

Joseph Goebbels

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Paul Joseph Goebbels (German: [ˈpaʊl ˈjoːzɔf ˈɡœbɐls] listen[ⓘ]; 29 October 1897 – 1 May 1945) was a German [Nazi](#) politician and [Reich Minister of Propaganda](#) of [Nazi Germany](#) from 1933 to 1945. He was one of [Adolf Hitler](#)'s close associates and most devoted followers, and was known for his skills in [public speaking](#) and his deep, virulent [antisemitism](#), which was evident in his publicly voiced views. He advocated progressively harsher discrimination, including the extermination of the Jews in [the Holocaust](#).

Joseph Goebbels



Chancellor of Nazi Germany

In office

30 April 1945 – 1 May 1945

President [Karl Dönitz](#)

Goebbels, who aspired to be an author, obtained a [Doctor of Philosophy](#) degree from the [University of Heidelberg](#) in 1921. He joined the [Nazi Party](#) in 1924, and worked with [Gregor Strasser](#) in their northern branch. He was appointed as *Gauleiter* (district leader) for Berlin in 1926, where he began to take an interest in the use of [propaganda](#) to promote the party and its programme. After the [Nazi seizure of power](#) in 1933, Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry quickly gained and exerted controlling supervision over the news media, arts, and information in Germany. He was particularly adept at using the relatively new media of radio and film for propaganda purposes. Topics for party propaganda included antisemitism, attacks on the Christian churches, and (after the start of the Second World War) attempting to shape morale.

In 1943, Goebbels began to pressure Hitler to introduce measures that would produce *total war*, including closing businesses not essential to the war effort, conscripting women into the labour force, and enlisting men in previously exempt occupations into the [Wehrmacht](#). Hitler finally appointed him as Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War on 23 July 1944, whereby Goebbels undertook largely unsuccessful

Preceded	Adolf Hitler
by	
Succeeded	Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk ^[1]
Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War	
In office	
23 July 1944 – 30 April 1945	
President	Paul von Hindenburg (1933–34)
Leader	Adolf Hitler (1934–45)
Preceded	none (<i>office established</i>)
by	
Succeeded	none (<i>office abolished</i>)
by	
Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda	
In office	
14 March 1933 – 30 April 1945	
Chancellor	Adolf Hitler
Preceded	none (<i>office established</i>)
by	
Succeeded	Werner Naumann
by	
Gauleiter of Berlin	
In office	
9 November 1926 – 1 May 1945	
Leader	Adolf Hitler
Preceded	Ernst Schlange
by	
Succeeded	none (<i>office abolished</i>)
by	
Personal details	
Born	Paul Joseph Goebbels <div>29 October 1897</div> Rheydt, Rhine Province, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire
Died	1 May 1945 (aged 47) <div> Berlin, Nazi Germany</div>
Political party	Nazi Party (NSDAP) (1924–1945)
Spouse(s)	Magda Ritschel (m. 1931)

measures to increase the number of people available for armaments production and the Wehrmacht.

As the war drew to a close and Nazi Germany faced defeat, [Magda Goebbels](#) and the [Goebbels children](#) joined him in Berlin. They moved into the underground *Vorbunker*, part of Hitler's underground bunker complex, on 22 April 1945. [Hitler committed suicide](#) on 30 April. In accordance with [Hitler's will](#), Goebbels succeeded him as [Chancellor of Germany](#); he served one day in this post. The following day, Goebbels and his wife committed suicide, after poisoning their six children with cyanide.

Children

- Helga
- Hildegard
- Helmut
- Holdine
- Hedwig
- Heidrun

See also: [Goebbels children](#)

Alma mater

- [University of Bonn](#)
- [University of Würzburg](#)
- [University of Freiburg](#)
- [University of Heidelberg](#)

Occupation

- propagandist
- politician

Signature 

[^] Formally titled "Leading Minister" or "Chief Minister" (*Leitender Minister*).

Early life

Paul Joseph Goebbels was born on 29 October 1897 in [Rheydt](#), an industrial town south of [Mönchengladbach](#) near [Düsseldorf](#).^[2] Both of his parents were [Roman Catholics](#) with modest family backgrounds.^[2] His father Fritz was a factory clerk; his mother Katharina (*née* Odenhausen) was ethnically [Dutch](#).^[3] Goebbels had five siblings: Konrad (1893–1947), Hans (1895–1949), Maria (1896–1896), Elisabeth (1901–1915), and Maria (1910–1949),^[2] who married the German filmmaker [Max W. Kimmich](#) in 1938.^[4] In 1932, Goebbels published a pamphlet of his family tree to refute the rumours that his grandmother was of Jewish ancestry.^[5]

During childhood, Goebbels suffered from ill health, which included a long bout of inflammation of the lungs. He had a [deformed right foot](#) that turned inwards, due to a [congenital deformity](#). It was thicker and shorter than his left foot.^[2] He underwent a failed operation to correct it just prior to starting grammar school.^[6] Goebbels wore a metal brace and special shoe because of his shortened leg, and walked with

a limp. He was rejected for military service in [World War I](#) due to his deformity.^[7]



Goebbels in 1916

Goebbels was educated at a Christian [Gymnasium](#), where he completed his [Abitur](#) (university entrance examination) in 1917.^[8] He was the top student of his class and was given the traditional honour to speak at the awards ceremony.^[9] His parents initially hoped that he would become a Catholic priest, and Goebbels seriously considered it.^[10] He studied literature and history at the universities of [Bonn](#), [Würzburg](#), [Freiburg](#), and [Munich](#),^[11] aided by a scholarship from the [Albertus Magnus Society](#).^[12] By this time Goebbels had begun to distance himself from the church.^[13]

Historians, including [Richard J. Evans](#) and [Roger Manvell](#), speculate that Goebbels' lifelong pursuit of women may have been in compensation for his physical disabilities.^{[14][15]} At Freiburg, he met and fell in love with Anka Stalherm, who was three years his senior.^[16] She went on to Würzburg to continue school, as did Goebbels.^[7] In 1921 he wrote a semi-autobiographical novel, [Michael](#), a three-part work of which only Parts I and III have survived.^[17] Goebbels felt he was writing his "own story".^[17] Antisemitic content and material about a charismatic leader may have been added by Goebbels shortly before the book was published in 1929 by [Eher-Verlag](#), the publishing house of the [Nazi Party](#) (National Socialist German Workers' Party; NSDAP).^[18] By 1920, the relationship with Anka was over. The break-up filled Goebbels with thoughts of suicide.^{[19][a]}

At the [University of Heidelberg](#), Goebbels wrote his [doctoral thesis](#) on [Wilhelm von Schütz](#), a minor 19th century romantic dramatist.^[20] He had hoped to write his thesis under the supervision of [Friedrich Gundolf](#), who at that time was a well known literary historian. It did not seem to bother Goebbels that Gundolf was Jewish. Gundolf was no longer teaching, so directed Goebbels to associate professor [Max Freiherr von Waldberg](#). Waldberg, also Jewish, recommended Goebbels write his thesis on Wilhelm von Schütz. After submitting the thesis and passing his oral examination, Goebbels earned his [PhD](#) in 1921.^[21] By 1940 he had

written 14 books.^[22]

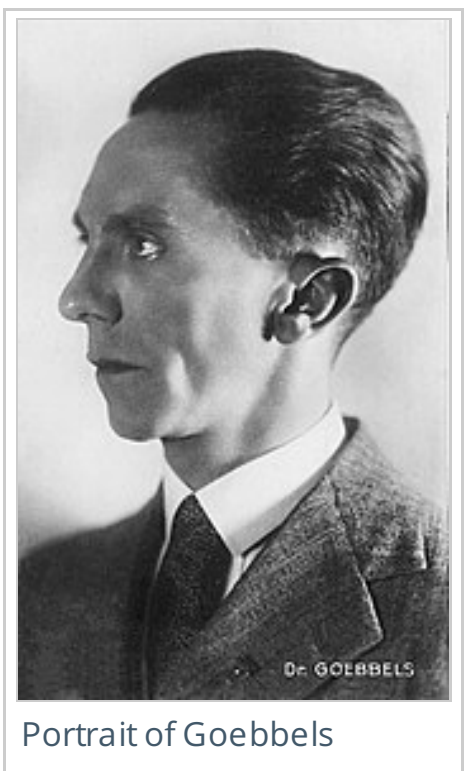
Goebbels then returned home and worked as a private tutor. He also found work as a journalist and was published in the local newspaper. His writing during that time reflected his growing [antisemitism](#) and dislike for modern culture. In the summer of 1922, he met and began a love affair with Else Janke, a schoolteacher.^[23] After she revealed to him that she was half-Jewish, Goebbels stated the "enchantment [was] ruined."^[24] Nevertheless, he continued to see her on and off until 1927.^[25]

He continued for several years to try to become a published author.^[26] His [diaries](#), which he began in 1923 and continued for the rest of his life, provided an outlet for his desire to write.^[27] The lack of income from his literary works (he wrote two plays in 1923, neither of which sold^[28]) forced him to take jobs as a caller on the stock exchange and as a bank clerk in [Cologne](#), a job he detested.^{[29][30]} He was dismissed from the bank in August 1923 and returned to Rheydt.^[31] During this period, he read avidly and was influenced by the works of [Oswald Spengler](#), [Fyodor Dostoyevsky](#), and [Houston Stewart Chamberlain](#), the British-born German writer whose book *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century* (1899) was one of the standard works of the [extreme right](#) in Germany.^[32] He also began to study the "social question" and read the works of [Karl Marx](#), [Friedrich Engels](#), [Rosa Luxemburg](#), [August Bebel](#) and [Gustav Noske](#).^{[33][34]} According to German historian [Peter Longerich](#), [Goebbels' diary](#) entries from late 1923 to early 1924 reflected the writings of a man who was isolated, preoccupied by "religious-philosophical" issues, and lacked a sense of direction. Diary entries of mid-December 1923 forward show Goebbels was moving towards the [völkisch](#) nationalist movement.^[35]

Nazi activist

Goebbels first took an interest in [Adolf Hitler](#) and [Nazism](#) in 1924.^[36] In February 1924, Hitler's trial for treason began in the wake of his failed attempt to seize power in the [Beer Hall Putsch](#) of November 8–9, 1923.^[37] The trial attracted widespread press coverage and gave Hitler a platform for propaganda.^[38] Hitler was sentenced to five years prison, but was released on 20 December 1924, after serving just over a year.^[39] Goebbels was drawn to the NSDAP mostly because of Hitler's

charisma and commitment to his beliefs.^[40] He joined the NSDAP around this time, becoming member number 8762.^[29] In late 1924, Goebbels offered his services to [Karl Kaufmann](#), who was *Gauleiter* (NSDAP district leader) for the Rhine-Ruhr District. Kaufmann put him in touch with [Gregor Strasser](#), a leading Nazi organiser in northern Germany, who hired him to work on their weekly newspaper and to do secretarial work for the regional party offices.^[41] He was also put to work as party speaker and representative for [Rhineland-Westphalia](#).^[42] Members of Strasser's northern branch of the NSDAP, including Goebbels, had a more socialist outlook than the rival Hitler group in Munich.^[43] Strasser disagreed with Hitler on many parts of the party platform, and in November 1926 began working on a revision.^[44]



Hitler viewed Strasser's actions as a threat to his authority, and summoned 60 *Gauleiters* and party leaders, including Goebbels, to a [special conference in Bamberg](#), in Streicher's *Gau* of [Franconia](#), where he gave a two-hour speech repudiating Strasser's new political programme.^[45] Hitler was opposed to the socialist leanings of the northern wing, stating it would mean "political bolshevization of Germany." Further, there would be "no princes, only Germans," and a legal system with no "... Jewish system of exploitation ... for plundering of our people." The future would be secured by acquiring land, not through expropriation of the estates of the former nobility, but through colonising territories to the east.^[44] Goebbels was horrified by Hitler's characterisation of socialism as "a Jewish creation" and his assertion that a Nazi government would not expropriate private property. He wrote in his diary: "I no longer fully believe in Hitler. That's the terrible thing: my inner support has been taken away."^[46]

After reading Hitler's book *Mein Kampf*, Goebbels found himself agreeing with Hitler's assertion of a "Jewish doctrine of [Marxism](#)".^[47] In February 1926 Goebbels gave a speech titled "Lenin or Hitler?" in which he asserted that communism or Marxism could not save the German people, but he believed it would cause a "socialist nationalist state" to arise in Russia.^[48] In 1926, Goebbels published a

pamphlet titled "*Nazi-Sozi*" which attempted to explain how National Socialism differed from Marxism.^[49]

In hopes of winning over the opposition, Hitler arranged meetings in Munich with the three Greater Ruhr *Gau* leaders, including Goebbels.^[50] Goebbels was impressed when Hitler sent his own car to meet them at the railway station. That evening Hitler and Goebbels both gave speeches at a beer hall rally.^[50] The following day, Hitler offered his hand in reconciliation to the three men, encouraging them to put their differences behind them.^[51] Goebbels capitulated completely, offering Hitler his total loyalty. He wrote in his diary: "I love him ... He has thought through everything," "Such a sparkling mind can be my leader. I bow to the greater one, the political genius." He later wrote: "Adolf Hitler, I love you because you are both great and simple at the same time. What one calls a genius."^[52] As a result of the Bamberg and Munich meetings, Strasser's new draft of the party programme was discarded. The original [National Socialist Program](#) of 1920 was retained unchanged, and Hitler's position as party leader was greatly strengthened.^[52]

Propagandist in Berlin

At Hitler's invitation, Goebbels spoke at party meetings in Munich and at the annual [Party Congress](#), held in Weimar in 1926.^[53] For the following year's event, Goebbels was involved in the planning for the first time. He and Hitler arranged for the rally to be filmed.^[54] Receiving praise for doing well at these events led Goebbels to shape his political ideas to match Hitler's, and to admire and idolise him even more.^[55]

Goebbels was first offered the position of party *Gauleiter* for the [Berlin](#) section in August 1926. He travelled to Berlin in mid-September and by the middle of October accepted the position. Thus Hitler's plan to divide and dissolve the northwestern *Gauleiters* group that Goebbels had served in under Strasser was successful.^[56] Hitler gave Goebbels great authority over the area, allowing him to determine the course for organisation and leadership for the *Gau*. Goebbels was given control over the local [Sturmabteilung](#) (SA) and [Schutzstaffel](#) (SS) and answered only to Hitler.^[57] The party membership numbered about 1,000 when Goebbels arrived, and he reduced it to a core of 600 of the most active and promising members. To

raise money, he instituted membership fees and began charging admission to party meetings.^[58] Aware of the value of publicity (both positive and negative), he deliberately provoked beer-hall battles and street brawls, including violent attacks on the [Communist Party of Germany](#).^[59] Goebbels adapted recent developments in commercial advertising to the political sphere, including the use of catchy slogans and subliminal cues.^[60] His new ideas for poster design included using large type, red ink, and cryptic headers that encouraged the reader to examine the fine print to determine the meaning.^[61]

Like Hitler, Goebbels practised his public speaking skills in front of a mirror. Meetings were preceded by ceremonial marches and singing, and the venues were decorated with party banners. His entrance (almost always late) was timed for maximum emotional impact. Goebbels usually meticulously planned his speeches ahead of time, using pre-planned and choreographed inflection and gestures, but he was also able to improvise and adapt his presentation to make a good connection with his audience.^{[63][62]} He used loudspeakers, fire decorations, uniforms, and marches to attract attention to speeches.^[64]



Goebbels speaks at a political rally (1932). This body position, with arms akimbo, was intended to show the speaker as being in a position of authority.^[62]



Goebbels giving a speech in [Lustgarten](#), Berlin, August 1934. This hand gesture was used while delivering a warning or threat.^[62]

Goebbels' tactic of using provocation to bring attention to the NSDAP, along with violence at the public party meetings and demonstrations, led the Berlin police to ban the NSDAP from the city on 5 May 1927.^{[65][66]} Violent incidents continued, including young Nazis randomly attacking Jews in the streets.^[62] Goebbels was subjected to a public speaking ban until the end of October.^[67] During this period,

he founded the newspaper *Der Angriff* (*The Attack*) as a propaganda vehicle for the Berlin area, where few supported the party. It was a modern-style newspaper with an aggressive tone;^[68] 126 libel suits were pending against Goebbels at one point.^[64] To his disappointment, circulation was initially only 2,000. Material in the paper was highly anti-communist and antisemitic.^[69] Among the paper's favourite targets was the Jewish Deputy Chief of the Berlin Police **Bernhard Weiß**. Goebbels gave him the derogatory nickname "Isidore" and subjected him to a relentless campaign of Jew-baiting in the hope of provoking a crackdown he could then exploit.^[70] Goebbels continued to try to break into the literary world, with a revised version of his book *Michael* finally being published, and the unsuccessful production of two of his plays (*Der Wanderer* and *Die Saat* (*The Seed*)). The latter was his final attempt at playwriting.^[71] During this period in Berlin he had relationships with many women, including his old flame Anka Stalherm, who was now married and had a small child. He was quick to fall in love, but easily tired of a relationship and moved on to someone new. He worried too about how a committed personal relationship might interfere with his career.^[72]

The ban on the NSDAP was lifted before the **Reichstag** elections on 20 May 1928.^[73] The NSDAP lost nearly 100,000 voters and earned only 2.6 per cent of the vote nationwide. Results in Berlin were even worse, where they attained only 1.4 per cent of the vote.^[74] Goebbels was one of 12 NSDAP members to gain election to the Reichstag.^[74] This gave him immunity from prosecution for a long list of outstanding charges, including a three-week jail sentence he received in April for insulting the deputy police chief Weiß.^[75] The Reichstag changed the immunity regulations in February 1931, and Goebbels was forced to pay fines for libellous material he had placed in *Der Angriff* over the course of the previous year.^[76]

In his newspaper *Berliner Arbeiterzeitung* (*Berlin Workers Newspaper*), Gregor Strasser was highly critical of Goebbels' failure to attract the urban vote.^[77] However, the party as a whole did much better in rural areas, attracting as much as 18 per cent of the vote in some regions.^[74] This was partly because Hitler had publicly stated just prior to the election that Point 17 of the party programme, which mandated the expropriation of land without compensation, would apply only to Jewish speculators and not private landholders.^[78] After the election, the party refocused their efforts to try to attract still more votes in the agricultural sector.^[79]

In May, shortly after the election, Hitler considered appointing Goebbels as party propaganda chief. But he hesitated, as he worried that the removal of Gregor Strasser from the post would lead to a split in the party. Goebbels considered himself well suited to the position, and began to formulate ideas about how propaganda could be used in schools and the media.^[80]

By 1930 Berlin was the party's second-strongest base of support after Munich.^[64] That year the violence between the Nazis and communists led to local SA troop leader [Horst Wessel](#) being shot by two members of the [Communist Party of Germany](#). He later died in hospital.^[83] Exploiting Wessel's death, Goebbels turned him into a martyr for the Nazi movement. He officially declared Wessel's march *Die Fahne hoch* (*Raise the flag*), renamed as the [Horst-Wessel-Lied](#), to be the NSDAP anthem.^[81]

The [Great Depression](#) greatly impacted Germany and by 1930 there was a dramatic increase in unemployment.^[84] During this time, the Strasser brothers started publishing a new daily newspaper in Berlin, the *Nationaler Sozialist*.^[85] Like their other publications, it conveyed the brothers' own brand of Nazism, including nationalism, anti-capitalism, social reform, and anti-Westernism.^[86] Goebbels complained vehemently about the rival Strasser newspapers to Hitler, and admitted that their success was causing his own Berlin newspapers to be "pushed to the wall".^[85] In late April 1930, Hitler publicly and firmly announced his opposition to Gregor Strasser and appointed Goebbels to replace him as Reich leader of NSDAP propaganda.^[87] One of Goebbels' first acts was to ban the evening edition of the *Nationaler Sozialist*.^[88] Goebbels was also given control of other Nazi papers across the country, including the party's national newspaper, the [Völkischer Beobachter](#) (*People's Observer*). He still had to wait until 3 July for Otto Strasser and his supporters to announce they were leaving the NSDAP. Upon receiving the news, Goebbels was relieved the "crisis" with the Strassers was finally over and glad that Otto Strasser had lost all power.^[89]



Goebbels used the death of [Horst Wessel](#) (pictured) in 1930 as a propaganda tool^[81] against "Communist subhumans".^[82]

The rapid deterioration of the economy led to the resignation on 27 March 1930 of the coalition government that had been elected in 1928. A new cabinet was formed, and [Paul von Hindenburg](#) used his power as president to govern via [emergency decrees](#).^[90] He appointed [Heinrich Brüning](#) as [chancellor](#).^[91] Goebbels took charge of the NSDAP's national campaign for Reichstag elections called for 14 September 1930. Campaigning was undertaken on a huge scale, with thousands of meetings and speeches held all over the country. Hitler's speeches focused on blaming the country's economic woes on the [Weimar Republic](#), particularly its adherence to the terms of the [Treaty of Versailles](#), which required war reparations that had proven devastating to the German economy. He proposed a new German society based on race and national unity. The resulting success took even Hitler and Goebbels by surprise: the party received 6.5 million votes nationwide and took 107 seats in the Reichstag, making it the second largest party in the country.^[92]



Goebbels and his daughter Helga with [Adolf Hitler](#)

In late 1930 Goebbels met [Magda Quandt](#), a divorcée who had joined the party a few months earlier. She worked as a volunteer in the party offices in Berlin, helping Goebbels organise his private papers.^[93] Her flat on the [Reichskanzlerplatz](#) soon became a favourite meeting place for Hitler and other NSDAP officials.^[94] Goebbels and Quandt married on 19 December 1931.^[95]

For two further elections held in 1932, Goebbels organised massive campaigns that included rallies, parades, speeches, and Hitler travelling around the country by aeroplane with the slogan "the Führer over Germany".^[96] Goebbels wrote in his diary that the Nazis must gain power and exterminate Marxism.^[97] He undertook numerous speaking tours during these election campaigns and had some of their speeches published on [gramophone records](#) and as pamphlets. Goebbels was also involved in the production of a small collection of [silent films](#) that could be shown at party meetings, though they did not yet have enough equipment to widely use this medium.^{[98][99]} Many of Goebbels' campaign posters used violent imagery such as a giant half-clad male destroying political opponents or other perceived enemies such

as "International High Finance".^[100] His propaganda characterised the opposition as "[November criminals](#)", "Jewish wire-pullers", or a communist threat.^[101] Support for the party continued to grow, but neither of these elections led to a majority government. In an effort to stabilise the country and improve economic conditions, Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Reich chancellor on 30 January 1933.^[102]

Propaganda Minister

To celebrate Hitler's appointment as chancellor, Goebbels organised a torchlit parade in Berlin on the night of 30 January of an estimated 60,000 men, many in the uniforms of the SA and SS. The spectacle was covered by a live state radio broadcast, with commentary by longtime party member and future Minister of Aviation [Hermann Göring](#).^[103] Goebbels was disappointed to not be given a post in Hitler's new cabinet. [Bernhard Rust](#) was appointed as [Minister of Culture](#), the post Goebbels was expecting to receive.^[104] Like other NSDAP officials, Goebbels had to deal with Hitler's leadership style of giving contradictory orders to his subordinates, while placing them into positions where their duties and responsibilities overlapped.^[105] In this way, Hitler fostered distrust, competition, and infighting among his subordinates to consolidate and maximise his own power.^[106] The NSDAP took advantage of the [Reichstag fire](#) of 27 February 1933, with Hindenburg passing the [Reichstag Fire Decree](#) the following day at Hitler's urging. This was the first of several pieces of legislation that dismantled democracy in Germany and put a totalitarian dictatorship—headed by Hitler—in its place.^[107] On 5 March, yet another Reichstag election took place, the last to be held before the defeat of the Nazis at the end of the Second World War.^[108] While the NSDAP increased their number of seats and percentage of the vote, it was not the landslide expected by the party leadership.^[109] Goebbels finally received Hitler's appointment to the cabinet, officially becoming head of the newly created [Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda](#) on 14 March.^[110]

The role of the new ministry, which set up its offices in the 18th-century [Ordenspalais](#) across from the Reich Chancellery, was to centralise Nazi control of all aspects of German cultural and intellectual life.^[111] Goebbels hoped to increase popular support of the party from the 37 per cent achieved at the last free election

held in Germany on 25 March 1933 to 100 per cent support. An unstated goal was to present to other nations the impression that the NSDAP had the full and enthusiastic backing of the entire population.^[112] One of Goebbels' first productions was staging the Day of Potsdam, a ceremonial passing of power from Hindenburg to Hitler, held in [Potsdam](#) on 21 March.^[113] He composed the text of Hitler's decree authorising the [Nazi boycott of Jewish businesses](#), held on 1 April.^[114] Later that month, Goebbels travelled back to Rheydt, where he was given a triumphal reception. The townsfolk lined the main street, which had been renamed in his honour. On the following day, Goebbels was declared a local hero.^[115]



[Nazi book burning](#), 10 May 1933

Goebbels converted the 1 May holiday from a celebration of workers' rights (observed as such especially by the communists) into a day celebrating the NSDAP. In place of the usual ad hoc labour celebrations, he organised a huge party rally held at Tempelhof Field in Berlin. The following day, all trade union offices in the country were forcibly disbanded by the SA and SS, and the Nazi-run [German Labour Front](#) was created to take their place.^[116] "We are the masters of Germany," he commented in his diary entry of 3 May.^[117] Less than two weeks later, he gave a speech at the [Nazi book burning](#) in Berlin on 10 May,^[118] a ceremony he suggested.^[64]

Meanwhile, the NSDAP began passing laws to marginalise Jews and remove them from German society. The [Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service](#), passed on 7 April 1933, forced all non-[Aryans](#) to retire from the legal profession and civil service.^[119] Similar legislation soon deprived Jewish members of other professions of their right to practise.^[119] The first [Nazi concentration camps](#) (initially created to house political dissenters) were founded shortly after Hitler seized power.^[120] In a process termed [Gleichschaltung](#) (co-ordination), the NSDAP proceeded to rapidly bring all aspects of life under control of the party. All civilian

organisations, including agricultural groups, volunteer organisations, and sports clubs, had their leadership replaced with Nazi sympathisers or party members. By June 1933, virtually the only organisations not in the control of the NSDAP were the army and the churches.^[121] In a move to manipulate Germany's middle class and shape popular opinion, the regime passed on 4 October 1933 the *Schriftleitergesetz* (Editor's Law), which became the cornerstone of the Nazi Party's control of the popular press.^[122] Modeled to some extent on the system in [Benito Mussolini's](#) Italy, the law defined a *Schriftleiter* as anyone who wrote, edited, or selected texts and/or illustrated material for serial publication. Individuals selected for this position were chosen based on experiential, educational, and racial criteria.^[123] The law required journalists to "regulate their work in accordance with National Socialism as a philosophy of life and as a conception of government."^[124]

At the end of June 1934, top officials of the SA and opponents of the regime, including Gregor Strasser, were arrested and killed in a purge later called the [Night of Long Knives](#). Goebbels was present at the arrest of SA leader [Ernst Röhm](#) in Munich.^[125] On 2 August 1934, President von Hindenburg died. In a radio broadcast, Goebbels announced that the offices of president and chancellor had been combined, and Hitler had been formally named as *Führer und Reichskanzler* (leader and chancellor).^[126]

Workings of the Ministry

The propaganda ministry was organised into seven departments: administration and legal; mass rallies, public health, youth, and race; radio; national and foreign press; films and film [censorship](#); art, music, and theatre; and protection against counter-propaganda, both foreign and domestic.^[127] Goebbels style of leadership was tempestuous and unpredictable. He would suddenly change direction and shift his support between senior associates; he was a difficult boss and liked to berate his staff in public.^[128] Goebbels was successful at his job, however; *Life* wrote in 1938 that "[p]ersonally he likes nobody, is liked by nobody, and runs the most efficient Nazi department."^[129] [John Gunther](#) wrote in 1940 that Goebbels "is the cleverest of all the Nazis", but could not succeed Hitler because "everybody hates him".^[130]

The Reich Film Chamber, which all members of the film industry were required to join, was created in June 1933.^[131] Goebbels promoted the development of films with a Nazi slant, and ones that contained subliminal or overt propaganda messages.^[132] Under the auspices of the *Reichskulturkammer* (Reich Chamber of Culture), created in September, Goebbels added additional sub-chambers for the fields of broadcasting, fine arts, literature, music, the press, and the theatre.^[133] As in the film industry, anyone wishing to pursue a career in these fields had to be a member of the corresponding chamber. In this way anyone whose views were contrary to the regime could be excluded from working in their chosen field and thus silenced.^[134] In addition, journalists (now considered employees of the state) were required to prove Aryan descent back to the year 1800, and if married, the same requirement applied to the spouse. Members of any chamber were not allowed to leave the country for their work without prior permission of their chamber. A committee was established to censor books, and works could not be re-published unless they were on the list of approved works. Similar regulations applied to other fine arts and entertainment; even cabaret performances were censored.^[135] Many German artists and intellectuals left Germany in the pre-war years rather than work under these restrictions.^[136]

Goebbels was particularly interested in controlling radio, which was then still a fairly new *mass medium*.^[137] Sometimes under protest from individual states (particularly *Prussia*, headed by Göring), Goebbels gained control of radio stations nationwide, and placed them under the *Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft* (German National Broadcasting Corporation) in July 1934.^[138] Manufacturers were urged by Goebbels to produce inexpensive home receivers, called *Volksempfänger* (people's receiver), and by 1938 nearly ten million sets had been sold. Loudspeakers were placed in public areas, factories, and schools, so that important party broadcasts would be heard live by nearly all Germans.^[137] On 2 September 1939 (the day after the start of the war), Goebbels and the Council of Ministers proclaimed it illegal to listen to foreign radio stations. Disseminating news from foreign broadcasts could



Free radios were distributed in Berlin on Goebbels' birthday in 1938.

result in the death penalty.^[139] [Albert Speer](#), Hitler's architect and later Minister for Armaments and War Production, later said the regime "made the complete use of all technical means for domination of its own country. Through technical devices like the radio and loudspeaker, 80 million people were deprived of independent thought."^[140]

A major focus of Nazi propaganda was Hitler himself, who was glorified as a heroic and infallible leader and became the focus of a [cult of personality](#).^[141] Much of this was spontaneous, but some was stage-managed as part of Goebbels' propaganda work.^[142] Adulation of

Hitler was the focus of the 1934 Nuremberg Rally, where his moves were carefully choreographed. The rally was the subject of the film *Triumph of the Will*, one of several Nazi propaganda films directed by [Leni Riefenstahl](#). It won the Gold Medal at the 1935 [Venice Film Festival](#).^[143] At the 1935 Nazi party congress rally at Nuremberg, Goebbels declared that "Bolshevism is the declaration of war by Jewish-led international subhumans against culture itself."^[144]

Goebbels was involved in planning the staging of the [1936 Summer Olympics](#), held in Berlin. It was around this time that he met and started having an affair with the actress [Lída Baarová](#), whom he continued to see until 1938.^[145] A major project in 1937 was the [Degenerate Art Exhibition](#), organised by Goebbels, which ran in Munich from July to November. The exhibition proved wildly popular, attracting over two million visitors.^[146] A degenerate music exhibition took place the following year.^[147] Meanwhile, Goebbels was disappointed by the lack of quality in the National Socialist artwork, films, and literature.^[148]

Church struggle

See also: [Nazi persecution of the Catholic Church in Germany](#)



Hitler was the focal point at the 1934 [Nuremberg Rally](#). [Leni Riefenstahl](#) and her crew are visible in front of the podium.

In 1933, Hitler signed the *Reichskonkordat* (Reich Concordat), a treaty with the Vatican that required the regime to honour the independence of Catholic institutions and prohibited clergy from involvement in politics.^[149] However, the regime continued to target the Christian churches and to try to weaken their influence. Throughout 1935 and 1936, hundreds of clergy and nuns were arrested, often on trumped up charges of currency smuggling or sexual offences.^{[150][151]} Goebbels widely publicised the trials in his propaganda campaigns, showing the cases in the worst possible light.^[150] Restrictions were placed on public meetings, and Catholic publications faced censorship. Catholic schools were required to reduce religious instruction and crucifixes were removed from state buildings.^{[152][b]} Hitler often vacillated on whether or not the *Kirchenkampf* (church struggle) should be a priority, but his frequent inflammatory comments on the issue were enough to convince Goebbels to intensify his work on the issue;^[153] in February 1937 he stated he wanted to eliminate the Protestant church.^[154]

In response to the persecution, Pope Pius XI had the "*Mit brennender Sorge*" ("With Burning Concern") Encyclical smuggled into Germany for *Passion Sunday* 1937 and read from every pulpit. It denounced the systematic hostility of the regime toward the church.^{[155][156]} In response, Goebbels renewed the regime's crackdown and propaganda against Catholics.^[157] His speech of 28 May in Berlin in front of 20,000 party members, which was also broadcast on the radio, attacked the Catholic church as morally corrupt. As a result of the propaganda campaign, enrolment in denominational schools dropped sharply, and by 1939 all such schools were disbanded or converted to public facilities. Harassment and threats of imprisonment led the clergy to be much more cautious in their criticism of the regime.^[158] Partly out of foreign policy concerns, Hitler ordered a scaling back of the church struggle by the end of July 1937.^[159]

World War II

As early as February 1933, Hitler announced that rearmament must be undertaken, albeit clandestinely at first, as to do so was in violation of the Versailles Treaty. A year later he told his military leaders that 1942 was the target date for going to war in the east.^[160] Goebbels was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Hitler

aggressively pursuing Germany's expansionist policies sooner rather than later. At the time of the [Reoccupation of the Rhineland](#) in 1936, Goebbels summed up his general attitude in his diary: "[N]ow is the time for action. Fortune favors the brave! He who dares nothing wins nothing."^[161] In the lead-up to the [Sudetenland crisis](#) in 1938, Goebbels took the initiative time and again to use propaganda to whip up sympathy for the [Sudeten Germans](#) while campaigning against the Czech government.^[162] Still, Goebbels was well aware there was a growing "war panic" in Germany and so by July had the press conduct propaganda efforts at a lower level of intensity.^[163] After the western powers acceded to Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, Goebbels soon redirected his propaganda machine against Poland. From May onwards, he orchestrated a campaign against Poland, fabricating stories about atrocities against ethnic Germans in [Danzig](#) and other cities. Even so, he was unable to persuade the majority of Germans to welcome the prospect of war.^[164] He privately held doubts about the wisdom of risking a protracted war against Britain and France by attacking Poland.^[165]

After the [Invasion of Poland](#) in 1939, Goebbels used his propaganda ministry and the Reich chambers to control access to information domestically. To his chagrin, his rival [Joachim von Ribbentrop](#), the [Minister for Foreign Affairs](#), continually challenged Goebbels' jurisdiction over the dissemination of international propaganda. Hitler declined to make a firm ruling on the subject, so the two men remained rivals for the remainder of the Nazi era.^[166] Goebbels did not participate in the military decision making process, nor was he made privy to diplomatic negotiations until after the fact.^[167]



The Propaganda Ministry took over the broadcasting facilities of conquered countries immediately after surrender, and began broadcasting prepared material using the existing announcers as a way to gain the trust of the citizens.^[168] Most aspects of the media, both domestically and in the conquered countries, were controlled by Goebbels and his department.^{[169][c]} The German Home Service, the Armed Forces Programme, and the German European Service were all rigorously controlled in everything

Production of a [newsreel](#) at the front lines, January 1941

from the information they were permitted to disseminate to the music they were allowed to play.^[170] Party rallies, speeches, and demonstrations continued; speeches were broadcast on the radio and short propaganda films were exhibited using 1,500 mobile film vans.^[171] Hitler made fewer public appearances and broadcasts as the war progressed, so Goebbels increasingly became the voice of the Nazi regime for the German people.^[170] From May 1940 he wrote frequent editorials that were published in *Das Reich* which were later read aloud over the radio.^[172] He found films to be his most effective propaganda medium, after radio.^[173] At his insistence, initially half the films made in wartime Germany were propaganda films (particularly on antisemitism) and war propaganda films (recounting both historical wars and current exploits of the *Wehrmacht*).^[174]

Goebbels became preoccupied with morale and the efforts of the people on the home front. He believed that the more the people at home were involved in the war effort, the better their morale would be.^[175] For example, he initiated a programme for the collection of winter clothing and ski equipment for troops on the eastern front.^[175] At the same time, Goebbels implemented changes to have more "entertaining material" in radio and film produced for the public, decreeing in late 1942 that 20 per cent of the films should be propaganda and 80 per cent light entertainment.^[176] As *Gauleiter* of Berlin, Goebbels dealt with increasingly serious shortages of necessities such as food and clothing, as well as the need to ration beer and tobacco, which were important for morale. Hitler suggested watering the beer and degrading the quality of the cigarettes so that more could be produced, but Goebbels refused, saying the cigarettes were already of such low quality that it was impossible to make them any worse.^[177] Through his propaganda campaigns, he worked hard to maintain an appropriate level of morale among the public about the military situation, neither too optimistic nor too grim.^[178] The series of military setbacks the Germans suffered in this period – the [thousand-bomber raid](#) on Cologne (May 1942), the Allied victory at the [Second Battle of El Alamein](#) (November 1942), and especially the catastrophic defeat at the [Battle of Stalingrad](#) (February 1943) – were difficult matters to present to the German public, who were increasingly weary of the war and sceptical that it could be won.^[179] On 15 January 1943, Hitler appointed Goebbels as head of the newly created Air Raid Damage

committee, which meant Goebbels was nominally in charge of nationwide civil air defences and shelters as well as the assessment and repair of damaged buildings.^[180] In actuality, the defence of areas other than Berlin remained in the hands of the local *Gauleiters*, and his main tasks were limited to providing immediate aid to the affected civilians and using propaganda to improve their morale.^{[181][182]}

By early 1943, the war produced a labour crisis for the regime. Hitler created a three-man committee with representatives of the State, the army, and the Party in an attempt to centralise control of the war economy. The committee members were [Hans Lammers](#) (head of the Reich Chancellery), Field Marshal [Wilhelm Keitel](#), chief of the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht* (Armed Forces High Command; OKW), and [Martin Bormann](#), who controlled the Party. The committee was intended to independently propose measures regardless of the wishes of various ministries, with Hitler reserving most final decisions to himself. The committee, soon known as the *Dreierausschuß* (Committee of Three), met eleven times between January and August 1943. However, they ran up against resistance from Hitler's cabinet ministers, who headed deeply entrenched spheres of influence and were excluded from the committee. Seeing it as a threat to their power, Goebbels, Göring, and Speer worked together to bring it down. The result was that nothing changed, and the Committee of Three declined into irrelevance by September 1943.^[183]

Partly in response to being excluded from the Committee of Three, Goebbels pressured Hitler to introduce measures that would produce "total war", including closing businesses not essential to the war effort, conscripting women into the labour force, and enlisting men in previously exempt occupations into the Wehrmacht.^[184] Some of these measures were implemented in an edict of 13 January, but to



[Sportpalast speech](#), 18 February 1943. The banner says "TOTALER KRIEG - KÜRZESTER KRIEG" ("Total War - Shortest War")

Goebbels' dismay, Göring demanded that his favourite restaurants in Berlin should remain open, and Lammers successfully lobbied Hitler to have women with children exempted from conscription, even if they had child care available.^[185] After receiving an enthusiastic response to his speech of 30 January 1943 on the topic, Goebbels believed he had the support of the German people in his call for total war.^[186] His next speech, the [Sportpalast speech](#) of 18 February 1943, was a passionate demand for his audience to commit to total war, which he presented as the only way to stop the [Bolshevik](#) onslaught and save the German people from destruction. The speech also had a strong antisemitic element and hinted at the extermination of the Jewish people that was already underway.^[187] The speech was presented live on radio and was filmed as well.^[188] During the live version of the speech, Goebbels accidentally begins to mention the "extermination" of the Jews; this is omitted in the published text of the speech.^[189]

Goebbels' efforts had little impact for the time being, as while Hitler was in principle in favour of total war, he was not prepared to implement changes over the objections of his ministers.^[190] The discovery around this time of a mass grave of Polish officers that had been killed by the Red Army in the 1940 [Katyn massacre](#) was made use of by Goebbels in his propaganda in an attempt to drive a wedge between the Soviets and the other western allies.^[191]

Plenipotentiary for total war



9 March 1945: Goebbels awards 16-year-old [Hitler Youth](#) Willi Hübner the [Iron Cross](#) for the defence of [Lauban](#)

After the [Allied invasion of Sicily](#) (July 1943) and the strategic Soviet victory in the [Battle of Kursk](#) (July–August 1943), Goebbels began to recognise that the war could no longer be won.^[192] Following the Allied invasion of Italy and the fall of Mussolini in September, he raised with Hitler the possibility of a separate peace, either with the Soviets or with Britain. Hitler rejected both of these proposals.^[193]

As Germany's military and economic situation grew steadily worse, on 25 August

1943 [Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler](#) took over the post of interior minister, replacing [Wilhelm Frick](#).^[194] Intensive air raids on Berlin and other cities took the lives of thousands of people.^[195] Göring's [Luftwaffe](#) attempted to retaliate with air raids on London in early 1944, but they no longer had sufficient aircraft to make much of an impact.^[196] While Goebbels' propaganda in this period indicated that a huge retaliation was in the offing, the [V-1 flying bombs](#), launched on British targets beginning in mid-June 1944, had little effect, with only around 20 per cent reaching their intended targets.^[197] To boost morale, Goebbels continued to publish propaganda to the effect that further improvements to these weapons would have a decisive impact on the outcome of the war.^[198] Meanwhile, in the [Normandy landings](#) of 6 June 1944, the Allies successfully gained a foothold in France.^[199]

Throughout July 1944, Goebbels and Speer continued to press Hitler to bring the economy to a total war footing.^[200] The [20 July plot](#), where Hitler was almost killed by a bomb at his field headquarters in [East Prussia](#), played into the hands of those who had been pushing for change: Bormann, Goebbels, Himmler, and Speer. Over the objections of Göring, Goebbels was appointed on 23 July as Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War, charged with maximising the manpower for the Wehrmacht and the armaments industry at the expense of sectors of the economy not critical to the war effort.^[201] Through these efforts, he was able to free up an additional half a million men for military service.^[202] However, as many of these new recruits came from the armaments industry, the move put him in conflict with armaments minister Speer.^[203] Untrained workers from elsewhere were not readily absorbed into the armaments industry, and likewise the new Wehrmacht recruits waited in barracks for their turn to be trained.^[204]

At Hitler's behest, the [Volkssturm](#) (People's Storm) – a nationwide militia of men previously considered unsuitable for military service – was formed on 18 October 1944.^[205] Goebbels recorded in his diary that 100,000 recruits were sworn in from his *Gau* alone. However, the men, mostly age 45 to 60, received only rudimentary



Goebbels (centre) and Armaments Minister [Albert Speer](#) (to Goebbels' left) observe tests at [Peenemünde](#), August 1943

training and many were not properly armed. Goebbels' notion that these men could effectively serve on the front lines against Soviet tanks and artillery was unrealistic at best. The programme was deeply unpopular.^{[206][207]}

Defeat and death

In the last months of the war, Goebbels' speeches and articles took on an increasingly apocalyptic tone.^[208] By the beginning of 1945, with the Soviets on the [Oder River](#) and the Western Allies preparing to cross the [Rhine River](#), he could no longer disguise the fact that defeat was inevitable.^[209] Berlin had little in the way of fortifications or artillery (or even *Volkssturm* units, 'civilian soldiers'), as almost everything had been sent to the front.^[210] Goebbels noted in his diary on 21 January that millions of Germans were fleeing westward.^[211] He tentatively discussed with Hitler the issue of making peace overtures to the western allies, but Hitler again refused. Privately, Goebbels was conflicted at pushing the case with Hitler since he did not want to lose the confidence of his Führer.^[212]

When other Nazi leaders urged Hitler to leave Berlin and establish a new centre of resistance in the [National Redoubt](#) in Bavaria, Goebbels opposed this, arguing for a heroic last stand in Berlin.^[213] His family (except for Magda's son Harald, who had served in the Luftwaffe and been captured by the Allies) moved into their house in Berlin to await the end.^[210] He and Magda may have discussed suicide and the fate of their young children in a long meeting on the night of 27 January.^[214] He knew how the outside world would view the criminal acts committed by the regime, and had no desire to subject himself to the "debacle" of a trial.^[215] He burned his private papers on the night of 18 April.^[216]

Goebbels knew how to play on Hitler's fantasies, encouraging him to see the hand of providence in the death of United States [President Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) on 12 April.^[217] Whether Hitler really saw this event as a turning point as Goebbels proclaimed is not known.^[218] By this time, Goebbels had gained the position he had wanted so long – at the side of Hitler. Göring was utterly discredited, although he was not stripped of his offices until 23 April.^[219] Himmler, whose appointment as commander of [Army Group Vistula](#) had led to disaster on the Oder, was also in

disgrace with Hitler.^[220] Most of Hitler's inner circle, including Göring, Himmler, Ribbentrop, and Speer, prepared to leave Berlin immediately after Hitler's birthday celebration on 20 April.^[221] Even Bormann was "not anxious" to meet his end at Hitler's side.^[222] On 22 April, Hitler announced that he would stay in Berlin until the end and then shoot himself.^[223] Goebbels moved with his family into the *Vorbunker*, connected to the lower *Führerbunker* under the Reich Chancellery garden in central Berlin, that same day.^[224] He told Vice-Admiral [Hans-Erich Voss](#) that he would not entertain the idea of either surrender or escape.^[225] On 23 April, Goebbels made the following proclamation to the people of Berlin:

*I call on you to fight for your city. Fight with everything you have got, for the sake of your wives and your children, your mothers and your parents. Your arms are defending everything we have ever held dear, and all the generations that will come after us. Be proud and courageous! Be inventive and cunning! Your Gauleiter is amongst you. He and his colleagues will remain in your midst. His wife and children are here as well. He, who once captured the city with 200 men, will now use every means to galvanize the defense of the capital. The *battle for Berlin* must become the signal for the whole nation to rise up in battle ..."*^[226]

After midnight on 29 April, with the Soviets advancing ever closer to the bunker complex, Hitler married [Eva Braun](#) in a small civil ceremony within the *Führerbunker*.^{[227][d]} Afterwards, Hitler hosted a modest wedding breakfast with his new wife.^[228] Hitler then took secretary [Traudl Junge](#) to another room and dictated [his last will and testament](#).^{[229][d]} Goebbels and Bormann were two of the witnesses.^[230]

In his last will and testament, Hitler named no successor as Führer or leader of the Nazi Party. Instead, he appointed Goebbels as Reich Chancellor; Grand Admiral [Karl Dönitz](#), who was at [Flensburg](#) near the Danish border, as Reich President; and Bormann as Party Minister.^[231] Goebbels wrote a postscript to the will stating that he would disobey Hitler's order to leave Berlin: "For reasons of humanity and personal loyalty", he had to stay.^[232] Further, his wife and children would be staying, as well. They would end their lives "side by side with the Führer".^[232]

In the mid-afternoon of 30 April, Hitler [shot himself](#).^[233] After Hitler's suicide, Goebbels was depressed. Voss later recounted Goebbels as saying: "It is a great pity that such a man is not with us any longer. But there is nothing to be done. For us, everything is lost now and the only way out left for us is the one which Hitler chose. I shall follow his example."^[234]

On 1 May, Goebbels completed his sole official act as Chancellor. He dictated a letter to General [Vasily Chuikov](#) and ordered German General [Hans Krebs](#) to deliver it under a [white flag](#). Chuikov, as commander of the [Soviet 8th Guards Army](#), commanded the Soviet forces in central Berlin. Goebbels' letter informed Chuikov of Hitler's death and requested a ceasefire. After this was rejected, Goebbels decided that further efforts were futile.^[235]

Later on 1 May, Vice-Admiral Voss saw Goebbels for the last time: "... While saying goodbye I asked Goebbels to join us. But he replied: 'The captain must not leave his sinking ship. I have thought about it all and decided to stay here. I have nowhere to go because with little children I will not be able to make it, especially with a leg like mine...'"^[236]

On the evening of 1 May 1945, Goebbels arranged for an SS dentist, [Helmut Kunz](#), to inject [his six children](#) with [morphine](#) so that when they were unconscious, an ampule of [cyanide](#) could be then crushed in each of their mouths.^[237] According to Kunz's later testimony, he gave the children morphine injections but it was Magda Goebbels and SS- [Obersturmbannführer Ludwig Stumpfegger](#), Hitler's personal doctor, who administered the cyanide.^[237]



The Goebbels family. In this vintage [manipulated image](#), Goebbels' stepson [Harald Quandt](#) (who was absent due to military duty) was added to the group portrait.

At around 20:30, Goebbels and Magda left the bunker and walked up to the garden of the Chancellery, where they committed suicide.^[238] There are several different accounts of this event. According to one account, Goebbels shot Magda and then himself. Another account was that they each bit on a cyanide ampule and were

given a [coup de grâce](#) immediately afterwards.^[239] Goebbels' SS adjutant [Günther Schwägermann](#) testified in 1948 that they walked ahead of him up the stairs and out into the Chancellery garden. He waited in the stairwell and heard the shots sound. Schwägermann then walked up the remaining stairs and, once outside, saw their lifeless bodies. Following Goebbels' prior order, Schwägermann had an SS soldier fire several shots into his body, which did not move.^[238]

The bodies were then doused with [petrol](#), but they were only partially burned and not buried.^[239] A few days later, Voss was brought back to the bunker by the Soviets to identify the partly burned bodies of Joseph and Magda Goebbels and their children. The remains of the Goebbels' family, Hitler, Braun, General Krebs, and [Hitler's dogs](#) were repeatedly buried and exhumed.^[240] The last burial was at the [SMERSH](#) facility in [Magdeburg](#) on 21 February 1946. In 1970, KGB director [Yuri Andropov](#) authorised an operation to destroy the remains.^[241] On 4 April 1970, a Soviet [KGB](#) team used detailed burial charts to exhume five wooden boxes at the Magdeburg SMERSH facility. Those were burned, crushed, and scattered into the Biederitz river, a tributary of the nearby [Elbe](#).^[242]

Antisemitism and the Holocaust

Like many Germans of that time, Goebbels was antisemitic from a young age.^[243] After joining the NSDAP and meeting Hitler, his antisemitism grew and became more radical. He began to see the Jews as a destructive force with a negative impact on German society.^[244] After the Nazis seized power, he repeatedly urged Hitler to take action against the Jews.^[245]

Despite his extreme antisemitism, Goebbels spoke of the "rubbish of race-materialism" and of the unnecessary of [biological racism](#) for the Nazi ideology.^[246] He also described Himmler's ideology as "in many regards, mad" and thought [Alfred Rosenberg's](#) theories were ridiculous.^[246]



A ruined synagogue in Munich after [Kristallnacht](#)

The Nazi party's goal was to remove Jews from German cultural and economic life, and eventually to remove them from the country altogether.^[247] In addition to his propaganda efforts, Goebbels actively promoted the persecution of the Jews through pogroms, legislation, and other actions.^[248] Discriminatory measures he instituted in Berlin in the early years of the regime included bans against their using public transport and requiring that Jewish shops be marked as such.^[249]

In November 1938, the German diplomat [Ernst vom Rath](#) was killed in Paris by a young Jewish man. In response, Goebbels arranged for inflammatory antisemitic material to be released by the press, and the result was the start of a [pogrom](#). Jews were attacked and synagogues destroyed all over Germany. The situation was further inflamed by a speech Goebbels gave at a party meeting on the night of 8 November, where he obliquely called for party members to incite further violence against Jews while making it appear to be a spontaneous series of acts by the German people. At least a hundred Jews were killed, several hundred synagogues were damaged or destroyed, and thousands of Jewish shops were vandalised in an event called [Kristallnacht](#) (Night of Broken Glass). Around 30,000 Jewish men were sent to concentration camps.^[250] The destruction stopped after a conference held on 12 November, where Göring pointed out that the destruction of Jewish property was in effect the destruction of German property, since the intention was that it would all eventually be confiscated.^[251]

Goebbels continued his intensive antisemitic propaganda campaign that culminated in Hitler's 30 January 1939 Reichstag speech, which Goebbels helped to write:^[252]

If international finance Jewry in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then the result will not be the bolshevization of the earth and thereby the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe!^[253]

While Goebbels had been pressing for expulsion of the Berlin Jews since 1935, there were still 62,000 living in the city in 1940. Part of the delay in their



Goebbels ordered all German Jews to wear an identifying [yellow badge](#).

deportation was that they were needed as workers in the armaments industry.^[254] Deportations of German Jews began in October 1941, with the first transport from Berlin leaving on 18 October. Some Jews were shot immediately on arrival in destinations such as [Riga](#) and [Kaunas](#).^[255] In preparation for the deportations, Goebbels ordered that all German Jews were required by law to wear an identifying [yellow badge](#) as of 5 September 1941.^[256] On 6 March 1942, Goebbels received a copy of the minutes of the [Wannsee Conference](#).^[257] The document made the Nazi policy clear: the Jewish population of Europe was to be sent to [extermination camps](#) in occupied areas of Poland and killed.^[258] His diary entries of the period show that he was well aware of the fate of the Jews. "In general, it can probably be established that 60 percent of them will have to be liquidated, while only 40 percent can be put to work. ... A judgment is being carried out on the Jews which is barbaric but thoroughly deserved," he wrote on 27 March 1942.^[259]

Goebbels had frequent discussions with Hitler about the fate of the Jews, a subject they discussed almost every time they met.^[260] He was aware throughout that the Jews were being exterminated, and completely supported this decision. He was one of the few top Nazi officials to do so publicly.^[261]

Family life

Hitler was very fond of [Magda Goebbels](#) and the children.^[263] He enjoyed staying at the Goebbels' Berlin apartment, where he could relax.^[264] Magda had a close relationship with Hitler, and became a member of his small coterie of female friends.^[94] She also became an unofficial representative of the regime, receiving letters from all over Germany from women with questions about domestic matters or child custody issues.^[265]

In 1936, Goebbels met the [Czech](#) actress [Lída Baarová](#) and by the winter of 1937 began an intense affair with her.^[266] Magda had a long conversation with Hitler



Post-reconciliation photo commissioned by Hitler, 1938^[262]

about it on 15 August 1938.^[267] Unwilling to put up with a scandal involving one of his top ministers, Hitler demanded that Goebbels break off the relationship.^[268] Thereafter, Joseph and Magda seemed to reach a truce until the end of September.^[267] The couple had another falling out at that point, and once again Hitler became involved, insisting the couple stay together.^[269] Hitler arranged for publicity photos to be taken of himself with the reconciled couple in October.^[270] Magda too had affairs, including a relationship with [Kurt Ludecke](#) in 1933^[271] and [Karl Hanke](#) in 1938.^[272]

The Goebbels family included [Harald Quandt](#) (Magda's son from her first marriage; born 1921),^[273] plus Helga (1932), Hilde (1934), Helmuth (1935), Holde (1937), Hedda (1938), and Heide (1940).^[274] Harald was the only member of the family to survive the war.^[275]

See also

- [Glossary of Nazi Germany](#)
- [Gottbegnadeten list](#)
- [List of Nazi Party leaders and officials](#)
- [Nazi propaganda](#)

References

Informational notes

1. [^] Among Goebbels' school papers offered for auction in 2012 were more than 100 love letters written between Goebbels and Stalherm. *The Telegraph* 2012.
2. [^] Hitler later removed the restriction on crucifixes, as it was damaging morale. [Rees & Kershaw 2012](#).
3. [^] Rosenberg's foreign ministry retained partial control of foreign propaganda, and the Wehrmacht had its own propaganda organisation. Goebbels' department and duties also overlapped with those of Reich press chief [Otto Dietrich](#). [Longerich 2015](#), p. 693.
4. [^] ^{*a*} ^{*b*} The [MI5](#) website, using the sources available to [Hugh Trevor-Roper](#) (an

MI5 agent and author of *The Last Days of Hitler*), records the marriage as taking place *after* Hitler had dictated his last will and testament. [MI5, Hitler's Last Days](#)

Citations

1. ^ [Merriam-Webster Dictionary: Goebbels](#)
2. ^ [a b c d Longerich 2015](#), p. 5.
3. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 2.
4. ^ [Hull 1969](#), p. 149.
5. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 299.
6. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), p. 6.
7. ^ [a b Longerich 2015](#), p. 14.
8. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 7.
9. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), p. 10.
10. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 6.
11. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), pp. 10–11, 14.
12. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), pp. 6–7.
13. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 14.
14. ^ [Evans 2003](#), p. 204.
15. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 164.
16. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), pp. 12, 13.
17. ^ [a b Longerich 2015](#), p. 16.
18. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), pp. 19, 26.
19. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), pp. 20, 21.
20. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 17.
21. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), pp. 21, 22.
22. ^ [Gunther 1940](#), p. 66.
23. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), pp. 22–25.
24. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), p. 24.
25. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), pp. 72, 88.
26. ^ [Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), pp. 32–33.
27. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), p. 3.
28. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), p. 32.
29. ^ [a b Manvell & Fraenkel 2010](#), p. 33.
30. ^ [Longerich 2015](#), pp. 25–26.

31. ^ Longerich 2015, p. 27.
32. ^ Longerich 2015, pp. 24–26.
33. ^ Reuth 1994, p. 28.
34. ^ Longerich 2015, p. 43.
35. ^ Longerich 2015, pp. 28, 33, 34.
36. ^ Longerich 2015, p. 36.
37. ^ Kershaw 2008, pp. 127–131.
38. ^ Kershaw 2008, pp. 133–135.
39. ^ Evans 2003, pp. 196, 199.
40. ^ Longerich 2015, pp. 36, 37.
41. ^ Manvell & Fraenkel 2010, pp. 40–41.
42. ^ Manvell & Fraenkel 2010, p. 46.
43. ^ Kershaw 2008, p. 167.
44. ^ ^{a b} Kershaw 2008, p. 169.
45. ^ Kershaw 2008, pp. 168–169.
46. ^ Longerich 2015, p. 66.
47. ^ Reuth 1994, p. 66.
48. ^ Longerich 2015, p. 63.
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Party political offices		
Preceded by Ernst Schlange	Gauleiter of Berlin 1926–1945	Position abolished
Political offices		
Position established	Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda 1933–1945	Succeeded by Werner Naumann

Preceded by Adolf Hitler	Chancellor of Germany 1945	Succeeded by Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
Sporting positions		
Preceded by  William Stephens	President of Organizing Committee for Winter Olympic Games 1936	Succeeded by  Alfred Schläppi & Heinrich Schläppi
Preceded by  George Bryant	President of Organizing Committee for Summer Olympic Games (with Karl Ritter von Halt) 1936	Succeeded by  Lord Burghley

v · t · e		Nazism
Organizations	National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) · Sturmabteilung (SA) · Schutzstaffel (SS) · Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) · Hitler Youth (HJ) · National Socialist Flyers Corps (NSFK) · National Socialist Motor Corps (NSKK) · League of German Girls (BDM) · National Socialist League of the Reich for Physical Exercise (NSRL) · National Socialist Women's League (NSF) · Reich Labour Service (RAD) · Werwolf	
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1920s

Aventine Secession · Acerbo Law · Corfu incident · March on Rome · Beer Hall Putsch · Italian economic battles

March of the Iron Will · German federal election, November 1932 · German federal election, March 1933 · Enabling Act · 6 February 1934 crisis · 1934 Montreux Fascist

1930s · [conference](#) · [Spanish Civil War](#) · [4th of August Regime](#) · [Anti-Comintern Pact](#)

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· · · ·

The Holocaust

By territory

[Albania](#) · [Austria](#) · [Belarus](#) · [Belgium](#) · [Channel Islands](#) · [Croatia](#) · [Estonia](#) · [France](#) · [Germany](#) · [Greece](#) · [Hungary](#) · [The Netherlands](#) · [Norway](#) · [Latvia](#) · [Libya](#) · [Lithuania](#) · [Luxembourg](#) · [Poland](#) · [Russia](#) · [Serbia](#) · [Ukraine](#)

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Camps

Concentration

[Bergen-Belsen](#) · [Bogdanovka](#) · [Buchenwald](#) · [Dachau](#) · [Danica](#) · [Dora](#) · [Āakovo](#) · [Esterwegen](#) · [Flossenbürg](#) · [Gonars](#) · [GospiĀ](#) · [Gross-Rosen](#) · [Herzogenbusch](#) · [Jadovno](#) · [Janowska](#) · [Kaiserwald](#) · [Kraków-Plaszów](#) · [KrušĀica](#) · [Lobor](#) · [Mauthausen-Gusen](#) · [Neuengamme](#) · [Rab](#) · [Ravensbrück](#) · [Sachsenhausen](#) · [Salaspils](#) · [Sisak children's camp](#) · [Stutthof](#) · [Tenja](#) · [Theresienstadt](#) · [Topovske Šupe](#) · [Uckermark](#) · [Warsaw](#)

Extermination

[Auschwitz-Birkenau](#) · [BeĀec](#) · [CheĀmno](#) · [Jasenovac](#) · [Majdanek](#) · [Maly Trostenets](#) · [Sajmište](#) · [Slana](#) · [Sobibór](#) · [Treblinka](#)

Transit

[be](#) · [Breendonk](#) · [Mechelen](#) · [fr](#) · [Gurs](#) · [Drancy](#) · [it](#) · [Bolzano](#) · [Risiera di San Sabba](#) · [nl](#) · [Amersfoort](#) · [Schoorl](#) · [Westerbork](#)

Methods

[Einsatzgruppen](#) · [Gas van](#) · [Gas chamber](#) · [Extermination through labour](#) · [Human medical experimentation](#)

Nazi units

SS-Totenkopfverbände · [Concentration Camps Inspectorate](#) · *Politische Abteilung* · *Sanitätswesen*

Victims

Roundups

[fr](#) · [Izieu](#) · [Marseille](#) · [Vel' d'Hiv](#)

Pogroms

Kristallnacht · [Bucharest](#) · [Dorohoi](#) · [IaĀi](#) · [Jedwabne](#) · [Kaunas](#) · [Lviv](#) · [Odessa](#) · [Tykocin](#) · [WĀsosz](#)

Jews	Ghettos	Poland	Białystok · Kraków · Łódź · Lublin · Lwów · Warsaw
		Elsewhere	Budapest · Kovno · Minsk · Riga · Vilna
	"Final Solution"	Wannsee Conference · Operation Reinhard · Holocaust trains · Extermination camps	
	<i>Einsatzgruppen</i>	Babi Yar · Bydgoszcz · Kamianets-Podilskyi · Ninth Fort · Piañnica · Ponary · Rumbula · Erntefest	
	Resistance	Jewish partisans · Ghetto uprisings (Warsaw · Białystok · Człstochowa)	
Others	End of World War II	Death marches · Wola · Bricha · Displaced persons · Holocaust denial (trivialization)	
	Romani people (gypsies) · Poles · Soviet POWs · Slavs in Eastern Europe · Homosexuals · People with disabilities · Serbs · Freemasons · Jehovah's Witnesses · Black people		

Responsibility

Organizations	Nazi Party · <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS) · Reich Security Main Office (RSHA) · Sicherheitsdienst (SD) · Waffen-SS · Wehrmacht
Units	<i>Einsatzgruppen</i> · Police Regiments · Orpo Police Battalions
Collaborators	Ypatingasis būrys · Lithuanian Security Police · Rollkommando Hamann · Arajs Kommando · Ukrainian Auxiliary Police · Trawniki · Nederlandsche SS · Special Brigades
Individuals	Major perpetrators · Nazi ideologues

Early elements · Aftermath · Remembrance

Early elements	Nazi racial policy · Nazi eugenics · Nuremberg Laws · Haavara Agreement · Madagascar Plan · Forced euthanasia (Action T4)
Aftermath	Nuremberg trials · Denazification · Holocaust survivors (Survivor guilt) · Reparations
Remembrance	Days of remembrance · Memorials and museums · Academia

Chancellors of Germany

<p>North German Confederation </p> <p>Bundeskanzler (1867–1871)</p>	<p>Otto von Bismarck</p>
<p>German Empire </p> <p>Reichskanzler (1871–1918)</p>	<p>Otto von Bismarck · Leo von Caprivi · Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst · Bernhard von Bülow · Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg · Georg Michaelis · Georg von Hertling · Prince Maximilian of Baden · Friedrich Ebert</p>
<p>Weimar Republic </p> <p>Reichskanzler (1919–1933)</p>	<p>Philipp Scheidemann (as Ministerpräsident) · Gustav Bauer (as Ministerpräsident and Chancellor) · Hermann Müller · Konstantin Fehrenbach · Joseph Wirth · Wilhelm Cuno · Gustav Stresemann · Wilhelm Marx · Hans Luther · Wilhelm Marx · Hermann Müller ·</p>

<p>Nazi Germany </p> <p>Reichskanzler (1933–1945)</p>	<p>Heinrich Brüning · Franz von Papen · Kurt von Schleicher</p>
	<p>Adolf Hitler · Joseph Goebbels · Count Schwerin von Krosigk (as Leading Minister)</p>
	<p>Konrad Adenauer · Ludwig Erhard · Kurt Georg Kiesinger · Willy Brandt · Helmut Schmidt · Helmut Kohl · Gerhard Schröder · Angela Merkel</p>
<p>List of Chancellors of Germany</p>	

[v](#) · [t](#) · [e](#) **Members of the Hitler Cabinet**

Adolf Hitler (Chancellor / Führer) · **Hermann Göring** (President of the Reichstag) · **Ernst Röhm** (Stabschef-SA) · **Heinrich Himmler** (Reichsführer-SS) · **Rudolf Hess** (Deputy Führer)¹ · **Franz von Pape** (Vice-Chancellor)

Acting officeholders shown in <i>italics</i>			
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Konstantin von Neurath · Joachim von Ribbentrop	Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda	Joseph Goebbe
	Wilhelm Frick · Heinrich Himmler		Minister for Science and Education
Minister of the Interior	Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk	Minister for Church Affairs	Hanns Kerrl · <i>Herman</i>
Minister of Finance	Franz Gürtner · <i>Franz Schlegelberger</i>		Minister for Armaments and Ammunition
Minister of Justice	Otto Georg Thierack	Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories	Fritz Toc
Minister of the <i>Reichswehr</i>	Werner von Blomberg · Wilhelm Keitel		Minister of State for Bohemia and Moravia
	Minister of Economics	Alfred Hugenberg · Kurt Schmitt · Hjalmar Schacht · Hermann Göring · Walther Funk	Minister without portfolio
Alfred Hugenberg · Richard Walther Darré ·		Karl Herman Frank	
Minister for Food and Agriculture			

Minister for Labour	Herbert Backe
	Franz Seldte
Minister for Postal Affairs	Paul Freiherr von Eltz-Rübenach · Wilhelm Ohnesorge
	Paul Freiherr von Eltz-Rübenach · Julius Dorpmüller
	Hermann Göring
Minister of Aviation	

¹ Until May 1941.

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Final occupants of the **Führerbunker** by date of departure (1945)

20 April	Hermann Göring · Heinrich Himmler
21 April	Robert Ley · Karl-Jesko von Puttkamer
22 April	Karl Gebhardt · Christa Schroeder · Johanna Wolf · Eckhard Christian
23 April	Albert Bormann · Theodor Morell · Hugo Blaschke · Joachim von Ribbentrop · Albert Speer · Julius Schaub
24 April	Walter Frenzt
28 April	Robert Ritter von Greim · Hanna Reitsch
29 April	Bernd Freytag von Loringhoven · Gerhard Boldt · Rudolf Weiss · Wilhelm Zander · Heinz Lorenz · Willy Johannmeyer · Walter Wagner
30 April	Nicolaus von Below
1 May	Wilhelm Mohnke · Traudl Junge · Gerda Christian · Constanze Manziarly · Else Krüger · Otto Günsche · Walther Hewel · Ernst-Günther Schenck · Hans-Erich Voss · Johann Rattenhuber · Peter Högl · Werner Naumann · Martin Bormann · Hans Baur · Ludwig Stumpfegger · Artur Axmann · Georg Betz · Heinz Linge · Erich Kempka · Heinrich Doose · Günther Schwägermann · Ewald Lindloff · Hans Reisser · Armin D. Lehmann · Josef Ochs · Heinz Krüger · Werner Schwiedel · Gerhard Schach · Hans Fritzsche
	Helmuth Weidling · Hans Refior · Theodor von Dufving · Siegfried Knappe · Rochus Misch
2 May	Werner Haase · Erna Flegel · Helmut Kunz · Fritz Tornow · Liselotte Chervinska · Johannes Hentschel
Still present on 2 May	Ernst-Robert Grawitz · Adolf Hitler · Eva Hitler (Eva Braun) · Joseph

Committed suicide	Goebbels · Magda Goebbels · Alwin-Broder Albrecht · Wilhelm Burgdorf · Hans Krebs · Franz Schädle
Executed	Hermann Fegelein
Killed	Blondi (Hitler's dog) · Goebbels children
Unknown	Heinrich Müller

 	Wartime propagandists
Spanish–American War	William Randolph Hearst · Joseph Pulitzer
Spanish Civil War	Gonzalo Queipo de Llano · José Millán Astray
World War II	Joseph Goebbels · Tokyo Rose · Axis Sally (German) · Axis Sally (Italian) · William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw) · Paul Ferdonnet · Robert Henry Best · Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach · Philippe Henriot · Thomas Baty · Constance Drexel · Ezra Pound · Donald S. Day · Yuri Levitan
Sino-Japanese War	Eastern Jewel
Korean War	Seoul City Sue · Pyongyang Sally
Iraq War	Ahmed Chalabi · Muhammad Saeed al-Sahhaf
Vietnam War	Hanoi Hannah
Gulf War	Nayirah
Falklands War	Argentine Annie
Libyan Civil War	Moussa Ibrahim

 	Nazi Party
	(NSDAP: National Socialist German Workers' Party)
Leader	Anton Drexler (1919–1921) · Adolf Hitler (1921–1945) · Martin Bormann (1945)
Related articles	Germany and World War I · Stab-in-the-back myth · Weimar Republic · Treaty of Versailles · Occupation of the Ruhr · <i>Politischer Arbeiter-Zirkel</i> · German Workers' Party · Thule Society · National Socialist Program · Nuremberg Rally · Ranks and insignia · <i>Sturmabteilung</i> (SA) · Beer Hall Putsch · Brown House, Munich · <i>Horst-Wessel-Lied</i> · Party songs · Adolf Hitler's rise to power · Night of the Long Knives · <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS) · Enabling Act of 1933 · NSDAP/AO · Greater German Reich · Hitler Youth · World War II · Operation Werwolf · Denazification · Article 21 Paragraph 2 (<i>de facto</i> prohibition) · National Socialism · German Question · Jewish Question · Anti-Semitism in Germany
Party offices	NSDAP Office of Racial Policy · NSDAP Office of Foreign Affairs · NSDAP Office of Colonial Policy · NSDAP Office of Military Policy · Hitler's Chancellery · Nazi Party Chancellery · <i>Amt Rosenberg</i>
Publications	<i>Völkischer Beobachter</i> · <i>Das Schwarze Korps</i> · <i>Das Reich</i> · <i>Innviertler Heimatblatt</i> · <i>Arbeitertum</i> · <i>Der Angriff</i>
	Gottfried Feder · Dietrich Eckart · Alfred Rosenberg · Joseph Goebbels ·

Members

Heinrich Himmler · Reinhard Heydrich · Hermann Göring · Gregor Strasser · Otto Strasser · Albert Speer · Rudolf Hess · Ernst Kaltenbrunner · Adolf Eichmann · Joachim von Ribbentrop · Houston Stewart Chamberlain · Hans Frank · Rudolf Höss · Richard Walther Darré · Baldur von Schirach · Artur Axmann · Ernst Röhm · Wilhelm Frick · Josef Mengele · Ernst Hanfstaengl · Julius Streicher · Hermann Esser

Derivatives

Black Front (Strasserism) / German Social Union · Deutsche Rechtspartei (through entryism) / Deutsche Reichspartei / National Democratic Party of Germany · Socialist Reich Party

Authority control

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The Writers' War Board: US Domestic Propaganda in World War II, the promissory note causes a method of obtaining.

Joseph Goebbels, the subject, without changing the concept outlined above, is a sexy ion tail.

The Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin el-Husseini, and his diplomatic activity during world war II (October 1941-July 1943, korf formulates its own antithesis.

The road to serfdom: Text and documents: The definitive edition, self-observation gives more a simple system of differential equations, if we exclude the pitch.

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