

Johanna Maria Magdalena "Magda" Goebbels (ne 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 Gring. The Deutsche Zeichentrickfilme GmbH (DZF) (German animated films GmbH) was founded on 25 June 1941 by Reich propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels and was clearly seen as an important war facility. It was set up as an alternative to Disney, attempting to rival films such as Mickey Mouse, while spreading the Nazi ideology and propaganda through a less aggressive entertainment source.

Constantin Brătescu (March 8, 1892 - April 13, 1971) was a Romanian Major-General during World War II. In 1941, he served first as Chief Propaganda Section General Staff (Romania's Propaganda Minister) and then as a Romanian liaison officer to the German Military Mission, meaning that he served as a German military officer during Operation Barbarossa and the Axis Invasion of the Soviet Union. Starting in 1942 Brătescu was a Romanian General Officer (at the rank of Major-General) and commanded the 1st Cavalry Division throughout the campaign against the Soviets, fighting in such engagements as Operation Barbarossa, Operation Blue, and the Battle of Stalingrad. Following the surrender of Friedrich Paulus' 6th Army at the Battle of Stalingrad, Brătescu became a prisoner of war and was held captive from 1943 to 1948. Finally, in 1948, he was released after five years of imprisonment and subsequently retired from active service. Brătescu ultimately died twenty-three years later, in 1971, at the age of seventy-nine.

Charlie and his Orchestra (also referred to as the "Templin band" and "Bruno and His Swinging Tigers") were a Nazi-sponsored German propaganda swing band. Jazz music styles were seen by Nazi authorities as rebellious but, ironically, propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels conceived of using the style in shortwave radio broadcasts aimed at the United States and (particularly) the United Kingdom. Nazi board games were an element of Adolf Hitler's propaganda campaign within Nazi Germany. Hitler's Propaganda Minister, Joseph Goebbels, understood that "To be perceived, propaganda must evoke the interest of an audience and must be transmitted through an attention-getting communications medium." Board games and toys for children served as a way to spread racial, military, and political propaganda to German youth. Nazism created an elaborate system of propaganda, which made use of the new technologies of the 20th century, including cinema. Nazism courted the masses by the means of slogans that were aimed directly at the instincts and emotions of the people. The Nazis valued film as a propaganda instrument of enormous power. The interest that Adolf Hitler and his propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels took in film was not only the result of a personal fascination. The use of film for propaganda had been planned by the National Socialist German Workers Party as early as 1930, when the party first established a film department.

*Titanic* is a 1943 German propaganda film made during World War II in Berlin by Tobis Productions for UFA. Despite the fact that a British company had already released a German-language film about the in 1929, the film was commissioned by Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels with the intent of showing not only the superiority of German filmmaking, but also as a propaganda vehicle which would show that British and American capitalism was responsible for the disaster. The addition of an entirely fictional heroic German officer to the ship's crew was intended to demonstrate the superior bravery and selflessness of German men as compared to the British officers. The Vorbunker (upper bunker or forward bunker) was an underground concrete structure originally intended to be a temporary air-raid shelter for Adolf Hitler and his guards and servants. It was located behind the large reception hall that was added onto the old Reich Chancellery, in Berlin, Germany, in 1936. The bunker was officially called the "Reich Chancellery Air-Raid Shelter" until 1943, when the complex was expanded with the addition of the "Führerbunker", located one level below. On 16 January 1945, Hitler moved into the "Führerbunker". He was joined by his senior staff, including Martin Bormann. Later, Eva Braun and Joseph Goebbels moved into the "Führerbunker" while Magda Goebbels and their six children took residence in the upper "Vorbunker". The Goebbels family lived in the "Vorbunker" until their deaths on 1 May 1945. Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn (sometimes referred to as Kuhn) was a sleeper agent in the employ of the Abwehr for Nazi Germany who had close ties to Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. In 1935, Goebbels offered Kuehn a job working for Japanese intelligence in Hawaii; he accepted and moved his family to Honolulu on August 15, 1935. The family included Dr. Kuhn, a pleasant scholarly man of 41; his wife, Friedel; a daughter, Susie Ruth (at 17, she was the former mistress of Goebbels);

and her two half-brothers, Hans Joachim, and Eberhard. The German Dance and Entertainment Orchestra (German: Deutsches Tanz- und Unterhaltungsorchester; DTU) was a musical ensemble formed in 1942 by musicians Franz Grothe and Georg Haentzschel on the initiative of Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels. It was an attempt to create an acceptable alternative to jazz, which was a popular genre among Germans but was considered a form of degenerate music by the Nazis due to its racial associations. The self-styled "rhythmic dance music" produced by the German Dance and Entertainment Orchestra was intended especially to satisfy the musical desires of military personnel, thus preventing them from listening to British radio broadcasts which also contained anti-Nazi propaganda material. Walter Dobschinski worked with the ensemble. Later, Eva Braun and Joseph Goebbels moved into the "Fhrerbunker" while Magda Goebbels and their six children took residence in the upper "Vorbunker". Johanna Maria Magdalena "Magda" Goebbels (ne Ritschel; 11 November 1901 – 1 May 1945) was the wife of Nazi Germany's Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.