4. Intent and Purpose

Food in the hands of Germany became one of the most powerful weapons of subjugation and domination. It was one of the tools used for "cleansing" areas marked out as Germany's "Lebensraum".

It also became a means and method for the extermination of the Jewish people.

The plan to use food and starvation as one of the foremost weapons in the biological war of annihilation waged by the Nazi powers to have been conceived and approved on the highest level and then elaborated and executed with additional skill and eagerness by the innumerable military and civil authorities in Germany, the satellite countries, and in the occupied areas under the general supervision of the successive German Ministers of Food and Agriculture, Walter Darre and Horst Declo, Reich Marshal Hermann Göring. In an notorious speech of October 4, 1942, made it very clear that...
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"If necessary in unavoidable it will in an circumstances affect Germany. The German people come before all other peoples for food." (B.L. Rome, 5 October 1942)

In conformity with this principle, the German stripped
the occupied countries of the most necessaries, leaving large
portions of the population to die of starvation.

A very rigid system of rationing was introduced, based
upon racial principles. Dr. Robert Ley, the German Minister
of Labor, formulated the 'philosophy of the racial rationing
system,' as far back as January 31st, 1940, by writing in an
article in Der Angriff:

'A lower race needs less food, less clothing, less food
and culture than a higher race.'

The occupied countries served as the granaries of the Reich,
whereas the native population had to live with a minimum of food.

Field Marshall Goering, as Commissioneer for the Four-Year Plan,
had the Plenipotentiary for the Government General of Poland,
Rendel, to a confidential instruction addressed to Major-General

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Babrowski, Head of the Jewish Office for the Ex-Jew Plans in

Gorlov ordered the setting up a "planned distribution of the

foodstuffs" (Dec. 26) based on the principles set forth in Pub.

as follows:

In connection with the food supply for the population
it must be obtained at all costs that people engaged in con-
nexes of vital or military importance, shall maintain their
officer's while the rest of the population shall during the
food shortage, be reduced to a minimum of food.

The Gov. Gen. Gen, Dr. Hasek and his secretary, Dr.

Schloffer, sent this confidential order to all heads of departments,

chiefs of districts and district city chiefs with the instruction

to follow strictly the given directions.

As a result a detailed distribution system of rationing

was established with the Jews occupying the lowest rank of the

ladder.

2. Jews selected out for Rationing.

Dr. Fischer, the Governor of Korow, where the largest Jewish

settlement had been established, stated very plainly:

1 - Text in The New Jewish Year in Poland, London, Polish Ministry

of Information, N.A., No. 305-70.

2 - 38.8.20, 1938.
"We shall exterminate this tribe (the Jews). They will disappear due to marches and starvation."

The geographical scope of the operations of the German regime of the extermination of the Jews by mass starvation was through deportation to the ghettos, labor and concentration camps. The operations followed the well tried Jodl method of extermination.

Partly as a preparation for mass starvation, Jews were removed from all contacts with the farm. Suitable legislation was issued in Germany as early as September 1937. Similar legislation was promulgated in Slovakia, Belgium, Rumania, and the Netherlands.

In Poland, the same results were achieved through the early introdution of the ghettos. The next indirect step was the prohibition of the direct method of transportation, animals and food. This resulted in...
those elements of the Jewish population which had adhered
strictly to the Kosher laws of the preparation of food from
the consumption of meat. In Eastern Europe, such legislation
affected the majority of the Jewish population.

The first stage in the direct process of race extermination
was the introduction of restrictions which limited shopping
hours for Jews, a practice which commenced in Germany with the
introduction of separate seating, under the pretext of segregation
of Jews from "Aryans". The initiators were the municipalities.

In Berlin for instance, the shopping time for Jews was first
set between noon and 8 P.M. It was later shifted to one hour,
namely 6 to 7 P.M. On January 5, 1940 similar legislation was
introduced in Vienna by Rehauliter Moser. Similar steps were
undertaken by the police in Prague and Brno, in Czecho-Slovakia.

7 - The New York Times, January 14, 1940.
8 - The New York Times, August 3, 1940.
9 - Judenbriefe der Sozialistischen Partei Deutschlands,
Port. No. 4, 1940, pp. 120-121.
10 - Judisches Nachrichtenblatt, Prague, February 1, 1941;
Judenbriefe Judisch-Schlesischen, Prague, March 14, August 12, November 14,
28, 1941; Judisches Nachrichtenblatt, Prague, April 17, 1942.
In Slovakia, police actions were followed by legislation of the Ministry of the Interior, which first imposed Jews from shopping
before 8:00 am and later banned them completely from markets.

In Bratislava, shopping hours were restricted by municipalsation.
while in occupied Trnava the Rachmanina and Transcarpathian Jews suffered more severe restrictions. Many stores were introduced by the Kiliwary.

Restriction of shopping hours for Jews was closely followed by restrictions of access to places of employment. A number of
grocers excluded Jews in Bratislava from restaurants and markets,
and an official order was issued to refuse to sell food to
Jews. In Bratislava, for instance, only three stores were open to
Jews in 1943. In Košice, 30 stores were unwilling to sell food.

11 - Océans de voyages, Bratislava, No. 17, February 21, 1943, No. 73.
12 - Spolupráce, Bratislava, No. 17, February 21, 1943.
13 - Bratislava, No. 17, October 19, 1943.
14 - Bratislava, No. 17, January 19, 1944.
15 - Bratislava, No. 17, March 19, 1944.
16 - Bratislava, No. 17, April 19, 1944.
in the 10,000 Jews residing there in December 1940. In Varaz

before the establishment of the ghetto, three were 12 dialects

with Jewish populations of up to 8,000 where no food store was open.

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to Jews. Similar restrictions were introduced in various localities

in Ukraine, South-Carolina, Slovakia. To prevent the evasion of

these restrictions, legislation provided for the ban on delivery

of food from stores to Jewish consumers, prohibiting the receipt

by Jews of food as gifts and the purchase of food for Jews by

their Gentile friends or relatives, or generally outside the

ghetto.

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16 - G. H. Zborowski, December 4, 1940.
17 - G. H. Zborowski, September 2, December 5, 1940.
18 - Universal, Bucharest, August 31, 1940; Deutsche Landeszeitung, No. 9, 1940. u. A; Posnanski Zeitung, Stuttgart, November 19, 1943; Judische Nachrichtenblatt, Fellin. April 17, 1943; Slovenske Novinze, Slovenske, No. 19, July 16, 1941.
19 - The New York Times, August 3, 1940;源泉; der Große und Gemeinsamen der Juden und Gemeinsamen der Juden, No. 16, October 31, 1941; also Judische Nachrichtenblatt, Fellin, October 31, 1941.
20 - Справочная книга по вопросам о мадийках, No. 168, December 8, 1941, p. 1946.
21 - Oracza Zydowska, No. 510, November 19, 1941; Posnanski Zeitung, July 25, 1944; Sonnenfeld Zeitung, July 17, 1944; Sonnens, Zehren, February 17, 1941; Sonnenfeld Zeitung, Stuttgart, November 14, 1945; Sonnens, Helsinki, May 7, 1941.
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In Rumania, differences in food prices were introduced for
Jews who had to pay more than double the general price for
bread. The early exclusion of Jews from the wholesale food
market further facilitated the scheme of mass attrition. Daily
perpetration of hardship made it impossible for Jews to stock up on
food.

The special restrictions of ration cards by letter J or the issuance
of cards of a distinct color to Jews facilitated further the strategy
of mass attrition. This practice began by local German Nazi
officials, later became the law for Germany and was extended.

16 - Bucovin, August 20, 1941.
18 - St. Petersburg Times, November 11, 1941, p. 2.
19 - Doberitz, 1942, p. 10.
20 - Novosti, October 5, 1941, p. 2.
21 - Doberitz Times, September 25, 1941, p. 1.
22 - Novosti, November 11, 1941, p. 2.
24 - Doberitz Times, November 30, 1941, p. 1.
The next step was the banning of certain foods for Jews.

Even more foods were taken off the special Jewish ration list by order of the Ministry of Agriculture of Bohemia-Moravia (Czecho-Slovakia).

Dated 23 October, 1941, a decree:

"For delivery to Jews, whether free of charge or for payment, of fruit of any kind, fish, grain, or other food products, including meat of any kind, eggs, cheese, butter, fish and fish products of any kind, and of poultry and eggs of any kind excluding chowder, is forbidden. This prohibition applies to all food stores, distributors, processors, manufacturers and consumers."

Fruit, fruit juices and vegetables were forbidden to Jews by different laws in Bohemia-Moravia, Poland, Germany.
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The next step was the banning of certain foods for Jews.

More and more foods were taken off the special Jewish ration list, an order by the Minister of Agriculture of Bohemia-Moravia (Czechoslovakia) dated 23 October, 1941 provided:

Any delivery to Jews, whether free of charge or for payment, of fruit of any kind, fresh bread, or otherwise prepared, including white, green, and mixed peas, fish and fish products of any kind, and of poultry and game of any kind including eggs, is forbidden. This prohibition applies even to cultivators, producers, processors, manufacturers, and consumers.

Fruits, fruit juices and vegetables were forbidden to Jews by different laws in Bohemia-Moravia, Poland, Germany. Next originally...

26 - Bericht der Gesandten und Verordnungen des Protektorats BoheMien und Mähren, No. 126, October 23, 1941, p. 636; see also Gesammt-Gesetz,

27 - Bericht der Gesandten und Verordnungen des Protektorats BoheMien und Mähren, No. 126, November 11, 1941, p. 873; Bericht der Gesandten und Verordnungen des Protektorats BoheMien und Mähren, No. 126, November 11, 1941, p. 875.


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Forbidding to most Jews under the guise of the anti-Jewish laws.

(Adoption of the Jewish method of Al-Badrin, rafiea), was.

Further executed by the symbolic prohibitions of work and its products.

because "of the Jewish prohibition of an animal whole" in Bohemia.

Revealed, and testimonies that we bring off the actions of the Jews

of Vienna, early in 1940, e.g. those of Warsaw in July of that year.

and

similarly Jews were handed over to an inhumane treatment in Germany. By 1942, Jews in Poland were forbidden to eat

54 - London Coos, September 1, 1941.
55 - The Jewish Chronicle, January 22, 1942.
56 - Gleich, August 29, 1942.
60 - The New York Times, May 28, 1940: no eyewitness report

in the Jewish Daily Forward, June 29, 1940.

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all meat, poultry, fish, eggs, milk, vegetables, coffee, tea, bread, fruit, sugar, salt, spices, and their substitutes.

In addition, Jews were always excluded from the so-called

'Special Categories.' They were also forbidden to consume unbalanced

food.

36 - 'Hunger, soldiers, orders, biographies, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
37 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By M. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
38 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
39 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
40 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
41 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
42 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
43 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
44 - 'Hunger, labor, orders, statistics, etc.' By S. Wolf, Nov. 19, 1941.
Eventually, the Nazis and collaborators began to cut rations drastically. The amount of provisions permitted to Jews, with the result that foodstuffs rationed were the rule everywhere. Experiment on Jewish inmates in concentration camps, were the basis for the starvation diets for the Jews everywhere. A report on December 14, 1941, stated that "the Jews received only half the quantity the others were allowed to receive." In November 1941, the Deutsche Bolsche in Osowiec announced that the Jews of Elbe were receiving only half the rations allotted to the Polish population. In Lithuania, where Germans received twice as much food as the native population, Jews received half the Lithuanian rations. In January 1942 in Znamy, the bread rations for Jews were cut to 31.5 cc. of wheat in 10 days, while in May 1942 sugar rations were

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Jews in the same country amounted to 7 oz. monthly compared to
21 oz. for Christians, to be lowered to 5 1/2 oz. per month
by September.

The most drastic picture of starvation was seen in the
Jewish areas of Poland. In September 1940, Jews in Warsaw were
receiving slightly more than 1 1/2 lbs. of bread per week,
compared to the Polish ration of about 3 lbs., to decline
to one lb. weekly by the summer of 1943. Potato consumption,
amounting early in 1941 to 6.1 lbs. per week, declined in June
of the same year to 1.4 weeks, while meat rations dropped
to 1.6 oz. per week. Comparative figures are most revealing.
Jews obtained only 20% of the bread ration for Poles in the
General Government; 20% of the Czech and Belgian rations;
24% of the French; 32% of the Dutch; 24% of the Norwegians;
22% of the Greeks and only 20% of the Germans.

43 - Słownik, Apr 22, 1942; Uwierzal, September 11, 1943.
44 - Procesy Sprawiedliwości, September 17, 1940; Gazeta Polska, November
18, 1941. To Spisak Mielicki, the bread ration in July 1941 amounted
to only 15 grams daily, or 825 grams weekly (Gazeta Polska, July 10,
1944). Cf. fn. 61 supra; also Polish Fortnightly Review, December 1,
1942.
45 - The allotment of potatoes to Jews amounted to 100 kg. yearly in
Sobolevo, Lipin, Chmielnik-Mielicki, Będzin-Mielicki (Gazeta
Polska, October 16, October 24, November 21, 1940). In the town of
Konin in and around the allotment amounted to 200 kg. (Gazeta Polska,
November 25, 1940); Gazeta Polska, August 1, 1941; Polish Fortnightly
Review, December 16, 1942.
46 - Polish Fortnightly Review, November 16, 1941; Maritime Transport
47 - Exhibit L in Mr. Fort and S. Vorhaff, Starvation in Europe; Exhibit E.