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Wiktoria and Józef Ulma  
Mateusz Szpytma collection/Ulma  
Family Museum of Poles Saving Jews  
in World War II in Markowa



INSTYTUT  
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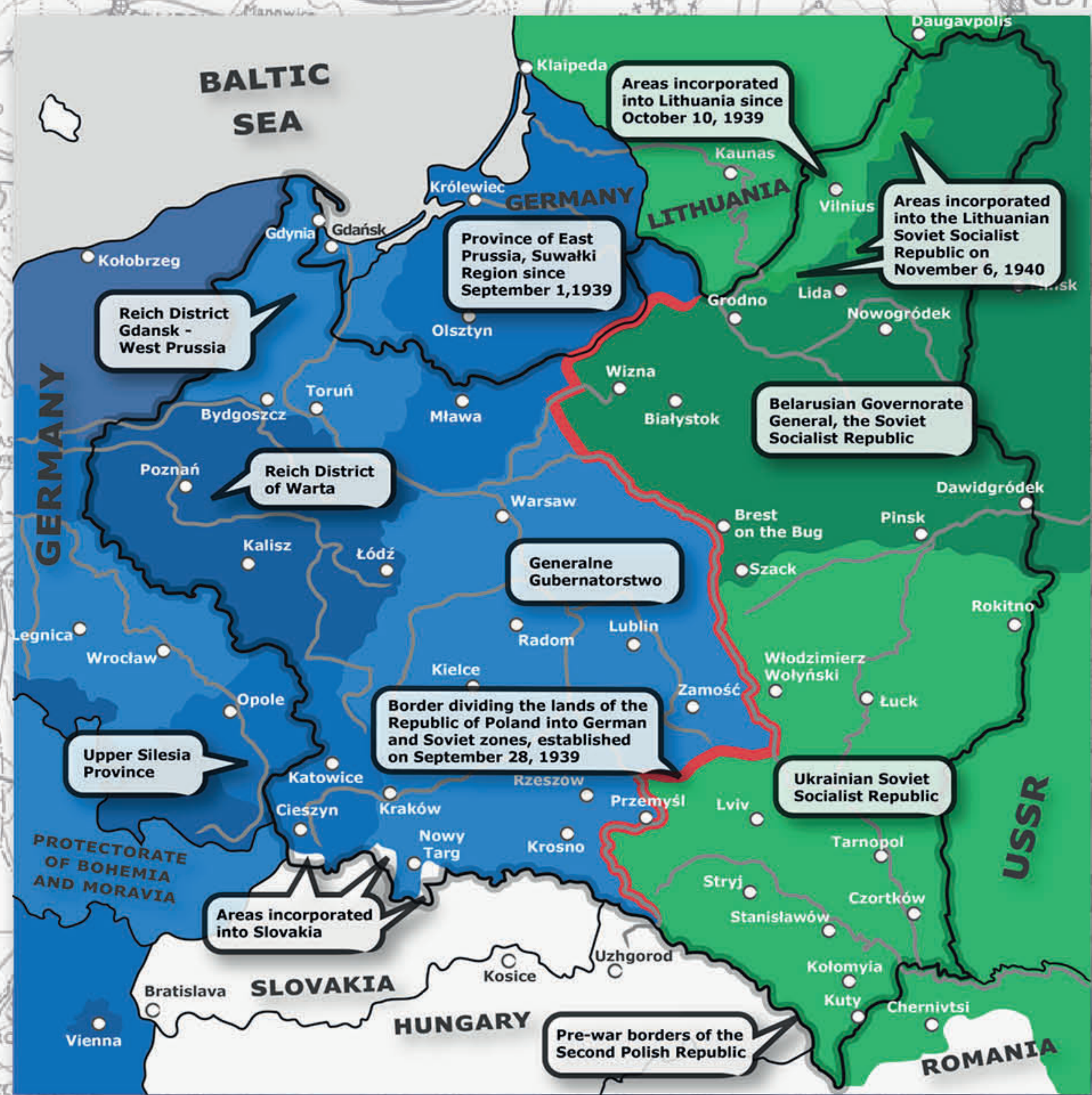
# POLES SAVING JEWS IN WORLD WAR II

# DIVISION OF POLISH TERRITORY AFTER 1939

After the Third Reich and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) invaded Poland in September 1939, Poland was occupied by two powers. Germany occupied the northern, western and south-western regions of Poland. The territories that were not incorporated into the Reich, the Generalgouvernement was created. Territories east of the Bug and San rivers were occupied by the Soviet Union. When the German-Soviet war broke out in June 1941, the entire pre-war Polish territory was under German occupation.



Administrative division at the province level of the pre-war Poland in September 1939. Provincial capitals marked with a circle and a dot.



Administrative division of Polish territory from 28 September 1939 to 22 June 1941



Administrative division of Polish territory after 22 June 1941 until 4 January 1944

# TERROR



Bochnia, 18 December 1939. Execution of 51 Poles in retaliation for an attack on a German police precinct.  
Institute of National Remembrance collection

**T**he German occupation of Poland was one of the most brutal in Europe. From the very beginning, the Germans imposed drastic laws that regulated all aspects of life. Every infraction against the occupier and the imposed order was punishable by severe repressions or even death. From the very beginning of the occupation, the Germans were particularly aggressive toward the Jews. Soon, by means of special decrees Jews were completely eliminated from the economic, cultural, and political life in the country. The German authorities also resettled, terrorized and murdered the Jewish population. From 1941, the German authorities decided that the Jews would be exterminated.



Harassment of Jews at Zawiercie (cutting off beards).  
Institute of National Remembrance collection

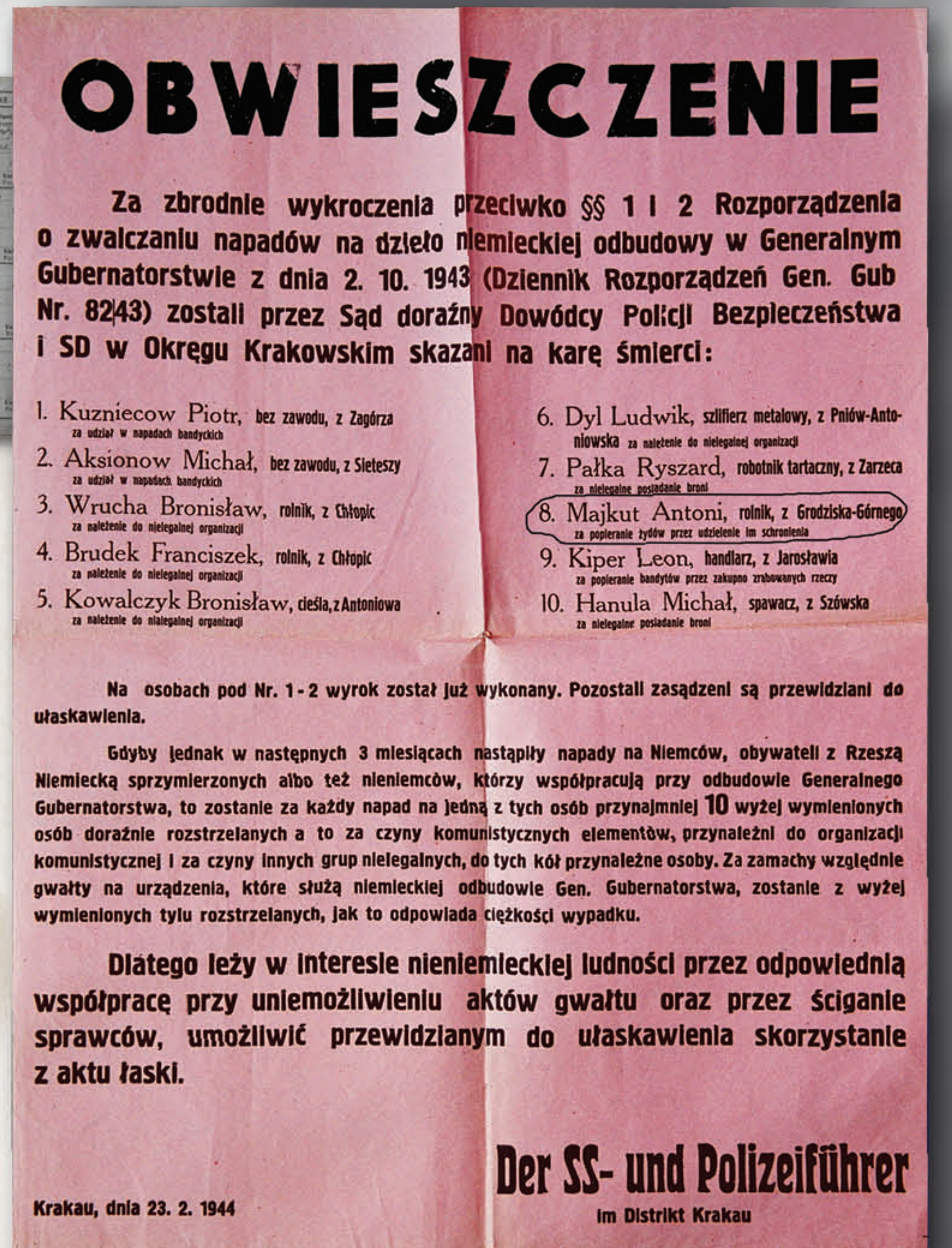


Background photograph depicts an execution in the Łódź ghetto.  
Institute of National Remembrance collection



# POLES REPRESSED FOR HELPING JEWS

From October 1941, Hans Frank's (Governor General) decree was in force in all of German-occupied Poland, providing for the death penalty for Jews who leave the ghettos without permit and for those that offer help to them. Attempt was deemed commission.

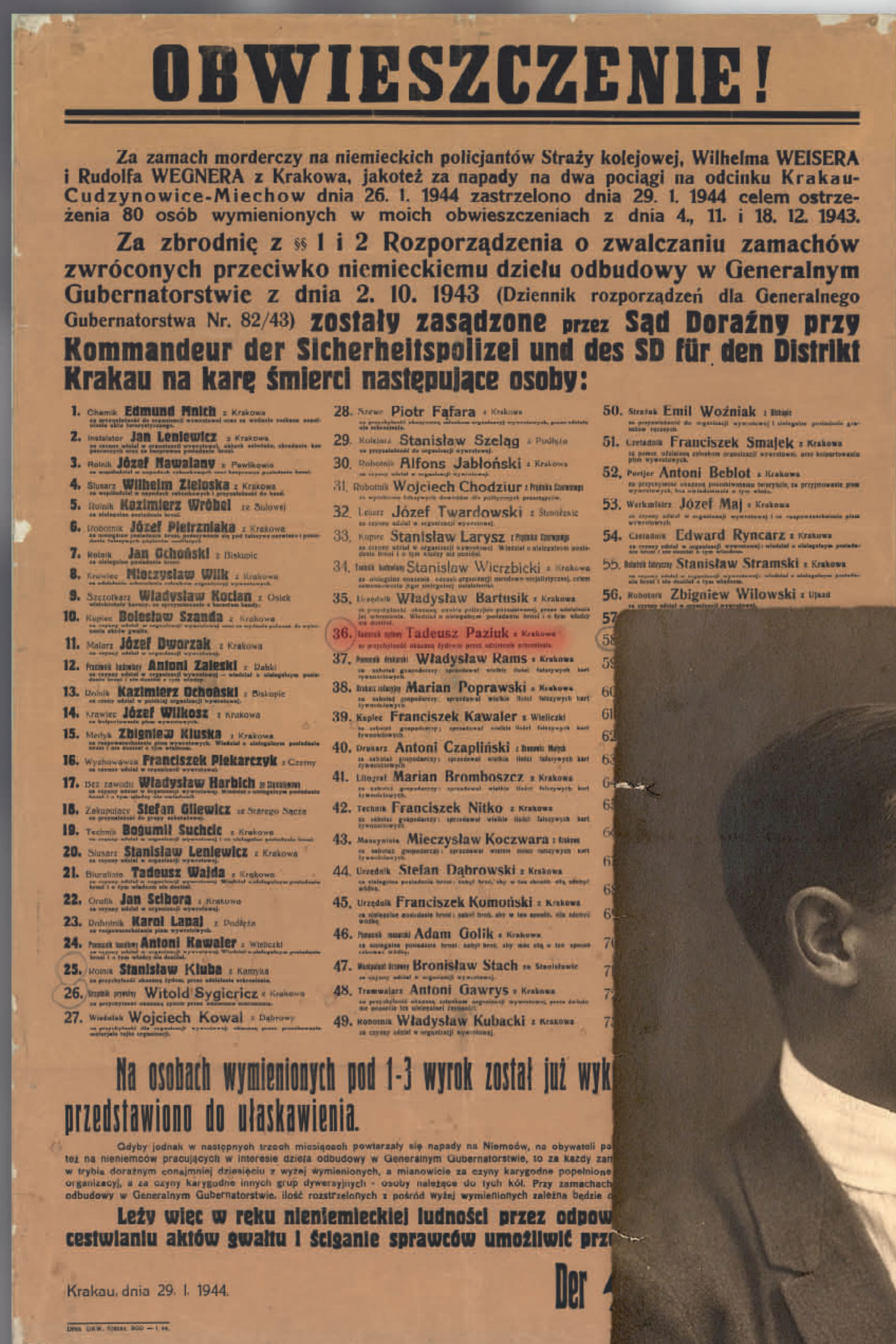


## ANTONI MAJKUT

and his family lived in Grodzisko Górne near Leżajsk. In March 1944 he was executed at Łańcut for helping two Jews. On 9 February 2010, he was posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta by the President of Poland Lech Kaczyński.

Antoni Majkut (above: Antoni Majkut's Kennkarte). Ludwik Majkut's collection

On the right, German announcement of 23 February 1944 about the sentencing Poles to death, including Antoni Majkut. Przeworsk Museum collection



## TADEUSZ PAZIUK

(1894—1944) during World War II he lived in Cracow. For helping a Jewish woman, he was arrested by the Gestapo and executed on 29 January 1944 at Grębałów (then a village, now part of the Nowa Huta district of Cracow).

Photograph shows Tadeusz Paziuk and the announcement of sentencing Poles to death. One of those listed is Tadeusz Paziuk (no 36). Historical Museum of the City of Kraków collection

# POLES REPRESSED FOR HELPING JEWS

In October 1942, the SS and Police Leader in the Generalgouvernement extended the application of the death penalty onto third parties. From that moment on, collective responsibility was applied in occupied Poland. The victims included: five members of the Baranek family of Siedliska near Miechów, the families: Kowalski, Kosior, Obuchiewicz, Skoczylas of Stary Ciepiałów and Rekówka, as well as the five members of the Ulma family of Markowa near Łańcut. All were executed or burnt alive. Together with the Poles, the Jews whom they were hiding were killed as well.

## THE KOWALSKI FAMILY

Bronisława and Adam Kowalski were hiding two Jews. The Kowalski family and their five children, as well as members of the Obuchiewicz, Skoczylas and Kosior families were murdered on 6 December 1942 during a pacification operation at Ciepiałów Stary and Rekówka. A total of 34 people were shot or burnt alive. Background photograph from: Grzegorz Górny, *Sprawiedliwi. Jak Polacy ratowali Żydów przed Zagładą*, Warszawa 2013



## THE BARANEK FAMILY

were hiding the Jewish Gotfried family on their farm. On 15 March 1943, Łucja and Wincenty Baranek, and their sons Henryk and Tadeusz and the Jews whom they were hiding were shot by the Germans. In 2013, the President of Poland Lech Kaczyński posthumously awarded Łucja, Katarzyna and Wincenty the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

The photograph above shows a fragment of the Baranek family farm door, with visible bullet holes.

Ulma Family Museum of Poles Saving Jews in World War II in Markowa collection, phot. Michał Kalisz, 2015 r.

Top left: przedstawia Łucja and Wincenty Baranek.

(Mateusz Szpytma collection).

Top right: the Baranek's sons, from the top: Henryk and Tadeusz.

Museum of the History of Polish Jews, POLIN collection



## THE ULMA FAMILY

from the autumn of 1942, they were hiding eight Jews Saul Goldman and his four sons, two daughters, and the granddaughter of Chaim Goldman from Markowa. Wiktoria and Józef Ulma and their six children and all the hiding Jews were murdered on 24 March 1944.

On 13 September 1995, Wiktoria and Józef Ulma were awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations.

Mateusz Szpytma collection/Ulma Family Museum of Poles Saving Jews in World War II in Markowa collection



# INDIVIDUAL HELP

From the second half of 1941, the Germans began extermination of Jews on occupied Polish territory. In spite of everyday hardships, the terror and murders of Poles committed by the Germans, and the mutual antagonisms that divided the Polish and the Jewish population, there were Poles who chose to help Jews survive the German occupation. These were primarily acts of individuals, often supported by their families and relations.

## MIECZYŚLAW FOGG

One of the most famous Polish singers. In his Warsaw flat he was hiding three members of the Singer family. He also helped three other Jewish friends, whom he offered temporary shelter and provided food. On 26 October 1989, Mieczysław Fogg was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations.

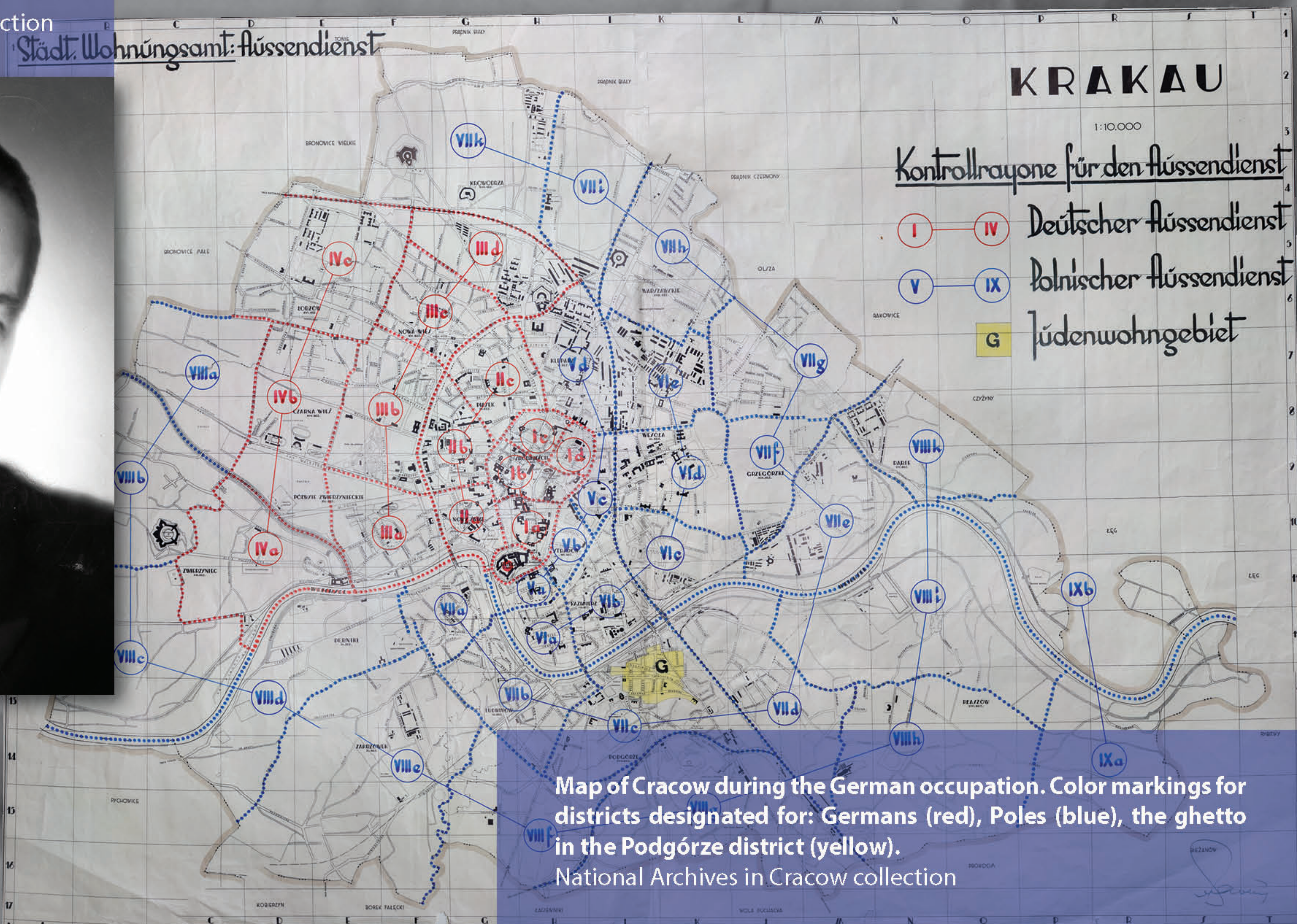
National Digital Archives collection



## TADEUSZ PANKIEWICZ

Polish pharmacist. During the German occupation he ran the "Eagle" pharmacy in the Cracow ghetto. He used it to help the Jews. He offered a channel for smuggling medicines and money for the ghetto dwellers. The pharmacy staff helped him. On 10 February 1983, Tadeusz Pankiewicz was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations.

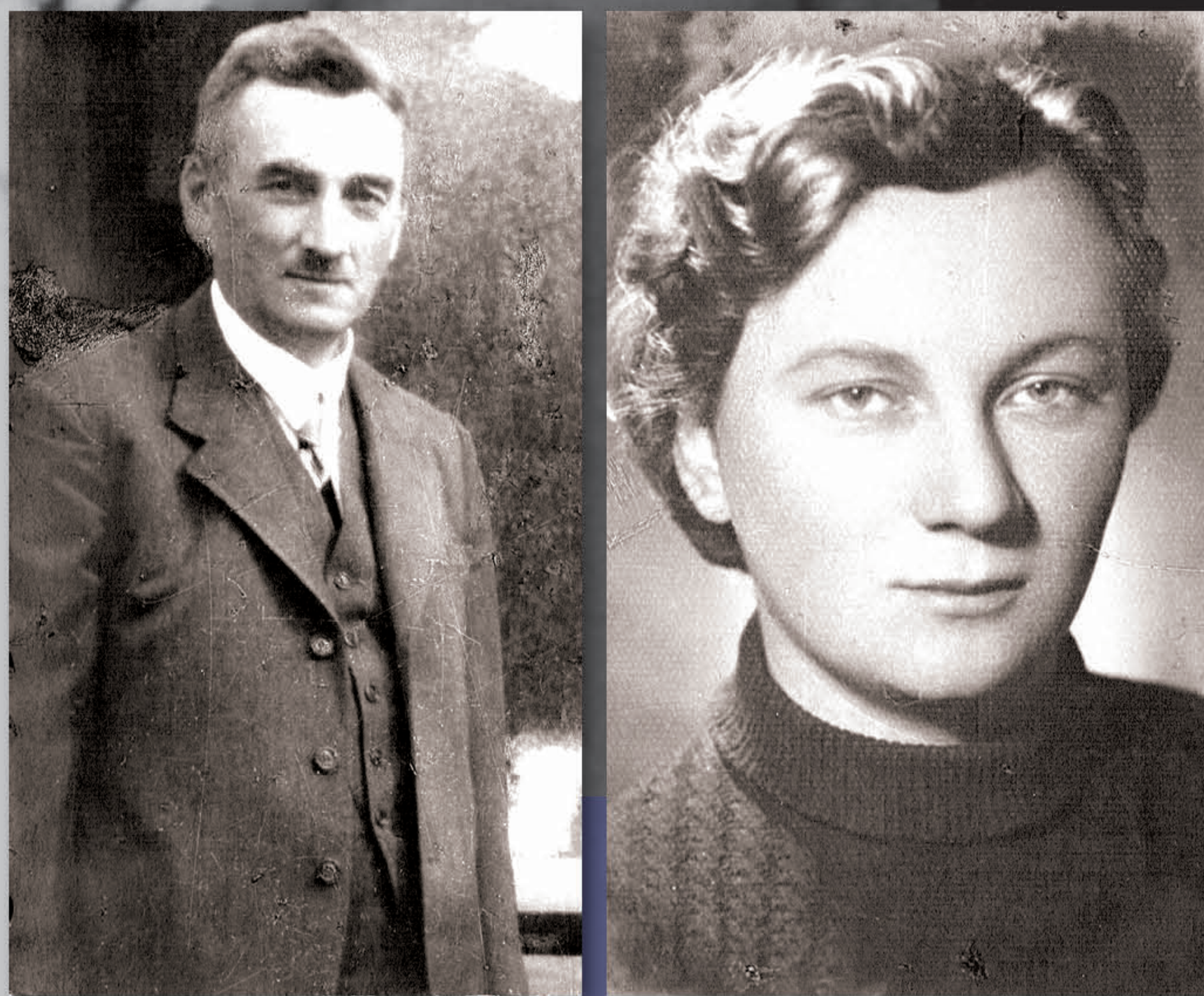
Background: Tadeusz Pankiewicz working in the pharmacy. Left: pharmacy employee Helena Krywaniuk. Historical Museum of the City of Kraków collection



# INDIVIDUAL HELP

## MARIA FEDECKA

She lived in Vilnius with her family. In the years 1942–1944, in her husband's family estate at Lebioda Wielka (Nowogoródek province) she put Jews from the Vilnius ghetto, and later tried to obtain so-called "Aryan papers" for them, found them jobs and hideouts. She could count on the help of her family and friends. On 4 January 1987, MARIA FEDECKA was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations. Świata.



## JÓZEF KLESZCZYŃSKI AND HIS DAUGHTER ZOFIA

They lived in a manor at Jakubowice (today Proszowice county, Małopolska Province). From 1942 to the end of the German occupation, the Kleszczyński family fed the Jewish Łapa family (mother and three small children), who were hiding in a nearby village.

Krystyna Esteves collection

## Maria and Stanisław Fedeki with their daughter Barbara.

Source: *Polscy Sprawiedliwi – Przywracanie Pamięci* ([www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl](http://www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl)) / Museum of the History of Polish Jews, POLIN, Warsaw



## Above: Maria Fedeki and the rescued Dala Smilg. Below: the Fedeki home at Lebioda Wielka.

Source: *Polscy Sprawiedliwi – Przywracanie Pamięci* ([www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl](http://www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl)) / Museum of the History of Polish Jews, POLIN, Warsaw

# INDIVIDUAL HELP

## THE CZAJKOWSKI FAMILY

During the German occupation she lived at Zręcin near Krosno. In the summer of 1942, the four members of the Lipiner family, two Bergman brothers and Chaskiel Morgenstern and Josef Brajtowicz came to their former neighbors, the Czajkowskis, asking to hide there. The Czajkowskis made them a hideout in the cowshed, where they hid the Jews for two years. All the Jews survived.

On 4 June 1963, Bronisława and Szymon Czajkowski were awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations, Andrzej Czajkowski – on 28 February 1985, Bronisława Czajkowska-Lipińska and Walerian Czajkowski on 24 February 1988.



From the left: Irena and Chaskiel Morgenstern, Bronisława Czajkowska.  
The Lipiński family collection



The Czajkowski family home at Zręcin, with farm buildings.  
Photograph: Igor Witowicz



Sonia Pomeranc and Andrzej Czajkowski in front of the building where she was hiding with other Jews during the occupation.  
The Lipiński family collection





# HELP OF THE CLERGY

The Jews also received help from some clergy members, both lay and conventual of different Christian denominations. Jews were hidden in parishes, in monasteries, they were also issued certificates of baptism and fed.



FATHER MARCELII GODLEWSKI

Father Prelate Marcełi Godlewski (1865–1945) was the parish priest of the All Saints' Church in Warsaw in the years 1915–1945. During the German occupation, the All Saints' parish was in the ghetto. Father Godlewski was involved in smuggling food and medicines into the ghetto, tried to obtain false documents for Jews and helped them hide. On 14 June 2009 Marcełi Godlewski was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations".  
Photograph from Father Piotr Walendzik collection



FELIKS TEODOR GOETH

Evangelical minister, army chaplain, Colonel. During the war he lived in Warsaw. He provided 160 stamped, blank certificates and baptism certificate for Michał Lityński of the Ujazdów Hospital, Warsaw. Dr Lityński filled them in and gave it to people who had to hide from the occupation authorities. Jews received at least 50 such documents.  
Photograph from the Jewish Historical Institute collection

Background: a group of children with the Ukrainian monk Daniło Tymczyna in the orphanage at Uniów (Przemyślany county). Among the children, three hiding Jewish boys: Leon Chameides, Adam Rotfeld, Oded Amarant.

The orphanage belonged to the Greek Orthodox Church. They were in the care of Klemens Szeptycki, which was approved by his brother Andrzej Szeptycki, head of the Greek Orthodox Church.

In February 1995, Klemens Szeptycki was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations. In 2001, beatified by pope John Paul II. On 13 November 2008, he was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta by the President of Poland Lech Kaczyński.  
Leon Chameides collection

Fotografia ze zbiorów Leona Chameidesa



FATHER WŁADYSŁAW GŁOWACKI

Father Głowacki issued at least five Aryan baptism certificates for Jews, and from August 1942 to the end of the German occupation he was hiding a Jewish woman, Helena Łabędź in the Służewiec parish. On 28 October 1982, he was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations.  
Photograph from the Jewish Historical Institute collection



# HELP OF THE CLERGY

**N**uns who ran orphanages and hospitals had the best conditions to hide Jewish children among their wards. One such congregation was the Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary of Sambor (former Lviv Province, now Ukraine), who were hiding a group of Jewish children. One of the survivors was Jerzy Bander. He was born in 1942 in a German prison at Sambor. He was carried out from it, and then hidden in the orphanage run by the Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary by a Polish woman Maria Wachułka.



**Jerzy Bander.**  
Jerzy Bander collection



**Maria Wachułka.**  
Jerzy Bander collection

The photograph shows the building of the orphanage run by the Franciscan Sisters, where they were hiding Jewish children.  
Photograph: Igor Witowicz, 2018



**Sister Celina Aniela Kędzierska** with children in the Sambor orphanage. On 14 January 2015, she was awarded the title **Righteous Among the Nations**.  
Maria Urbanowicz collection



# ORGANIZED HELP

On 27 September 1942, on the initiative of Zofia Kossak-Szczucka and Wanda Krahelska-Filipowicz the Temporary Committee to Help the Jews was founded, and on 4 December 1942 became the Council to Help the Jews "Żegota". It was the only such underground organization in Europe and was supported by the Polish Government in Exile. "Żegota's" goal was to help the Jewish population in the occupied country. Its coworkers included Władysław Bartoszewski, a politician and publicist, and Irena Sendler, who headed "Żegota's" children desk from 1943.



**IRENA SENDLER**

In the underground, she carried out the operation of rescuing Jewish children from the Warsaw ghetto. Together with her coworkers, she rescued several hundred children, but the exact number remains unknown. On 19 October 1965, she was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations.

Wikimedia Commons

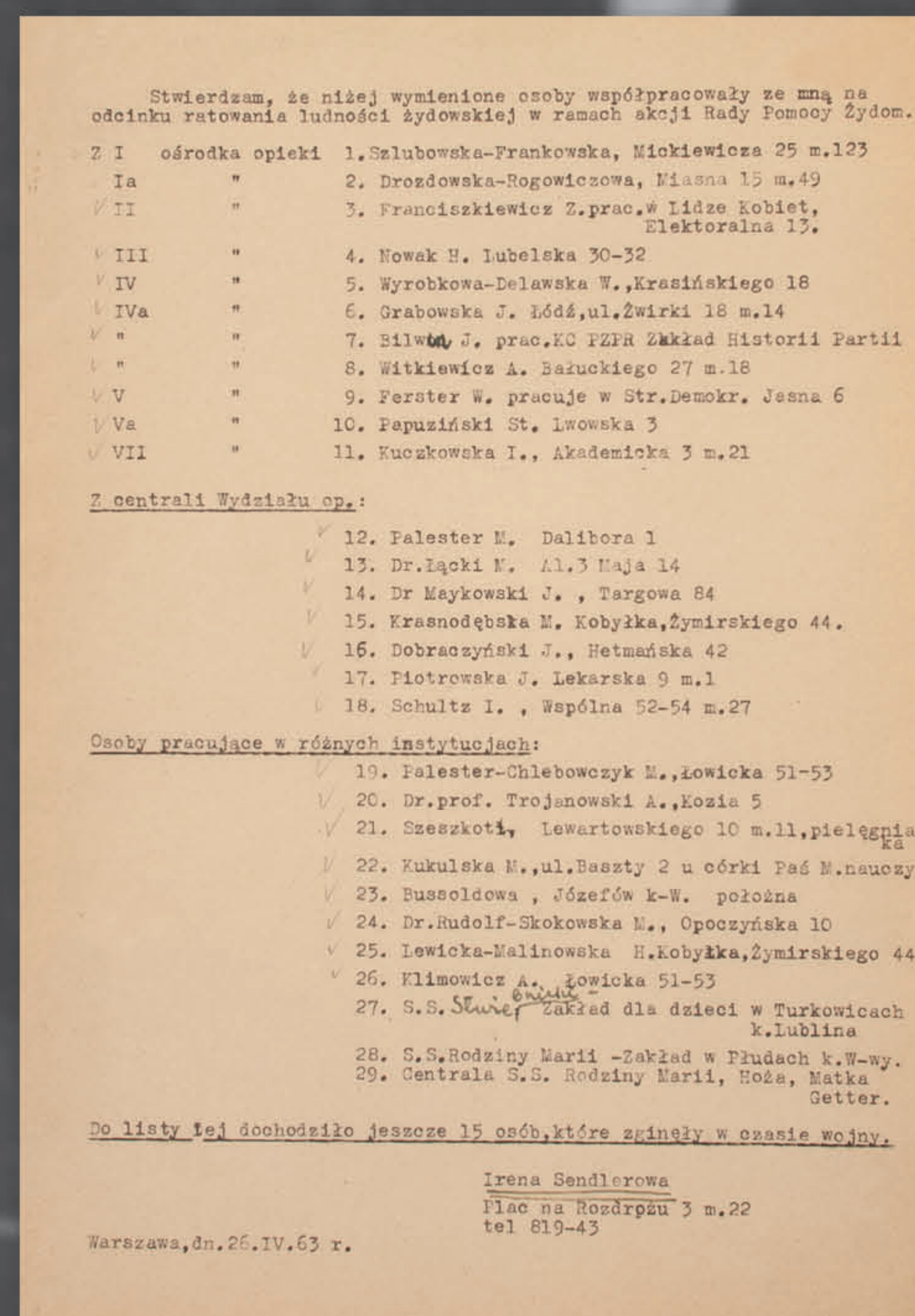


**First from the right: Władysław Bartoszewski. On 14 December 1965, he was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations.**

Institute of National Remembrance collection

**Julian Grobelny, first "Żegota" chairman (January 1943 – March 1944). On 8 March 1987, Julian Grobelny was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations.**

Institute of National Remembrance collection



**List of Irena Sendler coworkers engaged in helping Jewish children.**  
Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw

# HELP OUTSIDE THE OCCUPIED COUNTRY

Outside occupied Poland there were also efforts to help the doomed Jews. In Bern, a group of Polish diplomats (Konstanty Rokicki, Aleksander Ładoś, Stefan Ryniewicz, Juliusz Kühl), together with some Jewish activists created a center of illegal manufacturing of South American passports that were later offered to Jews threatened with extermination. In Hungary, Henryk Sławik was involved in rescuing Jews. He was killed by the Germans at the Mauthausen-Gusen concentration camp. Messengers of the Polish Underground State informed the allies about the extermination of the Jews by the Germans in occupied Poland and appealed for action to be taken to stop the Holocaust.



Orphanage at Vac on the Danube for children of Polish Jews. Its organizers were: Henryk Sławik and Józef Antall.  
Grzegorz Łubczyk collection

## HENRYK SŁAWIK

a social and political activist, headed the Citizens' Committee for Care of Polish Refugees in Hungary. Among others, he helped obtain false documents, and according to Yad Vashem, rescued some 5,000 Jews. On 27 January 1977, he was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations. In 2010, President Lech Kaczyński decorated him with the Order of the White Eagle.

Background: Henryk Sławik and his daughter Krystyna.  
Grzegorz Łubczyk collection



## JAN KARSKI

(Actually Jan Koziński)

Courier of the Polish Underground State. On 2 June 1982, he was awarded the title Righteous Among the Nations. In 1994, the Israeli Government granted him honorary citizenship, and President Lech Wałęsa decorated him with Order of the White Eagle. In 2012, the US President Barack Obama decorated Jan Karski with the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Photograph from: The Encyclopedia of the Righteous Among the Nations Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust, Jerusalem 2004



## ALEKSANDER ŁADOŚ

Polish diplomat and politician. From May 1940 to July 1945, acting Polish ambassador to Switzerland. Active in the Polish diplomatic service, Aleksander Ładoś, among others, transferred money to Jewish organizations in the Warsaw ghetto used to buy out Jews from the Gestapo.

National Digital Archives collection

# IN DANGER

Many hiding Jews and the Poles that helped them lived in constant danger. Apart of the environment, for various reasons, was reluctant or even hostile to the Jews. Sometimes ghetto escapees were denounced or blackmailed. The scale must have been significant, since some elements of the Polish underground tried to counteract.

Do  
"Widnia, Gostogo"  
w Radymnie.

Pomoc i niejaki Janusz Władysław mieszkaniec m. Lubowa obecnie naon szlaku Lwowa jest nosicielem garsetek na terenie m. Lubowa. Rodzice jego nie wiedzą o jego zajściu, i po zwołaniu mu rodziny się po mieście gdzie szym kolegom rozdaje te zakazane garsetki.

Przejawiać.

Luków dnia 18/II.41.

Do  
szanownego pana Kreisshauptmann

Upierajmie proszę przysięć do wiadomości.

Żyd Lejtmann Teck zamieszkały w Lubowie, codziennie na ulicy rozmawia o polityce i to wszystko przekierko przedni Niemiecemu melonowicie opowiada o bezbarowaniu w Niemczech, o braku jedzenia i t.d.

Denunciations of Jews addressed to the German authorities.  
Institute of National Remembrance collection

Warszawa, 12.9.1940

W domu przy ul. Koszykowej Nr. 53 m. 38 mieszka żyd chrzczoney W. H a l b e r , którego rodzice żydzi niechrzeni zostali usunięci z domu przy ul. Koszykowej Nr. 51

Żyd ten, tak ja sędzę, działa na niekorzyść Niemiec, rozdaje ulotki komunistyczne różnym znajomym i nieznanym. Pomaga mu w tym jego kochanka i przyjaciele.

Mimo że fizjonomia jego zdradza semitę /jasny blondyn z dużym nosem/ to jednak uchodzi za aryjczyka i nie nosi opaski żydowskiej.

Czuję się w obowiązku powiadomić o tem Władze, gdyż akcja ta zatacza coraz szersze kręgi. Ulotkę taką dołączam do listu.

Heil Hitler !

## SZANTAŻE I ICH ZWALCZANIE

Kierownictwo Walki Cywilnej komunikuje: „Społeczeństwo polskie, mimo iż samo jest ofiarą okropnego teroru, ze zgrozą i głębokim współczuciem patrzy na mordowanie przez Niemców resztek ludności żydowskiej w Polsce. Założyło ono przeciwko tej zbrodni protest, który doszedł do wiadomości całego wolnego świata, zaś Żydom, którzy zbiegli z getta lub z obozów kaźni — udzielił tak wydatnej pomocy, że okupant opublikował zarządzenie, grożące śmiercią tym Polakom, którzy pomagają ukrywającym się Żydom. Niemniej znalazły się jednostki, wyzute ze czci i sumienia, rekrutujące się ze świata przestępczego, które stwarzają sobie nowe źródło występnego dochodu przez szantażowanie Polaków, ukrywających Żydów i Żydów samych.

K.W.C. ostrzega, że tego rodzaju wypadki szantażu są rejestrowane i będą karane z całą surowością prawa, w miarę możliwości już obecnie, a w każdym razie w przyszłości“.

## ZAGRANICA

### DZIAŁANIA WOJENNE

Fortuna kołem się toczy. Przed tygodniem czyniąc przegląd wojenny na wschodzie wypowiedzieliśmy zdanie o niebezpieczeństwie tego momentu każdej akcji ofensywnej, kiedy prowadzący ofensywę, oderwawszy się daleko od swych baz zaopatrzenia i zużywszy siły ludzkie i materiały wojenne, resztką tchu dobija do wyznaczonych sobie granic działań ofensywnych. W złą widac chwilę wypowiedzieliśmy to zdanie. Tydzień sprawozdawczy był bowiem tygodniem dramatycznym dla wojsk sowieckich. Wyznaczona przez sztab sowiecki linja Dniepru — okazała się zbyt odległą dla wyczerpanych dziesięcioletniogodniową ofensywą wojsk. Grupa niemieckich armij południowych, wzmocniona kilkudziesięcioma dywizjami rezerwowymi i skoncentrowana w rejonie Zagłębia Donieckiego, spowodowała kryzys w działaniach. Jeszcze przed dwoma tygodniami wydawało się, że gra zakończy się na południu „na remis“, że równowaga sił i roztopy spowodują tylko to, iż ofensywa sowiecka utknie, zaś Niemcy nie będą zdolni do poważniejszej operacji zaczepnej i że na skutek tego nastąpi tu paromiesięczna przerwa w akcji. Okazało się jednak, że przypuszczenia te były błędne. Wyczerpanie sowieckie było większe, niż pierwotnie sądzono, zaś skoncentrowane armie nie

mieckie okazały się zdolne do silnego uderzenia.

W tygodniu sprawozdawczym siły niemieckie, łamiąc kilkakrotne próby sowieckiego oporu, nie tylko zlikwidowały resztki klina sowieckiego wymierzonego przed miesiącem w kierunku kolana Dniepru, lecz zachwiały całym wielkim południowym frontem sowieckim. P a d ł C h a r k ó w . Bolszewicy zostali wyparci z Achtyrki, Bogoduchowa, Grajworona i Borysówki. Wojska niemieckie pod Iziumem i Woroszyłowgradem walczą o przeprawę przez Doniec. Zachodni brzeg Dońca jest już niemal całkowicie w rękach niemieckich i walki w tej chwili odbywają się na terenie zeszlortocznych umocnień sowieckich (umocnień z wiosny 1942).

Trudno przewidzieć dalszy bieg zdarzeń. Położenie sowieckie jest ciężkie. Na dobro wojsk sowieckich zapisać należy to, że odwrót nie jest panicznym, że straty w jeńcach i sprzęcie są stosunkowo niewielkie. Jeśli dodać do tego, że w tej chwili oparły się oddziały sowieckie o swe zeszlortoczne umocnienia i jeśli wziąć pod uwagę, że rozpoczęły się już nad Dońcem wiosenne deszcze — można mieć pewną nadzieję, że Bolszewikom uda się w najbliższych paru tygodniach opanować położenie. Oczywiście — pewności żadnej w tym względzie nie ma. Inicjatywa wojenna na południu przeszła bowiem teraz w ręce niemieckie.

W tej sytuacji jest rzeczą zrozumiałą, że nacisk sowiecki w rejonie Orła zelżał, całe zaś wyrzuczenie sowieckiego

Communique published in Biuletyn Informacyjny (the most important press organ of the Home Army) regarding the fighting against blackmail of hiding Jews and the Polish helpers.  
Institute of National Remembrance collection

## W IMIENIU RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ

Z mocy wyroków Sądu Specjalnego Cywilnego Okręgu Warszawskiego — zostali skazani na śmierć oraz utratę praw publicznych i obywatelskich praw honorowych:

1. ZDANOWSKI Tomasz-Stanisław, adwokat we Włochach, za działanie na szkodę Narodu Polskiego w charakterze konfidenta władz niemieckich (Gestapo).
  2. RUTKOWSKI Franciszek, podmajorzy Wodociągów i Kanalizacji w Warszawie.
  3. ŁACZYŃSKI Aleksander, b. soltys granady Osieck pow. Garwolin.
  4. GIEDROYC-MORDASIEWICZ Maria Wanda, tłumaczka Dyrekcji Policji Kryminalnej w Warszawie, za szpiegowanie Polaków i denuncjowanie ich przed władzami niemieckimi.
  5. MAGALAS Eugeniusz, Ukrainiec, pracownik Urzędu Pracy w Warszawie, za współpracę z okupantem w akcji wyłapywania i wywożenia ludności polskiej na roboty przymusowe do Rzeszy.
  6. ROZMUS Antoni, plutonowy Policji Kryminalnej, funkcjonariusz obozu karnego dla Polaków przy ul. Gesiej w Warszawie.
  7. WANDYCZ Zdzisław, sierżant Policji Kryminalnej, intendent obozu karnego dla Polaków przy ulicy Gesiej w Warszawie, za znęcanie się nad osobami osadzonymi w obozie karnym i wymuszanie od nich okupów.
  8. PILNIK Bogusław Jan, zam. Warszawa, ul. Pierackiego 17, za szantażowanie i wydawanie w ręce władz niemieckich ukrywających się obywateli polskich narod. żydowskiej.
  9. WIECHCIŃSKI vel WICHCIŃSKI Czesław, funkcjonariusz Kolejowego Urzędu Śledczego w Warszawie, ul. Chałubińskiego, za bezpodstawne ściganie działań popełnianych na szkodę okupanta na terenach kolejowych i za znęcanie się nad osobami zatrzymanymi na tych terenach.
- Z mocy wyroku Wojskowego Sądu Specjalnego w Warszawie został skazany na śmierć:
10. GRZELAK Tomasz, zam. w Warszawie, za sprzedaż powierzonej mu pod opieką broni.

Wszystkie wyroki zostały wykonane przez zastrzelenie.

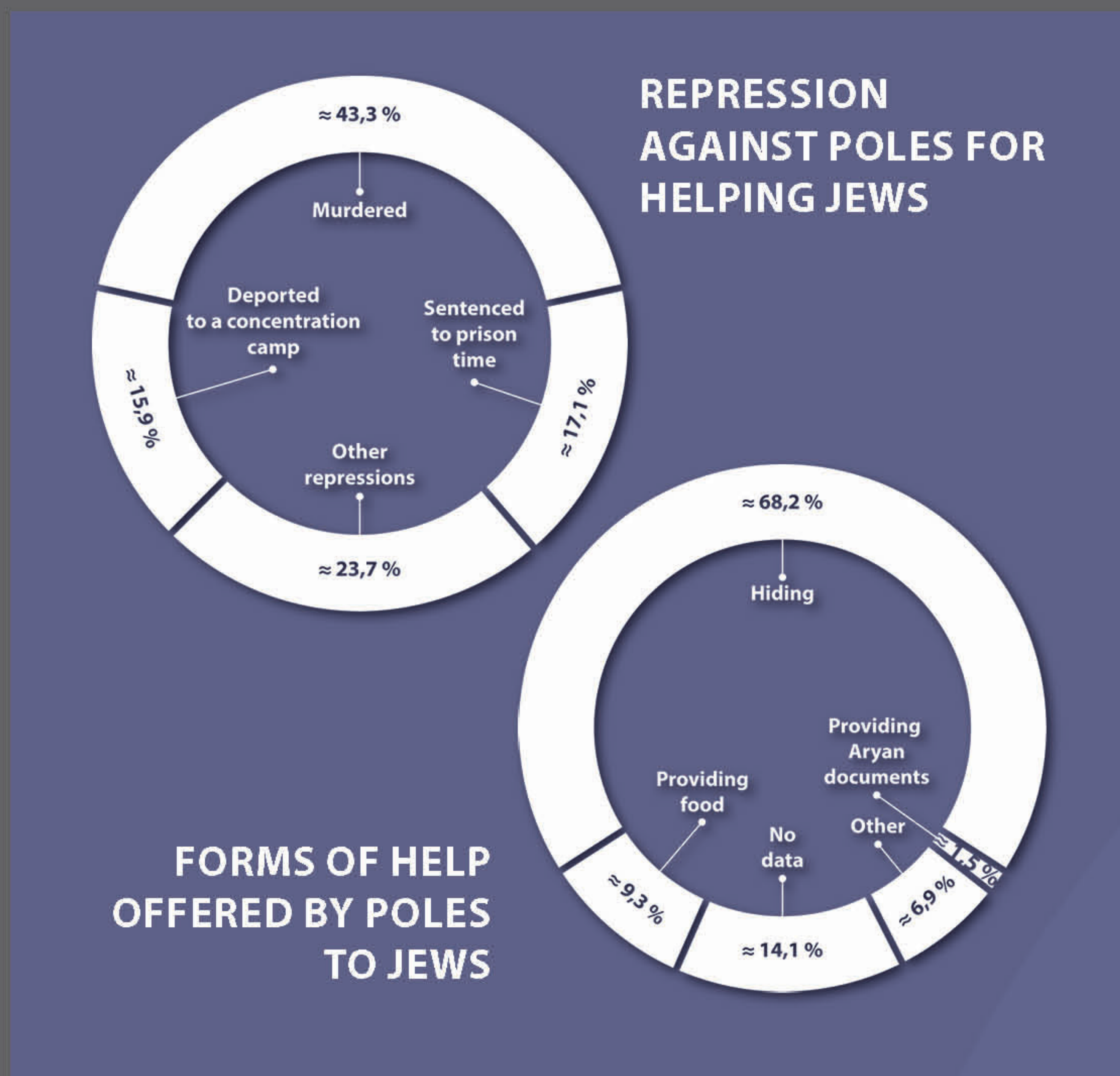
The Special Civil Courts (organ of the Polish Underground State judiciary), established in December 1942, immediately started to prosecute criminals, including the blackmailers (szmalcownik).

Announcement concerning death sentences for denunciators, informants, policemen, and blackmailers.  
Institute of National Remembrance collection



# POLES REPRESSED FOR HELPING JEWS

Most Poles who helped the Jews and who were captured by the Germans were killed on the spot or deported to concentration camps. Only a few survived. Others served their prison terms, were deported for labor in the Reich, paid high fines or were tortured. The graph shows this kind of repressions as "other". Let us bear in mind that the Germans used different forms of repression (for example, arrest, beating and fines or arrest, beating and deportation to a concentration camp). For clarity, the diagram separates three final and most frequent forms of repression against the Poles.



One of the basic forms of help offered in the German-occupied Poland was hiding Jews. At the same time, the Poles took it upon themselves to feed those hiding, and ensured them minimum standards of personal hygiene. They also provided food to the ghettos and camps, manufactured false documents, which enabled Jews to pass for other nationalities. The diagram also shows other forms of help: delivering correspondence or help to escape from the ghettos. For clarity, the graph shows the basic kind of help.

Source: *Represje za pomoc Żydom na okupowanych ziemiach polskich w czasie II wojny światowej*, eds Martyna Grądzka-Rejak, Aleksandra Namysło, Institute of National Remembrance, Warsaw

## RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS



By 1 January 2019, the title "Righteous Among the Nations" was awarded to 27,362 people. Those living outside Europe (22 people) were not included in the graph.

- – nationals of countries occupied by the Third Reich or its allies
- 人 – nationals of Third Reich allies
- ⊖ – nationals of neutral states
- 人 – nationals of countries/territories unoccupied or not at war with the Third Reich

The number of those honored does not reflect the full scale of help offered to the Jews during World War II. The title Righteous Among the Nations is awarded on request of Jews who received help.

There were substantial differences in the size of the Jewish population between countries in occupied Europe, as well as in the occupation regime, the degree of danger for helpers, and a number of other factors that shaped the attitude of the local population to the Jews and the possibility of their rescue. The number of Danish Righteous is small, but a tree was planted on the Mount of Remembrance to honor the Danish resistance movement.

Source: <https://www.yadvashem.org/righteous/statistics.html>