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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

Inowrocław during the Occupation Period

Ludomira Kordylas:

There was a German tenant at the apartment block where we lived, by the name of Heinrich Neubarth. His wife was Polish, and during the occupation period, she changed her nationality to German. Heinrich Neubarth was a shoemaker, he made boots for the German officers. Before the war as well as during the occupation period, the Neubarth family sustained friendly contacts with Poles. These Germans possessed a radio (Poles were forbidden to own a radio by penalty of death), and they invited their Polish friends to listen to broadcastings from the front. After the liberation, Heinrich Neubarth was arrested and taken to jail, where he committed suicide by hanging himself.

Stanisław Mikołajczak:

Another German family we were in contact with was the Kadlowski family, who had been knackers for generations. Their name was not typically German, but they were old-established Germans. The head of the family, Julius Kadlowski, was well acquainted with my brother Edmund, who was undergoing training to be a dentist and had many good contacts with the local people. Kadlowski must have trusted him tremendously, as he handed all his valuables over to him shortly before war broke out. He certainly feared for his life and his possessions. Indeed he perished in the same way as the men of the Fuchs family. My brother returned the deposited valuables to the deceased man's family. Later, this honest behaviour saved him from the concentration camp, as the local Germans spoke up for him when he was going to be arrested. Earlier, Edmund had still managed to free his brother Kazimierz, who had been accused of beating a German, from the hands of the Gestapo. Kazimierz went free although that had been a very serious accusation. This goes to show that good relationships at work and in the neighbourhood sometimes proved to be fruitful even during the occupation. That is how it was.

Leokadia Koziol:

My grandmother had a German son in law. He was a very good person and helped the Poles as much as he could. He was a carpenter by profession, but when the occupation began, he took the job of a prison warden. He was forced into that function. When during the infamous "macabre night" the head of the district administration, Hirschfeld, and his crony Jahns forced their way into the prison to take revenge on the Poles, he helped some of the prisoners to escape by opening their cell doors. At that time, four female teachers took refuge at this house in the night. The wife of that German gave the teachers clothes, ordered a coach and took them out of Inowrocław.