Whole sale deportation was employed by the Nazis as a method of facilitating gentrification, confiscation 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 en masse 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 the 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 headed for unknown destinations.

There were few Jews still living in certain Berlin districts
at the end of 1943. For as late as December 31 of that year, the
Spandauer Nachrichten announced the distribution of ration
carts for Jews.

On January 27, 1944, and during the week that followed, new
atrocities took place. Jews were even removed from work in bus
industries for expulsion to Poland. A mobile house-to-house
search rounded up those who were in hiding.

In April 1943 a report from Stockholm noted that the
Jewish trade of Berlin was still active despite the living
conditions without clothing, without a roof over their heads, and
without a place of residence. They lived with whatever stored in the attics, and
ate bread and potatoes out of tin cans.

On April 22, 1943, the Nazis announced that Frankfurt-am-Main
and the entire province of Hessen-Hesse were

...
expelled from Prague, Novo-Mesto, Zllina, Lipt. Sr., Kibolat,
and about twenty smaller towns, and finally concentrated in
four main transit centers, immediately to follow deporting
in Poland.

On Feb. 20, 1939, the deportation law was enacted by the
Slovakian Parliament. Exempted from its provisions were persons
baptized on or before March 14, 1939, persons living with non-
Jewish spouses, and persons who had remained in thecountry, and had been
married or born to a Jewish parent. Jews who were baptized too late to escape
deportation, were to travel separately and permitted to live in
accordance with their new creed. The deportees lost their
Slovak citizenship and their property was declared forfeit to
the state. Immigrants to their destination were Nazi-occupied
Poland, Slovakia had to pay the Reich 4,000 marks per head for
receiving the victims. This alleviated the demands for the
pampering sent by the Reich to Slovakia for confiscated clothing
and food sent to the German army in Russia.
By May 30, 1942, 70,000 Jews had been deported and 1,000 others had fled across the frontiers. On May 16, 8,000 were transported to Hungary on the ground that they were born in Czechoslovak territory ceded to Hungary in November 1938. On July 15, 1942, the Heimtoller newspaper Borszeczka stated that 65,000—87,000 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, Telek, and Tvrdoš, and to take with them their rugs and their children. Persons baptized before March 14, 1870, were included. For the temporary 'privilege' of laboring in those camps prior to deportation, the Slovak government imposed a fee of 20 sen.

In May 1943, the Slovakian official Jozef Katalík revealed that there remained in Slovakia only 1,995 persons of Jewish faith and about 11,000 Christians of Jewish origin. But in January, 1944, a decree was issued under which all Jews of
Wroclaw had to report to the authorities regardless of previous special privileges. As a result, in April 1944, 300,000 Jews were forced to leave the city.

In January 1943, the German government in Poland informed that all remaining Jews had been sent to forced labor camps from Sroda and Sroda.

Berlin, under German administration, followed the established pattern. In February 1944, 5,000 women and children were deported to unknown destinations. In July of the same year, there were still 3,000 women and children in a camp of Pawiak, but the last had already been deported for forced labor. On September 1, 1945, Berlin and the Ghetto prisoners were declared "Neutrale" (Neutral).

In Cracow, A. E. Frankl, the leader of the Jewish Council, supported thousands of Jews, but a Chairman tried to deport all Jews and send them for forced labor in the Belzec camp. At the end of May 1943, they had 400 Jews living under the protection of the Council.
In Brussels, on July 19, 1942, the occupying Nazi authorities ordered the entire Jewish male population to register. Seven thousand, according to Nazi sources, were sent to labor camps in the German-occupied countries. The Berlin Ausweiseamt decided that 3,000 Belgian Jews were deported to Poland in March 1942.

In March 1942, Premier Bogdan Filiasi of Bulgary, the Minister of Interior, Mitrovsky, assisted by the head of the Communist Dr. Alexander Feldeff, deported about 7,000 Jewish inhabitants of the Bulgaro-occupied former district of Western Thrace, and over 13,000 from Eastern Macedonia. By the end of May, more than 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 of Yugoslav Macedonia. Of these, 4,000 were deported in 1942 to the island of Thess in the Aegean. In May 1943, thousands were sent to the extermination center of Treblinka, Poland. By the end of that month, all Jews in...
In April, 1943, it became evident that the government intended to apply the same measures against the native Bulgarian Jews. Protest 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, 95,000 of Sofia's 25,000 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 'Aryans'.

Tatke Frense abolished Germany in her deportations policy. Through mass arrests, the police rounded up Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, under the internment order of July 7, 1940, and continued on the basis of the law of September 27 which decreed that aliens exiles from the national economy be confined to labor camps.

The earliest deportations, those of 1941, were directed to camps in North Africa to which 13,000 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, 1942, Minister of Interior Pierre Puech ordered the prefects to prepare lists of foreign or naturalized Jews who had come to France since January 1, 1938.

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 departments 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 frontiers 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. 21

In Occupied France nine new waves of deportation reached
their climax in 1942. In December 1941, General Stulpnagel,
commander of the troops of occupation in France, declared that
"a large number of criminal Jewish-Bolshevik elements will be
deported to hard labor in the eastern territories." On July
18, 1942, (see Exhibit F), police accompanied by collaborationists,
acted a new roundup of French Jews. Men and children were
sent from the district of Greater Paris were sent to Paris and
Prunay. The others were sent to the Velodrome d'Hiver.

After remaining many days at the Velodrome, about 10,000,
mostly families and women with children, were sent to the con-
centration camps of Petivivets and Nerven-in-Bolanda. At the
former, an epidemic of diphtheria was raging. From these camps,
the victims were deported to Eastern Europe in trains which
bore the inscription: "Material for the German Army."
Deportations continued following the occupation of Vichy France on November 11, 1942. Upon the overthrow of Mussolini's regime, the remnants of Italian Jews living in Italian-held Southern France were rounded up. Upon the withdrawal of the Italian forces from France, the Germans promptly closed the Swiss borders, trapping some 10,000 Jews who attempted to 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, Race and Vincennes had been refurbished for new shipments to Poland. 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 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
Jewish Newspaper told of 1,000 deportees. 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, Dr. Mr., on December 2, 1943, identified seventeen
out of nineteen Jews who had been deported from the Horserod
Internment Camp to Terezín. 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
Nestor prison in Copenhagen to their parents in Terezín. The
last Jews in the Internment camp of Horserod 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 November, 1943, more than 1,300 Jews, half-Jews and quarter-
Jews over 15 years of age were arrested. This included every male
Jew in the country. On 30 November 1,900 Jews were herded aboard
a ship bound for Germany.
It was reported that 1,300 Jews were sent to Kowówe, 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.

Romani deportees 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 128,000 Jews had been sent there, with only 16,000 remaining in Bucovina, all in the city of Cernauti.

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

Concerning the deportation of Jews of Transnistria, in which,

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 de-
graceful among the Hungarian population. In Subotica...

The population had to witness thousands of Jews, most
of their life-long personal friends, dragged by armed
soldiers through the streets of Subotica with only
a few belongings on their backs. And while the church
bells called to worship, these poor souls were packed
in carloads and deported. Their desperate cries,
filled our hearts with pity."

On November 15, 1943, the new fascist German program

(Protocol VII) provided 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 Gestapo broke into the office of Ugo Proc, the leader of the

Jewish Community, and demanded 50 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.

CONFIDENTIAL
From the Netherlands during the summer of 1941, the Nazi
under the leadership of Gauleiter Dr. Lysius Inquart deported
some 1,200 Jewish youths to Manhauzen, Austria for work in
the sulphur 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
Manhauzen Austria. Others went to Breda. Later Jews
were concentrated in a concentration camp at Westerbork, whence
mass deportation was conducted.

The rounding up deportations to the East in the Netherlands
began on 24 July 1942 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 30, 1943, according to
a plan which called for the monthly shipment of 17,000 persons.

In instructions that the entire series of deportations were
to be completed by the end of May, 1943. On 30 July, a transport
bearing many ill persons, old people and children marked the
beginning of final evacu.

In the beginning of North 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 evacuated and about 5,000 aged over the age of 17 and 60
were deported to France.

Later, the Nazi rulers, including Dr. Belin, the S.S. leader,
Herschel Donitz, chief of the Rosenberg Office in Belgium, Heymish
Asch, chief of the Jewish Section of the Gestapo, Oberkommandant
Rosenstein, who was in charge of the Luxembourg and U.S. camps, and
their Belgian aids, 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, restoring this prohibition in an order
28
dated January 17, 1949. 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, 1942, that
Belgian Jews were working in Lodz, while in August of the same
year, others were reported as arriving in Krechow.

The Brussels Zeitung boasted on April 30, 1943, that eight
Belgian provinces were Jewish-free, 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 Nov. 15, 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
vans, 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 on 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 10,000.
Of these, 7,000 were shipped via S1-Carpethia and 3,000 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-
port ed. 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 headed 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 strangers were
summarily shot. Of the 100,000 who started from Budapest, less
than 70,000 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 regard to the Aryan measures, the Pink Exterior, Zdenka Procházkova, declared that "the purpose of deportation is annihilation." (Cf. A. A. McCartney, "Jews of the National社会主义 in German-occupied France," pp. 50-53.)


3. Part 1 of present study.


5. Letter by A. J. Fischel, dated April 16, 1938, to the Secretary of State.


8. The Daily News, April 20, 1941.


12. The Black Book, pp. 5-7, eye-witness report.


15. The Black Book, p. 78.


23. The Black Book, p. 120, eye-witness report.


27. Hitler's Ten Year Plan, p. 13, quoted from a Polish underground report, 3 June 1942.


29. This, p. 262; see Exhibits P-5, P-13, P-14, for deportation orders.

30. Exhibits P-5, P-14.

CONFIDENTIAL

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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-Sahara railway. On January 2, 1942, Minister of Interior Pierre Lescure ordered the prefects to prepare lists of foreign and 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 gendarmes were ordered to patrol the frontiers 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 six more waves of deportation reached their climax in 1942. In December 1941, General Kieling, Commander of the Forces 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 12, 1942, (see Exhibit F), police accompanied by collaborationists, staged a new round-up of Perilous Jews. Men and children, women from the district of Greater Paris were sent to Drancy, 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 to the 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."
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 10,000 Jews who attempted escape.

In October, 1942, about 3,000 Jews, all men, were deported from Nice to Poland. Their wives and children were left behind. In every port of France continuous raids were staged. The camps of Drancy, Fresnes (near Paris) and Clermont, had been refilled for new shipments to Poland and by the beginning of March, 1943, the German radio was able to boast that the Riviera was free of Jews.

In the autumn of 1942, 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 Guard men 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 Swedish newspaper told of 1,000 deportees. The arrests and deportations thereafter continued on a smaller scale, as the Germans took down the last of the Jews still in hiding. The Swedish paper, _E. A. B._, on December 2, 1943, identified seventeen out of nineteen Jews who had been deported from the Rosendal Internment Camp in Denmark. It was understood that this was the destination of all the deported Danish Jews. As late as December 1945, it was reported that 50 children had been sent from the young prison in Copenhagen to their parents in Denmark. The last Jews in the Internment camp of Rosendal were reported on December 14, 1945, 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 8,000 Jews, half-Jews and quarter-Jews over 15 years of age were arrested. This included every male Jew in the country. On 20 November 1,000 Jews were herded aboard a ship bound for Germany.
It was reported that 1,300 Jews were sent to Katowice, Poland, for forced labor in the coal mines, where the women and children were punished because of malnutrition. The survivors were later transferred to the extermination camp at Czestochowa.

Rumania embarked willingly enough on the course of wholesale deportations. In October, 1941, the German-Rumanian military authorities ordered that all the Jews of Becznica and 80% of those in Bacovia were to be deported to Transnistria, a part of the Ukraine administered by Rumania. By August 15, 1942, the Rehovot Bulletin reported that 126,800 Jews had been sent there, with only 14,000 remaining in Bacovia, all in the city of Bacovia.

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 14, 1942, a prominent Rumanian official of Bacovia submitted a memorandum.
CONFERENTIAL

concerning the deportation of Jews of Trencin, in which,

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 indefinable de-

government among the Russian population of Bohemia...

The population had to witness thousands of Jews, most of them lost to their families, driven by armed soldiers through the streets of Bratislava with only a few belongings on their backs. And while the church bells tolled in sorrow, these poor souls were packed in boxcars and deported. Their desperate cries filled our hearts with pity."

On November 16, 1944, the new Fascist German proclamations (Part V) 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.

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the Gestapo broke into the office of Ugo Pro, the leader of the

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gold, German soldiers and Gestapo had deported 3,000 Jews, half

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under the leadership of Goederter Dr. Leys Inquart deported
some 1,200 Jewish youths to Mauthausen, Austria, for work in
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Mass deportation from the Netherlands were preceded in
July 1942 by deportations from the province to Amsterden
where 50,000 Jews were assembled. Some were shipped to
Mauthausen Austria. Others went to Buchenwald. Later Jews
were concentrated in a concentration camp at Vught. From
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were arrested and about 3,000 men between the ages of 17 and 60
were deported to France.

Later, the Nazi rulers, including Dr. Belau, the S.S. leader,
Seymour Bunte, chief of the Rosenberg Office in Belgium, Seyman
Scha, Chief of the Jewish Section of the Gestapo, Chefdez Kommissar
Kosserdnz, who was in charge of the Rosenberg and Roy camps, and
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CONFIDENTIAL

Dated January 17, 1949. Position of residence was restricted to
the cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Liége and Charleroi. On August
30, 1941, Bievre hours were established for Jews. In the same
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Early in 1942, final mass deportations began. Homes were
raided, people were dragged from their beds, shot upon not
being greeted. Women 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 Kowcow.

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shut and sealed on into Poland. Lack of food, water and sanitary
facilities caused numerous deaths en route, but the bodies were not
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final destination.

The number deported daily is reliably estimated at 16,000.
Of these, 7,000 were shipped via Spis-Carpethia and 6,000 through
Slovakia. The majority of the Hungarian Jews were shipped

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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 headed 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 70,000 reached the Austrian border. Here only those fit for hard labor were sent abroad; the others were driven into the woods and left there to die of disease, exposure and starvation.
1. The aims of the Polish deportations were recognised quite early. With reference to the American research the United Nations, Zbigniew Brzezinski declared that "the purpose of deportation is annihilation." (cf. Z. Brzezinski, Repression of the Polish Nation, pp. 11-13.)

2. The case was discussed in the United Nations, p. 1.


5. Letter to A. J. Roosevelt, April 22, 1939, to the Secretary of State.


8. Ibid., p. 107.

9. Ibid., p. 108.

10. Ibid., p. 109.

11. Ibid., p. 110.

12. Ibid., p. 111.

13. Ibid., p. 112.


