In his farewell speech, before leaving Poland for Holland as Reichsmarschall, Reynard-Bellin referred to the question of the German policy in Eastern and Western Europe and described the tone of the political leaders in new territories of German expansion in the following words:

"In the East we have a National-Socialist friendly over there in the West we have a function".

Ideologically, perhaps, this was the case. Historically, however, the "Deutsch-Ostmark" became not only a standard German slogan, but a definite political program, carried on from the time of the Teutonic Knights. Not only was occupying the position of the Reich Chancellor, but while being 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 length and the West, and turn our gaze toward the lands in the East."

But after becoming convinced of the unpreparedness of the Western democracies for war and after having succeeded in invading France, Belgium and Holland in a blistering tempo, Hitler included also the countries of Western Europe into the Lebensraum necessary for the German people, landing it on "ideological" basis by proving that:

1) "Reichscanzler Joseph Goebbels, Vol. 11, p. 166"
2) "Reichswehr"
Central Europe thus been built up by Germany and we won't suffer any threats in
this Lebensraum of ours." Hitler's "ideology" of Nationalism united both Eastern and
Western Europe for its purposes. But practically, despite her victories, Germany was
debacle in Eastern-European democracies — to incorporate fully her ideology in a union as
captive in Poland.
In the East, Hitler met with strong opposition on the part of the civilian pop-
ulation against tyranny and, in particular, against racial theory with its brutal
way of exterminating man. Here he did not dare to establish death chambers. Here the
yellow badge with the David Star was no shameful stain but a symbol evoking
resentment and indignation against the perpetrators. No matter how strong the oc-
cupation authorities were, no matter how the reactions of the native population was
disregarded, it had to be taken into consideration that neither France, nor Holland
nor Belgium, let alone Russia and Norway which did not know anti-Semitism as a
political weapon, could admit in their countries a Nazi Land, Polonia, Anschluss,
etc. The Governments 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 seeds from the chimneys of the crematoria erected
by the German industry.

February 28, 1942,
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
Western and Eastern 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
destinations, 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. Dibout, member of the French prosecution stated that

"...this annihilation...was undertaken on various projects, the
elimination of inferior, or disgraced races, and the extermination of
Balashvili; the destruction of Jews-Musulm...influences hostile
to a new pseudo-European order, in reality, of its destruction" (MS, P., p. 3000)."

So then went on explaining:

"The Nazis, terror, in a sense of subjugating all ankles people,
without the end of their policy (MS, P., p. 3001)."

If in Germany proper anti-Jewish measures were introduced in the course of
years, in the 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 entrusted with "washing" out Jews by their external ap-
pearance, German polizisten were sent to France to form a "Brigade of Physiognomists,
whose task consisted in washing out Jews in the streets, in public places, etc.
German police then picked out all elements suspicious for their external ap-
pearance and transported them to assembly centers where there were old men, women,
and children, under horrible sanitary conditions, awaiting deportation to con-
centration camps in France and from there to places of forced death (Off. Tr., p. 274).

Dr. Rudolf Hilscher, Head of the Police, in his sworn affidavit declared
short after the entry of the United States into the war, Hilscher issued a top secret
order:

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

The high military command supervised the deportation of the Jews. The French
president issued a telegraph signed by Hilscher reading as follows:

"The deportation of Jews must be undertaken by the Reichshaupts-SS
who to this effect will send two battalions to Darmstadt (Off. Tr.,
p. 277)."

This telegraph came from denouncing the assertion that the army took no part in the
crime against humanity 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 19, 1942, sent to the Chief of one of the districts in France, was disclosed during the trial. It reads as follows:

"According to the instruction of the Commanding General of the area, no more is to be published relative to the forced driving back of "inhabitants, use the word "fleeting towards the East." (Off. Tr., p. 2960).

The same telegram contains another indication to the effect that the military command tried, if not to eliminate the anti-Semitic elements, at least not to call them by their proper names. The telegram suggests using the word "deportation" for the right to send the "population" of inhabitants into the East at the will of the State. Instead, it is suggested to use the words "fleeting for forced labor." (Off. Tr., p. 3262).

But if the military authorities were interested in the psychological effect of their measures on the civilian population, to German civilianden, who played such a vital role in the tragedy of the French, Dutch and Belgian Jews, was interested only in the economic consequences of deportation. He raised the question as to the means to pay for the action, and solved it, naturally, in favor of the German State by increasing the"Fleeting Jews," temporarily without their being suspended, with all the expenses. At the same time, Germany informed the German subject Govern-
On June 11, 1942 a conference took place in Berlin concerning the deportation of Jews for forced labor and the following was resolved:

"As per note of Jews who are not able to work will be included in these numbers" [Ref. 1944, no 3983 - Italian copy].

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

However, as time went on the composition of the deportees had changed radically.

Nearly all Jews were deported -- aged men, sick and children, and among these the percentage of able-bodied Jews sent for forced labor did not exceed 30%. As an illustration we quote from a letter of Salomonoviz to the Governor of Vienna in which he informs of the order he issued for the evacuation of 14,500 Jews.

"According to previous experience it is estimated that 20% of the transport will consist of Jews able to work (approx. 2,600 in this case) who can be utilized for the work in question..."

Salomonoviz then goes on to say that the able-bodied element is not sent for permanent work but is subject to be removed 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: Per-spectively:

"When unable to work and children of these Jews who are all kept on maintenance for supplementary (supplementation), and therefore one day will be removed again, have to stay in the guarded camps also during the day" [Ref. 1944, no 3983-40].
It is interesting to compare this letter, dated June 20, 1944, with earlier correspondence on the same subject. We refer to a top secret report of the SS Economic-Administrative Main Office (SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt) sent out to 16 copies to the Camp Commandos 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, on the General, calls attention to the fact that one of 11 prisoners selected for special treatment under "3.1 f 1.5," all 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 extermination station who... are no longer able to work. Every working inmate must be preserved by the camp, so that the work stations, given to the concentration camps, can be carried out. (DoA,1119-F)

But the unbearable working conditions and insufficient food exhausted the workers and their fate became a foregone conclusion. After reading the above documents, no one would be surprised at the cynical remarks with which the SS officer at the Auschwitz camp greeted 1,800 deported Jewish citizens:

"Germany needs your sweat. You are, therefore, going to work, but I want to tell you that never again will you see your families. When one enters this camp, one leaves it by the door of the crematorium." (DoA, No. 328).

9) Under the same number correspondence was submitted to the trial concerning the establishing of inmates for special treatment and the corresponding instructions were given. In one such letter (March 6, 1943) the Camp Commandant of the Concentration Camp Treblinka points out that a 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, 15,000; 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 10, 1942, entitled "Technical Execution of Convoys of Jews Outside of France," provides for separation of transports of Jews and French workers. The note_memorandum concludes:

"The possibility of rounding up for the children less than sixteen years old who were left behind" (Bep, 758-1718, Off. Fr., p. 226).

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 22, 1942:

"The question of deportation of children has been examined with the de Querguiron/Am Exception. He decided immediately that the German Government would do all that was possible for the children. But, while the Vichy Government promised to do all that was possible at the end of August until September" (Off. Fr., p. 226).

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 were deported. The French Prosecution submitted a document concerning
the liquidation of such a child colony at Iklen (Izoln Province). Forty-five children from three to thirteen were arrested, as well as all the teaching staff; all of them were first sent to Drancy (Off. Tr., p. 576).

The Rexist attached a fundamental significance to the deportations of Jews from France, and a number of accumulations was devoted to this problem, illustrating the situation both from the technical and ethical point of view. When a train provided for the transportation was unable to leave on time because it could not be filled properly, HG Obersturmbannführer Elsehaus 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 most of the European countries are closer and much closer to a permanent solution of the Jewish problem than France" (Off. Tr., p. 3966).

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 affidavit of Dr. Franz Blaha, when 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 RG was asked a report that the deaths had been caused by neglecting and assisting 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 (RF 274), disclosed during the trial, it results that
in order to prevent escape during the voyage, the deportees were stripped of their
clothes. This also was meant "to bring about a moral degradation of the individuals"
(Göst, Tve, 1937).

**NETHERLANDS**

Segen-Kurowski, who already showed his administrative abilities in Austria and
Poland, was appointed Reichskommissar for the Netherlands. In his book, *Drei Jahre.
In den Niederlanden*, he deals with the charges made against him to the effect that
he had "helped National Socialism come to the fore in all phases in public life."
But he does not regard it as a success. On the contrary, he says "It is a historical
mission which I have to fulfill here." Carried away by his emotions, Segen-Kurowski
forgot that while helping toward the destruction of Poland, he made a differentiation
between the German mission in the East and the functions in the West. In Holland he
tried to prevent his activities as a missionary task of Nazism. As a result, of the
total number of 120 Jews registered as full Jewish Netherlanders, 117 were deported,
more 4,900 were incarcerated or expropriated and about 2,000 committed suicide or
were murdered. At the time of liberation, there were in Holland 7,500 Jews of mixed
nationality, 4,000 Portuguese Jews who worked in the war industry, and about 7,000.

who saved themselves thanks to 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 devices and direct action. In a country where there was no militant anti-Semitism, anti-Jewish 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 ashes for 75 cents. Two months later, a wave of fires began. The Nazis made reference to their favorite method of putting synagogues 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 Flossen, where Nazi methods were applied, became quite notorious. At first the age of the deportees was limited from 18 to 35 years; then the group was brought up to 55 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) From 1940-45, 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 states-imposed granted freedom and 12.5% to sterilized Jews.

8) Ibid. 1940-45, p. 9.
Certification gives the following description of the Westerbork camp and its inhuman conditions:

In Westerbork—of which we need not give a description here—12,000 to 15,000 persons used to live at one time; they were housed in huts which were adjusted for the purpose, and each could accommodate about 800 persons.

All Jewish Hollanders, when the Germans laid their hands on— with the exception of a small group of exempted persons—were brought together here; sick, elderly, and other disabled persons were expelled to allow the transport of the remainder to Westerbork for deportation. Even the insane of German origin did not escape deportation.

Gradually all those interned in Westerbork were deported to Poland—old people and babies included ("Der Arbeitsdienst unter nationalsozialistischen Bedingungen").

The methods 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, Kupon-Inventar precluded a decree on May 23, 1942, ordering:

"All Jews to make written declaration of claims of any kind which they might have against Jews, at a handing in bureau known as Kupon-Inventar (Dec. 3336-49, Off. Tr., p. 5643)."

This form was on every of the Jews. The decree gave the Jews all the rights to "keep up the claim and provided that judgment by Jews to the bank should be resolved in full.

In the territory Kupon-Inventar tried to prevent the entire anti-Jewish legislation as a measure designed exclusively to disable the Jews—first annulment from the testamentary—in any part during the war. To this end Jews were made
...contrasted in the districts of Austria and then in the Budapest camp and in the Terezin camp. According to him, Jews were even offered work opportunities.

(Off. Tr., p. 1111). He also was interviewed in the state of the declarations and statements of the people that came from the Netherlands to Auschwitz. There, they were told the stories that they lived a gap of 30,000 people. The people were comparatively well off there. For instance, they had an orchestra of 120 men. A witness here confirmed that this orchestra played when the children arrived at Auschwitz, and when the witnesses told that, I remembered that report. (Off. Tr., p. 1111).

This ruler of Holland, who saw the sight of Jews 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 news from the chimes of the crematorium was spreading forth, that Hitler intended to exterminate all Jews.

...from all of Europe with which Germany wanted to maintain friendly relations, to the northern borders of the German empire, we believe that they could not migrate to other parts of the world. (Off. Tr., p. 1111).

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

Each Jew were referred to all conditions and of being of the Jewish race and were not subject to deportation. But the Christian Church was protected against this measure, in particular against applying it to women. At any rate, according to Heyse-Inquart, he did everything to clarify that sterilization was not compulsory...
and after this sterilization sterilisations stopped. But the French prosecution
submitted as evidence by Hildegard Kneuer, a member of the Reich-Sicherheitshauptamt,
also testified that Snorr-Ingegard B... suggested that all Jews who were
authorized to reside in Holland should be sterilized (Ref., Ex., p.1146).

Finally, Dauss-Ingegard had to admit that

"As far as the role Jews were concerned, I tolerated it for
a time, that is now" (Ref., Ex., p.1146).

HUNGARIAN OPERATIONS

Hungary, faithful ally of Berlin, began depuration of Jews as early as
August 1941, and deported 97,000 to Poland where they met a violent death in the
concentration camps. Not satisfied with the extermination of "non-Jews" Jews, the
Hungarian army, in January 1942, used a "laundering" in the invaded Transylvania prov-
vince and murdered 25,000 persons in Berehovo. 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 99,000 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 (Hexkstroppen) of the German
Secret Police, whose task consisted, just like in Czechoslovakia, of liquidating Jewish intellectual leadership. The head of Section XVIII of the Jewish Security Police, who was in charge of this section, was chief of the Special Section. The closest collaborator was Hauptmann Pfeffer von Hantschau, whose testimony was referred to previously.

The first step in the actions 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 Germany declared, in one of its first public announcements, that its primary task consisted in conferring aid to Germany for the liquidation of Jewry. Following Germany's example, a Jewish Council was established and one of its first edicts, ordered by the Special Section, was to take a large sum of 25,000,000 pengös (2,500,000 złoty). The Hungarian Minister of the Interior, in whose office the Jews equaled for sale, answered: "You must fulfill the German demand."

In April, 1941, Jews were placed in ghettos. From there, they were stripped of their property and forbidden to take with them anything edible. The food contained
of 1½ lb. bread and two cups of soup a day. At the same time Hungary undertook
"to transfer" 300,000 Jewish laborers for Germany, who were to be collected by a closed
German-Hungarian commission. This marked the beginning of general deportations. In
addition to a levy imposed on Budapest Jews, a new levy of 2,000,000 coupons was imposed
on the Jewish communities of Transylvania and Nagyvárad. The levies imposed on the Jewish
communities did not prevent, however, from destroying Jewish enterprises by Hun-
garian and German soldiers. And, finally, the Allied Hungarian government ordered
the closing of Jewish stores.

The first deportations of Jews were accompanied by German brutality. The victims
sent to Auschwitz 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 Slovak railroads about the furnishing of 120
trains for the deportation of the best of Jews. Rumors were meanwhile circulating
about the SS men saying: "When we will get fine Hungarian peasants."

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

[Note: The text continues but is not fully legible due to the quality of the image.
At first Himann agreed to stop deportations against a compensation of 39,000,000.

But later he declared:

"I am only until the Hungarian Jews on June 1, 1944. From that day on, I can continue to deport the Jews there until the Allies occupying the Jews there. I am prepared to order 1,000,000 Hungarian Jews to Terezin and cannot undo it. I am prepared to deport all Jews. If they, they will all be deported."

The deal did not take place. Himann's offer was obviously a blank. He wanted to obtain the money and lead the Hungarian Jews to the gates of Auschwitz where he could leave them at the discretion of the local administration which could probably put them to death.

General deportations began on May 15, 1944. One day before the evacuation all the Jewish population, including men, women, children, and children, and mentally sick were transferred to the station. The deportations proceeded in the usual manner, a new feature introduced by the Hungarian war criminals was electric current in order to obtain those who were old or weak. They were shot and others committed suicide.

After the Hungarian government's declaration urging the Hungarian government of its responsibility, deportations ceased for a while. But Himann was in his struggle against the government, and after the German army entered the country, anti-Semitic persecution flared up with renewed strength. Deportations were resumed and the conditions became worse. One transport, consisting of 26,000 Jewish people,...
notably women, were made to walk over 100 miles in rain and snow without food to the

Soviet border.

On December 9, 1944, deportations from Budapest began. They continued, 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 of the district and on the roadsides.

According to estimates, on the basis of data submitted by Millar, the Germans

were responsible for the death of 250,000 Hungarian Jews; the Hungarians, for the

death of 60,000. As a result of illness, revitalization and bombardment 20,000 perished.

In his affidavit, Levay also explains the he astounded in surviving.

"I assured the fate of the other Jewish leaders because the complete

destruction of the Hungarian Jews was a failure and also because of

Millar and de Morgan. We thought to establish an extermination camp for Hungarian Jews..."

Mr. Kissell's testimony has been fully confirmed by Millar's testimony why

as we stated above, the right-hand man of Himmler during the deportations of

Jews not only from Hungary but also from Greece, Bulgaria and Slovakia (OFF, 17 May 99,

1976-6770).

In the spring of 1944, 15,000 Jews were deported from Slovakia to Poland, all

imprisoned for labor only. At first, their families were forbidden to accompany them,

in the conviction that their husbands and fathers were working under good conditions,

the families insisting on going joining them. In April 1944, exclusion was granted.

to join them. Himmler assured the Slovak government that the deported would live "assemblies and normally in Polish ghettos." The Slovak Minister President Turek requested that a Slovak delegation be permitted to visit Tarnow and find out on the spot under what conditions the Slovaks Jews lived in Poland. This was conditioned 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 an evasive answer. Finally, he informed Malle mercy that according to Himmler’s order most of these Jews were no longer alive.

In January, 1943 Malle mercy was evacuated to Berlin, where he received orders to go to Poland and, together with the German Command in Exequim, solve the Jewish problem there. As a result, 65,000 Jews of Polish descent, who were segregated in the ghettos, were deported to Auschwitz. From Jewish workers who worked for railroad construction were not saved this fate. These tasks were taken over by the notorious organization Detachments carried out all technical work along the border regions.

The deportation retained about 1,500-2,000 Jewish workers. According to Malle mercy, about 4,000 Jews were deported from Kalinin and Voronezh. The transport trains, consisting of 30-50 cars, were loaded on the average with 1,000 persons each. Once inside, the Jews.possessed was taken away and put into a common account at the Bank of Greece. After deportation this account, according to 232,000,000 (3), was taken over by the German military administration.
Eliezer personally conducted all deportation proceedings. In a conversation with Mielczarek, he indicated the figure of a periodical Jews at 1,000,000; and added that

"he would laugh at the idea that he had five million people to 'his credit note' and that this knowledge was essential to his life."

(Off. Tr., p. 5076).

This course must be one to indicate some individual incidents only. But, whenever the German Army appeared, the Jews were divided to the near parts.

In October, 1943, the Fuhrer-Feld-A Liechenschaftamt sent out a circular letter to the governors of the country T Lied in Czechoslovakia, the Hague, Prague, Pressbold,

Slovakia, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Greece, Italy, France and so on, ordering that Jews of Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Turkey be included in deportation. Since the execution 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 Rumania, and women and children were to be transported to Auschwitz. The deportation only headquarters were to be notified that

"the transfer to the concentration camp is to take place in the frame of the evacuation measures." (Off. Tr., pp. 6609-6461).