

# NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM & LIBRARY

## Anti-Semitism 1919–1939 April 12, 2016 – July 31, 2016 Selected PR Images

Though difficult to view, the images included in *Anti-Semitism 1919–1939* document the horrors of Nazi anti-Semitism, as well as illustrating the dangers of all hateful propaganda.

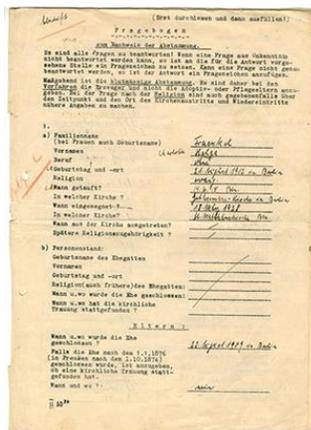


**Kennkarte (Identity card issued to Max Reinhold), March 1939**  
The Museum of World War II, Boston



**Die Nürnberger Gesetz (The Nuremberg Laws), 1935**  
The Museum of World War II, Boston

Long before Adolf Hitler rose to power, anti-Semitism plagued Europe. In Germany, the punitive 1919 peace agreement ending World War I exacerbated existing prejudices, as some people began to blame the Bolsheviks and “the Jews” for Germany’s forced demilitarization, its exorbitant reparations payments to the victorious Allied Powers, and the collapse of its economy. The Nazis indoctrinated German citizens with violent messages of hate through the widespread dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda and, after consolidating their rule, passed the Nuremberg Laws, which codified anti-Semitism, and stamped passports and identity cards issued to Jews with an identifying “J.”



**Helga Fränkel's Fragenbogen zum Nachweis der Abstammung (Helga Fränkel's Questionnaire for Establishing Paternity), 1938-39**  
The Museum of World War II, Boston



**Unknown artist**  
**Mander s'ischt Zeit! (It's Time Folks!), 1938**  
Postcard  
The Museum of World War II, Boston

Among the measures included in the Nuremberg Laws was the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor, forbidding marriages and extramarital relations between Jews and non-Jews. In this questionnaire, Helga Fränkel sought permission to marry the father of her children. The request was denied because she was Jewish. By the time Hitler annexed Austria in 1938, Jews were fleeing the country, as boasted by the Nazi postcard above.



**Nur für Arier! Juden unerwünscht!** (Only for Aryans! Jews are undesirable!), undated  
The Museum of World War II, Boston

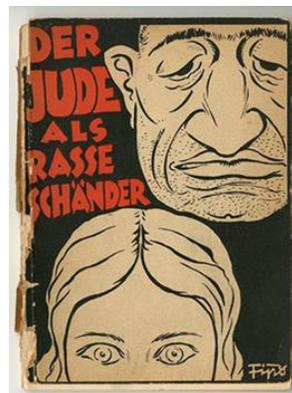


**Juden Verboten. Deutschland über alles** (Jews forbidden. Germany above all), 1939  
The Museum of World War II, Boston

The Nazi leadership passed increasingly harsh anti-Semitic laws that restricted the movement and lives of Jews. For example, Jews were forbidden to use the same park benches as their fellow German citizens who had been defined as “Aryans” and eventually were forbidden altogether from entering parks. These actions normalized the steadily mounting physical violence against Jews and destruction of their property, leading toward forced emigration and ultimately to Hitler’s “Final Solution” to the “Jewish Problem,” of murdering six million European Jews.



“But the Germans—they stand Foursquare. Look, children, and the two compare, The German and the Jew.” From Elvira Bauer’s book *Trau keinem Fuchs auf grüner Heid und keinem Jud auf seinem Eid* (*Never Trust a Fox on the Green Heath and Never Trust a Jew by His Oath*), 1936  
Nuremberg: Stürmer Verlag  
The Museum of World War II, Boston



Fips (Philipp Rupprecht), (German, 1900-75)  
*Der Jude als Rasseschänder* (*The Jew as Destroyer of the Race*), 1934  
Publisher: Julius Streicher  
The Museum of World War II, Boston

During the interwar years anti-Semitism affected every aspect of daily life, including children’s books. *Never Trust a Fox on the Green Heath and Never Trust a Jew by His Oath* was an anti-Semitic children’s book published by Julius Streicher’s publishing house. The author, Elvira Bauer, was 21 when she wrote this book. In *The Jew as Destroyer of the Race*, one of the most virulent anti-Semitic books printed, “Aryan” women were warned about the dangers of associating with Jews.