In his farewell speech, before leaving Poland for Holland, as Reich Commissar, Seyss-Inquart referred to the question of the German policy in Eastern and Western Europe and described the role of the political leaders in new territories of German expansion in the following words:

"On the East we have a National-Socialist planning; over there in the East we have a function."

Ideologically, perhaps, this was the case. Historically, however, the "Dyngsuch Osten" became not only a standard German slogan, but a definite political program, carried on from the time of the Teutonic Knights. Not only when occupying the position of the Reich Chancellor, but while still in prison, Hitler criticized the policy of Wilhelm the II, directed against Eastern and Southern Europe:

"We must stop the endless German movement toward the West and the East, and turn our gaze toward the lands in the East."

After becoming convinced of the unpreparedness of the Western democracies for war and after having succeeded in invading France, Belgium and Holland in a blitzkrieg, Hitler included also the countries of Western Europe into the Lebensraum necessary for the German people, lending it an "ideological" basis by proving that

1) Hein "La germanisation de l'Europe", p. 108
2) Mein Kampf
Central Europe was built up by Germany and we can't suffer any threat in this Lebensraum of ours. Thus the genocidal ideology of Hitlerism rested to subjugate both Eastern and Eastern Europe for its purposes. But practically, despite her victories, Germany was unable -- in countries of Eastern-European democracies -- to incorporate fully her ideology in a manner as explicit in Poland.

In the East, Hitler met with strong opposition on the part of the civilian population against tyranny and, in particular, against racial theory with its brutal way of exterminating man. How he did not dare to establish death chambers. How the yellow armband with the David Star was an shameful stain but a symbol evoking protest and indignation against the perpetrators. No matter how strong the occupation authorities were, no matter how the reaction of the native population was disregarded, it had to be taken into consideration that neither France, nor Holland or Belgium, like alone Rumania and Norway which did not know anti-Semitism as a political weapon, would admit in their countries a Nazi land, Ukrainian, Austrian, etc. The Government of Poland in Poland prepared the terrain for Hitler. He found not only fertile soil but an abundant crop of anti-Semitism which covered -- from the local population -- the smoke from the chimneys of the crematoria erected by the German industry.

*H.H. Stimson, February 25, 1940,*
Therefore, the nature of extermination of the Jews in Eastern Europe had to assume a different, or rather, a somewhat incomplete form. The difference between function and mission of the German people in the question of propagating Nation in Eastern and Western Europe was of a quantitative nature. The question was only of the extent within the scale of systematic extermination. In the majority of cases the torture of Jews ended in deportation to concentration camps toward unknown destination, but invariably arrived at one of the death camps in Poland or Germany.

In France, as in other occupation territories, acts of violence against Jews took place along the general background of terror against the civilian population. This, however, did not diminish the particular cruelty of persecution of Jews.

Mr. Didout, member of the French prosecution, stated that:

"...the humiliation...was undertaken on various projects, the elimination of inferior, or dispensable races, and the extermination of Bolsheviks; the destruction of Jews-Moslems influenced hostile to a neo-political order, in reality, of its destruction." (Tr., p. 3920).

So then went on explaining:

"The Nazis, terror in a sense of subjecting all enslaved people, to subject them to the end of their policy." (Tr., p. 3920).

If in Germany proper anti-Jewish measures were introduced in the course of years, in its scope and intensity, in the occupied countries they were introduced in a manner of military speed, immediately and completely embracing all phases of
life. Since the French police, unfamiliar with the subtleties of the racial
theory, could not be enticed with "working" out Jews by their external ap-
ppearance, German police were sent to France to form a Brigade of Physiognomists,
whose task consisted in rounding up Jews in the streets, in public places, etc. 
Large police teams picked out all elements suspicious for their external ap-
ppearance and transported them to assembly centers where there were old men, women, 
and children, under deplorable sanitary conditions, awaiting deportation to con-
centration camps in France and from there to places of forced death (Off. Tr., p. 252).

Br. Erich Himmler, Reichs Protector of the Police, in his more official declared
that after the entry of the United States into the war, Himmler issued a top secret
order

"For the deportation of the Jews in the Reich and in the occupied
areas by German troops to labor and concentration camps."

The high military command supervised the deportation of the Jews. The French
preservation inherited a telegram signed by Himmler reading as follows:

"The deportation of Jews must be undertaken by the Reichsheinwacht.
SS to this effect will send two battalions to Bremen" (Off. Tr., p. 334).

This telegram once more denies the assertion that the army took no part in the
crimes against Jews and did not collaborate with the SS.

The military authorities interfered in all phases of life and issued orders of

general nature. A secret telegram of May 12, 1942, sent to the Chief of one of the
districts in France, was disclosed during the trial; it read as follows:

"According to the instruction of the Commanding General of the area

we must not in publications relative to the forced driving back of

inhabitants, use the word 'expulsion towards the East' (OFF. TOR., p. 2963)."

The term telegraph contains another indication to the effect that the military

denied this, if not to eliminate the anti-Jewish measures, at least not to call

it by their proper name. The telegraph suggests using the word "expulsion" for it could reveal the "expulsion" of inhabitants into Siberia at the time of the

Germans. Instead, it is suggested to use the words "sounding for forced labor."

(OFF. TOR., p. 2963)."

But if the military authorities were interested in the psychological effect

of their measures on the civilian population, in General Wicker, who

played such a noteworth role in the tragedy of the French, Dutch and Belgian Jews, was

interested only in the economic consequences of expulsion. He raised the question

as to the way to pay for deportation and solved it, naturally, in favor of the German

State by increasing the French Jews' temporarily existing bonds with the deportation,

with all the expenses. At the same time, Germany informed the French subject Go-

vernment that it had to pay a sum of 500 Reichsmark for each Jew who was deported.

(OFF. TOR., p. 2963)."
On June 11, 1942 a conference took place in Berlin concerning the deportation of Jews for forced labor and the following was resolved:

"Two per cent of Jews who are not able to work will be included in these numbers." (Off. Doc., no. 4390 - Includes nurses.

The purpose of including Jews unable to work into these numbers is quite obvious.

However, as time went on the composition of the deportations had changed radically. Nearly all Jews were deported — aged men, sick and children, and among these the percentage of able-bodied new sent for forced labor did not exceed 20%. As an illustration we quote from a letter of Kaltenbrunner to the Oberkommandier of Vienna in which he informs of the order he issued for the evacuation of 12,000 Jews.

"Regarding the previous experience it is estimated that 20% of the transports will consist of Jews able to work (approx. 2,400 in this case) who can be utilized for the work in question."*

Kaltenbrunner then goes on to say that the able-bodied element is not sent for permanent work but is subject to be "be referred at any time." And in order that there should be no doubt as to what to do with women and children, the author of the letter states: Slightly:

"Women unable to work and children of these Jews who all are kept in maximum for medical examination (contamination) and therefore only may be released again, have to stay in the guarded camp also during the day." (Off. Doc. 4390-40).
It is interesting to compare this letter, dated June 29, 1944, with earlier correspondence on the same subject. We refer to the SOS Economic-Administrative Main Office (SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt) where out in 16 copies to the Camp Commandants of the Concentration Camps on March 26, 1943.

Though it refers to a particular case, it is most characteristic and throws light on the objectives of deportation from the very beginning. The author of the report, in Maj. Colonel, calls attention to the fact that out of 51 prisoners detached for special treatment under "II f 23," 43 proved to be capable of work. Finding that the selection was not done very carefully, the head of the above Main Office orders that only those inmates are to be turned over to the annihilation cambers who are no longer able to work. Every working inmate must be preserved by the camp, so that the work sections, given to the concentration camps, can be carried out (see, 1151-Pa).

But the unbearable working conditions and insufficient food exhausted the workers and their fate becomes a foregone conclusion. After reading the above documents, no one would be surprised at the cynical volleys with which the SS officer at the Buchenwald camp greeted 1,000 deported French citizens.

"Germany needs your bones. You are, therefore, going to work, but I want to tell you that never again will you see your families. When you enter this camp, one leaves it by the air vent in the crematorium" (Off., No. p. 296).

9) Under the same number correspondence was submitted to the trial concerning the raping out of liceons for special treatment and the corresponding instructions were given. In one of such letters (March 6, 1943) the Camp Commandant of the Concentration Camp Breendonk points out that to large part of the transferred inmates must be called for at the station by car, since these are not able to march."
Already in June, 1942, the German authorities determined the number of Jews subject to deportation. Thus, Holland was to deport 15,000; Belgium, 10,000; and France (both occupied and unoccupied zones) 100,000, while France was first to deprive the Jews of their citizenship. While at the beginning both Jews and French workers were included in the transports, the memorandum of June 16, 1942, entitled "Technical Execution of Convoys of Jews Outside of France" provides for separation of transports of Jews and French workers. The note冲锋 several weaknesses:

"the possibility of sending later for the children less than sixteen years old who were left behind" (Res. 8771/729, Off. Tr. p. 2762).

In the case of deportation of children the Germans played a very treacherous role, anticipating apparently that even Laval and Petain would have opposed it. In this connection we read the following in the memorandum of July 23, 1942:

"The question of deportation of children has been examined with the de Chastagner, Minister of Education. He decided immediately that the French Government would do all that was possible for the children. The French Government promised to do all that was possible at the end of August until September (Off. Tr. p. 2762)."

In order to give the impression that entire families were deported together, it was forbidden to fill the trains with children exclusively. In the meantime, children colonies where Jewish children were sheltered were closed down and children of the school age deported. The French Prosecution submitted a document concerning
the liquidation of such a child colony at Iksou (Alas Province). Forty-five
children from three to thirteen were rescued, as well as all the teaching staff;
all of them were first sent to Drancy (off. Tr., p. 577).

The Bank attached a fundamental significance to the deportations of Jews from
France, and a number of annexations was devoted to this problem, illustrating the
situation both from the technical and factual point of view. When a train provided
for the transportation was unable to leave as scheduled because it could not be filled
genuinely, the Comité de Secours du Israel à Paris replied that the transportation of trains
on schedule was a question of prestige (off. Tr., p. 3967). On the whole the
Germans were not satisfied with the tempo of deportations from France. At a
conference of August 26, 1942 in Berlin, it was observed

that next of the European countries are closer and much closer
to a permanent solution of the Jewish problem than France (off. Tr.,
42760).

According to statistical data of the Nazis themselves, the number of deported Jews
from France reached 40,000 up to March 6, 1943.

The State in which the transports with deported Jews arrived at the place of
destination may be seen from the affidavits of Dr. Franz Blohm, which we referred to
previously.

Thus it arrived after twelve days more than five-hundred persons
were dead on the train. Of the remainder most died shortly after
arrival. I investigated this transport because the International
Red Cross complained, and the SC raised a report that the deaths
had been caused by neglect and ignoring on the way. I discovered
a number of bodies and found that they had died from suffocation,
and lack of water (off. Tr., p. 2999).
From the official document (Ref: Exhibit), disclosed during the trial, it results that
in order to prevent escape during the voyage, the deportees were stripped of their
clothing. This also was meant "to bring about a moral degradation of the individuals"
(Ref: Exhibit 1277).

Netherlands

negus-Dauriez, who already showed his administrative abilities in Austria and
Poland, was appointed Reichskommissar for the Netherlands. In his book, Neun Jahre
in den Niederlanden, he deals with the charges made against him to the effect that
he "brought National Socialism more to the fore in all phases of public life."
But he does not regard it as a burden. On the contrary, he says: "It is a historical
mission which I have to fulfill here." Carried away by this doctrine, negus-Dauriez
forgot that while helping towards the destruction of Poland, he made a differentiation
between the German nations in the East and the Germans in the West. In Holland he
tried to present his activities as a missionary task of National Socialism. As a result, of the
total number of 120 Jews registered as full Dutch-netherlanders, 117 were deported,
more 4,000 succeeded in escaping or emigrating and about 2,000 committed suicide or
were murdered. At the time of liberation, there were in Holland 7,000 Jews of mixed
ancestry, 4,000 Portuguese Jews who worked in the war industry, and about 7,000
who saved themselves through sterilization or by some other means of hiding.

Anti-Jewish legislation was introduced in Holland in July 1940 by barring Jews from civil service and continued systematically during Nazi occupation, by means of both racial denials and direct action. In a country where there was no militant anti-Semitism, anti-Semitic riots were staged in February 1941 (Amsterdam).

Then came raids followed. Thousands of Jews were arrested and deported to Buchenwald and Westerbork. Families of the majority of deported Jews received information about their fate by being offered their shoes for 75ushing. Two months later, a wave of fires began. The Nazis made resources to their favorite method of settling accounts on fire in various cities. In the course of January-April 1942 thousands of Jews were sent to labor camps in Holland proper. In this connection the camp at Eibos, where Nazi methods were applied, became quite notorious.

At first the age of the deportees was limited from 13 to 55 years, then the group-age was brought up to 45 years. From September 1942 to September 1943 deportation of Jews continued on an intensive scale: some of them were arrested in the streets, others were arrested at home or in places of hiding. The last group of Jews deported to Westerbork included leaders of the Jewish Council. The Netherlands Government

7) For, 1972-PE, Statement of the Netherlands Government Commission for Repatriation. Though no mention is made in the document about sterilization, from the following study it will be seen that Jews-impacted granting freedom and 1250 to sterilized Jews.

8) ibid. 1972-PE, p. 5.
The method of deportation did not differ from those in France, as described above, except the right to take along 15 kg. of baggage, which, as a rule, was taken away upon arrival. For the purpose of confiscation of Jewish property, Reiner-Inwent announced a decree on May 13, 1942, ordering:

"All Jews to make written declaration of claim of any kind of which they might be beneficiaries, at a handing out office known as "Ausschuss-Handelstelle" (Dec. 3336-42, Off. Tr., P. 3649)."

This firm was an agency of the Reich. The decree gave the basis for the "Ausschuss" the claim and provided that payment by Jews to the bank should be reduced in full.

In the territory Reiner-Inwent tried to prevent the entire anti-Jewish legislation as a measure designed exclusively to displace the Jews — Nazi success from the economic — to do any harm during the war. To this end Jews were ann.
contrasted in the district of Breslau and then in the Breslau area and in
the Yacht area. According to him, Jews were even offered work opportunities.
(Off. Tr., p. 1133). He also was interested in the fate of the deportees and

and people sent from the Netherlands to Auschwitz. They were sent
with the report that they were a goup for 50,000 people. The people
were cooperatively sent off there. For example, they had an estimate of 100,000.
1,000,000 were confirmed that this deception played when the victims arrived at Auschwitz, and when the witnesses
saw this, I remembered that report" (Off. Tr., p. 1143).

This ruler of Poland, who saw the sight of Spain in Poland, wanted to
convince the Tribunal that he believed the stories of the happy life of the Jews
in Auschwitz. He referred to his conversation with Hitler in 1942, when the order
from the chancel of the chancel was streaming forth, that Hitler intended to
exterminate all Jews


But the cross-examination of the prosecution brought in some changes into this
alleged picture. Thus at first Heyse-Inernst asserted that Jews voluntarily
underwent the sterilization process, which was performed by Jewish physicians.

Such Jews were referred at all limitations and of wearing of the Jewish star and
were not subject to deportation. But the Christian Churches protested against
this measure, in particular against applying it to women. At any rate, according
to Heyse-Inernst, he did everything to clarify that sterilization was not compulsory
and after this classification sterilizations stopped. But the French prosecution
submitted as affidavits by Hildegarde Knoer, a nurse of the Reich-Sterilisation
institute, that Spero-Impound B. suggested that all Jews who were
authorised to remain in Holland should be sterilised (Off. Fr., p. 1160).

Finally, Spero-Impound had to admit that

"As far as the role Jews were concerned, I tolerated it for
a time, that is true" (Off. Fr., p. 1169).

**Bulgaria, Hungarian Germans**

Bulgaria, faithful ally of Hitler, began deportation of Jews as early as

August 1941, and deported 77,000 to Poland where they met a violent death in the
concentration camps. Not satisfied with the extermination of "non" Jews, the
Hungarian army, in January 1942, made a "catching" in the invaded Transylvanian pro-
vince and murdered 1,500 persons in Bereczk. At that time Jewish labor companies —
actually concentration camps for Jews — were set up, which differed very little
from the German pattern in Germany and Poland. About 130,000 Jews went through
these camps, of whom 93,000 perished from starvation, exhaustion and" killing.

Then Germany occupied the country of her ally in March, 1944, simultaneously
with the Army arrived a special Section Command (Maoisdrempers) of the German
Secret Police, whose task consisted, just like in Holland, of liquidating Jews.

Józef Berman, as Provisoriumchef and Chief of Section IV B of the Jewish Security Head Office, was in charge of his detachment as a means, was chief of this Section. The chief collaborator was promotorshofmeester AB Hillebrand, whose testimony we referred to previously.

The first step in the activities of this special Section was the deportation of all Jewish leaders in the cultural and economic fields, together with members of the Hungarian opposition. Then followed mass arrests of all Jews in Budapest, and under the pretext of war needs, all real estate belonging to Jews and the Jewish community was confiscated.

The puppet government set up by Hungary declared, in one of its first public announcements, that its objective task consisted in restoring aid to Germany for the liquidation of Jews. Following Germany's example, a Jewish Council was established and one of the first orders, ordered by the Special Command, was to raise a levy of 11,000,000 pengő (5). The Hungarian Minister of the Interior, when the Jews appealed for aid, answered, "You must fulfill the German demand."

In April, 1941, Jews were placed in ghettos. First, they were deprived of their property and forbidden to take with them anything whatsoever. The food and clothes
of 1/2 lb. bread and two cups of tea a day. At the same time Hungary undertook

"to resettle" 300,000 Jewish laborers for Germany, who were to be collected by a special
German-Hungarian commission. This marked the beginning of general deportation. In
addition to a levy imposed on Budapest Jews, a 1% levy of 3,000,000 crowns was imposed
on the Jewish communities of Rovadar and Nagyvárad. The local levy on the Jewish
communities did not prevent, however, from destroying Jewish undertakings by Hun-
garian and German soldiers. And, finally, the Hungarian Government ordered
the closing of Jewish stores.

The first deportations of Jews were accompanied by German tyranny. The victims
sent to Austria were compelled to send postcards to their families and friends with
an appropriate description of their lives. In the meantime, negotiations were con-
ducted between Hungarian, German and Russian railways about the furnishing of 120
trains for the deportation of the rest of Jews. Rumors were meanwhile circulating
about the SS men saying: "When we will get into Hungarianamura."

Jewish leaders, awaiting their fate, and among them Dr. Beroese (Rudolph) Kastner,
well-known collector and journalist, whose name affidavit we take as a basic for our
account, decided to enter into negotiations with the Germans about saving some lives
against a ransom. Beroese and Kastner were acting on behalf of the Germans.

At first Himmler agreed to stop deportations against a compensation of 20,000,000.

But later he declined:

"I can only tell the Hungarian Jews as soon as they, bread should leave us once for instance and inform the Jews there and the Allies that I am prepared to send 1,000,000 Hungarian Jews, for gold, promptly vacated. I would transport them to France and that there an end. If my previous offer is rejected, I will release all of them. If not, they will all be deported.

The deal did not take place. Himmler's offer was obviously blackmail. He wanted to obtain the money and lead the underhand victims to the gates of Auschwitz where he would leave them at the discretion of the local administration which would quickly get rid of all Jews.

General deportation began on May 15, 1944. One day before the evacuation all the Jewish population, including men and women, healthy and sick, and mentally sick were transported to the ghettos. The deportations proceeded in the usual way:

a) new torture introduced by the Hungarians was torture with electric currents in order to obtain phantom all valuables. They were shot and others committed suicide.

After President Roosevelt's declaration warning the Hungarian Government of its responsibility, deportations ceased for a while. But Himmler was in his struggle against Hungary and after the German army entered the Hungary regime, anti-Jewish persecution opened up with renewed strength. Deportations were increased and the conditions became worse. One transport, consisting of 20,000 Jewish people,
make semi-annual, were sent to work over 160 alien laborers and men arrested from the Austrian border.

On December 21, 1944 deportations from Budapest reached their peak. However, from other towns, in the course of two months, up to February 11, 1945, 10,000-25,000 Jews were shot on the streets or in the houses and in the bombarded areas.

According to testimonies on the basis of data submitted by Miklóssy, the Germans were responsible for the death of 163,000 Hungarian Jews, the Hungarians, for the death of 82,000, as a result of sickness, starvation and bombardment 22,000 perished.

In his affidavit, Kádár also explains how he succeeded in surviving:

"I secured the fate of the other Jewish leaders because the complete liquidation of the Hungarian Jews was a failure and also because of Emánuel Golda. I took my place and in order to establish a new...." [115]

Dr. Kádár's testimony has been fully confirmed by Miklóssy's testimony, which as we stated above, was the right-hand man of Himmler during the deportations of Jews not only from Hungary but also from Croatia, Slovakia, and Slovenia (SPP. 827, 99, 2592-2976).

In the spring of 1944, 19,000 Jews were deported from Slovakia to Poland, all

legally for labor only. It forced their families to accompany them.

In the conviction that their husbands and fathers were working under poor conditions,

the families insisted on their joining them. In April 1944, permission was granted.

to join them. Himmler assured the Slovak government that the deported could live
"assemblies and normally in Polish stations." The Slovak Minister President Turek
requested that a Slovak delegation be permitted to visit Tarnów and find out on
the spot under what conditions the Slovak Jews lived in Poland. This was condi-
tioned by the fact that among the Jews there were converted to Christianity and the
Poles took a special interest in their fate. For a long time Himmler gave no answer.
Finally, he informed Turek that according to Himmler's order, most of
these Jews were no longer alive.

In January 1943 Himmler was accused in Berlin where he received orders to
go to Lithuania and, together with the German Command in Koenigsberg, solve the Jewish
problem there. As a result, 65,000 Jews of Polish descent, who were segregated in
the ghetto, were deported to Auschwitz. From Jewish workers who worked for railroad
construction were not saved. These results were taken over by the notorious
organization SA which carried out all technical work along the border region.

The organization retained about 1,000-2,000 Jewish survivors. According to Himmler,
more than 54,000 Jews were deported from Lithuania and Belarus. Transport trains, consisting
of 20-25 cars, were loaded on the average with 1,000 persons each. Each train
the Jews possessed was taken empty and put into a Darren account at the Bank of
Berlin. After deportation this account, amounting to 222,000,000 (3
),
was taken over by the German military administration.
Okahana personally conducted all deportation proceedings. In a conversation
with Blumenau, he indicated the figure of perished Jews at 1,050,000, and added that

"...the fall was just the size that we had five million people in
the occupied area, and that the knowledge was essential to him."
(Off. Tr., p.3796).

To confine ourselves here to indicating one individual incident only. But,

wherever the German army appeared, the Jews were driven to the camps.

In October, 1943, the Himmler-supervised "Final Solution" took up the circular letter
in the annals of the "Final Solution Plan in Prussia, the Hague, Paris, Brussels,

Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Vienna, Prague, and so on, ordering that Jews
of Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Greece, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania

and Austria be included for deportation. Where the annals of these Jews in the

East could not yet take place for strategic reasons, all male Jews over fourteen

years of age were to be transferred to Buchenwald, and Jews and children were to

be transferred to Auschwitz. The cooperation of the headquarters were to be

notified that

"the transfer to the concentration sites is taking place in the

frame of the evacuation measures."
(Off. Tr., pp. 6890-9462).