

Warning!

Leaflets offered here are weapons of warfare used by governments. Some of these official documents may be regarded as offensive. I do not give approval to the sentiments they present but all have to be shown and preserved because they are part of our common historic record.

Dr. Klaus Kirchner

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Klaus Kirchner

The Leaflet Collector

**Propaganda Leaflets for the Enemy in War
at Fixed Prices**

Sales List No.1



#S1-303...G. 43/1942 Hitlers Freibrief für die SS... [Hitlers carte blanche for the SS...]

13x21 cm - 2 - red - preservation: 1 - 8.1942 - see part illustration above - description: Hitlers thoughts on the necessity of the Waffen SS. The drawing on the leaflet title, showing the Germans what the British thought SS-persons looked like, could have been counter productive. Euro 21

Dear Reader

As a result of many requests from collectors I have decided to produce this direct sales list. It will also enable me to more quickly dispose of a life-time's accumulation of leaflets to the enemy. A combination of previous issues of the "The Leaflet Collector Magazine and Auction" which contained rarer leaflets and this "Leaflet Collector Sales List" meets the needs of both experienced and new collectors, and will suit all budgets. As well as helping collectors, researchers and others to build up their collections, either generally or around special themes, these two types of publications will serve as reference works. They will facilitate understanding of the whole field of wartime propaganda particularly in both World Wars, and through the annotations, provide insight into the modus operandi of propagandists.

Both the auction catalogues and the sales lists will become out of date but the leaflets they describe and illustrate will always be of interest. I hope you find this "Leaflet Collector Sales List" interesting, informative and helpful. As always, your comments and questions are welcome.

Dr. Klaus Kirchner

P.S. Many more leaflets than listed are available – and, don't forget, discounts are available, see page 360.

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General Observations on Leaflets for the Enemy.

A Note on Rarity – Price as a Result of Rarity.

All Aerial Propaganda Leaflets for the enemy are rare documents!

They were not meant to last.

Often poor quality paper was used. Some leaflets were dropped in the middle of an air raid together with explosive bombs causing destruction and damage to this special air mail. Many leaflets were ripped apart or destroyed during dissemination. Most fell on fields, forests, or in lakes, and rotted away or were ploughed under in areas not densely populated. Most leaflets coming down in populated areas were picked up by organised police search parties and then destroyed.

Those relatively few leaflets (compared to the vast quantities disseminated) that were picked up intentionally by persons interested to read what the enemy had to say were always in danger of being destroyed to avoid getting into trouble with authorities. About half of the leaflets printed were never disseminated but pulped because they had become out of date.

As a result, availability today is the dominant criterion for prices in this Sales List.

Some observations on hand stamps on aerial leaflets.

Hand stamps and inscriptions have been applied to objects of art and books in Europe and Asia since printed matter came into existence. It is not without importance to know about the curriculum vitae, the history of the collected and preserved item before it became the property of the present owner.

There are several types of hand stamps found on leaflets and two types are of special interest here:

■ Hand stamp **8** is applied by the producer of this Sales List on illustrations in this publication only. This is done to make it difficult for readers not buying to use provided illustrations in the Sales List. This type of stamp is not applied on the original leaflet itself.

■ Hand stamp **1** is applied by the seller of original leaflets offered in this Sales List to guarantee to the buyer the originality of the leaflet.

The two types of handstamps protect the buyer of leaflets from fraud and loss of value of rare leaflets, see examples on page 10.

Some observations of Prices for Leaflets for the Enemy.

Leaflets offered in this Sales List will be available at the price quoted until each and every original leaflet in stock is sold. Discounts are available on certain purchases.

Example: Description of Leaflets.

The Sales List provides the following Information for each leaflet:

Nationality of sender → addressee is given in headline. Code of leaflet – First words of leaflet text – translation into English – measurement: width x height in cm – number of printed pages – colour of text or illustration or colour of leaflet paper – preservation by grades 1 to 4, see following pages – month and year of first dissemination – means of dissemination by airplane, balloon, rocket, or artillery shell if required – short description of leaflet content, special aspects, remarks, photograph, drawing – price in Euro.



**Example:
description
for the leaflet
illustrated
here.**

#S1-1080..686 Hier ist der Platz für Dich! Du wirst der Nächste sein! /Deutsche Soldaten!...

13x17 cm – 2 – preservation: 1 – 1.1942 – illustration of title page – description: [This is the spot for you! You will be the next one!...] /German soldiers! Your days are numbered. Today or tomorrow you will be dead also. Why should you die? Keep alive, come on over to us!...]. Photomontage. Euro 26

Forgeries of Aerial Propaganda Leaflets.

Recently a collector telephoned to say that he had bought a leaflet at a flea-market for only 20,- Euro. On close examination it appeared to be a variant of the British leaflet for the Germans, code G.9x (1942): the three swastikas on page 4 are missing. Such a variant was not mentioned in my book "Flugblätter aus England 1942". I told him I had never seen such a leaflet but his response was "But you must have seen this type because my new leaflet bears your "KK" rubber stamp!"

My collector friend was excited about making such a discovery some 60 years after the leaflet was disseminated and mailed it to me for examination. It turned out that he had bought an almost perfect forgery (see illustrations)!

Comments:

- The paper was very similar to the paper used by the British Government in 1942 – it was only by comparing it with an authentic and original leaflet that the difference could be seen;
- The modern forger had evidently removed the three swastikas in order to avoid police attention for spreading Nazi propaganda. Of course the leaflet was in fact anti-Nazi propaganda but to convince a “do gooder sniffer dog” would not be easy. The text and illustrations of a leaflet which would have been regarded as “black”, or at least as a parody, 60 years ago could easily be misinterpreted today;
- The rubber stamp "KK" was reproduced clear and sharp in black on the forgery – but the special ink used by me for rubber stamping to guarantee authenticity is always in lilac colour.

Conclusion:

Today it seems easy and cheap to produce almost perfect copies of leaflets on colour copying machines. In the absence of genuine leaflets for comparison it is not easy to detect forgeries of leaflets and certainly for the rarer leaflets an authentic leaflet might not be available. Having an additional safeguard such as "KK" rubber stamped is helpful to detect such machinations, even when "KK" is also forged.

Paying 20,- Euro for a forgery and being taken for a ride, when you can get an original for a price of 24 to 28 Euro seems to make no sense!

Illustrations:

authentic leaflet:
with swastikas and lilac "KK";
forged leaflet:
no swastikas and black "KK".



Hitler Caricatures, a Weapon of Warfare.

A leaflet exhibition in Berlin.

Aerial propaganda leaflets disseminated to the enemies, even when long obsolete, are still attractive to most people.

The idea behind such an attack on enemy morale is: nothing can be more deadly than to subject others to ridicule. For example, a dictator is especially in danger when he is denying his people objective information and they are at the same time subjected to distorted images of him by the enemy.

Although the Western Allies used such caricatures of Hitler sparingly, the Soviet Union did not hesitate to use them on their leaflets for the Germans.

To show the viewer of the exhibition that caricatures on leaflets were not published to amuse the Germans, a death-sentence handed down by a German court was also shown:

“In the name of the German people the following is in accordance with the law: Mr. R. M. showed leaflets disseminated by the enemy to other “Volk-comrades”, among them soldiers... As a propagandist of disintegration for our enemies he will be without honour for ever.

His sentence is **DEATH.**”

Preparing an exhibition of Hitler caricatures in general is certainly of interest but documenting such distorted images used by the Allies in WW II on leaflets disseminated for Germans is a different challenge. Caricatures of this kind were the only ones which could be seen by Germans living under Hitler’s rule during World War II.

The selection of such images ridiculing Hitler ran the risk of a counter productive reaction in the addressee. Adolf Hitler was at that time respected, feared and loved by many of his subordinates. To attack and ridicule him directly was regarded by his followers as inappropriate and shocking and led to incredulity and contempt for an enemy who could send such a message.

The caricature “Hitler, the Teuton”, see above, is taken from a Soviet leaflet newspaper, which is available #S1-1474.





„Kaus mit den Deutschen“ Britische Flugblatt-Karikatur aus der Zeit nach der Landung der Alliierten in Süditalien



Hitler besichtigt das Modell, Berlin 1938



Zwei Mal Volkswagen: Als Modell von Hitler bestaunt und als Kübelwagen mit toten Soldaten. Britisches Flugblatt



Hitler als Schlächter in einem Meer von Blut und Leibern



Der „Führer“ säubt Blut aus einem deutschen Stahlhelm



Hitlers Entwicklung bis zu seinem vorangegangenen Ende zeigt das alliierte Flugblatt

Die Karikatur als Waffe der Kriegspropaganda

Eine sehenswerte Ausstellung in den Räumen des Kabarett-Theaters „Die Wühlmäuse“ versucht, Hitler auf eine ganz spezielle Art zu entlarven

Von Ralf Georg Bruns

Die Karikatur zeigt Hitler mit Mutterschneidenden Händen, er sitzt auf einem Pferd. Über seiner Schulter trägt er ein Muttertiefendes Fleischherb mit dem Hakenkreuz. Um ihn herum Leichen und ein Meer von Blut. Darunter ist zu lesen: „Deutscher Soldat! Er weilt auch in Deinem Blut!“

Mehr als hundert solcher Karikaturen und Fotomontagen, die auf Flugblättern der Anti-Hitler-Koalition abgebildet wurden waren, sind von Donnerstag an in den Räumen des Kabarett-Theaters „Die Wühlmäuse“ am Theodor-Heuss-Platz zu sehen. Der Regisseur Franz Baake und der Kommunikationswissenschaftler Klaus Kirschner haben sie unter dem Motto „Hitler-Karikaturen als Kriegswaffe“ zu einer so noch nicht gezeigten Ausstellung zusammengesetzt.

Weltkrieges war die Kriegspropaganda in Form von Flugblättern zum Einsatz gelangt. Der Weltkriegsfreie Hitler war von den britischen Flugblättern bewundert worden, lobte er doch London Propaganda in „Mein Kampf“ als „vorbildlich“, während er die deutsche inhaltlich „Jedes Pazifistenpulver“ nannte.

Der Zweite Weltkrieg war dann von Anfang an eine von beiden

Seiten mit großem Aufwand geführte Propagandakampagne. In seiner Anfangsphase bediente man sich dabei auf britischer Seite noch vorwiegend sachlicher Argumente. So wurde etwa darauf hingewiesen, daß keine Macht „deutsches Land und deutsches Recht“ bedroht habe und deshalb Hitlers Krieg „gänzlich unnötig“ sei.

Seit November 1939 fol über Deutschlands Städte der „Wolfskriegs-Botschafter“ von Harnel. Auf dem Flugblatt, das seinen Namen in Anlehnung an die NSDAP-Parteiorganisation „Wolfskriegs-Botschafter“ erhalten hatte, wurden die von Hitler und Propagandaminister Goebbels eingewirkten verkündeten Erfolge deutscher Waffen mit Hilfe von Karikaturen, die auf deutsche Desinformation, aber

auch auf Verluste hinwiesen, erschüttert. Ziel war es gewesen, der Bevölkerung des Reiches eine düstere Zukunft, ja dem Untergang zu prophezeien. In diesem Sinne propagandistisch ausgeschlachtet wurde auch der Engländer von Hitlers Stellvertreter. So war in der „Luitpost“, wie der „Wolfskriegs-Botschafter“ BHI hieß, zu lesen: „Jens wählte Beschid. Er sah die Niederlage kommen.“

Je länger der Krieg dauerte, desto stärker wurde Hitler selbst Gegenstand der psychologischen Kriegführung. Ihn wollte man der Lächerlichkeit preisgeben. Dies geschah bei den Karikaturen durch die Hervorhebung seiner körperlichen Merkmale, aber auch durch die ins Groteske gesteigerte Umkehr seiner Vorstellungen.

Mit dem Beginn des deutsch-sowjetischen Krieges kam eine neue Dimension in die Propagandakampagne. Im Osten wurde diese nun zu einer verstärkt ideologisch orientierten Auseinandersetzung getreu dem Leninischen Motto, den Kampf gegen den Imperialismus auch „mit Propaganda und Zersetzung von innen“ zu führen.

Die Propaganda der Roten Armee, die mit „Agitationswachen“ in verdorrter Front operierte, richtete sich an den deutschen Soldaten, als einem von Hitler ausgebeuteten und mißbrauchten Objekt. Sowjetische Flugblätter mit der Überschrift „Soldatenbund“ oder „Die Wahrheit“ bildeten Hitler dabei immer wieder als Bestie ab, die das Blut deutscher Arbeiter saugt. Mit dem Appell an die inter-

nationale Solidarität der Arbeiterklasse verband sich die Forderung überlaufen: Der wahre deutsche Patriot sei der, der sich auf die Seite der Sowjetunion stellt.

Mit der Effizienz der Flugblatt-Propaganda, die sicherlich auf angloamerikanischer Seite unglaublich größer gewesen sein dürfte als auf sowjetischer, setzt sich die Berliner Ausstellung freilich nicht auseinander. Darauf kommt es den Ausstellungsorganisatoren nicht an. Sie wollen vielmehr auf die Absurdität und Perversion Hitlers und seiner Ideologie verweisen, die durch die Karikaturen und Montagen und der ihnen eigenen Zuspitzung anschaulich zum Ausdruck kommt.

■ Im Kabarett „Die Wühlmäuse“, ab 7. April, Pommernstraße 2-4



Propaganda-Kapriolen

ALS HITLER MIT STALIN 1939 PAKTIERTE

Im August 1939 schlossen die beiden Totfeinde Hitler und Stalin einen Nichtangriffspakt. Der deutsche Diktator versprach sich davon, Polen in einem schnellen Feldzug niederwerfen zu können, ohne daß es Großbritannien und Frankreich gemäß ihrer Bündnisverpflichtungen wagen würden, ihrerseits in einen Krieg gegen Deutschland einzutreten. Der Schlußakt beider Gewalttätiger schickte die westlichen Politiker und wurde zur Zuspätschiebung ihrer Propaganda.

ALS HITLER DIE SOWJETUNION ANGRIF

Schlager lag verbreitete die Kritik an Stalin, als im Sommer 1941 die deutsche Wehrmacht die Sowjetunion angriff. Der zuvor noch verurteilte Diktator, dessen Armeen kurz nach der Wehrmacht in Polen eingerückt waren, wurde nun zum willkommenen Partner in der Anti-Hitler Koalition.



An exhibition of aerial propaganda leaflets is exposing Hitler.

The longer the war lasted the more the Allies attacked Hitler personally and accused him of being responsible for the failure to win the war as promised and increasing the burden on the civilian population and the Wehrmacht.

The exhibition “Hitler caricatures, a weapon of warfare” was shown for seven weeks in Berlin and generated a positive reaction in the media. See for example the above review by “Welt am Sonntag”, 16. 4. 2005.

Orderform

The Leaflet Collector Sales List No. 1
I want to buy the following leaflets, in accordance with conditions of sale.

Block capitals please

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

Post code: _____

Country: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

e-mail: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

For more information on purchasing, see page 357

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