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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

- 229 On 21 October 1942 the Council of Elders of the Jews asks that Leo Salomon not be deported, to avoid jeopardizing the care of the occupants of Fünfbrunnen
- 230 In December 1942 the Inter-Allied Information Committee describes the situation for Jews in occupied Luxembourg
- 231 In late 1942 the Council of Elders reports on previous financial donations for deportees to Litzmannstadt (Łódź) and appeals to the remaining Community members to continue to donate
- 232 From 6 to 9 April 1943 Selma Heumann reports to Alfred Oppenheimer from the train to Theresienstadt
- 233 In early 1944, while in Theresienstadt, Hugo Heumann writes a personal account of the persecution of the Jews in Luxembourg
- 234 *New York Times*, 21 July 1944: report on an appeal by the prime minister of Luxembourg

France

- 235 On 15 June 1942 the official in charge of Jewish affairs for the Security Police and the SD in Paris, Theodor Dannecker, sets out further plans for deportations of Jews from Western Europe
- 236 On 23 June 1942 Paul Zuckermann writes to his fiancée from Drancy to tell her about his fellow prisoners' deportation and to urge her to be especially vigilant
- 237 On 23 June 1942 Wigdor Radoszycki notifies his wife of his impending departure from Pithiviers for forced labour
- 238 At a meeting in Paris on 30 June 1942 the officials dealing with Jewish affairs in the occupied zone are given instructions for the deportation of the Jewish population
- 239 On 2 July 1942 the heads of the German and the French police discuss how they will cooperate in arresting Jews in France
- 240 On 6 July 1942 Theodor Dannecker urges the Reich Security Main Office to decide whether children under the age of 16 can also be deported from France
- 241 On 7 July 1942 Theodor Dannecker and the French police authorities prepare for the planned arrest of 22,000 Jews in the Greater Paris area
- 242 With the Ninth Regulation on Measures Against Jews of 8 July 1942, Jews are largely excluded from public life
- 243 *Je suis partout*, 10 July 1942: Lucien Rebatet praises the antisemitic film *The Eternal Jew*
- 244 On 15 July 1942 Ida Kahn writes in her diary about the arrest of her daughter and two grandchildren
- 245 Heinz Röthke, the official in charge of Jewish affairs for the Security Police and the SD in Paris, reports on the results of the large roundup on 16 and 17 July 1942
- 246 In a letter to Marshal Pétain dated 22 July 1942, the Catholic cardinals and archbishops of France stress the sanctity of the rights of the individual