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THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

— DE-11.

**GERMAN CRIMES
AGAINST
POLAND**

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**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT
TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL
MILITARY TRIBUNAL**

LONDON - NURNBERG, DECEMBER 1945

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

against

1. HERMAN WILHELM GOERING, RUDOLF HESS, JOACHIM von RIBBENTROP,
ROBERT LEY, WILHELM KEITEL, ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, ALFRED ROSENBERG,
HANS FRANK, WILHELM FRICK, JULIUS STREICHER, WALTER PUNK, HJALMAR
SCHLICHT, GUSTAV KRUPP von BOHLEN und HALBACH, KARL DONITZ, ERICH
RAEDER, BALDUR von SCHIRACH, FRITZ SAUCKEL, ALFRED JODL, MARTIN
BORMANN, FRANZ von PFEFFEN, ARTUR SEYSS-INQUART, ALBERT SPEER,
CONSTANTIN von NEURATH, and HANS FRITZSCHE, individually and as -
2. Members of any of the Groups or Organisations Indicted under
Charge No.1.

before

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

GERMAN CRIMES AGAINST POLAND

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There is as yet no generally accepted definition of what war crimes are. But since August 8th 1945, we have known which deeds would be prosecuted before the Four Power Tribunal and tried as war crimes.

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This time there will be no grotesque parody of a trial like that in which, after the first world conflagration, the clamour for punishment of war criminals came to an undignified end.

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The International Military Tribunal, constituted by the Four Powers Agreement of August 8th 1945, is at this very moment establishing in Nürnberg a precedent, which will be epoch making in the development of international law and justice.

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Learned students may still experience difficulties in cutting all the facets of a scientifically unassailable definition of war crimes and crimes connected with war. However, there seems to exist already a general consensus of opinion as to what kinds of actions ought to be visited on their perpetrators and punished as war crimes. This consensus, based on international law and customs as well as on precepts of the conscience of civilized humanity - has been accurately expressed in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal which points out three categories of acts as coming within the jurisdiction of that Court:

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- 1) preparation and waging of a war of aggression,
- 2) violations of the laws and customs of warfare,
- 3) violations of the fundamental rights of humanity.

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Few European countries were spared the horrors of German invasion. But Poland holds a somewhat marked position among the countries over-run and ruthlessly subjugated.

She was :

- 1) the country against which aggressive war was first planned, prepared and treacherously launched,
- 2) the country where the first violations of the laws and customs of war occurred; but it was also in Poland that the pattern of maltreatment and murder of the civilian population was elaborated and tested to be afterwards applied to all invaded countries,
- 3) the country where German crimes against humanity reached the peak of unheard of bestiality; where those onslaughts, being committed in such enormous numbers and against victims of so many nationalities, will remain unsurpassed in the history of crime.

The following record presented on behalf of the Polish Government and constituting the first of charges which my Government intends to bring to the knowledge of the International Military Tribunal and to the knowledge of the civilized world - contains instances of every kind of crime for which judgment is to be pronounced.

Thus there are facts about German:

1. violations of international agreements,
2. subversive activity leading to aggressive war,
3. crimes committed by the armed forces,
4. planned mass murder of civilian population,
5. extermination of racial and religious communities,
6. killing of hostages,
7. deportations and slave labour,
8. attempts at denationalisation of Polish citizens,
9. mass slaughter in concentration and death camps,
10. wanton destruction of towns and villages,
11. plunder of public and private property,
12. looting of libraries and museums, -

and many other facts coming within several of the categories indicated above or representing categories of their own.

.....

The following document, although far from presenting a complete picture - is a record of facts chosen from amongst those definitely ascertained and as to which evidence can be produced.

It is therefore a fully legal indictment.

Mieczyslaw Szerer

London, December 22/1945

(Dr. Mieczyslaw Szerer).

Polish Representative
on the United Nations
War Crimes Commission.

1. PROLEGOMENA:

The United States of America, The French Republic, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - acting in their own name and on behalf of all the United Nations are bringing to justice the German arch-war criminals and those bodies and organisations which took part in the conspiracy against the United Nations.

The Prosecutors of those FOUR POWERS submitted to the INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL their INDICTMENT presenting cases concerning all the United Nations involved. Thus the INDICTMENT contains also charges for WAR CRIMES committed on Polish soil, against the POLISH STATE and against POLISH CITIZENS.

Though all the United Nations have borne their burden throughout the war and their sufferings, sacrifices and persecution cannot be measured - each of them being visited by cruelty, lawlessness and crimes of the aggressor - yet POLAND had the painful privilege of being THE COUNTRY against which THE INDICTED launched the first, most bitter attack; on the territory of which the most gruesome crimes had been committed; which records the greatest number of victims.

In view of the above

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

submits the present indictment as a summary of the crimes committed by the indicted throughout almost SIX years of occupation and war.

The present INDICTMENT covers FOUR COUNTS as presented by the FOUR POWERS to the INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

CONSPIRACY AND CRIMES AGAINST PEACE.

1. "All the Defendants with diverse other persons during a period of years preceding 8th May 1915, participated in the planning, preparation, initiation and waging of wars of aggression, which were also in violation of international treaties and agreements and assurances." (page 10 of the Indictment.)

2. With regard to Poland they violated:

- a) The Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes at The Hague, 18th October 1907,
- b) The Hague Convention III Relative to the Opening of Hostilities, signed 18th October 1907,
- c) The Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles, 28th June 1919,
- d) The Arbitration Treaty with Poland, signed Locarno 16th October 1925.
- e) The Kellogg-Briand Pact, signed at Paris, 28th August 1928.
- f) The Declaration of Non-Aggression with Poland signed on 26th January 1934.

as indicated in the Indictment of the FOUR POWERS,

APPENDIX C.

But they did so also in the light and in spite of the many promises and facts as given below:

3. THE POLISH-German DECLARATION of January 26th, 1918, quoted above contains inter alia the following provisions:

"The two Governments base their action on the fact that the maintenance and guarantee of a lasting peace between their countries is an essential prerequisite for the general peace of Europe.

"They have therefore decided to base their mutual

relations on the principles laid down in the Pact of Paris of August 27th 1928, and propose to define more exactly the application of these principles in so far as the relations between Germany and Poland are concerned."

"Both Governments announce their intention to settle directly all questions of whatever nature which concern their mutual relations."

"Should any disputes arise between them and agreement thereon not be reached by direct negotiations, they will, in each particular case, on the basis of mutual agreement, seek a solution by other peaceful means, without prejudice to the possibility of applying, if necessary, those methods of procedure in which provision is made for such cases in other agreements in force between them. In no circumstances, however, will they proceed to the application of force for the purpose of reaching a decision in such disputes."

"The guarantee of peace created by these principles will facilitate the great task of both Governments of finding a solution for problems of political, economic and social kinds, based on a just and fair adjustment of the interests of both parties."

"Both Governments are convinced that the relations between their countries will in this manner develop fruitfully, and will lead to the establishment of a neighbourly relationship which will contribute to the well-being not only of both their countries, but of the other peoples of Europe as well."

.....

"The declaration is valid for a period of ten years

reckoned from the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification."

4. On behalf of Germany the Declaration was signed by Constantin von NEURATH.
5. The indicted GOERING while on a visit to Warsaw made the following statement to the representatives of the then Polish Government (February 16th 1937):

....."On the German side there was no desire whatever to deprive Poland of any part of her territory. Germany was completely reconciled to her present territorial status. Germany would not attack Poland and had no intention of seizing the Polish "Corridor". "We do not want the "Corridor". I say that sincerely and categorically; we do not need the "Corridor" "Just as Germany trusted and believed that Poland had no intention of seizing East Prussia and the rest of Silesia, so Poland could believe that Germany had no intention of depriving her of any of her rights and possessions."

6. On November 5th 1937 the Polish and German Governments issued identical declarations concerning the treatment of MINORITIES. The Declarations conclude with the following passage:

"The above principles can in no way affect the duty of the minorities to give complete loyalty to the State to which they belong. They have been inspired by a desire to guarantee to minorities just conditions of life and a harmonious collaboration with the nationals of the State in which they live - a state of affairs which will contribute to the progressive strengthening of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between Poland and Germany."

How deceptive this statement was will be shown from the FIFTH COLUMN activities of the German minority in Poland, inspired and instructed to this effect by the INDICTED.

7. On November 5th 1937 the then Polish Ambassador was received by HITLER in the presence of the indicted von

NEURATH. On that occasion HITLER declared :

"There would be no changes in the legal and political position in Danzig."

The rights of the Polish population in Danzig would be respected.

The rights of Poland in Danzig would not be impaired."

"Hitler twice emphatically remarked: DANZIG IS MIT POLEN VERBUNDEN". (Danzig is bound up with Poland). (Report of the Polish Ambassador in Berlin).

8. For the first time a suggestion as to the change of the status of DANZIG was made by the indicted RIBBENTROP on October 25th 1938. He suggested the reunion of Danzig with the Reich in exchange for an extension of the Polish-German Agreement by twenty-five years and a guarantee of Polish-German frontiers. Poland was to be assured of the retention of railway and economic facilities there, but agree to the building of an extra-territorial motor road and railway line across Pomorze.

This offer was rejected.

9. Following this the indicted RIBBENTROP while on a visit in WARSAW assured the POLISH GOVERNMENT that there "would be no faits accomplis in the Free City's territory." (January 25-27, 1939).
10. For several months preceding the outbreak of the war several of the indicted and others acting under their orders and instructions pursued an aggressive policy against Poland. This campaign was intensified by frontier incidents and the concentration of German mobilized military forces on the frontiers of Poland.
11. On April 15th 1939 the President of the United States of America the Late Franklin D. ROOSEVELT made a PEACE APPEAL to the leaders of Germany and Italy.

12. Following a German memorandum of April 28th 1939 - the Polish Government submitted their memorandum and proposed to the German Government on May 5th 1939, suggesting practical measures to solve the problem of the Free City of Danzig.
13. On August 23rd the King of the Belgians broadcast a personal appeal in the name of the HEADS of States of the OSLO GROUP of Powers.
14. On August 24th 1939 the President of the United States issued another appeal to the Heads of the Polish State and the German Reich.
15. To both those appeals the Head of the Polish State responded by expressing his consent and the desire to settle the controversy in a peaceful manner.
16. At the suggestion of the British Ambassador in Warsaw the Polish Ambassador in Berlin was instructed on August 25th 1939 to convey to the indicted RIBBENTROP the willingness of the Polish Government to enter direct negotiations with the German Government.
17. On the same day the Polish Ambassador saw the indicted RIBBENTROP. The latter declared that a delegate of the Polish Government furnished with the requisite full powers was to have arrived on the preceding day.
18. The German note concerning conditions on which the dispute with Poland could be settled was broadcast by the German Wireless at 9 p.m. on August 31st 1939. The note was never conveyed to the Polish Ambassador on the afternoon of September 1st 1939. - This was many hours after the German Forces from the air and on land attacked Polish territory: in the early morning on September 1st 1939.

19. Thus Germany attacked POLAND contrary to her international obligations, without declaring war and at a time when there was on the part of the Polish Government the conviction - created by the German Government - that negotiations to settle the dispute in a peaceful way were to begin.

THE GERMAN FIFTH COLUMN IN POLAND.

20. Long before the outbreak of hostilities, at a time when the INDICTED were assuring the Polish Government and world opinion of their peaceful intentions towards Poland, were making declarations and solemn promises of peace and good neighbourly relations: actual preparation for war against Poland was in full swing. Only the outbreak of hostilities made it possible to unearth the evidence of the subversive activities of the German spy and FIFTH-COLUMN-SYSTEM
21. Here are details concerning the organisation of the diversionist system:

- a) "The agents were recruited mainly from the youth group known as the HITLER JUGEND and from men and women, chiefly German nationality, enrolled from Poland.
- b) "Special courses lasting from two weeks to three months were organized for these agents on the territory of the Reich."
- c) "Those who took these courses were divided into two categories. The first, consisting of persons with a thorough knowledge of the Polish language, was charged with special missions to be carried out in the rear of the Polish army. The second category consisted of persons who were to mingle with the crowds of Polish civilian refugees fleeing from the war and the bombing attacks."
- d) "A short time before the war the students at these courses underwent a supplementary training in special camps where they were assigned to "districts of diversionist activity". (Quotation from: "The German Fifth Column in Poland", Collection of documents London 1940).

22. One of the German diversionists, 18 years old, captured in Poland made the following statement:

"On December 1938, members of the HITLER JUGEND were summoned to attend a three months course. They received training in the use of parachutes, as well as in liaison work with the Reich air force..." (From: "The German Fifth Column in Poland", Collection of Documents)

23. Evidence collected by the Polish Army during the September campaign 1939 shows the following:

- a) "So far as diversionist activities in south-eastern Poland were concerned, they were prepared in advance and only carried to completion by agents dropped by parachutes. German espionage was organized by special emissaries who, disguised as WANDERLEHRER (itinerant teachers), trained spies and diversion agents. Every year several young Germans left the German colony to go to the Reich. There they received special instruction and, on their return to Poland, made the amende honorable. They went to the local authority, and talked of the cruelties of the Nazis, and expressed their joy at returning to their "dear country". But these same Germans remained in constant touch with and supplied information to their agents in Germany, either through the post or the WANDERLEHRER." (From a report of an aide-de-camp to a Commander in Polish 7th Army Corps)
- b) "Besides the agents recruited from the youth and intended to collaborate with the German civilian population in Poland, there was a group of directors and instructors composed of officers who arrived in Poland, provided with passports, before the outbreak of hostilities."

24. One of the most remarkable documents discovered during military operations was a confidential ORDER issued by the WEHRMACHT. It was found on two German airmen brought down by the Polish anti-aircraft defences near Poznan on September 2nd 1939.

Here are some parts of document in translation:

"In addition to inhabitants of pure Polish race, there are in various regions German minorities and other national groups speaking non-German languages, but who sympathize with the Germans."

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translation:

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non-German languages,
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"The reservists of German race will attempt to avoid
being mobilized in the Polish Army and to join the
German Army. Many rese vists belonging to other natio-
nal groups will act similarly."

"The signs for making themselves known are:

- A) A piece of red material usually the size of
a handkerchief, with a large yellow spot in
the centre.
- b) Light blue brassards with a yellow spot in the
centre.
- c) A light grey-brown overall with a yellow grenade
on the collar button and on the left sleeve.
- d) Other forces forming part of the German minorities
and other national groups will support the German
Army in the struggle. They will carry the
following distinctive marks:
 1. Brassards with swastikas.
 2. For weapons, pistols of type Nos 14 and 34, and
also in certain cases, hand-grenades of Czech
pattern.
- e) The password for all participants (German,
Polish, Ukrainian, Russian and Czech):

ECHO

(as this word is everywhere written and pronounced
in the same way)."

The document, an original Army order was signed by:
PRINCE REUSS, MAJOR.

25. It is clear and beyond any shadow of doubt, as proven by
the evidence produced above-that the intention and will
to war existed with the INDICTED for a long time before
the actual opening of hostilities.

The preparation of a FIFTH COLUMN and methods of diversion,
periodical instructions issued to the German minority in
Poland bear evidence to this effect.

THE RESPONSIBILITY for the above lies with both the
CIVILIAN AND MILITARY INDICTED in the trial and many
others acting in conspiracy with them.

WAR CRIMES

1. "All the defendants committed War Crimes between 1st September 1939, and 8th May 1945, in Germany in all those countries and territories occupied by the German armed forces since 1st September, 1939 and in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Italy, and on the High Seas."

"All the defendants, acting in concert with others formulated and executed a common plan or conspiracy to commit War Crimes as defined in Article 6(b) of the Charter. This plan involved, among other things the practice of "total war" including methods of combat and of military occupation in direct conflict with the laws and customs of war, and the commission of crimes perpetrated on the field of battle during encounters with enemy armies, and against prisoners of war, and in occupied territories against the civilian population of such territories.".....

"These methods and crimes constituted violations of international conventions, of internal penal laws and of the general principles of criminal law as derived from the criminal law of all civilised nations, and were involved in and part of a systematic course of conduct."

(page 11 of the Indictment)

2. Military operations:

- a) During the military operations in Poland in September 1939 the German troops organized systematic terrorism and maltreated the civilian population.

On September 3rd 1939, the German troops occupied Czestochowa an industrial town of 100,000 inhabitants, famous for its ancient monastery and church of the Pauline Friars with a

miraculous picture of the Holy Virgin which has been worshipped for centuries by the Polish people.

On September 4th 1939, the German soldiers drove seven or eight hundred Polish and Jewish women and men into the free area surrounding the Cathedral of the Holy Family. They were ordered to stand with their arms raised for two hours, and everyone who fainted or lowered his or her hands was beaten and kicked. Towards the evening all men and women were herded and locked up in the Cathedral, where they were held for two days and nights without food.

In this very town sixty people were seized and shot on the spot. The population was forbidden to bury the dead bodies and they were left unburied for two days. This was meant to be a reprisal for an alleged attempt to shoot German soldiers.

- (b) On September 4th 1939, some 600 persons, including three priests, among them the Rev. MONDRE, the vicar of the St. Jacob Church in Czestochowa, were arrested. They were placed in front of a wall of the building, facing a squad of soldiers armed with rifles and a machine-gun. Then they were ordered to turn to the wall and lie down on the ground. The machine gun was fired over their heads. About three hundred rounds of ammunition was used that way. Under this monstrous torture most of the victims collapsed, five died, while eleven lost their senses. - Later on all of them were taken to prison.
- (c) On September 3rd, the German troops entered the villages of Truskolasy and Trzepaczka, near Czestochowa. They burnt them to the ground and shot many of the inhabitants. At Truskolasy fifty-five people were shot, including a child of two.
- (d) In the village Romanow the soldiers murdered a number of farmers and burnt their farms.

Evidence: Rev. MONDRE, vicar of the St. Jacob Church in Czestochowa - surviving inhabitants of the towns mentioned above.

- (e) On September 2nd, 1939, the German Eighth Army moved into a place WIERUSZOW. As soon as the 17th and 46 Infantry Division of the Nurnberg Army Corps of that Army reached the said town they began cutting off beards of Jews they came across. They plundered Jewish stores. They led into the market place twenty Jews and shot them without any justification. Among the victims of this deliberate murder were ISRAEL LEWI, MOSHE MOZES, ABRAHAM LEFKOWICZ, USIEL BAUMSTE and others. While the execution was taking place the daughter of one of the doomed persons ran up to her father to bid him farewell. The German soldiers ordered her to open her mouth and fired a bullet into it. She fell dead on the spot.

(Evidence: report of the New-York Times

correspondent and an affidavit sworn before the delegate of the World Jewish Congress in Wilno.)

- f) On September 7th 1939, the German Army occupied the place ALEKSANDROW, near LODZ. The first thing they did was to set fire to the local synagogue. They arrested sixty Jews. On September 14th, 25 of the arrested were marched off to the courtyard of the town hall, where they were tied to one another and brutally beaten. Then they were taken to the Cemetery and shot dead. On September 16th another sixteen per were taken from the detention place and shot in an open field. The survivors were subjected to all kinds of torture and sent to concentration camps.

(Evidence: report in the Black Book of Polish Jewry published in New York, 1943.)

- g) On September 19th a big detachment of Gestapo and S.S. arrived in the town of BEDZIN. With them came lorries full to capacity with Polish editions of "Der STUERMER". On a Sunday after the people attended service, the population was most vigorously provoked to Jew-beating. German soldiers and Gestapo went round, began breaking into Jewish shops, flats and homes. Many of the inhabitants were beaten to blood, thrown out of windows and hunted in the streets. German officers were standing by without a word of protest.

(Evidence: witness BILA STAROZUM, reports now in possession of the Wiener Library, London.)

- h) Maltreatment, murder and pillage were recorded in many other places as: SOSNOWIEC, BIELSKO, KRAKOW, MIELEC, GORLICE, SANOK, RADOM, DYNOW, PLOTRKOW, WLOCLAWEK, RZESZOW, STRYJ, SANDOPIERZ.

- i) That those facts, obvious and flagrant violations of the laws of warfare were performed during the military operations and were known, inspired and instigated by the highest German authorities becomes obvious from statements found in the GERMAN PRESS. The newspaper "DER STUERMER" No.40 of October 1939 contains clear confessions to this effect. The book Heintz BOROVIN VENTSKY: "SCHWADRON MARSCH" published in Germany gives details of those crimes while describing the campaign of a motorised cavalry unit in Poland.

The responsibility of the INDICTED is definite.

3. The Germanisation of Poland

- a) The PLAN: A clear indication of the programme to his effect is found in a letter distributed among members of the National Socialist Party in Germany in 1940. It contained the principles of the GERMAN POLICY IN THE EAST. Here are some quotations from it:...
- "Militarily the Polish question is settled but from

the point of view of national policy it is now only

beginning for Germany.....the national political conflict between Germans and Poles must be carried on to a degree never yet seen in history"..... "The aim which confronts German policy in the field of the former Polish State is twofold: (1) To see that a certain portion of this space is cleared of foreign population and filled with German population and (2) By imposing the German leadership to a guarantee that in that area no fresh conflagration shall break out against Germany. It is clear that such an aim can never be achieved with, but only against the POLES."

b) Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.

On September 1st 1939 a law was published in the REICHSGESETZBLATT (Nr.155) decreeing:

1. The immediate abolishment of the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig. (Art.I.)
2. The Free City of Danzig becomes forthwith a part of the German Reich. (Art.III).

On October 18th 1939 a decree was published in the REICHSGESETZBLATT (Nr.204) incorporating into the Reich the provinces of Western Poland to be known as REICHSGAU WEST PREUSSEN and POSEN. (Decree dated Sept. 28th 1939).

Thus the area of Western Poland with a population of about 10,000,000 had become part of the German State. Hence came also all the consequences: not only formally, but in law, culture and population that area was to be a part of Germany, everything Polish in it had to be destroyed.

On October 24th 1939 a decree was issued in the REICHSGESETZBLATT (Nr.210) creating in the remainder of Polish

territories the GOVERNMENT GENERAL. (Decree of Oct. 12th 1939). Article (2) of that decree names FRANK as GOVERNOR GENERAL and SEYSS-INQUART as his DEPUTY.

While Western Poland became a part of Germany- the Government General was given the status of a German colony: a German colony in the heart of Europe. The Governor General was given very wide powers, almost equal to those of HITLER, being only directly responsible to him. Thus FRANK became the source of all authority in the Government General.

c) The Germanisation of Polish Law.

By a series of decrees issued in the incorporated territories Polish law was abrogated and German law introduced instead. With the issuing on June 6th 1941 of a Decree concerning the introduction of German Penal Law in the incorporated territories, full unification of German Law was achieved.

The jurisdiction of Polish Courts was thus completely done away with. Even sentences of Polish Courts passed prior to 1939, September 1st, concerning Germans could not be re-opened. The ruling principle of the judicature became not the administration of justice but the interest of the Reich.

By a special decree dated December 4th 1941 Poles and Jews were practically outlawed. They were rendered helpless in face of the prosecution and police. (Encl.1.)

In the Government General the machinery of justice was particularly modified by a decree of Oct. 26th 1939. It bears the signature of FRANK. (Encl.2.)

Polish Courts became subject to supervision of German Courts established in the Government General. Their jurisdiction heavily curtailed was confined to those cases only for which the German Courts had no competence.

New ideas of law were introduced. Punishment could be inflicted "by intuition", the accused deprived of the right to choose counsel and to appeal. German law was introduced - and Polish law germanised.

Comment: All this was done in flagrant violation of Art. 43 of the Hague Regulations: the occupant is under the obligation to respect "unless absolutely prevented" the laws in force in the country." The phrase "unless absolutely prevented" means military necessity. This view has been upheld by all the authorities on International law.

d) The Colonisation of Poland by German settlers:

The policy in this respect was clearly expressed by the official German authorities. The "Ostdeutscher Beobachter" of May 7th 1941 printed the following proclamation:

"For the first time in German history we shall exploit our military victories politically. Never again will even a centimetre of the earth which we have conquered belong to a Pole."

This was the plan.

The facts which put it into practice were the following: Locality after locality, village after village, towns and cities were cleared of the Polish inhabitants in the incorporated territories. It began as early as October 1939, when the town of ORLOWO was cleared of all Poles who lived and worked there. Then came the Polish harbour GDYNIA. By February 1940 about 40,000 persons were expelled from the city of POZNAN: Their place was taken by 36,000 Baltic Germans, military families and German officials.

The Polish population was expelled from the following

Gniezno,	Inowroclaw,	Toruń	Pultusk,	Grudziadz,
Chelmo,	Leszno,	Lipno,	Rawicz,	Ostrów,
Kościan,	Rypin,	Powidz,	Witkowo,	Mogilno,
Nieszawa,	Września,	Suwalki,	Ciechanów,	Konin -

and many others,

The German newspaper "Grenzzeitung" reported that by February 1940 the whole centre of the City of LODZ was cleared of Poles and reserved for German settlers to come. By September 1940 the total number of Poles deported from LODZ was estimated at 150,000.

But it was not only that the persons living in those places were ordered to leave: they were not allowed to take the property with them - everything was to be left behind.

The place of these Poles deported from their homes, shops and estates was taken by the German newcomers. By January 1941, more than 450,000 Germans had been thus re-settled.

No better evidence is required than a statement in the "Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung" (No. 2. January 1941).

In an article entitled "DER FUHRER RIEF SIE" it recorded:

"The first 63,000 settlers came shortly after the German-Polish campaign from the Baltic countries. They were followed by the 135,000 Germans of Volhynia, Galicia and Narew. Then there began the regrouping of the 31,000 Germans from the CHELM-LUBLIN region, who exchanged their farms and former occupation in the Warthegau...the 90,500 German nationals of BESSARABIA, 90,000 of Northern and Southern BUKOVINA and the 14,000 Germans of the DORRUDJA have begun their journey to the Reich." (The Reich in this case was the Western part of Poland.

The German plan envisaged the expulsion of at least 5,000,000 Poles.

The migrations carried out under this plan took place in inhuman conditions, with complete disregard for life, health, dignity, private property and law.

e) The Germanisation of Polish children

Thousands of Polish children between the ages of seven and fourteen have been ruthlessly taken away from their parents and families and carried to Germany. The purpose of that most brutal measure was explained by the Germans themselves: The "Kölnischer Zeitung" stated in its issue

No. 584, 1940: - they were to be taught German - they were also having the German spirit grafted into them in order to bring them up as - model German girls and boys.

f) The destruction of the Polish intellectual classes.

In the incorporated areas they were completely deprived of all means of livelihood. Many of them: professors, teachers lawyers and judges were thrown into concentration camps or murdered.

In the Government General almost 80% of the intellectual classes lost all means of livelihood. Journalists and writers could not earn their living as the Press was liquidated. No new books were allowed to be published.

g) Universities:

The official "Verordnungsblatt of the Government General published on November 2nd 1940 a decree appointing a special curator of universities and schools, whose task it was to see to their liquidation. The Universities in the incorporated territories were closed forthwith.

Thus four Universities and 12 schools of University type ceased to exist. Their average attendance prior to September 1939 amounted to 45,000 students.

h) Secondary schools:

In the area occupied by Germany about 550 secondary schools were in existence. All of them were ordered to close down. In the incorporated territories they were closed for good. In the Government General they were given permission to continue, but as soon as November 1939 an order was issued stop teaching. The only schools allowed to continue were trade and handicraft schools. There was no need for educated Poles: Poles were to become craftsmen and labourers - that was the official line of policy.

i) Elementary schools:

In the incorporated territories Polish schools were abolished altogether. They were replaced by German schools. Polish children were being given tuition in German and in the German spirit.

In the Government General elementary schools were re-opened. They remained however under strict control of the German authorities: Polish culture could not be cultivated, Polish text-books of Polish geography and history were banned.

j) The Press

On the eve of the outbreak of war Poland had about 2,000 periodicals, including 170 daily papers. By German order the Press was almost completely destroyed:

In the incorporated territories the buildings of the Polish papers were taken over by newly published German papers. The "Kurier Poznański" was replaced by "Ostdeutscher Beobachter", the "Słowo Pomorskie" by "Thorner Freiheit". Not a single Polish Paper was allowed to appear in these incorporated areas.

In the Government General only those Polish papers were permitted to appear, which were the official publications of the Governor General. They were meant to be the propaganda tools of the Governor General's anti-Polish policy.

k) Books

The publication, printing and editing of Polish books was banned as early as October 1939.

On November 5th 1940 the German "Verordnungsblatt" published the following decree:

"Publication is prohibited indefinitely of all books, pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, journals, calendars and music except such as are issued by the authorities of the Government General."

Polish book-sellers were ordered to stock and display

anti-Polish propaganda. 3,000 Polish books were put on the banned index. They included masterpieces of Polish literature. Even COPERNICUS was on the index. All books concerning Polish history, culture sociology and economics were affected.

On April 6th 1940 an order was issued ordering the withdrawal from circulation of all French and English books, maps and atlases, all publications bearing the Polish emblem.

The Polish booksellers Association was placed in the hands of a trustee.

In the incorporated territories the question of Polish books, libraries and circulating libraries was solved at once. All of them without exception closed and their stocks confiscated. 397 bookshops were thus liquidated. In the Government General 118 were confiscated while 260 left open. The offensive against Polish books destroyed almost completely the Polish book trade, the destruction of the enormous stocks of books throughout the country - and furnishing the population with books of German and Nazi character was a powerful weapon in the process of GERMANISATION.

1). Theatre, Music and Radio:

The leading lines of German policy in Poland were given in a circular of a special Popular Education and Propaganda Section in the General Government.

It said :

"It goes without saying that no German official will promote Polish cultural life in any way."

The only purpose allowed was in the words of the circular: to satisfy the primitive need for entertainment and

amusement, all the more as it was a question of diverting the attention of the intellectual circles as far as possible from conspiracy, political discussion which encouraged anti-German feelings.

Cultural production and performance was to be deprived of all artistic value, all deeper thought and national elements. It was to be reduced to the mental level of an inferior human being and incorporate the idea of Germans being the superior - master race.

Music: "Polish musical production is to be allowed only as far as it serves for amusement. Comedies which by the high standard of their program give the public an artistic experience are to be forbidden." (Encl.3.)

Theatre: Prior to the outbreak of the war Poland had thirty permanent theatrical troupes, including three operatic troupes.

Nine theatres in the incorporated areas were confiscated and changed into German theatres. In the Government General the theatres of Warsaw, Cracow, Lublin and Czeszochowa were closed and later taken over by German companies. All serious plays were prohibited: among them Shakespeare and Molière.

Primitive and vulgar amusement aimed at depraving character and morals were the only ones allowed. They usually had titles like "The Forty Husbands of Mme Ilone" etc.

Radio: Poland had eleven broadcasting stations with over a million listeners.

All the stations were seized. The stations of Warsaw, Cracow, Katowice, Łódź and Poznań were turned to the use of the Germans.

As early as in November 1939 all Poles were ordered to give up their receiving sets, both in the incorporated areas and the Government General. A ban on listening to radio was placed on the entire population. Listening to the B.B.C. was punished with long term imprisonment and even death.

m) The struggle against the Polish language.

Within a few weeks after the entry of Germans into Poland orders were issued in the incorporated

territories to remove all public notices and inscriptions in Polish. The order affected railway stations, buses and sign posts, even letter boxes and wash-basin taps had to have German inscriptions.

Polish was banned from all offices, law courts and schools. It was also banned from the Church: sermons and hymns were to be conducted in German.

In the General Government the Germanisation was carried out too, but not so thoroughly. Names of streets and principal squares were altered: the official language was German only, though the use of Polish in lower administrative offices was permitted. German officials were forbidden to learn Polish.

Polish towns were given German names: GDYNIA became GOTTENHAFEN, LODZ-LITZMANSTADT, KOLO-WARTERUCKEN, PLOCK-SCHREITERBURG, WLOCLAWEK - LESLAU etc. etc.

n). Poles forced into the German Army.

One of the most cruel methods of Germanisation linked with the aim of complete annihilation of Poland's independent life was the drafting of Polish youths from the annexed territories into the German Army.

Poles were declared German citizens and were summoned to join the German army. Thus their fate forced them to fight against their own brothers and sons on the other side of the front.

Evidence: Thousands of Poles taken prisoner on the Continent after D-Day and from Rommel's Army in Africa gave affidavits to this effect.

o). The forcible imposition of German Citizenship.

The incorporation of the Western part of Poland was used by the INDICTED and others to secure what they called "the return to Germany of those who were lost to the German nation."

The question was regulated by the decree of March 4th 1941 (REICHSGESETZBLATT 1.8.118) concerning DEUTSCHE VOLKSListe. It was later supplemented by another decree of 1942. (REICHSGESETZBLATT 1942 I.S. 51)

Five groups of persons were included in the said decree. The first two were Germans who one way or another had maintained their link with Germany throughout the time of being Polish citizens. The third group consisted of those "who slipped on the way towards polonisation" by entering into marriage with persons of other than German origin, or joining Polish organisations. There were also those who were not Germans and married persons of "undefined origin" as the Kashubians, Polish groups from Silesia, and Masovshians. These were in fact pure Poles and deliberately described by the Germans as being of "undefined origin".

The fourth and fifth groups included persons of German origin who openly and actively worked and participated in organisations hostile to Germany.

The forcible imposition of German citizenship was particularly practiced and applied to groups 3 and 4 of the VOLKSListe. Many of those people had for long severed their links with Germany and become loyal Polish citizens and parts of the Polish nation - others were never German at all.

By threats and administrative punitive measures they were deprived of their Polish citizenship and given the German. Against their will and desire their status was changed. Faced with the alternatives of a concentration camp or torture, deportation of family - or the acceptance of the German citizenship, many agreed to the latter.

There were however many whose patriotism and spirit of sacrifice was so strong that they did not yield.

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The process of Germanisation carried out for five and a half years covered all spheres of life - and aimed at the complete annihilation of cultural, national, political and social life in Poland.

4. Expropriation and plunder of public and private property

a) As early as September 27th 1939 the German military authorities issued a decree concerning the sequestration and confiscation of Polish property in the Western Provinces. "The property of the Polish State, of Polish public institutions, municipalities and unions, individuals and corporations can be seized and confiscated" - stated Para 1. of the said decree.

b) The powers of the military authorities to dispose of Polish property in the incorporated provinces passed to a special Trustee Board "HAUPTTREUHANDSTELLE OST, established by GOERING on November 1st 1939. (Encl. 4.)

With its headquarters in Berlin and branch offices in Poland it was entrusted with the administration of confiscated property of the Polish State as well as with the economic policy in Poland in accordance with a plan devised by the Reich Government.

c) By a decree of January 15th 1940 the whole property of the Polish State was put under "protection", which practically meant confiscation of the whole State property in the incorporated territories.

A special decree of February 12th 1940 dealt with agriculture and forests to the same effect.

d) The confiscation of private property in the Western Provinces was initiated by a decree of January 31st 1940. Acquisition of rights or shares, the transfer of any business out of or into the incorporated territory require special permission.

By a further decree (June 12th 1940) GOERING authorized the HAUPTREUHAND STELLE OST to seize and administer not only State property but also the property of citizens of the "former Polish State".

e) The process of confiscation went however further. The property of Polish citizens became liable to seizure and confiscation unless the owner acquired German citizenship in accordance with Hitler's decree of October 8th 1939.

(GOERING's decree of September 17th 1940).

Further decrees dealt with the repayment of debts, while the sequestrators were authorized to repay debts to privileged creditors only. Those were members of the DEUTSCHE VOLKSLISTE - as far as pre-war debts were concerned and citizens of the Reich or the City of Danzig for debts contracted after September 1st 1939.

Thus all Polish nationals lost their pre-war claims and some arisen during the war.

f) The property thus confiscated was assigned to German ex-servicemen of the first world war, the Spanish Civil war and the war which began in 1939. Decrees issued to this effect were signed by GOERING ("III Verordnung über die HTO Ost betreffend die Verwertung der ehemals polnischen Vermögensobjekte in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten. (Encl.5.)

g) In order to carry out the policy of expropriation as thoroughly as possible several bodies were established among them were:

"Deutsch-Umsiedlung Treuhand G.m.b.H. (controlled by
Himmler personally).
"Handelsaufbaugesellschaft Ost"
"Landwarengesellschaft Ost m.b.H."
"Mineralölgesellschaft"
"Aufbaugesellschaft für Kriegsteilnehmerbetriebe des
Handels".
"Handwerkaufbaugesellschaft Ost",
"Ostdeutsche Landbewirtschaftungsgesellschaft m.b.H."

- h) The creation of a separate HTO meant the sequestration of the entire property of the Polish State in the Government General (Verordnung über die Beschlagnahme des Vermögens des früheren Polnischen Staates innerhalb des General Gouvernements, November 15th 1939 (Encl. 6).
The property was transferred to the Government General but not as a successor of the Polish State. This meant that all claims of the Polish State's creditors were forfeited, so were also all rights and claims of third persons on this property established prior to September 1st 1939.
- i) By virtue of a new decree of January 24th 1940 all private property could be seized by order of the Governor General or his officers. The administration of the seized private property was given to the TREUHANDSTELLE.
A definite order of confiscation of private property was issued in all cases where the owner left the Government General during the military operations or after their conclusion.
- j) Similar measures concerning confiscation and seizure were taken with regard to agricultural and forestry property. All rights for the exploitation of mineral wealth were also taken over and the Government General became their sole beneficiary.
- k) The plunder and confiscation of Jewish property.
All measures taken in this respect were designed to deprive the Jewish population in Poland of all material rights.

By a decree of September 29th 1939, the "absence of persons concerned" justified the sequestration of their property. The formation of the Ghettos and the deportation of Jews made them "forcibly absent" thus rendering their property liable to confiscation. Thus the decree of September 29th 1939 became a powerful anti-Jewish measure.

Jewish accounts were blocked and withdrawal was limited to 250 Zloty weekly, cash in excess of 2000 Zloty had to be surrendered. (Encl.7) By a further decree no Jew was allowed to accept payments the total of which exceeded 500 Zloty per month.

Many more decrees and regulations were issued in this respect. They legalised robbery - but in practice went even further than these robberies under the cloak of law. Among the most striking laws were the following:

A general carte blanche for the confiscation of Jewish property was given by the decree of September 17th 1940. (Encl.8.)

Jews were forbidden to buy gold and other precious metals without a special permit. (Decree of March 1st 1940).

Finally Ordonnance XIII to the German Civil Code of July 1 1943, provides in Para 2 that "upon the death of a Jew his property falls to the Reich". (Encl.9.).

Mere quotations from these and other decrees may create a quite wrong impression as to the way the guilty dealt with Jewish property in Poland. But one has to remember that steps concerning Jewish property were only preliminaries to the much greater crimes to come. They were meant to settle the Jewish case for the time being - before the mass attack against Jews as human beings began. Having secured the property of the victims: made certain that it

would not be lost, the process of extermination was set into motion.

COMMENT: "History gives us the right to be ruthless" said HANS FRANK when addressing Nazi lawyers in 1933 (Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung 21.1.1933) Throughout the time he was Governor General of Poland he remained faithful to that principle.

The confiscation of the property of the Polish State and its exploitation for the benefit of the Reich ruined Poland economically. Private industrial establishments were taken over without compensation, transferred or sold to German firms, individual or companies. Like mushrooms new German firms took over Polish industry.

The textile centre ZYRARDOW and CZESTOCHOWA, the chemical works at CHORZOW and MOSCICE were taken over by a new company called "DIE WERKE DES GENERAL GOVERNEMENT", with a share capital of only one million Zloty (L.40,000)

Some of the coal mines became the property of the FREUSSAG combine;

State and individuals were expropriated alike: the country was plundered of all raw materials and all essential manufactured goods - all of them went to the Reich.

The indicted did all this in flagrant violation of the both written and unwritten laws of warfare, and in particular art. 43, 46, 53 and 55 of the Hague Regulations.

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5. Looting, pillage and removal of works of art, libraries and collections from Poland

- a) The whole activity directed towards the destruction and looting of libraries, works of art, museums and collection was centralised in AMT ROSENBERG in Berlin. It was under

the direct supervision of ALFRED ROSENBERG.

The technical work was conducted by the EINSATZSTAB ROSENBERG which was subdivided into several branches as "Verwaltungsamt", "Amt Osten" - in charge of Poland, "Amt für Schriftumspflege", "Amt für Vorgeschichte" etc.

b) Libraries:

On December 13th 1939 the GAULEITER OF THE WARTHELAND ordered the registration of all public and private libraries and collections in the incorporated territory. When the registration was completed the libraries and collections were confiscated and transported to the BUCHSAMMELSTELLE. There special experts carried out a special segregation. The final destination was either BERLIN or the newly established STAATSBIBLIOTHEK in Poznań. Books which were found unsuitable were sold, destroyed or thrown out as waste paper.

In the Government General the best and biggest libraries in the country fell victim of organised pillage. Among them was the University library of Cracow, the library of the University of Warsaw. One of the best, though not the biggest was the library of the Polish Parliament. It comprised about 38,000 volumes and 3,500 periodicals. On November 15th and 16th 1939 the main stock of that library was taken away to Berlin and Breslau in three lorries with trailers belonging to the agency of Richard SCHULZE of Berlin-Neukölln. Besides that, a collection of Polish and foreign periodicals covering the period 1920-1939 bound in over 5,000 volumes was seized by the police and then taken away to be pulped.

Remnants of those books were seen in February 1941 in the snow in the courtyard of the Currency and Security Printing Works in Warsaw.

Here are some more details concerning other libraries:

Warsaw had a very precious Hebrew library attached to the Great Synagogue. It had about 30,000 volumes referring to Hebraic and related studies, such as history and literature of the East, Semitic languages etc. The whole library was carried away. According to information gathered its destination was Vienna.

Similar was the fate of the State Museum of Archeology including catalogues and inventories. Professor Petersen acting under the orders of ROSENBERG was in charge of the action affecting that library.

The library of the Polish Foreign Office was also carried away to the Reich. 14,000 volumes were lost.

Parchments and manuscripts (about 116 volumes) were carried away from the National Library in Warsaw.

All this looting was organised. In charge of it was the SONDERAUFTRAGSBEFUGTER FÜR DIE ERFASSUNG UND SICHERSTELLUNG DER KUNST UND KULTURSCHÄTZE.

Here is a list of libraries and book collections partly or completely destroyed:

1. Library of the University of Cracow
2. Private Libraries and collections in the Western Provinces
3. Municipal Public Library in Bydgoszcz
4. Municipal Public Library in Łódź
5. Library of the Seminary in Pielplin
6. Asnyk Library in Kalisz
7. Mickiewicz Library in Kalisz
8. Zieliński Library in Płock
9. Library of the Seminary in Płock

10. Library of the Seminary in Wloclawek
11. Library of the Seminary in Gniezno
12. Library of the Chapter of the Cathedral in Gniezno
13. Collections of private scientists and collectors in Poznan
14. Library of the FRIENDS of Science in Poznan
15. Library of the Silesian Institute in Katowice
16. Silesian Public Library in Katowice
17. Library of the State Engineering in Warsaw
18. Library of the Hungarian Institute
19. Library of the Danish Institute
20. Library of the French Institute in Warsaw
21. Judaic Library of the Grand Synagogue Warsaw
22. Library of the Council of Ministers
23. Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
24. Library of the Ministry of Interior
25. Library of the Academy of Agriculture
26. Library of the Warsaw Polytechnic
27. Library of the State Museum of Archeology Warsaw
28. Library of the Ministry of Communications
29. Library of the Polish Parliament

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In accordance with a circular issued by the Department of Popular Education and Propaganda in the Office of the General Government all:

"Maps and atlases showing the "former" Polish State
"all literature in English and French, including dictionaries".

"Polish literature in conformity with the current list of banned writings".

"Polish flags, emblems, pictures of eminent personages" were confiscated.

c) Literary production and publication

By order no new book of historical, literary or any other cultural value was to be published. The order quoted above stated:

"Care will be taken that only shallow novels for amusement, short stories and suchlike should be passed."

d) Archives

In December 1939 the ARCHIVVERWALTUNG BEIM AMT DES GENERALGOVERNEMENT" was formally constituted. Its task was to incorporate into the German records all archives belonging to the Polish State or Polish collections. The method by which this plan was carried out was simple plunder:

Two important collections of archives were taken to Germany. They covered Poland's history during the fight for independence 1914-1918. All material thus seized was sent to the Army Archives in Potsdam. Evidence to this effect is found in a clear confession made by a certain Dr. RANDT in his book DIE BURG (p.26).

the second large collection of documents seized comprised documents concerning the Prussian administration covering the period 1796-1806. All the documents were handed over to Poland in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Tilsit.

Old documents were also seized, like the set of parchment deeds belonging to the Central Archives and originally kept in the Archives of the Teutonic Order, whence they passed to the Polish Crown together with the provinces restored to Poland by the Treaty of Torun in 1467.

The archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were also seized and taken away. They contained documents on Poland's foreign policy.

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the same was done with the archives of the Reformed Evangelical Consistory, covering the history of the Evangelic Church in Poland, and the Central Jewish Archives in the Hebrew Library.

There were private collections also of archives as that of Count Tarnowski, with documents dating back to the 14th century and those of Prince Sangusko Tarnów.

There is also definite evidence that: the Diocesan Archives at PEIPLIN with documents dating back to the 12th century were burnt in the furnaces of a sugar factory.

e) Works of art and artistic collections.

The first treasure of art to be removed from Poland was the famous Altar of WIT STWOSZ (Veit Stoss) of ^{St. Mary} the ~~the~~ in Cracow. It was taken to Germany.

On December 16th 1939 the accused FRANK issued a decree concerning the confiscation of works of art.

"Der gesamte öffentliche Kunstbesitz im Generalgouvernement wird zur Erfüllung gemeinnütziger öffentlicher Aufgaben beschlagnahmt, soweit er nicht schon durch die Verordnung über die Beschlagnahme des Vermögens des früheren polnischen Staates innerhalb des Generalgouvernement vom 15. November 1939 erfasst ist".

Two later decrees of July 23rd 1940 and August 1st 1940 dealt with the same matter. By virtue of these decrees almost all Polish societies, trusts and cultural associations were dissolved, their existence declared illegal and their property passed over to the General Government i.e. the German authorities.

The detailed list of all the works of art thus seized is not available as yet. It will take some time to estimate the exact figure and catalogue the things seized and destroyed. It is however possible already to state certain details concerning this mass plunder:

About 1942 a catalogue was published in Breslau under the title SICHERGESTELLTE KUNSTWERKE, which included a list of most valuable objects of art and culture taken

from the Polish collections in the General Government.

The Catalogue names fivehundred and twenty one objects

of art seized from 18 collections in Cracow.

30 collections in Warsaw and well
over 45 collections in other places

throughout the country.

FRANK personally ordered the removal of furniture and

priceless souvenirs from the ROYAL CASTLE in Warsaw.

This was done during his visit to the Castle on October

10th 1937.

Three masterpieces were taken from the Czartoryski

GALLERY in SIENIAWA. FRANK seized and kept them till

January 17th 1945 and then transported them to Silesia

and later as private property to Bavaria.

A considerable number of works of art, books etc. were

carried away by order of what was known as KOMMANDO

PAULSEN, under command of S.S. Untersturmführer prof.

PAULSEN. The KOMMANDO was specially put into charge of

investigating and disposing of works of art and collections.

Here is a copy of the authentic document which fell into

our hands:

VERZEICHNIS DER INS REICH UBERGEFÜHRTEN
GEGENSTÄNDE

1. Die Schnitzereien des VEIT-STOSS-Altars aus Krakau
nach Berlin, Neu Reichsbank.
2. Die Kartei für Vorgeschichte aus dem Kreismuseum zu
Sandomir - nach Berlin, Ahnererbe.
3. Ein Teil der politischen Bibliothek des juristischen
Seminars zu Krakau nach Berlin, Eisenachstrasse.
4. Das Panstwowe Museum, Staatliche Museum für Vorgeschic
te zu Warschau mit Sammlungen, Bibliothek und Verwal-
tungsmaterial nach Posen.

5. Die Choynowski-Sammlung für Vorgeschichte aus dem Nationalmuseum zu Warschau nach Posen.

6. Aus dem Naturhistorischen Museum zu Warschau in das Haus der Natur in Salzburg folgende Gegenstände:

Schädel, Hörner und Skeletteile von rezenten und ausgestorbenen Tierarten, vor allem: Wildpferd, Wildschwein, Wildschaf, Elch, Hirsch, Wisent, Ur, Wasserbüffel, Nashorn, Schimpanse,

Eine präparierte Schildkröte,
Ein präpariertes Krokodil,
Eine grosse Muschel (a.d. Südsee?) deren Name nicht weiss (etwa 100 cm mal 60 mal gross.)

ca 20 Raubvogelbälge,
ca 200 ausgestopfte Vögel, einheimische, asiatische,
4 ausgestopfte Wisente,
4 Mikroskope, ältere einfache Typen,
Ausserdem etwa 50-100 Bände zoologischer Literatur.

7. Das Institut für Indogermanistik und Slavistik in Trauguttstrasse zu Warschau zunächst nach Posen.

8. Das ukrainische Institut in Warschau nach Berlin Eisenacher-strasse

9. Sejm-Bibliothek in Warschau nach Berlin, Eisenacherstr.

10. Judenbibliothek in Warschau nach Berlin, Eisenacherstr.

11. Das französische Institut in Warschau, Nowy Swiat, nach Berlin Eisenacherstr.

12. Das dänische Institut in Warschau, Nowy Swiat 72, Berlin Eisenacherstr.

13. Das ungarische Institut in Warschau, Nowy Swiat, 72 nach Berlin, Eisenacherstr.

14. Rest des Institutes für die Zusammenarbeit mit dem Auslande in Warschau, Nowy Swiat 72; nach Berlin, Eisenacherstr.

15. Das Goldmedaillon von Borodzyce aus dem Panstwowe Museum zu Warschau in das RSHA Berlin.

16. Das Richtschwert von Sandomir aus dem Heeresmuseum in
Warschau, 2 Wikinger Schwerter und 2 Punkthte aus der
Grazinski-Bibliothek zu Warschau nach Berlin RSHA.

17. Der Codex Suprasliensis aus der Zamoyski Bibliothek
zu Warschau nach Berlin, RSHA. -"

No doubt this is only one of the many lists of pillage
committed.

Among the other objects looted were:

THE ROYAL CASTLE in Warsaw from which all art treasures
were removed, among them a precious collection of 25

CANALIZO views of Warsaw, tapestries, decorations.

Among the most precious to Poland and the heart of every
Pole were the treasures of the historic CASTLE OF WAWEL
in Cracow. This old castle of the Kings of Poland was
not spared either. Precious tapestries, robes, goblets and
monstrances were taken away.

A list of those museums and collections which were robbed
is given below :

1. The Treasury of the WAWEL CATHEDRAL at Cracow.
2. The Art History Institute of the Cracow University.
3. The collections of the Potockis at Jablonna, Warsaw.
4. The Czartoryski Museum at Cracow (paintings of Raphael,
Leonardo da Vinci and Rembrandt, Renaissance jewels of
the Polish Kings).
5. The National Museum in Cracow (sculpture and painting
of mediaeval art).
6. The Central State Office for the Registration of
Ancient Monuments in Warsaw (scientific material of
about 50,000 plates, photographs and descriptions of
historical buildings and monuments).
7. The State Archeological Museum in Warsaw.
8. The War Museum in Warsaw.
9. The Arch-Diocesan Museum at Warsaw (ecclesiastical art)
10. The Zamoyski Collections in Warsaw (parchments).

11. The Zamoyski Museum and Library in Warsaw (books and MSS)
12. The Graphic Collections of the University Library at Warsaw.
13. The State Numismatic Collections in Warsaw.
14. The National Museum in Warsaw.
15. The Palace of King John Sobieski at Wilanów.
16. The Palace of King Stanislas Augustus in Lazienki Park in Warsaw (Italian and Dutch masters)
17. The collections of Count Tarnowski at Sucha.
18. The Silesian Museum at Katowice.
19. The Pomeranian Museum at Toruń
20. The Mielżyński Museum at Poznań.
21. The Regional Museum at Poznań.

Only recently some of these works of art were found: Austrian Saltmines ALT-AUSEE. Prof. Herman Michel, who was in charge of those collections stored in the salt mine, testified that there are among them:

"GOBELINS brought from the Generalkommissariat in C...
A detailed list of the collections in Alt-Ausee is not available yet.

f) Scientific laboratories and equipment

The Institute of Experimental Physics in Warsaw, one of the best equipped in Europe, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation was completely stripped of its equipment. The same was done with the INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY and HYGIENE of the Medical Faculty of the University of Warsaw, the INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING, in Warsaw, THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL OF RURAL ECONOMY (Agriculture).

The Warsaw RADIUM INSTITUTE was robbed of its stocks of RADIUM presented to it by American women through the famous scientist Marie Curie-Sklodowska.

The whole process of looting treasures and collections was conducted in a scientific way: university professors, painters, scientists, all sorts of experts were employed in carrying away to Germany what was most precious in Polish art and science.

g) National monuments.

In the process of destroying everything connected with Polish history and culture many monuments, works of art were destroyed and demolished:

The monument of the greatly honoured Polish King Boleslaw Chrobry at Gniezno was first wound round with ropes and chains in an attempt to throw it off its base. When this attempt proved unsuccessful acetylene was used: the head was cut off and the base broken to pieces. The man in charge of that operation was a certain Heinrich BARTLING (December 1939).

The monument of the SACRED HEART IN POZNAN.

The monuments of CHOPIN, the poet SLOWACKI, the composer MONIUSZKO, the Polish national hero KOSCIUSZKO and president WILSON, and of the greatest of Polish poets MICKIEWICZ. All those monuments were erected in POZNAN.

In Lodz the monument of KOSCIUSZKO.

In Lask the monument of INDEPENDENCE.

In Cracow the monuments of King LADISLAUS JAGIELLO, KOSCIUSZKO and MICKIEWICZ.

In Warsaw the monument of CHOPIN in the Lazienki Park, MICKIEWICZ, general KILINSKI, general SOWINSKI, the monument of the heroes of Poland's struggle for Independence the famous monument of the Prince Joseph PONIATOWSKI, and many others.

On the monument of COPERNICUS Polish inscriptions were replaced by German.

h) General conclusions:

The above are only those cases of pillage, looting, destruction which have been definitely ascertained. They are in fact typical examples of the scheme. The crime covers the entirety of Poland's cultural, artistic and historic wealth. All this was a flagrant violation of both the laws and customs of warfare.

6. Maltreatment and murder of prisoners-of-war.

a) With the return of Polish officers and other ranks to German prisoners-of-war camps more and more details became available concerning the conditions prevailing in German camps. All those details prove beyond any doubt the general line of policy, instructions and orders regarding Polish prisoners-of-war.

Ill-treatment, exposure to hardship and inhuman conditions were universal: murder and causing grievous bodily harm were very frequent.

Below cases are given which have been ascertained from reliable evidence of witnesses and affidavits.

b) In September 1939 a provisional camp for prisoners was established by the German authorities in BIELSKO. An inmate of the said camp testified the following:

"On October 10th, 1939, the Commandant of the camp summoned all the internees and ordered some of them who had fought with the Polish Army to raise their arms. Three prisoners did so. They were immediately pushed out of line and placed at a distance of 25 metres from a group of German soldiers armed with a machine gun. The Commandant gave the order to fire."

The Commandant then addressed the survivors and told them that the three volunteers had been executed as an example."

c) On April 10th 1941 the following occurred in OFLAG II
at Neu-Brandenburg, the details having been testified
by an affidavit of a Belgian officer:

"We were ordered to leave camp Oflag II.E at Neu-
Brandenburg in which we were interned together with
800 Polish officers with a great many of whom we
sincerely made friends".

"On the day of our departure the Polish officers
honoured us by a manifestation of friendship and
sympathy and bade us out of their barrack-windows
farewell."

"This enraged the German officer named LANG, who
ordered the barrack windows to be shut and any Pole
appearing at a window to be fired at. After a short
while the first salvo was directed against Polish
officers approaching the windows. After the salvo the
man in charge of one of the barracks reported that a
Polish officer was wounded. He was ill and confined
to bed at that time. The man was brutally pushed back
by a German subaltern officer and it took about 15
minutes till the wounded officer was taken to hospital.
He was shot in his lungs."

d) In autumn 1939 the camp STALAG VIII C was established in
KUNAU near Sagan on the river Bober, a tributary of the
river ODER.

A testified report from that camp states:

"The Kunau camp was an open space fenced in by barbed
wire, with big tents for 180 - 200 men each. In
spite of the bitter cold (-25C equal to -13F) in
December 1939 there were no heating facilities at all.
This caused frozen hands, legs and ears among the
inmates. As the prisoners had no blankets and their
worn out uniforms did not protect them from cold,
diseases were spreading and meagre food caused complete
exhaustion".

"In addition the prison guards ill-treated the pri-
soners continuously. They were beaten on every occa-
sion. Two persons were known for their brutality:
Lieutenant SCHING and Sgt. Major GMAU. They used to
hit prisoner's faces and beat them causing fractures
of ribs and arms or even the loss of eyes."

"This inhuman treatment caused several cases of
suicide and insanity among the soldiers."

"Discipline was maintained by kicking and bayonet
stings and a number of prisoners were shot."

e) On May 25th, 1942, two Polish prisoners-of-war interned in the camp on the Isle of Norderney were shot by the German guards because of an attempt to escape. General conditions in the camp were most abhorrent. What follows is a statement of a former inmate of that camp:

"The Island of Norderney was chosen in 1941 as a place of confinement for 'unverbesserlich' - incorrigible prisoners-of-war of the French, Belgian and Polish Armies, who tried to escape three times. I myself was sent to the island in chains on April 12th, 1942, and found there 129 prisoners, including 22 Poles."

"During the night of April 16/17 1942, seventeen Poles including myself, attempted to escape in order to sail to Great Britain on a large boat we noticed on the beach."

"After having covered a distance of some 700m. on sand-hills we suddenly noticed that in the meantime quick-sand filled our way up to a height of 2 m. making it impossible for us to reach the sea."

"We decided to go back and returned safely to the barracks. But early in the morning the sentries found out that the barbed wire was cut, our escape was discovered."

"As the prisoners could not be induced to confess who took part in the escape, the camp authorities took forcible steps and stopped food rations for four days, at the same time Polish prisoners were flogged and threatened while asked to reveal the names of those who attempted to escape. Gunner URBANIAK was the victim of most dreadful beating."

7. Deportation

"The following weeks were a nightmare. We were made to work 12 hours daily, with one hour's break and meal a day. It consisted of watery soup, 275 gms of bread and some margarine or jam."

"Terrorism was growing daily and we decided to make another bid for freedom. On the evening of May 2, 1942 three of us left the barracks. Unfortunately weather was too stormy and they had to return. A sentry noticed them."

"The punishment inflicted upon them was death and most brutal torture:

Soldier MIKOWSKI was stabbed with a bayonet, laid up and shot;

Soldier JANUSKI was beaten up, his hand broken, his right fractured, 3 fingers of his right hand severed, stabbed with a bayonet seven times and finally shot."

the third prisoner was sent away.

A Belgian priest Abbé F. Moreau, a Vicaire of Limal saw their massacred bodies.

f) Polish prisoners-of-war were maltreated, underfed and exposed to hardships in many other prisoner-of-war camps. Several eye-witness reports bear evidence to this effect. One more case ought to be quoted here. It concerns the camp at Radom, where prisoners were beaten, kicked and systematically bullied. On one occasion a Polish soldier was stabbed in his throat, left without medical attention for some time and died due to subsequent haemorrhage.

g) General conclusions:

By according the treatment above to Polish prisoners-of-war those concerned as well as the Supreme authorities of Germany most flagrantly violated the stipulations of the Hague Conventions and in particular the Geneva Convention of 1929, art. 2,3,9,10,11,29,30,50,51. The said Convention was ratified by Germany on February 21st 1934.

7. Deportation of the civilian population for forced labour

a) As early as on October 2nd 1939, a decree was issued by Fuhrer concerning the introduction of forced labour for the Polish civilian population within the Government General. (Verordnung über die Einführung des Arbeitszwangs für die polnische Bevölkerung des General Gouvernements", Verordnungsblatt, page 6). By virtue of the said decree Polish civilians were under the obligation to work in agricultural establishments, on the maintenance of public buildings,

road constructions, regulation of rivers, high
and railways.

b) A further decree of December 12th 1939, extended
groups of those liable to forced labour to children
from the age of 14 years. And a decree of May
1942, gave the authorities the right to use forced
labour even outside the Government General.

c) The practice which developed on the basis of the
decrees turned into a mass deportation of civilians
from Poland and Germany.

Throughout the Government General, in towns and
villages posters were continually inviting Poles
to go "voluntarily" to work in Germany. At the same
time however every town and village were told how
many workers they were to supply.

The result of the voluntary recruitment was usually
very disappointing. As a result of that the German
authorities named the people to go or arranged
round-ups in streets, public houses and other places
and those caught were sent straight to Germany.
There was a particular hunt for young workers of
both sexes. The families of those deported re-
ceived no news from them for months - and only
after some time postcards arrived describing the
poor conditions in which they were forced to live.
Often, after several months the workers used to
return home in a state of complete physical
exhaustion.

There is substantial evidence that while on that
forced labour thousands of men were sterilized.

while young girls were forced into brothels.

d) These labourers were either sent to live with German farmers, working on their land; to work in factories - or special work, while confined to forced labour camps. The conditions in those camps were abhorrent.

e) According to provisional estimated, in 1940 alone, several hundred thousand women and men were sent to Germany as labourers.

f) To this great army of slave workers thousands of Poles deported from the incorporated territories have to be added and also 200,000 Polish prisoners-of-war who by a decree issued by HITLER in August 1940 were "released" from camps-but only to be sent to forced labour into various parts of Germany.

g) These deportations continued throughout the years of war. The total number of those workers reached at a certain point a figure of two millions. Exact figures are obviously not available. But if one considers that in spite of the very high death rate among those people, there are now about 895,000 Polish citizens registered in Western Germany, the estimate appears correct. Those 895,000 are the DISPLACED PERSONS. They are former FORCED LABOURERS deported to the Reich.

h) General conclusion

The whole chapter of deportations to forced labour is presented here in a very condensed form. Behind these few lines lies the history of hundreds of thousands of Polish families destroyed, tragedy,

death and sorrow. The history of each of these labourers was a continuous tragedy. Fathers left their families without means, husbands their wives with no possibility of maintaining them, with no protection and little hope of return. Deportation and forced labour were a flagrant violation of laws of warfare.

8. Maltreatment of the clergy and intellectual classes.

- a) Realising the importance and influence of the intellectual groups and clergy on the population of Poland, the German authorities attempted to use them as tools in their program for the construction of the NEW ORDER in Poland. They met with a blunt refusal. As reprisal they turned to terror and mass persecution.
- b) The main source of evidence concerning the treatment of clergy is based on reports submitted by the Primate of Poland Cardinal HLOND to the Pope Pius XII. These reports give a true and faithful picture of the situation:
- c) "The day after the occupation of Warsaw the Germans arrested some 330 priests, eighty-school teachers and several professors. The prisoners were detained for two weeks under horrible conditions, with sufficient food, unable to carry out the most elementary form of hygiene."
- "This was only the first arrest. The second series took place on November 10, 1939"
- "In March 1940 there were thirty priests in the Warsaw prison including eighteen members of the archdiocesan clergy."
- d) According to a report of Mgr. KACZYNSKI four priests were massacred during a Gestapo interrogatory in Sandomierz. Their teeth were knocked out and their jaws broken.
- e) In the diocese of Lublin, according to the report of Mgr. Kaczynski, the bishop Mgr. FULMAN aged 75, his deputy and several other clergy men were arrested on the charge of hiding a machine gun. They were sentenced to death, but later sent to the concentration camp of Oranienburg.
- f) All the professors of the Catholic University of Lublin were arrested.

Twenty seven priests of Chełm Lubelski were arrested and deported.

g) In Cracow the closest collaborators of the Archbishop ~~Ms~~ SAPIEHA were arrested and sent to Germany.

"The Rev. Canon CZAPLICKI, aged 75, and his curate were executed in November 1939" - reported Cardinal Hlond.

"By March 1941 eighty-seven priests were deported to concentration camps, thirty-seven of them were working in the stone quarries at Mauthausen."

h) The general situation of the clergy in the Archdiocese of Poznan in the beginning of April 1940 was summarized by Cardinal Hlond as follows:

"5 priests shot,

27 priests confined to concentration camps at Stutthof and elsewhere,

190 priests in prison or in concentration camps in Bruczkow, Chludowo, Goruszki, Kazimierz Biskupi, Lad, Lubin and Puszczykowo,

35 priests expelled into the Government General,

11 priests seriously ill in consequence of ill-treatment,

122 parishes entirely left without priests".

i) In the diocese of CHELMNO where about 650 priests were installed before the war only 3% were allowed to stay, the 97% imprisoned, executed or put into concentration camps,

j) By January 1941: about 700 priests were killed
3,000 were in prison or
concentration camps,

k) In his final observations Cardinal Hlond says:

"The clergy are the most harshly persecuted.... Those who have been permitted to stay are subjected to numerous humiliations, are paralysed in the exercise of their pastoral duties, and are stripped of their parochial benefices and all their rights. They are entirely at the mercy of the Gestapo."

"Monasteries and convents have been methodically suppressed as well as their flourishing works of education, publicity, social welfare, charity and care of the sick. Their houses and their institutes have been occupied by the army of the Nazi party. Many monks have been imprisoned and a great number of nuns have been dispersed.

"The invaders have, further, confiscated or sequestered the patrimony of the Church, considering themselves as its masters. The cathedrals, the bishops' palaces, the seminaries, the canons' residences, the revenues and endowments of bishoprics and chapters, the funds of the curias and seminaries..... all have been pillaged by the invaders."

"It is like an apocalyptic vision of the FIDES DEPOPULATA".

- 1) The very same fate had befallen all those outstanding personalities in Polish life, who represented the progressive, human and civilized element of the nation. Every writer, artist, scientist or outstanding man, who did not accept the Nazi ideology was sent to prison or concentration camp - very often shot without trial. The main victims were University professors.

- m) One of the first deeds of the German occupant was the arrest of 167 University professors at Cracow and their deportation to Crandenburg-Sachsenhausen.

On November 6th 1939 they were called to the aula of the Cracow University under the pretext of attending a lecture on the attitude of the German authorities to science and teaching.

What they heard was a short statement made by Major SS MAYR chief of the Gestapo in Cracow. He declared that they were hostile towards Germany and not disciplined enough. In view of that and the fact that they intended to continue lecturing in the current academic year - they were to be put under arrest.

They were taken into lorries together with 500 students who happened to have been in the University building at that time.

that time. After having spent two days in a military prison they were sent to the concentration camp ORANIENBURG-SACHSENHAUSEN.

There, subjected to all hardship and maltreatment according to all inmates of that famous camp they spent three months. As a result of the ill-treatment: Seventeen professors died. Among them Stanislaus ESTREICHER, Professor of Western European jurisprudence, former rector of the University; Casimir KOSTANECKI, famous anatomist and former president of the Polish Academy of Science; Ignatius CHRZANOWSKI, the greatest authority and one of the oldest teachers of literature; and LEO STERNBACH, one of the greatest authorities on Greece and a Hellenist of world fame.

n) During the years 1940-1945 several thousand representatives of Polish art, science and learning were sent to prison, camps or executed. Many of those who passed through prisons and concentration camps died soon after their release.

o) General conclusions:

This merciless attack against the clergy and Polish intellectuals, which was going on throughout the years of occupation cannot be regarded as a simple agglomeration of isolated cases. This was a deliberate policy aimed at the destruction of everything that was best in Polish life. The gap which has thus been created will require years and years to fill up.

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CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

I. "All the defendants committed Crimes against Humanity during a period of years preceding 8th May, 1945, in Germany and in all those countries and territories occupied by the German armed forces since 1st September, 1939, and in Austria and Czechoslovakia and in Italy and on the High Seas."

"All the defendants, acting in concert with others, formulated and executed a common plan or conspiracy to commit Crimes against Humanity as defined in Article 6 (c) of the Charter. This plan involved, among other things, the murder and persecution of all who were, or who were suspected of being hostile to the Nazi Party and all who were or were suspected of being opposed to the common plan alleged in Count One."

"The said Crimes against Humanity were committed by the defendants and by other persons for whose acts the defendants are responsible (under Article 6 of the Charter) as such other person, when committing the said War Crimes performed their acts in execution of a common plan and conspiracy to commit the said War Crimes, in the formulation and execution of which plan and conspiracy all the defendants participated as leaders, organisers, instigators and accomplices."

"These methods and crimes constituted violations of international conventions, of internal penal laws, of the general principles of criminal law as derived from the criminal law of all civilised nations and were involved in and part of a systematic course of conduct. The said acts were contrary to Article 6 of the Charter." (page 26 of the Indictment).

2. All crimes submitted in the present chapter are both WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY. Being violation of the International agreements concerning the conduct of war - they are war crimes. But they go much further. Crimes against humanity are a much graver qualification. In view of their very serious character they are also the latter. The charge is therefore presented under both headings.

3. Terror and mass reprisals.

a) During the whole period of German Occupation in Poland the civilian population was exposed to hardship and cruelties imposed by the occupant.

It was not only that by issuing laws and decrees contrary to International and Polish law the Nazi authorities violated their obligations as belligerents, they went much further. On top of the many restrictions, discriminations and "legalised" crimes

- a wave of crime

swept Poland. All this was done with the full knowledge and approval of the highest authorities of the German Government at that time.

- b. In order to give an exact picture of the situation one would have to write the history of occupied Poland between the years 1939-1945, recording daily crimes, barbarities and violence.

This will be the task of the historian. But in this legal indictment some of the most atrocious and cruel deeds will be recorded. Only some of them.

c. The massacre at Anin:

Late in December 1939 a bandit shot a Polish Policeman in the neighbourhood of Warsaw. Investigation ascertained that the culprit stayed in a public house at WAWER near Warsaw. Two German gendarmes went to arrest him. When they entered the public house he opened fire killing one of them and wounding the other. In reply to that the German authorities ordered on December 26th 1939, reprisals to be taken and a punitive expedition went to the village.

A detachment of the Landesschutz under the command of an officer marched to Wawer and the summer resort Anin.

Both places were surrounded by a line of soldiers.

The owner of the public house, where the incident occurred was hanged at once and the body remained pending in front of his house for three days.

At the same time the male inhabitants were dragged out of all houses. Having thus collected something between 140-170 men the Germans ordered them to stand at the railway station with their faces to the wall and hand clasped on the heads for several hours. After their

identity was checked some of them were released but the vast majority were told that they would be executed. Thereafter they were conducted into the open field, divided into groups of 10-14 persons and shot with machine gun fire.

The number of single graves found in the place of execution totalled 107. Among the executed were two doctors, 30 of them were youngsters under 16 years, and 12 of them were over 60. One of them was an American citizen of Polish origin, who was shot with his son. (Mr. SZCZYGIEL).

d) The mass murder at Piastoszyn

During the night of October 21-22, 1939, the farm of the German intendent a certain FRITZ in the village of Piastoszyn (German denomination: Pretzin) was set on fire by unknown persons.

In spite of the lack of evidence a punitive expedition was ordered to the village Piastoszyn.

On October 23rd the German newspaper WEICHSEL ZEITUNG reported on the case as follows:

"In the district of Tuchel the farm of the Volksdeutsche Fritz situated outside the village of Pretzin, was set on fire on the night of October 21-22 by Polish bandits. The Volksdeutsche Fritz suffered from a heart-attack. Upon the orders of the head of the civil administration a punitive expedition was sent to the locality, in order to teach the guilty bandits that acts of this kind would be treated with the utmost severity. By way of retaliation ten Poles known for their hostile attitude towards Germany were shot. In addition, the Polish population in the neighbourhood has been ordered to rebuild the burnt buildings and to pay compensation for the damage done."

A clear plea of guilty of the crime committed.

e) The massacre at Ileszno.

In the first days of September the Germans of Polish nationality, inhabiting that region, armed with grenades, revolvers, rifles and machine-guns attacked their Polish fellow citizens. That attack was arranged in connection with the German military operations to pave their way into Poland. But it came too early and the Germans were defeated.

After the occupation of Leszno by the German troops the German authorities took revenge by starting a massacre of the Polish population which lasted for almost two months. A great number of prominent Poles in the district were arrested, brutally beaten with rifle butts, truncheons and whips.

On October 21st, 1939, twenty representatives of the local Polish population were shot at the foot of the Law Court. Many others were secretly executed while in prison. A ditch used as a common grave for the purposes was discovered in the forests of Rydzyna near Leszno.

The number of victims run into several hundred persons.

f) The massacre at Józefów was robbed and murdered by bandits as the Germans themselves later reported in the Press. Yet a punitive expedition was sent to Józefów. On the way to the village the expedition got stuck in the mud on the road. Eleven peasants were brought in to help in moving the vehicles. As soon as their job was completed all of them were shot dead.

The expedition proceeded to carry out further massacres. All men that could be seized in Józefów and in the surroundings, even boys of eleven years were arrested and shot at the spot.

The victims of that expedition include:

- 30 persons of Józefów Mały.
- 14 persons of Józefów duży.
- 70 persons of Bronisławów Stary.
- 60 persons of Zakepie.
- 25 persons of Bielany.
- 18 persons of Ruda.
- 26 persons of Nowiny.
- 13 persons of Sereba.

The executions completed, seventeen workers were brought to dig graves for the victims and for themselves - as they

were shot, after having completed their job.

Many other persons were killed by the German officials.

Altogether the number of victims amounted to 300 persons.

g) The mass murder in the Hospital at Swiecie.

This particular case of mass murder was only one chapter in the deliberately designed process of exterminating all persons suffering from mental disorders and nervous diseases. Patients undergoing medical treatment or confined in institutions for diseases of that type were either shot or poisoned with gas, and buildings taken over by the Germans to serve as barracks for the S.S. etc.

One of those hospitals was the Public Hospital for Mental Diseases at Swiecie.

In September 1939 the patients of that hospital were exterminated. At the time the hospital housed 1200 persons, men, women and children.

For several days detachments of the Selbstschutz arrived daily at the hospital, loading lorries with patients under the pretext of them being transferred to another place. Finally only about 100 Germans and 200 Poles with minor mental defects were left.

According to reliable information submitted by witnesses and in affidavits all those evacuated were brought to the woods of Sulnowo near Swiecie, Liszkówko near Bydgoszcz and Grupa and shot there. Their bodies were buried in common graves by the inhabitants of the neighbouring places. About a thousand persons fell victim of that mass murder.

4. Hostages

a) One of the most ghastly features of Nazie occupation of Poland was the adoption of the system of taking hostages. Collective responsibility, the payment of collective fine and the bargaining with human life were regarded as the best method of bringing the Polish nation into subservience.

b) Here are some typical cases of mass reprisals. They are meant to show the method adopted by the German occupant;

c) In November 1939 an unknown man set on fire a barn filled with corn and situated on the outskirts of Nowe Miasto Lubawskie. The barn belonged to a German. Thereupon a certain SPERLING, S.S. Standartenfuehrer was ordered by the higher authorities to take reprisals.

A number of Poles from among the most prominent citizens of the towns were arrested. Out of them 15 were selected and were publicly shot S.S. men. Among the victims were:

2 brothers Jankowski, one a lawyer the other
a priest.

the tailor Malkowski,

the merchant Zimny,

a major of the Army in reserve Bona,

the son of an inn-keeper,

the editor of a newspaper,

the priest Bronislaw Dembienski.

d) In October 1939 the German authorities seized a number of Poles in the town of Inowroclaw and imprisoned them as hostages.

They were later taken to the prison hall where they were mercilessly beaten - and shot dead one by one.

Altogether 70 persons were murdered, among them the mayor of the town and his deputy.

The victims included the most prominent people in the town. The man in charge of it was Landrat von Hirschfeld.

- e) On March 7th 1941 a film actor Igo SYM, who claimed German nationality (Volksdeutscher) and was in charge of the German theatres in Warsaw was murdered in his flat. Though the guilty were not found, the Governor of Warsaw FISCHER declared that he was murdered by Poles and ordered the arrest of a large number of hostages, the closing of theatres and a curfew. The hostages were taken to secure the apprehension of those guilty. About two hundred persons were arrested among them teachers, clergymen, physicians, lawyers and artists. Three days were given to the population of Warsaw to find the murderers of Sym. After the three days elapsed and the offenders remained unfound seventeen of the hostages were executed. Among them prof. KOPEC, his son and prof. ZAKRZEWSKI.

5. Judicial murders.

- a) On December 4th 1941 GOERING, FRICK and LOMERS signed a decree referred to above, which virtually outlawed all Poles and Jews in the incorporated Polish territories. The decree made Poles and Jews a different and second rank group of citizens. It meant that Poles and Jews were bound to obey the Reich unconditionally, but on the other hand being second class citizens they were not entitled to the protection given by law to others.

In general German Criminal procedure was followed but exceptions were allowed when the court was of the opinion that quick administration of justice required some divergence from the formal regulations. In such cases sentences could be passed which were against and contrary to the accepted rules of procedure. Thus the law manifested ratified lawlessness.

The death sentence came automatically into operation if a Pole or a Jew committed an act of violence against a German on account of his German nationality.

The death sentence could be passed also in the following cases:

1. For removing or publicly damaging posters set up by the German authorities.
2. For acts of violence against members of the German Forces.
3. For lowering the dignity of Reich or harming its interest.
4. For damaging furniture to be used by the German authorities.
5. For damaging things intended for the work or public order.
6. For causing disobedience to regulations and orders issued by the German authorities - and several other cases which in fact justified imprisonment for a short period at the most.

b) No Pole-stated the official Nazi instruction -was allowed to approach a German woman to stain the noble blood of the Herrenvolk. Those who dared to do it or even did not get beyond the stage of attempting to do so, were inevitably facing death.

But it was not only the Court, the German Court which was called upon to pass sentence in these cases. It was found superfluous to arrange trials - a simple order of the police proved sufficient to deprive people of their life.

This had particular reference to those Poles who were deported to Germany for forced labour.

Polish workers were hanged in pursuance of orders issued by the Reichsführer S.S. and by the Police without any judicial proceedings.

c) This practice was generally adopted. Several photostatic copies of original instructions to Police Chiefs to execute prisoners have been submitted to the International Tribunal.

d) Further evidence is provided by a letter signed by the President of the District Court and Chief Public Prosecutor in Katowice and addressed to the Minister of Justice in Berlin, dated December 8th, 1941:

"in connection with the disrupting of a treasonable organisation, 350 persons strong, six leaders were hanged by the Police in Tarnowitz" -the letter states. "This was done without the knowledge of the Judiciary." Similar cases had occurred before. Enquiries made in this respect showed that the executions were authorised by the Reich Leader S.S. "public hanging of the criminals at the place of crime being a necessary immediate measure, acting as a deterrent and that they will have to be continued until criminal and actively anti-German elements in the incorporated Eastern territories were broken up or until other immediate steps taken, inter alia by the Courts, would guarantee the same deterrent effect". Against the adoption of this procedure the President of the Court and Public Prosecutor of Katowice raised objections. But they have done so not in the interest of justice. They claimed only that pro-forma it would be much better if those cases were dealt with by Courts and where the same effect could be achieved: under the cloak of law, the prisoners would meet death sentences in any case: "as far as jurisdiction in our district is concerned they are in a position to follow the necessity for an immediate penal action by introducing special proceedings (the setting up of Blitz-courts). "This would have the effect that "between the handing over of the case to the prosecution and the execution not more than three days would elapse."

(The text of the letter is enclosed: Encl 10.)

e) But later events proved that the German authorities abandoned even the pretence of carrying out judicial proceedings as the judiciary was left out altogether.

Even pro-forma trials which would have been in any case nothing short of judicial murders were dispensed with, the matter was handed over to the police. On November 1942 the Reichsführer S.S. and Minister of Justice TRIEBLACK agreed on a scheme by which:

"the Judiciary renounced their right to carry out normal judicial proceedings in penal cases against Poles and eastern-European ethnic groups. Those persons of foreign ethnic groups should in future be handed over to the police. Similar treatment ought to be accorded to Jews and Gypsies. This agreement was approved of by the Führer." (Encl 11.)

Thus hundreds of thousands of human beings found themselves at the mercy of the Police and Gestapo. They were the final and ultimate judges, they became masters of their lives.

F) According to information collected from various sources it has been established that thousands of Poles became victims of that procedure. Thousands died, regarded as a result of trials conducted without any legal justification-scores of thousands were murdered without having been tried at all. An order of the police decided on their being hanged or shot.

6. Concentration camps

a) Hundreds of German concentration camps were spread throughout the Reich and the occupied territories. In them the process of maltreatment, abuse and destruction of human lives went on for years.

In almost all those camps Polish citizens were imprisoned in varying numbers.

b) There existed camps of various types and character; they could be divided into the following groups:-

I. Segregation Camps

Poles were sent to these camps for a temporary period in order to be segregated, before being sent on to an ordinary concentration camp. They were detained here for a period lasting anything from several days to several months. Conditions were especially hard and the treatment deliberately brutal. Segregation camps were established in the following places :-

1. Augustów I.
2. Działdowo I.
3. Inowrocław.
4. Konstantynów I (near Łódź)
5. Łódź I.
6. Majdanek I.
7. Mysłowice -(an especially large women's section)
8. Sosnowiec I.
9. Tarnów I.

II Concentration Camps Proper

In Poland:-

1. Augustów II.
2. Ciechanów.
3. Dobryń.
4. Dyle (near Biłgoraj)
5. Działdowo II.
6. Działowa (near-Lublin)
7. Grudziądz.
8. Jasło.
9. Koldyczewo (near Baranowicze)
10. Łódź II
11. Nasielsk.
12. Pielkonia.
13. Płońsk.
14. Potulice I (near Naklo, on the river Noteć)
15. Pomiechówek I.
16. Sierpe.
17. Sosnowiec II.
18. Tarnów II.
19. Trawniki I (near Lublin)
20. Near Włocławek.
21. Near Chełm.

In the Reich.

22. Buchenwald.
23. Dachau.
24. Flossenbürg.
25. Gross-Rosen (near Wrocław)
26. Guzen.
30. Mauthausen.
31. Hamburg.

32. Hohenbrueck.
33. Labiawa (in East Prussia)
34. Oranienburg.
35. Ravensbrueck.
36. Stutthof (near Gdansk)
37. Sachsenhausen.

III. Forced Labour Camps

These were originally large concentration camps set up especially for peasants.

Some of them were :-

1. Potulice II.
2. Starogard I.
3. Treblinka II.

IV. Concentration Camps for Priests

Although priests were sent in large numbers to the ordinary concentration camps special camps were set up for them:-

1. Bojanowo (near Rawicz)
 2. Konstantynów II (near Łódź)
 3. Near Gdańsk,
- and many others in the Reich.

V. Concentration Camps for Women.

Many concentration camps had women's sections. An especially large women's section was attached to the camp at Oświęcim.

Another large concentration camp for women was the camp at Ravensbruck.

The following concentration camps had special sections for Polish nuns.

1. Bojanowo.
2. Konstantynów.

All the segregation camps had special sections for women.

- Działdowo I.
- Tarnów I.
- Augustów I.
- Majdanek I.
- Mysłowice.

VI. Concentration Camps for Jews

1. Belzec.
2. Starogard II.
3. Potulice II.
4. Sobibor (near Wlodawa)
5. Kosow Podlaski.
6. Treblinka II.
7. Trawniki II.
8. An unnamed camp between Chelm and Wlodawa.
9. Pomieszkow II.

VII. "Racial Improvement Camps"

Helenowo (near Lódź) and many other mainly in the Reich.

VIII. "Corrective Camps for Young Poles".

IX. Concentration Camps for Children.

"German Education Establishments"

Having decided to germanize Polish children the Germans were sending them to so-called "German education establishments" inside the Reich. The age at which the Germans considered children still suitable for germanisation varied according to time and district. It has been fixed at 6, 9 and 12 years respectively.

Before sent away children were subjected to most careful segregation. After having been separated from their parents, weak children were left un cared for, and often sent to concentration camps to be killed. The list above is by no means exhaustive - it contains only those camps as to which there is definite evidence available that large numbers of Poles were detained in them. (Extinction camps for both Poles and Jews are being dealt with separately.)

- c) It is still impossible to ascertain the exact figure of those who paid with their lives while in these concentration camps. Intensive investigation and a new population census are necessary to give an adequate picture of the final balance sheet.

But one thing can be stated now:

In all those camps the treatment of the inmates was a challenge to everything humane; those behind whom the gates were locked hardly ever left the camps alive. From the few survivors details were collected - and they are presented here in a summary of information:

- d) The camps of SACHSENHAUSEN near Oranienburg was one into which many thousands of Polish citizens were deported during the period 1939-1944. The internees were exposed to systematic extermination by means of mass executions, poisoning injections - to physical torment by continuous flogging, kicking and all sorts of petty tortures. The day began in summer at 4 a.m., in winter at 5 a.m. One hour was allowed for washing, dressing, breakfast and general tidying up. The prisoners were then marched by the barrack leaders to the rallying place, where the roll was called. The work lasted twelve hours.

The prisoners worked either inside the camp or in various factories and establishments outside it. They were engaged in clearing forests, ploughing, building railway tracks. They were engaged in the production of bricks and pottery. While being forced to work under very difficult conditions they received food allotment which was absolutely inadequate. The daily ration of black bread consisted of 350 grammes. The prisoners received also some 150 grammes of margarine per week and sometimes Ersatz jam. The daily diet was: two plates of watersoup-one for lunch and another one for supper. Only on Sundays the food was slightly better. Owing to undernourishment all kinds of stomach diseases, phlegmonia and furunculosis were rampant.

The camp hospital was short of medical supplies and the staff chosen from among the prisoners had no training whatsoever. Unattended patients died either in the hospital or

in the barracks. In 1940, during an epidemic of dysentery, the only treatment applied was starvation diet and cold bath, which resulted in a death rate of about 70%. According to statistics submitted by various ex-prisoners the average death rate in the camp amounted to 3,000 people yearly.

The most gruesome feature of the camp was the system of punishment adopted by the authorities.

The following types of punishment were most frequently applied:

- a) Standing at the gate at attention without the head covered whilst S.S. - men passing by were allowed to kick and beat the prisoner to their hearts content. This lasted sometimes up to three days.
- b) Flogging -- consisting normally of 5 to 25 strokes. There were cases when the victim was given 50 strokes in two installments. The punishment was meted out in public in order to "educate" and deter other prisoners.
- c) "Pillory" - hanging the victim by his hands tied behind his back from 15 minutes up to one hour.
- d) "Sport" - the prisoner had to roll on the ground, run, fall down, get up, squat with outstretched arms, spin round with their hands behind their heads etc.
- e) Sending the victim to the punitive company. This was mainly applied to people condemned to death by the Gestapo and sent to the camp to be tortured to death. The punitive company was intended to kill the victims by constant torture. They were forced to run while pushing wheelbarrows heavily loaded with sand. They were forced to run through a double row of guards who shot at them as if they were game.

From time to time a thorough purge of the camp was ordered. There were various reasons for it. In most cases it was done in order to get rid of individuals unfit for efficient work, racially discriminated groups, to make room for incoming transports or to satisfy the demand for manpower by war factories in Germany.

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prisoners. All of them disappeared without trace. Soon after the departure of transports the clothes of the deported arrived in the camp, a true evidence that the prisoners had been killed. - This method of disposing of sick and physically unfit prisoners was later continued at regular intervals.

The number of Poles in the camp varied. The first transport consisted of University professors, mentioned already above. On April 15th 1940 another transport of 2,000 Poles from Warsaw arrived at the camp. In May 1940 again 800 prisoners from Cracow and Tarnów were brought in.

During the following years many more transports were brought in. By the middle of 1944 there were still about 6,000 Poles in this camp, many having died before.

Very few left the camp alive.

e) The Camp of Ravensbruck was another of the German horror camps, which is mentioned here for special reasons. It was a camp to which mainly women were deported. The main deportations took place during 1941-1942. The inmates were employed at various work and duties. All the work exceeded the physical abilities of the women. Slapping the internees faces, ordering them to stand to attention for hours in open air, were considered slight punishments. Flogging, confinement to a dark cell were the punishments of the severer type. A special method was the confinement for a period of 6 or more months to the so called "Strafblock".

But the most horrible aspect of that camp was the experimental side of it.

From July 1942 in the camp hospital University professors and prominent Nazi doctors performed special operations using the inmates as human guinea pigs.

During one year at least 77 Polish women and girls were subjected to the above experiments which resulted in 5 cases of death and in all other cases in permanent crippling. The youngest and healthiest from amongst the prisoners were chosen for that purpose. Operations were performed on their muscles and bones, parts of their muscles were cut out and a special serum was injected into the wound, causing ill-healing and suppuration. Even more serious were the operations performed on bones, sometimes repeatedly performed on the same victim.

The purpose of those operations was the following:-

- a) To breed on the living human organism some sort of anti-toxine for fighting gas gangrene.
- b) To breed cellular membranes outside the said organism.

All those operations were forced on the victims under the threat that this was the only alternative to death.

But cruel as that method was, it was also deceitful: as many of the victims of those inhuman operations did not escape death.

In order to reduce the number of internees in the camp special transports were formed. In the early stages the authorities tried to disguise the actual purpose of these transports by calling them "Erlassung" so as to make the victims believe that they were going to be released. But soon it became clear that the very aim of those transports was mass shooting of the prisoners.

The victims were transported to the neighbouring woods and soon those left in the camp would hear shots. They were never seen again. Many of the victims were also executed by hanging. On February 18th 1943 eleven Polish women were hanged.

Some of the victims escaped alive. Their evidence taken by the Polish Court in Warsaw on September 3rd, 4th and 6th, 1945 testifies to the facts given above. The witnesses are those, on whom operations were performed as a result of which they are permanently crippled.

f) It was stated above that in almost all the German concentration camps Polish prisoners were ill-treated, tortured and murdered.

In this short document it seems impossible to produce detailed evidence concerning all the camps, though most of it is available. Only two of the camps were mentioned above, and in addition a third one is given below:

g) The camps of Mauthausen and Gusen in Upper Austria.

The construction of the camp in Mauthausen began several years before the war. It was completed in 1940 by foreign prisoners Poles, Spaniards, Russians, Czechs, Gypsies and Jews. The first Poles to arrive there came from Buchenwald, Dachau and Oranienburg in March 1940.

To accommodate the ever increasing number of foreign prisoners a sub-camp was built in Gusen, about 3 miles away.

It was built by Poles, thousands of them brought from Poland and other camps in Germany.

All the prisoners detained in those two camps were employed in the quarries and the mill attached to the camp. The work was extremely heavy and exhausting even under normal conditions. But under the circumstances prevailing in the camps the prisoners led a life worse than the ancient galley slaves.

In the four years of 1940-1944 diseases caused by malnutrition, overwork, ill-treatment as well as direct cases of

murder and massacre brought about the death of some 40,000 prisoners in the camp Gusen alone. Out of this figure 20 - 25% were Poles.

In autumn 1942 a brothel was established there whose female personnel was drawn from other concentration camps. This brothel was frequented almost exclusively by Kapos. To satisfy the needs of the prison S.S. guards another brothel was established in 1943. Most of the women recruited to the brothels were from Slav countries.

Here is the story of one of the inmates as told by him after having passed through the camp: Mr. J.B.:-

A teacher by profession he was arrested by the Germans in September 1939 and sent first to Dachau. In June 1940 he was transferred to Gusen, where he spent six months. J.B. worked for the first three months with the STEINRAEGERKOMMANDO. A long file of prisoners had to carry heavy blocks for nearly a mile. A chain of S.S. guards and Kapos watched the prisoners to keep regular intervals between them and punished on the spot any offenders against this rule by flogging and kicking. Several prisoners were thus beaten to death and J.B. saw how some of the Kapos deliberately pushed prisoners out of the file so as to give the guards a pretext to shoot them down. He was also witness when two prisoners Father Wacław Kula and Józef Fielek were tortured to death.

He remembers also one night in summer 1940, called the St. Bartholomew's night when the whole camp had to suffer for an attempted escape by one of the prisoners. The prisoner, a Pole NOWAK, was soon captured and submitted to refined tortures. After he had been beaten up almost to a pulp he was forced to repeat constantly. "I have returned happily". But this did not save him. He was submitted to another portion of beating which finally put an end to his life.

All other prisoners had to stand all night on the rallying place and to endure heavy insults, beating and kicking. The chief victims were prisoners from the intelligentsia class and particularly clergymen. The orgy continued all next day. The meagre breakfast was abolished and violent beating accompanied the prisoners work. Many died, many more were crippled, others suffered for months later.

J.B. gave evidence of the periodical extermination of prisoners who were not fit for work any more. Such people were officially sent to a "sanatorium" (and disappeared completely.

During his stay in the camp about 1,000 Polish prisoners lost their lives. They were mostly men who on account of their poorer physique were not able to stand the inhuman conditions prevailing in the camp.

7. The maltreatment, outlawing and extermination of the Jewish population

- a) The Nazi authorities having more than once declared and made public their attitude to all persons of Jewish origin, put into action a scheme aimed at the outlawing, persecution and finally extermination of all Jews. The scheme was proceeding by stages.
Curtailement of freedom
- b) On September 13th 1940 a decree was issued restricting the right of residence. This was an instrument which paved the way to the creation of the ghettos (Encl. 12)
- c) On December 11th 1939 a decree was issued in the Government General by which every Jew was forbidden to leave his place of residence unless specially permitted by the German authorities. Every Jew was bound to report his place of residence unless permitted to dispense with it by the competent German authority.
- d) On January 26th 1940 and February 20th 1941 (Encl. 13.) decrees were issued prohibiting Jews the use of railways and public means of communication without special permission.
- e) Further orders dealt with the creation of Jewish districts in different parts of the Government General. The first referred to the administrative districts of Warsaw and Lublin, the second to Radom, Cracow etc. The practical result of those orders was that Jews previously ordered to hold in ghettos under the authority of the local administration, were forced to take up residence in special places assigned to them.

It virtually meant: imprisonment.

f) All the indicted with particular reference to ROSENBERG and FRANK made an attempt to create a Jewish reservation in Lublin. The plan finally proved abortive.

As far back as in February 1939 ROSENBERG put forward the idea of creating a Jewish reservation "somewhere". (Voelkischer Beobachter, February 8th 1939). The invasion and occupation of Poland allowed the idea to materialize on Polish soil.

The Polish population of the Lublin area was to be cleared out and Jews settled there as an isolated colony. Jews from all over Europe were brought to Lublin. Up to November 1939 about 45,000 Jews were brought there. They were taken from many Polish towns and from abroad.

According to reliable reports received at the time a stretch of land of about sixty miles in area, surrounded by barbed wire was set aside for the purpose. Conditions the newcomers found there were appalling: lack of food, housing sanitary arrangements. Many of them died shortly after their arrival. The plan did not succeed and was replaced by the establishment of the ghettos.

Its first attempts and failure were however responsible for the death of thousands of people.

Curtailment of the right of free work

g) By order issued on October 26th 1939 GOERING and FRANK introduced forced labour for the Jewish population in Poland. (Encl. 4.4)

This order was later supplemented by an order of

December 12th stipulating that every Jew between the age of 14 and 60 might be conscripted for forced labour. It was to last for two years and could be extended for a further period if the purpose of it was not achieved within the period of two years.

Jewish labour battalions were created and a prohibition imposed on all Jews to use or alienate tools otherwise than where ordered to work. Thus they were deprived of the possibility of work outside labour camps and of earning their living freely.

By a special order Jews were barred from receiving labour cards (December 21st 1940). As employment was possible only on the production of a labour card-Jews could not obtain any employment.

Jews were excluded from unemployment assistance. (Decree of December 16th 1939 and November 9th 1940)

Jews were barred from receiving paid leave, being paid only for the work done. No protective legislation was accorded to Jewish women and minors.

Humiliations

h) Jews were gradually reduced to the level of pariahs.

They were ousted from the principal streets in all towns and cities. They were barred from public houses, theatres and cinemas, public parks and gardens. Special compartments were reserved for them in tramways and buses, so that they should not meet or contact the gentile population.

Special relations with non-Jews were strictly prohibited. They were ordered to take off their hats when meeting German soldiers: in some places even to leave the pavement and walk on the road when German officers were passing - by.

The punishment of Jews and judicial murder

- i) On October 24th 1942 a decree was issued by FRANK concerning the simplification of penal procedure.

Death penalty was imposed on every Jew who failed to wear special armlets, who left his residence without special permission. Death penalty became the most common penalty for the most trifling offence.

On December 4th 1941 a decree concerning the organisation of criminal justice with regard to Poles and Jews conferred enormous powers on the prosecutor, rendering the defendant almost helpless, forbidding the remission of penalties. Capital punishment became the most frequent verdict and it was subject to immediate execution.

On July 1st 1943 FRICK and BORMAN signed a decree which became to be known as the "Thirteenth decree to the Reichsbürgergesetz" (See Encl 9.) Penal proceedings against Jews in the incorporated territories were henceforward reserved to the police. Upon the death of a Jew his property fell to the Reich.

This finally disposed of the fiction that a Jew was under the protection of law. He was left to the mercy of the police.

The Ghettoes:

- j) Under the authority of GOERING, ROSENBERG and STREICHER on orders issued by FRANK Jews were herded into specially erected districts in towns and cities. The outstanding among all those places-called GHETTOES - was the ghetto of WARSAW.

Some figures from the official German and local sources give a picture of the conditions in the Ghetto:

About half a million Jews were herded into the Ghetto of Warsaw. All of them had to be accommodated in 1,359 houses which meant at the average 393 persons in one house. Thirteen persons had to live in one room. Food allotted to the prisoners of the ghetto was in fact a starvation diet. It was about 1/8 of the pre-war ration in Poland.

Both appalling housing conditions and shortage of food were bound to lead to tremendous growth of diseases. Typhus was raging throughout the time the ghetto was in existence. About 20% of those affected fell victim of it due to lack of adequate medical help. The pre-war increases of the Jewish population in Poland amounted to 8,9/1000. In 1941 there was no increase, the birth rate had fallen to almost nil - the death rate however increased from 12/1,000 to about 1%. It was steadily growing in later years. Starved, underfed and tortured the Jews of the ghetto of Warsaw, faced inevitable death, they decided to die with honour and rose against the Germans.

The rising of the ghetto of Warsaw which began on Hitler's birthday (21.4.1943) lasted for days. The Germans rushed machine-guns and aeroplanes against its population. The ghetto became a heap of ruins, shattered walls: almost all its defenders, including women and children were killed.

k) Other ghettos in which the same conditions prevailed were.

The Ghetto of Lodz

On February 8th., 1940, the leader of the S.S. Brigade in Lodz, Schaeffer, issued an order establishing a Ghetto in Lodz where at that time, including the refugees from the surrounding territories there were again some 200,000 Jews.

"The period between February 9th and April 30th was designated as the transitional period, during which the nearly 150,000 Jews from other parts of Lodz had to liquidate their affairs, leaving their dwellings and houses and move into the poor, neglected and filthy quarter of Baluty where 59,000 Jews already lived."

"April 30th, 1940, was the last day on which the Ghetto in Lodz was to be closed: on May 1st, no person considered a Jew under the Nuremberg Laws would be permitted to reside outside the Ghetto wall. Nearly 200,000 Jews were crowded into the already congested section of Baluty and were totally cut off from the outside world, without means of subsistence, without the right to work in the factories and without their own working tools which would enable at least some of them to earn a living."

"Until the month of April, 1940, during the period of transition, the Ghetto was fenced off by barbed wires, but at the end of April, when the transfer into the Ghetto was finally completed, the Ghetto was surrounded with a wall six feet high."

"Since the district set aside for the Ghetto had no sewage system and most of the houses were old, without plumbing or proper sanitation, typhus spread with an

appalling mortality rate. In the year 1941 alone 17,000 Jews died in Lodz, eight times the number that had died in any pre-war year. This was partly due, also to lack of doctors and medicines. There were only four pharmacies and forty-six physicians in the entire Ghetto, where 200,000 Jews were herded." (Reported in the Black Book of Polish Jewry)

1) The Ghetto of KRAKOW

On March 3rd, 1941, - that is, after the pogrom of December 1940 and after the first deportations - the German Governor of the Krakow district issued an order ordering all Jews living outside Podgorze to leave their dwellings and move to the few streets in that suburb set aside for the newly-created Ghetto. The poorest and filthiest streets of Podgorze - the Jozefinska, the Lwowska, the Brodzinska and Salinarna - were converted into a Ghetto and all non-Jewish residents of those streets were given until March 20th to vacate their homes and move to other districts. The Jews were permitted to take along only 62½ lbs. of their possessions, and had to hand over the rest to the German Trust Office. The Judenrat undertook to distribute Jews in the dwelling places so that at least a window for light and air should be available for every three persons. The Ghetto was guarded by German police who barred non-Jews from entering it, and Jews from leaving its precincts except under guard on the way to forced labor.

For five months the Jews of the Krakow Ghetto were forbidden to have any communication with the outside world. Only in August 1941 was a Jewish post-office opened in Podgorzw. During the months of September, October,

November and December of 1941 many letters were received in America by relatives of Jews in the Krakow Ghetto, asking for food-packages. After the United States entered the war postal communication naturally was discontinued. On November 28th, 1941 the Ghetto was reduced in size for the first time despite the fact that the number of Jews increased, as in the month of August the Nazi authorities annexed 29 villages to Krakow, forcing the Jews of those villages to move into the Ghetto.

"There were numerous Jews in those villages, the local inhabitants and the many refugees who had come there at the outbreak of the war, a large number of women and girls whose menfolk had fled to Soviet territory. The women lived in the houses of the farmers, helping in the work during the summer and teaching the children in the winter since the German authorities had closed all elementary schools. The expulsion of the Jews from the 29 villages swelled the already overcrowded Ghetto of Podgorze".

The area of the Ghetto was later reduced to about one-third of a square mile. Many Jews took advantage of the confusion created by the resettlement to hide with Christian friends in order to escape the hunger and pestilence in the Ghetto. It was at that time that Governor Hans-Frank published a decree ordering the death penalty for any Jew who left the Ghetto or for any Pole who concealed a Jew escaping from the Ghetto.

There was a forced labor battalion in the vicinity of Krakow where 2,500 Jewish men and women performed arduous work under excessively poor conditions. They were seriously undernourished and an epidemic of typhus broke out in the camp.

A letter written by Chana Brostowska, who before the war was a teacher in an Orthodox school for girls, reached London by devious ways from the camp. She wrote that she had been working for several months carrying rails to a railway station, having been impressed for that labor when rounded up in the street along with many other Jews, and that the labor conditions there were horrible. She concluded her letter with the following words: "Take pity on me and send me something to wear. Everything on my back has already been taken." (reported in the Black Book of Polish Jewry)

m) "The situation in the other towns of Western Galicia was not much better. In the towns and villages of the hilly Tatra district near the Czechoslovak border, the Jews were driven out during the first few months of the war and driven into the Ghettos of Nowy Sacz, Tarnow, and Rzeszow. The largest Ghetto was in Nowy Sacz, since this town was nearest to the Tatra district and it is there that most of the Jews expelled from that district were sent. In fact there were two distinct ghettos in the town, one in the densely populated poor Jewish quarter, near the old Judengasse, and the other in the poor suburb of Pieklo. Visits could not be made between the Ghettos without a special pass.

In Tarnow the Ghetto contained about 40,000 Jews. Suddenly the Germans decided that there were too many Jews in Tarnow, and they launched a series of deportations attended by unspeakable brutality and bloodshed. The first deportation took place in May 1942". (Reported from the Black Book of Polish Jewry)

n) Other Ghettos were established throughout Poland and soon the whole country was covered with a net of these prisons for the Jewish population.

Starvation

- c) The policy of starvation conducted by removing colossal quantities of food from Poland and by reducing the food rations to a quantity obviously insufficient for the maintenance of health and body - was systematically conducted.

The average ration of a Jew in Poland amounted to 1/8 of his pre-war ration. Children were deprived of vitamins and milk. The Germans received five times as much food as the Jews. On top of all that the Jews working in forced labour battalions were even unable to obtain the minimum of food allotted to them, in view of the exorbitant prices. The Jew was paid 4 Zloty a day which corresponded to the prices of a pound of potatoes.

The result of this undernourishment was the mounting death rate. In the ghetto of Warsaw alone it amounted to 25,000 cases in eight months of 1941. This was 5% of the total population.

Deportation of foreign Jews to Poland

1. Details concerning the mass deportation of Jews to Poland have been submitted by the Governments concerned. It is however worth indicating that it covered the whole of Europe. Jews from France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia and other countries were sent to Poland. There they had to meet their final blow.

In Poland they were to be exterminated.

Concentration camps and mass extermination

- p) Throughout the time of occupation Jews lived under constant terror and threat of death. Here are some cases of mass murder:

1. After all male Jews from the town of Ostrów

Mazowiecki were deported, fire broke out in the town. The Jews were blamed for it. The remnants of the Jewish population were taken to a spot outside the town, about 600 persons - and shot (a report from A. Hartglas, former member of the Parliament).

2. Eighty-three Jews were shot on the road between Chelm and Hrubieszów, because when ordered by the military guards to run, they did not run fast enough.
3. The German authorities in Warsaw addressed an order to the Jewish community demanding the establishment of two brothels, one for officers and another for other ranks. When the community refused they resorted to mass rape. (Affidavit sworn by Dr. Szoszkies, member of the Jewish Community of Elders in Warsaw, 1939).

In 1942 the policy of the Nazi authorities became openly directed towards the biological extermination of all Jews in Poland.

- f) The following cases of mass executions have been collected on the basis of affidavits and eye-witness accounts and submitted by the Jewish Agency for Palestine:

"In December, 1942, a camp was erected on the Jewish cemetery at Jerozolimska Street in Krakow. Jewish labourers were taken from the ghetto and ordered to break up the tomb stones. In the middle of January, 1943, barracks were built and the camp fenced in. Jewish labourers of the ghetto were transferred to this new camp, which they were not permitted to leave any more."

"At the beginning of March, 1943, the "S.S. und Polizeifuehrer", Oberfuehrer SCHERNER issued an order, according to which all Jews who left Krakow had to move into the Jerozolimska camp. Scherner declared that they would be given food and billets and that no harm would come to them."

The final extermination action started on the 12th March, 1943. It was commanded by SCHERNER, HAASE, Hauptscharfuehrer HEINRICH, MALUTTKY and Rottenfuehrer FROMMER.

7,000 - 8,000 Jews who were found fit for work were transferred to the Jerozolimska camp. The rest were murdered in the ghetto itself. House by house was searched, and Jews found hiding were murdered on the spot. Children were caught in the ghetto and taken away to villages in the vicinity of Krakow, where they were slaughtered by S.S. men and members

of the "Baudienst". S.S. men arranged shooting competitions in the ghetto. Many were killed by stabbing or flogging."

5. "Four kinds of murder were practiced in the Jerozolinska camp: Hanging and stabbing, which were usually carried out in the presence of all the inmates of the camp. Shooting of single detainees, the practice of which was permitted to Germans whenever and wherever they liked. Mass executions which were carried out from time to time. The slightest punishment imposed was 25 strokes. They were given sometimes in such a way that they caused immediate death. The German S.S. men, among them especially GOETH and Unterscharfuhrer HUIJAR, would invent special ways of sadistic killing. Goeth set his dogs on Jews and let them be torn to pieces. S.S. men would often approach detainees in the camp and shoot them without any apparent reason."

6. "In the night of the 1st September, 1943, the ghetto of Bochnia was surrounded by strong detachments of "S.D. and Sipo" men commanded by Obersturmbannfuhrer HAASE, German Gendarmerie and special Ukrainian extermination squads. The whole Jewish population was taken out of the houses and driven to a square of the ghetto. During these proceedings women and children were tortured cruelly. Those refusing to go or who were unable to go were murdered on the spot. The Jews were divided into three groups: (a) Children and old people; (b) Young men; (c) Women and girls. The Germans tried to calm the people by declaring that they would merely be transferred to the Krakow camp. SCHOMBURG, Obersturmfuhrer KELLERMANN - the commander of the Trzebinia camp, and Rottenfuhrer FROMER took part in the action."

"Some groups of young Jewish men and women were sent to the Trzebinia forced labour camp. All the others, amounting to 7,000, were marched to the railway station, where they were loaded into cattle trucks. More than 150 persons were put into one truck. The floors of the trucks were covered with a layer of lime upon which water was poured. The trucks were sealed and sent to the extermination camp of Oswiecim. Many Jews died on the way".

"The houses in the ghetto were searched one by one for several days after the action. Many Jews found hiding were killed on the spot. Houses in which Jews were suspected to be hiding were set on fire or blown up. Jewish men and women caught were ordered by the S.S. to undress and killed by machine gun".

7. "The final extermination proceedings against the Jews of Tarnow started on the 1st September, 1943. Both ghettos were surrounded by "S.D. und Sipo", S.S., Schutzpolizei. All Jews were ordered to appear at the Magdeburg Square. House by house the ghetto was searched and Jews were dragged out. Many were killed in the town itself. On the square the Jews were lined up in groups according to their places of work. The square was guarded by S.S. and Schutzpolizei.

armed with light machineguns and machine pistols. Heavy machine guns were mounted on lorries, parked at various points of the square."

The action was commanded by the "S.D. und Sipo" officers of Tarnov **PALTEN**, **GRUNOFF**, **BLACHER**, **ROMMELMANN** and **JECK** and several "S.D. und Sipo" officers who specially arrived for this purpose from Krakow, among them **Obersturmbannfuehrer Von HAASE** and **Hauptsturmfuehrer GOETH**, commander of the Jerozolimka camp. The commander of the Trzebinia forced labour camp, **Hauptsturmfuehrer KELLERMANN**, was also present.

GOETH inspected the people lined up on the square and sent all those who appeared frail, old or for any other reason unfit for work, as well as mothers with children, to the railway station for deportation to Belzec. Several women who were found hiding their children among their baggage were shot by **GOETH** and his assistants. Altogether 80 women who were allowed to remain, were directed to near-by barracks".

"Later in the day, several big lorries arrived at the square loaded with Jews of the ghetto "B", mainly women and small children, who had not complied with orders. As they got out of the lorries, the S.S. fired at them. Among the shooting party were **GOETH**, **GRUNOFF**, **PALTEN** and **ROMMELMANN**. In the ghettos, every house was searched. Houses where hideouts were suspected were blown up. Jews found in bunkers were killed instantly.

The remaining Jewish labourers were divided into different groups. Unskilled labourers were sent to the **Plaszow** labour camp near Krakow and to the **Jerozolimka** camp. 500 Jewish labourers were sent to the **Trzebinia** camp. All of them were killed a few months later. All the others were sent to the **Belzec** and **Oswiecim** camps. Approximately 300 Jews were permitted to remain. They were ordered to collect and burn the bodies of the murdered Jews. In many instances the corpses were burned on pyres"

8. "In autumn 1942 the Jewish community of **Trzebinia** was liquidated. Men fit for work were sent to a S.S. camp which was erected in the town commanded by **Hauptsturmfuehrer S.S. KELLERMANN**. Also Jews from **Krakow** district were brought to the camp.

On the 1st of August 1943, 500 additional Jews were brought to the camp from **Tarnow**. On the 3rd September 1943, 400 Jews arrived from **Przemysl**.

On the 20th September 1943 another 750 Jews were brought to the camp. 500 of them were immediately executed in a nearby forest. The total number of Jews in the camp amounted in September 1943 to 4000 souls."

"**Kellermann** inspected the camp from time to time. The local commander of the camp was **Hauptscharfuehrer GRZYMEK** who had been transferred there from **Lwow** in August 1943. His deputy was **Hauptscharfuehrer UNTERHUEBER**. Both of them killed almost every day a

number of Jews in the camp. Grzymek often ordered the hanging in public of Jewish detainees.

On 30th October 1943, Grzymek proclaimed at the occasion of a roll-call that the camp would be liquidated. He declared that only 200 specialists would be permitted to remain and the rest were to be transferred to other forced labour camps. 3,200 Jews were sent to the Oswiecim extermination camp. Before being loaded into the trucks they were ordered to undress and their clothes were sent back to the camp. 400 detainees were transferred to the forced labour camp in Pustkow in the Debica Sub-District.

On the 8th November the liquidation of the remaining Jews took place."

9. "5,000 Jews lived at Sanok at the time of the occupation of the town by the German Army in September 1939. Immediately after the entry of the Germans the local synagogue was burnt down and a number of Jews were murdered.

On September 9th, 1942, all Jews were ordered to enter a special ghetto. On the same day the first deportation proceedings started.

A considerable number of Jews mostly old people, women and children were murdered in the town. Following this action a concentration camp for Jews was erected at Zaslav where 2,000 Jews were imprisoned. 200 Jews were left in the ghetto at Sanok and were employed with the local Schutzpolizei and at the railway-truck factory."

On January 30th, 1942, the final extermination action against the Jews of Sanok commenced. It was carried out by "S.S. und Sipo" Special S.S. squads, and Schutzpolizei.

10. At the time of the occupation of Radom by the German Army on the 8.9.39. more than 30,000 Jews lived in the town

In October 1941 the "S.D. und Sipo" arrested 60 Jews who were accused to be communists. The arrests were made according to lists and in cases where the wanted person was not at home, an other inhabitant of the house was taken instead of the claimed one. The arrested were taken to the local prison and shot there."

On August 4th, 1942, the first deportation action was carried out in Radom by special S.S. troops, local "S.D. und Sipo", Schutzpolizei and Sonderdienst.

On August 16th, 1942 the second action started, carried out by the same formations. The Germans chose Sunday as the day of action in order to surprise the Jews. During the day big projectors were placed at several places in Wolona. Jews were forbidden to

leave the ghetto. The action started at midnight. The Jews were dragged out of their houses and taken to an assembly place where they had to pass a commission. During the proceedings the Germans opened fire with machine-guns and hand grenades. Mostly women, children and men unfit for work were slaughtered in the ensuing massacre.

In the morning of August 17th, all inmates of the Jewish hospital were slaughtered. During the following days the deportees were loaded on railway trucks, 120 persons per truck.

Three successive actions took place in March, May and on September 10th, 1943. Several thousands were deported or killed in the town. The remainder was concentrated in various forced labour camps in the district. In Radom itself a concentration camp was established where Jews were collected prior to their execution."

8. Ex

Bel

11. "At the time of the occupation of Upper Silesia by the German Army in September 1939, approximately 80,000 Jews were living in the Sosnowiec and Bendzin District. Immediately after the entry of the German Army into Bendzin the local synagogue and a nearby block of 15 houses where Jews dwelled were set on fire and more than 100 Jews perished in the flames."

On the 20th March 1940, 6,000 Jews were deported from Oswiecim, Bendzin and Sosnowiec. In Spring 1940 big camps were set up in Oswiecim and vicinity and a number of factories were installed there. The local population was forced to evacuate several villages. In summer 1940 the notorious "extermination camp" was erected at Oswiecim and the first test burning of human corpses in the crematoria was made. Jews from Bendzin and Sosnowiec who had committed any offence were sent to that termination camp in Oswiecim. The first arrived there in August 1940. The relatives of such deportees would usually be informed some weeks later of their death."

The first camps in which Jews were being put to death were : MAJDANEK, SOBIBOR, BELZEC, CHELMNO and KOSOW

PODL SKI. Tens of thousands died there. Below the terrible plight of the inmates of those camps will be presented at great length.

Sob

The biggest and most cruel camps in Poland were however, TREBLINKA, OSWIECIM (Auschwitz), BRZESZKA (Birkenau) and MAJDANEK. There by using gas chambers and specially prepared big ovens thousands of Jews were murdered.

The result of the crimes:

The final account of degradation, humiliation, outlawing and mass extermination can be presented in cold figures:

The official Yearbook of Statistics of Poland of 1931 gave the number of Jews as 3,115,000.

Unofficial estimates made in 1939 gave the figure of 3,500,000 Jews.

A provisional estimate made now after the liberation of Poland accounts for less than 100,000 Jews, plus 200,000 still in the U.S.S.R.

THUS 3,000,000 JEWS PERISHED IN POLAND8. Extermination Camps

BELZEC, SOBIBOR, KOSOW FODLASKI, CHELMNO.

Belzec:

- a) The camp founded in 1940 was originally intended for the detention of deportees and used mainly for the confinement of deported Jews. But gradually the character of the camp changed into a place where numerous executions took place.

Early in 1942 the first reports indicated that special electric installations were used in this camp for quick mass killing of Jews. Under the pretext of being led to a bath, Jews were completely undressed and led into a building, the floor of which was under high electric current.

Thousands of human beings were killed. The guards plundered and robbed the inmates while they were still alive and later took possession of everything they left behind.

Sobibor:

This camp was used for the concentration of Jews during the first and second period of liquidation of the Ghettoes. They were killed in gas chambers. Many Jews from foreign countries, particularly Holland and France were brought there, under the pretext of being sent to factories in the Reich.

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The main wave of extermination swept the camp during the year of 1943 when thousands of Jews were brought in and gassed in the chambers.

Kosów Podlaski: This camp was mainly destined for the extermination of victims coming from Warsaw. The methods there employed were similar to those in other camps.

Chelmo: This camp was a receiving station for Jews arriving from the Reich and the incorporated territories. The first transport arrived there in December 1942.

At that time 2,000 Jews from Kolo and about 1,000 Jews from Debic were murdered.

b) OSWIECIM, MAJDANEK AND TREBLINKA

These three camps are known to have been the grave of millions.

Oswiecim: The Germans called it Auschwitz. The camp was established in June 1940. As early as in April 1940 the erection of the crematorium was commenced. It was situated in a large building, a sort of a cellar, which served before the war as a military depot. The floor covered an area of 200 square yards. Originally the crematorium had three stoves, but 2 more were added in winter 1941-42, when mass transports of Jews and Soviet prisoners were brought into the camp.

In April 1942 another big crematorium was erected.

Attached to the camp of Oswiecim was another camp RAJSKO and BRZESINKA.

The camp of Oswiecim was one of the biggest grave-yards in Europe. During the period ending in December 1942, according to reliable information and evidence the number of victims included:

85,000 Poles (men and women)
520,000 Jews, from Poland and other countries.
26,000 Russian prisoners.

The general conditions in the camp were similar to those in other camps and even much worse. Everybody who got into the camp - was doomed. Extermination was conducted by means of gas-chambers and affected Jews as well as those Poles who for political reasons were sentenced to death under most horrible conditions.

The prisoners were brought into the camp in cattle trucks their journeys lasting for days. They were given no food and many of them died on the way to the camp.

Upon their arrival an open air roll-call was held. It lasted for several hours. Then their hair was cut, they were ordered to take a bath and to deposit all their belongings: clothing, money and valuables with the guards. They were given special uniforms: striped prisoners suits. All internees were then given identification marks. Their numbers were branded on their hands or breasts.

Then the daily routine life in the camp began. For days without end they were ordered to undergo physical training intended to kill the weaker and older prisoners. Even strong individuals could not stand the torture of continuing knee-bending, laying down, standing to attention for hours, constant kicking and blows administered by the guards.

Those able to work were sent to special working parties. The food given to the prisoners was appalling: turnips, and fat-free soups with small scraps of meat from time to time. The daily bread ration amounted to 150 grammes. Scurvy and suppurating wounds were spreading. From time to time due to the lack of sanitation an epidemic used to break out taking scores of victims.

Thus the time was spent waiting for one's turn to get into the gas chamber. During epidemics the process of

extermination would be speeded up and all those suffering from typhus and other diseases would be thrown into the oven.

Many of the prisoners were also used for medical experiments before being killed. German doctors and professors experimented in castration, sterilisation and artificial insemination.

A special penal squad was held for prisoners condemned to death in other camps. They were mostly Jews and intellectuals. Forced to draw huge concrete rollers, hurried by whips they would collapse and then be beaten to death. Sometimes they were ordered to carry wheelbarrows loaded with earth up to 400 lbs. They could not stand it; and were shot by the guards.

From time to time mass executions were carried out on those attached to the penal squads. So on May 28th 1941 after a roll call, 189 prisoners were shot and another 28 a few days later.

The great mass of inmates however had to wait for their turn to be brought into the gas chambers. This was usually after their complete physical breakdown, when they lost all their value, even as physical slave workers. Thus OSWIECIM brought about the death of MILLIONS of human beings.

The details concerning the life and conditions in the camp were supplied by those few who escaped - and whose evidence can be taken in Court.

Majdanek

In 1940 the Germans established at Majdanek, near Lublin, a concentration camp in which more than 1,500,000 people of various nationalities - Poles and Jews were interned in the course of four years.

When in autumn 1942 the Germans began to carry out a mass extermination of the internees special gas chambers, two furnaces were built for burning the bodies. In six gas chambers within the camp some 1,500 people could be killed at a time.

In 1943 an immense crematorium was put up with several furnaces, in which about 2000 bodies could be burnt in 24 hours. In cases when the number of people murdered was too high for the size of the furnaces, corpses were burnt in the open air, either within the camp itself or in the neighbouring KREMPIEC forest.

The case of MAJDANEK was subject of judicial proceedings against six members of the guard directly connected with the atrocities in the camp. The trial against them was held in Lublin in November 1944. The whole CASE OF MAJDANEK was also investigated by a special Polish-Soviet Commission which ascertained all the details and collected the evidence on the mass murder and extermination which was conducted in the said camp.

The evidence thus collected proves that:

1,700,000 human beings were murdered in MAJDANEK. That Majdanek was an extermination camp in the fullest meaning of the word.

That the inmates were killed by beating, injections, shooting and gas. Some of them were flogged to death, and drowned. The corpses were burned and used as fertilisers. While being kept in the camps the prisoners were tortured,

robbed and assaulted. Women were raped and those who had false gold teeth had to submit to their being torn or broken out.

It was also established and submitted by the prosecutor in that trial that Majdanek was a camp specially employed for the extermination of children. Thousands and thousands of them were thrown and dragged into the gas chambers - many lured into them by the most sadistic method of showing them sweets and candies.

Treblinka: In 1940 the Germans established in the village of Treblinka a concentration camp for Poles, who refused to deliver agricultural products to the German authorities. In 1941 the camp was changed by the governor of Warsaw Fischer into a general concentration camp for the district of Warsaw. This was Treblinka "A". In March 1942 the Germans began to erect another camp Treblinka "B", intended to be a special camp for Jews. When the process of exterminating Jews was initiated Treblinka became one of the first camps to which victims were brought. They were put to death in gas chambers, by steam and electric current.

The average number of Jews dealt with at the camp in summer 1942 was about two railway transports daily but sometimes there were more than two.

After having been unloaded the victims passed through various barracks where they were stripped of their clothes, and women and children were the first to be thrown into the gas chambers.

Many slipped and fell, they were driven by rifle butts

whipped and beaten by the S.S.

Special detachments of Jews were used to remove the bodies and to bury the victims in mass graves.

In spring 1943 the Germans began to exhume the bodies and to burn them, so as to destroy the evidence of the crimes committed. These exhumations continued until summer 1943. As in other cases submitted in the present document first hand evidence is available as to the conditions and crimes committed in Treblinka. It comes from one of the inmates who succeeded in escaping from the camp. He was YANKIEL WIERNIK, a Jewish builder by trade, and he spent a year in Treblinka.

He submitted a full report on Treblinka, which as he pointed out in his preface was the only reason of "his continuing his miserable life".

"Awake or asleep I see terrible visions of thousands calling for help, begging for life and mercy. I have lost my family, I have myself led them to death and I have myself built the death chambers in which they were murdered".

"I am afraid of every-thing, I fear that what I have seen is marked on my face. Old and broken life is a heavy burden but I must carry on and live to tell the world what I have seen of German crimes and barbarism...." - that is what he says.

.....

9. Soap production from human fat

During the period January 1941- January 1945 bodies of men and women killed in concentration camps and mental hospitals or otherwise executed were sent to the Institute of Hygiene and Pathological Anatomy in DANZIG, where the said bodies were subjected to various chemical processes for obtaining fat for the purpose of manufacturing soap. This was disclosed and discovered when in April 1945 Dr. Lachowicz of the Polish State Institute of Hygiene took

.. - 90 -

over the premises of the above named Danzig Institute. Following this discovery a special Commission, delegated by the Polish War Crimes Commission in Warsaw examined the building.

Here are the results of that examination:

It contained ten boilers full of human corpses. The corpses in three of the boilers were beheaded, three other boilers contained whole corpses, the remainder contained particular parts of human bodies, mostly stripped of the skin.

There were also 100 human heads.

In another room human scalps and bones were found.

Further evidence was supplied by witnesses, who testified;

- a) In February 1944, began the production of soap. The first attempt was confined to 75 Kgs of human fat, which gave an output of 20 lbs.
- b) Most of the corpses used in the process were of Poles, but there were also some Soviet prisoners and women from mental hospitals and prisons as well as British P.O.Ws'
- c) The manufacture of soap was kept secret. To the outside world the building was known as "Verbrennungshaus".
- d) The body of a normal man produced 4-5 Kgs of fat.
- e) The man in charge of the production was a certain Prof. SPANNER from Halle.
- f) The evidence collected by the Commission is corroborated by an affidavit of a British ex P.O.W. Jack Sherriff.

(Encl. No.15.)

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ENCLOSURE No 1

1. Verordnung über die Strafrechtspflege gegen

Polen und Juden in den eingegliederten

Ostgebieten.

vom 4. Dezember 1941 (RGBl.S. 759).

Der Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung verordnet mit
Gesetzkraft:

1. Sachliches Strafrecht.

I.

(1) Polen und Juden haben sich in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten entsprechend den deutschen Gesetzen und den für sie ergangenen Anordnungen der deutschen Behörden zu verhalten. Sie haben alles zu unterlassen, was der Hoheit des Deutschen Reiches und dem Ansehen des deutschen Volkes abträglich ist.

(2) Sie werden mit dem Tode bestraft, wenn sie gegen einen Deutschen wegen seiner Zugehörigkeit zum deutschen Volkstum eine Gewalttat begehen.

(3) Sie werden mit Tode, in minder schweren Fällen mit Freiheitsstrafe bestraft, wenn sie durch geßässige oder hetzerische Betätigung eine deutschfeindliche Gesinnung bekunden, insbesondere deutschfeindliche Äusserungen machen oder öffentliche Anschläge deutscher Behörden oder Dienststellen abreißen oder beschädigen, oder wenn sie durch ihr sonstige Verhalten das Ansehen oder das Wohl des Deutschen Reiches oder des deutschen Volkes herabsetzen oder schädigen.

(4) Sie werden mit dem Tode, in minder schweren Fällen mit Freiheitsstrafe bestraft,

1. wenn sie gegen einen Angehörigen der deutschen Wehrmacht oder ihres Gefolges, der deutschen Polizei einschliesslich ihrer Hilfskräfte, des Reichsarbeitsdienstes, einer deutschen Behörde oder einer Dienststelle oder Gliederung der NSDAP. eine Gewalttat begehen;
2. wenn sie Einrichtungen der deutschen Behörden oder Dienststellen oder Sachen, die deren Arbeit oder dem öffentlichen Nutzen dienen, vorsätzlich beschädigen;
3. wenn sie zum Ungehorsam gegen eine von den deutschen Behörden erlassene Verordnung oder Anordnung auffordern oder anreizen;
4. wenn sie die Begehung einer nach Abs. 2, 3 und 4 Nr. 1 - 3 strafbaren Handlungen verabreden, in eine ernsthaftere Verhandlung darüber eintreten, sich zu ihrer Begehung erbieten oder ein solches Anerbieten annehmen oder wenn sie von einer solchen Tat oder ihrem Vorhaben zu einer Zeit, zu der die Gefahr noch abgewendet werden kann, glaubhafte Kenntnisse erhalten und es unterlassen, der Behörde oder dem Bedrohten rechtzeitig Anzeige zu erstatten;
5. wenn sie im unerlaubten Besitz einer Schusswaffe, einer Handgranate, einer Hieb- oder Stosswaffe, von Sprengmitteln, Munition oder sonstigem Kriegsgüter betroffen werden oder wenn sie glaubhafte Kenntnisse davon erhalten, dass ein Pole oder Jude sich im

unerlaubten Besitz eines solchen Gegenstandes befinden, und es unterlassen, der Behörde unverzüglich Anzeige zu erstatten,

II

Polen und Jude werden auch bestraft, wenn sie gegen die deutsche Strafgesetze verstossen oder eine Tat begehen, die gemäss dem Grungedanken eines deutschen Strafgesetzes nach den in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten bestehenden Staatsnotwendigkeiten Strafe verdient.

III

(1) Als Strafen werden gegen Polen und Juden Freiheitsstrafe, Geldstrafe oder Vermögenseinziehung verhängt. Freiheitsstrafe ist Straflager von Monaten bis zu zehn Jahren. In schweren Fällen ist Freiheitsstrafe verschärftes Straflager von zwei bis zu fünfzehn Jahren.

(2) Auf Todesstrafe wird erkannt, wo das Gesetz sie androht. Auch da, wo Gesetz Todesstrafe nicht vorsieht, wird sie verhängt, wenn die Tat von besonders niedriger Gesinnung zeugt oder aus anderen Gründen besonders schwer ist; in diesen Fällen ist Todesstrafe auch gegen jugendliche Schwerverbrecher zulässig.

(3) Die in einem deutschen Strafgesetz bestimmte Mindesdauer einer Strafe und eine zwingend vorgeschriebene Strafe dürfen nicht unterschritten werden, es sei denn, dass sich die Straftat ausschliesslich gegen das eigene Volkstum des Täters richtet.

(4) An Stelle einer nicht betreibbaren Geldstrafe tritt Straflager von einer Woche bis zu einem Jahr.

2. Strafverfahren

IV

Der Staatsanwalt verfolgt Straftaten von Polen und Juden, deren Ahnung er im öffentlichen Interesse für geboten hält.

V.

(1) Abgeurteilt werden Polen und Juden von dem Sondergericht oder dem Amtsgericht.

(2) Der Staatsanwalt kann die Anklage in allen Sachen vor dem Sondergericht erheben. Er kann die Anklage vor dem Amtsrichter erheben, wenn keine schwerere Strafe als fünf Jahre Straflager oder drei Jahre verschärftes Straflager zu erwarten ist.

(3) Die Zuständigkeit des Volksgerichtshofs bleibt unberührt.

VI

(1) Jedes Urteil ist sofort vollstreckbar; jedoch kann der Staatsanwalt gegen Urteile des Amtsrichters Berufung an das Oberlandesgericht einlegen. Die Berufungsfrist beträgt zwei Wochen.

(2) Auch das Beschwerderecht steht allein dem Staatsanwalt zu; über die Beschwerde entscheidet das Oberlandesgericht.

VII

Polen und Juden können deutsche Richter nicht als befangen ablehnen.

VIII

(1) Verhaftung und vorläufige Festnahme sind stets zulässig, wenn dringender Tatverdacht vorliegt.

(2) Im Vorverfahren kann auch der Staatsanwalt die Verhaftung und die sonst zulässigen Zwangsmittel anordnen.

XI

Polen und Juden werden im Strafverfahren als Zeugen nicht beeidigt; auf eine unwahre uneidliche Aussage vor Gericht finden die Vorschriften über Meineid und Falschheit eingemäss Anwendung.

X

(1) Die Wiederaufnahme des Verfahrens kann nur der Staatsanwalt beantragen. Ueber Anträge auf Wiederaufnahme des Verfahrens gegen ein Urteil des Sondergerichtes entscheidet dieses.

(2) Die Nichtigkeitsbeschwerde steht dem Generalstaatsanwalt zu, über sie entscheidet das Oberlandesgericht.

XI

Polen und Juden können weder Privatklage noch Nebenklage erheben.

XII

Gericht und Staatsanwalt gestalten das Verfahren auf der Grundlage des deutschen Strafverfahrensrechts nach pflichtgemässen Ermessen. Sie können von Vorschriften des Gerichtsverfassungsgesetzes und des Reichsstrafverfahrensrechts abweichen, wo dies zur schnellen und nachdrücklichen Durchführung des Verfahrens zweckmässig ist.

3. Standgerichtliches Verfahren.

XIII

(1) Der Reichsstatthalter (Oberpräsident) kann in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten mit Zustimmung des Reichsministers des Innern und des Reichsministers der Justiz für seinen Verwaltungsbereich oder einzelne Teile davon anordnen, dass Polen und Juden wegen schwerer Ausschreitung gegen Deutsche sowie wegen anderer Straftaten, die das deutsche Aufbauwerk ernstlich gefährden, bis auf weiteres von Standgerichten abgeurteilt werden können.

(2) Als Strafe wird von den Standgerichten die Todesstrafe verhängt. Die Standgerichte können auch von Strafe absehen und statt dessen die Ueberweisung an die Geheime Staatspolizei aussprechen.

(3) Das Nähere über die Besetzung des Standgerichtes und ihr Verfahren regelt der Reichsstatthalter (Oberpräsident) mit Zustimmung des Reichsministers des Innern.

4. Ausdehnung des Geltungsbereichs.

XIV

(1) Die Vorschriften der Ziffern I bis IV dieser Verordnung gelten auch für Polen und Juden, die am 1. September 1939 im Gebiet des ehemaligen polnischen Staates ihren Wohnsitz oder ständigen Aufenthalt gehabt und die

Straftat in einem anderen Gebiet des Deutschen Reiches als in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten begangen haben.

(2) Oertlich zuständig ist auch das Gericht des damaligen Wohnsitzes oder Aufenthaltsorts; für dieses gelten auch die Vorschriften der Ziffern V bis XII.

(3) Abs. 1 und 2 gelten nicht für Straftaten, die von den Gerichten des Generalgouvernements abgeurteilt werden.

5. Schlussverschriften.

XV

Polen im Sinne der Verordnung sind Schutzangehörige und Staatenlose polnischen Volkstums.

XVI

Artikel II der Verordnung über die Einführung des deutschen Strafrechts in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 6. Juni 1940 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 844 *) findet auf Polen und Juden keine Anwendung mehr.

XVII

Der Reichsminister der Justiz wird ermächtigt, im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern die zur Durchführung und Ergänzung dieser Verordnung erforderliche Rechte - und Verwaltungsbestimmungen zu erlassen und Zweifelsfragen im Verwaltungswege zu entscheiden.

XVIII

Die Verordnung tritt am vierzehnten Tage nach ihrer Verkündung xx/ in Kraft.

xx/ verkündet am 16.12.1941, in Kraft somit am 30.12.1941.

4. Dezember 1941

signed .

1/ DER VORSITZENDE DES MINISTERRATS
FÜR DIE REICHSVERTeidIGUNG

G ö r i n g
Reichsmarschall.

2) DER GENERALBEVOLLMÄCHTIGTE FÜR DIE
REICHsverWALTUNG

F r i c k .

3) DER REICHSMINISTER UND CHEF DER
REICHSKANZLEI

dr. L a m m e r s .

(*) s. Hauptband S. 43/46/.

ENCLOS

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ENCLOSURE No 2

VERORDNUNG

über den Aufbau der Rechtspflege
im Generalgouvernement

vom 26. Oktober 1939

(VOBl.GGP. S.4).

Auf Grund des Par.5 Abs.1 des Erlasses der Führers und Reichskanzlers
über die Verwaltung der besetzten polnischen Gebiete vom 12 Oktober 1939
(Reichsgesetzbl. S 2077) verordne ich:

Par.1. Im Generalgouvernement findet eine deutsche u. polnische
Gerichtsbarkheit statt.

Par 2. Aufgabe der deutschen Gerichtsbarkheit ist die Abwendung der Angriffe
auf die Sicherheit und das Ansehen des Deutschen Reiches und Volkes sowie
des Lebens, der Gesundheit und des Eigentums deutscher Volksangehöriger.

(2) Die deutsche Volksangehörigen sind der deutschen Gerichtsbarkheit
in der Gesamtheit ihrer Rechtsbeziehungen unterworfen.

(3) Die Urteile der deutschen Gerichte ergehen im Namen des
deutschen Volkes.

Par 3. Rechtskräftige Entscheidungen eines polnischen Gerichts können
von dem deutschen Richter einer Nachprüfung unterzogen werden. Der deutsche
Richter kann die Sache unter Aufhebung der Entscheidung der deutschen
Gerichtsbarkheit zuweisen.

Par 4. Die Gerichte nehmen ihre Tätigkeit nach endgültiger Feststellung
der Gebietsgrenzen des Generalgouvernements auf.

Par 5. Die zur Durchführung dieser Verordnung erforderlichen Vorschriften
erlässt der Leiter der Abteilung Justiz im Amt des Generalgouvernements.

DER GENERALGOUVERNEUR
FÜR DIE BESetzten POLNISCHEN GEB.

Frank.

ENCLOSURE No 3.

Verbatim copy from the NAZI KULTUR IN POLAND
published by H.M.STATIONARY OFFICE, 1945.

GENERALGOUVERNEMENT

For the Occupied Polish Territories

Department: Popular Education and Propaganda.

To the Kreishauptmann of.....

Re Guiding Rules of Cultural Policy

1. Principles. It is a matter of course that no German Service bureau furthers Polish "cultural" life in any way. On the other hand, there is to-day no longer any reason for entirely denying a certain separate cultural subsistence to the Poles. The KREISHAUPTMANN is to permit the Poles' cultural activity in so far as it serves the primitive need of amusement and diversion.

In order to keep back intellectual circles as far as possible from political conspiracies, an attempt should be made to find work for a number of the unemployed Polish "culture" workers within the limits of permitted productions. This is intended to prevent Polish actors, singers, revue-artists and so on, who spend their days in the cafés, from hitting on such slogans in political debates as incite the population again and again to anti-German feelings.

The appearance of German and Polish artists together is forbidden on principle. German artists may not act in front of Poles. Ukrainian artists may take part in German cultural productions, and they may present productions of their own, for each of which a permit from the Herr Kreishauptmann must have been secured. Jews are not allowed to undertake any cultural activities, nor to attend any cultural productions or institutions.

2. Care for the Germans. At German productions, such as are rather of a restricted and social character, the appearance of Polish artists is permitted. There is, of course, no question of German and Polish artists appearing together. It is likewise incompatible with German dignity that Polish artists should remain in German society after their appearance.

3. Music. Permission is to be granted for Polish musical production if they aim only at amusement. Concerts whose select programme is intended to provide the audience with an artistic experience are to be forbidden. Of Polish music the following are to be banned: marches, folk-songs, national songs and all classics. The musical programmes of cafés must also be approved.

4. Theatres. Operettas, revues and light comedy may be played by Polish actors in front of Poles. There is no objection to placing at the disposal of the Poles for this purpose premises which are also used for German productions. Care must only be taken always to arrange them at separate times. It is proposed to permit productions for Poles in the afternoon, and to reserve the evenings for Germans. The presenting of serious drama and of operas for Poles is forbidden. Theatre programmes may contain the actor's name, but these may not be circulated outside the theatres.

5. Minor productions. The ban on any joint appearance of German and Polish artists applies to music-halls also. Germans may only play in front of Germans. Matinées can be permitted for Germans and Poles, evening performances for Germans only. In the afternoon announcements may be made in German and Polish. Programmes, advertisements and placards may not contain the names of the Polish artists. In programmes executed by Polish artists there is no objection to a lowering of the standard or to a flavour of eroticism. All productions presenting Polish national characteristics are to be banned.

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6. Cinemas. Detailed instructions have already been issued concerning cinema affairs. You are reminded that in no case may joint performances for Germans and Poles be permitted. At the Polish performances no weekly reviews nor cultural films may be shown. Only films approved by the Department for Popular Education and Propaganda may be produced in Polish cinema programmes. Germans are forbidden to attend Polish performances. Ukrainians may have access to German performances.

7. Literature. Polish writers may undertake literary work, but the manuscripts must without exception be laid before the Department for Popular Education and Propaganda through the intermediary of the Kreishauptmann. Care will be taken that only shallow novels for amusement, short stories and suchlike should be passed. They are used in magazines Polish dailies and illustrated papers.

8. Painting. In so far as the exhibition idea is not introduced, the sale of pictures in the street, in bookshops, cafés, and so on may be permitted. A ban is to be placed on pictures containing motifs of the Polish national idea, of the German and late Polish army, of demolished houses and suchlike. The same applies to photographs and reproductions of every kind.

9. Religious performances for children. Performances for children, customary in Poland are to be permitted as long as their presentation is confined to the duration of religious festivals or weeks, as, for example Easter Week, Christmas Week, and so on, only Poles may attend.

10. Confiscations. In bookshops, publishing firms and circulating libraries the following are to be withdrawn from circulation if this had not already been done:

1. All maps and atlases which show the former Polish State. This material is to be despatched to the Department of Popular Education and Propaganda at.....or else to be held ready on call.

2. All literature in English, and French, including dictionaries.

3. Polish literature in conformity with the current lists of banned writings. These lists will from now onwards be successively placed at the disposal of the Kreishauptmann. Separate instructions will be issued concerning literature in private possession. It is to be seized immediately if there is danger of any abuse (reading circles).

4. Polish flags, emblems, pictures of eminent personages, chauvinistic pictures from Polish history, if directed against Germanism, from the possession of public institutions or of societies. The confiscated objects are to be held on call for the Department of Popular Education and Propaganda: pictures of Pilsudski exempt. Confiscation of books and atlases from circulating libraries is best carried out by means of demanding the library catalogue. The books mentioned (2) and (3) are to be handed over immediately by the owners of circulating libraries to the Kreishauptmann. Books still in the hands of readers are to follow as soon as they have been returned.

.....
German Bookshops. German bookshops will sell German books only to Germans. The Pole is to be kept at a distance from German books, more particularly from the political and propaganda books (German literature).

ENCLOSURE No 4.

ENCLOSURE

B E K A N N T M A C H U N G

Über die Einrichtung einer Haupttreuhandstelle Ost

von 1. November 1939.

(Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1939, Nr. 260).

Signed:

DER VORSITZENDE DES MINISTRATS
für die Reichsverteidigung

und

BEAUFTRAGTE FÜR DEN VIERJAHRESPLAN:

G ö r i n g

Reichsmarschall.

ENCLOSURE No 5.

DRITTE VERORDNUNG

über die Haupttreuhandstelle Ost
betreffend die Verwertung der ehemals
polnischen Vermögensobjekte in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten.

vom 18. Januar 1942.

(Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1942, Nr. 18).

.....
Signed;

DER VORSITZENDE DES MINISTERRATS ,

für die Reichsverteidigung

und

BEAUFTRAGTE FÜR DEN VIERJAHRESPLAN

.....
G ö r i n g .

.....
Reichsmarschall.

ENCLOSURE No 6.

V E R O R D N U N G

Über die Beschlagnahme des Vermögens
des Früheren polnischen Staates inner-
halb des Generalgouvernements

vom 15 November 1939.

(Verordnungsblatt GGP. Nr.6, 20XI. 1939, S.37.).

Auf Grund des Par. 5 Abs. 1. des Erlasses des Führers und Reichskanzlers über die Verwaltung der besetzten polnischen Gebiete vom 12 Oktober 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, S. 2077) verordne ich:

Par.1. (1) Das gesamte bewegliche und unbewegliche Vermögen des früheren polnischen Staates nebst Zubehör einschliesslich aller Forderungen, Beteiligungen, Rechte und sonstiger Interessen innerhalb des Generalgouvernements wird zum Zwecke der Sicherstellung gemeinnütziger Werte aller Art beschlagnahmt.

(2) Die Erfassung, Verwaltung und Verwertung des beschlagnahmten Vermögens obliegt der "Treuhandstelle für das Generalgouvernement" im Amte des Generalgouverneurs.

.....

Krakau, den 15 November 1939.

DER GENERALGOUVERNEUR
 für die bes. polnischen Gebiete.

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Betrifft

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ENCLOSURE No 7.

ANORDNUNG Nr. 4

des Leiters der Abteilung Devisen im Amt des

Generalgouverneurs

vom 20 November 1939.

Betrifft: Allgemeine Massnahmen zur Sicherstellung
jüdischen Vermögens.

Auf Grund des Par. 2 der Devisenordnung für das Generalgouvernement vom
15 November 1939 (Verordnungsblatt GGP:344) ordne ich an:

1. Guthaben (Konten), Depots und Schliessfächer bei Geld - und Kreditinstituten, die anonym, d.h. auf fingierte Namen, Kennziffern, Kennworte u.dgl. geführt werden, sind gesperrt.
2. Guthaben, Depots und Schliessfächer bei Geld - und Kreditinstituten, die auf den Namen von Juden geführt werden oder über welche Juden die Verfügungsbefugnis zustehen, sind gesperrt.
3. Juden sind verpflichtet, ihre verfügbaren Bankguthaben, Safes und Depots unverzüglich bis zum 31 Dezember 1939 bei einer Bank zusammenzulegen. Ausnahmen sind nur mit Genehmigung der Devisestelle zulässig.
4. (1) Zur Lasten der gemäss Ziffer 2 gesperrten Guthaben dürfen die Geld - und Kreditinstitute bis zu 250 Zloty wöchentlich an die Verfügungsberechtigten oder zu deren Gunsten an Dritte ohne Genehmigung auszahlen.
5. (2) Für Zwecke des laufenden Bedarfs gewerblicher Unternehmungen können zu Lasten der gesperrten Guthaben die erforderliche Beträge in Höhe des der Konto führenden Bank oder Kasse nachgewiesenen Bedarfs ohne Genehmigung ausgezahlt werden.
5. An Juden dürfen Zahlungen, die 500 Zloty übersteigen, nur zu deren Gunsten auf ein Konto bei einem Geld - oder Kreditinstitut geleistet werden. Bei der Errechnung des vorgenannten Betrags sind Zahlungen, die innerhalb eines Kalendermonats aus dem gleichen Schuldverhältniss geleistet werden, zusammenzurechnen.
6. (1) Juden sind verpflichtet, in ihrem Besitz befindliche ihnen gehörige Barbeträge, soweit dies den Betrag von 2000 Zloty übersteigen, unverzüglich nach Inkrafttreten dieser Anordnung bzw. nach Erwerb dieser Beträge auf ein Konto bei einem Geld - oder Kreditinstitut einzuzahlen. Ziffer 4 Abs. 2 dieser Verordnung bleibt unberührt.
7. (2) Die gleiche Verpflichtung trifft den Juden, der derartige Beträge als ihm gehörig besitzt oder durch einen Treuhänder oder in sonstiger Weise die Verfügungsmacht über solche Beträge ausübt; sie trifft ferner den, der als Treuhänder, Verwalter oder in sonstiger Weise einem Juden gehörige Barbeträge besitzt.
7. Für Freigabeanträge, die sich auf die durch die vorgenannten Bestimmungen betroffenen Werte bezieht, sind die Zollfahndungsstellen zuständig.

Der Leiter der Abteilung
Devisen
im Amt des Generalgouverneurs.

T e t s n e r .

ENCLOSURE No 8.

BESCHLAGNAHME UND KOMMISSARISCHE
VERWALTUNG DES POLNISCHEN VERMÖGENS

24. VERORDNUNG UEBER DIE BEHANDLUNG VON VERMÖGEN
DER ANGEHÖRIGEN DES EHEMALIGEN POLNISCHEN

STATUTES

Vom 17 September 1940
(RGBl.I.S.1270).

.....
Par. 2 (1) Die Beschlagnahme ist auszusprechen bei Vermögen

- a) von Juden,
 - b) von Personen, - die geflüchtet oder nicht nur vorübergehend abwesend sind,
-
.....

DER VORSITZENDE DES MINISTERRATS
FÜR DIE REICHSVERTEIDIGUNG
UND
BEAUFTRAGTE FÜR DEN VIERJAHRESPLAN

G ö r i n g
Reichsmarschall.

ENCLOSURE

auf Grund
I.S. 114

Par.1.

Par.2.

Par.3.

Par.4.

Berlin,

DER REICH

Graf

DREIZEHNTHE VERORDNUNG

zum Reichsbürgergesetz.

vom 1 Juli 1943.

(RGBl. I., 1943, S. 372).

Auf Grund des Par. 3 des Reichsbürgergesetzes vom 15 September 1936 (RGBl. I. S. 1146) wird folgendes verordnet:

Par. 1. (1) Strafbare Handlungen von Juden werden durch die Polizei geahndet.

(2) Die Polenstrafrechtsverordnung vom 4 Dezember 1941 (RGBl. I. S. 759) gilt nicht mehr für Juden.

Par. 2. (1) Nach dem Tode eines Juden verfällt sein Vermögen dem Reich.

(2) Das Reich kann jedoch den nichtjüdischen Erbberechtigten und Unterhaltsberechtigten, die ihren gewöhnlichen Aufenthalt im Inland haben, einen Ausgleich gewähren.

(3) Der Ausgleich kann durch einen Kapitalbetrag gewährt werden. Er darf die Höhe des Verkaufswertes des in die Verfügungsgewalt des Deutschen Reichs übergangenen Vermögens nicht überschreiten.

(4) Der Ausgleich kann durch Ueberlassung von Sachen und Rechten aus dem Obergewonnenen Vermögen gewährt werden. Für die hierfür erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen werden Gerichtsgebühren nicht erhoben.

Par. 3. Der Reichsminister des Innern erlässt im Einvernehmen mit dem beteiligten obersten Reichsbehörden die zur Durchführung und Ergänzung dieser Verordnung erforderlichen Rechts- und Verwaltungsverschriften, Hierbei bestimmt er, inwieweit diese Verordnung für Juden ausländischer Staatsangehörigkeit gilt.

Par. 4. Diese Verordnung tritt am siebenten Tage nach ihrer Verkündung in Kraft. Im Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren gilt sie für den Bereich der deutschen Verwaltung und der deutschen Gerichtsbarkeit; Par. 2 findet auch auf protektoratsangehörige Juden Anwendung.

Berlin, den 1 Juli 1943.

DER REICHSMINISTER DES INNERN
F r i c k

DER LEITER DER PARTEI-KANZLEI
M. B o r m a n n

DER REICHSMINISTER DER JUSTIZ
Dr. T h i e r a c k

DER REICHSMINISTER DER FINANZEN

Graf Schwerin von Krosigk.

ENCLOSURE No 10.

Kattowitz, den 8. Dezember 1941.
Nikolaistr. 1. Eingang Wilhelmplatz
Fernruf: 34608 und 34610

An
den Herrn Reichsminister der Justiz
zu Haenden des Herrn Oberregierungsrats Stadermann
oder Vertreter im Amt
in
B e r l i n

Betrifft:
Polizeiliche Exekutionen und Beschleunigung
der Strafverfahren.
Ohne Auftrag.
Anlage: 1 Berichtsdurchschlag.

Vor etwa 3 Wochen sind in Tarnowitz im Zusammenhang mit der Zerschlagung einer hochverraeterischen Organisation von 350 Mitgliedern die 6 (zum Teil volksdeutschen) Haupttaeter von der Polizei erhaengt worden, ohne dass die Justiz davon Kenntnis hatte. Solche Exekutionen sind bereits frueher an kriminellen Taetern im Bezirk in Bielitz gleichfalls ohne Kenntnis der zustaeendigen Strafverfolgungsbehoerde erfolgt. Am 2. Dezember 1941 hat der Leiter der Staatspolizeistelle Kattowitz, Oberregierungsrat Mildner, dem Unterzeichneten muendlich berichtet, dass er diese Exekutionen mit Ermaechtigung des Reichsfuehrer der SS als notwendige Sofortmassnahme durch oeffentliches Erhaengen am Tatorte angeordnet habe und dass die Massnahmen zur Abschreckung auch kuenftig solange fortgesetzt werden muessten, bis die verbrecherischen und aktivistischen deutschfeindlichen Kraefte im eingegliederten Ostgebiete zerschlagen seien oder andere Sofortmassnahmen, u.U. auch derder Gerichte, gleiche abschreckende Wirkung gewaehrleisteten, so wuerden auch heute in dem Gebiete in und um Sosnowitz 6 Haupttraedelsfuehrer einer anderen polnischen hochverraeterischen Organisation zur Abschreckung oeffentlich erhaengt.

Gegenueber diesem Verfahren haben die Unterzeichneten erhebliche Bedenken geaeussert.

Abgesehen davon, dass solche Massnahmen der Zustaendigkeit der ordentlichen Gerichte entzogen sind und den nicht ausser Kraft gesetzten Justizgesetzen widersprechen, kann hierfuer justizpolitisch ein die Ausnahmebehandlung durch die Polizei allein rechtfertigender Notstand u.E. nicht anerkannt werden.

Denn soweit die Strafgerichtsbarkeit in unserem Bezirk im Rahmen der gegebenen Zustaendigkeit in Betracht kommt, ist sie durchaus in der Lage, dem Gebot sofortiger strafrechtlicher Reaktion durch eine besondere Gestaltung sondergerichtlicher Taetigkeit (Einrichtung eines sog. Blitzsondergerichts) Rechnung zu tragen. Anklagerhebung und Hauptverhandlung koennten so beschleunigt werden, dass zwischen Abgabe der Sache an die Staatsanwaltschaft und Hinrichtung nicht mehr als 3 Tage liegen, falls die Gnadenpraxis vereinfacht und die Entscheidung u.U. auf fernmuendlichem Wege eingeholt wird. Dies haben die Unterzeichneten gestern gegenueber dem Leiter der Staatspolizei Kattowitz zum Ausdruck gebracht.

.....
Fuer die weitere beschleunigte Aburteilung hat der mitunterzeichnete Oberlandesgerichtspraesident durch personelle Ergaenzung des Strafsenats fuer Hoch- und Landesverratssachen Sorge getragen. Wenn es kuenftig nottut, wird unter Zurueckstellung weniger wichtiger Aufgaben ein zweiter Senat mit der Aburteilung von Hoch- und Landesverratssachen betraut werden koennen. Allen mit der Verfolgung und Aburteilung von Hoch- und Landesverrats- sowie sonstigen schweren Verbrechen betrauten Organen haben die Unterzeichneten eingeschaeft, dass eine beschleunigte Bearbeitung kriegs- und staatsnotwedig ist.

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ENCLOSURE No 11.

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Berlin, der 5. November 1942.

Schnellbrief!

.....

Betrifft: Strafrechtspflege gegen Polen und Angehörige der Ostvölker.

1. Der Reichsführer -SS hat mit Reichsjustizminister Thierack vereinbart, dass die Justiz auf die Durchführung ordentlicher Strafverfahren gegen Polen und Angehörige der Ostvölker verzichtet. Diese fremdvölkischen Personen sollen zukünftig der Polizei abgegeben werden. Entsprechend sollen Juden und Zigeuner behandelt werden. Die Vereinbarung ist vom Führer gebilligt worden.

In Durchführung der Vereinbarung wird zur Zeit zwischen dem Reichssicherheitshauptamt und dem Reichsjustizministerium eine Regelung ausgearbeitet, die nach Möglichkeit zum 1.1.1943 in Kraft treten soll.

II. Dieser Vereinbarung liegen folgende Erwägungen zugrunde:

Polen und Angehörige der Ostvölker sind fremdvölkische und rassistisch minderwertige Menschen, die im deutschen Reichsgebiet leben. Hieraus ergeben sich für die deutsche Volksordnung erhebliche Gefahrenmomente, die zwangsläufig dazu führen, die Fremdvölkischen einem anderen Strafrecht zu unterstellen als deutsche Menschen.

Dieser Notwendigkeit ist bisher noch nicht in vollem Umfange Rechnung getragen worden. Lediglich für Polen ist auf strafrechtlichem Gebiet durch die Verordnung über die Strafrechtspflege gegen Polen und Juden in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 4.12. 1941 (RGVl. I S. 759) eine Sonderregelung getroffen worden. Aber auch diese Sonderregelung enthält keine grundsätzliche Lösung der Fragen, die sich aus dem Zusammenleben von Deutschen mit Fremdvölkischen ergeben. Sie schafft lediglich verschärfte Strafbestimmungen und ein teilweise vereinfachtes Strafverfahren für Polen. An der eigentlichen Frage, dass Fremdvölkische aus staatspolitischen Erwägungen völlig anders als deutsche Menschen zu behandeln sind, geht sie jedoch vorbei, da sie im Grunde genommen trotz aller Verschärfungen die Wesenszüge der deutschen Strafrechtspflege auf Polen zur Anwendung bringt.

Bei der Aburteilung einer Straftat eines Polen werden daher im Prinzip immer noch dieselben Gesichtspunkte angewandt, die für die Aburteilung eines Deutschen massgeblich sind; d.h. der Richter geht von der Person des Täters aus und versucht, für die Tat unter weitgehender Würdigung der persönlichen Motive des Täters eine Sühne zu finden, die den Interessen der Volksgemeinschaft gerecht wird.

Diese Erwägungen, die für die Aburteilung einer Straftat eines Deutschen richtig sein mögen, sind für die Aburteilung einer Straftat eines Fremdvölkischen jedoch falsch. Bei Straftaten eines Fremdvölkischen haben

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die persönlichen Motive des Täters völlig auszuschneiden. Massgeblich darf nur sein, dass seine Tat die deutsche Volksordnung gefährdet und dass daher Vorkehrungen getroffen werden müssen, die weitere Gefährdungen verhindern. Mit anderen Worten, die Tat eines Fremdvölkischen ist nicht dem Gesichtswinkel der polizeilichen Gefahrenabwehr zu sehen.

Hieraus ergibt sich, dass die Strafrechtspflege gegen Fremdvölkische aus den Händen der Justiz in die Hände der Polizei überführt werden muss.

III. Die vorstehenden Ausführungen dienen der persönlichen Information. Es bestehen jedoch keine Bedenken, im Bedarfsfalle die Gauleiter in entsprechender Form zu unterrichten.

In Vertretung:

gez. Streckenbach,

Beglaubigt:

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ENCLOSURE 12.

ENCLOSURE

VERORDNUNG

über Aufenthaltsbeschränkungen

im Generalgouvernement

vom 13 Sept. 1940.

(Verordnungsbl. G.G.P. I.S.288).

Auf Grund des Par. 5 Abs. 1 des Erlasses des Führers und Reichskanzlers vom 12 Oktober 1939 (Reichsgesetzbl. I.S. 2077) verordne ich:

Par.1. Aufenthaltbeschränkungen können angeordnet werden:

1. durch den Kreishauptmann (Stadthauptmann), wenn die Anordnung sich auf die Kreishauptmannschaft (kreisfreie Stadt) oder Teile derselben beschränkt,
2. durch den Chef des Distrikts, wenn die Anordnung über das Gebiet einer Kreishauptmannschaft (kreisfreien Stadt) hinaus oder für den Bereich des Distrikts Geltung haben soll,
3. durch den Leiter der Abteilung Innere Verwaltung im Amt des Generalgouverneurs, wenn die Anordnung über den Bereich eines Distrikts hinaus oder für das ganze Generalgouvernement Geltung haben soll.

Par.2. (1) Aufenthaltsbeschränkungen können allgemein oder für einen begrenzten Personenkreis angeordnet werden.

(2) Der Umfang der Aufenthaltsbeschränkung ist örtlich und zeitlich festzulegen.

Para.3. Durch eine Anordnung nach Par.1. kann, wenn dies den Umständen nach erforderlich ist, für die Betroffenen die Verpflichtung begründet werden, ihren Hausrat und sonstige Gegenstände zurückzulassen soweit sie sich in dem der Aufenthaltsbeschränkung unterliegenden Gebiet befinden.

Par.4. Für Schäden, die bei Durchführung von Anordnung nach Par. 1 bis 3 entstehen, wird keine Entschädigung gewährt.

Par.5. (1) Diese Verordnung tritt am 1. Oktober 1940 in Kraft.

(2) Soweit vor dem Erlass dieser Verordnung Aufenthaltsbeschränkungen, die den Voraussetzungen dieser Verordnung genügen, erlassen worden sind, hat es dabei sein Bewenden.

Krakau, den 13 September 1940.

DER GENERALGOUVERNEUR

Frank.

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ENCLOSURE 13.

VERORDNUNG

über die Benutzung der Eisenbahn
durch Juden im Generalgouvernement.

vom 26 Januar 1940

(Verordnungsbl. G.G.Nr. 10, 1940.S.45).

Auf Grund des Par.5 Abs.1 des Erlasses des Führers und Reichskanzlers
über die Verwaltung der besetzten polnischen Gebiete vom 12 Oktober 1939
(Reichsgesetzbl.I.S.2077) verordne ich:

- Par.1. (1) Die Benutzung der Eisenbahn durch Juden wird bis auf weiteres
verboten.
(2) Dies gilt nicht für Reisen, für die eine schriftliche Anordnung
des Generalgouverneurs, seines Amtes oder eines Distriktschefs
vorliegt.
- Par.2. (1) Zuwiderhandlungen werden mit Gefängnis und mit Geldstrafe bis
zu unbegrenzter Höhe oder mit einer dieser Strafen bestraft.
(2) Zuständig für die Aburteilung ist das Sondergericht.
- Par.3. Diese Verordnung tritt mit den Tage nach ihrer Verkündigung in Kraft.

Krakau, den 26 Januar 1940.

DER GENERALGOUVERNEUR
für die bes. polnischen Gebiete

F r a n k

ENCLOSURE 13 (a)

VERORDNUNG

über die Benutzung öffentlicher
Verkehrsmittel durch Juden im
Generalgouvernement.

vom 20 Februar 1941.

(Verordnungsbl.G.G., 1941, Nr. 14, S. 69).

Auf Grund des Par. 5 Abs. 1 des Erlasses des Führers und Reichskanzlers vom 12 Oktober 1939 (Reichsgesetzbl. I. S. 2077) verordne ich:

Par. 1. Juden dürfen im Personenverkehr die nachstehend aufgeführten öffentlichen Verkehrsmittel nur benützen, wenn sie im Besitz eines Genehmigungsbescheides sind:

1. Eisenbahnen (Haupt - und Nebenbahnen) einschliesslich privater Schmalspur- und Kleinbahnen sowie Seil - und Schwebebahnen;
2. alle anderen dem öffentlichen Personenverkehr dienenden Landfahrzeuge; unter welchen Voraussetzungen Juden im Ortsverkehr Strassenbahnen und Omnibussen sowie Kraft - und Pferdedroschken und Schlitten gewerblicher Unternehmer benützen, dürfen, wird vom Kreishauptmann (Stadthauptmann) durch Anordnung bestimmt;
3. alle dem öffentlichen Personenverkehr dienenden Wasserfahrzeuge mit Ausnahme von Fährten.

Par. 2. (1) Die Genehmigung zur Benützung öffentlicher Verkehrsmittel (par. 1) erteilt der Kreishauptmann (Stadthauptmann), der für den Wohnsitz oder gewöhnlichen Aufenthaltsort des Antragstellers zuständig ist.

(2) Im Genehmigungsbescheid ist anzugeben für welches Verkehrsmittel und für welche Zeit die Genehmigung erteilt wird. Grundsätzlich wird der Genehmigungsbescheid nur für die jeweils niedrigste Klasse und unter Ausschluss von Eil - und Schnellzügen, sowie Treibwagen ausgestellt, soweit nicht ein besonders gelagerter Einzelfall ein weiteres Zugeständnis erfordert.

(3) Mit Ausnahme amtlicher Verladungen der in par. 4 genannten Dienststellen sind Genehmigungsbescheide nur gültig, wenn sie auf amtlich vorgeschriebenen Formblatt erteilt sind.

Par. 3. Juden, die durch das Arbeitsamt zur Arbeit ausserhalb ihres Wohnortes vermittelt werden, wird der Genehmigungsbescheid gebührenfrei durch das Arbeitsamt im Auftrag des Kreishauptmanns (Stadthauptmanns) ausgestellt.

Par. 4. Werden Juden durch deutsche oder polnische Justizbehörden oder deutsche oder polnische Dienststellen vorgeladen, so gilt die amtliche Vorladung gleichzeitig als Genehmigungsbescheid zur Benützung öffentlicher Verkehrsmittel im Ueberlandverkehr.

Par. 5. Ueber das Verfahren und die Erteilung der Genehmigung erlässt die Regierung des Generalgouvernements (Abteilung Innere Verwaltung) allgemeine Richtlinien.

Par. 6.

Par. 7.

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Par.6. Wer Verbotswidrig ein öffentliches Verkehrsmittel benützt oder durch falsche Angaben einer Genehmigung erschleht, wird mit Geldstrafe und Gefängnis oder mit einer dieser Strafen bestraft.

Par.7. (1) Diese Verordnung tritt am 1 April 1941 in Kraft.

(2) Gleichzeitig tritt die Verordnung über die Benützung der Eisenbahn durch Juden im Generalgouvernement vom 26 Januar 1940 (Verordnungsbl GGP.I.S.45) ausser Kraft.

Dresden, den 20 Februar 1941.

DER GENERALGOUVERNEUR

Frank.

ENCLOSURE No 14.

VERORDNUNG

über die Einführung des Arbeitszwangs für die
jüdische Bevölkerung des Generalgouvernements.

vom 26 Oktober 1939

(Verordnungsbl.G.G., Nr.1, 1939, S.6).

Auf Grund des Par. 5 Abs. 1 des Erlasses Des Führers und Reichskanzlers
über die Verwaltung der besetzten polnischen Gebiete vom 12 Oktober 1939,
verordne ich:

Par.1. Für die im Generalgouvernement ansässigen Juden wird mit sofortiger
Wirkung der Arbeitszwang eingeführt. Die Juden werden zu diesem
Zwecke in Zwangsarbeitertruppen zusammengefasst.

Par.2. Für die Durchführung dieser Verordnung erforderlichen Vorschriften
erlässt der höhere SS - und Polizeiführer. Er kann ostwärts der
Weichsel Gebiet bestimmen, in denen die Durchführung dieser Ver-
ordnung unterleibt.

Warschau, den 26 Oktober 1939.

DER GENERALGOUVERNEUR
für die bes. polnische Gebiete

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ENCLOSURE No. 15.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Jack Sherriff, retired regular bombardier of the Royal Artillery (Field Branch) administered by R.A. Depot, Woolwich, with permanent home address at 33, Victoria Road, Netherfield, Nottingham, make oath and say as follows:-

1. Early in 1944, I was a member of an Arbeitskommando at STOLZENBURG administered by Stalage XX B with headquarters at MARIENBURG. I was called over to do electrical work at ANATOMISCHES INSTITUT and STÄDTISCHES BLUT UNTERSUCHUNG AMT at Danzig. It was situated in Hindenburg Alley about one mile north west of Danzig, on the Danzig -OLIVE road. It was used as a blood testing and disease research institute and later as a school for training Wehrmacht doctors. I worked there from about April 1944 to the date of the fall of STETTIN.

2. I worked alone and was allowed no communication with the outside world. I managed to smuggle medical equipment and messages to Captain I.F. Rose No. 104596 R.A.M.C. who was at STOLZENBURG by means of messages thrown through the window to a working party commanded by Serjeant A. Neil, Royal Scots Fusiliers, No. 312770. He was a regular soldier, a good footballer and had seen Chinese service.

3. Between 16 and 40 corpses were brought into the Institute each day. They were filled with preservative fluid and used for dissection purposes. After dissection they were destroyed by burning. They consisted of the following kinds:-

- (1) Jews and Jewesses, mostly starved and bearing marks of torture;
- (2) German troops;
- (3) Poles;
- (4) Russians.

The majority arrived at practically blood heat, having been beheaded. Apparently they came through from the execution place at

Reichskanzlers
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at Danzig. My job was to wash them and to assist at the injection of the preservative mixture used to keep them in good condition for dissection. They were then put into bins and issued as required for work at the Institute.

4. I only saw 4 corpses in British uniform. All identification marks including tattoo marks had been destroyed. They appeared to have died from beating. I am convinced that they were British owing to their build and general appearance. These corpses were cremated immediately on arrival and were not used at the Institute.

5. From the time I joined the Institute I received no mail and none of the letters which I wrote reached their destination. I learned by means of messages passed through the window to Sjt. Niel's party that my name had been deleted from the camp records as having escaped, whereabouts unknown. I was never left alone and was looked in my room at night. I received decent treatment.

6. Shortly before the fall of Stettin I received a warning from Professor KOLL that my life was in danger because I knew too much, and I managed to escape.

7. The only other British prisoners who can give evidence about this Institute are the members of Sjt. Niel's working party. This working party was employed in building outhouses for the Institute and also in assisting to handle the corpses on arrival. I escaped and have given an account of my subsequent experiences in my affidavit in case No. MD/JAG/FS/22/538(4A).

8. Herewith are the best descriptions I can give of the Germans at the Institute:-

(1) Professor Dr. SPANNER. Expert on anatomy and on the study of blood. German; aged about 45; came from university in Berlin where he had written some text books on PLACENTA; weight 10st; Height 5ft.6ins; hair dark brown turning grey; eyes brown; complexion sallow; broken teeth and decayed; large crooked nose; large and prominent ears; loud voice in speech; pre-occupied appearance, and had habit of whistling under his breath. This man was head of the Institute, a very harsh disciplinarian and generally feared. If he found anyone speaking to me they were immediately imprisoned. Married

Wife lived at institute. One son a feldwebel in the Wehrmacht. Member of Nazi Party and S.S. Left Danzig shortly before the Russians arrived together with his wife, I think in the direction of Berlin.

(2) Professor Dr. of Medicine KOLL. Professor of Physics Frankfurt University. German; aged about 40; weight 11st; height 5ft 10ins; hair light, fairish; eyes grey; complexion fresh; prominent teeth; straight nose; cultured speech and spoke fairly good English; fought in the last war as an oberleutnant in the German Medical Corps. Married with wife at Institute; not a member of the Nazi Party. This man and his wife treated me very well and it was owing to their warning that I escaped. He was the type of "Jack Buchanan".

(3) Doctor of Medicine Frau Dr. KOLL, wife of No.(2) German; Civilian occupation physiologist probably Frankfurt University; aged about 35; weight 8st 7lbs; height 5ft 4ins; hair blonde; eyes blue; complexion fresh; general appearance very smart and cultured. Both she and her husband were pro-British in sympathy.

(4) Professor TAUER, professor of Physiology. German; aged 45; weight 11st; height 5ft 11ins; bald; wore glasses; eyes probably brown; complexion darkish with fresh cheeks; rather prominent ears; teeth probably natural; small nose (like 'Mr Goop'); build tall and slim. A decent and studious type.

(5) Professor DELMOND professor of Physiology, may have been French. Aged 40; weight 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ st; height 5ft 9ins; hair black; eyes dark brown; complexion sallow; with heavy beard after shaving; short stumpy legs; straight nose; thick speech; broad shouldered with slim hips. Rather oily Latin type with air of mystery. Spoke bad German.

(6) Professor Doctor WAGNER bacteriologist; From Berlin University. German; aged about 60; weight 9-10st; height 5ft 2-4ins; hair grey; eyes light bluish grey; complexion fresh; had impediment in his speech was rather dodderly. Was connected with the German Navy with gold leaf on cap peak.

NOTE :- Nos 1-6 left the Institute before the arrival of the Russians.

(7) Herr VON BARGON, oberpreparatur (i.e. in charge of preparation of corpses for dissection) belonged to the German Red Cross. German; aged 35; from Kiel; weight 9st; height under 5ft; hair black; eyes dark brown; complexion dark; gold tooth left upper side; long straight nose; speech staccato; very energetic; this man got me job of electrician in the institute.

The following members of the S.S. formed part of the permanent staff of the institute.

7. Captain of the S.S. Heinz ZIEGLER, Civil occupation, chemist German from Danzig, aged 45, born in Danzig, weight 11 stone, height 5'9", hair black, eyes grey, complexion sallow, scar down left side of mouth, prominent teeth (rats mouth) long nose, soft speech, thick set build had

undergone operation for pleurisy and caught his breath a good deal. GESTAPO; representative at the institute and also carried out instruction for the pupils. I saw him give lectures with 120 corpses laid out in the room, over sexed, used to attempt to interfere with the young women students, fought in the 1914 - 1918 war, was formerly employed at Proust sugar works near Danzig as a chemist, the whole institute went in fear of this man including Dr. Spanner.

8. Wissenschaftler Dr. Fritz Wollman Austrian, aged about 40, born Austria, weight 10 stone, height 5'6", hair dark brown, eyes brown, complexion fresh, Hitler moustache, large teeth, straight nose, rascals voice, a caricature of Hitler whom he aped at lectures and in general behaviour, ex Hauptmann in German Army Medical Corps married with twin sons, assistant lecturer to Dr. Spanner in Gynaecology, an expert on the foetus, very friendly with Ziegler.

9. Gruppenfuhrer HOPFER, German, aged 50, probably born in DRESDEN, weight 10½ stone, height 5' 11" to 6ft, hair grey, eyes very pale grey and staring, complexion sallow, thin scraggy neck and appearance, stern appearance, was S.S. representative in charge of cash and accounts, very strict disciplinarian and threatened to have me court martialed and shot because a woman student merely looked in my direction.

SWORN by the said JACK SHERIFF.

(Sgd) JACK SHERIFF.