

- 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 Tégal 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

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- 190 *L'Ami du peuple*, 17 October 1942: a leaflet calls on people to report Jews living in hiding and those who help them
- 191 On 23 October 1942 the prime minister of the Belgian government in exile protests against the persecution of the Jews in Belgium
- 192 Representatives of the Belgian Jews report on their meeting on 27 October 1942 with Kurt Asche, official in charge of Jewish affairs for the Security Police and the SD
- 193 *Bulletin du Front de l'Indépendance* (Hainaut), October 1942: article giving the Belgian population practical advice on how to help persecuted Jews
- 194 On 2 November 1942 an SD employee in Liège reports on the arrests of Zlata Weintraub and Izydor Bernstein for currency offences
- 195 On 11 November 1942 Werner von Bargen informs the Reich Foreign Office in Berlin that fewer and fewer Jews are complying with the deportation order
- 196 On 3 December 1942 Samuel Perl is denounced to the Antwerp Security Police
- 197 On 4 December 1942 Martin Luther of the Reich Foreign Office in Berlin advocates deporting Jews with Belgian citizenship as well
- 198 On 6 December 1942 the Association of Jews in Belgium complains to the Feldkommandantur in Antwerp about impostors in police uniforms stealing from Jews
- 199 *Brüsseler Zeitung*, 12 December 1942: article alleging that Jews are hiding in vacant apartments in the city
- 200 On 14 December 1942 Moshe Flinker describes going to see the film *Jud Süß*
- 201 On 5 January 1943 Fritz Mannheimer asks the Trappist monk Father Eustachius to find a hiding place for a Jewish child
- 202 On 15 January 1943 the representative of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD reports that more and more Jews are fleeing to avoid deportation
- 203 On 22 January 1943 Moshe Flinker records his consternation at the deportation of a family
- 204 On 27 January 1943 Marie-José Verplaetse agrees to take in a Jewish boy to live with her family
- 205 On 18 February 1943 Maurice Benedictus reports on the arrest of the board members of the Association of Jews in Belgium and his own imprisonment in Breendonk in the autumn of 1942
- 206 On 1 April 1943 the painters Felix Nussbaum and his wife, Felka, express their gratitude to their friends Margrit and Dolf Ledel for giving them a place to stay
- 207 On 17 April 1943 Felix Lipszyc writes from Mechelen to his wife, Anna, and hints at his plan to escape from the deportation train
- 208 On 20 April 1943 the Belgian policeman Albert Decoster reports to the public prosecutor in Leuven on prisoners who escaped from a deportation train
- 209 On 23 May 1943 Salomon van den Berg describes in his diary the arrest of an acquaintance who had been in hiding and the flight of fifteen children from a convent
- 210 On 9 and 14 June 1943 Liba Stern tells her mother, who has managed to escape arrest, about life in Mechelen camp

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- 211 At the end of June 1943 Simon Gronowski writes to his father from his hiding place
- 212 On 26 July 1943 the Security Police in Brussels records the agreement of Military Commander Alexander von Falkenhausen to the deportation of Jews with Belgian citizenship
- 213 On 25 August 1943 Ezryl Anielewicz writes a card from Jawischowitz camp to his wife in Belgium
- 214 On 1 September 1943 Fritz Erdmann, official in charge of Jewish affairs for the Security Police and the SD in Brussels, draws up a plan of action for the imminent roundup of Jews
- 215 On 6 September 1943 Salomon van den Berg records how he avoided arrest early on 4 September in Brussels
- 216 On 17 September 1943 the Antwerp Feldkommandantur forbids the confiscation of household effects belonging to Jews who have not yet been deported
- 217 After his release in late June 1943 from Mechelen camp, Lucien Hirsch describes the roundups and life in the camp in a report for the Belgian government in exile
- 218 In November 1943 the German military administration reports on the first deportation of Belgian Jews and the distribution of confiscated Jewish property
- 219 At the end of January 1944, the Jewish Defence Committee reports on its work and the situation for Jewish children in Belgium since the beginning of the occupation
- 220 *Vrijheid*, March 1944: article describing the scenes that unfolded in Mechelen before the departure of a deportation train
- 221 On 15 June 1944 the representative of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD complains that Jews living in Belgium have not been deployed as labour
- 222 After 3 September 1944 Leib Gronowski records in his diary the Belgians' joy at their liberation and his own despair

Luxembourg

- 223 On 7 July 1942 the Jewish elder in Luxembourg, Alfred Oppenheimer, has to announce additional deportations
- 224 On 9 July 1942 the Council of Elders appeals to the members of the Jewish Community to donate food rations for those threatened by deportation
- 225 On 15 July 1942 Jews who have been evicted from their homes ask the Council of Elders for support
- 226 On 19 July 1942 Ester Galler, aged seventy-four, writes to her cousin that she is to be taken to Theresienstadt within the next few weeks
- 227 On 23 July 1942 the Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and the SD in Luxembourg gives Karl Stern precise instructions for his transfer to Theresienstadt
- 228 On 29 July 1942 Curt Edelstein describes for Alfred Oppenheimer his deportation to Theresienstadt