Whole-scale deportation was employed by the Nazis as a method facilitating ghettoization, confinement of property, forced labor and extermination, as well as a direct means of extermination by mistreating, murdering and starving Jewish deportees.

The term and definition of "deportation", as applied to the forcible removal of Jewish populations by the Germans, have nothing in common with the accepted concept of deportation of individual undesirable aliens, carried out by a state in the exercise of its sovereign authority and with observance of due process of law.

The very act of deporting civilian population on mass from their homes was in itself a criminal character, as were also the cruelties involved in the methods used in carrying it out. These were paralleled in history, though on a smaller scale, only by the deportation of the Armenians by the Young Turks in 1915. Furthermore, the operation of de-
into two synagogues which had been turned into barracks. From there they were sent directly to railway stations in the Berlin suburbs and pushed into cattle cars bound for unknown destinations.

There were even Jews still living in certain Berlin districts at the end of 1942. As late as December 31 of that year, the "Sonderkommando Wilna" announced the distribution of ration cards for June.

On February 27, 1943, and during the week that followed, new events took place. Jews were even removed from work in the industries for expulsion to Poland. A ruthless house-to-house search rounded up those who were hiding.

In April 1943 a report from Stockholm stated that the fugitive Jews of Berlin were still hidden behind walls and in basements without eating anything without a sign of weakness. They were forced to share their food in shelters, and even to take a bath in the snow.
exiled from France, Norway, Italy, and Greece, and finally concentrated in
France to await their deportations to Poland.
On the 15th of April, 1940, the deportation law was enacted by the
Slovakian Parliament. Exempted from its provisions were persons
baptized before the first of March, 1929, persons living with some
Jew in valid marriage contract, before the introduction of
Slovakian Code, and certain essential professionals and
technicians. Jews who were baptized too late to escape deporta-
tion, were to travel separately and permitted to live in
accordance with their new creed. The deported lost their
Slovak citizenship and their property were declared forfeit to
the state. In many of their destinations were semi-occupied
Poland, Slovaks had to pay the Reich 4,000 marks per head for
receiving the victims. This balanced the accounts for the
payment made by the Reich to Slovakia for confiscated clothing
and men sent to the German Army in Russia.
By May 30, 1942, 80,000 Jews had been deported and 8,000 others had fled across the frontier. On May 15, 1,000 were transported to Hungary on the grounds that they were born in Czechoslovak territory added to Hungary in November 1938. On July 15, 1942, the British Foreign Secretary asserted that 65,000 - 70,000 Jews had been deported from Slovakia.

In December 1942, all remaining Jews between the ages of 16 and 50 were ordered to register for forced labor in the camps at Deva, Nováky and Osviecim, and to take with them their goods and their children. Persons baptized before March 24, 1881, were included. For the temporary 'privilege' of laboring in these camps prior to deportation, the Slovak government imposed a 48-hour tax.

In May, 1943, the Slovakian official General Vankúš revealed that there remained in Slovakia only 3,000 persons of Jewish faith and about 11,000 Christians of Jewish origin. But in January, 1944, a decree was issued under which all Jews or
Brestlauw was forced to sign an agreement with the authorities regardless of previous special privileges. As a result, in April 1944, some units were able to escape over the border into Sweden.

"Only 3,000 Jews now remain in Brestlauw, due to the fact that in the last two months, this number has been significantly reduced." In January 1942, the Czech Government in London informed that all remaining Jews had been sent to forced labor camps in Germany.

Serbia, under German domination, followed the established pattern. In December 1941, 2,000 women and children were deported to unknown destinations. In July of the same year, there were still 7,000 women and children in camps at Srebrenik, but the lat had already been deported to forced labor. On September 1, 1944, Serbia and the Jewish prisoners were declared an "Aryanized" (Yugoslavia).

In Croatia, Ante Pavelić, the leader of the "Croatian State," deported thousands of Jews from a concentration camp at Kungur and reserved the forced labor in the Bjelovarska. At the end of May 1945, more than 400 Jews lived under the protection of the United States.
Archbishop was arrested and deported.

In Greece, on July 16, 1941, the occupying Nazi authorities ordered the entire Jewish male population to register. Seven thousand, according to Allied sources, were sent to labor camps in the German-occupied islands. The Greek-American-in-Exile showed that 8,000 Serbian Jews were deported to Poland in March, 1942.

In March 1942, President Petar Pashoff, of Bulgaria, the Minister of Interior, Petkovsky, assisted by the head of the Commissionist Dr. Aleandro Pashoff, deported about 7,000 Jewish inhabitants of the Bulgarian-occupied Eupar District of Western Thrace, and over 15,000 from Eastern Macedonia, to the end of May, a new 10,000 Jews from Thrace and Macedonia were under German control in Poland.

The same government is also responsible for the fate of the 10,000 Jews in Yugoslav Occupied. Of these, over 10,000 were deported in 1942 to the island of Thess in the Aegean. In May 1943, the remainder were sent to the extermination center of Treblinka, Poland. By the end of that month, all Jewish la-
inhabitants of Warsaw. Half of them were reported to have been deported to Poland.

In April 1942, it became evident that the government intended to apply the same measures against the native Bulgarian Jews. Protests and demonstrations by the populations affected a compromise. Instead of being sent to the death factories of Poland, these Jews were removed to places within the country.

By the end of June, 1943, 99,000 of Sofia's 250,000 Jews had already been expelled from the city. Of the 5,000 who remained, 3,000 were mobilized for labor camps or factories. About half of the remaining 2,000 were exempt through marriage with "Germans."

Fisher Turner emulated Germany in her deportation policy. Through sheer force of will, the police rounded up Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, under the imminent order of July 7, 1940, and continued on the basis of the Law of September 27 which decreed that aliens sufficent to the national economy be confined to labor camps.

The earliest deportations, those of 1941, were directed to camps in North Africa to which 10,000 to 15,000 Jews were sent.
In one year, some 4,000 Jews, many of whom had fought for France in the Foreign Legion, were sent to forced labor on the Trans-Sahara railway. On January 2, 1940, Minister of Interior Pierre Pucheu ordered the prefects to prepare lists of foreign or naturalized Jews who had come to France since January 1, 1938.

During the summer of 1940, Leval agreed to surrender to Germany all Jews of foreign origin. The earliest Jewish inmates in a number of concentration camps were the first to be deported.

In July, 1942, the various départements were ordered to deliver their quotas of Jews for deportation.mass arrests followed. The usual fearful scenes were repeated. Families were torn asunder, children lost, and desperate people committed suicide. Mobile guards were ordered to patrol the frontier vigilantly to prevent Jews from escaping to Switzerland or Spain. The Vichy government cancelled all exit permits for foreign Jews, thereby deliberately condemning them to extermination. As a final measure, in his decree of June 27, 1943,
Level reached the citizenship of all foreign Jews naturalized after August 10, 1937, in order to employ more people for deportation.

In Occupied France nine broad waves of deportation reached their climax in 1942. In December 1941, General Stumpfegel, Commander of the troops of Occupation in France, decreed that "a large number of criminal Judeo-Bolshevik elements will be deported to hard labor in the eastern territories." On July 13, 1942, (see Exhibit F), police accompanied by collaborationists, staged a new round-up of foreign Jews. Men and childless women from the district of Greater Paris were sent to Père-Lachaise and Drancy. The others were sent to the Velodrome d'Hiver.

After remaining many days at the Velodrome, about 10,000, mainly families and women with children, were sent on the one-concentration camps of Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande. At the former, an epidemic of diphtheria was raging. From these camps, the internees were deported to Western Europe in trains which bore the inscription: "Material for the German Army" (Material für den Heeresarmy).
Deportations continued following the occupation of Vichy France on November 11, 1942. Upon the overthrow of Mussolini’s regime, plans were made for the removal of all Jews living in Italian-held Southern France. Upon the withdrawal of the Italian forces from France, the Germans promptly closed the Swiss border, trapping some 10,000 Jews who attempted escape.

In October, 1943, about 3,000 Jews, all men, were deported from Nice to Poland. Their wives and children were left behind. In every part of France continuous raids were staged. The camps of Drancy, Perven, Annemasse and Grenoble, had been flitted for new shipments to Poland and by the beginning of March, 1944, the German radio was able to boast that the Riviera was free of Jews.

In the autumn of 1943, the deportation of the Danish Jews was decided upon. General Kurt Delius, with a staff of Gestapo men, arrived in September specifically to implement this order. Himmler also visited Copenhagen for this purpose.

It was reported by the Danish Press Service on October 4, 1943 that Gestapo and Elite Guard men had succeeded in apprehending 1,600 Jews. On October 14, the same source reported that about
1,000 Jews had been shipped from Copenhagen. On October 30, the
Swedish newspaper told of 1,000 departures. The arrests and
deportations thereafter continued on a smaller scale, as the
Germans tracked down the last of the Jews still in hiding. The
Swedish paper, *Dagens*, on December 2, 1943, identified seventeen
out of nineteen Jews who had been deported from the Kovno
Internment Camp to Treblinka. It was understood that this was the
destination of all the deported Danish Jews. As late as December
1943, it was reported that 50 children had been sent from the
Yeshiva prison in Copenhagen to their parents in Treblinka. The
last Jews in the Internment Camp of Kovno were deported on
December 14, 1943, according to reports printed in the Danish
Foreign Service.

In Denmark, between the last week of October and the middle
of December, 1943, more than 8,000 Jews, half-Jews and quarter-
Jews over 15 years of age were arrested. This included every male
Jew in the country. On 28 November 1,000 Jews were herded aboard
a ship bound for Germany.
It was reported that 1,200 Jews were sent to Katowice, Poland, for forced labor in the coal mines, where the women and children soon perished because of malnutrition. The survivors were later transferred to the extermination camp at Oswiecim.

Rumania embarked willingly enough on the course of wholesale deportations. In October, 1941, the German-Rumanian military authorities ordered that all the Jews of Bessarabia and 60% of those in Bucovina were to be deported to Transnistria, a part of the Ukraine administered by Rumania. By August 15, 1943, the Frankfurter Zeitung reported that 182,000 Jews had been sent there, with only 14,000 remaining in Bucovina, all in the city of Cernovits.

The deportation order was carried out with such brutality that it caused much consternation inside Rumania, even among the supporters of the Iron Guard regime. On July 16, 1942, a prominent Rumanian official of Bucovina submitted a memorandum...
confidential

Among other things, he said:

"The savage methods employed against the Jews without any justification or the slightest benefit to the nation created an atmosphere of indescribable despair among the Hungarian population... The population had to witness thousands of Jews, most of them lifelong personal friends, dragged by armed soldiers through the streets of Budapest with only a few belongings on their backs. And while the church bells called to worship, these poor souls were packed in cardboards and deported. Their desperate cries filled our hearts with pity."

On November 26, 1944, the new Fascist Prime Minister (João F. de Castilhos) ordered all Jews in Italy to be treated as aliens.

He was arrested. In Florence, a concentration camp was set up and thousands of Jews from Northern Italy were transferred to it. Soon reports were received that 2,000 of those people had arrived in Poland.

In the first days of the occupation of Rome by the Germans, the Gestapo broke into the office of Ugo Pro, the leader of the Jewish Community, and demanded 20 kilograms of gold under threat of the deportation of 500 families. Although the reason was gold, German soldiers and Gestapo men deported 8,000 Jews, half of Rome's Jewish population.
From the Netherlands, during the summer of 1941, the Nazi
under the leadership of Governor Dr. Lys Wiegrard deported
some 1,200 Jewish youths to Manihsenn, Austria, for work in
the sulfur mines.

Mass deportation from the Netherlands were preceded in
July 1942 by deportations from the provinces to Amsterdam
where 80,000 Jews were assembled. Some were shipped to
Manihsenn Austria. Others went to Buchenwald. Later Jews
were concentrated in a detention camp at Westerbork, whence
mass deportation was conducted.

The rounding up deportations to the East in the Netherlands
began on 24 July 1943 by special green police brought from
Germany. By the middle of October it was reported that
12,000 Jews had been transported from Westerbork to Poland
in groups of 1000 deportees.

Mass deportation commenced on July 20, 1943, according to
a plan which called for the monthly shipment of 17,000 persons.
With instructions that the entire series of deportations were
to be completed by the end of May, 1943. On 20 July, a transport
...
burning were ill persons, old people and children marked the
beginning of final extermination.

In the beginning of March 1943, the Jewish Council of
the Netherlands was dissolved and the staff deported to
Germany.

Deportations began in Belgium with foreign Jews. On the
very day the country was occupied by the Nazis, German Jewish refugees
were arrested and about 5,000 men between the ages of 17 and 60
were deported to France.

Later, the Nazi rulers, including Dr. Belius, the S.S. leader,
Kurtzende Duens, chief of the Rosenberg Office in Belgium, Hayman
Archer, Chief of the Jewish Section of the Gestapo, Oberscharführer
Hermann, who was in charge of the Bessendorf and Huy camps, and
their Belgian aides, carried out the deportation of Jews during
1942, preparatory measures having already been taken during the
previous year.

In February, 1943, the Germans discontinued the issuance of
exit permits to Jews, restating this prohibition in an order
CONFIDENTIAL

dated January 17, 1962. Freedom of residence was restricted to
the cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Liège and Ghent. On August
29, 1941, curfew hours were established for Jews. In the same
month, it was reported, all foreign Jews were conscripted for
work in Germany or Germany-occupied countries.

Early in 1942, final mass deportation began. Homes were
raided, people were dragged from their beds, sick ones not
being spared. Wives were separated from husbands and children
from their parents. There were reports by March, 1943, that
Belgian Jews were working in East, while in August of the same
year, others were reported as arriving in Krootz.

The Brussels Zeitung boasted on April 10, 1943, that eight
Belgian provinces were Jewish, while the Belgian Government
in exile stated that by June, 1943, the Germans had removed
practically every Jew from Belgium.

Last to evacuate its Jewish population was Hungary. Here
the first large-scale deportations began about May 16, 1944, and
lasted until the middle of the following month. During this brief
period, about 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported. This
included virtually the entire Jewish population east of the
Danube.

Prior to the actual deportation, these people were held
in primitive quarters for periods of two to three weeks. Living
conditions in these camps were said to defy description. They
were herded together without regard to age, sex or health. Food
and clothing were inadequate, and outbreaks of typhus were not
uncommon.

From these camps, the deportees were loaded into freight
wagons, 60 or 80 persons to a car. The doors were then nailed
shut and sent on into Poland. Lack of food, water and sanitary
facilities caused numerous deaths en route, but the bodies were not
removed until the living were taken out of the cars at their
final destination.

The number deported daily is reliably estimated at 15,000.
Of these, 7,000 were shipped via By-Chernowitz and 8,000 through
Slovakia. The majority of the Hungarian Jews were shipped
directly to the extermination centers at Auschwitz and Birkenau, while relatively few were sent to other similar establishments.

Early in November, 1944, while the Russian armies were advancing rapidly on all sides, the Jews of Budapest were deported. Because Hungarian rail transport was completely disrupted, 100,000 persons were forced to make the journey westward on foot. Men, women, and children were herded together in Budapest, where they began a 130 kilometer trek to the Austrian border. They were forced to cover this distance in 7 to 8 days, without adequate food, clothing or shelter, and strangers were summarily shot. Of the 100,000 who started from Budapest, less than 78,000 reached the Austrian border. Here only those fit for hard labor were sent north; the others were driven into the woods and left there to die of disease, exposure and starvation.
1. This aspect of the aims of deportation was recognized quite early. With regards to the Armenian massacres, the Turkish Minister of Interior, Zekai Pasch, declared that "the purpose of deportations is annihilation." (cf. Ayan Agmaian, Report of official concern for mass murder attempts.
2. S. Halikowski, Zurich, July 31, 1942.
3. Part 1 of present study.
5. Letter by A. F. I. Bregel, Bitle, to the Secretary of State.
8. The Black Book of Polish Jews, New York, 1943, pp. 36-39; see
11. Hitler's Ten-Year War, pp. 28-32.
20. For charges of death sentences.
28. Published in the print edition of the German government on 10 December, 1940 by Count E. F. von Hessen, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs.
30. The Black Book, pp. 36-39, for deportation orders.
31. H. H. P, P
32. Exhibit F 6, for deportation order.
33. Exhibit J 6.
35. Exhibit F 10.
37. The Black Book, pp. 146-151; Jacob Appell and Yoche Polakievic.
CONFIDENTIAL

2

CONFIDENTIAL
In one year, some 4,000 Jews, many of whom had fought for France in the Foreign Legion, were sent to forced labor on the Trans-Saharan railway. On January 24, 1942, Minister of Interior Pierre Lescouës ordered the prefects to prepare lists of foreign or naturalized Jews who had come to France since January 1, 1939.

During the summer of 1942, Laval agreed to surrender to Germany all Jews of foreign origin. The earliest Jewish inmates in a number of concentration camps were the first to be deported.

In July 1942, the various départements were ordered to deliver their quotas of Jews for deportation. Mass arrests followed. The usual dreadful scenes were repeated: families were torn asunder, children lost, and desperate people committed suicide. Mobile guards were ordered to patrol the frontier vigilantly to prevent Jews from escaping to Switzerland or Spain. The Vichy government canceled all exit permits for foreign Jews, thereby deliberately condemning them to extermination. As a final measure, in his decree of June 27, 1943,
Leval reached the citizenship of all foreign Jews naturalized after August 10, 1937, in order to employ more people for deportation.

In Occupied France nine more waves of deportation reached their climax in 1942. In December 1941, General Kielbassewsky, Commander of the Troops of Occupation in France, decreed that "a large number of criminal Jude-Bolshevik elements will be deported to hard labor in the eastern territories." On July 12, 1942, (see Exhibit F), police accompanied by collaborationists, staged a new round-up of French Jews. Men and childless women from the district of Greater Paris were sent to Drancy and Drancy. The others were sent to the Velodrome d'Hiver.

After remaining only days at the Velodrome, about 10,000, mainly families and women with children, were sent to the concentration camps of Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande. At the former, an epidemic of typhus was raging. From these camps, the internees were deported to Western Europe in trains which bore the inscription: "Material for the German Army."

(Kehrenwag).
Deportations continued following the occupation of Vichy France on November 11, 1942. Then the overthrow of Mussolini's regime spelled doom for the remnants of alien Jews living in Italian-held Southern France. Upon the withdrawal of the Italian forces from France, the Germans promptly closed the Swiss borders, trapping some 18,000 Jews who attempted escape.

In October, 1943, about 3,000 Jews, all men, were deported from Nice to Poland. Their wives and children were left behind. In every part of France continuous raids were staged. The camps of Drancy, Porren (on Prisonne and Clermont), had been refilled for new shipments to Poland and by the beginning of March, 1944, the German radio was able to boast that the Riviera was free of Jews.

In the autumn of 1943, the deportation of the Danish Jews was decided upon. General Kurt Daluege, with a staff of Gestapo men, arrived in September specifically to implement this order. Himmler also visited Copenhagen for this purpose.

It was reported by the Danish Press Service on October 4, 1943, that Gestapo and Elite Gendarmerie units had succeeded in apprehending 1,600 Jews. On October 16, the same source reported that about
1,000 Jews had been shipped from Copenhagen. On October 30, the
Danish Government told of 1,000 departures. The arrests and
deportations thereafter continued on a smaller scale, as the
Germans tracked down the last of the Jews still in hiding. The
Swedish paper, Ny Tid, on December 2, 1943, identified seventeen
out of nineteen Jews who had been deported from the Horserød
Internment Camp to Farnam. It was understood that this was the
destination of all the deported Danish Jews. As late as December
1943, it was reported that 30 children had been sent from the
various prisons in Copenhagen to their parents in Farnam. The
last Jews in the internment camp of Horserød were deported on
December 14, 1943, according to reports printed in the Danish
Press Service.

In Norway, between the last week of October and the middle
of November, 1943, more than 1,200 Jews, half-Jews and quarter-
Jews over 15 years of age were arrested. This included every male
Jew in the country. On November 1, 1,000 Jews were herded aboard
a ship bound for Germany.
It was reported that 1,000 Jews were sent to Katowice, Poland, for forced labor in the coal mines, where the women and children soon perished because of malnutrition. The survivors were later transferred to the extermination camp at Czestochowa.

Romania embarked willingly enough on the course of wholesale deportations. In October, 1941, the German-Romanian military authorities ordered that all the Jews of Bessarabia and 80% of those in Bucovina were to be deported to Transnistria, a part of the Ukraine administered by Romania. By August 13, 1942, the Frankfurter Zeitung reported that 160,000 Jews had been sent there, with only 16,000 remaining in Bucovina, all in the city of Czernowitz.

The deportation order was carried out with such brutality that it caused much confusion inside Romania, even among the supporters of the Iron Guard regime. On July 14, 1942, a prominent Romanian official of Bucovina submitted a memorandum...
CONFI DENTIAL

...among other things, he said:

"The savage attacks employed against the Jews without any justification or the slightest benefit to the nation created an atmosphere of indefeasible disgrace among the Austrian population of Bohemia... The population had to witness thousands of Jews, most of their life-long personal friends, dragged by armed soldiers through the streets of Bohemian with only a few belongings on their backs. And while the churches called to worship, these poor souls were packed in cars and deported. Their desperate cries filled one house with wails."

On November 28, 1938, the new Fascist Vatican pressed

(Paragraph VII) branded all Jews in Italy as enemy aliens to

be treated as such. In Florence, a concentration camp was set

up and thousands of Jews from Northern Italy were transferred
to it. Soon reports were received that 2,000 of these people

had arrived in Poland.

In the first days of the occupation of Rome by the Germans,

the German took into the office of Ugo Pico, the leader of the

Jewish Community, and demanded 20 kilograms of gold under threat

of the deportation of 900 families. Although the reason was

gold, German soldiers and Gestapo had deported 6,000 Jews, half

of Rome's Jewish population.

CONFI DENTIAL
From the Netherlands during the summer of 1941, the Nazi
under the leadership of Goebbels Jr., Eberhard Neurath deported
some 1,000 Jewish youths to Mauthausen, Austria for work in
the sulfur mines.

Mass deportation from the Netherlands were preceded in
July 1942 by deportations from the provinces to Amsterdam
where 60,000 Jews were assembled. Some were shipped to
Mauthausen, Austria. Others went to Dachau. Later Jews
were concentrated in a concentration camp at Westerbork, whence
mass deportation was conducted.

The roundup for deportations to the East in the Netherlands
began on 14 July 1943 by special green police brought from
Germany. By the middle of October it was reported that
12,000 Jews had been transported from Westerbork to Poland
in groups of 1010 deportees.

Mass deportation commenced on July 20, 1943, according to
a plan which called for the monthly shipment of 17,000 persons,
with instructions that the entire series of deportees were
to be completed by the end of July, 1943. On 20 July, a transport
hurting were ill persons, old people, and children marked the
beginning of final attack.

In the beginning of March 1943, the Jewish Council of
the Netherlands was dissolved and the staff deported to
Germany.

Deportations began in Belgium with foreign Jews. On the
day the country was occupied by the Nazis, German Jewish refugees
were arrested and about 5,000 men between the ages of 17 and 60
were deported to France.

Later, the Nazi rulers, including Dr. Dolezal, the S.S. leader,
Bormann Dantas, Chief of the Rosenberg Office in Belgium, Berman
Rothe, Chief of the Jewish Section of the Gestapo, Oberkommissar
Herpoldstein, who was in charge of the Concentration and deportation
and their Belgian aides, carried out the deportation of Jews during
1943, preparatory measures having already been taken during the
previous year.

In February, 1943, the Germans discontinued the issuance of
exit permits to Jews, restating this prohibition in an order
Dated January 17, 1942. Freedom of residence was restricted to the cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Liège and Charleroi. On August 22, 1941, courier hours were established for Jews. In the same month, it was reported, all foreign Jews were conscripted for work in Germany or Germany occupied countries.

Early in 1942, final mass deportation began. Homes were raided, people were dragged from their beds, sick ones put in vans ungraded. Vans were separated from husbands and children from their parents. There were reports by March, 1942, that Belgian Jews were working in Lodz, while in August of the same year, others were reported as arriving in Warsaw.

The Brussels Zeitung boasted on April 10, 1942, that eight Belgian provinces were Jewish, while the Belgian Government in exile stated that by June, 1942, the Germans had removed practically every Jew from Belgium.

Least to evacuate its Jewish population was Hungary. Here the first large-scale deportations began about May 15, 1944, and lasted until the middle of the following month. During this brief

20
period, about 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported. This
included virtually the entire Jewish population east of the
Danube.

Prior to the actual deportation, these people were held
in primitive quarters for periods of two to three weeks. Living
conditions in these camps were said to defy description. They
were herded together without regard to age, sex or health. Food
and clothing were inadequate, and outbreaks of typhus were not
uncommon.

From these camps, the deportees were loaded into freight
vans, 60 to 65 persons to a car. The doors were then nailed
shut and sent on into Poland. Lack of food, water and sanitary
facilities caused numerous deaths en route, but the bodies were not
removed until the living were taken out of the cars at their
final destination.

The number deported daily is reliably estimated at 12,000.
Of these, 7,000 were shipped via Slovakia and 5,000 through
Slovakia. The majority of the Hungarian Jews were shipped
directly to the extermination centers at Auschwitz and Birkenau,
while relatively few were sent to other similar establishments.

Early in November, 1944, while the Russian armies were
advancing rapidly on all sides, the Jews of Budapest were de-
ported. Because Hungarian rail transport was completely dis-
rupted, 100,000 persons were forced to make the journey westward
on foot. Men, women, and children were herded together in
Budapest, where they began a 120 kilometer trek to the Austrian
border. They were forced to cover this distance in 7 to 8 days,
without adequate food, clothing or shelter, and stragglers were
summarily shot. Of the 100,000 who started from Budapest, less
than 75,001 reached the Austrian border. Here only those fit
for hard labor were sent north; the others were driven into the
woods and left there to die of disease, exposure and starvation.
1. The aspect of the aims of deportations was recognized quite early. With regard to the Korean example, the burden of the Minister of Interior, Chon Sam-un, clearly expressed the fact that the purpose of deportation is annihilation. (Cf. Ann Albers, "Korean Office of Deportation and Massacre Studies.")


