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 view of the political leaders in new territories of German expansion in the following words:

"In the East we have a National-Socialist problem, over there in the West we have a question." 1

Ideologically, perhaps, this was the case. Historically, however, the "Deutsch 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 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 Reich and the East, and turn our gaze toward the later in the West." 2

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 blitzkrieg 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) "Hitler's Foreign Policy," p. 168
2) "Hitler's Foreign Policy," p. 168
Central Europe "has been built up by Germany and we won't suffer any threats to
this Lebensraum of ours." Thus the propagator "ideology" of Hitler's rented to
subjugate both Eastern and Eastern Europe for his 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 in the part of the civilian pop-
ulation against tyranny and, in particular, against racial theory with its brutal
way of destroying men. Here he did not dare to establish death chambers. Even the
yellow Germen with the red flag was no shameful stain but a symbol evoking
pride and indignation against the perpetration. No matter how strong the oc-
cupation 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
nor Belgium, like those Russian and Norway which did not know anti-Semitic as a
political weapon, would admit in their countries a Nazi land, Germanis, Auskrebs,
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 ashes from the chimneys of the crematoria erected
by the German industry.

3) D.H. Hiss, February 28, 1962,
Therefore, the nature of extermination of the Jews in Eastern Europe had to
assume a different, or rather, a totally incomplete form. The difference between
function and mission of the German people in the question of propagating Nation in
Eastern 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 overwhelmed trains 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. Dubost, member of the French prosecution stated that

"...this mobilization...was undertaken on various projects, the
elimination of inferior, or degenerated races, and the extermination of
Polonians; the destruction of Slavonians influenced hostile
to a non-German-European order, in reality, of its destruction"  
(MR. 9, p. 3200).

He then went on explaining:

"The Nation, terror is a means of subjugating all enslaved peoples,
to subject them to the end of their policy" (Off. Tr., p. 3201).

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 particulars of the racial theory, could not be entrusted with "looking out Jews by their external appearance, German policemen were sent to France to form a Brigade of Physiognomists, whose task consisted in looking out Jews in the streets, in public places, etc. German police hence picked out all elements suspicious for their external appearance and transported them to assembly centers where there were old men, women, and children, under unhealthy living conditions, waiting deportation to concentration camps in France and from there to places of forced death (Off. Tr., p 324).

Dr. Rudolf Hilfer, General of the Police, in his more efficient 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 countries by German troops to labor and concentration camps."

The high military command supervised the deportation of the Jews. The French government had sent a telegram signed by Joffre reading as follows:

"The deportation of Jews must be undertaken by the Reichsheeres SS who to this effect will send one battalion to Dominet" (Off. Tr., p. 376).

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

The military authorities interfered in all phases of life and issued orders of
a 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 reads as follows:

"According to the instructions of the Commander General of the L.A.R
we must only in publications relative to the Forced Driving back of
inhabitants, use the wording 'forced return to the East' (Off. Tr., p. 7660)."

The above telegram contains another indication to the effect that the military
authorities used, if not to attenuate the anti-Semitic measures, at least not to call
them by their proper names. The telegram suggests avoiding the word 'deportation'
for it might recall the 'expulsion' of inhabitants into Siberia at the time of the
Genoc. Instead, it is suggested to use the words 'sending for forced labor'.

(Off. Tr., p. 7662).

But if the military authorities were interested in the psychological effect
of their measures on the civilian population, the Oberkommando des Krieges, 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 way to pay for deportation and solved it, naturally, in favor of the German
state by increasing the French Jews, temporarily existing those born for deportation,
with all the expenses. At the same time, Germany informed the German subject G-

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

(Off. Tr., p. 7663).
On June 11, 1942 a conference took place in Berlin concerning the deportation

of Jews for forced labor and the following was resolved:

"Ten per cent of Jews who are not able to work will be

included in these measures" [Off. Dir., 25 Jv 942 - Indices there!]

The purpose of including Jews unable to work into these measures 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 men sent for forced labor did not exceed 10%. As an

illustration we quote from a letter of Ohlendorf to the Bürgermeister of Vienna

in which he informs of the order he issued for the evacuation of 13,600 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..."

Ohlendorf then goes on to say that the able-bodied element is not sent for per-

manent work but is subject to "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

"Women unable to work and children of those Jews who all are kept

in readiness for relocation (concentration), and therefore one day

will be removed again, have to stay in the guarded camp also during

the day" [17m, 500-60]
It is interesting to compare this letter, dated June 20, 1944, with earlier correspondence on the same subject. The author of the report, to which reference is made in the text, dealt with the conditions of the workers in the concentration camps in the summer of 1944. The report was sent to the SS Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler on June 21, 1944, and was forwarded to the SS Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler on June 22, 1944.

The report is concerned with the conditions of the workers in the concentration camps, particularly with regard to their health and welfare. The author of the report, who had visited the camps personally, noted that the conditions were very poor, with high death rates and low morale among the workers. The report emphasized the need for better medical care and improved living conditions in the camps.

The three main points of the report are:

1. The necessity for improved medical care and better living conditions in the camps.
2. The importance of providing adequate food and clothing to the workers.
3. The need for better security measures to prevent escapes and other incidents.

The report was influential in bringing about changes in the conditions of the workers in the concentration camps. It was also used as evidence in later trials of Nazi war criminals.

9) Under the same number correspondence was submitted to the trial concerning the conditions of the workers in the concentration camps. The correspondence shows that the conditions in the camps were very poor, with high death rates and low morale among the workers. The correspondence emphasizes the need for better medical care and improved living conditions in the camps.
Already in June, 1943 the German authorities determined the number of Jews subject to deportation. Thus, Holland was to deport 16,000; Belgium, 16,000; 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, 1943, entitled "Technical Execution of Convoys of Jews Outside of France" provides for separation of transports of Jews and French workers. The same memorandum envisages

"the possibility of sending later for the children less than sixteen years old who were left behind" (Dec. 25-1279, Off. F.V., p. 2661).

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 21, 1943:

"The question of deportation of children has been examined with the de Quentionchamp-François Narent. He decided immediately that the German Government would do all that was possible for the children. M. du Quentionchamp-François Narent promised to do all that was possible at the end of August until September" (Off. F.V., p. 2566).

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 Ialou (also Provence). 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. 371).

The Nazis attached a fundamental significance to the deportations from France, and a number of newspapers 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 on time because it could not be filled properly, US General Eisenhower wished to know that the transportation of trains on schedule was a question of prestige (OFF. TR., p. 367). On the whole the Germans were not satisfied with the tempo of deportations from France.

At a conference of August 25, 1943 at 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., p. 236)."

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 Mr. Franz Blaha, whose we referred to previously:

"That 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 US was asked to report that the deaths had been caused by fighting and shooting on the way, I discovered a number of bodies and found that they had died from suffocation, and lack of water" (OFF. TR., p. 2399).
From the official document (NF 12), 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"
(Ger. Text 3, 1977).

**INTERLUDE**

Bogusław, who already showed his administrative abilities in Austria and
Poland, was appointed Reichskommissar for the Netherlands. In his book, **Niem. Jahre**,
in the Netherlands, he deals with the charges made against him to the effect that
he brought National Socialism once to the fore in all phases in public life.

But he does not regard it as a burden. On the contrary, he says "I am a historical
mission which I have to fulfill here." Carried away by his duties, Bogusław
forgot that while helping toward the destruction of Poland, he made a differentiation
between the German nation in the Reich and the functions in the East. In Holland he
tried to present his activities as a missionary task of Nation. As a result, of the
total number of 120 Jews registered as full Jewish Netherlanders, 117 were deported,
some 4,000 successively in escaping or deserting and about 3,000 committed suicide or
were murdered. At the time of liberation, there were in Holland 7,500 Jews of mixed
ancestry, 4,000 Portugese Jews who worked in the war industry, and about 7,000

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3) **Black Conspiracy and Aggression**, Vol. 9.
who saved themselves thanks to sterilization or by some other means of killing.

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 decrees and direct action. In a country where there was no militant anti-Jewishism, anti-Jewish riots were staged in February 1934 (Amsterdam).

Then came raids. Thousands of young Jews were arrested and deported to Buchenwald and Mauthausen. 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 settling disagreements 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 Elsen, 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 age was brought up to 39 years. From September 1942 to September 1943, deportation of Jews continued on a more 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) Vlaamse, 1939-RR. Statement of the Netherlands Government Chairman for Repatriation. Though no mention is made in the document about sterilization, from the following study it will be seen this farsighted grantor of freedom and 12½ to sterilized Jews.
8) Ibid. 1938-39, p. 3.
In Westerbork — of which we need not give a description here — 10,000 to 15,000 persons used to live at the same time; they were housed in huts which were adjusted for the purpose, and each of which contained about 400 persons.

All Jewish inhabitants, whom the Germans could lay their hands on — with the exception of a small group of exempted persons — were brought together here: hospitals, old and young, institutions for the blind and other disabled persons were emptied in order to concentrate the inmates of Westerbork for deportation. Even the inmates of domestic armies did not escape deportation.

Gradually all these interned in Westerbork were deported to Poland — old people and babies included: "Das Arbeitslager unter polnischem Recht".12)

The methods of deportation did not differ from those in France, as described above, except the right to take along 15 kg of luggage which, as a rule, was taken away upon arrival. For the purpose of confiscation of Jewish property, Supo-Internaat proclaimed a decree on May 11, 1942 ordering:

"All Jews to make written declaration of claims of any kind of which they might be beneficiaries, at a hearing first known as 'Lippe' — Kapittel and Co.® (Dec. 3336-39, Off. Tr., P. 2642)."

This firm was an agency of the Bank. The decree gave the Bank all the rights to dispose of the claim and provided that payment by Jews to the Bank should be relinquished in full.

In the territory Supo-Internaat tried to prevent the entire anti-Jewish legislation as a measure designed exclusively to disable the Jews — to make them unproductive, unsalable — to do any harm during the war. To this end Jews were anni-

contrasted in the districts of Biskrzan and then in the Woodstock camp and in
the Yacht camp. According to him, Jews have even offered work opportunities.

(OFF. Tr., p. 4141). He also was interested in the fate of the deportees and
people from the Netherlands to Auschwitz. Their news broke with the report that that was a camp for 80,000 people. The people were comparatively well off there. For example, they had no death rate of 129 per 100,000. At times he confirmed that this information played when the victim arrived at Auschwitz, and when the witnesses told him, I remembered that report" (OFF. Tr., p. 4142).

This ruler of Holland, who saw the right hand of Speer 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 chimneys of the crematoria was streaming forth, that Hitler intended to
exterminate all Jews.

... From all of Europe with which Germany wished to maintain
friendly relations... in the northern borders of the Dutch empire,
and not far away, they could not emigrate to other parts of
the world" (OFF. Tr., p. 4143).

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

Such Jews were released of 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 Eysen-Imquart, he did everything to clarify that sterilization was not compulsory
and after this sterilization sterilization stopped. But the French population,  
submitted an affidavit by Mlle. de Rettee, at one of the Reich’s sterilization  
inspections. It is said that she also saw the operation of sterilization at  
Bielorussia. Finally, she was told that all Jews were not  
authorized to remain in Holland should they be sterilized (Ref. Fr., p. 1165).

As far as the role Jews were concerned, I tolerated it for  
a long time. I did not want to resist it (Ref. Fr., p. 1165).  

**INSURANCE, PROPERTY, GEMS**

Hungary, faithful ally of Hitler, began deportation of Jews as early as  
August 1941, and deported 17,000 to Poland where they met a violent death in the  
concentration camps. Not satisfied with the extermination of the Jews in the  
concentration camps, the Hungarian army, in January 1942, made a “searching” in the invaded Transylvania prov-  
inces and murdered 1500 persons in Oradea. 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 92,000 perished from starvation, exhaustion and killing.

Then Germany occupied the country of her ally in March, 1944, simultaneously  
with the army arrived a special Jewish Commando (Kantstrapplen) of the German
Secret Police, whose task consisted, just like in Holland, of liquidating Jews. Adalbert Hubmann, as Governor General and Chief of Section IV B of the Jewish Safety Head Office, built up his network on a huge scale, was chief of that Section. His closest collaborator was Heinrich von Pfeffer, 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 Germany declared, in one of its first public announcements, that its primary task consisted in sending aid to Germany for the liquidation of Jews. Following German example, a Jewish Council was established and one of its first duties, ordered by the Special Governor, was to take a levy of 21,000,000 pengos (\$). The Hungarian Minister of the Interior, to whom the Jews appealed for aid, answered: "You must fulfill the German demand."

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

"To send over 300,000 Jewish laborers for Germany, who were to be collected by a closed German-Hungarian committee. This marked the beginning of forced labor. In addition to a levy imposed on Budapest Jews, a tax of 2,000,000 pengo was imposed on the Jewish communities of Budapest and Pressburg. The levies imposed on the Jewish communities did not prevent, however, from destroying Jewish undertakings by Hungarian and German soldiers. And, finally, the closing Hungarian Government ordered the closing of Jewish stores.

The first deportations of Jews were accompanied by German brutality. The victims sent to Gestapo were compelled to send postcards to their families and friends with an appropriate description of their lives. In the meantime, negotiations were conducted between Hungarian, German and Slovak authorities about the furnishing of 100 trains for the deportation of the Jews. Reports were meanwhile circulating about the SS men saying: "When we will get Jews HungarianMomog.""

Jewish leaders presenting their fate, and among them Dr. Demos (Rudolph) Kestner, well-known scholar and journalist, whose name affidavit we take as a basis for our claims, decided to enter into negotiations with the Germans about saving some lives against a ransom. Rabinow and Schallman were acting on behalf of the Germans.

(End of page)
At first Himmler agreed to stop deportations against a compensation of 20,000,000.

But later he declared:

"I am only until the Hungarian Jews as Jews. Germany, hence should leave us once for all and return the Jews there.

I told him that I was prepared to pay 1,000,000 Hungarian Jews, for grants, certainly voluntary. I would transport then to Budapest and not have an army. I am prepared offer to accept 50,000 releases all of them. If not, they will all be guerced."

The deal did not take place. Himmler's offer was obviously a placebo. He wanted to obtain the money and lead the Hungarian victims to the gales of Auschwitz where he could leave them at the discretion of the local administration which would surely get rid of all Jews.

General deportations began on May 15, 1944. One day before the evacuation all the Jewish population, including old and young, healthy and sick with mostly with new transferred to the ghettos. The deportations proceeded in the actual absence a new feature introduced by the Hungarian SS corps with electric current in order to obtain faster results. They were shot and others committed suicide.

After President Roosevelt's declaration urging the Hungarian Government on its responsibility, deportations ceased for a while. But Himmler was in his struggle against the Soviets, and after the German army ended the Kharkiv regime, anti-Jewish persecution slowed up with renewed strength. Deportations were resumed up and the conditions became worse. One transport, consisting of 20,000 Jewish people,

widely known, were made to send over 1,500 aliens in rail and over 100,000 food to the
eastern border.

On December 9, 1944, deportation from Budapest started. They continued, however,
from other towns. In the course of two months, up to February 21, 1945, 10,000-20,000
Jews were shot on the streets of the towns and on the highways.

According to testimony, on the basis of data submitted by Hungary, the Germans
were responsible for the death of 423,989 Hungarian Jews; the Hungarians, for the
death of 80,400, as a result of illnesses, poisoning and bombardment 20,000 perished.
In the affidavit, Leopold also explained how he succeeded in surviving:

"I supposed the fate of the other Jewish leaders because the complete
liquidation of the Hungarian Jews was a failure and also because of
Waldemar Fleischer's perjury in order to establish an event: "

Mr. Nesicenko's testimony has been fully confirmed by Waldemar'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 (GUIY, T. 1, p.
259-267).

In the spring of 1944, 10,000 Jews were reported from Slovakia to Poland, only
legally for labor only. It placed their families were forbidden to occupy there.
In the conviction that their husbands and fathers were working under good conditions,
the families insisted on being joining them. In April 1944, culmination was granted.

to join them. Himmler assured the Slovak government that the deported could have “agricultural and manually in Polish section.” The Slovak Minister President Turek requested that a Slovak delegation be permitted to visit Tölsch and find out on the spot under what conditions the Jewish 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 an evasive answer. Finally, he informed Mislowsky that according to Himmler’s order most of those Jews were no longer alive.

In January 1943 Mislowsky was detached to Berlin where he received orders to go to Bialystok and, together with the German Command in Bialystok, solve the Jewish problem there. As a result, 65,000 Jews of Polish descent, who were segregated in the ghettos, were deported to Auschwitz. Three Jewish workers who worked for railroad construction were not spared this fate. These results were taken over by the notorious organization Todt which carried out all technical work along the border regions.

The organization retained about 3,000-4,000 Jewish workers. According to Mislowsky, some 54,000 Jews were deported from Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. Transport trains, consisting of 20-25 cars, were loaded on the average with 1,600 persons each. Each freight

the Jews possessed was taken away and put into a common account at the Bank of Greece. After deportation this account, according to 2,500,000,000 (3

was taken over by the German military administration.
Eichmann personally conducted all deportation proceedings. In a conversation with Ribben, he indicated the figure of periodical Jews at 2,000,000, and added that:

"the most laughable fact that he had five million people on his control list, and that this knowledge was essential to him." (Off. Tr., p.3076).

To confine ourselves here to indicating one individual incident only. But, wherever the German war appeared, the Jews were doomed to the same fate.

In October, 1942 the Reichssicherheitshauptamt sent out a circular letter to the governments of the occupied countries in Hungary, Poland, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Norway, and Finland be included for deportation, where the extraction of those Jews to the east could not yet take place for strategic reasons. All male Jews over fourteen years of age were to be transferred to Luxembourg, and women and children were to be transferred to Lithuania. The extraction by headquarters was to be notified that:

"the transfer to the evacuation area is taking place in the frame of the evacuation measures." (Off. Tr., pp. 5829-5831).