

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

1000 Dokumente. Ermächtigungsgesetz, 24. März 1933. 1933. https://www.1000dokumente.de/index.html?c=dokument_de&dokument=0006_erm&object=abstract&st=&l=de

This source provided a scan of the front page of the Enabling Act (Ermächtigungsgesetz) of 1933.

Archive.org. Bekenntnis der Professoren an den Universitäten und Hochschulen zu Adolf Hitler und dem nationalsozialistischen Staat; überreicht vom Nationalsozialistischen Lehrerbund Deutschland -Sachsen. 2009. <https://archive.org/details/bekennnisdierpro00natiuoft/page/n1/mode/2up>

This source provided a full scan of the Vow of Allegiance of the Professors of the German Universities and High-Schools to Adolf Hitler and the National Socialistic State, 11 November 1933, done in 2009 sponsored by the University of Ottawa.

Archive.org. Völkischer Beobachter. 1933. <https://archive.org/details/Voelkischer-Beobachter-Ausgabe-vom-31.-Januar-1933/mode/2up>

This source provided a full scan of a Völkischer Beobachter article for the “WWI Unease” page.

ALEX Historical Legal and Legal Texts Online. German Reich Law Gazette Part I 1867-1945. ALEX. 2011. <http://alex.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/alex?aid=dra&datum=1933&page=126&size=45>

This provided a scan of a copy of the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service, 7 April 1933.

Bytwerk, Randall. Pre-1933 Nazi Posters. German Propaganda Archive. 2001. <https://bytwerk.com/gpa/posters1.htm>

This source provided many propaganda photos, from an accredited collector/translator.

Calvin University. Hitler Youth Quotation Posters. German Propaganda Archive. 2010. <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/hj-wochenparole.htm>

This provided a piece of youth propaganda used after the book burnings were held.

Chronicling America. Evening star. Pg 3, Image 69. “Germany’s Big Question Mark”. 1933. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1933-04-23/ed-1/seq-69/>

This source provided a full scan of a news article commenting on Hitler in 1933.

E. Kienast (ed.). The Greater German Reichstag 1938, IV parliamentary term, R. v. Decker's publishing house, G. Schenck, Berlin 1938

This provided a picture of Gerhard Rühle, the federal leader of the NS Student Union (NSDStB).

Fishburn, Matthew. Book History. V.10. 2007. p223-251. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30227405?seq=1>

This provided a picture of a political comic about the book burnings and its implications.

GHDI. The Wartburg Festival (1817). German History in Documents and Images (GHDI). https://ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_image.cfm?image_id=426

This source provided a photo of and information on the Wartburg Festival of 1817.

Haus, Theodor Heuss. <https://www.theodor-heuss-haus.de/theodor-heuss/nationalsozialismus/>

This source provided a picture of the Twelve Theses of the German Student Union, and a picture of the presentation of the Empowerment Act. I found this source incredibly useful in regard of a clean legible copy of the Theses.

Henley, Jon. Book-burning: fanning the flames of hatred. The Guardian. 2010. <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2010/sep/10/book-burning-quran-history-nazis>

This provided a picture of boys throwing books into a fire, which was used on the home page to highlight the issue.

Hentschel, Ann. M., Hentschel, Klaus. Physics and National Socialism: An Anthology of Primary Sources. Springer Science & Business Media 1996.

This book contained Albert Einstein's resignation letter to the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

Holocaust Research Project. The Nürnberg Laws. Holocaust Research Project. 2010. <http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/holoprelude/nurlaws.html>

This source provided a news clipping of the Nuremberg Laws, along with a plentiful amount of background information.

Hornberger, Jacob G. Holocaust Resistance: The White Rose - A Lesson in Dissent. Jewish Virtual Library. 1942. <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-white-rose-a-lesson-in-dissent>

This page provided both a picture of the main players of the White Rose (German resistance group) and a lot of information on them.

Kershaw, Ian. Hitler: Hubris 1889-1936, Penguin Books, p. 127. 1998.

This book provided a picture of Hitler's forged membership card to the German Worker Party (DAP).

Library of Congress. The war of the nations. Library of Congress. 1919. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/collgdc.gc000037/?sp=498&r=-1.466,-0.142,3.932,1.612,0>

This provided an old picture of a primary newspaper commentating on the Treaty of Versailles.

Lüpke, Marc. "Cultural Incineration 80 Years Since Nazi Book Burnings". DW. May 16, 2013. <https://www.dw.com/en/cultural-incineration-80-years-since-nazi-book-burnings/a-16798958>

This page provided a picture of two people rounding up books to be thrown into a fire on May 10, 1933.

National Archives. Treaty of Versailles. 2019. http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/firstworldwar/aftermath/p_versailles.htm

This source provided an excerpt of the war guilt clause in the Treaty of Versailles (Article 231).

National Library of Israel. The Reparations Agreement of 1952 and the response in Israel. The National Library of Israel. 1952. <https://web.nli.org.il/sites/NLI/English/collections/personalsites/Israel-Germany/Division-of-Germany/Pages/Reparations-Agreement.aspx>

This archive provided a copy of the reparations agreement between Israel and West Germany, which provided a good view into the timeline of healing after the book burnings/WWII.

Nevington War Museum. NSDStB. Nevington War Museum. <https://www.nevingtonwarmuseum.com/auxillary-units---nsdstb.html>

This source provided multiple useful pictures for the 'Rise of Students' page.

Slate. "God Sleepeth Not: Helen Keller's Blistering Letter to Book-Burning German Students". Slate.com <https://slate.com/human-interest/2013/05/helen-keller-her-scathing-letter-to-german-students-planning-to-burn-her-book.html>

This source is a news article that houses the letter Helen Keller wrote to the German Student Body in the aftermath of the May 10 burnings, originally hosted on Associated Press and held by the American Foundation for the Blind. I used this to show the American resistance against the Nazi ideals.

Spartacus. "Hitler Youth". Spartacus Educational. 1940. <https://spartacus-educational.com/GERyouth.htm>

This source provided not only a lot of information on the Hitler Youth, but also a picture of one child's membership card, showing more paper trails of youth involvement.

The History Place. "The Burning of Books". History Place. 2001. <https://www.historyplace.com/world-war2/triumph/tr-bookburn.htm>

This page was invaluable for providing context in the issue and about half a dozen pictures that were used primarily on the home page and the 'Igniting Barriers' page.

Traces of War. Memorial Resistance Movement Weiße Rose (White Rose). Traces of War. <https://www.tracesofwar.com/sights/5116/Memorial-Resistance-Movement-Wei%C3%9Fe-Rose-White-Rose.htm>

This source provided images of the White Rose Memorial in Munich, Germany. It helped me highlight the importance of the White Rose resistance group, and that there was both German and American resistance.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Anti-Jewish Legislation in Prewar Germany." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/anti-jewish-legislation-in-prewar-germany?parent=en%2F11474>

This page provided a lot of information on the legislation against Jews both before and after the burnings, and I used a picture housed in it that showed the Aryanization of a formerly Jewish-owned business, and a picture of a Jewish couple's passports showing the large "J" printed as identification.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Anti-Jewish sign." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/anti-jewish-sign>

This was a picture of an anti-Jewish sign saying, "Jews are not welcomed here". It helped me add depth to the aftermath.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Anti-Nazi Protest in New York's Madison Square Garden." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/anti-nazi-protest-in-new-yorks-madison-square-garden>

This was a picture of an anti-Nazi protest in New York after the mass book burnings occurred.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Book Burning." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/book-burning>. Accessed on 9/12/19.

This article focuses on the heart of the story. It starts with an introduction to the issue and tells of a precedent of the 1933 book burnings, then moves onto the bulk of the information, with much explanation in-between. It provided many detailed primary pictures and painted a very throughout picture of the story.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Book Burning." Holocaust Encyclopedia.
<https://www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1933-1938/book-burning>

This page was a source of many other important pictures and information links, and it itself provided further background.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Book Burning." Holocaust Encyclopedia.
<https://www.ushmm.org/exhibition/book-burning/burning.php>

This source, like all the others from USHMM, provided many elusive photos of behind the scenes of before the book burnings, and a lot of information on the day of the burnings and right before it.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Book Burning in Berlin." Holocaust Encyclopedia.
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/book-burning-in-berlin-2>

This provided a picture of the Bücherverbrennung, translation "book burning", which was used as the header background and in the 'Igniting Barriers' page.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Book Burning: Response." Holocaust Encyclopedia.
<https://www.ushmm.org/exhibition/book-burning/response.php>

This article provided many pictures and background information into what the United States did after the book burnings.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Books Burn as Goebbels Speaks." Holocaust Encyclopedia.
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/film/books-burn-as-goebbels-speaks>

This provided the very useful video of Goebbels' speech to the crowds at the Berlin mass book burnings, located on the 'Igniting Barriers' page.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Fire Oaths." Holocaust Encyclopedia.
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/fire-oaths>

This provided a lot of pictures and information on the fire oaths of the students and provided a translation of a list of many of them.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Gestapo". Holocaust Encyclopedia.

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/gestapo>

This article gave me both information on the Gestapo (police), and I used the header picture as an example as Nazi legislation.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Homosexual Victims of the Nazi Era." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://web.archive.org/web/20130921232543/https://www.ushmm.org/learn/students/learning-materials-and-resources/homosexuals-victims-of-the-nazi-era>

This provided a picture, and context, of the hatred towards the LGBT of pre-Nazi Germany and beyond.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Nazi Propaganda." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nazi-propaganda>

This provided a lot of insight into the mechanisms of Nazi propaganda, and a picture of one of a Jewish man warped into something Nazi Germany saw them as.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Nuremberg Laws." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nuremberg-laws>

This provided a lot of background information on the Nuremberg Laws. It also provided the "Nuremberg Laws proclaimed" audio/video used on the 'Targets' page.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Nuernberger Tor." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1117598>

This provided a picture of Nuernberger Tor, one of the entrances to the University of Erlangen, and showed the rampant antisemitism in the younger intellectual sector of Germany in 1938.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Signs Segregating Jews." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1154407>

This provided a picture of a sign reading "Jews are not wanted". I have used a few of these kinds of pictures, though I included it on the legislation page to showcase that there was both de facto and de jure segregation going on.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Treaty of Versailles." Holocaust Encyclopedia. <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005425>

This provided a picture of Allied delegates in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, and also had some more background information.

Secondary Sources

Banned Library. Fahrenheit 451. Banned Library. 2018. <http://www.bannedlibrary.com/podcast/2018/3/6/fahrenheit-451-by-ray-bradbury>

This provided an invaluable example of irony in burning/banning books, while Bradbury's book is actually about burning books. I thought it was interesting and added depth to the barrier still being up.

Bradbury, Ray. Fahrenheit 451. Ballantine Books. New York, 1953

This provided an ironic example of the legacy of the 1933 book burnings.

Grunberger, Richard. "The 12-Year Reich: A Social History of Nazi Germany 1933-1945" p. 466, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston (1971).

I used a quote from Grunberger of him commentating on dependence on antisemitism Nazism held.

Hemingway, Ernest. A Farewell to Arms. Scribner. 1929.

This book was useful in the 'Meet the Books' page to give an un-German perspective.

Jewish Virtual Library. The Burning of the Books. Jewish Virtual Library. 1998. <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-burning-of-the-books>

This website was altogether very useful, but this page specifically gave a useful list of some of the targeted authors in the mass book burnings.

Keller, Helen. How I Became a Socialist: Helen Keller's Articles. International Publishers. 1967.

This book was helpful in seeing what the Nazis despised, eg socialism.

Library of Congress. Nuremberg Trials. Library of Congress. 2014. https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/Nuremberg_trials.html

This provides a picture of the Nuremberg trials, which allowed for some Jews and others wronged by the Nazis to begin to try to heal, showing that the barrier could fall.

Memorial Museums. Book Burning Memorial. Memorial Museums. 2006. <https://www.memorialmuseums.org/eng/denkmaeler/view/1417/Book-Burning-Memorial>

This provides a picture of a book burning memorial, showing the barrier begins to fall.

Remarque, Erich Maria. *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Propyläen Verlag. 1929.

This book provided a good perspective in the un-German spirit, and I used it as an example as what the Nazis opposed.

Staudenmaier, Rebecca. Germany extends Holocaust compensation to include survivor spouses. DW. 2019. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-extends-holocaust-compensation-to-include-survivor-spouses/a-49438399>

This provides a picture of a Holocaust memorial, showing the barrier begins to fall.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Erich Maria Remarque: In Depth". Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/erich-maria-remarque-in-depth>

This source helped me understand why Erich Maria Remarque's book *All Quiet on the Western Front* was targeted as an "un-German" book.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Nazi Racism: An Overview". Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nazi-racism-an-overview>

This source gave me a better perspective into why Nazis targeted Jews during the Holocaust.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Treaty of Versailles". Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/treaty-of-versailles>

This USHMM source helped me better understand the significance of the Treaty of Versailles.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "White Rose". Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/white-rose>

This article gave me some background information on the White Rose and the Scholl siblings.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "World War I: Treaties and Reparations". Holocaust Encyclopedia. <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/world-war-i-treaties-and-reparations?series=19461>

This list of treaties, implemented or otherwise, that targeted the Central Powers of WWI showed me the cruelty of the Western powers, and gave me a more thorough understanding of why post-WWI Germany was so eager to support Hitler.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "World War I: Aftermath". Holocaust Encyclopedia.

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/world-war-i-aftermath?series=19461>

This source, alongside the “World War I: Treaties and Reparations” from USHMM helped me understand the significance of the end of WWI and what it did to Germany.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. “Writing the News”. Holocaust Encyclopedia.

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/writing-the-news>

This provided a substantial amount of information on the presence of news and its effects on both German citizens and others.

von Merveldt, Nikola. "Books cannot be killed by fire: the German Freedom Library and the American Library of Nazi-Banned Books as agents of cultural memory." *Library Trends*, Winter 2007, p. 523+. Gale In Context: High School, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A161980343/GPS?u=stro93005&sid=GPS&xid=170195fe>. Accessed 12 Sept. 2019.

This gave me a lot of background information into why the books were burned in the first place.

Visit Berlin. Book Burning Memorial Bebelplatz. Visit Berlin. <https://www.visitberlin.de/en/book-burning-memorial-bebelplatz>

This provides a picture of an underground book burning memorial, showing the barrier begins to fall.

Vonnegut, Kurt. *Slaughterhouse Five*. Delacorte. 1973.

This provided a very useful quote to wrap up my website, that is, one of why books are burned.