Wholesale deportation was employed by the Nazis as a method facilitating ghettization, confinement, extermination, 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 enormities 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 1943. For as late as December 31 of that year, the "Junkersche Nachrichten" announced the distribution of ration cards for Jews.

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

In April 1943 a report from Stockholm stated that the fugitive Jews of Berlin were still suffering destitution and living "in thousands without clothes, money or without a place to keep. They hide out, with whatever clothing or shelter they can find, and keep the same clothes that they had on when they went out."

On May 21, 1943, the Nazis announced that Frankfurt-am-Main and the entire province of Hesse-Saar were "Judenrein."
exiled from Poland, Romania, Russia, Estonia, Poland, and Spain in their thousands, and finally concentrated in
German ghettos in European cities. The last deportations to Poland,

On May 19, 1942, the deportation law was enacted by the
 Polish Parliament. Exempted from the provisions were persons
or later than March 16, 1939, persons living with non-
Jews in valid marriages contracted before the introduction of
the Law's 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 deportees lost their
Slovak citizenship and their property was declared forfeit to
the state. In many of their destinations were also occupied
Poland, the Jews had to pay the Reich 5,000 marks per head for
receiving the victims. This helped the Democrats for the
payments made by the Reich to Slovakia for confiscated clothing
and then sent to the German Army in Russia.
But first, across the frontiers. On May 15, 1942, thousands were transported to Hungary on the ground that they were born in Czechoslovak territory served by Hungary in November 1938. On July 16, 1942, the American newspaper Journal stated that 85,000-97,000 Jews had been deported from Slovakia.

In November 1942, all remaining Jews between the ages of 16 and 50 were ordered to register for forced labor in the camps at Novy, Novaky, and Vinkovci, and to take with them their goods and their children. Persons baptized before March 20, 1939, were included. For the temporary "privilege" of labor in these camps prior to deportation, the Slovak government imposed a 40 florin tax.

In May 1943, the Slovakian official Jan Růtka 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 census was conducted under which all Jews of
Brestlauw had to sign a report to the authorities regardless of previous special privileges. In a remark in April, 1944, some Nazi were said to declare over the Brestlauw radio that "only 8,000 Jews now remain in Kovno and in the last two months, this figure has been materially reduced." In January 1942, the Soviet government in London issued that all remaining Jews had been sent to relaid freight-trains from Kovno to Germany.

Berlin, under German occupation, followed the established pattern. In February, 1942, 5,000 women and children were deported to unknown destinations. In July of the same year, there were still 7,000 women and children in a camp at Brestlauw, but the last had already been deported for forced labor. On September 8, 1945, Berlin and the Brestlauw area were declared an "Austere Zone." (Postwar Details)

In Croix, the leader of the "Kovno Uprising," reported thousands of Jews from a designated area of Lithuania and Jews from the Kovno laborers. At the end of May 1945, there were 600 Jews living under the protection of the United Nations.
Architects were used and reported.

In Greece, on July 10, 1941, 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 Macedonian mountains. The Greek Government-in-Exile claimed that 8,000 Greek Jews were deported to Poland in March, 1942.

In March 1942, Premier Ion Antonescu, of Romania, his Minister of Interior, Mihaylovsky, assisted by the head of the Communist Dr. Alexandru Relieff, deported about 7,000 Jewish inhabitants of the Bessarabia-occupied Bucovina Districts of Western Thrace, and over 15,000 from Eastern Bucovina. By the end of May, an additional 10,000 Jews from Thessalitin and Thessalonica were under German control in Poland.

The same government is also responsible for the fate of the 10,000 Jews in Vojvodja Province. Of these, 5,000 were deported in 1942 to the island of Thess in the Aegean. In May 1943, 5,000 Jews were sent to the extermination center of Treblinka, Poland. By the end of that month, all Jews in...
The destruction of Warsaw's Jewish community was reported to have been

an important step in this process. In April, 1942, it became evident that the government intended
to adopt the same measures against the native Polish Jews.

Protests and demonstrations by the population 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, 1942, 90,000 of Sopha's 25,000 Jews
had already been expelled from the city. Of those who remained,
8,000 were mobilized for labor camps or factories. About 50% of
the remaining 2,000 were exempt through marriage with Poles.

Frightened by Germany's mass deportations, the police rounded up Jewish refugees from
the eastern provinces, under the interment order of July 7, 1940, and
continued on the basis of the law of September 27 which decreed
that alien refugees to the national economy be confined to
labor camps.

The earliest evacuation, those of 1941, were directed to
areas 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-Saharan railway. On January 2, 1942, Minister of Interior Pierre Fouché ordered the prefects to prepare lists of foreign or naturalized Jews who had come to France since January 1, 1930.

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 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, 1942,
Level reached the citizenship of all foreign Jews naturalized
after August 10, 1937, in order to expel more people for
deportation. 21

In Occupied France nine more waves of deportation reached
their climax in 1942. In December 1941, General Weygand,
Commander of the Forces of Occupation in France, decreed that
"a large number of criminal Judeo-Bolshevist elements will be
deporated to hard labor in the eastern territories." On July
18, 1942, (see Exhibit F), police accompanied by collaborationists,
started a mass round-up of British Jews. Men and children were
from the district of Greater Paris were sent to Père la Chaise
and Drancy. 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-
dcentration camps of Pithiviers and Neuengamme. At the
former, an epidemic of diphtheria was raging. From these camps,
the inmates 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. 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, 1943, 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 (Les Prisons 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 Guard men had succeeded in apprehending 1,600 Jews. On October 15, the same source reported that about
1,000 Jews had been shipped from Copenhagen. On October 30, the Danish 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 Nyheter*, on December 2, 1943, identified seventeen out of nineteen Jews who had been deported from the Rosendal internment camp in Flensborg. 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 Flensborg. The last Jews in the internment camp of Rosendal were deported on December 14, 1943, according to reports printed in the Danish news service.

In Denmark, between the last week of October and the middle of December, 1943, more than 1,700 Jews, half-Jews and quarter-Jews over 15 years of age were arrested. This included every male Jew in the country. On 16 November 1,000 Jews were herded aboard a ship bound for Germany.
It was reported that 1,300 Jews were sent to Kutovice, Poland, for forced labor in the coal mines, where the women and children were perished because of malnutrition. The survivors were later transferred to the extermination camp at Oswiecim.

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 90% of those in Bucovina were to be deported to Transylvania, a part of the Ukraine administered by Romania. By August 13, 1942, the Perimeter daily reported that 165,000 Jews had been sent there, with only 16,000 remaining in Bucovina, all in the city of Cernovits.

The deportation order was carried out with such brutality that it caused much commotion inside Romania, even among the supporters of the Iron Guard regime. On July 16, 1942, a prominent Romanian official of Bucovina submitted a memorandum
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. Thousands of Hungarian Jews. who were once the prominent, respected, and esteemed members of the community, are now..."

On November 26, 1943, the new Fascist Vernac praised

(Continued)

[Page missing from the document]
From the Netherlands during the summer of 1941, the Nazi under the leadership of Raul Hilberg deported some 1,500 Jewish youths to Theresienstadt, Austria, for work in the sulphur mines.

Mass deportations from the Netherlands were preceded in July 1942 by deportations from the provinces to Amsterdam where 50,000 Jews were assembled. Some were shipped to Theresienstadt, Austria. Others went to Auschwitz. Later Jews were concentrated in a demolition camp at Westerbork, whence mass deportation was conducted.

The rounding up of 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 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...
boring were 111 persons, old people and children moved the
beginning of final events.

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 arrested and about 5,000 men between the ages of 17 and 60
were deported to France.

Later, the Nazi rulers, including Dr. Bélis, the S.E. leader,
Ernst Albertson, chief of the Rosenberg Office in Belgium, Heidtman
Atske, chief of the Jewish Section of the Gestapo, Oberkommandant
Rosenstein, who was in charge of the Evacuation and Propaganda, 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, restoring this prohibition in an order
CONFIDENTIAL

dated January 17, 1942. 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 Krakow.

The Brussels Jewish hostel on April 10, 1942, that eight
Belgian provinces were Judenrein, while the Belgian Government
in exile stated that by June, 1942, 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 cars, 50 or 60 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 15,000. Of these, 7,000 were shipped via Ro-Czernin 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 as-
derted. 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 stragglers 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 regard to the American measures the Polish Minister of Interior, Witos, declared that "the purpose of deportation is annihilation." (Cf. A. H. Waxman, "Reports of Official Practice in Nazi Germany,"


3. Part I of present study.


5. Letter by A. F. Brag, Biddle, Jr., to the Secretary of State, Versailles, 6 Nov., 1933, Exhibit F 15.

6. Hitler's Ten Year Plan, p. 50.

7. The Black Book of Polish Jewry, New York, 1945, pp. 65-95, see


15. The Black Book, p. 70.


27. Hitler's Ten Year Plan, p. 107, quoted from a Polish underground paper, 3 June 1944.

28. This appeal was made by the Governments of the United Nations on 10 December, 1940 by Count Edward Raczkowski, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Black Book of Polish Jewry, p. 107.

29. This, p. 252, see Exhibit F 9, F 14, for deportation order.

30. Exhibit F 15.

31. Exhibit F 16, F 18.

32. Exhibit F 17.

33. Exhibit F 18.


35. Exhibit F 19.


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 2, 1942, Minister of Interior Pierre Lescot 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 fearful scenes were repeated. Families were torn asunder, husbands lost, and desperate people committed suicide. Mobile gendarmerie 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. In a final measure, on 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 major waves of deportation reached their climax in 1942. In December 1941, General Knoechel, Commander of the Forces of Occupation in France, decreed that "a large number of criminal Jude-Bolshevist elements will be deported to hard labor in the eastern territories." On July 18, 1942, (see Exhibit F), police accompanied by collaborationists, staged a new round-up of Persecuted Jews. Men and children, women from the district of Greater Paris were sent to Vélodrome d'Hiver and Drancy. The others were sent to the Vélodrome d'Hiver.

After remaining many days at the Vélodrome, about 10,000, mainly families and women with children, were sent to the concentration camps at 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 inscriptions: 'Material for the German Army'

(Exhibit E).

(Exhibit E).
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 16,000 Jews who attempted escape. In October, 1942, about 8,000 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, France (on prisons 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
Sunday Telegraph told of 1,000 deportees. The arrests and
deportations thereafter continued on a smaller scale, as the
Germans tried to stop the last of the Jews still in hiding. The
Swedish paper, B.Folke, on December 3, 1943, identified seventeen
out of nineteen Jews who had been deported from the Hornerode
Internment Camp to Territin. 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 Territin. The
last Jews in the Internment camp of Hornerode were deported on
December 16, 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 3,000 Jews, half-Jews and quarter-
Jews over 16 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 1,300 Jews were said to have been 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 Osieczna.

Rumors spread willingly enough on the course of wholesale deportations. In October, 1941, the German–Rumanian military authorities ordered that all the Jews of Bessarabia and 85% of those in Bucovina were to be deported to Transnistria, a part of the Ukraine administered by Rumania. By August 15, 1942, the Bucharest Evening reported that 188,000 Jews had been sent there, with only 14,000 remaining in Bucovina, all in the city of Czernowitz.

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 18, 1942, a prominent Rumanian official of Bucovina submitted a memorandum
among other things, he said:

"The savage hatred employed against the Jews without any justification or the slightest benefit to the nation created an atmosphere of indescribable despair among the Austrian population. The Jewish

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

On November 26, 1944, the new Fascist regime under [Fascist leader] ordered all Jews in Italy to be treated as enemy aliens. In Naples, 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, one Gestapo broke into the office of Ugo Fico, 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 also deported 5,000 Jews, half of Rome's Jewish population.
From the Netherlands during the summer of 1941, the Gestapo under the leadership of Geulenstein 69, deported some 1,500 Jewish youths to Manhanska, Austria, for work in the sulphur mines.

Mass deportations from the Netherlands were preceded in July 1942 by deportations from the provinces to Amsterdam where 30,000 Jews were assembled. Some were shipped to Manhanska Austria. Others went to Buchenwald. Later Jews were concentrated in a concentration camp at Westerbork, whence mass deportation was conducted.

The round-up for 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 10,000 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, with instructions that the entire series of deportees were to be completed by the end of May, 1944. On 30 July, a transport
barring men, ill persons, old people and children marked the
beginning of final exodus.

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 leaders, including Dr. Belius, the S.S. leader,
Benedict Bunting, chief of the Rosenberg Office in Belgium, Ignatz
Kisch, chief of the Jewish Section of the Gestapo, Oberkommandant
Bommelheim who was in charge of the Eupen and Roy camps, and
their Belgian aides, carried out the deportation of Jews during
1943, preparatory measures having already been taken during the
previous year.

In February, 1944, the Germans discontinued the issuance of
exit permits to Jews, restoring this prohibition in an order
Dated January 17, 1943. Freedom of residence was restricted to
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raided, people were dragged from their beds, sick ones not
being spared. Viole 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 Krakow.

The Brussels Zeitung, however, on April 10, 1943, that eight
Belgian provinces were Judenrein, 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
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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
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shut and sent on into Poland. Lack of food, water and sanitary
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The number deported daily is reliably estimated at 10,000.
Of these, 7,000 were shipped via Slovakia and 6,000 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 headed together in Budapest, where they began a 150-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 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 deportations was recognized quite early. With regard to the Jewish question, the head of the Jewish people, Zevulon, declared that "the purpose of deportation is annihilation." (Cf. Zevulon, "Affaire officiellement concernant les massacres en Allemagne."

2. The United States, July 31, 1942.

3. Part 1 of the present study.


5. Letter by A. F. Brackenridge, Jr., to the Secretary of State, Varsow, Nov. 29, 1939, Exhibit D.(b).


17. Exhibit D.(c), The Black Book, pp. 88-89.

18. The Black Book, p. 86.


24. The Black Book, p. 102, eyewitness report.

25. The Black Book, pp. 102, eyewitness report.


32. The Black Book, p. 101, quoted from a Polish underground paper, 8 June 1943.

33. The Black Book, p. 101, quoted from a Polish underground paper, 8 June 1943.

34. The Black Book, p. 101, quoted from a Polish underground paper, 8 June 1943.

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