US Holocaust Memorial Museum
Der Bannerträger ("The Standard Bearer"), by Hubert Lanzinger, circa 1935. US Holocaust Memorial Museum
A member of the Hitler Youth hands Hitler a letter written by the child’s sick mother.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of William O. McWorkman
Nazi Party Reich Propaganda Directorate, “Yes! Leader, We Follow You!” This poster was designed for a 1934 public referendum on uniting the posts of German chancellor and president. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*
"Greater Germany: Yes on 10 April" (1938). This poster was for the referendum on the incorporation of Austria into Germany. *Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 003-003-085)*
The text on the poster reads: “Women! Millions of men without work. Millions of children without a future. Save the German family. Vote for Adolf Hitler!” This poster was for the German presidential election in 1932. *Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 002-016-048)*
Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels share a meal on “One Pot Sunday.” One Sunday a month, Germans were called upon to eat a one pot meal and contribute their grocery savings to public charities. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of William O. McWorkman*
Mjölnir poster: “Victory or Bolshevism.” This poster appeared just after Germany’s defeat at Stalingrad. It was part of a propaganda campaign with the theme “Victory or Bolshevist Chaos.” 
Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 003-029-043)
“Students/Be the Führer’s propagandists.” With militant appeals to nationalism, freedom, and self-sacrifice, the Nazi Party successfully recruited students disenchanted with German democracy and their current student organizations. Library of Congress
“Youth Serves the Führer: All Ten Year Olds into the [Hitler Youth]” Unknown artist, 1939.
Bundesarchiv Koblenz Plak 003-011-018
Members of the Bund Deutscher Maedel [League of German Girls] perform exercises in an open field surrounded by Nazi flags. US Holocaust Memorial Museum
“For Freedom and Life / People’s Storm.” In a last ditch effort to fend off military defeat, Nazi Germany began conscripting boys and elderly men to serve in the newly formed national militia, the Volkssturm (People’s Storm). Mjölnir (Hans Schweitzer), artist, 1944. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC
An anti-Jewish parade float in the German town of Singen am Hohentwiel features workers from the local aluminum cylinder works feeding “Jews,” wearing paper noses, to the “Jew Devourer,” a voracious crocodile. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Singen am Hobentwiel*
“You Are Sharing the Load! A Hereditarily Ill Person Costs 50,000 Reichmarks on Average Up to the Age of 60.” Reproduced in high school biology textbooks, by Jakob Graf. US Holocaust Memorial Museum
A German woman is forced to march through the streets of a town wearing a sign around her neck that reads: “I, [illegible word], have for years committed acts of racial defilement with the Jewish swine, Karl Strauss.” Circa 1935, Germany. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research
Der Stürmer front page, January 1939. Der Stürmer was the most notorious newspaper in Germany. It published not only vulgar antisemitic articles, but also loathsome anti-Jewish caricatures created by Philipp Rupprecht, known professionally as Fips. This image depicts the "Jew" as a warmonger who looks on approvingly as the non-Jewish world is crucified on a cross marked "war" (Krieg). US Holocaust Memorial Museum, gift of Virginius Dabney
A group of Germans read an issue of *Der Stürmer* posted in a public display case on a street in Worms. The billboard reads, “With *Der Stürmer* against Judah.” The heading in the display case reads, “The Jews are our misfortune.” *Bundesarchiv Bild 133-075*
3.3 PROPAGANDA THEME PRINTABLES

WRITING THE NEWS #2

“Ganz Deutschland hört den Führer mit dem Voltsempfänger”

“All of Germany Listens to the Führer with the People’s Radio.”

Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak003-022-025)
On the morning after Kristallnacht, local residents watched as fire destroyed the synagogue in the village of Ober-Ramstadt. The local fire department prevented the fire from spreading to a nearby home, but did not try to limit the damage to the synagogue. Georg Schmidt, the youth who took this photograph, came from a family that opposed the Nazis. The film and its negatives were confiscated by the Nazis the same day it was taken and stored in city hall. It was recovered after the war. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Trudy Isenberg
"Traitor" (1944). This poster depicts an activity the Nazis considered to be treason, the highest crime against a state and its people. Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Plak 003-027-001)