

About the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress occupies three buildings on Capitol Hill. The Thomas Jefferson Building (1897) is the original separate Library of Congress building. The Library began in 1800 inside the U.S. Capitol. The John Adams Building was built in 1938 and the James Madison Memorial Building was completed in 1981. Other facilities include the High Density Storage Facility (2002) at Fort Meade, Maryland, and the Packard Campus for Audio Visual Conservation (2007) in Culpeper, Virginia.



The Jefferson Building



The Main Reading Room

Photos: Library of Congress Website, Wikimedia

General Information

Current Librarian:



David S. Mao

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Social Media

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress was established by an act of Congress in 1800 when President John Adams signed a bill providing for the transfer of the seat of government from Philadelphia to the new capital city of Washington.



Address:

101 Independence Ave SE,
Washington, DC 20540

Hours:

Monday	8:30AM-5PM
Tuesday	8:30AM-5PM
Wednesday	8:30AM-5PM
Thursday	8:30AM-5PM
Friday	8:30AM-5PM
Saturday	8:30AM-5PM
Sunday	Closed

Admission is free to this exhibiton. A small donation to the library for future exhibitions would be appreciated.

German Anti-Bolshevism Posters after World War I





As soon as World War I ended in Germany, the fear of Bolshevism and Communism rose.

The November Revolution occurred in 1918 when revolutionaries inspired by socialist/bolshevik ideas failed to create a government like the Soviets had done. The Social Democratic Party of Germany (or SPD) tried to secure an alliance with the German supreme command, and this failed. A brief uprising occurred by communist forces, and this was put down by German forces, who eventually established the Weimar Republic, the government which would hold power until the Nazis rose to power in the 1930's.

Outer Cover: "Die Gefahr des Bolschewismus" (The danger of Bolshevism), 1919, Rudi Feld, 1 print (poster) : lithograph, color ; 94 x 69 cm.

Upper Left: "Bolschewismus bringt Krieg, Arbeitslosigkeit und Hungersnot" (Bolshevism brings war, unemployment and starvation), 1918, Julius Ussy Englehard, 1 print (poster) : lithograph, color ; 106 x 82 cm



Upper: "Bayern, der Bolschewik geht um! Hinaus mit ihm am Wahltag!" (Bavaria, the Bolshevik is coming! Throw him out on Election Day!), 1919, Art Anstalt/Bayerische Volkspartei, 1 print (poster) : lithograph, color ; 100 x 72 cm.



Lower Left: "Bayern! Euer Land steht in Flammen!" (Bavarians! Your land is burning!), 1919, Wera von Bartels, 1 print (poster) : lithograph, color ; 79 x 58 cm.

These posters were created for certain regions of Germany too, such as the one above, for the Bavaria region. The propaganda tactics mainly employed that bolshevism was spreading city to city from the eastern countries and that by electing certain officials to power they could stop it. A good majority of these parties were Christian based, and they felt the spreading of Bolshevism would plunge Germany into chaos.



Upper Right: "Bolschewismus heisst die Welt im Blut ersäufen" (Bolshevism means the world will drown in blood.), 1919, Joh Safis, 1 print (poster) : lithograph, color ; 115 x 92 cm



Lower Left: "Deutschlands ideale Zukunft unter der Herrschaft des Bolschewisten" (Germany's ideal future under the rule of the Bolsheviks), 1919, M. Kassir, 1 print (poster) : lithograph, color ; 124 x 93 cm.

Approximately 1,900 posters created between 1914 and 1920 are a part of this collection. Most relate directly to the war, but some German posters date from the post-war period and illustrate events such as the rise of Bolshevism and Communism, the 1919 General Assembly election and various plebiscites. During World War I, the impact of the poster as a means of communication was greater than at any other time during history. The ability of posters to inspire, inform, and persuade combined with vibrant design trends in many of the participating countries to produce thousands of interesting designs.

(Appropriated from LOC Website)



Lower Right: "Die Heimat ist in Gefahr!" (The home is in danger!), 1919, Viktor Arnaud, 1 print (poster) : lithograph, color ; 94 x 69 cm