

To Mr. (Mrs.) \_\_\_\_\_ at Leslau

For reasons of public safety you are herewith being expelled, effective at once, from the territory of the German Reich. The order of expulsion applies as well to all members of your family, to wit.: .....

Within 20 minutes after receiving the present order of expulsion, you and all members of your family have to be assembled, ready for travel, in the street in front of the house (entrance door). Any orders of police officers must be implicitly obeyed. You are permitted to take along:

- 1) complete set of warm clothing;
- 2) not more than one woolen blanket per person;
- 3) provisions for several days;
- 4) cups, knives, forks, etc.;
- 5) personal documents and birth certificates;
- 6) not more than Zł. 100.- of Polish currency per person;
- 7) one suitcase with essential wearing apparel.

It is prohibited to take along:

- 1) securities of any kind;
- 2) valuable articles of any kind made of silver, gold and jewelry;
- 3) furniture of any kind;
- 4) household pets: dogs, cats, birds, etc.

Locking of wardrobes and of doors and taking along of keys is severely prohibited.

Round seal with the German eagle.  
(signature illegible)

In some of the counties of the General gouvernement the Polish village mayors, selectmen and clergymen were ordered by the occupation authorities to sign the following bi-lingual declaration:

To the officer commanding the police and S.S. in District .....  
Field Office.

DECLARATION. I was informed that some of the inhabitants of my community have been refusing to discharge the obligation imposed upon them by the authorities, for instance in connection with supplying the cattle quota. I am fully aware of the fact that such behavior constitutes a serious offense against the authorities and should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. In view of the fact, that I am being released from arrest as of today, or that I am not being put under arrest at all, I herewith pledge myself to use all of my influence to have the inhabitants of my community scrupulously carry out in the future any and all instructions issued by the German authorities. Furthermore, I pledge myself to report to the German police station supervising my own community, the names of all persons who should oppose and sabotage the orders of German authorities. I solemnly promise to forbear myself any and all activity which might be ~~harmful~~ detrimental





to the respect due to German authorities. (Additional clause for the clergy). I shall also bring to bear all my pastoral influence along the lines of the present declaration and shall in particular from the pulpit announce to and admonish my congregation conscientiously to comply with orders of the German authorities and I shall also call their attention to the penalties they might become liable to as a result of non-compliance with said orders".

Signatures: (village mayor) (clergyman)  
(Certified by )

To Mr.

Pursuant to the order of the District Commissar of the County of Sochaczew, Board of Provisioning and Agriculture (Bezirkslandwirt) at Zyrardów, dated July 25, 1940, the quota of grain apportioned to your community must be delivered to the Cooperative "Rolnik" (Farmer) at Zyrardów on the following dates:

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| a) bread grain:      | 50% during the month of August             |
| (rye and wheat)      | 20% by the end of October                  |
|                      | 30% by the end of December;                |
| b) grain for fodder: | 50% between August and the end of December |
| (barley and oats)    | 50% by the end of February                 |

In the event the order concerning the delivery of the quota by the grain producers is not complied with, or in the event of sabotage, thrashing machines shall be installed in the refractory localities and all grain therein thrashed under the supervision of the S.S., or else held in safe custody pending disposal by the Governor General.

Responsible for the enforcement of this ordinance and subject to arrest by the Gestapo are: 1) all clergymen, 2) teachers, 3) owners of large farming properties, 4) four or five farmers in every village, 5) selectmen, 6) the village mayors.

As one directly concerned in the matter you are being apprised herewith thereof.

Village Mayor

Generalgouvernement  
District of Kraków  
Agricultural Commissar at Limanowa  
District Commissar's Office at Nowy Sącz.

Limanowa, March 1, 1941

PUBLIC NOTICE

The persons hereinafter listed (follow 24 names) failed to comply with orders issued and repeated time and again by the German authorities in re delivery of grain quotas apportioned to them and by their obstinate disobedience they incurred the displeasure of the authorities. They were, therefore, declared evicted from their farms. Together with their families they must vacate them by March 15, 1941, and surrender them without any compensation whatever, together with the entire stock and implements to another farmer.





I am, accordingly, once again admonishing and warning all farmers to surrender in full the grain quota apportioned to them, as otherwise they would incur the same penalty.

Agricultural Commissar  
(signed) Dr. Neumann

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Mass evacuation of the village of Dobron,  
County of Łask, province of Łódź

On April 27 (1941), soldiers armed with handgrenades surrounded the entire village, lighting it up with searchlights, so that escape was very difficult. Many shots, fired at those who attempted to escape, were heard. I was urring across fields and meadows when suddenly the beam from a searchlight caught me and bullets began to whistle all around. I did not lose my presence of mind and dropped into a water-filled ditch, in which I remained hidden for several hours. At 2 a.m. soldiers, proceeding with great caution, surrounded a number of farm houses listed beforehand and selected for evacuation. The listing was partially prepared one month before the evacuation date. The farm houses listed were mostly adjoining and they were to be combined into one holding; together with the listing, the plan and the date of evacuation have also been determined.

The people, awakened out of sound sleep, were almost senseless. Those who offered resistance or were slow, were mercilessly beaten. Whoever refused to abandon his homestead came before a drum-head court marshal; in this way 2 women and several men were shot on the spot. The evacuees were permitted to take along only the most essential chattels. The soldiers, devoid of any and all humane feelings, refused to permit pillows to be taken along for the children. All evacuees were lodged in a factory building at Łódź, where conditions of sanitation were appalling. Young people received injections and were carried off to Germany. Children were dying off wholesale from meningitis. Adult people fell victims to dysentery and the aged to exhaustion. Money to the last penny and other valuables, such as rings, watches, materials of any kind and food, were taken away from everyone. For three weeks the evacuees were abused in every imaginable manner and treated like criminals, all the time on the verge of starvation. Bitter coffee, a small helping of boiled turnips and a slice of bread constituted the daily food ration. Broken in health and spirit the evacuees were deported to the Generalgouvernement in closed railway cars, reeking with nitrogen fumes. Little children, unable to endure the ordeal, were dying off under symptoms of lividity. Stern orders were issued to apprehend those who managed to escape and to deport them as laborers. Many were caught, first to be imprisoned and then carried off to Germany.

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Characteristic incident of the evacuation of the village of  
Kluski, township of Klonowa (Sieradz)

July 3, 1940, was an unusual day for the inhabitants of the village of Kluski. At dawn, while the village was still sound ~~was~~ asleep, several motorcars, filled with gendarmes and S.S. detachments, arrived from Sieradz. One motorcar stopped in our village, whereas the others proceeded to the neighboring locality.





Out of the car emerged S.S. troopers, gendarmes and a commissar, who forthwith surrounded the village with his men and fired several shots. The people on awakening began to escape yelling that evacuation was to take place. Some were running around in a daze.

The commissar began his brutal work with the farm owned by P., ordering the family to dress quickly and come out within 30 minutes. The family consisted of 10 people; one gendarme was posted at their farm to guard the people and their belongings. He refused to permit taking of bedding and underwear along. The commissar meanwhile proceeded to the farm owned by R., who himself is detained in a war prisoners' camp. The family consisted of a mother and two children, the youngest half a year old. The mother begged the commissar, with tears in her eyes, for permission to take a pillow along for the infant. The commissar gruffly replied: "infant, hell", and twice kicked the mother, hitting her at the same time with an oaken club. The woman collapsed in a faint. After she regained consciousness, the commissar had her taken to the garden, where all the evacuees were to be assembled. The commissar, smiling happily, proceeded to the next farm owned by the M. family, who in the meanwhile managed to hide. A search for them proved fruitless. At the same time one person from among those held at the place of assembly, also succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the guard, whereupon a paroxysm of fury seized the soldiers. They began to belabor all and sundry, regardless of age and sex, with oaken clubs, whoering their victims with curses and vile names.

The fiends, however, were not satisfied and proceeded, instead of the promiscuous beating, to mete out "just" punishment, depending on the power of endurance of the given tortured victim. I am unable to describe all that took place in detail and I am afraid that the readers simply would not believe me that people in Europe should be capable of such acts. From my observations I came to the conclusion that in the Germans the force of animal instincts submerged their "human nature"; cruelly to abuse their defenseless and helpless victims, seems to give them the keenest of delight.

The torture chamber was set up in the entrance hall of a farmhouse, where the victims were called in one by one. I did not see them being tortured because the door was being closed after each victim. I only heard the groans of the tortured and saw how they looked after emerging from the torture chamber. The first victim was the evacuee P. who, after coming out, reeled half-conscious and after dropping into a sitting posture, leaning against the fence of his homestead, said: "I never thought that there were such people in this world". He was unable to utter another word. The next victim was his brother-in-law, who came out with a broken arm and all covered with blood. Women were being carried out from the hall unconscious, beaten black and blue, covered with blood. The martyr heroine of the day was Miss K. Upon being dragged out from the hall she looked at her companions in misery and seeing tears in their eyes said: "In the name of the Holy Mother, people why do you weep? The devil will take them anyway". Upon hearing her words, the executioners became infuriated; she was beaten unconscious in front of all the people and after she fainted she was drenched with water. The sight made a ghastly impression on the evacuees. Selectman B. interrupted the torturing of Miss K. by saying to the executioners: "She is a human being and not a brute". He wanted to say something more, but could not. The soldiers jumped on him and his sons and I do not know what would have happened, were it not for a motorcar coming along just then, on which the evacuees were loaded.





Only for oral announcement.

Duties of men and women workers of Polish nationality during their stay in the Reich

To every worker of Polish nationality the Greater German Reich gives employment, bread and wages. In return the Reich demands that everyone should conscientiously perform the work assigned to him and accurately comply with all the rules and regulations in force. The following specific regulations are binding upon all the men and women workers of Polish nationality in the Greater German Reich.

- 1) It is severely prohibited to leave the locality of residence.
- 2) During hours when sight-seeing in the locality of residence is not permitted by the police authorities, it is also prohibited to leave one's living quarters.
- 3) Using of public means of locomotion, for instance railroads, is permitted only by special authorization to be issued by the local police authorities.
- 4) All men and women workers of Polish nationality are duty bound to wear continually the badges issued to them, sewn firmly to the right breast of their garments.
- 5) Whoever works in a slack fashion, gives up his work, incites other workers, leaves the locality of his employment without permission, etc. shall be punished by forced labor in a correctional labor camp. Acts of sabotage and other ~~serious~~ serious violations of labor discipline will be severely punished, the lowest penalty being internment for several years in a correctional labor camp.
- 6) Any intercourse with the German population and in particular attending theatres, motion picture houses, dances, restaurants and churches jointly with the German population is prohibited. Polish workers are permitted to dance and consume alcoholic beverages only in taverns specifically reserved for their use.
- 7) Sexual intercourse with German women or men and any advances made to them for immoral purposes is punishable by death.
- 8) Any infraction of the rules and regulations issued for civilian workers of Polish nationality will be punished in Germany. No deportation to Poland will take place.
- 9) Each and every Polishman and woman worker must at all times bear in their minds that they came to Germany to work of their own free will. Anyone working satisfactorily will receive his just deserts. He, however, who works negligently and fails to comply with the regulations shall be sternly dealt with, particularly in war times.
- 10) It is severely prohibited to discuss or to write about these regulations.

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Return from Magdeburg.

A group (24) of Polish laborers, coming back from work on public projects in Germany returned by transport from Magdeburg to Warsaw on August 21, 1941. One of the group related the following experiences:





In November, 1940, I was - together with a number of others - carried off to work at Magdeburg. We were put to work in a foundry. There were 3,700 Poles alone employed there. Under the supervision of German experts were manufacturing bombers, bombs and ship parts. The working conditions were terrible. We arose each morning at 4 o'clock. At 4:30 a.m. we were given breakfast consisting of 1/2 liter of black coffee without sugar and 12 dekagrams of bread, the bread ration to last us for the entire day. At 5 a.m. we already had to be at the shop, being escorted there by a convoy of soldiers. Work continued till 1 p.m., at which hour came a 40 minute recess for dinner. The latter consisted of soup, as a rule made from turnips or beet leaves. Then work again till 8 p.m. and return to the barracks, under convoy of soldiers with fixed bayonets. For supper again a portion of black coffee without sugar or bread. Before 9 p.m. radio news were read to us, whereupon we went to bed. We slept without bed linen on paillasses, made of paper and ~~stuffed~~ stuffed with sawdust.

For each two weeks of work we were paid 77 RM, from which amount 62 RM were deducted for our keep. A city tax of 11 RM was deducted for the privilege of going sightseeing in the city. We were unable to buy anything with the money we had left over, because we had no ration cards to which only the Germans were entitled.

On Sundays we could go out for 2 hours, this privilege requiring a special permit. Being late in returning deprived one of the right to go out in the future.

All the Poles in Germany have badges distinguishing them from the rest of the population. The badge consists of a yellow square with a purple border and the letter "P" in the center and it had to be worn on the right coat lapel.

A Pole is a human being, the sight of whom makes the eyes of the Germans shine with malice.

Any and all amusements, such as motion pictures, cafés, restaurants are prohibited to the Poles. Once in every five weeks every Polish workman can visit a prostitute, which - as everything else in Germany - is to be had only on ration cards. Such card costs 5 RM and with the card the workman receives the address of a prostitute, from whom he must secure a receipt.

We are now returning home after having been declared unfit for work by physicians. Almost all of us are suffering from tuberculosis.

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On November 17, 1941, detachments of S.S. and gendarmery began at 6 a.m. herding together the population of the village of Pruszków in the Wołczany Woods. As no one knew the purpose of the action, all were, of course, greatly worried. Children, who were also being driven along, wept aloud. Although the people were told that within a few hours they would return to their homes, they were prepared for the worst. In a clearing the crowd was arranged in a semi-circle and youngsters below 18 years of age, as well as old people, were permitted to go. No smoking or holding of hands in pockets was allowed, probably for the purpose of enhancing the solemnity of the occasion. In the back of the semi-circle of people stood detachments of the S.A. and at intervals were posted policemen armed, as for action. In the meanwhile almost all the German colonists from the neighborhood had arrived. There arrived also motorcars carrying military and police officers, officials of the county authority and representatives of the German middle class from Łask, the county seat.





In front of the semi-circle formed by the Poles, the Selectman of Pruszków and some Volhynians erected a sort of a fence from stakes and banked straw on both sides of it. When this chore was accomplished a motorcar covered with a tarpaulin drove into the clearing. Out of the car emerged an armed escort brutally dragging forth 5 men condemned to death. The County Commissar took up his post in the center of the clearing and began to read the sentence of death in German. An interpreter translated it into Polish. His manner of reading the sentence was highly offensive and the contents were both insolent and merciless.

"Listen, you Poles! On August 28 a German farm at Dobroń was set afire, several stacks of grain were burned throughout the County of Sieradz and near Łódź, a German-owned farmhouse went up in flames, a Polish farmhand perishing in the fire. Lately several stacks of grain were set afire at Marzenin. In retaliation for all these criminal acts perpetrated by a Polish band, 10 inhabitants of Marzenin will be shot. Polish criminals are burning and destroying bread prepared for the German army, which is marching victoriously onward. By destroying that bread you are trying to stab the army in the back. But remember that this very army will turn its wrath against you and will punish you without mercy. The Polish band, a band of brigands and incendiaries will be exterminated ruthlessly. You Poles better remember that if you continue to break the laws of Germany and do not subordinate yourselves to us in every respect, Germany's punishing hand will reach every single one of you".

After the County Commissar finished reading the condemned men were tied with ropes around the middle and made to stand with their backs to the public. None of the condemned men was recognized as having been among those arrested at Marzenin on the charge of arson of the stacks. They were all strangers, young men not known in these parts of the country at all. They were going to their doom like automatons. Judging from appearances they all had been tortured and abused, one of them practically was unable to walk and was staggering on his legs. The youngest of them, realizing what he was facing, began to yell: "Men - save me. What am I dying for? I am innocent". The crowd stood passive, completely petrified. The firing squad finally shot a salvo and 5 men dropped dead. After a short while only four more men were dragged forth from the motor truck, all of them elderly, well fed, robust, looking well and showing no marks of beatings. They too were not recognized by anyone. They were ordered to kneel down on the bodies of their predecessors. One of the four began frantically to yell in German: "Brothers, you are spilling your own blood. Brothers, I am dying by your hands". At last the salvo rang out and finished the doomed men's life. A few Poles were then ordered to take the corpses away. They saw that the bodies of the executed men showed, for the most part, marks of fiendish tortures, by blows one upon the other. On one of the dead the flesh was gangrened and falling off in shreds. In the motor truck the 10th condemned man was stretched out practically dead. He was finished off with rifle butts and the corpses of the other victims were piled high on top of him. It has also been ascertained that among those executed were two Germans and the one man's name who appealed for mercy, on the plea of blood brotherhood, was reported as Krause. When the Polish women started to faint during the execution, the S.A. troopers yelled at them: "Polish bandits, Polish savages, pests. It serves you right. Let it be a lesson to you, that it is forbidden to destroy German bread".

Among the crowd of Poles only one old woman was heard to say: "May God receive you, as the martyrs you have been".





After the execution the Poles went back to their homes depressed and broken in spirit. The Germans were singing hilariously and by their joy and laughter hurt perfidiously the feelings of the hapless witnesses to the crime.

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Chief of the Warsaw District

March 7th, 1941.

ORDINANCE

A German, Igo Sym, director of the Warsaw Theatre, was shot to death this morning in his own apartment by a Pole. In connection with this foul crime I do herewith ordain for the territory of the City of Warsaw, as follows:

- 1) the putting under arrest of a substantial number of hostages;
- 2) an immediate order, prohibiting artistic performances in Polish theatres, motion picture houses, restaurants and all other amusement resorts up to and including April 1, 1942;
- 3) curfew hour for Poles until further order, between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.;

In the event the identity of the murderer is not disclosed, to the German authorities within 3 days, the hostages will be shot.

This ordinance becomes effective with the moment of its publication.

Warsaw, March 7, 1941

(signed) Dr. Fischer, Governor

