

Name of Interviewee: Raoul Harmelin

Name of Interviewer: Iris Berlitzky

Cassette number: 033C/741

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Raoul Harmelin: My name is Raoul Harmelin. I live presently in Australia. My address there is number 31 Wentworth Avenue, Botany New South Wales. Post Box Number 2019. My telephone number is (02) code, 666-9005.

Where would you like me to start?

Iris Berlitzky: You can tell me about your background.

Raoul Harmelin: I was born in Boryslaw in Poland on the 11th of September 1924. I went to school and gymnasium in my city. The background of my family. My father was a doctor in the city.

Iris Berlitzky: A medicine doctor?

Raoul Harmelin: A doctor of medicine. All my mother's family lived in that city. Actually my ancestors there were the ones who were the first to establish the city. My grandfather was a very well to do man. He was part owner of the wax mining company. He was also the owner of several oil wells and so on. Our city was consisted mainly of oil industry. There were about two and a half thousand oil wells in the city. Everything in the city was based on oil industry. My father's family comes from Brody, also in Poland and as far as I know everybody perished during the Holocaust.

Iris Berlitzky: Your mother?

Raoul Harmelin: On my mother side. One brother perished of hunger in the hospital, the youngest brother. The oldest child of the family perished in Mauthausen. My auntie was living in Israel here who survived the war and she died a few months ago. My other uncle lives in Sydney, in Australia, my mother's sister. My

grandmother died, she was caught by the Germans, in so-called fifth Aktion, that was the Aktion only to collect old women and children.

Iris Berlatsky: When?

Raoul Harmelin: At the moment I can't remember. That was the 13th of December 1943. That was a very unusual Aktion which means that the people, the old women and children were kept in the cellar by the Ukrainian militia and supervised by the Germans or Austrian. We only had Austrian police there. We could have access to them to give them food or whatever. That was a very unusual thing because it never ever happened before or after.

Iris Berlatsky: You can go chronologically.

Raoul Harmelin: Yes, I will explain to you in a moment because you asked me about the family. I'm just explaining to you the background.

Iris Berlatsky: You don't have to go into details. I'm more interested in your personal story.

Raoul Harmelin: Right, well what would you like?

Iris Berlatsky: What you remember.

Raoul Harmelin: I remember every little bit together with dates. The war broke out on the first of September, 1939. I was 15 then. I was a student in gymnasium, local gymnasium.

Iris Berlatsky: Jewish?

Raoul Harmelin: No, not Jewish. It was general gymnasium. It was coeducational gymnasium - boys and girls together. Because the gymnasium was founded by Jews some time ago, it had almost

equal attendance of Jewish and Polish students. The staff was also Jewish and Polish. The conditions were fairly liberal because that was the part of Poland where the population of the city consisted of three nationalities, Ukrainians, Poles and Jews. But the Ukrainians were not for some reason, not going to that gymnasium. They had their own gymnasium in the city next to ours in Drohovitch. So I'll give you some more background of my family. My family, although, both family of my grandmother and our own, were kosher, we were not very religious. We were not traditional Jews. My family was modern and so was my grandfather.

Iris Berlatsky: You were not Orthodox.

Raoul Harmelin: We were not Orthodox.

Iris Berlatsky: But traditional?

Raoul Harmelin: But traditional, yes. That means that we observed Kashrut and we attended all the holidays. Now, at the time when the war broke out, I was going to gymnasium and I was 15. After seven days, the Germans came in, sorry, after about two weeks, the Germans came in. They stayed for seven days. The German Army.

Iris Berlatsky: In the middle of September?

Raoul Harmelin: That's right. The German army came in. They stayed in our city for about a week. Exactly on Yom HaKippur, at the end of Yom HaKippur, the Russians came in. The Germans withdrew and the Russians..

Iris Berlatsky: When the Germans came, they did something?

Raoul Harmelin: No, nothing. During those seven days, nothing. Then the Russians came in about the 19th or 20th of September. The Germans withdrew and I started to go to school again and for the next two years I was going to a Russian school.

Iris Berlatsky: What was the conditions under the Russian occupation.

Raoul Harmelin: For Jews, you mean.

Iris Berlatsky: For you. Your family.

Raoul Harmelin: Excellent. I considered, I mean, I was still a boy and going to school. My father was practicing.

Iris Berlatsky: Studied Russian?

Raoul Harmelin: Well, we had to learn Russian from the very beginning but I had the background because we knew Ukrainian which is similar to Russian so it was easier but we started the Russian school from the very beginning. My father was working as a doctor. So it was reasonable. Then on the 22nd of June, 1941, the German-Russian war started and within a couple of weeks, the Germans were in our place. The second day, after the Germans came in, there was a rumor that they found bodies in the cellars of NKVD which was the Russian secret police which apparently the Russians murdered. And the second night after the Germans came in, the Ukrainians together with the Germans organized the first pogrom. The Jews were dragged out of the houses, beaten up on the way.

Iris Berlatsky: Speak what you remember what happened to you.

Raoul Harmelin: Well that's what I remembered.

Iris Berlatsky: You saw every pogrom?

Raoul Harmelin: I was there. I saw every pogrom, yes.

Iris Berlatsky: They took your...?

Raoul Harmelin: They didn't take me. I was hiding in the attic of the house.

Iris Berlatsky: You should speak like this.

Raoul Harmelin: I was hiding in the attic of the house but I saw everything. They were dragging the people out of the houses and taking them to the cellar.

Iris Berlatsky: Only men or everyone?

Raoul Harmelin: Men, women, everyone to the ..

Iris Berlatsky: From some list or something?

Raoul Harmelin: Anybody, from any house that they knew that the Jews...

Iris Berlatsky: From your house too?

Raoul Harmelin: No. Where the Jews were living, they were dragging them out with the help of the Ukrainians.

Iris Berlatsky: From your house, not?

Raoul Harmelin: No. At that time they killed about 270 people. They maimed quite a lot. My wife's father was there. He had his leg and arm broken but he lived through it.

Iris Berlatsky: Where they took the people and shoot them where?

Raoul Harmelin: They shot on the way and in there and that was it. That was the first pogrom. It happened about. I think the first day of July, the beginning of July, 1941.

Iris Berlatsky: What happened to you and your family?

Raoul Harmelin: I stayed in the house. We stayed in the house. At that time there was nothing else done because after the Aktion, it was all quiet again. It was the typical German efficiency. Then, the hunger started. We didn't get any food. We had to line up. Jews had to register for work.

Iris Berlatsky: Your father worked?

Raoul Harmelin: My father worked all the time, yes, as a doctor.

Iris Berlatsky: In the same place?

Raoul Harmelin: In the same place. And the Jews had to register in the central registry office and they were allocating everyday, we had to report there and they were taking us to work in different places. And also we got coupons for food and so on. We had to go to special shops for food for Jews. Then, November, 1941, there was a second Aktion where they took about 1500 people and again, I was all the time in the city, I saw the whole but again I hid myself and then they shot about 1500 people. In 1942, in August

Iris Berlatsky: Can you speak about some episode?

Raoul Harmelin: Specific, I'm going to tell you now. In 1942 I was working in machine tool shop together with a group of Jews, one of which has survived and lives here in Israel.

Iris Berlatsky: This was before the ghetto?

Raoul Harmelin: Before the ghetto, yes. We worked there and we heard that from other cities that a special 'Panichtuns Commander' is coming and already was in other cities surrounding our city. On the 6th or 7th of August, a third Aktion started. At that time

they took away about two and half thousand people. They took them directly to the gas chambers and about 200 out of those.

Iris Berlatsky: Where were they?

Raoul Harmelin: Near Lublin, I forgot the name.

Iris Berlatsky: Chelmno?

Raoul Harmelin: Not Chelmo.

Iris Berlatsky: Belzec?

Raoul Harmelin: To Belzec, yes.

Iris Berlatsky: But at this time you didn't know about it.

Raoul Harmelin: I didn't know. The Aktion was there. We were hiding at work. We knew that the Aktion was there but nobody took us and then somebody told us that the train left with about two and a half thousand people and it was quiet for about half a day. And then they came to take us from work. I was one of the very first to be taken to the so-called 'Zamursteller', to the assembly point in Cinema which was called Grazyna. More and more people started to come. As we were coming in, one SS-man smashed the head of a baby against the wall, two, three month old baby. Then after and I was trying to see if I can run away from the place. Then they shot a young girl whose name was Malach and they asked for two to take her outside. Shot her in the head. I was carrying her and the blood was oozing all over me. I thought I could run away but I didn't. And when they took her outside, they shot her again to kill her.

Iris Berlatsky: Why? She tried to escape?

Raoul Harmelin: No. No reason. There was no reason.

Iris Berlatsky: Your family were all here?

Raoul Harnelin: No, they caught me only. More and more people started to come. Of course there were no toilets, no nothing. We had to do it on the floor. And they played games with us. They used dogs and police to push in the corner.

Iris Berlatsky: You were young people? A group of young people?

Raoul Harnelin: No. They were all ages. All ages. And we were there for about a day and a half and on the 8th of August, they took us all to the station.

Iris Berlatsky: When you say, they took us,

Raoul Harnelin: The Germans and the Ukrainians.

Iris Berlatsky: The Ukrainians did it?

Raoul Harnelin: Yes.

Iris Berlatsky: Or the Germans?

Raoul Harnelin: Germans. Well, we had in our city almost exclusively Austrian police. Only two head people were the Germans. The rest of the police was Austrian. They were the biggest bastard this world can carry. We had so-called 'schutzpolitzai' in our city. We had 'Reichendschutzpolitzai' which is the mounted police, consisting of young Austrian boys. They were the worst of the lot.

Iris Berlatsky: They were like Hitler 'Jugend'?

Raoul Harnelin: No, but older than Hitler 'judend' because they were about twenty odd years old. They came from Austria.

Iris Berlatsky: In the war?

Raoul Harnelin: In the war. That's right. They were all Austrians. They had the help during the Aktion, they had the exclusive help of the whole population, Poles and Ukrainians, everybody was helping very happily the Germans. So we had everybody against us. Coming back to the Aktion, they took us to the railway station and about two hundred people out of those went to camp in Erup and Yancfska. It was sort of a concentration camp there. And two hundred people there, they released for work.

Iris Berlatsky: What happened to you?

Raoul Harnelin: I run away together with a friend who lives here in Tel Aviv. The two of us from the transport run away. It was a coincidence, the director of the oil company, the main director, a German who helped quite a few Jews - His name was Bertrude Peitz - came to the station and apparently he was a very big shot because although he was young - he didn't go to the army - so apparently he had some connections in the highest places in Germany. And after the war he was the general manager of Krupp in Germany.

Iris Berlatsky: How did you escape?

Raoul Harnelin: And when he came, they started to brief him and although there were people standing with dogs and machine guns, they sort of looked at him and he drew their attention and then we run away. We were just lucky that they didn't shoot us and this way we escaped. So that was the third Aktion, in August 1942. In 1942 in October, there was a fourth Aktion where I was hiding again. They took my father away then to the station but they released all the doctors. They needed the doctors then. At that

time about 1500 people went to the chambers, Belzec. That was the fourth one. The fifth one was the Aktion in December of '42 where they, as I told you before, they took women and children only. My mother was hiding. At that time they took my auntie and my grandmother and later on I gave my grandmother poison. They gave me the body and I took her to the cemetery to bury her. I marked the spot on the (unclear) where I buried her. And after the Russians came, I put a monument on that spot. So that was the fifth Aktion. The sixth Aktion was on the 15th of February 1943.

Iris Berlatsky: Where are you? You are going where? You are still in your house?

Raoul Harmelin: Still in my own house. The ghetto was formed only after the sixth Aktion about which I'm going to tell you now. The sixth Aktion was on the 15th of February 1943. It was an Aktion of revenge because they lost the battle of Stalingrad. So they took about 660 Jews and they shot them locally near the, there were ponds outside the city. Jews had to dig their own graves and they shot them there and buried them there.

Iris Berlatsky: What happened to you now. You say that there were many Aktions. You escaped and you were lucky. What happened to you then?

Raoul Harmelin: Then we were moved to the Jewish quarter where because my father was a doctor, they had one house in the Jewish quarter where all the doctors were and I was living together with my father and my mother there. Even then, the Jewish quarter, although there were Ukrainians guarding us and so on, still the

non-Jews could come to the quarter, some people, friends or whatever, were bringing us food.

Iris Berlatsky: They helped you?

Raoul Harmelin: They helped us, yes.

Iris Berlatsky: The people with whom you were friendly before the war?

Raoul Harmelin: The people that we were friends before the war. Then they decided to eliminate the ghetto and the ghetto was eliminated after.. There were so-called liquidation Aktions.

Iris Berlatsky: You don't have nothing to tell me about your life in the ghetto?

Raoul Harmelin: The life in the ghetto was bad. But it was still not as bad as in the concentration camps or other camps because the conditions in our city were specific and they were bringing Jews from all over the Eastern Poland even to our city for some reason.

Iris Berlatsky: From the area of the city?

Raoul Harmelin: Not from the area of the city but from other cities as well.

Iris Berlatsky: What did you do? Describe to me a day. What did you do in the ghetto?

Raoul Harmelin: Each day we were going to work. I was working in the so-called oil industry. We were all working, all the time. Between those Aktions I was telling you about, it was all work for the Germans in the oil industry.

Iris Berlatsky: Outside the ghetto, you went outside?

Raoul Harnelin: We were marched to different places of work. Usually oil wells and performed manual work there under supervision of the Ukrainians or the Germans.

Iris Berlatsky: And you got food there?

Raoul Harnelin: We got ^{rations} ~~Russians~~ then. Not enough to live and too much to die. After so-called liquidation actions in the Jewish quarter which was 7th, 8th and 9th Aktion, whatever, they moved us all to a camp. Everybody. We lived in the camp outside the city that used to be before the stables. They made out of stables the camp.

Iris Berlatsky: Who guarded?

Raoul Harnelin: The camp was guarded by Ukrainian militia. And later on, and they gave us hell but ironic as it may seem, later on two Gestapo men came to supervise the camp and to be in charge of the Ukrainian militia who was guarding us.

Iris Berlatsky: How many people were there?

Raoul Harnelin: About 1500 people in the camp. From camp we were also marching to work everyday. And those who were working in different places or separate oil wells, they had special passes, I brought you the copies of the passes which I have. When the Gestapo people came, the two Gestapo people, the conditions suddenly improved which may be ironic but the Ukrainians, they hated the Ukrainians. So they were beating up the Ukrainians and leaving the Jews alone. At that time the conditions improved and we were working there until we run away. We heard that the camp..

Iris Berlatsky: You had some friends there or somebody who helped you? Or connections?

Raoul Harmelin: Nobody. We were altogether. All Jews together. Nobody helped. We all knew each other. We were trying to survive. We were living in cramped quarters. There was a lot of lice and a lot of bugs. The ration...

Iris Berlatsky: How did you sleep there?

Raoul Harmelin: We had bunks. You know, one above the other. The ration was seven decagrams of bread per day which is about three ounces of bread per day. And we got the soup made out of peeled potatoes, peels of potatoes. We heard that the camp was going to be.. The Russian front was approaching and we heard that the camp was going to be liquidated. My father had some...

Iris Berlatsky: When?

Raoul Harmelin: It was supposed to be liquidated in March, end of March 1944. And we ran away and hid under the floor of the house in the Ukrainian..

Iris Berlatsky: Just a moment. In the prisoners, in the (unclear) 'tzventz arbort', all of them worked in the same work as you?

Raoul Harmelin: Well in different places because we had two and a half thousand oil wells, so every group was working somewhere else.

Iris Berlatsky: Including women and children?

Raoul Harmelin: Children were practically non-existent. Children were all shot. There were no children there. There were women

there. Very few women who worked there. Women worked in the kitchen sometimes. Sometimes as servants somewhere in houses. But, there were mainly men, 95% were men. Very small percentage of women.

Iris Berlatsky: Somebody escaped from this place?

Raoul Harmelin: Yes. And we escaped in the 30th of March 1944. And then we were hiding under a floor.

Iris Berlatsky: The family?

Raoul Harmelin: My father, mother and myself and my wife who is now in Sydney. She was my friend then and we took her with us. It was a chance because my father knew a Ukrainian. He was friendly with a Ukrainian who was later on the mayor of the city during the war but he was a very honest and a very good man.

Iris Berlatsky: What was his name?

Raoul Harmelin: Makar. Because he knew my father, he asked his son to hide us. What we didn't know is that his son was hiding already other people and when we came there we were thirteen altogether under the floor.

Iris Berlatsky: Did you have to pay him something?

Raoul Harmelin: We had to pay him but he didn't want to take money from my wife because he knew her and he knew that she had no money, so he said that for her he will not take any money.

Iris Berlatsky: And she had a family too?

Raoul Harmelin: Her family then was taken on the 14th of April. There was liquidation of the camp. Her father and mother were taken to Vlashov, near Crakow. Then her mother was taken to

Auschwitz and gassed. Her father was taken to Mauthausen and he survived the war in Mauthausen. Mauthausen and some other camps very near Mauthausen and he survived the war and he died in Sydney.

Iris Berlatsky: So you went to the house of the Ukrainian.

Raoul Harnelin: We were hiding under the floor of his house.

Iris Berlatsky: Where? In the kitchen?

Raoul Harnelin: Under the floor of the house.

Iris Berlatsky: But where, which room?

Raoul Harnelin: Of the house. Not the basement.

Iris Berlatsky: The cellar?

Raoul Harnelin: It was sort of a cellar but it was only not more than a meter high. So we had to lie down. We couldn't sit up even. At night we were going out to have something to eat.

Iris Berlatsky: The Ukrainian brought you food?

Raoul Harnelin: Yes. He organized things so that he, not only he, but some members of the same family knew that we are there and they were buying food separately because if you buy food, that's how the other knew where the Jews are hiding. If you were carrying some food there, they knew where to look for Jews.

Iris Berlatsky: You say that there were also other people with you.

Raoul Harnelin: Yes. Twelve other people. We were thirteen altogether.

Iris Berlatsky: For how long did you stay?

Raoul Harmelin: Four and a half months. On the 8th of August 1944,

Iris Berlatsky: What did you do there?

Raoul Harmelin: I was lying down and waiting. And the Russians came in on the 8th of October 1944, from then on we were free. So that is the story.

Iris Berlatsky: In these four and a half months, what did you do, you remember what you dream, what did you think?

Raoul Harmelin: We didn't dream about anything. We were completely apathetic and resigned to death at any given moment because at any given moment we could be discovered. They were discovering Jews all over the place, in hiding places, in the mountains. We were living near the Carpathian Mountains. And the Jews were then collected and brought back to the camp and after the first transport of the camp, there were two more transports after they assembled about 1500 people each time from hiding places from the mountains. They were assembling them and taking them, transport to Vleshof and then to other places. So, we were waiting for that to come every moment. The last few nights before the Russians came, the Germans came into the house and they came on top of us and we could hear every step and one of them wanted to rape the wife of the man who hid us, a Ukrainian, and she started to cry and she had a small baby of two years' old and somehow they left her alone.

Iris Berlatsky: Can you describe the day of liberation?

Raoul Harnelin: Day of liberation I can describe very well. We came out, anyway, when we were in hiding, we thought, we never thought we would survive the war but we thought that if we ever did survive the war, they would show us in circuses and golden cages somewhere. Because we know that there will be very few people who would survive the war. Anyway, out of the whole Eastern Poland population, most of it was taken to our city, about 220 people survived of the whole area and the city. My first impressions after going out, the fighting was still going on. The Germans were shooting from the mountains onto the city and the Russians were already in the city and I spoke Russian because I went to the Russian school and my first contact was with the Russian colonel who was coming in together with a group of soldiers and to him I say, I am a Jew - ya, Ivrai - and I thought that he would greet me with some sort of friendship. But he told me, what you are still alive? What Hitler didn't do, we'll finish off. That was my first greeting, my first contact with the Russians when they came.

Iris Berlatzky: What did you do first after liberation?

Raoul Harnelin: After the liberation we went, we couldn't get into our place where we lived before. We got allocated a flat. My father started to practice and I started to go to school again. That was my last year in gymnasium. I did my last year there. I did a leaving (unclear) certificate in Russian and then we all registered to go to Poland and in 1945 they took us on a train, on a freight train to Poland. It was government to government

exchange. Polish government made an agreement with the Russian government that all Poles and Jews who want to register can be repatriated to the Western part of Poland, which was before Germany, which Russia gave to Poland as compensation for the eastern territories of Poland.

Iris Berlatsky: To Breslov?

Raoul Harmelin: To Breslov. Yes. The Ukrainians who were living in Poland were being repatriated to Russia. There was a sort of a population exchange.

Iris Berlatsky: What happened to the man that saved you?

Raoul Harmelin: He stayed there. He was a Ukrainian. He stayed there. In Breslov I started the University but then the Poles on their own free will murdered 46 Jews in Kelsa and we decided to leave as soon as possible. So we wrote to family in America and Australia and Australian papers came first and we left as soon as possible for Paris.

Iris Berlatsky: For how long were you in France?

Raoul Harmelin: I was seven and a half months in Paris. We were waiting for the ship to take us to Australia. At that time there was no transportation, no ships, nothing, no planes of any kind.

Iris Berlatsky: What did you do there?

Raoul Harmelin: We lived there. Hias helped us to stay there during that time. We had to repay the money later on. Hias also organized, or my family in Sydney paid for tickets and also with the help of Hias they organized the ship transportation from Marseille to Sydney. And that's all.

Iris Berlatsky: From then on you're living in Australia.

Raoul Harmelin: From then on I live in Australia. I have been to Israel a couple of times. And that's the story of my life.

Iris Berlatsky: Do you have children?

Raoul Harmelin: I have two children. I have two sons. Both of them married. One lives in Sydney. One in Melbourne.

Iris Berlatsky: Thank you.

Arbeitsamt: Arbeitsamtsnebenstelle Boryslaw

Dienststelle für Judenarbeitsatz

Nebenstelle:

Meldekarte für Juden

Nr. 1510

Der Jude Harmelin Regina

Die Jüdin

geboren am: 19. II 1902

in Boryslaw, Kr. Drohob.

ledig, verb.
gesch., verw.

Wohnort: Boryslaw

Drohob.

Str. Nr. 116a

Berufsgruppe u. Art: 22 a 1

ist auf Grund der Zweiten Durchführungsvorschrift zur
Verordnung vom 26. Oktober 1939 über die Einfüh-
rung des Arbeitszwanges für die jüdische Bevölkerung
des Generalgouvernements vom 12. Dezember 1939

erfasst und steht dem Ar-
beitsamt zum Arbeitsein-
satz zur Verfügung. Ein Auf-
fangen auf der Strasse ist
nicht statthaft.



(Stempel d. Arbeitsamts)
J. G.

(Unterschrift)

Kontrollmeldung am:

jeder Woche, soweit kein Arbeitsverhältnis besteht.

☆ JUDE ☆



Handwritten signature

10347

Der SS- und Polizeiführer
im Distrikt Galizien
Judenlager Boryslaw
der
KARPATHEN ÖL Aktiengesellschaft

Boryslaw, den 26/8.

1.21. 5

Passierschein

Der Jude Dr. H A R M E L I N : Elkan
~~Exatix~~ Arzt,

Ausweis Nr. 1018

ist berechtigt, in der Zeit von 6 Uhr früh bis 20 - Uhr das Stadtgebiet
Boryslaw ohne arische Begleitung zu betreten.

Dieser Ausweis verliert seine Gültigkeit am 30. September 1943.

Verlängert bis 31/X. 1943

Der Lagerführer

Der Lagerführer

SS-Scharführer

Thomann
SS-Sturmmann



7

Der SS- und Polizeiführer
im Distrikt Galizien
Judenlager Boryslaw
der
KARPATEN ÖL Aktiengesellschaft

Boryslaw, den 8.10. 1943

Nr. _____

Passierschein

Der Jude H a r n e l i n R a u l Ausweis Nr. 1425
~~Der Jude~~

ist berechtigt, in der Zeit von 6 Uhr früh bis 20 Uhr das Stadtgebiet
Boryslaw ohne arische Begleitung zu betreten.

Dieser Ausweis verliert seine Gültigkeit am 1 November 1943.



Der Lagerführer
SS- Sturmmann

R

Wypatnia przedsiębiorca

... bis auf Widerruf
Auftrage *Rein*

[illegible]

(Π) (π₀π₁)

1. Karta meldunkowa pozostaje w rękach posiadacza. Należy ją w chwili rozpoczęcia i zakończenia każdej pracy przedkładać do wypełnienia.
2. Przepisanie zgłoszenia kontrolowany odpowiada osobie, w przepisany terminie w odpowiednim oddziale Urzędu pracy z równoczesnym przedłożeniem karty meldunkowej.
3. O zwolnieniu z pracy, zachorowaniu lub zwolnieniu z obowiązku zgłaszania się należy natychmiast zawiadomić Urząd pracy z podaniem powodów.
4. W przypadku przedłożenia się na podstawie zezwolenia władz do innych miejscowości, udzielenie w Urzędzie pracy winno być przeprowadzone osobie, a zameldowaniu w odpowiednim Urzędzie pracy w nowej miejscowości również osobie w ciągu 3 dni.
5. Dokonywanie bez upoważnienia wpisów, korekt, wykreślowań lub innych zmian na karcie meldunkowej, karane będzie jako fałszerstwo dokumentów.
6. Nieprzestrzeganie przepisanych obowiązków meldunkowych lub powołania do odbycia przymusu pracy karane będzie na zasadzie rozporządzenia z dnia 20 października 1939 r. o wprowadzeniu przymusu pracy dla ludności żydowskiej Głównym Urzędem Administracyjnym.
7. W razie uszkodzenia lub zgubienia karty meldunkowej pobiera się opłatę za wydanie karty zastępczej.

(Podp's)

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