The occupation of Poland by the German armies after September 1939 gave new impetus to the idea of the isolation of Jews, but necessarily changed the geographical place where it could be materialized. Nazi geopoliticians suggested that to this area be transferred the entire Jewish population of Germany and the annexed territories, amounting to approximately 600,000 persons.

Hitler decided to put into effect Rosenberg's plan for a
The transfer of Jews began as early as the latter half of October 1939 and proceeded at an accelerated pace. Every day groups of from 2000 to 3000 Jews were shipped from the various territories annexed by Germany. The first group was deported from eastern Poland, then from Austrian Jews from Vienna alone about 25,000 Jews. Then, after the Jews of Poland–Bessarabia had been accounted for, came the turn of German Jews. The first to be deported were the Jews of Vienna.

In view of the fact that their city was crowded with hostile Germans and that many Jews and other troops in the area of military operations, the usual routine in these deportations was for Jews to prepare as much of the local Party to break into apartments of Jews at night and order them to be ready to leave at once for an unknown destination. They were ordered to leave all their possessions behind, except for such personal belongings as they could carry into a small valise.
people. They might take along with them only such jewelry as a wedding ring and a watch and cash not exceeding $10.

Reconstruction. They were also required to sign declarations that they had no claims for real estate and personal property, including homes, farms, and deposits. They could not take along any food.

Most old men and women who lived in houses for the aged were not exempt from this procedure, nor was exemption made for veterans of the recent World War. The deputies usually were transferred to small villages lacking any conveniences and surrounded with families of poor Jews or in rooms left by evacuated neighbors. But, very often even the most primitive lodging possibilities were lacking; the peoole were brought to bare fields and left there; they were ordered to build huts even with no material and tools were given to them.

In December, 1939 the Lublin Reservation was overruled with
Joséph, a notable historian and writer, visited the Reservation, reported the following impressions.
"Whether it is poor or rich, this unpardonable act of force has been begun now in the end of a war and in a manner that cannot be interpreted as anything else than a determination to create not a Jewish State, but a new formless concentration camp, which not only is nothing else than a preparation of death. If they cannot find shelter in the deserted houses of the evacuated Polish province they can choose to death or hold on hopeless, without homes, without materials, without tools, without anything." (1)

Then the German war and almost a year old the Germans declared that the time has come to intensify their biological warfare.

Boschey declared at a conference of the Research Institute for Jewish Problems: "The Jewish problem which, for 2000 years, has been resolved by the nations of Europe will now find its solution through the National Socialist Revolution for this Germany and all of Europe... The Jewish dream of an autonomous state has vanished... Now it is up to us to find a place and the manner in which to settle the Jews. This will happen, as we said, not in a Jewish State, but only in a manner which I would like to call "Jewish Immigration." It is to be hoped that future agreements will succeed and bring about the settlement of Jews under the expert supervision of police authorities, still in the last which they previously wanted the non-Jews to do. For Germany the Jewish problem will be solved only when the last Jew leaves the territory of Greater Germany... We believe that this war also represents a verifying biological world revolution." (2)

By the end of November 1939 some 150,000 Jews were brought to

(2) The Annihilation of Jews in Greater German Poland, quoted from the Institute of the Social-Jewish Apocalypse, 1939, No. 1, pp. 62-71. (Italics are ours)
the Indian Reservation and left there without any possibility
to live. As extra labor was not in as great, epidemics were
on the reservation, especially typhus, diphtheria, smallpox.
The sufferings of the Jews brought to the Indian reservation
became unbearable.

Yet just as readily as they started the establishment
of the Indian reservation the Germans dropped the whole
plan. This happened because it became clear to them that
it would take over time to bring millions of Jews to England,
and more time than it would have to concentrate them in
many different places. So they struck upon the idea of
the establishment of ghettos in Poland. This was a very
old idea, and for several years already the German For-
better, headed by Stroessner, threatened the Jews with
the extermination. Yet the Germans added to it quite a
new and important twist. In the middle ages the ghetto
was a means of segregation; the Jewish population lived
separately from the Gentiles. Now the Jews were segregated
not for life but for death.

From this context the idea of a ghetto was the following:
to directly take away their lives, but by taking away from them all possibilities of life. Nothing was simpler than that - the only thing needed was the interference with normal organic functions of life itself. All reasons the Germans gave for the urgency of the ghettos establishment (for instance, the necessity to prevent black market and speculation, to protect the gents population from the spread of epidemics, etc.) were merely consistent, since just in the ghettos black market and speculation became the only possible way to save oneself from starvation, and epidemics were the result of unsanitary living conditions, overcrowding, lack of the most elementary hygiene and medical help. The only valid reason for the establishment of ghettos was the German desire to create the most appropriate conditions for a “slow motion” destruction of Jews, and to have them all ready together for rapid final extermination.

II. The First Period of Ghettodisation (Spring 1943 to Winter 1943)

This period of “slow-motion” destruction lasted in Poland from Spring 1943 to the end of 1943. The first large ghetto was established in July, its gates were locked on May 1, 1943.
Arthur Szeiner, the notorious Gauleiter of Lódz ghetto, wanted to feed the highly developed Lódz industry with Jewish manpower and foodstuffs, to create at least approximately normal conditions in the Lódz ghetto. These conditions looked like that: the ghetto was surrounded by high walls, from which the Germans could look into the ghetto at any time; everywhere lamps hung so bright that they blinded the eyes and helped the Germans to spot those who tried to approach under cover of darkness, the fusee. They were shot instantly, on an average of 10 hours a day. A special Jewish currency was introduced, and those found in possession of dollars and even German marks were shot immediately. Bread and butter went within the ghettos 50 times more than without the ghettos, and the same with all other products. Typhus, dysentery, tuberculosis spread so fast that the Lódz ghetto of 172,000 population had about 2,500 cases of death due to "natural" causes every month. Thus in Lódz the "extermination" extermination would have taken eleven years to finish off the original number of 200,000. In every all conditions of
life were on such a scale that not less than 9,000 died every week, and the whole ghetto of 500,000 could be exterminated in less than five years.

Everywhere the Gestapo ruled the streets with iron hand. If a fire broke out in a Jewish house, the victims were forbidden to put it out, they had to call a Gestapo official who decided what to do with it. There were special courts sentencing Jew to death by hunger. If the smallest amount of bread was found, the owner was at once hanged on a public place.

Penalties for leaving the boundaries of the Warsaw Ghetto, for instance, were as follows: at first the penalty was a fine of up to 1000 zlotys or three months imprisonment and forced labor. Later the fine was raised to 10,000 zlotys and the police had the right to shoot at Jews attempting escape. On September 15, 1941 a decree providing death penalty for attempts to escape went into effect. All who helped the haredikit became subject to the same penalty.
while failure tosher was punished as an accomplished deed.

In many ghettos Jews were deprived of gas and electricity. Half
autopsies were no longer permitted. Under the pretext of the
sterilization of prisoners, delivery of packages was suspended. The use of
radio was banned. Complete isolation was enforced.

Declared, morally impure, physically debilitated, the Jews
were enclosed within walls upon which fences were not leaped.
Glass separated their isolation from the rest of the world.

Inside the ghettos they were crowded even more densely than
in the most crowded quarters of the east crowded cities of
the world. Parks and gardens were not included within the
area of the ghetto, as a partial result of which hygiene and
health conditions were on such a level that even the recent
epidemic of typhus could appear as a miracle, in comparison.

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(1) "Hetty Vermögensverlust aus Zwangsarbeitsdienstleistungen
in national bezogenen". 19/4/2022, Vermögensschutz

(2) "Anschauungen über die Existenz der Faschismus von
6. The Matter in a Series of Accelerated Depletions of the Jews

However terrible was the general situation of the Jewish ghettos in 1941, it was almost unparalleled conditions as compared with the ghettos of the same period established by the Germans in the Volzhsky. The latter ghettos never knew the terror of almost daily destruction.

In Minsk, for instance, the Ghetto entered on June 20, 1941. In July, 1941, became the Ghetto of White Russians.

In August he ordered the establishment of a ghetto in Minsk. From the first moment in gangs of German soldiers and Gestapo officials started attacking the ghetto by day and night, burning Jewish houses, poisoning Jewish women, killing young and old at their homes' entrances. In October, 1941 the Germans chased the whole population of the ghetto out of town,enced them to a huge anti-tank ditch, scarcely machine-gunned and then started them off. Together, those who were dead and those who were still alive.

In Volzhsky-Baltisky the Ghetto entered in July, 1941.
a ghetto for 25,000 Jews. On September 1, 1942, they started a
pogrom which lasted 25 days and took the lives of 16,000 Jews.
Two months later the pogrom was repeated in all its details. Only
a few thousand Jews survived to perish ten months later, in the
third and final pogrom.

This picture is typical for the whole of the USSR: wherever
a ghetto was established, this was done only to have all Jews
ready for their rapid and brutal extermination.

What happened with the Russian ghettos in 1941 became the
lot of the Polish ghettos in 1944. The only difference lay in
the fact that in Poland the Germans paid more attention to all
choices to use up the Jewish manpower, and the stronger they felt
the growing paucity of the manpower shortage, the more difficult it
became for them to part with many thousands of skilled Jewish
laborers. They found their way out as follows: they resorted
care and more to the so-called "Todeskommando" (killing of old
folk, children and all these unfit to work) and either transformed
the ghettos into concentration and labor camps or liquidated the
ghettos and transferred all those fit to work to labor camps. In
connection with this new policy, the Jews in Poland, trying to
more themselves, started a desperate flight for jobs "useful".

In the same spirit of the Germans, Jews everywhere who had not yet escaped to avoid the madness of the purges and deportations of money, only in order to be allowed to live.

(See, for instance, eyewitness reports on the Jews in Tarnów.)

They grip their hair in terror to keep young and thin have more chance of being accepted as a worker.

In the summer of 1941, the Germans deported from the Mazowsze Ghetto 27,000 to a death camp, leaving only 3,000 still skilled workers and their families. A few weeks later, 750 women and children were also deported. Then a new order was issued to deport all women and children, even if their husbands and fathers were skilled workers employed by the Germans; the ghetto of Tarnów became a labor camp, with 1,000 inmates working for the Germans. This process repeated itself with great regularity all over Poland.

Thus, in 1942, the military situation of the Germans began to deteriorate rapidly; while Stalin showed more and more disinterest to offer desperate resistance, the Germans started to avoid huge concentrations of Jews in the rear of their army and
substituted several smaller camps, which they called "reservations," for the large concentration camps. Thus, in Kovno, on September 9, 1941, the Germans cleared the whole population of the ghetto of all "useless" elements and transformed the ghetto into a labor camp. Then they divided all inmates of this camp into several smaller groups which they moved partly to the suburbs of Kovno and partly to the province.

Typical of this whole process is also the fate of the Riga Ghetto.

Established in October 1941, it existed for 21 months; during this time at least 120,000 native Jews and Jews from other countries perished there. Only 1,400 skilled workers survived the final liquidation of the Riga Ghetto in July 1944. They were distributed among several reservations, of which 21 existed in the district of Riga. Between July and October 1944, when the Red Army drove closer and closer to Latvia, no less than 36,000 Jews were deported from these labor camp reservations; most of them were transferred to Eastern Europe and murdered in the woods there. What happened to the remainder of the workers, how and where this remainder has been slaughtered — this is as yet unknown.
The German intentions toward the Jews became quite clear in the first weeks of the Japanese-German war when thousands of Jews were shot or tortured to death in the towns and villages of Poland. Then came the occupation which brought along the complete and immediate economic and social uprooting of the Polish Jews. But all this was only the beginning, and much more radical plans against the Jews loomed on the horizon. Hardly a month passed since the Germans took over the country, and already the Germans started shifting thousands of Jews toward the Lublin district where they established the so-called Jewish reservation. Alfred Rosenberg, the originator of this plan emphasized that this reservation was not meant to be a Jewish state. In reality, it was purely and simply a huge concentration camp where for the greater part of prisoners even the most primitive lodging possibilities were missing; the people were brought to the bare fields and left there; they were ordered to build huts, but no materials and tools were given to them. By the end of November 1939, not less than 150,000 Jews were brought to
the Lublin district and left them without any possibility
to live in acute starvation as in so many, epidemics were
on the rampage there, especially typhus, dysentery, cholera;
The sufferings of the Jews brought to the Lublin reservation
became unbearable.

Yet just as suddenly as they started the establishment
of the Lublin reservation the Germans dropped the whole
plan. This happened because it became clear to them that
it would take more time to bring millions of Jews to Lublin,
more time than it would take to concentrate them in
many different places. So they struck upon the idea of
the establishment of ghettos in Poland. This was a very
old idea, and for several years already the German Jews
had heard, headed by Friednor, threatened the Jews with
the militarization, yet the Germans added to it a quite
new and important twist. In the middle ages the ghetto
was a means of segregation; the Jewish population lived
separately from the Gentiles. Now the Jews were segregated
not for life but for death.

From the outset the idea of a ghetto was the following:
to destroy the Jews not by directly taking their lives but by taking away from them all prerequisites of life.

Nothing was simpler than these: the only thing needed was to interfere with normal organic functions of life itself.

All reasons the Germans gave for the urgency of the ghettos establishment like for instance, the necessity to prevent black market and speculation, to protect the fertile population from the spread of epidemics, are quite inconsistent since just in the ghettos black market and speculation became the only possible way to save oneself from starvation and the epidemics were on the ramp in all ghettos as a quite natural result of medical negligence, overcrowding, lack of the most elementary hygienic and medical help. The only valid reason for the establishment of ghettos was the German desire to create the most appropriate conditions for a “slow motion” destruction of Jews, and to have them all handy together for rapid final extermination.

This period of “slow motion” destruction lasted in Poland from spring 1941 to the end of 1942. The first large ghetto was established in Lodz, its doors were locked.
on May 1, 1940, Aron Szlak, the notorious Gauleiter of Krakow, ordered to round up the highly developed Lodz
industrial and Jewish manpower and tribal, therefore, to
create at least approximately normal conditions within
Lodz ghetto. These conditions looked like this: the ghetto
was surrounded by high towers, from which the Germans could
look into the ghetto at any time; everywhere hung lamps
so bright that they blinded the eyes and helped the
Germans to spot those who tried to approach under cover
of darkness the fumes - they were shot instantly, on average
of 25 Jews a day. A special death currency was introduced,
and those found in possession of dollars and even German
marks were shot immediately. Bread and butter cost within
the ghetto 30 times more than without its frames; and the
same was with all other products. Syphilis, tuberculosis, in-
tuberculosis spread on fast that the Lodz ghetto of 200,000
population had every month about 1,500 cases of death due
to "natural" causes. Due to lack in lack of "official action"
extermination would have taken 11 years to finish off the
original number of 200,000. In essence all conditions of
Life was so much worse that not less than 9,000 died every
month, and the whole ghetto of 500,000 could be exterminated
in less than five years.

 Everywhere the Gestapo ruled the ghettos with iron
hand. If a fire broke out in a detects house, the Landes
were forbidden to set it out; they had to call a Gestapo
official who decided what to do with it. There were
 special squads searching for food in Jewish houses; if
the smallest amount of meat was found, the owner was at
once hanged on a public place.

 In the whole of Poland there was only one small gutter,
in the town of Plock, quite different BRS from all others.
The Gestapo Chief Schorr, supervisor of the gutter, told
openly the Jews that he could be bribed. And so it was.
The Jews were left alone and even when the epidemics
broke out, Schorr allowed a Polish doctor to attend patien-
tents in the gutter. Very soon the Jewish population of
this town increased from 5 to ten thousand. The nearby
town of Grodno also experienced a miracle, even if of a
different kind: the Germans reached the whole Jewish popula-

out of town and were about to shoot them, when a German officer, who passed by on the road of his troops, intervened and ordered that only every tenth man should be shot.

However difficult was the general situation of the Polish ghettos in 1941, it was almost unparalleled conditions in comparison with the ghettos of the same period established by the Germans in the Ukraine. The latter ghettos never knew the stage of slowed down destruction. In Minsk, for instance, the Germans Minished on June 30, 1941. In July, Von Riba became the SS leader of White Russia. In August he set establish a ghetto in Minsk. From the first moment on gang of German soldiers and Gestapo officials ordered forming the ghetto by day and night, looting Jewish houses, raping Jewish women, killing young and old at their hearts' content. In October 1941 the Germans cleared the whole population of the ghettos out of town, marched them to a large anti-tank ditch, summarily machine-gunned and then buried them all together, those who were dead and those were still alive.

In Vladimir-Volynsky the Germans created in July 1941.
a ghetto for 55,000 Jews. On September 7, 1941, they
started a pogrom which lasted 15 days and of 10,000 Jews.

Two months later the pogrom was repeated in all its details.

Only a few thousand Jews survived ten months
later, in the third and final pogrom.

This picture is typical for the whole of the U.S.S.R.
wherever a ghetto was established this was done only to
have all Jews ready for their rapid and routine extermina-
tion.

What happened with the Grodno ghetto in 1942 became
the lot of the Jewish ghettos in 1943. The only difference
lay in the fact that in Poland the Germans paid more atten-
tion to all chances of using up the Jewish manpower, and
the stronger they felt the growing power of manpower, the
more difficult it became for them to part with many thou-
ousands of skilled Jewish laborers. The outlet they found
consisted in the following ways: they resorted more and
more to the so-called "Selbstmordaktion" (killing of old
folks, children and all unfit to work) and either trans-
formed the ghettos into concentration and labor camps on
they liquidated the ghettos and transferred all Jew to
work to other labor camps. In connection with this new
policy the Jews in Poland, trying to save themselves,
started a desperate fight for jobs "outside" in the German
camps. Furthermore, even the camps that the Jews not only
did not get any wages but paid large amounts of money only
in order to be allowed to work. They dyed their hair in
order to look younger and to be accepted as workers.

In summer 1941, the Germans deported from the Remuh
ghetto 23,900 to a death camp, leaving only 3,900 skilled
workers and their families. A few weeks later 750 women
and children were taken and deported, too. Then a new
order was issued to deport all women and children, even
if their husbands and fathers were skilled workers em-
ployed by the Germans. The ghettos of Remuh became a
labor camp, with 180 inmates allowing for the Germans.

This process repeated itself with great regularity all
over Poland.

Thus, in 1943, the military situation of the Germans
began deteriorating rapidly while the Jews showed none
and more determined to offer desperate resistance, the Germans started to avoid large concentrations of Jews in the rear of their army and substituted several smaller camps, which they called "reservations," for large concentration camps. Thus, in Kharkov, on September 1, 1941, the Germans cleared the whole population of the ghetto of all "infected" elements and transformed the ghetto into a labor camp. Then they divided all inmates of this camp into several smaller groups which they moved partly to the suburbs of Kharkov and partly to the province.

Appalling for the whole process is also the fate of the Riga ghetto: Established in October 1941, it existed for 31 months during which time at least 150,000 natives Jews and Jews from other countries perished there. Only 2,500 adult males survived the final liquidation of the Riga ghetto in July 1944. They were distributed among several reservations, of which there existed 28 in the district of Riga. Between July and October 1941, when the Red Army drew closer and closer to Latvia, not less
than 10,000 Jews were deported from these labor camps, most of them were transferred to Eastern Radom and measured in the usual manner what happened to the rest. Rather, how and where this rest has been slaughtered, this is not known as yet.