

The Morning after the Night of Broken Glass [*Kristallnacht*] in Regensburg: Jews are Led to the Train Station (November 10, 1938)

Abstract

In addition to Nazi party members, SA stormtroopers, the SS, and the Hitler Youth, the National Socialist Motor Corps [*Nationalsozialistische Kraftfahrerkorps* or NSKK] also participated in riots during the Night of Broken Glass [*Kristallnacht*]. On the night of November 9, Sebastian Platzer, head of the NSKK driver training school in Regensburg, was ordered by his superior, Wilhelm Müller-Seyfferth, to set fire to the local synagogue together with the NSKK men under his command. In characteristic fashion, the NSKK, the SA, and the SS fought over who would get to carry out the arson attack. Arrests of Jewish families began directly thereafter, and the next morning – under the supervision of Müller-Seyfferth – the SA and the NSKK forced the Jewish men to do degrading drills. Finally, all of the Jewish men in Regensburg were led to the train station on a “march of shame” [*Schandmarsch*] under a poster that read “Exodus of Jews” [*Auszug der Juden*]. Some were deported to the Dachau concentration camp; others were taken to the Regensburg prison. A total of 224 Jewish men from the entire administrative district of Lower Bavaria and Upper Palatinate were sent to Dachau. The Nazis’ use of the phrase “Exodus of Jews” was particularly cynical since it alluded to the exodus of Jews from Egypt, a central liberation theme in Jewish tradition. This phrase was used in later waves of persecution and killings.

Source



Source: “Exodus of the Jews” – removal of Jewish men in Regensburg to be transported to Dachau concentration camp. Unknown photographer.
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Recommended Citation: The Morning after the Night of Broken Glass [Kristallnacht] in Regensburg: Jews are Led to the Train Station (November 10, 1938), published in: German History in Documents and Images, <<https://germanhistorydocs.org/en/nazi-germany-1933-1945/ghdi:image-3759>> [December 08, 2024].