

## List of Documents

- 1 On 2 August 1941, 17-year-old Halina Nelken observes a young German soldier at the ghetto wall in Cracow
- 2 On 16 August 1941 the Kreishauptmann of Grójec forbids the non-Jewish population from taking in Jews or hiring them as workers
- 3 On 19 August 1941 the gendarmerie in Wola Pękoszewska report an organized escape from the Warsaw ghetto
- 4 *Völkischer Beobachter*, 20 August 1941: article on German orders placed with craftsmen in the Warsaw ghetto
- 5 Transcription by Emanuel Ringelblum of a poem by Henryka Łazowertówna about the child smugglers of the Warsaw ghetto
- 6 On 9 September 1941 a member of the Jewish Order Service reports on the shooting of fifty-one people at Osowa labour camp on 30 August 1941
- 7 On 9 September 1941 the Kreishauptmann of Lublin-Land issues instructions concerning the ghetto in Piaski
- 8 On 13 September 1941 the Polish underground organization Union of Armed Struggle reports on the activities of communists and national minorities in the area around Warsaw
- 9 On 16 September 1941 the Kreishauptmann of Janów Lubelski reports how many Jews can still be housed in localities within this Kreis
- 10 On 17 September 1941 Jewish religious leaders call on the Jews of Warsaw to observe personal hygiene and religious rules
- 11 On 5 October 1941 Doris Seelig contacts the Governor of District Lublin seeking the return of her children, who have been deported from Stettin to Piaski
- 12 On 10 and 11 October 1941 the teacher Chaim Kaplan writes about religious life and the typhus epidemic in the Warsaw ghetto
- 13 On 15 October 1941 Governor General Hans Frank orders that Jews are to be punished with the death penalty if they leave their ghetto without authorization
- 14 In mid October 1941 representatives of the health administration in the General Government discuss epidemic control measures
- 15 On 15 and 16 October 1941 the government of the GG and leading officials in District Warsaw discuss the Warsaw ghetto
- 16 On 11 November 1941 the commissioner for the Jewish residential district in Warsaw sums up the Jewish population's situation after two years of German occupation
- 17 On 21 November 1941 the Senior Commander of the Security Police in the General Government gives orders for Jews discovered outside their mandatory place of residence to be shot
- 18 *Der Mittag*, 21 November 1941: article on Polish and Ukrainian support for the exclusion of the Jews from economic life

- 19 On 23 November 1941 Emanuel Ringelblum describes a Hashomer Hatzair ceremony in the Warsaw ghetto
- 20 In or after November 1941 the journalist A. M. Rogowy makes proposals for the improvement of Jewish welfare provision in the Warsaw ghetto
- 21 Sometime after November 1941 Stanisław Różycki assesses the relations between Poles and Jews in the Warsaw ghetto
- 22 On 1 December 1941 Eichmann summarizes the results of a meeting between Heydrich and the Higher SS and Police Leader in Cracow about the 'final solution to the Jewish question'
- 23 On 2 and 9 December 1941 the psychologist Tadeusz Tomaszewski writes in his diary about the persecution and murder of Jews in Lwów
- 24 From 29 November to 10 December 1941, a Jewish woman describes her life in hiding in the Delatyn region
- 25 On 15 December 1941 the Polish government's representative in occupied Poland reports on death sentences handed down for leaving the Warsaw ghetto without authorization
- 26 On 16 December 1941 the government and heads of authorities of the GG discuss the risks posed by typhus and the next steps in the persecution of the Jews
- 27 On 19 December 1941 the Kreishauptmann of Grójec promises a reward to anyone who reports vagrant Jews and the people who help them
- 28 On 27 December 1941 the Jewish Council in Staszów announces that furs must be surrendered under threat of the death penalty
- 29 Stefa Szereszewska describes the difficulties involved in providing welfare services at an apartment building in the Warsaw ghetto between April and December 1941
- 30 *Za naszą i waszą wolność*, December 1941: a resident of the Warsaw ghetto writes to a Polish comrade about the misery and terror inflicted on the Jews
- 31 On 3 January 1942 Elsa Binder describes the bleak winter evenings in the Stanisławów ghetto
- 32 On 6 January 1942 Rabbi Yitskhok Kats argues for the introduction of a compulsory levy to alleviate hunger and privation in the Warsaw ghetto
- 33 On 9 January 1942 the commissioner for the Jewish residential district in Warsaw urges the Kreishauptleute in District Warsaw to shoot Jews who have escaped from their ghetto
- 34 On 9 January 1942 leading representatives of the occupation administration in Lemberg (Lwów) discuss the deportation of Jews
- 35 From 11 to 13 January 1942 Dawid Rubinowicz describes in his diary his family's impending deportation from Krajno
- 36 Developments in the Warsaw ghetto between 17 and 23 January 1942, as recorded by the chairman of the Jewish Council in Warsaw
- 37 At a meeting in Chełm on 25 and 26 January 1942, Jewish Social Self-Help employees discuss the crisis facing their respective branches

- 38 Report dated January 1942 on the expulsion of Jewish farmers from Skryhiczyn
- 39 Calek Perechodnik from the Jewish Order Service describes the relationship between Poles and Jews as well as the first reports of mass murders around the turn of the year 1941/1942
- 40 The Jewish Central Association for the Care of Orphans (CENTOS) reports on its activities in the Warsaw ghetto in January 1942
- 41 Report dated 13 February 1942 on the work of the Jewish Social Self-Help from 1 November 1941 to 31 January 1942
- 42 On 14 February 1942 the temporary administrator of a tannery is accused of having illegally misappropriated furs from the Warsaw ghetto together with Jewish partners
- 43 *Informacja Bieżąca*, 2 March 1942: report on the mass murder of Jews in Kosów Huculski on 16 October 1941
- 44 On 3 March 1942 State Secretary Josef Bühler instructs the Governor of District Lublin to set up a transit camp for Jews from the Reich
- 45 On 9 March 1942 the General Government's Population and Welfare Division orders that occupational training courses for Jews are no longer to be approved
- 46 On 9 March 1942 Thea Huth, a young Viennese woman deported to the General Government, asks relatives for help
- 47 *Krakauer Zeitung*, 10 March 1942: article on a speech in Cracow by the NSDAP's senior command leader in the General Government about the Jews' supposed desire to annihilate the German people
- 48 On 17 March 1942 a section head at the Population and Welfare Division in District Lublin makes notes on his preparations for the murder of the Jews
- 49 On 19 March 1942 the Oberfeldkommandantur of the Wehrmacht in Lemberg reports on the deportation of Jews
- 50 On 20 March 1942 an unidentified author describes the murder of his relatives in Rohatyn to a friend in the Warsaw ghetto
- 51 Sometime after 20 March 1942 the Polish underground records information about a mass shooting of Jews in Mielec
- 52 On 23 March 1942 the head of the Population and Welfare Division in District Lublin makes plans for the deportation of local Jews and the accommodation of Jews arriving from Reich territory
- 53 On 23 March 1942 Polish government representatives report on the Warsaw ghetto and the beginning of mass murders of Jews in Chełmno (Kulmhof)
- 54 On 27 March 1942 Joseph Goebbels writes about the systematic mass murder of Jews in the Lublin area
- 55 On 28 March 1942 the Metropolitan of the Greek-Catholic Church in Lwów reports to Pope Pius XII on the situation in East Galicia and the mass murders in Ukraine
- 56 On 29 March 1942 a Jew from Lublin writes about the deportations from the ghetto
- 57 On 31 March 1942 SS officers instruct the Jewish Council in Lublin on deportations
- 58 *Słowo Młodych*, March 1942: a call to avenge the mass murders of Jews

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- 59 Around March 1942 Polish government representatives explain the population's anti-Jewish sentiments
  - 60 On 1 April 1942 the Jewish Aid Committee in Przysucha provides information on the situation of the town's Jewish residents
  - 61 On 5 April 1942 Szlojme Winer, an escapee from Kulmhof (Chelmno) extermination camp, informs Hersh Vaser of the murder of the Jews in Belzec
  - 62 On 11 April 1942 a resident of Stanislaw (Stanisławów) complains to Reich Foreign Minister Ribbentrop about the mass shootings in Eastern Galicia
  - 63 From 8 to 15 April 1942 the physician Zygmunt Klukowski writes in his diary about the deportation of the Jewish population from Zamość and the mood among the Jews in Szczepieszyn
  - 64 Representatives of the Polish government report on the murders in the Warsaw ghetto during the night of 17/18 April 1942
  - 65 On 20 April 1942 the Jewish head of a deportation train from Berlin reports on its arrival, life in the Warsaw ghetto, and the self-help activities of the Jews from Germany
  - 66 In April 1942 the Home Army reports on the systematic murder of Jews at Belzec extermination camp
  - 67 In April 1942, 13-year-old Sara Widawska and 10-year-old Hejnoch Jarzębski describe their experiences since the beginning of the war
  - 68 On 3 May 1942 the Jewish Council in Gniewoszków holds a secret meeting to discuss how to save the Jews from an impending murder operation
  - 69 On 4 and 7 May 1942 Josef Gelbart describes the miserable conditions in the Warsaw ghetto
  - 70 On 8 May 1942 Emanuel Ringelblum writes about developments inside and outside the Warsaw ghetto
  - 71 On 9 May 1942 the General Government's Interior Administration Main Department advocates banning Jews from leaving the ghettos
  - 72 On 9 May 1942 departments of the civil administration in the General Government order a survey of Jewish skilled workers and their current employment status
  - 73 On 11 May 1942 State Secretary Bühler informs General Government officials of plans to liquidate the ghettos and points out the potential risks to the economy
  - 74 On 11 May 1942 the Bund reports on the systematic mass murder of the Jewish population and calls for measures to end it
  - 75 On 12 May 1942 the Interior Administration Department in District Galicia asks the SS and Police Leader to deport the family members of Jews taken away for forced labour
  - 76 *Der Ruf*, 15 May 1942: the Anti-Fascist Bloc calls on the Jewish population to take up the struggle against the German occupiers
  - 77 *Tagespost* (Graz), 15 May 1942: article on the economic output in the Warsaw ghetto

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- 78 On 1 June 1942 an anonymous author writes a letter in code with information about the extermination camps in Sobibor and Treblinka
- 79 On 31 May and 3 June 1942 Chaim Kaplan records what he has heard about the murder of the Jews of Lublin
- 80 On 18 June 1942 leading German occupation officials discuss the deportation of the Jews from the General Government to the extermination camps
- 81 On 18 June 1942 Sh. Sheynkinder describes the trade in items from Jewish households on Lubecki Street in the Warsaw ghetto
- 82 On 18 June 1942 Elsa Binder describes being inspected at the entrance to the Stanisławów ghetto
- 83 On 21 June 1942 the deputy head of the General Government's Population and Welfare Division writes to his SS comrades about the deportation of Jews
- 84 On 22 June 1942 German occupation officials argue in favour of keeping Jewish workers involved in production
- 85 *Krakauer Zeitung*, 24 June 1942: article by Gustav Andraschko on the clean-up operations in Lublin's ghetto district
- 86 On 25 June 1942 a businessman demands that the GG government ban the sale of products from the Warsaw ghetto
- 87 On 26 June 1942 Emanuel Ringelblum describes the reaction in the Warsaw ghetto to a BBC broadcast about the murder of Jews
- 88 Dionýz Lenard describes his experiences from April to June 1942 in Lublin-Majdanek concentration camp and during his escape
- 89 *New York Times*, 2 July 1942: summary of a report that contains figures of murdered Jews with places of executions, and calls for retribution against Germans
- 90 After 6 July 1942 an unidentified author urges Jews to document all crimes
- 91 *Dziennik Polski*, 9 July 1942: statement by the Polish minister of the interior, Stanisław Mikołajczyk, on the persecution in occupied Poland
- 92 On 10 July 1942 a report by the Polish underground movement describes to the government in exile the extermination process at Belzec
- 93 In October 1943 Emanuel Ringelblum describes the smuggling that took place across the boundaries of the Warsaw ghetto between the end of 1940 and mid July 1942
- 94 On 18 July 1942 the GG government prohibits the Kreishauptleute and the Stadthauptleute from paying fixed allowances to the Jewish relief committees
- 95 On 18 July 1942 the head of the Operation Reinhard staff swears the staff members in the extermination camps to secrecy
- 96 On 19 July 1942 Reichsführer-SS Himmler orders that the killing of the Jewish population in the General Government must be concluded by the end of the year
- 97 On 19 July 1942 Janusz Korczak (Henryk Goldszmit) describes an outbreak of food poisoning among his orphans and their last theatre performance

- 98 On 22 July 1942 the head of the Operation Reinhard staff instructs the Jewish Council in Warsaw to prepare for the deportation of the ghetto's inhabitants
- 99 From 18 to 23 July 1942 the chairman of the Jewish Council in Warsaw writes in his diary about the days leading up to the deportations to Treblinka
- 100 On 25 July 1942 the Wehrmacht officer Wilm Hosenfeld notes that the Jewish population of Warsaw is being murdered in special killing facilities
- 101 On 27 July 1942 the SS and Police Leader in Cracow's chief of staff describes a conflict between the Wehrmacht and the police over the deportation of the Jews from Przemyśl
- 102 *Informacja Bieżąca*, 27 July 1942: reports about mass murders in the Warsaw ghetto, at Belzec extermination camp, and elsewhere
- 103 On 28 July 1942 the state secretary of the Reich Ministry of Transport informs a correspondent that thousands of Jews are being deported from Warsaw to extermination camps every day
- 104 *Biuletyn Radiowy*, end of July 1942: the Polish Workers' Party calls on the Jews to mount active resistance and urges the Polish population to support them
- 105 On 30 July 1942 the commandant of Treblinka extermination camp apologizes to his wife for not writing to her more often
- 106 On 31 July 1942 Yisroel Likhtenshteyn from Warsaw writes his testament
- 107 A Jewish staff member at the employment office writes about the German Jews in the Warsaw ghetto in the period prior to July 1942
- 108 *Prawda*, late July 1942: the Catholic newspaper warns against Polish society becoming morally damaged by the murder of the Jews
- 109 At a Nazi Party rally on 1 August 1942, Governor General Hans Frank mocks the murdered Jews
- 110 On 1 August 1942 Yisroel Likhtenshteyn reports on the first ten days of the extermination campaign against the Warsaw ghetto
- 111 On 3 August 1942 the Eastern Railway orders an additional train to run between Warsaw and Treblinka
- 112 From 17 July to 5 August 1942 Kazimiera Poraj describes her efforts to get her Jewish husband released from Janowska camp in Lwów
- 113 On 6 August 1942 the SS and Police Leader in District Galicia informs the civil administration about how the Jews will be killed
- 114 On 6 August 1942 Menakhem Mendel Kon describes seeking cover from the deportations from the Warsaw ghetto
- 115 On 7 August 1942 the writer Stanisław Rembek notes what he has heard about the murder of the Warsaw Jews in Treblinka
- 116 On 10 August 1942 the Home Army informs readers of its German-language newsletter about the crimes committed against the Jewish population
- 117 On 14 August 1942 an informant reports to the World Jewish Congress in Switzerland on the mass murders of Jews in Warsaw and Belzec, and on the demands made by Jews in Poland

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- 118** On 18 August 1942 the Ukrainian auxiliary police report attempts at bribery during a mass arrest of Jews in Lemberg
- 119** On 19 August 1942 the commander-in-chief of the Home Army reports on the progress of deportations from the Warsaw ghetto
- 120** Calek Perechodnik describes the Polish police's involvement in preparations for the deportations from Otwock on 19 August 1942
- 121** From 8 to 20 August 1942 the physician Zygmunt Klukowski writes about the deportation of the Jewish population from Szczecbrzeszyn
- 122** Around 23 August 1942 the soldier Hubert Pfoch describes a scene in which the Jews of Siedlce are loaded onto the deportation train to Treblinka
- 123** On 24 August 1942 the GG government decides to stop supplying food to 1.2 million Jews
- 124** On 25 August 1942 the head of the combing-out commission in the General Government provides information on the conflict between the Wehrmacht and the SS in Przemyśl
- 125** On 31 August 1942 the NCO Wilhelm Cornides notes what he observed during the deportation of Jews to Belzec
- 126** On 31 August 1942 Bund member Leon Feiner describes the murder of the Jews in Poland and calls for retaliation against the Germans
- 127** On 2 September 1942 the Jewish Social Self-Help reports on the forced resettlement of 2,000 Jews in the town of Jędrzejów
- 128** On 4 September 1942 the Commander of the Order Police in Eastern Galicia orders that pistol ammunition should be used sparingly during the deportations
- 129** On 5 September 1942 the official in charge of deporting the Warsaw Jews to Treblinka orders that the ghetto inhabitants must be registered
- 130** On 6 September 1942 the sociologist Anna Grasberg asks her daughter's Christian foster mother for help
- 131** An unidentified witness describes her experience of being trapped in the 'cauldron' on Miła Street in the Warsaw ghetto on 6 September 1942
- 132** On 6 September 1942 a Jew from Lesko writes a farewell letter to his children
- 133** On 8 September 1942 the representative of the combing-out commission praises Globocnik for his efforts in murdering Jews
- 134** A forced labourer in the Warsaw ghetto looks back on his experiences between 11 July and 11 September 1942
- 135** On 11 September 1942 the petroleum extraction company Beskiden-Erdöl-Gewinnungsgesellschaft reports on the need to deploy Jewish forced labourers
- 136** On 12 September 1942 Polish government representatives summarize what they know about Belzec extermination camp
- 137** On 14 September 1942 a company commander in Police Battalion 133 reports on the deportation of Jews from Kolomea (Kołomyja) to Belzec

- 138 *Informacja Bieżąca*, 15 September 1942: report on the murder of Jews in the General Government
- 139 On 16 September 1942 the Eastern Railway intervenes on behalf of its Jewish forced labourers
- 140 *Rzeczpospolita Polska*, 16 September 1942: the Polish government's coordinating body for civil resistance issues a declaration condemning the murder of the Jews
- 141 On 17 September 1942 the Interior Administration Department for Kreis Ostrów Mazowiecka orders the arrest of Moses Seemann and his deportation to Treblinka labour camp
- 142 On 18 September 1942 the military district commander in the General Government advises against the immediate removal of Jewish workers from armaments factories
- 143 *Oyf der vakh*, 20 September 1942: article describing Treblinka extermination camp
- 144 On 21 September 1942 the SS and Police Leader in District Radom states that Poles who help Jews are to be warned they face the death penalty
- 145 In early autumn 1942 the Home Army reports on events in the Warsaw ghetto
- 146 On 23 September 1942 Richard Lichtheim sends word of the systematic extermination of Jews in occupied Poland
- 147 Around 25 September 1942 an escapee from Treblinka extermination camp reports on how the murderers there attempt to deceive their victims
- 148 On 28 September 1942 Yehoshua Weiss describes a murderous raid on the Jews of Podhajce
- 149 *WRN*, 28 September 1942: statement on the murder of the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto
- 150 Emanuel Ringelblum explains why the Warsaw Jews remained passive during the deportations that took place from July to September 1942
- 151 An escapee from Treblinka reports on his deportation from Częstochowa on 21 September 1942 and on the extermination camp
- 152 On 1 October 1942 Menakhem Mendel Kon tallies the number of people murdered as part of German extermination efforts targeting the Warsaw ghetto
- 153 *Biuletyn Informacyjny*, 1 October 1942: article on the murder of the Jewish population in occupied Poland
- 154 On 2 October 1942 the Bund and the representative of the Polish government in exile report on the situation in the Warsaw ghetto
- 155 On 2 October 1942 Karol Dresdner, a resident of the Lwów ghetto, describes his loneliness to Aurelia Wyleżyńska in Warsaw
- 156 *Informacja Bieżąca*, 4 October 1942: report on the murder of Jews in Mszana Dolna
- 157 *Agencja Prasowa*, 7 October 1942: report criticizing signs of a collapse of moral standards in Polish society
- 158 On 8 October 1942 the Warsaw Transfer Bureau reports on its forthcoming closure and the transformation of the ghetto into a labour camp
- 159 On 9 October 1942 Himmler orders that Poles be deployed for forced labour in the General Government instead of Jews



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- 160 In October 1942 Polish government representatives report on the murder of the Jews
- 161 *Rzeczpospolita Polska*, 14 October 1942: report on reactions to the mass murder of Jews
- 162 On 15 October 1942 the Governor of District Warsaw reflects on the economic consequences of deporting 400,000 of the Warsaw ghetto's inhabitants
- 163 On 15 October 1942 the Kreishauptmann in Kreis Warschau-Land orders that the assets of deported Jews be recorded
- 164 *Pressedienst des Generalgouvernements*, 20 October 1942: report on three years of anti-Jewish policies in trade and industry in the General Government
- 165 On 25 October 1942 a police company commander makes observations on the arrest and deportation of escaped Jews from the Drohobycz area
- 166 On 25 October 1942 Abram Borowski asks his brother in the Warsaw ghetto to send clothing and money to him at a labour camp in Lublin
- 167 On 27 October 1942 the Polish government's representation in occupied Poland describes the search for Jews in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Ćmielów, Otwock, and Piotrków
- 168 On 28 October 1942 the Higher SS and Police Leader in the General Government specifies which ghettos in District Warsaw and District Lublin may continue to exist for the time being
- 169 In October 1942 an escapee from Treblinka describes his time in the extermination camp and his escape
- 170 Around October 1942 the Warsaw employment office issues house rules for its Jewish staff in what is left of the Warsaw ghetto
- 171 An unidentified author describes the ghettoization and murder of Jews in Biała Podlaska, Międzyrzec, Siedlce, and Łomazy in the period up to October 1942
- 172 On 6 November 1942 the SS and Police Leader in Lemberg orders that Jewish forced labourers be moved into closed-off camps
- 173 In a report written after 6 November 1942 Henryk Woliński calls for the Home Army to support the Jewish National Committee in its preparations for armed resistance
- 174 *Dziennik Polski*, 7 November 1942: article on the partial liquidation of the Cracow ghetto
- 175 On 10 November 1942 the Kreishauptmann in Sokolow (Sokołów) bans the employment of Jews
- 176 The Finkelshteyn siblings describe the destruction of the Jewish community of Łuków in October 1942 and their escape
- 177 Sometime after 11 November 1942 Eugenia Szajn Lewin describes the situation in the Warsaw ghetto and the experiences of an escapee from Treblinka who has vowed to take revenge on the Germans
- 178 On 15 November 1942 a resistance organization in the Warsaw ghetto describes Treblinka extermination camp and the murders taking place there

- 179** On 17 November 1942 Himmler orders that insufficiently secure camps for Jewish forced labourers be closed down and the inmates deported to better-guarded concentration camps
- 180** On 18 November 1942 the Security Police instruct the GG government in Cracow to hand over responsibility for Jewish welfare to the SS and the police
- 181** On 20 November 1942 the racial researcher Elfriede Fliethmann writes about her anthropological studies on Jews in the General Government
- 182** On 26 November 1942 the gendarmerie station in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski lists the proceeds obtained from the auction of Jewish property
- 183** In late November 1942 Franciszka Reizer describes the hunt for Jews in the area around Albigowa
- 184** In November 1942 Polish government representatives report on the murder of Jews in District Radom
- 185** In early December 1942 police officers in Radom report Jews being arrested and shot
- 186** On 3 December 1942 Henryk Woliński summarizes talks with representatives of the Jewish Combat Organization about preparations for armed resistance
- 187** *Wiadomości*, early December 1942: report on the deportations to Treblinka and the threat to the rest of the Warsaw ghetto
- 188** On 5 December 1942 the Higher SS and Police Leader in the General Government asks Himmler to intervene personally so that deportations can continue
- 189** On 9 December 1942 Governor General Hans Frank expresses cautious criticism of the murder of Jewish forced labourers
- 190** On 15 December 1942 the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of German-dom decides on the use of Jewish immovable property in the General Government
- 191** On 15 December 1942 the Kreishauptmann of Grojec (Grójec) threatens Jews who escape from the ghetto, and those who aid them, with the death penalty
- 192** *Informacja Bieżąca*, 17 December 1942: report on the deportations from Częstochowa, the role of the Polish police, and a mass shooting in Miechów
- 193** In autumn 1942 members of the Jewish Pioneer Youth Combat Organization in Cracow vow to fight the Nazis and their allies to the bitter end
- 194** On 21 December 1942 the Polish ambassador to the Holy See demands that the Vatican condemn the crimes committed by the Germans in Poland
- 195** *Wiadomości*, 22 December 1942: report summarizing the conditions in the labour camps and the number of men, women, and children murdered at various locations
- 196** On 25 December 1942 Gestapo chief Heinrich Müller reports that Jewish resistance fighters in Cracow have been shot
- 197** *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 28 December 1942: article on the Warsaw ghetto
- 198** On 29 December 1942 a public health officer in Radomsko enquires about guidelines for determining whether abandoned children are of Jewish descent

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- 199 In December 1942 Dovid Briner, aged eighteen, describes his life in the Warsaw ghetto
- 200 In late 1942 Władysław Szlengel writes a poem about Treblinka
- 201 In or around December 1942 rabbis in the Warsaw ghetto compose a prayer for those deported to their deaths in summer 1942
- 202 In early January 1943 the Jewish Military Union calls on residents of the Warsaw ghetto to fight the German occupiers
- 203 On 8 January 1943 the Higher SS and Police Leader East reports that the gendarmerie has killed a group of Jewish refugees near Wola Michowa
- 204 On 11 January 1943 British intelligence intercepts radio transmissions in which the head of the Operation Reinhard staff reports the number of Jews murdered in the extermination camps
- 205 On 12 January 1943 Colonel Freter of the Warsaw armaments inspectorate summarizes a meeting with Himmler
- 206 On 13 January 1943 the Polish police in Stanin report on the arrest and shooting of Jews in Tuchowicz
- 207 *Wiadomości*, mid January 1943: report on the murder of three million Jews in Poland
- 208 On 15 January 1943 Himmler urges the utilization of objects stolen from murdered Jews
- 209 Sometime prior to 18 January 1943, the Jewish Combat Organization calls on the residents of the Warsaw ghetto to engage in resistance
- 210 On 22 January 1943 *Gazeta Lwowska* receives a neighbour's denunciation of Wiktoria Dziedzic for sheltering Jews
- 211 On 26 January 1943 the Landkommissar in Chodorów presses for action to be taken against Jews still living in his territory
- 212 On 31 January 1943 the General Government's Military District Command reports on attacks by partisans and on action taken to combat the armed resistance
- 213 Klara Szwarz describes how she survived in hiding in Żółkiew from November 1942 to January 1943
- 214 In January 1943 the Polish government's representation in occupied Poland reports on deportations from the Warsaw ghetto and Lublin-Majdanek concentration camp
- 215 On 7 February 1943 the Polish police station in Chęciny reports that Szraga Najfeld has been shot dead
- 216 On 11 February 1943 a Home Army counter-intelligence officer advises against supplying the Warsaw ghetto with weapons
- 217 On 16 February 1943 Himmler orders the complete demolition of the remaining part of the Warsaw ghetto
- 218 On 25 February 1943 a Polish underground organization's intelligence service reports that exhumed corpses are being burned in the extermination camps
- 219 *Biuletyn Informacyjny*, 25 February 1943: article expressing admiration for the Jewish resistance

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- 220 On 3 March 1943 Odilo Globocnik accounts for the assets stolen from murdered Jews
- 221 On 3 March 1943 the Jewish Combat Organization in Warsaw calls for active resistance and threatens to exact retribution on those who help the Germans
- 222 Between 25 January and 18 March 1943, Edith Jacoby writes from the Warsaw ghetto to her sister in New York to say she does not believe she will survive
- 223 On 25 March 1943 Dutch resistance fighter Cornelis van der Hoof records SS officer Kurt Gerstein's account of mass killings in the extermination camps
- 224 *Walka Młodych*, 5 April 1943: Jewish fighters declare their solidarity with communist youth
- 225 On 13 April 1943 Globocnik argues that a number of men under his command should be promoted
- 226 On 13 April 1943 Hulda Pohoryles describes the persecution of Jews in Lwów and Brzeżany to her relatives and foresees her own death
- 227 On 19 April 1943 the command of the Jewish Combat Organization reports on the start of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
- 228 On 19 April 1943 the Jewish National Committee and the Bund announce that fighting has started in the Warsaw ghetto and demand an international investigation
- 229 On 21 April 1943 the businessman Walther Többens issues orders for enterprises to be relocated outside the Warsaw ghetto with immediate effect
- 230 On 21 April 1943 the Polish government's representative and the Home Army's commander-in-chief provide information on fighting in the Warsaw ghetto
- 231 On 21 April 1943 Radio Moscow quotes from an article in *Pravda* about mass executions of Poles in Treblinka
- 232 On 23 April 1943 the Warsaw gendarmerie platoon reports from Otwock on the murder of refugees from the Warsaw ghetto
- 233 On 23 April 1943 the Jewish Combat Organization explains the purpose of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising to the Polish population
- 234 On 7 and 26 April 1943 the music teacher Salomea Ochs describes the persecution of the Jews in Tarnopol since summer 1941 and urges her relatives to avenge her
- 235 On 27 April 1943 a resident of the Warsaw ghetto describes her emotions and observations in an underground shelter
- 236 On 28 April 1943 Leon Feiner and Adolf Berman describe the resistance on the ninth day of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and call on the Allies to intervene
- 237 *Rzeczpospolita Polska*, 30 April 1943: the Polish government's representative denounces the hypocrisy of German propaganda and begs his compatriots to help the Jews
- 238 *Polska Informacja Prasowa*, 7 May 1943: the radical right-wing Szaniec Group interprets the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising as a communist-led operation
- 239 On 9 May 1943 an unidentified Jew reports on his deportation from Warsaw, his time at Poniatowa camp, and his escape

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- 240 On 10 May 1943 Himmler plans the reinforcement of police units in the General Government in order to have the remaining Jews murdered as quickly as possible
- 241 On 11 May 1943 Szmul Zygielbojm informs the Polish government in exile that he is taking his own life in protest against its inaction in the face of mass murder
- 242 On 14 May 1943 the Polish government's representation in occupied Poland reports that the Gestapo has carried out a massacre at the Karl Georg Schultz factory in the Warsaw ghetto
- 243 On 16 May 1943 SS and Police Leader Jürgen Stroop describes the creation and destruction of the Warsaw ghetto
- 244 On 20 May 1943 the Security Police accuse a gendarmerie officer of raping two Jewish women in the Zloczow (Złoczów) ghetto
- 245 On 31 May 1943 leading representatives of German authorities in the General Government discuss the resistance against the German occupation and the consequences of the deportations
- 246 On 4 June 1943 Szymon Günsberg writes from Czystylów labour camp about the death of his relatives in Belzec and asks that his daughter be cared for
- 247 On 6 June 1943 Moshe and Binyamin Wald describe their survival in the western part of District Radom
- 248 From 19 May to 15 June 1943 Tuvia Borzykowski describes how resistance groups in Warsaw organize the survival of Jews in hiding
- 249 On 21 June 1943 Globocnik provides information about Jews performing forced labour for the SS enterprises in District Lublin and expects further operations to be set up there
- 250 On 22 June 1943 Leon Feiner informs the Bund's representation in London about the fighting in the Warsaw ghetto and the situation of the survivors in hiding
- 251 On 30 June 1943 the SS and Police Leader in Galicia prepares his final report on the murder of Jews in the district
- 252 On 3 July 1943 a gendarmerie officer requests a transfer out of the General Government because of the psychological strain of his deportation assignment
- 253 On 5 July 1943 Himmler orders Sobibor extermination camp to be converted into a concentration camp for the repurposing of captured ammunition
- 254 On 14 July 1943 the People's Guard reports on Jewish partisan groups in the area around Wyszaków
- 255 In mid July 1943 a German woman in Warsaw describes numerous attacks on the German occupiers and claims that the operation to liquidate the ghetto has been betrayed
- 256 On 23 July 1943 the SS Business and Administration Main Office informs Himmler that a concentration camp has been established on the site of the Warsaw ghetto
- 257 On 31 July 1943 Artur Norman writes from Janowska camp in Lwów to say that he does not have long to live

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- 258 On 6 August 1943 a Polish underground organization reports that Jews are being murdered with poison gas at Lublin-Majdanek concentration camp
- 259 *Głos Warszawy*, 10 August 1943: report on the uprising in Treblinka extermination camp
- 260 On 13 August 1943 the Polish government's representation in occupied Poland announces that the inmates in Treblinka have destroyed the camp
- 261 On 14 August 1943 the Wehrmacht reports the murder of 350 people by Wehrmacht and police units during the liquidation of the labour camp for Jews on the Adampol estate
- 262 On 16 August 1943 members of the Home Army denounce the sołtys of Kurów for participating in the persecution of Jews
- 263 On 17 August 1943 the Commander of the Security Police and the SD in District Warsaw proposes that the War Merit Cross be awarded for murders committed in the Warsaw ghetto
- 264 In August 1943 the Polish government's representation in occupied Poland describes the ongoing murder of Jews and the prisoners' uprising in Treblinka
- 265 *Hechaluc Halochem*, 27 August 1943: the Jewish Pioneer Youth (Halutzim) Combat Organization calls on Jews in the General Government to take up active resistance
- 266 On 31 August 1943 the Home Army reports on the terror of the German occupation, the hunt for Jews, and the prisoners' uprising at Treblinka
- 267 In August 1943 the Foreign Affairs Department of the Polish government's representation in occupied Poland advocates a Jewish state
- 268 On 7 September 1943 the head of the SS Business and Administration Main Office notes that he is taking over the labour camps for Jews from the SS and Police Leaders
- 269 *Biuletyn Informacyjny*, 7 September 1943: the Directorate of Underground Combat announces that a Pole who blackmailed Jews has been executed
- 270 On 11 and 12 September 1943 Jerzy Urman, aged eleven, writes about his experiences in Drohobych on the 'Aryan side' and his hatred of Hitler
- 271 Prior to 28 September 1943 an escapee from Treblinka describes conditions in the camp and how he got out during the prisoners' uprising
- 272 On 1 October 1943 the Jewish Aid Office reports on supplies for the last labour camps
- 273 On 19 October 1943 the GG government deems the labour camps for Jews a security threat
- 274 Around 24 October 1943 an Urban Police officer files a report on the pursuit of escapees from Sobibor by mounted police
- 275 On 4 November 1943 Globocnik asks Himmler to decorate the SS men who participated in the murder of Jews in the General Government
- 276 On 14 November 1943 the Home Army reports on the number of victims killed during Operation Harvest Festival in Lublin and Poniatowa

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- 277 On 15 November 1943 the Jewish National Committee provides information about the ongoing murder of Jews in the Lublin area
- 278 Leon Feiner reports on the Bund's activities and the situation of the Jews in Poland from July to mid November 1943
- 279 On 17 December 1943 a Polish informer writes to the Security Police in Tomaszów (Tomaszów Mazowiecki) asking that three people who had allegedly distinguished themselves in the persecution of Jews be released from custody
- 280 In late 1943 Halina Nelken writes a poem about Plaszow camp
- 281 On 5 January 1944 Globocnik reports on the volume and value of the possessions stolen from murdered Jews
- 282 On 15 January 1944 the SS Business and Administration Main Office informs Himmler about the use of formerly Jewish-owned real estate in the General Government
- 283 On 31 January 1944 an SS-Hauptscharführer reports damage to his firearm during the Harvest Festival murder operation in Trawniki
- 284 On 4 February 1944 Ukrainian police accuse the Balicki family from Siemianówka of having sheltered Jews
- 285 On 19 February 1944 the Security Police report on Jewish inmates who had made preparations to escape from the labour camp in Kraśnik
- 286 On 28 February 1944 the Polish government's representation in occupied Poland submits a detailed report on Treblinka extermination camp
- 287 From 16 December 1943 to February 1944 Fryderyk Winnykamień describes life in hiding in Warsaw
- 288 On 1 March 1944 Emanuel Ringelblum and Adolf Berman look back on the cultural and political work done in the Warsaw ghetto
- 289 On 7 March 1944 a Polish underground chronicle records the arrest of Jews who had been living in hiding in the 'Krysią' bunker on Grójecka Street in Warsaw
- 290 On 26 March 1944 Franciszka Reizer notes that the Ulma family in Markowa were murdered because they had hidden Jews
- 291 On 23 and 24 July 1944 Kazimiera Poraj describes an attempt to hand over Jews in hiding to the police in Lwów immediately prior to liberation
- 292 *Warszawianka*, 3 August 1944: the Jewish Combat Organization calls on surviving Jews to support the Warsaw Uprising
- 293 On 4 August 1944 Tadeusz Pełczyński, a leader of the insurgents in Warsaw, proposes that liberated Jews be placed in a camp
- 294 *Głos Starego Miasta*, 17 August 1944: the Jewish National Committee in Warsaw reports to the World Jewish Congress on the Home Army's liberation of Jews
- 295 On 10 December 1944 the Council to Aid Jews in Cracow reports on its activities from August to October 1944
- 296 On 23 February 1945 Hugo Steinhaus writes about Jewish Auschwitz survivors and the new communist press

