

List of Documents

- 1 *Nowe Życie*, 30 April 1939: in a May Day appeal, the Bund warns of the threat to Poland and Polish Jews posed by Nazi Germany
- 2 On 7 May 1939 the SS Security Service makes plans to establish an information system for registering Polish Jews and the Polish elite
- 3 *Illustrierter Beobachter*, 3 August 1939: a photo story vilifies Polish Jews
- 4 On 6 September 1939 the Chief of the Civil Administration for the Military Commander prohibits the sale of Jewish assets in the occupied territory
- 5 In diary entries for 7 to 9 September 1939, a Wehrmacht soldier describes the invasion of Poland
- 6 On 9 September 1939 a member of the Jewish youth movement describes violent attacks on Jews in Łódź
- 7 On 12 September 1939 the Quartermaster General of the German army gives orders for the Jewish population to be expelled from East Upper Silesia eastwards across the San river
- 8 On 13 September 1939 the German local military commander in Rzeszów orders Jewish shops to be visibly identified as such and Aryanized
- 9 *New York Times*, 13 September 1939: article on the Nazi persecution of Jews in Poland and German plans for mass expulsions
- 10 Shortly after 13 September 1939 the Kattowitz (Katowice) branch of Dresdner Bank presents a list of Jewish businesses that could be Aryanized
- 11 On 15 September 1939 the Chief of the Civil Administration in Kattowitz (Katowice) prohibits Jewish refugees from returning to their homes
- 12 On 21 September 1939 the Chief of the Security Police sends guidelines on the treatment of Jews to the Einsatzgruppen in Poland
- 13 A Jewish eyewitness gives an account from Palestine of how the Germans persecuted the Jews in Włocławek in September 1939
- 14 On 25 and 26 September 1939 Higher SS and Police Leader Krüger describes the German invasion of the western Polish territories and his arrival in Lodz (Łódź)
- 15 On 29 September 1939 Alfred Rosenberg writes about Hitler's plans for reordering East-Central Europe
- 16 On 3 and 4 October 1939 the teenager Dawid Sierakowiak describes Germans attacking Jews in Łódź
- 17 On 6 October 1939 Hitler calls for the ethnic reordering of Eastern Europe
- 18 On 6 October 1939 the chief of the Gestapo authorizes Eichmann to deport Jews from Bezirk Kattowitz to the East
- 19 On 6 October 1939 the head of Einsatzgruppe IV reports on the persecution of Jews in Warsaw

- 20 *Manchester Guardian*, 7 October 1939: article on Jewish and Christian clergy as early victims of the German invasion
- 21 On 12 October 1939 the Chief of the Civil Administration in Cracow orders financial institutions to provide information on their Jewish clients
- 22 On 15 October 1939 the refugee Artur Szlifersztejn describes his life in the Soviet-occupied part of Poland
- 23 On 16 October 1939 the German legation in Bucharest reports on the situation in Soviet-occupied Eastern Galicia
- 24 On 18 October 1939 the commander-in-chief of Border Force Section Commando Centre bans Jews from dealing in textiles and leather
- 25 In late October 1939 the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism formulates his primary goals
- 26 On 23 October 1939 the Chief of the Security Police and the SD requests information on the number of Jews in Polish towns with populations over 20,000
- 27 On 26 October 1939 the Governor General for the Occupied Polish Territories orders the introduction of forced labour for the Jewish population
- 28 On 28 October 1939 a special court sentences Chascill Trojanowski to one year of penal servitude for illegal trading in textiles
- 29 On 29 October 1939 the Kreishauptmann in Konsk (Końskie) reports on the first weeks of the German occupation
- 30 The Jewish activist Ber Fisz describes the situation in Gdynia from September 1939 until the expulsion of the Jewish population in October 1939
- 31 On 2 November 1939 Goebbels writes about his trip to conquered Poland
- 32 On 5 November 1939 the Justice Department in District Cracow demands that Jewish employees be dismissed
- 33 *New York Times*, 6 November 1939: article on the persecution of Jews and the threat of famine in occupied Poland
- 34 On 11 November 1939 the Higher SS and Police Leader in Posen (Poznań) orders the formation of a special staff for the deportation of Poles and Jews
- 35 Dawid Sierakowiak describes the anti-Jewish terror in Łódź between 12 and 18 November 1939
- 36 On 14 November 1939 Einsatzkommando 11 of the Security Police issues instructions to seize the property of the Jewish population prior to their expulsion
- 37 On 15 November 1939 the teacher Chaim Kaplan from Warsaw writes about the mass escape of Jews across the German–Soviet demarcation line
- 38 *Warschauer Zeitung*, 16 November 1939: an inflammatory article against the Jews
- 39 The chairman of the Warsaw Jewish Council describes the harassment of the Jewish Community by the SS between 17 and 20 November 1939
- 40 On 18 November 1939 the tax authorities in the Wartheland order Jewish assets to be frozen

- 41 *Warschauer Zeitung*, 19 November 1939: article about a Jewish neighbourhood in Warsaw being sealed off
- 42 On 22 November 1939 the Geneva office of the World Jewish Congress reports on a Jewish reservation near Lublin and on relief efforts in Poland and Hungary
- 43 On 23 November 1939 the commanding general of the Posen (Poznań) military district complains about conflicts between the Wehrmacht and the SS in the Wartheland
- 44 On 23 November 1939 representatives of several German agencies and authorities in the Wartheland discuss the plundering of the Jewish and Polish populations
- 45 On 24 November 1939 the Higher SS and Police Leader in Posen (Poznań) orders the Jewish councils to cooperate in the mass expulsion from the Wartheland
- 46 On 28 November 1939 Governor General Frank orders the formation of Jewish councils
- 47 Anonymous report on developments in Kalisz in the Wartheland under German occupation up to November 1939
- 48 Anonymous report on the expulsion of Jews from Poznań and the surrounding area to the General Government in November 1939
- 49 In November 1939 the Jewish Religious Community in Rzeszów in District Cracow announces a directive requiring Jews to wear an armband
- 50 On 4 December 1939 the Governor of District Radom sets out the distribution of the transports of people expelled from western Poland to District Radom
- 51 On 4 December 1939 the World Jewish Congress's Executive Committee condemns the crimes against Jews in Poland
- 52 On 7 December 1939 the Regierungspräsident in Marienwerder relays Himmler's ban on cutting off the beards of Jews
- 53 On 9 December 1939 the chairman of the Warsaw Jewish Council describes the plight of the Jewish population
- 54 On 10 December 1939 the Regierungspräsident in Kalisz orders preparations for the establishment of the Lodz ghetto
- 55 On 11 December 1939 the Higher SS and Police Leader in the General Government orders that the Jewish population be concentrated in designated residential districts
- 56 On 11 December 1939 the Governor of District Cracow prohibits Jewish children from attending school and orders the dismissal of Jewish teachers
- 57 On 11 December 1939 the Jewish Representative Body in Będzin orders Leon Żmigród to pay a levy
- 58 On 12 December 1939 the Higher SS and Police Leader in the General Government issues provisions on forced labour for the Jewish population
- 59 Between 6 and 13 December 1939 Dawid Sierakowiak describes anti-Jewish terror in Łódź
- 60 On 13 December 1939 the Gestapo office in Posen (Poznań) orders that Jews and Poles who return from the General Government to Reich territory must be shot

- 61 On 13 December 1939 the leader of the National Socialist Women's League in Kreis Teschen (Cieszyn) asks the mayor for furniture stolen from Jewish homes
- 62 On 16 December 1939 SS-Sturmbannführer Richter reports on the expulsion of Jews and Poles from Lodz (Łódź)
- 63 On 17 December 1939 the Soviet deputy commissioner for foreign affairs meets with the German ambassador to discuss the expulsions of Polish Jews to the Soviet-occupied part of Poland
- 64 On 18 December 1939 the Stadtpräsident of Warsaw orders that Jewish assets must be disclosed
- 65 On 19 December 1939 the Reich Security Main Office discusses the establishment of a 'Jewish reservation' in Poland
- 66 On 21 December 1939 the Chief of the Security Police and the SD announces that 600,000 Jews are to be expelled from the annexed territories of western Poland by the end of April 1940
- 67 On 26 December 1939 a German police captain reports on anti-Jewish rioting by 'Young Poles' in Tschenstochau (Częstochowa)
- 68 In December 1939 the bank clerk Gerhard Schneider describes his impressions of Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec)
- 69 A Warsaw Jew writes about manhunts and abuse between 19 October 1939 and 1 January 1940
- 70 *Daily Herald*, 2 January 1940: article on the shooting of 53 Jews in Warsaw
- 71 On 4 January 1940 SS commanders and representatives of various German administrative offices meet at the Reich Security Main Office to discuss the expulsions to the General Government
- 72 On 9 January 1940 the leader of the resistance organization Service for Poland's Victory reports on the situation of the Jews in occupied Poland
- 73 On 10 January 1940 the chief of police in Lodz (Łódź) calls on all Germans to avoid the Jewish quarter
- 74 On 14 January 1940 the commander of an SS cavalry squadron in Chełm in the General Government describes how he ordered a mass murder
- 75 On 18 January 1940 the American legation in Kaunas reports on the flight of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union into Lithuania and German-occupied Poland
- 76 On 20 January 1940 Higher SS and Police Leader Krüger orders the Jewish councils in the General Government to provide Jews for forced labour
- 77 On 22 January 1940 the Jewish Council in Bendzin (Będzin) asks the Trustee Office in Kattowitz to alleviate its funding difficulties
- 78 On 23 January 1940 the commander of the Urban Police in Lodz (Łódź) orders the confiscation of Jewish apartments
- 79 On 23 January 1940 the Higher SS and Police Leader in the Warthegau reports on the confiscation of Jewish apartments in Lodz (Łódź)

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- 80 *New York Times*, 23 January 1940: an article reports figures of murdered and displaced Jews in Poland
 - 81 On 24 January 1940 Governor General Frank orders the registration of Jewish assets
 - 82 On 30 January 1940 high-ranking SS officers meet in Berlin to discuss expelling Poles and Jews from the Warthegau and resettling Baltic and Volhynian Germans
 - 83 On 1 February 1940 the government of the GG gives an overview of the planned forced resettlement of approximately 1.6 million people
 - 84 On 1 February 1940 the Kreishauptmann in Busko draws attention to the acute housing shortage in his Kreis
 - 85 On 1 February 1940 the medical officer Dr Walter Schultz writes a memorandum on why a ghetto needs to be created in Lodz (Łódź)
 - 86 On 3 February 1940 a Warsaw Jew describes how he was abducted and robbed by two German soldiers
 - 87 On 3 February 1940 a Polish teacher writes about the help given by Christian Poles to Jews across the fence surrounding the so-called epidemic containment zone in Warsaw
 - 88 On 15 and 16 February 1940 the dental assistant Ruth Goldbarth describes the reception Jews received in Warsaw after their expulsion from Bromberg (Bydgoszcz)
 - 89 On 27 February 1940 a member of the German occupying forces describes a conflict over the treatment of Jews
 - 90 In February 1940 Jan Kozielski (known as Karski) gives an account of the situation in occupied Poland
 - 91 On 1 March 1940 the Landrat in Bendzin (Będzin) reports on the economic impoverishment of the Jewish population and the relationship between Poles and Jews
 - 92 On 6 March 1940 the historian Emanuel Ringelblum makes a record of reports of German violence against Polish Jews
 - 93 A Jewish soldier in the Polish army recalls his time as a soldier and prisoner of war between 24 September 1939 and 11 March 1940
 - 94 *Warschauer Zeitung*, 13 March 1940: Dietrich Redeker reports on the ghetto in Cracow and justifies the forced segregation of the Jewish population
 - 95 On 18 March 1940 Josef Baumann, a Jew who had been expelled from Germany to Poland, asks the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for help in getting to Palestine
 - 96 On 18 March 1940 a Polish teacher describes the plight of the Jews who are forced to sell personal belongings
 - 97 On 21 March 1940 the mayor of Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) raises objections to the Aryanization of shops
 - 98 On 28 March 1940 the economist Ludwik Landau describes anti-Jewish riots in Warsaw
 - 99 In March 1940 the Polish government's representative in occupied Poland contemplates the post-war emigration of the Jewish population

- 100 *Szaniec*, 1 April 1940: a Polish underground newspaper claims that the Germans treat the Jews better than they treat the Poles
- 101 On 5 April 1940 the Polish ambassador to the Vatican denounces German press reports alleging that Polish pogroms are targeting Jews
- 102 On 6 April 1940 the official in charge of Jewish affairs in the General Government's Population and Welfare Division discusses the aims of his work
- 103 *Ostdeutscher Beobachter*, 9 April 1940: article on the conversion of the Great Synagogue in Posen (Poznań) into an indoor swimming pool
- 104 On 12 April 1940 Governor General Hans Frank declares his intention to expel the Jewish population from Cracow
- 105 On 12 April 1940 Martha Israel, a housewife who was deported to the General Government, asks to be allowed to return to Stettin
- 106 On 14 April 1940 Michał Weichert summarizes his discussion with the deputy director of the Department of Food and Agriculture in District Warsaw
- 107 On 15 April 1940 the Jewish Council in Warsaw reports on the elimination of Jewish businesses under German occupation
- 108 On 17 April 1940 the Stadtkommissar in Tarnow (Tarnów) prohibits the Jewish population from watching the public celebrations for Hitler's birthday
- 109 On 16 April 1940 a Gestapo summary court in Zichenau (Ciechanów) sentences Moschek Eitelsberger to death for returning to his home town
- 110 On 19 April 1940 the Gestapo office in Kattowitz (Katowice) writes to the Trustee Office in Kattowitz enquiring about funding for Jewish welfare activities
- 111 On 25 April 1940 the shopkeeper Chana Goldblum in Kielce asks for the release of the keys and goods confiscated from her shop
- 112 On 26 April 1940 the Urban Police Command in Kattowitz (Katowice) passes on the Gestapo order to expel the Jewish population from East Upper Silesia
- 113 On 26 April 1940 the tax inspector in Mielec puts forward a proposal for collecting expelled Jews' tax arrears
- 114 In spring 1940 the Jewish Council in Lublin reports on living conditions and on the provision of health and welfare services for the Jewish population
- 115 On 3 May 1940 the Governor of District Cracow reports on Jewish refugees seeking to return to the General Government from the Soviet-occupied part of Poland
- 116 On 8 May 1940 the official in charge of Jewish affairs for the SS and Police Leader in Lublin sets out guidelines for the deployment of Jewish forced labourers
- 117 On 8 May 1940 an activist in the Jewish youth movement reports on the activities of the Hehalutz organization
- 118 On 10 May 1940 a German resettlement commission describes its impressions of the situation and attitudes of the Jews in the Soviet-annexed part of Poland
- 119 On 10 May 1940 Lucjan Orenbach describes developments in Tomaszów Mazowiecki and his impressions from a trip to Warsaw

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- 120 On 20 May 1940 Area Command V of the Urban Police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) recommends sending Jews who evade forced labour to a concentration camp
 - 121 On 30 May 1940 the administrative heads of the General Government discuss the next measures to be taken against the Jewish population
 - 122 On 6 and 7 June 1940 the Price Setting Department in the General Government calls for radical action against the Jews
 - 123 On 7 June 1940 the SS and Selbstschutz leader in the Kielce area prohibits the unauthorized seizing of Jews in the streets for labour
 - 124 On 10 June 1940 the Soviet secret police orders the mostly Jewish refugees in the Soviet-annexed part of Poland to be deported
 - 125 On 13 June 1940 the Higher SS and Police Leader orders that responsibility for the administration of Jewish forced labour be transferred to the Labour Department of the General Government
 - 126 On 16 June 1940 the underground newspaper *Walka* complains about Jews allegedly being privileged and their being enlisted as informants
 - 127 On 18 June 1940 the Jewish Council informs the Stadtkommissar in Tarnow (Tarnów) that Jewish residences have been looted and vandalized
 - 128 On 24 June 1940 the SS Security Service proposes that the Jews be removed from the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto by sending them on a trek
 - 129 On 27 June 1940 the Trustee Office in Posen (Poznań) reports on the confiscation of property
 - 130 On 1 July 1940 the Section for Jewish Affairs in the General Government reports on its activity since the start of the occupation
 - 131 On 5 July 1940 Propaganda Minister Goebbels notes that Governor General Frank now considers the Jewish question insoluble
 - 132 On 12 July 1940 Governor General Frank reports on Hitler's intention to deport the European Jews to Madagascar
 - 133 On 15 July 1940 the official in charge of Jewish affairs for the SS and Police Leader in Lublin requests a supply of 30,000 Jewish forced labourers
 - 134 On 17 and 18 July 1940 the physician Zygmunt Klukowski describes the first deportation of Jews from Szczebrzeszyn in District Lublin to a labour camp
 - 135 On 21 July 1940 the Order Service in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto lists people shot dead at the perimeter fence in the space of a few days
 - 136 *Warschauer Zeitung*, 21/22 July 1940: report on a lecture given by an academic at the Institute for German Eastern Research
 - 137 On 22 July 1940 the commander of the 18th Army bans officers and soldiers from criticizing the persecution of Poles and Jews
 - 138 On 22, 23, and 24 July 1940 members of the SS Cavalry in Kielce report conflicts with non-commissioned Wehrmacht officers who were defending Jews
 - 139 On 23 July 1940 the employment office in Lublin reports on an unauthorized round-up conducted by the SS in Lublin

- 140 *Gazeta Żydowska*, 23 July 1940: report on the situation of the Jewish population in Warsaw since September 1939
- 141 On 24 July 1940 the Selbstschutz in Lublin cautions the Jewish population against gatherings and demonstrations
- 142 On 25 July 1940 the Labour Department of the General Government issues instructions for the deployment of Jewish forced labourers from Cracow
- 143 On 25 July 1940 the National Socialist People's Welfare Organization in Schroda describes the confiscation of goods from Jewish shops to benefit ethnic Germans in September 1939
- 144 On 28 July 1940 Jewish representatives report to the American embassy in Berlin on the persecution of Jews in western Poland
- 145 On 31 July 1940 Reichsstatthalter Greiser discusses the resettlement of the Jewish population with the GG government in Cracow
- 146 On 1 August 1940 the personnel office in District Cracow warns Reich German employees against using the services of Jewish artisans
- 147 *Szaniec*, 1 August 1940: a Polish underground newspaper comments on German policies towards the Jews
- 148 On 2 August 1940 an anonymous informer alleges that the Jewish Council in Lublin gives preferential treatment to the well-to-do
- 149 *Dror*, August 1940: Tuwia Borzykowski sets out an agenda for Jewish youth work
- 150 Between 2 and 5 August 1940 the chairman of the Warsaw Jewish Council describes the increasing restrictions on the Jewish population
- 151 Between 5 and 12 August 1940 the physician Zygmunt Klukowski describes the persecution of the Jews in Szczebrzeszyn
- 152 *Gazeta Żydowska*, 6 August 1940: article on the situation of the Jewish Community in Oświęcim
- 153 On 8 August 1940 the employment office in Neu-Sandez (Nowy Sącz) in the General Government orders the Jewish Council in Mszana Dolna to set up a forced labour camp
- 154 On 9 August 1940 the Chełm employment office calls for all Jewish forced labourers to be paid
- 155 On 12 August 1940 the head of the Main Trustee Office East decrees how confiscated and temporarily administered assets should be exploited
- 156 On 12 August 1940 the chairman of the Polish Central Welfare Council criticizes the circumstances under which Jews are expelled from Cracow
- 157 On 12 August 1940 the Jewish elder in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto calls for public peace and order to be maintained
- 158 On 13 August 1940 a physician describes how the Gestapo robbed Jews in Warsaw in the winter of 1939/1940
- 159 On 14 August 1940 the teacher Chaim Kaplan describes the gruelling situation of Jews in Warsaw

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- 160 On 20 August 1940 the Kreishauptmann of Krakau-Land introduces restrictions on Jews' freedom of movement within the Kreis
- 161 On 27 August 1940 an anonymous informer denounces a Jewish company owner in Warsaw
- 162 A report written in July/August 1940 outlines the economic harm caused by the persecution of the Jews in Poland
- 163 On 1 September 1940 Irena Glück describes events in Cracow on the first anniversary of the start of the war
- 164 On 5 September 1940 the Jewish Social Self-Help's executive committee in Cracow meets for the first time
- 165 On 7 September 1940 police officer Borsutzky reports from Wadowitz (Wadowice) that several arrests have been made on 'suspicion of race defilement'
- 166 *Gazeta Żydowska*, 13 September 1940: article on the situation of the Jewish Community in Działoszyce
- 167 *Westdeutscher Beobachter*, 15 September 1940: Herbert Wiegand's article on Germany's historic mission in occupied Poland
- 168 On 19 September 1940 the Commander of the Security Police and the SD in District Lublin orders the confiscation of all Jewish registers of births, deaths, and marriages
- 169 On 20 September 1940 the Jewish elder in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto reports on the extremely cramped living conditions
- 170 On 20 September 1940 the Jewish Social Self-Help's executive committee instructs local aid committees on their tasks
- 171 On 20 September 1940 the Stadthauptmann of Tschenstochau (Częstochowa) complains about conditions in the SS labour camp for Jews in Cieszanów
- 172 In summer 1940 an unidentified Jewish forced labourer describes the daily routine in a labour camp
- 173 In summer 1940 a German university student reports on her work to help resettled ethnic Germans and on her impressions of Jews in Leslau (Włocławek)
- 174 Between 20 and 22 September 1940 the chairman of the Warsaw Jewish Council describes his efforts to prevent the construction of the Warsaw ghetto
- 175 On 26 September 1940 the chief of police in Kattowitz (Katowice) orders the expulsion of Jews who have moved there from the General Government
- 176 On 26 September 1940 the Polish resistance activist Kazimierz Gorzkowski reports on the situation of the Jewish population
- 177 On 7 October 1940 the Interior Administration Department in the General Government orders that no pensions are to be paid out to Jews deported from the Reich
- 178 On 11 October 1940 the Jewish elder of the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto declares Saturday a day of rest
- 179 On 15 October 1940 a prisoner functionary in a forced labour camp for Jews in Obidowa asks the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for food aid

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- 180 *Warschauer Zeitung*, 16 October 1940: article on the establishment of a neighbourhood for Germans and a ghetto for Jews
- 181 On 18 October 1940 the Lublin employment office records the mass escape of Jews from a forced labour camp
- 182 On 19 October 1940 Ruth Goldbarth writes to her friend Edith Blau about her anxiety and despair prior to her move to the Warsaw ghetto
- 183 On 21 October 1940 the Jewish Social Self-Help issues a memorandum on events surrounding resettlement into the Warsaw ghetto
- 184 On 23 October 1940 the ghetto guard force in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) reports on the unauthorized photographing of the ghetto
- 185 *Warschauer Zeitung*, 23 October 1940: article about a training lecture given by the head of the Resettlement Department in District Warsaw
- 186 On 25 October 1940 a German Jewish refugee criticizes the conscription of Jews for Polish military service in Britain
- 187 *Berliner Börsen-Zeitung*, 27 October 1940: article about shops being closed down in East Upper Silesia
- 188 Between 25 and 31 October 1940 Emanuel Ringelblum describes conditions in the Warsaw ghetto before it was sealed off
- 189 On 31 October 1940 the Gestapo in Kattowitz (Katowice) requests information about the deployment of the Jewish labour force
- 190 On 1 November 1940 the Chief of the Security Police and the SD drops his earlier objections to the use of Jews for motorway construction
- 191 *Gazeta Żydowska*, 1 November 1940: article on the situation of the Jewish Community in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski
- 192 On 3 November 1940 the Polish government in exile's minister for social affairs promises the Jews equal status after the war
- 193 On 5 November 1940 the Polish underground periodical *Wiadomości Polskie* reports on the ghetto in Warsaw
- 194 On 8 November 1940 the Trustee Office for District Warsaw gives an overview of land and properties owned by the Jewish population now under compulsory administration
- 195 On 8 November 1940 the mayor of Otwock, near Warsaw, announces the procedure for handing over homes vacated by Jews
- 196 On 9 November 1940 members of the German administration in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) discuss forced labour projects for Jews
- 197 On 13 November 1940 the director of the Main Trustee Office East gives the Litzmannstadt (Łódź) Trustee Office permission to pay informers from the ghetto
- 198 On 15 November 1940 the SS special commissioner for foreign labour in Upper Silesia orders the Jewish councils to register all Jewish employees
- 199 On 21 November 1940 the Regierungspräsident in Kattowitz (Katowice) orders the police to enforce the registration of Jews who are fit for work

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- 200 On 23 November 1940 the Jewish elder in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto informs the Municipal Health Office about developments in the ghetto
- 201 On 23 November 1940 the Regierungspräsident in Kattowitz (Katowice) places further restrictions on economic relations between Jews and non-Jews
- 202 On 28 November 1940 the Jewish Council in Tschenstochau (Częstochowa) appeals to the Jewish population for donations
- 203 On 30 November 1940 the Transfer Bureau in Warsaw informs German officials of the future organization of the ghetto's food supply
- 204 On 30 November 1940 the Polish underground paper *Placówka* calls for trade to be placed in Polish hands
- 205 On 3 December 1940 the head of the Councils of Elders of the Jewish Communities in East Upper Silesia asks a relief organization in Geneva for financial aid
- 206 An opposition group in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto calls on ghetto residents to join a food protest on 4 December 1940
- 207 *Warschauer Zeitung*, 4 December 1940: article about the Warsaw ghetto
- 208 On 7 December 1940 Ignacy Schwarzbart, the Jewish representative in the Polish government in exile in London, describes his discussion with the engineer Józef Podoski
- 209 On 10 December 1940 a welfare official in Busko reports on the arrival in Chmielnik Kielecki of Jews expelled from Radom
- 210 On 11 December 1940 rabbis in Cracow ask the Governor of District Cracow to relax the rules for the deportation of the Jews
- 211 On 12 December 1940 the Governor of District Warsaw calls for the death penalty for leaving the ghetto without permission
- 212 In the autumn of 1940 a baptized woman of Jewish descent living in Warsaw is denounced
- 213 On 29 December 1940 the underground newspaper *Barykada Wolności* publishes two reports on conditions in the Warsaw ghetto
- 214 On 31 December 1940 the Jewish Social Self-Help comments on the exclusion of the Jewish population from social insurance
- 215 Polish neighbours denounce Mr and Mrs Kowalewski as Jews
- 216 In early 1941 the Jewish Council in Włoszczowa reports on the social welfare it provided in 1940
- 217 On 3 January 1941 Jewish property owners in Chełm ask the Jewish Social Self-Help executive committee to intercede with the occupation authorities on their behalf
- 218 The head of the General Government's Interior Administration Department reports on a meeting held on 8 January 1941 at the Reich Security Main Office concerning the resettlement of around one million persons
- 219 On 8 January 1941 the chairman of the Warsaw Jewish Council reports on its financial situation

- 220 On 9 January 1941 the chairman of the Warsaw Jewish Council requests improvement in the supply of allocated items
- 221 On 10 January 1941 the branch of the Jewish Central Association for the Care of Orphans (CENTOS) in Cracow asks the Stadthauptmann to allocate food to them
- 222 On 12 January 1941 writers and journalists begin producing the 'Daily Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto'
- 223 On 15 January 1941 the government of the GG discusses resettling hundreds of thousands more Poles and Jews in the General Government
- 224 On 19 January 1941 the Polish underground newspaper *Barykada Wolności* calls on Jews and Poles to wage a joint struggle for freedom
- 225 On 21 January 1941 the Kreishauptmann in Grójec orders Polish village officials to resettle the rural Jewish population in six small towns
- 226 At an NSDAP rally in Lublin on 22 January 1941, Governor General Hans Frank calls for ruthlessness towards the Jews
- 227 On 23 January 1941 the Stadthauptmann of Kielce plans ghettos in Kielce and Chęciny
- 228 On 29 January 1941 the Jewish Community's secretary in Chlewiska describes developments since 1 November 1939
- 229 On 30 January 1941 Shloyme Frank describes the strike in the workshops of the tailors and carpenters in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 230 On 31 January 1941 the Kreishauptmann of Kreis Sochaczew-Blonie orders the expulsion of the Jewish population and their relocation to Warsaw
- 231 In January 1941 the Jewish underground newspaper *Nasze Hasła* calls on Jewish youth to participate in the imminent revolution
- 232 In early 1941 a ghetto inmate describes the progressive isolation of the Jewish population in Warsaw since summer 1940
- 233 On 5 February 1941 the Jewish Social Self-Help Committee for Kielce reports on the reorganization of welfare activities and on its upcoming tasks
- 234 Between 6 and 8 February 1941 Hersh Vaser describes how the inhabitants of the Warsaw ghetto are being terrorized
- 235 On 8 February 1941 the 'Daily Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto' records the expansion of economic production
- 236 On 10 February 1941 the Governor of District Warsaw reports on the forced resettlement of 72,000 Jews to the Warsaw ghetto
- 237 On 11 February 1941 the Kreishauptmann in Janów Lubelski requests permission to expel Jews from Kraśnik
- 238 On 13 February 1941 the District Governor's representative for the City of Warsaw prohibits the exchange of goods with Jews outside the ghetto
- 239 After 16 February 1941 Łaja Efrajmicz describes her forced resettlement to the Warsaw ghetto

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- 240 On 17 February 1941 Józef Winer from the Jewish Social Self-Help reports on his inspection of Radoszyce
- 241 On 18 February 1941 a Jew from Łuków is denounced for making anti-German statements in public
- 242 On 18 February 1941 Lucjan Orenbach describes his desperate living conditions in Tomaszów Mazowiecki
- 243 On 22 February 1941 the Jewish Social Self-Help executive committee requests a special grant from the Chief Social Welfare Council
- 244 On 23 February 1941 the writer Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz describes a tram journey through the Warsaw ghetto
- 245 On 27 February 1941 the head of the Municipal Health Office in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) criticizes the shortcomings of efforts to prevent epidemic diseases in the ghetto
- 246 On 27 February 1941 the Jewish Social Self-Help head office records a telephone conversation about the arrival of Viennese Jews in Kielce
- 247 On 28 February 1941 the commander of the Jewish Order Service marks the first anniversary of the Jewish police in the Lodz ghetto
- 248 On 3 March 1941 the Kreishauptmann of Sokolow-Wengrow (Sokołów-Węgrów) reports on the establishment of ghettos
- 249 On 4 March 1941 the Jewish Council in Lublin requests that the curfew be shortened in order to contain the risk of epidemic disease
- 250 On 6 March 1941 Polish underground organizations call on Poles to refuse to serve as guards in camps for Jews
- 251 On 6 March 1941 Salomea Cytryń describes daily life in the Warsaw ghetto to her husband
- 252 On 10 March 1941 Governor Fischer reports on the forced labour of Jews and their expulsion from District Warsaw
- 253 *Krakauer Zeitung*, 13 March 1941: article about a presentation on ethnic policies in District Warsaw given by Reichsamtsleiter Schön
- 254 On 14 March 1941 the acting mayor of Staszów instructs the Jewish Council on bathing and delousing procedures to combat epidemics
- 255 On 15 March 1941 the Jewish Welfare Committee in Kielce reports on the circumstances of Jews forcibly resettled to Nowa Słupia
- 256 On 20 March 1941 the Piaski gendarmerie post reports on arrests of forcibly resettled Jews
- 257 On 20 March 1941 the Governor of District Lublin announces the establishment of the ghetto in Lublin
- 258 On 20 March 1941 the underground newspaper *Morgn-Fray* calls on Jewish youth to show solidarity with the Polish population
- 259 On 20 and 25 March 1941 seventeen-year-old Halina Nelken describes her observations and feelings after moving to the Cracow ghetto

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- 260 On 25 March 1941 Governor General Frank announces Hitler's commitment to remove the Jewish population from the General Government first
- 261 On 20 and 28 March 1941 a nurse describes the conditions in a children's hospital in the Warsaw ghetto
- 262 In March 1941 the underground newspaper *Za Naszą i Waszą Wolność* challenges German antisemitic propaganda
- 263 On 3 April 1941 leading German occupation officials discuss the isolation and economic exploitation of the Warsaw ghetto's inhabitants
- 264 On 5 April 1941 the Jewish Social Self-Help executive committee reports on aid for expelled Jews
- 265 On 7 April 1941 the Reich Minister of Labour rescinds his recently issued circular decree enabling Jewish forced labourers from Poland to be deployed on Reich territory
- 266 Between 10 and 15 April 1941 Ruth Goldbarth writes to her friend Edith Blau about living conditions in the Warsaw ghetto
- 267 On 12 April 1941 the military physician in Międzyrzec issues a warning about an imminent typhus epidemic due to the influx of forcibly resettled Jews
- 268 On 14 April 1941 a sergeant in the Wehrmacht writes about his impressions of the eastern region of the General Government
- 269 *Gazeta Żydowska*, 18 April 1941: article on the expulsion of the Jewish Community from Oświęcim to Sosnowiec and Będzin
- 270 On 19 April 1941 the government of the GG and top officials from District Warsaw meet in Cracow to discuss the economic situation in the Warsaw ghetto
- 271 On 20 April 1941 an onlooker describes children on the verge of starvation compelled to beg in the Warsaw ghetto
- 272 On 25 April 1941 the Stadthauptmann of Tschenstochau (Częstochowa) calls on the local military commander to ban German soldiers from entering the ghetto
- 273 On 25 April 1941 the German ghetto administration in Litzmannstadt (Lodz) passes on to the Jewish elder the complaints made by the commander of a forced labour camp
- 274 In late April 1941 Jan Kapczan reports on 'racial policy research' carried out in Łódź and the reception of expelled Jews in the Warsaw ghetto
- 275 *Contemporary Jewish Record*: article on the situation of Jewish refugees in eastern Poland up to April 1941
- 276 On 1 May 1941 the Polish underground newspaper *Wolność* polemicizes against an article in the *Krakauer Zeitung*
- 277 On 5 May 1941 the Jewish Social Self-Help executive committee reports on the appalling conditions in forced labour camps for Jews
- 278 On 6 May 1941 an unidentified person reports on the expulsion of Jews from Drobin
- 279 On 11 May 1941 the Zionist activist Rywka Glanc writes to Natan Szwalb from the training camp in Hrubieszów

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- 280** On 15 May 1941 an employee at the Reich Ministry of Finance advocates relieving the Main Trustee Office East of its responsibility for making welfare payments to Jews
- 281** On 17 and 22 May 1941 the head of the public health section of the German ghetto administration in Lodz (Łódź) demands that the inhabitants dispose of their sewage within the ghetto boundaries
- 282** *Krakauer Zeitung*, 18 May 1941: an article by Bruno Hans Hirche argues for ghettoization in the General Government and points to historical parallels
- 283** On 21 May 1941 the Education Department in District Radom bans vocational courses for Jews
- 284** On 21 May 1941 a tax inspector in Busko comments on rising food prices
- 285** On 21 May 1941 the chairman of the Jewish Council in Warsaw describes his discussion with leading German officials
- 286** On 23 May 1941 the underground newspaper *Biuletyn Informacyjny* describes the living conditions of the Jewish population under German occupation
- 287** On 28 May 1941 teenager Khaym Gluzshteyn reports on the gala honouring the writer Y. L. Perets in the Warsaw ghetto
- 288** On May 1941 the Jewish Council in Bendzin (Będzin) announces that a 'Jew exclusion order' has been imposed on parts of the city centre
- 289** On 30 May 1941 the Polish government in exile's representative in occupied Poland reports on the Jewish residential district in Warsaw
- 290** The chroniclers of the Lodz ghetto describe daily events from 14 to 31 May 1941
- 291** In May 1941 the Commission for Polish Jewry reports on the situation in German-occupied Poland
- 292** *Biuletyn*, May 1941: article in a Jewish underground newspaper on the Polish National Democracy movement's post-war anti-Jewish plans
- 293** On 3 June 1941 the chief of staff in District Lublin makes plans to isolate the Jewish population behind a high wall
- 294** On 8 June 1941 Bernhard Deutsch asks the World Council of Churches refugee committee for help after his deportation to Kielce
- 295** On 8 June 1941 Fela Kamelgarn asks the Jewish elder of the Lodz ghetto to find her work
- 296** Miriam Chaszczewacka describes her experiences in Radomsko between 21 April and 12 June 1941
- 297** On 14 June 1941 the senior administrative official from the Kreishauptmann's office in Lublin-Land reports attempted bribery by Jews
- 298** In mid June 1941 an employee of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture among Jews describes the ordeal of forced labour
- 299** Schoolboy Dawid Rubinowicz describes the events that took place in Krajno from 16 to 22 June 1941

- 300 On 20 June 1941 the National Democratic underground newspaper *Walka* incites hatred against the Jews in the ghetto
- 301 *Krakauer Zeitung*, 21 June 1941: report about new restrictions on the Jewish population in District Warsaw
- 302 On 25 June 1941 the German mayor of Poddębice describes the situation of the Jewish population
- 303 On 30 June 1941 the politician Ignacy Schwarzbart calls on Polish Jews to do everything in their power to reinforce the Polish army
- 304 In mid 1941 the German health authorities warn against contact with Jews and the homeless
- 305 *Gazeta Żydowska*, 2 July 1941: the chairman of the Warsaw Jewish Council calls for obedience and discipline among the Jewish population
- 306 On 3 July 1941 Wanda Lubelska describes her life in the Warsaw ghetto
- 307 On 7 July 1941 the Lublin Jewish Council discusses how to combat the typhus epidemic
- 308 *Ostdeutscher Beobachter*, 7 July 1941: article on policies towards Jews in the General Government
- 309 On 9 July 1941 a report by the Population and Welfare Division in District Lublin describes conditions in the camp at Trawniki
- 310 On 14 July 1941 the chairman of the Jewish Council in Chęciny asks the Kreishauptmann in Kielce for support against insurgents
- 311 The Jewish Social Self-Help executive committee reports on its work in May and June 1941
- 312 On 15 July 1941 the Jewish Social Self-Help executive committee meets representatives of the GG government
- 313 *Jewish News Bulletin*, 15 July 1941: the Council of Polish Orthodox Jews comments on the current situation in Poland
- 314 On 16 July 1941 the head of the Central Resettlement Office in Posen (Poznań), Rolf-Heinz Höppner, reports that murdering Jews unfit for work with 'a fast-acting means' is being considered
- 315 *Gazeta Żydowska*, 21 July 1941: article on the efforts of the Warsaw Jewish Council to increase the ghetto's commercial productivity
- 316 On 22 July 1941 Governor General Frank informs high-ranking German officials of Hitler's announcement that the Jews will be removed as quickly as possible from the General Government
- 317 In July 1941 the Jewish Social Self-Help and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee adopt resolutions on welfare
- 318 On 31 July 1941 the Polish underground paper *Placówka* warns against the Jews' return after the war
- 319 In summer 1941 a representative of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland stresses the urgent need for a 'solution to the Jewish question'

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- 320** *Yunge Gvardie*, July 1941: article commenting on the wartime situation of the Jews
- 321** Representatives in Warsaw of the Polish government in exile describe the attitude of the German occupation authorities to the Jewish population since September 1939

