To: General Donovan

From: Dr. Kellermann

Subject: Calendar of Events

Attached is the Calendar of Events containing the most important dates in the German history and the history of the Nazi Party from 1918 through 1944. The list is not complete, but I believe that we caught the most significant events.

I am also returning with thanks the two documents which you kindly permitted me to read. I found them most interesting. To a large extent the information contained therein tallies with previous intelligence reports in our possession.

I have made a study of the documents available in our Documents Library in which reference is made to Walter Warlimont. The three most important documents signed by him carry the following numbers:

531 - FS
735 - FS
1277 - FS

The first one deals with the treatment of Allied commanded troops; the second with the treatment of Allied flyers; and the third one with the treatment of Allied military missions captured while cooperating with partisans.

I believe that I owe you an apology for the hasty draft of questions which I left at your office Monday night. Some of them need supplements and others improvement. May I say that I am most interested to continue this particular phase of the work in case you should find my assistance of value to you. I believe that the project has tremendous implications and could not only further but accelerate the trial procedures to a measurable degree.
CALENDAR OF GERMAN HISTORY

1918 - 1944

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST
PARTY AND THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANTS INDICTED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
# German Calendar of Events

## 1918

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 January</td>
<td>Proclamation of President Wilson's 14 points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 July</td>
<td>Breakdown of German offensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 October</td>
<td>German peace and armistice offer to President Wilson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 November</td>
<td>Revolution starts in Kiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 November</td>
<td>Armistice signed at Compiègne</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 November</td>
<td>Flight of the Emperor; beginning of the revolution in Berlin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 November</td>
<td>Formation of the Council of Delegates of the People</td>
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## 1919

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>*5 January</td>
<td>Foundation of the &quot;German Workers Party&quot; under Harter. Unanimous acceptance of the program submitted by Hitler. Spartakus revolt in Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*15 January</td>
<td>Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg murdered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-17 January</td>
<td>Spartakus uprisings in middle Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 January</td>
<td>Election to the Constitutional National Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 February</td>
<td>National Assembly convened in Weimar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 February</td>
<td>Ebert elected Reich President.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 February</td>
<td>First Cabinet of the Republic formed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*21 February</td>
<td>Bavarian Minister Kurt Eisner murdered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 February</td>
<td>Law about the creation of a permanent Reichwehr adopted by the National Assembly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-8 March</td>
<td>General strike in Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of March</td>
<td>Revolt in the Ruhr District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 April</td>
<td>Soviet Republic proclaimed in Bavaria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 May
Soviet Republic in Bavaria terminated through intervention of Reich troops.

11 August
Weimar Constitution signed.

*16 Sept
Hitler becomes member #7 of German Workers Party.

*8 Oct
Social-Democratic Reichstag Delegate Haase murdered.

1920

*1 Jan
First executive office of the German Workers Party established in Munich.

10 Jan
Versailles Treaty signed.

*26 Jan
Attack upon Reich Minister of Finance Erzberger.

*24 Feb
First mass meeting of the "German Workers Party" in Munich. Hitler introduces the 25 theses of the program drafted by Drexler and Feder.

*13 March
Kapp putsch and general strike.

6 April
Occupation of western German cities by French troops.

*30 May
Freikorps dissolved.

6 June
Election to the Reichstag.

5-16 July
Conference in Spa.

11 July
Plebiscite in West and East Prussia.

24 July
Plebiscite in Eupen-Malmedy

*7-8 August
Meeting of the "German Workers Party" in Salzburg. German NSDAP joins the Inter-State National Socialist Chancellory for German speaking territories.

17 August
Polish uprising in Upper Silesia.

*29 Sept-
Hitler speaks at meetings in Austria.

11 Oct

*17 Dec
Hitler acquires Voelkischer Beobachter for the NSDAP

31 Dec
German Armed Forces reduced to 100,000 men.

1921

10 Jan
Supreme Court of the Reich sentences the German war criminals. Sentences based on looting in the field.

*21 Jan
Meeting of Party members of the NSDAP in Munich. Election
of Board: First Chairman - Drexler; Vice-Chairman - Körner. Total membership of NSDAP - 3,000.

3 Feb Mass Meeting of the NSDAP in Munich.
8 March Occupation of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort by French troops.
20 March Plebiscite in Upper Silesia ends in favor of Germany. Communist uprisings in Berlin, Middle Germany, Hamburg and Ruhr Districts.
25 April German reparations debt established at 132 billion dollars.
3 May Polish uprising in Upper Silesia.
5 May Demand for reparations handed by Lloyd George to German representative.
10 May Demand accepted by German Government.
23 May Fight of the German military formations against Polish insurgents in Upper Silesia.
*29 July Hitler obtains special powers within the Party. Reorganization of the Party according to the Führerprinzip.
*1 August Max Amann named business manager of the Party.
*11 August Dietrich Eckart takes over as editor of the Völksche Beobachter.
*26 August Erzberger murdered.
*29 August Law for the Protection of the Republic.
20 October Division of Upper Silesia.
*1 Nov Establishment of a central catalogue of Party members in Munich.
*4 Nov S.A. participates in fight in Hofbräuhaus.
11 Nov Peace Treaty with the U.S. becomes effective.

1922

6-13 Jan Reparations conference at Cannes.
*29-30 Jan Party rally in Munich. Party contains 6,000 enrolled members.
1 Feb Railroad strike.
*2 March Foundation of National Socialist Youth Group.
Prohibition of NSDAP in Prussia.
French occupation of the Ruhr.
Bert invokes Article 48 in Bavaria.
Rathenau murdered.
Hitler imprisoned.

Supplementary decree for the protection of the Republic, establishing death penalty for treason.
Rathenau murderers, Fischer and Kern, commit suicide.
Ebert invokes Article 48 in Bavaria.
Nationalist Party joins National Socialists in attacks against the Republic Defense Law.
Rathenau murderer accomplices sentenced.
Union of NSDAP with other Nationalist groups for the creation of a Nationalist Unity Front.
Prohibition of NSDAP in Prussia.
French occupation of the Ruhr.

1933

Reich Government decrees passive resistance.
First Reich Party Congress of the NSDAP in Munich.
Creation of a Cooperative Front of Patriotic Combat Units upon recommendation of Röhm. Chief: Kriebel.
Völkischer Beobachter becomes daily paper.
Rosenberg becomes chief editor of the Völkischer Beobachter.
Supreme Constitutional Court rejects appeal of NSDAP against prohibition of the Party in Northern and Middle Germany. Reason given: Party hostile to the state; Hitler as a personality defies the German Government. Government dissolution of the party would be justified.
Split of National Socialists into two parties: German Racial Freedom Party in the north of Germany under Greife; NSDAP in Southern Germany under Hitler.

Dissolution of the German Racial Freedom Party by the Prussian Minister of Interior on grounds of it being a camouflaged continuation of the prohibited National Socialist Party and that the party had made preparations for a nation wide putsch to start in March in cooperation with the Reichswehr.

Clash between French troops and workers in the Krupp Works in Essen.
*12 April

Editors of the Völkische Beobachter and of the Miesbacher Anzeiger refuse to account before the Supreme Constitutional Court in Leipzig for having offended the Ministers of the Reich. Warrant is issued against Dietrich Eckart, who flees.

*8 May

Krupp sentenced by French Military Court to 15 years imprisonment and 100,000 marks on account of riots in Essen.

*26 May

Leo Schlageter executed by French Military Court on grounds of sabotage and espionage. Law for the organization of the Reichsbank.

*10 June

Memorial Service for the National Socialists in Munich for the Germans and National Socialists killed and executed in the Ruhr, and for Schlageter.

*1-2 Sept

"German Day" in Nürnberg with 100,000 participating. Attacks by Hitler and other National Socialists upon the Reich Government. Foundation of the "German Combat League" consisting of NSDAP and SA under Hitler and Goering, respectively, "Reich Flag" under Capt. Heiss, "League Oberland" under Weber.

*25 Sept

Hitler becomes leader of the "German Combat League". Military leader is Kriebel.

*26 Sept


*27 Sept

Reich president declares state of emergency for the entire Reich. Executive power is transferred to Reich Defense Minister Gessler.

29 Sept

Kahr suspends the "Law for the Defense of the Republic" in Bavaria and prohibits the Socialist Security Formations.

30 Sept

Demonstrations and riots between Separatists and police in Rhineland.

*1 Oct

German Day in Bayreuth. Parade of 4,000 SA men. Meeting of Hitler and Siegfried Wagner and Winifred Wagner and Houston Stuart Chamberlain. Putsch of the Black Reichswehr under Major Buchrucker in Kustrin.

*7 Oct

Defection of the "Reich Flag" under Heiss from Hitler.

*11-12 Oct

Röhm forms the "Reich War Flag" loyal to Hitler.
**19-20 Oct**  
Reich Defense Minister prohibits the Völkische Beobachter in Munich. Conflict between Bavaria and the Reich ensues.

**21 Oct**  
Futach of the Separatists in the Rhineland.

**22-24 Oct**  
Communist riots in Hamburg.

**27-28-29 Oct**  
Reich Government ousts the Socialist-Communist Cabinet of Saxony and appoints Reich Commissars.

**2 Nov**  
Social Democrats quit Reich Government.

**5 Nov**  
Separatists "invases" the Palatinate.

**8-9 Nov**  
**Hitler putsch in Munich.**  
Hitler proclaims the establishment of provisional "German National Government". Appointe Indendorff, Lossow, Seisser, Feder, Kahr, Pähner, Frick as members of new cabinet and high government officials. Defection of Kahr who demands dissolution of NSDAP (at this time containing 55,767 members if the SA, the "Reich War Flag", and the League Oberland are included in the total). Demonstration of 9 November is squashed by the police. Hitler flees. General von Seeckt given complete Reich executive power. All communication between Reich and Bavaria cut off.

Amann, Rosenberg and Drexler form the secret Party Directory of the prohibited NSDAP.

**11 Nov**  
**Hitler arrested.** In the next few days, the following were also arrested: Pähner, Weber, Röhm, Frick, Brückner, Robert Wagner, Gregor Strasser, Streicher, Amann, Drexler, Hühnlein, Reines, Eckart.

Goering, Rossbach, Feder, Esser and Berchtold flee to Austria and Czechoslovakia.

**23 Nov**  
General von Seeckt prohibits all organizations and establishments of the Communist, National Socialist, and German Racial Freedom Parties.

1924

**10 Feb**  
Election of the Thüringen Diet. 7 representatives of the Racial List elected, including 3 National Socialists. Election in Lübeck, German Racial Freedom Party obtains 6 representatives.

**12-17 Feb**  
Riots in the Palatinate to end rule of the Separatists.

**22 Feb**  
Foundation of the "Reich Banner Black, Red, Gold" as the league
of war veterans loyal to the Republic and the Weimar Constitution.

**26 Feb**

Hitler's trial in Munich before the Peoples Court. Hitler, Weber, Kriebel, and Pöhner sentenced to 5 years fortress and 200 marks because of high treason. Brückner, Röhm, Pöhner, Wagner, and Frick as accomplices receive 1 year 3 months fortress and a fine of 100 marks. Ludendorff acquitted.

Special trials against Hess, Streicher, Amann, Gregor Strasser, Heines, and 40 members of the "Assault Troop Hitler", including Meurice, Scheub, and Fiehler; all sentenced to fortress on account of high treason.

Prohibited NSDAP splits into the "Greater German Peoples Community" under Streicher, Esser, Bouhler, Schwarz, and in the German Racial Bloc in Bavaria (later renamed National Socialist Freedom Movement) under Graefe, Ludendorff, Gregor Strasser.

Hitler relinquishes leadership for the time of his imprisonment.

**13 March**

Reichstag dissolved.

**6 April**

Peoples Bloc in Bavaria led by Gregor Strasser wins 23 votes in Bavaria Diet.

**4 May**

Reichstag election. 9 National Socialists elected under camouflaged name of "National Socialist Freedom Movement".

**30 June**

Reestablishment of Allied Military Control in Germany.

**16 July**

London conference concerning Dawes Plan.

**17 Aug**

National Socialist Freedom Movement rally in Weimar. Ludendorff presiding. Sharp dissention between National Socialist group and German Racial group (Deutschvölkischen) within the movement.

**29 Aug**

Dawes plan accepted by Reichstag.

**6 Oct**

National Socialist Freedom Movement (National Socialist Freiheitsbewegung, a Nazi front organization) wins 4 votes in Hamburg Diet.

**16 Oct**

Schacht made president of the new Reichbank.

**20 Oct**

Reichstag dissolved.

**25 Oct**

Members of the "Organization Consul" sentenced by Supreme Court in Leipzig for high treason.

**1 Nov**

End of State of Emergency.

**7 Dec**

Reichstag election. National Socialist Freedom Movement receives 300,000 votes and 14 seats.

**19 Dec**

Hitler let out of prison.
*12 Feb  
Ludendorff and Strasser leave the National Socialist Freedom Movement (National Socialist Freiheitsbewegung); Graefe founds the "German Racial Freedom Party (Deutschvölkische Freiheitspartei).

*26 Feb  
Volkischer Beobachter reappears with Rosenberg as editor and Hitler as publisher.

*27 Feb  
Hitler reestablishes NSDAP in Munich, under his leadership, with Frick, Feder, Esser, Streicher, Buttman, and Dinter. Officers of the Party: Schwarz, Treasurer; Bouhler, Executive Manager; Amann, director of Central Publishing Firm of Party; new Gaus are formed under Kaufmann, Ley, von Pfeffer, Schultz, Telschow, Lohse, Rust, Hildebrandt, Wahlen, Schläger, Loeper, Mutschmann, Dinter, Bräcker, R. Wagner, Mender, G. Strasser, Streicher. Goebbels, Executive of Gau Rhinland-Nord. "German Racial Bloc" and "Greater German Peoples Community" dissolved.

9 March  
Hitler forbidden to speak in Bavaria.

26 April  
Hindenburg elected president.

*24 June  
Opening of first NSDAP offices in Munich since the foundation of the Party.

*18 July  
Mein Kampf (1. Volume) appears.

*30 Sept  
Trade treaty with Russia.

* Oct  
Gregor Strasser becomes Reich Propaganda Leader of NSDAP.

5-16 Oct  
Conference at Locarno.

23 Nov  
Locarno Pact accepted by Reichstag.

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1926

30 Jan  
French begin withdrawal from Rhineland.

8 Feb  
Germany request admission to the League of Nations.

14 Feb  
National Socialist Rally in Hamburg. Feder's program accepted.

*1 March  
Foundation of NSDAP "Combat Publishing Firm" (Kampfverlag) in Berlin under Gregor Strasser and Otto Strasser.

*19 March  
Hitler publicly repudiates the "German Racial Group" (Deutschvölkischen) under Graefe.

24 April  
Treaty of Berlin with the Soviet Union, assuring Russia that Germany's entrance into the League of Nations will not affect German-Russian friendship.
1927

31 Jan
Withdrawal of Allied Military Control Commission from Germany.

11 Feb
SA under Daluge fights with communists in Berlin.

26 March
Conclusion to the "Feme Case". Schulz, Fuhrmann, Klaproth, Umhofer, sentenced to death.

1 May
Hitler speaks to 5,000 members of NSDAP in Berlin.

5 May
NSDAP prohibited in Berlin, Cologne and Nürnberg.

17 May
Two year extension of the Law for the Defense of the Republic.

4 July
"Der Angriff" established in Berlin by Goebbels.

19-21 Aug
3rd Reich Party Congress at Nürnberg.
"National Socialist Fighting Front for German Culture" founded by Rosenberg.

1928

2 Jan
Reorganization of Party Propaganda Office: Gregor Strasser, chairman; Himmler, vice-chairman.

15 March
First pocket battleship approved by the Reichstag after violent debate.

31 March
Prohibition of NSDAP in Berlin, Cologne, and Nürnberg lifted.

5 May
SA leader Heines sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Stettin Feme Case.

20 May
National Socialists obtain 12 seats in the Reichstag.
-10-

in Berlin.

*1 July Muchow appointed Gau organization leader. Establishes basic regional organization of NS party. Von Schirach becomes NSDAP Youth Leader.

27 Aug Kellogg Pact is signed.

*1 Oct Reorganization of the NSDAP into 25 gaus, 2 independent regions and the affiliated group in Austria.

*11 Oct NSDAP Lawyers League founded by Hans Frank.

*19 Nov Vote of "no confidence" in the Reichstag against Stresemann initiated by the National Socialists. Defeated.

1929

*1 Jan Martin Bormann establishes the S.A. Insurance Fund, changed 1 Sept 1930 to the "Hilfskasse of the NSDAP".

*7 March Two SA men killed in Schleswig riot.

1 May Communist riots in Berlin.

6 May Communist "Red Front Combat League" prohibited in Prussia and numerous other States.

22 May Cabinet crisis concerning reparations payment.

7 June Young plan accepted.

*23 June National Socialist majority obtained in municipal elections in Coburg.

*1 Aug 4th Reich Party Congress in Nürnberg. Foundation of the NSDAP Physicians Association.

6 Aug Hague reparations conference.

26 Sept Sklarek scandal.

3 Oct Stresemann dies.

29 Nov Split of the German National Peoples Party.

1930

*14 Jan Horst Wessel mortally wounded in SA street fight.

20 Jan Hague agreement on reparations signed.

*23 Jan Frick elected as Minister of Interior and Education in Thüringen. First National Socialist to participate legally in a State Cabinet.
Reich Defense Minister Groener prohibits the organization of National Socialist Party cells within the Reichswehr. Three officers arrested for party activities.

The Young Plan accepted by the Reichstag.

Conflict between Reich Minister of Interior Severing and Reich Minister for Thuringen Frick; Severing cuts off police funds for Thuringen.

Brüning named Reich Chancellor. National Socialists initiate vote of "no confidence" in Brüning and are defeated.

"Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte" founded under Rosenberg.

Darré organizes the Association for Peasantry within the National Socialist Party. Incorporated into the Reich Directorate of the Party on 1 August.

SA forbidden to wear uniforms in Berlin.

Unemployment relief program begun by the Reich Government.

Hitler breaks with Otto Strasser. Gregor Strasser remains with Hitler. Goebbels appointed to the job of freeing the Party of "Bolshevism".

Prussian Government prohibits civil service from belonging to the Communist or Nazi Party.

Otto Strasser establishes the "Black Front" of revolutionary National Socialists in conjunction with Stennes.

Supreme Court in Leipzig declares the Thuringian School Prayer, promulgated by Frick, unconstitutional.

Reichstag dissolved by Hindenburg.

Reichstag election - National Socialists elect 107 delegates to the Reichstag, thus becoming second strongest parliamentary group. Franzen elected National Socialist Minister of Interior in Brunswick.

Hitler testifies to the legality of the NSDAP at the Reich army officer trial but states that when the National Socialists come to power "the heads will roll."

Reichstag opens. Beginning of concerted Nazi campaign against Brüning Government. No-confidence vote defeated.

Strike of 126,000 Berlin metal workers.

Hitler attacks Franco-German Military Alliance in answering Herve.
1932

*1 Jan  
Foundation of the Political-Economic Branch of the NSDAP under Wagener.

*15 Jan  
Creation of Nazi "cell organization" for infiltration into industrial plants.

*22 Jan  
Armed conflict between Socialists and Nazis in Friedrichshain.

*9 Feb  
Exodus of Nationalist delegates from the Reichstag in protest against the Young Plan. Reichstag immunity of several National Socialist delegates rescinded. "Counter Parliament" convoked by Nationalists in Weimar.

*28 Mar  
Brüning decrees "Emergency Measure for the Prevention of Political Excesses" prohibiting NSDAP uniforms and political gatherings, and imposing censorship on all NSDAP publications.

*1 Apr  
Frick and Marschler resign from state government of Thüringen. Revolt of Stennes and Strasser (Otto) against Hitler -- suppressed on 12 April.

*1 May  
Goering sent by Hitler to confer with Mussolini and the Pope.

*8 May  
Hitler defends the legality of the NSDAP and SA before the Berlin court.

*17 May  
Nazis obtain 37% of vote in Oldenburg Diet elections. Become for the first time the strongest political group in a State Diet.

6 July  
Hoover Moratorium.

*9 July  
First conference between Hitler and Hugenberg concerning the organization of nationalist opposition.

13 July  
Banking crisis in Germany.

17 July  
Brüning restricts freedom of the German press by decree.

*12 Sept  
First large-scale anti-Semitic outbreak initiated by the SA against the Jews in Berlin.

*15 Sept  
National Socialist, Klagges, elected Minister of Interior and Education in Brunswick.

21 Sept  
England abandons the gold standard.

*1 Oct  
6 Oct

3rd "Emergency Decree" of the Brüning government extending the limitations on freedom of press and assembly for the SA and NSDAP.

*10 Oct

Hitler and Goering have first interview with President Hindenburg.

*11 Oct

Creation of the Harzburg Front. Organization of the "Nationalist Opposition" under the leadership of Hitler, Hugenberg, Schacht and Seldte (leader of the Stahlhelm).

*15 Oct

Nationalist Opposition again leaves Reichstag.

*17/18 Oct

104,000 SA and SS men parade before Hitler in Brunswick as a substitute for the Nürnberg Party Congress.

*30 Oct

Baldur von Schirach becomes Reich Youth Leader.

*15 Nov

Elections to the Diet of Hesse. NSDAP emerges as strongest party.

*25 Nov

Boxheimer Documents made public: a detailed plan of Werner Best and four other National Socialists for the seizure of the government of Hesse by the SA and NSDAP.

*26 Nov

Goering, on orders from Hitler, reaffirms legality of NSDAP in an interview with Reich Defense Minister Groener.

8 Dec

4th "Emergency Decree" of the Brüning government forbidding uniforms and party insignia for the entire Reich. Unemployment passes the 5,000,000 mark.

23 Dec

Formation of the "Iron Front" by the Social-Democratic and Communist action organizations for the open fight against National Socialism.

1932

*27 Jan

Hitler speaks before industrialists at the Industrie Klub in Düsseldorf.

*29 Jan

Reich Defense Minister Groener permits National Socialists to join the Reichswehr.
Hitler becomes German citizen. Announces his candidacy for President.

Presidential election: Hindenburg: 18.6 million; Hitler, 11.3 million; Thälmann, 4.9 million.

2nd Presidential election: Hindenburg elected with 19.35 million; Hitler, 13.4 million.

Brüning prohibits SA and SS.

In all state elections, except Bavaria, NSDAP emerges the strongest party.

Resignation of Groener and Brüning from the government. Hitler and Goering confer with Hindenburg. Papen appointed Chancellor to form a "Presidential Cabinet".

Hitler demands that Papen lift prohibition of SA.

Prohibition of SA meetings and insignia lifted by Papen.

Organization of the NSDAP remodelled.

"Bloody Sunday". Communists and Nazis fight pitched battle in Altona.

All "open air" meetings prohibited in the Reich.


Conversation between Hitler and Hindenburg. Hindenburg offers Hitler Vice-Chancellorship. Hitler refuses.

Potamka trial. 5 SA men condemned to death for terrorist activity in Upper Silesia. Hitler defends them in telegram of 2 September.

 Göring becomes President of the Reichstag.

Dissolution of the Reichstag.

Reichstag elections. Nazis lose 2,000,000 votes, hold only 196 out of 584 seats.

Papen Cabinet resigns.

Renewed discussions between Hitler and Hindenburg without result.

Von Schleicher appointed as Reich Chancellor.

Gregor Strasser revolts against Hitler. Strasser leaves the Party. Reorganization of the Party under Hitler and Ley.

6,000,000 unemployed.
**1933**

*4 Jan*  
Hitler conference with Papen in the house of Banker Curt von Schröder. Hess and Himmler also attending.

*26 Jan*  
Resignation of Schleicher's cabinet.

*30 Jan*  
Hitler appointed Chancellor: Frick, Minister of Interior; Goering, Minister without Portfolio and Prussian Minister of Interior; Seidt, Minister of Labor; von Papen, Vice-Chancellor; von Neurath, Foreign Minister; Schwerin von Krosigk, Finance Minister; Blomberg, Defense Minister; Gurtner, Minister of Justice.

*31 Jan*  
Dissolution of Reichstag.

*6 Feb*  
Papen made Minister President of Prussia.

*27 Feb*  
Reichstag fire.

*28 Feb*  
Decree of the President for the protection of the German people and the State.

*5 March*  
Reichstag election. Nazis get 288 delegates out of 647. Communists forbidden to participate in Reichstag meetings.

*3 March*  
Reich Minister of Interior Frick takes over police administration in Hamburg, Württemberg, Saxony, and Baden.

*9 March*  
Police administration in Bavaria turned over to Epp. Himmler made Police President of Munich.

*13 March*  
Goebbels named Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

*16 March*  
Schacht named President of Reichsbank.

*23 March*  
Reichstag passes Enabling Act, giving Reich Cabinet full powers. Suspends most of Weimar Constitution.

*31 March*  
Preliminary law for the integration of the States with the Reich Government.

*1 April*  
Boycott against the Jews directed by Streicher.

*3 April*  
Death penalty for political crimes established. Reich

*4 April*  
Decision of the Cabinet for the establishment of Defense Council.

*11 April*  
Goering made Minister President of Prussia ending the Dualism between Prussia and the Reich.

*27 April*  
Official creation of the Secret State Police (Gestapo) in Prussia.

*2 May*  
Occupation of Trade Union Headquarters by SA; dissolution of Free Trade Unions.

*10 May*  
Confiscation of Social-Democratic Party property.
15 May Enactment of the Prussian "Erbhofgesetze".

19 May Law concerning the Re-organization of Labor Unions, setting up the National Socialist Labor Front.

26 May Law for the Confiscation of Communist Party property.

8 July Signing of Concordat with the Holy See.

14 July Law for the Constitution of German Evangelical Church. Law against the re-establishment of political parties -- Law for the rebuilding of German peasantry -- Law for the limitation of revocation of German citizenship.

15 July Ratification of 4-power pact between England, France, Italy and Germany.

31 Aug to 3 Sept 5th Reich Party Congress, 100,000 SA and SS men, 60,000 Hitler Youth, 150,000 Party Officials.

22 Sept Establishment of the Reich Culture Chamber.

26 Sept Decree for the Confiscation of Property Belonging to the Enemies of the People and the State.

29 Sept The Reicherbhofgesetz.

4 Oct Law for the Control of Editors.


12 Nov Reichstag elections. 96.3% approve Hitler Regime and withdrawal from League of Nations.

1 Dec Law for the Safeguarding of the Unity of Party and State. Nazi Party becomes a corporation with autonomous jurisdiction within its organization.

1934

20 Jan Law for the Control of Labor, establishing National Socialist Labor Law.

26 Jan German-Polish Non-Agression Pact for 10 years.

30 Jan Law for the Rebuilding of the Reich - completing the integration of State and Reich Government.

27 Feb Law for the Welfare of Party Members who took part in the National Revolution. Special rights and privileges for Nazi Party members.
15 April  Establishment of the German Labor Service under Konstantin Hierl.

24 April  German-British Disarmament Conference.

12 June  Decree for the Establishment of Peoples Court.

14 June  Meeting of Hitler and Mussolini in Venice.

30 June to 2 July  The Röhm Revolt. Purge of dissenting elements within the SA and Nazi Party.

20 July  SS made an independent organization.

25 July  Unsuccessful Putsch (Nazi) in Vienna. Dollfus murdered.

30 July  Schacht made Acting Minister of Economics.

2 Aug  Death of Hindenburg.
       Hitler becomes Reich Chancellor and Führer.

20 Aug  Law requiring civil servants and members of the Armed Forces to swear oath of obedience to Hitler.

4 Sept  6th Reich Party Congress. First participation of Labor Service.

16 Oct  Reich Ministers swear oath of allegiance. / Armed Forces.
       Law reaffirms oath for Reich Ministers and members of the State governments to Hitler.

22 Oct  Union of Reich and Prussian Ministries of Justice.

1 Nov  Union of Reich and Prussian Ministries of the Interior.

18 Nov  National Socialist Party in Danzig gains control of Danzig Government.

13 Dec.  Law for voluntary labor service.
       Secret regulations for the extension of the functions of the Reich Defense Council.

20 Dec  Law for protection of Party and State against treason and protection of the Party uniform.

1935

13 Jan  Plebiscite in Saar ends in favor of Germany.

30 Jan  Law for State Governors.
       Law for Municipal Organization.

16 March  Introduction of compulsory military training.

30 March  German-French economic agreement.

9 April  German-Russian economic agreement.
21 May
Secret Reich Defense Law; Cabinet resolution in regard to establishment of Reich Defense Council. Schacht appointed Plenipotentiary for War Economy.

16 June
German-English Naval Treaty.

26 June
Law for Air Raid Protection.

10 Sept
7th Reich Party Congress in Nürnberg.

15 Sept
Nürnberg race laws. Reich Citizenship Law.

24 Sept
Law for the Safeguarding of the German Evangelical Church.

1936

10 Feb
Prussian Law Concerning the Secret State Police (Gestapo).

22 Feb
Prohibition of Jews in medical practice.

7 March

17 June
Himmler made Chief of German Police.

26 June
Law for the Re-establishment of Military Tribunals.

2 July
Law for the Alteration of the Penal code; severe punishment for actions against the Armed Forces.

17 July
Beginning of Spanish Civil War.

24 August
Law for the control of tourist traffic in Austria. Decree for the establishment of two-years compulsory military service.

8 Sept
8th Reich Party Congress in Nürnberg.

26 Sept
Decree for the extension of compulsory service in the Reich Labor Service and the extension of Reich Labor Service to women.

18 Oct
Goering entrusted with the leadership of the 4-year plan.

24 Oct
Germany recognizes the Italian conquest of Abyssinia.

14 Nov
Germany renounces international control of Rhine, Elbe, Oder and Danube Rivers.

25 Nov
German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact.

1 Dec
Law for the Extension of Hitler Youth. Law against Economic Sabotage.

1937

15 Jan
Order creating the Adolf Hitler Schools for the special training of Party leaders.
15 Feb  Decree concerning the Constitution of the German Evangelical Church.

3 March Arrival of the German Ambassador Gen. Faupel at Franco's Headquarters at Salamanca.

20 March Decree of the Reich Ministry of Education centralizing higher education.

14 April Protest of the Reich Government against the Papel Encyclical "Mit brennender Sorge".

17 April Decree of the Führer establishing the National Socialist Flying Corps.

27 May Law dissolving all non-Party civil servant organizations.

2 July Decree of the Reich Ministry of Education limiting the right of Jews to attend German schools.

6 Sept 3rd Reich Party Congress in Nürnberg.

25 Sept thru Mussolini visits Germany, views army maneuvers in Pomerania and Mecklenburg.

29 Sept

5 Nov German-Polish agreement concerning minorities.

6 Nov Italian entrance into the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact.

17 Nov thru Lord Halifax visits Hitler in Berlin and Munich.

21 Nov

1938

4 Feb Law for the compulsory registration of German citizens in foreign countries.

4 Feb Hitler takes over High Command of the Wehrmacht.
Keitel named Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht.
Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the Army.
Decree of the Führer for the establishment of the Secret Cabinet.
Council, with von Neurath as President.
Von Ribbentrop named Reich Foreign Minister.

4 Feb Merger of Reich and Prussian Ministries of Economics.

12 Feb Schuschnigg visits Hitler.

17 Feb Seys-Inquart visits Hitler and Frick in Berlin.

18 Feb National Socialist Party in Austria legalized.

25 Feb Decree of Hitler giving Commanders-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy the rank of Reich Minister and the right to sit in cabinet meetings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 March</td>
<td>German troops enter Austria upon request of Seyss-Inquart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 March</td>
<td>Hitler makes entry into Austria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>Kaltenbrunner appointed Under Secretary for Security in Austria.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law for the Re-intergration of Austria into the German Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of the promulgation of important National Socialist laws in Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 March</td>
<td>Seyss-Inquart appointed Reich Governor of Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April</td>
<td>Plebiscite and vote for the Greater German Reichstag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April</td>
<td>Gauleiter Bärmckel named Reich Commissioner for the Integration of Austria into the Reich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 June</td>
<td>Henlein presents his demands to the Czechoslovakian Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Aug</td>
<td>Chamberlain and Runciman go to Prague to mediate the Sudeten German dispute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Sept</td>
<td>2nd Reich Defense Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Sept</td>
<td>10th Reich Party Congress for Greater Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oct</td>
<td>Occupation of the Sudetenland by German troops.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of the promulgation of important National Socialist laws in the Sudetenland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nov</td>
<td>Conference between von Ribbentrop and Ciano in Vienna concerning the solution of the Hungarian-Slovakian boundary problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9 Nov</td>
<td>Jewish Pogrom.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Decree of Göring excluding Jews from the economic life of the country and from cultural activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec</td>
<td>Göring charges Reich Minister of Economics Funk with the regulation and execution of production increases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1939**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>13 Jan</td>
<td>Hungary signs the Anti-Comintern Pact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Jan</td>
<td>Regulation of Hitler classifying the SA as having pre-military and basic military training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Similar regulation for the NSKK, 27 January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 March</td>
<td>German troops occupy Bohemia and Moravia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of the promulgation of the basic National Socialist laws in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18 March  
Von Neurath named Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia; Karl H. Frank as Under Secretary.

31 March  
Memel re-integrated into the German Reich by treaty with Lithuania.

22 May  
Treaty of Friendship and solidarity between Italy and Germany. Farewell parade of German troops in Spain for General Franco.

5 July  
Law for the Unification of the Organization of Administration, completing the centralization of Reich and State Governments.

11 Aug  
Agreement between the High Command of the Armed Forces and the Hitler Youth for military training of youth.

23 Aug  
German-Russian non-aggression treaty.

25 Aug  
British-Polish treaty of mutual aid.

30 Aug  
Establishment of Ministerial Council for Defense of Reich.

1 Sept  
German troops invade Poland. Danzig seized by local SS and police; incorporated by decree of the Führer into the Reich.

3 Sept  
British ultimatum to Germany left unanswered. Declaration of war by England and France.

22 Sept  
Decree by the Ministerial Defense Council for the Establishment and appointment of Reich Defense Commissioners.

27 Sept  
Capitulation of Warsaw. Establishment of the Russian-German line of demarcation.

7 Oct  
Himmler named Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of German Folkdom.

26 Oct  
Proclamation appointing Dr. Hana Frank as Governor-General of Poland.

30 Oct  
Decree for the extension of the 4-year plan to the annexed eastern territories. Göring establishes Main Supervisory Office East.

9 Nov  
Attempt against Hitler's life in the Bürgerbräukeller.

16 Nov  
German-Russian agreement for the exchange of populations.

23 Nov  
Regulations of the Governor General of Poland requiring Jewish people and businesses to publically designate themselves as Jewish.

28 Nov  
Declaration of the British blockade of German trade.
29 Nov  Declaration of the British blockade of German trade.

1940

10 Jan  German-Italian agreement for transfer of populations brings 185,000 Germans from the South Tyrol.

20 March  Dr. Todt appointed Minister of Armaments and Munitions.

9 April thru 11 April  Occupation of Denmark.  Occupation of Norway.

10 May  Beginning of German offensive in the West.

14 May  Surrender of Holland.

28 May  Capitulation of Belgium.

4 June  Dunkirk.

10 June  Italy declares war on France and England.  End of Norwegian campaign.

22 June  Armistice signed at Compiegne between France and Germany.

7 Sept  Beginning of air attacks against Great Britain, directed by Goering.

12 Sept  Proclamation of a social welfare program for all of Germany until the end of the war.

27 Sept  Signing of the Three-Power Pact in Berlin, Germany, Italy, Japan.

24 Oct  Petain received by Hitler.

15 Nov  Decree concerning the planning of post-war housing projects.

23 Nov  Rumania joins the Axis.

1941

24 Feb  Beginning of the German campaign in North Africa.

1 March  Bulgaria joins the Axis.  German troops enter Bulgaria.


6 April  German troops enter Yugoslavia and Greece.
18 April  Capitulation of the Yugoslavian Army.
10 May   Hess flight to England.
12 May   Party Chancellory placed directly under Hitler after flight of Hess.
22 June  Attack on Soviet Russia.
 9 Sept   Leningrad besieged.
27 Sept   Capture of Kiev.
17 Nov   Rosenberg appointed Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, Lohse as Reich Commissioner for Ostland, Koch as Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine.
25 Nov   Extension of the Anti-Comintern Pact, including Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Croatia, Rumania, Slovakia, and the Chinese Nanjing government.
 8 Dec    Japan declares war on the U.S. Germany follows.
19 Dec    Hitler assumes command of the Army.

1942
18 Jan   Conference of German, Japanese and Italian military leaders.
 8 Feb    Speer succeeds Todt as Minister of Armaments and Munitions and as head of the Organization Todt.
28 March Sauckel named Plenipotentiary for labor control under the 4-year plan.
 6 April  All Gauleiters made plenipotentiaries for labor control in their areas.
 7 April  Siege of Leningrad lifted.
26 April  Hitler given all-inclusive powers for the duration of the war by the Reichstag.
30 May    Kharkov captured.
 5 June   Heydrich, deputy Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, assassinated.
19 June   Reichseleiter Höhnein, head of the NSKK, dies. Succeeded by Kraus.
 1 July   Sevastopol captured.
19 Aug    Landing of Allied forces at Dieppe.
21 Aug    German troops penetrate to the peak of the Caucasus.
15 Sept  Establishment of European Youth Association in Vienna.
11 Nov  German troops complete the occupation of France. French fleet at Toulon scuffled.

1943

27 Jan  Decree for the registration of all German men and women for defense service.
3 Feb   German defeat at Stalingrad.
28 March German youth made liable for defense service.
13 May  German evacuation of North Africa.
23 May  Dissolution of the Comintern.
5 July  Beginning of the Russian offensive.
19 July  Allied invasion of Sicily.
26 July  Mussolini overthrown.
17 Aug.  German troops retreat from Sicily to the Italian mainland.
18 Aug  Schepmann becomes Chief of Staff of SA.
25 Aug  Himmler appointed Minister of Interior; Frick becomes Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. Reich Labor Service separated from the Ministry of Interior, Hierl appointed Reich Minister.
3 Sept  Unconditional surrender of the Badoglio government.
13 Sept  Mussolini freed by task force of SD, Waffen SS and parachute troops under SS-Hauptsturmführer Skorzeny.
27 Sept  Islands of Split and Corfu captured by German troops.
1 Oct   Italy declares war on Germany.
1 Nov   Moscow conference.
9 Nov   Conference of Reichleiters, Gauleiters and Chiefs of affiliated and supervised organizations.
28 Nov thru Teheran Conference.
6 Dec   


1944

22 Jan  
Allied landing at Nettuno.

26 March  
Further extension of liability of German Youth for compulsory labor and Armed Forces service.

19 April  
Odessa evacuated.

6 June  
Allied landings in Normandy.

*Asterisk indicates important Party events before 30 January 1933, and events in which defendants, Party members and sympathizers, or right wing elements directly or indirectly participated.