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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

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- 57 On 13 July 1942 Pastor Willem ten Boom suggests to the secretary of the General Synod that people pray for a better relationship between Christians and Jews
- 58 *Het Joodsche Weekblad*, 14 July 1942: supplementary edition on the arrest of 700 Jews as hostages
- 59 On 15 July 1942 Betsy de Paauw-Bachrach describes the departure of her brother, who has been called up for labour deployment in Germany
- 60 On 17 July 1942 the representative of the Reich Foreign Office in The Hague reports to his office in Berlin on the smooth progress of the first deportations of Jews
- 61 On 17 July 1942 the property management company De Administratie asks the Household Effects Registration Office when the release of an apartment belonging to deported Jews is to be expected
- 62 *Storm SS*, 17 July 1942: an inflammatory article demands further anti-Jewish measures and criticizes the Church's stance
- 63 On 23 July 1942 a Dutch policeman tells the mayor of Beilen what took place when a train carrying Amsterdam Jews arrived in Westerbork
- 64 On 25 July 1942 Dutch Prime Minister Pieter Sjoerds Gerbrandy, speaking from exile in London, condemns the start of the deportations in a radio address
- 65 On 26 July 1942, in a statement to be read from the pulpit, the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church protests against the deportation of the Jews
- 66 *The Times*, 28 July 1942: article on the beginning of deportations in the Netherlands
- 67 *Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden*, 3 August 1942: article on a speech given by Commissioner General Fritz Schmidt concerning the attitude of the German occupiers towards the Jews
- 68 *De Waarheid*, 3 August 1942: appeal for a protest against the deportation and wholesale murder of the Jews
- 69 On 4 August 1942, after his wife's arrest, Kurt Vogel asks Bishop Mutsaerts to negotiate with the Germans
- 70 On 13 August 1942 the lawyer Jaap Burger describes going to the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in an attempt to protect Jews from deportation
- 71 On 13 August 1942 the representative of the Reich Foreign Office in the Netherlands informs his superiors that it is increasingly difficult to fill the deportation trains bound for the East
- 72 On 14 August 1942 the police in Amsterdam accuse Abraham Abram of accepting money in return for hiding a Jewish woman
- 73 On 19 August 1942 the farmer Jan Everhardus Blikman writes a letter to Westerbork camp requesting the temporary release of a Jewish harvest worker
- 74 On 25 August 1942 Emma Margulies asks the Central Office for Jewish Emigration to allocate an apartment to her and her Jewish husband
- 75 From 8 to 10 September 1942 the writer Sam Goudsmit describes the anxiety caused by the evening arrests
- 76 On 11 September 1942 Salomon de Vries describes the beginning of his life in hiding

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- 77 On 11 September 1942 Gerrit Vinke and his wife decide to hide Jews in their home and go to Amsterdam to fetch them
 - 78 On 16 September 1942 an employee in the Office of the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD in Arnhem summarizes instructions for a roundup of Jews
 - 79 On 18 September 1942 the Central Committee of the Jewish Council discusses its own role with respect to the deportations
 - 80 On 23 September 1942 the representative of the Reich Foreign Office confirms that Jews of foreign nationality are exempt from wearing the yellow star
 - 81 On 24 September 1942 Higher SS and Police Leader Rauter informs Himmler about the progress of deportations from the Netherlands
 - 82 On 25 September 1942 Christiaan Broer Hansen itemizes the costs of the damage he sustained during the arrest of a Jew
 - 83 Minutes of the Jewish Council meeting on exemptions from deportation for its own employees and on additional measures anticipated, 1 October 1942
 - 84 On 4 and 5 October 1942 Sam Goudsmit expresses indignation at British actions in the war and describes the progress of the deportations in Amsterdam
 - 85 On 5 October 1942 Gerard Aleid van der Hal asks General Christiansen to exempt him from deportation because he is a severely disabled war veteran
 - 86 On 11 October 1942 Amsterdam resident Kurt Schroeter reflects on the uncertainty facing the Jews and the system of exemptions
 - 87 In a Radio Oranje address on 17 October 1942, Queen Wilhelmina expresses sympathy for the plight of the Jews in the Netherlands and appeals to the population for solidarity
 - 88 Between 13 September and 19 October 1942 Detje Pinkhof writes a fairy tale for her sister Claartje about her time in Westerbork camp
 - 89 On 19 October 1942 two members of the Jewish Council describe the Jewish community's problems to the head of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration
 - 90 On 19 October 1942 Leny Jakobs-Melkman reflects on whether she should put her children into hiding
 - 91 On 28 October 1942 the German representative for the City of Amsterdam empowers his counterparts in the provinces to have the homes of Jewish deportees emptied
 - 92 On 1 November 1942 Bob Cahen tells his family about life in Westerbork camp
 - 93 On 2 November 1942 Salomon and Hanna Gotlib throw a postcard out of the deportation train to say farewell to their daughter and son-in-law
 - 94 On 11 November 1942, after the deportation of Jewish colleagues, the staff of the Hollandia Works are called upon to strike
 - 95 On 21 November 1942 Salomon de Vries weathers a suspected roundup from his hiding place
 - 96 A concealed letter that successfully reached Westerbork describes the train journey to Auschwitz from 30 November to 1 December 1942

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- 97 *Krakauer Zeitung*, 2 December 1942: article on the allegedly dominant position of Jews in the Netherlands before the war and the protecting hand of the royal house
- 98 On 11 December 1942 Adolf Eichmann refuses to allow Eduard Maurits Meijers to leave for Switzerland in exchange for a large sum of money
- 99 On 29 December 1942 Dutch nationals living in Palestine advocate the evacuation of Jewish children from the Netherlands
- 100 On 11 January 1943 the SS Business and Administration Main Office states its requirement for fur and garment workers and diamond cutters for concentration camps in the East
- 101 On 16 January 1943 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart explains to the German commissioners general how to deal with confiscated Jewish assets
- 102 On 19 January 1943 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart allows the secretaries general Frederiks and van Dam to name around 500 Jews who are not to be deported
- 103 On 21 January 1943 Claartje van Aals writes to her friend that she is being deported from Apeldoorn with all of her patients and colleagues
- 104 An anonymous report dated 23 January 1943 on the complete evacuation of the mental institution Het Apeldoornsche Bosch and the deportation of the patients and nursing staff
- 105 On 13 February 1943 the German soldier Charles Krause asks the camp commandant of Westerbork to permit his Jewish foster mother to attend his wedding
- 106 On 15 February 1943 Toni Ringel describes a conflict with the family who is hiding her
- 107 In a pastoral letter dated 17 February 1943, the Dutch Catholic bishops oppose the persecution of the Jews and call for civil disobedience
- 108 An anonymous report dated 22 February 1943 on conditions in the newly constructed Vught concentration camp
- 109 On 24 February 1943 Betty Jeannette Denekamp asks Georg Calmeyer to protect her from deportation, as she was formerly an NSB member
- 110 On 26 February 1943 the Dutch secret service gives the government in exile in London an overview of the measures against the Jews
- 111 On 15 March 1943 IJnto de Boer criticizes policemen under his command who refuse to take part in the deportation of Jews
- 112 Overview of Jews who have thus far been exempt from deportation, dated 16 March 1943
- 113 In a speech to the Germanic SS on 22 March 1943, Commissioner General Hanns Albin Rauter outlines arguments to justify the extermination of the Jews
- 114 On 25 March 1943 the Jewish Council addresses the progress of the deportations and its own powerlessness to prevent this
- 115 *Aufbau*, 2 April 1943: article on the solidarity of the Dutch with their Jewish compatriots

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- 116 On 4 April 1943 the mayor of Geldrop informs the archbishop of Utrecht about his failed attempt to intercede on behalf of Catholics of Jewish ancestry at the Reich Commissariat
- 117 *Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden*, 13 April 1943: Commissioner General Hanns Albin Rauter orders the Jews to move from the provinces to Vught camp
- 118 On 5 May 1943 Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD Wilhelm Hars-ter summarizes further plans relating to the deportation of the Jews from the Neth-erlands
- 119 On 10 May 1943 Wilhelm Zoepf considers ways to meet the demand for an addition-al 8,000 Jews to be deported
- 120 On 12 May 1943 Gertrud Slottke from the Security Police's section for Jewish affairs visits Barneveld camp
- 121 On 13 May 1943 David Koker describes his everyday life in Vught camp
- 122 On 19 May 1943 the Dutch churches criticize Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart's plan to sterilize Jews living in 'mixed marriages'
- 123 In a letter from Westerbork camp, secretary Mirjam Levie describes her distress when many Jewish Council employees had to be selected for deportation from 21 to 25 May 1943
- 124 On 25 May 1943 the Dutch secretaries general draft a letter of protest against the planned sterilization of Jews
- 125 On 28 May 1943 the Central Committee of the Jewish Council discusses how it can continue its work after many Jewish Council employees have been deported
- 126 In early June 1943 the chairman of the choral society Kunst en Strijd circulates a farewell letter from its former choirmaster, Samuel Henri Englander
- 127 On 2 June 1943 Oskar Witscher sends the 1942 annual report to the trustee of Lipp-mann, Rosenthal & Co. bank, with information on the handling of Jews' assets
- 128 On 3 June 1943 Philip Mechanicus gives an account of the conflicts between German and Dutch Jews at Westerbork camp
- 129 *Storm SS*, 4 June 1943: a malicious article on the deportation of the Jews
- 130 On 5 June 1943 Richard Süsskind has to inform his fellow prisoners in Vught that all the children are to be taken to a special children's camp
- 131 On 6 June 1943 Otto Bene informs the Foreign Office in Berlin about the outcome of a major raid in Amsterdam
- 132 On 16 June 1943 Michael Sommer asks Commissioner General Hanns Albin Rauter to permit the emigration of several Jewish metal wholesalers working for the Ger-mans
- 133 On 22 June 1943 Wilhelm Zoepf specifies how diamonds owned by Jews are to be dealt with
- 134 *New York Times*, 23 June 1943: article on the deportation of the last Jews from Am-sterdam

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- 135 On 25 June 1943 Wilhelm Zoepf issues a memorandum on the future handling of exemption stamps for Jews
- 136 On 20 July 1943 an unknown author writes a poem about the transports from Westerbork camp
- 137 *Vrij Nederland* (London), 31 July 1943: article disputing the existence of a 'Jewish question' in the Netherlands
- 138 On 19 August 1943 the Dutch police officers Willem Henneicke and Willem Briedé deliver several Jews under arrest to the Joodsche Schouwburg
- 139 On 28 August 1943 Adolf Eichmann informs the Senior Commander of the Security Police for the occupied Dutch territories that the Jews from Vught camp are to be deported to Auschwitz
- 140 In August 1943 an illegal flyer appeals to Dutch physicians to refuse to sterilize Jews
- 141 On 11 September 1943 the district commander of the Groningen Marechaussee issues a wanted notice for two women who have escaped from Westerbork camp
- 142 Report dated 29 September 1943 on the situation in Vught camp following the deportation of numerous Jews
- 143 On 14 October 1943 eight Protestant churches again urge Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart to protect Jewish partners in 'mixed marriages'
- 144 On 16 October 1943 the lawyer Albertus Swane approaches the German occupiers on behalf of Jews in 'mixed marriages' who are employed by the Philips Group
- 145 *Vrij Nederland*, 21 October 1943: article on the end of the Jewish Council and growing antisemitism
- 146 On 30 October 1943 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart determines which Jews may temporarily remain in the Netherlands
- 147 On 8 November 1943 Anne Frank writes about her changing moods in hiding in the Annexe
- 148 On 11 November 1943 the Commissariat General for Administration and Justice rejects a draft regulation on the removal of Jewish cultural products from the public sphere
- 149 In November 1943 the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in Lisbon reports on its attempts to transfer Dutch Jews to Palestine in exchange for German nationals
- 150 On 11 December 1943 Ministerialrat Friedrich from the Reich Court of Auditors summarizes the decisions regarding the administration of stolen Jewish assets and describes how they are implemented
- 151 On 11 January 1944 Sam Goudsmit wonders at the Jewish Council's submissiveness and the attitude of other Jewish groups towards the German occupiers
- 152 On 27 January 1944 Gertrud Slotke notes the resumption of the deportations from Westerbork
- 153 On 4 February 1944 the Westerbork camp commandant asks Wilhelm Zoepf to consent to the deportation of all sick Jews from Westerbork to Auschwitz

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- 154 On 25 February 1944 a neighbour denounces Jacoba Albers-Metz to the German police for allegedly hiding Jews and providing them with food
- 155 On 28 February 1944 Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart informs Reichsleiter Bor-mann of his further plans for Jews living in 'mixed marriages'
- 156 On 5 March 1944 the brothers Salomon and Chanine Silber move to a different hiding place with the help of a member of the resistance
- 157 On 9 March 1944 an unidentified author writes a poem for a woman who is living in hiding on the Beekhul country estate
- 158 On 21 April 1944 the Dutch Advisory Committee on Jewish Affairs in London makes recommendations to the Dutch Council of Ministers on measures to save the Jews
- 159 *Trouw*, late April 1944: article reflecting on Dutch society's attitudes to Jews since the occupation and its Christian duty to support Jews after the war
- 160 On 30 May 1944 the Dutch military attaché in Switzerland refuses to send two Jew-ish refugees as resistance fighters into a hostile foreign country
- 161 On 13 June 1944 the Jewish Coordination Committee in Geneva reports to the gov-ernment in exile about its relief efforts on behalf of Dutch Jews
- 162 On 25 July 1944 Friedrich Moritz Levisohn informs the Catholic Archbishop of Utrecht about the Jews in Amersfoort camp and seeks help for baptized Jews in Amsterdam
- 163 On 3 August 1944 Elisabeth van Leest-van Oorschot writes a letter describing the arrest of Rebecca Aldewereld, whom she had been hiding in her home
- 164 In early September 1944 Willy Rosen bids farewell to Westerbork camp with a poem
- 165 In a diary entry for 4 September 1944, Aad van As, the administrative secretary for the municipality of Westerbork, records concern about the impending clearance of the camp
- 166 On 18 September 1944 Salomon Silber experiences the liberation of Hoensbroek by Allied troops
- 167 *Jewish Echo*, 13 October 1944: article on the situation of the Jews in Maastricht after liberation
- 168 On 17 November 1944 the chairman of the Jewish Coordination Committee in Gen-eva again urges for the maximum possible assistance to be provided to Jews in the Netherlands
- 169 In February 1945 a flyer gives information about the founding of a Jewish Coordina-tion Committee for the liberated Dutch territory
- 170 On 14 and 15 March 1945 Toni Ringel records her hunger and the poor health situ-ation in her diary
- 171 On 12 April 1945 Hans Bial welcomes the arrival of the Canadians and the liberation of Westerbork camp
- 172 On 5 May 1945 Sam Goudsmit witnesses the liberation of Amsterdam

- 173 On 10 May 1945, after her liberation from Auschwitz, Frieda Brommet writes a post-card to her friend Bep Steenbergen in Amsterdam

Belgium

- 174 On 2 July 1942 the Association of Jews in Belgium attempts to persuade Secretary General Romsée not to require Jews to perform forced labour outside Belgium
- 175 On 9 July 1942 the representative of the Reich Foreign Office, Werner von Bagen, informs his superiors of the plan to deport 10,000 Jews from Belgium
- 176 On 18 July 1942 Antoine Dubois asks the military administration to remove the names of his two illegitimate sons from the Jew registry
- 177 *Le Pays réel*, 23 July 1942: an article on the supposed privileges of the Jews calls for their removal from Belgium
- 178 On 15 August 1942 Theodor Pichier in the military administration's Department for Economic Affairs reports on the expropriation of the Belgian Jews over the past three months
- 179 On 19 August 1942 factory owner Rudolf Samson is arrested and interrogated about alleged foreign currency offences
- 180 In a report for the public prosecutor dated 31 August 1942, the Belgian policeman Jos Bouhon describes the course of action during a roundup in Antwerp
- 181 *Le Drapeau rouge*, August 1942: article calling for more active opposition to the deportation of Jews from Belgium
- 182 On 1 September 1942 Boris Averbuch writes to his girlfriend from the train to Upper Silesia
- 183 On 4 September 1942 Karl Holstein from the German military administration notes how Jews with diamonds or gold can buy their exemption from deportation
- 184 On 15 September 1942 the German military administration reports on the deportation of 10,000 Jews from Belgium
- 185 On 23 September 1942 Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, asks his British counterpart to relax the entry requirements for Jews from Belgium seeking admission to Britain
- 186 On 25 September 1942 the chief of the German military administration, Eggert Reeder, informs the Oberfeldkommandanturen and Feldkommandanturen that the deportation of the Jews can continue
- 187 On 7 October 1942 the Belgian underground organization Tégel reports to the government in exile in London about the start of deportations and raids against Jews
- 188 On 8 October 1942 Salomon Ullmann sends his letter of resignation as chairman of the Association of Jews in Belgium to the chief of the German military administration
- 189 On 8 October 1942 Frans de Groote asks the Queen of Belgium to protect his wife, who has been interned in Mechelen, from deportation