



THE
20TH CENTURY
IN GERMANY

The Twentieth Century in Germany

Germany caused and experienced more change and upheaval in the twentieth century than any other country. We agree with the English novelist L.P. Hartley, who wrote in 1953 that “the past is a foreign country.” At the beginning of the twentieth century, the German Empire was a monarchy with a land area of 675,700 square miles that included far-flung outposts such as parts of Samoa (item 1). At the end of the century, Germany was a parliamentary republic encompassing its current borders with 138,069 square miles.

The arc of history covers the formation of the German communist party in December 1918 (item 5), continues to fascism and the rise of National Socialism in the 1930s (items 10–17), and culminates with the 2nd World War (items 13–18). Throughout the last century, Germany inflicted pain on the world and itself. As a result, her currency disintegrated, her borders shrunk, and she was split in two for 41 years—separating countless German families for two generations (items 22–37).

The last century also brought positive developments. The German “Wirtschaftswunder” or “economic miracle” of the post-World War II years transformed the country into a global economic leader (item 25).

In this catalogue we present 37 items for sale related to twentieth century German history in chronological order from 1903 to 1991. We hope that you find the material interesting and thought-provoking.



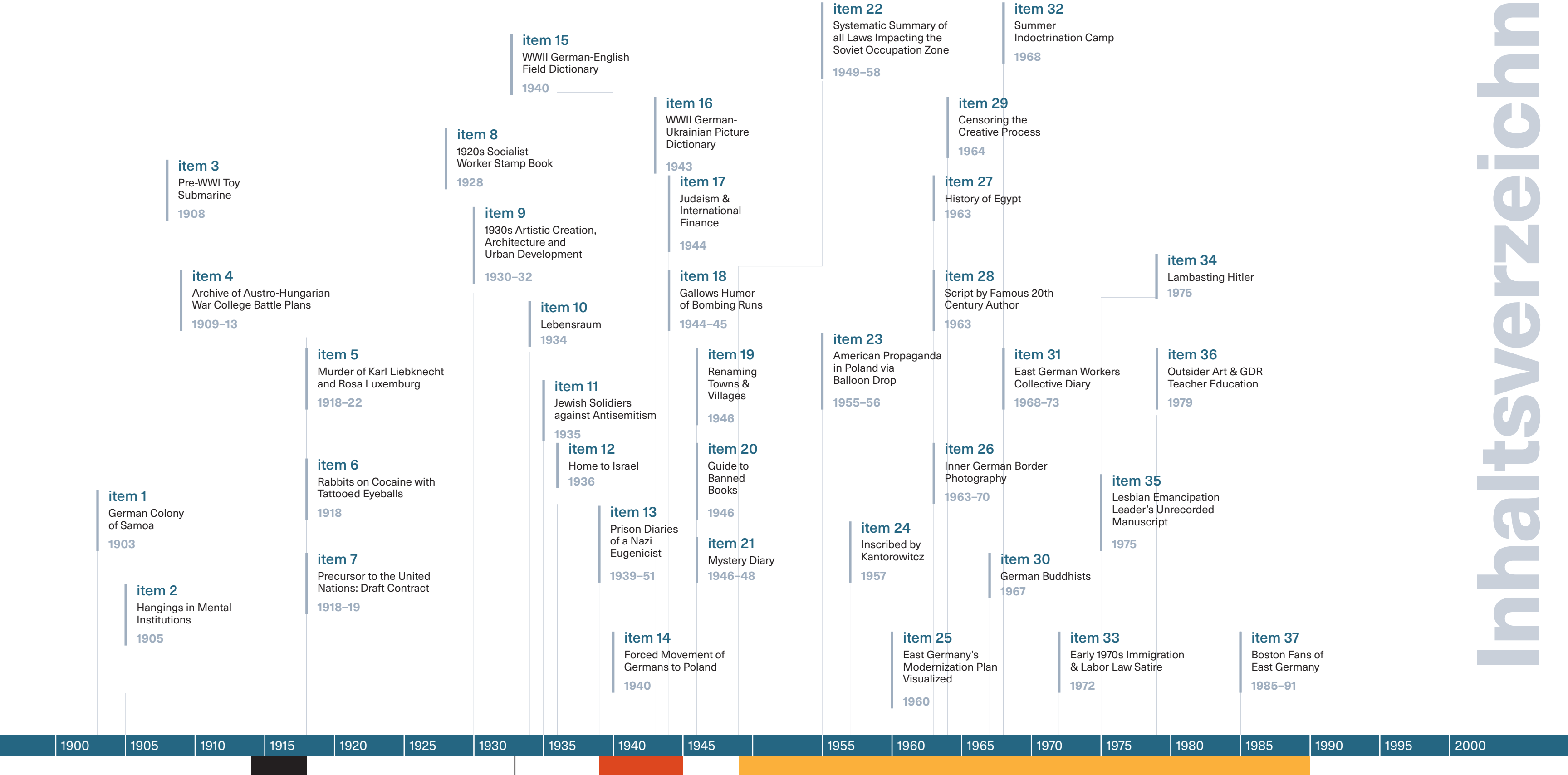
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WWI
1914-1918

Hitler
becomes
Chancellor
1933

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01 German Colony of Samoa

Das deutsche Schutzgebiet Samoa. Allgemeine Auskunft und Adressbuch, herausgegeben im Auftrage and mit Unterstützung des Kaiserlichen Gouvernements zu Apia. [The German Colony of Samoa. General information and address book, published on behalf of and with the support of the Imperial Government in Apia]

Apia [Samoa]: E. Luebke, 1903. 210 by 140mm (8¼ by 5½ inches). Original wrappers; 60 pp. In German. With nine hand written corrections (in pencil) perhaps by a resident of Samoa who had the personal knowledge to make such corrections. Very good.

German Samoa was a German colony from 1900 to 1920, consisting of the islands of Opolu, Savai'i, Apollima and Manono, now part of Samoa. In 1855 the German company J.C. Godeffroy & Sohn expanded its trading business to the Samoan Islands (known then as the Navigator Islands). During the second half of the 19th century German influence expanded with large scale plantations for coconut, cacao and rubber. German companies monopolized all processing of copra and cocoa beans in Samoa. Tensions between German plantation owners and American interests led to the first Samoan Civil War fought between 1886 and 1894. The second civil war in 1899 resulted in the establishment of American Samoa.

Following defeat in World War I Germany lost all its colonies including Samoa. New Zealand occupied and ruled German Samoa until independence in 1962.

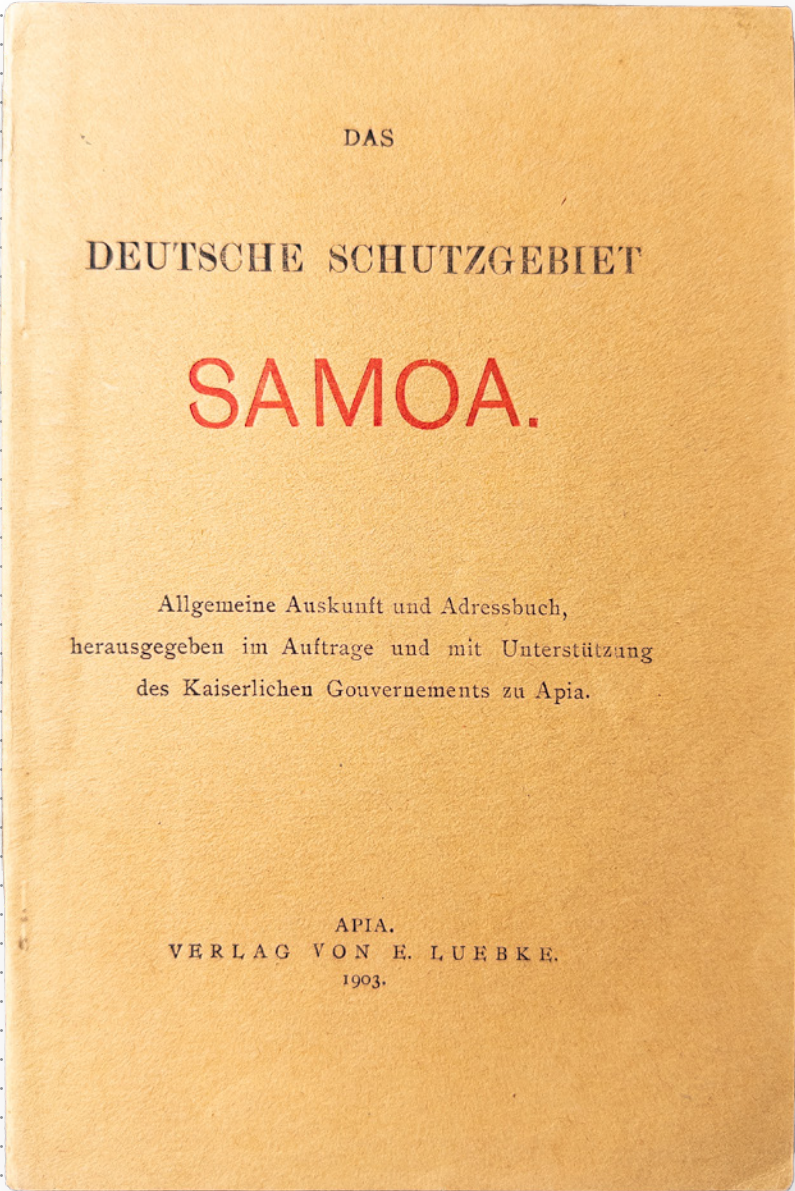
This directory was printed in Apia, the capital of Samoa. The first 15 pages are a summary of German-Samoa and its governing structure and currency system. This follows by a list of government personnel; license fees, tax and tariff rates; list of schools; a complete list of all foreign nationals living in Samoa with their occupations and city of residence (interestingly, the identity of Mormons on the island is noted in the directory as "L.D.S."); and lastly fourteen pages of advertisements pertaining to German businesses in Samoa.

Exceedingly scarce. OCLC locates zero copies in North America. The University of Hawaii holding is a photocopy. At the time of cataloguing, no copies listed for sale. No records in Rarebookhub.

Price: \$950



1903



item dimensions: 210 × 140 mm

02 Attempted Suicide by Hanging in Mental Institutions

Kürbitz, Walter. Zur Kasuistik der psychogenen Krampfanfälle nach Erhängungsversuch (Aus der Prov.-Irrenanstalt Treptow a.R.). [Case studies of psychogenic convulsions after attempted suicide by hanging (from the provincial mental institute Treptow)]

Greifswald: Julius Abel, 1905. 230 by 150mm (9 by 6 inches). Pamphlet; 19 pp. In German. Stamp to cover: "Greifswald. 1914." Near fine.

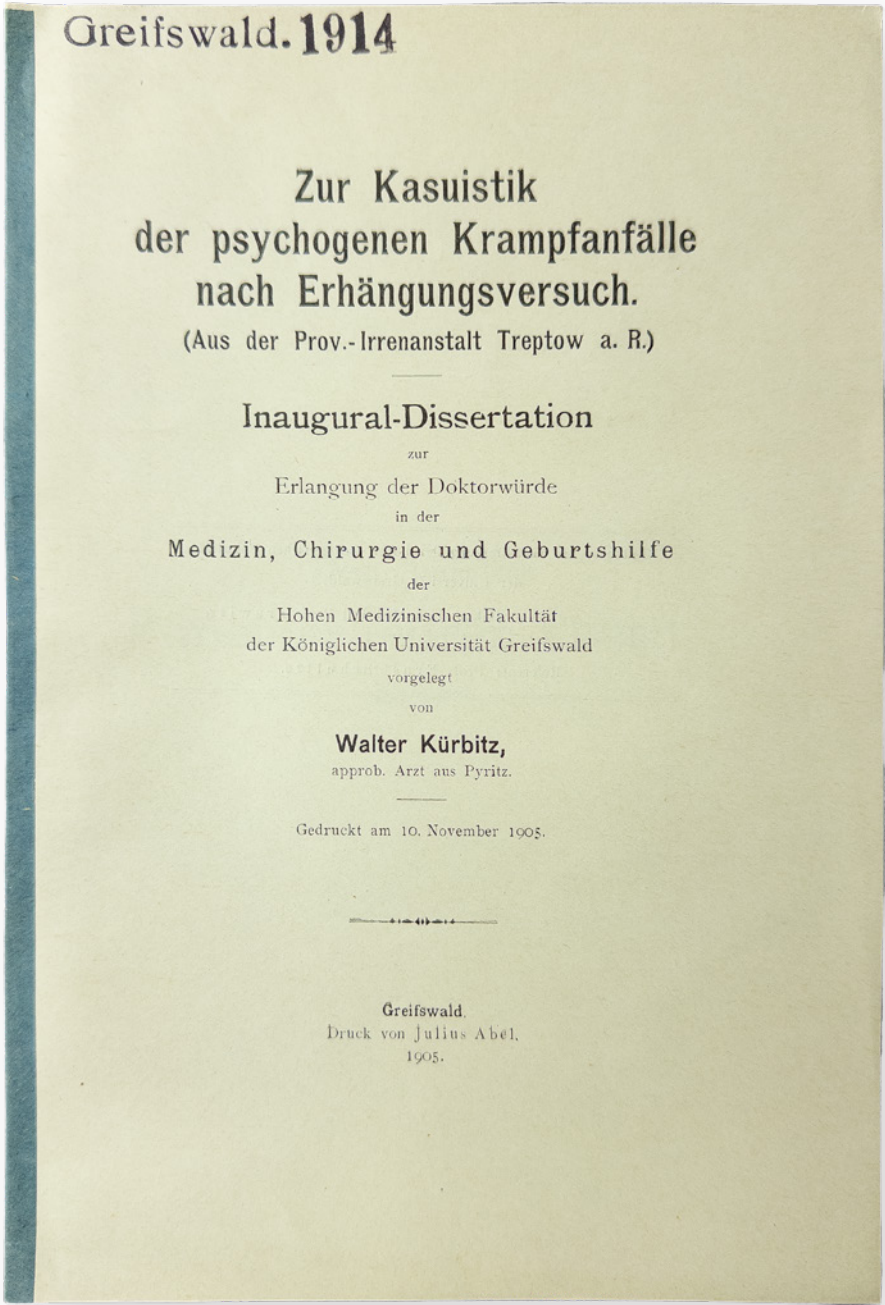
Doctoral dissertation by Walter Kürbitz (born 1879) on this obscure and depressing topic of convulsions after attempted suicide by hanging.

Per OCLC, only in the US at Harvard and CRL Library.

Price: \$150



1905



item dimensions: 230 x 150 mm

Erhängungsversuch

03 Pre-WWI Toy Submarine

Modell-Unterseeboot. 3 D. R. Patente. 2 Engl. Patente. Gebrauchs-Anweisung mit einem kurzen Abriss über Geschichte und Technik der Unterseeboote, Unterwassernavigierung und Unterwasserkriegführung. [Model submarine. 3 German Reich Patents. 2 English patents. Instructions for use with a brief outline of the history and technology of submarines, underwater navigation and underwater warfare]

[Nürnberg]: G. B.-N. [Gebrüder Bing Nürnberg], [ca. 1908]. 140 by 220mm (5½ by 8¾ inches). Oblong illustrated stapled pamphlet; 12 pp. + a large fold-out advertisement measuring 8 ¼×32 inches depicting four model ships. In German. Richly illustrated throughout. Good. Pages pulled lightly askew from staples and previously folded in half.

Richly illustrated lovely example of an early war-game toy. Modern war games were invented in Germany in the early 19th century and excelled in popularity in the 1870–1870 Franco-Prussian War up until World War I. There are numerous academic articles which link Prussian militarism to the wide adoption of war games among the youth.

We were not able to locate any copies in OCLC nor any others offered for sale.

Price: \$395




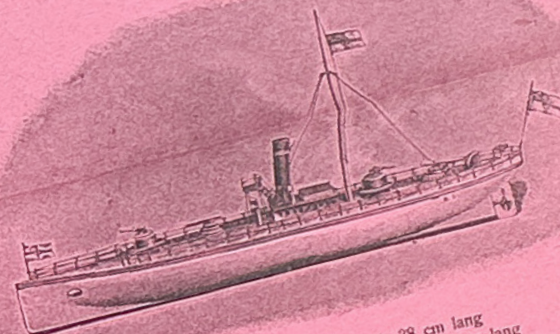
1908



item dimensions: 140 × 220 mm

Unterseeboot

Bei Bestellungen verlange man ausdrücklich die Marke 
unter Angabe der Fabrik-Nummer des gewünschten Schiffes.

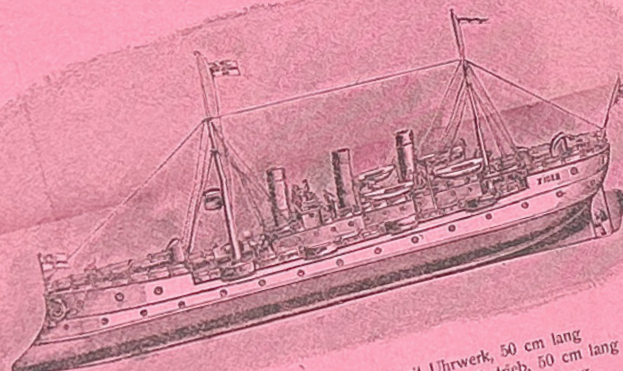


- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Fabr.-No. | 13078/1 | Torpedoboot | mit Uhrwerk, 38 cm lang |
| — | 13078/2 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 38 cm lang |
| — | 13079/1 | do. | mit Uhrwerk, 50 cm lang |
| — | 13079/2 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 50 cm lang |
| — | 13080/1 | Torpedo-Divisionsboot | mit Uhrwerk, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13080/2 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13080/3 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 60 cm lang |

Neue Modelle von modernen Kriegs- und Handelsschiffen

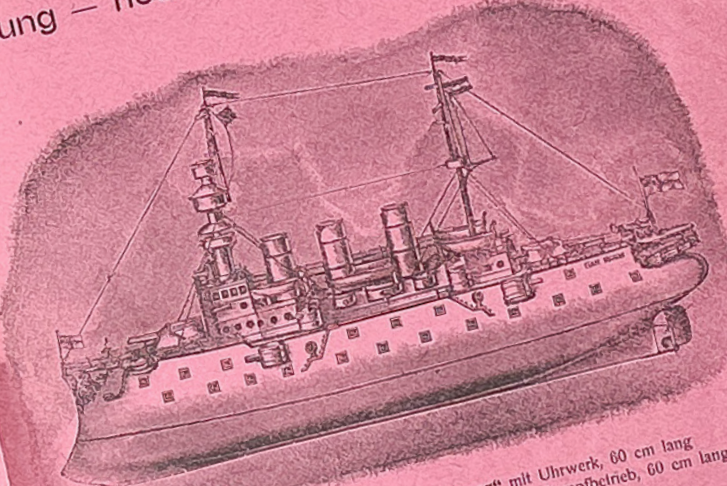
gebaut nach den von der Kaiserlichen Werft in Kiel zur Verfügung gestellten Originalzeichnungen

mit extra solidem Uhrwerk oder Dampfleinrichtung — hochelegant ausgeführt.




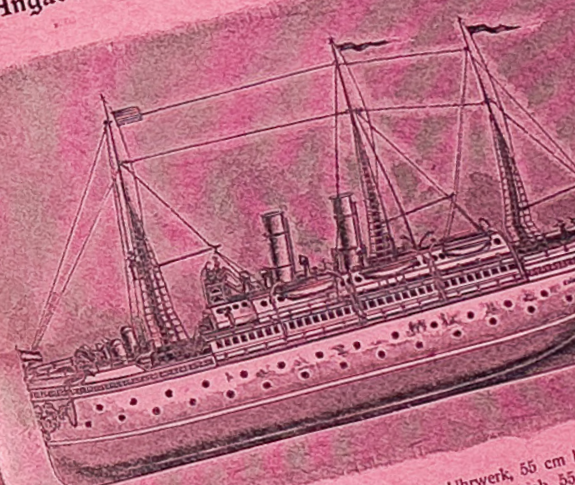
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Fabr.-No. | 13091/1 | Kanonboot | mit Uhrwerk, 50 cm lang |
| — | 13091/2 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 50 cm lang |
| — | 13091/3 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13091/4 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13091/5 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 75 cm lang |
| — | 13091/6 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 75 cm lang |

Ausserdem werden geliefert: Pinassen, Raddampfer, Flussdampfer etc in allen Preislagen.



- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--|----------------------------|
| Fabr.-No. | 13082/1 | S. M. Panzerschiff „Brandenburg“ | mit Uhrwerk, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13082/2 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13082/3 | S. M. Linienschiff „Wörth“ | mit Uhrwerk, 75 cm lang |
| — | 13082/4 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 75 cm lang |
| — | 13082/5 | S. M. Grosser Kreuzer „Fürst Bismarck“ | mit Uhrwerk, 80 cm lang |
| — | 13082/6 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 80 cm lang |

Bei Bestellungen verlange man ausdrücklich die Marke 
unter Angabe der Fabrik-Nummer des gewünschten Schiffes.



- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Fabr.-No. | 13077/1 | Oceandampfer „Havel“ | mit Uhrwerk, 55 cm lang |
| — | 13077/2 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 55 cm lang |
| — | 13077/3 | Oceandampfer „Columbia“ | mit Uhrwerk, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13077/4 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 60 cm lang |
| — | 13077/5 | Oceandampfer „Kaiser Wilhelm“ | mit Uhrwerk, 65 cm lang |
| — | 13077/6 | do. | mit Dampftrieb, 65 cm lang |

04 1909–1913 Archive of Austro-Hungarian War College Battle Plans

[Archive of roughly 500 leaves A4 sized including dozens of folded battle scenario maps. In 6 folders plus loose pages. Dates range from 1909–1913. The documents belonged to Oberleutnant Anton Glas who was part of the infantry regiment Freiherr v. Czibulka Nr. 91]

The k.u.k. War College was the highest military facility to educate, instruct, train, and develop general staff officers of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was located in Vienna, and active from 1852 to 1918.

This is a collection of battle scenarios for officer instruction at the War College in the years leading up to World War I, and thus provide an insight into how Austro-Hungarian officers were trained just prior to the Great War. Of interest to us was the substantial coverage given to Japanese battle formations as training for Austro-Hungarian officers.

The scenarios generally provide a history of the battle followed by a timeline of the advances and retreats and are supplemented by maps showing troop positions.

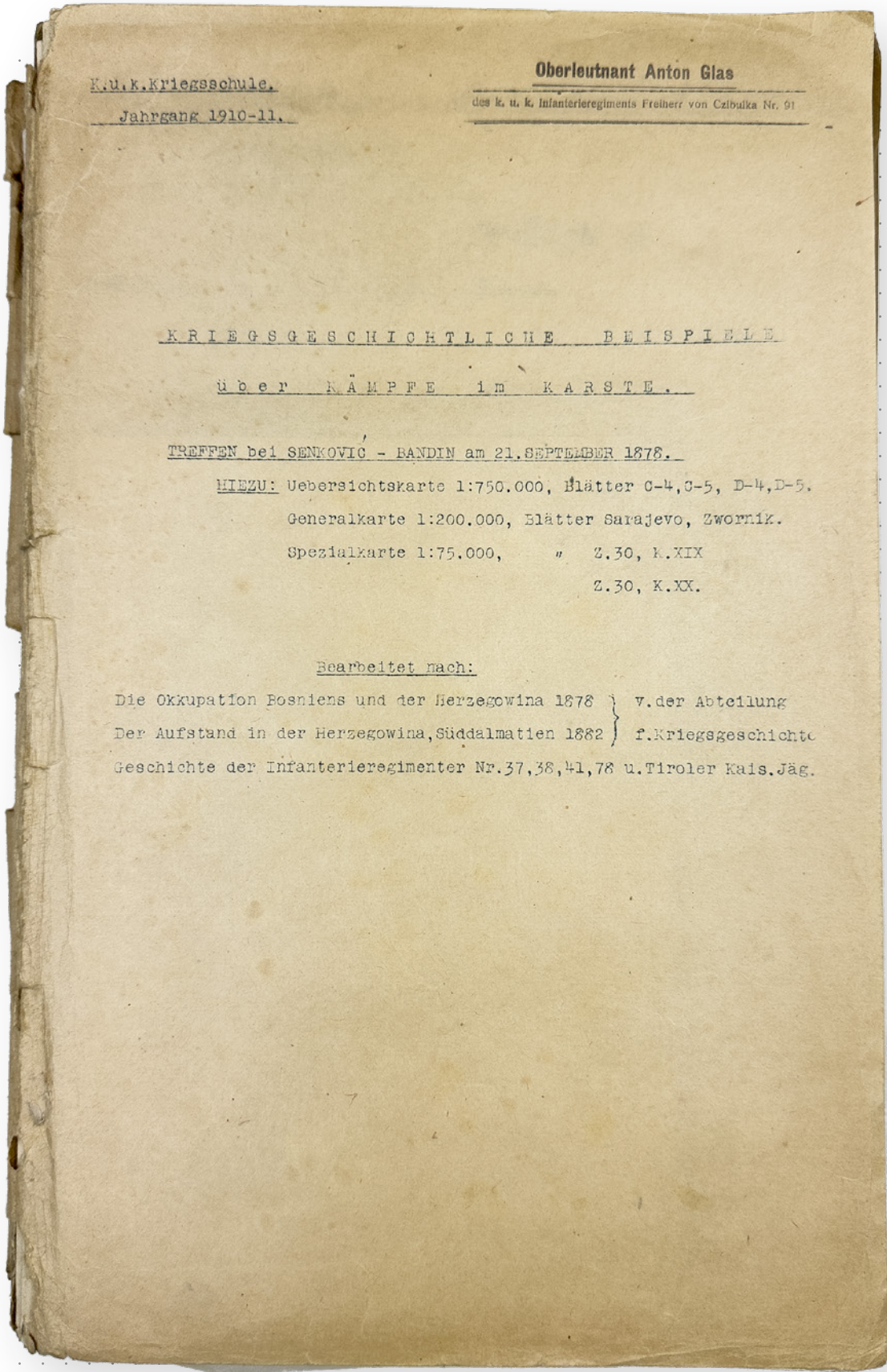
The detailed topics include:

Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878; rebellion in Herzegovina 1882; battle of Kumano in October 1912; march of the Serbian division through Albania in 1912; troops led by Hauptmann von Vivenot in 1866; History of the Austrian Cavalry including the march to Berlin in 1757; Infantry battle of Bruville in 1870; the fight for Le Bourget in 1870; the battle at Lovca in 1877; Infantry battle of St. Privat in 1870; cavalry battles of the Russian-Japanese war; battle of Gustozza in 1866; cavalry brigade Pulz and Bujanovics in 1866; battle of New-Rogritz, Rudersdorf in 1866; battles of Jicin in 1866; fundamentals of structuring a military; introduction to batallion stuctures; examples of preparing for defense overnight during battle engagement; Japanese battle formations of 1904; attacks of the 5th Japanese infantry brig. by Mukden in 1905; the battle of Tjurentschön (falling to the Japanese); Boer war (South Africa) 1899; and battle at Modde River (South Africa) 1899.

Price: \$2,250

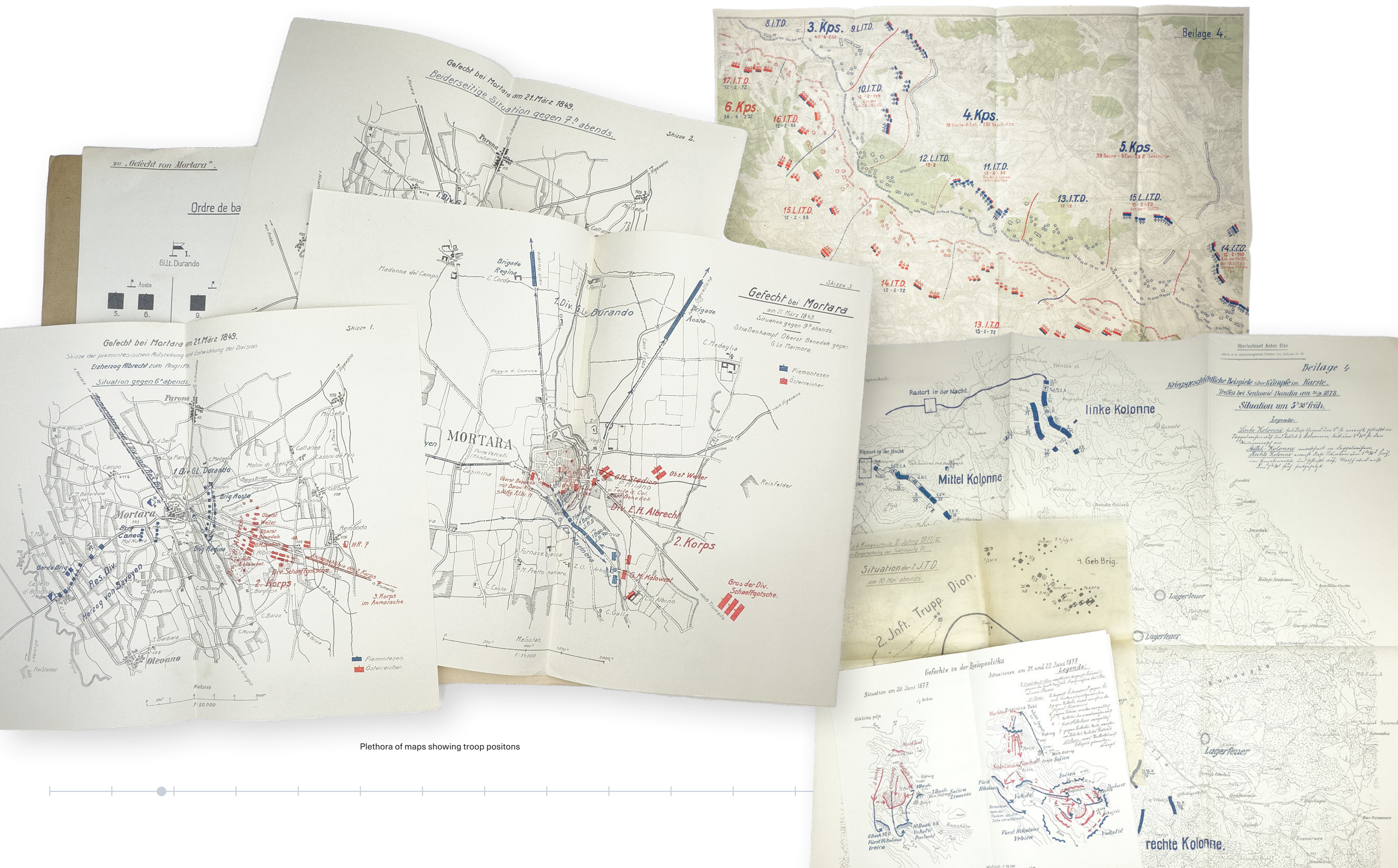


1909



item dimensions: 297 × 210 mm

K.u.k. Kriegsschule



Plethora of maps showing troop positons

05 Murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht

[20 original broadsides pertaining to the formation of the Communist Party of Germany 1918–1922]

Berlin, 1918–1922. A4, mostly single sided. In German. Good; fragile and browned.

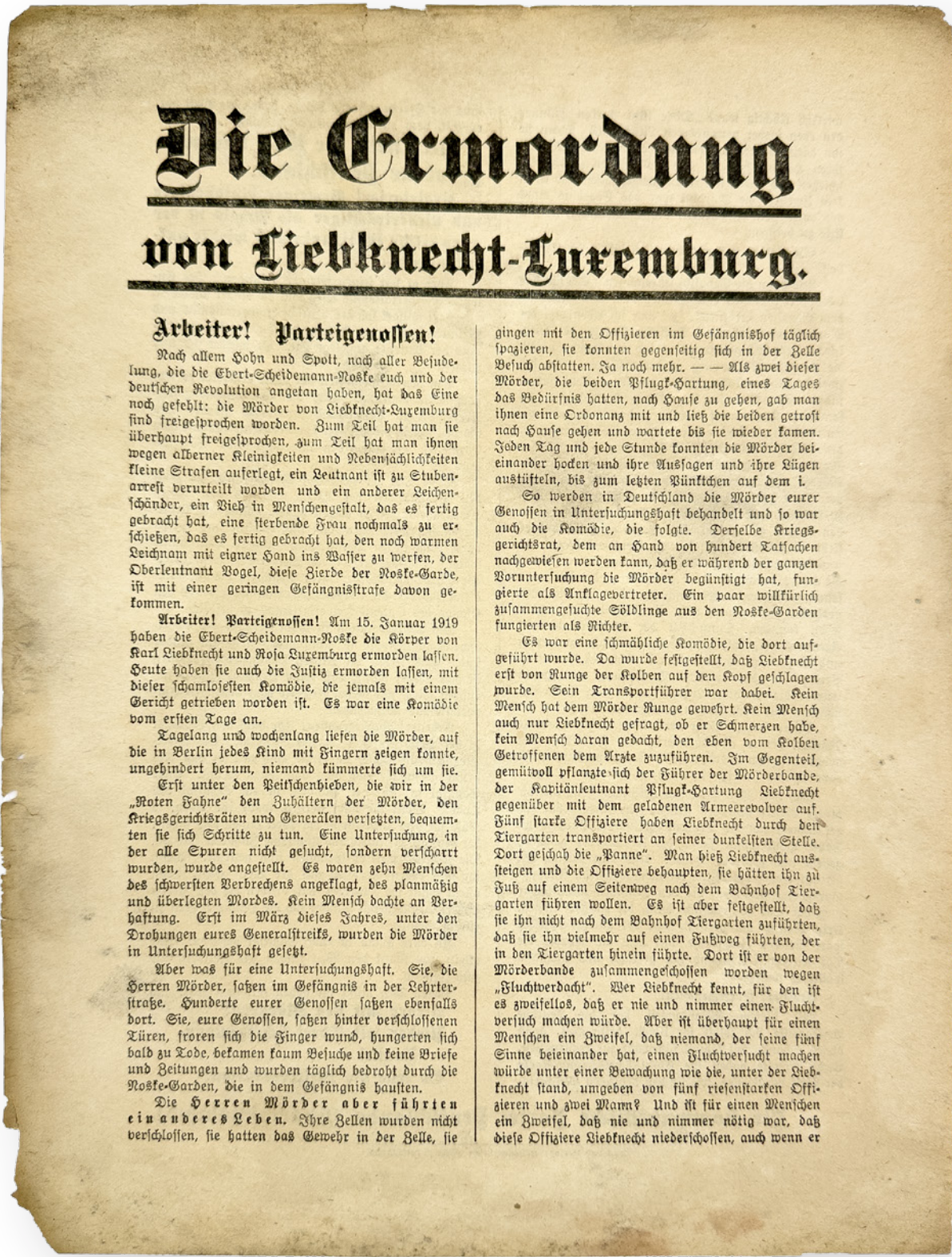
A collection of 20 original broadsides pertaining to the early years of the Communist Party of Germany, which was formed in December 1918. Of especial interest is an informational bulletin on the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht from 1919. Other titles include: “Call to a general strike,” “We communists and peace,” “Proletarians. Can you still bear your life as a dog?” (translated).

These are scarce, ephemeral documents from an especially tumultuous time in German history: the German revolution of 1918–1919, also known as the November Revolution. Shortly after formation of the Communist Party mass demonstrations in Berlin quickly turned into the “Spartacist uprising,” which was quashed by the government and Freikorps troops with 150–200 lives lost. In the aftermath of the uprising Liebknecht and Luxemburg were murdered by the Freikorps.

Price: \$2,250



1918



item dimensions: 297 × 210 mm

Arbeiter! Genossen!

Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!
Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!
Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!

Arbeiter! Genossen!

Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!
Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!
Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!

Arbeiter! Genossen!

Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!
Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!
Das hat sich in der letzten Zeit ereignet!

Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!

Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!
Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!
Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!

Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!

Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!
Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!
Es wird noch schlimmer, Proletariat!

Proletarisches Theater

Proletarisches Theater
Proletarisches Theater
Proletarisches Theater

Die Feinde

Die Feinde
Die Feinde
Die Feinde

Die Feinde

Die Feinde
Die Feinde
Die Feinde

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

An alle Proletarier!

An alle Proletarier!
An alle Proletarier!
An alle Proletarier!

An alle Proletarier!

An alle Proletarier!
An alle Proletarier!
An alle Proletarier!

Proletarier!

Proletarier!
Proletarier!
Proletarier!

Proletarier!

Proletarier!
Proletarier!
Proletarier!

Genossen, Proletarier!

Genossen, Proletarier!
Genossen, Proletarier!
Genossen, Proletarier!

Genossen, Proletarier!

Genossen, Proletarier!
Genossen, Proletarier!
Genossen, Proletarier!

Auf ruf

Auf ruf
Auf ruf
Auf ruf

Auf ruf

Auf ruf
Auf ruf
Auf ruf

Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!

Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!
Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!
Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!

Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!

Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!
Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!
Arbeiter, Klassen Genossen!

Die neuen Enthüllungen

Die neuen Enthüllungen
Die neuen Enthüllungen
Die neuen Enthüllungen

Die neuen Enthüllungen

Die neuen Enthüllungen
Die neuen Enthüllungen
Die neuen Enthüllungen

Proletarier

Proletarier
Proletarier
Proletarier

Proletarier

Proletarier
Proletarier
Proletarier

Junge Proletarier!

Junge Proletarier!
Junge Proletarier!
Junge Proletarier!

Junge Proletarier!

Junge Proletarier!
Junge Proletarier!
Junge Proletarier!

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.
Wie Kommunisten und der Friede.

Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!

Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!
Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!
Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!

Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!

Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!
Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!
Männer und Frauen der Arbeit!

An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands

An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands
An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands
An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands

An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands

An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands
An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands
An die revolutionäre Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands

Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!

Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!
Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!
Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!

Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!

Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!
Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!
Auf zum Kampf, Proletarier!

Arbeiter, Proletarier!

Arbeiter, Proletarier!
Arbeiter, Proletarier!
Arbeiter, Proletarier!

Arbeiter, Proletarier!

Arbeiter, Proletarier!
Arbeiter, Proletarier!
Arbeiter, Proletarier!

Klassen Genossen!

Klassen Genossen!
Klassen Genossen!
Klassen Genossen!

Klassen Genossen!

Klassen Genossen!
Klassen Genossen!
Klassen Genossen!

06 Rabbits on Cocaine with Tattooed Eyeballs

Rothschild, Leopold. Intracorneale Tätowierung (Tierversuch).
[Corneal Tattooing (Animal Experiments)]

Berlin: Julius Springer, 1918. 230 by 160mm (9 by 6¼ inches). Pamphlet; 10 pp. In German.
On the cover “From the eye department of a battlefield hospital” (translated).

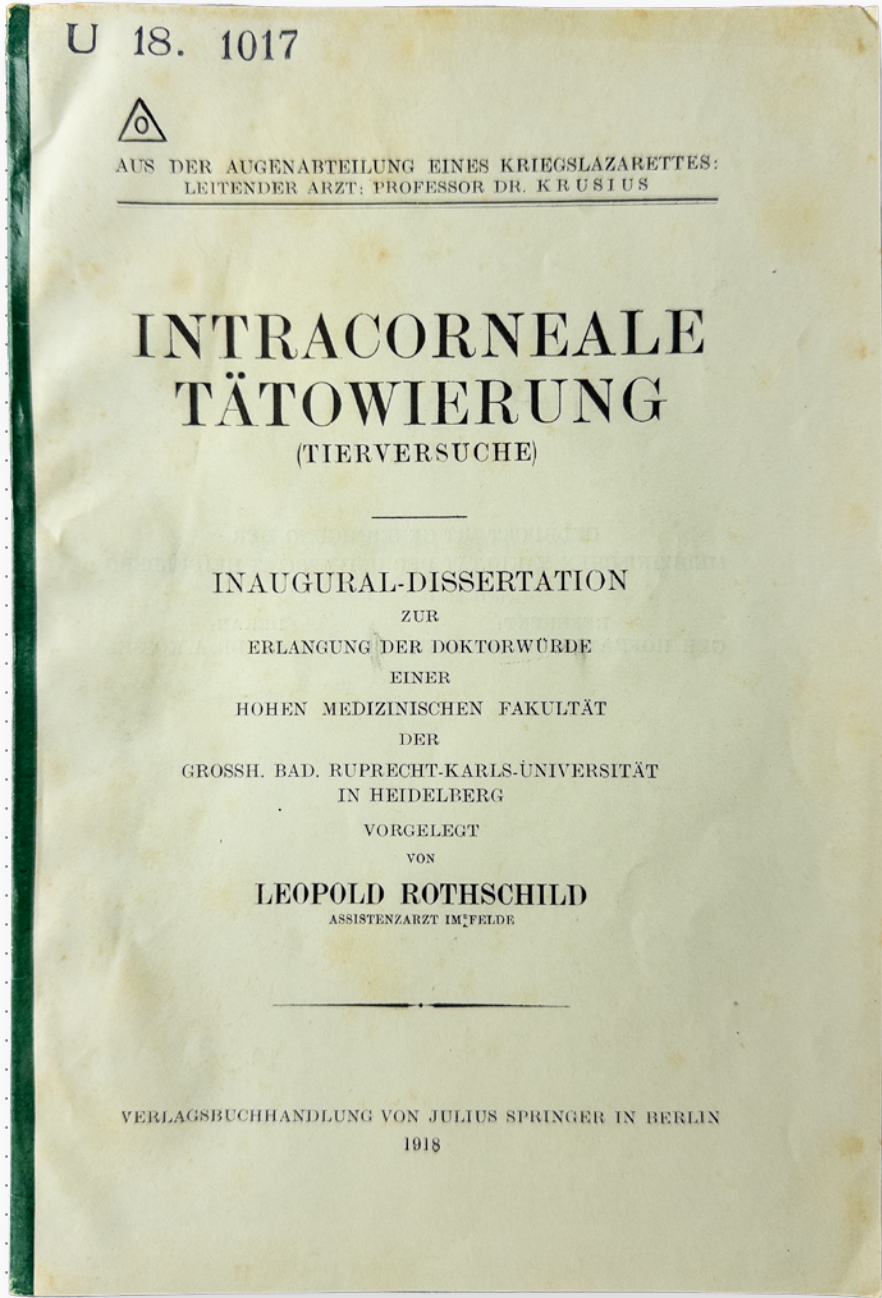
Doctoral dissertation of Leopold Rothschild (born 1891) in which he gives rabbits cocaine and tattoos their eyes (in an attempt to improve their eyesight; this is a medical dissertation not just a sick experiment).

OCLC locates this dissertation in the United States only at CRL Library.

Price: \$150



1918



item dimensions: 230 x 160 mm

Tätowierung

07 Precursor to the United Nations: Draft Contract

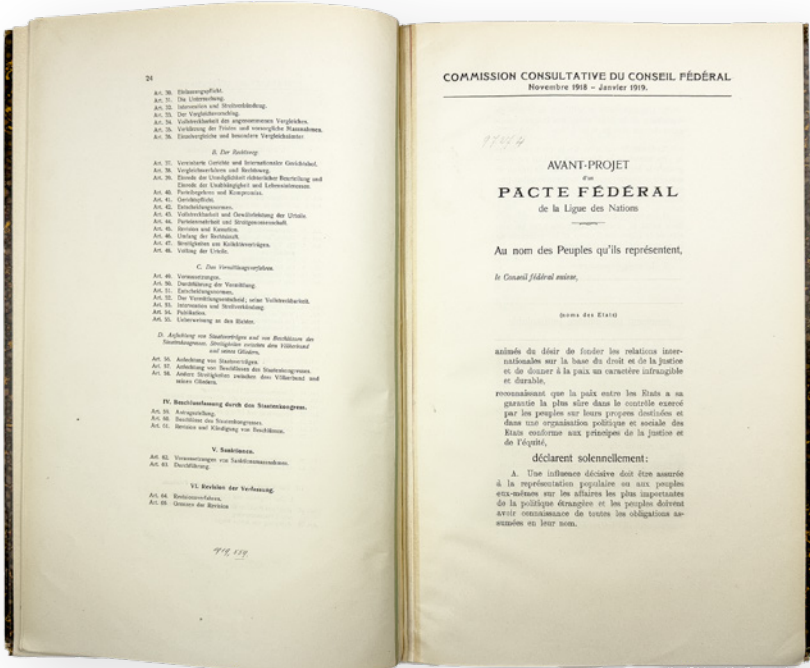
Vor-Entwurf zu einem Bundesvertrage des Völkerbundes.
[Preliminary draft of a federal treaty of the League of Nations]

[Bern, Switzerland]: Bundesrätliche Expertenkommission, November 1918–January 1919.
340 by 220mm (13½ by 8¾ inches). Speckled boards; 24 pp. (in German); 24 pp. (in French).
Ex lib. (stamped deaccessioned).

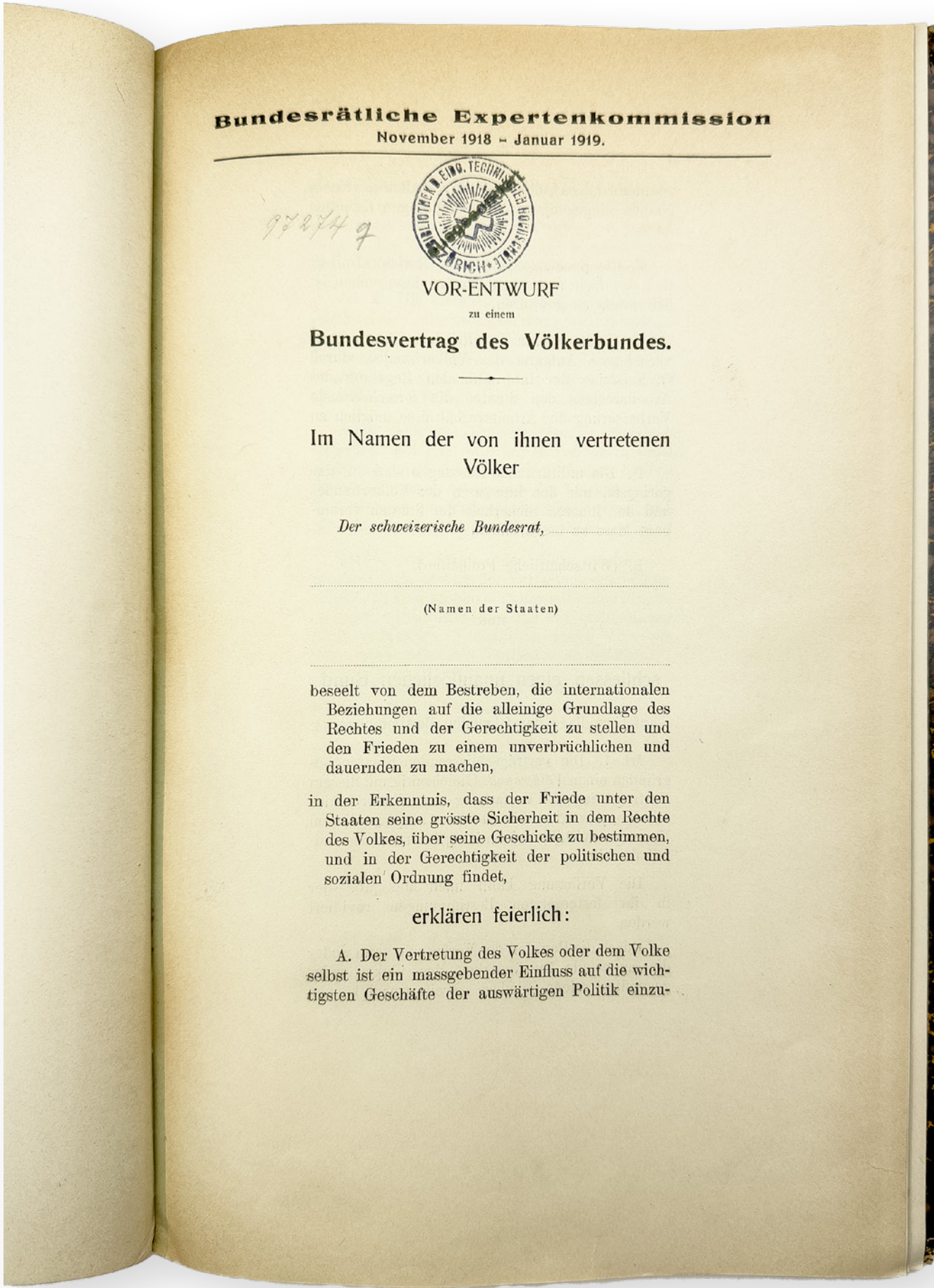
Extremely rare draft contract for the League of Nations, the international governing body founded in 1920 to promote peace after World War I. Its governing structure was mostly assumed by the United Nations.

OCLC identifies no more than a handful of copies worldwide—all in Switzerland, Germany or the Netherlands. No copies in North America. At the time of cataloguing, no other copies for sale. No auction records in Rare Book Hub.

Price: \$1,250



Text is in French and German



item dimensions: 340 x 220 mm

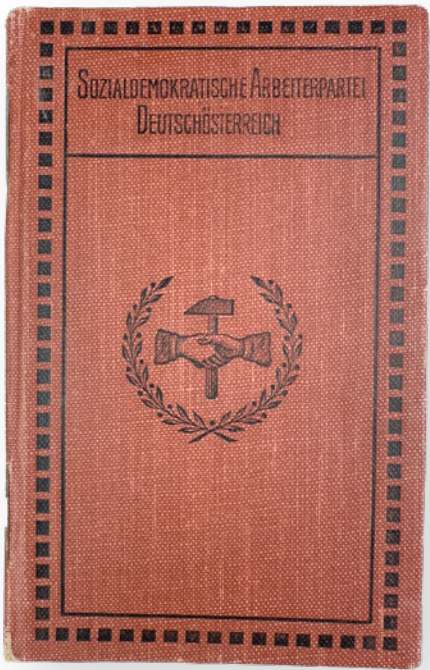
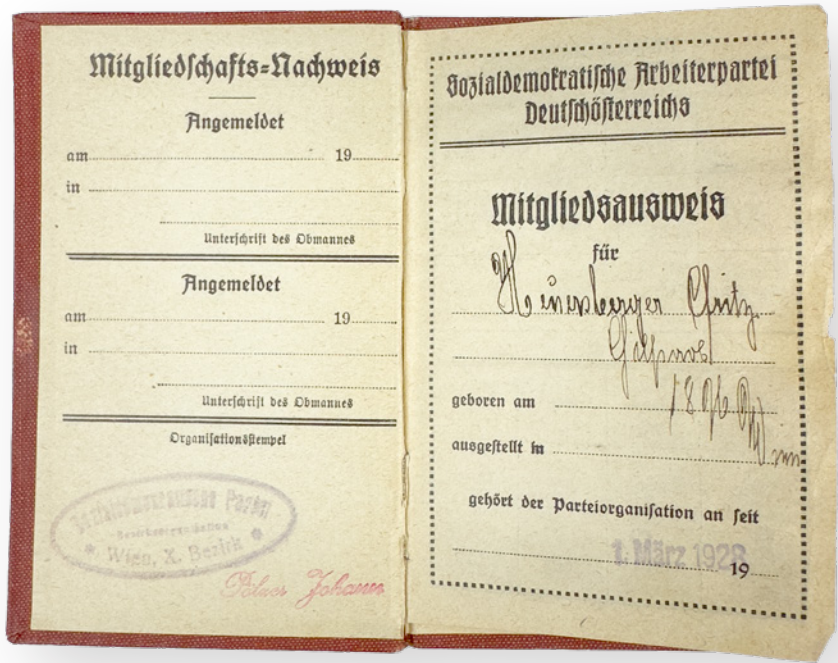
08 1920s Socialist Worker Stamp Book

Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei Deutschösterreich.
[Social Democratic Worker Party of Germany-Austria]

Wien X. Bezirk: n.p., 1928. 115 by 75mm (4½ by 3 inches). Original illustrated buckram; [14] pp. With 3 pages completely filled with stamps confirming dues paid and a 4th page with 1 stamp. In German. Very good with light rubbing to boards.

The owner of this stamp book lived in Vienna's tenth district, was born in 1896, and became a member of the party in 1928. He paid dues through the beginning of 1934. The colorful dues stamps provide a lovely visual.

Price: \$125



item dimensions: 115 x 75 mm

Arbeiterpartei

1928

09 1930s Artistic Creation, Architecture, and Urban Development

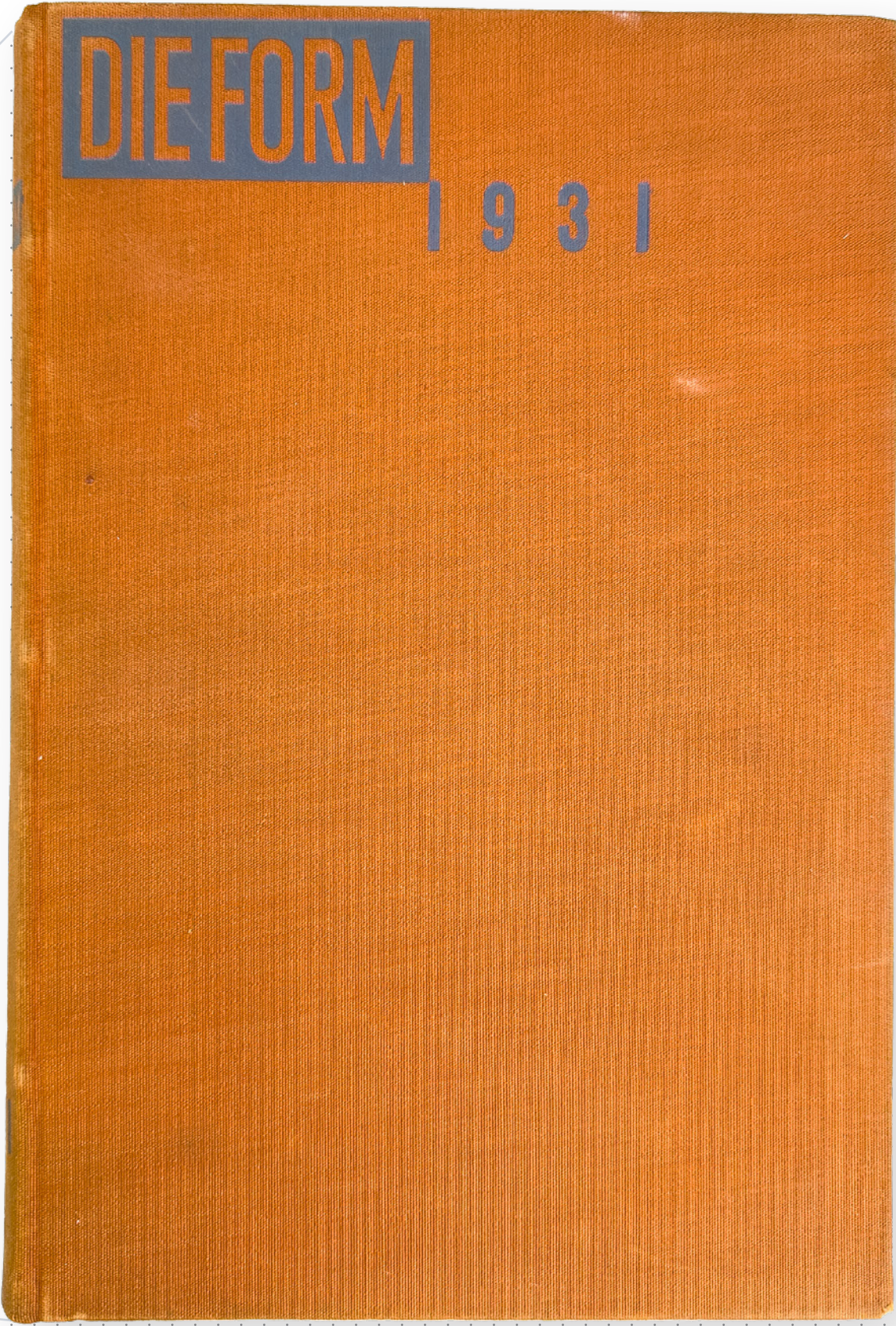
Die Form. Zeitschrift für gestaltende Arbeit. [The Form. Magazine for Creative Work]

Berlin: Deutscher Werkbund, 1930–1932. A4 sized. Years 5–7. Complete in 48 issues of roughly 32 pages each. Bound in 3 volumes (1 modern cloth boards and 2 contemporary cloth boards. One issue—year 5, issue 7, not bound but included). 12 original covers added at the end of year 6. In German. Very good. Year 5: spine with wear and slight foxing, stamp of Architect Wilhelm Wucherpfenning (1894–1970). Year 7: minor damage to cloth at spine.

Die Form was published in Berlin between 1925 and 1935, with the run never surpassing 5,000 copies. This magazine of creative formal expression and design covers all areas of industrial and artistic creation: architecture and urban development, ranging from design and crafts through film and photography to typography. Contributors include Otto Neurath, Wilhelm Lotz, Ernst Kallai, Marcel Breuer, L.W. Rochowanski, Johannes Itten, H. de Fries, Moholy-Nagy, Soma Morgenstern, Frank Lloyd Wright, Josef Frank, Mies van der Rohe, Adolf Behne, Otto Bartning, Richard J. Neutra and many others. The German Bauhaus movement is well represented in this extensive collection. A cornucopia of German design theory from the early 1930s.

Surprisingly scarce at North American institutions.

Price: \$1,950

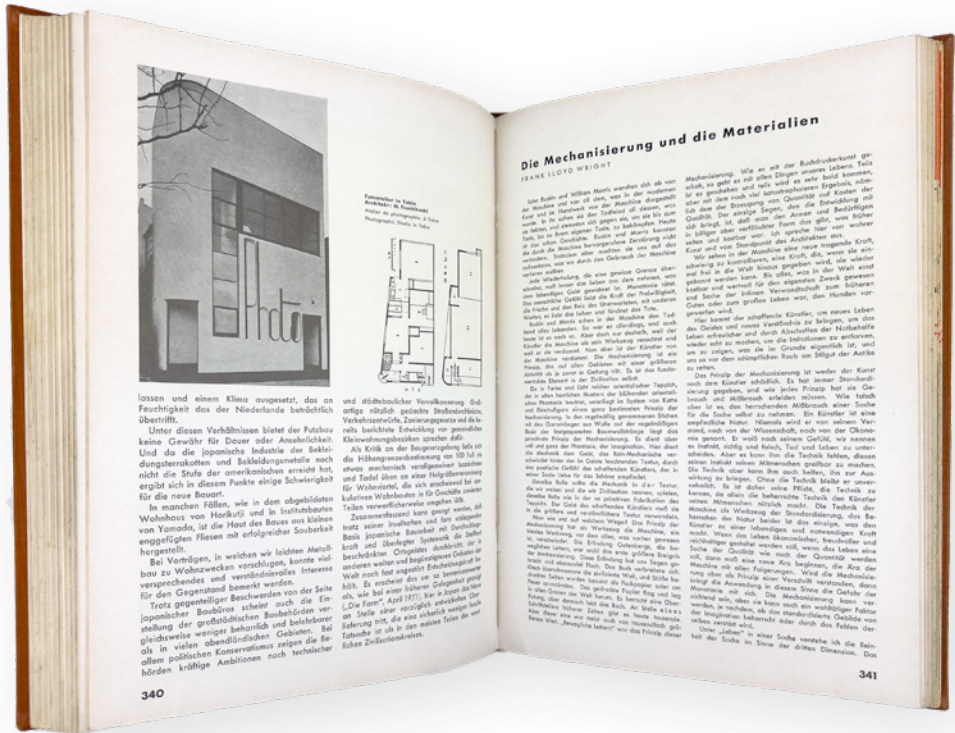


item dimensions: 297 × 210 mm

1930



Article by Otto Neurath discussing social housing in Vienna



Article by Frank Lloyd Wright discussing the mechanization process and its impact on materials and architecture

10 Lebensraum

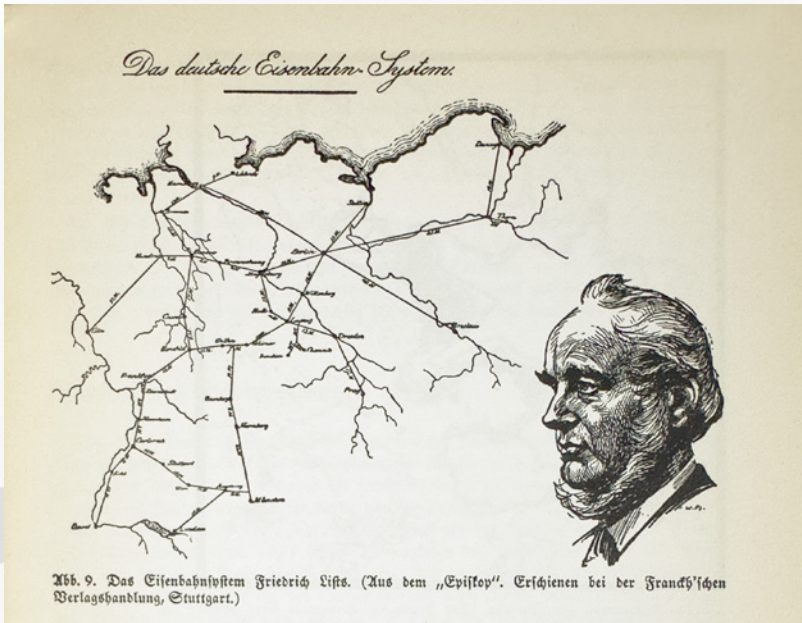
Haushofer, Karl. Wehrwille als Volksziel. Wehrkunde, Wehrgeographie und Wehrgeopolitik im Rahmen der Wehrwissenschaften. [Will to defend as a goal of the people. Military studies, military geography and military geopolitics in the context of military science]

Stuttgart: Franckh'sche Verlagshandlung, 1934. 230 by 160mm (9 by 6¼ inches). Stapled pamphlet; 32 pp. In German. Stamped: "Deutsche Weltwirtschaftliche Gesellschaft e.V." and counter-stamped "ausgesondert" (deaccessioned). With 11 in text map illustrations of both lost territory and potential new annexation lands for Germany. Light soiling to covers. Two small library stickers to spine.

Karl Haushofer (1869–1946) was a German geographer and diplomat. He coined the term "Lebensraum," which Hitler used to justify Germany's eastward expansion. In this nicely illustrated booklet, Haushofer laments Germany's loss of territory after World War I and argues for an expansion of the German empire to cover all of Germany's "cultural earth." Among other reasons, Haushofer justifies this eastward expansion on America's expansion West through its "wide open lands" (translated).

Scarce in the trade.

Price: \$125



Eastward expansion of German rail lines



Stuttgart

1934



item dimensions: 230 x 160 mm

11 Jewish Soldiers against Antisemitism

Offner, Emil—Editor. **Drei Jahre Bund jüdischer Frontsoldaten Österreichs.**
[Three Years Federation of Jewish Front-Line Soldiers of Austria]

Vienna: BjF, [1935]. 245 by 180mm (9¾ by 7 inches). Modern cloth boards with copies of the cover attached (original cover intact as page 1); 80 pp. In German (with three full page letters in English—from the National Headquarters Jewish War Veterans of the United States and Jewish Ex-Servicemen’s Legion). With four pages of ads of supportive businesses. Numerous photo-illustrations throughout of awareness marches and in one instance of a Jewish graveyard desecration by Nazis. Very good with coffee stains to the first few pages.

The **Bund jüdischer Frontsoldaten** (“BjF”), the Federation of Jewish Front-Line Soldiers, was founded in the aftermath of World War I to demonstrate Jewish loyalty to the German and Austrian empires. After World War I, German antisemites claimed that Jews had stabbed Germany and Austria in the back (“Dolchstoßlegende” or “Stab-in-the-back Myth”) by avoiding combat and treating the war as a profiteering opportunity. This was a frequently repeated antisemitic trope of the times. The goal of the BjF was to organize Jewish veterans to defend and portray the sacrifice of themselves and their comrades during World War I as a method to combat antisemitism and the rise of Hitler. The organization was banned and dissolved in 1938.

This is a commemorative publication of the BjF celebrating their first three years of existence in Austria. The book is filled with numerous photo-illustrations and copies of letters of support from around the world along with lists of leadership in the organization and recipients of awards.

Important for the study of Jewish efforts to combat antisemitism between the world wars.

oCLC locates 3 copies in the United States: Florida, Hebrew Union and Leo Baeck. Scarce in the trade.

Price: \$650



item dimensions: 245 x 180 mm

1935

12 Home to Israel

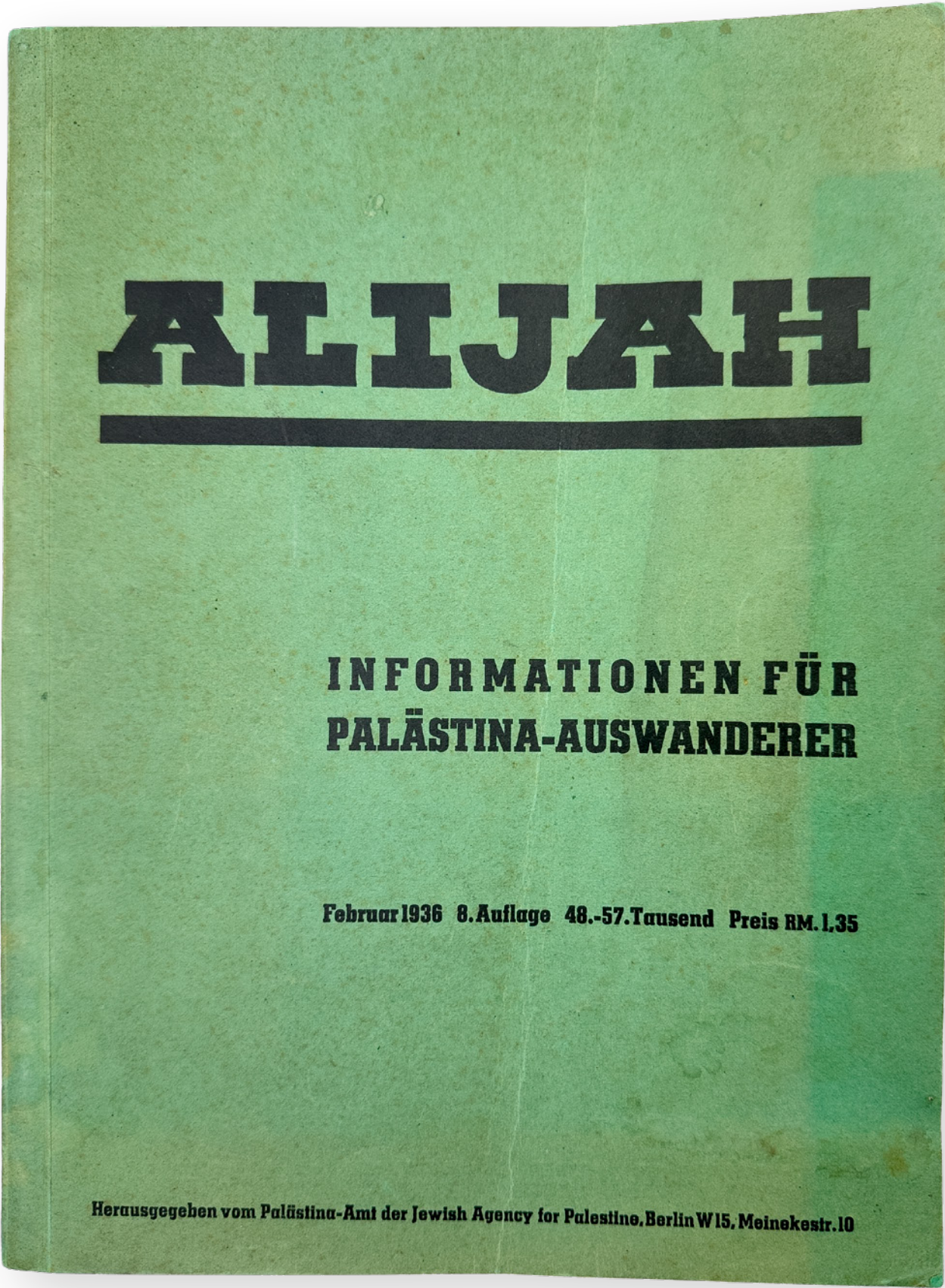
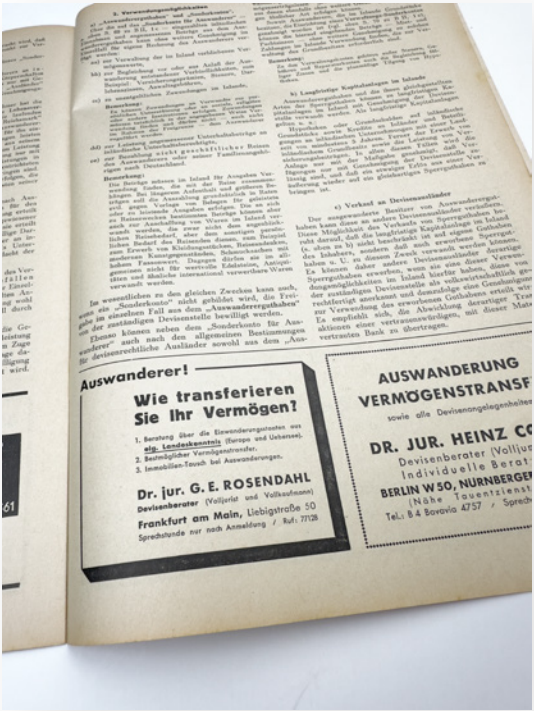
Alijah. Informationen für Palästina-Auswanderer.
[Aliyah. Information for Palestine Emigrants]

Berlin: Palästina-Amt der Jewish Agency for Palestine, Februar 1936. 305 by 230 mm (12 by 9 inches). Original wrappers; 180 pp. + bound in large double folding map of Israel (23×15½ inches). In German. Together with “Devisen- und Transferfragen Nachtrag (Juni 1936) zur Alijah,” which comprises pages 57–73 of the original publication. 8th Edition (but still quite scarce). Numerous illustrated advertisements of businesses seeking to assist new immigrants. Good to very good with old fold mark to cover and foxing to the first few pages. Title page with small tears at binding and small tear to folding map.

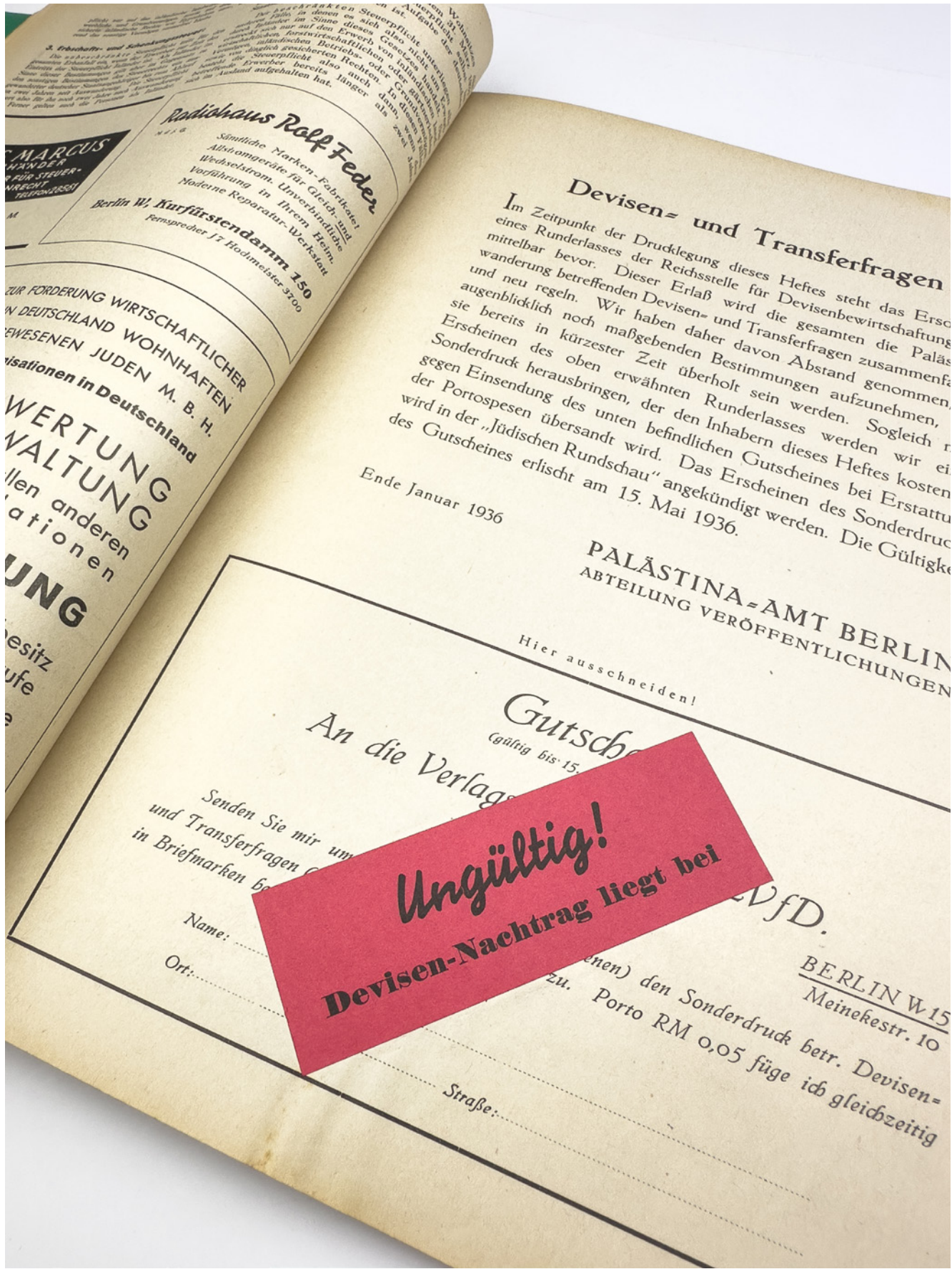
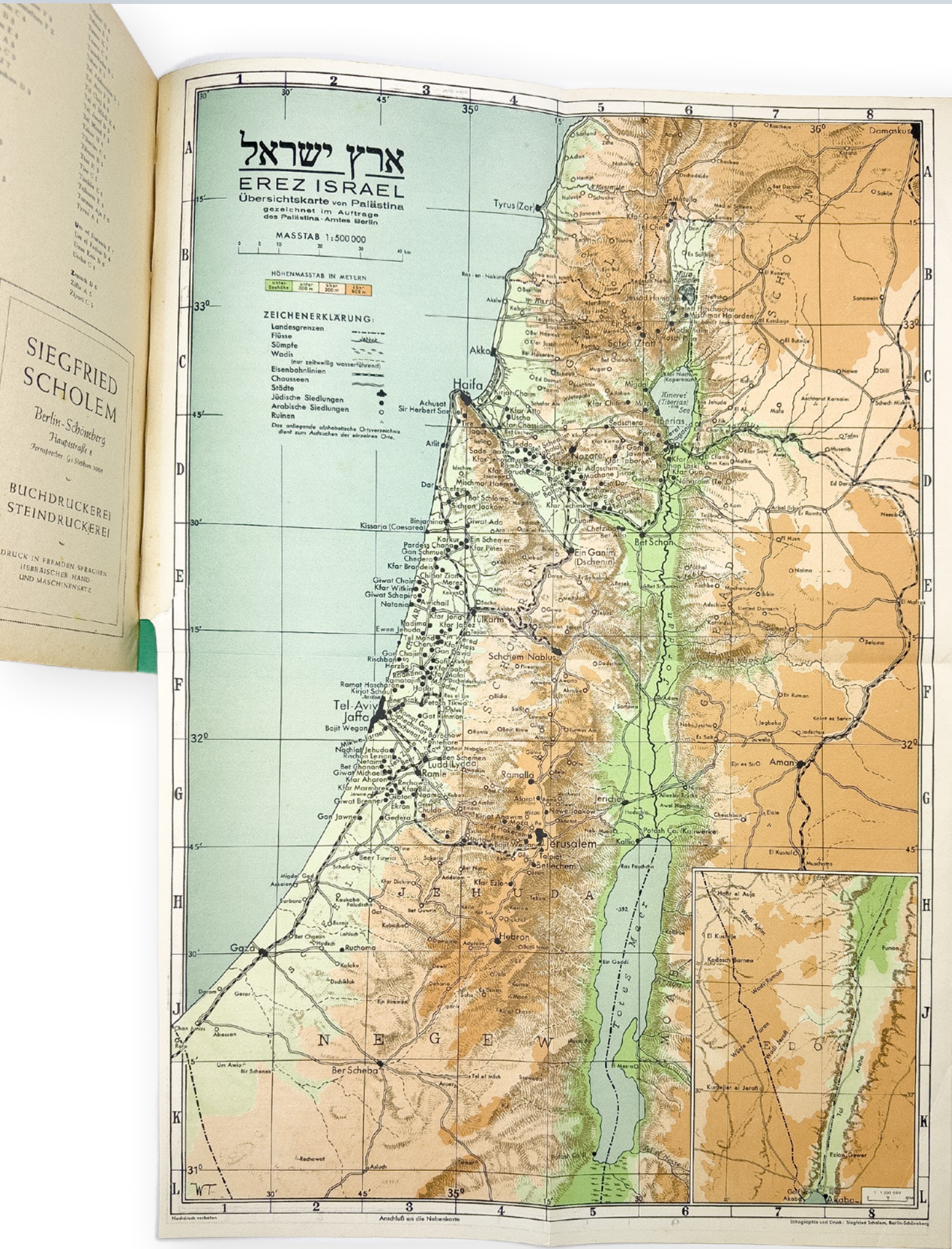
Aliyah is from the Bible and refers to the return of Jewish people after the Babylonian exile. In the 20th century it refers to the immigration of Jews from the diaspora to Israel and is one of the most basic tenets of Zionism. This publication is a practical guide for German Jews desiring to return. It explains how to export your goods, how to transfer funds, and upon arrival discusses banks, schools, trains, laws, and other daily requirements in the geographical area today known as Israel. Printed two years after Hitler’s rise to power.

Scarce in the trade.

Price: \$950



item dimensions: 305 × 230 mm



13 Prison Diaries of a Nazi Eugenicist

[Boehm, Hermann Alois, Katharina Boehm & G. Boehm].
Familien-Chronik [and] Familien-Chronik 1944–1948.

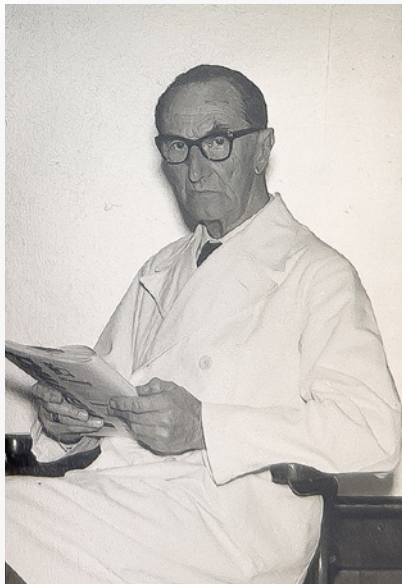
Gießen, Germany: H. Boehm, 1939–1951. Two diaries originally written 1939–1951 and retyped 1972 and 1981, respectively, and privately bound in only three copies.

Family Chronicle (1972 diary): 300 by 210mm (11¼ by 8¼ inches). Red cloth boards with title to spine in gilt; [2], 1–9, [1], 10–34, [1], 35–41, [1], 42–46, [2], 47–66, [1], 67–71, [3], 72–76, [1] 77–79, [1], 80–83. [1], 84–116, [1] 117–211, [1], 212–291, [1], 292 + hand-drawn fold out family tree. typed, with hand drawn map, a drawn portrait, and 28 original silver gelatin photographs (all of which are identified). In German. Light soiling to back board, otherwise near fine.

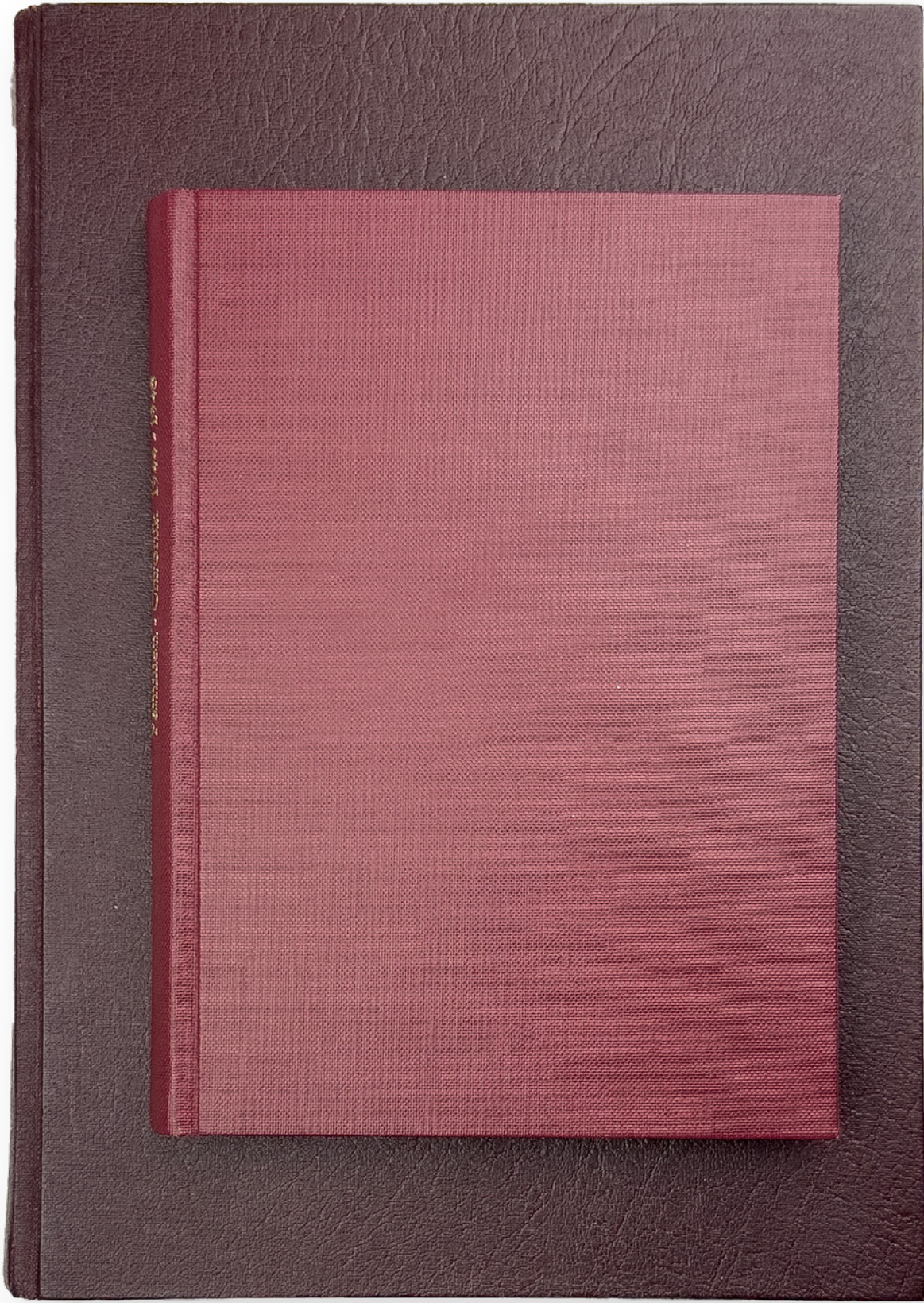
Family Chronicle 1944–1948 (1981 diary): 210 by 150mm (8¼ by 6 inches). Red cloth boards with title to spine in gilt; [2], 1–10, [6], 11–18, [4], 19–213, + hand-drawn fold out map showing the path of flight from American soldiers. Hand written introduction with the remaining pages typed. With 18 original silver gelatin photographs. In German. Spine cocked, otherwise near fine.

These are the diaries of the important Nazi eugenicist Hermann Alois Boehm (1884–1962), which he primarily wrote during the three years he was interned awaiting the Nuremberg Trials. In total there are over 500 pages of dense typed text and 46 original photographs.

Boehm was a German doctor, Professor of “racial hygiene,” and one of the earliest members of the NSDAP. He joined the party on March 24, 1925 as member number 120. He took part in the failed 1923 coup d’etat on behalf of Hitler (the “Beer Hall Putsch”), for which Boehm was awarded The Blood Order (“Blutorden”), one of the most prestigious awards of the Nazis. Boehm ran the NSDAP’s leadership school for teaching German doctors about heritage and “racial care.” After the war, Boehm was interned for three years and was a witness at the Nuremberg Trials (his trial affidavit is digitized at Harvard Law).



1939



item dimensions: 300 × 210 mm and 210 by 150 mm

Familien-Chronik

Researcher Dr. Sigrd Oehler-Klein described Boehm as "one of the most active representatives of National Socialist racial hygiene philosophy in the science, politics and administration of the Nazi regime." (translated).

Boehm was married to another doctor, Katharina Boehm née Tietje (born 1897). She also joined the NSDAP on March 24, 1925 with member number 121.

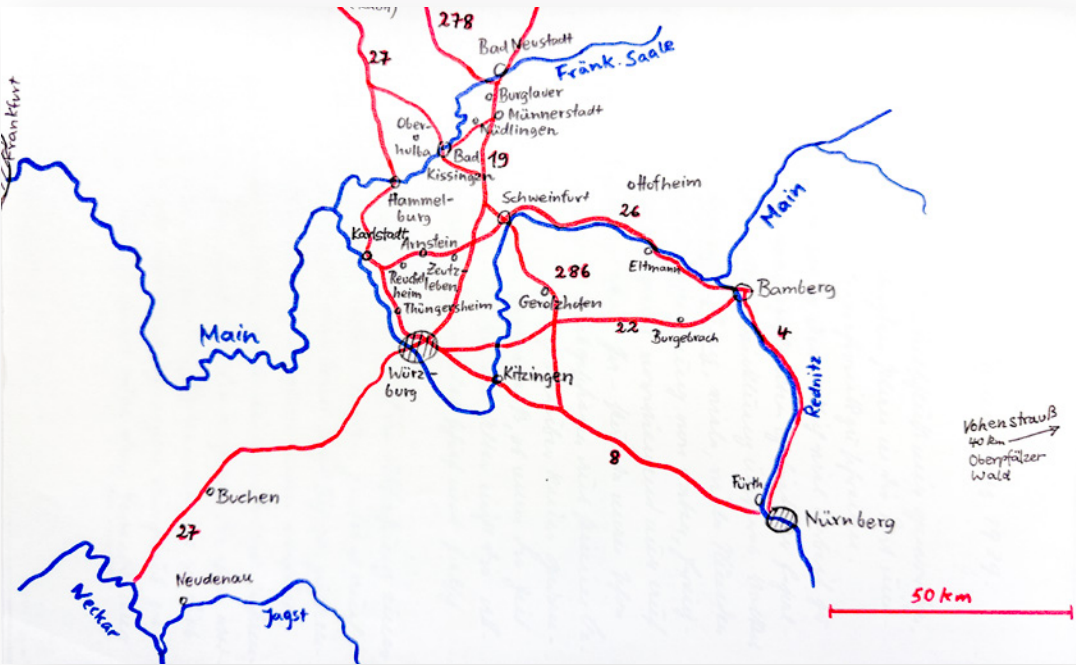
For ease of identification we will now refer to Boehm family members by their first names. Out of respect for privacy, we will identify minors with an initial.

The First Diary, The Family Chronicle

This book discusses the Boehm family history, but is primarily an extensive write-up of Hermann's life prior to the war. Between chapters, Hermann lapses into the present and discusses where he is imprisoned and when during the day he has time to work on the diary. The diary was written at internment camps in Nürnberg, Dachau (the former concentration camp housed POWs post war), and Darmstadt. (pgs. 167 & 292).

As a teenager Hermann was a student at the prestigious Wilhelmsgymnasium in Munich, where he was a classmate of German-Jewish author Lion Feuchtwanger (1884–1958). Their relationship and the fact that Feuchtwanger was Jewish is addressed on pg. 145.

Of great interest for research purposes are the 50 pages in which Hermann explains his medical school education and internship. He writes extensively about the professors who taught him including Austrian eugenicist Max von Gruber (1853–1927) (pg. 253) and German specialist in psychiatric genetics, Emil Kräpelin (1856–1926) (pgs. 253–255). The extensive information on Hermann's medical education help us understand his later position as Nazi eugenicist.



The Second Diary, Family Chronicle 1944–1948

Hermann and Katharina had four children, two boys and two girls. This Family Chronicle of 1944 to 1948 starts with the birth of their youngest son H. on April 27, 1944, and ends in September 1948 with Hermann's release from internment.

A very interesting aspect of this diary is that it was written by three different people, and thus presents us with a narrative of the end of World War II from three different perspectives.

For the first 37 pages, the author is Katharina and the diary is ostensibly a "baby book" to inform H. of the wartime circumstances in which he was born. Here we have the perspective of a mother who no longer worked as a doctor and was constantly seeking shelter from Allied bombs. In the diary, Katharina estimates that 93% of Gießen was destroyed by aerial bombs (statistics today state that 75% of the town was destroyed).

The bulk of the diary was written by Hermann. Pages 37–147 are Hermann's and the most interesting part of the book. We learn about how the family was forced to flee their home and spend several months fleeing approaching American troops. The hand drawn fold out map details their movement through the German countryside.

This, the heart of diary, is the narrative of how Hermann first encounters Americans; how he learns of Hitler's suicide; how and when he was captured and interrogated and the entire process of eventually transferring him to Internierungslager Schwarzborn, where he would eventually act as a witness in the Nuremberg Trials. This diary is a first person perspective of how a prominent Nazi fled and eventually was captured. It represents the downfall of his entire world view and narrative from his perspective. The account is detailed, fascinating, terrifying and historically important.

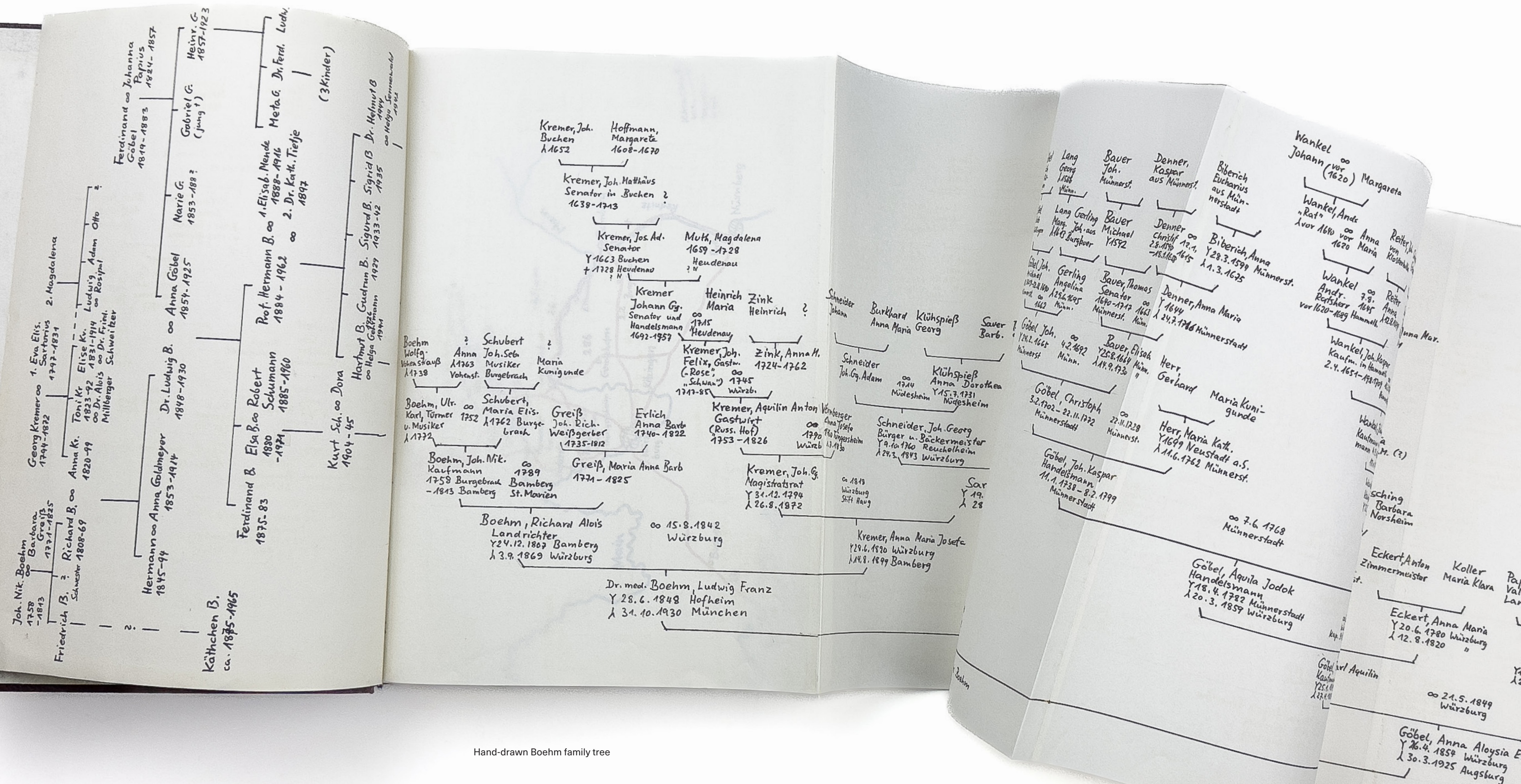
Allow us to present select passages from Hermann's diary.

The following describes Hermann's very first encounter with Americans:

20 American tanks rattled through the village. This first contact with the enemy was extremely harmless for us. The tanks in front were followed by a huge number of cars and tanks through the town throughout the night.... It was shocking to us that numerous vehicles were driven and manned by Negroes. One has the impression that it makes no difference [to the the Americans] whether a man is white or Negro. (pgs. 70–72. translated).

And here, Hermann discusses his feelings when he learned that Hitler died:

And then came the hardest blow. On May 2nd, the radio announced that the Führer had been killed in battle at his base in the Reich Chancellery. The man who wholeheartedly dedicated his life to his people, in the end gave his life in the most consequent implementation of his teachings. A depression, the extent of which is impossible to describe, enveloped us. What would happen now without the leadership of this man, in whom we had placed all our trust and all our love? Will this really be the end of Germany?...



For us personally—who have dedicated 20 years of our lives to saving Germany—life seems to have lost its meaning. Should we draw the resulting consequences? Are we allowed to? We have the impression that our leadership betrayed us with promises that they could not fulfill (pgs. 75–77. translated).

Hermann was arrested twice. His first arrest in May 1945 he described as follows:

Then Americans came in with guns and demanded IDs. We didn't suspect anything bad... But to my not small and extremely unpleasant surprise, the American motioned for me to get into a car. And then the journey began. Two tanks in front, then my car, then another tank in rear. So I was arrested. But why actually?...

Accompanied by an American soldier, I was brought—at gunpoint with the firing safety off—to a German-speaking, probably Jewish, American officer. He questioned me, looked at my papers, asked me about details of joining the party [and] whether I had ever seen a concentration camp... (pgs. 85–86. translated).

The above initial interrogation was followed a few days later with the following discussion with an American officer:

His question about what had caused me to join the party so early gave me a welcome opportunity to give him a corrective lecture on National Socialism and racial hygiene. I quoted American and English authors wherever possible. He listened to me calmly; my comments seemed to make sense to him. When I finished my lecture, he asked another question. For example, again whether I had seen Buchenwald concentration camp. (pg. 94. translated).

Hermann's second arrest was June 8, 1945. He described it as follows:

[T]he two officers taking my statement—one of whom is certainly Jewish, the other is probably Jewish—were 100 percent against me. One of them, for no apparent reason, repeatedly yelled at me in a way I had never experienced before in my life. From the contents of my file I could see that the Americans carried out a thorough search of my house... My 'misfortune' is of course my low party membership number and my high rank as SA leader and Reichsamt leader. (pg. 139. translated).

When the decision was made to intern Hermann for a longer period of time, he wrote on June 9, 1945:

So today will bring the decision. How will it fall? My dear little boy will I look into your bright blue eyes this evening...? My clear conscience gives me the only consolation. Whatever the decision may be, I feel innocent; I haven't done anything that I couldn't answer to with my conscience. And everything I did was done with the purest intention to benefit my people and my fatherland. (pgs. 140–141. translated).

Hermann's perspective was highly naive. He would remain interned for three years and be a witness at the Nuremberg Trials.

The third point of view in the diary is of a teenager. Daughter G. was 16 when she takes up writing the diary (after her father's internment). She takes us from pages 147–213. In those pages a certain normalcy returns to daily life as the family watches son H. take his first steps and read his first words, all while Hermann is away from the family.

The unfiltered viewpoint of a child is at times shocking. For example, African American soldiers are derided as "baby Americans" (the exact words are "Bäbä-Amis" pg. 181–182).

Numerous important figures in the history of Nazi eugenics and war crimes are mentioned in the diary including:

- Werner Kyrieleis (1898–1961). Doctor in the Waffen-ss and Professor at the University of Gießen;
- Alfred Brüggemann (1882–1971). Doctor and Director of a Tuberculosis Clinic. Interned after the war;
- Leonore Liebenam (born 1894). Doctor of racial psychology and eugenics;
- Heinrich Wilhelm Kranz (1897–1945). Doctor of racial hygiene. He committed suicide in May 1945. Hermann meets up with Kranz two months prior to his death and notes in the diary that Kranz was "completely discouraged" (trans.); and
- Eugen Katzenmeier (received a life sentence for executing an American airman).

The question arises how these diaries survived. The idea of creating books from Hermann's diaries arose when the family gathered for Christmas 1970. By 1973, son H. arranged for the creation of the original Family Chronicle. Then in 1981, H. created the second book. Per the introduction to the second diary, H. created one copy for each sibling (3 copies, as the oldest child was deceased). He mailed our copies to his sister S., who had moved to the United States in 1957. S. died in 2024, and both diaries are from her estate.

As far as we can discern, these diaries have never been published and are not held at any institution.

For an extensive analysis of Hermann's position in Nazi Germany, please see Sigrid Oehler-Klein "Professor Hermann Alois Boehm. Ein Wissenschaftler im Dienst der nation-alsozialistischen Rassenhygiene." In: Boeck, Gisela Lammell, Hans-Uwe (Editor): *Die Universität Rostock in den Jahren 1933–1945*, Pgs. 205–225.

Price: \$3,950



14 1940 Forced Movement of Germans to Poland

Sonderanweisung der Abteilung IV für die Umsiedlung der Volksdeutschen. Südbukowina und Dobrudscha.
[Special Instructions of Department IV for the Movement of Ethnic Germans. South Bukovina and Dobrudzha]

[Berlin]: Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle, [1940]. 210 by 150mm (8¼ by 6 inches). Original wrappers; 56 pp. In German. Together with instructions for forced train transport: "Anweisungen für den Bahntransportführer" 7 pp. With three full-page maps. Very good with old water stains to the top of the cover and first few pages.

On offer is a very scarce military instruction booklet with maps, statistics, and detailed orders and instructions for the forced movement by the Nazis of Germans living in Romania and Bulgaria to Poland as part of Hitler's plans to occupy eastern Poland.

In 1840 Germans moved to Bukovina and Bobrudzha. By 1940 there were 80,000 Germans living as a minority population in Romania and Bulgaria. They became pawns in Hitler's efforts to expand Germany eastward. These same Germans were again forced to move in 1945 when at the Potsdam Conference and as a resolution to World War II the Germans living in Poland had to move west. Thus, the ethnic Germans of Romania and Bulgaria were twice faced with personal tragedy—first in 1940 when they were uprooted from their homes and brought to Poland and again in 1945 when they were forced to move to within the borders of present day Germany.

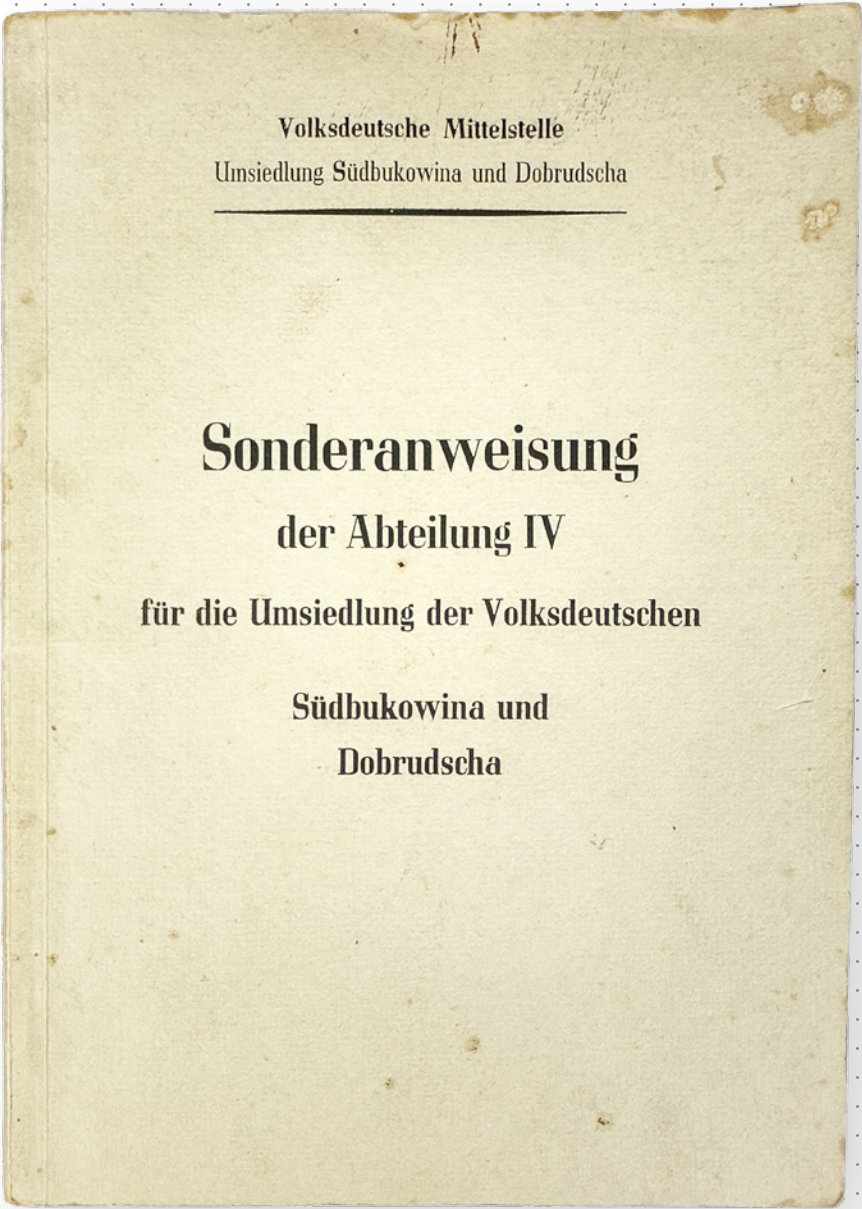
For more information see: <https://www.ikgs.de/die-deutschen-in-und-aus-der-dobrudscha/>

Exceedingly rare with OCLC locating only one copy worldwide (in Germany). Scarce in the trade and no records in Rarebookhub.

Price: \$495



1940



item dimensions: 210 x 150 mm

Sonderanweisung

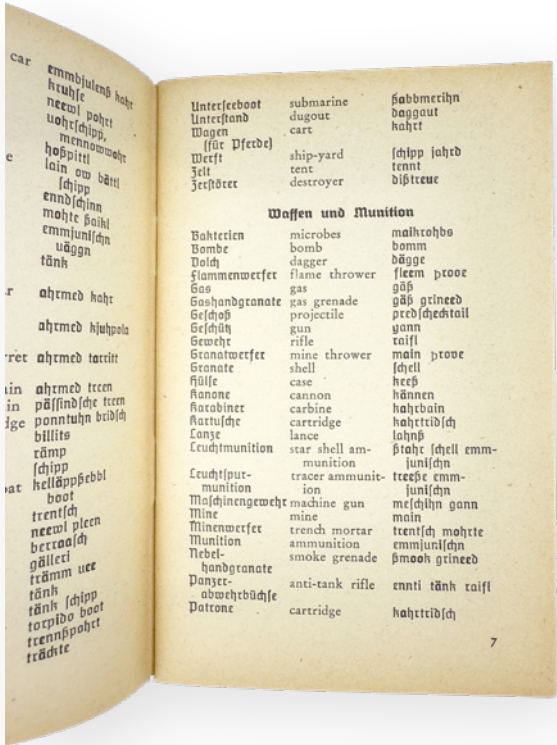
15 WWII German-English Field Dictionary

Wehrmacht-Sprachführer. Deutsch-Englisch.
Bearbeitet von Ferdinand Frhr. von Ledebur.

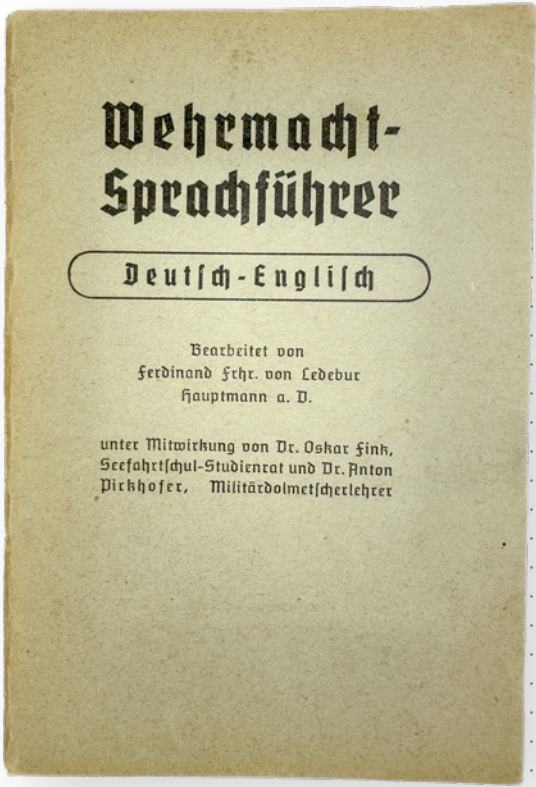
Berlin-Steglitz: Junker & Dünnhaupt, [ca. 1940]. 140 by 90mm (5½ by 3½ inches). Stapled pamphlet; 46 pp. In German & English. Very good.

German-English dictionary for German armed forces during World War II. A small pocket-book that includes phonetic guides to words such as “spy” “surrender” “disarm” “outflank” etcetera.

Price: \$95



Weapons and ammunition



item dimensions: 140 × 90 mm

Sprachführer

1940

16 WWII German-Ukrainian Picture Dictionary

Bilder-Wörterbuch zur Verständigung ohne Sprachkenntnisse deutsch-ukrainisch. Ausgabe: Hausangestellte

Breslau: Franks Verlag und Druckerei, [1943]. 145 by 105mm (5¾ by 4¼ inches). Illustrated stapled pamphlet; 112 pp. In German and Ukrainian. With dozens of illustrations.

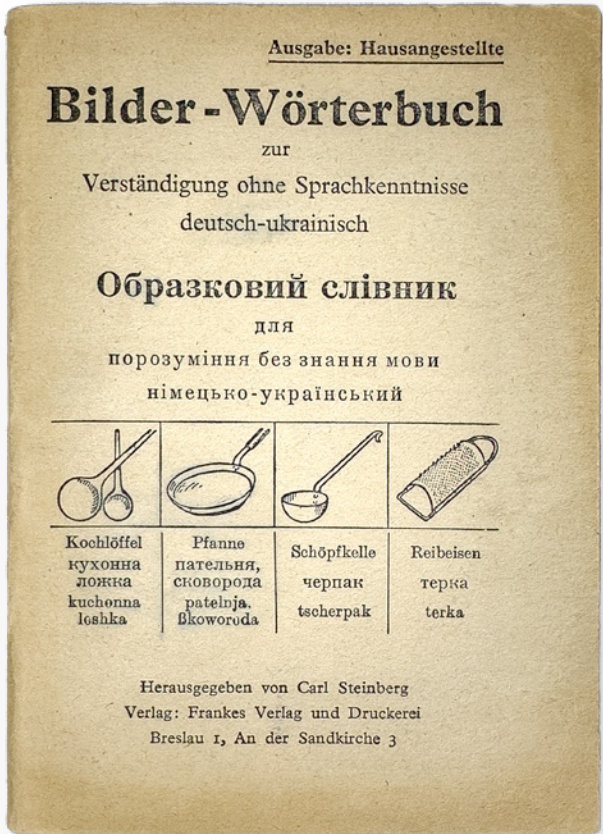
German-Ukrainian picture dictionary for the Eastern Front. This is a special edition for domestic workers with phrases for household work such as: "Organize the laundry" and "Wash the dishes" (translated).

Scarce in the trade and per OCLC in the US only at Indiana.

Price: \$125



Cigarettes and Tobacco



item dimensions: 145 × 105 mm



1943

17 Judaism & International Finance

Höfler, Wolfgang. Untersuchungen über die Machtstellung der Juden in der Weltwirtschaft. I. England und das vornationalistische Deutschland. Nicht im Buchhandel. [Investigations into the power position of Jews in the global economy. I. (all published) England and pre-national socialistic Germany. Not in bookstores]

Vienna: Adolf Holzhausens, 1944. 300 by 220mm (11¾ by 8¾ inches). Original blue cloth boards; [X], 298 pp. + 31 plates (as small as 1 page, and one as massive as 1,140×590 mm). In German. Near fine.

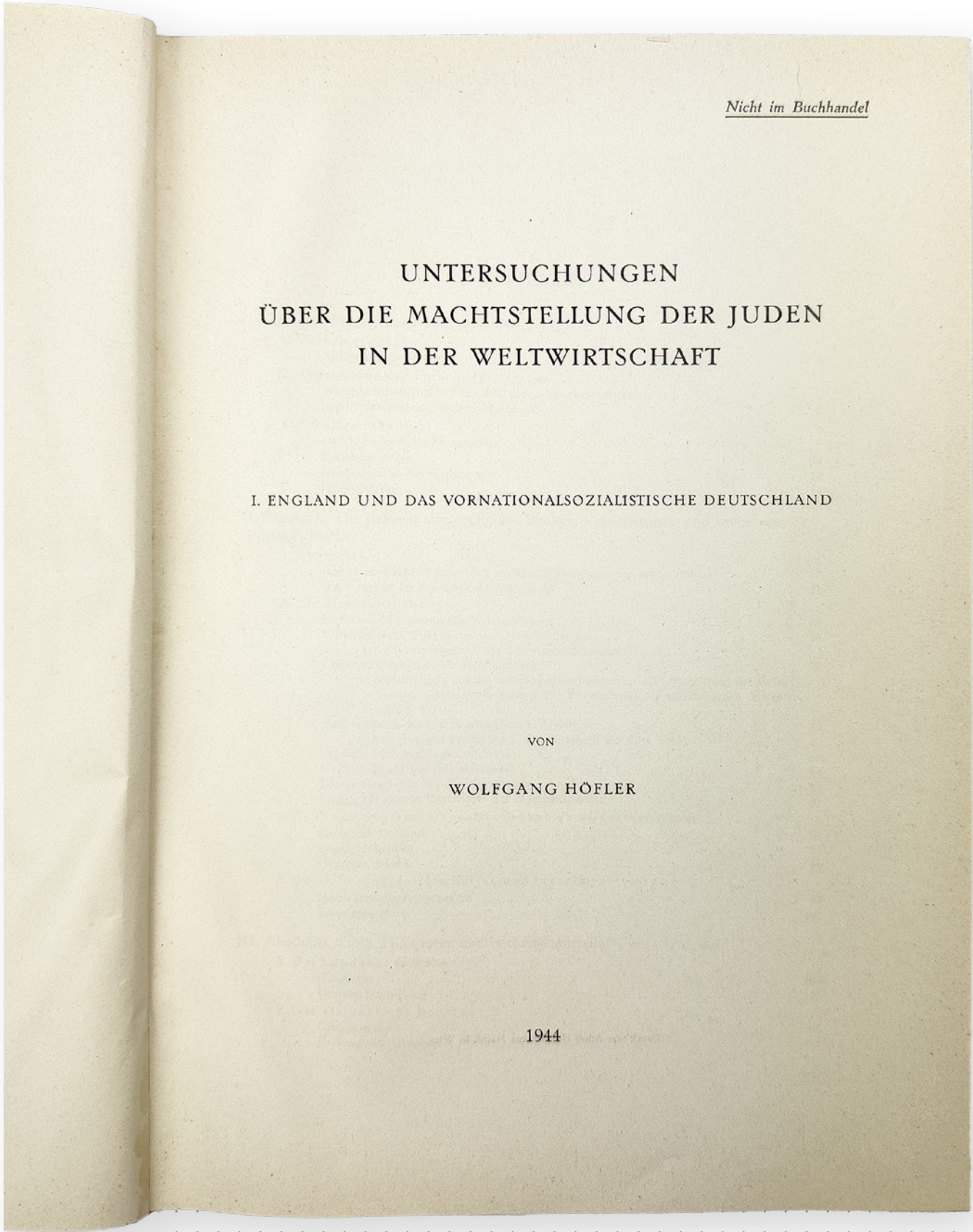
Scarce very detailed antisemitic book on the history of Judaism and finance in England and Germany. Chock full of maps and statistics on the history of the Jewish people in banking, the gold trade, the diamond trade, insurance business, and as captains of industry. For example, the book describes in detail the history of the Rothschild banking group in relation to the London gold trade. The Austrian Author Wolfgang Höfler was the director of economic research at the “Reichsinstitut für Geschichte des neuen Deutschland.” He spent three years on this book. Per the introduction, he was attempting to establish: “insight into the entire global power development of the Jewish people” (translated). He intended future volumes that would cover in more detail France and the United States—they were never written (he did publish an independent separate shorter summary of this work).

At the time of cataloguing, no other copies for sale.

Price: \$950



1944



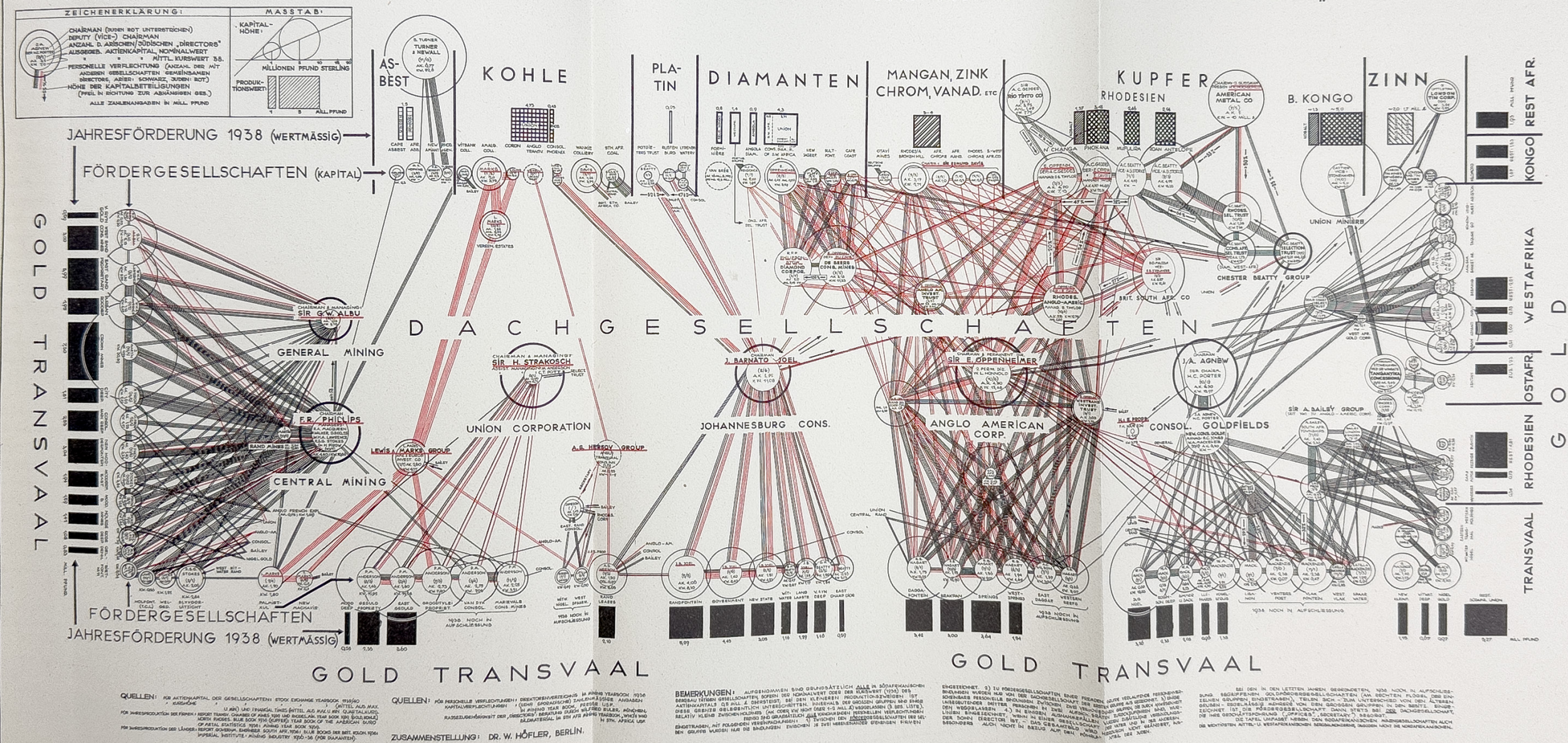
item dimensions: 300 x 220 mm

Nicht im Buchhandel

BILD 16.

DIE SÜDAFRIKANISCHE MINENINDUSTRIE 1938

NACH PRODUKTIONSWERTEN, UNTERNEHMUNGSKAPITALIEN UND AUSDEHNUNG DER EINZELNEN „GROUPS“



18 Gallows Humor of Bombing Runs

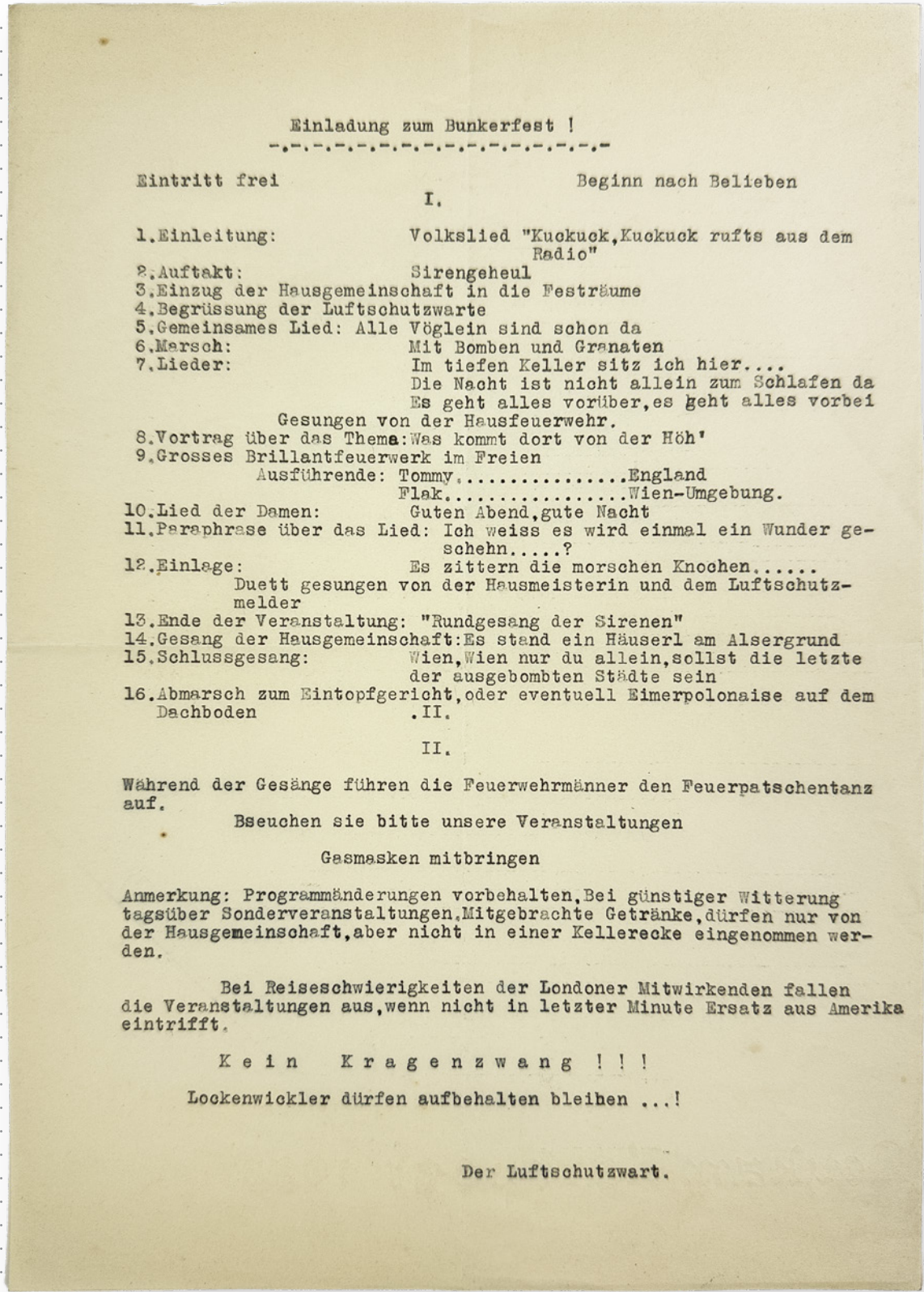
Einladung zum Bunkerfest! [Invitation to the Bunker Party!]

Vienna: Der Luftschutzwart (but actually anonymous), [1944–1945]. Single A4 page type written. Paper watermarked “Leykam Harbpost 1935.” In German.

Excellent example of Galgenhumor (i.e. gallows humor) during Allied bombing runs of Vienna. The city was bombed 51 times between 1944 and 1945; 37,000 houses destroyed and over 3,000 bomb craters were counted.

This original type written page is a humorous take on a “party invitation.” Admission is free! When does it start? Listed for the sirens. Where is it? In the bunkers. Note, in the event of travel complications by our London based compatriots, then the party unfortunately won’t take place—unless of course, there is a last minute substitution by the Yanks. Remember, bring your gas mask to this party and ladies may keep curlers in their hair.

Price: \$125



item dimensions: 297 × 210 mm

19 Renaming 2,500 Towns & Villages

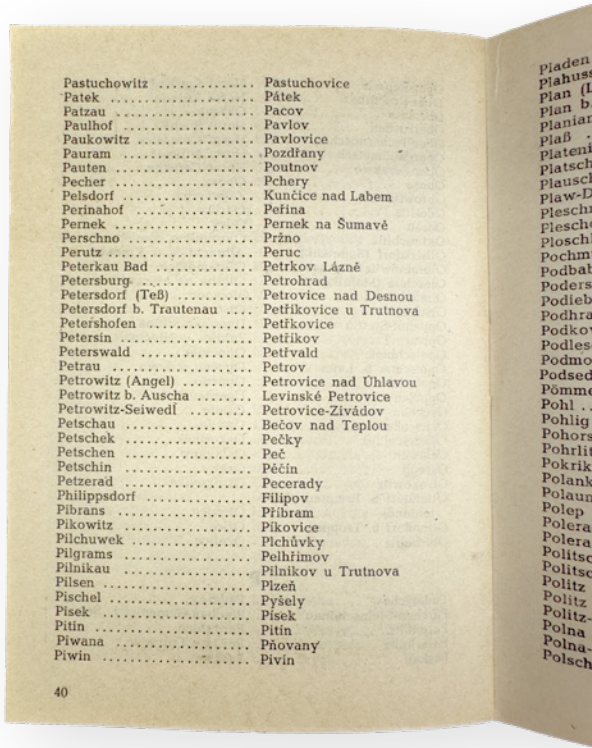
Deutsch-Czechoslovakisches Ortsverzeichnis. Etwa 2500 Orte mit den ehemals deutschen und nunmehr cechoslovakischen Benennungen. Unentbehrlich für den Bahn- und Postverkehr.

[German-Czechoslovakian Place Directory. Around 2500 places with the former German and now Czech names. Indispensable for rail and postal traffic]

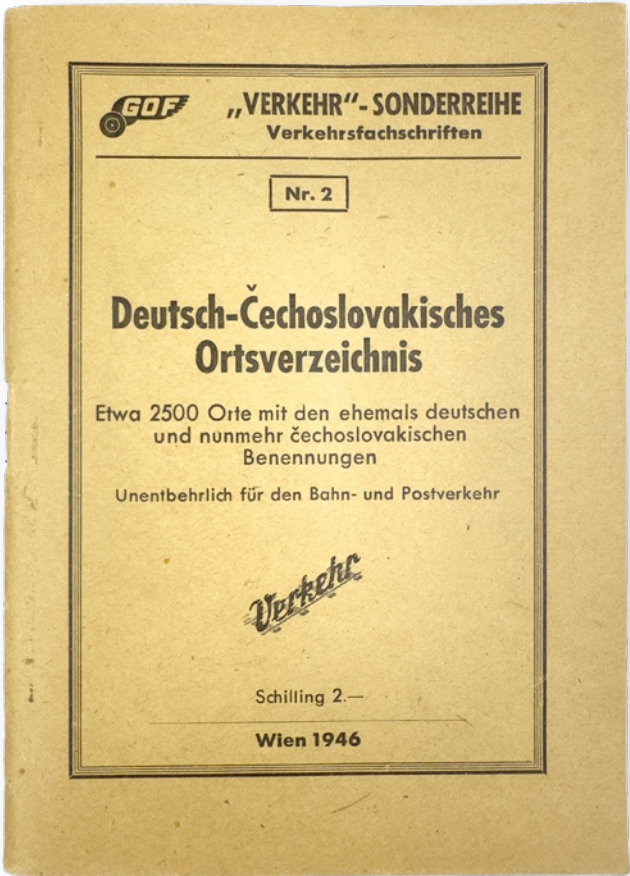
Vienna: Verkehr, 1946. 150 by 105mm (6 by 4¼ inches). Stapled pamphlet; 64 pp. In German and Czech. Nr. 2 in a "special series" of publications. Very good.

Sudeten Germans (a.k.a. German Bohemians) were ethnic Germans living in the Czech lands of the Bohemian Crown. The Sudetenland was annexed by Germany with the 1938 Munich Agreement. After the Second Word War and as part of the Potsdam Conference in 1945 the German-speaking population was expelled and the German language almost completely eradicated. As this booklet from 1946 shows, 2,500 villages and towns with previously German names were renamed into Czech (and remain so to this day).

Price: \$95



Renamed cities



item dimensions: 150 × 105 mm

1946

20 Bookseller's and Library's Guide to Banned Books

Liste der gesperrten Autoren und Bücher. Maßgeblich für Buchhandel und Bücherein. [List of banned authors and books. Essential for bookstores and libraries]

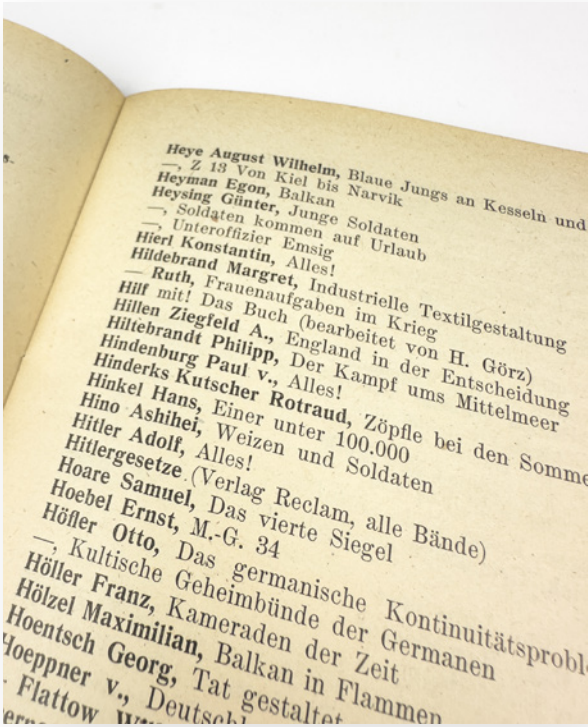
Vienna: Ueberreuter, January 1946. 200 by 150mm (7¾ by 6 inches). Stapled pamphlet; 66 pp. In German. Together with the supplement "Nachträge zur Liste der gesperrten Autoren und Bücher" 8 pp. With an old inventory tag on the cover and stamp on the title page of a private Catholic school library in Vienna. Very good.

In the immediate aftermath of World War II, Austria was divided into occupation zones. This booklet is a list of books and authors banned by the Allied Control Council in Austria in its efforts to eradicate fascism after the war. The Allies banned all books containing fascist ideology. In turn the Austrian Ministry of Education published this list during the first year of occupation (1946) as a guide for booksellers and libraries. Over 2,000 works and ca. 1,600 authors are "for purposes of printing, sale, and lending banned." (translated). Just a few years earlier, the Nazis published their own guide to radically different banned literature.

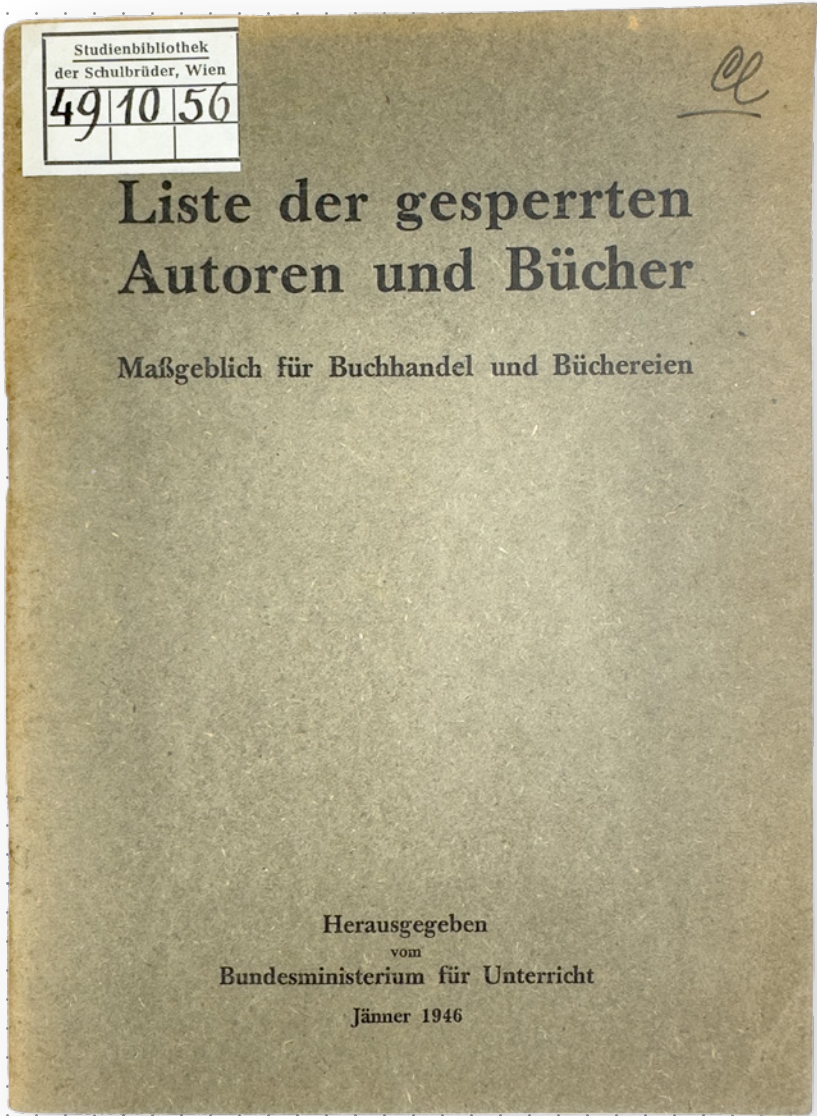
It's easy to take the position that books you agree with should not be banned. What about the books you disagree with?

oCLC locates 5 copies in the United States.

Price: \$125



Hitler, Adolf: "Everything!" [is banned]



item dimensions: 200 x 150 mm

1946

Gespeerre Autoren

21 Mystery Diary

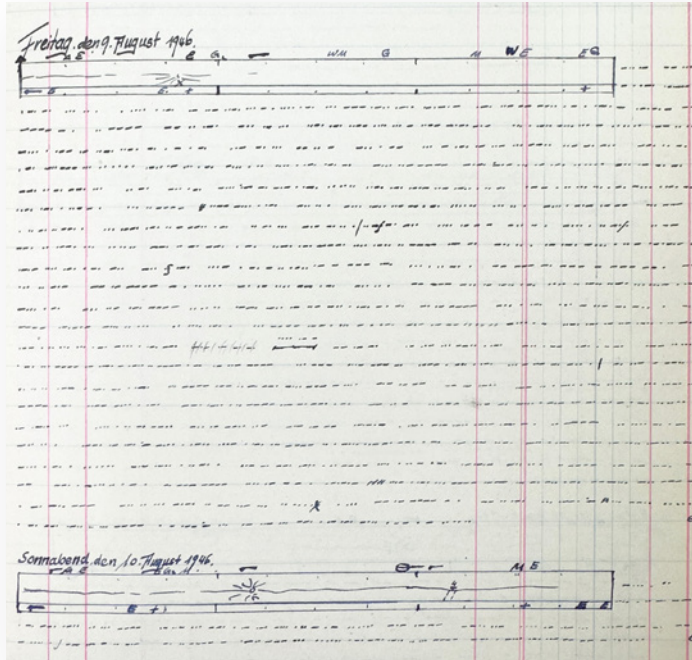
Scholz, Heinz. Tagebuch Teil 7. Vom 1. August 1946 biz zum 31 Mai 1948.

Dortmund: Heinz Scholz, 1946–1948. 350 by 165mm (13¾ by 6½ inches). Quarter cloth black boards; 187 pp. (numbered 65–252) completely filled manuscript diary of almost daily entries. Heinz Scholz (born 1930) was a German Chemist. The first 10 pp. entirely written in Morse Code (August 1 to September 5, 1946), the following 19 pages continue with partial Morse Code entries (the last Morse Code entry is from November 24, 1946). The remaining entries are in shorthand. Only individual sentences and poems are written in normal handwriting. A section of the diary addresses the Nuremberg trials and the prison sentences received, so the content is both personal and political. The diary is exceedingly neat and every day he recorded the weather in a bar graph above the daily entry. In addition, the diary contains a few drawings, dance-cards, report cards, photographs and various other ephemera. We note that one of the inserts includes the author's "code" to decipher Morse Code. In German. Very good with wear to covers.

What to do with a diary written in Morse Code and shorthand? Well, it's so exceedingly neat that the book is an art object unto itself. Perhaps you are interested in the daily weather patterns of Dortmund, Germany from 1946–1948. Aside from the artistic qualities and weather record you may wish to develop an app to read Morse Code or shorthand.

What does the diary say? Aside from minimal entries (including the entry on October 1, 1946 detailing who was condemned to die at the Nuremberg Trials) we don't know. The mystery of the Morse Code diary remains for you to unlock it.

Price: \$295



Morse Code

1946



item dimensions: 350 x 165 mm

Scholz Tagebuch

22 Systematic Summary of All Laws Impacting the Soviet Occupation Zone

Chronik der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Gesetzgebung in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone 1949/52; 1953/54; 1955/56; 1957/58.
[Chronicle of economic and social legislation in the Soviet occupied zone]

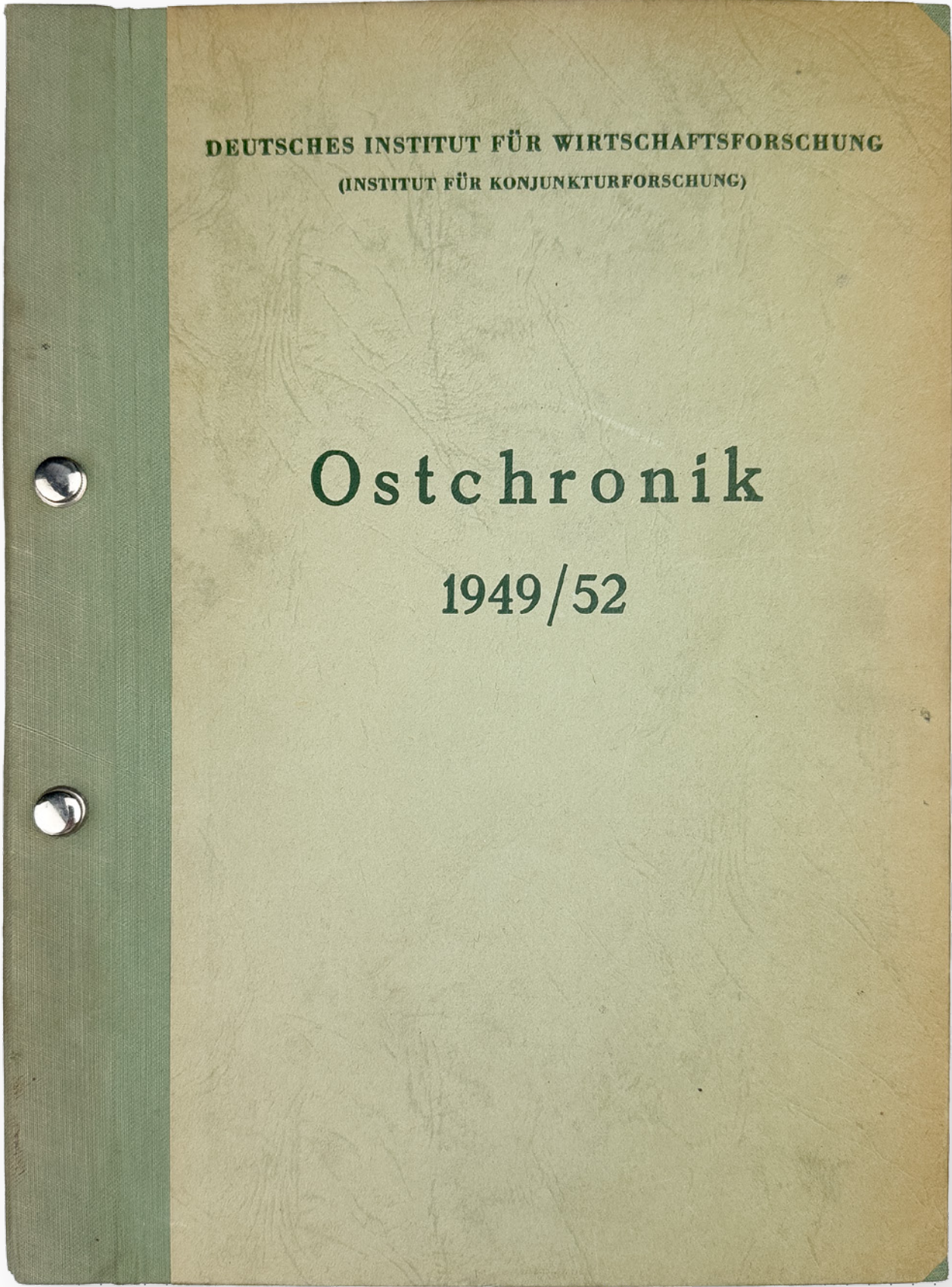
Berlin: Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, 1949–1958. Four matching binders with the title and date printed on the cover each containing roughly 500 leaves of A4 sized mimeographed text (with organizational tabs and two hole punched), for roughly 2,000 total leaves. We did not collate the binders, yet the collection appears complete and runs from 1.1949—32/33.1958, which matches the holdings of the German National Library. In German. Very good plus.

This was a massive undertaking by the German Institute for Economic Research reaching roughly 2,000 pages. They summarized and detailed every single law and regulation of the Soviet Union that affected the Soviet Occupation Zone (i.e. the part of Germany that was to become the GDR). Quite rare. Per the introduction, it was “made available to a narrow circle of people” (translated). The pages are mimeographed, which also leads one to conclude that the circulation was limited. oclc locates only one complete copy in the United States: Michigan. The only second copy in North America is at Yale, and they only hold the 1949/52 binder (care to complete your collection?). At the time of cataloguing, no other copies on the market and no auction records in Rarebookhub.

The German Institute for Economic Research (known as DIW Berlin today) is the largest economic research institute in Germany. It describes itself as a non-profit academic institution and is financed wholly by the State of Berlin and the German Federal Government.

Invaluable for those conducting research into the Soviet Union’s molding of the Soviet Occupation Zone into the GDR. They say that history does not repeat itself but that it rhymes. Russia and parts of Ukraine?

Price: \$2,950

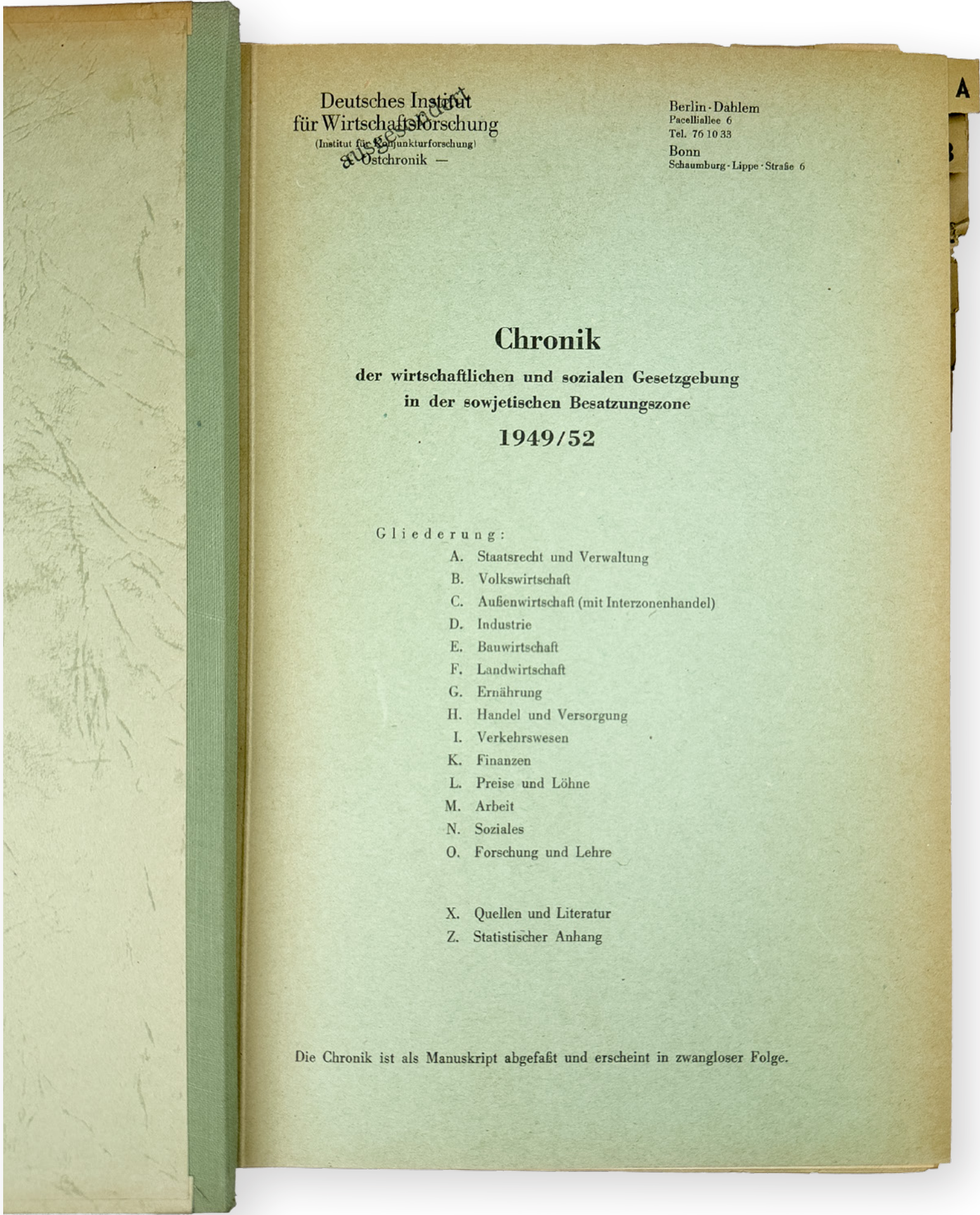


item dimensions: 297 × 210 mm

1949



In total, four large binders



23 American Propaganda in Poland via Balloon Drop

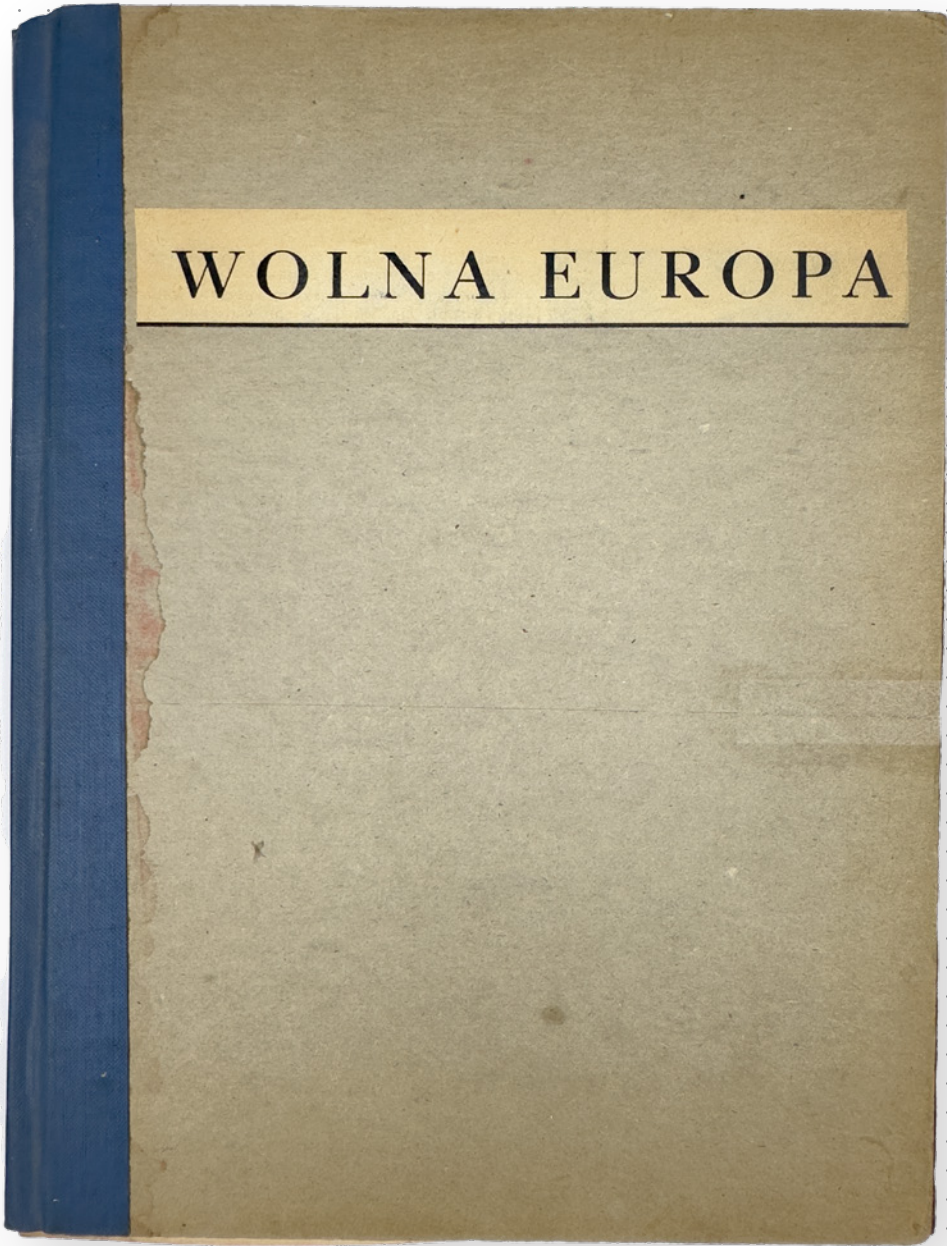
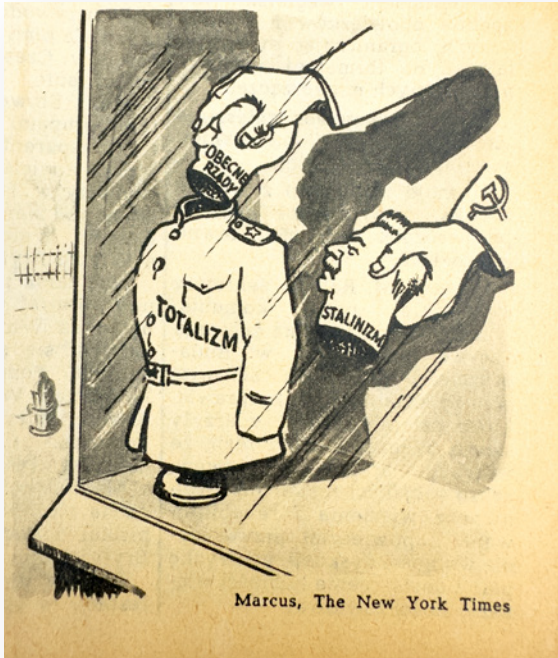
Wolna Europa: biuletyn informacyjny. [eight issues of the anti-communist newsletter, which was dropped by balloon into Poland]

New York: Free Europe Press, 1955–1956. 220 by 160mm (8¾ by 6¼ inches). Bound volume of numbers 1–7, plus a special issue with a cover letter from the Free Europe Committee bound in, explaining the purpose of the publication and its method of delivery. This appears to be a complete set. In Polish (except for letter, which is English). Small tear to first few pages repaired with archival tape.

The cover letter states that “Wolna Europa is a bi-weekly newspaper published by the Polish and American staff of Free Europe Press and sent into Poland by balloons. Its main purpose, as defined in the editorial, is to supply the people of Poland with an objective source of information denied them by the Communist regime.”

Exceedingly rare. OCLC locates only one set at the Polish National Library and one (?) issue from 1955 in France. No auction records. No other copies for sale.

Price: \$1,500



item dimensions: 220 x 160 mm

1955

biuletyn informacyjny

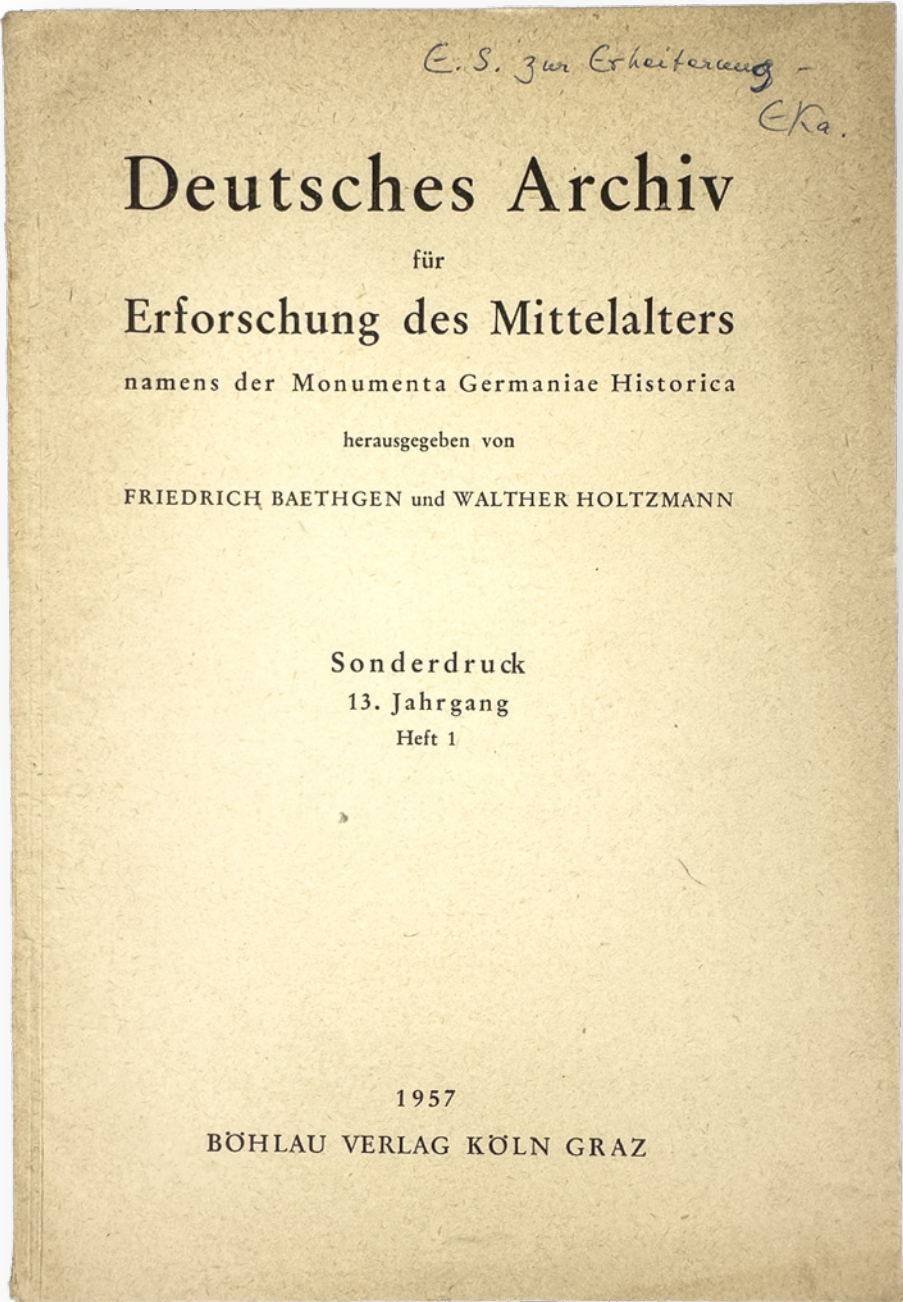
24 Inscribed by Kantorowicz

Kantorowicz, Ernst. Zu den Rechtsgundlagen der Kaisersage.
[The Legal Basis of the Emperor’s Legend]

Köln: Böhlau Verlag, 1957. 230 by 160mm (9 by 6¼ inches). Pamphlet; 115–150 pp. In German.
Author’s offprint from Deutsches Archiv für Erforschung des Mittelalters, Sonderdruck 13.
Jahrgang, Heft 1. Inscribed on the cover: “E.S. zur Erheiterung—Eka.”

Ernst Kantorowicz (1895–1963) was a medievalist and German exile historian. He was closely associated with the culturally conservative George-Kreis and is well known for his 1927 book on Emperor Frederick II, which is also the subject of this pamphlet. Documents inscribed by Kantorowicz are scarce in the trade.

Price: \$125



item dimensions: 230 x 160 mm

1957

Kantorowicz

25 East Germany's Modernization Plan Visualized

Nachtigall, Walter and Rudolf Schneider. Unser Siebenjahrplan [Our Seven Year Plan]

[East Berlin]: Verl. Die Wirtschaft, 1960. 290 by 410 mm (11½ by 16¼ inches). Oblong illustrated folder with 32 loose placards (complete). Good with brittle paper. Long ago the folder was folded in half and many of the sheets have small tears at the top and bottom along old fold lines that have since been repaired on the verso.

East Germany's Seven Year Plan (1959–1965) was a government plan of modernization, mechanization, and automation. "The Seven Year Plan is the plan of freedom and of Socialism's triumph." (translated). The plan aimed at achieving West Germany's per capita production by the end of 1961, set higher production quotas, and called for an 85% increase in labor productivity.

This graphically stunning set of 32 placards with bright colors and photo montages celebrates the multitude of achievements of the East German government and its people. Happy factory workers, grain combines, and factories busy producing a better world are all prominently featured.

Scarce with no copies currently for sale. OCLC locates this item in the United States only at the Hoover.

Price: \$1,250



item dimensions: 290 x 410 mm

1960

Unser Siebenjahrplan

3





160%

165%

155%

Mit der Erfüllung des Siebenjahrplans werden wir unsere materiellen und kulturellen Lebensbedürfnisse immer vollständiger befriedigen

Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit:
1961 45 Stunden/Woche in der gesamten Volkswirtschaft.
Ab 1962 – Beginn des Überganges zur 42-Stunden-Woche. Dadurch mehr Zeit für Bildung, Kultur, Sport und Erholung.

Gesundheitswesen:
Umfassende Gesundheitsfürsorge und vorbildlicher Arbeitsschutz

Bis 1965
7 7 2 0 0 0
neue Wohnungen

Warenbereitstellung:
1958 39,6
1961 51,0
1965 66,0
MILLIARDEN DM

FÜR EINE GLÜCKLICHE ZUKUNFT

16




MODERNE MÖBEL – BEHAGLICHES WOHNEN

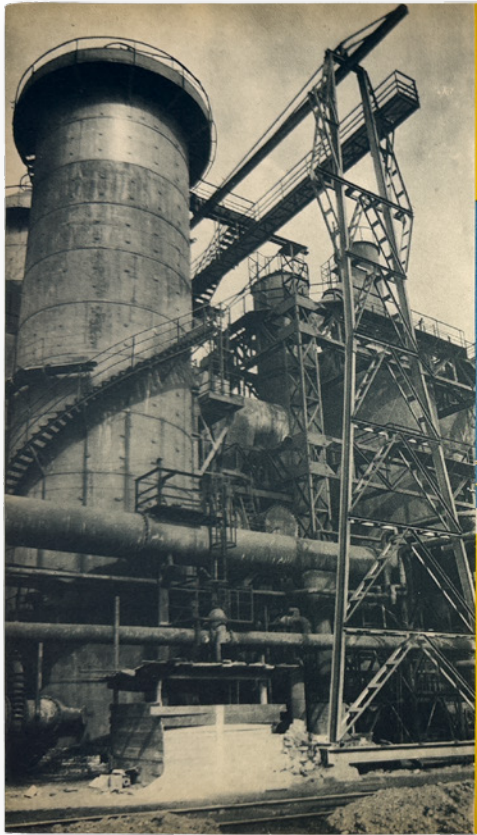


177%

Die Möbelproduktion wird im Siebenjahrplan hochindustrialisiert. Im zunehmenden Maße werden formschöne und zweckmäßige Typenmöbel in großen Serien hergestellt. Die Produktion steigt dadurch bis 1965 auf

8





Chemie bringt Brot, Wohlstand, Schönheit

Die Bruttoproduktion der chemischen Industrie steigt bis 1965 auf mehr als **18 Milliarden DM, das sind über 200%**.
Bis 1965 werden 11 Milliarden DM Investitionsmittel für den Aufbau neuer Betriebe und Betriebserweiterungen zur Verfügung gestellt.

In tausend Tonnen

189%

207%

581%

1958 1961 1965


1958 1961 1965

1958 1961 1965

Schwefelsäure SO₂ Treibstoffe Synthetische Fasern


Erdölförderung aus der Sowjetunion
8 Tonnen Erdöl in der Minute
Erhöhung der eigenen Erdölförderung
bis 1965 auf 1 Million Tonnen

Die Produktion von chemischen Erzeugnissen für die Bevölkerung steigt bei den verschiedenen Erzeugnisgruppen auf das 1,6 bis 5,3 fache.



UdSSR

19



Der Außenhandel festigt die Freundschaft und fördert die Koexistenz

Die Basis unseres Außenhandels ist die Freundschaft mit der Sowjetunion und den anderen sozialistischen Ländern. Dreiviertel unseres gesamten Außenhandels entfallen auf die sozialistischen Länder.

Der Gesamtumsatz des Außenhandels wird sich von 14,5 Milliarden DM im Jahre 1958 auf 25,0 Milliarden DM im Jahre 1965 erhöhen.

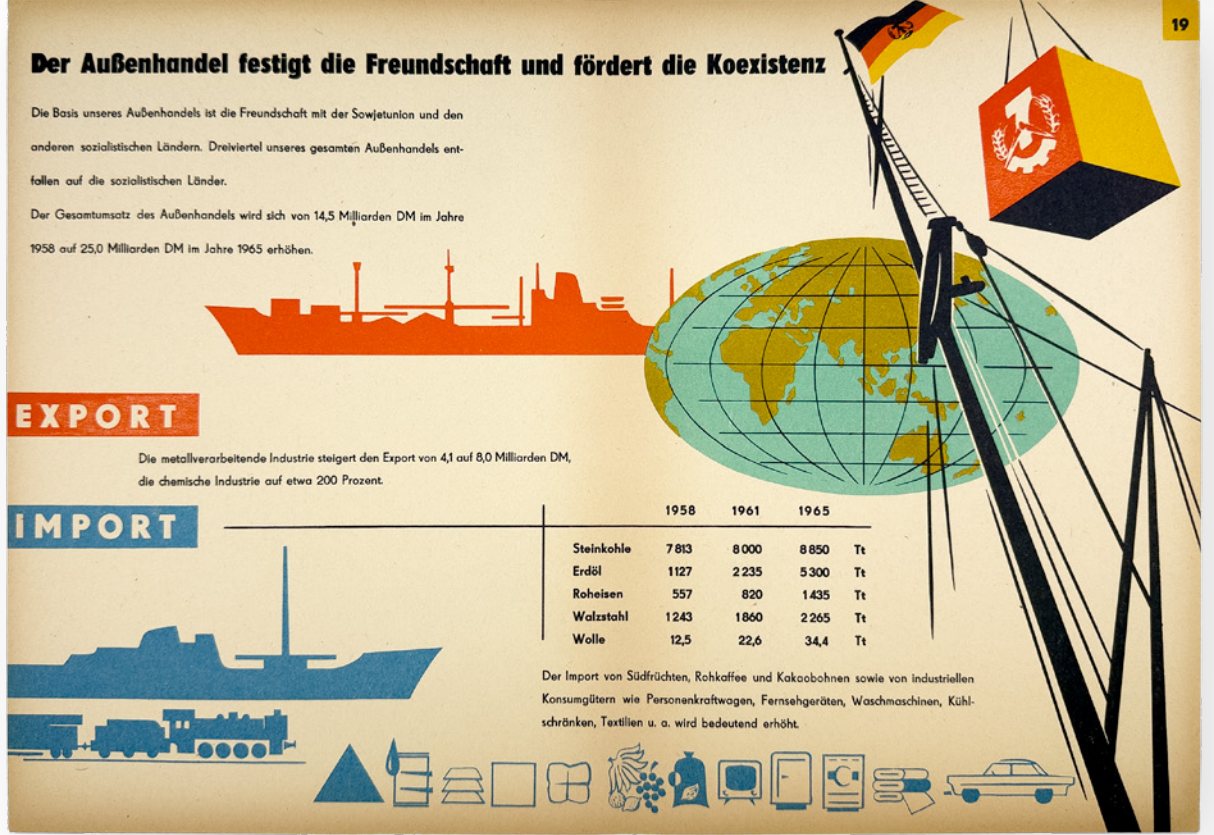
EXPORT

Die metallverarbeitende Industrie steigert den Export von 4,1 auf 8,0 Milliarden DM, die chemische Industrie auf etwa 200 Prozent.

IMPORT

	1958	1961	1965	
Steinkohle	7 813	8 000	8 850	Tt
Erdöl	1 127	2 235	5 300	Tt
Roh Eisen	557	820	1 435	Tt
Walzstahl	1 243	1 860	2 265	Tt
Wolle	12,5	22,6	34,4	Tt

Der Import von Südfrüchten, Rohkaffee und Kakaobohnen sowie von industriellen Konsumgütern wie Personenkraftwagen, Fernsehgeräten, Waschmaschinen, Kühlschränken, Textilien u. a. wird bedeutend erhöht.



26 Inner German Border Photography

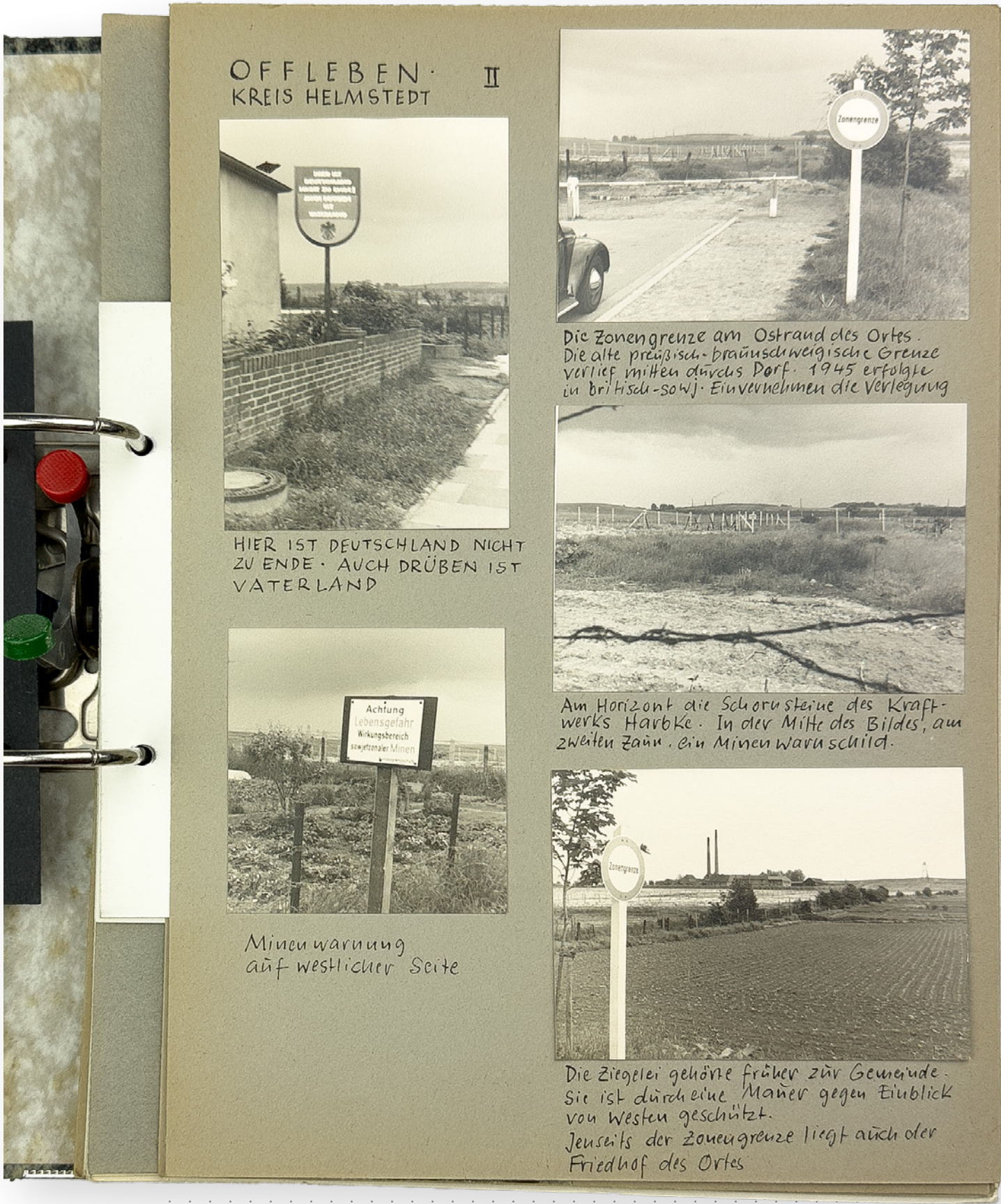
[175 Photographs of Group Tours to the German-German Border]

n.p.: n.p., 1963–1970. German business document binder with two-hole punched roughly A4 sized heavy card stock; 175 original photographs (mostly silver gelatin) mounted on 52 leaves. Most photographs 100×70 mm, some as large as 200×170 mm. Many photographs with detailed handwritten descriptions in a clear and legible hand. Very good plus.

This photograph collection documents group excursions to the inner German border with the GDR and the border of West Germany with Czechoslovakia. The trips were organized by the Vereinigte Wirtschaftsdienste (a West German business trade group) and the Verein zur Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands (the Organization for the Reunification of Germany). Most of the photos are from the state of Hessen. The trips went to Helmstedt, Duderstadt, Altenburschla, Mahnmal Bodesruh, Leimbach, Philippsthal, Mödlareuth bei Hof, and other places. There are further photographs of the Arbeitsgruppe Ausstellungen des Büros Bonner Berichte in Ratzeburg with a trip to the border in Mecklenburg along with photos of an exhibition in Lünen in 1963 called "It happened at the border" (translated).

It is unusual to find such an extensive collection of original photographs of the West German to GDR border.

Price: \$1,500



item dimensions: 297 × 210 mm

1963

Die Grenze

OFFLEBEN · KREIS HELMSTEDT III

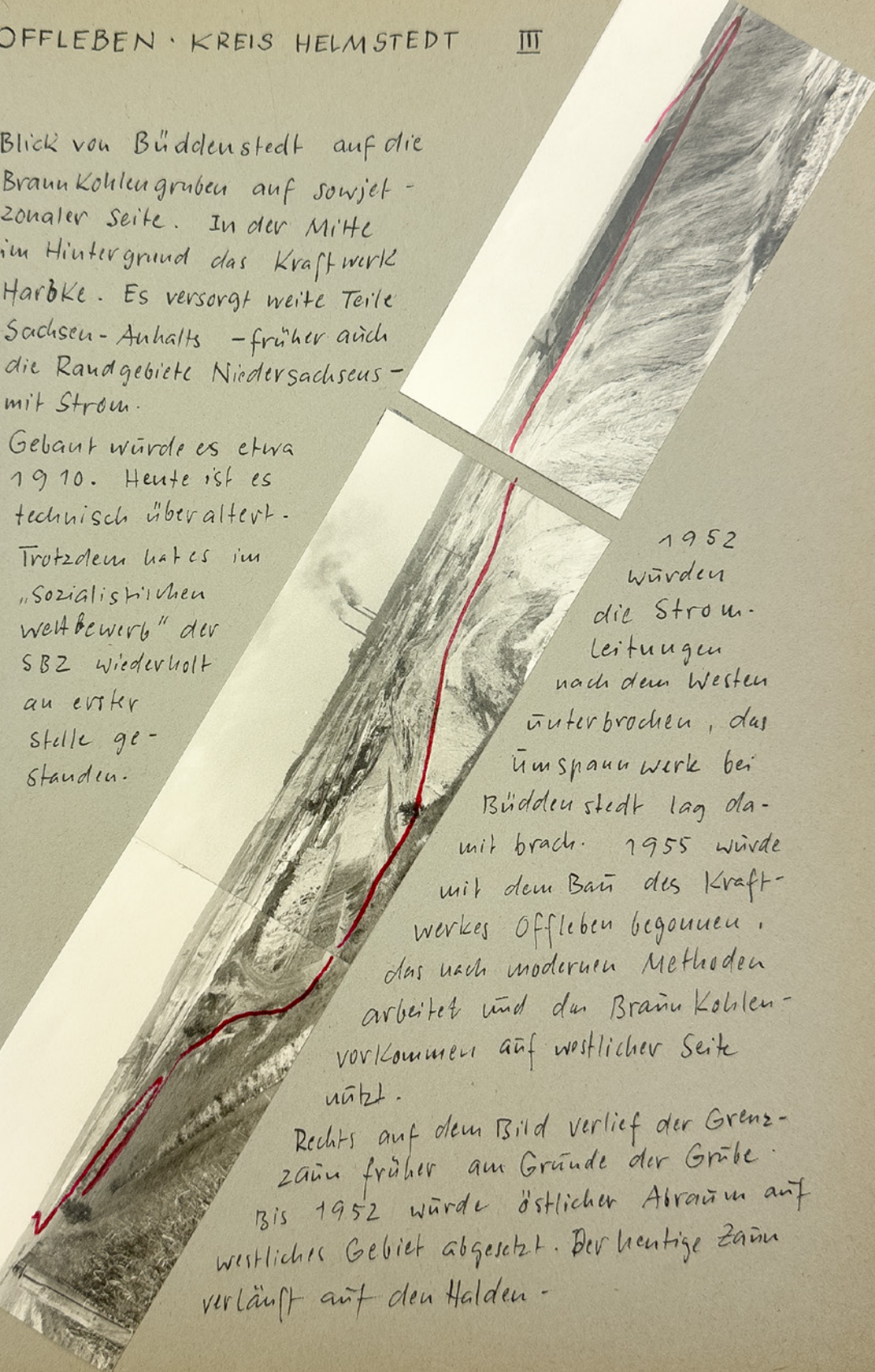
Blick von Büddenstedt auf die Braunkohlengruben auf sowjet-zonaler Seite. In der Mitte im Hintergrund das Kraftwerk Harbke. Es versorgt weite Teile Sachsen-Anhalts - früher auch die Randgebiete Niedersachsens - mit Strom.

Gebaut wurde es etwa 1910. Heute ist es technisch überaltert.

Trotzdem hat es im „sozialistischen Wettbewerb“ der SBZ wiederholt an erster Stelle gestanden.

1952 wurden die Stromleitungen nach dem Westen unterbrochen, das Umspannwerk bei Büddenstedt lag damit brach. 1955 wurde mit dem Bau des Kraftwerkes Offleben begonnen, das nach modernen Methoden arbeitet und den Braunkohlenvorkommen auf westlicher Seite nutzt.

Rechts auf dem Bild verlief der Grenz-zäun früher am Grunde der Gräbe. Bis 1952 wurde östlicher Atrium auf westliches Gebiet abgesetzt. Der heutige Zäun verläuft auf den Halden.



OFFLEBEN V

Aufforderung an die Autobahnbenutzer am Zollhaus des Kontrollpunktes Helmstedt.



Zoneengrenze im Brünneental zwischen „Bad Helmstedt“ (4 km v. d. Stadt Helmstedt entfernt) und Beudorf bzw. Blf. Bardeleben.



Die braunschweigisch-preussische Grenze verlief etwa 400 m weiter östlich. 1945 fand zwischen Briten und Sowjets ein Gebietsaustausch statt.

Die Holzüngen sind neuen Datums. Etwa im April 1963 begonnen. Das Gebiet gehört zum Lappwald.



27 History of Egypt

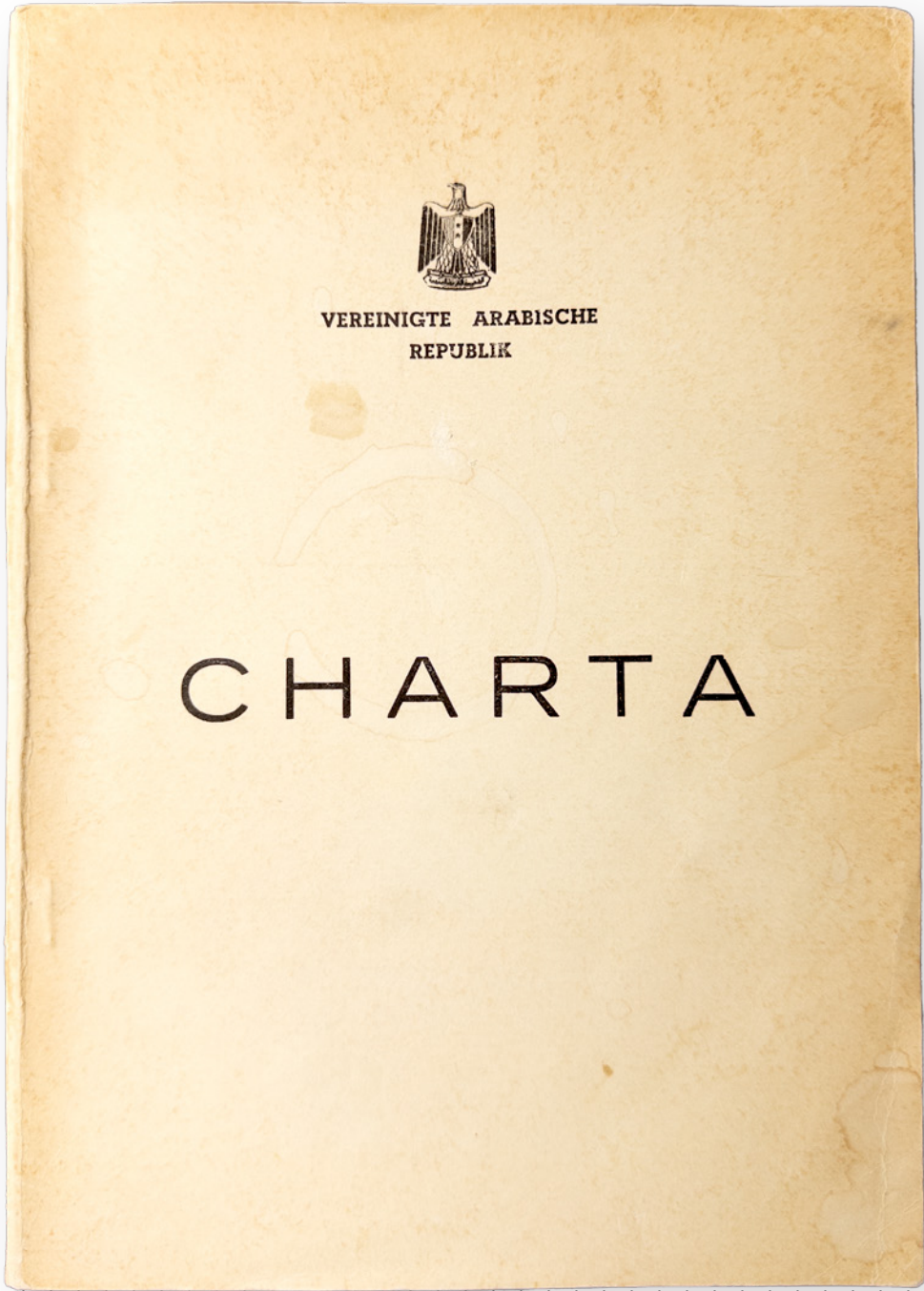
Vereinte Arabische Republik. Charta.

Kairo: Informationsamt Kairo—V.A.R., [1963]. 240 by 170mm (9½ by 6¾ inches). Original paper wrappers; 102 pp. In German. Very good.

The history of Egypt (at the time known as the United Arab Republic) as written by the government propaganda office for a German audience. it attempts to explain the Constitution of the United Arab Republic during the 1950's.

oclc locates no holdings in North America.

Price: \$95



item dimensions: 240 x 170 mm

1963

Arabische Republik

28 Script by Famous 20th Century Austrian Author

Artmann, H.C. Der Kavalier vom Mirakel [Shooting script for the 1964 movie]. Frei nach Lope de Vega. Von einem Liebhaber.

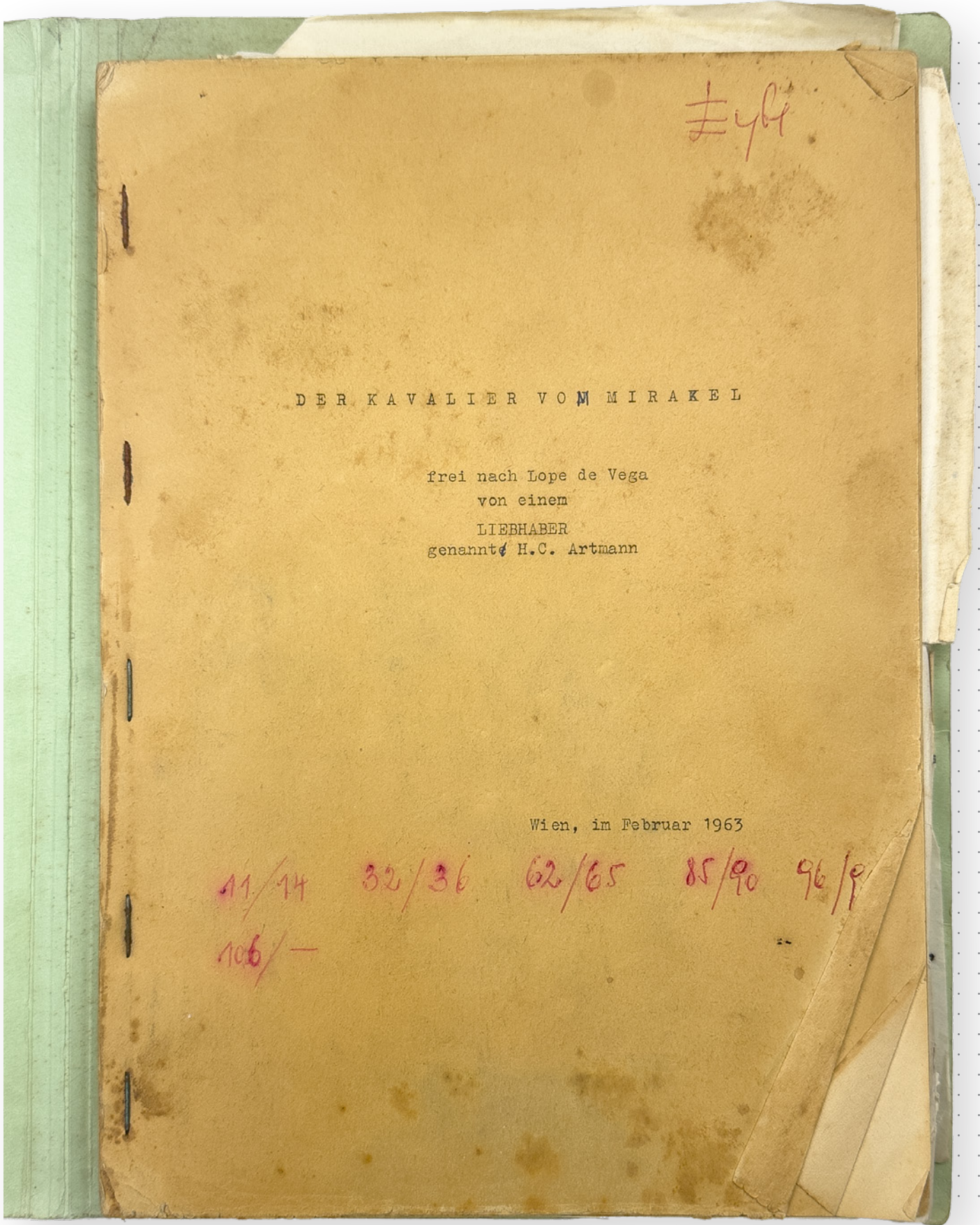
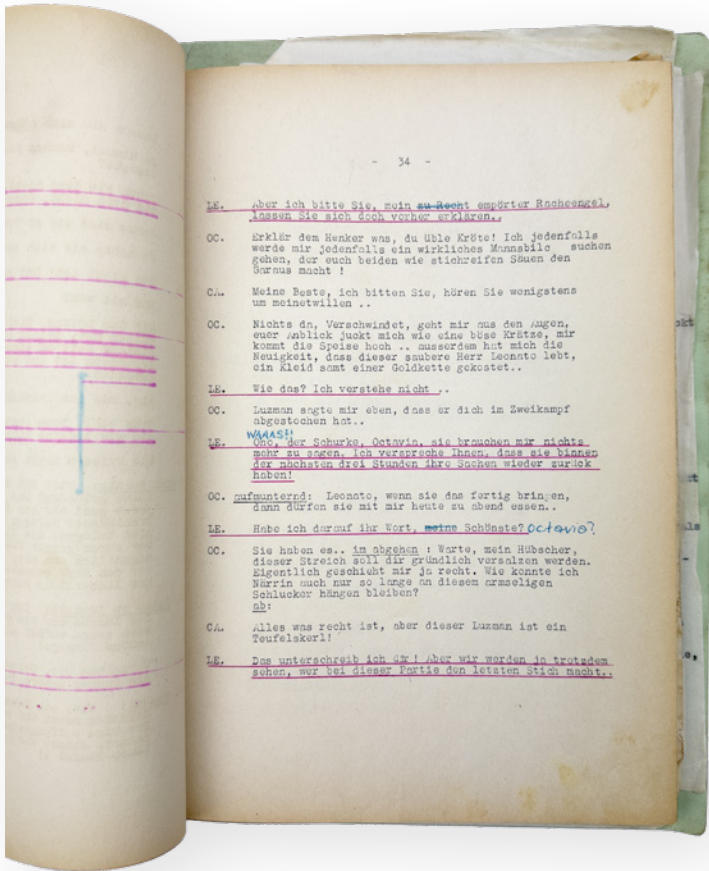
Vienna, February 1963. Generic continuous wrapper; [2], 1-9, [1], 10-104, 104a, 105-110, [2—handwritten], 1-4, 1-4. In German.

This was actor Hanns Eybl's copy (he played Leonato). With numerous comments and additions by Eybl. Good with paper toned.

H.C. Artmann (1921-2000) was Austria's most famous author of the latter half of the 20th century. He was prolific and much loved. This is a movie shooting script written by Artmann (adopted from a story by the 17th century Spanish playwright Lope de Vega). Set in 16th century Italy the story follows a cunning Casanova—who has never missed an orgy—in his efforts to swindle a lady's riches and take them to Spain.

Exceedingly scarce. Not in AMPAS. OCLC locates 3 copies, all in Europe.

Price: \$950



item dimensions: 297 x 210 mm

1963

H.C. Artmann

29 Censoring the Creative Process

Koch, Hans. Bericht des Sekretariats des DSV (Deutschen Schriftstellerverbandes) an die Ideologische Kommission des ZK (Zentralkomitee). [Report of the Secretary of the East German Author's Guild to the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee]

n.p.: n.p., [1964]. A4 sized mimeographed report; 32 pp. In German. Two hole punched. Very good but for paperclip rust to the first 3 and last 3 pages and paper browning.

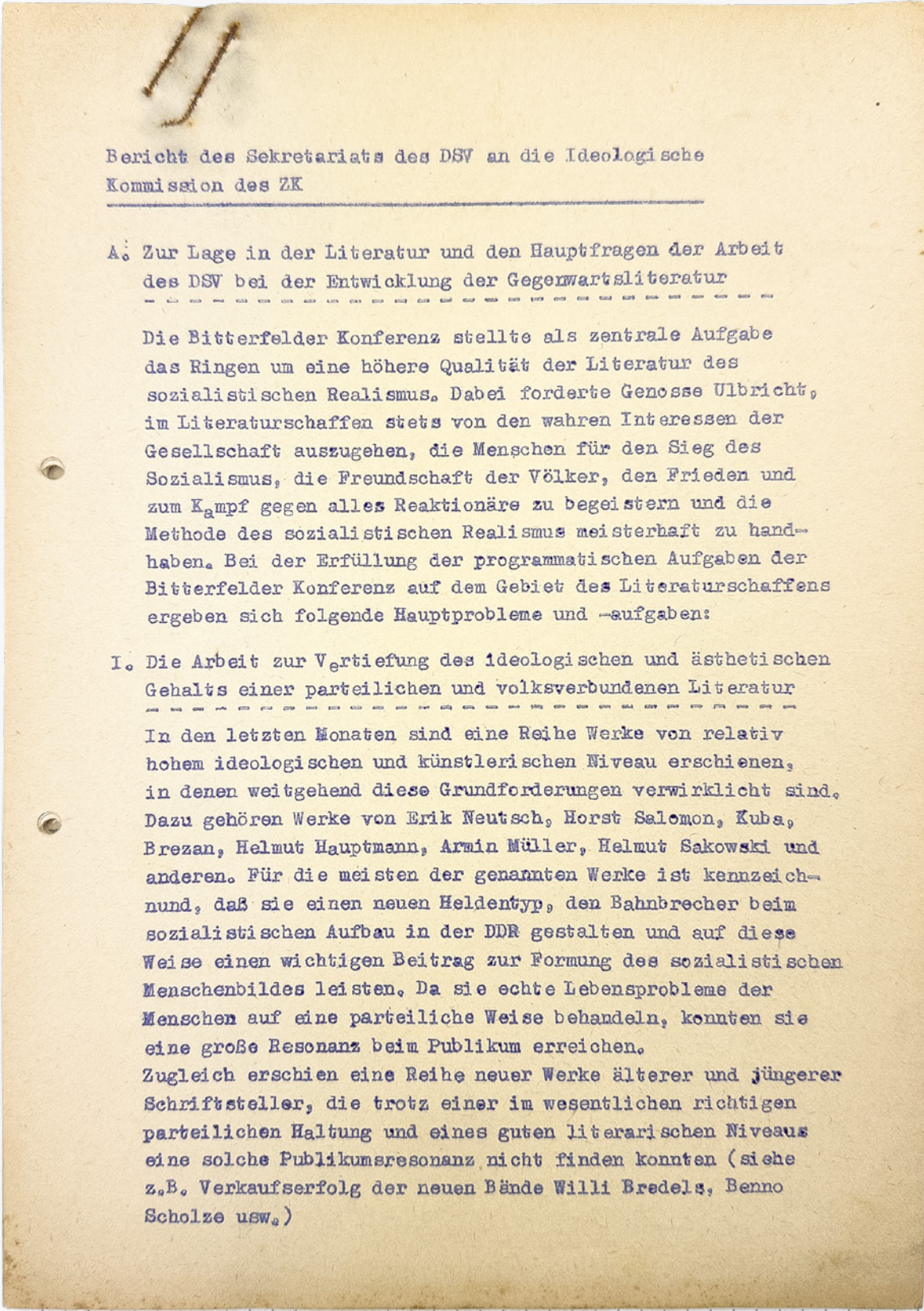
Internal report by the Secretary of East Germany's authors guild reporting to the ideological committee of the Central Committee of the GDR. The author, Hans Koch (1927–1986), was an East German literary historian and later member of the Central Committee. In this document he discusses the Bitterfelder Conference, an East German writer's conference that was intended to bridge the gap between the arts and the worker. The intent of the conference was to ensure that authors maintain an ideologically correct theme to their works that would support the GDR's political goals. Koch analyzes the impact of foreign literature, West German authors, and the youth, on writers of the GDR. Various authors are mentioned by name, including the famous Christa Wolf in reference to the difference between what authors "should" write and what authors "want" to write. The popular 1964 East German movie, "Der Geteilte Himmel" (Divided Heaven), is analyzed in the context of its creators and their possible psychological isolation from Western colleagues.

Very interesting for the study of how government influence can act as censorship even before the creative writing process starts.

Not identifiable in oCLC. A copy marked "draft 1963" (trans.) is at the archive of the DSV. For more on Hans Koch, please see his entry at the Bundesstiftung Aufarbeitung.

Also see, Elke Scherstjanoi. *Zwei Staaten, zwei Literaturen?: das internationale Kolloquium des Schriftstellerverbandes in der DDR*. München: Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag, 2008. Please note that the "Bericht des Sekretariats des DSV" that is reprinted in Scherstjanoi's book is different from the one on offer here, which is an internal report to the ideological committee. Available digitally at the LoC: <https://www.loc.gov/item/2020719097/>

Price: \$495



item dimensions: 297 x 210 mm

1964

30 German Buddhists

Yāna. Zeitschrift für Buddhismus und religiöse Kultur auf buddhistischer Grundlage. 1. Heft—XX. Jahrgang Jan-Febr. 1967–2510.

Utting, Germany: Buddhistisches Haus Georg Grimm, 1967. 205 by 145mm (8 by 5¾ inches). Paper wrappers; [2], 194 pp. Entire year of bimonthly issues from 1967 bound into one publication. In German. Very good to near fine.

Scarce German Buddhist publication with a decidedly Schopenhauer twist edited by Maya Keller-Grimm and Max Hoppe. Publication was funded by the estate of Georg Grimm (1868–1945), a former Catholic judge who established one of Germany’s first Buddhist organization in 1921.

Keller-Grimm, Maya (née Rosa Grimm). 1899/1900 — 1990. Daughter of famous German buddhist Georg Grimm. Later, continuing her father’s work as editor of Yāna.

Hoppe, Max (Anagārika Dharmapāla). 24.4.1907 — 1992. Theology student who became interested in Schopenhauer, then in 1936 in Grimm’s Buddhism. Joined the Altbuddhistische Gemeinde and became Grimm’s pupil. After the war settled down in Utting and soon became leader of the Altbuddhistische Gemeinde, together with Maya Keller-Grimm.

Although Yāna is found at 23 universities in the United States, the holdings are disparate and disjointed. We were not able to locate a us based holding of these issues from 1967. us holdings appear to commence with the issues published in 1970.

See, Culture Contact and Valuation: Early German Buddhists and the Creation of a ‘Buddhism in Protestant Shape’ by Martin Baumann. *Numen*, Sep. 1997, Vol. 44, No. 3 (Sep., 1997), pp. 270–295.

Price: \$95



1967



item dimensions: 205 x 145 mm

31 East German Workers Collective Diary

Brigadebuch Deutsch-Sowjetische Freundschaft. [Brigade Book German-Soviet Friendship]

Pößneck, Germany: Brigade Deutsche-Sowjetische Freundschaft, 1968–1973.
300 by 220 mm (11¾ by 8¾ inches). Red buckram folder preprinted “Brigade-Buch” in gilt;
[100] lvs. 36 mounted gelatin silver photographs ranging in size from 60×85 to 170 by 240
mm. Damage to cover (at one point 1/3 of the cover was folded backwards).

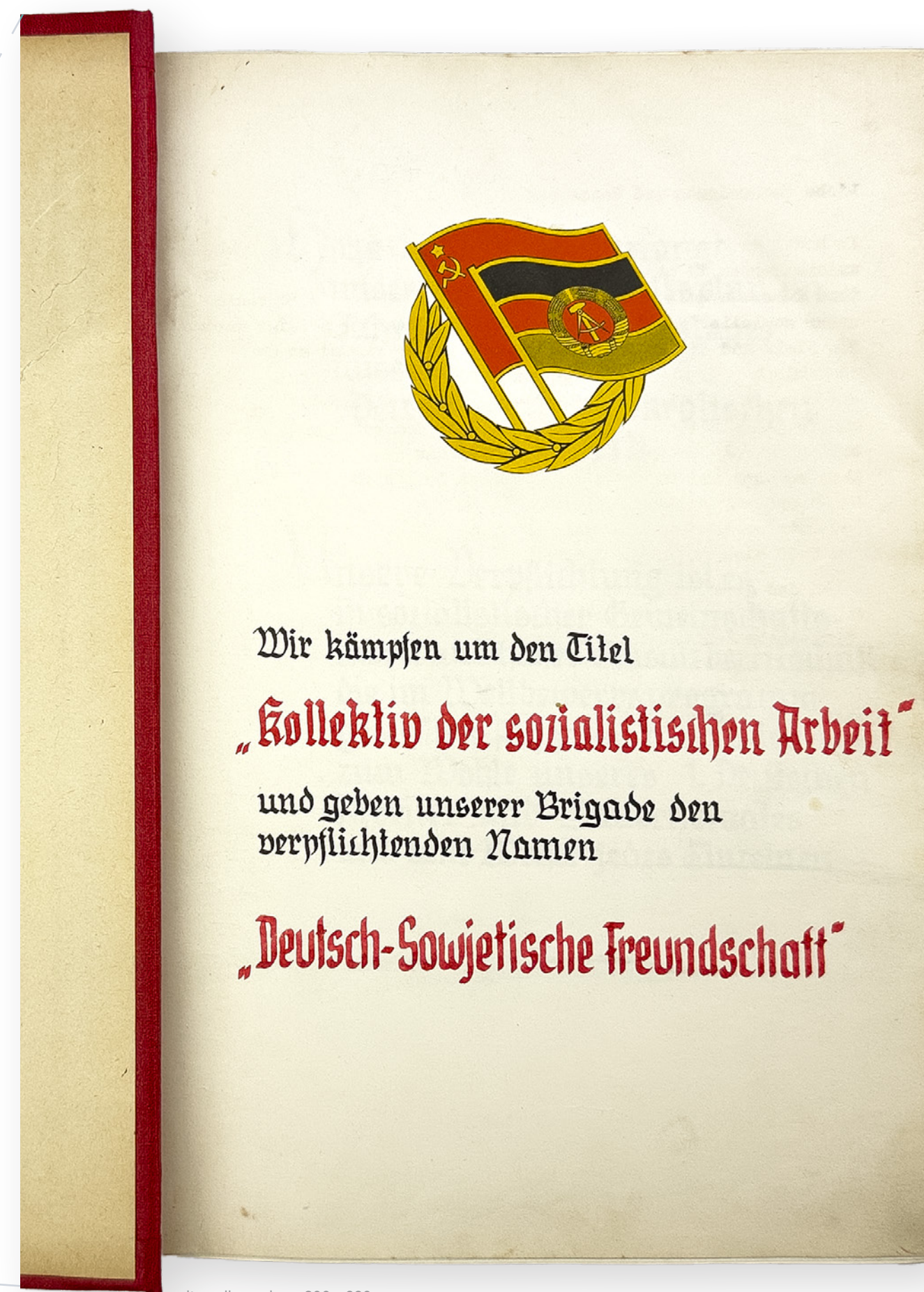
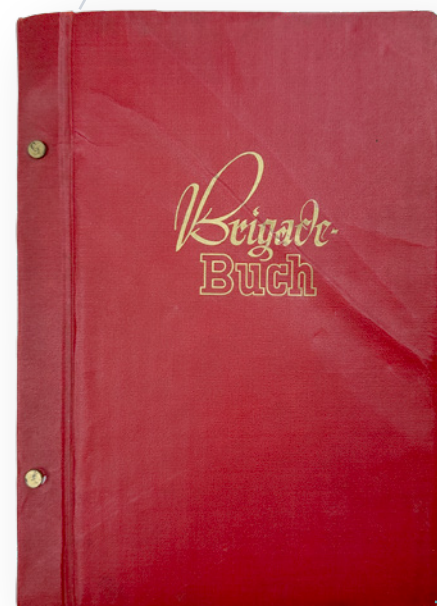
The “Brigadebuch” was a diary that every worker collective in East German enterprises had to create. The term “Brigade” has its roots in the Russian language, where it draws its meaning as a unit of co-workers. The Brigadebuch showcases all aspects of professional and private life of the collective. The concept of these diaries is as a means of self-understanding, education and self-education in the work collective in order to contribute to the shaping of “socialist behavior” and “collective relationships.”

This Brigadebuch documents from 1968–1973 the socialist brigade “German-Russian Friendship,” which was responsible for agricultural harvesting machines in the greater Pößneck region (Thuringia, Germany)—more specifically, it is the brigade book of the vehicle fleet of the Council for Agricultural Production and Food Industry (RLN), Pößneck. The album is chock full of photographs, newspaper clippings, loyalty pledges, letters of commendation and agricultural statistics. For example, there is a spread on the Soyuz 4 and Soyuz 5 Soviet space missions (and a hand written article on attempts at welding in space). The album starts with a signed copy of the brigade “contract” setting forth their loyalties and requirements pertaining to the twenty year anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Most pages hand written, some are typed, and there are 36 mounted photographs. A unique insight into how East German worker collectives functioned on a daily basis that is quite foreign to us in our capitalistic society.

Price: \$795



Pößneck



item dimensions: 300 × 220 mm

1968

Woche der Freundschaft VR Bulgarien – DDR

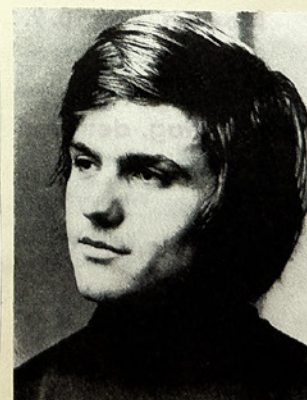


Virginia Vassilewa-Ehrhardt



Iwan Konstantinow

Gäste aus der
VR Bulgarien
zur
Freundschaftswoche
vom 7. bis 13.
September 1973



Emil Tschakarow, Dirigent

Friendship with Bulgaria

Start der sowjetischen Weltraumschiffe

Sojus 4 u. Sojus 5

am 14.1. und 15.1.1969



Glückwunsch unseren Freunden, den
Kosmonauten

A. Jelisseejew

W. Schatalow

J. Chrunow

B. Wolynow

zu ihren hervorragenden Erfolgen in der
Weltraumforschung und Glückwunsch
dem Staat, der solche beispielhafte
Menschen hervorbringt.

Soyuz 4 and 5 Cosmonauts

32 Summer Indoctrination Camp

Sommerferiengestaltung 1968 im Zentralen Pionierlager "Mitschurin" des VEB Carl Zeiss Jena. [Organization of Summer vacation in 1968 in the central pioneer camp "Mitschurin" of the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena]

[Raila (Gera), East Germany]: Pionierzeltlager Mitschurin, 1968. 270 by 240mm (10¾ by 9½ inches). Spiral bound photo album; [18] lvs with tissue guards. 28 original silver gelatin photographs sized 110×175 mm. Neatly labeled throughout in German. One photo missing. Along with a small triangular commemorative flag. Very good plus.

This album is from a central Young Pioneer camp south of Leipzig (Raila near Gera). The Young Pioneers was an East German youth organization for children ages 6–13. Loosely based on Scouting, but organized in such a way as to indoctrinate schoolchildren with socialist ideology and prepare them for the Free German Youth (the official youth movement for 14 to 25 year olds). This camp was quite large with a capacity of 800 children. The structures were all demolished between 2002-2004 and the property "returned to nature." In the words of someone we know who attended this very camp: "Nothing compares to how wonderful it was to be a youth in East Germany."

The album is very interesting because on the one side it shows fun activities such as singing, hiking, and hanging out in the dormitories; and on the other side we have wonderful photographs of a demonstration of how illegal border crossers should be subdued, how to use gas masks, and fire department assistance.

A nice insight into East German youth culture.

Price: \$795



Photo of subdued "Grenzgänger"



item dimensions: 270 × 240 mm

1968

Pionierlager



Pioniere beim Anlegen
der Schutzmaske

Gas mask training...



Pioniertanz

and youth dances

33 Early 1970s Immigration & Labor Law Satire

[Collection of 8 posters of the “Projekt Lehrlingsrolle der Elefanten Press Galerie”]

Berlin: Elefanten Press Galerie, 1972. 830 by 590mm (32¾ by 23¼ inches). The collection contains the numbers 1-3, 5-8 and 10 of the series “Project: Role of the Apprentice in the Elephant Press Gallery” (translated).

The poster series was created by students at the Technical University Berlin in 1972. With works by Tom Fecht (founder of the Elephant Press), Rainer Hachfeld, Guido Zingerl, Friedrich Karl Waechter, Chlodwig Poth, Amelie Glienke, and others. Later the Elephant Press would take over publication of the satirical magazine Titanic. The poster series represents satirical commentary on immigration, labor laws and education reform.

Our favorite poster is the one by Hachfeld. A woman and man stand with their fists raised while a newspaper publisher rants and raves about the downside of immigration. The poster announces: “STICK TOGETHER! Don’t let yourself get worked up. Infighting only benefits the corporate interest. GUEST WORKERS ARE COLLEAGUES!” (translated).

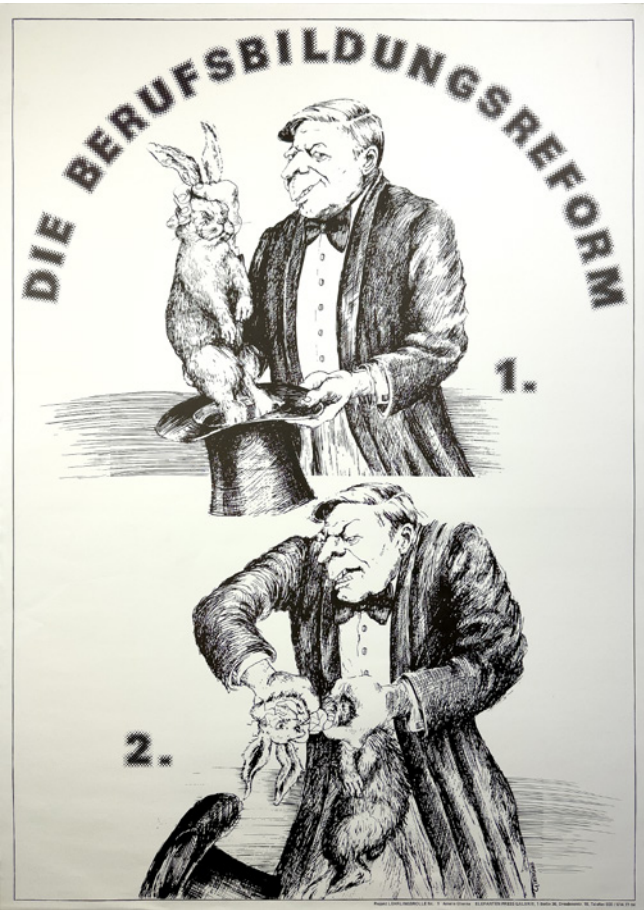
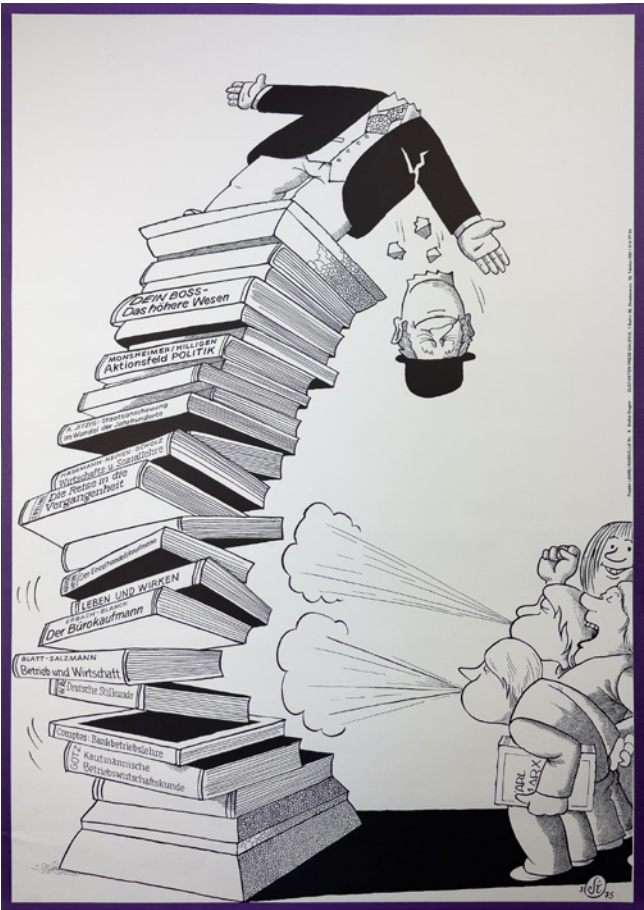
Price: \$950



item dimensions: 830 x 590 mm



1972



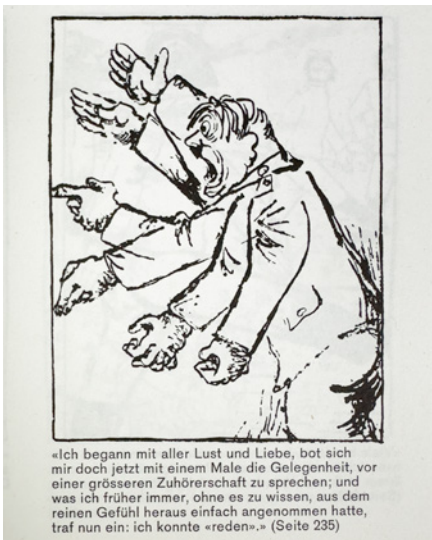
34 Lambasting Hitler

Mein Kampf. Text von Adolf Hitler. Vorwort von Max Frisch. Zeichnungen von Clément Moreau.

Munich: Neue Münchner Galerie, 1975. 155 by 210mm (6 by 8¼ inches). Illustrated wrapper; [36] pp. In German. Extensively illustrated with caricatures of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Fine.

Drawn while in exile in Argentina. The artist was sued (unsuccessfully) by the German Government for the publication of this satire of *Mein Kampf*.

Price: \$125



Satire of Hitler



item dimensions: 155 × 210 mm

1975

Max Frisch

35 Lesbian Emancipation Leader's Unrecorded Manuscript

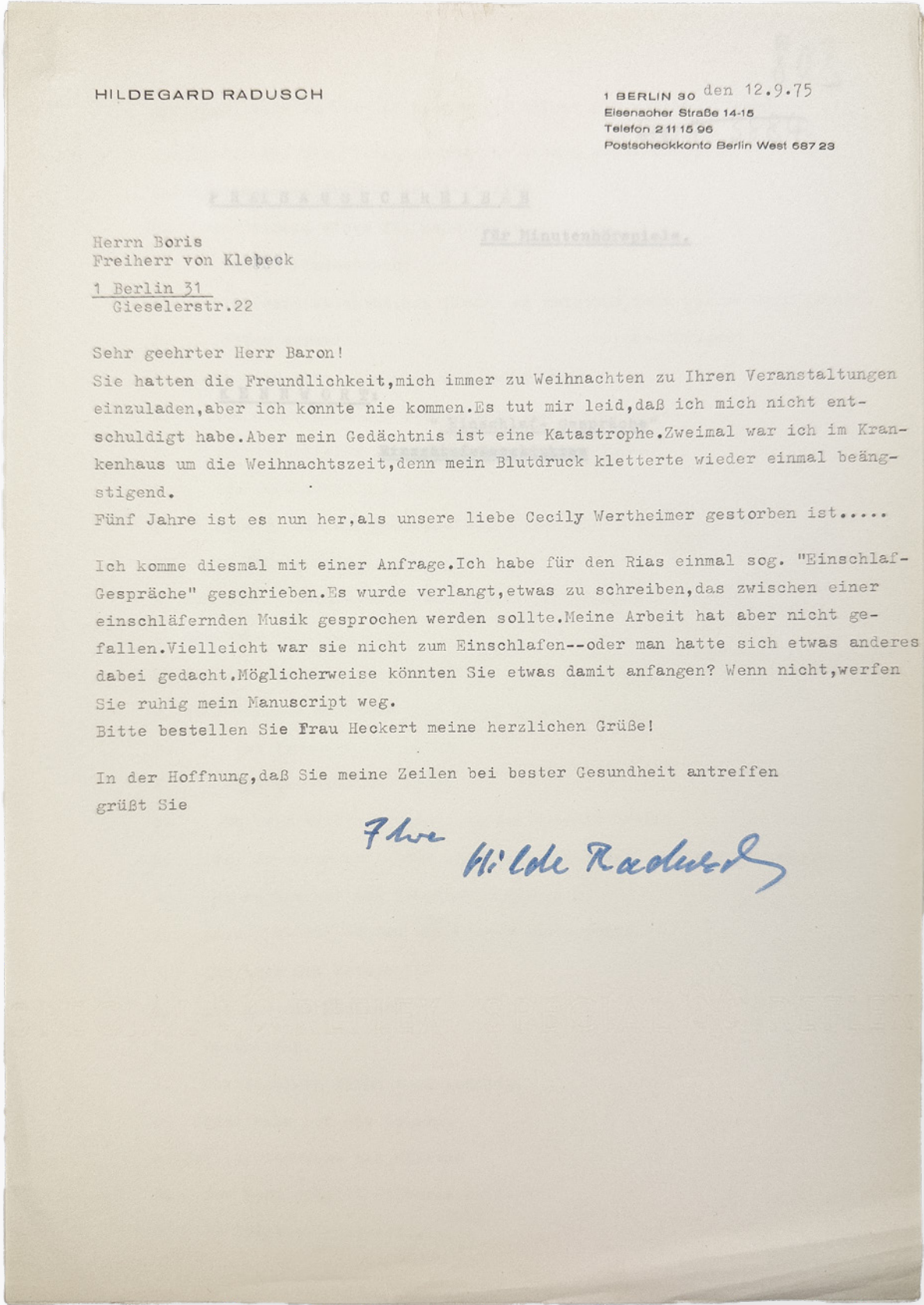
Radusch, Hilde. Einschlaf-Gespräche [Falling Asleep Conversations]

Berlin: Hilde Radusch, September 12, 1975. Single page A4 sized TLS on Hildegard Radusch letterhead to Boris Freiherr von Kleppek together with a 10 pp. A4 sized type written radio dialogue sleep story (+1 pg. cover). Sleep story with minor handwritten corrections presumably by Radusch. In German. Very good with minor creasing to edges.

Hilde Radusch (1903-1994) is described by the influential Bundesstiftung Magnus Hirschfeld as "one of the most important members of the lesbian-gay emancipation movement in the German speaking world" (translated). Radusch was a communist activist, part of the anti-fascist resistance, persecuted and imprisoned during the Third Reich, and a prominent Feminist and Lesbian activist. Known for her Gender-fluid poetry, the quote on her Berlin memorial tablet reads: "I have never felt that I am a woman; but do not ask what it is who I feel to be" (translated).

On offer is a TLS from Radusch to the Berlin musician and conductor Boris Freiherr von Kleppek explaining to von Kleppek that she wrote the enclosed manuscript for a radio program. The radio show never used the manuscript and perhaps he could make use of it. The manuscript is a 10-page narrative for radio entitled "Einschlaf-Gespräche" (Falling Asleep Conversations). This sleep story by Radusch is—as far as we can tell—completely unrecorded and unknown.

The dialogue follows two flying creatures (presumably birds, but not described) as they visit people before they fall asleep. It is dark, mysterious, and explores questions of identity and belonging that arise in the moments prior to sleep.



item dimensions: 297 x 210 mm

1975

Einschlaf-Gespräche

We have translated a representative section:

H. So you don't like it here?

L. Yes, I do! I have never had such a nice aftertaste of how my life progressed. I live everything once again.

H. But aren't you sad?

L. You don't know how satisfying it is to be truly sad. You relive everything prettier than it was the first time. And then I think about this (falls asleep) and on that...

H. What do you say now?

L. Content sadness.

In one poignant section of the dialogue, the birds talk to a sheep. The sheep complains that it's always the other sheep that receive the best grass. The sheep explains that they are marked, marked with a black spot. The birds explain that this makes the sheep different and interesting—but the sheep explains, no—I have the black mark and am always disadvantaged in the society of sheep.

An interesting unrecorded sleep story manuscript from an important figure in European LGBTQ+ rights.

For more on Radusch, please see the websites of the Bundesstiftung Magnus Hirschfeld and Das feministische Archiv FFBIZ in Berlin (which is where Radusch's papers and diaries are preserved). A book that discusses Radusch's life extensively is Andrea Rottmann's *Queer Lives across the Wall: Desire and Danger in Divided Berlin 1945–1970*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2023.

For more on the resurgence of sleep stories see Hillary Richard “Once Upon a Time... Bedtime Stores Were Just for Kids.” *New York Times*, January 1, 2022.

Price: \$950

Seite 3

II.

D. Das Fenster ist auf.
H. Wie weich die Luft ist.
D. Du sollst doch schlafen.
H. Kann nicht.
D. Hör doch, wie der Wind rauscht!
H. Er kommt von weit her- Er ist schon müde-- Oh, so müde!
D. Er kommt von der See.
H. Ich rieche Tang und--Krabben.Viele kleine Krabben.
D. Denkst du noch an die Hallig?
H. Und an die Kuh,die dauernd gekrault werden wollte?
D. Und die Brandung,wenn das Meer kam?
H. Hier ist keine Brandung, nur Säuseln.
D. Aber die kleinen Bäumchen biegen sich.
H. Nur so vornehm wie Nachbars Kater,mehr nicht.
D. Das ist ja auch ein besonders vornehmer Herr.
H. Bestimmt geht er jetzt aus.
D. Wenn der Mond aufgeht wird er auch etwas unternehmen.
H. Ganz bestimmt-- Wo geht er hin?
D. Übers Dach.
H. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Ach wo.
D. warum geht er nicht übers Dach?
H. Ich weiß nicht-- Er geht am Teich vorbei.
D. Was will er am Teich?
H. Fische fangen.
D. Sind alle tot.
H. Mondfische nicht.
D. wie sind die?
H. Der Mondschein legt sie auf die wellen.Und wenn der Kater mit der dicken Pfote danach haut,zerrinnt das Mondsilber.
D. Dann wird Nachbars Kater traurig.

36 Outsider Art & GDR Teacher Education

Institut für Lehrerbildung Weissenfels. Festschrift 30 Jahre DDR—25 Jahren Sozialistische Lehrerbildung. [Institute for Teacher Education, Weissenfels. Commemorative Publication 30 Years GDR—25 Years Socialistic Teacher Education]

Weissenfels: Institut für Lehrerbildung, 1979. 450 by 320mm (17¼ by 12½ inches). Large custom clam box with [28] lvs. 7 lvs are mounted and neatly titled original photographs 180×240 mm. 21 lvs are original graphic art (drawings, block prints, acrylic drawings). Along with a slightly smaller than A4 sized magazine with 48 pp. which reprints many of the included original photographs. In German. Very good plus.

With the establishment of the Soviet Occupation Zone the entire education system of Eastern Germany was restructured. Under the Ministry of People's Education systematic steps were made to ensure a "new orientation" of teachers. The youth had to be educated in a politically directed manner. To that end the GDR formed Institutes for Teacher Education.

This large commemorative box of original photographs and drawings is from a celebration of 30 years East Germany at the Institute for Teacher Education, Weissenfels. The seven large mounted photographs mostly show Egon Krenz (born 1937), the later last communist leader of the GDR, who is received by the teachers as if he were a rock star. Krenz started his career as a teacher. After the fall of the Wall he was sentenced to 6 1/2 years of prison for manslaughter.

The 21 leaves of large-format artwork is by teachers and pupils and generally free of political motives. It shows a form of allowed expression and outsider art within the structures of approved GDR teacher education.

Price: \$2,250



Weissenfels



item dimensions: 450 × 320 mm

1979



37 Boston Fans of East Germany

[Archive of the United States Committee for Friendship with the German Democratic Republic (Greater Boston Chapter)]

Boston: USCFDGR (Boston), The archive comprises documents from 1985-1991, including: member lists, summary reports of visits to the GDR, notes and comments for scheduling visits in the GDR and for hosting GDR visitors and dignitaries, correspondence from and to chapter members, and detailed financial records. We estimate that there are roughly 1,000 pages of documents housed in three letter sized archival document cases (12 ¼ by 10 ¼ by 5 inches) and further divided in archival file folders. Almost all documents in English, although a few in German. Per included meeting minutes, the Boston Chapter was founded January 10, 1986 with 11 members. The archive thus appears complete commencing with information requests in 1985 to form a new chapter, then the formation of the Boston chapter through the date of its abandonment in the year after the GDR ceased to exist. In addition to documents, the archive includes 8 cassette tapes (all functioning, 6 high quality audio, 2 medium quality audio, all in English and approximately ½ recorded around 1989-1990 and pertaining to discussions of the fall of the GDR). The audio component itself, offers a cornucopia of research. Other included items are three small clay medallions from the League of People's Friendship with the GDR, and homemade posters announcing the 1989 GDR Days celebration.

The USCFDGR was founded in 1975 to promote the GDR within the United States. From their statement of purpose: "We believe that learning about and seeing the GDR as it really is will surprise and enlighten many Americans... we in the USCFDGR have observed the steady growth of prosperity and quality of life in the GDR. This is evident from many stand-points: housing, health care, education, economic growth, social stability and cultural life." The USCFDGR primarily organized tours of GDR citizens in the United States (and held conferences around such tours) and also, vice versa, organized tours and delegations of Americans to the GDR, in an effort to foster "peace and friendship with the GDR." USCFDGR was organized into five chapters around the country, this archive is from the greater Boston Chapter. The American organization, USCFDGR, was part of an organized effort of the East Germany government to promote its interests abroad through the "Liga für Völkerfreundschaft der DDR" (League of People's Friendship with the GDR)—as such, for example, there is correspondence from the GDR embassy in Washington D.C. to help organize tours within the United States and provide support, such as sending East German movies to the Boston Chapter for events.



case dimensions: 312 x 260 x 127 mm

1985

USCFDGR members were primarily US academics who strongly supported the GDR and the archive provides insight into the social and political aspects of Americans who supported a socialist country. This becomes especially interesting as the Berlin Wall fell and the GDR ceased to exist. The largest event ever hosted by the Boston Chapter occurred November 8-22, 1989. An event that coincided with the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. The GDR had sent 50 people to Boston to participate in the event, including the president of the GDR Peace Council, the executive secretary of the Christian Peace Conference, various East German actors, authors, artists, and even the East German ambassador to the United States attended along with roughly 1,000 Americans, when, in the middle of the conference the Wall fell and the East German politburo and government ministers resigned. The East German government had even arranged for well known East German actress Vera Oelschlegel (born 1938) to entertain guests on November 19th with an event entitled "USA meets GDR on Stage." The highlight of the archive is the correspondence, newspaper articles, interviews, and reports related to the November 1989 event. The November 1989 "GDR Days" celebration received a lot of publicity in the press and on television because of the events in East Germany.

1989-1990 correspondence in the archive moves from indignation to disillusionment to acceptance that not only the GDR but also the US based friendship organization will cease to exist.

For example on February 2, 1990 the director of the Boston chapter writes to a friend in East Germany: "Many of my friends felt that your country had the best possibilities for having a developed socialist society—not immediately, but in the future. Now they feel you will lose all your achievements and will be welcomed into the capitalist world of unemployment, homelessness, poverty, vastly unequal educational opportunities, poor child care, more inequality for women, and everything else that goes along with capitalism."

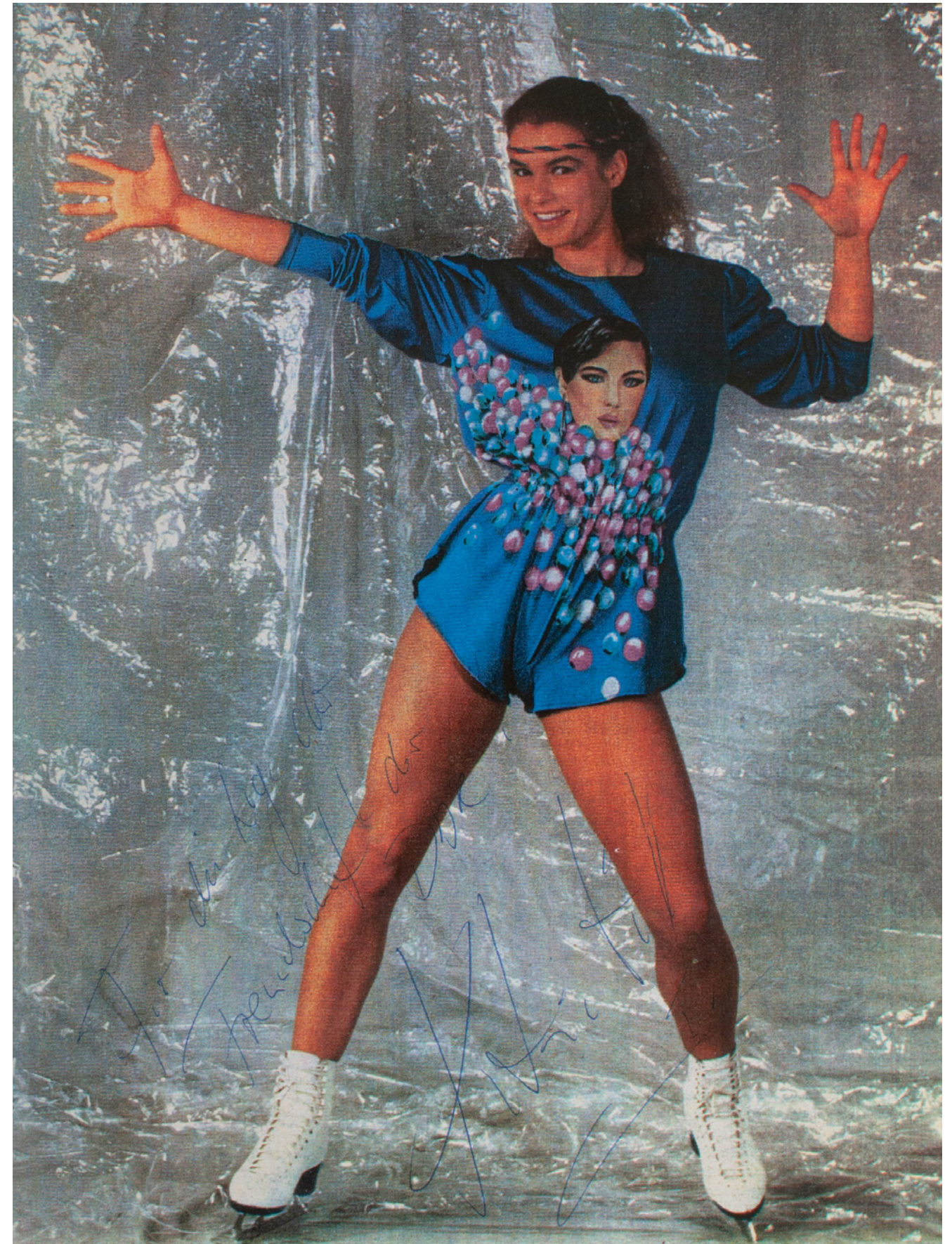
Chapter member Leila B. writes in on April 25, 1990: "I can't imagine under what conditions it would be appropriate to disband [the chapter]... It would be abdicating our responsibilities and opportunities... Even in the worst case of unification, there will be some sort of peace organization which will need our cooperation and support... The people of the GDR have reason to be feeling very insecure, bitter—but not discouraged! As you say, 'a flood of West German politicians and business men have inundated the GDR...' and urged on by Bush, Kohl & Co. are stealing the GDR's resources and taking advantage of the upheaval in the socialist world to try to dismantle GDR socialism."

In a letter dated February 12, 1990 Ulrike R. wrote to the director of the Boston chapter: "As you can well imagine, my frustration about the seeming transience of the GDR government gave way to a whole host of different, and especially strong emotions."

In a letter dated April 19, 1990 from the San Francisco chapter to the Boston chapter: "As you see, we are still alive. But barely...we have decided to continue to exist as long as the GDR does. But there won't be many activities"

The archive provides a historical record of the height and fall of East Germany from an unusual perspective, that of Americans who proudly and vocally supported East Germany.

Price: \$4,950



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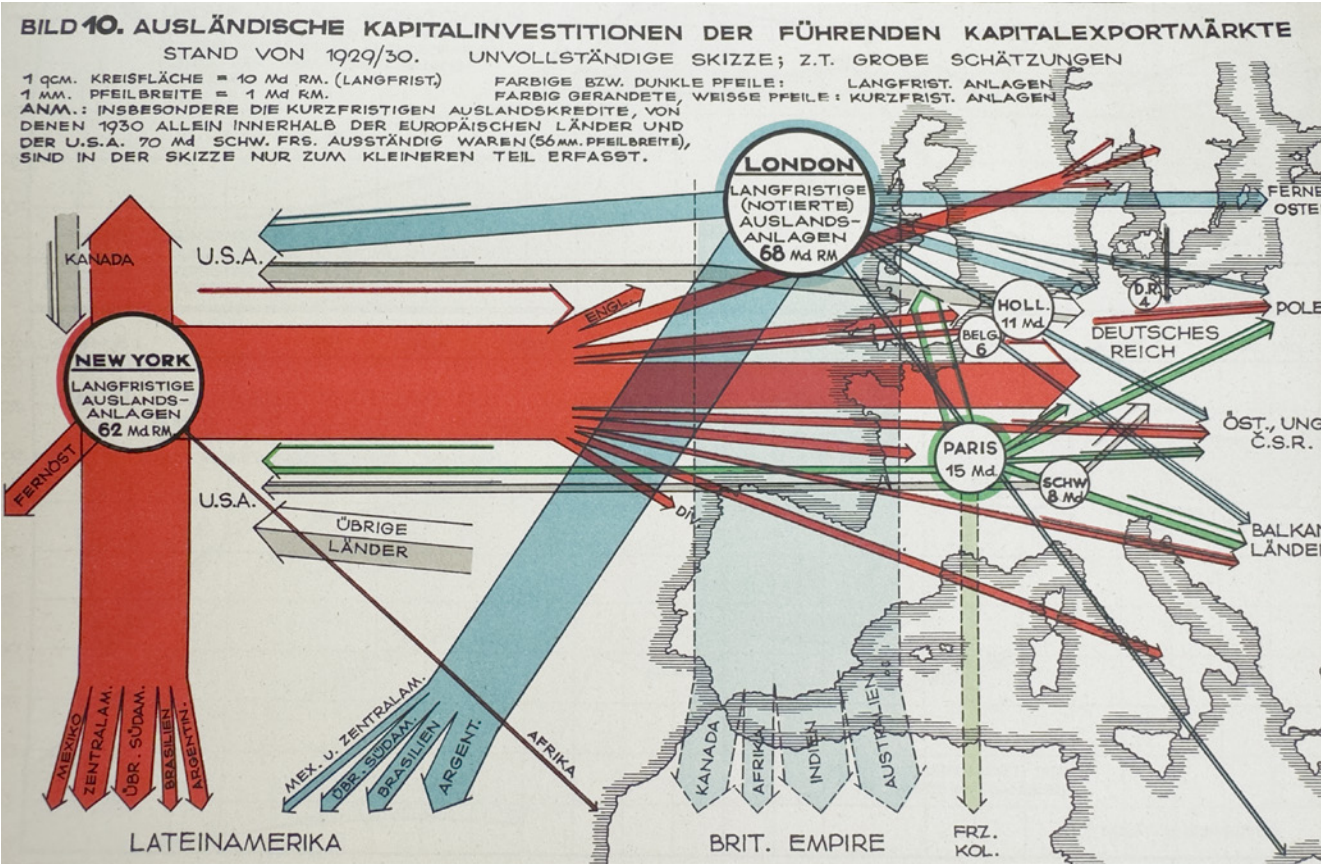
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Rear cover image: detail from item 36

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Detail from item 17: International capital flows

