

Gesundheitskammer des Distrikts:	Galizien
Палата здорова Дистрикту:	Львов
Izba Zdrowia Dystryktu:	Львов
Kreishauptmannschaft:	Львов
Староство округи:	Львов
Starostwo Okręgowe:	Львов
Kreis:	
Округа:	
Powiat:	
Art des Heilberufes:	<del>Krankenschwester</del>
Рід лікувальної професії:	Спечобувальниця
Rodzaj zawodu leczniczego:	

Irena Berger's ID card

## ARTYKUŁ

# Crossed out Polishness. The fate of Irena Berger

## HISTORICAL ERA

(1863-1918) Ku Niepodległej

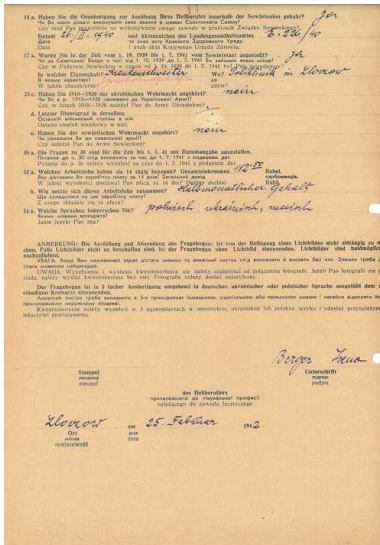
Author: **ANNA WARDZIŃSKA** 27.11.2023

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.







**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 received 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.



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