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# NSDAP Hauptarchiv

Guide to the Hoover Institution  
Microfilm Collection

*Compiled by*  
GRETE HEINZ and AGNES F. PETERSON

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on War, Revolution, and Peace  
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## INTRODUCTION

It may prove helpful to those consulting the "Collection NSDAP Hauptarchiv" to have an outline of the history and contents of the main archive of the German National Socialist Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei or NSDAP) and to know the stages whereby it reached its present form on microfilm.

### History of the NSDAP Hauptarchiv

In the wake of its triumphal consolidation of power, the National Socialist party decided to establish an archive to preserve for posterity its own records and those of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront.<sup>1</sup> On January 15, 1934, at the suggestion of Reichsschulungsleiter Otto Gohdes, headquarters for an archive and library under the name "NSDAP Hauptarchiv" were established in Berlin.

The Hauptarchiv was not without its forerunners. It seems that in August 1926 Adolf Hitler asked Frau Mathilde von Scheubner-Richter (the widow of Max von Scheubner-Richter, killed in the putsch of November 9, 1923) to start a press archive for the party in Munich. Frau von Scheubner-Richter worked there, together with Heinrich Himmler, for one and a half years. The press archives, according to her recollections, had three functions; to collect material on all hostile personalities, to check and clip the Communist press, and to check and clip the emerging National Socialist press. Around 1928, the whole organization was taken over by the Reichspropagandaleitung of the NSDAP, which also collected file copies of posters, leaflets, pamphlets, and other propaganda and election material of the party for the use of various National Socialist organizations.

The NSDAP decided at the same time to bolster its political documentation by purchasing a collection on contemporary history started in 1914 by Friedrich Maria Rehse and organized in Munich as the Rehse Archiv. This collection was rich in material concerning the NSDAP. Hence, the intention was to set up the pictorial holdings and the realia of the Rehse Archiv as a separate museum on National Socialism; the printed material was to be amalgamated with the NSDAP's own archive. These plans never materialized. The Rehse Archiv remained a separate entity, and after the war the bulk of the archive found its way to the Library of Congress; some duplicate items came to the Hoover Institution.

The NSDAP Hauptarchiv's first director was Dr. Erich Uetrecht, from the Reichsschulungsamt. The archive moved in October 1934 from the Maerkisches Ufer in Berlin to its permanent location in Munich, 15 Barerstrasse, adjoining Gabelsbergerstrasse, and the already existing archives of the Reichspropagandaleitung were incorporated with it. In mid-1935 the entire organization was made directly responsible to Stellvertreter des Fuehrers Rudolf Hess.

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<sup>1</sup> The historical information given here has been culled primarily from the microfilmed Folders 1923 I and II (Reels 96, 17A) of the Collection NSDAP Hauptarchiv, in which a number of items from the administrative files of the Hauptarchiv, including correspondence with the storage depot in Neumarkt-St. Veit, have been preserved. Additional facts on the early history of the archive turned up incidentally in Folder 1263 (Reel 53) under a report of Frau Matilde von Scheubner-Richter.

For further information on the Hauptarchiv, its contents, and its eventual transfer to American hands, the compilation contained in the National Archives--Captured German Documents microfilmed at the Berlin Document Center, T-580, Reel 27--might be consulted; this includes a 1951 report by the last director of the Hauptarchiv, Dr. Arnold Bruegmann, and a report by Dr. Anton Hoch, archivist of the Institut fuer Zeitgeschichte in Munich, put at the disposal of the Berlin Document Center in 1953.

The purpose of the archive was no longer exclusively that of acting as a central clearinghouse of information for the various party organizations. In addition to collecting books, newspapers, periodicals, and government publications, operating a sort of reference service for party and government figures, and presenting occasional exhibits, the party archive was to be the main depository for documents related to the party's history from its earliest days.

As a relative late-comer in the archival field, the Hauptarchiv had great difficulties in finding original material. The members of the party had made a revolution, but had not bothered to document it. With the help of newspaper advertising, leaflets, and questionnaires, the archivists appealed to old party members to donate their memorabilia of strife-torn days and to write down their personal recollections.

The archive had still other battles to fight in its quest for source material. The old established state archives were unwilling to turn over their collections of party material. Only the Munich police and the Bavarian political police gave the Hauptarchiv their pre-1933 documentation on the NSDAP. In 1938, Dr. Erich Uetrecht wrote an elaborate memorandum discussing the reorganization of all German archives and assigning the Hauptarchiv a central place in the scheme. The eventual result of this memorandum was a circular signed by Rudolf Hess and sent in July 1939 to the various state agencies, directing them to collaborate fully with the Hauptarchiv; in response, these agencies drew up lists which enabled the Hauptarchiv to ascertain the location of files pertinent to NSDAP history, although the documents themselves were not transferred.

In 1939, the Hauptarchiv was designated as depository for the Stellvertreter des Fuehrers and the Kanzlei des Fuehrers, as well as the Reichsleitung der NSDAP. It was also given jurisdiction over the various Gau archives and the archives of the NSDAP "Gliederungen" (e.g., S.A., S.S., N.S.K.K., H.J., N.S. Dozentenbund) and the "angeschlossenen Verbaende" (D.A.F. and N.S.V., among others).

By 1943, it had become apparent that Munich was no longer safe from aerial attack and that the more precious holdings of the Hauptarchiv would have to be moved. Three Bavarian sites were selected for storage: Passau-Feste-Oberhaus, Neumarkt-St. Veit, and Lenggries-Schloss Hohenburg. The material transferred consisted mainly of the archival section proper. The library, under its new head, Dr. Arnold Bruegmann, continued to operate in Munich until it was wiped out by bombing in January 1945. Records for material stored at Neumarkt-St. Veit go up to March 1945. At the end of the war, the American army seized what archives it could find in Passau and Neumarkt-St. Veit. (The fate of the Lenggries material is unknown.) The confiscated documents were then reassembled at the Berlin Document Center in early 1946.

#### Scope of the NSDAP Hauptarchiv

The Hauptarchiv was set up primarily as a depository for source material on which historians of the future would draw to write the history of the party. Its emphasis, therefore, lay on the years between 1919 and 1933. Material going back as far as 1890 was collected, however, to encompass the political and ideological forerunners of National Socialism, and although the spotlight was on the party itself, considerable importance was attached to parallel nationalist "voelkisch" movements and political opponents--for example, the entire files of the Deutsche Demokratische Partei were taken over by the Hauptarchiv. With its special ties to the Stellvertreter des Fuehrers office, the Hauptarchiv had high priority as a depository for the documents of the Fuehrer himself. (This was not the case with respect to other high-ranking Nazi officials, such as Goebbels, Goering, or Himmler.) Around 1937, the Hauptarchiv undertook a series of

investigations to make up for its tardy arrival in the field of party history by gathering reports from old party militants, particularly on the subject of the putsch of November 9, 1923. It received the literary estates of a few prominent old party-members, such as Anton Drexler and Dietrich Eckardt. It also collected information on party history from the various Gaue and the many Nazi newspapers throughout the country. As the principal depository for the "Gliederungen" and "angeschlossene Verbaende" of the NSDAP, the Hauptarchiv received a number of historically relevant files, but the files of these organizations were not collected systematically for the post-1933 years, except where whole document collections were taken over when an organization closed down--as in the case of the Nationalsozialistischer Studentenbund.

As a result, material for the years 1933-45 is spotty at best. It covers the Reichsparteitag (1923-39) in full organizational detail. It presents extensive information on the deployment of the "Gliederungen" and "angeschlossene Verbaende" in wartime. It includes correspondence from Germans all over the globe during the mid-thirties. It covers scattered reports sent in from the Gau archives, including Austria, on party affairs, as well as on the political atmosphere in wartime Germany. As documentation on the relation of church and state during the thirties, the Hauptarchiv boasts the private archive of Abt Schachleiter, a prominent Nazi and Catholic Church dignitary.

The Hauptarchiv's other sources of documentation were the government agencies which had kept track of the party and its members as dangerous opponents to the Weimar Republic. Through correspondence with judicial and police authorities all over Germany, the Hauptarchiv ascertained the location of files on individual party members held by these authorities. It was able to secure the transfer of a considerable number of files held by the Munich police and the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior. These are of special significance for the history of the Nazi party, since Bavaria--and Munich in particular--was the center of operations during the party's earlier years. These official files deal primarily with the NSDAP, but include to some extent other "voelkisch" groups and political opponents (Socialists and Communists). Since all these files were assembled concurrently with the events in question and were not subjected to tampering by the Hauptarchiv, they tell a tale of unvarnished, if limited, truthfulness. They are a particularly rich store of information about Nazi acts of violence and party propaganda at public and closed meetings before the assumption of power.

#### Organization of the Collection NSDAP Hauptarchiv

It must be clearly understood that the collection microfilmed at the Berlin Document Center does not reconstitute intact that part of the Hauptarchiv which escaped destruction. No catalog of the original archival holdings has been preserved, and the only remaining clues to the contents are surveys and lists drawn up between 1942 and 1945. These include itemized lists of holdings on particular topics (nationalist parties, Marxist parties), lists of documents, contained in the Hauptarchiv's own files (Folders 1923 I and II). The most important evidence is contained in the "Bestandbuch Archivalien Hauptarchiv," which lists the documents, files, and groups of files (Aktenkoerper) as they were received at the evacuation depot in Neumarkt-St. Veit between August 1, 1944 and March 1945.<sup>2</sup> On the basis of these lists, statements

<sup>2</sup>The original "Bestandbuch" is located in the Library of Congress (Captured German material, Box 185, Rehse Collection, Hauptarchiv der NSDAP, Inventory 1944-1945, Ac. 11, 244). It is also available on microfilm at the Hoover Institution, but does not form an integral part of the Collection NSDAP Hauptarchiv.

of the Hauptarchiv's last director (Dr. Bruegmann), it must be concluded that the bulk of the material was rescued. There are notable exceptions, such as the extensive files of the Wehrpolitisches Amt, the Rechtswahrerbund, the Allgemeiner deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, and the Reichs-Fluechtlingshilfswerk --all of which have disappeared. The same holds true for the important file on the plot of July 20, 1944, of which there remains only the carefully itemized curator's list of 126 documents. It seems certain that some other individual pieces have been accidentally destroyed or purposely eliminated.

There is no evidence that the material which reached the Berlin Document Center was ever given a definitive over-all organization at the Hauptarchiv itself, a fact which is not surprising in view of the recent date of its acquisition, its rapid expansion, and the disarray caused by the transfers to the storage sites. The final transfer to Berlin must have compounded the confusion. Consequently, the Berlin Document Center was obliged to undertake the reorganization of the material. Most of this work was done in 1946 and 1947; minor additional reorganization was carried out in 1959. Wherever possible, the identifiable folders of the Hauptarchiv were maintained and the original headings used. No attempt was made to use folders of uniform length. Thus folders may contain a few sheets or several thousand. The Berlin Document Center, on its own, assigned numbers to each folder for easier handling. At the same time it proceeded to set up a broader scheme which took into account the nature of the material at hand.

The material which the Hauptarchiv itself had received from the various NSDAP organization and from individual donors or collected on the basis of questionnaires and research was divided roughly into 28 groups (or Gruppen, as the Berlin Document Center called them), under topics such as personal documentation on Hitler, early NSDAP history, recollections of old militants, political parties, citizens' militias, Germans abroad, and so forth. (For a complete list of the groups see Part 1, in the Table of Contents.) Group 29 served as a catch-all for insufficiently identified or miscellaneous items.

A different procedure was adopted for the remainder of the material, which had apparently been stored in separate filing cabinets at the Hauptarchiv. This consisted of documents supplied by the various government, police, and judicial agencies. No attempt was made to impose topical groupings, and the material was organized roughly by provenance--that is, by whatever agency had turned the files over to the Hauptarchiv. The files of the Berlin police, which are to be found in Group 29, constitute the only important exceptions. The main agencies are the Munich police, the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, and the Munich tribunal. Unfortunately, additional material of the Munich and Nuremberg police, which was located in 1959, could not be filmed along with the bulk of the material from these sources; it appears in a later part of the microfilms. The Hauptarchiv's own working files bring the microfilm to a close. (For a complete list of agencies see Part 2 of the Table of Contents.)

Since these folders are not arranged by topic, the same subject will recur in different places, according to the agency under whose jurisdiction it fell. The same incidents, for example, may be treated in the files of the Munich police and the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior. The contents of the folders are, generally, in their original order, and the headings given are either those of the agencies or those supplied by the Berlin Document Center.

#### Guide to the Collection NSDAP Hauptarchiv

The Guide follows the scheme of the "Collection NSDAP Hauptarchiv" of the Berlin Document Center. Folders 1-1421 constitute Part 1 of the Guide and are arranged into the 29 subject groups supplied by the Berlin Document Center. Within each group, the folders are listed in numerical sequence, together



with the corresponding microfilm reel number. Where for technical reasons parts or all of a folder had to be filmed by flat-bed camera or reproduced from photostats (see Microfilming Procedures, below), these folders are listed again at the end of each group. Folders 1426-1923 II constitute Part 2 and are arranged by provenance, that is, by the agency heading indicated at the Berlin Document Center. Here too the folders are in numerical sequence within each agency heading.

Because no frame numbers were assigned at the time of the filming and the folders are of very unequal length, the Hoover Institution has supplied an approximate count of frame numbers per folder (usually one side of a page, sometimes both sides).

The content heading for each folder (in German) was drawn up by the Berlin Document Center and is reproduced intact as it appears at the beginning of each folder. Where this heading was insufficient or misleading for the microfilm user, more detailed descriptions (in English) have been added at the Hoover Institution, as have cross references and technical information. Whenever a reference to related material seemed necessary, the word "consult" was used. The German abbreviations were not corrected even when inconsistent, but were kept as they appear on the film.

#### Microfilming Procedures

The problems of microfilming large amounts of material widely divergent as to shape, size, state of preservation, and provenance are readily apparent. In order to solve some of these problems, three different methods were chosen. The greater part of the material was filmed on a rotating camera (flow-camera) which filmed automatically both front and back pages. Reels 1-96, Folders 1-1923 were filmed in numerical sequence in this manner. A considerable body of material, either bound or too bulky in size to be filmed by the rotating camera, was filmed with a flat-bed camera which reproduced each page individually. Therefore entire folders or parts of folders had to be removed from the sequence and filmed by the flat-bed camera. Reels 1A-37A were filmed in this manner. In a few isolated cases the material was in such bad condition that it could not be microfilmed; it was photostated instead and the photostats were then microfilmed under special conditions at Stanford. Reel B covers this material. Whenever material was removed from Reels 1-96 for technical reasons, a notation was made as to its new location. For example, the notation "Reel 1, Folder 2; Briefe an Hitler A-Z/See also Reel 1A" indicates that part of the material in the folder was shifted to Reel 1A. The nature of the shifted material is identified in the Guide Reel 1A, Folder 2. If the entire contents were removed, the notation would be "Reel 1, Folder 5: Personalakte Adolf Hitler.../See Reel B." On the average, reels contain between 90 and 115 feet of microfilms, with approximately 2,000 frames for the rotating camera (Reels 1-96) and 600-1,000 frames for the flat-bed camera (Reels 1A-37A). It must also be noted that in the course of microfilming a considerable number of folders were split between the end of one reel and the beginning of the next. The Hoover Institution has 134 reels (1-96, 1A-37A, B) of negative microfilms and an equal number of positives. The National Archives also hold a complete set of positives.

Grete Heinz

Agnes F. Peterson

January 1964

## (I. Hitler Persoenlich, continued)

Reel	Folder	Frames	Contents and Observations
1	17	65	Hitlers Abstammung - Familie Schicklgruber. Private correspondence, birth and death certificates of various relatives. See also Reel 1A.
	17A	225	Gestapoberichte ueber Hitler - Verschiedenes, Personalangaben. Includes genealogy of Hitler and data on his father compiled by Niederoesterreichische Landesamtsdirektion Wien, March 11, 1932 drawn up for Bundeskanzleramt. Letter (copy) 29 Nov. 1921 by Hitler outlining history of his life. Hitler's birth certificate. Erna Brand: "Von der Kindheit und Jugend unseres Fuehrers." Vortrag, Munich, 1941. 12 p. See also Reel 1A.
	18	81	Hitler - Verschiedenes ueber ihn. See also Reel 1A.
2	19/43	440	Hitlers Aquarelle und Zeichnungen, sowie Korrespondenz hiezu. Various folders reproduce watercolors and sketches. Folder 30 includes 1935 negotiations for 3 oilpaintings held by a Dr. Schirmer, Munich, who gives an account of his meeting with the impoverished artist in Munich 1912. Also ordinance draft re safeguarding Fuehrer's pictures. Folder 35 includes March 1944 declaration by Hitler to Prof. Hoffmann that painting was just a way of earning his living, architecture his real love. For Folders 36/37 see also Reel 1A. For Folder 21, see also Reel B.
	44	237	"Das Haus das Hitler baute" von Stephen H. Roberts. Translation July 1938 of English anti-Nazi book by an Australian professor. Translation for H. A. and Goebbels to permit refutation of charges.
	45	135	Material gegen Hitler. Konrad Heiden. Ernst Niekisch announcement of Nationaler Widerstand meeting, Oct. 3-5, 1935. Anti-Nazi leaflets 1935/36. Articles and speeches by Rauschnig, T. Mann, P. Bradley, L. Feuchtwanger, 1937. Overseas radio propaganda program on Hitler's life, April 1935. SPD member's letter to NSDAP member criticizing Nazi program, April 1932. Anti-Nazi leaflets August 1939. See also Reel 1A.
	46	100	Hitlers Denkschriften. Speeches and memoranda 1922.
	47	41	Hitler als Soldat - Briefe ueber ihn - Fronterinnerungen. Letters of field comrades sent to H. A. around 1932.
	48	19	Der Friedenswille unseres Fuehrers. Verhaeltnis zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich. Excerpts from Hitler's 1933-35 speeches on this theme.
	49/50	220	Stichworte und Entwuerfe zu Hitlers Reden. Handwritten notes for speeches on Versailles Treaty. [1920?]
	51/59	995	Hitlers Reden. The following speeches and statements by date and place when given are in the form either of typed copies (some based on newspaper accounts) or actual newspaper clippings: 3 August 1929 (37 pp.). 2 Sept. 1933 (23 pp.). 6 Sept. 1934 (28 pp.).



## (I. Hitler Persoenlich, continued)

<u>Reel</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Frames</u>	<u>Contents and Observations</u>
3	65	-	Hitlers Mutter. Krankengeschichte - Berichte der Aerzte etc. Hitlers Schulzeit in Linz, seine Schuelerzeichnungen. See Reel 13A, last item. For Linz school, more material in Folder 653, Reel 34.
	66	19	Hitler - Festung Landsberg/Lech. Consult additional material Folder 1501, Reel 69.
	67	16	Hitler - Haftentlassung.
1A	2	33	Briefe an Hitler A-Z. Mainly 1923 letters to Hitler. Also includes 4-page typed letter by Hitler with Hitler's signature to Gemlich, 16 Sept. 1919, elaborating Hitler's stand on Jewish question.
	12	38	Hitlers Lazarettzeit. 1916/17 documents on Hitler's war record.
	13	60	Ueber Hitler. Zeitungsausschnitte - Versammlungsberichte 1931-1939. No white slip at beginning of folder. Newspapers clippings on Hitler's speeches, 1931/March 1933.
	17	2	Hitlers Abstammung. Familie Schickelgruber. 2 clippings from Austrian newspapers re Hitler's origin.
	17A	5	Gestapo Berichte ueber Hitler - Verschiedenes. Newspapers clippings and Hitler's genealogy.
	18	37	Hitler. Verschiedenes ueber ihn. Hitler's automobile insurance policies. Fritz v. Trutzschler: "Die Atmosphaere bei Hitlers Arbeitsbeginn 1919" (printed, 1933).
	36	2	Aufstellung. Kopien nach Originalen des Fuchrers, Muenchner Bilder.
	37	1	Hitlers Aquarelle. 1939 newspaper clipping.
	45	6	Material gegen Hitler. Newspaper clippings.
13A	65	160	Kassette enthaltend Fotokopien. Familiengeschichte, Schule, Krankengeschichte, etc. Zeichnungen Hitlers, Geburtshaus etc. und Verschiedenes. Itemized list of contents at beginning of folder. Includes many photographs.
B	5	115	Personalakte Adolf Hitler. Reg. Rat/Braunschweig, Staatsministerium (Fotokopien, Ernennungen, etc.). Communications by various Braunschweig officials and Hitler from his appointment to post as Braunschweig Regierungs Rat, Feb. 25, 1932 till termination of his service, Feb. 24, 1933.
	6/8	126	Beiakte no. 1/3. More communications in connection with Braunschweig post.
	21	1	Hitlers Aquarelle und Zeichnungen. Letter regarding sale of one picture, May 1937.

<u>Reel</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Frames</u>	<u>Contents and Observations</u>
4	89	27	Verbot der Gedenkfeiern fuer die Gefallenen des 9. 11. 1923. From Polizeidirektion Muenchen, 2 Nov. 1925.
	90	47	Verbotzeit der Partei, 1923-1925. Includes photostat of text suppressing party and "Voelkischer Beobachter," 5 Dec. 1923.
	90A	-	Verbotzeit der Partei 1923-1933 (Braunschweig). See Reel B.
	91	35	Neugruendung des Nationalsozialistischen Arbeitervereins e.V. Muenchen (Loeschung 1935). Founded by Hitler, F.X. Schwarz, Hermann Schneider, Munich, 21 Aug. 1925. Includes party statutes. See also Reel B.
	92	42	Landsberger Ehrenbuerger 1925.
	93	17	Die Blutfahne und ihre Traeger. Concerns Company 6 of SA in Munich, Nov. 9, 1923.
	94	43	Diverse Ausweise und Mitgliedskarten.
	95	21	Mitteilungsblaetter der Partei aus den Jahren 1921, 1922.
	96	48	Ausstellung betreffend (Fotos) Historie. H. A. pictorial exhibit of party history for years 1919-1941. For complete list of pictures, see Folder 1923 II, Reel 96. In- cludes photostat of Hitler letter, Sept. 1919, on Jewish question.
	97	32	Rundschreiben der Partei aus den Jahren 1921, 1922.
	98	2	Betrifft Hitlers Ausweisung. Party member warns of imminent deportation by Bavarian gov- ernment, appeals for protest letters.
	99	11	Bayerisches Staatsministerium ueber die Partei (1922).
100	379	-	SA Regiment Muenchen. Stosstrupp Hitler (1923 Mappen). Individual reports on events Nov. 8/9, 1923 (mostly sent in 1940) and lists of members in various companies. For additional material, consult Folder 1603, Reel 80. See also Reel B.
101	104		Stammrollen des SA Regiments Muenchen 1923.
102	80		Stammrollen der 1. Batterie des SA Regiments Muenchen. More material in Folder 234, Reel 2A. See also Reel B.
103	107		Die Toten der Bewegung und Gedenkfeiern (Stosstrupp Adolf Hitler). Includes list of dead (150 in all) Nov. 1923. Memorial Munich Nov. 1935. Consult also list in Folder 1491, Reel 14A. See also Reel 1A.
104	26		Der 1. Mai 1923 in Muenchen. Aufmarsch der Partei und S.A. Polizeidirektion Muenchen. Regulations of demonstrations and reports of police to public prosecutor.
105	10		Deutscher Tag in Nuernberg. 1. und 2. Sept. 1923.
106	7		Hitlers Denkschrift "Ueber die Moeglichkeit einer Aenderung der Stellungnahme der NSDAP zu vielleicht bevorstehenden Reichstags- wahlen." Dated 17 July 1922.

(XXIX. Verschiedenes, continued)

<u>Reel</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Frames</u>	<u>Contents and Observations</u>
52	1216	25	H. Drallmeyer.
	1217	9	Friedrich Ebert. Correspondence about Ebert bust (1929/31).
	1218	50	Simon Eckart. Miscellaneous material. Simon is Dietrich Eckart's cousin.
	1219	3	Elman von Eschwege. See also Reel 11A.
	1220	133	Ludwig Ess. Mainly 1933/35 correspondence and 1925 documentation re 1923 NSDAP membership list.
	1221	9	Dr. Frick. Biographical data.
	1222	21	Heinrich Gaertner. Report on NSDAP activities. Includes excerpts of letters addressed to him by Himmler 1923/24.
	1223	22	Dr. Emil Gansser. Includes copy of "Urteil der militaerischen Vorgesetzten ueber Adolf Hitler" (Oberleutnant Luenschloss and Generalmajor F. Petz) set down in Munich, Feb. 1922 (1 p.).
	1224	74	Dr. Josef Goebbels. Includes very detailed report (Berlin Polizeipraesidium?) on Goebbels' political activities from 1928 to 1932 and reports on meetings at which he spoke. Also handwritten draft of "Das kleine ABC des Nationalsozialisten" (1925, 20 pp.). See also Reel 11A.
	1225	57	Hermann Goering. Includes detailed report on 1924-32 political activities as well as documentation on 1923 SA activities and 1932 trial in Munich. See also Reel B.
	1226	2	Gauleiter Greiser.
	1227	1	Jakob Grimmiger.
	1228	45	Ludolf Haase. Includes detailed survey of "Das Goettinger Archiv fuer berufstaendische Rassenstatistik" which was to have a file on all German Jews.
	1229	164	Johannes Hering. Mainly miscellaneous documentation on rightist political organizations, 1900-1918, collected by Hering. Consult also Folders 852, 865, 884/8, Reels 42-43.
	1230	118	Ernst Toller - Max Hoelz. Letters from and to Max Hoelz in Gross-Strelitz prison 1926/28. Includes index of letters. Many letters by Toller.
	1231	80	Wilhelm Hoerskens. Articles and political autobiography by Hoerskens.
	1232	120	Hoffenroth. Articles and political autobiography by Hoffenroth.
	1233	12	Peter Gemeinder.

<u>Reel</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Frames</u>	<u>Contents and Observations</u>
53	1265	16	Albert Schlageter. Material re Schlageter's commemoration.
	1266	17	Arno Schmalfluss. See also Reel 11A.
	1267	26	Adolf Schmalix. Includes report on political participation, 1922-23.
	1268	46	Dr. Schramm. Memoir on political activities 1917-35. Includes letter to Generalstabskommissar v. Kahr, Oct. 20, 1923, asking permission to form paramilitary student organization and appeal for Fronting (compare Folder 1258) uniting all National Socialist groups.
	1269	52	Julius Schreck. Personal documents.
	1270	13	Ludwig Schuler.
	1271	45	Schulte vom Bruehl. 1917/18 material including clipping from "Die Tat," Dec. 1918, on meaning of swastika.
	1272	48	M. Schulze. Pro-Nazi political essays 1931.
	1273	17	Hermann Schwann. Fifteen-page letter by Schwann's father to ex-king of Bavaria, Nov. 9, 1925, advocating closer ties to England and America as fellow-teutonic countries.
	1274	18	Prof. Ernst Schwartz.
	1275	1	Schwarz.
	1276	1	Seldte.
	1277	9	Wilhelm Speck.
	1278	51	Blutfahne Trambauer. Documentation on Trambauer's bearing flag on Nov. 9, 1923.
	1279	7	Voelkl, Fritz.
	1280	42	Horst Wessel. Wessel photos and letters as well as the personal recollections of Walter Reinhart who knew Wessel during his stay in Vienna.
	1281	-	Prozess Ernst Niekisch. Not filmed.
	1282	-	Der Rotary Club. See Reel 11A.
	1283	97	Der Deutsche Herrenclub. Material collected as "Sonderinformation fuer Amtswalter der Reichsleitung u. fuer Gauleiter" includes membership lists, 1929, 1931.
	1284	18	Die Arbeitswehr (Gedanken zur Gruendung).