

- 19 On 6 October 1943 Sven Christiansen describes the efforts of Danish physicians to aid Jews in their escape to Sweden
- 20 In diary entries for 3 to 7 October 1943, Ivar Philipson from the Jewish Community of Stockholm describes the efforts to organize assistance for Jews fleeing Denmark
- 21 Benjamin Blüdnikow records in his diary how his refugee boat capsized on 7 October 1943
- 22 On 8 October 1943 Johanna Salomon describes to her daughter in New York their family's escape from Denmark and reception in Sweden
- 23 On 16 October 1943 Max Lester writes to his ex-wife and children about his escape to Sweden
- 24 On 23 October 1943 the Social Aid Department reports on how the property of Jews who have fled is safeguarded on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs
- 25 In his diary Ralph Oppenheim describes his impressions as an inmate when a Danish delegation visited Theresienstadt on 23 June 1944
- 26 Gilel Storch forwards the report from two Danish ministerial officials who had been shown around the Theresienstadt ghetto on 23 June 1944
- 27 In April 1945 the Dane Kai Nagler experiences his liberation from Theresienstadt as part of the 'White Buses' operation

Norway

- 28 *The Jewish Bulletin*: in September 1942 the prime minister of the Norwegian government in exile in London condemns the persecution of Jews in his country
- 29 On 7 October 1942 a Nasjonal Samling activist writes to Prime Minister Quisling with suggestions regarding the introduction of measures against Jews
- 30 *New York Times*, 24 October 1942: article on the killing of a Norwegian border official and the impending annihilation of Jews
- 31 On 25 October 1942 the head of the Norwegian State Police orders the local police to arrest male Jews
- 32 On 29 October 1942 Ruth Maier describes her dismay at the oppression of the Jews
- 33 On 4 November 1942 David Bermann writes to his wife from Veidal camp
- 34 On 10 November 1942 Norwegian church leaders protest against the arrest of Jews
- 35 The Law on the Compulsory Registration of Jews of 17 November 1942 stipulates who is to be considered a Jew
- 36 On 25 November 1942 the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD in Oslo announces the transport of Jews to Auschwitz via Stettin
- 37 On 25 November 1942 the Reich Security Main Office gives instructions for the deportation of Jews from Norway to Auschwitz
- 38 On 27 November 1942 the head of the Norwegian State Police reports to Quisling on the arrest of Jews and their deportation from Norway to Auschwitz

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- 39 On 30 November 1942 the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs endeavours to rescue several Jews who have been deported from Norway
 - 40 On 1 and 2 December 1942 Norway's representative in Stockholm reports to the government in exile in London on efforts in Sweden to aid Jewish refugees
 - 41 On 3 and 4 January 1943 Myrtle Wright and her friends make arrangements for the escape of several Jewish children to Sweden
 - 42 On 8 January 1943 exiled representatives of Norway's Jewish community urge the government in exile to do everything possible to save the deported Jews
 - 43 On 26 January 1943 David Century turns to Vidkun Quisling out of concern for his relatives who have been deported to Poland
 - 44 In late January 1943 the Office for the Liquidation of Confiscated Jewish Assets informs returning SS volunteers about the sale of household items of deported Jewish families
 - 45 On 4 February 1943 Max Solomon gives his sister in the USA an account of the fate of Jews deported to Poland
 - 46 On 5 February 1943 Myrtle Wright describes the increasing difficulty of rescuing Jewish children
 - 47 *Norsk Tidend* (London), 7 April 1943: article detailing a police officer's account of the arrests of Jews in Norway
 - 48 On 7 May 1943 a Norwegian textile manufacturer appeals to the Ministry of the Interior for the release of an employee who is in a so-called mixed marriage
 - 49 On 17 June 1943 Marcus Levin writes a summary of where the Jews deported from Norway have been taken
 - 50 On 6 August 1943 Isaak Mendelsohn asks the representative of the Norwegian government in exile in Sweden to help save his deported relatives
 - 51 Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 26 April 1945: report on five Norwegian Jews who survived Auschwitz

Netherlands

- 52 On 30 June 1942 the chairmen of the Jewish Council summarize the results of a discussion about labour deployment in Germany
- 53 *Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden*: on 30 June 1942 Commissioner General Hanns Albin Rauter further restricts the freedom of movement of Jews in the Netherlands
- 54 Writing in her diary on 3 July 1942, Etty Hillesum is convinced that the decision has been taken to annihilate the Jews and accepts the prospect of her own death
- 55 On 4 July 1942 a Rotterdam resident calls on the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Jewish Council to act
- 56 On 12 July 1942 Annie Bierman-Trijbetz bids farewell to a friend before being deported, ostensibly for labour deployment in Germany