A. Intent and Purpose

In none of the successive stages of the implementation of the criminal Nazi plan - each stage being a link between the preceding stage and the following one - the premeditated intent of wholesale final slaughter stands out as boldly as in the stage of deportation.

Indiscriminate deportation on masses of the Jews of the Greater Reich, all occupied countries and those under German control to the death camps in Germany itself, and mainly to those in the East was a necessary stepping-stone in the scheme of successive stages of destruction conceived by the Nazi top leaders and performed by the German administrative and military machinery from top to bottom.

The operations of deportation started as early as 1938; they continued without interruption until the very end of Germany. In the same way as the whole plan of Jewish destruction, they have undergone a process of development.
period of 1938-1941, they became a clear-cut pattern,
systematically and nearly uniformly applied in all occupied
countries in the period of 1942-1944.

On the other hand, geographically they evolved from
deportation from Germany, Austria and the Protectorate to
Poland and other occupied countries, such as France, as well
as from city to city, and from ghetto to ghetto within Poland
itself, during the period following the conquest of Poland,
to a uniform pattern of an intensified mass deportation of
Jews from all occupied countries, satellite countries and
the remnants of Jews of the Greater Reich to the extermina-
tion centers in the East.

It was shown in Part I that the principle of deporta-
tion of "non citizens" in case of food shortage was laid
down in the Party program of 1920. That by "non citizens"
were meant Jews, the course of events proved it beyond any
doubt. In fact, Nazi Germany, as soon as it became militarily
strong enough to defy world public opinion, did not hesitate
to proceed with the implementation of this point without
even seeking the encouragement of "food shortage." The deportation,
as early as in November 1938, of more than 10,000 Jews of
Polish or former Polish nationality, residents in Germany
for years, to the Polish border town of Grodno, carried
out in a single night, gave by its ruthlessness a foretaste
of the means the Germans intended to use in order to make
the Greater Reich and the whole of Europe “Judenraum” for
the purpose of creating Lebensraum for the German superior
race and to exterminate, at the same time, an element which
they considered and treated from the very beginning as an
“enemy,” even in the military sense of the word. Even
before they launched their war of aggression, the Nazi
leaders were proclaiming openly this purpose. As far back
as March 1938, Goering declared at a mass meeting in Vienna
that the Austrian capital must be made free of Jews within
4 years.

3. Means of Implementation

The launching of the war and the conquest of Poland
with its reservoir of three and a half million Jews was to
provide the Germans both with an area specially fitting for
the concentration of European Jews and a large Jewish
population upon which to operate. And indeed the other "Four-Year-Plan" conceived by the Nazi higher-ups, and proclaimed by Goering at Vienna, was since then carried out with "Nazi thoroughness" by the various echelons of German administrative and military machine.

Roughly the deportation operations, according to their character and destination of deportees, may be divided in three periods:

(1) First period following immediately the conquest of Poland can be described as internal deportation of Polish Jews. It started almost simultaneously with the conquest of Poland, in October 1939. Jews were deported from the bigger cities and from a great number of smaller localities. There is yet no definite destination. The aim is to loot and destroy the Jewish population, by uprooting it and by starvation and physical sufferings due to the ruthless and cruel way in which the deportations are carried out: order to leave on short notice, permission to carry only a small provision of food, of underwear and winter clothes, transportation in non-heated freight trains or trucks.
Typical for this phase of deportation is the following order of Dr. Biechler, Military Governor of Cracow issued on November 29, 1940:

Order for the Deportation of Jews from the Municipal District of Cracow.

"I have ascertained that the orders issued by the authorities for the removal of the Jews from the city of Cracow were disregarded in various ways. The time limit fixed for the voluntary removal of the Jews has passed without corresponding results. On the contrary, a new influx of Jews has taken place.

In order to reach the determined objective to rid Cracow of the Jews and to allow only those Jews to remain who for the time being are needed because of the nature of their work, I order the following to take effect immediately:

"(1) The influx of Jews into the territory of Cracow is prohibited. Reference is made to regulation No. 1, dated December 13, 1939 (V.3b.J.O.P., p. 234 and 235), for carrying out the order dated October 26, 1939, governing forced labor for Jews.

"(2) Residence in Cracow is permitted only to those Jews who are in possession of a special permit. This document must be carried on the person of the holder and must be shown on demand by the authorities. Jews found without such a document will be forcibly ousted.

"(3) In order to prevent the Jews from settling in localities where they are not wanted, the expulsion of the Jews will be directed by the authorities.

"Jews who are not in possession of a special permit must report to the Cracow removal district of No. 3 Plesniersasse, in the following order:

"Jews whose names begin with the letters:
"(4) It is permitted to take only 25 Ls. of
hand-luggage per person on leaving the city.
All other Jewish property must be handed
over for sale to the District Trust Office
at 53, Westring, Czersk.

The individual sale and purchase may take
place only with the special permission of
the Trust Office. Violations will lead to
confiscation.

"(5) The fulfilment of this order will be strictly
enforced.

"(6) This order takes effect on December 1, 1940."

Czersk, November 25, 1940
Dr. Wescher
Governor

(2) Second period - The creation of the Lublin Reservation
due to Himmler's "humanitarian" conception on the solution
of the Jewish problem, provided a center of concentration
for the carrying out of mass deportations not only of Polish
Jews but of those of Germany, Austria, the Protectorate,
Western occupied countries and the satellite countries under
German control. With the exception of the deportation in
October 1940 of about 15,000 Jews from Vadsen and the Palestinians
who were shipped to the southern part of Vichy controlled France

x) See above, Charge Four.
and interned in the notorious camp of Sures (Szasss Pyrenees), only to be whipped 3 years later to the extermination camps of Poland; that was the course which prevailed during 1943-1944.

(5) Third period which starts with the beginning of 1942. The Lublin experiment was abandoned in March 1942. Lodz became a clearing center for masses of Jewish deportees from all overrun countries. From there Jews were distributed to various ghettos, extermination centers, and for slave labor behind the front line in the Soviet Union.

During this last period the Germans continued to deport Jews from France, Belgium and Holland to death camps in Germany itself and from Norway and Denmark to the Chevie of Lwow (Khorevsentadt), established in the Protectorate, as a temporary stop on the way to final extermination in Poland. However, the predominant feature of this last and final phase of 1943-1944 is synchronizing the over-all large-scale removal of the Jews from all occupied territories, whether in the East or in the Balkans, to the extermination centers in Poland.
Whatever might have been the reasons which have determined the line of policy as to the rhythm and character of deportations and the geographical selection of the deportation centers, the idea, aim, and purpose of this undertaking were aimed at but one result: annihilation, first by starvation, suffering, torture, work to death, and, finally, in order to accelerate the process of elimination of the Jewish people, wholesale slaughter in extermination centers.

The ruthless utilization of Jewish manpower has played, of course, a certain role in this mass deportation of Jews to the East. But that this was not the real determining factor of the deportation, and that the actual reason was to concentrate the Jews of Europe in a certain bounded area in the East in order to be able to proceed swiftly to their physical annihilation is proven beyond any reasonable doubt by the striking fact that, starting with 1941 and in particular with the large-scale synchronized deportations of the spring 1942, no distinction whatsoever is made among the deportees. As the earlier period, deportation affected mostly able-bodied men and women. Even then the conditions
under which the deportees were transported and their treatment showed rubber an inhuman to annihilate them a desire to bring to destination as many alive workers as possible. Thus, according to a report made by Gruppenführer Ferdinand HERZ to Himmler concerning the results of the first large-scale deportation of German, Austrian and Czech Jews to the Lublin reservation, 36% of the deportees lost their lives through disorder, suicide and unsatisfactory housing conditions at the "place of destination." (Hitler's Ten-Year War on the Jews, p. 28, quoted from...)

The extension, during the period of 1942-1944 of the large-scale deportations to aged and infirm people, pregnant women and young children and the particularly inhuman conditions in which the transportation was effected during this last phase, prove unambiguously that the whole process was a deliberate premeditated means to concentrate large Jewish masses in one place in order to, finally, proceed to their mass slaughter.
3. **Original Character of the Deportation**

It should be clearly kept in mind that the term and definition of
"deportation" as applied to the forcible removal of Jewish populations
by the Germans, have nothing in common with the current concept of deportation
of an undesirable alien, carried out with observance of due process of law by
a state in the exercise of its sovereign authority.

Deportation à la German, such as practiced since 1938, meant quite a different thing.

Apart from its criminality, as being one of the links in the chain of
successive criminal undertakings leading to the full annihilation of the
Jewish people, the criminal character of deportation is of a threefold nature:

(1) The very act of deporting entire civilian populations from one
country to another, uprooting them from their homes, destroying their economic
and spiritual life.

(2) The carrying out of this forcible removal, the ways of getting hold
of the deportees and their transportation were of a cruelty and barbarity
paralleled only in history by the deportation of the Armenian people, carried
out in 1915 by the Young Turks.
While at the early period notice of a few hours or days was given to the
important, deportation from 1941 on meant mass arrests on the streets, nocturnal raids
of homes, removing even from hospitals men, women, children, separating families,
herding the arrested in camps, under the most inhumane sanitary conditions, with
no food and water, without allowing medical help and receipt of food parcels;
without any regard to very young children and infants; subjecting them to the
worst physical and moral treatment and, finally, herding them in sealed cars,
without elementary adequate food provisions and sanitary accommodations, and
stripping them to "unknown destination."

There were instances where, to accelerate the deadly effects of these
transportation conditions, poisonous substances were spread on the floor of the
sealing cars.

Rolling for days and nights, often halted for a long period on siding
tracks, these phantom trains were carrying their cargo of dead even before the
departees had reached the extermination centers operated in the East or her
coal and salt mines of Silesia, where they were to be worked to death.

An account of the scenes which took place in Paris, by the middle of July
1942, given by the correspondent of the Swiss newspaper, La Suisse Suisse, under the
caption "A modern St. Bartholomew's Night in Paris," sheds sufficient, though sober, light on the criminal character of the ways and means in which the Germans carried out the deportations (Exhibit F).

3) Finally, the whole operation of deportation entailed a cumulative set of specific crimes: illegal arrest and detention, looting and robbery, criminal assault, beatings, in some instances rape, and to a very great extent homicide before the deportees even reached their "unknown destination."