

Irena Berger's ID card

ARTYKUŁ

Crossed out Polishness. The fate of Irena Berger

HISTORICAL ERA

(1863-1918) Ku Niepodległej

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Irena Berger was only 23 years old when the war broke out. In 1940, she passed her nurse exam. Due to her grandparents' religion, she was deemed Jewish by the Germans; even though she declared herself to be Polish.

On November 15, 1915, Irena Berger was born in the town of Püspökladány, in Hungary.

Annotation “arrested”

The parents of Irena Berger's father believed in Judaism. The German authorities crossed out the Polish nationality of Irena's grandparents from her father's side and wrote down a Jewish nationality instead.

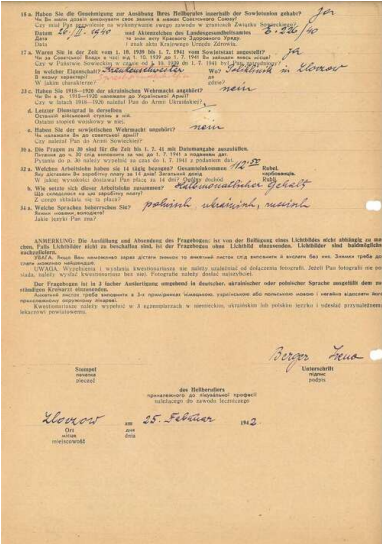
The German authorities crossed out the Polish nationality of Irena's grandparents from her father's side and wrote down a Jewish nationality instead.

The parents of Irena Berger's mother were both Polish Catholics, like Irena herself. She passed her nurse exam on October 26, 1940, in Lviv. She worked at a hospital in Złoczów.

Apart from her questionnaire, Irena Berger's ID card no. 1981, issued on April 1, 1942, in Lviv, was also found among the documents. It had an annotation attached to it which said: "arrested." There was no further information about her fate.

[illegible]

From the archives of the Institute



From the archives of the Institute
of National Remembrance

Chamber of Health Files

The archives of the Institute of National Remembrance hold the files of the Chamber of Health in the Galicia District of the General Government (*Gesundheitskammer in Generalgouvernement*) from 1941-1943. The Chamber of Health was created on the order of Hans Frank from February 28, 1940, and had its headquarters in Cracow. It existed until 1945 as an institution which, among others, registered active doctors, dentists, dentistry technicians, surgeons, midwives, nurses and the so-called assistant sanitary personnel.

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In the occupation territory, called the General Government, there were four District Health Chambers: in Cracow, Warsaw, Lublin and Radom, and after 1941, when the Germans took control of East Galicia, a fifth one was set up in Lviv. East Galicia was joined with the General Government on August 1, 1941, under the name Galicia District.

226 personal questionnaires of Jewish people with medical professions in East Galicia remained. These forms, apart from the basic information, included nationality and religion of the grandparents and spouse of the person filling them out. The questionnaires had to be filled out in three, identical copies and required four pictures to be attached to them. Upon registration, one would receive an ID card allowing them to own a living space and practice medicine. In the archives' files, there were the ID cards, medical studies diplomas and their copies, work permits, letters and cards for alcohol and cleaning products.



**Irena Berger, from the archives of
the Institute of National
Remembrance**