



Listing of the record groups in the Yad Vashem Archives

AM

Yad Vashem Administrative Archive

M 1

Central Historical Commission (CHC) of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the US Zone, Munich *(See also the subsections which follow)*

The Central Historical Commission of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the US Zone was founded in December 1945 in Munich. The CHC opened about 50 branches in the various Displaced Persons (DP) camps in Germany. Testimonies were recorded and questionnaires distributed.

Attempts were also made to secure information about Jewish Communities from German sources, both by acquiring Nazi documentation and by distributing questionnaires among the regional councils (Landraete) in Germany. After three years the CHC was dissolved.

M 1 B

Office of the Central Historical Commission of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the US Zone

This subsection contains the entire correspondence of the CHC with its various branches in the DP camps, with Jewish leaders and institutions from different countries, and with German municipal authorities.

The correspondence deals mostly with gathering material about the Holocaust, cultural activity in the DP camps and editorial work of the CHC.

M 1 D

Documentation of the Dachau Concentration Camp

The CHC came into possession of a large portion of the files from the Dachau concentration camp.

This material contains the central card index of the camp, payment cards and correspondence of the camp administration.

M 1 DN

Nazi Documentation, Munich Municipality

Main language: German

This subsection is composed of files concerning Jews, which the CHC received from the Archives of the City of Munich.

These documents deal with the persecution of Jews during the Nazi period, mainly in Munich, but also in Frankfurt am Main, Ansbach and a number of other towns in Germany.

The material includes personal files of Jews from the Munich welfare department.

M 1 DNA

Nazi Documentation, The German Academy of Science

After World War II, the CHC acquired some files of the German Academy of Science in Munich.

These files contain material for a lexicon of German economists and industrialists since 1801 (Deutsche Wirtschaftsfuehrer), excluding Jews.

The files contain correspondence about the project, and the files of the project itself - a page with a few lines of information about every person, arranged alphabetically.

M 1 E

Central Historical Commission in Munich Testimonies Collection

Main languages: Yiddish, German, Polish

During the three years of its existence, the CHC gathered about 2,550 testimonies taken from Holocaust survivors from various countries.

The testimonies deal with the fate of the survivors during the Nazi rule in their countries of origin.

M 1 L



Questionnaires of the Regional Councils - Landraete

Main Language: German

The CHC distributed questionnaires among the regional and municipal authorities, mainly in the American Zone of Occupation in Germany. The purpose of these questionnaires was to gather information about the plight of Jews under Nazi rule in the various localities, the numbers of Jewish victims and also about Nazi concentration camps there.

M 1 P

Displaced Persons (DPs) Collection

Main language: Yiddish

The CHC gathered material about the post-war activities - political, social, and cultural - of the liberated Jews in the DP camps and in the newly established Jewish communities in Germany.

M 1 PC

Children's Collection

The CHC distributed special questionnaires to gather information about the past of the few children among the Holocaust survivors in the DP camps. The children were asked about their lives during the Nazi rule and the fate of their families.

M 1 PF

War time Jewish Folklore Collection

This subsection contains a collection of poems, short stories, etc. written shortly after World War II by Holocaust survivors, concerning the fate of Jews during the Nazi rule.

M 1 Q

Historical Questionnaires

Main language: Yiddish

The CHC distributed questionnaires among some Holocaust survivors from various countries and towns. The aim was to gather detailed information about the persecution during Nazi rule.

M 1 S

Post-war Documentation

The CHC distributed special statistical questionnaires among a large number of Holocaust survivors. The questionnaires asked for data concerning the estimated number of Jews before the war in their communities, the number of Jewish victims, destroyed and robbed Jewish property, slave labor, concentration camps, etc.

M 2

Dr. I. Schwarzbart, Member of the Polish National Council in Exile Archive, London

Main languages: Polish, English

Dr. Itzhak (Ignacy) Schwarzbart was for many years an active leader in the Zionist movement of Poland. In December 1939 he was appointed to the Polish National Council-in-Exile, and in October 1940, became a member of the Representation of Polish Jewry.

This record group consists of Dr. Schwarzbart's correspondence with Polish and Jewish institutions, protocols, texts of broadcasts he made about the BBC and material about the plight of the Jews in occupied Poland, as well as Dr. Schwarzbart's diary.

M 3

Jewish Welfare in the Generalgouvernement

M 4

Bulletins of the Rescue Council of the Jewish Agency in Eretz Israel

Main languages: Hebrew, English



This record group includes various publications, such as bulletins, reports, letters and surveys, containing information regarding the condition of the Jews in occupied Europe during World War II. The information was gathered, collated and distributed by Jewish organizations in Eretz Israel, Istanbul and Switzerland during the war and the early post-war years. Some of the communications were intended for distribution solely among the members of the organization. The information was gathered from the world press in occupied Europe and the free world, from letters smuggled out of occupied Europe and from testimonies given by refugees who succeeded in escaping and arriving in Eretz Israel or the neutral countries. The surveys in the various communications include information regarding the persecution of the Jews and their annihilation in Europe, and the situation of the Jewish refugees during the war and afterwards. Among the organizations that gathered, collated and distributed the information were the Jewish Agency, the Rescue Committee of the Jewish Agency, the Hechalutz movement, Committees for Polish Jewry in Eretz Israel, Istanbul and London, the World Jewish Congress and refugee, relief and rescue organizations which were active in the free countries.

M 5**Documentation from the Documentation Center of the Central Union of Jewish Communities in Bratislava**

Main languages: Slovak, Czech, German

The Documentation Center in Bratislava was founded following the liberation of Czechoslovakia, upon the initiative of the Jewish Agency, the Zionist Federation and the Association of Jewish Communities in Slovakia. This record group includes documents from the archives of government offices and official organizations of "independent" Slovakia, copies of documents prepared for the trials of Slovak Fascist leaders and Nazi criminals, and material from survivors.

M 6**The Aeltestenrat in Litzmannstadt (Lodz)**

M 7**Relico- Committee for Relief of the War-stricken Jewish Population, World Jewish Congress, Geneva**

M 8**International Tracing Service, Bad Arolsen - documents pertaining to concentration camps, deportations, displaced persons, children and related subjects**

The International Tracing Service at Bad Arolsen, Germany is the central archive for documents pertaining to victims of Nazi persecution. The service was founded at the end of World War II, and is currently managed by the International Red Cross. Scans of the documents are available at Yad Vashem.

M 9**Jewish Historical Documentation Center, Linz (Simon Wiesenthal Collection)**

Main languages: German, English, Polish

The Jewish Historical Documentation Center was set up in 1947 by Simon Wiesenthal, who after his liberation from Mauthausen concentration camp, dedicated himself to the tracing of Nazi war criminals. Starting in 1958, sections of the archive of the Center were transferred to Yad Vashem, part in the original and part in photocopy.

M 10 AR1**The Warsaw Ghetto Underground Archives (Ringelblum Archives) - 1**

Main languages: Polish, Yiddish, German

Copies of documents from the underground archives established by Dr. Emmanuel Ringelblum in the Warsaw Ghetto under the code name "Oneg Shabbat". The archives were found in hiding places after the war. The archives include official documents from German, Polish and Jewish sources, testimonies and monographs written about various subjects by the inhabitants of the ghetto.

**M 10 AR2****The Warsaw Ghetto Underground Archives (Ringelblum Archives) - 2**

Main languages: Polish, Yiddish, German

See M.10 AR1

M 11**The Bialystok Ghetto Underground Archives (Mersik-Tennenbaum Archives)****M 12****Documentation Center of Contemporary Jewry (Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine), Paris****M.13****Council for Jewish Aid - "Zegota"****M 14****Council for Rescue of the Jewish Population in Poland (Rada Pomocy Zydow), London**

The Council for the Rescue of the Jewish Population in Poland was established in May 1944. Its chairman was Adam Ciolkosz, a Polish Socialist leader.

The record group consists mostly of minutes of weekly meetings held in London by the Council. It deals mainly with the problems of Polish-Jewish relations during World War II.

M.15**World Jewish Congress, Relatives Search Department****M 16****Coordination Committee of Dutch Jewry (Joodse Coordinate Commissie), Switzerland**

Main languages: Dutch, French, German, English

The Coordination Committee of Dutch Jewry in Switzerland was an organization of Dutch Jewish emigres (with the help of some non-Jewish Dutch friends) aiding Dutch Jews in the Netherlands and in German camps.

This record group contains correspondence from the years 1943-1945, regarding activities of the organization in sending parcels to camps, providing passports to emigrants, search for missing relatives and assistance to and rescue of Dutch Jewry.

M 17**Polish Jewish Refugee Fund, Geneva****M 18****Card Index of the "Central Location Index" Organization****M.18.1****Correspondence between the Joint Distribution Committee and the "Central Location Index" of the Relatives Search Department****M 19****Joodse Raad, Friesland**

The archives of the Jewish Council (Joodse Raad) in Friesland, the Netherlands. This collection consists mainly of correspondence with the main Joodse Raad in Amsterdam and with branches in various communities in Friesland.

M 20**A. Silberschein (Relico) Archives, Geneva**



The archives of Dr. Silberschein, who was one of the major leaders of Labor Zionism in Poland between the two world wars, and who was involved in relief work in Geneva during the war and afterwards. He was the founder of the "Relico" relief organization, in the framework of the World Jewish Congress. This record group contains correspondence with Jewish organizations and individual persons in Nazi occupied countries and in the free world, as well as with non-Jewish organizations such as the International Red Cross. It includes many reports and lists of Jews.

M 21**War Criminals' Section, Legal Department at the Central Committee of Liberated Jews**

Main languages: German, Yiddish, Polish

The War Criminal Section was established shortly after the end of World War II in the American Zone of Occupation. It functioned in cooperation with the Historical Commission in Munich and other organizations of Holocaust survivors.

This record group contains documentation about Nazi crimes and statements of survivors, taken during the years 1946-1951.

M 22**Belgian Jewish Council (Comite Juif Belge), London**

The Belgian Jewish Council was established in 1943 by Mr. Herman Schamissa, in London, and in 1944 affiliated itself with the World Jewish Congress.

The records of the Council contain correspondence with various Jewish institutions in Belgium, England, the US and with the Belgian Government-in-Exile, about ways of assisting Belgian Jews. It includes lists of deportees and survivors.

M 23**Aid Council for Jewish Refugees from Germany (Benno Kaufmann), Basel**

M 24**Belgian Association for Refugees Emigration - "Belhicem" (Association Belge pour l'Emigration des Refugies)**

M 25**Hebrew National Movement in France (Mouvement National Hebreu)**

M 26**World Jewish Congress - Relatives Search Department, Stockholm**

M 26 1**World Jewish Congress - Relatives Search Department, Stockholm - Questionnaires**

M 27**Public Record Office, London - Jewish Documentation**

Main languages: English, French

M 28**Joint Distribution Committee, Cracow**

M 29**Bundesarchiv, Germany**

M 29 FR**Bundesarchiv- Militaerarchiv, Freiburg**

**M 30****The Kurt Grossmann Archives – Material Claims Against Germany****M 31****Righteous Among the Nations**

Main languages: Hebrew, English, French, Polish, German

M 32**Compensation Treuhand - Compensation Claims from Industry****M 33****Records of the Extraordinary State Commission to Investigate German-Fascist Crimes Committed on Soviet Territory**

The CHGK was the State Extraordinary Commission established by the Soviet Union to investigate atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis and their collaborators. Its representatives operated in various places occupied by the Nazis a short time after their liberation, and the reports prepared in each place where the commission conducted investigations, describe the Nazi atrocities in detail.

The CHGK was established on 02 November 1942. It was organized as a central commission located in Moscow, with a large number of subcommittees operating in each and every district within the Soviet Union. Members of these committees reached every town and village, interviewed residents and received information on what happened during the war years. Documents provided by the CHGK greatly helped in the preparation of many war crimes trials of Nazis held in various places in the Soviet Union during the 1940s. The CHGK ceased its activities in 1946.

In 1951, the files organized by the CHGK were turned over to the TSGAOR (Archive of the October Revolution) Archives, renamed the GARF (Government Archives of Russian Federation) Archives in 1992. The CHGK material was closed to the public until 1989. Yad Vashem began to acquire CHGK material in September 1989. Only material related to Jewish matters was copied. The material that appears in Record Group M.33 encompasses the complete history of the Holocaust in the Soviet Union.

The entire record group was recopied in order to complete what was missing, improve quality and add material that was not acquired previously. The renewed and complete record group can be found in microfilm.

M 34**Card Catalog of Labor Battalions in Hungary**

Card file of members of Hungarian labor battalions who perished. The card file was collected and compiled by the Hungarian Ministry of Defense (Honvédelmi Minisztérium) between the years 1945-1954, and includes the personal cards of Hungarian Jewish victims.

Some of the documents are photocopies of death certificates which were issued by local courts on the basis of lists and publications of various bodies such as the International Tracing Service, the US army, declarations by individuals regarding Hungarian Jews who had perished, and lists prepared by former prisoners.

The card file, which was used for legal and other purposes, includes information about 68,322 people who perished.

The card file includes information about:

- 1) Jewish forced laborers from the labor battalions of the Hungarian Army;
- 2) prisoners in Soviet prison camps;
- 3) victims of crimes against the Jews within Hungarian territory; such as Jews killed by Arrow Cross men;
- 4) inmates of various concentration camps; including forced laborers who were deported from their labor camps to concentration camps at the beginning of 1945, and those who were deported from Hungary to concentration camps in spring-summer 1944.

M 35**Jewish Antifascist Committee in the USSR**

Main language: Russian

**M 36****Military Archive in Prague**

Main language: German, Czech

M 37**Documentation from the Central Archives for Public Organizations in Ukraine, Kiev**

Main Language: Russian

M 38**Documentation Center of Austrian Resistance**

Main language: German

M 39**The State Archive in Odessa Region****M 40****The Central Archives in Russia****M 40 MAP****The Military Archive in Podolsk****M 40 RCM****Russian Center for Safeguarding and Use of Modern History Documentation**

Files of the Jewish Antifascist Committee (EAK), 1942-1953

This record group includes the history and activities of the EAK up to the time it was disbanded. Includes correspondence with Jews about the founding of the State of Israel.

M 40 RGE**Archive for Economics, Moscow****M 41****Archives in Belarus**

Main languages: Russian, Polish, Belorussian, German

M 42**Archives in France**

Main language: French

M 43**Archives in Latvia****M 44****Archives in Estonia****M 45****Archives in Lithuania****M 46****The Council for Religious Affairs in the Soviet Union**



Documents about the religious life of the Jews in the USSR, 1943-1953. Statistics, antisemitism during the war and after the war. Censorship of literature and press, 1939-1953.

M 47

Foreign Office, Portugal

M 48

Archives in Slovakia

Main language: Slovak

M 49

ZIH - Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw

M 49 E

ZIH - Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw Testimonies Collection

M 49 P

ZIH - Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw Diaries Collection

M 50

Documentation from Archives in Sweden

M 51

National Union of German Jews (Reichsvereinigung) Archive from the Bundesarchiv

M 52

Documentation from Regional Archives in Ukraine

M 53

Documentation of the Central Government Archive of Ukraine

Main languages: Russian, Ukrainian

Material of the Reich Commissariat Ukraine, 1941-1944

After the German attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941, the Reich Commissariat Ukraine was established on 01 September 1941. Its area was expanded until 01 September 1942. During 1943 the Red Army regained most parts of the commissariat and by the beginning of 1944 the Reich Commissariat Ukraine was dissolved.

The collection contains a wide variety of material. The documents that were produced at the very outset of the Reich Commissariat, especially mirror the inner structure of the administration that was set up. The material also deals with the responsibilities of the Reich Commissariat as opposed to those of the SS. The collection includes the Official Journals that were published for the administration of the Reich Commissariat. It also includes registers on file numbers that the commissariat used.

Furthermore, the collection includes material on topics, such as:

- the Reich Commissariat's directives on how to preserve its work in archives for later generations as well as other documentation referring to the sector of libraries and archives;
- the welfare services for Ethnic Germans (Volksdeutsche) provided by the NSDAP;
- the work of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg;
- the work of the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei) and the Gestapo in the Commissariat;
- Eastern Workers (Ostarbeiter).

M 54

National and Provincial Archives in Poland

Additional material is currently being added to this collection.

**M 55****National and Provincial Archives in Germany**

Main language: German

M 55 1**Staatsarchiv Nuernberg**

Main language: German

M 55 2**Staatsarchiv Darmstadt**

Main language: German

M 56**Central British Fund (CBF)**

The Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief (CBF) was founded in 1933 by a group of Anglo-Jewish community leaders. Their action was a direct response to the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of Germany.

The archive of the Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief describes the efforts that were made to evacuate Jews from Nazi-controlled Europe, 1933-1944, the subsequent care of these refugees, post-war reparation, the impact of the Holocaust on the Zionist movement, and many other issues. The archive is all the more important, as many of the official sources and other relevant organizational and private archives are either closed to researchers or have been lost.

M 57**The Cultural Organization of German Jewry, 1933-1939 (Juedischer Kulturbund)****M 58****Archives in the Czech Republic****M 59****German Material from the US National Archives and Records Administration**

(See the subsections that follow)

M 59 1**Field Commands: Occupied Rear Areas****M 59 2****Reichskommissar Fuer Das Ostland****M 59 3****Field Commands: Divisions (1st-5th)****M 59 4****Field Commands: Corps****M 59 5****Cultural and Research Institutions****M 59 6****Reichsfuehrer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei**

**M 59 7****Nazi Party (NSDAP)****M 59 8****The High Command of the German Land Forces (Oberkommando Des Heeres- OKH)****M 59 9****Reichsministerium Fuer die Besetzten Ostgebiete****M 59 10****German Ministry of Economics (Reichswirtschaftministerium)****M 59 11****Field Commands: Armies****M 59 12****Fourth Panzer Division****M 59 T 75****Office of the Plenipotentiary for the Serbian Economy****M 60****Jewish Labor Committee****M 61****Official Archives in Hungary****M 62****Documentation from Provincial Archives in Russia**

Archives of Pskov, Tver, Kaluga, Smolensk, 1941-1995

This record group contains documents from provincial ChGK organizations, memoirs of local residents, list of Jewish prisoners in the Kaluga Ghetto, personal correspondence of Jewish soldiers, and local antisemitic newspapers.

M 63**Documentation from Provincial Archives in Switzerland****M 64****Archives in Belgium**

Main languages: Flemish, French, German

Documents about Belgium under German occupation, the persecution of Jews, and the attitude of the Belgian Government.

M 65**Archives in Italy****M 66****Archives in Denmark****M 67**



Archives in Bulgaria

M 68**Archives in Holland**

M 69**Archives in Austria**

M 70**Archives in Yugoslavia**

M 71**Archives in Romania**

M 72**American Joint Distribution Committee**

M 73**YIVO Archives, New York**

M 74**Agudat Israel Archives**

M 75**International Red Cross Archives, Geneva**

M 76**Yeshiva University Archives, New York**

M 77**Archives in Norway**

M 78**Archives in Greece**

M 79**Archives in Luxemburg**

The microfilms (31 rolls) will be transmitted together with a detailed inventory established by Mr. Serge Hoffmann from the Archives Nationales Luxembourg.

Chronologically the files extend from 1932 to 1990, but the core period is 1940 to 1947.

There are numerous files that document the difficult daily life under the German occupation (confiscations, restrictions). The deportations to ghettos and extermination camps are well documented (lists, orders). The expulsions to France are also well documented. Looted Jewish property is a subject in many files. Daily life under continuous restrictions can be documented: emigration to the United States; declarations of Jewish assets; life in the Fünfbrunnen "home for elderly people", and newspaper clippings about persecution complete this collection that survived the war with the survivors of the Shoah in Luxembourg. Some 60 mixed marriages saved 60 Jewish partners.

According to German orders, they were to form an association of mixed marriages and they then inherited all the paper work that had been done by the "Consistoire Israélite", later the "Aeltestenrat der Juden".

M 80**Archives in Uzbekistan**

**M 81****Archives in Kyrgyzstan****M 82****Archives in Saint Petersburg****M 83****Archives in Kazakhstan****O 1****K. J. Ball-Kaduri Testimonies and Reports of German Jewry Collection**

Dr. Kurt Ball-Kaduri was born in Berlin in 1891. He was a lawyer and legal adviser to the Prussian Government. He was also active in Jewish affairs, wrote extensively about German Jewry and collected relevant material. He made aliya in December 1938.

Dr. Ball-Kaduri was still active in public life when the Nazis came to power, and was thus well aware of the fact that many official applications were effected through unofficial means, by making use of a variety of personal connections. He was determined to gather such verbal information from leaders of Jewish organizations involved in the decision-making process.

In 1943 Dr. Ball-Kaduri began the painstaking process of collecting information. In the course of time the themes of his work broadened to areas outside Germany. In May 1945, he had a large collection of information at his disposal, which he handed over to Yad Vashem in 1955. He continued to work on the subject for Yad Vashem until 1960.

The record group includes a collection of reminiscences of Jewish leaders in Germany and covers a variety of subjects. The main emphasis of this section is on the many Jewish organizations in existence at that time, and how the Jews reacted to the harsh reality of the Nazi regime.

This collection contains extensive information about communities outside of Berlin soon after the Nazis came to power, as well as the infamous "Kristallnacht" and the ensuing persecutions, including information regarding Jews who were deported to Dachau, Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald in 1938.

There are approximately 300 files in this collection, written in German, and about half of the material has been translated into Hebrew.

O 2**Wiener Library Testimonies Collection, London**

Main languages: German, Hebrew, English, French

Dr. Alfred Wiener of Berlin left Germany in 1933 and emigrated to Amsterdam. In 1934 he helped set up the "Central Jewish Information Office" which collected information about Nazi Germany, in particular relating to Jews.

With the outbreak of World War II the Center moved to London.

This record group contains documents, publications and reports gathered by the Center.

O 3**Yad Vashem Collection of Testimonies**

Main languages: Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, Polish, German, English, Hungarian, Romanian, French

The Testimonies Department of Yad Vashem started gathering testimonies in 1954 in Tel Aviv. It is currently located at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. The survivors interviewed are recorded on audio or videotape.

There are over 20,000 testimonies in this record group, and the number continues to grow.

O 4**Documentation about Trials of War Criminals**

Main languages: German, English, Hebrew

This record group consists of lists of Nazi war criminals and testimonies of Holocaust survivors, which were taken in law courts in Israel at the request of courts abroad in connection with the prosecution of war criminal. This record group also includes reports about investigations by the Israel Police, War Criminals Section.

**O 5****Tuvia Friedman Collection (Juedische Historische Dokumentation), Vienna**

Main languages: Hungarian, Polish

The Juedische Historische Dokumentation, founded in mid-1946 in Vienna, collected a large quantity of material over a number of years for use in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals. The institution was transferred to Haifa after 1948.

The record group includes eyewitness testimony, survivors' statements and correspondence.

O 6**Poland Collection**

Main languages: Polish, German, Yiddish, Hebrew, English

This record group contains material from various sources about the Holocaust of Polish Jewry.

O 7**Czechoslovakia Collection**

Main languages: German, Czech, Slovak

This collection includes various materials, which reached the Yad Vashem Archives about Czechoslovakia. It is currently divided into two sub-groups, one relating to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (O.7 CZ) and one relating to Slovakia (O.7 SL).

O 7 CZ**Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia Collection****O 7 SL****Slovakia Collection****O 8****Germany Collection**

Main languages: German, English

This collection contains material from various sources, about the destruction of German Jewry.

Among other materials, this collection includes files from the Reichsvertretung organization, lists of deportees, survivors and victims.

O 9**France Collection**

Main languages: French, German

This record group contains material from various sources about the Holocaust of French Jewry, including: hundreds of files from the General Union of French Jews (UGIF), much of it original, and some of it from German sources; extensive documentation about the Jewish underground, including material from Jewish and non-Jewish underground newspapers; many private archives of Jewish leaders, such as the collections of Joseph Fischer-Ariel, Charles Wittenberg and Rabbi Eli Bloch; as well as papers of other Jewish activists such as Simon (Frederic) Hammel or Robert Gamzon, a leader of the Jewish French Scouts (EIF); posters and leaflets; lists of names; documentation about Nazi criminals and French collaborators; documentation about the fate of children; documentation about confiscation of property; documentation about camps; letters and diaries.

O 10**Yugoslavia Collection**

Main languages: Serbo-Croatian, German

This collection contains material received from the Association of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia and documentation from private sources.

O 11

**Romania Collection**

Main languages: Romanian, German, French, English

This record group contains material from various sources about the Holocaust of Romanian Jewry

O 12**Perلمان Testimonies Collection of Refugees from Poland**

The collection includes 64 testimonies, the majority of which were recorded by the Jewish Agency from Jews who reached Eretz Israel during the height of World War II, 1942-1943.

Some of the witnesses were citizens of Mandatory Palestine; others were married to or related to citizens.

Thus they were included in exchange agreements of foreign citizens and German citizens and succeeded in reaching Eretz Israel.

Another group of the witnesses were children and young people who managed to escape to Soviet-occupied territory, were included with the "Teheran Children", and reached Eretz Israel via Teheran. Others were Jews who managed to cross the Hungarian border illegally and from there to reach Eretz Israel.

A small portion of the testimonies was recorded in Budapest from witnesses who managed to cross the Hungarian border and reach Budapest.

The testimonies are in Yiddish, Hebrew, German, and Polish and describe the events in various Polish ghettos from the onset of the German occupation, until 1942-1943.

O 13**Bulgaria Collection****O 14****Tafet Collection, Lublin****O 15****Hungary Collection (Joint Distribution Committee and Jewish Agency, Budapest)**

Main languages: Hungarian, German

Collection about Hungarian Jewry.

O 15 E**DEGOB Testimonies Collection**

This collection comprises 3,534 statements recorded by DEGOB, a special documentation department set up by the Jewish Agency in conjunction with the Joint Distribution Committee, after the liberation.

O 15 H**General Hungary Collection**

Statements by survivors from Hungary, which were recorded immediately after the liberation. The record group also includes protocols of Nazi activities in Hungary, material about forced labor camps, war criminals and war crime trials.

O 17**YIVO Testimonies Collection**

Main language: Yiddish

O 18**Yitzhak Stone Collection of NS Documents**

Main languages: English, German

Yitzhak Stone was senior aid to the American prosecutor in the Nazi War Crimes Trials at Nuernberg.

This record group consists of photocopies of hundreds of German documents used at the trials.

O 19**Yad Vashem Manuscript Collection**



Main languages: Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian

O 20**M. Lowenthal Collection (Department for Jewish Restitution in Germany, Headquarters of the US-Forces, American Zone of Occupation in Germany)**

O 21**Weichert Collection about Jewish Welfare in the Generalgouvernement**

Dr. Weichert lived and worked in Warsaw as a journalist. From 1940-1942 he headed the Jewish Social Self Help (Juedische Soziale Selbsthilfe - JSS) and from 1942-1944 he headed the same organization under Nazi auspices under the name JUS.

This record group contains documents; testimonies and newspaper clippings transferred in 1958 from the private files of Dr. Weichert.

O 22**G. Mecker, "Forward" Collection**

G. Mecker was one of the editors of the New York daily Yiddish newspaper, "The Forward".

This record group contains testimonies, letters to the editor and newspaper clippings relating to Holocaust issues from 1945-1947.

O 23**G. Gilbert, Nuremberg Collection**

Dr. Gilbert was the prison psychologist attached to the war crimes trials at Nuernberg. This collection includes essays and manuscripts written by high Nazi officials while they were in the Nuernberg jail.

O 24**R. Strecker Collection of Documentation about Nazi Judges and Nazi Justice**

O 25**Documentation about the Polish Government in Exile in London**

Main languages: Polish, English, Yiddish

Includes, among other items, material from the following archives: The Polish Underground Movement 1939-1945 Study Trust; Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum; Archiwum Zakladu Historii Partii Przy K.C. PZPR W Warszawie; M. Silberberg Collection.

O 26**North Africa Collection**

O 27**Denmark Collection**

Main languages: German, Danish, Swedish

This record group contains various documents, among them testimonies and newspaper clippings, about the Danish underground and its effort to save Danish Jews.

O 28**Arvid Elstoft Collection about the Underground Movement in Denmark**

O 29**Belgium Collection**

Main languages: French, German

O 29 1



Documents from Archives in Various Countries about the Destruction of the Belgian Jews

[O 29 2](#)

A. Weber Collection (Poalei Zion Left Party in Belgium)

[O 30](#)

Austria Collection

Main language: German

This record group consists of various documents, mainly from Jewish sources, about the destruction of Austrian Jewry. Included are reports and correspondence of the Jewish community of Vienna and other places in Austria.

[O 31](#)

Italy Collection

Main language: Italian

[O 32](#)

Soviet Union Collection

Main languages: Russian, German

[O 33](#)

Various Testimonies, Diaries and Memoirs Collection

Main languages: Hebrew, Russian, Yiddish, German, Polish, English, French, Hungarian, Romanian

This collection consists of miscellaneous statements containing, primarily, written testimonies, memoirs and diaries handed over by private individuals to Yad Vashem since its creation. Among them is the diary of Adam Czerniakow, the chairman of the Judenrat in the Warsaw ghetto.

[O 34](#)

N. Zonabend Collection about the Lodz Ghetto

Main languages: German, Yiddish, Polish

N. Zonabend compiled the Zonabend Collection illegally during the war, while working in a gang brought by the Nazis to clean up the rubble after the destruction of the ghetto. He successfully hid it until after the war. It includes the collection of the Altostenrat (Committee of Elders) of the Lodz ghetto.

This record group includes original posters-directives of the Altostenrat, and reports in Yiddish about conditions in the ghetto.

Most of this collection consists of copies of originals in the YIVO Archive in New York.

[O 35](#)

Heidingsfeld Collection

Main languages: German, French

[O 36](#)

Prof. D. Boder Testimonies Collection

This record group is a collection of 70 interviews with displaced persons, both Jewish and non-Jewish, by Dr. Boder, who was at that time Professor of Psychology at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

The testimonies deal mainly with events in ghettos and Nazi camps during the Holocaust period.

[O 37](#)

Displaced Persons Collection (She'erit Hapletah)

Main languages: German, English, Yiddish, Hebrew, Polish

[O 37 1](#)



She'erit Hapletah - List of Survivors

O 38**Newspaper Clippings Collection**

O 39**Yad Vashem Memoirs Competition Collection**

The Yad Vashem executive held an essay competition in 1957 in which entrants submitted written essays about their personal experiences during the Holocaust. This record group includes 200 essays.

O 40**Holland Collection**

O 41**Lists and Documentation of Perished and Persecuted Collection**

O 41 1**Names of Victims on Memorial Tablets and Ritual Objects in Synagogues and Study Halls**

O 41 2**Names of Victims on Gravestones in Cemeteries**

O 41 3**Names of Victims in Religious Books**

O 42**S. Brueckheimer Collection about the November Pogrom 1938 in Germany ("Kristallnacht")**

This record group consists of information about the various communities that suffered during the November Pogrom ("Kristallnacht").

O 43**Ilyinski Collection about Jews in the Arms Industry of the USSR**

O.44**Jewish Resistance, Belgium**

O 45**Jewish Museum, Prague**

O 46**Collection of Documents from the Kibbutz Haartzi Movement's Archive, dealing mostly with Hashomer Hatzair's Activity during the Holocaust**

Documents from the Kibbutz Haartzi Movement Archive Collection. The documents deal primarily with Hashomer Hatzair's activity during the Holocaust.

O.47**Klooga Concentration Camp, Estonia**

O 48**Miscellaneous Documents Collection**

O 50



Public Announcements and Placards Collection

O 51**Nazi Documentation**

O 51 OSO**Copies from the OSOBI Archive in Moscow**

O 52**Jewish German Community Collection (Pinkas Kehillot Germania)**

O 53**Ludwigsburg, USSR Collection**

This is a photocopied collection of documents received primarily from the Central Office in Ludwigsburg (Zentrale Stelle de Landesjustizverwaltungen).

The documentation in this record group deals with Nazi crimes in the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

O 54**Jewish Press Agency in Switzerland (JUNA)**

The Juedische Nachrichten-Preseagentur (JUNA) was set up by the Swiss Jewish community in an effort to counteract antisemitic and pro-Nazi activity in Switzerland.

This record group consists of newspaper clippings, mainly about the condition of the Jewish people in Nazi occupied Europe.

O 55**Warsaw Ghetto Archives of Alexander B. Bernfes**

O 56**Randolph L. Braham Collection, Romania**

O 57**Jewish Lithuanian Communities Collection**

O 58**Questionnaires of Fighters Against the Nazis**

O 59**Testimonies and Documents about the Participation of Czechoslovak Jewry in the War against Nazi-Germany Collection**

In 1969 the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem started a project about Czechoslovak Jewry's resistance against the Germans during World War II. 100 interviews were recorded and transcribed by Erich Kulka.

These interviews include statements of Jews who in the past fought in the Czechoslovak army, in the Czechoslovak Air Force in Great Britain, in Soviet partisan groups, in the French Foreign Legion as well as those who participated in the Slovak National Uprising.

O 60**World Jewish Congress: Collection of Anti-Jewish Legislation**

O 61**Nehemia Robinson/G. Stork Collection about Stockholm**



O 62**Borwicz Collection**

O 63**Jewish Property Issues**

O 64**Theresienstadt Collection**

The document collection from the Theresienstadt Ghetto is comprised of two principle collections: the Zeev Shek Collection and the Hermann Weisz Collection. The collection contains both original documents from the Theresienstadt Ghetto that were presented to the Archives by individuals, organizations and other institutions, and copies of documentation from the memorial site in Terezin.

A. The Zeev Shek Collection (also known as the Prague Documentation Project Collection)

From November 1943, Zeev Shek, then a member of the Hechalutz center, which conducted underground activities in the ghetto, began to save various personal documents with help from a number of friends. Shek and his colleagues collected documents from the ghetto administration, legal and illegal activity plans, material for educational and cultural activities, and so on. When Shek was deported from the ghetto, he entrusted the collection to Alisa Ehrmann. After the liberation, the World Zionist Movement administration and the Jewish community in Prague decided to establish the Documentation Project founded and managed by Zeev Shek. The material was transferred to Israel and entrusted to Yad Vashem for permanent safekeeping in November 1976.

B. The Hermann Weisz Collection

Hermann Weisz was an Attorney at Law and active in the Office for Emigration to Eretz Israel in Prague. He was deported to Theresienstadt in 1941, and there he established and directed a registration and statistics unit, which he maintained until the liberation of the camp. The unit kept an accurate record of the transports arriving in Theresienstadt and leaving from the camp, births and deaths, and running statistical analyses on this data. Hermann Weisz took the precaution of preparing a second underground copy of these records. When the Gestapo gave the order to destroy all documentation, the second copy had already been prepared, and was hidden until the liberation. The collection also includes 14 albums in which there is much varied documentation collected in the ghetto. Hermann Weisz transferred the documentation to Paris in 1947, and later to Canada. Weisz kept the documentation in his possession until his death in 1979; in 1980, Dr. Stephen Barber discovered the documentation and had it brought to Israel and deposited in the Yad Vashem Archives.

O 64 1**Theresienstadt Memorial Site Archives**

This subsection contains material from the Theresienstadt memorial site.

O 65**Jaacov Robinson - General Chronology Project**

O 66**Neo-Nazi Documentation**

O 67**Documentation from the Beit Berl Archives**

O 68**Personal Files of SS Members from the Berlin Document Center**

O 69**Gathering of Holocaust Survivors Testimonies Collection, 1991**



O 70

Rosensaft Bergen Belsen Collection

The British Army liberated Bergen-Belsen camp on 15 April 1945. At the time of the liberation, there were 58,000 survivors, of whom 28,000 died from disease and hunger during the first weeks after the liberation. A Displaced Persons (DP) camp was established in Bergen-Belsen camp, and the survivors immediately began to organize themselves. The survivors established the Central Jewish Committee (CJC) in the camp, headed by Josef Rosensaft. The CJC and its various departments took responsibility for the physical and spiritual needs of the camp's residents. Along with the CJC, many institutions and organizations fulfilled various roles including a hospital, police force, court of law, schools, libraries, theater, and cultural and sports institutions. A newspaper and other publications were published in the camp.

The material in this record group was collected by Hadassah and Josef Rosensaft, and was given to the Yad Vashem Archives by Hadassah Rosensaft.

The collection includes correspondence, protocols, reports and memorandum, placards, photographs, newspaper clippings, films and audio recordings.

The collection includes material regarding activities by survivors' organizations worldwide, which was collected after the closure of the DP camp in 1951.

The collection includes two diaries:

- diary of the Jewish theater in Bergen-Belsen DP camp, submitted by Sami Feder, the art director of the theater;
- diary of Muriel Doherty, an Australian nurse, a member of the medical staff of the camp hospital.

O 71

Koniuchowsky Testimonies Collection, Lithuania

Leyb Koniuchowsky was an engineer by profession who resided in Kaunas (Kovno). During the German occupation he lived and labored in the Kaunas Ghetto until his escape from the ghetto. Koniuchowsky then hid in a bunker at a farmer's home until the Red Army liberated Lithuania in 1944.

From 1944-46, he wandered through the war-battered towns of Lithuania, collecting testimonies from the few Jews that survived. The testimonies focus on the extermination of the Jews and the destruction of the towns and villages. Koniuchowsky was meticulous about the accuracy and precision of the information in the testimonies, and even had the witnesses sign their testimonies. The testimonies include the names of thousands of victims of the Holocaust, and of the Nazi collaborators who murdered them.

Koniuchowsky continued to collect testimonies from "She'erit Hapletah" in DP camps in Germany, where he lived for a number of years. From Germany he emigrated to the United States with the help of HIAS.

Yad Vashem received the Koniuchowsky Collection in 1989. The collection includes testimonies from 150 towns and villages in Lithuania, and more than 30 towns in the Vilna area. In addition, the collection comprises 1,683 pages of compacted, handwritten testimonies in Yiddish, photocopies, topographical maps, and 93 photographs.

O 72

Menachem Kaufmann Collection

O 73

Artifacts Collection

O 73 1

Stamps Collection

O 74

Sweden Collection

O 75

Letters and Postcards Collection



O 76**Songs and Poems Collection**

O 76 1**Jewish Cultural Cabinet next to the Academy for Sciences in Ukraine**

O 77**Studies, Articles and Student papers**

O 78**Prof. Irene Eber Collection about the Fate of Jews in China**

O 79**Teheran Children Collection**

O 80**Westermann Collection about Latvian Jewry**

O 81**Kulka-Hildesheimer Collection of Documentation of the National Representation of German Jews (Reichsvertretung)**

O 82**Baltic Countries Collection**

O 83**Documentation from Survivor Associations Archives**

O 83 1**Documentation of the Nowy Dwor Survivors in Israel**

O 83 2**Documentation of the Kaluszyn Survivors in Israel**

O 83 3**Documentation of the Chrzanow Survivors in Israel**

O 83 4**Documentation of the Dokszyce Survivors in Israel**

O 84**Hungarian Jewish Communities Collection**

O 85**Austrian Jewish Communities Collection**

O 86**Switzerland Collection**

O 87**Fred Lustig Collection of Medical Files of Holocaust Survivors in Australia**



O 88**Commemoration Collection**

O 89**Jewish Underground Fighters in France Collection**

Documentation collected by the Association of French Resistance Veterans (ARJF) about Jewish underground heroes who died in France or were deported from France to annihilation camps.

Scans of the original material are located in the Yad Vashem Museum near the main auditorium, while the originals are now in the Archives with photocopies available for public use; the photographs have been transferred to the Photo Archive.

The original numbering of the files has been preserved despite the fact that many files are empty.

O 90**Documentation from Holocaust Survivors Residing in Israel Collection**

Documentation collection from Holocaust survivors from the various sectors in Israeli society, as part of a research project on the contribution of Holocaust survivors to Israel.

O 91**Mordechai Friedman Collection**

O 92**Kulka-Jaeckel Collection of Nazi reports on German Public Opinion**

O 93**Survivors of the Shoah - Visual History Foundation, established by Steven Spielberg Testimonies Collection**

O 94**Jewish Holocaust Center, Melbourne Testimonies Collection**

O 95**Portugal Collection**

O 96**The Jewish Agency Testimonies Collection, 2006**

O 97**Ruth Linden - Bay Area Holocaust Survivors Oral History Project Collection**

O 98**Polish Jewish Communities Collection**

O 99**Testimonies recorded by Julia Vajda Testimonies Collection, Hungary**

P 1**Recha Freier Archive**

Recha Freier was the founder of Youth Aliyah in Germany, an organization for the resettlement of young Jewish people in Palestine.

This record group consists of Recha Freier's personal files, including correspondence with various world organizations including Hadassah of the United States, dealing mainly with attempts to rescue Jewish children during the Holocaust.

**P 2****Hannah Szenes Archive****P 3****Yitzhak Weisman (World Jewish Congress) Archive, Lisbon**

Main language: Hebrew

Yitzhak Weisman was the representative of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) in Lisbon. He was active in aid to refugees and rescue operations.

This record group consists of the correspondence of Mr. Weisman from Portugal with the World Jewish Congress office in New York, with diplomatic representatives in Portugal and with private individuals and other organizations.

P 4**A. Yerushalmi Archive about the Siauliai Ghetto, Lithuania**

This record group consists of personal material of Eliezer Yerushalmi about Siauliai, including his diary, memoirs, his writings and testimonies of his wife.

P 5**W. Jasny Archive about Lodz, Poland**

Wolf Jasny, an author by profession, committed his life to writing a history of the Jews of Lodz. This record group consists of material from his personal archives, relating mostly to the Lodz ghetto.

P 6**Dr. Wilhelm Filderman Archive**

Main languages: Romanian, French, English, German, Yiddish

Dr. Wilhelm Filderman was the President of the Union of Jewish Communities in Romania from 1924-1941 and from 1944-1947. Dr. Gruber, Filderman's former secretary and his testament executor, transferred the private archives to Yad Vashem in 1967. Wilhelm Filderman was the leader of Romanian Jewry from the early 1920s until 1948. In the many public posts he held, he did a great deal towards securing citizenship for the Jews of Romania and combating antisemitism. He did not interrupt his fight even under Iron Guard terror and the Fascist regime of Antonescu (1940-1944). In 1948 he was obligated to leave Romania. He went to Paris, where he devoted himself to writing his memoirs, and for this purpose he began to search in the archives of the western countries for additional material about the Jews of Romania, making copies for his private archives.

The Archive comprises 119 bound collections of documents, arranged for the most part in chronological order, from 1900-1947. They include correspondence with Romanian government institutions and Jewish institutions, collections of laws, memories, memoranda, notes, newspaper cuttings and reports concerning Jewish life in Romania, and Dr. Filderman's role in the struggle for the rights of the Romanian Jews.

P 7**Mark Yarblum Archive about the French Underground**

Main languages: French, English, German

Mark Jarblum was one of the leaders of the Poalei Zion movement in Poland, the Federation des Societes Juives, and the Jewish underground in France during World War II.

This record group contains a bibliographical sketch, his writings, information about Jewish organizations in France, the persecution of the Jews, material about French resistance, information about post-war matters, correspondence and lists of deportees.

P 8**J. Tennenbaum Collection**

Tennenbaum was the Chairman of the World Congress of Polish Jewry.

P 9

**Siegfried Jaegendorf Archive, Mogilev**

Main languages: German, Romanian

P 10**Dr. Mark Dworzecki Archive**

Main languages: Hebrew, French, Yiddish, German, English

P 11**Moise Keller Archive about the Finali Children**

Main languages: French, Yiddish, English

P 12**Chaim Pazner Archive**

Main languages: German, English, Hebrew, French

P 13**Benjamin Sagalowitz Archive**

Main languages: German, French

B. Froehlich, executor of the estate, deposited the estate of Benjamin Sagalowitz in Yad Vashem in 1972. The collection includes: drafts of Sagalowitz's book, "The Way to Majdanek"; documentation regarding the Jewish communities in Switzerland, 1929-1956; documentation regarding "Juedische Nachrichten" (JUNA) press agency of Union of Jewish Communities in Switzerland (SIG), 1935-1964; documentation regarding the attitude of the Swiss authorities towards the Jewish refugees, 1933-1963; documentation regarding attempts to rescue Jews, 1944-1945; documentation regarding the World Jewish Congress (WJC), 1959-1962; newspaper clippings regarding trials of Nazi criminals; personal details regarding Nazi criminals.

P 14**Julius Yitzhak Stone Archive**

Dr. Julius Stone was professor of Law at Sidney University. He was active in Jewish organizations during the war attempting to aid European Jewry, and in fighting Neo-Nazism in Australia after World War II. This record group, his personal archive, contains reports and memos about Jewish refugees during World War II, correspondence about the activities of the Organization for Jews Abroad and information about his post-war fight against Neo-Nazism.

P 15**Rabbi Munk Archive**

Main languages: German, English

P 16**Rachel Auerbach Collection**

Main languages: Yiddish, Polish

P 17**Fuchsman Collection, Belarus****P 18****Kaczerginski Collection****P 19****Carl Lutz Collection**

Main language: German

**P 20****Dr. Zorah Warhaftig Collection**

Main languages: Hebrew, English

P 21**Ilya Ehrenburg Collection**

Main language: Russian

P 22**Nathan Eck Collection****P 23****Lucie Begov Collection about Antisemitism in Austria****P 24****Dov Levin Archive**

Main languages: Hebrew, English

P 25**Erich Kulka Archive****P 26****Heiner Lichtenstein Collection**

Main languages: German, English

Heiner Lichtenstein was a journalist in West Germany who dealt extensively with subjects relating to the Holocaust. Upon his retirement in 1992, he transferred his accumulated files to Yad Vashem.

P 27**Alberti Collection about Reparations Claims****P 28****Michal Borwicz Collection****P 29****Jean Brunschvig Collection, Geneva****P 30****Personal Archive of Matilde Finzi Bassani, Italy****P 31****Otto Komoly Collection**

Otto Komoly was the Chairman of the Hungarian Zionist Organization (Magyar Cionista Szovetseg- MCSZ). A "Committee for Assistance and Rescue" was set up in Budapest in 1943, and in this framework Komoly, together with Israel Kasztner, dealt with welfare operations and with the attempts to smuggle Jewish refugees into Hungary. After the German occupation of Hungary in 1944, the Committee dealt with the rescue of Hungarian Jews through Kasztner's negotiations with the Germans, or by other means. Komoly was apprehended in December 1944 by the "Arrow Cross" fascist movement and shortly before the liberation of Hungary, they executed him.

The Otto Komoly collection was brought to Israel in 1946, together with the personal possessions of his family. His daughter Lea Fuerst transferred the documents to Yad Vashem at the beginning of 1995.

The material consists mostly of original documents and can be divided into two parts:

The first part is Komoly's own documents, dating from before World War II until its end, and include: lectures and research work, correspondence with Jewish organizations and with the Hungarian authorities, the diary



Komoly wrote in Budapest from 1934-1944 and newspaper clippings from 1942-1944, dealing with the situation of the Jews.

The second part includes materials from the time after Komoly's death, collected by his wife and his daughter. This part contains correspondence, newspaper clippings in various languages, articles and biographies written in Komoly's memory.

P 32**Joel and Hansi Brand Archive**

P 33**Theodor Feldmann Collection**

Main languages: Hungarian, Romanian, German

Theodor Feldman was born in Oradea Mare, Romania, in 1922. During World War II he was in a labor battalion and Theresienstadt. After the war he collected documents, stamps and artifacts from the Holocaust and relating to the Holocaust.

P 34**Stephen Wise Archive**

P 35**Nathan Schwalb Collection**

P 36**Saly Mayer Archive from the Joint Distribution Committee Archives, New York**

Main languages: German, English, French

Saly Mayer, an industrialist, headed the Union of Jewish Communities in Switzerland (Schweizerischer Israelitischer Gemeindebund - SIG). During the war he was the unofficial representative of the Joint Distribution Committee in Switzerland. He was involved in rescue attempts and in various negotiations about releasing Jews.

This record group includes Mayer's correspondence about rescuing European Jews, assisting refugees in Switzerland, the activities of various organizations, and negotiations with Nazi authorities about the rescue of Jews.

P 37**Benjamin Arditi Archive, Bulgaria**

P 38**Yitzhak Arad Collection**

P 39**Bernardo Grosser Collection**

P 40**Menachem Shelach Personal Archive**

P 41**Oskar Schindler Collection**

P 42**Jan Karski Collection**

P 43**Albert Golub Tory Personal Archive**



Albert Tory (Golub) was the Secretary of the Kowno Judenrat.

P 44**Eliyahu Yones Collection**

P 45**Pinkhof-Waterman Family Archive**

P 46**Judith and David Kaelter Collection**

P 47**Judge Moshe Bejski Collection**

P 48**Dr. Arie L. Kubovy Collection**

P 49**Leni Yahil Archive**

Languages: Hebrew, German, English, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and French

Professor Leni Yahil, the historian, donated the collection, 30 December 2004; additional material (from File 36 on) was transferred to the Archives in October 2009.

Description of the material: Printed paper and manuscripts.

The collection includes documentation, newspaper clippings, lists, articles, booklets, doctoral dissertations, notes and correspondence between Yahil and others.

The documentation relates to the following subjects: the Jews of Denmark during the Holocaust; the Jews of Germany from the 1930s until the Holocaust; the Jews of Sweden, Norway and Finland during the Holocaust; Jewish communities in Western, Central and Eastern Europe between the two world wars and during the Holocaust; leading up to the Final Solution; ghettos; concentration and extermination camps and other topics.

P 50**Shlomo Aharonson Collection**

P 51**Rabbi Saul Weingort Personal Archive**

P 52**Yehuda Bauer Collection**

P 53**Rabbi Dr. Zvi Asaria Herman Helfgott Personal Archive**

P 54**Dr. Yisrael Kasztner Archive and Dov Dinur Collection**

P 55**Dr. Heinz E. Samson Personal Archive**

P 56**Itamar Levin Collection**

P 57**Simon (Simcha) Epstein Collection**

**P 58****Jonas Eckstein Collection****P 59****Rapahel Benazeraf Collection****P 60****Joseph Kermish Collection****P 61****Jack Pechter Collection****R 1****German Foreign Office, Documents relating to Jewish Affairs****R 2****NSDAP - Vienna Political District (Gau Wien)**

Main language: German

R 3**NSDAP Palestine****R 4****Economic Archives in Germany****R 5****Expatriation of German Jews (Ausbuengerungskartei)****R 6****Finance Department (Finanzamt) Bamberg, files about Jewish property****TR 1****International Military Tribunal (IMT), Nuernberg**

Main languages: German, English

The IMT tried 24 major Nazi criminals and a number of organizations in 1945 and 1946. As part of the trial process, the tribunal gathered tens of thousands of documents from Nazi and other sources and took testimonies from Nazi criminals and survivors.

This record group consists of the documents gathered for the trials (including documents not used in the trials), testimonies gathered for the trials, the protocols of the trials, and translations into English of much of the material.

TR 2**American Nuernberg Military Tribunals (NMT), Nuernberg**

Main languages: German, English

This US military tribunal tried 185 individuals in 12 cases from 1946 to 1949.

This record group consists of the documents gathered for the trials (including documents not used in the trials), testimonies gathered for the trials, the protocols of the trials, and translations into English of much of the material.

TR 3**Eichmann Trial**

Main languages: German, Hebrew



TR 4**Von Mannstein Trial**

The transcript of the trial of Field Marshall Eric von Mannstein, held in Hamburg.

TR 5**Jewish Collaboration Trials, Israel****TR 6****People's Court in Bulgaria, Sofia 1945****TR 7****Gruenwald-Kasztner Trial****TR 9****Auschwitz Trials**

This record group consists of the documents gathered for the trials, testimonies recorded, and the protocols of the trials.

The Auschwitz trials were held between 1963-1966 in the District Court in Frankfurt am Main. The accused at the trials were former SS staff from Auschwitz camp.

TR 10**Legal Documentation from Trials of Nazi Criminals**

Main language: German

This record group contains indictments and sentences of Nazi war criminals in West Germany and Austria. Much of the material was photocopied at the Zentrale Stelle der Landesjustizwaltungen in Ludwigsburg.

TR 11**Israel Police Investigations of Nazi Crimes**

Main languages: Hebrew, German, Polish

TR 12**Gideon Hausner Collection****TR 13****UN Committee about War Crimes****TR 14****Legal Documentation, Hungary**

Main language: Hungarian

TR 15**Demjanjuk Trial****TR 16****Legal Documentation, Romania**

Main languages: Romanian, Hungarian

TR 17**Main Commission for Investigation of Crimes Against the Polish People**

Main languages: Polish, German



TR 18

Legal Documentation, Ukraine

TR 19

Documentation from the Trial of Bovensiepen and others, Germany

TR 20

Legal Documentation, United States

TR 21

Legal Documentation, Austria

TR 22

Legal Documentation, Germany

TR 23

Legal Documentation, Moldova

TR 24

Legal Documentation, Lithuania

TR 25

Legal Documentation, Latvia

TR 26

Legal Documentation, Estonia