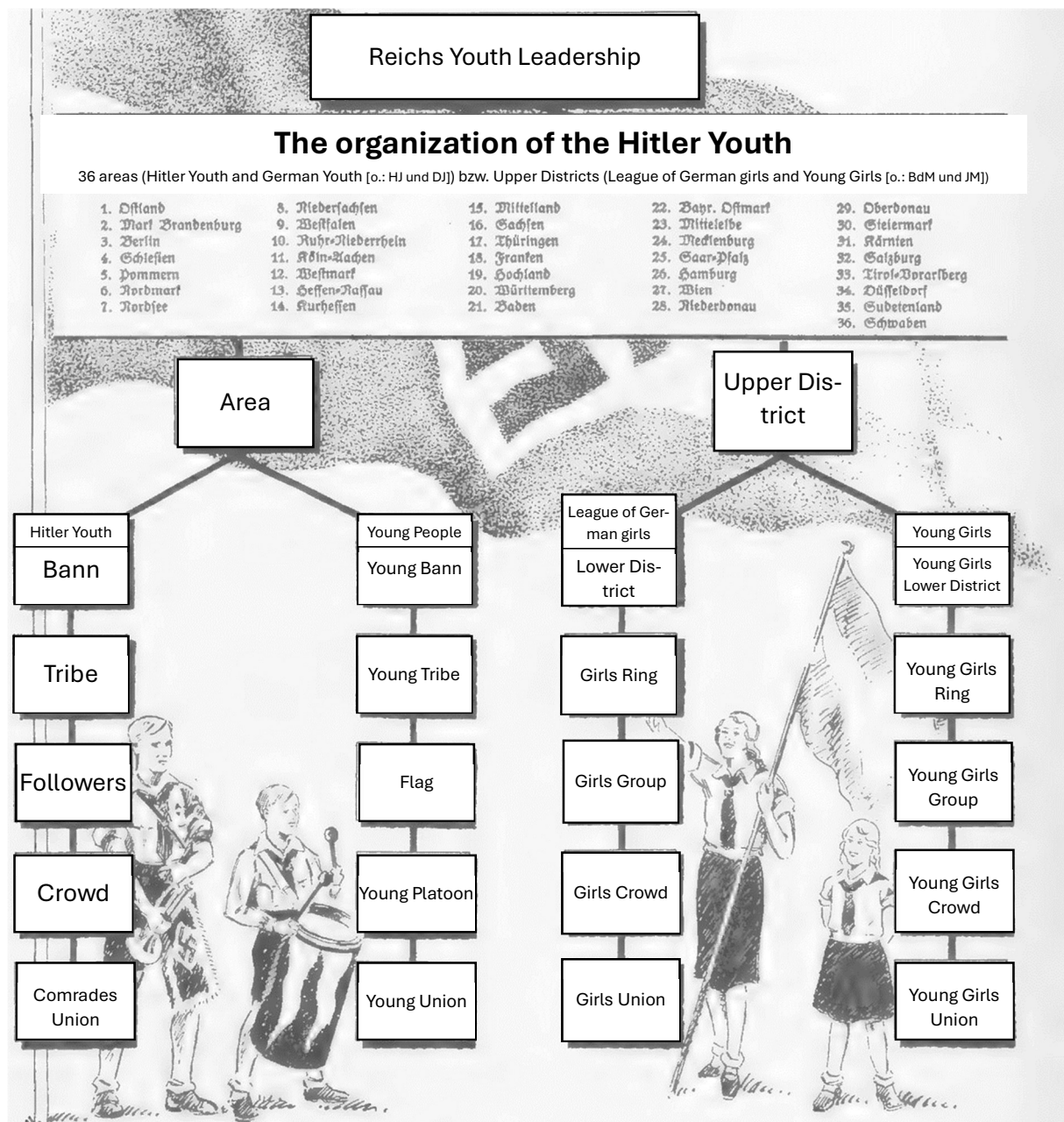
The education

1. The pre- and after military defense education orientates itself on the SA-Defense Badge and on the educational orders for the defense teams, which are updated yearly by the high command of the SA together with relevant parts of the Wehrmacht. The education contains: a) the pre military education (service in the Youth-Defense-Teams); b) the post military education (compulsory service in the defense teams); c) the acquisition of the Defense Badge (optional), a) pre military, b) post military; d) the yearly repetition exercise of all SA Defense Badge holders.
2. For the service by SA defense teams up to ten hours are planned every month for education and training.
3. The education year in defense teams starts every Oktober and lasts for eleven months.

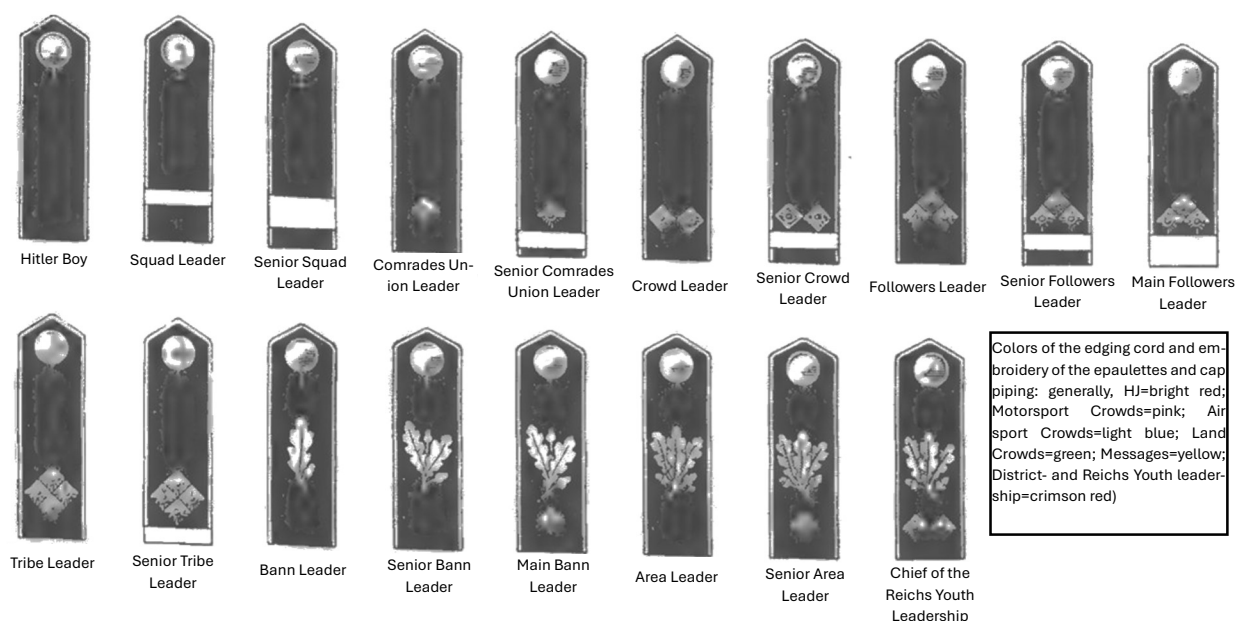
The defense education in the Hitler Youth

was regulated by high command of the Wehrmacht and the youth leader of the German Reich in August 1939.

The Hitler Youth [o.: Hitler-Jugend (HJ)]



The rank insignia of the Hitler Youth



Mandatory service in the Hitler Youth

In April 1939 the Führer issued two orders for the law on the Hitler Youth from December 1, 1936. After the creation of the mandatory duty of work service and the mandatory military service, also the service in the Hitler Youth is declared as honorary service to the German people.

With the first order, the Core-Hitler-Youth is formed inside the Hitler Youth. Whoever is member of the Hitler Youth since April 20, 1938 is part of the Core-Hitler-Youth. Young people who were at least one year members of the Hitler Youth and are eligible for joining the NSDAP can also be accepted into the Core-Hitler-Youth. Persons older than 18, who will be used in leadership or administration of the Hitler Youth, can be accepted into the Core-Hitler-Youth immediately. Part of the NSDAP is only the Core-Hitler-Youth. The membership in it is voluntary. The mandatory service is for every juvenile from the age of 10 until 18 and confirms the already established structure of the Hitler Youth.

All Boys and Girls in the Hitler Youth are subject to a public educational institution in accordance with the provisions, the Führer issues.

Unworthy of the Hitler Youth membership and therefore excluded from the Hitler Youth community are those, who were already dismissed because of defamatory actions and those who do defamatory actions, and those who would damage the Hitler Youth by being offensive through immoral behavior towards the Hitler Youth or the public.

The youth of minority communities in the Reich is excluded from mandatory service.

Juveniles with German Citizenship and residence abroad or during timed stays in the German Reich are not called for duty in the Hitler Youth.

All juveniles, who become 10 years of age until March 15 each year must sign up for the Hitler Youth at the corresponding HJ-leader in the same year. The duty of signing up lies with the legal representative of the juvenile. Special penalties are introduced for those who miss the sign up or try to maliciously hinder the juvenile from sign up.

Party and State

The 19th century was in a sense a century of the constitution, its history tells of countless struggles over this or that constitutional formula. In contrast, the basic statutes of the Greater German Reich gradually grow out of the experiences, requirements and knowledge of national life. What is characteristic of the new concept is that one does not speak of the coming "constitution" but of the emerging "people's order", which already indicates the difference from earlier times.

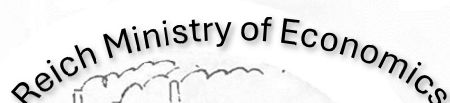
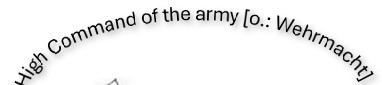
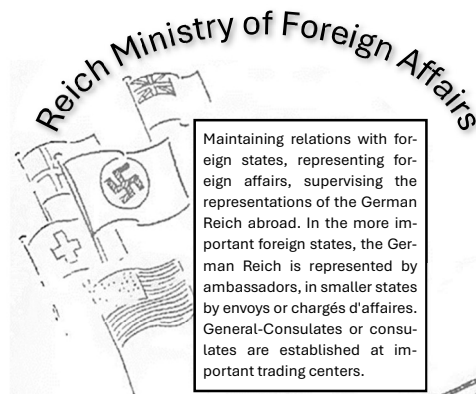
The unity of party and state, which was already enshrined in law on December 1, 1933, is symbolized in the personality of the Führer. The political and legal figure of the Führer's deputy is a pivotal point of the entire public order. He is a minister, and thus a man of the state. At the same time, however, he is also the real leader of the party, permanently representing the Führer. He ensures that the various tasks of the party and the state lead to the same goal. Every state administration has a tendency towards perseverance and continuity; it would not be possible without systematic continuity. The party organization, on the other hand, represents the living opinion of the people, which constantly gives fresh impulses to public life. This fact is reflected in the people's order that is emerging. The state has the task of administration and is expressly free from interference by the party. But nothing of importance happens in the state that the party does not know about and - in strictly prescribed ways - influence. This supportive participation of the party in state administrative life goes through the Führer's deputy. The Führer's words should also be understood in this way: that tasks that the state cannot solve will be transferred to the party, if necessary. Without the active participation of the National Socialist party that created the new Reich, the German people's order is unthinkable in the future.

“And everyone in Germany should remember this: The National Socialist party has achieved something unmeasurable - not our economic leaders, not our professors and scholars, not soldiers and not artists, not philosophers, thinkers and poets who have pulled our people back from the abyss, but solely the political soldiery of our party.”

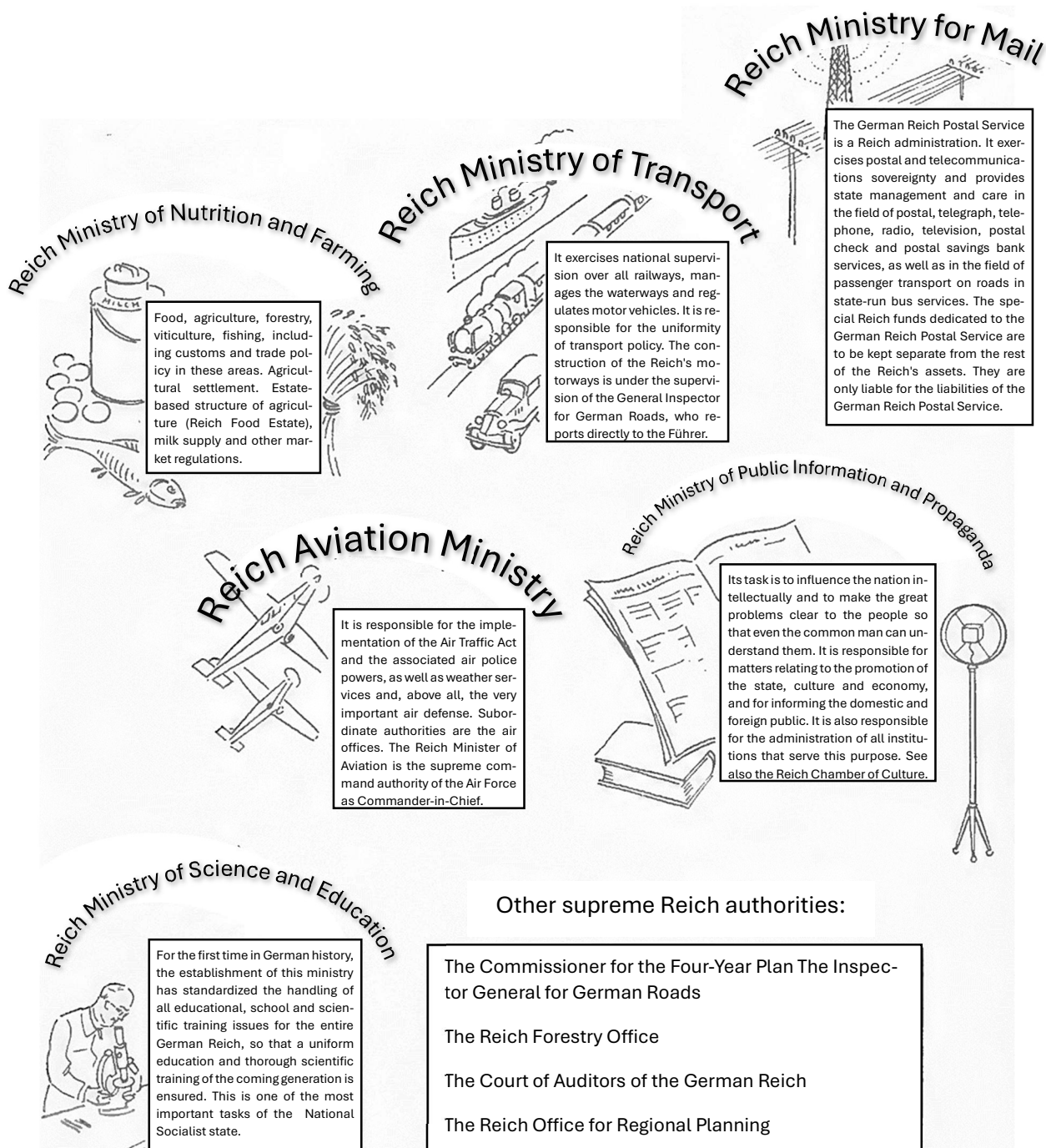
“We, my party comrades, co-leaders of the people and the army, are called by fate, to write history in its highest meaning. What millions never get, fate gave us. The coming world will remember us for our work. But above all as most remarkable and noble it shall remember that in a time of disloyalty and common treason in Germany, the most loyal followership that ever existed formed. And this one thing we know: A page of world history will be dedicated to us, as we built and secured the new German Reich together with the National Socialist Party and the German Army.”

The Führer
on the party rally of freedom in Nuremberg 1935

The Tasks of



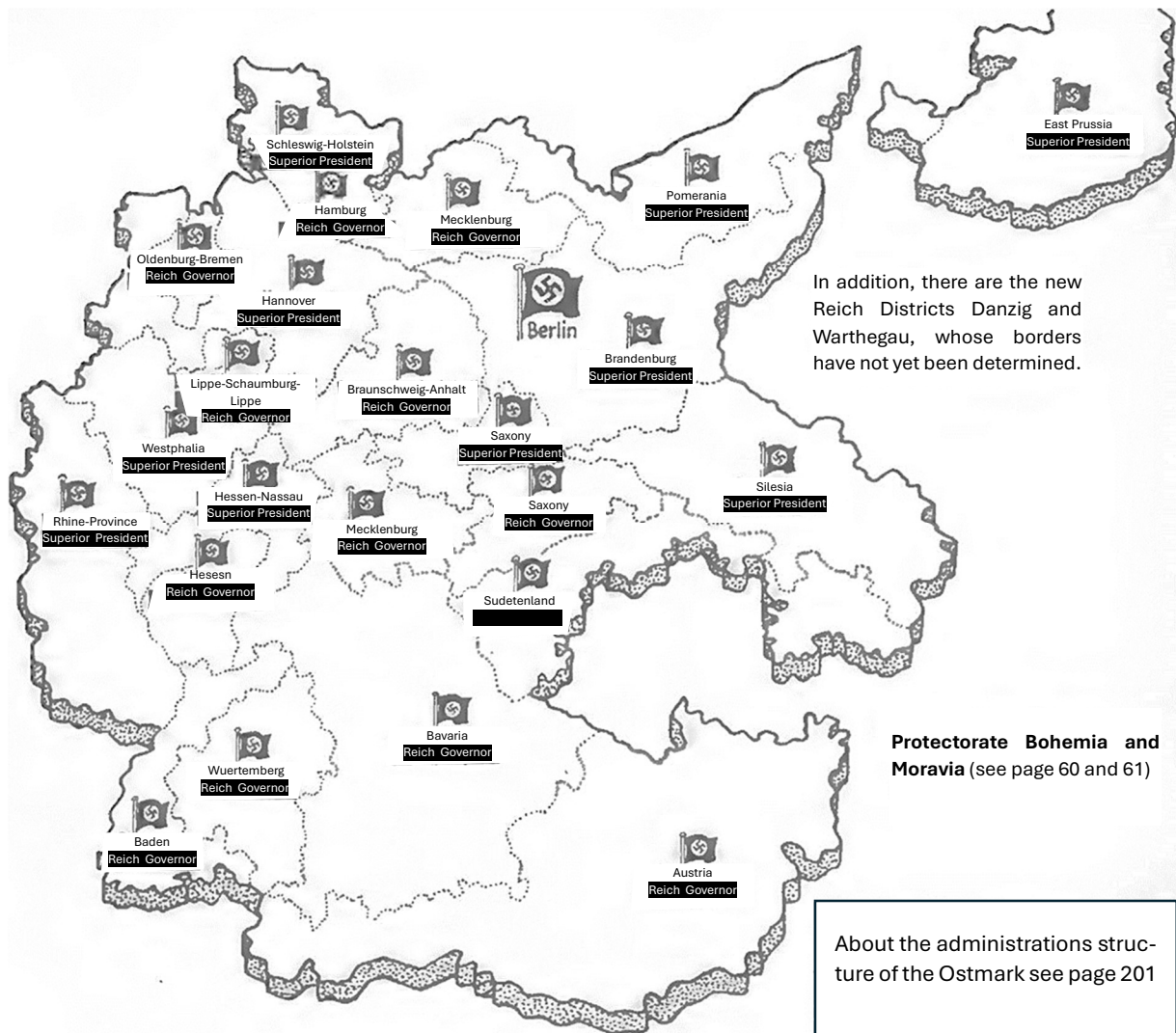
the Reich ministries



Reich authorities belonging to the area of responsibility of the Reich ministries or subordinate to them

Reich Ministry of the Interior: The ministry's responsibilities include: Reich Office for Family Research; Reich Publishing Office; Reich Criminal Court; Reich Health Office; Reich Office for Emigration; Reich Archives; Reich Office for Land Surveying; Central Records Office for Soldier Lost and War Graves; Federal Office for Homeland Affairs; Reich Sports Office. The following are under its supervision: Technical Emergency Aid; German Association of Municipalities; German Red Cross.
Reich Ministry of Justice: The Reich Justice Examination Office and the Supreme Fideikommiss-Court are affiliated. The business area includes: Reich Court; People's Court; Reich Patent Office; Celle Regional Hereditary Court. The following are subject to supervision: Academy of German Law; Reich Chamber of Notaries and Reich Chamber of Lawyers.
Reich Ministry of Economics: The following are part of the business area: Reich Statistical Office; Reich Economic Court; Reich Supervisory Office for Private Insurance; Reich Commissioner for Credit; Reich Office for Economic Development; Reich Office for Soil Research; Reich Commissioner for the Tinware Monopoly; Reich Coal Commissioner; Reich Chamber of Economics; Chambers of Commerce; Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce; Chambers of Industry and Commerce with their special purpose associations; Reich Association of German Crafts; German Chamber of Crafts and Trade; Chambers of Crafts; German Savings Banks and Giro Association.
Reich Finance Ministry: The following are part of the business area: Reich Finance Court; Reich Debt Administration; Reich Debt Committee; Chief Finance President; Reich Monopoly Administration for Spirits; Reich Construction Directorate. The following are subject to supervision: German Central Cooperative Class; German pension- bank.
Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture: The following are part of the business area: Reich Hereditary Court; Reich Office for Resettlement, among others. The following are subject to supervision: Reich Offices for Grain, Feed and Other Agricultural Products, for Animals and Animal Products, for Dairy Products, Oils and Fats, for Eggs; Deutsche pension-bank-credit institution; Reich Board of Trustees for Technology in Agriculture, among others.
Reich Aviation Ministry: The following are part of the business area: Reich Weather Service; German Naval Observatory; Reich Air Defense Institute. The following are under its supervision: German Aviation Research Institute; Lilienthal Society for Aviation Research; German Academy of Aviation Research; German Lufthansa AG; German Zeppelin Shipping Company; National Socialist Flying Corps; Aero Club of Germany; Reich Air Defense League.
Reich Postal Ministry: The following are part of the business area: Reich Postal Office; Research Institute of the German Reich Post; Reich Postal Directorate, Reich Postal Construction Directorate.
Reich Ministry for Science, Education and Culture: The following are part of the business area: Reich Institute for Physical Technology; Reich Institute for Chemical Technology; Reich Institute for Earthquake Research; Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany. The following are under its supervision: German Research Foundation; Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of Science.
Reich Ministry for Public Information and Propaganda: The following are part of the business area: Reich Literature Office; Reich Commissioner for Artistic Form; Reich Committee for Tourism; Film Review Office, among others. Subordinate to the supervision are: Reich Chamber of Culture; Reich Association of the German Press; Advertising Council of the German Economy; German Library; Reich Tourism Association; Reich Broadcasting GmbH, among others.

The constitution and administration of the states



What centuries before us had foreseen is now reality:

One People - One Reich – One Führer



The unity of the German Reich was created through the law about the new construction of the Reich from January 30, 1934. Through it the sovereign rights of the states were transferred to the Reich, the state parliaments were dissolved, the state governments were subordinated the Reich government, and the governors were put under supervision of the minister of the interior.

Through the third order about the new construction of the Reich from November 1938, uniform names for authorities and administrative districts were introduced. Now in the entire Reich there are counties and administrative districts.

REMEMBER !

JANUARY - OLD: HARTUNG 30 th (1933): Adolf Hitler becomes Reich Chancellor	MAY - OLD: WÖNNEMOND 26 th (1923): The National Socialist Albert Leo Schlageter is shot by the French
FEBRUARY - OLD: HORNUNG 23 rd (1930): Death of Horst Wessel 24 th (1920): Adolf Hitler proclaims the program of the NSDAP	AUGUST - OLD: ERNTING 1 st (1914): Begin of the World War 2 nd (1934): Death of President von Hindenburg Adolf Hitler becomes Führer of the Reich
March - OLD: LENZING 1 st (1935): Return of the Saar to the Reich 7 th (1936): The demilitarized zone is freed 13 th (1938): Austria comes to the Reich 16 th (1935): Introduction of general conscription 21 st (1933): Day of Potsdam 16 th (1939): Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia 22 nd (1939): Memelland German again	SEPTEMBER - OLD: SCHEIDING 1934: Party Rally of the will 1935: Party Rally of freedom 1936: Party Rally of honor Proclamation of the second four year plan 1937: Party Rally of work 1938: Party Rally of Greater Germany 1939: Liberation of Danzig, West Prussia, Posen and East Upper Silesia
APRIL - OLD: OSTERMOND 10 th (1938): The German people confesses to the Greater German Reich and its Führer Adolf Hitler in an astounding vote of 99% 20 th (1889): Birthday of the Führer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler	OKTOBER - OLD: GILBHARD 1 st -10 th (1938): Liberation of the Sudetenland NOVEMBER - OLD: NEBELUNG 9 th (1923): Honorary Death of 16 National Socialists in front of the Feldherrenhalle in Munich

The national holidays of the German people

 1st of May: National holiday of the German people	 Saturday after Michaelmas Thanksgiving
 16th of March Or the Sunday before: Remembrance day of heroes and day of defense-freedom	 9th of November Remembrance day for the fallen of the movement



The Reich Labor Service

The Reich Labor Service was established by the National Socialist Party out of the Voluntary Labor Service which already existed since July 1932. The Reich Labor Service law from June 27, 1935, the Labor Service was promoted to an honorary service to the German people. All young Germans of both genders have the duty to serve in the Reich Labor Service. It is subject to the Ministry of the interior. The Reich Labor leader (Konstantin Hierl) exercises command authority. This gigantic educational organization is to be thanked to him in the first place. For his service he was named Reichs leader [o.: Reichsleiter] by the Führer.

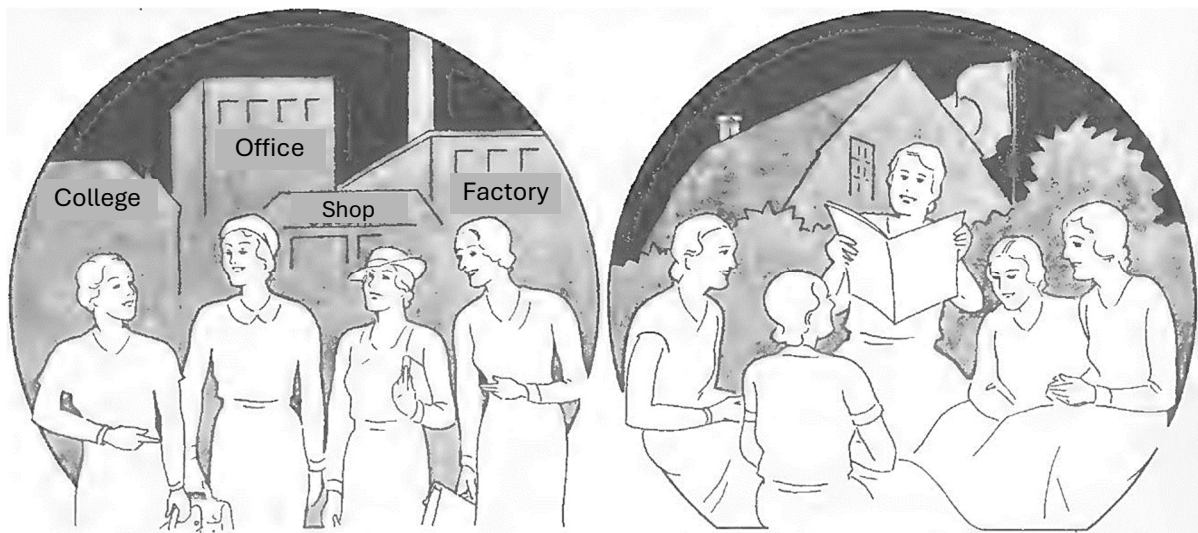
The Labor Service begins at the earliest at the age of 18 and ends at the latest at the age of 25. The conscription starts with 19 years but is possible even earlier. Excluded from the Reich Labor Service are those punished with prison penalties or who doesn't have the civil honorary rights or who still is out on probation or who was thrown out of the NSDAP because of unmoral behavior or who was punished by a court because of anti-state actions. Jews and German blooded married to a Jew are not allowed into the Reich Labor Service. The service duration is half a year.



The tasks of the Reich Labor Service are foremost of educational purposes. The sentence: “Work nobles!” shall regain validity. Without looking at the class or origin or the person, every German must take the spade on his shoulder. “The spade has become the symbol of a new community”, the Führer said at the Party Rally of honor. Furthermore, the Reich Labor Service serves for non-profit tasks, which wouldn’t be done otherwise. For example, by cultivation of ground a land mass in the size of east Prussia was made fertile. This peaceful conquest of our own territory and therefore the expansion of our living space [o.: Lebensraum] also plays its part in securing public food supply at the same time.



Over time these works will raise food production by ca. 2 Billion Reichsmarks. Through foresting work, which the RLS [o.: RAD (Reichs Arbeits Dienst)] carries out, the production of wood was increased by 6,5 Million cubic meters each year. Other important duties of the RLS are land consolidation, watercourse regulation and disaster management. More than 2000 times a year the RLS is called because of fires, flood risk, snow breakage in forests and other disasters to conserve the wealth of our people. If it wrests land from the sea, if it cultivates Germany, if it prevents harm – its work is a blessing for the young men and the entire German people. The Führer and the rest of Germany is proud of its young labor men.







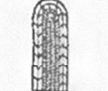



















The Labor Service for the female youth was voluntarily at the beginning. Through an order issued by the minister of the interior, about the Implementation and Supplementation of the Reich Labor Service Law the next step was made with the introduction of the duty for Labor Service also for women. The decree of August 15, 1936, stated that, with effect from April 1, 1936, the administration of the female labor service would be transferred to the area of the Reich leadership of the labor service, whereas previously it had been under the authority of the Reich Institute for Employment Placement and Unemployment Insurance. The name “Women Labor Service” is transformed into “Labor Service For Female Youth”.



The female youth must feel the blessing which this true “people’s school” gives the young Germans for their whole lives. The aim is National Socialist education for the correct attitude to work and solidarity with the people in the spirit of a common world view. The work maids [o.: Arbeitsmädchen] are concentrated in work camps and educated there. In the settlement-, farming- and workers' emergency areas they will help out mothers who cannot afford assistants physically and mentally, either by helping out in house duties or on fields or as kindergarten teachers. House daughters, high school graduates, sales personnel, factory workers – they will be educated in a real people’s community towards the future German woman and mother.

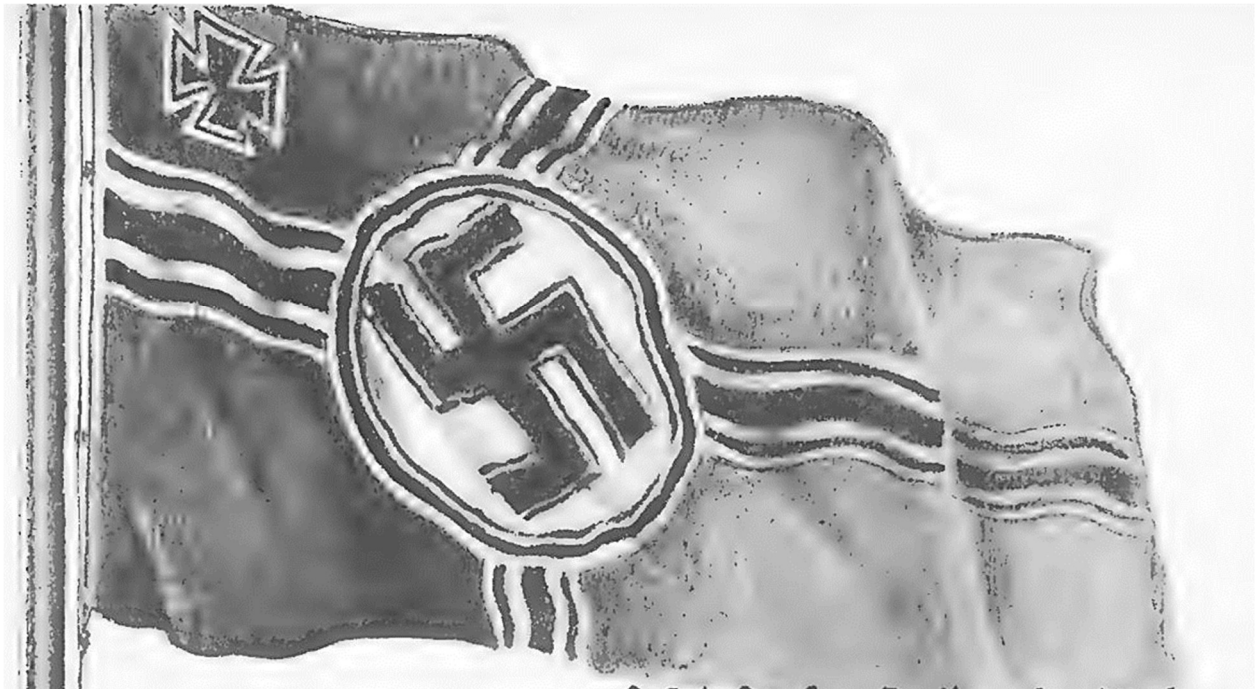
The ranks and badges of the Reich Labor Service

(no shoulder cap)  Labor man	 Labor man volunteer for 1 year	 Gaffer	 Senior Gaffer	 Troop Leader	 Senior Troop Leader
 Junior Field Master	 Field Master	 Senior Field Master	 Colonel Field Master	 Labor Leader	 Senior Labor Leader
 Colonel Labor Leader	 General Labor Leader	 Senior General Labor Leader	 Reich Labor Leader	 Medical Assistant	 Labor Field Doctor
 Labor Doctor	 Official	 Staff Official	 Retired Labor Leader	 Music Band Leader	 Senior Music Band Leader

The organization of the Reich Labor Service

The Reich Labor Service organizes itself in terms of areas into so called "Labor Districts" [o.: "Arbeitsgaue"] (with inclusion of Austria and Sudetenland ca. 40). The Labor Districts are organized themselves into 5 to 10 groups with each 6 to 9 departments. The department is a labor and service unit which consists of 3 or 4 platoons with each 3 troops. The conscripts are sorted by department and concentrated in labor camps. The leadership of the camp is the Field Master or Senior Field Master.

Special attention is paid to the training of the leadership corps, which consists of Troop Leaders, Senior Troop Leaders, Platoon Leaders (Junior Field Masters and Field Masters), Department Leaders (Senior Field Masters) and Group Leaders (Colonel Field Masters and Labor Leaders). The leaders must embody the valuable properties of workers, farmers and soldiers in themselves. The next generation of leaders comes from the young generations of Labor Service Men and is pre-trained for these tasks.



Law on the reconstruction of the Wehrmacht

From March 16, 1935

The Reich Government has passed the following law, which is hereby proclaimed:

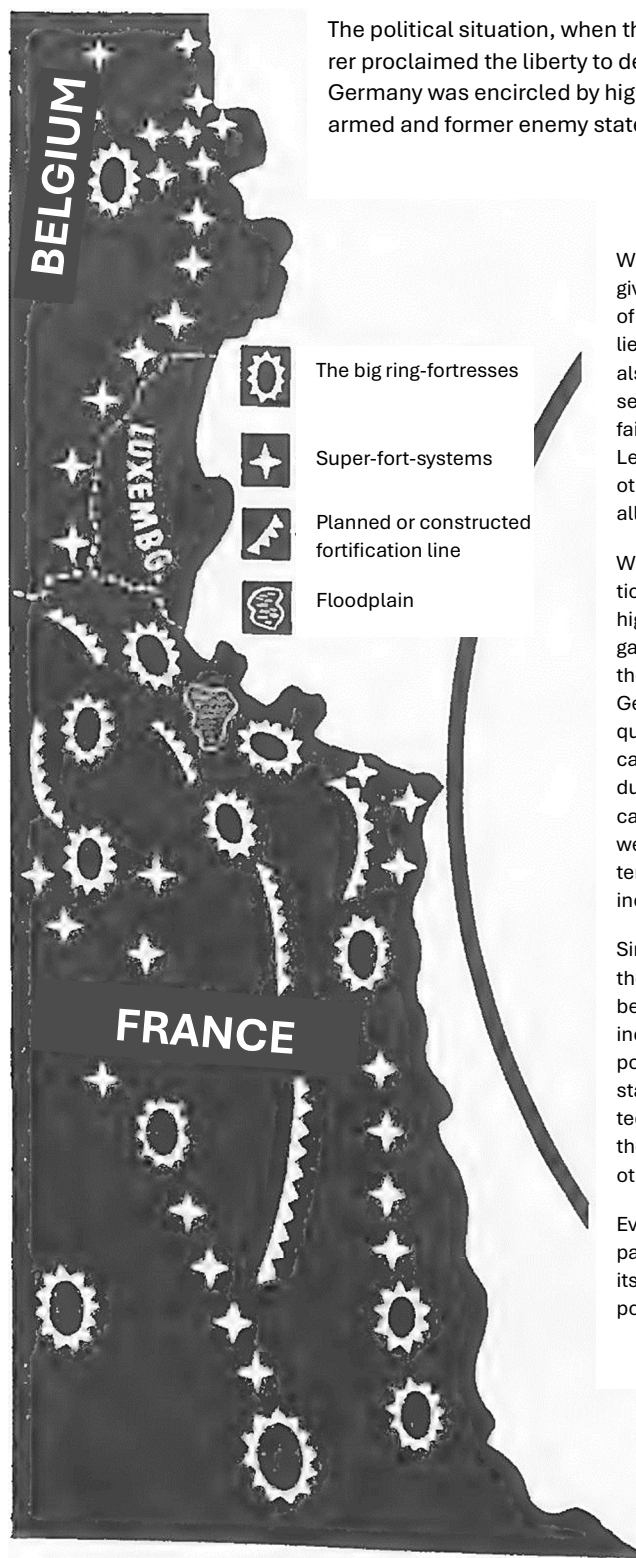
§1

Service in the Wehrmacht is based on general conscription.



The German Wehrmacht

[engl.: defense-might]



The political situation, when the Führer proclaimed the liberty to defense: Germany was encircled by highly armed and former enemy states.

From the government's on the reconstruction

When in November 1918 the German people, trusting in the assurances given in Wilson's 14 points, laid down their arms after four and a half years of glorious resistance in a war which it had never wanted to start, they believed that they had done a service not only to tormented humanity but also to a great idea in itself. Even as they suffered the most from the consequences of this insane struggle, millions of our people grasped with faith the idea of a new order of relations between nations. The idea of the League of Nations perhaps never aroused more fervent support in any other nation than in the German nation, when it had been abandoned by all earthly happiness.

While Germany, as one of the contracting parties, had fulfilled its obligations, the other party failed to fulfill its obligations. This means that the high contracting parties of the former victorious states unilaterally abrogated the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles! It was not enough that there was no disarmament on a scale comparable to the destruction of German weapons; no, there was not even a standstill in armaments. Yes, quite the opposite! The rearmament of a whole series of states finally became apparent. The new machines of destruction that had been invented during the war were now finally perfected in peacetime through methodical scientific work. In the field of the creation of powerful land tanks as well as new fighting and bombing machines, there were continuous and terrible improvements. New giant guns were constructed, new explosive, incendiary and gas bombs developed.

Since then, however, the world has been resounding with war cries, as if there had never been a world war and the Treaty of Versailles had never been signed. In the midst of these highly armed warring states, which were increasingly using the most modern motorized forces, Germany was a powerless space, defenseless against every threat and every individual state. The German people remember the misfortune and suffering of fifteen years of economic misery, political and moral humiliation. It was therefore understandable that Germany began to loudly press for the other states to keep their promise of disarmament.

Even after leaving Geneva, the German government was nevertheless prepared not only to examine proposals from other states, but also to make its own practical proposals. It therefore continued to do everything in its power to promote peace.

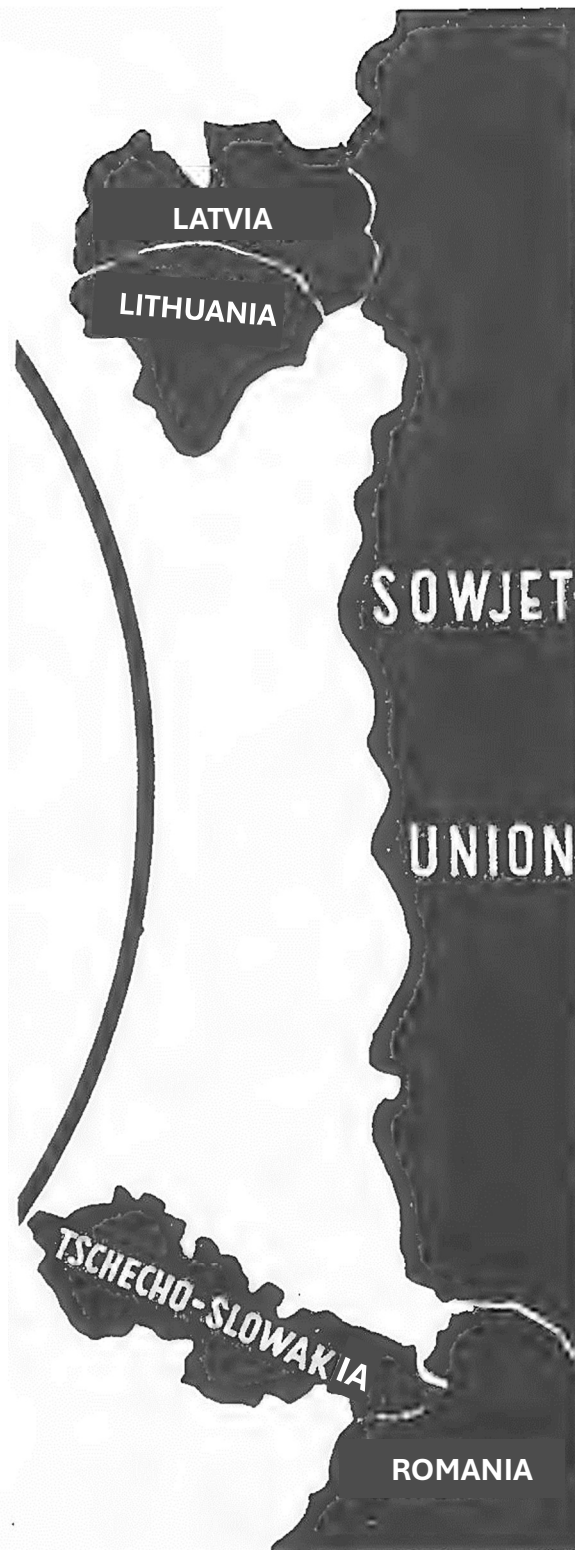
appeal "To the German people!" of the defense.

The German government must, however, regretfully see that for months now the rest of the world has been steadily rearming. It sees the creation of a Soviet Russian army of 101 divisions, i.e. 960,000 men added to its peacetime presence, as an element that could not have been anticipated when the Treaty of Versailles was drawn up. It sees the promotion of similar measures in other states as further evidence of the rejection of the disarmament idea proclaimed at the time.

Under these circumstances, the German government feels it is impossible to postpone the measures necessary for the security of the Reich any longer, or even to conceal them from the knowledge of the world. If it now complies with the intentions expressed in the speech of the English minister Baldwin on November 28, 1934, then it is doing so

1. to give the German people the conviction and the other states the knowledge that the preservation of the honor and security of the German Reich is from now on again entrusted to the own strength of the German nation,
2. but in order to refute those claims which seek to ascribe to the German people the aspiration to a position of military hegemony in Europe, by fixing the scope of German measures.

What the German Government, as the guardian of the honor and interests of the German nation, desires is to ensure the extent of those means of power which are necessary not only for the preservation of the integrity of the German Reich, but also for the international respect and appreciation of Germany as a co-guarantor of general peace. For at this hour the German Government renews before the German people and the whole world its assurance of its determination never to go beyond the preservation of German honor and the freedom of the Reich and, in particular, not to make German national rearmament an instrument of military aggression but rather of defense and thus of maintaining peace. The German Government expresses the confident hope that the German people, who have thus regained their honor, may be granted the independent, equal right to make their contribution to world peace in free and open cooperation with other nations and their governments.



The most important points

§1

1. Military service is honorary service to the German people.
2. Every German man is subject to military service.
3. In war, in addition to compulsory military service, every German man and woman is obliged to serve the fatherland.



§2

The Wehrmacht is the weapon bearer and the military training school of the German people. It consists of
The Army [o.: Heer]
The Navy [or.: Kriegsmarine]
The Airforce [or.: Luftwaffe]



§3

Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht is the Führer and Reich Chancellor. His military staff is the High Command of the Wehrmacht, which leader is the Chief of High Command of the Wehrmacht. The Chief of High Command of the Wehrmacht also is Reich Minister of defense.

§4

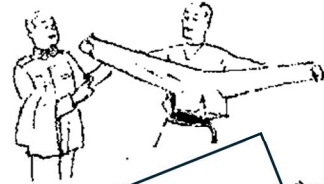
Duration of military duty
Military duty lasts from the 18th to the 45th year following 31st of March.



§6

Extension of military duty

In times of war, and in special times of need, the Reich defense minister is authorized to expand the circle of German men who are under consideration of fulfilling military duty.



§5

Duties in times of war

1. All obligated men of military duty must make themselves available to the Wehrmacht in the event of mobilization.
2. In war, the interests of the Wehrmacht take precedence over all others.



§7

Military service

1. The military duty is fulfilled by military service. The military service includes: a) active military service, b) military service in the absence of leave.
2. Men conscripted by §6 and older than 45, form the land storm [o.: Landsturm].



of the German Defense Law

§8

Active time of service

Men are generally conscripted in the same year they reach the age of 20. Voluntary entry is possible even earlier. The fulfillment of labor service is a precondition for active military duty. Exceptions are settled by special provisions.

§9

Reserve

Part of the reserve are all men after active military service until they reach the 31st of March in the same year, they reach the age of 35.

§10

Substitute reserve

Part of the substitute reserve are all obligated men of military duty, who were not conscripted for active service until they reach the 31st of March in the same year, they reach the age of 35.

§11

Land Defense (o.: Landwehr)

Part of Land Defense are all obligated men of military duty from April 1st of the year they reach the age of 35 until the age of 45 and the following 31st of March.

§13

Incapacity for military service

Unfit for military service and thus excluded from military service is anyone who a) has been sentenced to hard labor, b) does not possess civil rights, c) is subject to the measures of security and reform according to 42a of the Reich Penal Code, d) has lost his fitness for military service through a military court ruling, e) has been punished by a court for subversive activities.

§15

1. A Jew cannot serve active military service.
2. Jewish mixed blood cannot become superiors in the Wehrmacht.
3. The service of Jews needs special regulations.

§25

confidentiality obligation

1. Members of the armed forces and those on leave are obliged to maintain confidentiality regarding official matters which are required or ordered to be kept secret.
2. This obligation remains in effect even after leaving military service.

§26

Politics in the Wehrmacht

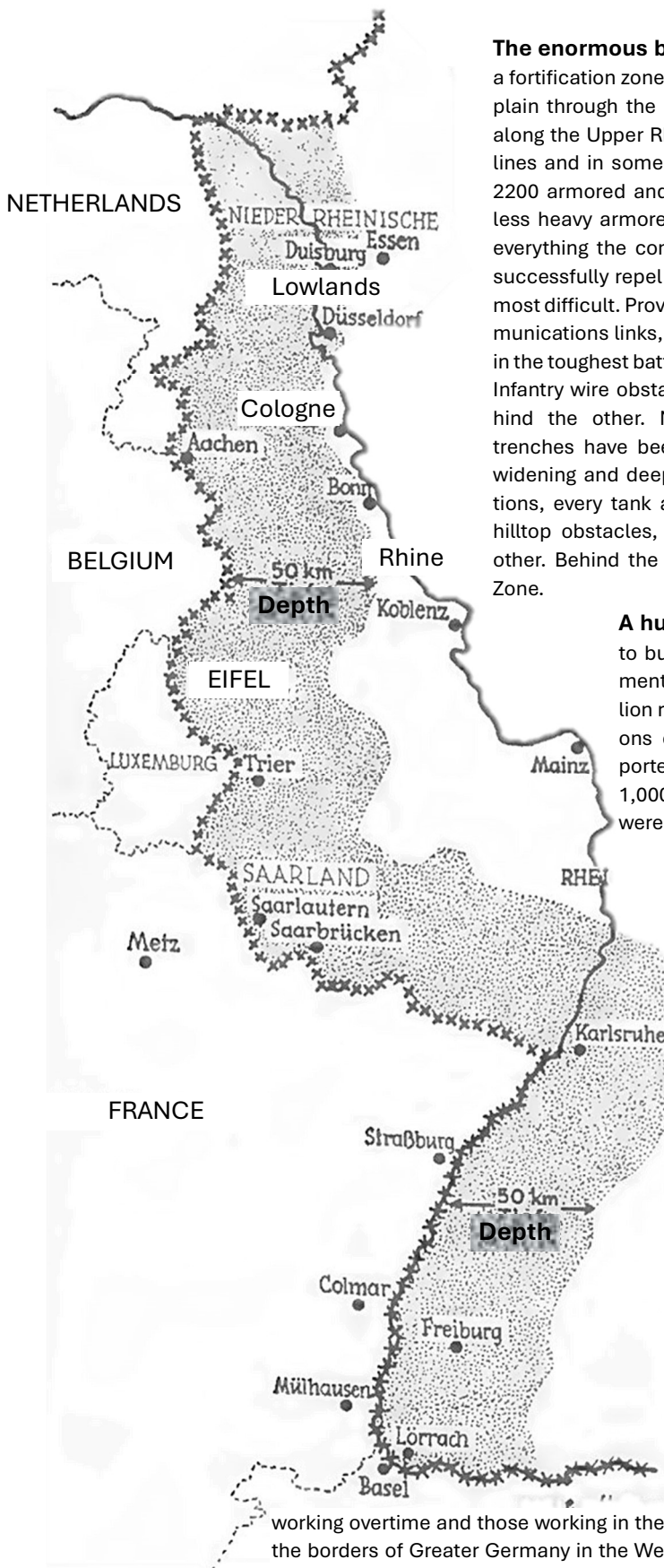
1. the soldiers are not allowed to be active in politics. The membership in the NSDAP or any subsidiary or attached association is paused during active service.
2. For the soldiers the right of voting or participation in referendums is paused.

§27

Marriage license

Members of the Wehrmacht require the permission of their superiors to marry.

The West Wall

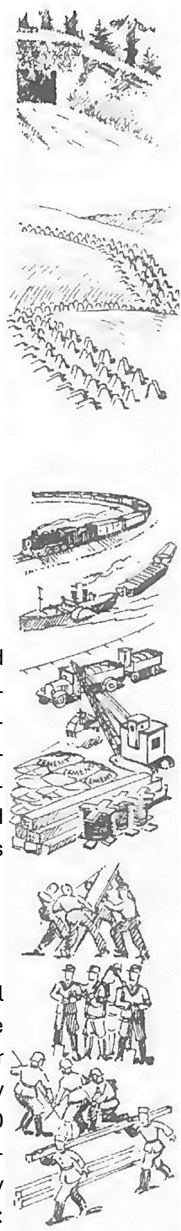


The enormous bulwark of steel and concrete runs as a fortification zone up to 10 km deep from the Lower Rhine plain through the Eifel and Saar region to the Rhine and along the Upper Rhine to the Swiss border. Partly in three lines and in some places in four lines, it comprises over 2200 armored and concrete structures, including countless heavy armored structures, which are equipped with everything the combat-trained crew needs to be able to successfully repel any attack, even the most difficult and most difficult. Provision has been made to secure the communications links, which enable successful conduct even in the toughest battle, as well as to ward off any gas danger. Infantry wire obstacles run in several wide strips one behind the other. Many kilometers of impassable tank trenches have been created, partly artificially, partly by widening and deepening natural obstacles. In other sections, every tank attack is stopped by steep slopes and hilltop obstacles, often in several lines one behind the other. Behind the West Wall is the Western Air Defense Zone.

A huge amount of material was required to build the West Wall: 6 million tons of cement, 695,000 cubic meters of wood, 3 million rolls of wire. Every day, 8,000 freight wagons carrying building materials were transported to the West, and inland waterways and 1,000 trucks were also used for transport, as were field and conveyor railways.

The greatest collective effort of all time created this gigantic defensive structure. On May 28, 1938, the Führer gave the order for construction. By July 20, the Organization Todt had 35,000 men at work, by July 27: 45,000, by August 3: 77,000, by August 10: 93,000, by August 17: 121,000, by August 24: 140,000, by August 31: 170,000, by September 7: 191,000, by September 14: 213,000, by September 21: 241,000, by September 28: 278,000, by October 6: 342,000. In addition, there were around 90,000 workers in the areas of the fortress engineer staffs, as well as 100,000 men of the Reich Labor Service and numerous infantry divisions and engineer battalions. But not only the workers, engineers, labor service men and soldiers who were directly involved in the construction, but also, the entire industry

working overtime and those working in the transport sector contributed to securing the borders of Greater Germany in the West. The Führer established the Protective Wall Medal of Honor "for work to protect Germany."



"I constituted one principle from the first day: "The German is either the finest soldier in the world or he is no one at all. Not to be soldiers we cannot be, and we do not want. Therefore, we will only be the finest ones!"

From the speech of the Führer at the district party rally on November 6th, 1938



"I swear by god this sacred oath, that I want to obey unconditionally the leader of the German Reich and German people, Adolf Hitler, the Supreme Leader of the Wehrmacht and want to always be ready to give my life for this oath as a brave soldier."

The duties of the German soldier

1. The Wehrmacht is the weapons bearer of the German people. It secures the German Reich and fatherland, the German people which is united in National Socialism and its living space. The roots of its power lie in a glorious past, in the German national customs and traditions, German soil and German work.
2. The honor of the soldier lies in unconditional personal commitment for people and fatherland as far as sacrificing the own life.
3. Highest virtue of soldiers is the fighting courage. It demands hardness and determination. Cowardness is shameful, hesitation unsoldierly.
4. Obedience is the foundation of the Wehrmacht, trustfulness the foundation of obedience.
Soldierly leadership is based on joy of responsibility, superior abilities and tireless care.
5. Great performance in war and peace arise only from an unshakeable fighting community of leader and troops.
6. Fighting community needs comradeship. It proves itself especially in need and danger.
7. Confident but yet modest, upright and loyal, god fearing and true, discreet and incorruptible the soldier must serve as role model of manly strength for the entire people. Only performance entitles for pride.
8. Greatest reward and highest bliss the soldier finds in the consciously fulfilled duty. Character and performance determine his worth and path.

THE GERMAN schematic

The Navy

Armada

Armored Ships, battleships, reconnaissance forces

cruisers, torpedo boats, mine-sweepers

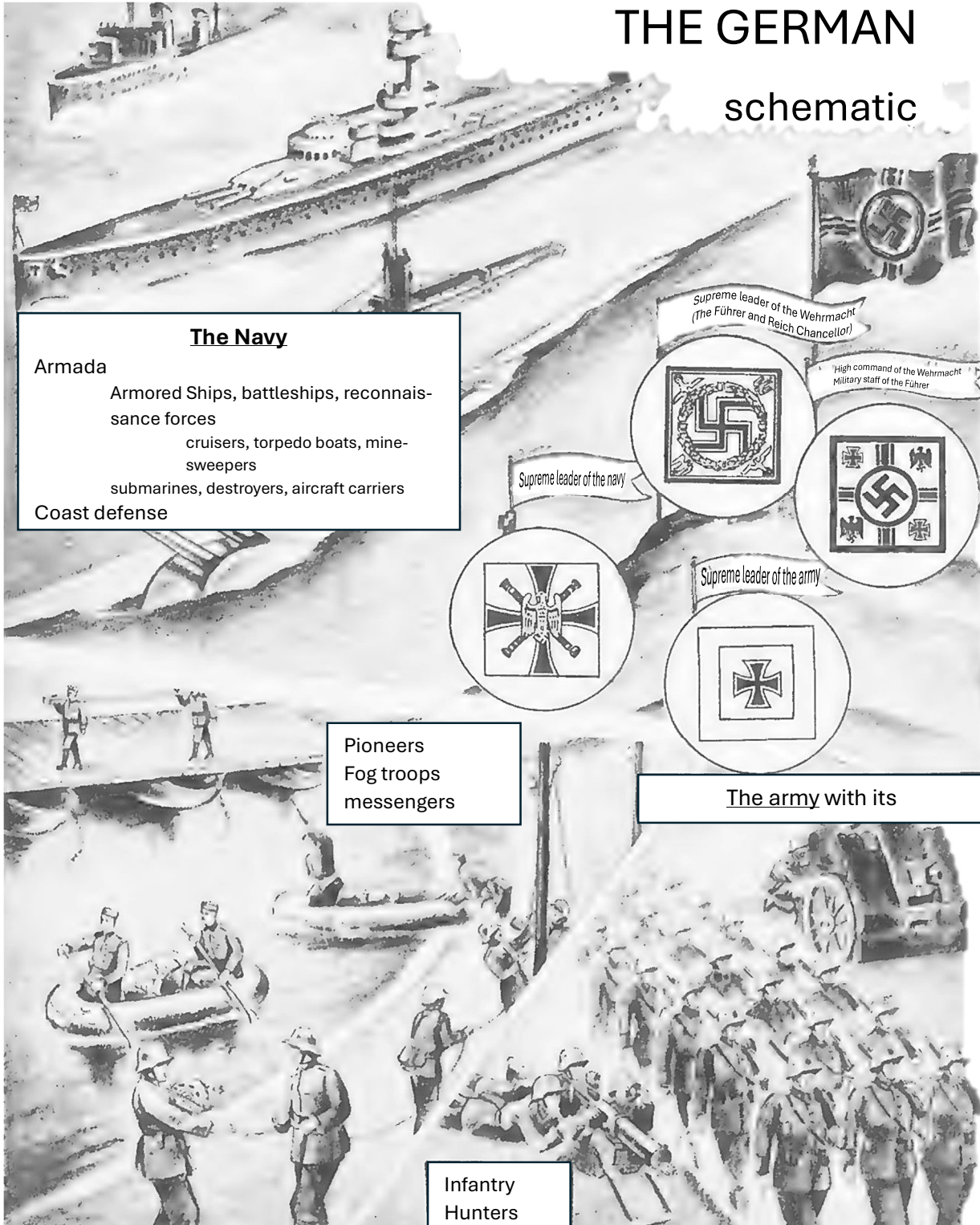
submarines, destroyers, aircraft carriers

Coast defense

Pioneers
Fog troops
messengers

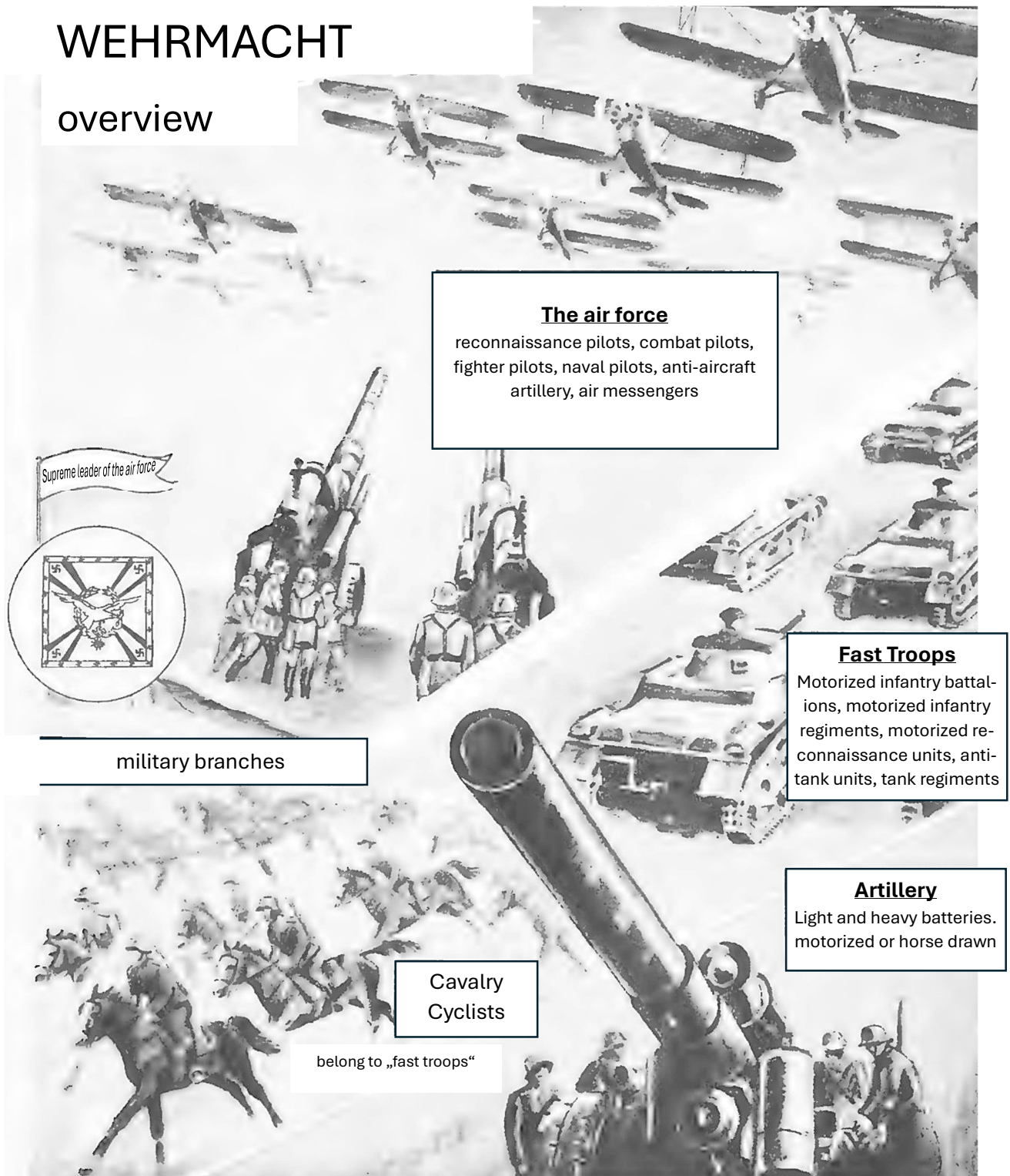
The army with its

Infantry
Hunters



WEHRMACHT

overview



The air force

reconnaissance pilots, combat pilots, fighter pilots, naval pilots, anti-aircraft artillery, air messengers

Supreme leader of the air force

military branches

Fast Troops

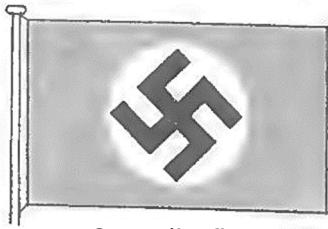
Motorized infantry battalions, motorized infantry regiments, motorized reconnaissance units, anti-tank units, tank regiments

Artillery

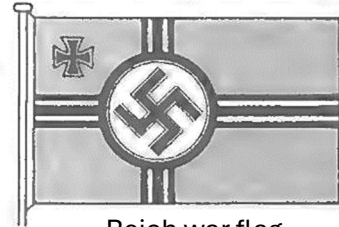
Light and heavy batteries. motorized or horse drawn

Cavalry
Cyclists

belong to „fast troops“



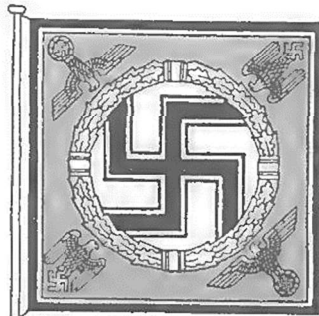
Swastika flag



Reich war flag

FLAGS and

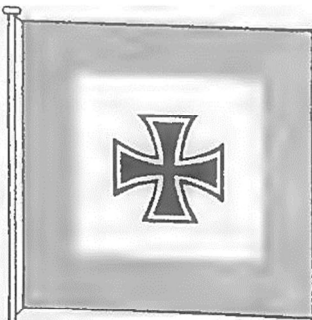
STANDARDS



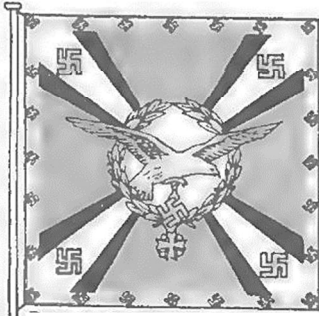
Standard of the Führer and supreme leader of the Wehrmacht



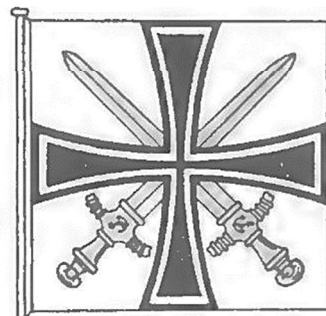
Flag of the Reich defense minister



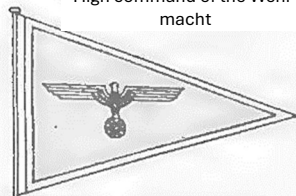
High command of the Wehrmacht



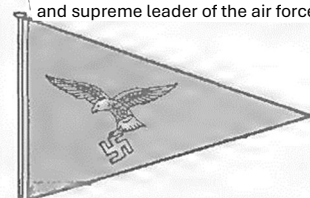
Flag of the Reich Minister of aviation and supreme leader of the air force



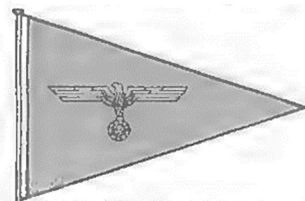
Supreme leader of the navy



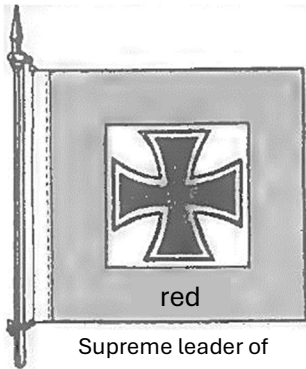
Emblem of sovereignty for cars of officers and officials



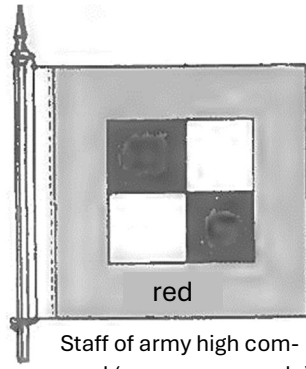
Emblem of sovereignty for cars of the air force (golden eagle for generals)



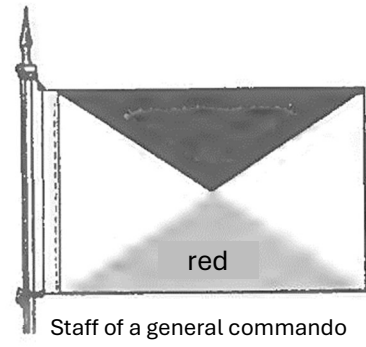
Emblem of sovereignty for cars of the navy (generals and officials)



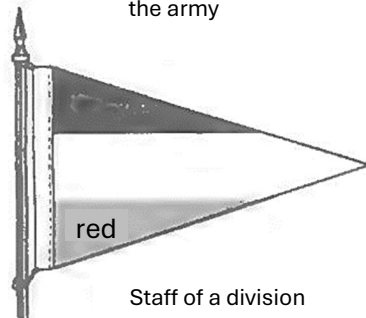
Supreme leader of the army



Staff of army high command (group command)



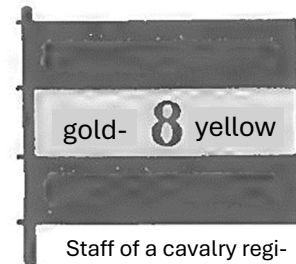
Staff of a general commando



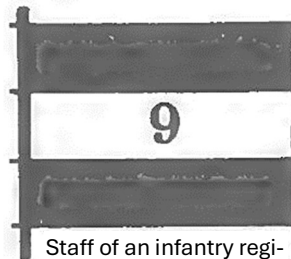
Staff of a division

Flaggen für den Befehlsdienst

Kommando- und Stabsflaggen

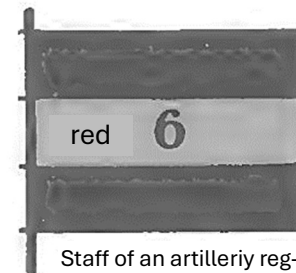


Staff of a cavalry regiment



Staff of an infantry regiment

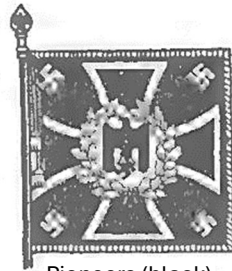
Truppenfahnen und Standarten



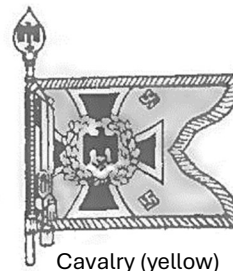
Staff of an artillery regiment



Infantry (white)



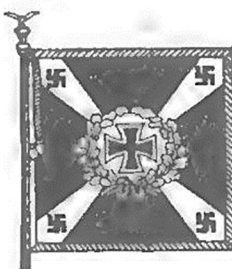
Pioneers (black)



Cavalry (yellow)



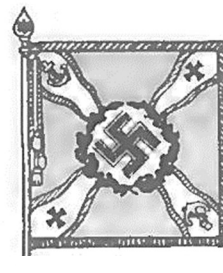
Artillery (red)



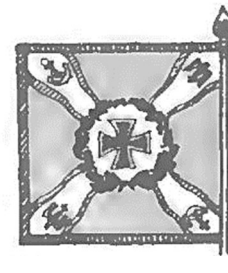
Aviators (yellow) Artillerists (red) and Air messengers (brown)



Front



Back











































Front

Back



ARMY

Uniform Badges

 <p>Cap emblem of sovereignty</p>		 <p>Reich cockade with oak leaves</p>				 <p>General of the army</p>	 <p>Colonel-General</p>	 <p>General</p>	 <p>General-Lieutenant</p>
						 <p>General-Major</p>	 <p>Colonel</p>	 <p>Colonel-Lieutenant</p>	 <p>Major</p>
 <p>Captain</p>	 <p>Senior Lieutenant</p>	 <p>Lieutenant</p>	 <p>First Sergeant</p>	 <p>Sergeant</p>	 <p>Junior Sergeant</p>				
 <p>Corporal</p>	 <p>Private</p>	 <p>Squad number</p>	 <p>Private first class</p>	 <p>Private</p>	 <p>Chief Rifleman</p>				
 <p>Medical Assistant</p>	 <p>Junior Veterinary</p>	 <p>Candidate for Army Official (unit-) career</p>	 <p>Pyrotechnician</p>	 <p>Rigger</p>	 <p>Radio Man</p>				
 <p>Maintenance Master</p>	 <p>Pidgeon Mstr.</p>	 <p>Junior Weapon Mstr.</p>	 <p>Messenger Personnel</p>	 <p>General Staff Doctor</p>	 <p>Staff Doctor</p>				
 <p>Senior Veterinary</p>	 <p>Weapon Master</p>	 <p>Staff Number Mstr.</p>	 <p>Staff Music Mstr.</p>	 <p>Music Mstr.</p>	 <p>Musician</p>				

Career in the army

A. Officers

1. Officers: Special tests determine the candidates' highest personal qualities and greatest performance capabilities. Volunteers are considered, namely high school graduates from full-time institutions who are hired as cadets, or soldiers who are accepted into the officer career during their active service, as well as non-commissioned officers and reserve officers (reserve officer candidates) in accordance with the provisions issued by special decrees.
2. Medical officers: a) volunteers, namely high school graduates from full-time institutions who want to study medicine or are already studying medicine or are medical interns; b) soldiers with a high school diploma from a full-time institution who are only accepted into the officer career (in the medical corps) during their active service; c) appointed doctors and d) exceptionally, medical officer candidates on leave and medical officers on leave.
3. Veterinary officers: a) volunteers, namely high school graduates from full-time institutions who want to study medicine or are already studying medicine or are medical interns; b) soldiers with a high school diploma from a full-time institution who are only accepted into the officer career (in the veterinary corps) during their active service; c) appointed veterinarians and d) exceptionally, veterinary officer candidates on leave and veterinary officers on leave.
4. Officers W: The officers (W) are made up of members of the pyrotechnician career who are accepted into the officer W career during active military service and who have passed the final examination to become a pyrotechnician with excellent marks. They should, if possible, be in possession of a school leaving certificate from a full-time institution.

B. Officials

1. Senior Officials (Intendants): Prerequisites are a completed legal education (assessor exam), suitability as an army officer, and orderly financial circumstances. Candidates must have completed their period of service in the army or be committed to doing so, and they must be recognized as eligible to become reserve officer candidates.
2. Army officials: The standard career path includes officials in the senior, middle and junior service. The following can be accepted into it: a) soldiers after 13 years of service, provided they have at least a primary school leaving certificate from a full-time institution, b) officers who have been released from their employment as officers entitled to a pension but are still fit for army civil service, and c) pension candidates with a primary school leaving certificate or final examination II from an army technical college for administration and economics

C. Corporals





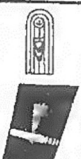



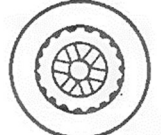






1. Corporals of squads: a) Enlisted men who are suitable in terms of personality and performance and who voluntarily commit themselves to service beyond

- their active service period, generally for up to 12 years, b) Students of the Potsdam-Eiche Corporal Officer School.
2. Medical personnel: Prerequisites are good school knowledge, good talent and an inclination towards medical service.
 3. Horse shoeing personnel: Trained, especially certified blacksmiths. Armorer personnel: The prerequisite is possession of a journeyman's certificate as a mechanic, machine fitter, toolmaker, tool fitter, gauge filer, precision mechanic or gunsmith.
 4. Fireworks personnel: The prerequisite is two years of practical experience in the metal industry or metalworking trade.
 5. Rigger: Suitable corporal officers of the troops. There are rigger masters in the driving troop service, in the army field equipment departments, for motor vehicles, in the engineering service and for search light equipment.
 6. Radio master; carrier pigeon master: Suitable corporals of the communications troops and the communications personnel of the other branches of the armed forces.
 7. Fortress Pioneer Sergeant: Suitable junior engineer officers with at least 1.5 years of service. Candidates are selected through a preliminary examination held at Pioneer School I.
 8. Musicians: Only professional musicians or applicants with musical training will be considered for employment. Publishers will require full mastery of a main instrument.
 9. Music Masters: They are complemented by suitable musicians from the troupe with at least 4 and a maximum of 8 years of service.
 10. Clothing corporals: Selection within each unit (company, battery, etc.) from suitable troop corporals; previous experience in civilian occupation is desirable.
 11. Equipment corporals: Equipment corporals for army and barracks equipment as well as weapons and gas protection equipment are supplemented by suitable corporals from the troops. Participation in special training.
 12. Accountants: Suitable corporals and privates of the troops after special training and final examination.
 13. Master saddler: Soldiers with a saddler's apprenticeship certificate, not older than 27 years.

NAVY

Uniform Badges



 General Admiral	 Admiral	 Vice Admiral	 Rear Admiral	 Cap emblem of sovereignty Sailors without oak leaves	
 Captain at sea	 Commander	 Navy-Senior-Staff-Doctor	 Captain-Lieutenant		
 Senior Lieutenant	 Lieutenant (W)	 Senior Midshipman	 Midshipman	 Sergeant	 Senior Sailor
 Seaman Apprentice	 Seaman	 Lance Corporal	 Corporal Candidate	 Nautical Personnel	 Technical Personnel
 Boatswain's Mate	 Pyrotechnician Mate	 S. Engineering Mate	 S. Helmsman Mate	 Signal Mate	 Radio Master
 Master Carpenter	 Artillery Engineer	 Scribe	 Medic	 Music Master	 Marine Sabre Dagger

Career in the navy

A. Officers

Five different officer careers: naval officer, engineering officer, medical officer, weapons officer and administrative officer. Prerequisites for recruitment as an officer candidate in the Navy are possession of a school leaving certificate from a higher educational institution, physical fitness, athletic agility and endurance. Those who wear glasses and people who are color-blind or color-unsure are excluded. Recruitment takes place in October of each year. Training up to promotion to officer: basic military training of months on land for candidates for all officer careers. Then for candidates for the naval officer career, four months of training on the sailing training ship, for those for the engineering and weapons officer career, workshop training of the same length, for candidates for the administrative officer career, one in the administrative service in a naval unit on land. This is followed by another seven to eight months of overseas training on a training ship or training cruiser. After their return, the officer candidates, who have now been promoted to ensigns in their careers, are first sent to the navy school for seven months and then to longer special courses. At the end of the third year of service, if they perform well, they are promoted to officer.

Training for a career as a medical officer in the Navy. After the general basic military training on land and the several months of on-board command, which usually takes place on the sailing training ship, the candidate is posted to the Military Medical Academy in Berlin to complete and complete his medical studies. During the university holidays, further military training continues on land and on board. After passing the main examination, the naval medical officer candidate is promoted to naval junior doctor, and after obtaining his license and with appropriate service performance, to naval assistant doctor.

B. Corporals

Service on board and at sea with the highly developed machines, weapons and other technical equipment of a modern warship requires extremely careful training and years of experience. The Navy therefore primarily recruits long-serving volunteers who commit to 4 years of service before joining, plus a training allowance that does not exceed 1 year. In the event that they become non-commissioned officers, they agree to a total commitment of 12 years. - One of the requirements for recruitment as a volunteer is that the applicant is at least 17 years old, and not yet 23 for naval service or 25 for coastal service. Of course, they must be German national and have proof of Aryan affiliation. A professional or manual qualification is desirable, particularly as a locksmith, electrician, mechanic, precision mechanic, plumber, fitter, blacksmith or coppersmith. Preference is given to applicants who have previous training in gymnastics or sport. The application should be submitted as early as possible, ideally at least a year before the desired date of entry. - The Navy distinguishes between the following careers: boatswain, engineman,

helmsman, signalman, radioman, telex man, carpenter, pyrotechnician, artillery and torpedo mechanic, administrative clerk, administrator, catering clerk, scribe, medical officer, music officer, company sergeant, naval artilleryman, motor driver, weapons officer, air traffic control service, and career for the military replacement system. – All careers are valued equally. The promotion conditions in them are quite similar. - Various careers require proof of special skills, such as the machine, radio, signal, telex, mechanic and model careers. Various careers require proof of special skills, such as machine operator, radio operator, signal operator, telex operator, mechanic and musician. - The general principle for selection to become a corporal in the Navy is that every candidate must be suitable to be a superior. If he is to be employed on board, his suitability for shipboard service is a prerequisite. All candidates must have completed six months of training at a naval non-commissioned officer training department and the special training required for their career. The non-commissioned officers selected as sergeant candidates must have been particularly good superiors in their ranks and have passed the general sergeant major training course.



Air Force

Uniform Badges

General Field Marshall: Two crossing Marshall staffs



Cap emblem of sovereignty
Reich cockade with oak leaves



General Colonel



General of Aviators



General Lieutenant



General Major



Colonel



Colonel Lieutenant



Major



Captain



Senior Lieutenant



Lieutenant Officer (W)



Medical Officer (Lieut.)



Official



Flight Sergeant



Sergeant



Junior Lieutenant



Junior Officer



Airman First Class



Airman Second Class



Private First Class



Private Second Class



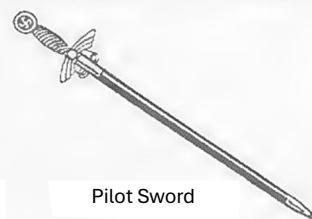
Pilot



Observer



Pilot Dagger



Pilot Sword

Weapon Colors
General: white
Reich aviation minister: black
Aviator: crimson
Medical Officer: dark blue
Aircraft Control: light green
Reserve officers: grey and below light blue

Career in the air force

The different careers:

A distinction is made in the air force between "flying personnel", "air force technical personnel" and "general personnel".

The flying personnel include: pilots, observers, assistant observers, air gunners, on-board radio operators and on-board mechanics.

The air force technical personnel include: aircraft mechanics, aircraft engine fitters, aircraft craftsmen, aircraft electricians, aircraft precision mechanics, aircraft bomb personnel, aircraft weapons personnel, parachute and security personnel, aircraft radio personnel and aircraft image personnel.

The general personnel of the air force consists of the camp personnel, the troop service personnel, the driver's staff, the troop communications personnel, musicians, pyrotechnicians and medical personnel.

Recruitment and length of service: Anyone who is at least 17 years old and not older than 25 can be recruited into the Air Force as a volunteer. The maximum age for the air force is 23. Priority is given to active members of the National Socialist Air Force, the air sports units of the Hitler Youth, civilian personnel of the Air Force, personnel of the Reich Aviation Administration, airline companies and skilled workers in the aviation industry. The length of service in the air force and air communications corps is usually 4.5 years, and a declaration of commitment from the volunteer is required. The flying personnel must commit to a service period of 12 years. The same applies to volunteers who wish to continue serving as non-commissioned officers. A limited number of volunteers can also be recruited into the air force and air communications corps for a period of 2 years. In the anti-aircraft artillery and the General Göring Regime, volunteers serve for 2 years.

The officer career: Soldiers who have completed their active service can be accepted into the officer career if they have proven themselves in service and, based on their performance and character, show that they will become full officers even without having achieved the educational goal required for cadets. Regulations on the officer career for cadets can be requested from any military district command.

The training: The Air Force has the following training facilities: The Air War Academy and the Higher Air Force School for training the next generation of general staff officers. The next generation of officers is trained at the Air War Schools. There are also schools: Pilot schools, observer and image schools, aviation weapons schools, aviation technical schools, anti-aircraft artillery schools, air communications schools, navigation schools, the Air Force sports school, pyrotechnician and weapons master schools and the Air Force administration school.

After basic military training, pilots receive further training at the pilot schools, observers and assistant observers at the observer schools, on-board radio operators at the air communications troops and at the air communications school, and on-board mechanics at

the aviation technical school. After completing basic military training, aviation technical personnel serve under expert supervision in the units, at the schools and at the shipyards of the air bases. Aircraft engine mechanics, aircraft precision mechanics and aircraft electricians are also assigned to the Aviation Technical School for a year beforehand. Aircraft image personnel receive their specialist training in the squadron image departments or at image schools. Aircraft radio personnel receive their military and specialist training in the Air Communications Corps and are further trained through courses at the Air Communications School.

How Germany cares for its soldiers

Old and Young Soldiers united

The NS-Reich Warriors Union is by order of the Führer from March 1938 the only organization of all former soldier from the old and new army [original: Wehrmacht]. It is the greatest soldiers' association in the world with about 3.5 Million members and 36000 warriors' comradeships [o.: Kriegerkameradschaften]. Adding to that are 100 warriors' comradeships from abroad. 80% are combat proven, of which 90% were given the "war-honorary-cross with swords" [o.: "Kriegsehrenkreuz mit Schwertern"] (for front line soldiers). In the comrade's ranks are 80000 former officers. Also the biggest part of the former Freikorps fighters is part of the NS-Reich Warriors Union. The Union reports directly to the Führer. Reich Warriors Leader is SS-Group Leader General Major retiredret. Reinhard. The Union flag shows a swastika inside the iron cross. The Union organizes itself in 15 state warrior association, which again is divided into area warrior unions, district warrior unions and warrior comradeships. Tasks: Cultivating comradeship in a National Socialist spirit, promoting military fitness, social care for old and needy comrades.

The "Reich Scattered Association of Former Professional Soldiers" (Federal Leader Gau leader and Senior President Schwede-Coburg) is, by decree of the Führer of October 25, 1938, the only association that supports the former professional soldiers of the old and new armies - without prejudice to their membership in the Reich Warriors' Association - to protect their special interests when the transfer to civilian employment is required after the end of the twelve-year service obligation. The active non-commissioned officers must also belong to it at the beginning of their 11th year of service. The work of the Reich Loyalty Union [original: Reichstreubund] is carried out in cooperation with the welfare and care departments of the army.

New Army welfare and care law

Basic idea of this on September 6th, 1938 passed law is the National Socialist view of military service as an honorary service to the German people. Just as the state demands this honorary service from every German, so it in turn regards the care of its soldiers as a duty of honor.

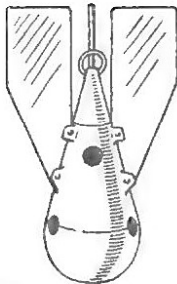
The law highlights four aspects: 1. the principle that the soldier should not suffer any disadvantage through the completion of active service, 2. the security of the professional soldier: a) the non-commissioned officer through transition to the civil service profession ("military candidate") or through sufficient high monetary compensation for the transition to another profession (normally RM 9200, for taking on a new farm position RM 13200, in the border area RM 16200); - b) the officer by transferring younger officers into the civil service profession or by creating the means and means for the transition to another profession or by granting a pension according to principles that apply similarly to civil servants; - 3. the care of "military disabled people" through medical care and job placement,

as well as through the granting of a "disabled person's allowance" in the event of significant physical impairment and a pension in the event of inability to work; 4. securing the surviving dependents of soldiers through similar provision to that provided to the surviving dependents of civil servants.

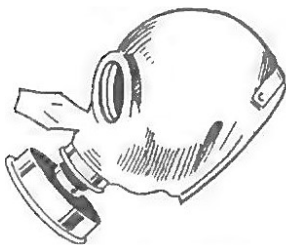
The law fundamentally breaks with pension provision for injured parties. There is only the ability to work and the inability to work. Only those who are unable to work receive a pension. Anyone who is able to work is placed in a job where they can have the awareness that they are a useful member of the national community. For any damage that results in permanent physical impairment, "disability benefit" is granted, which varies between RM 15 and RM 20 and is to be paid in addition to any other income (except civil service).



The Civil Air Protection



The incendiary bomb: This makes fire a weapon of war again, as it was centuries ago. Incendiary bombs, dropped in large quantities, are intended to cause conflagrations, make the population homeless and emotionally demoralizing. Contents of the relatively small incendiary bombs: thermite, phosphorus, oil. The thermite melts into a flammable mass with a heat of around 2000 degrees.



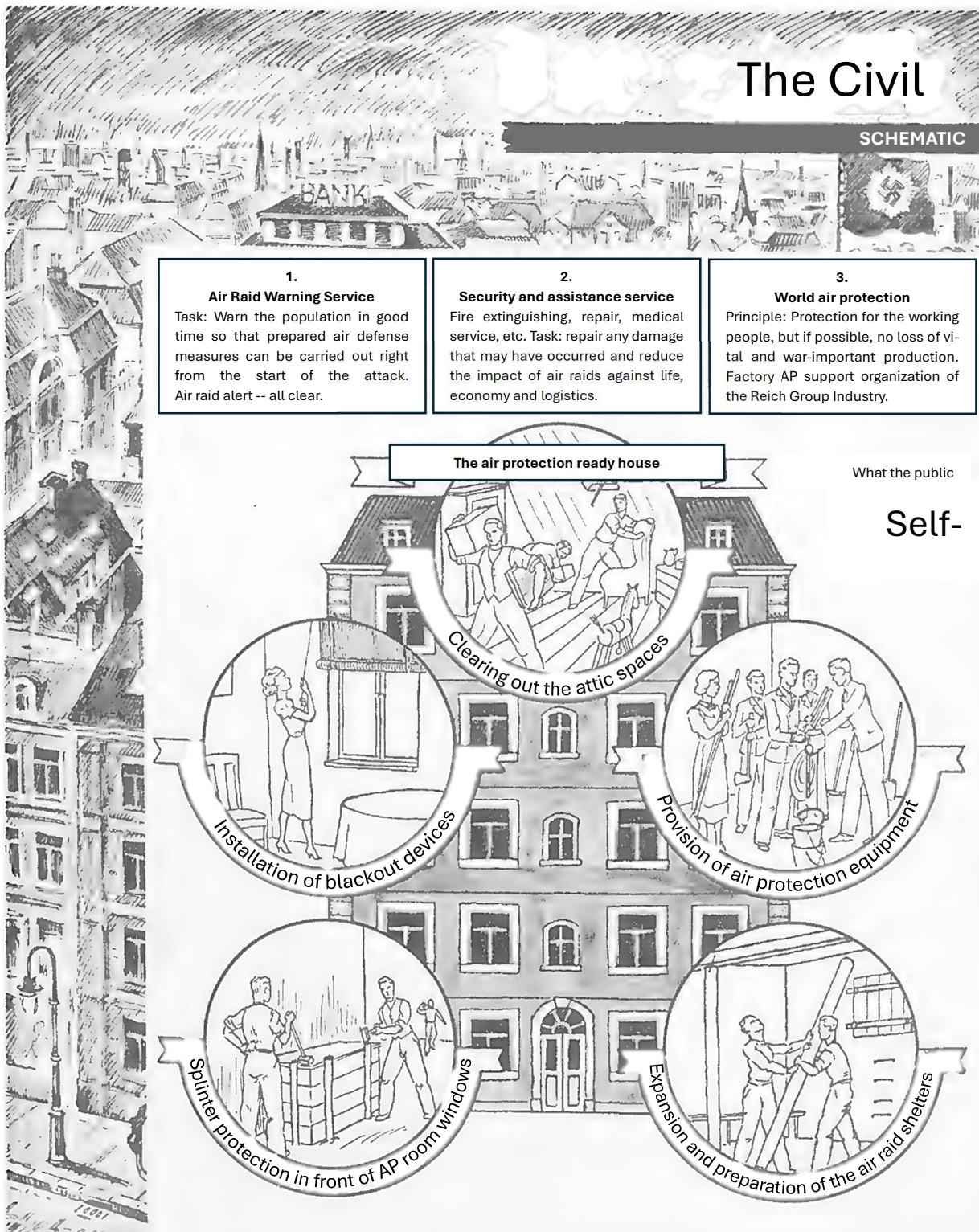
The people's gas mask: type designation VM37. It protects against all known chemical warfare agents. Anyone who does not purchase them is acting carelessly and negligently. Important: Store exactly as directed and use every opportunity to practice using it!

„The fighter in the Air Protection has as much responsibility and as much honor as every soldier at the front.”

General Field Marshall Göring

The new flag of the Reich Civil Air Protection, as it was awarded by the Reich Aviation Minister on August 28, 1938.

Germany is extremely air-suspected. Its geopolitical location in the heart of Europe, its borders, which are open on almost all sides and naturally unprotected and unusually long, its population and building density, as well as the fact that almost two thirds of all Germans live in cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants and the fact that many important industries are close to the borders is the reason for Germany's particular sensitivity to air. Air protection is therefore not only a necessity, but also a question of fate that can decide whether the nation will exist or not. We do have an air force that can, “without exaggeration or presumption, call itself the most technically modern, operationally ready and numerically strongest in the world” (as General Field Marshall Göring said with pride on September 10th, 1938), but the Military Air Protection must find its necessary complement through civil air protection, to protect the civilians from the horrendous aftereffects of air wars. The training of the self-defense forces and advising the population on air protection issues is entrusted to the Reich Air Protection Association, which was founded by Göring on April 29th, 1933. The exemplary and successful way in which he solved his high task and continues to work on it is known to all his fellow citizens. The Air Raid Protection Act of June 26th, which made it a legal obligation for every German to participate in air raid protection, as well as three implementing regulations of May 4th, 1937. made it possible to establish and expand civil air defense as planned. The schematic overview on the following pages provides a clear picture of this.



Air Protection

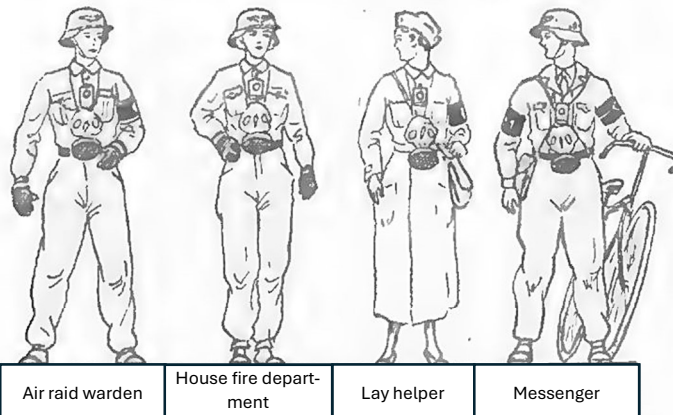
Overview

<p>4. Self-Protection</p> <p>Participation of the entire population in their own protection in the spirit of the community idea. Training and advising the self-defense forces is the task of the Reich Air Protection Association.</p>	<p>5. Advanced Self-Protection</p> <p>It includes companies that are not subject to industrial air protection, e.g. stores, office buildings, banks, theaters, cinemas, hotels, hospitals, retirement homes, among others.</p>	<p>6. Air protection in special administrations</p> <p>The air protection of any trains, the mail and so on is carried out by the responsible ministries according to the instructions of the Reich Aviation Ministry itself.</p>
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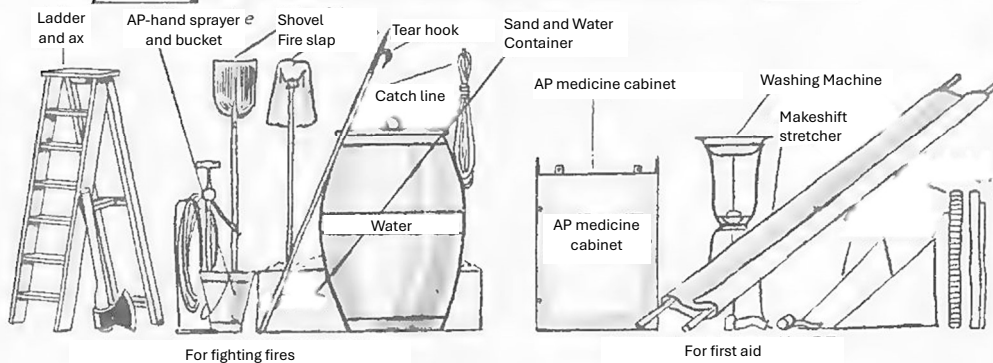
needs to know:

The self-protection forces

Protection



The required air protection device



The German Reich Police

A Chief of the German Police is appointed in the Reich Ministry of the Interior in order to unify police duties in the Reich. Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler is appointed Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior. His official title is: Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Decree of the Führer of June 17, 1936

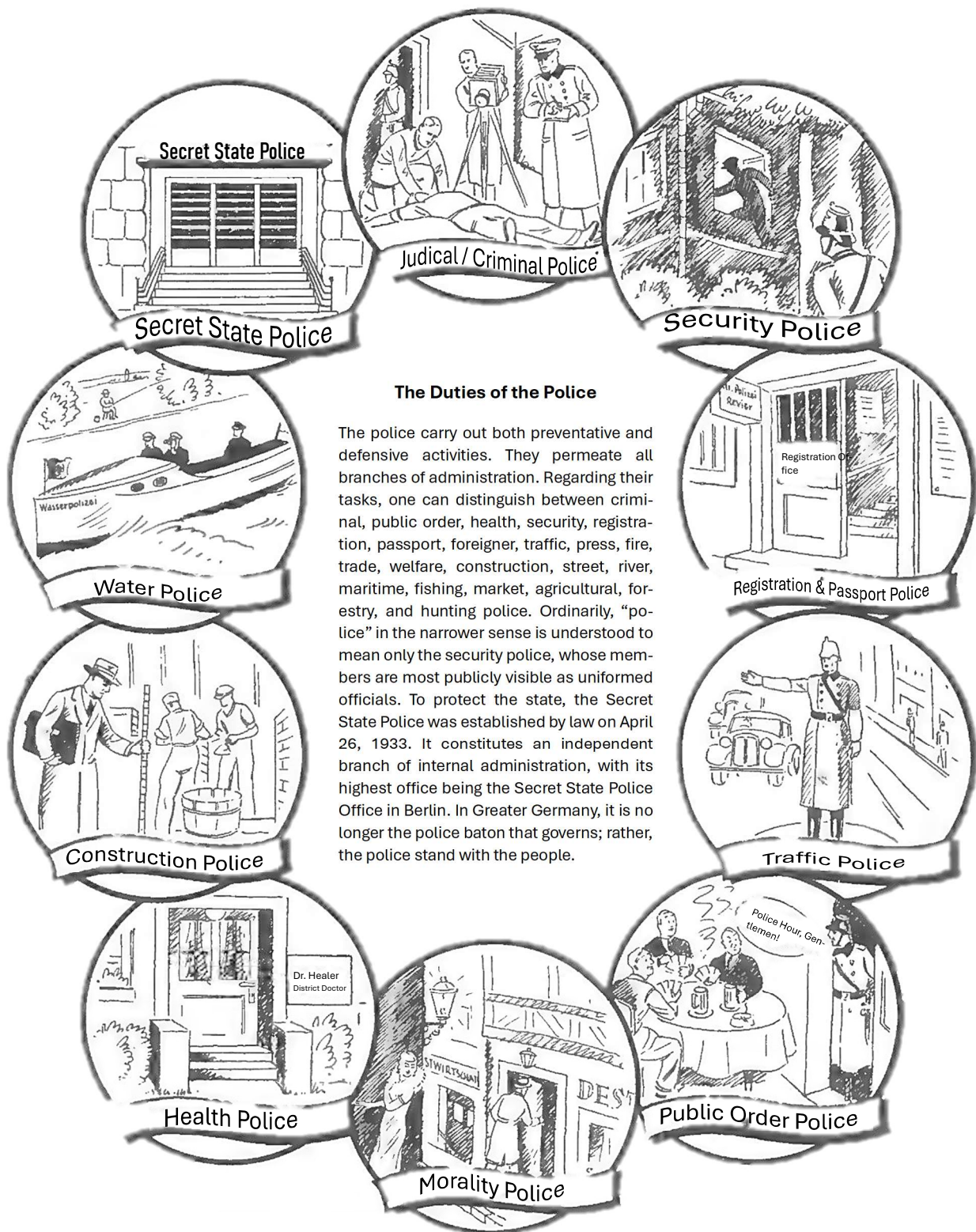
This decree of the Führer also realizes and anchors the unity of the Reich in the police sector. Here, almost more than in other areas of life, the fulfilled idea of unity comes to the fore; for the police represent, as it were, the extended arm of the state authority for the people's consciousness, administering, guiding, ordering, punishing and intervening decisively in the everyday life of the people.

In the past, it was the police who embodied the sovereign rights of the small state. Every police officer in the different countries wore a different cockade, a different helmet, a different uniform and equipment and ultimately also exercised executive power in the spirit of national particularism. Whereas before the war, the sovereigns were strict about having their own state police force, after the war the parties in the various states adopted this individualistic approach to policing. In each case, the majority of the parliamentary state believed that its own police force was the instrument of power at its disposal.

By decree of the Führer, all police tasks and functions were consolidated in the hands of the Reich. The same enforcement of Reich laws and Reich ordinances in all parts of the Reich - - the same uniform and the same cockade as external characteristics - - the same authoritarian spirit and the same social heart as internal characteristics: Reich Police.

As the crime rate steadily declines in Nazi Germany - a comparison with 1932 shows an overall decrease in criminal offenses of around 40% - this reduction can be attributed to the restructuring of crime-fighting methods and the unification of the criminal police force. The organization of the criminal police was modeled after the state police. The entire Reich territory is divided into 15 main criminal police headquarters, with multiple local criminal police offices operating under each. The Reich Criminal Police Office, established in Berlin (at Werderscher Markt), serves as the highest specialized authority, responsible not only for the ongoing fight against domestic and international crime but also against so-called "asocial" elements. With its state-of-the-art Criminal Technical Institute, it stands on equal footing with the famous Scotland Yard from detective novels. Criminal investigators from around the world come to Germany to expand their knowledge with significant innovations in criminology here.

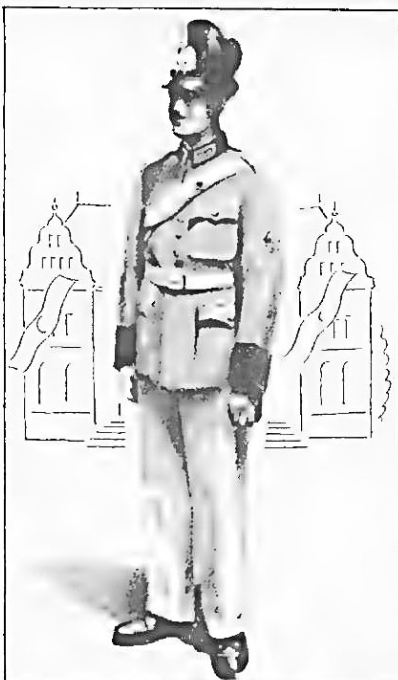
The Duties of the Police





Gendarmerie Officer

Service uniform made of green-mottled fabric with medium-brown trim cloth. Piping, collar insignia, and sleeve insignia in orange.



Municipal Police Officer

Parade uniform with coat made of green-mottled fabric, white trousers, white shoulder sash, and belt gear. Plumed helmet on the shako.



Security Officer

Service uniform with coat in green-mottled fabric, black trousers, dark brown trim cloth, light green piping and insignia. The shako has a fabric cover.



Water Police Officer

Service uniform modeled after the style of the Imperial Navy, made from navy-blue cloth, featuring the police insignia.



Traffic Police Officer

Summer uniform: white coat, brown shirt with black tie, long black trousers, and white peaked cap.

The uniform Uniforms for the German Police

The German Economy

Before the National Socialist government took power, the German social system was based on a parliamentary-democratic labor constitution, in which employers and employees acted as adversaries. The concept of class struggle dominated the relationship between entrepreneurs and their employees in an unnatural and harmful way. While employers defended their position of power within employer associations, they were opposed by works councils, which, due to the Works Councils Act, were entirely under the influence of the trade unions. This led to extraordinary damage not only for individual businesses but also for the entire German national economy. One need only recall the strikes and lockouts that constantly disturbed the economy and caused significant losses to business assets.

The Law on the Organization of National Labor fundamentally changed this situation. Instead of "democracy" (in its misunderstood sense), the principle of leadership took its place. The idea of class struggle was eradicated by the concept of the working community. The schematically set working conditions and wages were replaced by fair wages based on the performance principle. A code of honor, applicable to entrepreneurs, employees, and workers alike, eliminated all the causes on which class hatred had previously grown. The former combat organizations have now found their place in the large community organization of the German Labor Front [o.: Deutsche Arbeitsfront].

In the workplace, the most basic but most important level of the socio-political structure, the entrepreneur works as the leader of the enterprise, while the employees and workers form the following group, working together to promote the business goals and for the common benefit of the people and the state. (§ 1). The working community is thus a part of the larger community of the people.

For businesses with at least 20 employees, the leader of the company is supported by representatives from the workforce, known as "trustees," who serve in an advisory capacity. Together with the business leader, they form the "trustees' council." (For 20 to 49 employees, 2 trustees; for 50-99 employees, 3; for 100-199, 4; for 200-399, 5; and for every additional 300 employees, one more trustee, up to a maximum of 10). The trustees are responsible for ensuring social labor peace, acting as social-political deputies within their respective industries. Another significant aspect is the social code of honor, which is addressed in more detail elsewhere.

The most important position in the German economy is held by the Reich Trustees of Labor [o.: Reichstreuhänder der Arbeit]. According to § 18 of the Law on the Organization of National Labor, it is stated:

"For larger economic regions, the boundaries of which are determined by the Reich Minister of Labor in agreement with the Reich Minister of Economics, Trustees of Labor are appointed. They are Reich officials and are under the supervision of the Reich Minister of Labor. Their place of residence is determined by the Reich Minister of Labor in agreement

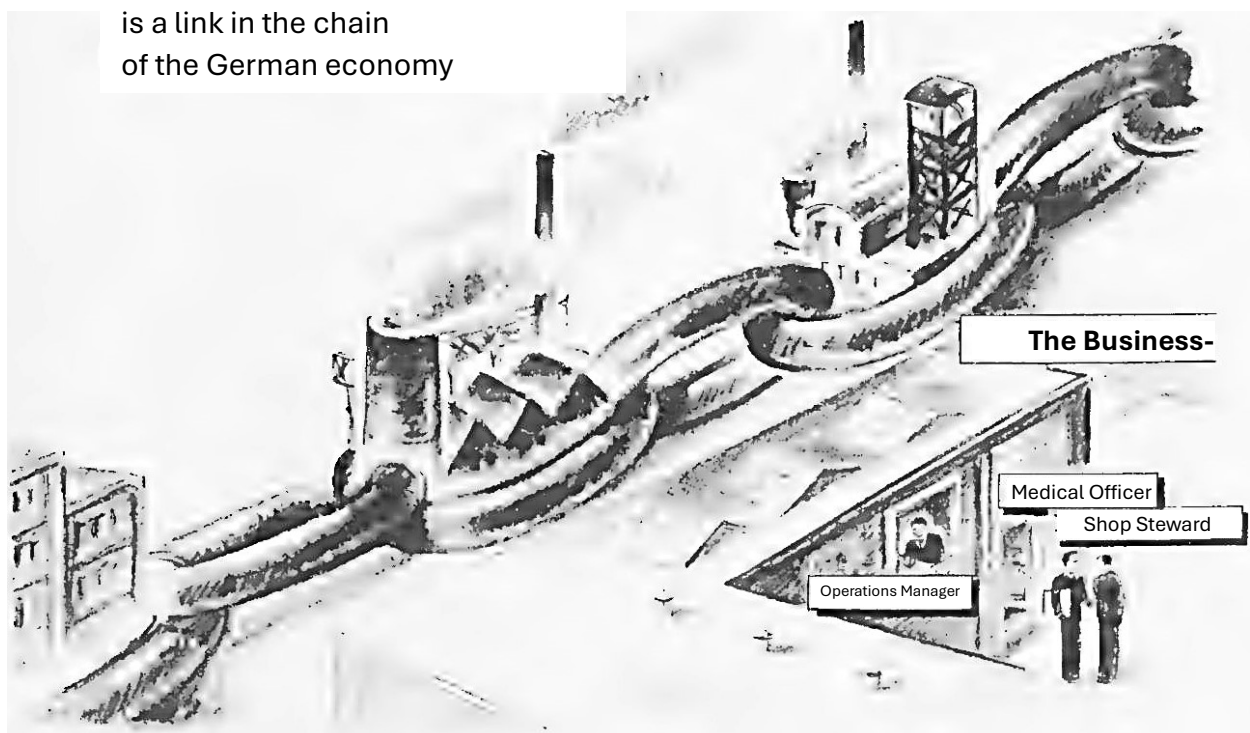
with the Reich Minister of Economics. The Trustees of Labor are bound by the guidelines and instructions of the Reich Government."

The main task of the Reich Trustees of Labor, as stated in § 19 of the Law on National Labor, is as follows:

"The Trustees of Labor are responsible for maintaining labor peace." From this responsibility arise all other tasks: overseeing the formation and administration of the trustee councils [o.: Vertrauensräte], making decisions in case of disputes – after consulting with an expert committee, establishing guidelines for the content of company regulations and individual labor contracts, approving the company regulations that businesses must submit, issuing tariff regulations, participating in decisions regarding intended mass layoffs in the interest of the entire economy, representing cases in social honor courts [o.: sozialen Ehrengerichtsverfahren] (see page 1201), and regularly reporting to the Reich Government on the socio-political economic situation of the trustees' districts.

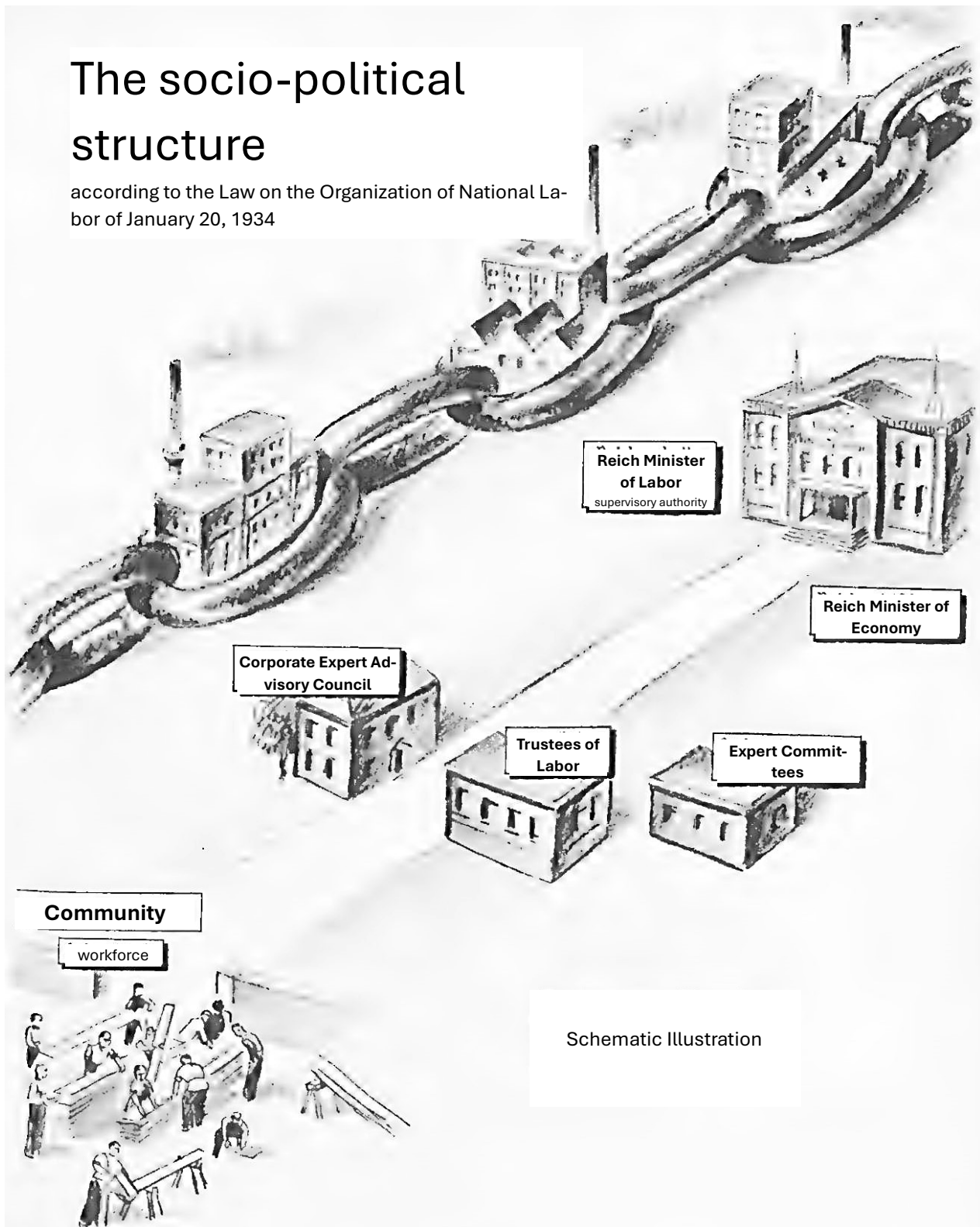
The districts of the Reich Trustees of Labor are: East Prussia, with the seat in Königsberg; Silesia, with the seat in Breslau; Brandenburg, with the seat in Berlin; Pomerania, with the seat in Stettin; North Mark, with the seat in Hamburg; Lower Saxony, with the seat in Hanover; Westphalia, with the seat in Essen; Rhineland, with the seat in Cologne; Hesse, with the seat in Frankfurt a. M.; Central Elbe, with the seat in Magdeburg; Thuringia, with the seat in Weimar; Saxony, with the seat in Dresden; Bavaria, with the seat in Munich; Southwest Germany, with the seat in Karlsruhe; Saar-Palatinate, with the seat in Saarbrücken; Austria, with the seat in Vienna.

Each individual company
is a link in the chain
of the German economy



The socio-political structure

according to the Law on the Organization of National Labor of January 20, 1934



The Social Honor Court Procedure

[o: soziales Ehrengerichtsverfahren]



Serious violations of social duties exist: when company leaders maliciously exploit the labor power of their work-force



when personnel are personally offended or dishonored by the company leader through words or actions.



When members of the personnel endanger the peace of work in the company by maliciously inciting the work force



when trustee men consciously assume unauthorized interference in company management or reveal confidential information and trade secrets.



The reporting authority in the honor court procedure is the trustee of labor, to whom the report must be addressed. He investigates the facts and,



if necessary, submits a request for the initiation of the honor court procedure to the honor court which is located at the site of the trustee.



The chairman of the honor court decides either personally, by dismissing the request or issuing a warning, a reprimand, or a fine.



or by scheduling the main hearing before the honor court, which consists of a judge and two assessors (employer and trustee).













Appeals against judgments can be filed with the Reich Honor Court in Berlin by the trustee of labor in any case, while the convicted person may only appeal in certain serious cases.

Youth Protection Law and Working Hours Regulation

Both laws came into effect on January 1, 1939 at a time when there was a significant shortage of labor in Germany. This is proof of how seriously the leadership of the Greater German Reich took the protection of youth and the preservation of the workforce of the workforce. "Youth protection" became one of the first slogans of the emerging social movement of the 19th century, when liberal capitalism even exploited youthful labor without restraint, it was only the National Socialist state that has now fully implemented the solution on an ethically, socially, and economically sound foundation.

Overview of the Basics

 <p>Child labor fundamentally prohibited</p>	 <p>The protection age for children were raised to 14 years</p>	 <p>The protection age for youths raised from 16 to 18 years</p>	
 <p>Regulations apply to all companies of any type and size</p>	 <p>Night shift labor for youths fundamentally prohibited</p>	 <p>Vocational school hours count as working time</p>	
 <p>Early closing on Saturdays or another afternoon</p>	 <p>Legal regulation of breaks</p>	 <p>Legal determination of vacation duration</p>	
<p>Announcement of the regulations in the companies</p> 			
<p>Copies of the laws must be displayed.</p>	<p>List of youths with vacation schedule.</p>	<p>Posting of working hours with breaks.</p>	<p>List of substitute leisure times for Saturday afternoons.</p>

Details from the Youth Protection Law and Working Hours Regulation

Child labor: It is fundamentally prohibited. Only the employment of children over 12 years old for light work in commercial enterprises, delivering goods, running errands, and assisting in sports, for example, is permitted. However, it must not last longer than 2 hours. Furthermore, the employer must apply for a work card before employing a child of compulsory school age, and strict control is enforced.

The regular working hours for youths and all other members of the workforce are set to 8 hours daily, typically structured as a 48-hour workweek. If the nature of the business requires it, an uneven distribution of weekly working hours without overtime pay is permissible (e.g. in butcher shops, transport businesses, etc.).

Overtime: Overtime is not allowed for youths, except for those over 16 years old, in which case the Trade Supervisory Office can approve overtime up to 10 hours per day or 54 hours per week for urgent public welfare reasons. For other members of the workforce, the possibility of tariff-based regulations for up to 10 hours per day remains. Additionally, each company leader is entitled to 30 overtime days of up to 10 hours per year. Exceeding the 10-hour limit is restricted to exceptional cases and can only occur with approval from the Trade Supervisory Office. The statutory overtime pay rate is 25%, unless otherwise stipulated. "Compensatory time" for overtime worked on other days is no longer allowed.

Night work: Night work is prohibited for youths (exceptions: inns and taverns, club and theater performances, film recordings, etc.). For multi-shift operations, a work division from 6 AM to 2:30 PM and from 2:30 PM to 11 PM with a half-hour break each is now generally permitted.

Break regulations:

Working hours	for youths and women	for men
from 4-6 hours	20 minutes	-
from 6-8 hours	0,5 hour	0,5 hour
from 8-9 hours	0,75 hour	0,5 hour
over 9 hours	1 hour	0,75 hour

If the break is split, the minimum duration is ½ hour. For 8½ hours of and early closing on Saturdays, a half-hour break is sufficient for women.

Early closing on Saturdays (also before holidays) for youths from 2 PM, for women, as before, from 5 PM. Businesses with customer traffic are exempt from this. However, youths must be given a free afternoon from 2 PM or, for every other free afternoon, a morning off until 2 PM each week, alternating.

Vacation for youths:

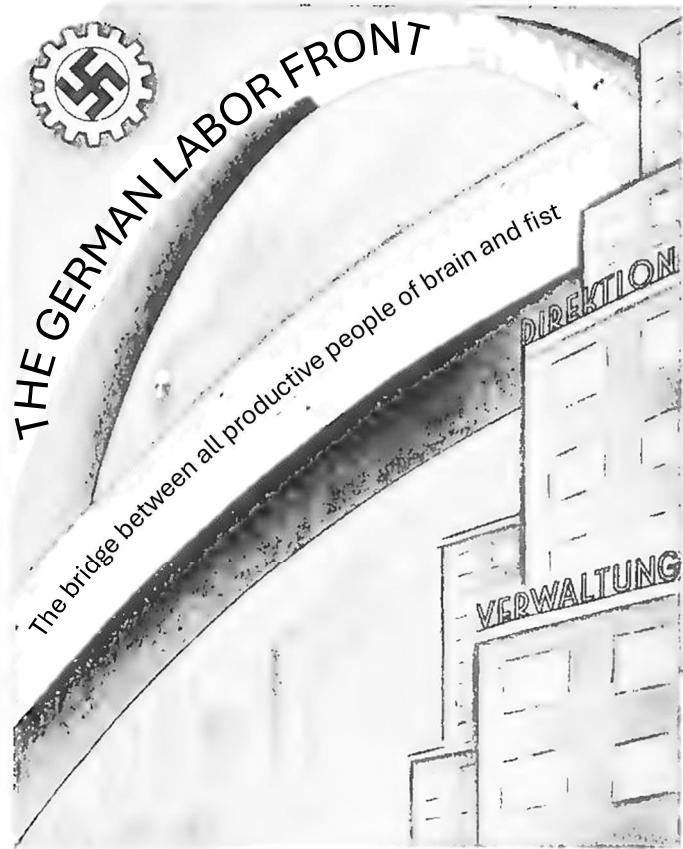
At the age of 14-16 years 18 paid vacation days.

At the age of 17 15 paid vacation days

At the age of 18 12 paid vacation days

For youths participating in a camp or trip of the Hitler Youth, regardless of age,
18 paid vacation days.

The German Labor Front [o: Deutsche Arbeitsfront]



The social-political structure would have remained an empty form if efforts had not been made to bring about a change in the mindset of all working people. This task was taken on by the German Labor Front. It was established in May 1933, after the class struggle organizations of employers and employees had been abolished. The most important points from the Führer's decree of October 24, 1934:

§ 1. The German Labor Front [o: Deutsche Arbeitsfront] is the organization of the productive Germans of the front and the workforce. In it, in particular, the members of the former trade unions, the former employee associations, and the former employer associations are united as equal members. Membership in the German Labor Front is not affected by membership in a professional, socio-political, economic, or ideological organization. The Reich Chancellor can determine that historically recognized corporative organizations of the German Labor Front must belong to it.

§ 2. The goal of the German Labor Front is the formation of a true community of work and achievement of all Germans. It is responsible for ensuring that each individual can take their place in the nation's economic life in a manner that enables them to achieve their highest performance, thereby guaranteeing the greatest benefit for the national community.

§ 3. The German Labor Front is an organization of the NSDAP, in accordance with the law on ensuring the unity of party and state from December 1, 1933 [o: Gesetz zur Sicherung der Einheit von Partei und Staat] (amended in NS.-Association).

§ 5. The organizational structure of the German Labor Front corresponds to that of the NSDAP. The professional structure of the German Labor Front is guided by the goal of an organic order, as set out in the NSDAP's program.

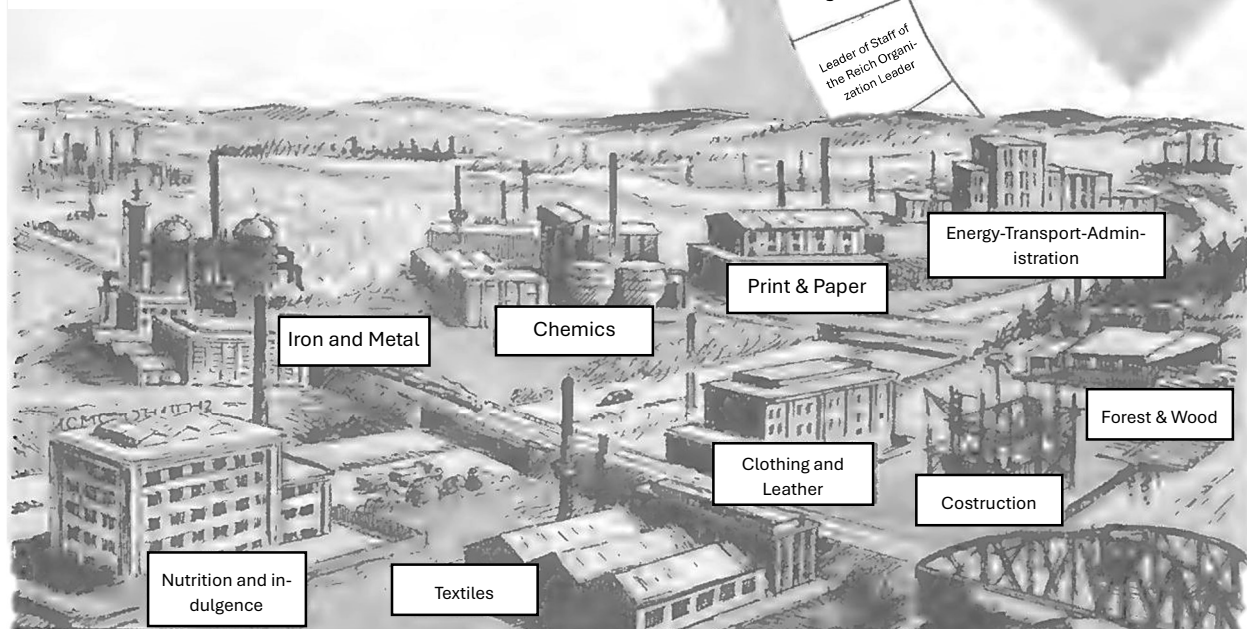
§ 7. The German Labor Front has the task of securing labor peace by ensuring that the business leaders understand the legitimate claims of their followers, and by ensuring that the followers understand the situation and the possibilities of their company. The German Labor Front is tasked with finding a balance between the legitimate interests of all parties involved, which corresponds to the basic principles of National Socialism and reduces the number of cases that must be referred to the state organs, which alone have jurisdiction, according to the law of January 20, 1934. The representation of all parties necessary for this balance is exclusively the responsibility of the German Labor Front. The formation of other organizations or their activities in this area is prohibited.

§ 8. The German Labor Front is the bearer of the National Socialist community "Strength Through Joy" [o: Kraft durch Freude]. The German Labor Front is responsible for vocational training. It also has the tasks assigned to it by the law of January 20, 1934.

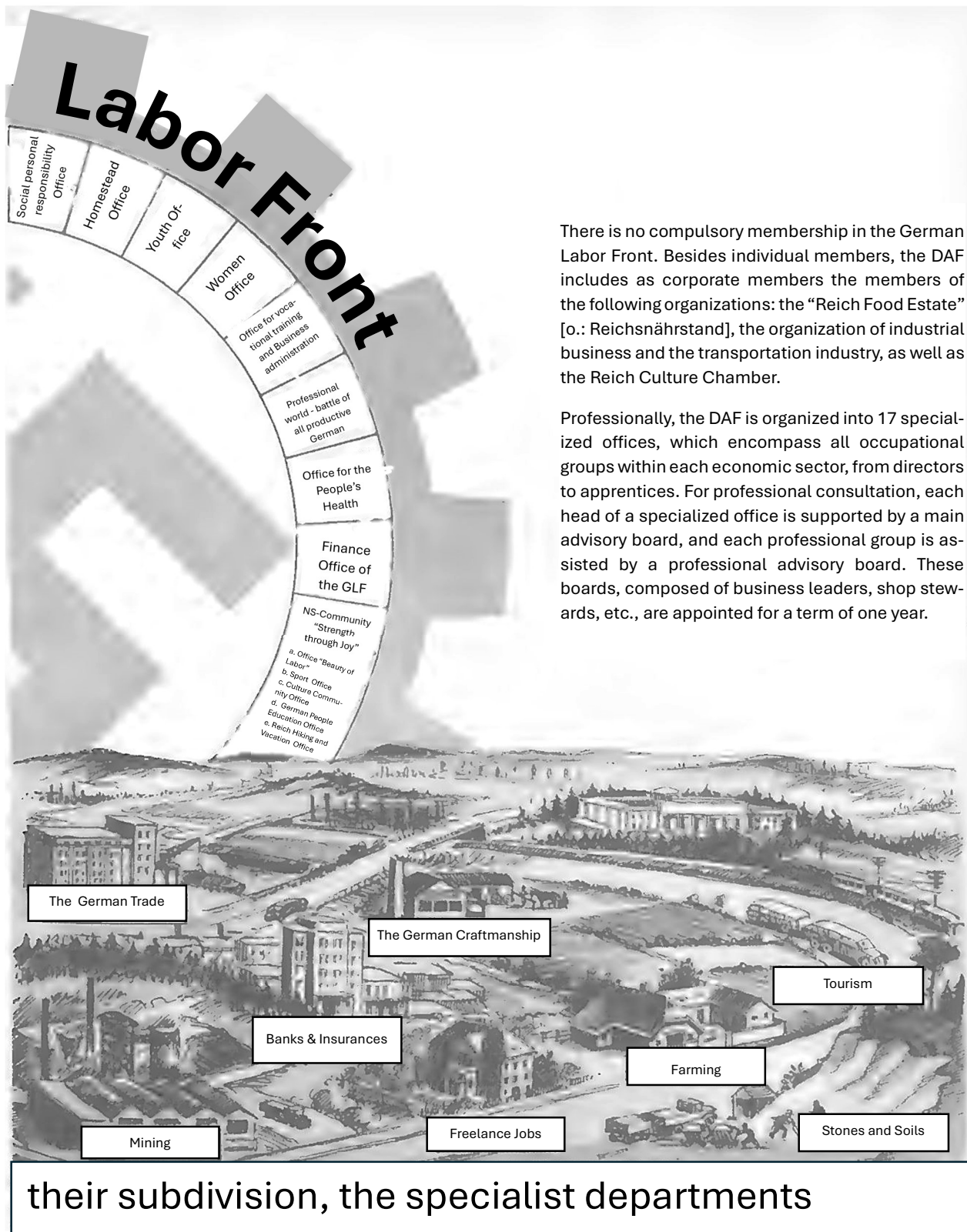
The German

The regional structure of the German Labor Front corresponds to the regional structure of the NSDAP:

That is, the local administrations, district administrations and Gau administrations of the GLF are genetically identical to the local groups, districts and Gaus. They are led by local, district and Gau leaders of the GLF.

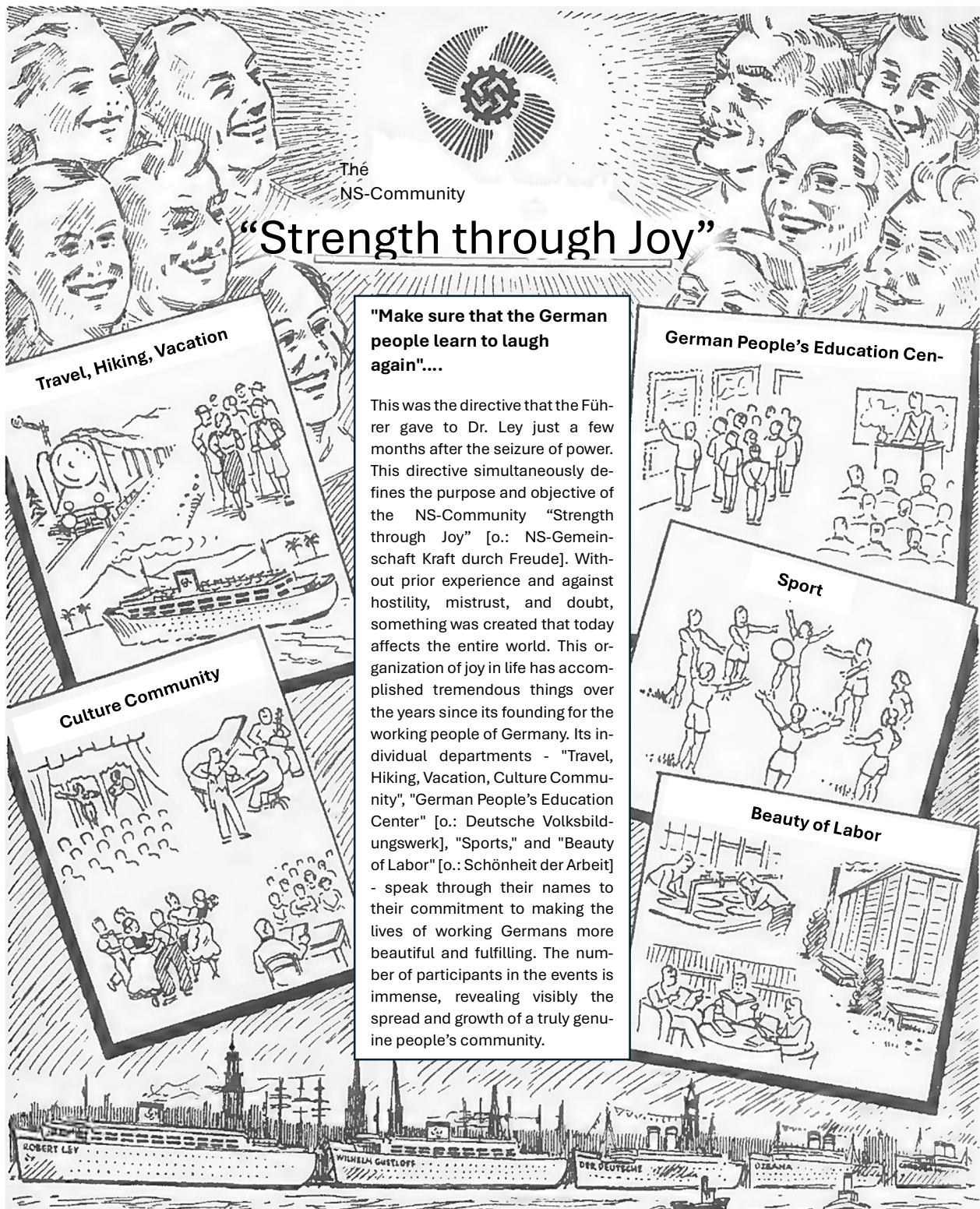


The GLF and its 17 departments with



There is no compulsory membership in the German Labor Front. Besides individual members, the DAF includes as corporate members the members of the following organizations: the "Reich Food Estate" [o.: Reichsnährstand], the organization of industrial business and the transportation industry, as well as the Reich Culture Chamber.

Professionally, the DAF is organized into 17 specialized offices, which encompass all occupational groups within each economic sector, from directors to apprentices. For professional consultation, each head of a specialized office is supported by a main advisory board, and each professional group is assisted by a professional advisory board. These boards, composed of business leaders, shop stewards, etc., are appointed for a term of one year.



Hanseatic City Hamburg – Location of the Reich Conference by the NSG and home port of the STJ-Fleet

The professional competition of all productive Germans



The professional improvement of all working Germans is the goal and mission of the Reich Professional Competition [o: Reichsberufswettkampf].

"The fully developed individual has never been as valued in Germany as today. Everywhere, skill is valued even more than capital. As there is a shortage of heads and hands for work, balance is sought through increased efficiency and quality. For the diligent German worker, decisive opportunities for professional advancement arise. We seek talented and outstanding individuals from all layers of the people [o: Volks]. The best should be the first. Who one can become will be determined in the future not by circumstances or chance but solely by genuine achievement."

(From an appeal by Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley).

The Reich Professional Competition is a joint project of the German Labor Front [o: Deutschen Arbeitsfront] and the Hitler Youth [o: Hitler Jugend]. Participation is voluntary. In the first four years (1934, 35, 36, 37), only youth participated in the competition; since 1938, adults have also been involved. Participant numbers have increased each year: 1934 = 500,000; 1935 = 750,000; 1936 = 1,200,000; 1937 = 1,800,000; 1938 = 2,800,000; 1939 = 4,000,000.

The tasks in the Reich Professional Competition cover a range of areas: professional practice, professional theory, worldview, and sports. Additional domestic management tasks are assigned for female participants. The complexity of the tasks increases progressively from district to regional to national level. In 20 competition groups, all professions and occupational sectors are included. Additionally, there is the Reich Professional Competition for German students, in which tasks are completed in study groups.

The Reich Professional Competition provides systematic support for the best, whose professional development is fostered both within and outside their workplace through department rotation, job exchanges, participation in specialist courses, shortened apprenticeship times, transitions into training roles for unskilled workers, provision of tools and specialist books, and education at technical and higher education institutions.

The successes of this talent development exceed all expectations. The need for promoting talented individuals is evidenced by these facts: One in eight winners of the 1938 professional competition was the son or daughter of an unskilled worker. Among labor sector participants, 36% of all Reich winners came from wage earning families. Half of the Reich winners came from low-income families, and in one in nine cases, the mother was a widow. Among adult winners, 18% had been long-term unemployed during the economic crisis. Of the adults, 48% were unable to afford the costs of professional development, and among young people, the figure was even higher at 69%. For this reason, under the patronage of the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, Minister-President and General Field Marshal Hermann Göring, the "Talent Promotion Project for the German People"

[o: Begabtenförderungswerk des deutschen Volks] was established, led by Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley, with chief administrator Leader of the Reich, Senior Group Leader Eggemann

Competition of Businesses

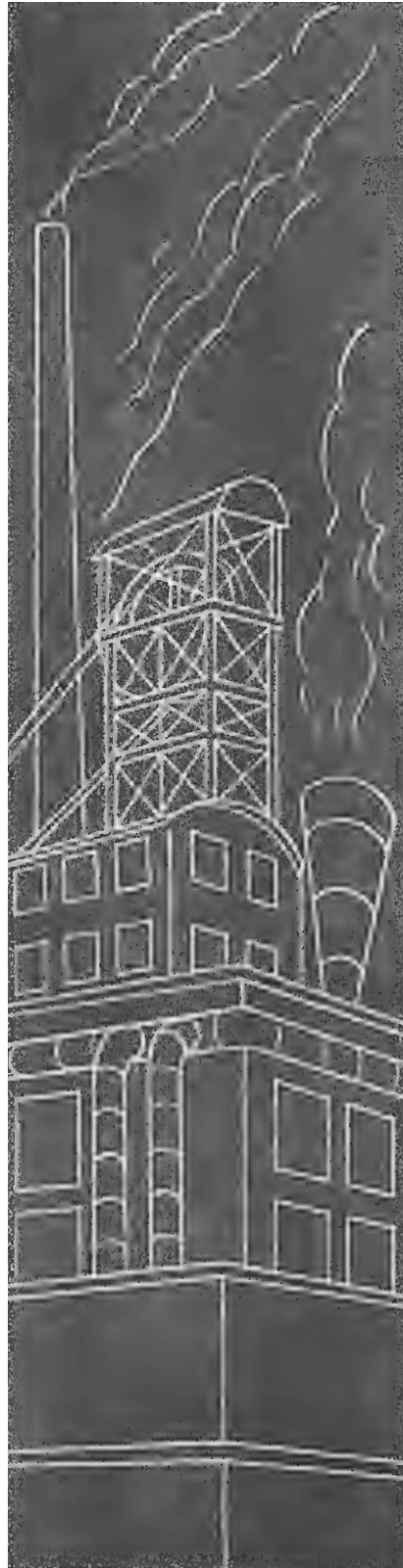
"There are various professional connections between the Reich Professional Competition [o: Reichsberufswettkampf] and the Performance Competition of Businesses [o: Leistungskampf der Betriebe]. The Reich Professional Competition directly addresses every member of the people in terms of their professional performance. The Performance Competition of Businesses particularly targets the sense of responsibility and initiative of the business leader. Both initiatives, however, serve together to motivate all workers and to enhance the strength of the German people."

(Senior Area Leader Armann, Leader of the Reich Professional Competition).

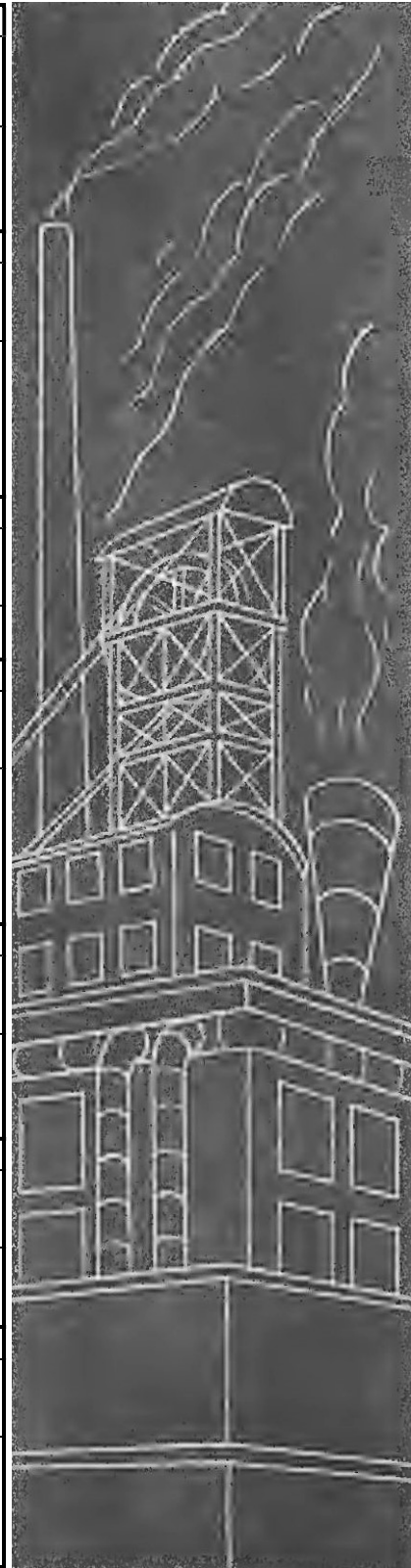
In assessing businesses, the key criteria are personnel care, social-political achievements, measures for professional education, and economic success. Exemplary businesses receive the "Gau Diploma for Outstanding Achievements" [o: Gaudiplom für hervorragende Leistungen]. From among the businesses awarded the Gau Diploma, the best are recommended to the Führer by the Reich Organization Leader for the title of National Socialist Model Business. For outstanding achievements in specific areas, there are also badges of merit, such as the "Performance Badge for Exemplary Professional Education" [o: Leistungsabzeichen für die vorbildliche Berufserziehung], the "Performance Badge for Exemplary Health Care" [o: vorbildliche Sorge um die Volksgesundheit], "Exemplary Housing and Living Quarters" [o: vorbildliche Heimstätten und Wohnräume] and Exemplary Support for Strength Through Joy.

Reich Group Industry

organized in 7 main groups
(72 specialist groups and 323 specialist subgroups)



Main Group I.	
Specialist Group Numbers	4 Economic Groups
8	Mining
3	Iron Processing Industry
3	Non-Iron Metals
4	Foundries
Main Group II.	
Specialist Group Numbers	6 Economic Groups
6	Steel- & Iron Construction
20	Engineering
5	Automotive Engineering
4	Aerospace Engineering
24	Electric Industry
4	Precision Mech. & Optics
Main Group III.	
Specialist Group Numbers	1 Economic Group
4	Iron- & Metall Product Industry
Main Group IV.	
Specialist Group Numbers	6 Economic Groups
26	Stones and Soils
--	Construction Industry
11	Wood Processing Industry
3	Glass Industry
8	Ceramic Industry
4	Sawmill Industry
Main Group V.	
Specialist Group Numbers	4 Economic Groups
8	Mining
3	Iron Processing Industry
3	Non-Iron Metals
4	Foundries
Main Group VI.	
Specialist Group Numbers	3 Economic Groups
6	Leather Industry
18	Textile Industry
7	Clothing Industry
Main Group VII.	
Specialist Group Numbers	3 Economic Groups
17	Groceries Industry
--	Brewery Industry
--	Malt Industry
--	Sugar Industry
8	Spirit Industry



The Organic Structure Of The Commercial Economy



Reich Group Craftsmanship

Reich Craftmanship Masters

120
Full Craftmanship
Jobs

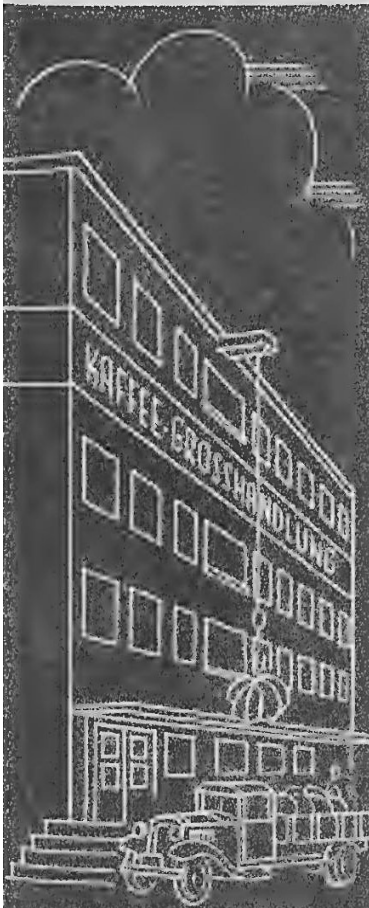
61
Chambers Of
Crafts

52
Reich Guild Asso-
ciation

15
State Master
Craftsmen

16000
Craftsmen's
Guilds

750
District Guild Of
Craftsmen



Reich Group Craftsmanship

Reich Craftmanship Masters

Specialist Group Numbers	5 Economic Groups each with district groups
49	wholesale, import and export trade
31	retail with 3 special purpose asso- ciations (based on the type of business): Department stores and sin- gle-price shops Branch stores Mail order businesses
2	Restaurants and accommo- dation businesses
3	Mobile businesses
5	Agent businesses

6 Economic Groups
Information business
Vending machine installation business
Security business
Flower arrangement business
Outdoor advertising
Swimming pools



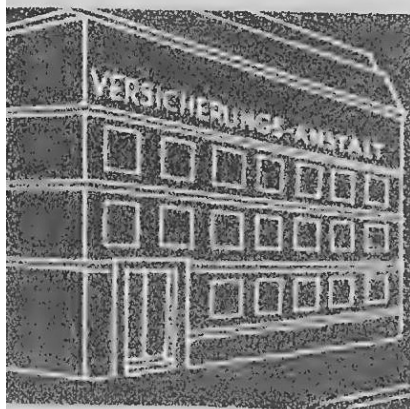
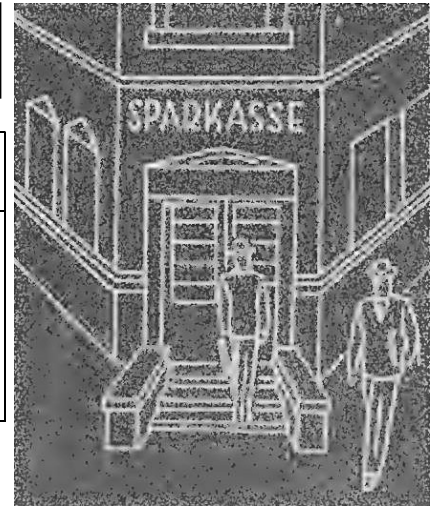
The Organic Structure Of The Commercial Economy



Reich Gr. Banks

20 Economic Districts

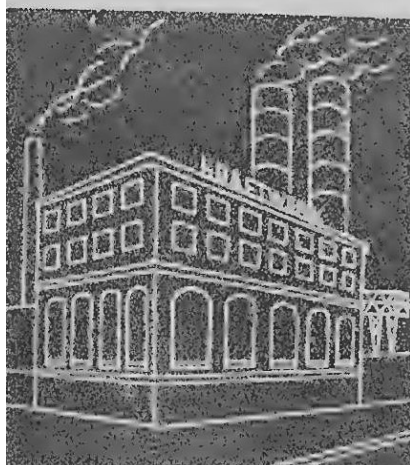
Specialist Group Numbers	6 Economic Groups
5	Private banking
--	Public banks with special tasks
4	Public credit institutions
1	Savings banks
2	Credit cooperatives
4	Various types of credit companies



Reich Gr. Insurance

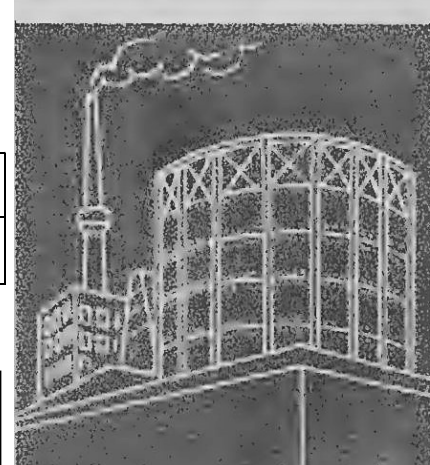
20 Economic Districts

Specialist Group Numbers	8 Economic Groups
1	Insurance Agencies



Reich Gr. Energy

No Specialist Groups	2 Economic Groups
	Electricity supply
	Gas and water supply



Reich Gr. Tourism

The Organic Structure Of The Commercial Economy

Reich Gr. Traffic

Sea Traffic

District or Branch Group	7 Economic Groups
8 Br.-Gr.	Shipping companies
7 Br.-Gr.	Ship brokers
--	Coastal skippers
--	Pilots
8 Br.-Gr.	Seaport operators
12 Br.-Gr.	Experts
--	Special associations

Inland Waterway Transport

	4 Economic Groups
6 Distr.-Gr.	Shipowners
--	Small shipowners
--	Port and handling companies
5 Distr.-Gr.	Special inland navigation industry

Motor Vehicle Industry

	6 Economic Groups
Divided into district groups, district sub-groups and local groups	Passenger car transport
	Passenger bus transport
	Municipal and public transport
	Local transport
	Long-distance freight transport (motor vehicle operating association only corporately affiliated)
	Driving instructor

Haulage Business

No Specialist Groups	About 15 district groups, which will be divided into district subgroups
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Railways

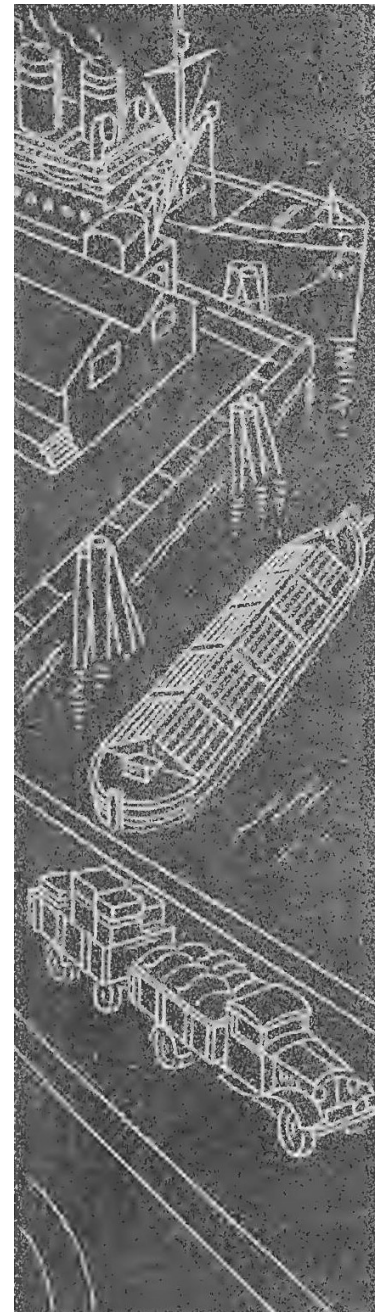
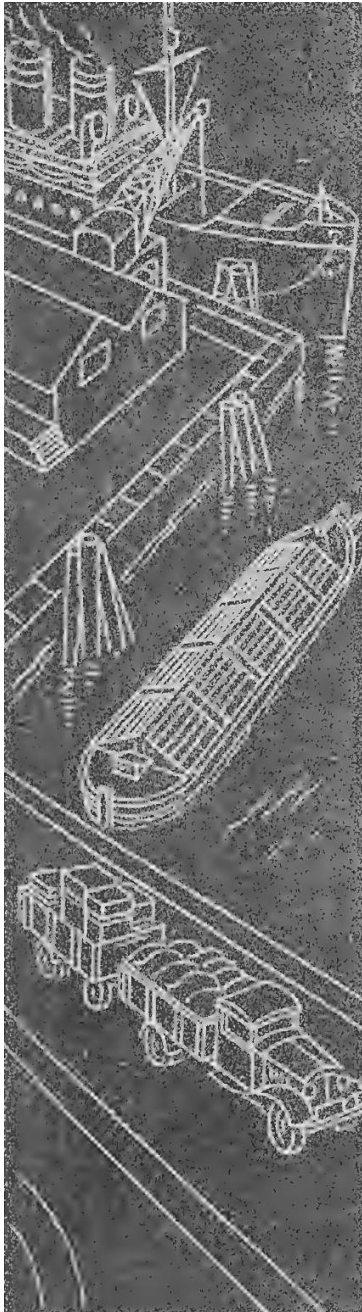
4 Economic Groups
Trams Branch lines
Similar small railways
Private railways for general traffic
Private connecting railways (only with commercial character)

Forwarding and Laying

Posted in Dist. Gr., Dist. Subgr. and Local Gr.	3 Economic Groups
	Freight forwarding company with 6 sub-groups
	Furniture transport
	Warehousing

Forwarding and Laying

Dist. Gr.	2 Economic Groups
11	Travel agency
--	Sleeping car and dining car companies

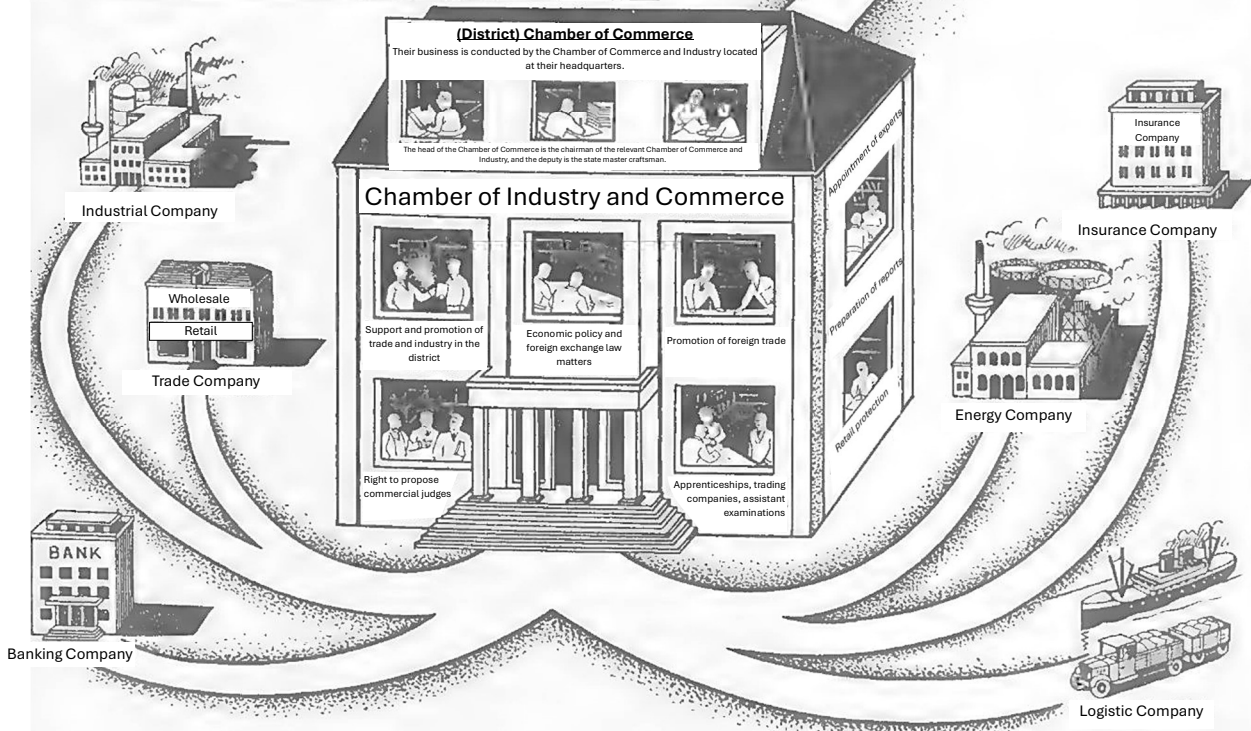
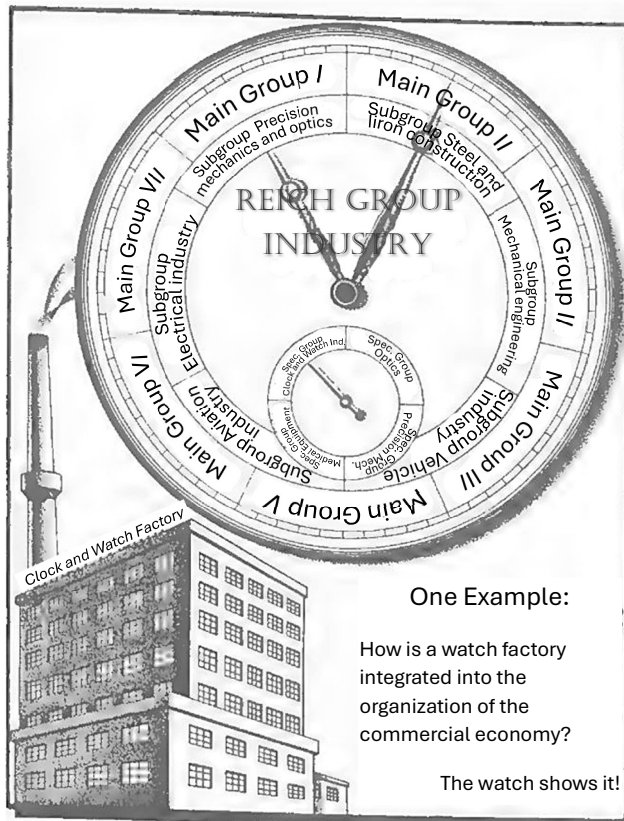


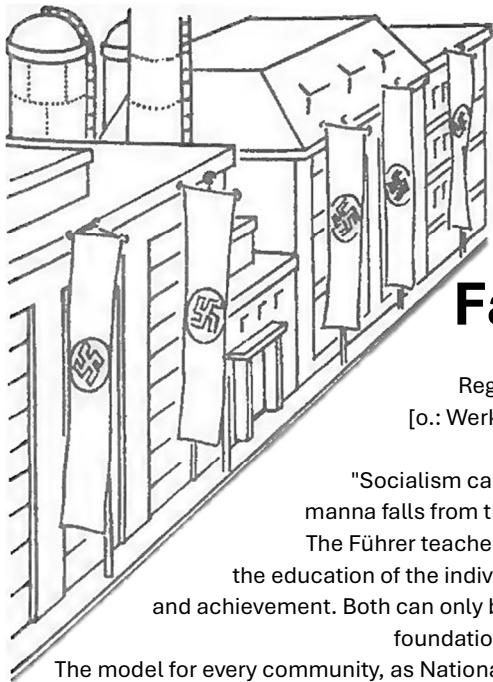
(Within the framework of the regional organization of industrial economy.)

Reich Minister of Economics

Reich Chamber of Economics

Work Community of Industry and Commerce





The guarantors
of the unified
political alignment
in businesses:

the Factory Bands



Regarding the role of the Factory Bands
[o.: Werkscharen], the Reich Organization Leader
expressed himself as follows:

"Socialism cannot be brought to people as a finished gift; no
manna falls from the heavens, and we have no paradise on this earth.

The Führer teaches a manly socialism, which depends on two things:
the education of the individual and the production of added value through diligence
and achievement. Both can only be realized through the enterprise community; this is therefore the
foundation and essence of the German Labor Front.

The model for every community, as National Socialists always emphasize, is the soldier. His obedience, comradeship, and willingness to sacrifice are indispensable for the development of the enterprise community. From the understanding that a community can only endure when based on the soldierly principle - ensuring reason, understanding, justice, and achievement for every individual - the Factory Bands of the productive workforce was formed."

With the approval of the Deputy Führer, the Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley issued the following directive at the beginning of May 1939:

"Factory Bands are to fulfill primarily political tasks in the future, even more than before. This reality, along with the planned or ongoing integration of businesses into the sphere of influence of the district groups of the NSDAP, necessitates placing the Factory under the authority of the relevant party officials of the NSDAP.

The tasks and structure of the Factory Bands will be determined by the German Labor Front [o.: Deutsche Arbeitsfront] on behalf of the NSDAP. Where Factory Band leaders are party members, they are to be integrated as political leaders. If they are not party members, they, as well as the members of the Factory Bands, are to be considered as candidates for political leadership and are assigned political responsibilities if deemed suitable.

The current Factory Band uniforms are to be worn until further notice, and no new Factory Band uniforms are to be procured."

Dr. Ley commented on this directive as follows:

"When building the German Labor Front, it was my unshakable principle that it must succeed in transforming the enterprise into a unified whole, banishing or at least balancing out all oppositions. Business leadership and the workforce had to unite within the enterprise to recognize that they belonged together in the workplace.

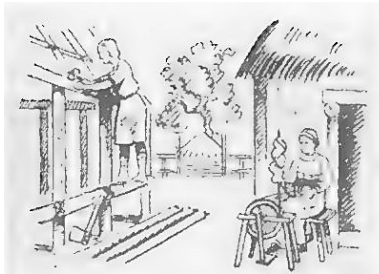
As a model, I always drew on the soldierly community of World War One, in which I see the best and most noble socialism. To ensure that the enterprise community did not remain merely theoretical, my next task was to bring businesses to life. The Führer presented the businesses with the enterprise flag, and the Factory Bands were formed to give the enterprise community [o.: Betriebsgemeinschaft] its core. This ensures that businesses can never fall apart again.

The enterprise community has tasks to fulfill. To ensure that these tasks are not neglected, the Factory Bands took on the role of vanguard and shock troop. In this, the Factory Bands provided two major services:

First: They shaped the enterprise community. They were the guarantor of the National Socialist perspective within the enterprise. They brought life to the community. They were the leaven of National Socialism in the workplace.

Second: The Factory Bands acted as a force promoting healthy living conditions, public health, vocational training, and 'strength through joy.' Moreover, they solved practical problems by demonstrating to their fellow workers the importance of campaigns such as 'Meals for the Needy in the Workplace,' 'Good Lighting,' and 'Clean Workrooms for the Productive.' A year ago, I set out these tasks concretely for the Factory Bands as their mission for National Labor Day 1938, with the expectation that they must be vigorously tackled by next May 1st. This has been accomplished. The successes of the performance competition of German businesses and the Reich professional competition of all productive workers are the great merit of the Factory Bands. The Führer has acknowledged these achievements as one of the greatest revolutionary deeds of National Socialism and expressed his gratitude and recognition.

After years of tireless and self-sacrificing work, the Factory Bands will now be incorporated into the forefront of political leadership. They now bear the title of honor as political leaders, and the party thus recognizes that the Factory Bands have accomplished the best work."



In the earliest times, the Germanic farmer performed all kinds of craft work himself with his people, such as building houses, manufacturing and maintaining tools, weapons, and clothing. The only one who may have already lived from craft work was the blacksmith.



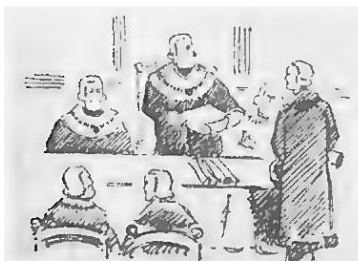
Around 800, skilled individuals with particular craftsmanship abilities were kept on the large estates of the manorial lords: builders, ironworkers, gold- and silversmiths, shoemakers, turners, carpenters, shield makers, potters, tailors, brewers, bath attendants, saddlers, etc.



In the monasteries, crafts were developed very early, as the Rule of St. Benedict [o: Benedikt] required that the monks produce everything necessary for life within the monasteries themselves and thus be trained in special craftsmanship skills.



When the cities gained significance, these estate craftsmen, who were bound to their manorial lordship, moved to the cities, as they gained their freedom there. They were settled near the market, the city center, in special residential quarters.



The guild regulations, with their own proud customs, precisely governed the apprenticeship and journeyman periods as well as the rights and duties of the masters. The guilds maintained their own treasure chest, where the most important documents, seals, the staff of justice, guild funds, etc., were kept.



In the later centuries, craftsmanship could no longer maintain this high level. The deeper cause of the decline lay in the development toward large-scale and capitalist economies. However, the entire spirit of craftsmanship also changed.

The History



Proud Tradition combines with



Craftsmanship experienced its peak in the Middle Ages with the flourishing of the cities. United in "associations," the so-called guilds or gilds, they even forced decisive influence on municipal government and public offices.

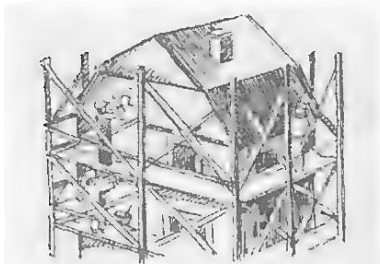


The trade liberalization introduced after 1800 sealed the final fate of German craftsmanship after 700 years of proud history. Many dabblers entered its ranks, and during the period of system struggles, it suffered bitterly under the hardship of the severe economic crisis.

Of The Craftsmanship



The spirit of the new age



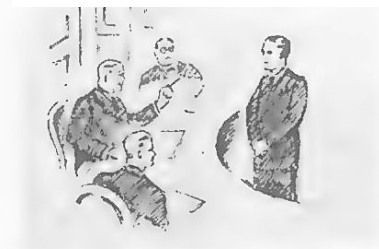
In 1934, the implementation regulation followed, the so-called First Craft Ordinance, concerning mandatory guilds, district craft associations, and courts of honor. Comprehensive employment measures by the government brought orders and fresh life to the craft.



Now, crafts are again filled with new, fresh life. Old, venerable craft traditions are revived. Every year, craftsmen are again sent on their wanderings, so that they may learn about the land and its people and perfect their skills.



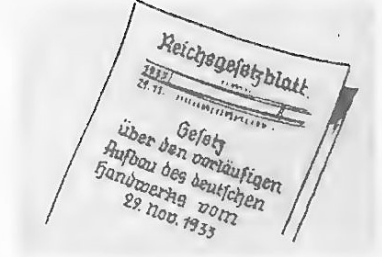
Then, in the final hour, the Führer pulled Germany back from the abyss. A word from the Führer: "It is my wish and will that German craftsmanship, rooted in venerable tradition, with the support of the people and the state, move forward into a new age!"



In 1935, the "Great Competency Certificate" [o: Großer Befähigungsnachweis] was introduced, i.e., the obligation to pass a master craftsman's examination for anyone wishing to open a craft business. This increasingly combated dabbling and strengthened the healthy foundation of quality craftsmanship.



On the first Sunday after Pentecost each year, craftsmen from all German districts gather with their Reich Master Craftsman Walter [o: Walter] for the Great Reich Craftsmanship Day [o: Reichshandwerkertag] in Frankfurt am Main [o: Frankfurt], which has thus become the city of German craftsmanship.



Already in the first year of the National Socialist government, the will to pave new paths out of hardship for craftsmanship turned into action. The Basic and Framework Law for the Reconstruction of Crafts [o.: Gesetz über den vorl. Aufbau des dt. Handwerks vom 29.11.33], based on the principle of leadership [o.: Führerprinzip], was enacted.



The year 1936 brought new professional regulations for the master craftsman's examination in a total of 120 folk crafts. This renewal fundamentally influenced the entire craft training and examination system for apprentices, journeymen, and masters.

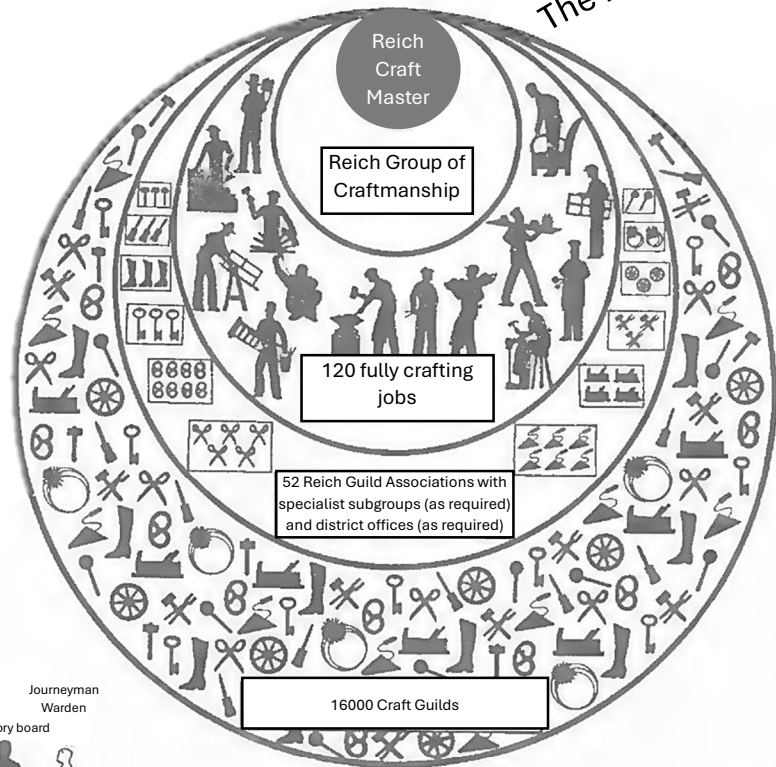


Thus, craftsmanship once again represents a promising existence for millions of compatriots with the possibility of independence, as a nursery for genuine business communities, as a place for the preservation of old traditions, and as a promoter of modern progress.

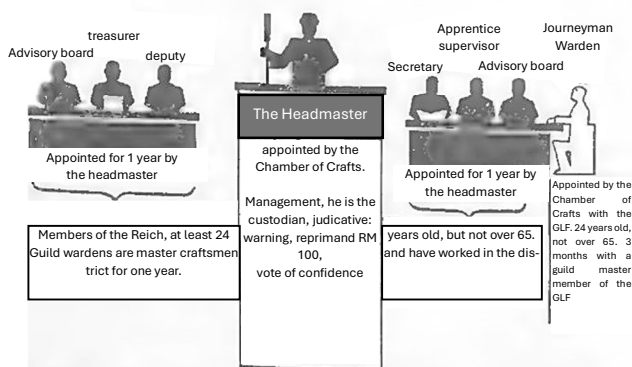


The Reich Group of Craftmanship

The Reich Minister



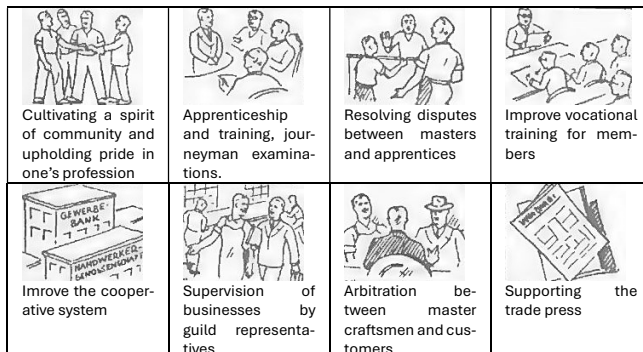
What is a guild?



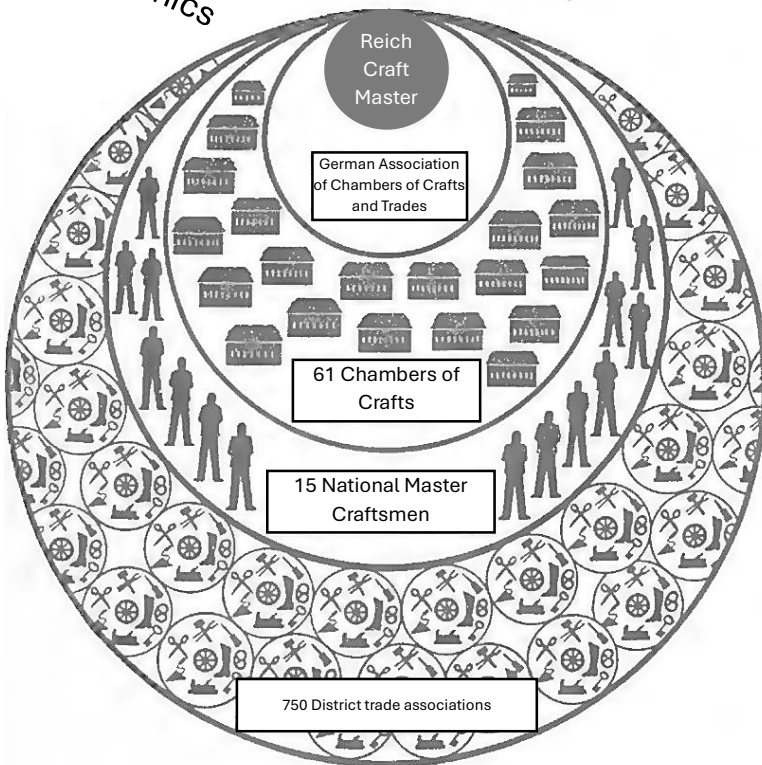
Coat of arms of the craftmanship



The tasks of the guild are:



Of Economics



The Reich Estate of German Craftsmanship

The tasks of the Chamber of Crafts are:

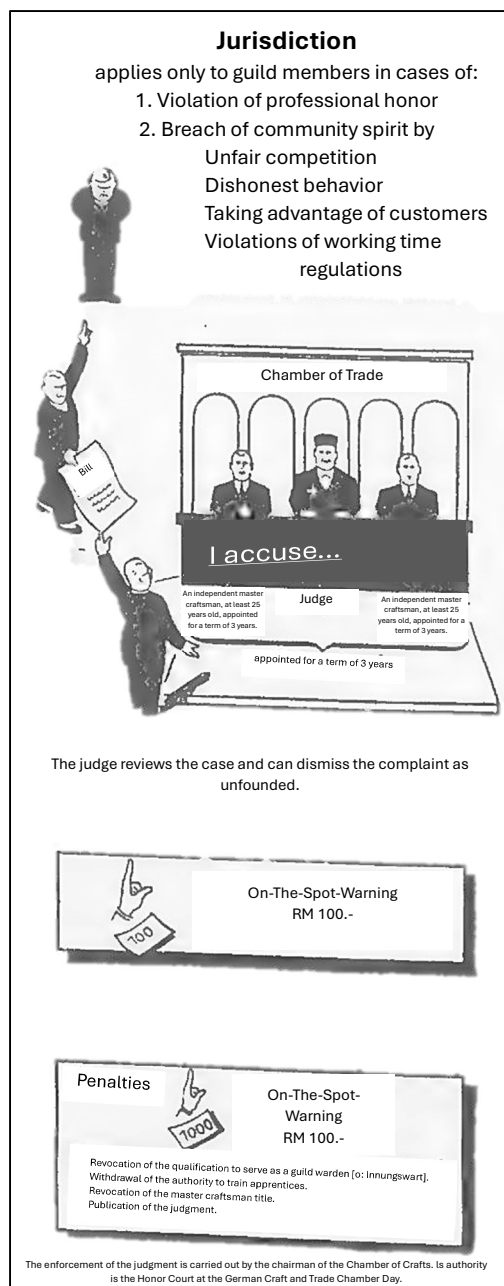


Symbols of German craftsmanship



- keeps the craft files,
- issues the craft card,
- establishes and supervises the guilds and district craft associations,
- issues the guild statutes,
- appoints the head master journeyman and journeyman's council,
- creates facilities for the promotion of the craft,
- regulates the apprenticeship training and master craftsman examination system,
- maintains conciliation and arbitration boards,
- forms the court of honor,
- provides expert opinions to authorities and other bodies.

The honor court of craftsmanship



The Importance of Crafts as an Economic Factor:

The compatriots employed in crafts and the family members supported by them together constitute a craft population of more than 8 million, making up roughly one-eighth of the population of old Germany. More than half of this, over 5 million, consists of employees, with the proportion of independent business owners surpassed only by agriculture. There are approximately 1 million independent business owners, 1.25 million journeymen, and 850,000 apprentices, as well as technical and commercial employees in crafts.

Correspondingly significant is the share of crafts in the economic turnover of the national economy. In 1937, it amounted to 22 billion RM, compared to around 9 billion at the crisis low point in 1932.

Some figures from individual craft professions: About 500000 carpenters, 330000 painters and varnishers, 315000 tailors, 240000 butchers, 550000 dressmakers and seamstresses, 225600 blacksmiths, 240000 shoemakers, 480000 bricklayers, 190000 carpenters, 165000 plumbers, 207000 machine fitters and builders, 625000 other metalworkers.

Main Work Area "Crafts and Trade" in the DAF:

The Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP and Leader of the German Labor Front [o: Deutsche Arbeitsfront, DAF], Dr. Ley, issued an order which states, among other things: *"In expansion of my directive concerning the main work area of crafts and trade in the regional administrations of the DAF, I am establishing in the central office of the DAF the main work area 'Crafts and Trade,' to which the specialized offices 'German Crafts' and 'German Trade in the DAF' are subordinate."*

Through this order, the organizational measures initiated by the directive 2/29 of January 16, 1939, and the directive of February 21, 1939, issued by the Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley, to further emphasize the importance of crafts and trade within the organization of the NSDAP and the DAF, are concluded. This provides assurance that the influence of the NSDAP in the realm of crafts and trade will be sustainably secured for the future.

The Jewish Question [o.: Problem]

The Jewish question is as old as the history of Judaism itself. From antiquity to the present, nations have repeatedly taken defensive measures against Jewish parasitism. Often enough, such acts of self-defense have turned bloody. Greater Germany was the first country in the world to carry out a clean separation of the Jewish foreign people on a systematic basis. Contrary to the view of the last century and today's so-called democracies, National Socialism sees the Jewish question not as a religious issue but as a racial one.

After removing Jews from the civil service, cleansing the press and cultural life, the most important step derived from this viewpoint was the enactment of the Nuremberg Race Laws (See pages 36 to 47). The world took notice. It realized that this was no longer about theoretical questions or mere antisemitism of earlier times but that the final confrontation with Judaism had begun.

World Jewry also recognized that now the inevitable fate of the Jewish people was approaching. For the first time in their history, Jews are faced with a movement that floods across borders and seas, unstoppable whether nations join this development reluctantly or hesitantly.

The global boycott movements against National Socialist Germany, the war cries of the international Jewish press, and the actions of Jewish assassins - who claimed Wilhelm Gustloff and Ernst vom Rath as victims - are proof of this. National Socialism, accustomed to fighting to the end with unwavering determination, will solve the Jewish problem in a way it deems right for the German people - legally, but uncompromisingly and definitively.

It is no coincidence that the German people were chosen for this task. No other people have given Jews as much space to unleash their instincts during times of distress and disunity as the German people. But now, no other nation is as strong to prepare the Jews for their deserved fate as the German people!

As in many other areas, the actions of National Socialist Germany in addressing the Jewish question have served as a model for other countries, as evidenced by the racial laws of allied Italy and the efforts to tackle the Jewish problem in many other nations.

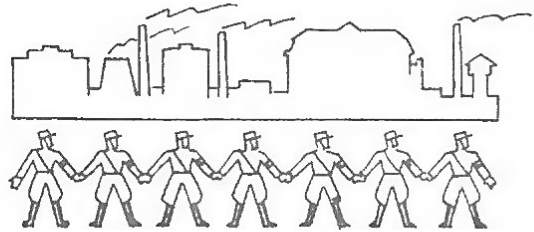
The murder of Ernst vom Rath did not halt the legal measures to resolve the Jewish problem but accelerated them. To deter such cowardly acts of murder, the Jews living in Germany were subjected to a punitive fine of one billion Reichsmarks.

The Jewish-democratic foreign press lamented the "poor" Jews. In reality, after six years of National Socialist rule, the 700,000 Jews in Germany still possessed wealth amounting to 8 billion Reichsmarks, while the nearly 80 million German compatriots owned a total of 200 billion Reichsmarks. Each Jew, therefore, owned 4.57 times—over four and a half times—more than the average German.

Furthermore, Jewish wealth, which in 1918 amounted to about 4 billion, had since doubled at the expense of the German people. Jewish land ownership (e.g., over half of Berlin, approximately 60%, belonged to Jews, even though they made up only 3.8% of the population) is further evidence of how Jewish parasitism exploited the German people with rapacious greed.

The actions taken by the National Socialist leadership of the German people against the Jews represent a modest counterbalance. A series of laws and regulations, detailed on the following pages, are bringing the Jewish question in Germany closer to its final solution in all areas.

THE LEGAL MEASURES



Exclusion of Jews from German Economic Life

Jews are prohibited from operating retail shops, mail-order businesses, or order offices, as well as from independently practicing a craft. Furthermore, they are forbidden to offer goods or commercial services at any kind of markets, fairs, or exhibitions, to advertise them, or to accept orders for them. A Jew can no longer be a business manager, senior employee, or member of a cooperative.

Retail shops, mail-order businesses, and order offices owned by Jews are to be dissolved and liquidated in principle. Only in exceptional cases can Jewish businesses be transformed to Aryan ones. The same applies to Jewish craft enterprises.

Since the summer of 1938, Jews have already been excluded from six types of trades (security services, information services, real estate transactions, property management, loan and marriage brokerage, and tour guiding).

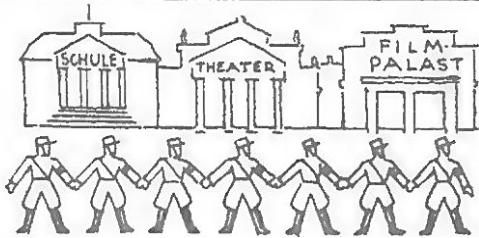
Jewish commercial enterprises, along with associated business properties and wholesale or industrial enterprises considered Jewish due to significant Jewish involvement, may be forcibly "de-Jewed". Important patents and industrial property rights must be transferred into non-Jewish hands in the process.

Jews are no longer allowed to acquire property or rights to real estate within the German Reich. Jewish-owned securities must be deposited in designated accounts.

Jews of German citizenship and stateless Jews are prohibited from acquiring, pawning, or freely trading items made of gold, platinum, or silver, as well as gemstones and pearls.



FOR Solving the Jewish Question



Measures Against Jews in the Cultural Sphere

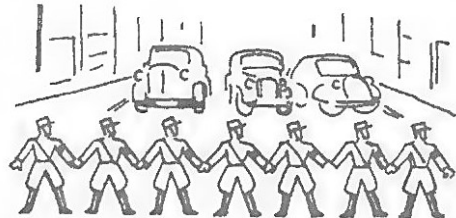
Jews are prohibited from attending German theaters, concerts, cinemas, and similar events. Jews are also not permitted to attend German schools; they may only attend Jewish schools.

As a result of these prohibitions, Jews are now relegated to their own Jewish arts and cultural scene, which has been significantly expanded since the summer of 1933. The "Jewish Cultural Association" [o.: *Jüdischer Kulturbund*], working through its local branches in all larger cities, is active in all areas of artistic life. No fewer than 134 Jewish cultural organizations are united within it.

Through the 10th Regulation to the Reich Citizenship Law [o.: *Reichsbürgergesetz*], the Jews are now unified under the "Reich Association of Jews in Germany" [o.: *Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland*], which utilizes the local branches of Jewish religious associations. Its purpose is to promote the emigration of Jews. Additionally, it oversees Jewish schools and welfare organizations.

It is responsible for the education of Jewish children and for establishing and maintaining the necessary number of elementary schools, as well as middle and higher schools, vocational schools, and courses that support Jewish emigration. Jewish education is subject to the supervision of the Reich Minister for Science, Education, and Public Instruction. Jewish associations, organizations, and foundations may be dissolved or ordered to integrate into the Reich Association.

Reichsvereinigung angeordnet werden.



Special Status of Jews in Other Areas of Life

Jews are prohibited from acquiring, owning, or carrying firearms, ammunition, or any kind of cutting or stabbing weapons.

Jews are also forbidden from operating any motor vehicles or owning passenger cars and motorcycles.

The Reich Minister of the Interior has authorized regional presidents and equivalent authorities through police ordinances to impose spatial and temporal restrictions on Jews of German citizenship and stateless Jews, preventing them from entering specific areas or appearing in public at certain times.

Jews are banned from practicing as lawyers. A small number of consultants are allowed to provide legal advice and representation exclusively to Jews. The medical profession is also closed to Jews.



The legal status of Jews as tenants and landlords is regulated by law. Jews and German people's comrades are not permitted to share residential buildings. The consolidation of Jews into Jewish houses is to be encouraged and expedited.

If a Jew becomes dependent on assistance, they must generally rely on the help of their racial peers.

Jews are only allowed to use first names that are typically Jewish. If they have other first names, they must adopt an additional name: males "Israel" and females "Sara."




The Rights of Mixed-Race Jews


 <p>Mixed-Race individuals 2nd Degree</p>	<p>(Mixed-Race individuals - see page 43! - are not affected by the new Jewish legislation described here!)</p> <p>Mixed-Race individuals are allowed to attend all schools, including universities, without restrictions. They possess provisional Reich citizenship right [o.: <i>Reichsbürgerrecht</i>], may display the national flag, and use the German Salute. Special regulations exist for marriage. (See pages 42–43!)</p>	 <p>Mixed-Race individuals 1st Degree</p>
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 <p>Mandatory Labor Service</p>	<p>The Duties of Mixed-Race Jews</p>  <p>Mandatory Military Service</p>	 <p>Mandatory Air Raid Protection Service</p> <p>Can get authority to issue orders in exceptional situations.</p>
--	--	--

But cannot become Superiors or Supervisors

<p>Doctor</p> <p>Even a German married to a Jewish woman or Mixed-Blooded is prohibited from practicing medicine.</p> <p>Civil Servants</p> <p>Mixed-Race individuals cannot become civil servants or marry civil servants. Exceptions may apply only to Mixed-Blooded of the second degree.</p>	<p>Jobs which are sealed</p>  <p>for Mixed-Race individuals</p>	<p>Farmer Advocate Text Editor Newspaper Publisher</p>
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On the contrary, Mixed-Race individuals can become, for example craftsmen. The profession of pharmacist/druggist is also open for them.

Mixed-race individuals [o.: <i>Mischlinge</i>] cannot become members of:		
<p>The <i>Reich Air Defense League</i> [o.: <i>Reichsluftschutzbund</i>] (exceptions only for second-degree mixed-race individuals 2. Grade)</p> <p>The <i>Technical Emergency Aid</i> [o.: <i>Technische Nothilfe</i>]</p> <p>The <i>Reich Colonial League</i> [o.: <i>Reichskolonialbund</i>]</p> <p>The <i>NS Reich Federation for Physical Exercise</i> [o.: <i>NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen</i>] and its affiliated clubs and associations</p> <p>The <i>DAF Militia</i> [o.: <i>Wehrscharen der DAF</i>]</p> <p>The <i>Reich Chamber of Culture</i> [o.: <i>Reichskulturkammer</i>] only in exceptional cases</p>		<p>The National Socialist German Workers' Party and its subdivisions</p> <p>The NS Medical Association [o.: <i>NS-Ärztebund</i>]</p> <p>The NS Lawyers' Association [o.: <i>NS-Rechtswahrerbund</i>]</p> <p>The NS Teachers' Association [o.: <i>NS-Lehrerbund</i>]</p> <p>The Reich Association of German Civil Servants [o.: <i>Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten</i>]</p> <p>The NS Federation of German Technicians [o.: <i>NS-Bund Deutscher Techniker</i>]</p> <p>The NS War Victims' Welfare [o.: <i>NS-Kriegsopferversorgung</i>]</p> <p>The Reich Veterans' Association [o.: <i>Reichskriegerbund</i>]</p>

Mixed-race individuals, however, can become members of the German Labor Front and the NS People's Welfare [o.: *NSV*], but they are not allowed to hold office. They are permitted to attend Strength Through Joy events.

The Reich Food Estate [o.: Reichsnährstand]

The Reich Food Estate [o.: Reichsnährstand] is divided into three main administrative departments as well as into main departments I, II, and III (see visual representation!). Regionally, the Reich Food Estate is organized into 23 provincial farming communities [o.: Landesbauernschaften], over 500 district farming communities [o.: Kreisbauernschaften], as well as district farming districts [o.: Bezirksbauernschaften] and local farming communities [o.: Ortsbauernschaften].

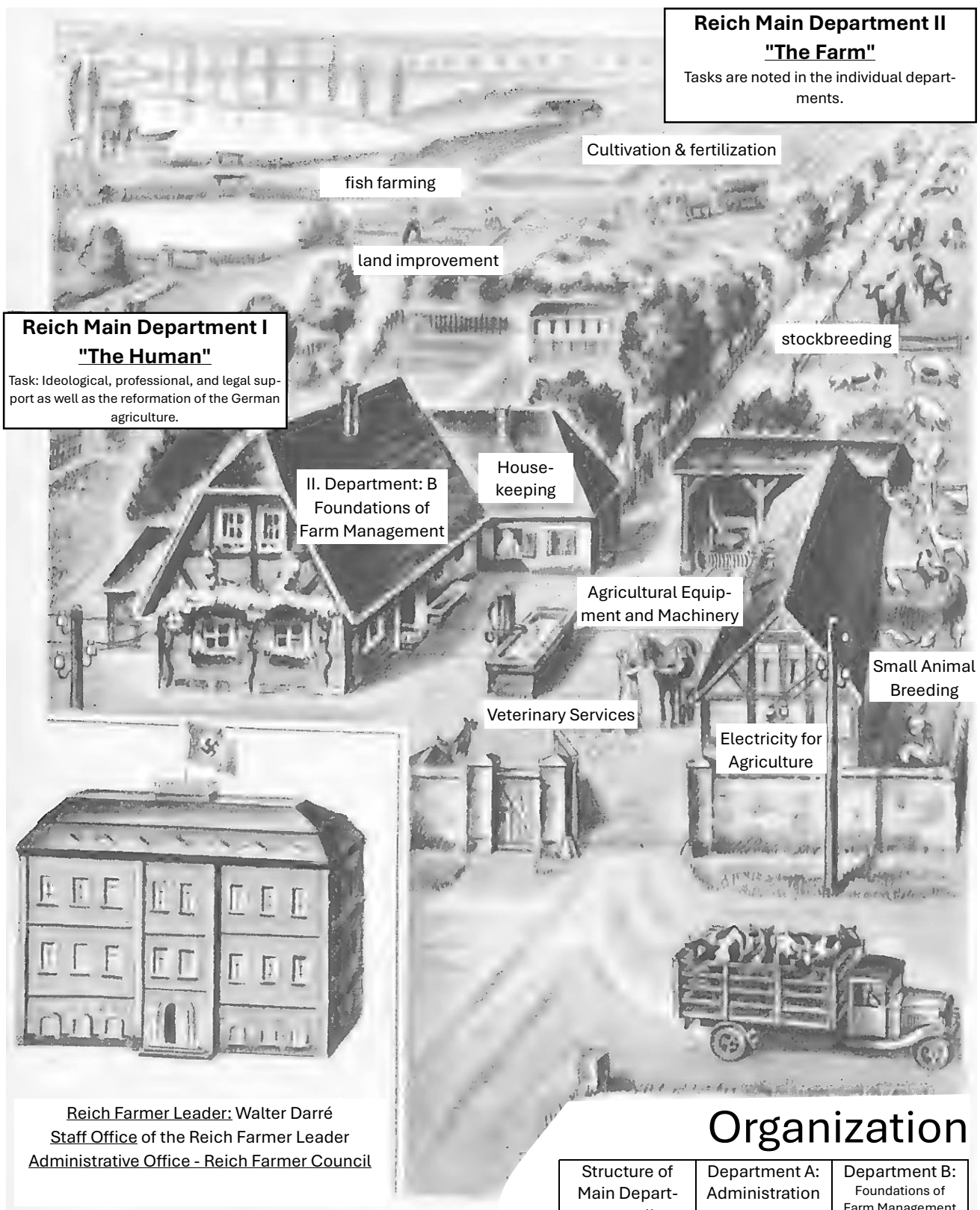
The Reich Food Estate is a corporate member of the German Labor Front. This means that all persons working in agriculture, including farmers and agricultural laborers, are automatically members.

The creation of a new farmer class and the return of urban youth to rural areas are being actively promoted by the SS and the Hitler Youth. The Reich Leader SS [o.: Reichsführer SS] and the Youth Leader of the German Reich [o.: Jugendführer des Deutschen Reiches] have reached an agreement to counter urban migration, establish new farms, and bring the best of the population closer to their homeland soil.

The HY Land Service [o.: Landdienst der HJ], in terms of its educational work and goals, is particularly well-suited as a recruitment organization for the SS [o.: Schutzstaffel], including its general branch (General SS) and armed divisions such as the SS Special Purpose Troops [o.: SS-Verfügungstruppen] and the SS Death's Head Units [o.: SS-Totenkopfstandarten]. Boys who meet the specific physical and character requirements of the SS [o.: Schutzstaffel] are given preferential admission to the Land Service [o.: Landdienst].

The Land Service is especially aimed at boys with a firm commitment to becoming farmers on their own land (defense farmers [o.: Wehrbauern]). This defense farmer [o.: Wehrbauer] ideal is particularly nurtured in the Land Service by the HY and SS. Members of the Land Service who serve in the armed divisions of the SS will, after completing their service, be placed by the Reich Leader SS, in collaboration with the appropriate offices of the Reich Farmers' Leader [o.: Reichsbauernführer], on newly created farming estates. This placement will be prioritized in regions where German settlement particularly requires well-prepared farmers.

Between 1933 and 1939, over 20,000 new, productive farms (equivalent to about 800 new farming villages) have been created.



Reich Main Department II "The Farm"

Tasks are noted in the individual departments.

Reich Main Department I "The Human"

Task: Ideological, professional, and legal support as well as the reformation of the German agriculture.

II. Department: B
Foundations of
Farm Management

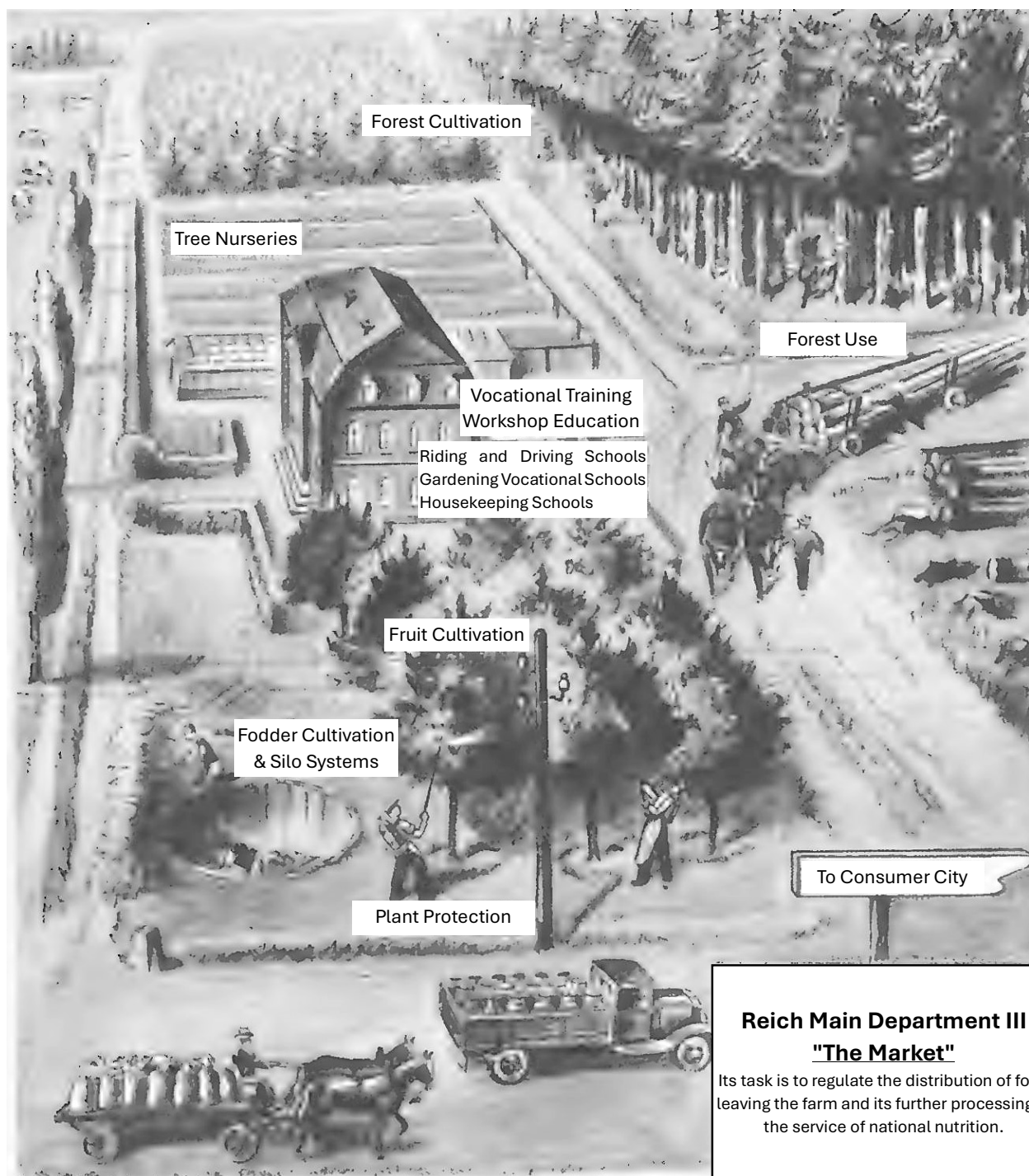
Organization

Structure of
Main Department II

Department A:
Administration

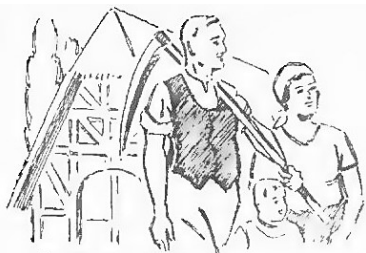
Department B:
Foundations of
Farm Management

Reich Farmer Leader: Walter Darré
Staff Office of the Reich Farmer Leader
Administrative Office - Reich Farmer Council



And Tasks of the Reich Food Estate

Department C: Soil and Plants	Department D: Animals	Department E: Vocational Training	Department F: Forestry in Agricultural Holdings	Department G: Agricultural Equipment and Machinery	Department H: House- keeping
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Farmers and

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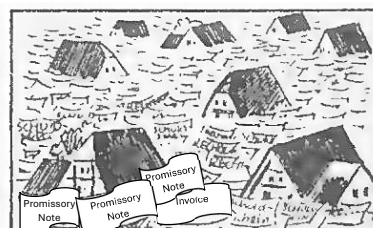
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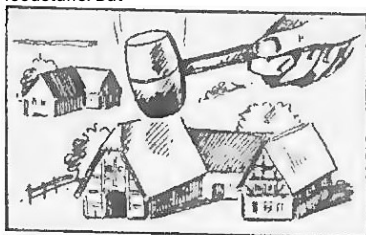
The symbol of the "Freedom" of the bourgeois-Marxist state was the stock exchange. The stock exchange also set the prices for foodstuffs. But - - -



--- precisely when the farmer had to sell his products, enormous quantities were imported so that speculators could push down the prices.



The farmer had to accept any offer to pay off interest, taxes, etc. Despite working diligently, he fell into debt.



In just 5 years, 16,540 farms were forcibly auctioned off, driving thousands of farmers out of ancestral ownership.



The uprooted fled to the cities. As the cities were already overcrowded due to "rural exodus", they further proletarianized.



Split into various organizations without a unified goal, the farmers were unable to change their hardship and fate by their own strength.

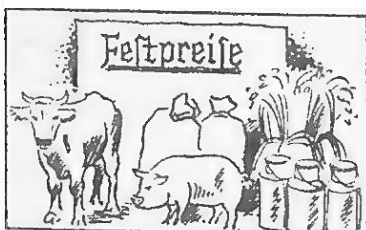
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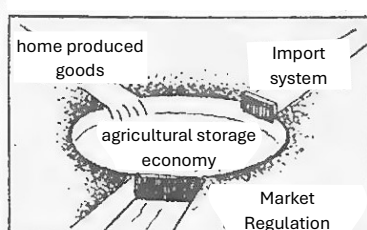
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The National Socialist government eliminated the danger threatening the farmers and the entire nation by initially setting fair fixed prices.



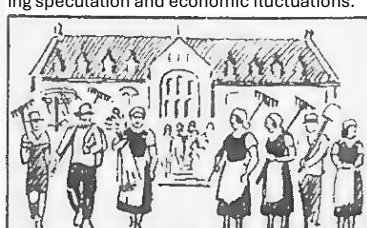
Then, through the Reich Food Estate Law [o: Reichsnährstandsgesetz], an organized market regulation was introduced, eliminating speculation and economic fluctuations.



Through the Reich Hereditary Farm Law, which established indivisibility and freedom from debt, a "new nobility of blood and soil" was created, securing farming to the future.



Second- and third-born sons of farmers are preferentially settled on their own soil in the depopulated German eastern frontier.



Every year, farmers gather under their Reich Farmer Leader Darré in the old city of Goslar to receive new assignments.



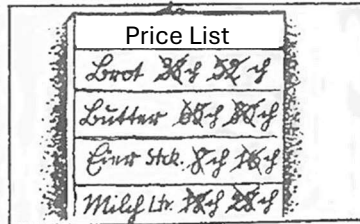
Rural traditions are once again proudly maintained. Together with the entire German people, the Harvest Thanksgiving Festival [o: Erntedankfest] on the Hill of Bucke [o.:Bückeberg] is celebrated.

Housewives

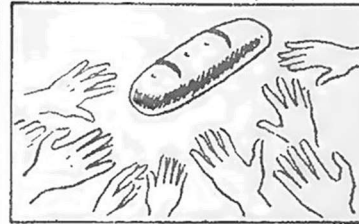
policy of the Greater German Reich?



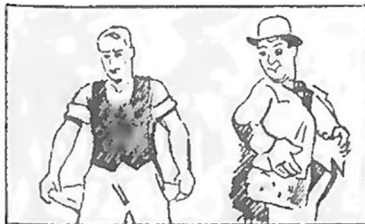
It does not concern only the housewife, of course. She is mentioned here as a kind of representative of the consumers and thus of the entire people.



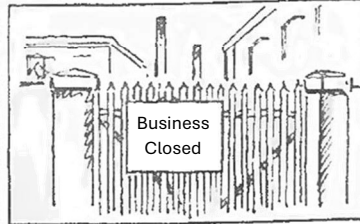
How was it on the food market in the past? Prices fluctuated entirely at the whim of the stock exchange. Bread had become an object of speculation.



This meant for many fellow restrictions in their standard of living, and for countless others, hunger. Then, of course, people cursed the farmers.



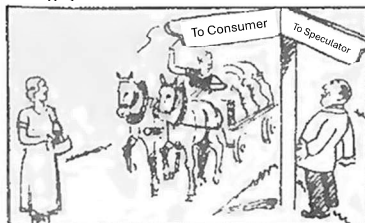
Very unjustly! For the farmers went empty-handed. The profits achieved through the artificially inflated prices flowed to the stock exchange jobbers.



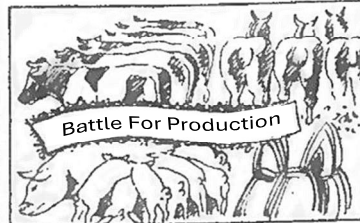
The farmer could no longer buy industrial products. The factories had to close. Unemployment and general hardship grew.



We should not forget the small bread, fat, and other rations during the war, when the nutrition of the population was not ensured.



It is entirely different today! Today, the economically fair fixed prices and market regulation protect all fellow from hunger and hardship.



Everything is done systematically to ensure the nutrition of the population in every respect. The "Battle For Production" [o.: Erzeugungsschlacht] serves both this goal ---



--- and the absolute security of our regained freedom of defense, so that no external enemy can disrupt our peaceful rebuilding work.



Therefore, with the Reich Food Estate [o.: Reichsnährstand], the entire German nation [o.: deutsches Volk] participates in the Harvest Thanksgiving Festival [o.: Erntedankfest]. It is the best opportunity to make grateful and good resolutions.



So never again "grumble" if eggs, butter, etc., should become scarce at some point! Healthy market regulation will never let you or your family suffer hardship.



Help reduce imports, for we need our foreign currency for raw materials. Be careful in handling food. Fight waste!

This is

how

it

was

This is

how

it

is

now

The Reich Hereditary Farm Law [o: Reichserbhofgesetz]

of September 29, 1933

The fundamental principles of the law are as follows: Agricultural and forestry property, as well as property used for viticulture, vegetable cultivation, or fruit farming, ranging in size from at least one acre nutrition to a maximum of 125 hectares, classified as a hereditary farm [o: Erbhof], provided it belongs to a capable farming individual.

The owner of a hereditary farm is called a farmer. The owner or possessor of other agricultural or forestry-used land is referred to as an agriculturer.

Only those who are German citizens, of German or kindred blood, and of honorable character may be farmers.

The hereditary farm passes undivided to the heir. The rights of co-heirs are limited to the farmer's remaining assets. Descendants who are not designated as heirs receive vocational training and equipment suitable to the farm's resources; should they fall into unavoidable hardship, they are granted refuge on the estate.

The inheritance rights cannot be excluded or limited by testamentary disposition. The hereditary farm is strictly never for sale and never mortgageable.

The Order

1. The sons of the deceased; in the place of a deceased son, his sons and grandsons by male descent take his place.

2. The father of the deceased.

3. The brothers of the deceased; in the place of a deceased brother, his sons and grandsons by male descent take his place.

4. The daughters of the deceased; in the place of a deceased daughter, her sons and grandsons by male descent take her place.



of Heirs

5. The sisters of the deceased; in the place of a deceased sister, her sons and grandsons by male descent take her place.

5. The female descendants of the deceased and their offspring, provided they do not already belong to category 4. Among descendants, the male line closer to the deceased takes precedence over the more distant.

In general, preference is given to male heirs.

The Courts of Inheritance



Court of Heirs
(1 Judge, 2 farmers)



Hereditary Farm Court
(3 Judges, 2 farmers)



Reich Hereditary Farm Court
(5 Judges)

The Court of Heirs is located at the District Court [o: Amtsgericht] for its jurisdiction. The Hereditary Farm Court [o: Erbhofgericht] is located at the Higher Regional Court [o: Oberlandesgericht].

The Cultural Organization [o: Die KulturOrganisation]

The great achievements of humanity have always been the highest expressions of communal life. Whether material or purely intellectual, they always embody the deepest essence of a people.

From a speech by the Führer

Under previous forms of government, all cultural creation was a matter of individual personalities. The misunderstood slogan of the "freedom of art" led, especially in post-war times, to degeneration and, under Jewish influence, to the systematic poisoning of cultural life. Furthermore, there was constant conflict among the many associations and organizations across the various cultural fields.

For the National Socialist state, however, culture is a matter of the nation. The state's task is to combat harmful forces within culture and promote valuable ones, guided by the principle of responsibility to the national community. "In this sense, cultural creation remains personal and free," states the justification for the *Reich Culture Chamber Law* [o: *Reichskulturkammergesetz*]. The *Reich Culture Chamber Law* of September 22, 1933, assigned the Reich Minister of Propaganda the task of "organizing the members of occupational branches under his jurisdiction into public-law corporations." This marked the birth of the *Reich Culture Chamber* [o: *Reichskulturkammer*].

The Reich Culture Chamber represents the highest level of cultural self-governance. By law, its president is the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, Dr. Josef Goebbels. The president, who operates under the Führer principle, is advised by the *Reich Culture Council* [o: *Reichskulturrat*], composed of the presidents of the seven individual chambers.

In 1935, the *Reich Culture Senate* [o: *Reichskultursenat*] was established as a representative forum of German cultural life, with particularly meritorious individuals in the fields of nation and culture being appointed to it.

In March 1938, the division of responsibilities between the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda and the Culture Chamber was clearly defined: the Ministry is responsible for political and cultural leadership, while the chambers handle the professional representation of their members.

The professional organization of the Reich Culture Chamber consists of seven individual chambers, each covering distinct, broader cultural fields. These individual chambers are further divided into guilds and associations, which are gradually being consolidated into guilds.

Regionally, the Reich Culture Chamber is connected to the corresponding offices of the Party and the State. The provincial directors of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, who also oversee the Party's district propaganda leadership, simultaneously serve as provincial culture administrators [o: *Landeskulturwalter*].

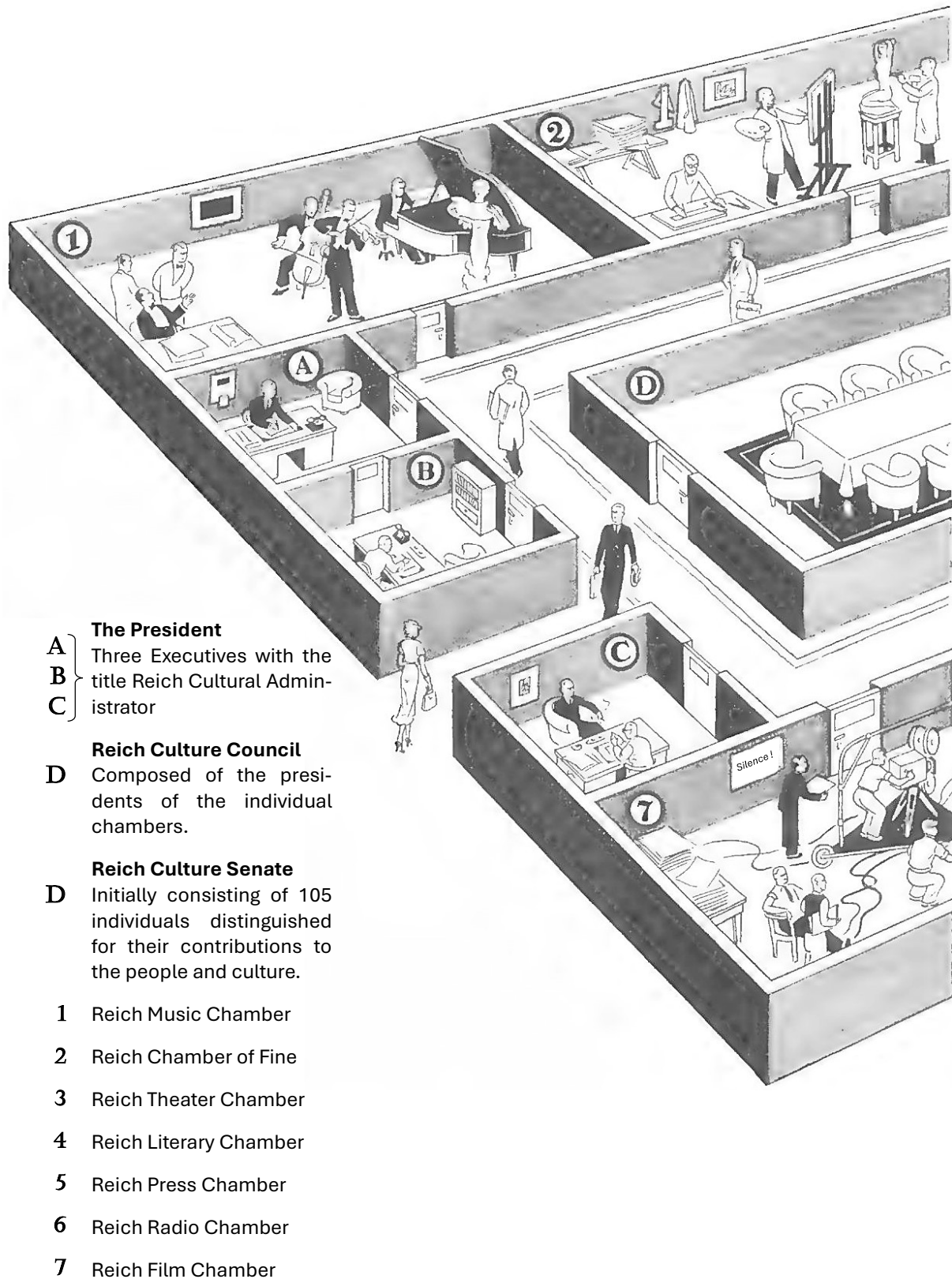
The *Artists' Guild Fund* [o: *Spende des Künstlerbundes*], with over 3.5 million RM, and the Goebbels Foundation, with over 1 million RM, provide support to cultural creators in need and ensure artists' retirement security.

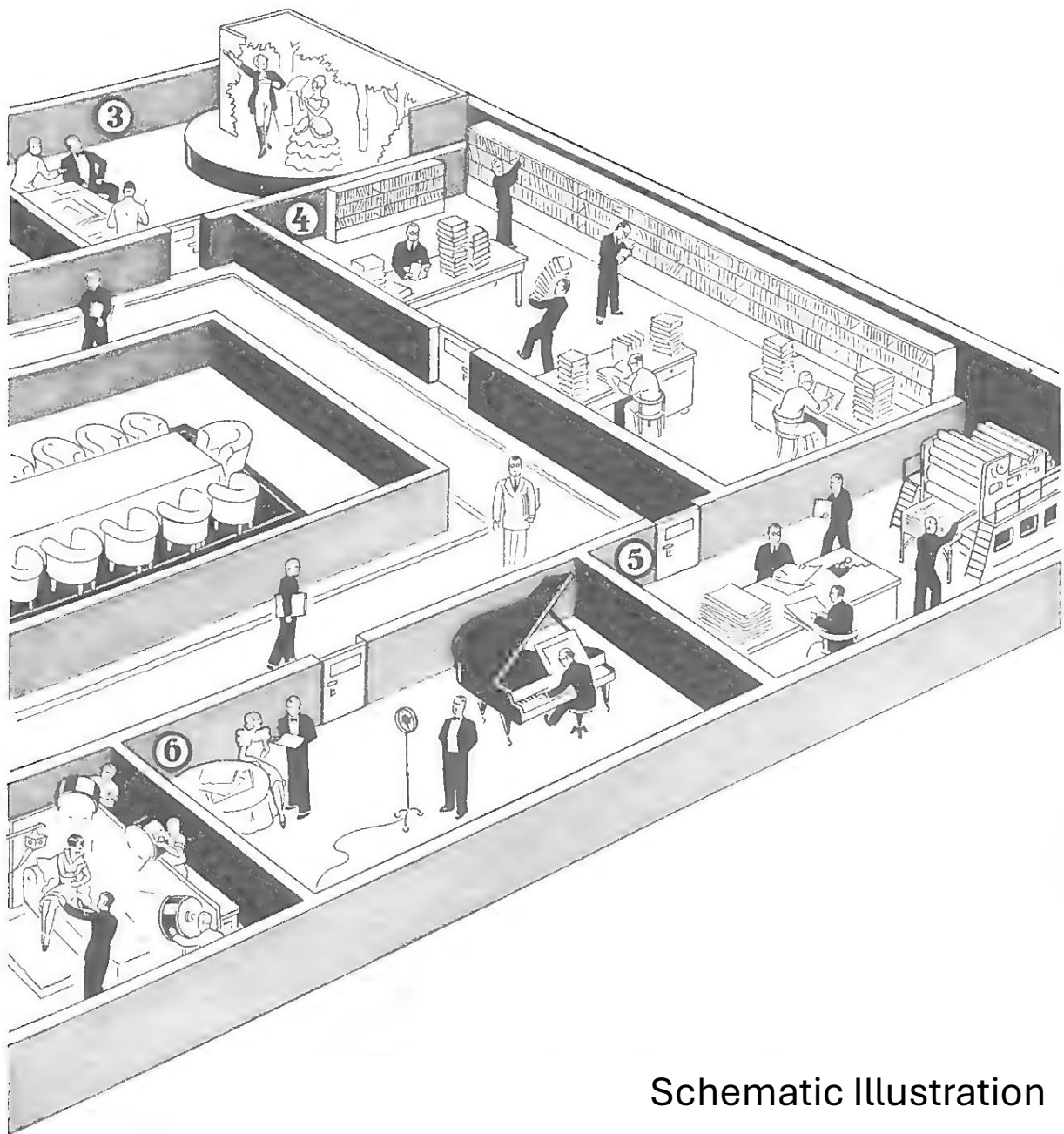
To avoid future disgraceful incidents, such as those associated with the Nobel Prize, the Führer established the German National Prize for Art and Science [o: *Deutscher Nationalpreis für Kunst und Wissenschaft*]. This national prize is awarded annually to three distinguished Germans, each receiving 100,000 RM. The acceptance of the Nobel Prize is prohibited for Germans.

A new flowering of German art has begun in Greater Germany. This development, involving the participation of the German people, is evident in all areas of German culture.

The Reich Culture Chamber [o: Die Reichskulturkammer]

Constitution and Structure of the German Cultural Organization



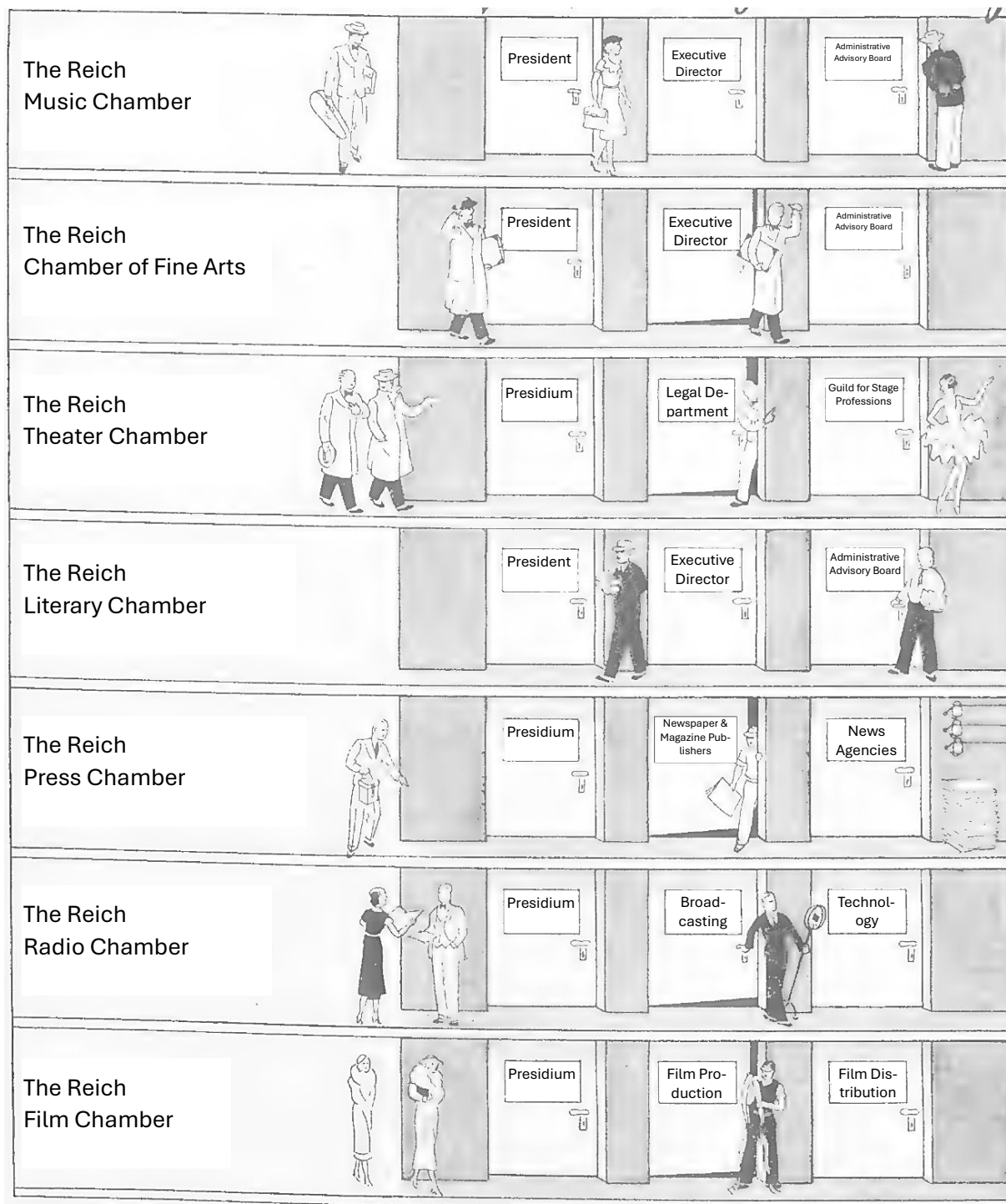


Schematic Illustration

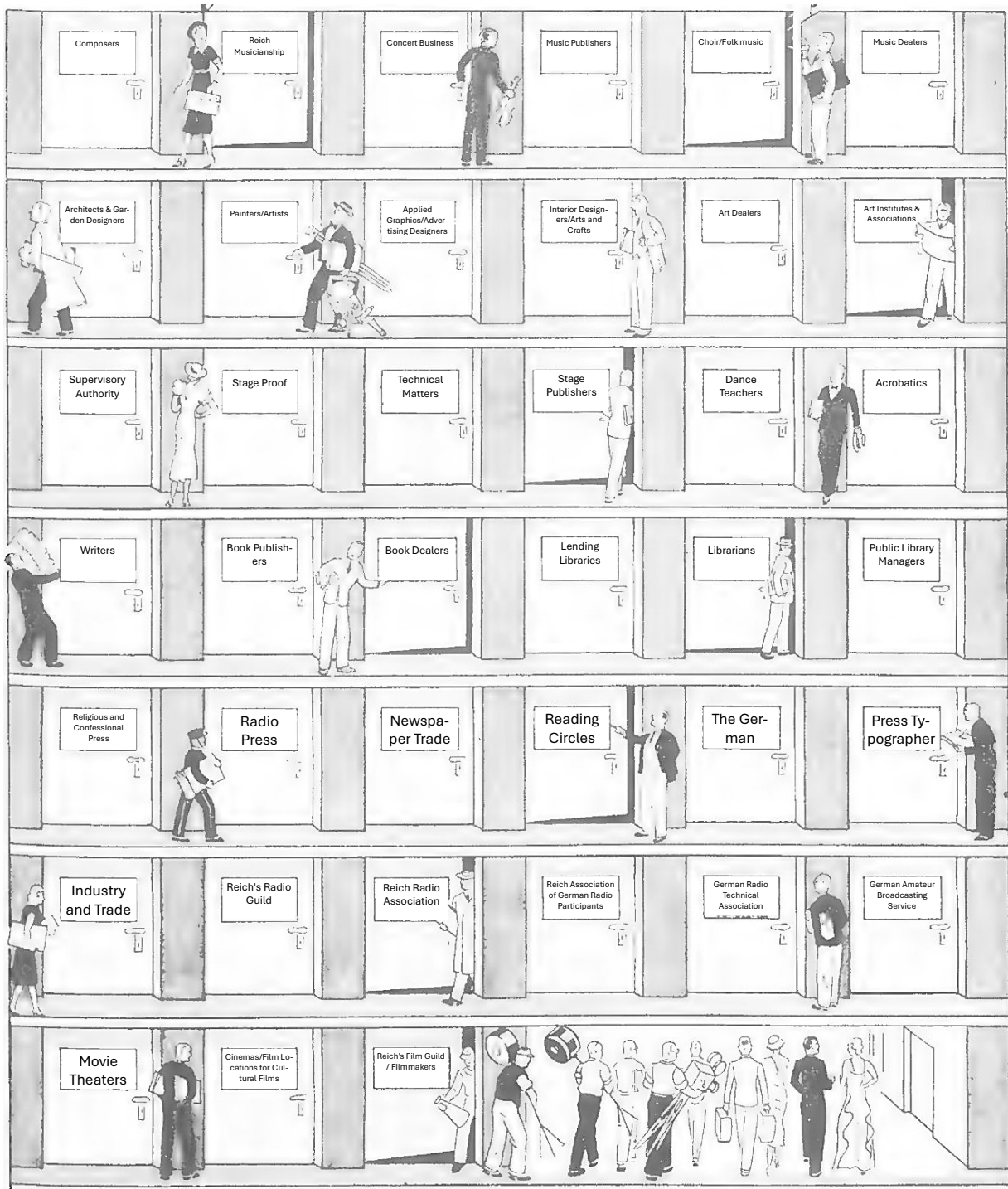
The Reich Culture Chamber is tasked with promoting German culture, in responsibility to the nation and the Reich, through the collaboration of all occupational branches it encompasses, under the leadership of the Reich Minister of Propaganda. It regulates the economic and social concerns of cultural professions and aims to balance the interests of the groups under its jurisdiction.

§3 of the First Implementation Regulation to
the Reich Culture Chamber Law

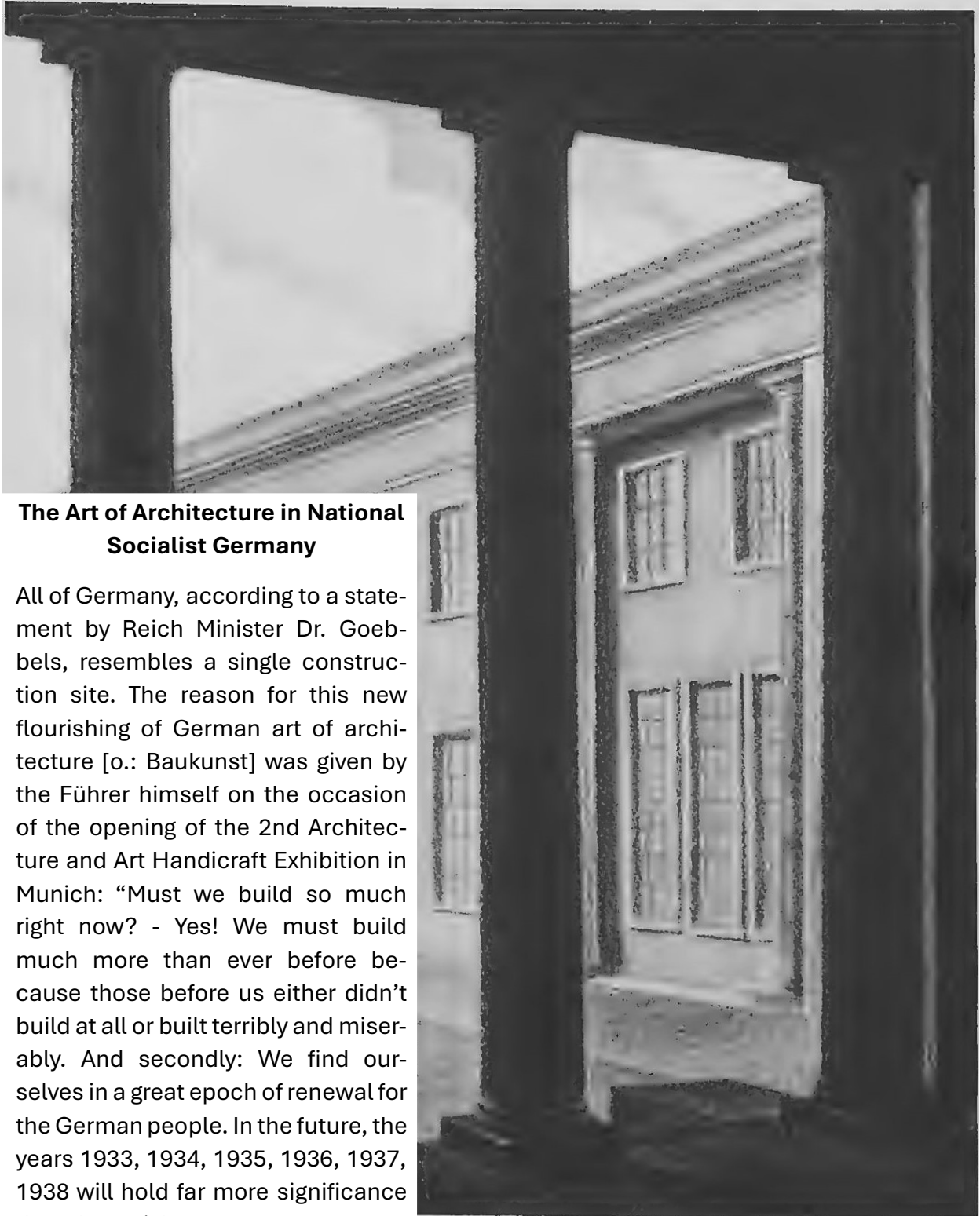
The Professional Structure of



the Individual Chambers



The Art of Architecture



The Art of Architecture in National Socialist Germany

All of Germany, according to a statement by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels, resembles a single construction site. The reason for this new flourishing of German art of architecture [o.: Baukunst] was given by the Führer himself on the occasion of the opening of the 2nd Architecture and Art Handicraft Exhibition in Munich: "Must we build so much right now? - Yes! We must build much more than ever before because those before us either didn't build at all or built terribly and miserably. And secondly: We find ourselves in a great epoch of renewal for the German people. In the future, the years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 will hold far more significance than they might seem to

some lagging contemporaries. They will be seen as the epoch of the greatest resurrection of the German people, the founding of a mighty, great, strong Reich! Such a time has not only the right but also the duty to immortalize itself in such architectural works."

By the Führer's will, these architectural works must be regarded as the visible documentation of the greatness of our era. Both the patrons and the architects are fully aware of this responsibility. Alongside private individuals and single entrepreneurs, today the main patrons are above all the Reich, the Wehrmacht, and the Reich Aviation Ministry of, as well as the NSDAP and its subdivisions, such as the Labor Front and the Hitler Youth. All of these institutions are not built for individual interest groups but for the people's community. This is evident in the generosity and magnificence of all constructions. The best architects are at work to fulfill the creative will of the patrons.

The Professor Paul Ludwig Troost, who sadly died too early, designed the House of German Art [o.: *Haus der Deutschen Kunst*] in Munich, the Eternal Guard [o.: *Ewige Wache*], and other party buildings. Professor Albert Speer designed the monumental buildings of the Reich Party Rally Grounds [o.: *Reichsparteigelände*] in Nuremberg. He is also the General Building Inspector responsible for the reconstruction of the capital of Greater Germany and the creator of the new Reich Chancellery [o.: *Die neue Reichskanzlei*], a glimpse of whose Honor Courtyard [o.: *Ehrenhof*] is shown in our picture. Professor Werner March built the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, the Reich Ministry of Labor [o.: *Reichsarbeitsministerium*], Order Castles [o.: *Ordensburgen*], and the most beautiful, technically marvelous bridges of the Reich Autobahn [o.: *Reichsautobahn*]. Among the architectural works of Greater Germany, the following must also be mentioned: the Adolf Hitler Schools [o.: *Adolf Hitler Schulen*], the High School of the Party [o.: *Hohe Schule der Partei*] at Lake Chiemsee (Professor Giesler), Prora on Rügen Island, the High Bridge over the Elbe near Hamburg, and the two airports in Berlin-Tempelhof and Munich, among many others.

In Greater Germany, architecture has once again become the queen of the arts.

The School and Education System

(Considering the Reich School Compulsory Attendance Law of July 6, 1938)

In Greater Germany, education no longer merely means cultivating intellectual abilities and the rote accumulation of lifeless knowledge, but rather the shaping of the whole person. The tasks of education include: intellectual cultivation, the development of intellectual abilities, the conveyance of dynamic educational content, the strengthening of the body, and the shaping of the German character in the National Socialist spirit. In fulfilling this important task, schools and the Hitler Youth [o.: Hitler-Jugend] complement each other. The connection between schools and the Hitler Youth in this regard falls under the responsibility of the "trusted teacher" [o.: Vertrauenslehrer].

The German school system is fundamentally divided into: general education schools, vocational and specialized schools, universities, and special schools for the training of future political leaders.

The general education schools consist of three types:

- the elementary school [o.: Volksschule],
- the middle school [o.: Mittelschule], and
- the higher school [o.: Höhere Schule].

The elementary school consists of 8 school years, comprising 4 years of primary school and 4 years of secondary school.

The middle school has two forms:

- a) the basic middle school, which begins after the 4th year of primary school and concludes after 6 school years,
- b) the advanced track begins after the 6th year of elementary school and covers the curriculum of basic middle school.

Primary school, basic middle school, and the advanced track together form a single unit with the elementary school. They share a common headmaster and teaching staff. Tuition fees are not charged.

The higher school [o.: Höhere Schule] has two forms:

- a) the German Upper School [o.: Deutsche Oberschule], which begins after the 4th year of primary school and is divided into lower, middle, and upper levels, concluding after 8 school years. For girls, the German Upper School is offered in both a linguistic and a home economics format.
- b) the advanced school [o.: Aufbauschule], which begins after the 6th year of elementary school and concludes after 6 years.

Thus, compulsory elementary education extends from the age of 6 to 8 school years. The middle school lasts 10 school years, and the German Upper School and advanced school each last 12 school years.

After the 8th year of schooling, vocational school attendance becomes mandatory for departing male and female students.

In accordance with the National Socialist educational spirit, gender segregation is implemented in all schools wherever possible.

The middle school aims to facilitate entry into higher intermediate professional careers in business and administration.

The higher school provides general knowledge for successful studies at German universities and colleges.

The home economics track of the German Upper School for girls prepares students for all professions related to women's work and for caregiving professions (e.g., vocational teacher, artistic teaching positions, technical teacher, kindergarten teacher, gardener, youth leader, community welfare worker).

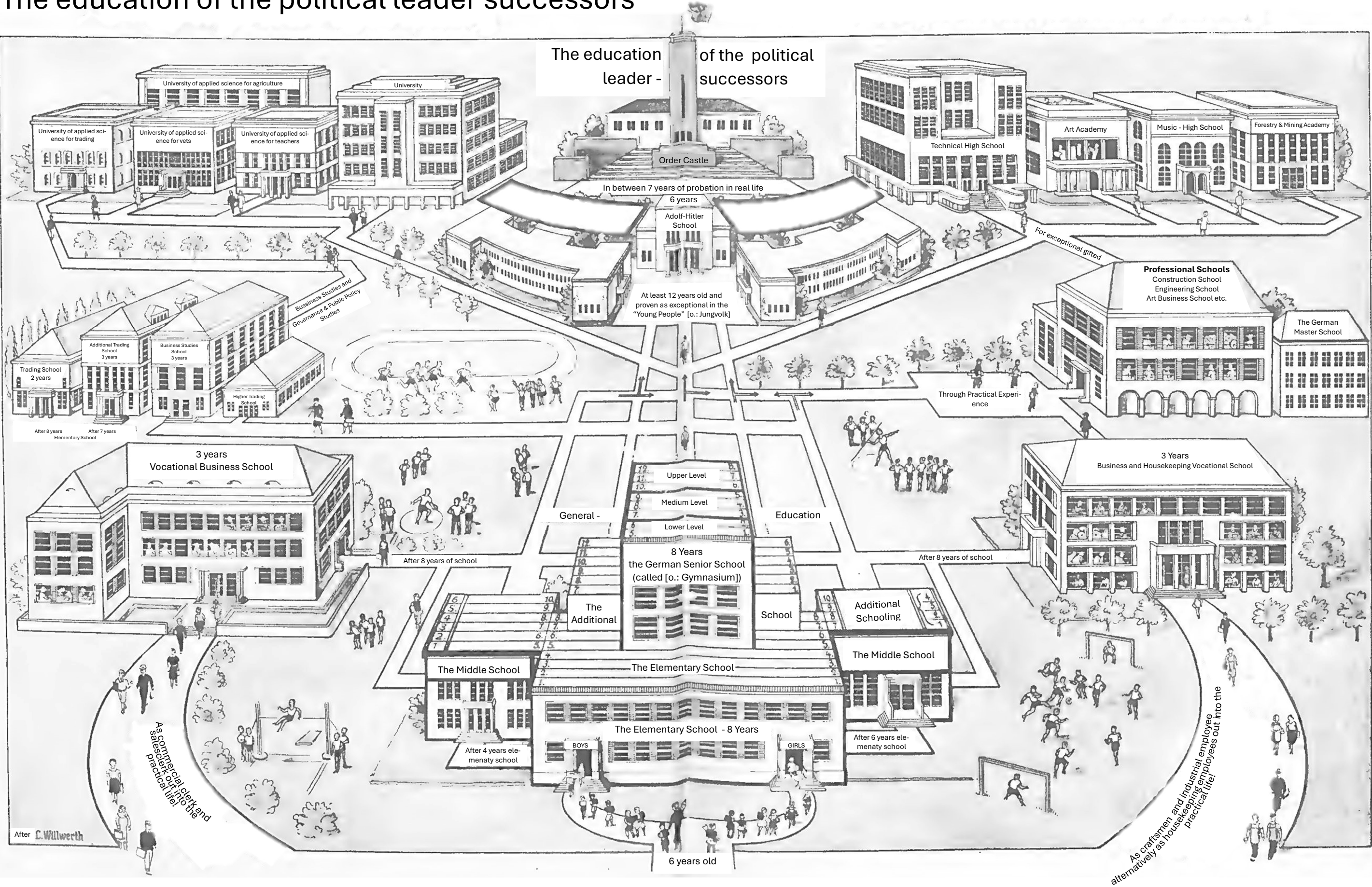
The universities provide specialized knowledge for so-called academic professions and serve teaching and research.

Since December 14, 1938, the duration of studies at technical universities and mining academies was set at 3 years, and the study period at vocational schools for training engineers, technicians, architects, and chemists was set at 2 years. A corresponding reduction in the duration of medical studies was also introduced.

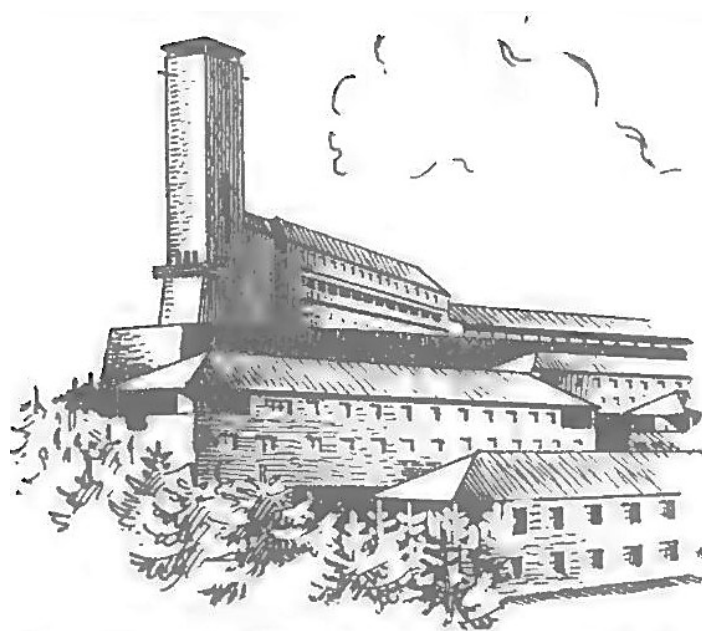
At the head of the entire German school and education system stands the Reich Ministry for Science, Education, and Public Instruction [o.: Reichsministerium für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung].

All German teachers and educators are united in the National Socialist Teachers' League [o.: Nationalsozialistischer Lehrerbund], which has established the "House of German Educators" [o.: Haus der deutschen Erzieher] in Bayreuth.

The education of the political leader successors



The Education of Future Political Leaders



To enable the selection of future political leaders, the most comprehensive and modern educational system in the world is being established. Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley detailed the pathway for the future leadership cadre during a conference of Gau and Reich leaders.

The Adolf Hitler Schools [o.: Adolf-Hitler-Schulen] represent the first stage of this selection process. One such educational institution is established in each Gau. Students are chosen from the general populace,

regardless of social standing or the financial situation of their parents. Local, district, and regional groups select candidates from among twelve-year-olds. Until the age of 18, the boys are trained in classes of 20 to form a strong, healthy, mentally alert, and faithful young group based on the deepest camaraderie. There are no grades, exams, or failures - either the student proves himself or is dismissed. Parents bear no costs. Complete material separation from the parental home is implemented to ensure a socially untainted foundation for the entire education system. During the six years of training, Adolf Hitler School students are integrated into the ranks of the Hitler Youth.

This six-year training course is followed by a seven-year probationary period in life. The young men must learn a profession and achieve a qualification. They are also eligible to attend university. They are required to complete labor and military service and serve within the political organizations. After these two years, the best, most willing, and hardest individuals, the elite of young German men, are admitted to the Teutonic Castles [o.: Ordensburg].

The educational program at the Teutonic Castles spans four castles: Krössinsee (Pomerania), Vogelsang (Eifel), Sonthofen (Allgäu), and another planned near Marienburg in the east. During their four years at these castles, candidates undergo rigorous physical and extensive intellectual training. Each year, they must also serve three months at the front lines of the Party.

The High School [o.: Hohe Schule] at Chiemsee represents the final and highest stage of this educational structure. It is attended only by the most thoroughly selected individuals. Its leadership falls under Reich Leader Alfred Rosenberg. The school is organized into four main sectors:

The Research Institute, with a central library containing 20,000 volumes.

The Academy, where teachers for the Adolf Hitler Schools and Teutonic Castles are trained.

The Camp, where each year 600 members of the teaching staff and core personnel of the Teutonic Castles come together for four weeks.

An Adolf Hitler School, attached to the High School to maintain a close connection to youth.

This entire education system is to be carried out in the closest connection with the people. For this purpose, each castle and the High School will include a "Strength through Joy" [o.: Kraft durch Freude] hotel with 2,000 beds, modeled on StJ seaside resorts. Leadership candidates are to maintain the closest and most comradeship-based relationship with visiting compatriots from all regions of Germany. This is truly National Socialist future planning!

In addition to these institutions for the education of political leaders, there are the National Political Educational Institutes [o.: Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten]. Here, selected boys are trained to become men who dedicate themselves entirely to Germany, fighting for this nation with all the strength of their minds, bodies, and hearts throughout their lives, in good times and especially in bad. They are to structure their lives according to the motto, "Faith, Obedience, and Struggle," and the old soldier's adage, "To be more than to appear."

Social Insurance and Welfare System

When the National Socialists took power, the social insurance system was on the brink of collapse. In 1932, the disability insurance faced a deficit of 12 billion RM, the employee insurance a deficit of 2.5 billion RM, and the miners' insurance a deficit of 1 billion RM.

The National Socialist government saved the social insurance system from collapse and brought about its complete recovery. By eliminating unemployment, it increased the number of insured individuals and thus also the contribution income. Through legislative measures, it provided the social insurance system with secure foundations:

The Law for Maintaining the Viability of Disability, Employee, and Miners' Insurance of December 2, 1933, rectified severe errors in the financial structuring of these insurances in previous years.

The Ordinance of May 7, 1934, standardized key aspects of the Reich Insurance, Employee Insurance Act, and Reich Miners' Insurance Act.

The Law on the Expansion of Social Insurance of July 5, 1934, established guidelines for rebuilding the social insurance system based on National Socialist principles, such as the leadership principle. Fifteen ordinances were issued to implement this law.

The Law on the Expansion of Pension Insurance of December 21, 1937, significantly improved the conditions for German workers by enhancing insurance benefits, increasing child allowances for families with many children, and reducing contributions for miners. Simultaneously, it secured the financial basis for the permanent functionality of the three insurances.

The old-age provision for German workers and employees has thus been secured. The system of voluntary participation in pension insurance, introduced by the law of December 21, 1937, has also made great strides. Additionally, the inclusion of independent craftsmen (approximately half a million) further developed this system. Craftsmen have the option of participating in the Reich insurance system, private life insurance, or a combination of both, regardless of their annual income.

While the social reforms of the Bismarck era, termed "social legislation" or "worker protection legislation," only addressed the surface of social problems, the socialism of Greater Germany tackles the human core of the entire social question. Here, as everywhere, the idea of the people's community [o.: Volksgemeinschaft] prevails. Terms such as "charity" and "alms" are absent from the National Socialist vocabulary.

One only needs to recall the unprecedented Winter Relief Work of the German people, as well as the welfare activities of the National Socialist People's Welfare [o.: NS-Volkswohlfahrt], which have no equal. This immense social aid effort is supplemented by the Foundation for the Victims of Labor, which has raised over 10 million RM in donations.

Germany's social policy is further strengthened by its housing and settlement policies. In conclusion, the social achievements of Greater Germany are characterized by two facts that epitomize the spirit of National Socialist social policy:

Since April 1, 1938, all small pensioners receive a regular Reich subsidy in addition to their benefits.

Shortly before Christmas 1938, the representative for the Four-Year Plan ordered holiday pay for workers.

To protect

from



Health Insurance

Mandatory Coverage: Workers, assistants, domestic staff, apprentices, and others earning up to 3600 RM annual wage.

Accident Insurance

Covers occupational, agricultural, and maritime accidents. The carriers of accident insurance are the professional associations [o.: Berufsgenossenschaften] of various occupational groups.

Invalidity Insurance

Mandatory Coverage: Workers, journeymen, domestic assistants, independent construction workers, assistants, and apprentices. Voluntary enrollment is possible.

Employee Insurance

Mandatory Coverage: All salaried employees earning annual wages not exceeding 8400 RM.

Miners' Insurance

According to the Reich Miners' Act [o.: Reichsknappschaftsgesetz], specific insurance for mining operations covers illness, occupational disability, and invalidity.

Unemployment Insurance

Mandatory Coverage: Those required to have health insurance, salaried employees with mandatory insurance, and crew members of German seafaring vessels.

danger and adversity



General Welfare

Every German in need must be provided with essential, reasonable support even in cases of self-inflicted distress.

Assistance for Small Pensioners

Support for elderly or unemployable victims of inflation who, as of January 1, 1918, possessed at least 12,000 marks in capital or a lifelong pension.

Social Pensioner Welfare

Social pensioners are recipients of pensions from invalidity, employee, or miners' insurance, as well as accident insurance.

War Disabled and War Dependents

Care for eligible individuals is regulated by the Reich Welfare Act [o.: Reichsvorsorgungsgesetz], the Officers' Pension Act [o.: Offizierspensionsgesetz], and the Military Dependents Act [o.: Militärhinterbliebenengesetz].

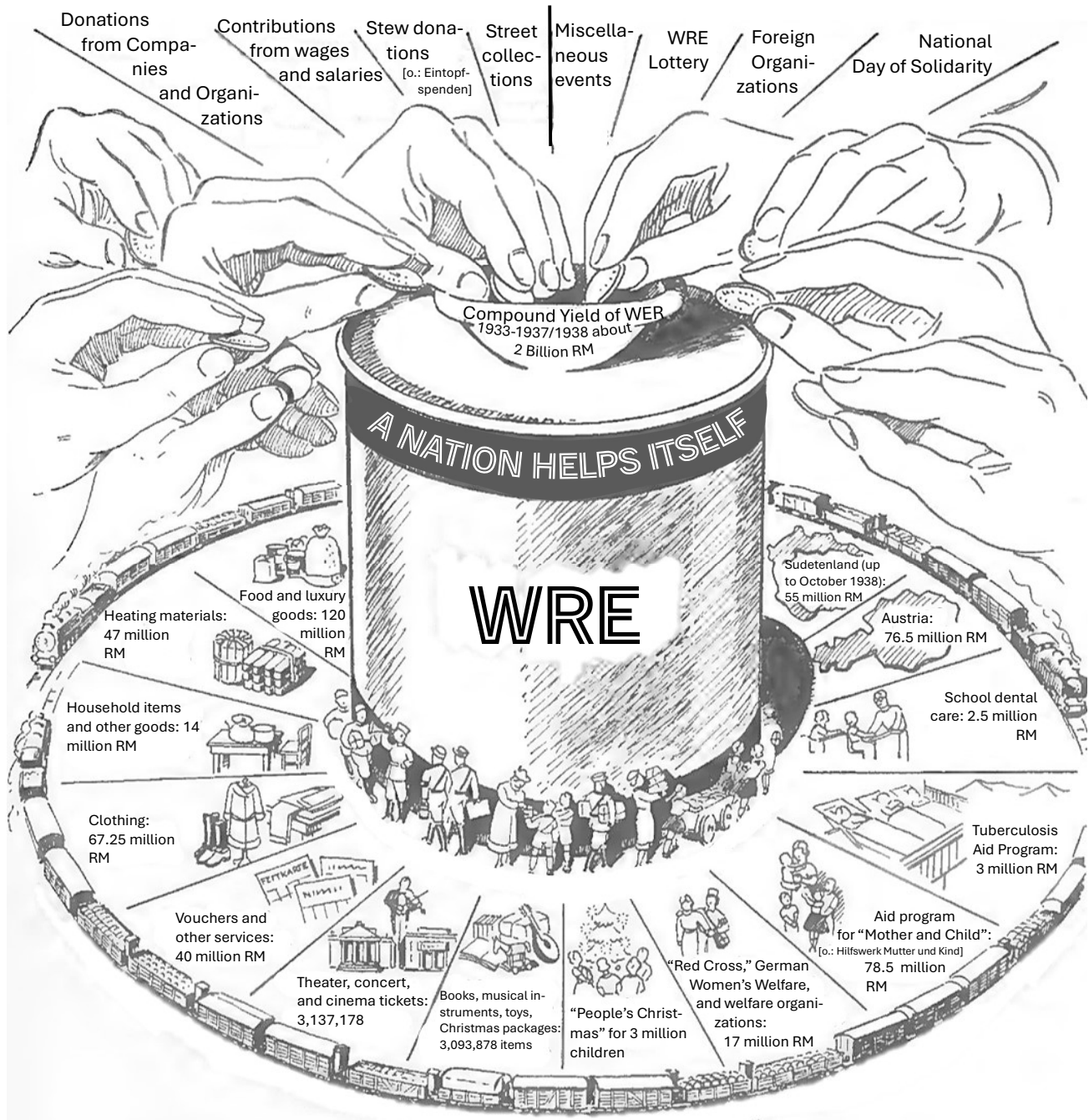
Youth Welfare

Includes protection of foster children, guardianship, care for needy minors, rehabilitative education, youth homes, and similar services.

Other Welfare for Public Well-Being

Health welfare, housing support, population policy measures, activities through the National Socialist People's Welfare [o.: NSGV; Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt], maternity care, and "Winter Relief Efforts" [o.: Winterhilfswerk].

Winter Relief Efforts (WRE) [o.: Winterhilfswerk (WHW)]



“With pride, we can claim that the Winter Relief Work [o.: Winterhilfswerk] of the German People is the greatest socialist organization in the world.”

- Dr. Goebbels

In it, the true national community [o.: Volksgemeinschaft] finds its most beautiful and purest expression. From year to year, the results increased. The total revenue of the five Winter Relief campaigns from 1933/34 to 1937/38 amounted to approximately 2 billion RM. The WRE of 1937/38 brought in 418 million RM. The example of the WRE 1937/38

demonstrates, through the allocation chart above, how the funds were used. The number of those helped continues to grow, enabling substantial sums to be directed to major social organizations, such as “Mother and Child.” The WRE also undertook immense tasks in Austria and the Sudetenland. Alongside the cannons of our Wehrmacht, the field kitchen [o.: Gulaschkanonen] moved into the liberated territories. No less significant than the donations is the value of the work and contributions provided by voluntary helpers. That the German people prove themselves worthy of the challenges of the time in their social willingness to help was demonstrated by the National Day of Solidarity [o.: Tag der Nationalen Solidarität] in 1938, which raised over 15 million RM - an increase of approximately 73% compared to 1937.

The Woman in the Greater German Reich

“We see in the woman the eternal mother of our people and the living, working, and also fighting companion of the man...

Among the Germanic nations, there has never been anything other than the equality of women. Both genders had their rights, their duties, and these tasks were entirely equal in dignity, value, and thus on equal footing. Women have always had respect for the brave, determined, and noble man, and men have continually shown admiration and devotion to the feminine woman.”

- Adolf Hitler (Party Congress, 1935)

“When one says that the world of men is the battlefield, the world of men is his struggle, the guardianship of the community, one might say that the world of women is a smaller one; for her world is her man, her family, her children, and her home. But where would the broader world be if no one cared for the smaller one? How could the broader world exist if no one made the care of the smaller world their life's purpose? No: The great world is built upon this small world. This broader world cannot stand if the small world is not firm...

Thus, women have always been the companion of men and, thereby, his most loyal friend, while men have always been the guardian of her world and, thereby, her best friend. Both saw in this relationship the common foundation for the preservation of what they loved and for its continuation...

We have therefore integrated women into the struggle of the national community [o.: Volksgemeinschaft], just as nature and providence have determined it... What we want to shape on a large scale in our people must also function well and be firmly supported on the inside. You must” (- Hitler faces the women! -) “be the complement to men in this struggle that we wage today for the freedom, equality, honor, and peace of our people, so that we can stand as true fighters before and for our people with an eye to the future.”

- Adolf Hitler (In front of NS Women's League on Sept. 8, 1934)

The National Socialist movement considers men and women equally valuable bearers of Germany's future. However, it demands that each first and foremost fulfill their intrinsic duties. From this realization, National Socialism has aligned the work of women in the Third Reich with their natural role as housewives and mothers.

Through the two major women's organizations, the NS Women's League [o.: NS-Frauen-schaft] and the German Women's Welfare [o.: Deutsches Frauenwerk], led by Reich Women's Leader Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, women have been brought together into a working community rich in responsibilities. All German women, without distinction, have thereby been given the opportunity to serve their people to the fullest extent. How this is achieved is shown by the overview of the responsibilities of the NS Women's League and German Women's Welfare on the following pages. The chart also provides an insight into the organization.

Additionally, the following should be noted: By order of the Führer's deputy on January 27, 1936, admission to the NS Women's League is restricted. Only women and girls who have proven themselves in other organizations can, based on their performance, be appointed to the NS Women's League.

The NS Women's League thus has the task of providing leadership in all fields of women's work, while the German Women's Welfare forms the broad base for all women ready to contribute to the Führer's mission in any capacity. The central office for the social-political care of working women is the Women's Office [o.: Frauenamt] in the German Labor

Front [o.: Deutsche Arbeitsfront], which is not a distinct women's organization but a department within the DAF. The head of this office is the Reich Women's Leader.

For the implementation of tasks within the Reich, the Reich Women's Leader relies on the district women's league leaders [o.: Gaufrauenschaftsleiterinnen]. As a Party organization, the territorial structure of the NS Women's League aligns precisely with that of the NSDAP.

All women and girls between the ages of 21 and 30 in the NS Women's League and German Women's Welfare are grouped into youth groups. They form the bridge between youth work in the League of German Girls [o.: Bund Deutscher Mädel] and women's work in the NS Women's League - German Women's Welfare.

Each girl and young woman should obtain the achievement book [o.: Leistungsbuch]. The fulfillment of the following duties is a prerequisite:

1. Participation in courses of the Mothers' Service [o.: Mütterdienst],
2. Completion of basic sanitary training with the German Red Cross,
3. Practical welfare work in the service of the German mother and her children, thereby relieving the overstretched capacities in the fields of welfare and health care.



GERMAN WOMEN'S WELFARE

The German Women's Work



Foreign Work
Foreign Work, Colonial Work, Ethnic



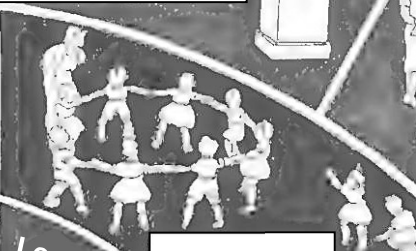
Auxiliary Service [o.: Hilfsdienst]:
NSV Auxiliary Service (Neighborhood Assistance)
Women's Auxiliary Service for Welfare and Nursing Care
Coordination with the Red Cross and RCB



Mother's Service:
Courses in Household Management, Parenting Issues, and Health Management



Organizational Personnel



Children's Groups



Press, Propaganda

Leader [female]

Red Cross

**Specialist Committee
for Nursing Affairs**



Education and Employment of Female Youth

A. National Socialist Educational Institutions

1. Labor Service for Female Youth [o.: *Arbeitsdienst für die weibliche Jugend*]

- Duration: 0,5 year
- Voluntary, but mandatory for female students
- "It is a university of National Socialist education in fostering the correct work attitude and commitment to the nation in the spirit of a shared worldview."
- Focus: Life in the camp community. While relieving rural housewives and mothers is not the purpose of the Labor Service, it is a significant side effect. Participation in the Labor Service can be credited towards the mandatory service year.

2. BDM Country Service [o.: *Mädellanddienst des BDM*]

- Duration: 1 year
- Voluntary
- Organizer: BDM (League of German Girls). Women are housed in rural service homes and work on farms for standard wages.
- Purpose: National Socialist education and the goal of encouraging women to remain in rural areas as permanent laborers. Participation can be credited towards the mandatory service year.

B. Work Deployment Measures

3. Mandatory Domestic Service Year [o.: *hauswirtschaftliches Pflichtjahr*]

- Duration: 1 year
- Mandatory for all female workers under 25 who were not employed as of March 1, 1938
- A measure of work deployment connected to the Four-Year Plan.
- Organizer: National Employment Institution for Labor Placement and Unemployment Insurance or employment offices.
- Women may seek their workplaces independently, but placements require approval by the employment office to prevent sham employment.
- Effective from January 1, 1939 (retroactive from March 1, 1938).

4. Women's Auxiliary Service for Welfare and Nursing Care [o.: *Frauenhilfsdienst für Wohlfahrts- und Krankenpflege*]

- Voluntary for women aged 16 to 60
- Organizer: German Women's Work [o.: *Deutsches Frauenwerk*]
- A form of Christian service, economically similar to a laborer or soldier, providing board, pocket money, etc., rather than actual employment. This could lead to future professions in social or nursing work.

C. Institutions for Housekeeping Training

5. Housekeeping Training Year

- Duration: 1 year
- Voluntary
- Organizer: German Women's Work, in cooperation with employment offices and the BDM.
- Purpose: To introduce the basics of domestic tasks and the role of the housewife. Participation can be credited towards the mandatory service year for women.

6. Rural Domestic Work Training [o.: *ländliche Hausarbeitslehre*]

- Duration: 1 year
- Voluntary
- Similar to the Domestic Training Year but specifically for rural households.
- Organizer: Reich Food Estate [o.: *Reichsnährstand*] in collaboration with rural farming communities. Participation can be credited towards the mandatory service year.

D. Domestic Career Training

7. Domestic Training Apprenticeship [o.: *hauswirtschaftliche Lehre*]

- Duration: 2 years
- Voluntary
- A career-oriented program for domestic staff, ending with a domestic assistant examination.
- Organizer: German Women's Work, Department of National Economy and Domestic Economy, in collaboration with employment offices and the BDM.

8. Rural Domestic Training Apprenticeship [o.: *ländliche Hauswirtschaftslehre*]

- Duration: 2 years
 - Voluntary
 - Same purpose as above but carried out under a mentor approved by the Reich Food Estate and concluding with certification as a rural domestic assistant.
-

German Legal Administration

The legal framework of Greater Germany has its foundation in the National Socialist worldview. Its goal is defined by Point 19 of the National Socialist Party Program: “To replace the Roman law, serving the materialistic world order, with a German common law.”

While Roman law, characterized by refined but excessive legal techniques, focused on individual and material interests, the defining principle of the new German law is the concept of the national community [o.: *Volksgemeinschaft*]. Under Roman law, money, animals, human labor, land, and German soil were merely "objects" of equal legal status in commercial transactions. In contrast, the new German law prioritizes the inherent values and contents of life tied to the natural order and the existence of the nation.

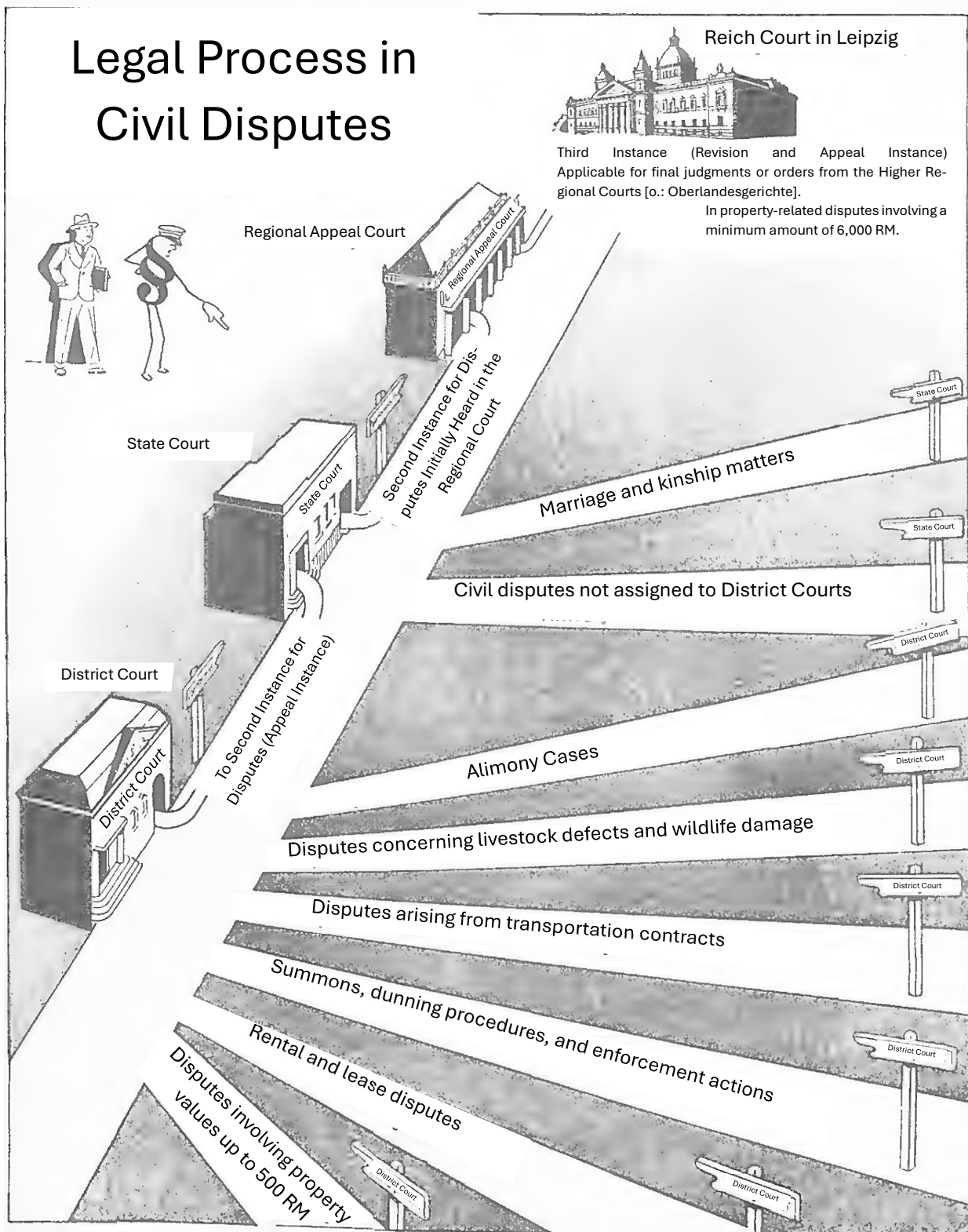
Right is everything that serves the German nation, and wrong is everything that harms it!

The primary values that German law aims to protect are:

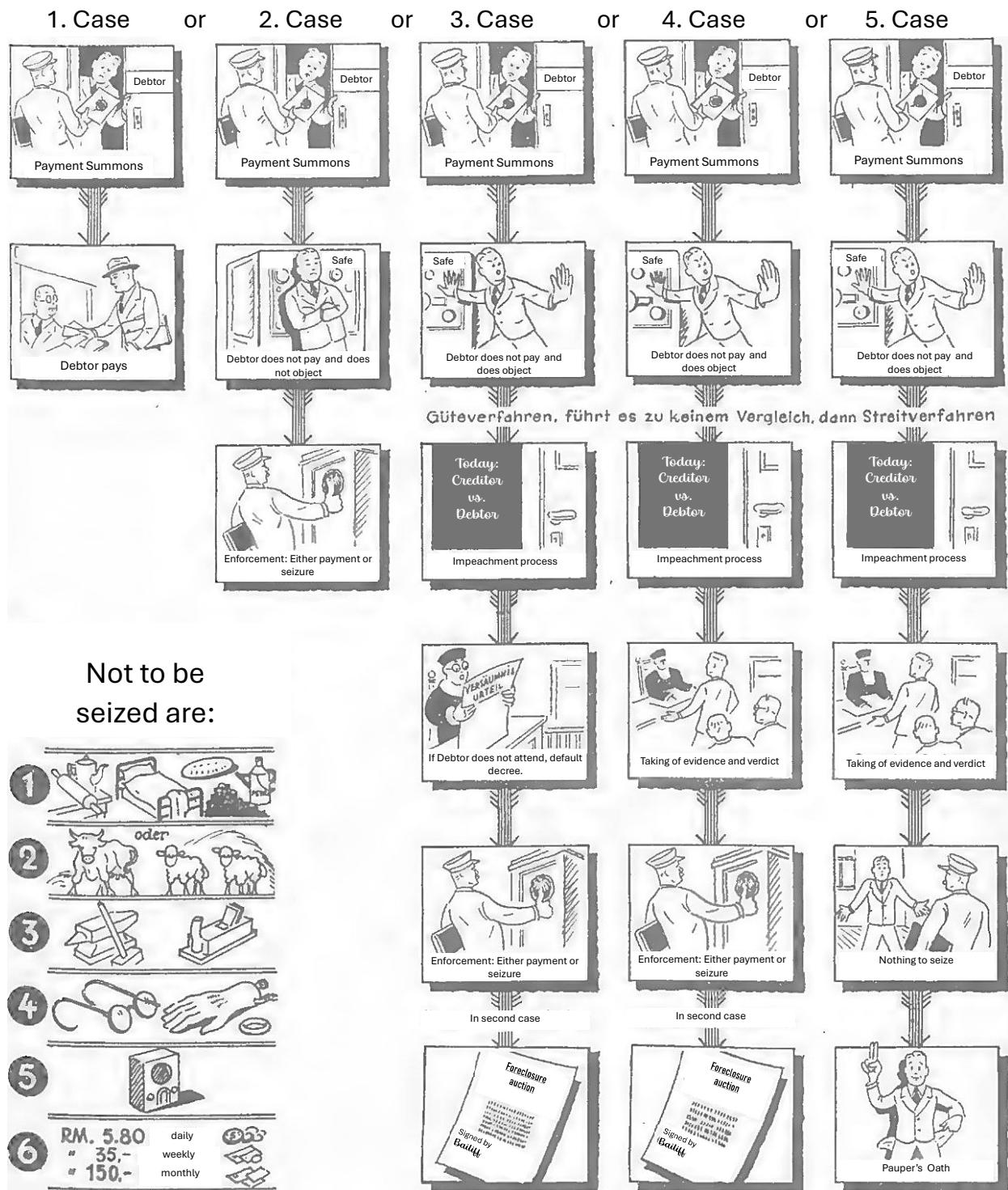
1. Nationhood and Race [o.: *Volkstum und Rasse*]
2. The State
3. Land and Soil
4. Labor
5. Honor

In this way, the new German law reclaims essential components of the moral, pure ideals of Germanic law.

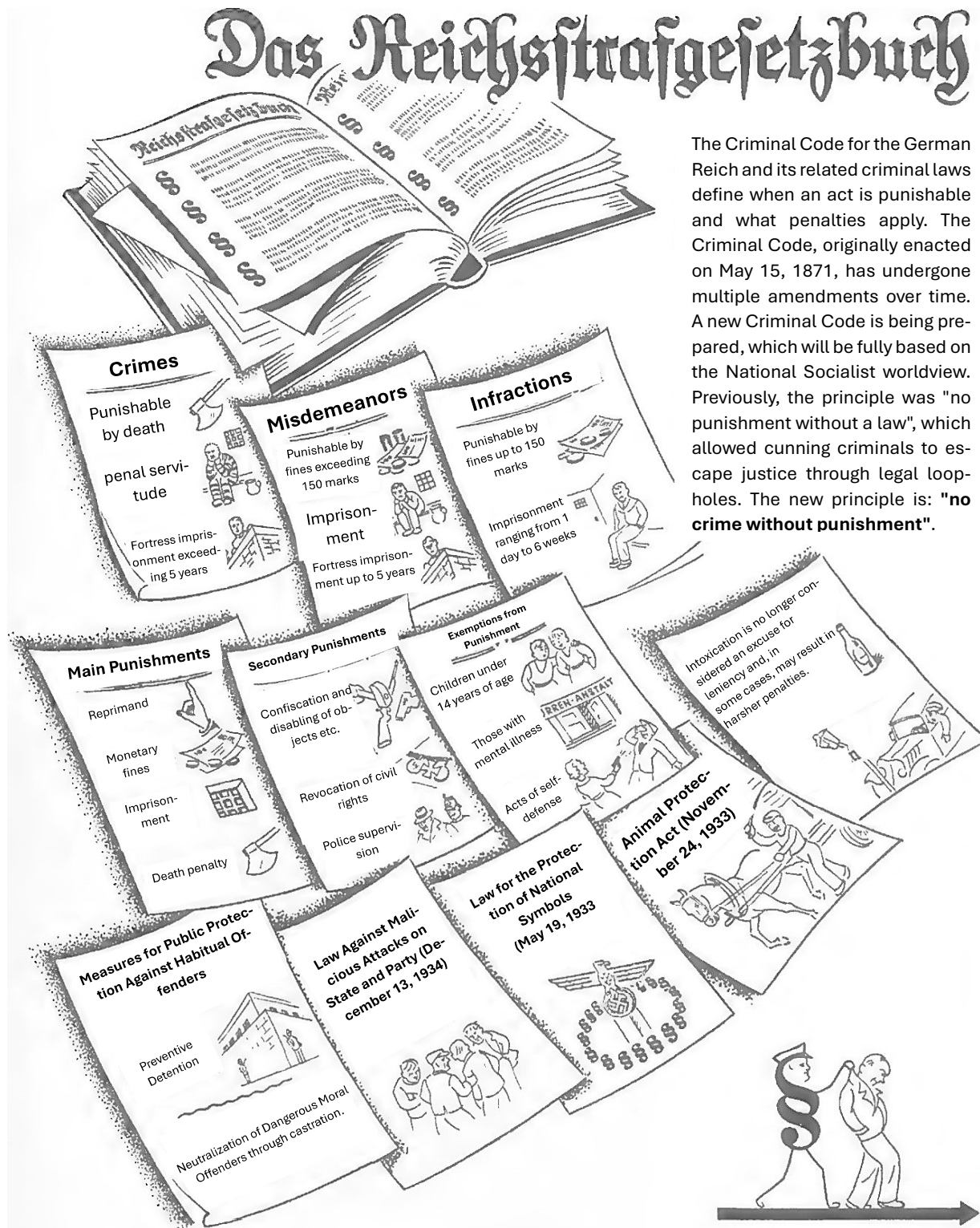
Legal Process in Civil Disputes



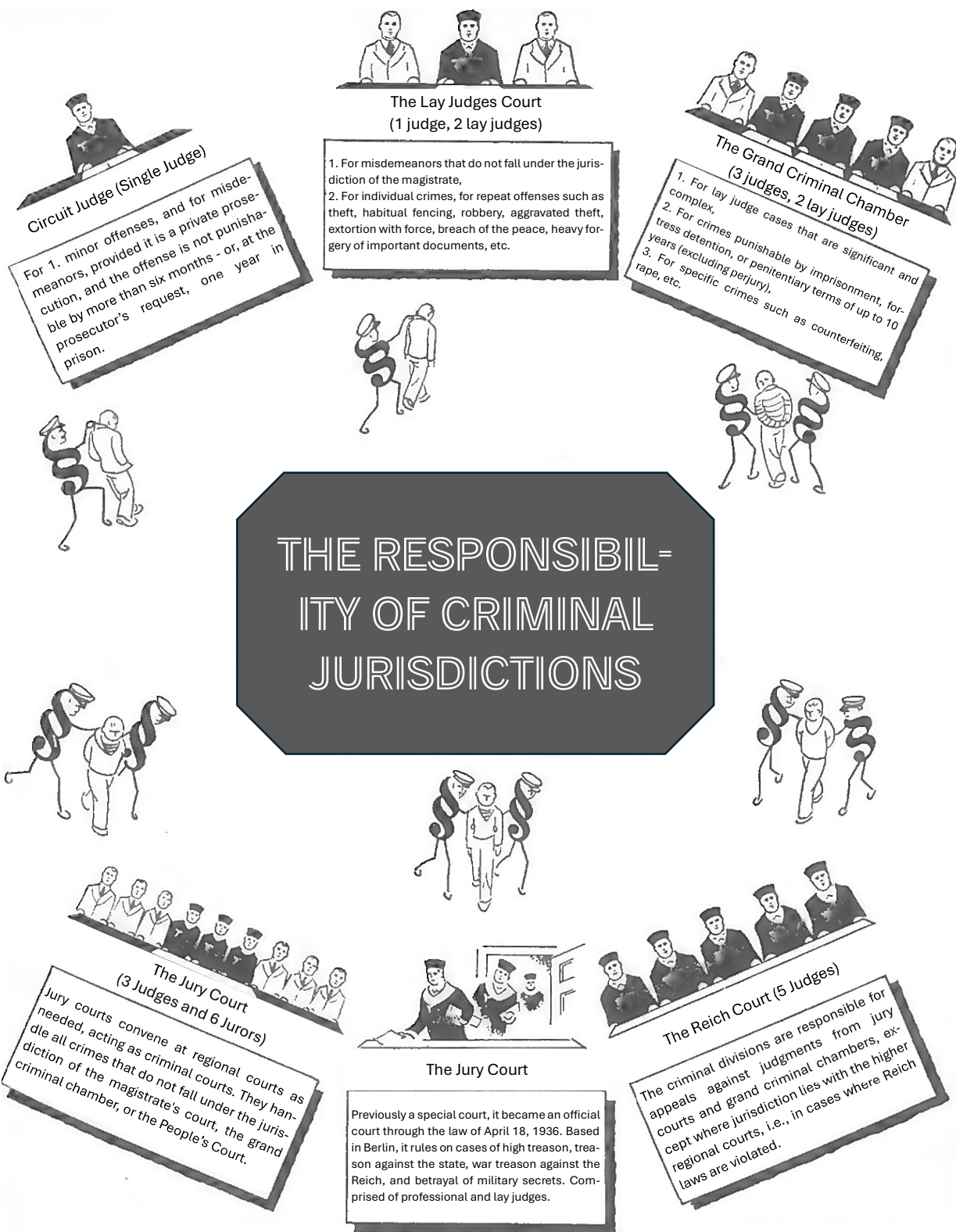
Judicial Dunning Procedure and Enforcement



The Reich Criminal Code [o.: Das Reichsstrafgesetzbuch]



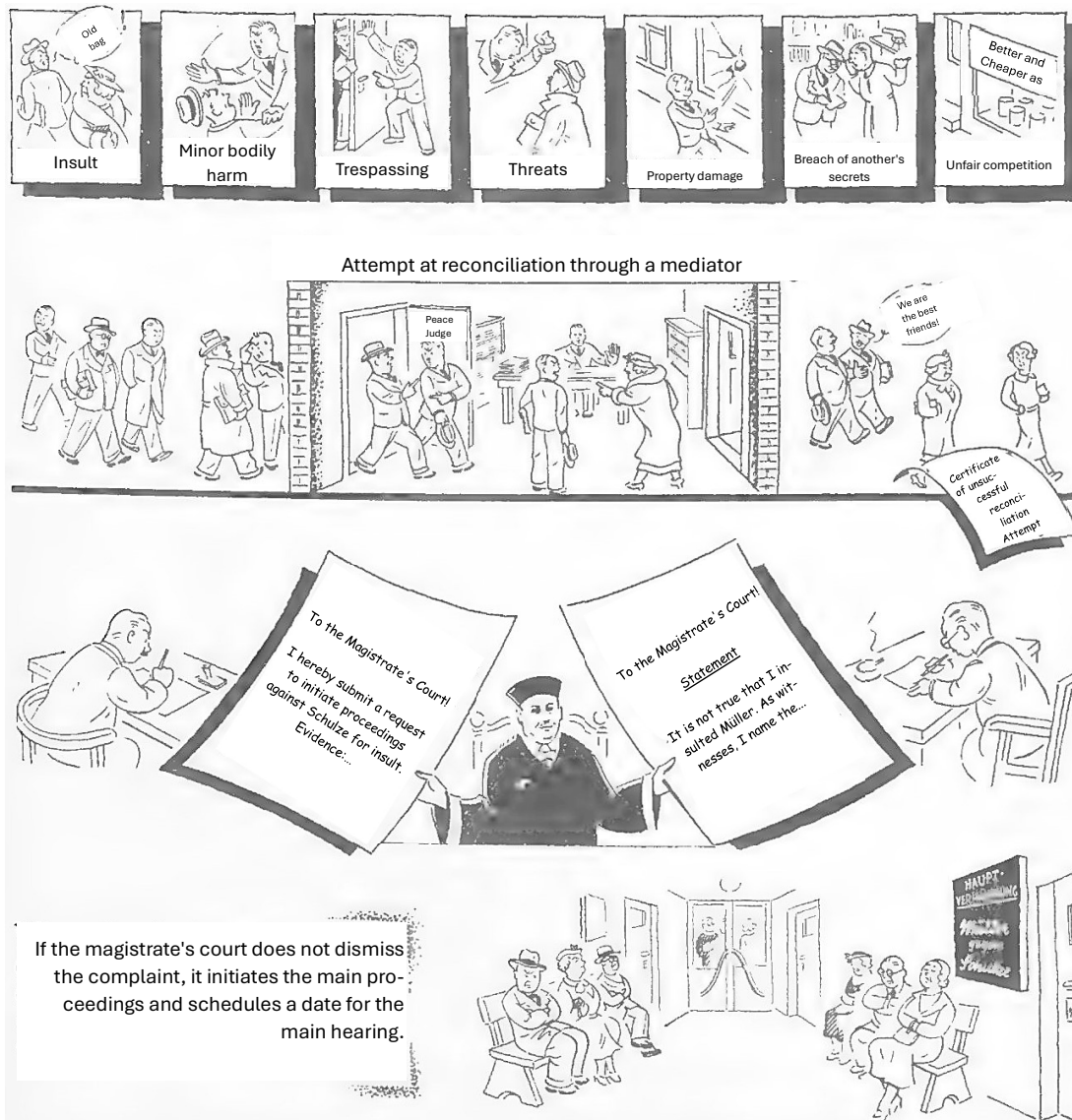
The Criminal Code for the German Reich and its related criminal laws define when an act is punishable and what penalties apply. The Criminal Code, originally enacted on May 15, 1871, has undergone multiple amendments over time. A new Criminal Code is being prepared, which will be fully based on the National Socialist worldview. Previously, the principle was "no punishment without a law", which allowed cunning criminals to escape justice through legal loopholes. The new principle is: "**no crime without punishment**".



Special Courts (see page 174!)

The Private Prosecution Procedure

For various criminal acts, the prosecutor will only bring charges if there is a public interest.



The Labor Courts [o.: Arbeitsgerichte]

Since July 1, 1927, replacing the trade and merchant courts (Labor Court Act of April 10, 1934).

The procedure before the Labor Court is simple, quick, and inexpensive. Fees and expenses only become due once the case is concluded. A one-time fee is charged: for a dispute value up to 20 RM, 1 RM; from 20 to 60 RM, 2 RM; from 60 to 100 RM, 3 RM; thereafter, for every additional 100 RM started, 3 RM, up to a maximum of 500 RM. No writing fees are charged, though out-of-pocket expenses for witnesses and experts are applicable. In cases of settlement, no fees are charged; in default proceedings, half fees; and in acknowledgment judgments without contentious proceedings, no fees either.



The Labor Courts, to the exclusion of ordinary courts, are responsible in the first instance for all civil disputes between employers and employees, regardless of the value of the disputed matter. This also applies to disputes between

employers and construction employees. Additionally, the Labor Court can be approached by filing a lawsuit if a trade association or apprentice dispute committee has issued a decision that the parties do not accept. Such a lawsuit must be filed with the Labor Court within 14 days after the decision by the trade committee.

Legal advisory offices of the German Labor Front



Before a hearing takes place before the Labor Court, the legal advisory offices of the German Labor Front (DAF) make every effort to bring the disputing parties together in cases of legal disputes arising from employment contracts and

to reach an understanding. This mediation is often very successful. Only when an agreement cannot be achieved is the Labor Court involved. However, there is no regulation requiring that a lawsuit can only be filed through the legal advisory offices of the DAF.

Labor Court

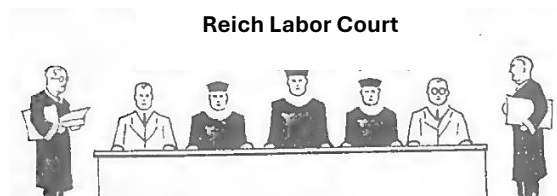


All process representatives must be legal advisors of the German Labor Front [o.: DAF]. Attorneys can only represent parties with approval from the German Labor Front or if the respective party is not a German Labor Front member.

Other individuals who engage in court representation as a business are excluded as legal representatives.



Appeals against Labor Court judgments can be made to the State Labor Courts if the dispute value exceeds 500 RM or if the Labor Court has allowed an appeal due to the fundamental importance of the case. Representation by a lawyer is mandatory at both the State Labor Court and the Reich Labor Court.



In special cases, revisions against State Labor Court judgments can be made to the Reich Labor Court if the dispute value is at least 6,000 RM. The State Labor Courts are integrated into the regional courts, while the highest instance, the Reich Labor Court, is connected to the Reich Court.

The Special courts

In addition to regular courts, there are several special courts, some of which were mentioned earlier:

Labor Courts, State Labor Courts, and the Reich Labor Court. Inheritance Courts, Farm Inheritance Courts, and the Reich Farm Inheritance Court. Hereditary Health Courts and Higher Hereditary Health Courts. Special Courts for Crimes Against the State (in each higher regional court district), which, unless the People's Court or higher regional courts are responsible, also handle offenses under the law concerning malicious attacks on the state and party. Other special courts exist for specific disputes, such as the Rhine Navigation Courts and the Elbe Customs Courts. Members of the Wehrmacht are subject to military jurisdiction. Crimes here are adjudicated by war courts, higher war courts, and the Supreme Court of the Wehrmacht. The NSDAP has its own judiciary, headed by its Supreme Party Court in Munich. Examples of imperial administrative courts include the Cartel Court, Maritime Office, Patent Office, Reich Finance Court, Financial Courts, Reich Insurance Office, Reich Pensions Court, and Unemployment Insurance Boards.

How Does the Underprivileged Citizen Secure Justice in Greater Germany?

In the National Socialist state, comprehensive legal protection for underprivileged citizens is ensured. No one should be disadvantaged compared to those who can afford legal assistance. Numerous legal advisory offices ensure that underprivileged citizens receive competent assistance with their legal concerns, either free of charge or for a minimal fee.

Most district courts have NS Legal Counseling Offices staffed by volunteer lawyers. These provide legal advice to those who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer. Their primary mission is preventive action, suggesting paths to amicable resolutions or even directly negotiating with opposing parties to mediate disputes.

In matters of labor law, social insurance, and public welfare, the legal advisory offices of the German Labor Front (DAF) assist their members. Fundamentally, any citizen can, in cases where lawyer representation is not mandatory, submit their court statements through the registrar's office. This includes requests for legal aid, lawsuits, written submissions, complaints, and enforcement requests.

Some district courts also feature special departments dedicated to filing claims.

Legal Aid

Anyone unable to cover court costs without jeopardizing their and their family's basic sustenance is entitled to legal aid, provided their intended legal pursuit or defense is not frivolous or hopeless.




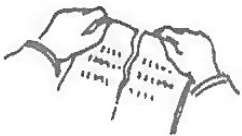
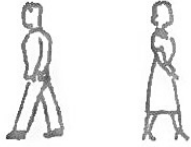

To apply, the individual must submit a financial status certificate from the tax office and a certificate from the municipal welfare office confirming their eligibility for legal aid.

The New German Marriage Law

The Law for the Standardization of Marriage and Divorce Rights of July 7, 1938 (effective August 1, 1938) is profoundly significant for community and family life. According to the law's preamble:

"Marriage and family are the foundations of national community life. The strength and health of these institutions determine the value and stability of the national community. They embody the forces whose development and impact secure the perpetuity of national existence. By grounding marriage in mutual fidelity, the natural union of the sexes is given permanence, making it a bastion of fertility and an indispensable precondition for the orderly upbringing of future generations. At the same time, marriage, as the smallest unit of national life, provides spouses with a sense of communal belonging. Marriage is not merely a contractual arrangement or religious bond; its ultimate purpose lies in its contribution to the stability and health of the German people."

Marriage

 <p>Marriageable Age</p> <p>A woman becomes eligible for marriage at the age of 16, as before, while a man is only eligible upon reaching 21. The previous practice of granting marriageability at "majority age" no longer applies. For men, early legal emancipation (possible at age 18) requires special permission to waive the marriageable age requirement. Such waivers are denied if the individual has not fulfilled obligations like labor or military service. For minors, both the father and mother must consent to the marriage.</p>	 <p>"In the Name of the Reich"</p> <p>the marriage is concluded. That means: The spouses are governed by a state sovereignty into the Volks community. There is so no longer just an ordinary one Contract and bilateral law. relationship. Line-up: No more at the place of residence and respective stay stopping point required, but only at the respective place of stay within about 6 months. Intentionally providing incorrect information to the registrar is punishable. (False certification).</p>	 <p>Marriage Prohibitions</p> <p>Marriage is forbidden in cases of: Blood relation (Blood Protection Law). Health-related unfitness (Genetic Health Law). Bigamy. Blood-related family ties. In-law relationships. Adultery. Exceptions to prohibitions based on in-law relationships and adultery can be granted. Marriages involving people declared legally incapacitated or entered solely for purposes of name or citizenship acquisition (sham marriages) are invalid.</p>
 <p>Marriage Nullity</p> <p>A marriage must be officially declared null, which can now only be requested by the prosecutor or spouses, not private third parties with personal interests. Consequences: Children are considered illegitimate if the marriage violated blood protection or genetic health laws or was a sham marriage. In other cases, children are regarded as legitimate.</p>	 <p>Annulment of Marriage</p> <p>The previous concept of contestation (retroactive invalidation) has been replaced by annulment proceedings. Time Limit: The claim must be filed within one year. Annulment Grounds: Lack of consent from legal representatives, errors, deliberate deception, or coercion.</p>	 <p>Declaration of Death and Remarriage</p> <p>A marriage entered after the declaration of a spouse's death remains unaffected if the spouse was still alive at the time. However, in light of the shorter waiting periods for presumed death due to war or sea disappearance, a remarried spouse may annul the new marriage and return to the former spouse upon their return.</p>

Divorce



Marital Misconduct

Adultery is still an absolute divorce offense. Fiduciary is an essential point of the national social worldview, and the duty of fidelity must therefore be also applied to marriage. Absolute grounds for divorce are also marriage without the will to produce or receive offspring. Divorce is made possible if because of serious marital misconduct or dishonorable or immoral behavior, the marriage is so deeply broken by one of the spouses to such an extent that it cannot be expected that the couple will be able to live together again.



Incurable Illnesses

Mental illness is a ground for divorce regardless of how long the condition lasts (previously, a three-year period was required). If behavior that violates marital duties, such as quarrelsome conduct (e.g., hysteria), is based on a mental disorder without reaching the level of mental illness, divorce is now also possible. Furthermore, marriage must be dissolved if one spouse has contracted a serious contagious or repulsive disease for which there is no prospect of a cure. Even if the afflicted party bears no fault, the meaning and purpose of marriage cannot be fulfilled.



Infertility

Premature infertility of one of the spouses after the marriage is also grounds for divorce in a childless marriage, provided that the other spouse is not yet 30 years, and the marriage has not been in existence for 10 years. The divorce is excluded if the spouses have already had already have legitimate offspring or a joint child adopted in child adopted in place of a child. To avoid hardship in the event of illness and infertility The request for divorce must be morally justified, it must not be very hard on the other spouse.



Termination of Domestic Life

Divorce is possible if the marital household has been dissolved for three years and the restoration of the relationship is not expected due to profound and irreparable discord. However, if the spouse seeking divorce is fully or partially responsible for the discord, the other spouse may object to the divorce. This objection is not considered valid if maintaining the marriage is deemed morally unjustifiable. This provision, with its limitations, is particularly significant as it eliminates serious shortcomings in the previous divorce law.



Exclusion of Divorce Rights

The right to divorce on grounds of fault does not exist if the behavior of the injured spouse indicates that they have forgiven the misconduct of the other party or did not perceive it as a disruption of the marriage. This right expires if the spouse does not file the lawsuit within six months. The right to divorce on the grounds of infertility also expires—unless other specified restrictive conditions apply—if the case is not brought within a one-year period. In a divorce suit based on new marital misconduct, past instances of misconduct are also considered.



Effects of Divorce

The divorced woman retains the family name of her husband. She may, through a declaration to the registrar, revert to her maiden name or a previous married name if there are children from the earlier marriage. If the woman has been solely or predominantly declared at fault, the option to revert is excluded. In the same case, the husband may, through a declaration to the registrar, prohibit the woman from continuing to use his name. If fault is shared but one party's culpability outweighs the other, this is explicitly stated in the judgment.



Maintenance Obligations

The new regulation no longer considers only the living circumstances of the person entitled to support; instead, the circumstances of both spouses must be considered. A man is entitled to support only if he is unable to sustain himself. In cases of mutual fault, the party unable to support themselves may be granted a contribution—albeit for a limited time. For the divorced woman entitled to support, there is an obligation, regardless of previous living conditions, to contribute to her maintenance through her own work to some extent.



Fate of the Children

If a child is present from the divorced marriage, the guardianship court determines which parent will be granted custody of the child. The determination of fault in the judgment is no longer decisive; the well-being of the child is the sole deciding factor. In cases where multiple children are present, custody of all children should preferably be entrusted to one parent. If neither the father nor the mother is deemed suitable, the guardianship court may transfer custody to a caregiver, preferably a close blood relative. The paramount principle is always the welfare of the child.

Related or Affiliated by Marriage?

Maintenance Obligation among Relatives.

Under the current law, only relatives in the direct line are obligated to provide maintenance to each other. In the direct line are those persons who descend from one another, such as grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, etc. (This corresponds to the concept in our terminology of direct succession). Relatives in the collateral line, that is, persons who descend from the same third party (e.g., siblings, etc.), or even those connected only by marriage, have no legal claim to any maintenance. However, the moral obligation to provide support remains, in today's state, a mandate of community solidarity.



This is only a schematic representation. In reality, it is, of course, excluded that so many generations would live together under one roof or that so many relatives would coexist in a single household.

Kinship in Marital Law.

Under the new marital law, a marriage cannot be concluded between relatives in the direct line and between full or half-blood siblings. It does not matter whether the kinship is based on legitimate or illegitimate birth. The same applies to individuals connected by marriage in the direct line. In the direct line, an in-law relationship exists only between the spouse and the relatives of the other spouse, even if this relationship is based on illegitimate birth. Any marriage entered into in violation of these prohibitions is void. In cases of individuals connected by marriage, an exemption from the prohibition can be granted by the district court president. (See also Chapter New Marital Law I).

Kinship in Inheritance Law.

The law differentiates between specific "orders" in inheritance law. Legal heirs of the 1st order are the descendants of the deceased; of the 2nd order, the parents and their descendants; of the 3rd order, the grandparents and their descendants; of the 4th order, the great-grandparents and their descendants; and so on for the 5th order and more distant ancestors and their descendants. (See representation!). Persons connected by marriage are not considered legal heirs. The legal inheritance right of the surviving spouse entitles them to one-quarter of the estate alongside relatives of the 1st order and to one-half alongside relatives of the 2nd order (provided no will specifies otherwise).

Inheritance tax law distinguishes five tax classes: 1. Spouses and children, 2. Descendants of the deceased's children, 3. Parents, grandparents, stepparents, full- and half-siblings, 4. Sons- and daughters-in-law, parents-in-law, descendants of siblings in the 1st degree, 5. All other acquirers and so-called special-purpose bequests.

For heirs in tax class I, up to RM 30,000 remains tax-free; for class II, up to RM 10,000; and for classes III or IV, up to RM 2,000. Household goods are also tax-exempt in classes I and II regardless of their value, and in classes III and IV up to a value of RM 5,000.

Right to Refuse Testimony.

The right to refuse testimony applies both in civil and criminal proceedings to anyone who is directly related or connected by marriage to a party or the accused (defendant, suspect) or is connected through adoption or in the collateral line up to the 2nd degree (even if the marriage that established the in-law relationship no longer exists). This right also applies to engaged individuals and spouses (even after the dissolution of the marriage). The court is not concerned with the grounds for refusal. In criminal proceedings, individuals entitled to refuse testimony may still refuse to take an oath on their statements if instructed to do so. In civil proceedings, there is no such provision.

Taxes

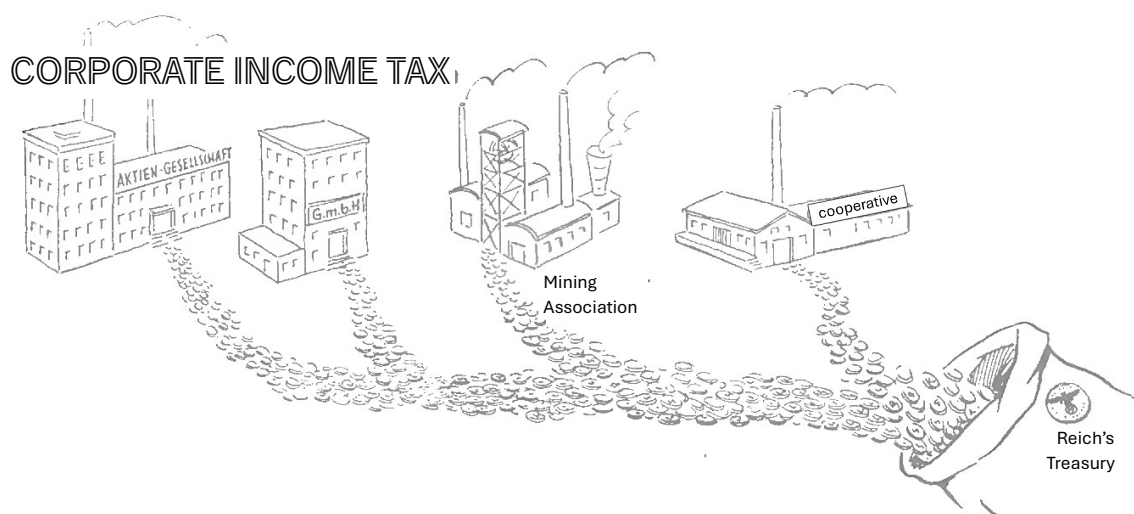
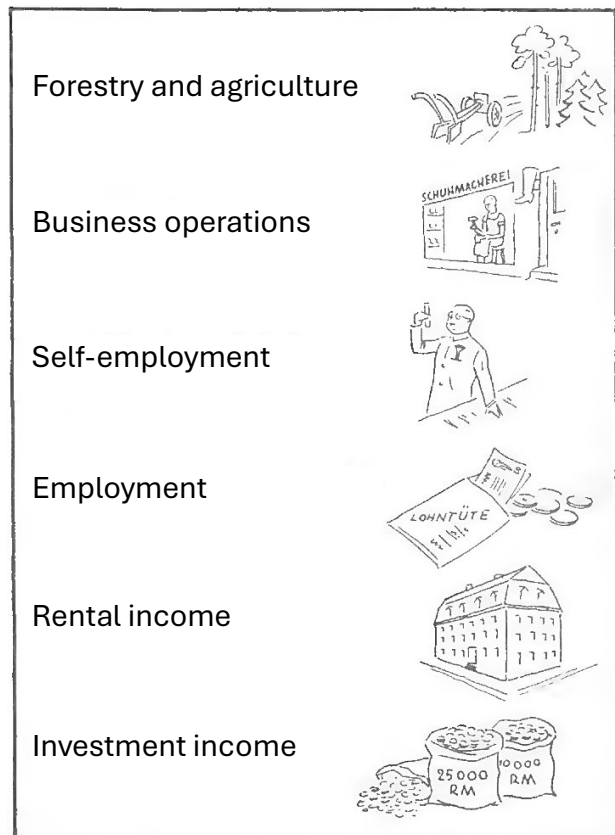
The Taxes

Taxes are one-time or recurring monetary contributions designed to provide the state with the necessary resources to carry out tasks deemed essential for the interests of the community.

A clear division of various types of taxes into specific groups is not entirely possible. Taxes are usually categorized as either direct or indirect. If one accepts this classification with certain limitations, direct taxes are those paid directly by the taxpayer (e.g., income tax, wealth tax), while indirect taxes are those initially collected from another party (such as manufacturers or merchants) but ultimately passed on to the final consumer (e.g., sales tax).

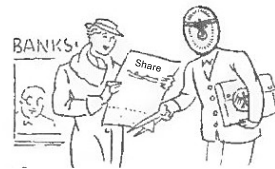
The Reich Tax Administration [o.: Reichsfinanzverwaltung] classifies taxes into property taxes, transaction taxes, and consumption taxes. The main types of taxes include: Income tax, Corporate tax, Wealth tax, Poll tax, Land tax, Business tax, Transaction taxes, which include sales tax, real estate transfer tax, bill of exchange tax, stamp duty, and capital transfer tax. Consumption taxes, such as beer-, salt-, tobacco-, and butter taxes, etc.

Tax sovereignty is fundamentally exercised by the national government [o.: Reich], which levies the majority of taxes and allocates a portion of the revenue to the states and municipalities, leaving only a few tax sources under their control.





Sales Tax



Capital Transfer Tax



Church Tax



Gift and Inheritance
Tax



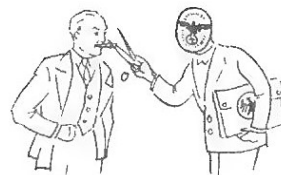
Transportation Tax



Lottery Tax



Revenue Tax



Tobacco Tax



Sugar Tax



Lighting Material Tax



Playing Cards Tax



Slaughter Tax



Beer Tax



Match Tax



Salt Tax

Summary of Germany's Economic Recovery

Tax and customs revenues of the German Reich in the years 1932/33 and 1937/38

Tax Type	1932/33 (in Million RM)	1937/38 (in Million RM)
Income Tax of which:	1332.5	4066.8
a) Wage Tax	748.5	1760.1
b) Tax Deduction from Capital Income	40.9	79.7
c) Contributions from Supervisory Board Members	-	7,8
d) General Income Tax	543.1	2219.2
Corporate Tax	105.8	1552.2
Crisis Tax	141.6	0.8
Property Tax	330.2	366.3
Inheritance Tax	61.7	94.5
Application levy	138.7	132.4
Sales Tax	1354.4	2753.5
Race Betting and Lottery Tax of which:	67.8	71.6
a) Totalizator Tax	7.9	33.6
b) Other Race Betting Taxes	15.1	
c) Lottery Tax	44,8	38.0
Real Estate Transfer Tax	18,7	37.5
Capital Transaction Tax of which:	25,3	47.5
a) Corporation Tax	15.8	27.4
b) Cooperative Tax	0.4	3.9
c) Stock Market Tax	9.1	16.2
Insurance Tax	57.6	67.9
Bills of Exchange Tax	35.6	58.4
Wealth Elopment Tax	0.9	81.3
Bond Tax	0.2	-
Transportation Tax of which:	179.0	291.9
a) Passenger Transportation	93.9	129.5
b) Freight Transportation	85.1	162.4
Motor Vehicle Tax	172.0	136.4
Tobacco Tax	761.9	912.1
Beer Tax	260.8	314.9
Revenue from Spirits Monopoly	136.9	278.5
Sugar Tax	285.8	350.2
Fat Tax	-	280.7
Slaughter Tax	-	206.7
Salt Tax	26.4	59.8
Acetic Acid Tax	2.7	2.9

Chamagne Tax	4.8	-
Matches Tax	12.1	12.5
Matches Monopoly Tax	4.2	7.2
Lamp Tax	7.7	14.7
Brandy Surrogates Tax	0.04	0.1
Mineral Water Tax	0.3	-
Mineral Oil Tax	6.4	92.7
Sweetener Tax	0.2	0.3
Playing Cards Tax	2.2	2.0
Revenue from Defence Tax	-	6.8
Revenue from Customs Duties	1106.0	1595.2
Total Taxes and Customs Revenues	6641.6	13694.8

National Socialist Tax Policy and Its Successes

In the area of taxation, National Socialism has also been guided by a new spirit. Tax measures have been extensively adjusted to the principle of placing the tax burden as much as possible on those shoulders most capable of bearing it. Additionally, taxation has acquired a new, deeper meaning through the idea of the national community [o.: *Volksgemeinschaft*], giving it an entirely different character.

Every member of the national community [o.: *Volksgenosse*] must today clearly recognize that it is their duty to honestly provide the state with the means to secure their existence, create jobs, and offer their children education and a better future. Taxes are now the individual's contribution to the national community. Tax evasion and delinquency are therefore combated more strictly, with the latter, for example, addressed by publicly posting lists of delinquent taxpayers.

If every member of the national community is expected to show a sense of responsibility toward the collective in matters of taxation, the state, on the other hand, demonstrates the highest level of responsibility in spending the funds raised by the people.

From 1932 to 1938, the national income rose from 45 billion RM to 80 billion RM. Industrial production in the autumn of 1938 was 146% higher than in 1932. In 1938, 21 million wage-dependent workers were employed in Germany, compared to only 12 million in 1932.

The increase in the Reich's tax revenues from 6.6 billion RM in 1932 to 17.7 billion RM in 1938 and the growth of total savings to 10 billion RM demonstrate that today the main issue is no longer a financial one but rather a problem of economic organization.

The Communications and Transport System

Like all aspects of life in Germany, the country's communications and transport system has experienced an unprecedented upswing since the National Socialist rise to power. Emerging from the low point of 1932, its development during the years of National Socialist governance has achieved peak performance in all areas. Not only the increased traffic figures but also the technological advances characterize this immense progress.

The **German Reich Post Office** [o.: *Deutsche Reichspost*] has demonstrated continuously rising performance numbers across its various service branches. Its achievements in the field of television were crowned by the awarding of three Grand Prix at the 1937 World Exhibition in Paris. By decree of the Führer on August 26, 1938, and the Postal Savings Bank Ordinance issued by the Reich Post Minister on November 11, 1938, the German Reich Post Office took over the Postal Savings Bank Service as a new branch as of January 1, 1939.

The **German Reich Railway** [o.: *Deutsche Reichsbahn*] faced the highest demands due to ongoing developments. Particularly in the year of the creation of Greater Germany, it was tasked with extraordinary challenges: the march of German troops into Austria and the Sudetenland, the accelerated expansion of western fortifications, and an already increased traffic load. Further monumental tasks await the German Reich Railway, including maintaining and expanding facilities, supplementing and increasing the fleet of vehicles, continuing major construction projects, relocating industries, shifting traffic flows, implementing the Four-Year Plan, and transforming German cities.

Motorized transportation has seen an unprecedented surge. The motorization of Germany, driven by the Führer's vision, continues to advance. Hundreds of thousands of Strength through Joy [o.: *Kraft durch Freude*] car owners will soon contribute to the dynamism of motorized transportation. In Fallersleben, the world's largest automobile factory is being established to produce the "STJ car," a marvel of technical achievement and affordability. The **Reich Autobahn** [o.: *Reichsautobahn*], originally planned for a length of 6,900 km, had to be extended to 14,000 km. Since the first groundbreaking, a tremendous transformation has taken place in Germany.

In **air transport**, the expansion and strengthening of the route network, as well as the deployment of new, larger, and faster aircraft, are key indicators of progress. German pilots have accomplished extraordinary feats while pioneering new air routes using technically advanced aircraft.

Maritime traffic, marked by "ship graveyards" as a sad symbol of a collapsed economy in 1932, now demonstrates increasing traffic and continuous growth in tonnage. The flag of the German merchant fleet now waves again on all the world's oceans. The revival of maritime transport is most evident in the shortage of seamen across all ranks.

Inland shipping plays a significant role in economic transport. Vast quantities of goods are moved along Germany's rivers and canals. The expansion of waterways is therefore of

great economic and transport policy importance. In 1938, the connection of the Middle-Land Canal [o.: Mittellandkanal] to the Elbe River was opened. Other massive canal-construction projects have been undertaken.

This brief overview, supplemented by details on the following pages, highlights the increasingly intense revival of our productive processes in recent years and their impact on the communications and transport system.

The German Reich Post Office

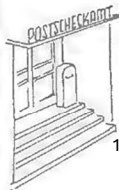


Transportation of:
6.8 billion

letters,
1.5 billion
newspapers,
310 million parcels,
69.3 million money orders,
22 million telegrams.



Telephone Services:
4.1 million telephone lines,
2.7 billion Telegraph and Telephone Calls: 400,000 km.



Postal Check Service:
1,200,000 accounts,
161.6 billion RM turnover.

Postal Savings Bank Service:

Since January 1, 1939.
(Interest rate: 2,75%).



Air Mail Network:

About 110 air mail
Routes with a total
route length of
62,500 km.

Mail transported:
1,350 tons, including:
46% newspapers,
42% letters,
12% parcels.



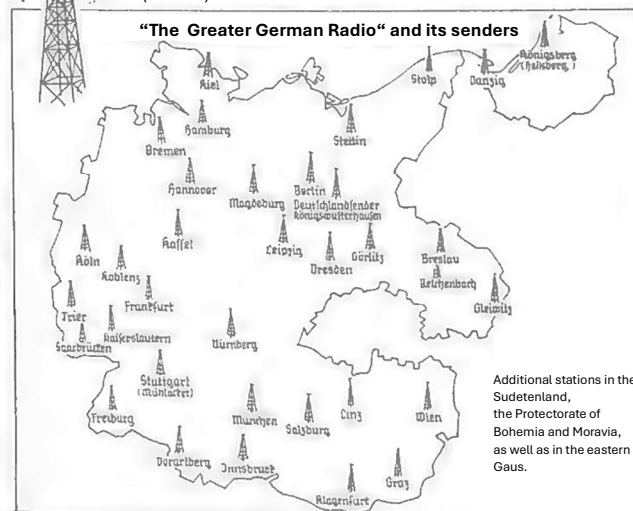
Postal Motor Vehicle Service:
2,384 postal motor routes
with a total length of 55,000 km.

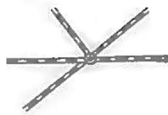


Radio Broadcasting Subscribers:

By early 1940, nearly 14 million subscribers.

Television and Radio Broadcasting Stations: Witzleben station, construction in progress on the Brocken (Harz) and the Feldberg (Taunus).





The entire railway network in Greater Germany amounts to approximately 77,500 km.



Reich Bahn railway network: about 62,000 km, Sude-
tenland: around 2,000 km, Eastern March (Austria):
about 5,500 km, Private railways: around 8,000 km.
Additionally, as of March 16, 1939, approximately
10,000 km were added in Bohemia and Moravia, as
well as railway lines in the reclaimed eastern territo-
ries.



Rolling Stock Inventory:

22,000 steam locomotives,
1,100 electric locomotives for overhead lines,
600 self-powered railcars,
65,000 passenger cars,
650,000 freight cars.



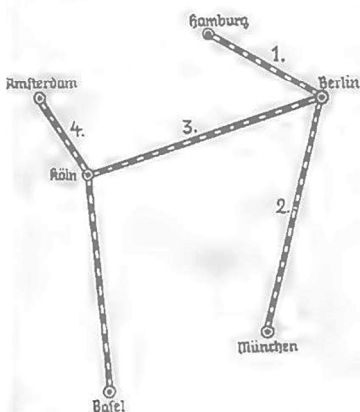
Planned increases to vehicle stock within four years (starting in 1940):

6,000 locomotives,
10,000 passenger cars,
112,000 freight and luggage cars,
17,300 motor vehicles with trailers.
Total costs: 3.5 billion RM.



Revenues (1938):

Total revenue: 5,050 million RM, including:
Passenger and luggage transport: 1,300 million RM,
Freight transport: 3,120 million RM.
Personnel strength: Around 900,000 employees.



Notable Express Routes:

1. Flying Hamburger (Hamburg-Berlin)
2. Flying Münchner (Munich-Berlin)
3. Flying Kölner (Cologne-Berlin)
4. Rheingold Express (Amsterdam-Basel)

The Ger- man Reich Railroad



The German Reich Motor Traffic



Plenipotentiary for Motor Transport

Minister President and Field Marshal Göring, acting as Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, appointed Colonel von Schell as Plenipotentiary for Motor Transport, due to national defense interests, cost reduction requirements, and the need to save human resources and materials. These priorities necessitated standardizing vehicle types, producing large quantities, and improving organizational efficiency.

Motor vehicles (cars, delivery vans, trucks, buses):

1933: 755,156

1938: 1,737,722

Motorcycles:

1933: 844,042

1938: 1,599,055



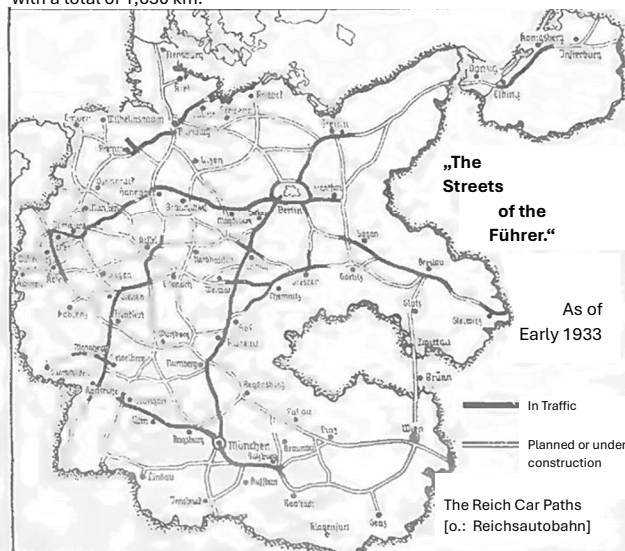
In 1938, Germany produced around 200,000 motorcycles, representing 63% of the total global production. Germany is on its way to becoming the second-largest automobile manufacturer in the world, after the United States (followed by the UK, Canada, and France).



Once the Fallersleben Plant, the world's largest automobile factory, is completed, Germany will reach its peak vehicle production. The KdF car, designed by Dr. Porsche, is priced at 990 RM and fulfills the dream of hundreds of thousands of German citizens for affordable personal transport.



The Autobahn: Originally planned to span 6,900 km, its length was increased to 14,000 km after the creation of Greater Germany. By early 1940, nearly 4,000 km had been completed, including the first major German Ring Route with a total of 1,650 km.



The German Reich Aviation Traffic

The German Lufthansa A.G.

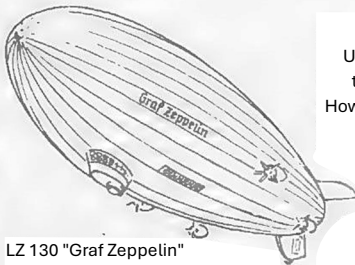
The Deutsche Lufthansa A.G. operates a scheduled air service for transporting passengers, mail, and goods between German, European, and overseas airports. During the summer of 1939, it introduced passenger flights to South America as part of its South Atlantic service. In the North Atlantic service, operations were initially limited to mail flights.

To support transatlantic air services, the ships "Westfalen," "Schwabenland," and "Ostmark" were equipped as "airplane islands" and fitted with catapult systems for launching aircraft.



To support transatlantic air services, the ships "Westfalen," "Schwabenland," and "Ostmark" were equipped as "airplane islands" and fitted with catapult systems for launching aircraft.

Highest speed for land airplanes (1938):	611 km/h
Highest speed for seaplanes (1938):	709 km/h

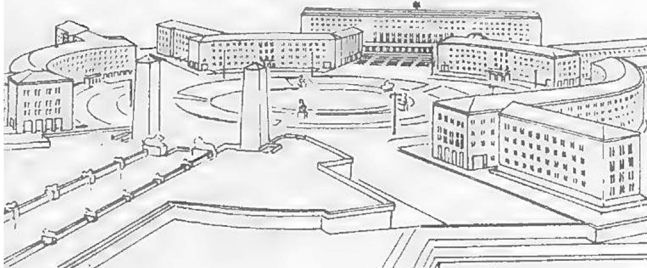


LZ 130 "Graf Zeppelin"
Built in 1938. Length: 245 meters
Maximum diameter: 41.2 meters
Gas volume: 200,000 cubic meters

The Airship Traffic

Until 1937, there was regular airship traffic to North and South America. However, following the disaster involving the airship "Hindenburg," operations were temporarily suspended. A replacement for the "Hindenburg" is under construction, the LZ 130 "Graf Zeppelin." Frankfurt am Main houses the largest airship terminal in the world.

The square in front of Berlin's Tempelhof Airport
(by Professor Sagebiel)



The German Reich Sea Traffic

Well-known shipping lines:

"Hapag" (Hamburg-America Line)
Hamburg-American Package Shipping - A. G.
Oldest German shipping company.



Ships: Deutschland, Hamburg, New York, Milwaukee, Patria
(newest design, for the west coast of South America) etc.



"Norddeutscher Lloyd", Bremen.

Ships: Columbus, Europa, Bremen etc.

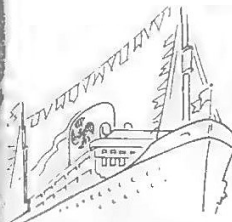
Hamburg-South American
Steamship Company

Ships: Cap Arcona, Cap Norte, Monte Olivia,
Monte Pascoal etc.



Other important shipping lines are:

German Africa Lines (Woermann Line, German East Africa Line,
Hamburg-Bremer Afrita Line) German Levante Line, German Steam-
ship Company "Hansa", Robert Sloman jr. (Mediterranean) etc.



The "KdF" fleet of the DAF
organizes sea voyages to Norwegian countries
and the Mediterranean. It offers working people
relaxation at sea and
fulfills the longing of hundreds of thousands to
see distant countries. Ships: "Robert Len",
Wilh. Gustloff", "Der Deutsche", "Oceana" etc.

Deep-sea fishing

Deep-sea fishing
„North Star“ AB Wesermünde



„North Sea“ Deep-sea fishing
AG Bremen-Luxhaven



North German Deep-sea fish-
ing AG Wesermünde



Own greater
Whaling Fleet

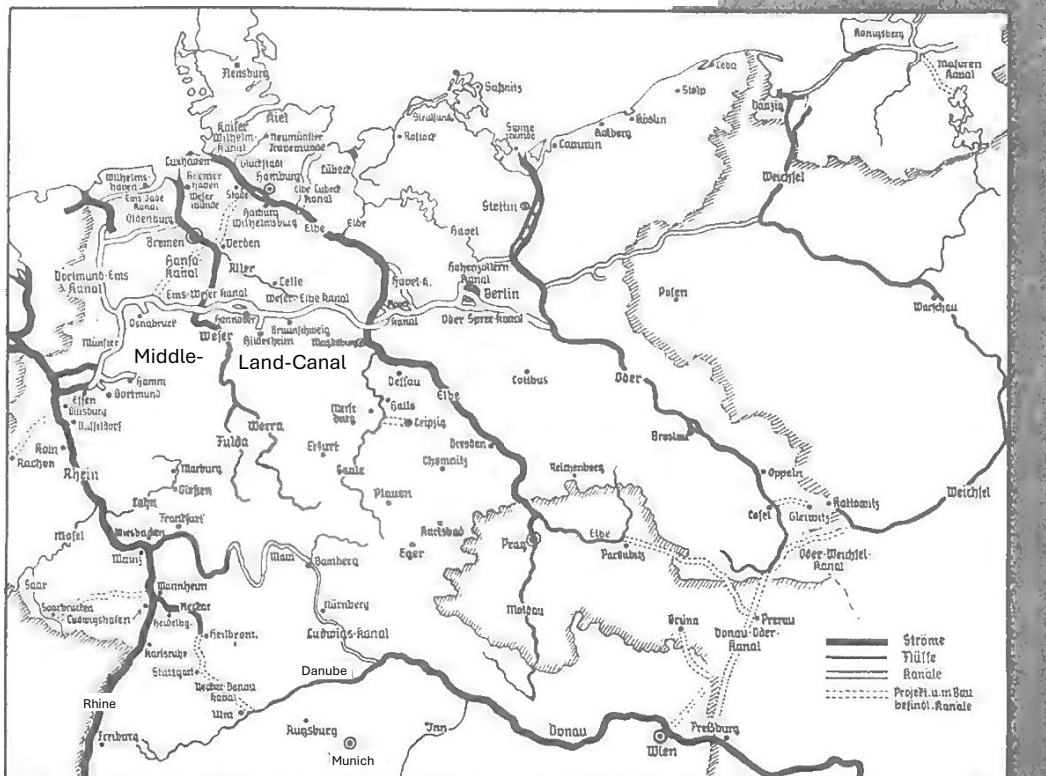


The German seaports for passenger and freight traffic



German inland shipping plays an important role, especially in the transport of goods. It transports well over 100 million tons annually, which is about 20 to 25 percent of all German goods traffic. Its tonnage is considerably larger than that of German sea shipping. The German Reich's waterway policy is therefore aimed at creating an extensive network of waterways through the German economic area. The Middle Land Canal [o.: Mittellandkanal], planned for 50 years, was finally expanded under National Socialist leadership and was connected to the Elbe in 1938. It is the most important west-east connection. 460 km from Duisburg to Magdeburg are completed. Ships coming from the west travel via a branch canal into the Elbe, to Hamburg and Dresden, or via the Ihle-and-Plauer Canal to Berlin, Stettin, Breslau, Bromberg and Danzig. Enormous technical facilities such as locks, ship lifts and transshipment ports were required. The Middle Land Canal is connected to the Reich-Utilities-Hermann-Göring by a branch canal. The peoples' car [o.: Volkswagen] factory is also located at the Middle Land Canal. Other canal projects, some of which are already under construction, are the Hansa Canal, which will create a direct connection between the West German industrial area and the seaports of Hamburg, Bremen and Luebeck, and the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal and the Oder-Danube Canal. The latter two canals, by creating a direct connection between the Black Sea and the southeast with the German North and Baltic Seas, will make Vienna an important transshipment point between the southeast European and central European economic areas. Construction is scheduled to take several years. The canals are designed for twelve hundred ton ships. This completes the direct circulation system between all of the Reich's major rivers.

The German Reich Inland Waterway Transport



German sport

Among 52 nations in the world, Germany has reached the top in sport. At the 11th Olympic Games in Berlin, the Olympic athletes of the National Socialist Reich won 33 gold medals, 26 silver and 30 bronze medals, making them the leaders among all participating nations.

This unique achievement is worthy of the founding of the Reich Academy for Physical Education. Its aim is to train teachers in harmonious cooperation between teachers and scientists who, due to their character, sporting and intellectual abilities, are suitable to work as teachers in associations, clubs, schools, etc. In the west of the Reich capital, on the Reich Sports Field, which is also unrivaled in the world, the Reich Academy for Physical Education is housed in spacious and functional buildings that are perfect and ideal for this purpose. On December 21, 1938, the Führer and Reich Chancellor decreed the following:

Article I The National Socialist Reich League for Physical Exercise is responsible for the physical education of German athletes, insofar as this is not carried out by the state or by the party, its divisions and affiliated associations.

Article II The NSRL is an organization supervised by the NSDAP. It is headed by the Reich Sports Leader.

Article III German communities that are formed to promote physical exercise or to hold sports competitions belong to the NSRL.

Article IV The conduct of international sports competitions is the exclusive responsibility of the NSRL.

Article V The above decree does not apply to military sports, motor sports, air sports and equestrian sports.

Article VI The Reich Sports Leader issues the regulations required to implement this decree.

The Deputy Führer, Reich Minister Hess and the Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick states the following on this: The unified organization of German physical exercise, the German Reich Association for Physical Exercise, created by the Reich Sports Leader, has the task of making the German people a "people in physical exercise." This important political objective makes it seem necessary to give the Reich Association the leadership and protection of the NSDAP. The Führer and Reich Chancellor has therefore given the Reich Association the name "National Socialist Reich Association for Physical Exercise (NSRL)" and declared it to be an organization supervised by the NSDAP. This expresses the fact that the membership of the millions of German gymnasts and athletes in the NSRL and the work of the organs of this association is political activity in the spirit and within the framework of the NSDAP. If the party is now responsible for the political leadership of the NSRL, it is, as before, the task of the state and its organs to create the external conditions and resources for the fully effective and smooth operation of the Federation and to ensure the most appropriate use of these promotional measures. The leading organ for the implementation of the political leadership and the state promotional task is the Reich Sports Leader, whom the Führer and Reich Chancellor has commissioned to issue the necessary implementing regulations. The Reich Sports Leader is now equally responsible within the framework of the movement and in the state sphere and thus has the necessary powers to carry out the comprehensive task given to him. We should also mention the sports initiatives of the NS. "Strength through Joy" community, which are intended to inspire even those ball comrades for sport who have previously been indifferent to it, as well as the efforts of the DAF's Company Sports Office.

How do you acquire the German Reich Sports Badge?

The German Reich Sports Badge for men and women over 18 years of age is awarded by the NS Reich Association for Physical Exercises as public recognition for versatile achievements in the field of physical exercise. As the regulations state, it requires a performance test for heart and lung strength, elasticity, and the possession of physical agility, speed and development" and is intended to "provide an incentive to achieve the increased general physical training necessary for physical strength and to maintain this physical fitness into old age."

The German Reich Sports Badge is awarded in three classes: bronze, silver and gold. The bronze badge is awarded to those over 18, the silver to those over 32 and the gold to those over 40 for successfully completing the five required tasks. The requirements include 5 groups, and each group has several exercises, each of which must be completed according to the applicant's personal ability. The following requirements apply to men: Group 1: Swimming over 300m in 9 minutes or fulfilling the requirements required to obtain the basic certificate of the German Life Saving Association. Group 2: High jump over 1.35 m bar without springboard, or: Long jump over 4.75 m without springboard, or giant jump (straddle) over the long horse, or: Ski jump, the distance of which depends on local conditions. Group 3: one run, 100 m (in 13/10 seconds or: 400 m in 68 seconds or: 1500 m in 5 minutes 20 seconds.

Group 4: discus throw of 25 m or: javelin throw of 30 m or: shot put of 8 m or: two-arm stone throw (15 kg) of at least 9 m in total. These exercises can also be replaced by certain prescribed gymnastic feats on the bar or parallel bars, or the requirements of this group can be met by shooting, ice skating, rowing, paddling, weightlifting, gliding or swimming. Group 5: endurance performances. 10,000 m running in 50 minutes or: continuous march of 25 km with 12 kg weight in 4 hours 10 minutes or: cycling 20 km in 45 minutes or: Swimming

1000 m in 24 minutes. Other ways to meet the requirements of this group exist in the following areas: ice skating, sledding, rowing, paddling, horse riding, off-roading on a motorcycle.

The conditions are much easier for women. Young people under 18 can earn the youth sports badge.

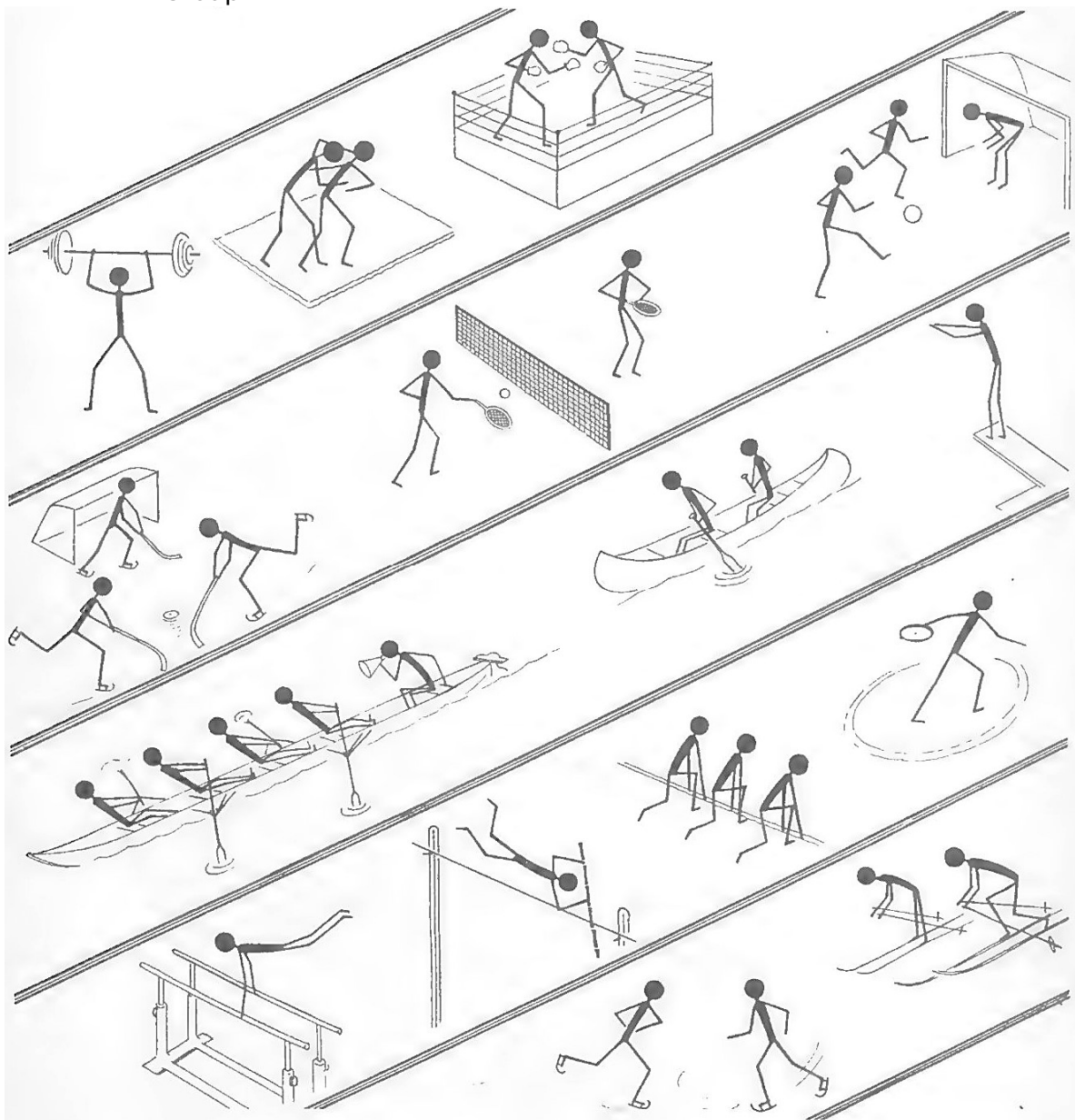
Anyone who can do anything should earn the national sports badge. Because: physical exercise must promote a way of life for our country."

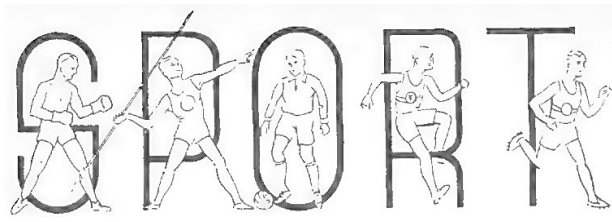


The silver German Reich Sports Badge.

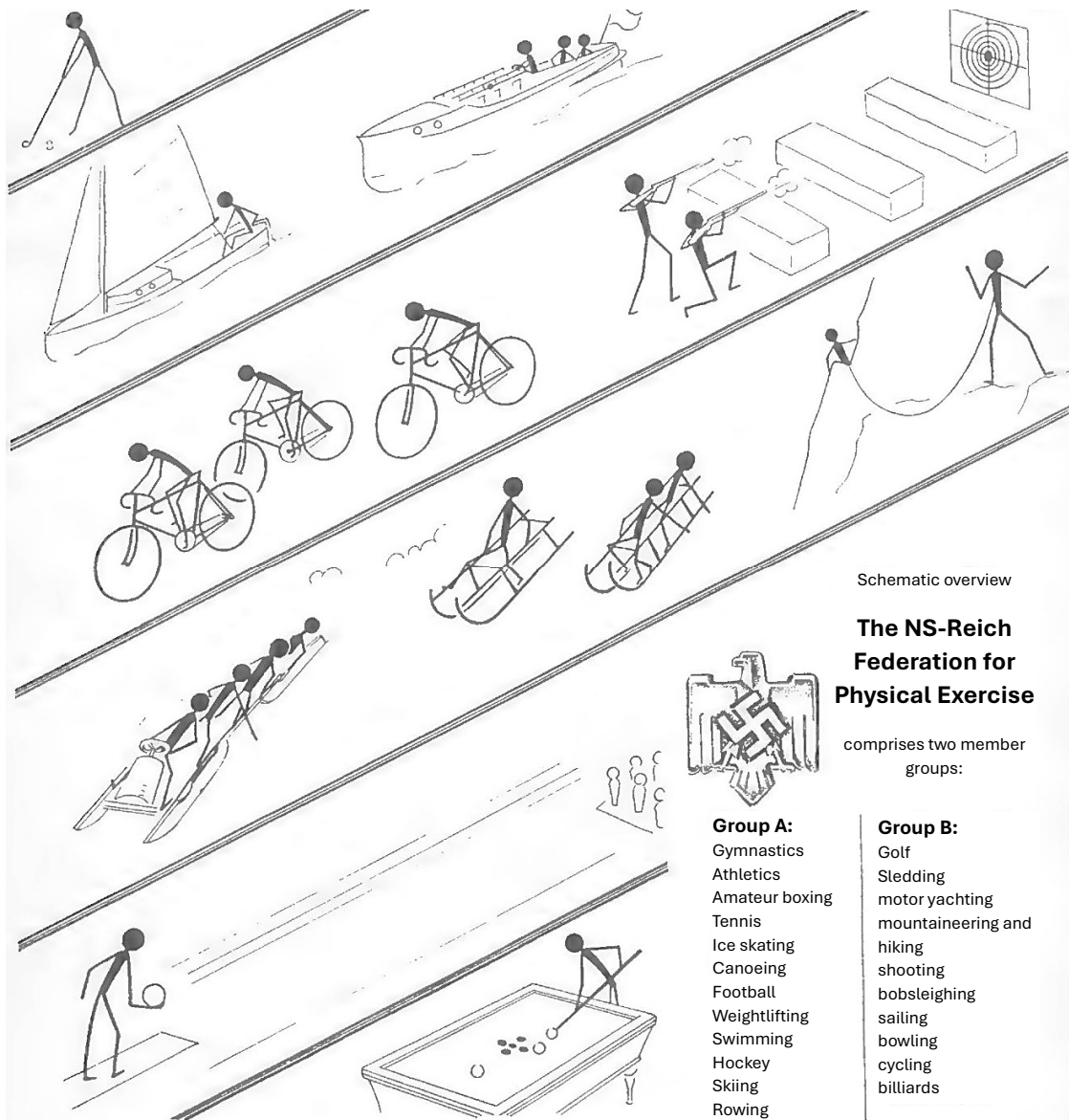
The German

Group A





Group B



Schematic overview

The NS-Reich Federation for Physical Exercise

comprises two member groups:



Group A:

Gymnastics
Athletics
Amateur boxing
Tennis
Ice skating
Canoeing
Football
Weightlifting
Swimming
Hockey
Skiing
Rowing

Group B:

Golf
Sledding
motor yachting
mountaineering and
hiking
shooting
bobsleighing
sailing
bowling
cycling
billiards

Flying German Youth



The National Socialist Pilot Corps [o.: NS-Fliegerkorps], headed by the Air Force's General Christiansen, is responsible for educating German youth about aviation. As early as 1939, the NSPC consisted of 16 groups with 60 standards and 600 Storms [o.: Stürme] as the foundation for the global development work. 62,000 Storms, 76,000 members of the Hitler Youth, 63,000 members of the Young People [o.: Jungvolk] and 250,000 supporters are today driving the aviation movement forward in Germany. 5,000 gliders, 600 motor aircraft and 1,900 motor vehicles are available as transport equipment in 23 glider schools, 2 motor schools, 465 glider camps and around 1,000 glider flight training centers. Model aircraft has now gone from being a playing around to being the first and lowest level of German aviation. The corps commander has a highly lofty ideal in mind: The flying man! According to the corps commander, the first model was presented to the public in 1937 with a rubber engine as the first airplane. In the meantime, over 60 other models have been created, including one measuring 3 meters with a 0.1 hp petrol engine that has already flown for over 9 minutes. When the development has progressed a little further, corps commander Christiansen emphasized, a boy from the Flying-Hitler Youth [o.: Flieger-HJ] will be able to fly his laps of honor without a petrol engine around the Tempelhof Airfield as a flying man.

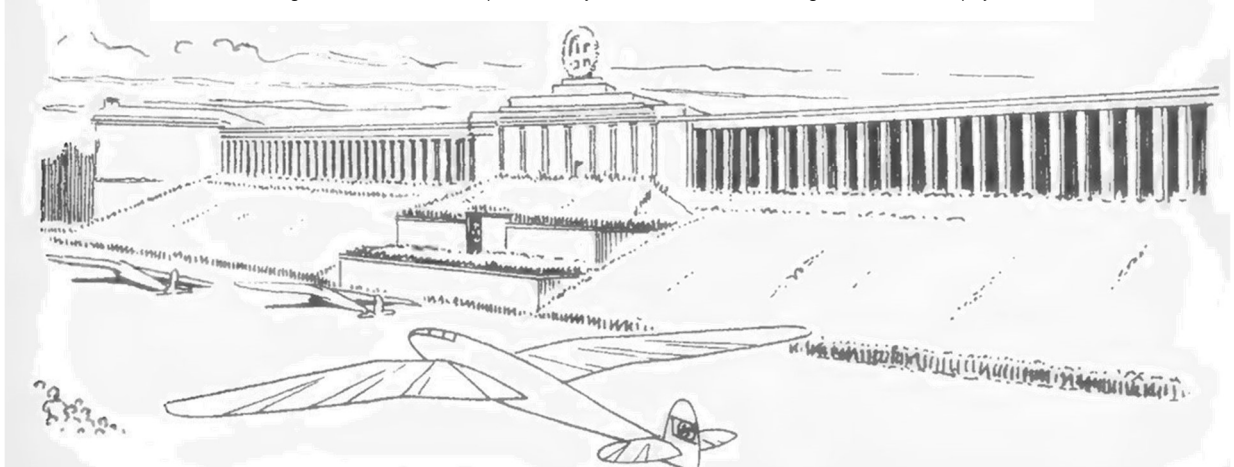
The most renowned annual events of the NS-Pilot Corps are: the Germany-Flight, the Coastal-Flight, the Rhön-Gliding-Competition, the Reich-Competition For Indoor Models, the Competition of Plane Craftsmen). In addition, in each NS wing group there are individual competitions in the areas of model, glider and motor flying. The Führer has also entrusted the post-military activities to the Corps.

World Records in Gliding:

Year	Distance m	Altitude m	Duration	
1921	7.500	80	21,35	minutes
1925	25.400	720	12 h 06	"
1929	149.420	2559	14 " 43	"
1933	229.000	4325	36 " 35	"
1934				
1935	504.200	5750	40 " 55	"
1937			40 " 51	"
1938	Glider 2-Seater	With passenger	5 " 30	"
1939	362.000	9200		
1939	—	—		

With the exception of the 1925 record, all world flight achievements were made by German glider pilots.

Three gliders from the NS-Pilot Corps land directly at the Führer's stand after a magnificent aerobatic display.



What every German must know about the second

FOUR-YEAR PLAN

THE GOAL

The Führer's proclamation at the Party Congress of Honor in Nuremberg in 1936:

"In four years, Germany must be completely independent of foreign countries in all those materials that can somehow be procured by German ability, by our own chemical and machine industries, as well as by our own mining! The reconstruction of this large German raw materials industry will also provide useful for the masses of people who will be made redundant after the completion of rearmament. We hope that this will enable us to increase national production in many areas, namely in the internal cycle of our economy, in order to use the income from our exports primarily for the food supply and for the supply of the raw materials that we then still lack. I have just issued the necessary order to implement this enormous German economic plan. It will be implemented with National Socialist energy and drive. Regardless of this, Germany will not give up on meeting its colonial demands. The right to life of the German people is just as great as the rights of other nations."

THE WAY

From the speech of the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, Prime Minister Field Marshal Göring, at the start of the Four-Year Plan on October 28, 1936:

"From the speech of the Prime Minister's Four-Year Plan's first representative, Field Marshal Göring, on October 28, 1936: "We call on the rich food class to do everything in their power to get the very last thing from German soil. We will continue to strive to improve the organization so that goods can get from the producer to the consumer more quickly and efficiently. Of course, one of the most important measures is to secure the German harvest at all times. We will strive to create further foundations for the production of more animals. And if there is not enough meat, we will ensure that there is enough in those times of tension that exist. Every German must be fed, no German must go hungry!" In the near future, factories will be set up in which we will make rubber from domestic materials, factories in which we will make our own clothes from cellulose and fiber. We will soon produce gasoline and mineral oils from German coal. We will also open up our own resources and resources. Wherever there is a shortage of raw materials, we will make new alloys that are equally suitable. In the field of light metals, especially aluminum, there are now large and inexhaustible raw materials available. Coal, soil and German ores will be available at a level on which factories can in future make their own national production of raw materials and valuable materials."

The organization for the implementation of the Four Year Plan:

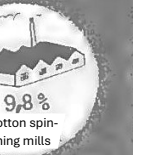
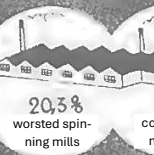
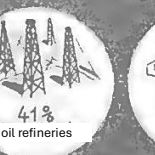
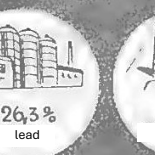
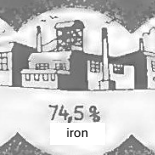
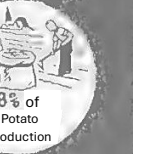
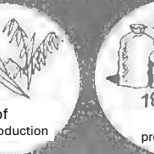
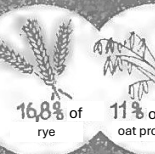
The following departments, which are subordinate to the Reich and Prussian Ministry of Economic Affairs, are responsible for this:

1. The Reich Office for Economic Development (research, planning, implementation of the Four Year Plan), this includes:
 - a) Department (research and development)
 - b) Department (planning and implementation)
2. The Reich Office for Soil Research (summary of the previous geological State Institutes)
3. The Reich Commissar for Waste Material Recycling

The Causes of the German Raw Material Shortage



Economic Losses



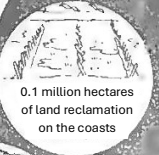
"We are told: If you want raw materials, then please buy them and pay for them with your gold! Yes, we would be willing to pay with gold if they hadn't taken all our gold!"

Minister President General Field Marshall Göring



The Road to achieving food freedom

Strengthening of the usable area



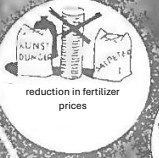
Establishing the battle for production in an intensified and faster manner

I am addressing the farmers of Germany. You farmers are the life of the nation, your responsibility is to feed the people, it is the greatest. Secure the food, secure the bread.

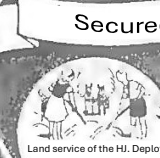
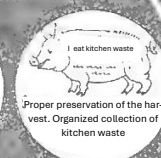
Minister President General Field Marshall Göring



Increase in all yields



Plant protection – war on waste



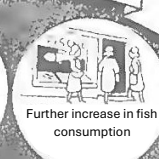
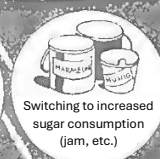
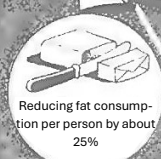
Secured labor usage



Increased Oils - and Fat Production



Appropriate fuel consumption control



"The most important thing above all else is that the broad masses of our people receive enough food so that they can work and create with renewed strength!"

Minister President General Field Marshall Göring

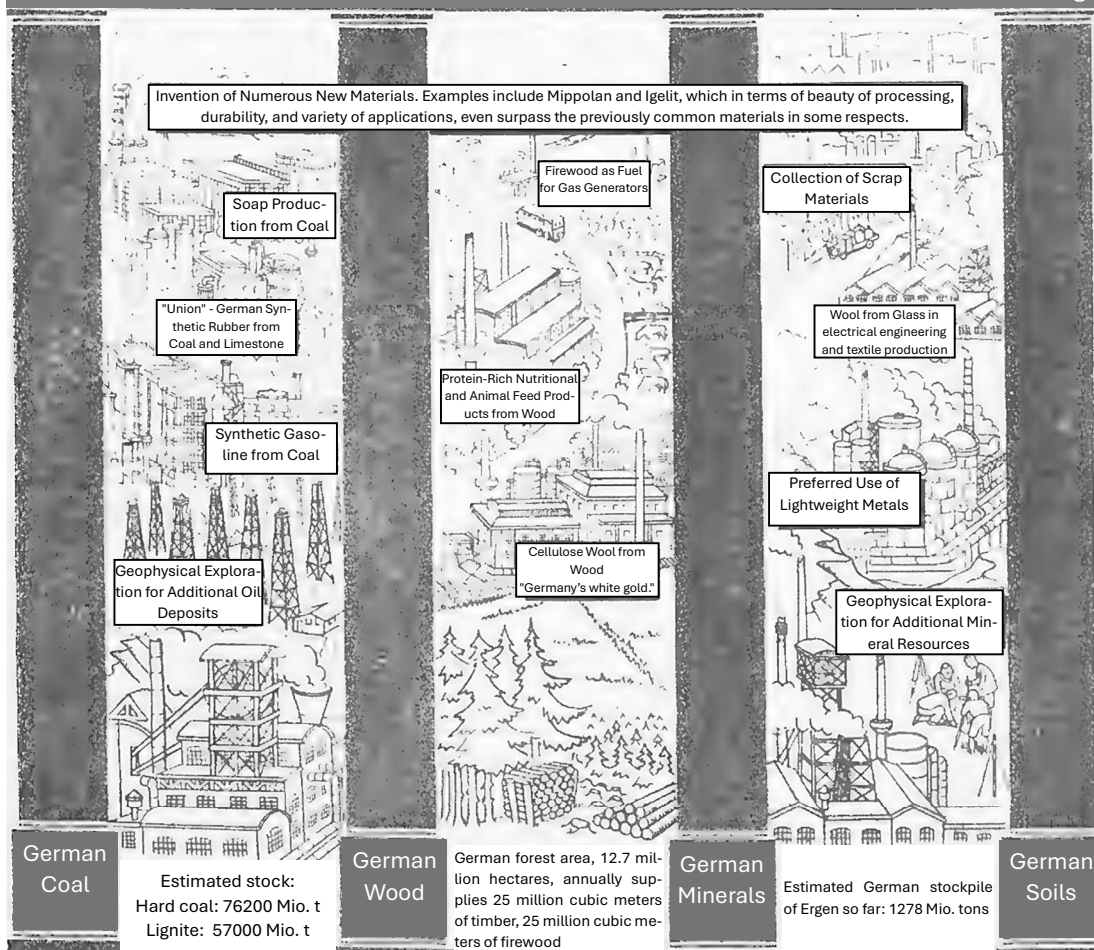


The peaceful struggle for the raw material self sufficiency

German researchers and inventors, German entrepreneurs and economists, German craftsmen and quality workers at work.

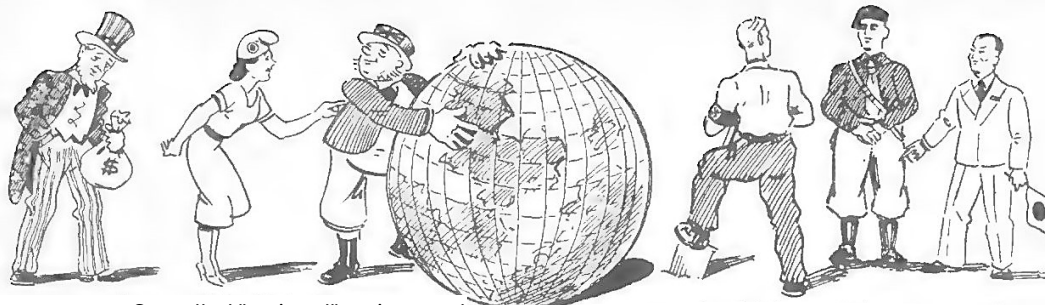
"I would almost like to say that the Four Year Plan will be the beginning of a new technical era."

Minister President General Field Marshal Göring



The four carrying pillars of the second four year plan.

In his extensive report on five years of National Socialist reconstruction, the Führer provided figures showcasing the massive increase in national production: Petroleum: Increased by 90%, Artificial Silk: Increased by 100%, Steel: Increased by 167%, Gasoline and Other Fuels: Increased by 470%, (From 386,000 tons in 1933 to 1,450,000 tons in 1937, despite the large-scale plants of the Four-Year Plan not yet fully operational), Aluminum: Increased by 570%, Cellulose Wool: Increased by 2500%, The production of German iron ore grew significantly: 1932: 1.3 million tons, 1937: 9.6 million tons, Projection for 1940: 45 million tons, boosted by the establishment of the Reich Factories Hermann Göring, along with the inclusion of Austrian mineral resources.



So-called "satiated" nations and

so-called "have-nots"

How the Earth's raw materials are distributed among the great powers.

The shares of the powers in raw materials are given as percentages of global resources (100%).

	Brit. Empire	France	USA	Greater Germany	Italy	Japan
Hard Coal	20,8%	0,7%	50%	7%	0,004%	0,2%
Brown Coal			95%	1,8%	0,005%	
Iron Ore	18%	9%	20%	3,2%	0,1%	0,1%
Oil	5%	0,1%	16,3%	0,3%	0,001%	2,9%

The most important coal deposits in Greater Germany (including the Protectorate and East Upper Silesia).

Hard Coal	Million tons	Brown Coal	Million tons
Lower Rhine-Westphalian District	55 100	Lower Rhine District	17,7
Saar Territory	9 200	Lusatian District	16,3
North Krefeld Area	7 100	Thuringian-Saxon District	9,5
West Upper Silesian Area	4 000	East German District	8,4
Area near Brüggen, Erkelenz	1 750	Brunswick-Magdeburg District	
Aachen Area	1 570	Silesian Region	
Lower Silesian Waldenburg Area	1 240	North German Regions	5,4
Deister Area (Weser Highlands)	250	Austria	
Land and Province of Saxony	230	Area near Faltenau-Karlsbad-Eger	
Districts of the Eastern March	13	Additionally in the Protectorate:	
Bohemia-Moravia	2 641	near Teplitz-Brüx-Dux-Komotau	22,7
East Upper Silesia	48 800	near Budweis	
		near Grottau	
Cumulated ca.	131 800	Cumulated ca.	80

The agricultural and forestry land area of Greater Germany.

In 1000 ha

Of which:

		Fields	Meadows	Forest
Old Reich	28 724	41,3%	18,1%	27,5%
Austria	4 355	23,6%	26,7%	37,4%
Sudetenland	1 674	43,3%	15,4%	33,1%
Memel Land	173	46,2%	12,3%	—
Protectorate	3 200	52,2%	12,1%	27,3%

The utilization of arable land.

Per 100 hectares of arable land:

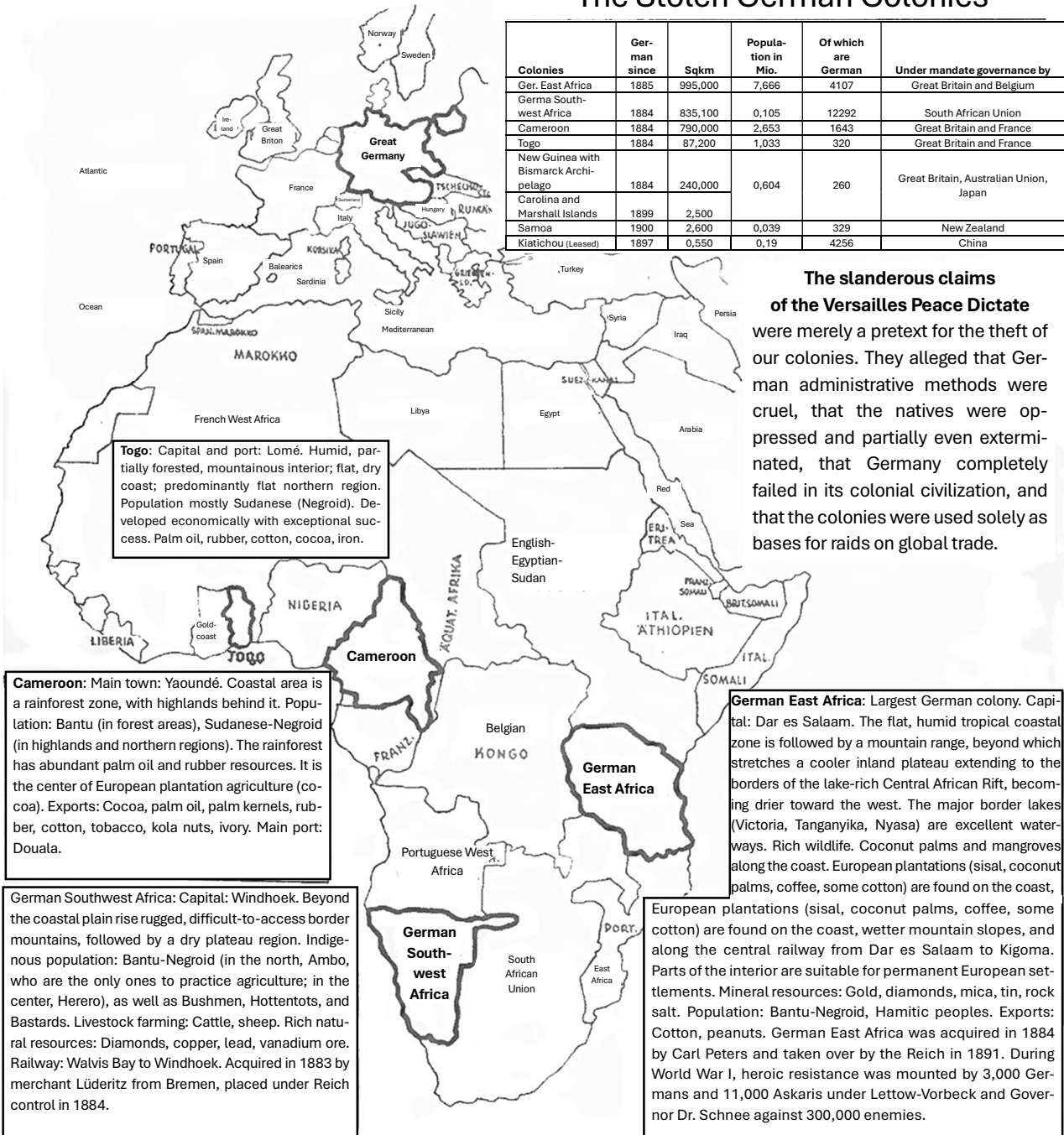
	Rye	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beets
Old Reich	21	11	9	15	15	2
Austria	18	13	9	15	11	2
Sudetenland	20	9	9	17	12	2
Memel Land	21	2	6	14	9	—
Protectorate	19	14	10	14	13	5

Germany Demands

Point 3 of the NSDAP Program:

"We demand land and soil (colonies) to feed our people and settle our population surplus."

The Stolen German Colonies



back its colonies

"Independent of the implementation of the Four-Year Plan, Germany cannot forgo the resolution of its colonial demands. The right to life of the German people is just as significant as the rights of other nations."

The Führer, 1936 in Nuremberg.

The German position on the colonial question is as follows: Germany does not claim anything that rightfully belongs to another. It demands the return of possessions that were taken from it based on slanderous allegations - its colonial holdings in their entirety. The past injustice must finally be rectified, and the mandate holders, who administer the German colonies essentially as trustees, must return Germany's property, which was taken away under false pretenses. Germany will not be dictated to about the timing for resolving this open issue. The initiative for addressing this matter lies not with Germany but with those responsible for the continuation of restitution, namely the mandate holders. At the forefront of the colonial political movement, which is supported by the entire German people, stand the Colonial Political Office of the NSDAP (led by Reich Leader and Reich Governor Ritter von Epp) and the Reich Colonial League. The first colonial political training center of the NSDAP is located in Ladeburg near Berlin-Bernau.



Coconut and Oil Palms



Cotton



Sisal



Rubber



Coffee



Cacao



Tobacco



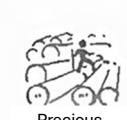
Bananas



Livestock



Ivory



Precious Woods



Gold, Diamonds, Cink, Copper, Lead, Iron

New Guinea with the Bismarck Archipelago: Northeastern part of New Guinea: Includes the river basins of the Sepik and Ramu. Important locations: Madang, Sitape, Morobe. Plantation agriculture: coconut palms. Alluvial gold extraction. Bismarck Archipelago: A group of volcanic, coral-ringed, densely forested islands off the northeastern coast of New Guinea. Population: Papuans in the interior, Melanesian-Polynesians along the coasts. Major settlement: Rabaul on New Britain. Key export item: copra.

Caroline and Marshall Islands: Caroline Islands: Around 200 islands, the largest island group in Micronesia. Four main rocky high islands (Ponape, Yap, Truk, and Ruk), with the rest being small atolls. Economy: fishing, copra export. Marshall Islands: Also primarily small coral islets (atolls). Organized into two parallel island chains: Ratak and Ralik groups. Main island: Jaluit. Key export: copra.

Samoa: Pacific islands: Largest islands: Savai'i and Upolu. Capital: Apia. The most developed German colony in the South Pacific. Plantations, especially on Upolu, produce copra, cacao, and bananas. Mild oceanic climate, lush vegetation, abundant forests. Population: a purely Polynesian race, renowned for their beauty and advanced culture. Their craftsmanship includes tasteful weaving and beautiful houses.



The Reich Government

The Führer and Reich Chancellor: Adolf Hitler

Reich Chancellery: Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstraße 78 – Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery: Dr. Lammers

Presidential Chancellery: Berlin W 8, Voßstraße 1 – Reich Minister: Dr. Meißner

Reich Foreign Ministry: Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstraße 74/76 – Reich Foreign Minister: Joachim v. Ribbentrop

Secret Cabinet Council (Geheimer Kabinettsrat) (for advising the Führer on foreign policy)

President of the Secret Cabinet Council:

Reich Minister, Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia, Freiherr von Reurath

Members of the Secret Cabinet Council:

- Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs: Joachim v. Ribbentrop
- Prussian Prime Minister, Reich Minister of Aviation, and Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe: Generalfeldmarschall Hermann Göring
- Deputy of the Führer: Reich Minister Rudolf Heß
- Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda: Dr. Joseph Goebbels
- Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery: Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers
- Commander-in-Chief of the Army: Generaloberst Walther von Brauchitsch
- Commander-in-Chief of the Kriegsmarine: Großadmiral Dr. h.c. Erich Raeder
- Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW): Generaloberst Wilhelm Keitel

The ongoing affairs of the Secret Cabinet Council are managed by the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery.

Reich Ministries

- Reich Interior Ministry: Berlin NW 40, Königsplatz 6 – Reich Minister: Dr. Wilhelm Frick
- Reich Finance Ministry: Berlin W 8, Wilhelmplatz 1/2 – Reich Minister: Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
- Reich Economic Ministry: Berlin W 8, Behrenstraße 43/45 – Reich Minister and Reichsbank President: Walther Funk
- Reich Labor Ministry: Berlin W 8, Unter den Linden 13 and 15 – Reich Minister: Franz Seldte
- Reich Justice Ministry: Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstraße 65 – Reich Minister: Dr. h.c. Franz Gürtner

High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW)

Address: Berlin W 35, Tirpitzufer 22/76

The duties of the Reich Ministry of War are carried out by the High Command of the Wehrmacht. The powers of the Reich Minister of War are exercised by the Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht, Generaloberst Keitel, who holds a rank equivalent to Reich Ministers.

- Reich Postal Ministry: Berlin W 66, Leipziger Straße 15 – Reich Minister: Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge
- Reich Transport Ministry: Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstraße 80 – Reich Minister: Dr. Julius Dorpmüller (also General Director of the German Reichsbahn)
- Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture: Berlin W 8, Wilhelmstraße 72 – Reich Minister: R. Walther Darré
- Reich Ministry of Aviation: Berlin W 8, Leipziger Straße 2 – Reich Minister: Generalfeldmarschall Hermann Göring

- Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda: Berlin W 8, Wilhelmplatz 8/9 – Reich Minister: Dr. Joseph Goebbels
- Reich Ministry of Science, Education, and National Culture: Berlin W 8, Unter den Linden 69 – Reich Minister: Bernhard Rust
- Reich Minister for Church Affairs: Hans Kerrl, Berlin W 8, Leipziger Straße 3

Other Reich Ministers

- Reich Minister: Rudolf Heß
- Reich Minister: Dr. Hjalmar Schacht
- Reich Minister: Hans Frank
- Reich Minister: Dr. Seyss-Inquart

The Reich Governors (*Die Reichsstatthalter*)

- Prussia: Adolf Hitler, Führer and Reich Chancellor, Berlin. (*The Reich Chancellor delegated his powers to the Prussian Prime Minister, Hermann Göring.*)
- Bavaria: General Ritter von Epp, Munich, Königinstraße 1
- Saxony: Martin Mutschmann, Dresden A, Schloss
- Württemberg: Wilhelm Murr, Stuttgart, Richard-Wagner-Straße 15
- Baden: Robert Wagner, Karlsruhe, Erbprinzenstraße 15
- Oldenburg and Bremen: Carl Röver, Oldenburg, Ratsherr-Schulze-Straße 10
- Thuringia: Fritz Sauckel, Weimar, Museumsplatz 4
- Hesse: Jakob Sprenger, Darmstadt, Neckarstraße 2
- Hamburg: Karl Kaufmann, Hamburg, Harvestehuder Weg 10
- Mecklenburg and Lübeck: Friedrich Hildebrandt, Schwerin
- Anhalt and Brunswick: Rudolf Jordan, Dessau, Hitler-Haus, Seminarstraße 10
- Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe: Dr. Alfred Meyer, Detmold

Eastern Territories: *Seven Reichsgaue, each with its own Reich Governor.*

- Reichsgau Sudetenland: Konrad Henlein, Reichenberg
- Additionally, there are Reich Governors in Reichsgau Danzig and Reichsgau Wartheland.

Administrative Structure of the Reichsgaue (*Die Verwaltungsordnung der Reichsgaue*)

(*Law of April 14, 1939; Implementation Regulation of June 1939*)

The former Austrian territories have been reorganized into Reichsgaue, each led by a Reich Governor. Regions and Headquarters:

1. Reichsgau Vienna: Includes Vienna and adjacent rural areas and smaller towns.
2. Carinthia: Headquarters in Klagenfurt.
3. Lower Danube (Niederdonau): Krems an der Donau.
4. Upper Danube (Oberdonau): Linz.
5. Salzburg: Salzburg.
6. Styria: Graz.
7. Tyrol: Innsbruck. (*The former Austrian territory of Vorarlberg remains a distinct administrative region and self-governing body, managed by the Reich Governor in Tyrol.*)

Sudetenland has also become a Reichsgau, divided into the government districts of Aussig, Eger, and Troppau.

Responsibilities of the Reich Governor in the Ostmark and Sudetenland (*According to Reich Minister Dr. Frick during the Reich Administrative Academy Congress*)

1. Head of His Own Office:

- The Reich Governor leads the Reich Governor's Office.
- In this capacity, he oversees subordinate authorities, including government presidents (where applicable), district administrators [o.: Landräte], and state administrations in free cities.
- He is represented in this role by a general deputy with the title of Government President.

2. Leader of District Self-Administration:

- As head of self-administration in the district (Gau), the Reich Governor is represented by a District Captain [o.: Gauhauptmann].

3. Authority Over Reich Special Administrations:

- Except for judicial, financial, railway, and postal administrations, the Reich Governor is at the head of all Reich special administrations within the district.
- These administrations are affiliated with (but not integrated into) his office under the Ostmark Act. This structure marks a key step towards administrative unification.

4. Additional Authority to Ensure Leadership Control:

- Beyond direct administrative responsibilities, the Reich Governor possesses additional powers that reinforce his leadership position within the district. Under the Reich Governors Act of January 30, 1935, the rights of the Reich Governor were expanded to encompass additional responsibilities.
- Expanded Scope of Authority:
- These extended powers now include oversight of trade and industrial organizations, the craft guilds, offices of the Reich Food Estate [o.: Reichsnährstand], the Reich Chamber of Culture, and all other public-law corporations within the Reichsgau.
- Additionally, the requirement for urgency ("imminent danger") as a precondition for exercising certain jurisdictional powers was removed.
- Unified Leadership in the Reichsgau:
- The efficient management of all resources in the Reichsgau necessitates implementing the principle of unity between Party and State.
- While not legally mandated, this principle has been consistently realized in practice, with the Reich Governor also serving as the Party Gauleiter.
- The dual role enables the Reich Governor to consolidate Party and State within his jurisdiction, ensuring their alignment and allowing the Party to continually inject new momentum into the State's organization.

- Legislative Authority:
- With the agreement of the relevant Reich Ministers and the Reich Minister of the Interior, the Reich Governor may issue regulations within the Reichsgau, provided these do not conflict with overarching Reich law.

After the liberation of the former provinces of West Prussia and Posen, these have also become Reichsgaue in accordance with the aforementioned provisions. (Reich Law Gazette No. 204 of October 18, 1939.) The Reichsgau Danzig, with a governor in Danzig, is divided into the administrative districts of Danzig, Marienwerder, and Bromberg. The Warthe Reichsgau, with a Reich Governor in Poland, is divided into the administrative districts of Posen, Hohensalza, and Kalisch. At the same time, the Province of Silesia is expanded to include the administrative district of Kattowitz, and the Province of East Prussia is enlarged to include Zichenau.

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Appendix

The Fundamentals of German Defense and War Economy

War requires the consolidation and unified alignment of all forces towards one goal. This goal is: Victory! The foundation for the complete mobilization of Germany's economic and military power was provided by the decree on the establishment of a Council of Ministers for National Defense on August 30, 1939.

It consists of General Field Marshal Göring as chairman, the Führer's Deputy Rudolf Hess, the General Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration Reich Minister Dr. Frick, the General Plenipotentiary for the Economy Walther Funk, the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery Dr. Lammers, and the Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces Colonel General Keitel.

As an organ of the Council of Ministers for National Defense, Reich Defense Commissioners are appointed for each military district, supported by Reich Defense Committees. The powers of the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan remain in effect.

To implement the organizational measures, District Economic Offices are utilized within authorities that geographically align with the military districts, as well as State Nutrition Offices under the highest state authorities, and Economic Offices and Nutrition Offices at district or municipal levels.

To ensure the population is evenly and sufficiently supplied with essential goods, the Regulation for the Provisional Securing of the Vital Needs of the German People (August 27, 1939, requiring purchase certificates) and the Regulation on the Public Management of Agricultural Products (August 27, 1939) were issued. These measures were preparatory steps within the framework of the German defense economy.

After the outbreak of war with Poland on September 1, 1939, and the declaration of war by England and France on Germany on September 3, 1939, the defense economy transitioned into a war economy. In December 1939, General Field Marshal Göring fully took over the leadership of the war economy.

The Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan thus became the highest authority in war economy matters, while the tasks of the General Plenipotentiary for the Economy, Reich Minister Funk, focused on economic policy and war financing in a narrower sense, in line with the responsibilities of the Reich Ministry of Economics and the Reichsbank.

All top Reich authorities involved in war economic policy were consolidated into a General Council. This council is a working group that addresses critical questions and establishes guidelines for their resolution. The implementation of individual measures remains the responsibility of the relevant departments.

The core of the war economy is the

War Economy Ordinance of September 4, 1939,

from which the following key points are drawn:

"The security of the borders of our homeland requires the highest sacrifices from every German compatriot. The soldier defends the homeland with his weapon, risking his life. In light of this sacrifice, it is the self-evident duty of every compatriot at home to dedicate all their strength and resources to the people and the Reich, thereby ensuring the continuation of an orderly economic life. This includes, above all, the self-imposed adoption of the necessary restrictions in lifestyle and living standards." Conduct Harmful to the War Effort: Anyone who destroys, conceals, or withholds raw materials or products essential to the vital needs of the population, thereby maliciously endangering the supply of these needs, shall be punished with imprisonment or penitentiary. In particularly severe cases, the death penalty may be imposed. Anyone who unjustifiably withholds monetary funds will be punished with imprisonment or, in particularly severe cases, with penitentiary.

War Taxes. War Surcharge on Income Tax. The Reich imposes a war surcharge on income tax. Unrestricted income tax obligors whose income does not exceed 2,400 Reichsmarks are exempt from this surcharge. The war surcharge on income tax amounts to 50 percent of the income tax for the assessment period. The surcharge may not exceed 15 percent of income, and the total income tax and war surcharge together may not exceed 65 percent of income. To address hardships, the First Implementation Ordinance specifies: The war surcharge on income tax must be calculated so that the taxpayer retains at least 2,400 Reichsmarks in income. Under the wage deduction procedure, the surcharge is adjusted to ensure workers retain a monthly wage of at least 234 Reichsmarks, 54 Reichsmarks weekly, 9 Reichsmarks daily, or 4.50 Reichsmarks for half a day. The minimum wage must be increased by any amount marked as tax-exempt on the wage tax card. War Surcharge on Beer, Tobacco Products, Distilled Spirits, and Sparkling Wine. The consumption of beer and tobacco products produced in or imported into the German Reich is subject to a war tax. This tax amounts to 20 percent of the price paid by the consumer. For distilled spirits, the revenue per hectoliter of pure alcohol was increased from 275 Reichsmarks to 375 Reichsmarks under Section 64 of the Spirits Monopoly Law of April 8, 1922. For sparkling wine and similar beverages, except for those made from fruit wine without grape wine additives, the tax is set at 1 Reichsmark per full bottle, and otherwise at 50 Reichspfennig per bottle.

War Wages. The Reich Trustees and Special Trustees for Labor adjust wages and salaries immediately to the conditions dictated by the war under the instructions of the Reich Labor Minister. They set binding regulations for wages, salaries, and other working conditions. If enterprises or administrations are newly established or converted, or if workers and employees undertake new tasks after this ordinance takes effect, the wages and salaries applicable to similar enterprises or jobs are to be used. In cases of uncertainty about applicable rates, the Reich Trustee or Special Trustee for Labor will make the

determination. Overtime, Sunday, holidays, and night work bonuses are no longer to be paid. These regulations also apply to remuneration and other conditions for home-based work. Provisions and agreements on leave are temporarily suspended. The Reich Labor Minister will issue further details on reinstating these provisions. The Reich Labor Minister may deviate from existing regulations regarding wage ordinances, regular working hours, and workplace safety requirements. For public administrations and enterprises, these regulations are issued in coordination with the relevant Reich Ministers. Violations, such as promising, granting, or accepting wages, salaries, or favorable working conditions contrary to this ordinance, are punishable by unlimited fines for each offense. In severe cases, imprisonment or penitentiary sentences may be imposed. Prosecution requires a request from the Reich or Special Trustee for Labor, which may be withdrawn.

War Prices. Prices and fees for goods and services must be set based on the principles of the wartime economy. Where savings in labor costs occur under this ordinance, prices and fees for goods and services must be reduced accordingly. Future prices and fees may only reflect permissible wages and salaries as specified. Social expenditures not mandated by laws, ordinances, or wage agreements may only be factored in if customary in the industry or region and compliant with principles of economic frugality. It is prohibited to demand or grant higher prices or fees than those allowed. Goods and services must not become more expensive due to unnecessary materials, freight costs, or expenses inconsistent with economic principles. Bound prices set under the Price Binding Ordinance of November 12, 1934, must be reduced if businesses operate only due to those fixed prices or because of special sector demands. Reductions must apply equally across a group and require prior approval from the Reich Commissioner for Price Regulation. Prices must also be lowered if the seller benefits from cost reductions under this order. Provisions from the Price Increase Prohibition Ordinance of November 26, 1936, and other existing pricing regulations remain in effect unless explicitly amended. Exceptions can be granted or mandated by the Reich Commissioner for Price Regulation.

Wage Freeze, Leave Policy, and Job Transfers

Guidelines for the Wage Freeze. To ensure consistent application of the wage freeze, the Reich Minister of Labor issued a directive. According to this, the wage and salary rates in effect on October 12, or those lawfully agreed upon before that date, may not be increased or decreased without the consent of the Reich Trustee of Labor. This applies to both wages and regular additional benefits. Prohibited practices include unjustified increases in wages or salaries, as well as improvements through one-time payments or the assumption of employee taxes by employers. For instance, businesses are not allowed to cover the war surcharge on income tax. However, one-time payments customary in certain situations (e.g., birth allowances, funeral grants) may continue to be granted in the usual amounts. The wage freeze regulation does allow for merit-based pay increases without special approval if an employee is promoted to a higher-paying role or group specified in tariff regulations or employer-approved service rules. This promotion must align with general industry practices. Pre-determined agreements (e.g., piece-rate contracts) may only be altered if external conditions, unrelated to the employee, have changed since the initial agreement.

Modification of Leave Restrictions. The Reich Minister of Labor issued an order easing the leave restrictions for workers and employees separated from their families. These individuals are allowed short-term family visits. Furthermore, a new decree reintroduced general leave allowances starting January 15, 1940. Restrictions on Job Transfers (*Decree from September 1, 1939*)

Termination of Employment Relationships: Employers, workers, employees, apprentices, trainees, and interns may only terminate employment with prior approval from the employment office. A termination without this approval is invalid unless the employment office subsequently grants retroactive consent.

Exceptions to the approval requirement include:

1. Mutual agreement between employer and employee.
2. Business closures.
3. Terminations within one month for employees hired temporarily or on probation.

Hiring Restrictions:

Employers (private and public sectors) and households may only hire workers, employees, or apprentices with employment office approval. Exceptions include employment in agriculture, forestry, or households with children under 14 years old. Violations of these regulations, such as hiring without authorization or prematurely leaving a position, are punishable by imprisonment, fines, or both. Revised Working Hours (*Decree from December 12, 1939*)

With the economic restructuring largely complete, the Reich Minister of Labor reinforced work hour protections. The standard daily working time of eight hours may not be exceeded without cause. Exceptions permit extensions up to 10 hours (12 hours for roles requiring significant on-call availability). Workers are entitled to a 25% overtime premium for hours worked beyond 10 daily (excluding on-call situations). Savings resulting from the elimination of these payments must be remitted to the Reich Treasury. Night shifts for women and youth are prohibited, with exceptions requiring approval by the Reich Minister of Labor or local industrial authorities.

Employment During Military Conscription. Decree on Labor Law (September 1, 1939) Employment contracts (including apprenticeships) remain valid during military conscription. Rights and obligations are suspended but not terminated. Agreements for the continued use of company-provided housing by conscripted employees or their families also remain intact. Employees retain the right to resign during conscription, but employers may not terminate the contract without special approval from the Reich Trustee of Labor.

Social Support Measures. New Unemployment Assistance (*Decree from September 5, 1939*) Unemployment benefits are provided to those available for work but involuntarily unemployed. This support includes basic allowances and family supplements, determined by local and wage classifications. Eligibility for family supplements requires proof of legal or moral support obligations. Payments depend on need and may be withheld if a dependent can meet their own basic needs through work.

Support for Conscripts (*Order from September 4, 1939*) If conscription results in separation from dependents, conscripts may receive a weekly separation allowance of up to 19 Reichsmarks. Additional support may be granted for pre-existing financial obligations if conscription prevents their fulfillment.

Expanded Tenant Protections (*Decree from September 5, 1939*) Tenant protection, previously extended to post-1918 buildings, now covers nearly all rental agreements. This includes residential, commercial, and other spaces such as garages.

Updates to the Reich Citizen Handbook

Amendments and supplements to *The Reich Citizen Handbook* by Mar Eichler are published periodically. To receive these updates at cost, contact the publisher:

J.G. Cramer's Verlag, Erfurt, Postfach 310/0.

If this book has provided you with the value you expected, please consider recommending it to your friends and acquaintances. The author and publisher are always grateful for suggestions and ideas for improvement.

The magazine *Die Kriegsmarine* (published with the support of the Naval High Command) writes in response to this humble request:

"Quite modestly, the publisher asks that, if the book proves useful, it might be recommended to others. That's an understatement! One should insist that everyone get it! It's unparalleled and absolutely remarkable. Everyone should own this wonderful reference book and keep it on their desk for regular use."

The book *You Instantly Get the Picture* has been extraordinarily well-received across private and public spheres. Over 500 German newspapers and magazines have reviewed it, many with long and detailed articles. These include some of the most prestigious newspapers and magazines, as well as several official bulletins from Reich ministries.

The review quoted above is just one example among the wealth of glowing press feedback. Similarly enthusiastic remarks have come from virtually every other media outlet. You can be confident that anyone you recommend this book will thank you for the suggestion.