

Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD Radom, Aussenstelle Petrikau (Sygn. 168), 1940-1944

RG-15.062M

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Descriptive Summary

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Acquisition Information: Purchased from the Instytut Pamięci Narodowej–Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, Poland, Sygn. 168 (files 54-49 only). Forms part of the Claims Conference International Holocaust Documentation Archive at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. This archive consists of documentation whose reproduction and/or acquisition was made possible with funding from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

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Processing History: Aleksandra B. Borecka

Scope and Content of Collection

Contains reports, orders, lists, circular letters, leaflets, and various other documents relating to the activities of the Petrikau (Piotrków Trybunalski) branch of the Sicherheitsdienst in Radom, Poland. The records also contain information about sabotage in the Piotrków area; crimes against Volksdeutsche; combatting partisans ("bandits"); Polish anti-German and communist propaganda; and illegal and underground newspapers in circulation in Poland during the war.

System of Arrangement

Records are arranged in the original order of their acquisition from the source archive. The museum has acquired only selected records from Institute of National Remembrance (Instytut Pamięci Narodowej-Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, or IPN). More information about this collection and other materials in the possession of the Institute of National Remembrance, including archival finding aids from the Archives of the Institute of National Remembrance, is available at the website: <https://ipn.gov.pl>

Arranged chronologically.

Indexing Terms

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei. Sicherheitsdienst.
 Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei. Szhutzstaffel . Sicherheitspolizei.
 Rzeczpospolita Polska (Government-in-exile)
 Rada Pomocy Żydom "Żegota".
 World War, 1939-1945--Atrocities--Poland.
 World War, 1939-1945--Jewish resistance--Poland
 World War, 1939-1945--Underground movement--Poland.
 Propaganda, Anti-German--Poland.
 Propaganda, Communist--Poland.
 Katyn Massacre, Katyn', Russia, 1940
 Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945)--Poland--Radom.
 Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945)--Poland--(PiotrkówTrybunalski)
 Radom (Radom, Poland)
 Piotrków Trybunalski (Poland)
 Clippings (Books, newspapers, etc.)
 Circurals letters.
 Leaflets.
 Registers.

CONTAINER LIST

Reel	File	Documents	Description
1	45		Robberies and sabotage reports, 1943 - 1944.
			<u>Documents</u>
		doc. #2	The roster of cases against Poles. 45 names from Władysław Adamus to for belonging to A.K., N.O.W. (Home Army), bandit groups, possession of arms, underground literature, hiding as a former officer, giving medical help to "bandits," deserting

criminal investigation, hiding fugitives, theft, and in singing in the train. Eight women among the 45 accused (three let go free). 1941 - 1944.

docs. #1-54 Piotrków persecution's office case against Richard Freund for attack who accuses another, Jasczewitz of the following crime (19 June 1940): Gendarmerie report of an attack on the Polish Police Station in Tomaszów Mazowiecki by Volksdeutsche. One of them stole alcohol from another Volksdeutsche, who happened to be the district's health commissioner. He and a Polish police officer were beaten in the street. Jasczewitz received nine months in prison and Freund four months. The defense asked for low punishment, if possible a monetary fine. Both have to pay court expenses.

doc. #55 Case against four "bandits" presumably Poles for robbery attack on the proprietor (Pole) of a dairy for when they stole. Seventy kilos of butter (gave him a receipt). no date.

doc. #57 Seven "bandits" robbed a Volksdeutsche and a Pole of 26,000zt in Oprzeżów (linen underwear, watches, and cash). 27 November 1943.

doc. #60 Robbery by eight "bandits" on 22 February 1944 in Rokoszyce. The Volksdeutsche Karl Netzel lost 3,500zt (cash, bacon, vodka).

doc. #66 Desertion case of a Polish mechanic from Kurnodz, Józef Lewandowski. 10 October 1944.

46 doc. #66 Confidential orders about the fighting of reactionary and opposition elements, 1943 - 1944. Reactionary and opposition elements. Circular letter to all criminal police chiefs - confidential. Urging all to vigilance on account of bombing of Germany and happenings in Italy (Badoglio) giving birth to renewed opposition. Inciting to rebellion is to be fought with brutal means. Defeatism and grumbling is to be reported. Executions will be reported publicly. The commanding officer of the Gestapo and SD orders all pending cases to be reported to him. Spies - only German and Volksdeutsche are to be put in different places. August 1943. Stiff punishment though special wartime count will be met.

Propaganda leaflets, found and mailed, 1941.

Documents

47 The list of Gestapo Chiefs in occupied Poland. Dr. Böttcker in

Radom. (23 in all).

doc. #1 Among the documents circular, confidential letter about communist pamphlet "Soldiers on the Ost Front" delivered by mail to a German doctor in Radom. Speaking of the proclamation of war if the soldiers keep fighting on the Russian front.

docs. #2-3

Notification of a leaflet from the "Freiheits-Front" found in German mail boxes in Kraków. Request to report any propaganda material to the Gestapo. 31 July 1941.

docs. #4 The Polish Underground organization renews propaganda campaign by mail to Germans in German. Suspected is German opposition participation. On the basis of mistakes it is assumed that the Poles do it and want the Germans in Poland think that the opposition comes from Germany.

doc. #6

docs. #7-12 German army post offices flooded with Polish underground propaganda. The SS post number was used on the leaflets Radom possesses all numbers of field mail boxes. The Polish Underground newspapers and letters started and campaign to disrupt the units of the German people. It seems the Poles follow the English language propaganda example, July 31, 1944. Forms to report enemy propaganda leaflets.

Volksdeutsche receive printed material for "Hammer" in German. "To all Christian Germans," "The Bisch of Münster," "Comrades from the Front," "Countrymen," "To All German Countrymen." (a German comments on the corruption of other Germans in Poland. Accuses Dr. Lasch of robbing Lwów Jews to his own advantage.) Others in Szyd_owiec made fortune. Jewish gold for postponing forms of ghettos.

Signed by Kurt Marsch, former Chief of Agriculture in J_drzejól. "I feel so fresh, spring is coming" by Adolf Hitler, 24 February 1941. "The Ten Commandments for the Nazi Front Soldier."

The Volksdeutsche mayor received a letter from the Polish Military organization calling all Volksdeutsche to renounce Germantum and come back to their Polish citizenship.

In a threatening letter telling the Volksdeutsche what to do to stay in Poland after war: fight the Nazis (have to witness). All those reported, confiscated material was always sent to the

- doc. #5 Gestapo, SS, and SA headquarters in Poland and Germany. It is always reported that the Polish Underground movement did this propaganda early in 1940.
- doc. #52 List of leaflets, articles, open letters show the same print as Polish press in England. Also the presence of English planes was spotted over Warszawa.
- Report to the Gestapo about a letter to German soldiers' Instruction sheet for the Germans in the East.
- doc. #59 Samples of forms to be used when reporting sabotage or terrorist actions (when, who, how description of perpetrators).
- doc. #61 Secret report about a Lewandowski Józef from Szytnik, October 1943.
- docs. #62-64 Secret order form Radom to all SD, August 1943 concerning fighting of sabotage. Follow-up letter, same substance, September 1943, to minimize spreading of permission among German population and soldiers signed Liphardi.
- doc. # 65 Secret letter for Kaltenbrunner, SS ordered a thorough reporting of political learning of arrested culprits spreading rumors. 31 March 1944. Radom's SS Chief to SD and police to apprehend people spreading rumors about special treatment (food rations) of diplomats through leaflets distributed in airports. List of Gestapo Chiefs on Polish territory. Communication from Radom to all stations about a communist newspaper "Soldiers in the Eastern Front." June 1941. Order to collect and report propaganda leaflets ending in "Down with Hitler." July 1941. Communication about Polish inflammatory pamphlet in German language "Hitlerism - Satan's work" sent to Germans in the field. July 1941. Addresses of all Gestapo offices and officers in the Radom region. Illegal Polish resistance paper organization "Halka" and "Hammer" spreading inflammatory rumors. 1941.
- docs. #1-5
- doc. #6 Copy of the pamphlet "Hammer" sent to German in Piotrków. November 1941. Letter to the German Postmaster to read mail going to the front and compose the handwriting with the sample enclosed. November 1941. Copy of the "Hammer" pamphlet sent to Arnold Scot Rötterin. November 1941. Copies of Hammer pamphlets sent to three Volksdeutsche in Piotrków, December 1941. Communication about Polish underground press, leaflets of Hammer; investigation. December 1941. Reports of Polish propaganda leaflets

doc. #14 delivered to mailboxes belonging to Volksdeutsche in Piotrków. Letter "The Bishop of Münster" about the atrocities of the Gestapo and SD signed Graf von Galen with a P.S. "Look out for the Gestapo." July 1941. Reports of pamphlets left in the cemetery. Inflammatory propaganda against prominent Nazi personalities. "Volksgenossen" (Fellow Germans) signed by Kurt Marsch. March 1942.

doc. #35 Copy of the Polish propaganda leaflet "To all fellow Germans" signed by Kurt Marsch. Confidential letter for Gestapo Headquarters in Oppeln and Allensten to all Police commissioners and Section II concerning Polish underground inflammatory propaganda in order to divide the Volksdeutsche in Poland. The "Polskie Organizacje Wojskowe" (the Polish Military Organization) propaganda is demoralizing the Germans. There are some Volksdeutsche who do not report receiving the POW leaflets and threatening letters as ordered (copies of leaflets are not filmed). At the same time the Germans are making their own propaganda by showing "Sieg um Jeden Preis" (Victory at any cost) and "Der Retter Europas" (The saver of Europe). They are afraid of the counteraction of the Polish leaflets.

Copy of the memorandum of the Polish Military Organization to the Volksdeutsche about regaining Polish citizenship, May 1942.

Letter concerning illegal newspapers "Der Durchbruch" (The breakthrough) and "Frontzeitung Erika" (Front newspaper Erika). All those previously listed letters about the Polish underground leaflets are followed by four pages of offices to which they have to be distributed for further action.

doc. #42 The Gestapo thinks that the leaflets are being printed in England; instructs what has to be done to combat the illegal Polish press. A new pamphlet "Merkblatt für die Deutschen im Osten" ("Instruction sheet for the Germans in the East") has appeared, July 1942. Instruction as to the significance of the pamphlet ("Merkblatt für die Deutschen im Osten").

doc. #55 On official invitations to the celebration of the anniversary of the outbreak of war (in uniform if possible).

Return invitation. Some moved without forwarding address.

Invitation to the war outbreak festivities and a lecture, "What does the Nazi leadership expect from us in the fourth year of war?"

doc. #59

An application for "Winterhelp" consisting of personal dates and needs (how many on hand, how many needed).

doc. #1

Under the motto "Victory at all cost" the letter from the Radom Governor calls for delivering of warm clothing, furs, skin, etc. Those Germans in Poland who will not do it on their own will be punished, August 1942. Some copies of envelopes mailed in Piotrków on December 1941 to certain persons (those could have been the envelopes kept to compose the handwriting).

doc. #2

Messages, reports, etc. concerning the fight with underground forces, 1942 - 1944.

doc. #3

Documents

doc. #4

A written testimony of the smuggler Żywicki, Stanisław who with two others bought textiles in Pabjanice (Germany) and brought them over the border to General Gouvenrment and were arrested, June 1942 - March 1944. Arrest warrant for Żywicki and the others. His German wife lives in Germany (unlawful marriage). Żywicki's father-in-law petition the authorities to free his daughter's husband.

doc. #5

Illegal organization "Dęby" (Eichen), October 1942.

Wanda Baran (Volksdeutsche) denunciation of two Poles who according to her have secrets. "How it is with France and America?" November 1942.

48

Volksdeutsche Alice Kuhl denounces (in Polish) Eugenuisz Kołodziejczyk. Polish officer who is hiding in Warsaw and visits his wife in Piotrków. no date.

docs. #1-15

W. Osika-Krahan denounces Waclaw Banaszkiwicz, priest alleged member of underground organization (Polish). no date.

Communication about an armed, 100-200 strong, band of partisans, in Ozga (Piotrków) reported by a Volksdeutsche Erwin Herrman, August 1943.

doc. #16

Denunciation by Jan Kola, Volksdeutsche of Pajacki deserter for work in Germany and member of underground organization (stole Kola's bicycle). August 1943.

doc. #17

Denouncing of Locomotiveman man Diksa Kopitek who

- doc. #18 allegedly belong to a partisan group (stole butter). 23 pages of handwritten investigation of a robbery on the estate in Brzoza (in Polish), no date.
- doc. #20 Gottfred Schmidt from Sulejów denounces a band that robbed him of butter, potatoes, chickens, and 500zt, May 1944.
- doc. #21 Stanisław Feldmann refutes accusation of being a band-member. The interpreter adds that Feldmann was recognized by three people, May 1944.
- doc. #22 Stanisław Feldmann sent to concentration camp in Gross-Rosen, May 1944.
- Józef Feldmann's application for the release of his son Stanisław Feldmann from the concentration camp, no date.
- docs. #23-38 Zygmunt Feldmann is also denounced and sent to Gross-Rosen, July 1944.
- doc. #39 Brzezinski, Witolel ("Skromny") Wolf, Wiesław-Zyryl denounced by the SS's confidence men "Ivan". Member of Armia Krajowa (The Home Army), September 1944.
- doc. #40-42 Brzezinski acknowledges the membership in the Armia Krajowa and names twenty people from Remberton (list). Brzezinski sent to concentration camp Gross-Rosen, September 1944.
- doc. #43 Wolf denied belonging to Armia Krajowa and is sent to Gross-Rosen, no date.
- docs. #44-45 Masana Shwili-Shakro, German soldier assaulted by three Poles. Arrested. Swiderski Aleksander and Jan Kubacki drunk and denies anti-German slurs, no date.
- doc. #46 Eight Poles (list) denounced for belonging to an underground organization NOW and attacking Germans.
- doc. #48 Five Poles denounced for collaborating with a Russian officer spotted in Kamiensk. Borowicki and Jakubowski denounced for underground activities. Their arrest is proposed.
- docs. #49-57 Review of Polish underground press, 1943.

Documents

- Report about the Polish underground press by the commandant of the SS and SD in Piotrków. It seems that the communist organizations are making propaganda against the prewar government which now tries to win the majority of Polish people.
- doc. #58
- List of illegal newspapers, fliers, leaflets, etc. in Poland.
- doc. #65
- The list of illegal written material in German counts thirteen national and communist items. Among them "Dad is dead - Hitler has done it."
- doc. #70
- Overall description of the contents of the press material by titles (end of Germany and Poland's resurrection, etc.). Some give verbatim the contents of writings. Interesting is the description of the text called Dreijahre Kampf and Terror (three years of fight and terror) describing the latter.
- doc. #71
- 49 The writings of the communist press call for sabotage and the new "People's Poland".
- In the review of the illegal press the SS and SD commandant in Piotrków reports that the murder of the Polish officers in Katyn is hardly mentioned and no anti-communist sentiments are to be read in the illegal press. Gives a list of illegal newspapers (thirteen of them) "Miecz and Pług," (Sword and Plough) a communist newspaper calls for a united country without political parties that divide the people strongly criticized of the Sancja from pre-war times.
- doc. #1
- doc. #3
- doc. #4
- Review of other Polish illegal publications. "Nasze Ziemię Wschodnie" (Our Eastern Lands) talks about the difficulties of Poles attacked by Ukrainian units, no date.
- docs. #5-34
- Bulletin "Informacyjny" speaks of the crime bei "Smolensk" (Katyn). April 1943, Polish government in Exile press.
- In May 1943, the bulletin is titled "In view of the Katyn tragedy," writes about the 181,000 Polish POWs in Russian hands and the 10,000 officers in the camps of Ostaszów, Kozielsk, and Słarobielsk. It describes the procedure that led to the murder of the officers in Katyn forest. The reaction of the Soviets to the discovery and Polish government's request for the International Red Cross to investigate the murder.
- doc. #35
- doc. #40
- The Anglosaxon governments force the Poles to be quiet about the murder in order not to offend the Soviets..Strong Poland next to a strong Russia is an illusion writes the "Polish Republic," on 6 May 1943. "Nasze Ziemię Wschodnie" (Our

- Eastern Provinces) speaks of the breaking of diplomatic ties with Soviet Russia, prelude to annexing the Polish East. Szaniec (Entrenchment) speaks of German Sikorski's decision (May 1943) to sever diplomatic ties with the Soviets (he took up the diplomatic relations under England's pressure). Wiadomości Polskie of July 1943 (Polish heros) speaks
- doc. #43 ironically about the dissolution of the Communist International Organization. Communist oriented "Walka" questions the (fight) security of the Soviets in the dissolution of the committee. "Walka" blames the Germans for
- doc. #45 propagandizing Katyn to avoid the blame for the terror in the concentration camps and German terror in occupied lands.
- doc. #47 "Przyszłość" (Future) concentrates on the Volksdeutsche in Poland and tells them what will happen to them if they do not denounce the Germans. "Rzeczpospolita Polska" (The Polish Republic) reports on Polish soldiers, airmen, and sailors interned in Switzerland. The Swiss press speaks kindly of the Poles. The Swiss men think of them as rivals. "Walka" of 19 May 1943 speaks of Dunkirk and Tunis. Freedom's Tribune (Trybuna Wolności), June 1943, encourages the destroying of German administration in the Generalgovernment.
- Report no. 9 about the illegal Polish press talks about the reaction of the press to the death of General Sikorski. Four new illegal newspapers came to light in Radom region, no date.
- The leaders of the illegal organizations issue a battle order to fight the Germans in General Gouvenment. Much is reported in the Polish press over the Sikorski's death who was a symbol of the struggle for a free Poland, no date. The "Tragedy over Gibraltar" takes up lots of space in the Polish press (as reported by the SS and SD). The Catholic newspaper sheet (June 1943) "Prawda" (The Truth) comments on the Polish-Russian conflict. "Bioletyn Inormacyjny" (July 1943) speaks about the emptying of Zamość Polish population and of crimes given to Poles in Kraków, suspected of partisan activities.
- doc. #56 Report no. 14 speaks of the differences between the Sancja and other political parties. The communist press activity grows in numbers. The Moscow conference is mentioned and remarked upon, November 1944. The German war with Russian; the anticipation of consequences as the Soviets break through the German front.

The Polish Press Information discusses Yugoslavia, no date.

doc. #67 Voices against the Warsaw insurrection; communist propaganda calling for Polish bloodshed in their own interest, no date.

doc. #68 Report no. 15 speaks more of the conflicting ideas of the Polish and Communist press. "Głos Polski" (Polish voice) calls to anti-terror action. Report no. 16, the conferences in Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran. Polish hopes and the communist effort to destroy the national Polish influence among the country folks.

Appeal of Żegota. Reflections on the youth of Poland (November 1943, cause for concern). Communist press appeals.

doc. #78

doc. #86

doc. #87

doc. #97

doc. #121