

COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS  
(Transcripts)

Reich S.S. Director  
Reich Commissar for  
the consolidation of  
Germanism.

Berlin, September 12, 1940



Ordinance in re determining and segregation of population  
in the incorporated eastern territories.

A. Principle:

Before proceeding with the fundamental re-arrangement of the population in the incorporated eastern territories, it is essential to acquire a thorough understanding of the following facts:

I. Present status of the population.

According to the latest statistics, the four eastern provinces, including territories of the old Reich, were inhabited by:

8,100,000 Germans  
600,000 Jews  
8,530,000 Poles  
180,000 other nationalities (Slovaks,  
Ukrainians, Russians & Czechs)

When evaluating these figures, it should be borne in mind that outside of the Warta Province (Warthegau) there are large national groups, which it is impossible definitely to classify from the point of view of nationality. This is especially the case in the Province of Gdańsk-East Prussia, with:

- 1) 120,000 Kashubians
- 2) 100,000 (in round figures) erstwhile Poles, who due to inter-marriage and cultural influences are leaning to Germanism);

in the Katowice region, with:

- 1) 120,000 Silesians (Slonzaken)
- 2) 400,000 - 500,000 Upper-Silesians (Wasserpolacken);

in the Ciechanów region and the County of Suwałki, with:

5,000 (in round figures) Mazurians.

II. Future composition of the population.

Group A: Persons of German nationality, possessing German citizenship and German civic rights.

Group B: Persons of German origin, who must be re-educated as full-value Germans and, accordingly, must possess German citizenship, at first, however, without civic rights. Full Germanization of such persons should be carried on to the greatest possible extent.

Group C: Valuable individuals of other nationalities, as well as German renegades, who possess German citizenship, subject to cancellation. Such persons must be re-Germanized in the old Reich.

Group D:

According to our national-socialistic notions, such persons may be determined only by being racially segregated. Persons thus selected must, above anything else, be re-Germanized, that is they must regain their German blood they have forsaken. The history of the East shows that wholesale attempts, not undertaken from the racial point of view, at Germanizing the eastern provinces produced negative results and caused the loss of these provinces.

B. Procedure.

For purposes of determining and segregating the population in the incorporated eastern territories, the following instructions are herewith issued and are to be binding upon all the interested government agencies:

1) Determining of nationality:

The Reich governors and provincial presidents shall cause lists of German nationals to be prepared. As far as the Silesia is concerned, the proper authority is the present deputy regional director acting as plenipotentiary of the Reich Commissar for the consolidation of Germanism.

Conditions for being entered on the list of German nationals:

Acceptable for being entered is one:

a) whoever, prior to September 1, 1939, proved his German nationality;

b) who, although he did not prove his German nationality by September 1st, 1939, at a later date made a pertinent deposition, provided such deposition was substantiated by facts such as origin, race, education and culture. The decisive factor in doubtful cases is whether or not the given individual constitutes a racially valuable national accession.

Treated as a German, pursuant to Item a), shall also be any individual, who in his home-life does not use the German language (Mazurians, Kashubians, Silesians, Upper-Silesians), but who, prior to September 1, 1939, admitted his German nationality.

For practical purposes of the several government agencies, the list of German nationals shall be split up into 4 groups:

1) Persons of German origin (Volksdeutsche), who actively participated in the national struggle. By active participation is being understood, in addition to membership in any of the German organizations, also any other deliberate championing of Germanism against any foreign nationality.

2) Persons of German nationality, who - though they did not actively champion the German cause - have unquestionably preserved their German spirit.

3) Persons of German origin, who in the course of years, have become connected with Polonism, but as to whom it may be assumed that they would become full-value members of the German nation. To this group belong also persons of German origin, who live in wedlock with mates of non-German nationality, but where the German spouse exercises the dominating influence



in the family. Persons of Mazurian, Kashoubian, Silesian and Upper-Silesian origin, who are to be included into the German nation, shall à priori be assigned to this 3rd group.

4) Persons of German origin, who turned Poles (renegades). Persons not included in the list of German nationals are either Poles or other alien nationals. Their treatment is covered by Item B.II. Those belonging to groups 1 and 2 are Germans by origin (Volksdeutsche), who shall be made use of in connection with the reconstruction work in the East. The differentiation between group 1 and group 2 is important for the NSDAP. Accepted for membership in the party are, pursuant to instructions of the Vice-Chancellor, in the beginning only persons belonging to group 1.

Those belonging to groups 3 and 4 must, by intensive educational work in the old Reich, be made in the course of time into full-value Germans or re-Germanized.

When determining the classification of a person into group 4, the principle to follow is that not even one drop of German blood should be permitted to be of use to an alien nationality. Protective police measures are to be applied to those who avoid being Germanized.

Children who could not possibly be held accountable for the actions of their parents, should not suffer for the parents' guilt. The Reich will take care of their bringing up and education. Detailed provisions relative to this problem, as well as to the further measures of treatment of renegades who have not been accepted for entry on the lists of German nationals, shall be issued by the chief of the security police (Sicherheitspolizei) and of the S.D., in keeping with the instructions of the Reich Director of the S.S. and of the Reich Commissar, for the consolidation of Germanism.

### III. Regulating of the citizenship question.

a) persons belonging to groups 1 and 2 of the list of German nationals shall receive German citizenship and civic rights;

b) persons belonging to group 3 of the list of German nationals shall receive German citizenship;

c) persons belonging to group 4 of the list of German nationals and such of alien nationalities, who shall be deemed valuable from the racial point of view (Ukrainians, White Russians, Czechs, Lithuanians), shall receive German citizenship individually and subject to cancellation.

d) all other nationally alien persons shall be considered as standing under the protection of the German Reich and shall possess a limited measure of civic rights.

### IV. Verification of the Polish population.

The verification of the Polish population and the accepting of suitable individuals for Germanization from among those standing under the protection of the German Reich shall be handled by the Central Re-settlement Bureaus. The latter are undertaking these experiments from the racial,



sanitary and political point of view. The Reich Director of the S.S. and the Reich Commissar for the consolidation of Germanism shall issue specific executive orders anent this matter.

(signed) Himmler

In connection with the proceedings in re verification and segregation of population in the incorporated eastern territories, there, shall be held at the same time summary proceedings for the purpose of changing Polonized given and family names and of restoring them to their purely Germanic form.

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Ordinance in re establishing of a ghetto in  
the City of Warsaw

1. Pursuant to the ordinance in re restrictions of residence in the General Gouvernement of September 13, 1940 (Journal of Ordinance of the General Gouvernement, p. 288), there is being established in the City of Warsaw a ghetto, wherein must reside Jews inhabiting Warsaw, or moving into said city.

The streets hereinafter specified shall constitute the boundary lines separating the ghetto from the rest of the city's area (follows list of streets).

2. Poles residing in the area of the ghetto must move to an address elsewhere in the city before October 31, 1940. The Housing Bureau of the Polish City Administration shall allot living quarters.

In the event the Poles fail to vacate their quarters in the ghetto by the aforespecified date, they shall be forcibly evicted. In case of forcible eviction, they shall be permitted to take along only a refugee baggage, bedding and heirlooms.

Blas are not permitted to settle in the German section of the city.

3. Jews residing outside of the ghetto area must move thither by October 31, 1940. They may take along only refugee baggage and bedding. The Senior of the Jewish Council shall have charge of allotting living quarters.

Warsaw, October 2, 1940

Chief of the Warsaw District

(signed) Dr. Fischer, Governor

Official Journal of the Chief of the Warsaw District

No. 10, 1940 - Item 2

Jews forbidden to bow to Germans (Circular No. 3/41 of the Chief of the Bureau, dated January 9, 1941).

Several among the County Commissioners issued orders to the effect that the male Jewish population should salute Germans in uniform, by removing their headgear. It turned out that salutations on the part of the Jews were distasteful to the Germans. I, accordingly, request that any such orders be



cancelled, such cancellation to become effective forthwith and that it be publicly announced, specifying expressly that Jews should discontinue saluting the Germans. In counties where the regulation about Jews saluting has not as yet been introduced, I also request that the order forbidding Jews to salute Germans be issued.

(Official Journal of the Chief of the Warsaw District  
No. 2, 1941 - Item 9)

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PUBLIC NOTICE

in re behavior of the Jewish population  
within the City of Warsaw.

1. Jews are forbidden:

- a) to enter the Adolf Hitler Platz;
- b) to enter any park, except in the area threatened by the epidemic;
- c) to use the Siegasstrase (Victory Street).

A prohibition covering other streets and squares shall be in each instance announced publicly.

These regulations do not apply to Jewish labor detachments marched to work in military formation.

In individual instances the Jews must be able to produce a written permit or official summons issued by a government agency located in an area covered by the prohibitive order.

2. When meeting persons wearing German uniforms the Jews must - in a noticeable manner - step aside and, when ordered, get off the sidewalk.

3. Violations of this order are punishable under Art. 2 of the Ordinance in re administrative penalties of September 13, 1940, by a fine up to Zł. 1,000.- and, if such cannot be collected, by arrest up to 3 months.

Warsaw, October 8, 1940

Deputy Chief of District Warsaw-City  
(signed) Leist.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

By way of preventing the insolent behavior on the part of a portion of the Polish population, I herewith direct, as follows:

1. Polish citizens of both sexes are duty bound to get out of the way of representatives of German authority, insofar as the latter are recognizable by uniform or armband. The streets belong to the victors and not to the vanquished.



2) Polish citizens of the male sex are duty bound to salute all leading state, party and military dignitaries by removing the headgear.

3) Poles are forbidden to use the German salutation of raising the right arm and saying "Heil Hitler".

4) In stores and markets representatives of the German authorities, their families and all German citizens must be served first and after them only the vanquished.

5) Wearing of Polish school uniforms, caps with emblems, etc., as well as the wearing of Polish state insignia by Polish railway and postal functionaries is forbidden.

6) All and sundry and especially young people are forbidden to assemble in streets and at street crossings.

7) Anyone accosting or molesting German women and girls shall be exemplarily punished.

8) Polish women accosting or soliciting Germans shall be delivered to houses of prostitution.

9) All vehicles and bicycles must be equipped after dark with headlights and red tail-lights. Violators of this order are liable to punishment, whereas the bicycles shall be confiscated. Until the lights are turned on after dark, the vehicles and bicycles must be wheeled and not ridden.

10) Directions issued by the National Socialist Motor Drivers' Corps (Auxiliary Traffic Police) must be implicitly heeded. Traffic regulations shall be published in the immediate future. Those among the Poles who failed to understand thus far that they are the vanquished and we the victors and who shall violate the above regulations, will incur most severe penalties.

Toruń, October 27, 1939.

The State Police Director  
(signed) Weberstedt

"Thorner Freiheit" (Toruń Liberty), Friday, October 27, 1939.

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NOTICE OF THE POLISH POPULATION.

It became obvious in the course of the last few months, that a portion of the Polish urban and rural population displayed a behavior, from which a definite conclusion may be drawn that it was unwilling to submit to German order and discipline. The aforementioned behavior compels the Party to apply educational measures.

Accordingly, the following regulations are being imposed upon the entire Polish population:



1) All Germans residing in the County of Ostrowo, who are recognizable either by a uniform, or a party emblem, or the "Volkstum" badge or the swastika must, in the future, be saluted by the Polish population by removal of the headgear and if no headgear is being worn by a bow of the head. It goes without saying that this regulation applies as well insofar as the German armed forces are concerned.

2) Poles are most sternly forbidden to wear emblems of any kind.

3) Poles are forbidden to use the German salutation.

4) Poles are forbidden to walk in groups of 3 or 4 men on the sidewalks. It is required that the right of way be yielded on the sidewalk to Germans, recognizable by uniform or emblems, as is due them, as Germans.

5) Poles, who in the future shall ride bicycles or wheel hand carts on sidewalks will be punished by police measures.

These regulations are effective at once and Party formations (S.A., S.S., N.S.K.K.) are authorized for the purpose of assisting the police in enforcing these regulations, to exercise special control.

Ostrowo, June 10, 1940.

NSDAP District Command Ostrowo  
(signed) Delang, District Chief

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Instances of assaults on German soldiers committed by the Polish population necessitate the applying of the following measures:

1. Provocation or attempted provocation shall be repelled by instantaneous use of arms.

2. In the event the perpetrator is not surrendered by the Polish population within 3 hours, ten Poles shall be shot.

Sochaczew, March 6, 1941.

Eastern Army Command.

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(Mark VDA)

Our attitude with regard to the  
question of Poles in the Reich.

The Reich SS Director and Chief of the German Police, acting under orders issued by Reichsmarshal Goering, directed - among other things - that all male and female workers of Polish nationality are to wear plainly displayed on the right breast of each garment a cloth badge, as above reproduced, in full size. The badge is to be firmly sewn to the garment.

We are witnessing at present the birth of our national Reich and are fully aware of the fact that in times to come nationally alien elements shall be dwelling in large numbers within our living space. In addition



thereto, national questions became critical issues all through the Reich, because of the employment of Polish farm and industrial labor. A national Reich can last forever only if every German maintains a nationally conscious attitude and settles all of these problems for himself. Laws can only help in regulating the symbiosis. The intuitive and fearless attitude of every single individual constitutes the most important element. The people at large must, therefore, be enlightened to the fullest possible extent as to the dangers involved by living together with people of alien nationalities.

It is, therefore, necessary to use every opportunity for spreading information, that is, to call attention over and over again to the outrages perpetrated by the Poles against our German nationals and to urge caution in dealings with Polish labor.

Poles have now come to us as farm and industrial laborers, as well as prisoners of war, because we are in need of their labor. Whoever has any official dealings with them must be fully aware of the fact that the Pole's hatred of the German is today far more violent than ever before, that the Poles have much greater experience in the national struggle than we possess and that they still hope to be able to build, with the assistance of the powers which are our enemies, a new and greater Poland.

The subservience, which the Pole displays towards the German peasant is only cunning. His friendly disposition is a fraud. Caution should be exercised in every direction, as otherwise a Polish conspiracy and possible espionage might be aided and abetted.

Above anything else, there should be no intercourse of any kind whatever between Germans and Poles. Germans! Be proud and never forget what the Poles did to you! And if any should say to you that his Polish laborer was a decent man, tell him: anyone nowadays again knows some decent Pole, just as in former times anyone used to know a decent Jew!

Our national unity is at stake! Above anything else beware that no ties be established through a community of religion. Our peasants, unfamiliar as they are with national struggles, consider a Pole, who consistently greets them with the salutation: "Praised be the Lord Jesus Christ" a decent man and return the salutation, by responding "For all eternity, Amen". Poles who arrived with nothing but the clothing they wore, received from the peasants to whom they were assigned underwear and wearing apparel. These they subsequently sold to some Pole in the vicinity and spent the money thus obtained for tobacco. Groups of Poles on highways, who were dispersed by the police, congregated again on the next street corner. Keep watching whether the Poles write long letters to their folks at home. There were instances of food articles having been sent from Poland, pursuant to such letters from which it may be imagined what those Poles had written home. Give them no cash money! In a peasant household, where the housewife is about to be confined with her third child, there is no other help except one Polish girl. In cases of this kind you should mobilize your community welfare service.

Germans! The Pole is never your comrade! He stands beneath any fellow-German, be it on your farm or in your work-shop. Be just, as the German always is, but never forget that you are a member of a race of masters!





The German army is conquering for us a Europe-wide peace. We are responsible for the peace in the new and greater Germany. The symbiosis with nationally alien peoples will lead repeatedly to showdowns along national lines and these contests you, as Germans, must fight through to win!

National Alliance for Germanism Abroad  
Provincial Council, Berlin  
W. 50, Motzstrasse 46.

