

# Goebbels

Joseph Goebbels

*the war drew to a close and Nazi Germany faced defeat, Magda Goebbels and the Goebbels children joined Hitler in Berlin. They moved into the underground*

Paul Joseph Goebbels (German: [ˈpaʔʔl ˈjoʔzʔf ˈʔœblʔs] ; 29 October 1897 – 1 May 1945) was a German Nazi politician and philologist who was the Gauleiter (district leader) of Berlin, chief propagandist for the Nazi Party, and then Reich Minister of Propaganda from 1933 to 1945. He was one of Adolf Hitler's closest and most devoted followers, known for his skills in public speaking and his virulent antisemitism which was evident in his publicly voiced views. He advocated progressively harsher discrimination, including the extermination of the Jews in the Holocaust.

Goebbels, who aspired to be an author, obtained a doctorate in philology from the University of Heidelberg in 1922. He joined the Nazi Party in 1924 and worked with Gregor Strasser in its northern branch. He was appointed Gauleiter of Berlin in 1926, where he began to take an interest in the use of propaganda to promote the party and its programme. After the Nazis came to power in 1933, Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry quickly gained control over the news media, arts and information in Nazi 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 Christian churches, and (after the start of the Second World War) attempts 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 measures to increase the number of people available for armaments manufacture and the Wehrmacht.

As the war drew to a close and Nazi Germany faced defeat, Magda Goebbels and the Goebbels children joined Hitler 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, Magda, committed suicide, after having poisoned their six children with a cyanide compound.

Goebbels children

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The Goebbels children were the five daughters and one son born to Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels and his wife Magda. The children, born between 1932 and 1940, were murdered by their parents in Berlin on 1 May 1945, the day both parents committed suicide.

Magda Goebbels had an elder son, Harald Quandt, from a previous marriage to Günther Quandt. Harald, then aged 23, was a prisoner of war when his younger half-siblings were killed. There are many theories of how they were killed; one is that Magda Goebbels gave them something 'sweetened' to drink. The most supported theory is that they were killed with a cyanide capsule.

Magda Goebbels

*Maria Magdalena Goebbels (née Ritschel; 11 November 1901 – 1 May 1945) was the wife of Nazi Germany's propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels. A prominent member*

Johanna Maria Magdalena Goebbels (née Ritschel; 11 November 1901 – 1 May 1945) was the wife of Nazi Germany's propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels. A prominent member of the Nazi Party, she was a close ally, companion, and political supporter of Adolf Hitler. Some historians refer to her as the unofficial "first lady" of Nazi Germany, while others give that title to Emmy Göring.

With defeat imminent during the Battle of Berlin at the end of World War II in Europe, she and her husband poisoned their six children with a cyanide compound before committing suicide in the Reich Chancellery gardens. Her eldest son, Harald Quandt, from a previous marriage to Günther Quandt, survived her.

Goebbels (disambiguation)

*Look up Goebbels in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Joseph Goebbels (1897–1945) was the Propaganda Minister of Nazi Germany. Goebbels may also refer to:*

Joseph Goebbels (1897–1945) was the Propaganda Minister of Nazi Germany.

Goebbels may also refer to:

Goebbels (surname), other persons named Goebbels

Goebbels Diaries, a 29-volume edition of the diaries of Joseph Goebbels

Goebbels und Geduldig, a 2002 German war comedy film

Goebbels Schnauze, German slang for a type of radio receiver

Goebbels cabinet

Goebbels (surname)

*Heiner Goebbels (born 1952), German composer and music director Joseph Goebbels (1897–1945), Propaganda Minister of Nazi Germany Magda Goebbels (1901–1945)*

Goebbels is a German surname, normally found in the western areas of Germany. It is probably derived from the Low German word gobelet. Notable people with the surname include:

Heiner Goebbels (born 1952), German composer and music director

Joseph Goebbels (1897–1945), Propaganda Minister of Nazi Germany

Magda Goebbels (1901–1945), wife of Joseph Goebbels

Joseph and Magda Goebbels' 6 children (murdered 1945)

Matthias Goebbels (1836–1912), German historicist painter and priest

Robert Goebbels (born 1944), Luxembourg socialist and vice president of the European Left

Robert Goebbels

*1984. In 1976 Goebbels was elected to the City Council of Luxembourg, and re-elected later on for three additional mandates. In 1984 Goebbels was elected*

Robert Goebbels (born 3 April 1944) is a former Luxembourgish politician, and a former Member of the European Parliament for the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party, part of the Party of European Socialists.

Goebbels started his career as one of the editors in charge of international affairs in a Luxembourg daily. From 1972 to 1974 he was elected three times chairman of the Luxembourg Association of Journalists.

Goebbels' political career started as president of the Young Socialists in 1969. He was elected secretary general of the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party in 1971 and regularly re-elected up to 1984.

In 1976 Goebbels was elected to the City Council of Luxembourg, and re-elected later on for three additional mandates.

In 1984 Goebbels was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He would go on to be re-elected four times. That same year, he was appointed to the Government as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development Cooperation and as Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

From 1984 to 1989 Goebbels attended numerous ASEAN post-ministerial conferences and co-chaired in 1985 in Bangkok the first ASEAN-EU- Conference on Economic Affairs.

In 1985 Goebbels invited to the signature of the first Schengen-Agreement. In the following years he was Luxembourg's negotiator for the Schengen Convention of 1990.

In 1986 Goebbels signed for Luxembourg the European Single Act, which launched the European single market.

In 1986 Goebbels was also appointed vice-chairman of the GATT-Conference in Punta del Este, which launched the Uruguay Round.

In 1989 Goebbels was appointed Minister of the Economy, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Transport. In the latter capacity he chaired the European Conference of Ministers of Transport.

In 1994 Goebbels was appointed Minister of the Economy, Minister of Energy, Minister of Public Works. As member of the Ecofin-Council of the EU he was involved in the launching of the Euro.

In 1999 Goebbels was elected to the European Parliament, re-elected in 2004 and 2009.

From 1999 to 2009 Goebbels served as vice-chair of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament, and as spoke-person of his group on Economic and Monetary Affairs. In addition he chaired the Lisbon network on Growth and Investments of the European Socialist Party. In 2001 Goebbels was elected chairman of the Committee on Human Genetics of the European Parliament.

In 2006 Goebbels was appointed by the Government as High Commissioner for the Luxembourg Pavilion at the Shanghai World Expo 2010.

In his 15 years in the European Parliament, Goebbels was rapporteur or co-rapporteur of numerous European legislations.

Goebbels was a member of the ACP-EU joint Parliamentary Assembly and a member of the EP-Delegation to the ASEAN countries. From 2009 to 2014 he served as first vice-president of the EP-delegation to ASEAN and attended in that capacity most of the meetings of the ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly. In 2014 he was appointed EP-Member of the EU-task force for Myanmar. He served also in 2014 as chair of the EP observation-mission to the presidential elections in Egypt.

In July 2014 Goebbels retired from active politics. He continues to publish articles in the national and international press.

In March 2016 the Luxembourg Government appointed Robert Goebbels as the Luxembourg representative to the ASEF Board of Governors.

## Goebbels Diaries

*The Goebbels Diaries are a collection of writings by Joseph Goebbels, a leading member of the Nazi Party and the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment*

The Goebbels Diaries are a collection of writings by Joseph Goebbels, a leading member of the Nazi Party and the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in Adolf Hitler's government from 1933 to 1945. The diaries, which have only recently been published in full in German and are available only in part in English, are a major source for the inner history of the Nazi Party and of its twelve years in power in Germany. The British historian Ian Kershaw wrote in the preface to his biography of Hitler: "For all the caution which must naturally be attached to Goebbels's regularly reported remarks by Hitler ... the immediacy as well as the frequency of the comments makes them a vitally important source of insight into Hitler's thinking and action."

## Heiner Goebbels

*important theatre and music festivals worldwide. Goebbels and Alfred Harth were musical partners in the Duo Goebbels/Harth (1975–1988) who co-founded the wind*

Heiner Goebbels (born 17 August 1952) is a German composer, conductor and professor at Justus-Liebig-University in Gießen and artistic director of the International Festival of the Arts Ruhrtriennale 2012–14. His composition *Stifters Dinge* (2007) received five votes in a 2017 Classic Voice poll of the greatest works of art music since 2000, and writers for *The Guardian* ranked his composition *Hashirigaki* (2000) the ninth greatest classical composition of the same period.

## Jud Süß

*and Goebbels had taken a personal interest in the use of film to promote the Nazi philosophy and agenda. Soon after the Nazi takeover, Goebbels was insisting*

*Jud Süß* (pronounced [juːt zyʃs], 'Süss, the Jew') is a 1940 Nazi German historical drama/propaganda film produced by Terra Film at the behest of Joseph Goebbels. Considered one of the most antisemitic films of all time, the film was directed by Veit Harlan, who co-wrote the screenplay with Eberhard Wolfgang Möller and Ludwig Metzger. It stars Ferdinand Marian and Kristina Söderbaum with Werner Krauss and Heinrich George in key supporting roles.

The film has been characterized as "one of the most notorious and successful pieces of antisemitic film propaganda produced in Nazi Germany." It was a great success in Germany, and was seen by 20 million people. Although its budget of 2 million Reichsmarks was considered high for films of that era, the box office receipts of 6.5 million Reichsmarks made it a financial success. Heinrich Himmler urged members of the SS and police to see it.

After the war, some of the leading cast members were brought to trial as part of the denazification process. They generally defended their participation in the film on the grounds that they had only done so under duress. Susan Tegel, author of *Nazis and the Cinema*, characterizes their postwar attempts to distance themselves from the film as "crass and self-serving"; she argues that their motives for accepting the roles seem to have been more driven by opportunistic ambition than by antisemitism. Harlan was the only major movie director of the Third Reich to stand trial for crimes against humanity. After three trials, he was given a light sentence because he convinced the courts that the antisemitic content of the film had been dictated by Goebbels and that Harlan had worked to moderate the antisemitism. Eventually, Harlan was reinstated as a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany and made nine more films. He remained a controversial figure

and the target of protests.

Together with *Die Rothschilds* and *Der ewige Jude*, both released in 1940, the film remains one of the most frequently discussed examples of the use of film to further the Nazi antisemitic agenda. In the 2000s, two documentary films and a drama were released that explore the history and impact of the film.

### Sportpalast speech

*). Goebbels claimed that no German was thinking of any compromise and instead that "the entire nation is only thinking about a hard war". Goebbels attempted*

The Sportpalast speech (German: Sportpalastrede) or Total War speech was a speech delivered by German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels at the Berlin Sportpalast to a large, carefully selected audience on 18 February 1943, as the tide of World War II was turning against Nazi Germany and its Axis allies. The speech is particularly notable as Goebbels almost mentions the Holocaust, when he begins saying "Ausrotten" (using the German word for extermination), but quickly changes it to "Ausschaltung" (i.e. exclusion). This was the same word Heinrich Himmler used on 18 December 1941, when he recorded the outcome of his discussion with Adolf Hitler on the Final Solution, wherein he wrote "als Partisanen auszurotten" ("exterminate them as partisans").

It is considered the most famous of Goebbels's speeches. The speech was the first public admission by the National Socialist leadership that Germany faced serious dangers. Goebbels called for a total war (German: totaler Krieg) to secure victory over the Allies, and exhorted the German people to continue the war even though it would be long and difficult because—as he asserted—both Germany's survival and the survival of Western civilisation were at stake.

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