Online Appendix to
The Death Camp Eldorado: Political and Economic Effects of Mass Violence

Contents

1 Summary of Variables and Data Sources

Table A1: **Sources for the Historical and Contemporary Variables Used in the Analyses.**

Variable	**Source and Additional Information**
Distance to Treblinka Death Camp	All distances were measured by the authors in km from the centroid of each community in QGIS
Distance to Nearest City	Warsaw or Białystok are Coded as Nearest City
Railway Distance	Based on the Map of Railway Lines Published by Kraków's Institute of Cartography in 1945, Digitized by the Authors
Dwellings Built in 1945-70	1988 National Census
Dwellings with Metal Roofs	1988 National Census
Share Farmhouses Destroyed	Measured in 1945 and published in Osikowski (1968)
TV subscribers per 1000 people Radio subscribers per 1000 people Cattle per 100 ha	Measured in 1976 and Published in Statistical Yearbooks (*Rocznik Statystyczny*) for Siedlce, Łomża, Ostrołęka, Białystok, Ciechanow, Biała Podlaska Provinces in 1977
People Engaged in Private Handicrafts Private shops Trade volume in thousand Zloty per person*	Measured in 1982 and Published in Community Statistics (*Statystyka Gmin*) in 1984 * Available Only for Socialized Retail Outlets
Share of LPR, PO, PiS, and AWSP Vote and Turnout in the 2001 Election	Available on the Website of the State Electoral Commission (*Państwowa Komisja Wyborcza*)
Post-1989 Economic Variables	Available on the Website of the Main Statistical Office (*Głowny Urząd Statystyczny*)
Share of Endecja and Block of National Minorities Vote	Published in Statistics of Elections to the Sejm and Senate on March 4 and 11, 1928 (*Statystyka Wyborów do Sejmu i Senatu Odbytych w Dniu 4 i 11 Marca 1928 Roku*) in 1930
Population with Secondary Education in 1978	1978 National Census
Population with Secondary Education in 1988	1988 National Census
Share Men in 1946	1946 National Census
Share Aged 60 and Older in 1946	1946 National Census
Share Living in Community from Birth	1988 National Census

Table A2: **Descriptive Statistics for the Main Variables Used in the Analyses.**

Variable	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Railway Distance, km (1945)	8.23	6.55	0.05	26.17
Distance to Nearest City, km	71.06	15.84	36.77	98.53
Distance to Treblinka, km	33.57	11.98	6.18	49.99
Share Dwellings Built in 1945-77 (1988)	0.47	0.05	0.35	0.58
Share Dwellings with Metal Roofs (1988)	0.32	0.17	0.06	0.71
Share of Farmouses Destroyed (1945)	0.32	0.19	0.09	0.69
Radio Subscribers per 1000 People (1976)	144.2	44.6	44.8	250.9
TV Subscribers per 1000 People (1976)	108.5	34.1	27.0	177.0
In Handicrafts (1982)	9.85	3.72	1.88	19.13
Private Shops per 1000 people (1982)	1.55	0.74	0.00	4.28
Trade Volume in Thousand Zloty per person (1982)	28.68	12.11	4.97	78.68
Cattle per 100 ha (1976)	63.4	9.11	49.8	88.7
Share of the LPR Vote (2001)	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.19
Share of the PiS Vote (2001)	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.22
Share of the PO Vote (2001)	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.39
Share of the AWSP Vote (2001)	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.29
Turnout (2001)	0.45	0.07	0.27	0.59
Share of Population with Secondary Education (1978)	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.13
Share of Population with Secondary Education (1988)	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.23
Share Living in Community from Birth (1988)	0.73	0.03	0.66	0.81
Share of Endecja Vote (1928)	0.26	0.16	0.02	0.72
Share of the Vote for Block of National Minorities (1928)	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.15
Income Tax Per Capita (1995)	62.39	5.88	54.73	84.05
Number of Private Enterprises per 1000 people (1995)	21.43	8.62	8.34	63.25
Share Male in 1946	0.48	0.01	0.45	0.50
Share Aged 60 and Older in 1946	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.12

Note: Values computed for rural communities within 50 km of Treblinka.

2 Information about the 2001 Parliamentary Election

The League of Polish Families (LPR)
The LPR did not exist as a party before 2001. It was formed in February 2001 from the bits of several right-wing parties and groupings. It included some members of the Solidarity Electoral Action (AWS) and Christian National Union (ZChN), as well as most of the members of the National Party (*Stronnictwo Narodowe, SN*), the National Democratic Party (*Stronnictwo Narodowo-Demokratyczne, SND*), and Club "Thought for Poland" (*"Myśl dla Polski"*) in Kraków. Among the party's founders and leaders were Antoni Macierewicz, the publisher of an anti-Semitic paper *Głos* (*Voice*); Ryszard Bender, who publically denied that Auschwitz was a death camp; and Maciej and Roman Giertych, the son and grandson of Jędrzej Giertych, the ideologue of the 1930s National Democrats, "notorious for his obsessive anti-Semitism" (Pankowski and Kornak, 2005, 159).

In 2001, at the center of the party's platform were three issues: the Jedwabne controversy, EU negotiations, and the economy. The party was fundamentally opposed to what it perceived as the surrender of Polish sovereignty to Germans, Jews, and other foreigners through EU membership. It also presented itself as supporting the interests of the poor, the elderly, the traditional family, and small business. Importantly, these two positions were shared by other political parties in 2001. For example, Self-Defense (*Samoobrona*) was also staunchly opposed to the EU, and virtually all political parties claimed to represent the interests of the poor and the elderly. By contrast, anti-Semitism and opposition to acknowledging Polish involvement in the Jedwabne massacre is what distinguished the LPR from all other parties running in the 2001 election. The LPR campaigned by denying the pogrom and claimed that President Aleksander Kwaśniewski "stoned the Polish nation" by apologizing for the negative aspects of Polish-Jewish relations (Stankiewicz, 2002).

Given the party's xenophobic ideology, it is not surprising that it perceived Jews as the main "foreign other". We provide evidence for the centrality of the "Jewish threat" in the LPR rhetoric by analyzing the 2000-2001 issues of *Opoka w Kraju* (*The Bedrock in a Country*), published by Maciej Giertych, in Figures A1 and A2. In 2001, the LPR was also the preferred party of Radio Maryja, led by anti-Semitic Father Tadeusz Rydzyk, as well as by the extreme right organization All-Polish Youth (*Młodzież Wszechpolska*), which fraternized with Neo-Nazis.

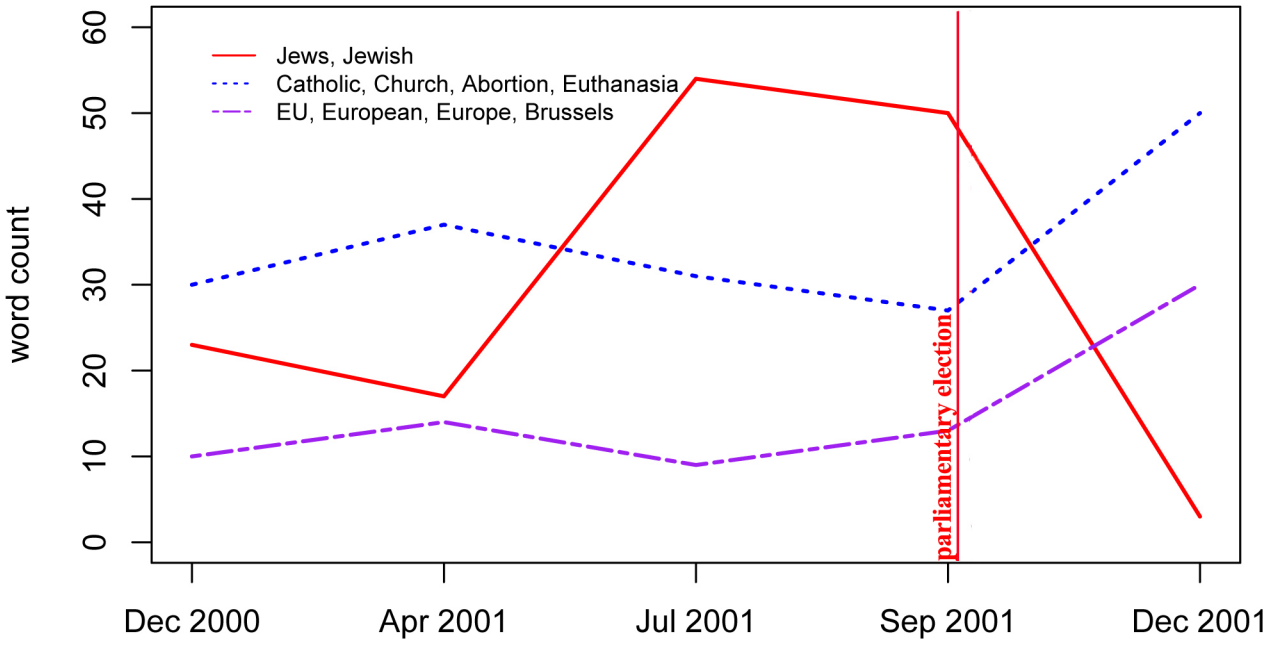
Importantly, the vote for the party is an ideological rather than protest vote (De Lange and Guerra, 2009, 542). Although the LPR spoke "in covert terms about race and nationality, it openly attack[ed] the roles Jews and homosexuals fulfill in Polish society" (De Lange and Guerra, 2009, 538). Krzystoph Jasiewicz (2008, 8) called the LPR "a reincarnation of Polish extreme nationalism in its ideologically purest form."

With time, the LPR became more programmatic. By the 2005 parliamentary election, the party moderated its radicalism, censored most openly anti-Semitic MPs, and emphasized economic and political rather than cultural aspects of its platform (Moroska, 2010, 249).

Figure A1: **Word Cloud Constructed from the Five Issues of *Opoka w Kraju* (December 2000 to December 2001).**

Word frequency is represented by size. All Polish words are spelled using the English alphabet. Prior to the analysis, we used standard pre-processing techniques, such as stemming and removing stopwords. The analysis demonstrates that "Zyd" (Jew) is the second most frequently used word after "Polacy" (Poles) and is more frequently used than "Rodzina" (Family), "Kraj" (Country), "Kosciol" (Church). Other frequently used terms are "Niemiec" (German), "Sprawa" (Issue), "Czas" (Time), and "USA". Importantly, word "Zyd" is used not only in conjunction with "Jedwabne", as this word is used much less frequently.

Figure A2: **Text Analysis of *Opoka w Kraju* between December 2000 and December 2001.**



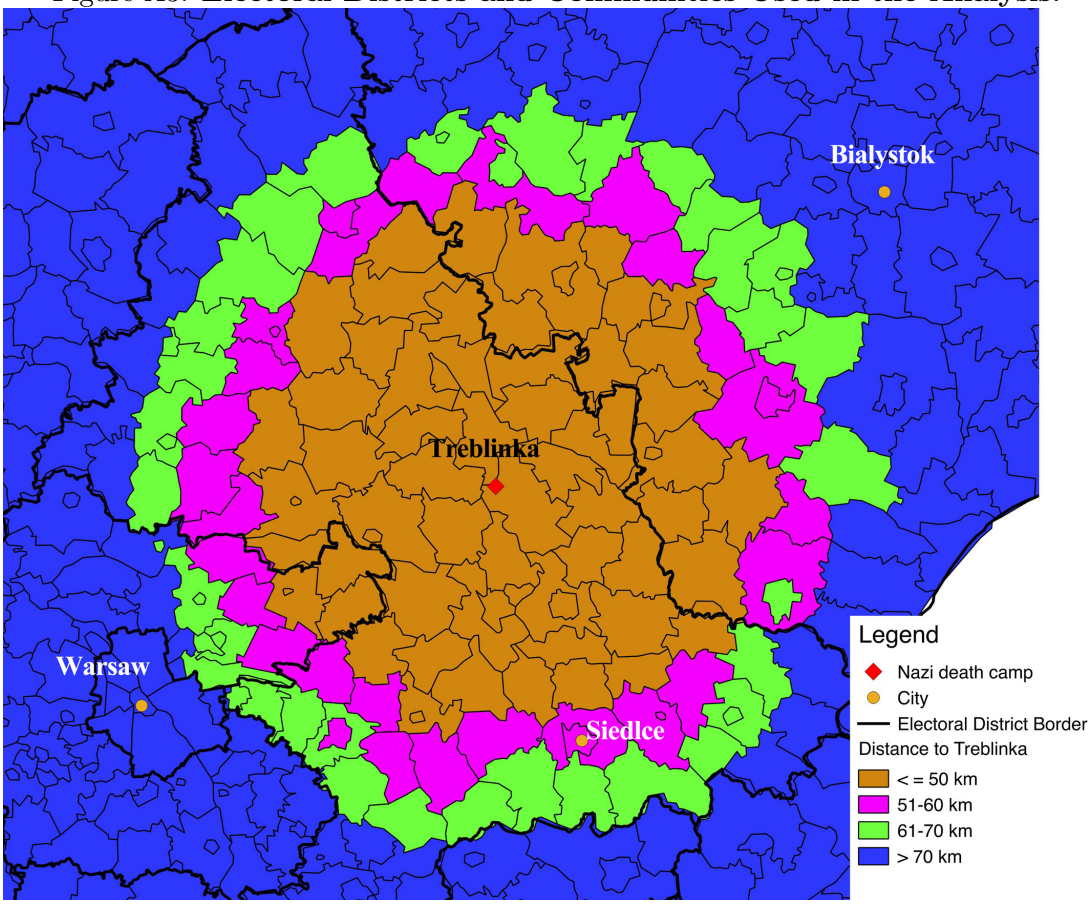
The plot demonstrates the rise in the use of words "Jews" and "Jewish" in the LPR rhetoric in the summer of 2001, ahead of the September 23, 2001 parliamentary election. The rise coincides with the discussion of the Jedwabne controversy in Poland. The graph demonstrates the importance of the "Jewish Theme" relative to other themes in the LPR Program, such as Euroskepticism (words "EU", "European", "Europe" and "Brussels") and opposition to abortion and eurthanasia, justified by the references to the Catholic Church (words "Catholic", "Church", "Abortion" and "Euthanasia").

Table A3: **Information about PiS and LPR Candidates Elected in Siedlce and Bialystok Districts in 2001.**

	1997 election				*Vote on the Reprivatization law*			*2001 election*	
Candidate name	Electoral district	Party	Votes	Vote Share	First draft Jan 2001	Citizen clause Mar 2001	Post-veto May 2001	Electoral district	Party
G. Janowski	Siedlce	AWS	22620	0.32	Against	For	Against	Siedlce	LPR
M. Pilka	Siedlce	AWS	15274	0.22	For	For	For	Siedlce	PiS
A. Fedorowicz	Bialystok	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bialystok	LPR
P. Krutul	Bialystok	AWS	10200	0.09	Against	For	Against	Bialystok	LPR
K. Jurgiel	Bialystok	AWS	55100	0.48	For	For	For	Bialystok	PiS
M. T. Kaminski	Lomza	AWS	20806	0.39	Absent	For	For	Bialystok	PP-PiS

Notes: The MP's vote shares are calculated from the total of party votes in a given district.

Figure A3: **Electoral Districts and Communities Used in the Analysis.**



Notes: 42 out of 57 communities (excluding towns) within 50-km radius of Treblinka are in Siedlce electoral district.

3 Additional Economic Variables

Table A4: **OLS Regression, Human Capital.**

	Population with Secondary Education or Above:					
	1978			1988		
	50 km		60 km, GG	50 km		60 km, GG
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.004	−0.002	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.007
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.013)
log(Railway Distance)		−0.007***	−0.008***		−0.008***	−0.012**
		(0.002)	(0.003)		(0.003)	(0.005)
log(Distance to Nearest City)		0.006	0.002		0.015	0.008
		(0.012)	(0.013)		(0.015)	(0.019)
Constant	0.083***	0.110*	0.133**	0.114**	0.108	0.165*
	(0.027)	(0.059)	(0.067)	(0.045)	(0.071)	(0.099)
Observations	55	55	45	55	55	45
R^2	0.007	0.170	0.132	0.002	0.129	0.145

Notes: Rural communities within 50 and 60 km of Treblinka are included in the analysis. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

To measure income differences, we use the natural logarithm of personal income tax per capita (in Polish Złoty), collected within each community - log(*Income Tax Per Capita*). Because the basic tax rate (39.34%) does not vary across communities, differences in collected taxes represent actual differences in personal incomes. Using this measure would be problematic if the rates of tax compliance varied across communities. This is a relatively minor concern for Poland, however.

Table A5: **OLS Regression, Income Levels and Entrepreneurship Rates in 1995.**

	log(Income Tax Per Capita)			log(Private Enterprises per 1000)		
	50km		60km, GG	50km		60km, GG
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	0.018	0.018	−0.002	−0.125	−0.142	−0.046
	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.003)	(0.105)	(0.096)	(0.088)
log(Railway Distance)		0.011	0.002		−0.109***	−0.100***
		(0.009)	(0.001)		(0.035)	(0.034)
log(Distance to Nearest City)		0.016	0.014***		−0.324**	−0.185
		(0.042)	(0.005)		(0.156)	(0.137)
Constant	4.068***	3.982***	4.095***	3.427***	5.039***	4.154***
	(0.088)	(0.214)	(0.026)	(0.363)	(0.791)	(0.740)
Observations	57	57	48	57	57	48
R^2	0.009	0.036	0.248	0.025	0.236	0.201

Notes: Rural communities within 50 and 60 km of Treblinka. Standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

4 Alternative functional forms

4.1 Modeling Distance

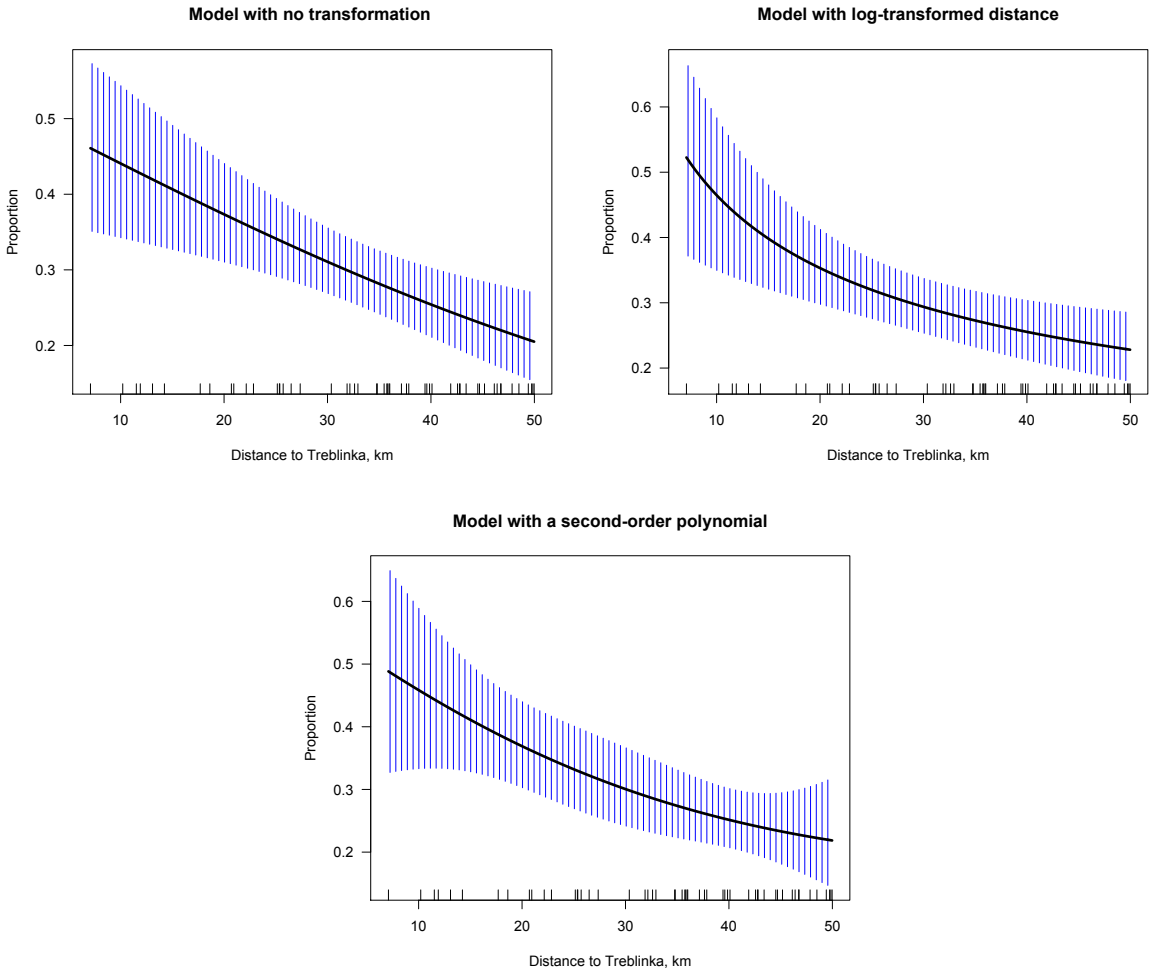
In the article we use the natural logarithm of distance to Treblinka to accommodate the relationship where the exposure to Jewish valuables first falls off rapidly with small increases in distance from the death camp and then continues to decrease, but only slightly at greater distances. Here we explore the robustness of our findings to two alternative functional forms. Using non-log-transformed distance variable (Models 1, 3, and 5 in Table A6) yields similar results. However, the coefficients lose significance when we use a second-order polynomial, which suggests that this transformation does not fit the data. Figure 4.1 facilitates interpretation of the result. In our dataset, quadratic form would fit the data better of the exposure to Jewish valuables first diminished with distance from the camp but then, beyond a certain inflection point, the effect of distance were reversed. This could be the case, for example, if people living more than 30 km away from the camp would have to travel by train from Warsaw or Białystok (i.e., living further away from Treblinka would also mean greater access to trains and buses). Historical accounts of Treblinka suggest this was not the case.

Table A6: **Logit Regression, Exploration of Functional Forms of Distance to Treblinka.**

	Dwellings (1945-70)		Metal Roofs		LPR Vote Choice	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to Treblinka	-0.005^{*}	-0.018	-0.028^{***}	-0.046	-0.008^{**}	-0.026
	(0.003)	(0.014)	(0.008)	(0.043)	(0.004)	(0.019)
(Distance to Treblinka)^2		0.0002		0.0003		0.0003
		(0.0002)		(0.001)		(0.0003)
Constant	0.031	0.193	0.041	0.266	-1.862^{***}	-1.644^{***}
	(0.092)	(0.191)	(0.288)	(0.593)	(0.135)	(0.267)
Observations	55	55	55	55	57	57

Notes: Models (1), (3), and (5) use non-transformed distance. Models (2), (4), and (6) use the quadratic transformation. Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Figure A4: **Interpreting Different Transformations of the Distance.**



Notes: Predicted values of the proportion of dwellings with metal roofs. Shaded regions are 95% confidence intervals. Top graph on the right was presented in the article in Figure 3.

4.2 Alternative Regression Models

Table A7: **OLS Regression, Investment in New Houses.**

	Dwellings Built in 1950-1970				
	50 km			60 km, only GG	70 km, only GG
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.037**	−0.037**	−0.034*	−0.037**	−0.039***
	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.013)
log(Railway Distance)		0.002	0.001	−0.004	−0.004
		(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.006)
log(Distance to Nearest City)			0.018	−0.033	−0.016
			(0.029)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Share Farmhouses Destroyed		0.055	0.055	0.021	0.020
		(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.049)	(0.041)
Constant	0.601***	0.582***	0.494***	0.737***	0.669***
	(0.053)	(0.055)	(0.153)	(0.137)	(0.131)
Observations	55	55	55	45	56
R^2	0.103	0.141	0.148	0.166	0.171

Notes: Models (4) and (5) exclude communities located outside the General Government (GG). Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A8: **OLS Regression, Investment in Better Roofs.**

	Dwellings with Metal Roofs				
	50 km			60 km, only GG	70 km, only GG
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.151***	−0.155***	−0.117***	−0.079**	−0.050
	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.037)	(0.038)
log(Railway Distance)		0.036***	0.025**	0.043***	0.019
		(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.019)
log(Distance to Nearest City)			0.207***	0.149***	0.128***
			(0.063)	(0.046)	(0.043)
Share Farmhouses Destroyed			−0.315***	−0.642***	−0.526***
			(0.097)	(0.086)	(0.118)
Constant	0.833***	0.540***	−0.272	0.072	0.080
	(0.151)	(0.169)	(0.340)	(0.287)	(0.277)
Observations	55	55	55	45	56
R^2	0.169	0.239	0.443	0.663	0.529

Notes: Models (4) and (5) exclude communities located outside the General Government (GG). Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A9: **OLS Regression, Support for the LPR in the 2001 Election.**

	LPR Vote Choice				
	50 km			60 km, only GG	70 km, only GG
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.022**	−0.025***	−0.025***	−0.034***	−0.027***
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.007)
log(Railway Distance)			0.001	−0.001	0.0002
			(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)
log(Distance to Nearest City)			−0.007	−0.034	−0.023*
			(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.012)
Fixed effects: electoral district	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	0.185***	0.207***	0.236***	0.363***	0.293***
	(0.030)	(0.036)	(0.071)	(0.097)	(0.059)
Observations	57	57	57	48	63
R^2	0.082	0.112	0.115	0.273	0.233

Notes: Models (4) and (5) exclude communities located outside the General Government (GG). Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A10: **Spatial Error Regression, Investment in Real Estate (1988) and Support for the LPR in the 2001 Election.**

	Dwellings built in 1945-70		*Metal Roofs*		*LPR Vote Choice*	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	-0.036^{**}	-0.034^{*}	-0.131^{**}	-0.102^{*}	-0.022^{**}	-0.026^{**}
	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.064)	(0.059)	(0.011)	(0.012)
log(Railway Distance)		0.001		0.011		0.002
		(0.006)		(0.013)		(0.004)
log(Distance to Nearest City)		0.018		0.240^{*}		-0.015
		(0.033)		(0.128)		(0.019)
Share Farmhouses Destroyed		0.049		-0.160		
		(0.039)		(0.122)		
Fixed effects: electoral district					No	Yes
Constant	0.598^{***}	0.494^{***}	0.773^{***}	-0.312	0.186^{***}	0.272^{***}
	(0.061)	(0.170)	(0.234)	(0.645)	(0.038)	(0.095)
Observations	55	55	55	55	57	57
Log Likelihood	87.971	88.766	41.030	43.395	112.771	114.217
σ^2	0.002	0.002	0.011	0.011	0.001	0.001
AIC	-167.943	-163.531	-74.061	-72.789	-217.542	-212.434

Notes: Spatial Error Regression. Rural communities within 50 km of Treblinka are included in the analysis. Standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

5 Alternative explanations

5.1 Persistence of Pre-WWII voting patterns

Table A11: **Logit Regression, Vote for Endecja and the Block of National Minorities (BNM) in the 1928 Parliamentary Election.**

	Endecja Vote		*BNM Vote*	
	50 km	60 km	50 km	60 km
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.177	−0.199	−0.581	−0.369
	(0.223)	(0.168)	(0.362)	(0.304)
Constant	−0.557	−0.490	−1.837	−2.435**
	(0.734)	(0.583)	(1.144)	(1.029)
Observations	50	66	50	66

Notes: Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

5.2 General preference for right-wing parties

To further eliminate the possibility that the Treblinka area is more prone to vote for right-wing parties regardless of their position on the Holocaust, we explore electoral outcomes in the 1997 and 2005 parliamentary elections, in which Polish-Jewish relations were not salient in political discourse. Because the LPR did not exist until 2001, we use the support for the AWS, a coalition of right-wing groups including those that formed the LPR, in the 1997 election. The 2005 election was also the last election in which the LPR won seats in the Sejm. Results are presented in Table A12. Table A12 also examines data from the 2015 election, in which some PiS candidates drew on WWII and the Holocaust to gain votes. In the simple bivariate regression model, the coefficient on the natural logarithm of *Distance to Treblinka* is negative but not statistically significant; it is negative and statistically significant (as our theory predicts) when we include district fixed effects. A likely explanation for the difference is that while in 2015 PiS was the key right wing party and thus people could vote for it for a host of reasons, in the Siedlce electoral district some PiS candidates (most notably Arkadiusz Czartoryski) were behind the 2013 draft law celebrating the local population for "helping their Jewish brothers" and campaigned against Gross and Grudzinska Gross's book *Golden Harvest* (*Złote Żniwa*) discussing grave digging in Treblinka. Thus, in this case the characteristics of district-level candidates may have played an important role. While the result is consistent with our broader argument, the analysis of 2015 election does not allow us to distinguish whether support for PiS candidates in 2015 decreases with distance to the camp due to contemporary factors, such as the legislators' explicit focus on Treblinka, or due to the legacies of property transfers during the war.

Table A12: **Logit Regression, Support for Right-Wing Parties in the 1997, 2005, and 2015 Parliamentary Elections.**

	AWS 1997	LPR 2005	PiS 2005	PiS 2015	PiS 2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.005	−0.300	−0.221	−0.103	−0.185**
	(0.118)	(0.209)	(0.182)	(0.090)	(0.083)
Constant	−0.158	−0.467	−0.196	0.652**	0.868***
	(0.517)	(0.801)	(0.693)	(0.315)	(0.282)
Fixed effects: electoral district	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	55	57	57	57	57

Notes: Rural communities within 50 km of Treblinka are included in the analysis. Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

5.3 Holocaust commemoration

Like Treblinka, the Warsaw ghetto is one of the key sites of Holocaust commemoration with monuments, plaques, and streets named after Jewish figures and a constant stream of visitors and groups. Yet because of the ghetto and the city's history under the Nazi occupation, the local residents of the area did not personally benefit from Jewish property. The Warsaw neighborhoods further away from the former ghetto area experience no Holocaust commemoration whatsoever. If the vote for the LPR is driven by negative attitudes towards Holocaust commemoration only and is not related to property transfers, then the parts of Warsaw where the ghetto was located should exhibit higher support for the LPR than adjacent socio-economically similar neighborhoods that had neither WWII-era property transfers nor contemporary Holocaust commemoration. However, examining electoral outcomes in Warsaw's 11 districts (2001 boundaries) shows that support in Warszawa-Centrum, where the ghetto was located, was 6.65%, or just slightly below the average level of support in Warsaw (7.07%). This finding should be viewed as a crude plausibility test only, but the combination of factors presented in this section makes us skeptical that the Holocaust commemoration explains our results.

5.4 Migration and changes in social structure

The existing quantitative data point to the lack of large-scale population movement. According to the 1988 census, which allows us to measure in-migration, 73% of people living in rural communities in the 50-km radius from the camp were born in the very community in which they resided. Among the remaining 27%, we assume at least some were born nearby (e.g., in a neighboring village within a similar distance to the camp) and married into their current village of residence, as is common in rural areas. To examine whether rates of in-migration are associated with the distance to the death camp, we regress the share of *Population Living from Birth* (in 1988) on the natural logarithm of *Distance to Treblinka*. Results in Table A13 reject this possibility. Of course, it is still plausible that people left for more distant places, but this process is hard to reconcile with the lack of in-migration and the growing number of new homes built around the same period.

Table A13: **Logit Regression, Migration as Measured by the 1988 Census.**

	Population Living from Birth				
	Rural Only			Rural & Urban	
	50 km	50 km	60 km, GG	50 km	60 km, GG
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	0.023	0.012	−0.092	0.007	−0.109
	(0.050)	(0.054)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.071)
log(Railway Distance)		0.033*	0.093***	0.044***	0.062**
		(0.019)	(0.031)	(0.015)	(0.025)
Town				0.751	0.060
				(0.601)	(0.485)
I(Town ∗log(Distance to Treblinka))				−0.446**	−0.221
				(0.172)	(0.132)
log(Distance to Nearest City)		−0.018	−0.054	−0.032	−0.163*
		(0.111)	(0.118)	(0.119)	(0.087)
Constant	0.911***	0.979*	1.386**	1.040*	1.945***
	(0.172)	(0.561)	(0.604)	(0.608)	(0.478)
Observations	53	53	42	65	53

Notes: Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A14: **Logit Regression, Demographic Characteristics in 1946.**

	Population in 1946:			
	Share Male		Share Aged 60 and Older	
	50 km	60 km	50 km	60 km
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.011	−0.009	0.028	0.028
	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.051)	(0.044)
log(Railway Distance)	−0.014***	−0.014***	0.039	0.036*
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.026)	(0.022)
log(Population)	0.004	0.001	0.039	0.042
	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.065)	(0.058)
Constant	0.129	0.156*	−2.874***	−2.896***
	(0.108)	(0.089)	(0.585)	(0.517)
Observations	66	91	66	91

Notes: Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

The regression results show that there is no statistically significant association between *Distance to Treblinka* and *Share Male* (Models (1) and (2)) or *Share Aged 60 and Older* (Models (3) and (4)).

Table A15: **Logit Regression, Demographic Characteristics in 1995.**

	Proportion Male Aged:				
	70 & older	65-69	60-64	55-60	34-54
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
log(Distance to Treblinka)	−0.014	0.019	0.153	0.162	−0.010
	(0.089)	(0.129)	(0.167)	(0.151)	(0.022)
Constant	−0.045	1.204***	−0.629	−0.482	0.162**
	(0.306)	(0.444)	(0.573)	(0.523)	(0.077)
Observations	55	55	55	55	55

Notes: Rural communities within 50 km of Treblinka are included in the analysis. Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

The results suggest that there is no gender imbalance in various age groups in areas proximate to Treblinka in the 1990s. While it is still possible that some locals "drank the Jewish money away," the phenomenon was not widespread because alcoholism and alcoholism-related illnesses are much more likely to affect males than females. Herein lies an additional reason to reject the immediate consumption scenario.

6 Robustness tests

6.1 Placebo Camp Locations

Treblinka is located in the south-west corner of the Małkinia railway juncture, and localities at the other three corners are sufficiently similar in infrastructure, but did not experience property transfers at the same rate (see Figure A5). We find that despite the quite small distance between Treblinka and the placebo locations, the coefficient on the distance to a placebo camp location decreases in magnitude in all models and loses significance for two out of three placebos (Table A16). Note that for Placebo 2, while the size of the effect diminishes, the results are still statistically significant. We believe that the reason is that compared to other placebo locations, Placebo 2 is the closest to Małkinia and because of that did benefit from Jewish property, though to a much smaller extent than the Treblinka area. Trains transporting Jews to the camp would sometimes stop at the railroad juncture for hours and even days without any food or water, which the locals would then sell to dehydrated Jews for astronomical prices (Wiernik, 1944, 7-8). The guards going in and out of the camp would also pass through the station, likely trading with the locals. Taken together, the results demonstrate that these are the property transfers that are explaining our results and also highlight the very localized, geographically constrained effects these property transfers have.

Figure A5: **Locations of Placebo Camp Sites Around the Malkinia Railway Juncture.**

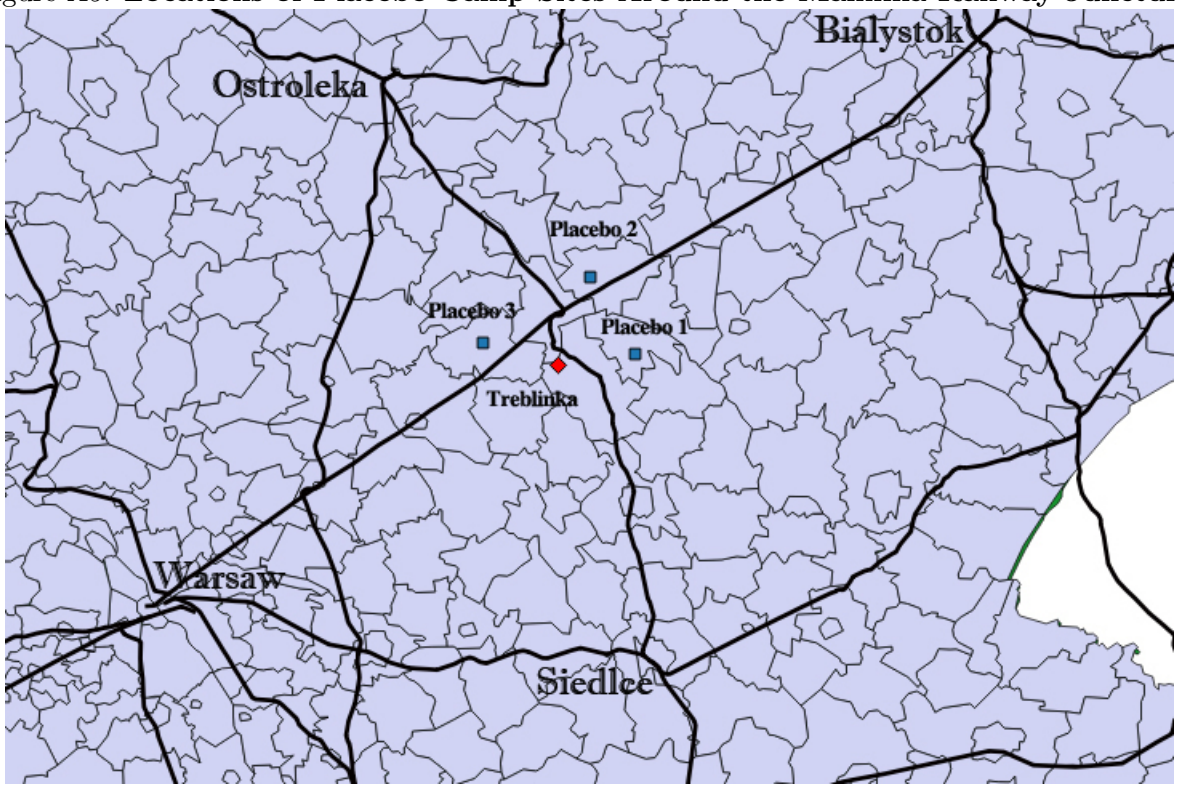


Table A16: **Logit Regression, Support for the LPR in 2001 and Distance to Placebo Camp Sites.**

	LPR Vote Choice					
	Placebo 1		Placebo 2		Placebo 3	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
log(Distance to Placebo 1)	−0.085	−0.063				
	(0.090)	(0.092)				
log(Distance to Placebo 2)			−0.149*	−0.156*		
			(0.084)	(0.087)		
log(Distance to Placebo 3)					−0.085	−0.063
					(0.090)	(0.092)
log(Railway Distance)		0.040		0.014		0.040
		(0.033)		(0.032)		(0.033)
log(Distance to Nearest City)		0.137		0.005		0.137
		(0.192)		(0.148)		(0.192)
Constant	−1.765***	−2.477**	−1.598***	−1.609**	−1.765***	−2.477**
	(0.310)	(0.930)	(0.286)	(0.717)	(0.310)	(0.930)
Observations	52	52	60	60	52	52

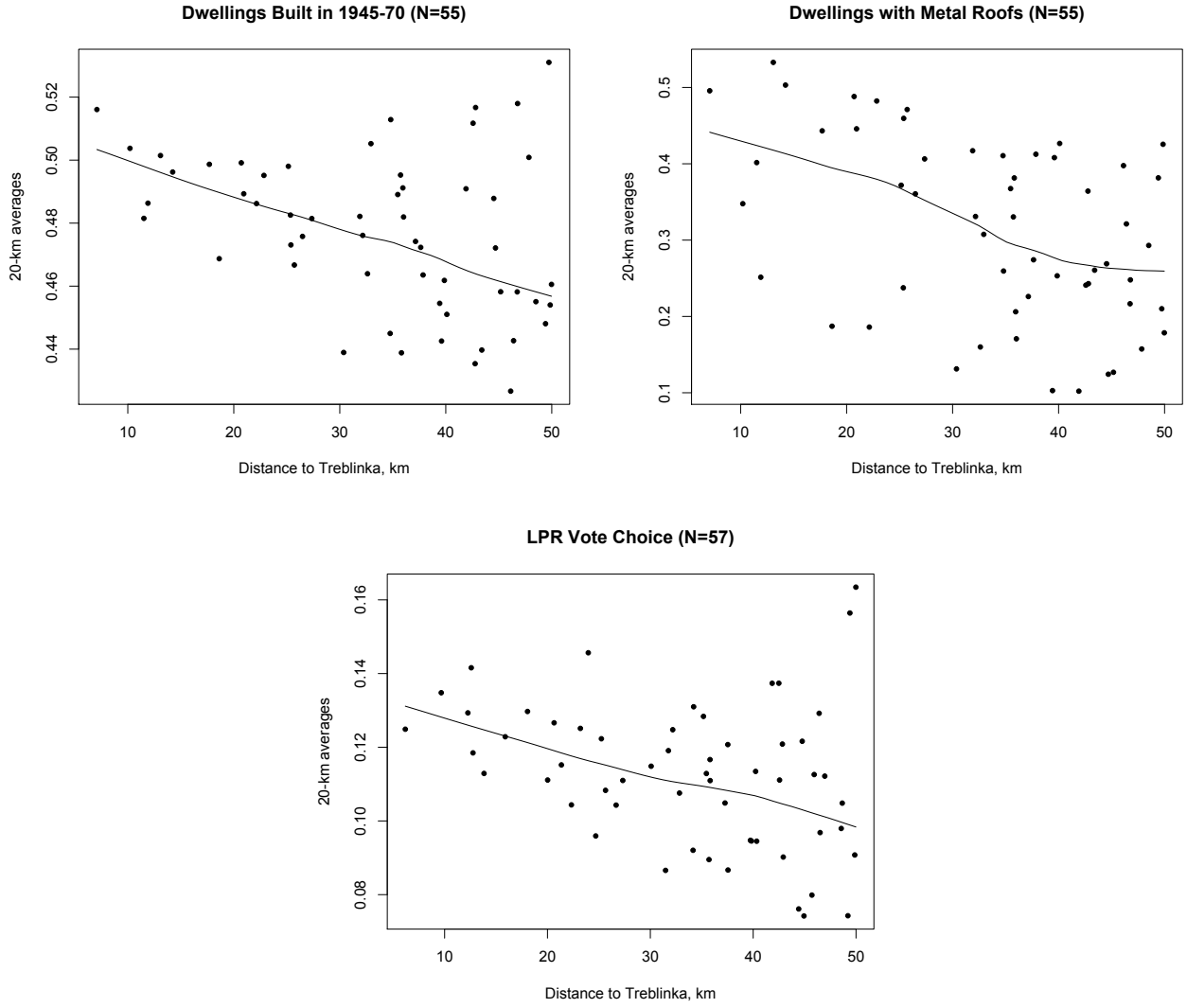
Notes: Standard errors corrected for overdispersion in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

6.2 Spatial properties of the data

One possibility for observing a cluster of communities with greater support for the LPR or with higher levels of investment in real estate in the vicinity of Treblinka might be the structure of the data considered. To identify clustering of the dependent variables in our dataset, we averaged the proportions of *Dwellings Built in 1945-70*, *Dwellings with Metal Roofs*, and *Vote for the LPR* for each community over a 20-km radius around this community. If these dependent variables have significant clustering properties in other locations in our data, Treblinka-like high-average clusters would be more likely to emerge in distant municipalities while low-average clusters might emerge near Treblinka, weakening their relationship with the explanatory variable, *Distance to Treblinka*. The results of our analysis are presented in Figure A6.

Overall, averaging the dependent variables over a 20-km radius improved the predictive power of *Distance to Treblinka*, further emphasizing that higher values of the dependent variables are significantly clustered only around Treblinka. Furthermore, we found that clustering is not a general feature of the data. The graph of the share of *Dwellings with Metal Roofs* shows no clustering at greater distances from the death camp. The plot of the share of *Dwellings Built in 1945-70* reveals some clustering at larger distances from Treblinka, probably caused by the uneven distribution of wartime destruction, as noted in the article. The plot of the *LPR Vote* has only one cluster with high values, around Śniadowo, situated 50 km away from the death camp. Śniadowo, now a rural community, was classified as a small town until 1900 and thus had a Jewish population. In 1941-42, Nazis operated a small ghetto in Śniadowo. This case demonstrates that our empirical strategy of excluding communities classified as "urban" during and after WWII to isolate the impact of property transfers from other aspects of Polish-Jewish relations may miss communities that had lost their urban status in the beginning of the 20th century due to their small size. This is a relativel minor concern for our analysis, however: the death camp was constructed in a secluded and largely agricultural area, as noted in the article.

Figure A6: **Distribution of 20-km averages for investment in real estate and support for the LPR in rural communities within 50 km of Treblinka.**



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