



original anti-Semitic and racial study Third Reich literature and memorabilia

Offered in this category is rare original anti-Semitic Third Reich material, including publications from Julius Streicher's Stürmer Publishing House in Nuremberg. Everything comes with a full money back guarantee for authenticity.

Anti-Semitism was one of the key elements of the National Socialist ideology. Point four of the 25 points, drafted in 1920 by Gottfried Feder, which then became the official NSDAP programme, declared the Jew as a foreign body. Point 4 in the NSDAP programme reads:

"Staatsbürger kann nur sein, wer Volksgenosse ist. Volksgenosse kann nur sein, wer deutschen Blutes ist, ohne Rücksichtnahme auf Konfession. Kein Jude kann daher Volksgenosse sein." (Only a fellow countryman can be a citizen. Only those of German blood can be fellow countrymen, regardless of their confession. Therefore a Jew can never be a fellow countryman).

The Nazis also blamed the Jews who worked in the media business to spread lies and misinformation and demanded a strictly "German" press. Point 23 of the NSDAP programme demands that all editors (and employees in general) of German newspapers have to be "Volksgenossen". Point 4 of the programme stated that a Jew is not a "Volksgenosse" and therefore shall no longer work in the newspaper business.

After the NSDAP under the leadership of Adolf Hitler became the elected government of Germany new racial laws were ratified. The first racial law was passed on July 14, 1933 - the "Gesetz zur Verhütung erbkranken Nachwuchses" (law to prevent birth of hereditary diseased children) allowed the sterilization of mentally ill men and women and also repeat felons. Another law was passed on September 15, 1935 - the "Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre" (law to protect German Blood and German Honor). This law declared marriages between Jews and non-Jews illegal in Germany. Those who broke this law faced hard punishment with long prison terms. The so called "Blutschutzgesetz" played a big role in the isolation of the Jews in Germany.

With these laws in effect, anti-Semitism was perfectly legal in the Third Reich and a wide variety of anti-Semitic books were published in Nazi Germany. There were different kinds of anti-Semitic books. First there were the strictly scientific books, written by doctors and scientists who examined the differences between the superior "Aryan" race, the "inferior Jewish" race and other races. Other books, in many cases well illustrated with lots of photos, showed just the "superior" Nordic race. A very good example are the photo books published by one of the best photographers in the Third Reich: Erna Lendvai-Dircksen. Well known for his artful drawings of Nordic men, women and children and, since the start of World War Two, pictures of heroic soldiers, is Wolfgang Willrich. Other books concentrated just on the Jewish race. In these books the Jews were usually presented in the most negative way. Then there was anti-Semitic training material for the SS, the Hitler Youth and other Third Reich organizations, usually published by their own publishing houses. These publications contained a more obvious anti-Semitism than the "scientific" racial study books but still in a moderate way. Yet another group of books showed an open hate against the Jews. The illustrations showed ugly Jews and presented them in the most

unpleasant way. They were described as the evil of mankind, compared with all kinds of diseases and unpleasant forms of animal life.

Julius Streicher's Stürmer publishing house in Nürnberg published some of the crudest anti-Semitic books in the Third Reich. He was also publisher of an extremely anti-Jewish periodical with the same title. The motto of the Stürmer publishing house was "Die Juden sind unser Unglück" (The Jews Are Our Misfortune), printed in big letters on the front page.