

List of Documents

- 1 On 1 July 1941 the executive committee of the Jewish Representative Body in Będzin notifies the Jewish population of Silesia that the race laws now also apply in the annexed eastern territories
- 2 On 9 July 1941 the Food and Agriculture Office in Posen (Poznań) specifies the food rations for Jews living in the Warthegau
- 3 On 12 July 1941 a Slovakian government commission inspects various forced labour camps for Jews in Upper Silesia
- 4 On 29 July 1941 Shloyme Frank records his consternation about the deportation of people with mental illnesses from the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 5 On 7 August 1941 labour regulations governing the treatment and remuneration of Jews are discussed at the Reichsstatthalter's office in Posen
- 6 On 8 August 1941 the Danzig-West Prussia Trustee Office issues instructions to sell real estate containing synagogues and Jewish cemeteries as quickly as possible
- 7 On 18 August 1941 the Central Office of the Jewish Religious Communities in East Upper Silesia describes the labour deployment of Jews by Organization Schmelt
- 8 On 1 September 1941 the executive committee of the Jewish Representative Body in Będzin (Bendsburg) informs the Jewish population in Silesia that the main streets are off limits to them
- 9 On 3 September 1941 the civil administration of Bezirk Bialystok establishes a regional trustee office responsible for managing the property of Jews and Poles
- 10 An anonymous report for the underground archive of the Warsaw ghetto describes the life of the Jews in the village of Rutki in Bezirk Bialystok and their murder on 6 September 1941
- 11 On 8 September 1941 the Jewish Council in Białystok calls for donations to supply orphanages, children's homes, and hospitals in the ghetto
- 12 On 12 September 1941 Reichsstatthalter Arthur Greiser complains that the Reich Ministry of the Interior is demanding to be involved in the measures against Jews
- 13 On 17 September 1941 the Amtskommissar in Strzemieszyce, near Bendsburg (Będzin), encourages the Landrat to forbid the use of horse-drawn carts by Jews
- 14 *Geto-tsaytung*, 21 September 1941: the Jewish elder in the Lodz ghetto calls on the workers in the ghetto to increase their productivity
- 15 On 22 September 1941 the Security Police reports on the situation in Bezirk Bialystok and outlines further plans concerning the Jewish population
- 16 On 27 September 1941 the head of the Councils of Elders of the Jewish Religious Communities in East Upper Silesia informs the Regierungspräsident of the negative consequences of the Police Regulation on the Visible Identification of Jews
- 17 On 29 September 1941 the Litzmannstadt ghetto administration informs the Regierungspräsident that the Jews from Leslau (Włocawek) are in poor health

- 18 In late September 1941 an unidentified Jew describes his deportation from Płońsk to Pomiechówek camp, the conditions in the camp, and his subsequent deportation to the General Government
- 19 A contributor to the underground archive of the Warsaw ghetto reports on the first months of the German occupation of Białystok, up to autumn 1941
- 20 Between 3 and 7 October 1941 Dawid Sierakowiak, aged 17, writes in his diary about the closure of schools in the Lodz ghetto
- 21 On 4 October 1941 the Regierungspräsident in Litzmannstadt complains to Himmler about the plan to settle 20,000 Jews and 5,000 Roma and Sinti in the ghetto
- 22 On 9 October 1941 the civil administration for Bezirk Bialystok orders that Jewish forced labourers are to be remunerated like Polish labourers and that their wages are to be paid to the German authorities
- 23 On 9 October 1941 the Gestapo in Posen extends the grounds on which Jewish forced labourers are to be sentenced to death
- 24 On 14 October 1941 the Silesia Gau economic advisor complains to the Party Chancellery about the reduction in food rations for Polish and Jewish forced labourers
- 25 On 16 October 1941 the Litzmannstadt ghetto administration and the Gestapo discuss the impending arrival of 20,000 Jews and 5,000 Roma and Sinti in the ghetto
- 26 On 17 October 1941 the special court in Posen (Poznań) sentences Margarete S. to three years of penal servitude for marrying a Jew while abroad in 1937
- 27 On 19 October 1941 Heydrich complains to Himmler about Regierungspräsident Uebelhoer's objection to the deportations to the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 28 In October 1941 Shloyme Frank writes in his diary about the arrival of 20,000 Jews from the Reich, Vienna, Prague, and Luxembourg in the Lodz ghetto
- 29 On 23 October 1941 Eichmann and the official in charge of Jewish affairs in Reichsgau Danzig-West Prussia plan the deportation to Riga of the last remaining Jews in Danzig
- 30 On 26 October 1941 the head of the Councils of Elders of the Jewish Religious Communities in East Upper Silesia proposes relocations as a way of improving living conditions in the ghettos
- 31 On 28 October 1941 Roland Freisler gives a speech on the forthcoming special criminal law against Poles and Jews to the chief public prosecutors assembled in Berlin
- 32 On 29 October 1941 the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches asks the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross to come to the aid of the population of occupied Poland
- 33 On 1 November 1941 the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD informs the German authorities in Posen (Poznań) of the arrival of two transports of Jews at the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 34 An unidentified author describes the initial months of the German occupation in Grodno and the establishment of ghettos on 1 November 1941

- 35 On 17 February 1942 Viennese writer Oskar Rosenfeld writes in his diary about his earlier deportation from Prague and his arrival at the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto on 4 November 1941
- 36 On 5 November 1941 ophthalmologist Dr Paweł Horowitz asks the Reich Foreign Office for a permit to leave Romania to provide medical care for Jews in Upper Silesia
- 37 On 7 November 1941 the NSDAP Kreisleitung in Hohensalza (Inowrocław) complains that Jews held in labour camps have excessive freedom of movement
- 38 On 9 November 1941 the Jewish Council in the Białystok ghetto appeals to all inhabitants to pay their taxes and fulfil their duty to work
- 39 On 10 November 1941 the Kattowitz (Katowice) Trustee Office contacts the Gestapo about organizing the sale of gravestones from Jewish cemeteries
- 40 On 13 November 1941 the police area command responsible for guarding the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto compiles a report on the arrival of 20,000 Jews and 5,000 Roma and Sinti
- 41 On 17 November 1941 the Jewish Community in Cracow requests reimbursement for admitting Jewish patients from East Upper Silesia to Kobierzyn Psychiatric Hospital
- 42 On 18 November 1941 the Gestapo in Kattowitz (Katowice) learns that the police in Teschen (Cieszyn) are issuing special photographic identification for Jews living in 'mixed marriages'
- 43 On 20 November 1941 the chairman of the Council of Elders of the Jews in Mielau (Mława) complains to the mayor that individual Jews in the ghetto are hindering his work and demands that they be punished
- 44 At a meeting at the Reich Ministry of Labour on 28 November 1941, public officials from the annexed Polish territories discuss the use of Jewish forced labourers
- 45 *Die Deutsche Polizei*, 1 November to 1 December 1941: an article in three instalments on the establishment, guarding, and exploitation of the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 46 Regulation on Criminal Law Against Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories, dated 4 December 1941
- 47 On 4 December 1941 the Amtskommissar of Grodziec asks the Landrat to deport the last remaining Jews because they are an unwelcome presence near a gliding school
- 48 On 5 December 1941 the Regierungspräsident in Litzmannstadt informs a meeting that Gauleiter Greiser has ordered the murder of the sick in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 49 On 6 December 1941 the ghetto administration in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) halves the monthly expenditure on medication
- 50 On 9 December 1941, after two years of activity, the Central Office of the Jewish Religious Communities in East Upper Silesia discusses the results of its work to date
- 51 On 11 December 1941 the chief of police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) complains to the Regierungspräsident in Kattowitz about the persistently high number of Jewish labourers

- 52 On 15 December 1941 the intelligence service for the Polish resistance reports on the circumstances under which the Jews in Bełchatów have been living since September 1939
- 53 On 20 December 1941 the Jewish elder in Łódź announces that 10,000 Jews without work are to be deported
- 54 On 24 December 1941 the Regierungspräsident in Litzmannstadt asks the Reich Minister of the Interior to send Jewish physicians for the ghetto in Ozorków
- 55 A report for the year 1941 from the office of the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germandom in Kattowitz (Katowice) explains the connection between the resettlement of ethnic Germans and the deployment of Jewish forced labourers
- 56 *Nasza Gazetka*, 16 January 1942: the girls in the orphanage in the Lodz ghetto decide to stop using insults
- 57 On 21 January 1942 Rabbi Jakub Szulman relays to his relatives in the Warsaw ghetto the first information about the mass murders in Kulmhof extermination camp
- 58 On 22 January 1942 Róża Kapłan writes from the Krośniewice ghetto to her husband Szmuel about the deportations of Jews from Łódź to Kulmhof extermination camp
- 59 On 22 January 1942 the Regierungspräsident in Kattowitz instructs police chiefs and Landräte not to carry out executions in the presence of children
- 60 From 21 to 23 January 1942 Shloyme Frank describes in his diary the tasks and activities of the Jewish elder Rumkowski and the Jewish Order Service in the Lodz ghetto
- 61 On 24 January 1942 the Public Health Office in Warthbrücken (Koło) reports two cases of typhus among Polish workers at Kulmhof extermination camp
- 62 On 27 January 1942 the German special court in Kalisch (Kalisz) sentences the shoemaker Icek Goldrat to death for allegedly injuring a policeman while trying to escape
- 63 On 27 January 1942 Hans Biebow, head of the ghetto administration, asks the Deutsche Bank in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) to route money transfers to Jews living in the ghetto through his office
- 64 *Litzmannstädter Zeitung*, 29 January 1942: article on death sentences for two Jews in Mühlental (Izbica Kujawska) who were accused of listening to and passing on news from British radio broadcasts
- 65 On 1 February 1942 the Jewish Council in the Białystok ghetto warns against inadequate hygiene and food smuggling
- 66 On 6 February 1942 the Carmelite nun Maria Fuhrmann and others write to the Archdiocesan Ordinariate in Vienna describing the situation of 'non-Aryan' Christians in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 67 On 13 February 1942 A. Łęczycki sends a postcard from Posen-Steineck forced labour camp to his sister in the Warsaw ghetto, asking for food and for news about his relatives

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- 68 On 13 February 1942 the Reich Ministry of Justice declines to enact more lenient laws for crimes committed by Germans against Poles and Jews
- 69 On 21 February 1942 the Gestapo in Schröttersburg (Płock) asks the Reich Security Main Office for permission to send twenty-five Jews from the Mielau (Mława) ghetto to a concentration camp
- 70 On 24 February 1942 the head of the Regional Tax Office for Reichsgau Wartheland writes to inform his counterpart in Berlin-Brandenburg about the tax status of Jews deported to the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 71 On 25 February 1942 Walter Kohn, a baptized Catholic, reports to the Danzig police that he has taken on the compulsory name 'Israel'
- 72 On 27 February 1942 the Welungen (Wieluń) Kreis savings bank requests permission from the Trustee Office in Posen (Poznań) to make Jews' savings available to the municipal administration
- 73 On 28 February 1942 Adolf Eichmann writes to Undersecretary Luther at the Reich Foreign Office regarding an anonymous letter denouncing the extermination of Jews in the Warthegau
- 74 In February 1942 in the Warsaw ghetto, Szlojme Winer reports on the murder of Jews, Sinti, and Roma in Kulmhof extermination camp
- 75 On 1 March 1942 the Białystok civil administration sketches out a regional 'solution to the Jewish question' pending the anticipated Europe-wide plan
- 76 In a meeting on 1 March 1942 the Jewish Council in the Białystok ghetto reports on the successful establishment of workshops and factories in the ghetto
- 77 On 3 March 1942 Roza and Lusja Gips in the Gąbin ghetto inform their parents in the Warsaw ghetto of their imminent murder
- 78 On 3 March 1942 the Jewish elder in the Lodz ghetto announces the deportation of another 15,000 Jews from the ghetto
- 79 On 4 March 1942 Hans Biebow writes to the Litzmannstadt Gestapo to refute criticism that the Jews are being fed too well
- 80 On 6 March 1942 the Reich Railway sends the Gestapo in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) an invoice for the deportation of more than 7,000 Jews from the ghetto to Kulmhof extermination camp
- 81 On 11 March 1942 the head of the Kreis Farmers' League in Grodno asks the police battalion stationed locally to crack down on food smuggling into the city's two ghettos
- 82 On 20 March 1942 the Regierungspräsident in Hohensalza orders epidemic control measures after the liquidation of the Kutno ghetto
- 83 On 25 March 1942 the NSDAP Kreisleiter in Schieratz (Sieradz) reports on the public execution of ten Jews and the state of panic in the Zduńska Wola ghetto
- 84 On 31 March 1942 the Litzmannstadt ghetto administration instructs Rumkowski to make postage stamp collections available for sale to collectors
- 85 In his monthly report for March 1942 the NSDAP Kreisamtsleiter in Lentschütz (Łęczycza) points out the deterrent effect of publicly executing Jews and Poles

- 86 On 5 April 1942 the Jewish Council in the Białystok ghetto outlines the ghetto's future prospects
- 87 On 7 April 1942 the leadership of the Councils of Elders of the Jewish Religious Communities in East Upper Silesia demands a welfare contribution from the communities
- 88 *Kattowitzer Zeitung*, 12 April 1942: announcement that much of the city of Bielitz (Bielsko) is off limits to Jews
- 89 On 13 April 1942 the Criminal Police ghetto office in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) reports that 58-year-old Fajga Pachciarek has taken her own life
- 90 On 13 April 1942 the Urban Police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) report that spectators had a good view of a public execution of four Jews
- 91 On 29 April 1942 the head of the Polish underground movement, General Stefan Rowecki, reports to the Polish government in exile about numerous mass murders of Jews in occupied Poland
- 92 On 29 April 1942 the Jewish elder in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto announces that residents originally from the Old Reich, Vienna, Prague, and Luxembourg will be deported
- 93 On 29/30 April 1942 the 'Daily Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto' describes the desperation of German Jews deported from the Reich
- 94 In April 1942 the Oyneg Shabes underground movement in the Warsaw ghetto informs the Polish underground about the mass murder in Kulmhof extermination camp
- 95 On 1 May 1942 Reichsstatthalter Greiser suggests to Himmler that not only Jews but also 35,000 Poles in the Warthegau suffering from tuberculosis should be murdered by means of poison gas
- 96 On 1 May 1942 the underground archive of the Warsaw ghetto documents an unidentified refugee's report on conditions in the Białystok ghetto
- 97 On 3 May 1942 Bernard Kahn asks the Resettlement Commission in the Lodz ghetto to exempt him and his family from the impending deportation
- 98 On 3 May 1942 Oskar Singer, a German-speaking journalist from Prague, describes the beginning of the deportation of Reich German, Viennese, and Prague Jews from the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto to Kulmhof extermination camp
- 99 On 8 May 1942 the National Socialist People's Welfare Organization requests permission from the mayor of Litzmannstadt (Łódź) to requisition the clothing of Jews murdered in Kulmhof
- 100 On 8 May 1942 the head of the Litzmannstadt (Łódź) Trustee Office discusses the transfer of sewing machines from liquidated ghettos to the Lodz ghetto
- 101 On 12 and 13 May 1942 Oskar Rosenfeld describes in his diary the mood in the Lodz ghetto during the deportations of Reich German Jews
- 102 On 14 May 1942 the Reichsstatthalter's Public Health Department in Posen notes that the German Labour Front is responsible for medical care in forced labour camps for Jews in the Warthegau

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- 103 On 16 May 1942 the Criminal Police ghetto office in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) reports on food smuggling
- 104 On 19 May 1942 Emanuel Ringelblum pays tribute in his diary to the importance of women in the Jewish resistance movement
- 105 On 19 May 1942 the Gestapo in Zichenau asks the Reich Security Main Office for permission to publicly execute three Jews as a deterrent
- 106 On 19 May 1942 the anatomist Hermann Voss in Posen (Poznań) expresses concerns about becoming infected with typhus from contact with the corpses of deceased Jews
- 107 On 21 May 1942 the Jewish elder's administrative officials in the Lodz ghetto record the circumstances under which a Jewish woman was deported to Kulmhof extermination camp
- 108 Between 20 and 23 May 1942 Bernard Ostrowski describes the desperation of 1,000 Jews who have been deported from Pabianice to the Lodz ghetto
- 109 On 24 May 1942 Oskar Singer reflects on factors that can determine whether someone in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto lives or dies
- 110 On 27 May 1942 the Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germandom asks Himmler not to apply discriminatory measures to a Jewish *Mischling*, citing his services to Germandom
- 111 On 1 June 1942 Fritz Bracht, Oberpräsident of the Province of Upper Silesia, introduces summary courts for Poles and Jews
- 112 On 5 June 1942 the Reich Security Main Office proposes measures to improve the gas vans used at Kulmhof extermination camp
- 113 On 8 June 1942 the Landrat in Schwetz (Świecie) announces that people may face execution if they do not register Polish- and Jewish-owned furniture and material assets with the Trustee Office
- 114 On 9 June 1942 the Litzmannstadt Gestapo reports on the expansion of the mass murder of Jews in Kulmhof extermination camp in the first half of 1942
- 115 On 10 June 1942 Gauleiter Arthur Greiser gives a public talk on the handling of Poles and Jews in the Warthegau
- 116 On 10 June 1942 the Kreis Trustee for Leslau (Włocławek) complains that an SS unit is transporting goods belonging to Poles and Jews out of Lubranek (Lubraniec)
- 117 *Jewish Advocate*, 12 June 1942: article describing how Jews in the ghettos have managed to preserve their dignity in spite of the circumstances
- 118 On 19 June 1942 the official charged with securing church records in Bezirk Białystok emphasizes the importance of Jewish registers of births, deaths, and marriages for race research
- 119 On 20 June 1942 the Jewish Council in the Białystok ghetto warns against corruption and the abuse of power in a meeting with representatives of the Jewish Order Service
- 120 On 22 June 1942 the mayor of Posen (Poznań) demands that the Reich Association of Jews in Germany pay the treatment costs for sick Jewish forced labourers

- 121 On 25 June 1942 Oskar Rosenfeld emphasizes the great importance of classical concerts for the people in the Lodz ghetto
- 122 On 25 June 1942 the Reich Trustee of Labour in Reichsgau Wartheland regulates the deployment of Jewish forced labourers in private companies
- 123 In June 1942 officials from the employment office in the town of Bełchatów order the whipping of twenty Jewish women
- 124 *The Times*, 30 June 1942: article describing the murder of more than a million Jews in occupied Poland and other states
- 125 Gedaliah Goldman describes how all the Jews of Kalisz were either deported or murdered in gas vans between 1939 and June 1942
- 126 On 8 July 1942 the chairman of the Jewish Community in Danzig describes the situation of the Jews still living in the city to a friend in the General Government
- 127 On 10 July 1942 the Urban Police in Regierungsbezirk Litzmannstadt describe in a situation report the actions taken against Poles and Jews in various areas
- 128 On 11 July 1942 the Litzmannstadt ghetto administration informs a bank that ghetto residents will no longer be signing for bank transfers from abroad
- 129 On 15 July 1942 the Landrat of Landkreis Posen gives instructions on camp hygiene for Jewish forced labourers
- 130 In mid July 1942 Shloyme Frank describes in his diary the evacuation of the ghettos in Regierungsbezirk Litzmannstadt and the arrival of the Jews selected to work in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 131 Between 13 May and 22 July 1942 Irene Hauser, who had been deported from Vienna, describes conditions in the Lodz ghetto and the rumours that the Jews deported in May 1942 have been murdered with poison gas
- 132 On 23 July 1942 Oskar Singer documents the public execution of two Jews in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 133 On 23 July 1942 Wehrmacht officer Wilm Hosenfeld questions Germany's war aims in his diary in view of the mass murder of Jews by gas
- 134 *Litzmannstädter Zeitung*, 29 July 1942: article on the establishment of a branch of the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question in Litzmannstadt (Łódź)
- 135 On 29 July 1942 the Criminal Police ghetto office in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) reports a major fire and a murder associated with a robbery
- 136 *JTA Daily News Bulletin*, 2 August 1942: article describing the use of gas vans in Chełmno (Kulmhof) to murder Jews in the Warthegau
- 137 On 6 August 1942 the Regierungspräsident in Litzmannstadt justifies the earlier financing of municipal buildings through deductions from the wages of Jewish forced labourers
- 138 Between 5 and 15 August 1942 Oskar Rosenfeld writes in his diary about constant hunger in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 139 On 18 August 1942 the Gau Press Office Wartheland reports on the death sentence for an ethnic German who helped Jews escape

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- 140 Between 5 and 20 August 1942 Irene Hauser describes the misery in the Lodz ghetto and her personal situation
- 141 *Litzmannstädter Zeitung*, 30 August 1942: article on alleged ritual murders by Jews in Poland and Russia
- 142 On 2 September 1942 Szmul Zygielbojm reports on Kulmhof extermination camp at a protest in London organized by the Labour Party
- 143 On 4 September 1942 the Jewish elder in the Lodz ghetto calls on the ghetto population to surrender their children under ten years of age
- 144 On 5 September 1942 Chaim Rumkowski announces a curfew in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto during the deportation of children, the elderly, and sick people
- 145 Between 4 and 8 September 1942 Irene Hauser records in her diary the deportation of children and the elderly from the Lodz ghetto
- 146 On 9 September 1942 the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Reichsgau Wartheland describes the clearing of numerous ghettos in his monthly report
- 147 Between 1 and 15 September 1942 Shloyme Frank describes in his diary how children, the sick, and the elderly were deported from the Lodz ghetto to Kulmhof extermination camp
- 148 On 16 September 1942 the Criminal Police ghetto office in Litzmannstadt (Lodz) describes its activities in the past year
- 149 On 16 September 1942 Oskar Singer describes the frantic efforts in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto to save children and the elderly from deportation to Kulmhof extermination camp
- 150 On 16 September 1942 the chief of police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) describes Jewish fears after the first wave of deportations
- 151 On 16 September 1942 the commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höss, inspects Kulmhof extermination camp
- 152 In September 1942 a report by the Upper Silesian Institute for Economic Research assumes that all Jewish forced labourers will soon disappear from the Silesian clothing industry
- 153 On 2 October 1942 the Reichsstatthalter in the Warthegau contacts the Reich Minister of the Interior to request a Jewish physician for a private civil engineering company in Posen (Poznań)
- 154 On 6 October 1942 the mayor of Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) reports his plans to establish a ghetto for the 19,000 Jews still living in the city
- 155 On 11 October 1942 the Jewish Council in the Białystok ghetto warns of impending deportations as a result of unsatisfactory work performance in the ghetto
- 156 On 11 October 1942 the Oberpräsident of Upper Silesia tries to have a mentally ill Jewish man from Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) transferred to Bendorf-Sayn psychiatric hospital
- 157 On 15 October 1942 the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Reichsgau Wartheland mentions the deportation of almost 16,000 Jews from the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto to Kulmhof extermination camp

- 158 On 16 October 1942 the mayor of Litzmannstadt (Łódź) reports to Reichsstatthalter Greiser about the ghetto's growing economic importance
- 159 Between 9 and 19 October 1942 Oskar Rosenfeld notes the rumours about the extermination of the Jews in Warsaw circulating in the Lodz ghetto
- 160 On 23 October 1942 the Dresdner Bank branch in Kattowitz (Katowice) requests that the Gestapo provide the date on which two employees were deported so that it can stop pension payments
- 161 *Litzmannstädter Zeitung*, 24 October 1942: article on the arrest of a Jew hidden in a Polish home for the elderly
- 162 On 2 November 1942 the local forestry superintendent in Marcinkańce complains that while clearing the ghetto the gendarmerie shot numerous Jews who had posed no threat
- 163 On 4 November 1942 Gauleiter Albert Forster advocates for the police to take over criminal prosecution of Jews but rejects the same measure for Poles
- 164 On 6 November 1942 the Sobakińce gendarmerie post commander reports on events that took place during the evacuation of the Marcinkańce ghetto
- 165 On 15 November 1942 the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Reichsgau Wartheland describes conditions in the forced labour camps for Jews as untenable
- 166 Dovid Lev reports on the murder of Jews in Ciechanowiec between 2 and 15 November 1942
- 167 On 16 November 1942 Rolf-Heinz Höppner, head of the Posen SD Section, informs the Reichsstatthalter's office that rumours about the mass murder of Jews are spreading among Poles
- 168 In November 1942 Shmerl Elman describes how his father took his own life in view of the family's imminent deportation from the Prużany ghetto
- 169 On 30 November 1942 the Higher SS and Police Leader in Posen informs the Trustee Office of the whereabouts of leather goods belonging to the Jews previously deported from Lubranek (Lubraniec)
- 170 On 4 December 1942 the police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) note the Jews' despondency following the deportations
- 171 On 10 December 1942 the Polish underground movement reports to the government in exile on the mass murder in Kulmhof extermination camp
- 172 On 10 December 1942 the Kreiskommissar in Grodno reports to the civil administration in Bialystok that the murder of the Jews has had little effect on economic output
- 173 On 11 December 1942 the mayor of Litzmannstadt (Łódź) emphasizes that the ghetto will not be an issue in any future city planning
- 174 On 15 December 1942 the mayor of Leslau (Włocławek) asks the Trustee Office to hand over to the city a plot of land belonging to the Macabi Jewish sports association free of charge

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- 175 On 15 December 1942 the president of the Reich Kinship Office seeks to obtain the Jewish registers of births, deaths, and marriages from the liquidated ghettos in Zichenau (Ciechanów) and Białystok
 - 176 *Pariser Zeitung*, 20 December 1942: article on the supposedly very good living conditions in the ghettos in East Upper Silesia and in Auschwitz concentration camp
 - 177 On 20 December 1942 the Regierungspräsident in Regierungsbezirk Kattowitz prohibits German and Polish retailers from selling goods to Jews
 - 178 In 1942 the Inter-Allied Information Center reports on religious persecution in the occupied Polish territories
 - 179 Between 21 December 1942 and 3 January 1943 Moshe Maik from Sokoly in Bezirk Bialystok describes the monotonous daily routine in his hiding place
 - 180 On 5 January 1943 the Litzmannstadt ghetto administration thanks the Amtskommissar in Zelow for excellent collaboration during the liquidation of the local ghetto
 - 181 On 9 January 1943 the Gau commissioner for the Winter Relief Organization in Posen (Poznań) complains about bloodstains on items of clothing from Kulmhof extermination camp
 - 182 On 20 January 1943 the gendarmerie in Kattowitz (Katowice) announces the deaths of three Jews after they jumped from a deportation train heading towards Auschwitz
 - 183 On 27 January 1943 the Reich Railway Directorate in Minsk organizes four special trains to deport Polish Jews from the Prużany (Prużana) ghetto to Auschwitz
 - 184 On 30 January 1943 Moshe Maik describes in his diary how a group of Germans find a neighbouring hideout and murder the Jews hiding inside
 - 185 On 1 February 1943 Speer rejects Himmler's demand to allocate building materials for the planned resettlement of Byelorussians in the empty Białystok ghetto
 - 186 Between 8 January and 12 February 1943 Oskar Rosenfeld describes everyday life and death in the Lodz ghetto
 - 187 On 20 February 1943 the mayor of Litzmannstadt (Łódź) reports to Reichsstatthalter Greiser on the ghetto's economic situation
 - 188 On 23 February 1943 a Jewish man by the name of Eliezer records his account of the murder of Jews in Grodno for the underground archive of the Białystok ghetto
 - 189 On 27 February 1943 members of the Zionist youth organization Dror in the Białystok ghetto discuss what action to take in response to the ghetto's imminent liquidation
 - 190 On 28 February 1943 the 'Daily Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto' documents the celebrations to mark the third anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish Order Service
 - 191 On 1 March 1943 the NSDAP Gauleitung in Upper Silesia proposes to the Reichsleitung that Jewish cemeteries be imminently destroyed since most Jews have already been deported

- 192 On 5 March 1943 the Jewish Council in the Białystok ghetto informs the Jewish population about the relocations that will be necessary as part of the upcoming reduction in the size of the ghetto
- 193 In spring 1943 the Security Police in Białystok plan to retain the ghetto with 30,000 Jewish factory workers
- 194 On 13 March 1943 Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski gives a speech emphasizing that systematic labour deployment is guaranteeing the Lodz ghetto's continued existence
- 195 In a letter to Himmler dated 19 March 1943 Gauleiter Greiser praises the Kulmhof special detachment for carrying out its duties so conscientiously
- 196 On 22 March 1943 the deputy director of the Kalisch (Kalisz) Savings Bank asks the ghetto administration in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) for a wristwatch for his son
- 197 On 26 March 1943 the Białystok Trustee Office regulates the use of the last belongings of murdered Jews
- 198 Between 12 and 31 March 1943 Oskar Rosenfeld describes in his diary everyday life in the Lodz ghetto and the deportation of 1,000 persons to an unknown destination
- 199 On 2 April 1943 members of a Jewish work detail in Kulmhof extermination camp write a farewell letter for posterity
- 200 On 2 April 1943 the commander of the Jewish Combat Organization in the Białystok ghetto requests more support from the Polish resistance movement
- 201 On 5 April 1943 the mayor of Bendsburg (Będzin) describes the deportation of the Jews as a contribution to fighting epidemics in the city
- 202 On 7 April 1943 the senior public prosecutor at Litzmannstadt (Łódź) Special Court brings charges against Frieda Janz because she allegedly criticized the murder of the Jews
- 203 On 11 April 1943 the commander of the gendarmerie in Kreis Grodno proposes that 500 Jews should be shot in retaliation for an attack on two Reich Germans
- 204 On 22 April 1943 the Jewish Council in Bendsburg (Będzin) receives notification that eight Jews have been sentenced to death by the Gestapo in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) and shot in Auschwitz
- 205 On 22 April 1943 the Reichsstatthalter in Danzig-West Prussia attempts to obtain jurisdiction over the remaining assets of Danzig Jews from the Reich Minister of Justice
- 206 On 23 April 1943 the municipal construction office in Ozorków informs the Reich Kinship Office that the gravestones from the local Jewish cemetery have been repurposed as paving stones
- 207 On 29 April 1943 the SD in Kalisch (Kalisz) describes the local Polish population's reactions to the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto
- 208 On 10 May 1943 the Social Care section of the Council of Elders in Dombrowa receives instructions for running the new day nursery
- 209 On 17 May 1943 the Urban Police in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto order that the ghetto fence be repaired as a response to the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto

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- 210 On 30 May 1943 the mayor of Bendsburg (Będzin) complains to the Landrat and the chief of police about the clean-up work required following the deportation of the Jews
- 211 On 5 June 1943 the police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) note that the German population has welcomed the resettlement of the Jews to the Schrodell (Śródula) ghetto
- 212 Between 23 May and 10 June 1943 Moshe Maik describes the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in his diary and writes about a Pole who betrays Jews in hiding to the Germans
- 213 On 16 June 1943 the Gestapo in Posen recommends that four members of the Kulmhof special detachment be awarded the War Service Cross
- 214 On 22 June 1943 the Reich Ministry of Aviation's wiretapping service reports that the murders at Kulmhof extermination camp came to an end in early April
- 215 *Oberschlesische Zeitung* (Kattowitz), 2 July 1943: article on an armed robbery committed by a Jew in Bendsburg (Będzin)
- 216 On 3 July 1943 the Dresdner Bank branch in Bendsburg (Będzin) reports on how the deportation of Upper Silesia's Jews is disrupting manufacturing
- 217 In late June and early July 1943 Jakub Poznański writes in his diary about events in the Lodz ghetto
- 218 On 17 July 1943 Frumka Płotnicka and other Jewish resistance fighters in Będzin (Bendsburg) describe the mass murders in the General Government and the annexed Polish territories
- 219 On 23 July 1943 a Jewish woman named Natke writes a letter from Dąbrowa Górnicza to her sister, indicating that she managed to hide her daughter Sheyndl with a Christian Pole
- 220 On 2 August 1943 the mayor of Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) complains to the Regierungspräsident that the Jewish craftsmen who were working for the municipal administration have been deported
- 221 On 7 August 1943 the chief of police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) reports on the deportation of 30,000 Jews from the Sosnowitz ghetto to Auschwitz
- 222 On 12 August 1943 Avrom Zayf records his final wishes in Konin labour camp
- 223 On 15 August 1943 the resistance movement in the Białystok ghetto calls on Jews to resist the mass murder
- 224 On 15 August 1943 the Polish underground movement reports on the liquidation of the ghettos in Upper Silesia
- 225 On 17 August 1943 the Landrat of Kreis Lissa (Leszno) informs the Kreis construction office that the Jews held in forced labour camps will now finally be deported
- 226 On 17 August 1943 the Reich Railway Directorate in Königsberg announces five deportation trains that will take Jews from Białystok to Treblinka extermination camp
- 227 *Manchester Guardian*, 26 August 1943: article on the situation of Germans who have fled the Reich to Poland and their alleged resettlement in liquidated ghettos
- 228 In August 1943 the Polish underground movement reports on the liquidation of the ghettos in the Dąbrowa Basin and Upper Silesia and describes its efforts to aid Jews

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- 229 Rukhl Falk describes her life in hiding following the liquidation of the Białystok ghetto in summer 1943 and her subsequent deportation to Auschwitz
- 230 On 6 September 1943 the senior public prosecutor at the Special Court in Posen (Poznań) brings charges against Charlotte Ladewig for allegedly criticizing the murder of Jews
- 231 On 3 October 1943 the 'Daily Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto' documents the news of the day and reports from the workshops
- 232 In October 1943 the *Black Book of Polish Jewry*, published in the United States, presents a detailed account of murder by poison gas in Chelmno (Kulmhof) extermination camp
- 233 On 7 November 1943 Moshe Maik records partisan attacks on Jews and his own role in an act of revenge for the destruction of Jewish communities
- 234 On 15 November 1943 the Jewish National Committee reports on the mass killing of Jews in Warsaw, Białystok, and elsewhere
- 235 On 29 November 1943 the administration at Auschwitz concentration camp asks the Litzmannstadt ghetto administration to transfer the money that had been confiscated from deported Jews
- 236 *JTA Daily News Bulletin*, 7 December 1943: article describing conditions for Jews in Silesian labour camps
- 237 On 30 December 1943 the 'Daily Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto' reports on Chaim Rumkowski's speech about the order and supply situation in the ghetto
- 238 In early May 1945 Berlin physician Dr Edith Freund describes her medical work in several forced labour camps for Jewish women in Posen (Poznań) in 1942 and 1943
- 239 The *Yizkor* (memorial) book for the Jews of Łódź, published in the USA in 1943, reports on the conditions in the Lodz ghetto and the mass murder of Jews in Kulmhof extermination camp
- 240 On 7 January 1944 the tax office in Krenau (Chrzanów) asks the Upper Silesian municipalities to register their interest in purchasing the land formerly designated for Jewish cemeteries
- 241 On 11 January 1944 the Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) municipal administration approves a company's request to withhold the wages of its deported Jewish forced labourers
- 242 On 24 January 1944 the managing director of Ostindustrie GmbH, Max Horn, advocates that the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto be converted into a concentration camp to make it profitable
- 243 On 31 January 1944 the Supreme Arbitration Board for Ethnicity Issues approves Gustav Klusak's inclusion in the German People's List
- 244 On 14 February 1944 Reichsstatthalter Greiser writes to SS-Obergruppenführer Oswald Pohl at the SS Business and Administration Main Office concerning the future of the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 245 On 23 February 1944 the chief of police in Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec) complains to the mayor about the fact that the police are overworked in their efforts to prevent looting in the liquidated ghetto

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- 246 On 7 March 1944 Reichsstatthalter Greiser reports to Hitler on the near completion of the murder of the Jews in Reichsgau Wartheland
- 247 On 25 March 1944 the Reichsstatthalter's office in Posen informs the Public Health Office that a Jewish physician has been sent back after arriving at a forced labour camp because the Jews there have already been deported
- 248 On 13 April 1944 the Regional Food and Agriculture Office in Kattowitz (Katowice) prohibits any special allocations to Jews
- 249 *Los Angeles Times*, 25 April 1944: article describing the liquidation of the Białystok ghetto and the Jews' armed resistance
- 250 On 2 May 1944 Litzmannstadt (Łódź) Special Court sentences two Poles to death for murdering three Jews whom they had been hiding
- 251 Between 2 and 5 May 1944 Jewish partisan Shmerl Elman describes his relationship with the local peasants in Bezirk Białystok
- 252 On 5 May 1944 Legationsrat Eberhard von Thadden outlines the British plan to secure the release of 5,000 Jewish children from the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 253 On 5 and 15 May 1944 an unidentified diarist in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto records how he stole his sister's bread ration and reflects on his situation
- 254 Two Jewish forced labourers describe how between 16 August 1943 and 15 May 1944 they had to exhume and burn the bodies of Jews murdered in the Białystok area
- 255 On 9 June 1944 Gauleiter Greiser tries to persuade Himmler not to use the Jews from Litzmannstadt (Łódź) as forced labourers, but to deport them instead
- 256 On 24 June 1944 Gusta Edelsztajn, who has been confined to her home in Kalisz, asks her former party comrades for support
- 257 On 7 July 1944 Sarah and Yehiel Gerlitz from Będzin write a farewell letter to their six-year-old daughter, whom they have hidden at a Polish friend's house
- 258 On 10 July 1944 Szymon Grynspan asks the commission in charge in the Lodz ghetto to exempt him from deportation due to poor health
- 259 Paye Pavlovska from Šiauliai reports on her time in Stutthof concentration camp from mid July 1944 and the subsequent evacuation march
- 260 On 26 July 1944 Zichenau (Ciechanów) Special Court sentences the Polish farmer Kazimierz Szkop to death for so-called crimes against the war economy and for allegedly hiding two Jews on his farm
- 261 On 3 August 1944 an unidentified diarist in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto records his thoughts regarding the imminent liquidation of the ghetto
- 262 On 7 August 1944 the head of the German ghetto administration in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) announces the imminent evacuation of the ghetto
- 263 On 12 August 1944 an unidentified Jewish woman from the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto writes a final note before her deportation to Auschwitz
- 264 Between 1 July and 15 August 1944 a twelve-year-old girl describes in her diary the last days before the liquidation of the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto

- 265** On 24 August 1944 the ghetto administration in Litzmannstadt (Łódź) draws up a plan for the clearance and subsequent use of the ghetto area
- 266** In August 1944 Jakub Poznański describes in his diary the liquidation of the Lodz ghetto and the deportations to Auschwitz concentration camp
- 267** On 6 September 1944 Mojżesz Gerszuni testifies regarding his work cremating corpses in Białystok
- 268** On 27 September 1944 the Criminal Police in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto reports that the liquidation of the ghetto was carried out without incident
- 269** On 2 October 1944 the Red Army soldier A. Rozen describes to Ilya Ehrenburg the murder of the last Jews from the Białystok ghetto
- 270** On 20 October 1944 the Reich Aviation Ministry's wiretapping service notes that Hans Biebow is negotiating with the Reichsstatthalter's office in Posen with regard to the looted property in Kulmhof extermination camp
- 271** In October 1944 E. Shteyman describes a day in Guttau forced labour camp for Jewish women, near Toruń
- 272** On 15 November 1944 the Reich Commissariat for the Strengthening of Germanism makes plans for the demolition of the buildings and the utilization of salvaged materials from the liquidated Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 273** On 15 November 1944 Olia Goldfein informs her aunt, Paulina Neydus, in New York about her escape from Pruzhany and her time in hiding at a Catholic convent
- 274** On 29 November 1944 the chairman of the National Socialist War Victims' Fund in the Warthegau complains that the furs confiscated from Jews are being sold at too high a price
- 275** On 4 December 1944 the office of the Regierungspräsident in Litzmannstadt urges the Reichsstatthalter in Posen to compensate Germans who own real estate in the area of the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto
- 276** An entry in the encyclopaedia of the Lodz ghetto describes the lives of the families confined there in 1944
- 277** *Jewish Advocate*, 18 January 1945: article describing the flight of an unidentified Jew from Warsaw to France via Sosnowitz (Sosnowiec)
- 278** Moszek Merin describes his life in hiding from the liquidation of the Będzin ghetto up to 27 January 1945
- 279** In January 1945 members of the Jewish prisoner work detail in Kulmhof extermination camp write an appeal to future generations
- 280** In February 1945 the Kreis forestry officer Heinrich May reports on the murder of Jews at Kulmhof
- 281** *New York Times*, 17 March 1945: article describing the decision of the Jewish elder in the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto, Rumkowski, to be deported alongside his brother
- 282** Between January and March 1945 Jakub Poznański describes in his diary the events immediately following the Red Army's liberation of the Lodz ghetto

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- 283** *Freies Deutschland*, 4 May 1945: article on the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto and the murder of Jews in Kulmhof extermination camp in 1942
- 284** On 7 May 1945 Halina Hoffman, aged eleven, describes to the Jewish Committee in Cracow her odyssey under an assumed Polish identity through various labour camps in Silesia and West Prussia
- 285** On 28 May 1945 a Polish investigative commission inspects the site of the former Kulmhof extermination camp for the first time

