

| advertising  |
|--|
| and antisemitism, 221–222, 224,                    |
| 247–248  |
| as barometer of public mood, 42, 44-46,            |
| 247, 294–296                                       |
| billboards, 50, 57, 219                            |
| color schemes used in, 18, 27–28, 30,              |
| 116–117, 201–202, 203f5.2,                         |
| 226–227  |
| commercial   |
| effectiveness of, 114                              |
| mimicking of government practices,                 |
| 18, 27–28, 30, 116–117,                            |
| 201–202, 203f5.2, 226–227                          |
| prohibition on, 300                                |
| sharing of techniques with political               |
| advertisers, 113                                   |
| communalization of, 51-54 (see also                |
| BEREK (Berliner Reklamewesen))                     |
| defining under Nazi regime                         |
| and Advertising Council, 218–219,                  |
| 226, 229, 230                                      |
| and antisemitism, 221–226                          |
| fonts, 128, 219, 226, 229                          |
| foreign words, 226                                 |
| "Jewish" advertising, 221–222,                     |
| 223  |
| party symbols, 228, 229                            |
| display windows (see display windows)              |
| evolution of, 20–30                                |
| neon, 133  |
| symbolism of, 4                                    |
| illustrated magazines/newspapers, 19,              |
| 120–121, 126–127                                   |
| political  |
| effectiveness of, 113–114                          |
| mimicking of government practices,<br>116–117, 227 |
| posting columns (see posting columns)              |
| professionalization of, 34                         |
| and prostitution, 117–118                          |
| and prostitution, 117-110                          |

```
public lighting restrictions, 131, 132-133
  restrictions on
    during First World War, 5, 19, 45, 63
    pre-First World War, 26-27
  sandwich men, 113, 205f5.4
  sharing of techniques with commercial
         advertisers, 113
Advertising Council for the German
        Economy (Werberat)
  and Christmas Market, 250
  definition of "German" advertising,
         217-218, 230
  destruction by aerial bombardment,
         300
  exclusion of Jews, 225
  guidelines of, 219, 221, 226, 229, 230
  and Nazi symbols, 229
  and Olympics, 259
  overview of, 218-219
Alexanderplatz, 4, 111, 141, 160-161
antisemitism
  during Anschluß in Vienna, 269
  and Christmas Market, 253-255
  and Der Stürmer, 262-263, 270
  economic policies toward Jews, 270
  and identification of Jewish stores,
         276-277
  and Jews/Jewish businesses before 1938,
         268-269
  and Olympics (1936), 261-264
  police harassment of Jews, 60-62, 73-74,
        271-277
  traffic regulations and racial
         segregation, 268
  as "urban revitalization" strategy under
        Nazi regime, 267-289
  vandalism, 271
  violence in Bavaria, 98
  See also April Boycott (1933); Jewish
         commerce; Scheunenviertel riots
         (1923); Kristallnacht (1938)
```



| April Boycott (1933), 15, 201–211, 239<br>advertising tactics and, 201–202,<br>203f5.2–5.4 | enforcement of law on, 43<br>post-First World War, 39, 43<br>Press Law (1851), 43, 58, 141, 142 |
|--|---|
| Jewish responses to, 207–209   | theater, 22   |
| reaction to, 210   | Central Association of German Citizens of   |
| Association of Department and Large  | Jewish Faith, 60–61, 238  |
| Stores, 208, 210, 232  | Chamber of Commerce, 76–77  |
| August-Viktoria Platz, 110–111   | on economic consequences of   |
|  |   |
| Auxiliary Service Law (1916), 64   | violence toward Jewish  |
| Bannmeile. See No Protest Zone   | shops, 197  |
|  | and Kristallnacht, 285–286  |
| Battle of Berlin, 302–303  | and police security measures, 193   |
| Baur, Otto, 48   | and posting businesses licensing, 46  |
| Beer Hall Putsch, 98   | and rights to the street, 133   |
| Behne, Adolf, 32–33  | and rogue pasters, 47   |
| Behrens, Peter, 48   | Christmas   |
| Benjamin, Walter, 11–12  | National Socialists' concerns about   |
| Berlin   | looting, 192–193  |
| before 1918, 2–7   | role in urban revitalization, 246–255   |
| incorporation into Greater Berlin  | streetscapes, 295–296   |
| (1920), 110  | Christmas Market, 9, 247, 248–252   |
| growth of, 51  | and Advertising Council for the German  |
| geography of, 9–11, 110–111  | Economy, 250  |
| population of  | and antisemitism, 253–255   |
| post-First World War, 15, 51   | and Second World War, 295   |
| post-Second World War, 304   | and street hawkers, 252-253   |
| pre-First World War, 3, 25   | citizen militias, 153-154, 157-158  |
| See also Revolution, Berlin (1848)   | graphic artists, 29–30  |
| Berlin Advertising Enterprise (Berliner  | commercial associations, 133, 191, 208,   |
| Reklamewesen/BEREK), 58, 111,  | 210, 220, 232   |
| 213–214  | Commercial Code   |
| creation of, 54–56   | and antisemitism, 237, 238  |
| and National Socialism, 214  | and begging, 65, 69-70, 82  |
| and 1936 Olympics, 259   | on freedom of profession (Paragraph 57),  |
| Berlin Alexanderplatz (Döblin), 69, 78,  | 64–66, 80, 87, 240  |
| 92–93, 231   | and Jewish street hawkers, 276  |
| Berlin in Light festival, 132, 140   | Paragraph 57 of, 64–66, 87  |
| Berlin Municipal Assembly, 50–51   | and posting columns, 22   |
| Bernhard, Lucian, 29-30, 33-34, 225  | and street hawking, 82–83, 237, 238   |
| Birchall, Frederick, 208, 257, 265   | communalization, 52–54  |
| black market   | Communist Party of Germany (KPD)  |
| police/military raid in Scheunenviertel,   | annual Hunger March, 193–194, 247   |
| 73–74, 80  | and Blood May, 147–148  |
| post-First World War, 71–77  | Combat League of the Red Front  |
| post-Second World War, 304   | (Rotfrontkämpferbund, RFKB),  |
| blackouts. See Second World War  | 139, 145–146  |
| Blood May, 147–148   | demonstrations  |
| Bormann, Martin, 297, 302  | ban on, 138   |
|  |   |
| boycotts  before Weimer Penublic 186 187 188   | on class divisions, 150   |
| before Weimar Republic, 186–187, 188   | intent to disrupt traffic through, 139  |
| of Jewish businesses, 196–197, 225   | on right to demonstrate, 137  |
| Brüning, Heinrich, 170   | and looting, 161, 169   |
| Building Inspection Department, 48,  | Red Youth Front (Rote Jungfront), 185   |
| 130, 216   | resistance against police control of  |
| aamaamahin   | public space, 145–146   |
| censorship   | on shopkeepers, 86  |
| after 1848 Revolution, 21–22   | support of communalization, 53  |



Index 323

compensation legislation, 159-160, 180, 283-284 consumer culture, historiography of, 7 Council of German Municipalities, 216-217 effect of blackouts on, 293 rates in Depression-era Berlin, 160, rates for property under Nazi regime, 195-196 See also looting crowds. See traffic dance mania, 46 Das Plakat, 33, 37, 41, 42 Day of National Solidarity, The, 243-244 daylight savings time, 5 Elections Decree for Elimination of Jews from Economic Life, 282 Decree for the Protection of the Republic, 57 Decree for the Restoration of the Appearance of the Street around Jewish Enterprises, 282 Democrats. See German Democratic films, 116 Party (DDP) demonstrations and parades ban on Reichstag, 199-200 celebrating chancellorship of Hitler, 9, 199 commercial sites targeted by, 149-150 criminalization of, 160 flash, 146 permit requirement, 139 pre-First World War, 28, 51, 136-137, 163-164 right to, 137-148 and three-class Prussian voting system, 28, 136-137 and traffic, 28, 136-137, 140-141, 144-145 visible impact of, 140 department stores early protests against, 81 Karstadt, 208 under Nazi regime, 232 Tietz, 111, 155, 172, 197 Wertheim, 108, 111, 189 Der Angriff on corruption in west Berlin, 200-201 on Jewish advertising, 222, 223 on location of Jewish businesses, 222 Die Reklame, 42-43, 44, 55, 56, 58, 112-113, 114 Die Rote Fahne (The Red Flag) on Christmas, 192-193, 247

as information source for police, 162 on looting, 161, 168-169 display windows and April Boycott, 202, 204f5.3 contests and crowds, 109 defacement of, 40-41 and window shopping, 116 See also Kristallnacht Dix, Otto, 75, 120 Döblin, Alfred, 42, 69, 78, 92-93, 104, 231 Dubois, W.E.B., 257 Eastern European refugees, during Weimar Republic, 94-96, 98 Ebert, Friedrich, 18, 157 Eichhorn, Emil, 38, 74, 156, 167 and advertising, 39-40, 40f1.2 spectacles, 107-108 Ernst, Eugen, 94-95, 96 Erzberger, Matthias, 57, 137 Eternal Jew exhibit, 286 Fallada, Hans, 166 First World War demobilization, 67 entertainment advertising, postwar, 45-46 food rationing during, 71 paper shortages, 41 postwar deregulation of the economy, 71–77 price-control measures during, 71 - 72restrictions on advertising, 5, 19, 45,63 soldiers returning from, 63-71 war neurotics, 66 on illumination, 32

establishment of, 38



### 324 Index

gender of crowds, 109 of looters, 163-167, 173-175 General Electric Company (AEG), 45 German Democratic Party (DDP) on advertising entrepreneurs, 53 on communalization, 53 on disabled veterans, 76 on postwar expansion of street trade, 71 on street hawkers, 134 Germania, 296-299 and Albert Speer, 2, 11, 17, 296, 297, 299 financing of, 297 and Hitler, 296, 297 models for, 296-297 and monumentality, 297-298 physical destruction and models for, 296-297 planned demolition, 298-299 planning for crowds, 299 shortages, 294 site clearing in anticipation of, 303 German National People's Party (DNVP) on authenticity of soldier hawkers, 69 on communalization, 53-54 on efficacy of traffic lights, 124 on Scheunenviertel, 97 on Scheunenviertel riots, 104 on street hawkers, 134 on treatment of Jews arriving in Germany since 1914, 104 German Workers' Front (DAF), 251, 285-286 Gestapo, 195, 224-225, 236, 240, 280-281 Gipkens, Julius, 29 Goebbels, Joseph becomes propaganda chief, 213 on Berlin streetscape, 269-270 on blackouts, 292 on boycott of Jewish businesses, 197 and Christmas Market, 251-252 on corrupting influence of streets, 200-201 and gold star markings for Jews, 301 and Kristallnacht, 277-278, 280 and 1936 Olympics, 256 and police harassment of Jews, 271-273, 275, 276 and prohibition on commercial advertising, 300 and streetscapes during the Second World War, 300-302 and Third Citizenship Decree, 271 on use of streets by Nazis, 1 and vandalism toward Jews, 275-276 and Winter Relief Fund, 243, 271-273

Göring, Hermann
and Amnesty of 1925, 104
and Aryanization after Kristallnacht,
286, 288
on denunciations, 240
deputizes SA as auxiliary police, 195
on Kristallnacht, 281
on police as protectors of Jewish
stores, 197
and Winter Relief Fund, 243
Grosz, Georg, 75
Grzesinski, Albert, 180, 192
"Gypsies", Nazi persecution of, 261, 275

hawkers. See street hawkers Heine, Wolfgang, 93-94 Helldorf, Wolf-Heinrich von, 190, 273 on identification of Jewish stores, 276 and Kurfürstendamm disturbances (1931), 190as police chief, 263, 269, 270 and summer 1935 riots, 288-289 and Third Citizenship Decree, 271 Heß, Rudolf, 229 Heydrich, Reinhold, 273 Himmler, Heinrich, 273 Hindenburg, Paul von, 104, 138 Hitler, Adolf, 195 and boycott of Jewish businesses, 197 and Germania, 296, 297 and Kristallnacht, 280 parade celebrating chancellorship of, 9, 199, 200f5.1 on vandalism, 275 Hitler Youth, 262-263 and Kristallnacht, 278, 280 and Third Citizenship Decree, 271 and Winter Relief Fund, 244 Hohlwein, Ludwig, 29, 225 homeland preservation societies (Heimatzschutzverbände), 26-27, 218 Hunger March, 193-194, 247 hyperinflation prices during, 98-99 and Scheunenviertel riots, 61, 98-99

imperial symbols, removal of, 30–31 Independent Social Democrats (USPD) on citizen militias, 157–158 on street hawkers, 86, 111 support of communalization, 53 inflation, 84 See also hyperinflation

Jewish commerce, under Nazi regime attacks fueled by antisemitism, 14–15



| boycotts of Jewish businesses, 196–197<br>demonstrations by National<br>Socialists, 150<br>discriminatory economic policies, 270<br>identification of Jewish stores, 222–225,<br>276–277 | and Kristallnacht, 278<br>prohibition of parades on, 141<br>riot, 1931, 190<br>riots, 1935, 15, 262–263<br>symbolic meanings of, 9 |
|--|--|
| Jews   | Lang, Fritz, 28, 244   |
| on bias of police raids, 98  | Lang, Max, 42  |
| deportation from Berlin, 303   | Lang, Wax, 42  Law for Protection of National Symbols  |
| exclusion from state employment, 209   | (1933), 259  |
|  | Law for the Protection of the Republic   |
| Kristallnacht, 15, 282<br>Nazi harassment of, 189–190  | (1922), 57   |
| on Scheunenviertel riots, 60   | Law for the Protection of Retail (1933), 209   |
| street hawkers   | Law for the Restoration of the Civil   |
| and Commercial Code, 276   | Service (1933), 209  |
| exclusionary practices against,  | Le Bon, Gustave, 112   |
| 237–242  | Leipziger Straße   |
| Jews/Jewish businesses before 1938,  | defacement of display windows  |
| 268–269  | on, 40–41  |
| police harassment of Jews, 271–273,  | prohibition of parades on, 141   |
| 275, 276   | as urban center, 3   |
| push for Jewish emigration, 276, 277   | Liebknecht, Karl, 38   |
| vandalism toward Jewish properties,  | Lippert, Julius, 212   |
| 271, 275–276   | and advertising policy, 220-221  |
| See also April Boycott (1933);   | and Aryanization after Kristallnacht,  |
| Jewish commerce; Jewish  | 285–286, 288   |
| commerce, under Nazi regime;   | and Christmas Market, 247  |
| Scheunenviertel riots (1923)   | and defacement law, 260  |
| Jewish Frontline Soldiers, 101   | and 1936 Olympics, 258, 264  |
| T  | and patronizing of Jewish shops, 224   |
| Kapp Putsch (1920), 96, 101, 156,  | and Winter Relief Fund, 243  |
| 157–158  | Litfaß, Ernst, 22, 24, 28–29   |
| kiosks, 75–76, 130–131   | Litfaß company, 27   |
| Klein, Cesar, 31, 32<br>Koch, Wilhelm  | looting in Depression-era Berlin   |
| on communalization, 53–54  | anonymity of looters, 198  |
| on increase in street trade, 80  | arrests, 194–195   |
| on veteran-hawkers, 69   | attacks on Jewish-owned shops,   |
| Kracauer, Siegfried, 11–12, 189–190  | 196–197  |
| Kristallnacht, 15, 246   | cost of, 172   |
| aftermath of, 283f6.3  | crime rates, 160, 198  |
| antisemitic decrees issued in  | and Criminal Police, 193-194   |
| aftermath, 282   | criminalization of demonstrations,   |
| Atonement Tax, 282   | 160  |
| crowd control, 280-281   | difficulties in individual protection of   |
| economic effects, 281–282  | shops, 172–173   |
| Göring on, 281   | gender of looters, 163–167   |
| and Hitler, 280  | in Kreuzberg district, 172   |
| and Hitler Youth, 278, 280   | as latent civil war, 186–197   |
| and looting, 280   | in Mitte district, 161, 175  |
| Nazi justification for, 277–285  | in Moabit district, 187  |
| public reaction, 278–279, 282  | monetary compensation for damages,   |
| and state compensation, 282–284  | 159–160  |
| Kupferberg, Christian, 219   | motives for, 162, 168–170, 185,  |
| Kurfürstendamm   | 193, 194   |
| and antisemitic violence, 263, 272<br>and April boycott, 202, 205–206  | perceptions of looters, 162–163,<br>177–178  |
|  | 111 110  |



#### 326 Index

looting (cont.) and Political Police, 167-170 in Prenzlauer Berg district, 166-167, 172, 174 and private security forces, 158, 160 Prussian coup, 192 public sympathy with looters/apathy toward shops, 175-178 in Reinickendorf district, 172 in Schöneberg district, 172 shifting jurisdictions, 171–185 shopkeeper vs. police view on self-defense, 178-181 in Steglitz district, 172 in Wedding district, 170, 172, 176 by youth gangs, 183-185 emergency decrees, 171-172 and postwar citizen militias, 157-158 and postwar violence, 155-156 defense measures by shopkeepers, 158-159 March Unrest, 155 Sparticist Revolt, 155, 156 and safety, 151 and Scheunenviertel riots, 61, 156 security measures, 153-160 prewar, 154-155 Lustgarten, ideological meaning of, 9 Luxemburg, Rosa, 38

M (film), 28 Magistrat, 58n97 mass psychology, 112-113 Meidner, Ludwig, 32 Melcher, Kurt, 193 Mengele, Josef, 251–252 Michaelis, Paul, 122-123, 125 Ministry of the Economy on boycotts, 210-211 on foreign businesses, 285 on Jewish street hawkers, 241 on street hawkers, 240-241 Ministry of the Interior on advertising color schemes, 227 on antisemitic law, 211 on Jewish street hawkers, 241 on proper response to injured First World War veterans, 64 Ministry for People's Enlightenment and Propaganda, 218, 227-228, 229, 231 and Goebbels, 213, 302 Ministry for Trade and Commerce, on

Commercial Code, 65

National Association of Craft, Commerce, and Industry (NS-Hago), 210 National Socialists and Aryanization, 285-288 attacks on Jews, 150, 189-190 banned from Berlin, 138-139 Berlin streetscape of, after seizure of power, 200f5.1, 201 commercial associations, 133, 191, 208, 210, 220, 232 demonstrations, 139, 150 economic ideology of, 188 and formation of Gestapo, 195 and identification of German businesses, 223 integration into municipal government, 213-214, 217 and looting, 188-190 SA (Sturmabteilung), 195 use of posters by, 201-202, 203f5.2 See also April Boycott (1933); Nazi commercial organizations National Supervisor of the Arts, 31, 48 Nauck & Hartmann (publishers), 51, 54 Nazi commercial organizations Economic Group of Itinerant Traders, 259 Fighting League of the Commercial Middle Class, 206, 210 National Association of Craft, Commerce, and Industry (NS-Hago), 210 National Socialist Economic League and Self-Help Working Group of the SA, 223 Nationalist Socialist Federation of German Advertisers (NSDRW), 218, 220, 225-226 neon lighting, 116 newspapers, number in Berlin, 231 No Protest Zone, 139-140, 191, 199, 288, 304 Noske, Gustav, 157 November Group, 32, 36 Nuremberg Laws, 224, 264, 265, 270-271

Oeser, Rudolf, 96
Olympia (film), 265–266
Olympia (film), 265–267
and antisemitism, 261–264
anxieties about, 258–260
construction projects, 256
foreign reaction to, 257–258
and preservation law, 259–260
propaganda efforts of, 256–258
Ostwald, Hans, 68, 69, 131–132

Mosle, Wilhelm, 123, 192



| Pariser Platz, 110-111                         | Protze, Karl, 248, 250, 254, 255                                       |
|--|--|
| Pechstein, Max, 31, 32, 37                     | Prussia, three-class voting system in, 28,                             |
| Plessner, Helmuth, 110                         | 51, 136–137  |
| Poculla, Max, 44, 132-133                      | Prussian coup, 192   |
| police   | Prussian Law of Associations (1851), 136                               |
| and antisemitism, 101–103, 264, 272–273        | Publicity Office, 31–33  |
| Criminal Police, 181–183                       |  |
| Political Police, 181, 182–183, 185            | Rathenau, Walther, 45, 57, 137   |
| relationship with Freikorps, 38                | Redslob, Edwin, 31, 48   |
| relationship with SA, 192                      | refugees   |
| Schutzpolizei, 156–157                         | Eastern European, Weimar Republic,                                     |
| Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei), 156,     | 94–96, 98  |
| 157–158  | in Scheunenviertel, 91–92, 92n78, 93–96                                |
| suppression of crowds through more             | rental barracks, 91  |
| democratic tactics, 142–145                    | Revolution, Berlin (1848)  |
| Postdamer Platz, 110–111                       | bread riots (1847), 153  |
| illumination of, 27, 133                       | paper revolution during, 21–22   |
| prohibition of parades on, 141                 | "street literature,", 21   |
| "rogue pasting" at, 46, 111                    | See also April Boycott (1933)  |
| traffic problems at, 123–124, 135              | Revolution, German (1918), 1, 135–136                                  |
| posters  | Rhineland Republic, 98   |
| aesthetics of, 31–33                           | Riefenstahl, Leni, 257   |
| commercial use of, 33–34, 44                   | "rogue pasting,", 211  |
| criticism of, 26–27, 42, 50                    | commercial, 46–48  |
| laws regarding, 43                             | elections, 39–40, 40f1.2   |
| political use of, 30–37, 44, 302               | emergence of, 39, 43–44  |
| postwar deluge, 41–43                          | effects, 50  |
| regulations, 141–142                           |  |
| See also posting columns; "rogue pasting"      | shopkeeper reactions to, 40–41, 111  See also posters; posting columns |
| posting columns                                |  |
| and April Boycott, 203f5.2                     | Roth, Joseph, 92, 111, 123–124, 128<br>Russell, William, 292, 294      |
| and BEREK (Berliner                            | Ruttmann, Walter, 151  |
| Reklamewesen), 213–17                          | Rutillaini, waiter, 191  |
| commercial use of, 22                          | Sahm, Heinrich, 211–212, 224   |
|  |  |
| communalization of, 52–54                      | sandwich men (human billboards), 113, 205f5.4                          |
| first, 22, 91                                  | Saxony, Communist takeover in, 98                                      |
| history of, 19–20<br>leasing of, 55–56         | Scheunenviertel, 90–91   |
| fees for, 55                                   | as entertainment/commercial  |
|  |  |
| and National Socialists, 211, 216              | district, 92–93  |
| political use of, 28–29                        | first movie theaters in, 92  |
| wartime, 29–30                                 | first posting columns in, 91   |
| Potsdamer Platz                                | illicit trade in, 96   |
| and April boycott, 202                         | physical and symbolic geography of,                                    |
| as major transit hub, 3                        | 97–98, 101   |
| overlapping of politics and                    | police raids on, 98  |
| commerce in, 9                                 | as political threat, 92  |
| preservation laws, 26–27                       | postwar police tactics in, 93–98                                       |
| Defacement Law (1923), 56–57,                  | prewar police tactics in, 93   |
| 130, 260<br>Proced Law (1951) 42, 59, 141, 142 | raids, 98, 195   |
| Press Law (1851), 43, 58, 141, 142             | on black-marketeers, 73–74, 80   |
| prostitutes, 117–118                           | refugees and migrants in, 91–92,                                       |
| looting on Kristallnacht by, 280               | 92n78, 93–96   |
| male, 117–118                                  | slum clearance projects in, 4  |
| and 1946 Chympics 261                          | No also Scheimenmertel riots (10/3)                                    |



| Scheunenviertel riots (1923), 14, 60–62,   | Sparticist Revolt (1919), 155            |
|--|--|
| 99–104, 105–106                            | Speer, Albert                            |
| background of, 61–63                       | and Cathedral of Light, 265              |
| looting during, 100–102                    | on expropriation of Jewish property, 288 |
| police reaction to, 100–103                | and Germania, 2, 11, 17, 296, 297, 299   |
| political right reaction to, 104           | on Kristallnacht, 282                    |
| reaction to, 60–61, 103–104                | and Olympics, 267                        |
| reasons for, 91, 98–99                     | Staewen-Ordemann, Gertrud, 184           |
| self-defense during, 158, 159              | Stahlhelm, 137                           |
| and shopkeepers, 100–101                   | Strasser, Gregor, 213                    |
| and street hawkers/hawking, 100            | street hawkers/hawking                   |
| and unemployment, 99                       | and antisemitism, 100                    |
| Schmeling, Max, 243                        | associations, 133, 191, 208, 210,        |
| security measures, private                 | 220, 232                                 |
| alarms, 159, 171–172, 178, 179             | Association of German Itinerant          |
| fortress shops, 151–153                    | Traders, 232–233, 235–236,               |
| private guards, 178                        | 237–238, 240, 241, 249                   |
| telephones, 178, 179                       | German Itinerant Trade, 234              |
| weapons, 178                               | German Itinerant Trader, 88–89, 232,     |
| Second Emergency Decree (1931), 170        | 233, 234, 237                            |
| Second World War                           | and inflation, 84                        |
| aerial bombardments, 300                   | National Association of Itinerant        |
| blackouts, 291–294                         | Traders, 134                             |
| coping mechanisms, 293                     | demographics of, 87                      |
| dance mania, 46                            | and Nazi regime, 231–242                 |
| deportation of Jews, 303                   | economic views, 89–90                    |
| destruction, 300–306                       | and racial ideology, 237–242             |
| retail during, 300                         | regulations/restrictions, 233, 234–236   |
| Schutzpolizei, 156–157                     | and "spy danger," 236–237                |
| shopkeepers                                | and Olympics (1936), 259                 |
| and antisemitism, 196–197, 224             | political attitudes of, 85–86            |
| (see also Kristallnacht)                   | political support for, 75–76             |
| Communist party on, 86                     | regulation of, 82–83                     |
| and inflation, 84                          | restrictions on, 75, 82–83, 234–236      |
| and Nazi regime, 223–224                   | stereotypes of, 97                       |
| political attitudes, 85–86                 | traffic issues with, 111–112             |
| relationships with street hawkers, 78–90   |  |
| and traffic, 112, 129, 133–134             | Tauentzienstraße, and April boycott, 202 |
| See also commercial associations; looting; | theater censorship, 22                   |
| security measures, private                 | Third Citizenship Decree, 270–271, 275   |
| Social Democratic Party of                 | cataloging of Jewish businesses          |
| Germany (SPD)                              | under, 284                               |
| on communalization, 52–53                  | and Goebbels, 271                        |
| on economic corruption, 97–98              | vandalism as outcome of, 271             |
| establishment of civilian police force by, | Thuringia, Communist takeover in, 98     |
| 156–157                                    | Tiergarten, 3                            |
| on police brutality, 143                   | torch light parades, 113                 |
| on postwar refugees, 93–94                 | totalitarianism, 11n14                   |
| propaganda films of, 116                   | traffic                                  |
| reaction to Scheunenviertel riots,         | and accidents, 120, 292                  |
| 103–104                                    | and crowds, 142–145                      |
| on street hawkers, 97, 134                 | and demonstrations, 28, 136–137,         |
| use of boycotts by, 186–187                | 140–141                                  |
| Spa Conference (1920), 45                  | increasing velocity of traffic, 120      |
| Sparticist League, 38. See also Communist  | increase in numbers/potential speed of   |
| Party of Germany (KPD)                     | automobiles, 124                         |
|  |  |



| regulations, 122-123                       | See also looting                          |
|--|---|
| on advertising, 129, 132–134               | veterans, 75                              |
| on public lighting, 131                    | associations of                           |
| on sex trade, 129–130                      | Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold,            |
| on street hawkers, 129, 134                | 137, 145                                  |
| See also traffic regulation                | Stahlhelm, 137                            |
| traffic regulation, 119–148                | as beggars, 65, 69–70, 82                 |
| advertising lights, 131–133                | disabled veteran mobility, 119–120        |
| aesthetics, 130                            | Franco-Prussian War, 63                   |
| Berlin Traffic Code (1929), 139, 148–149   | soldier-hawkers, 75–76                    |
| Blood May, 147–148                         | authenticity of, 68–70                    |
| child safety, 126–127                      | ban on injured, 64, 65                    |
| congestion and traffic danger, 109–118     | competition and, 69–70                    |
| and German Revolution (1918), 135–136      | criminal potential of, 68                 |
| regulations, 75, 76–77, 89, 122–123        | government vs. veteran views              |
| on advertising, 129, 133–134               | on, 66–67                                 |
| on sex trade, 129–130                      | post-First World War, 67–71               |
| on street hawkers, 96, 129, 134            | public siding of hawkers against          |
| as tool for disciplining/training          | police, 70                                |
| public, 124–125, 127–129                   | relationship with shopkeepers,            |
| traffic lights, 123–124, 128–129           | 78–90                                     |
| No Protest Zones, 139–140                  | symbolic effect of, 67–68                 |
| permit requirement for demonstrations      | stereotypes of, 97                        |
| and parades, 139                           | war neurotics, 66                         |
| resistance to regulations, 149             | vom Rath, Ernst, 277, 282                 |
| resistance against police orders, 145–148  | von Baden, Max, 18                        |
| and shopkeepers, 112, 129, 133–134         | von Jagow, Traugott, 28                   |
| and street hawkers, 111–112                | von Papen, Franz, 191–192                 |
| as tool for disciplining/training public,  | von Fapen, Franz, 191–192                 |
| 124–125, 127–129                           | Weiß, Bernhard, 74, 102–103, 105, 148,    |
| Traffic Ordinance (1920), 75, 76–77, 89    | 182, 192                                  |
| traffic regulations as strategy for, 109   | Weill, Kurt, 132                          |
| Freaty of Versailles, 96, 137, 142–143,    | Weimar Constitution                       |
| 158, 235                                   | Article 48, 138                           |
| Fumult Law (1920), 159–160, 180, 283–284   | Article 123, 137–139                      |
| 25-Point Party Program (1920), 188         | assembly, freedom of, 137–139,            |
| 29 Tomic Farty Frogram (1920), 100         | 199–200                                   |
| unemployment, 13                           | association, freedom of, 199–200          |
| cut in benefits, 170                       | expression, freedom of, 57                |
| during Great Depression, 170, 183, 185     | press, freedom of the, 199–200            |
| in 1923, 99                                | speech, freedom of, 199–200               |
| in 1932, rise in, 192                      | Winter Relief Fund, 216                   |
| and youth gangs, 183, 185                  | and Goebbels, Joseph, 243, 271–273        |
| Unter den Linden, 3, 9                     | and Lippert, Julius, 243                  |
| urban growth, 16                           | reaction to, 245                          |
| urban renewal projects, under Nazi regime. | techniques of solicitation, 244–245       |
| See Christmas Market; Germania;            | Working Council for the Arts, 32–33, 36   |
| Olympics (1936)                            | working Council for the Thirty, 32 33, 30 |
| Olympies (1990)                            | youth gangs                               |
| vandalism                                  | and looting, 183–185                      |
| graffiti, 225, 274                         | political recruitment, 185                |
| Goebbels on, 275–276                       | and unemployment, 183, 185                |
| Hitler on, 275                             | and unemprofittent, 100, 100              |
| as outcome of Third Citizenship            | Zech, Paul, 112-113                       |
| Decree, 271                                | Zille, Heinrich, 22, 37                   |
| toward Iewish properties, 271, 275–276     | Zörgiebel, Karl, 147, 148                 |
|  |   |