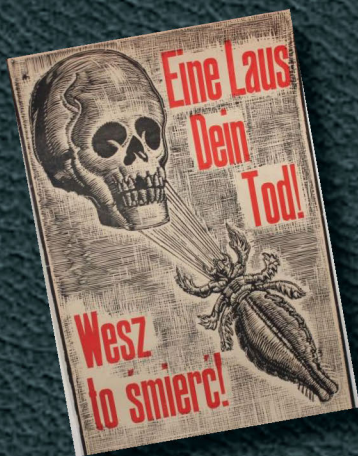


HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Medical Care and
Special Treatment of Registered Inmates



Chirurg. Abteilung

Innere Abteilung

CARLO MATTOGNO

und Säuglingsabteilung

HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Carlo Mattogno

Healthcare in Auschwitz

**Medical Care and
Special Treatment
of Registered Inmates**



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Cover: Left: Warning poster for inmates in German concentration camps, urging cleanliness; right: drawing by an inmate, gift to Garrison Physician of Auschwitz Dr. Eduard Wirths as a thank-you for his struggle against typhus-transmitting lice (see p. 267); bottom: map of the troop hospital at Auschwitz, built on the initiative and under the supervision of Dr. E. Wirths, and opened in 1944.

Table of Contents

	page
Introduction	7
Part One: The Inmates.....	11
1. The Inmates' Living Conditions.....	13
1.1. Provisions to Improve Inmates' Living Conditions.....	13
1.2. Selection of Inmates on Arrival.....	20
1.3. Treatment of Inmates.....	22
1.4. Punishments.....	28
1.5. Production Bonuses.....	30
1.6. Correspondence.....	32
1.7. Provisioning.....	35
1.8. Releases from "Labor Educational Camp Birkenau"	38
2. The Prisoners' Infirmary	42
2.1. Health-Care Provisions of the SS	42
2.2. Reports on the Medical Treatment of Prisoners.....	46
2.3. Drugs	53
2.4. The Prisoners' Infirmary in Monowitz	53
2.5. Disinfestation Facilities for Sick Prisoners.....	59
3. The Prisoners' Sickbay in Section III of Birkenau	60
3.1. Jean-Claude Pressac's Discovery	60
3.2. Origins and Realization of the Sickbay of Birkenau.....	61
4. The Fate of Registered Prisoners Unfit for Work	72
4.1. Treatment of Registered Prisoners Unfit for Work.....	72
4.2. Patient Statistics of the Quarantine Camp	78
4.3. Registration and Transfer of Sick Prisoners	80
Part Two: The Selections	87
5. The Minor Selections According to the Chronicle	87
5.1. "Special Treatment 14 f 13" in Auschwitz	87
5.2. The Death Certificates of the "Selected"	91
5.3. "Special Treatment 14 f 13" and Phenol Injections in Auschwitz.....	97
5.4. The "Selections" in Danuta Czech's Chronicle	102
5.4.1. The "Selections" of 1941: The "First Gassing".....	102
5.4.2. The "Selections" of 1942	102
5.4.3. The "Selections" of 1943	115
5.4.4. The "Selections" of 1944	126
5.5. The Selections Counted by Otto Wolken.....	136
6. The Larger Selections per the Chronicle	144
6.1. Selection and Alleged Gassing of Jews from the Family Camp.....	144
6.1.1. Establishment of "Family Camp" BIIB and the Alleged Murders by Gassing.....	144
6.1.2. Sources.....	145
6.1.3. The Census of Camp BIIB.....	149
6.1.4. The Transports of September and December 1943	151
6.1.5. The "Gassing" of the Jews of the Family Camp: A Historically Credible Notion?	156

6.1.6. The Cremation of the Bodies of Those “Gassed” on March 8, 1944.....	157
6.1.7. The Transport to Heydebreck	158
6.1.8. The “Liquidation” of the Family Camp (July 1944).....	160
6.1.9. The Dead and the Survivors	164
6.1.10. The Transport of October 7, 1943	166
6.2. The Selection and Alleged Gassing of the Gypsies of August 2, 1944.....	167
6.2.1. Czech’s Historical Reconstruction	167
6.2.2. The Documents	168
6.2.3. Interpretation of the Documents	168
7. Documents of the Selections	172
7.1. “S.B.” and Female Prisoners	172
7.2. “Sonderkommando Zeppelin”	174
7.3. “S.B.” in the Main Book of the Gypsy Camp	179
7.4. “S.B.” in Strength and Work-Deployment Reports of the Women’s Camp.....	184
7.5. “S.B.” in the Census Reports of the Women’s Camp.....	187
7.5.1. The Female Jewish Prisoners of the Transit Camp.....	190
7.5.2. Changes in the Census of the Women’s Camp in October 1944	191
7.5.3. “S.B.” and “Jews in Transit”	192
7.5.4. The “S.B.” of October 3, 1944	195
7.5.5. The “S.B.” of October 7, 1944	197
7.5.6. Conclusions	199
7.6. Selections in the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Monowitz Camp	202
7.7. Report of SS Untersturmführer Kinna of December 16, 1942	210
7.8. The “Selection” of Polish Boys in Zamość and Elsewhere in Poland.....	213
7.9. Letter of the Head of Office DII of the WVHA of April 16, 1944....	214
8. Conclusion	216
Part Three: Dr. Eduard Wirths	217
Eduard Wirths, M.D., Garrison physician of Auschwitz – a Key Witness to the Holocaust!?	219
Documentary Appendix re Wirths	236
Comments on the Authenticity of the Statements by Dr. Eduard Wirths	270
Appendix	277
1. Tables.....	277
2. Documents	297
3. Source Abbreviations	381
4. Bibliography.....	383
5. Index of Names	388

Introduction

Selection in hospitals of the Auschwitz complex and the subsequent gassing of sick inmates who had become unfit for work is notoriously one of the cornerstones of Holocaust historiography relating to this camp.

Although the German term “*Selektion*” is not part of the terminology used by the SS, who employed the terms “*Auswahl*” or “*Ausmusterung*,” for practical reasons I will continue to use the term “selection.”

Such selections form part of the program of extermination of “useless mouths,” *i.e.* inmates so worn out that they were no longer able to work profitably for the SS and were therefore, economically, dead weight, first among these the invalids and the inpatients.

The sentencing grounds of the Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt, in the section “The Auschwitz Concentration Camp as an extermination center of sick and debilitated inmates,” states in this regard (Rüter 1981, pp. 416f.):

“In the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, sick inmates of the camp who were considered unfit for work, especially Jews, were also murdered in large numbers.

a) In the HKB,^[1] among inmates who reported sick and, following an examination, were presented by an inmate physician (the so-called physician presenter^[2]) to the camp medical officer, those whom the camp medical officer judged unable to work were selected almost every day. Then they were killed with phenol injections. The number of inmates murdered in this way could not be ascertained. However, there were several thousand. More precise details on the selection process and the methods of killing will be discussed further in relation to the offences of the SDGs^[3] Klehr, Scherpe, Hantl.

b) Every now and then the camp doctor, in the company of an SDG, went into the wards of the HKB to check on orderliness and cleanliness and to assess whether the HKB was overcrowded. In this case, he selected a series of inmates who later were also killed with phenol injections. Particularly threatened were inmates who had already been in the HKB for a long time. The number of inmates chosen during these so-called small selections and then killed with phenol could also not be ascertained. We will also return later to these small selections.

¹ *Häftlingskrankenbau*: infirmary for inmates (HKB)

² *Arztvorsteller*

³ *Sanitätsdienstgehilfen*: SS corpsmen.

c) In addition to these minor selections, there took place in the HKB at certain time intervals so-called major selections. In these major selections, all sick inmates who were in the HKB were to be presented naked to the camp medical officer. Then with a look the camp medical officer decided whether a patient could still remain in the HKB or whether he should be killed. Often during these major selections 200-300 inmates were destined to die. Their temperature charts^[4] were brought into the clerks' office, where a list with numbers of inmates destined to die was compiled. One or two days later, inmates selected were called, loaded onto trucks and taken to the gas chambers, where they were killed with Zyklon B. The number of inmates murdered in this way also could no longer be ascertained.

d) Finally, there were from time to time so-called camp selections. In the course of these, camp inmates, except those who held a responsibility and others who were employed in special activities, were reviewed to verify their fitness for work. These so-called camp selections took place both in the Stammlager^[5] and in the various sectors of the Birkenau camp. The inmates in these selections had to line up naked. Their fitness for work was assessed by the camp doctors at a glance. Any inmates who did not appear fit for work – to this category belonged especially the so-called Muslims^[6] – were separated from the other inmates and allocated to a particular block isolated from other inmates. After a few days, the men selected were taken by truck to the gas chambers and killed there with gas.

As cause of death on death certificates of all inmates killed in this way, natural causes (e.g. cardiac weakness) were given.

It has not been possible to ascertain whether and to what extent these selections took place on the orders of the RSHA^[7] or WVHA.^[8]

They were probably based on the action, already mentioned, implemented in concentration camps with the secret code 14 f 13.

The Assize Court has, based on the presumption in favor of the accused, assumed that the SS doctors received from higher up (probably from Amt III^[9] of the WVHA) a general directive to select and unobtrusively kill sick and completely debilitated inmates whose labor could no longer be relied on. However, in addition to selections by the doctors, these selections were also carried out by SS officers, NCOs and nurses, at times without orders, on their own initiative. We will return later to specific cases in connection with discussions of the crimes of the defendants."

The historical framework sketched out here was evidently built on the basis not of documents, but of simple testimonies. However, there is considera-

⁴ The medical records of inmates, which also contained a daily temperature graph.

⁵ The Auschwitz Main Camp.

⁶ Emaciated inmates.

⁷ Reichssicherheitshauptamt: Reich Security Main Office.

⁸ SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt: SS Economic and Administrative Main Office.

⁹ Office D III of the SS WVHA "Sanitätswesen und Lagerhygiene" (Camp Health and Hygiene) commanded by SS Obersturmbannführer Enno Lolling.

ble documentation that categorically refutes this historical framework, as I will show in the present study. Precisely for this reason, orthodox Holocaust historiography has so far been unable to produce a scientific work on the fate of those registered inmates who became unfit for work and were admitted to hospitals in the Auschwitz-Birkenau complex.

The study here presented seeks to overcome this serious historiographical lacuna by outlining on the one hand, on the basis of documentary evidence largely unknown or ignored, the real picture of events, in particular the medical treatment of sick inmates, which went as far as to surgical operations, and by refuting on the other hand, by means of a well-documented critical analysis, the Holocaust narrative as created by orthodox Holocaust historian. In this second part of the present book, I address the issue of the “special treatment” of registered inmates. As such, this study is a supplement to my earlier work *Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term* (Mattogno 2016c).

Nota Bene

This book contains many quotations, translated into the English language, from original German wartime documents. The original German text of them can be found in the German edition of this book, which is available as a free PDF download at holocausthandbuecher.com/index.php?page_id=33

Part One:

The Inmates

1. The Inmates' Living Conditions

1.1. Provisions to Improve Inmates' Living Conditions

From the end of March 1942, the economic aspect of detention in National Socialist concentration camps began to prevail over the strictly "re-educative." On March 31, 1942 SS *Brigadeführer* Richard Glücks, head of *Amtsgruppe D – Konzentrationslager* (Office Group D – Concentration camps) of newly-formed SS *Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt*, sent commandants of all the concentration camps a secret letter in which they were informed:¹⁰

"By order of the Reichsführer SS, in a number of camps work is being carried out inside these preventive detention camps on behalf of the arms industry. These works are of military importance and therefore particularly urgent. With newly-arrived inmates, I must first fill these camps; then, according to the level of urgency, the needs of other camps will be met."

A month later the change was already decided. On April 30, the SS *Gruppenführer* Oswald Pohl, head of the SS *WVHA*, sent a letter to Himmler with the subject "Incorporating the Inspectorate of the Concentration Camps into the SS *WVHA*," in which he noted:¹¹

"The war has brought a clear structural change in the concentration camps and has radically changed their duties with regard to the inmates. Increasing the number of inmates solely for reasons of security, rehabilitation or prevention is no longer the primary factor. The center of gravity has shifted to the economic aspect. Mobilization of the full working capacity of inmates, primarily for war-related tasks (increased armament production) and subsequently for peaceful tasks, moves more and more into the foreground.

From this recognition, necessary steps result that require a gradual shift of the concentration camps from their previous entirely-political form toward an organization that corresponds to economic tasks."

These new tasks of importance to the war required safeguarding of inmate labor. On December 15, 1942, Himmler, concerned about the high mortality of inmates in concentration camps, wrote the following letter to the head of the SS *WVHA*:¹²

"Dear Pohl, re our conversation in Hegewaldheim. In 1943, seek to acquire to a maximum extent for the inmates' sustenance raw vegetables and onions. During the vegetable season, distribute large quantities of carrots, kohlrabi, turnips and as many other similar vegetables as are available, and store a suf-

¹⁰ *Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, Amtsgruppenchef D - Konzentrationslager*, March 31, 1942. AGK, NTN, 172, p. 38.

¹¹ R-129.

¹² Der Reichsführer-SS. Feld-Kommandostelle, 15.12.1942. BAK, NS 19/1542.

ficient quantity for the inmates in winter, so that inmates can receive a satisfactory amount of them every day. I believe that in this way we will significantly improve [their] state of health. Heil Hitler. Yours, Himmler."

On December 28, 1942, Himmler ordered concentration camp inmate mortality to be reduced at any cost. On the same day, *SS Brigadeführer* Glücks sent concentration camp medical officers (camp physicians) a letter concerning "medical activity in the concentration camps" (*Ärztliche Tätigkeit in den Konz.-Lagern*). To this was attached a summary of the variations in camp strengths, which showed that, of 136,000 inmates, there were 70,000 deaths. Glücks continues:¹³

"With a death rate so high, you can never bring the number of inmates up to the level that the Reichsführer SS has ordered. The chief physicians in the camps must strive with all means at their disposal to ensure that the death rate in individual camps falls substantially. The best doctor in a concentration camp is not one who seeks to attract attention with inappropriate harshness, but one who maintains the labor capacity as high as possible with surveillance and rotation in individual workplaces. Camp medical officers have to attach more importance to monitoring inmates' food and to make proposals for improvements to the camp commandants in agreement with the authorities. These must not, however, remain only on paper, but must be regularly checked by camp doctors. Camp doctors must also ensure that working conditions in individual workplaces are improved as much as possible. For this purpose, it is necessary that camp doctors check working conditions in person and on site. The Reichsführer SS has ordered that mortality absolutely must be reduced. For this reason, it is ordered as above, and each month a report must be submitted to the head of Office D II on what measures have been taken. Starting February 1, 1943."

On January 20, 1943 Glücks replied to Himmler's order and wrote to the concentration camp commandants as follows:¹⁴

"I forward for information the copy attached. As I have already pointed out, the mortality rate in the camps must be reduced by all available means. This is also possible with the full utilization and appetizing preparation of the food available, and good management of the reception of parcels. I hold the camp commandant and the head of the of the concentration camp administration personally responsible for exhausting every possibility to maintain the working capacity of the inmates, and will check in the future during staff assessments which must be submitted here whether in this case the SS officers responsible have fully performed their duty."

As a result of these measures taken by Himmler, in the first half of 1943 deaths in concentration camps dropped significantly. In the report on this by Pohl to Himmler, dated September 30, 1943, we read:¹⁵

¹³ AGK, NTN, 94, pp. 142f.

¹⁴ NO-1523.

“Reichsführer,

After mortality in December 1942 fell to about 10%, already in the month of January 1943 it dropped to 8%, and has since decreased steadily. In essence, this decline in mortality is due to the fact that hygiene measures requested for a long time have now been implemented at least to a large extent. Also, with regard to food, it has been ordered that a third of the nourishment, raw and properly chopped-up, be added to the cooked food just before serving.”

Other measures concerned the improvement of winter clothing, the shorter duration of roll calls, the right to receive food parcels, and a cookery class in Dachau for inmate cooks.

On October 26, 1943 Pohl issued an important secret directive that concerned the improvement of inmates' living conditions. Despite its length, I reproduce the full text of this directive, which was sent to the commandants of 19 concentration camps, including Auschwitz:¹⁵

“Within the framework of German war production, thanks to the construction work carried out during the past two years, concentration camps represent a factor of decisive strategic importance. We have created from nothing armaments factories that have no equal.

Now we must act with all forces at our disposal so that the achievements realized so far are not only maintained, but furthermore steadily increased in the future.

Since the workshops and factories are essentially set up, this is only possible by us maintaining the working strength of the inmates and further increasing it.

In recent years, as part of the tasks of rehabilitation then in force, it might have been unimportant whether an inmate could or could not provide useful labor. But now the working strength of the inmates is important, and all measures of the commandants, the heads of Office V^[17] and the doctors must chiefly focus on maintaining the health and the productivity of the inmates.

Not from hypocritical sentimentality, but because we need their arms and legs, because they have to contribute to the German people achieving a great victory. For this we need to take to heart the welfare of the inmates.

As a first goal, I set this: no more than 10% of all inmates may be unfit for work due to illness. This objective must be achieved by a joint effort of all those responsible.

For this the following are necessary:

- 1) a correct and appropriate diet,*
- 2) correct and appropriate clothing,*
- 3) the use of all natural health resources,*
- 4) avoiding all unnecessary effort, not directly essential to the ability to work,*
- 5) productivity bonuses.*

¹⁵ PS-1469.

¹⁶ AMS, I-IB-8, pp. 53-57. See DOCUMENT 1 in the APPENDIX.

¹⁷ The *Abteilung V-Standortarzt* (Department V-garrison physician) of the concentration camps.

1) Food

I have pointed out already multiple times the need for correct and appropriate food for inmates. I remind you of the following principles:

- a) Store vegetables and potatoes in such a way as to minimize loss of stock. First-class storage facilities.*
- b) When cleaning potatoes and vegetables, keep waste to the lowest level possible. Constantly monitor peeler teams.*
- c) Wash potatoes as briefly as possible; do not leave them in running water for hours. If soaking in water is unavoidable, keep them just covered with water, whole and not broken. Distribute boiled potatoes as far as possible in their skins.*
- d) Shortly before distributing rations, mix 10-50% of all vegetables raw with the cooked food.*
- e) Stir into the food about 10% of raw grated potato.*
- f) Only throw away vegetable cooking water when it has a bad smell or taste.*
- g) Distribute vegetables alongside meals also raw as salad, or uncooked (carrots, sauerkraut). (Sutlership!). The collection of wild greens and herbs must be done with great care as before.*
- h) Do not overcook warm meals!*
- i) The amount of the lunch ration should be between a liter and a quarter and a liter and a half, yet not a watery soup, but a substantial dish, rich in content.*
- j) The cooks must turn their attention mainly to proper seasoning. No excessive amounts of salt, in general no more than 20-30 grams per day. The supply of spices, to the extent that they are not rationed, should be implemented vigorously.*
- k) Inmate cooks must be supervised constantly and replaced immediately in case of negligence in the service.*
- l) In contrast to cooking for soldiers, in cooking for inmates, food must be chopped and cooked together. Only workers involved in heavy labor are to receive in their hands their additional sausage ration.*
- m) All possibilities of providing additional food must be fully exploited (e.g. yeast, curd).*
- n) In the concentration camps there must be no waste food.*
- o) Hot food and drinks must be given and consumed hot.*
- p) Bread may not be ovenfresh. Where possible, distribute bread in whole loaves.*
- q) Great attention must be given to distribution of the food in equal shares. An inmate who receives food late through no fault of his own is entitled to the same amount as those who ate before him. Portions of surplus food must be distributed equally or equitably in turn.*
- r) Inmates are to be encouraged to carefully peel potatoes boiled in their skins.*
- s) The receipt of additional packages is to be encouraged.*
- t) Eating and digesting well require peace and quiet. Therefore, sufficient time off when food is received. No unnecessary walking: take the food to the people, not the people to the food.*

Do not burden meal breaks with other tasks.

u) In the kitchens, living quarters and food receptacles there must be maximum cleanliness.

v) If a patient can recover faster with a special diet, it must be provided for him, but only in the infirmaries.

2) Clothing.

Clothing, along with hot meals, has the task of keeping the body warm and of protecting it from the common cold. This is of particular importance for inmates working outdoors.

I order that in winter, where these are available, hats, coats, woolen cuffs and socks be worn.

Several light garments keep one warmer than one heavy garment, so in the winter, if a coat is not available, wearing two shirts or similar must be allowed.

Newspaper is an effective protection against the cold (because it keeps in the heat). Therefore, if necessary, have several layers of newspaper worn on the chest, belly and kidney area. You must give attention to procuring a sufficient amount of paper.

If need be, inmates may make their own paper waistcoats. Shredded paper in socks is also a good protection against the cold. If no hat is available, allow close-fitting paper caps to be made as well. In this case, hair may be kept long as well to retain heat.

I will reward suitable designs of heat-retaining clothing of any kind.

3) Natural hygiene measures.

In winter, care must be taken that the inmates are not subjected to hypothermia. So in the case of outdoor work, have repeated short breaks for energetic body exercise. Make use of roll calls for warming-up exercise.

Hot drinks and foods promote blood circulation and warm the body from the inside. Always distribute cold food together with a hot drink.

Bedding should not be allowed to cool; therefore, in unheated barracks during the day, put blankets on straw mattresses. Constantly check that straw mattresses are properly filled.

You must provide an undisturbed night's rest of at least 7 to 8 hours.

Inmates who work during the day in dark areas, if possible, should be exposed during the lunch break to the light of day with a naked torso.

4) Avoid unnecessary exertion

Roll calls should be as short as possible; long periods of standing must be avoided. If it is cold, allow short exercises stamping the feet; if the weather is fine, have them sit [on the ground].

As far as possible organize workplaces with regard to layout and lighting so that all resources available work to the advantage of the labor process.

In the future, useful and easily-achievable proposals made by the inmates in this regard will be rewarded (facilitations, cigarettes).

5) Productivity bonuses.

Another key means to increase the performance of the inmates is awarding bonuses. The procedure is set out in the bill 'Service regulations for the granting of facilitations to inmates' of May 15, 1943. This bill is again attached to this letter. Its content must be made known in detail to all those in charge of the employment of inmates. Camp commandants must personally continuously and conscientiously take care that this possibility, too, is fully exhausted.

On the award of bonuses, especially on their effectiveness for the growth of productivity, you must report in detail on January 15, 1944. To these reports must be attached any suggestions for improvement.

I expect these rules to have a positive effect in a short time on growth of productivity in the concentration camps.

In the event that activities (e.g. the manufacture of paper waistcoats) are required on a fairly large scale, they should be performed in clinics and only by inmates in need of convalescence. They should be assembled there.

The necessary premises must be made available.

Every camp commandant who receives this letter must immediately forward it for information to the chief administrative officer and the camp medical officer. These two officers must certify with their signature on the letter that they have read it carefully.

I will take care personally to monitor the measures set out again in this letter."

As for Auschwitz, the echo of this directive may be felt in the *Sonderbefehl* (Special Order) of the camp commandant, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Arthur Liebehenschel, of February 14, 1944, which contains, among other matters, these provisions:¹⁸

"On the other hand, as has been repeatedly ordered, we must do everything to preserve the capacity and working strength of inmates. This requires that the inmate, after performing the work accurately, is also treated correctly. To summarize the essentials:

1) There is to be only one roll call per day for counting, which is to last no longer than 10 to 15 minutes.

2) Free time is to be used for recovery of working strength consumed; this includes sufficient sleep. Unnecessary exertions or even bullying of inmates during leisure time is no longer to occur. Violations of this must be punished with severe penalties.

3) Closest attention must be paid to food, which means that every inmate must really receive what they are entitled to (supplements for hard and very hard work). Receipt of packages also plays an important role here. At Auschwitz, over a million parcels have arrived in two and a half months. The recipients of many parcels containing perishable items which, as I have convinced myself, they alone cannot consume, will, with proper education, if they do not already do so voluntarily, give them to other inmates who are worse off.

4) The condition of clothing must be monitored constantly, especially footwear.

¹⁸ GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 80.

5) Promptly remove sick inmates. Better a short period at the hospital under proper medical treatment and then again healthy at the workplace than leave them for a long time on the job without working capacity.

6) To diligent inmates, all types of facilitations, even as far as re-obtaining their freedom; to lazy incorrigible inmates, the harshness of all possible penalties in accordance with regulations.”

In a letter “to the commandants of KLs Auschwitz I-III on the employment of inmates on March 8, 1944, Pohl, reiterating that the inmate workforce was the property of the Reich (*die Arbeitskraft der Häftlinge dem Reich gehört*) ordered commandants, among other matters, to take action to

“ensure undisturbed sleep for inmates who are employed in shift work. Under no circumstances may these inmates be awakened from their sleep, for example to ensure the completeness of Kommandos in a roll call.”¹⁹

On October 26, 1944, in a letter “to the commandants of KL Auschwitz III” (evidently intended to commandants of CCs Auschwitz I-III) Glücks stated that:²⁰

“Every inmate must be able to sleep at least 7½ -8 hours, if the following day he is to be at 100%. Attention must be paid specifically to ensuring that inmates employed on night shift, after returning from duty, can also sleep undisturbed the number of hours needed during the day, and their sleep must not be interrupted for roll calls.”

In the *Standortbefehl* (Garrison Order) 6/44 of February 7, 1944, Liebehenschel included provisions on “transport of inmates”:²¹

“When we have to transport men (inmates) to another work deployment, all necessary conditions must also be in place during transport to conserve working strength, so that the working capacity ascertained before departure does not suffer because of the transport. For this I order again as follows:

a) The camp commandant is personally liable for any departing transport.

b) Selection (inspection) is carried out, as ordered, by the camp medical officer, by the head of the preventive detention camp, and by the officer in charge of the inmates’ employment; in the case of transfer from one camp to another, possibly in the presence of relevant commandants of the new camp.

Until the departure of a train, the head of the preventive detention camp is solely responsible to the camp commandant for the proper preparation of the transport. This requires: assigning sufficient escort, weapons (machine guns) and enough food for them; in the case of larger transports (more than 4 cars) an SS officer must always be appointed as head of the transport. Similarly, proper clothing and enough food for inmates must also be taken along, as ordered. Regarding food provisioning, current traffic conditions must be taken into account, so always give more! Food for the transport must not be given to

¹⁹ NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, Roll No. 18, Frame no. 581.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Frame 598.

²¹ AGK, NTN, 121, p. 97.

the inmates all at once. The train for the transport must be furnished with packs of wood shavings to lie down on. In each car, there is a receptacle with boiled water or tea, a latrine bucket and safety lighting (stable lanterns). In case of very intense cold, railcars should be equipped with stoves by the Reich Railways. In case of moderate cold, to protect against the cold the floor covering already indicated and wrapping the feet and chest with newspaper will suffice. I Ask the camp administration to procure the necessary equipment for the transport, if it is not presently available, and to deliver it to the head of the preventive detention camp. The head of the preventive detention camp transfers the transport equipment in writing to the responsible officer in charge of the transport, who undertakes to return all equipment after delivery of the transport. Before loading the train for the transport, the cars have to be inspected with great attention to safety [issues] by the head of the preventive detention camp and the officer in charge of the transport. Deficiencies detected in this regard must be immediately rectified by appropriate tradesmen."

The selection referred to in paragraph b) of the document was normal practice. For example, *Kommandanturbefehl* (Headquarters Order) No. 64 of CC Stutthof dated September 28, 1944 reads:²²

"In accordance with telex dated Sept. 15, 1944 from Amtsgruppenchef D (Head of Office Group D) of SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, dated Sept. 29, 1944, 1,000 male Jewish inmates and 1,500 male Aryan inmates will be transferred from CC Stutthof to Schomberg Railway Station for the use of CC Natzweiler. Selection [Auswahl] of these inmates was conducted in accordance with verbal instructions by the first head of the preventive detention camp, the SS garrison physician and the head of labor deployment. [...]

According to telex no. 9485 dated Sept. 8, 1944 from Amtsgruppenchef D of the SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, on Sept. 29, 1944 500 female Jews will be transferred to the train station in Hannover-Vinnhorst, siding 2, for the use of CC Neuengamme for Brinkerwerke Hannover. The inmates to be transferred were selected [ausgewählt] according to verbal instructions from the first head of the preventive detention camp, the SS garrison physician and the head of labor deployment."

1.2. Selection of Inmates on Arrival

In the Auschwitz Museum's comprehensive overview of its historiography of the Auschwitz camp in five volumes, Tadeusz Iwaszko, who died in 1988, is quoted as follows (Iwaszko 1999, pp. 18f.):

"Acceptance of mass transport of Jews deported to Auschwitz as part of the 'final solution' was carried out following a different procedure. In these transports also, the deportees were unloaded under circumstances similar to those of inmate transports, but later the 'selection' followed, and in the end, only some of the deportees were admitted to the camp. 'Selection' meant that the

²² AMS, I-IB-3, pp. 196f.

transport was divided on the ramp, and the criterion of this 'selection' was the fitness for work of the arriving deportees. Those responsible for the selection were the SS camp physicians. These selections were made quickly, and it sometimes also happened that bad lighting conditions prevailed. The member of the SS performing the selection based his decision only on the appearance [of the inmates]. All this took place so quickly that not even a superficial examination would have been possible. After usually travelling for several days in overcrowded railroad cars, after not receiving anything to drink for days, with their smelly clothes and the men with their unshaven faces, they did not make a positive impression. In these circumstances, to be classified as fit for work was a matter of chance. Those classified as fit for work and needed at the camp were taken into the camp under surveillance only after the end of the selection."

No document exists on the selection of inmates to be properly registered; everything depends on eye-witness accounts, so we do not know under what criteria the camp physicians were operating. However, a number of documents never mentioned before by any Auschwitz historian allow us to safely conclude that the work of the camp physicians was much more serious than Iwaszko would have us believe. According to these documents, which date back to 1943 and relate to the inmates in the men's camp, after the initial selection the camp physician had to examine all registered inmates, and every five days draw up a report on the results of the examination. That report was sent to the first head of the preventive detention camp of the CC. These reports, which also mention several Jewish transports, are drawn up in a standard pattern. The first is dated February 7, 1943.

I translate the report of 12 February:²³

"Copy.

*The camp medical officer
CCL Auschwitz*

Auschwitz, 12 February 1943.

To

Commandant's office

The officer in charge of the preventive-detention camp of CC Auschwitz

A u s c h w i t z

The 408 inmates interned from 6 to 10 February 1943 were examined by the camp medical officer.

389 inmates are healthy and fit for work

16 inmates are fit for light work

3 inmates are unfit for work.

New arrivals:

Nos. 100444 to 100497 from Katowice (prison)

100498 " 100522 " Vienna (prison)

²³ RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 119. See DOCUMENT 2.

100523 “ 100805 “ Jewish quarter Bialystok
100806 “ 100839 “ Katowice (prison)
100840 “ 100851 “ KL Stutthof

must undergo a quarantine of 3 weeks in the camp before they can be deployed for labor.
Only those inmates who do not come from a prison, a detention camp or the like can be used directly for labor.

*The camp medical officer of KL
Auschwitz
signed: signature
SS Untersturmführer*

*certified true copy
(Mulka)*

*SS Hauptsturmführer and aide-de-camp Stamp with the words:
Waffen SS
Commandant's Office KL Auschwitz.”*

In the following table I summarize the data relating to the documents:²⁴

Date of report (1943)	Period (1943)	Inmates	Fit for work	Fit for light work	Unable to work
Feb. 7	Feb. 1-5	1,853	1,772	74	7
Feb. 12	Feb. 6-10	408	389	16	3
Feb. 16	Feb. 11-16	1,641	1,572	65	4
Apr. 8	Apr. 1-5	245	234	9	2
May 18	May 11-15	302	286	12	4
May 23	May 16-20	101	97	3	1
June 28	June 21-25	421	390	24	7
Aug. 19	Aug. 11-15	410	376	26	8
Sep. 6	Aug. 26-31	1,196	1,112	64	20
Dec. 4	Nov. 26-30	347	252	66	29
Total		6,924	6,480	359	85

The total of those unable to work is therefore 85 inmates out of 6,924, or 1.2%. This means that the initial selection by the camp physician was not arbitrary at all. The camp physician had to subject to medical examination all inmate transports arriving at Auschwitz, and those unable to work were sent by him to the inmate hospital (*Häftlingskrankenbau*).

As we will see in Section 4.3, the documents that have been preserved show that the diagnoses of the camp physician were very accurate.

1.3. Treatment of Inmates

In German concentration camps, nothing was in any way arbitrary. A regulation issued by the *RSHA* defined the organization of the camp, assigned certain functions and responsibilities to each department, and defined the

²⁴ RGVA, 502-1-68, pp. 20-20a, 42-42a, 53-53a, 71-71a, 91, 94, 107, 117, 119, 121.

treatment of inmates. There exists for certain a 1941 edition of these regulations entitled “Regulations for concentration camps (camp organization),” of which I have found only the cover and the index. The booklet was divided into sixteen chapters with the following titles:²⁵

- I. *Purpose and organization of the concentration camp*
- II. *Access to the concentration camp*
- III. *The camp commandant*
- IV. *The adjutant*
- V. *The Political Section*
- VI. *The preventive detention camp*
- VII. *The camp administration*
- VIII. *The camp medical officer*
- IX. *Officer in charge of the Security Service, NCO in charge of daytime service and the camp police*
- X. *The guard escort service*
- XI. *Admission, release and transfer*
- XII. *Administration of inmates' money*
- XIII. *Postal Censorship*
- XIV. *General regulations of the camp*
- XV. *Penal code.*

An excerpt from these regulations, signed by SS *Hauptscharführer* Jung, was transcribed by Jan Sehn and added to the file of the Auschwitz camp garrison trial. I will return to this document later. There are also “Regulations for the Ravensbrück women’s concentration camp (camp organization)” presenting variations necessary for a women’s camp.²⁶

General rules for guards who served in concentration camps expressly forbade mistreating inmates. A form with questions and answers entitled “Instructions on the tasks and duties of concentration camp guards” says in this regard:²⁷

“Question: What must the guard do if he observes laziness, negligence and idleness?”

Reply: He must report this to the team leader or the preventive detention camp commandant indicating the inmate’s number.

Question: What may he not do under any circumstances?”

Reply: It is prohibited to physically punish an inmate.”

The “Regulations for the Ravensbrück women’s concentration camp” stated:²⁸

²⁵ *Dienstvorschrift für Konzentrationslager (Lagerordnung)*, GARF, 7445-2-96, pp. 2f.

²⁶ *Dienstvorschrift für das Fr. KL Ravensbrück (Lagerordnung)*, NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, Roll No. 18, Frames no. 627-671.

²⁷ *Unterricht über Aufgaben und Pflichten der Wachposten in einem Konzentrationslager*, RGVA, 1367-1-2, p. 3.

²⁸ *Dienstvorschrift für das Fr. K.L. Ravensbrück (Lagerordnung)*. NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, Roll No. 18, Frame 632 (p. 6).

“Particular attention is drawn to the severe punishment in cases of proven ill-treatment of inmates”

and also indicated the punishment.²⁹

“Any ill-treatment of inmates in preventive detention is forbidden (dismissal without notice).”

They also declared punishable any inmate who lied to, stole from or abused another inmate.³⁰

In the “Memorandum for the instruction of SS officers serving on concentration camp duty” we read:³¹

“Particular attention must be paid to ensuring that the weapon’s safety catch is engaged at all times, in order not to unnecessarily endanger oneself, comrades, civilians or inmates, whose working strength must be preserved.

Each guard also has the duty to encourage inmates to work, and in case of laziness, negligence etc., to report them giving their number.

Guards are prohibited from punishing inmates themselves.”

The Auschwitz regulations strictly prohibited the SS from killing or arbitrarily mistreating an inmate. SS personnel who were transferred to the camp had to sign the following “Pledge”:³²

“I am aware that only the Führer may decide upon the life and death of an enemy of the state. I may not physically harm or kill any opponent of the state (inmate). Any killing of an inmate in a concentration camp requires the personal authorization of Reichsführer SS [Himmler].

I am also aware that any violation of this pledge will be inexorably accounted for.

CC Auschwitz, [day missing] November 1943.

Andreas Lang, SS Sturmman.”

The pledge of the undersigned was then emphasized by a “Negotiation” (*Verhandlung*) summarizing all the duties of the SS. Here is that of SS Schütze Anton Wessenhöfner:³³

“N e g o t i a t i o n

on the pledge of SS Schütze Anton Wessenhöfner.

I was instructed on December 7, 1943 by SS Hauptsturmführer Schemmel^[34] on my duties in general and in particular pledge to maintain silence on matters that may come to my knowledge during my service.

I was also instructed that the duty to keep the service secrecy continues even after my discharge from the SS.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Frame 650 (p. 22).

³⁰ *Merkblätter für Unterricht an die SS Führer im KL Dienst, ibid.*, Frame 669 (p. 41).

³¹ AMS, I-IB-6, p. 18.

³² *Verpflichtung*, GARF, 7021-107-11, p. 30. See DOCUMENT 3.

³³ RGVA, 502-4-50, p. 3. See DOCUMENT 4.

³⁴ Alfred Schemmel, commandant of 7. SS-Wachkompanie from the end of May 1944 to September 1944.

I am aware that [otherwise] I am guilty of disobeying a service order, that a violation of this order constitutes high treason.

I know furthermore that only the Führer may decide over the life and death of an enemy of the state. No member of the SS and no one who is obliged to serve in the Waffen SS therefore has the right to lay hands on an enemy of state or to abuse him physically. The inmate may be punished only by the [camp] commandant. Similarly, executions to be carried out in concentration camps may be carried out only on the orders of the Reichsführer SS and by SS officers authorized by him.

I make the following declaration with a handshake:

'I solemnly affirm in lieu of an oath that I will promptly and conscientiously carry out my service duties in the Auschwitz concentration camp and to maintain service secrecy.'

In confirmation of this act of obligation, I sign after reading this negotiation. Auschwitz, December 8, 1943.

*Anton Wessenhöfner
SS Schütze."*

The prohibition to abuse inmates was not a purely formal rule that could be broken with impunity. If a medical investigation confirmed that an inmate had been mistreated, the SS garrison physician sent a brief report to the head of the protective-custody camp with a request to investigate the offense and punish the guilty party. This emerges from the following two documents. The first relates to the Monowitz (Buna) camp:³⁵

"The garrison physician

Auschwitz June 07, 1943

A u s c h w i t z

S/Ref.: h (KL)/7.43/Dr.W.Ri.

Subject: Ill-treatment of inmate 115385 Richard J e d r z e j k i e w i c z

Reference: communication of the Buna medical officer July 05, 1943

Attachments: none.

To the

1st head of the protective custody camp

Auschwitz

The Buna camp physician has informed the Auschwitz garrison physician that inmate 115385, Richard Jędrzejewicz, was admitted to the inmate hospital with bruises to the left eye and the scalp, contusion of the back of the left hand, and bruises on the buttocks.

J.[ędrzejewicz] was mistreated with a rubber hose by the block eldest of Block 24 (Buna), Inmate 113932 Otto Osterloh.

The Auschwitz garrison physician requests an investigation and the punishment of the guilty party.

³⁵ RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 63. See DOCUMENT 5.

For information to:
Commandant of CC Au.
Section IIIa.

The garrison physician
A u s c h w i t z :
(signature)
SS Hauptsturmführer. ”

The second document concerns the Auschwitz camp:³⁶

“The garrison physician,
A u s c h w i t z

Auschwitz June 30, 1943

A/Ref.: 4 h (KL)/6.43/Dr.W/Ri.

Subject: Ill-treatment of inmate Z 4684, Jaroslaus Murka

Reference: communication of the camp medical officer of June 29, 1943

Attachments: none.

To the

1st head of the protective custody camp
Auschwitz

The Auschwitz I camp medical officer informs the SS garrison physician that the inmate Jaroslaus Murka was admitted to the inmate hospital with numerous bruises to the head, the face, on both upper arms and chest, with impaired vision and concussion.

M[urka] was mistreated by block eldest 5a and by barracks eldest 6, who for a day prevented him from going to the hospital.

The Auschwitz garrison physician requests an investigation and the punishment of the guilty party.

For information to:
Commandant of CC Au.
Section IIIa.

The garrison physician
A u s c h w i t z :
(signature)
SS Hauptsturmführer. ”

The two documents follow a fixed pattern and refer to a specific “protocol number”: 14 h. Copies thereof were then forwarded to the attention of the camp commandant as well as Department IIIa (labor deployment). From this it may be concluded that on the one hand, such incidents were fairly common and, on the other, that the injuries to the inmates concerned were sufficiently serious that the camp physicians had to inform the SS garrison physician, and that the latter, in turn, had to fill in the camp commandant on this.

In Headquarters’ Order No. 4/44 of February 22, 1944, Monowitz Camp Commandant SS *Hauptsturmführer* Heinrich Schwarz wrote under the heading “Mistreatment of Inmates” (Frei *et al.* 2000. p. 413):

“It has happened in a satellite camp that inmates have been struck and otherwise mistreated by civilians with whom they worked in the same places such that they have had to be treated at the hospital. In those cases where working with civilians is intolerable, the camp commandant will be responsible for

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 70. See DOCUMENT 6.

maintaining order and must once more instruct the civilians, through the company, on how to deal with inmates. On the other hand, every case of mistreatment of an inmate is to be reported to me immediately.

I take this opportunity again to call attention to the standing order that no SS member may lay a hand on any inmate. In this fifth year of war, it is imperative to preserve the productive capacity of the inmates."

Of course, even more stringent provisions applied to investigations of unnatural deaths, therefore to suicide and murder. The regulations of the concentration camp assigned the duty of investigating (a) natural deaths; and (b) unnatural deaths and suicides to the Political Department. In connection with the second category, the regulations stipulated:³⁷

"The RSHA and the RKPA^[38] as well as cognizant offices are to be notified of cases of unnatural death and suicide by teletype. Notification of next-of-kin is to be by telegram (for example, husband shot escaping, or committed suicide, etc.). When stating the time in messages, do not say "about," but rather "at" 4:40PM, etc. The chief of Office Group D is to be informed by priority mail as well as by teletype. Furthermore, the staff of the Reichsführer SS in Berlin is to be advised by teletype. The cognizant legal officer as representative of the cognizant SS and police jurisdictions is to be notified immediately; he will initiate an inspection of the corpse and the scene of the incident. In every case, two interrogations are to be conducted and a sketch as well as (documentary) photographs to be made. The cognizant SS and police authorities are to be notified in writing. Attachments will include:

One each of transcript of witnesses' testimonies
report of the legal officer
medical report.

Disposition reports will be forwarded regularly to the chief of Office Group D in two copies with the following attachments:

- (a) in cases of natural deaths, two copies each of*
post-medical-officer report of inspection of corpse
commandant's report
- (b) in cases of unnatural deaths and suicides, two copies each of*
transcripts of witnesses' testimonies
commandant's report
doctor's death certificate
dissection findings report
funeral certificate by SS and police court
order for withdrawal of prosecution by the SS and police court.

If the concentration camp in question has a crematorium, a cremation order signed by the camp commandant or his deputy must be transmitted to the crematorium after release of the body by the SS and police court or by the district attorney, respectively. [...] By the third of each month, per Regulation

³⁷ AGK, NTN, 131, pp. 186f.

³⁸ Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, Reich Police Office for Criminal Investigation.

IKL^[39] Pol./Az. 14 f 1/ö 3/L./F., numbered name lists sorted by date of death are to be forwarded with surname, given name, age at death (last birthday), death sentence, class of offense and prior offenses in two copies in the following order:

I) natural deaths in concentration camp from ... to ...

II) suicides in concentration camp from ... to ...

III) fatal accidents in concentration camp from ... to ...

IV) executions by firing squad in concentration camp from ... to

Executions will be reported to the cognizant registrar's office for recording and issuance of the death certificates. The death certificates to be sent by the registrar's office to the camp headquarters will be passed on with the execution protocol to the RSHA, c/o SS Gruppenführer Müller. The cremation order will be issued by the camp commandant or his deputy."

In a letter of September 17, 1942 concerning "Reports of Cases of Unnatural Deaths of Inmates," the head of Office Group D of the WVHA made the camp commanders aware that in the future such reports were no longer to be addressed to the RSHA, Department IV C, but rather directly to the *Reichsführer* SS as well as Office Group D.⁴⁰

1.4. Punishments

Violation of camp rules brought on various disciplinary sanctions that—depending on the severity of the offense—ranged from warnings to corporal punishment. When an SS member had established such a violation of rules, he would file a report, which the 1st leader of the protective-custody camp had to countersign before he could submit it to the camp commandant with a recommended punishment.⁴¹ The camp commandant had final say over the punishment. In no case could corporal punishment be imposed without approval of the chief of Office Group D of the WVHA. The degree of punishment was prescribed according to predetermined two-page forms that had been promulgated by the commandant's headquarters of the concentration camp. Next to the offender's personal data, the reasons for incarceration, and the camp sector in which he committed the infraction in question, the front page contained the following disciplinary order, which listed all possible forms of punishment:

"In accordance with the penal code for concentration camps and by virtue of the administration of disciplinary punishment vested in me as camp commandant, I impose after due consideration the following punishments on the offender:

Administrative punishments:

³⁹ Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager. (Inspectorate of concentration camps)

⁴⁰ NO-3677.

⁴¹ Report concerning the inmate Davied Jsef [sic], Monowitz, January 22, 1944 AGK, NTN, 94, p. 138 see DOCUMENT 7.

... Warning under threat of punishment.

... Hours extra duty during off hours under supervision of the SS NCO.

Prohibition from writing or receiving personal mail, for the period of ... weeks.

Denial of lunch at full duty on ...

Assignment to the punishment company from ... to ... (until further notice).

Hard bedding after day's work in a cell in the following nights: ...

Detention:

<i>Level I standard</i>	<i>Level II enhanced</i>	<i>Level III harsh</i>	<i>Level III can be assigned by itself or day-by-day as need- ed as enhancement of Level II</i>
<i>up to 3 days</i>	<i>up to 42 days</i>	<i>up to 3 days</i>	<i>Completion!</i>
<i>plank cot</i>	<i>without opportunity to sit or lie</i>		<i>Lever I or II served from ... with...</i>
<i>lighted cell</i>	<i>dark cell</i>		
<i>Days</i>			<i>Level III (separately) served from... with...</i> <i>Level III (as enhancement of Level II) applied on... “</i>

On the reverse side of the form were listed the order for corporal punishment. In the upper left was a table with a blank captioned “Enter number,” in which the number of lashes prescribed was to be entered: 5, 10, 15, 20 or 25. In the middle was the following legend:

“Examination beforehand by a doctor! Lashes to be administered in rapid succession with a single-tail leather whip, counted as administered; stripping and exposure of certain body parts is strictly forbidden. The subject may not be tied down, but must lie unbound on a bench. Only the buttocks and thighs may be struck. “

A further box on the right side indicated whether the subject had received any similar punishment in the past: “The violator received corporal punishment: on ... lashes ...” It concluded with an affidavit from the camp doctor:

“Medical Affidavit:

The herein-named prisoner was medically examined by me before infliction of corporal punishment; I have no reservations from a medical perspective regarding application of corporal punishment.

As a doctor, I have reservations regarding application of corporal punishment because....

Camp Doctor.”

Below the medical affidavit, the finding of the WVHA was noted:

“Administrative supervision:

In view of the offense and the above medical affidavit, implementation of corporal punishment is approved – not approved. “

The seal “*SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt*” was affixed to this part of the form.

The final part of the form concerned those carrying out the punishment as well as witnesses:

“Executors:

The penalty of corporal punishment was administered by the following inmates on ... at ... o’clock:

Manual signature (signature, inmate no. 15473).

Witnesses and Supervisor:

As responsible SS officers and witnesses, the following were present:

Camp commandant

Manual signature leader of protective-custody camp

Camp doctor.”

Finally, instructions as to the distribution of copies as well as the signature of the camp commandant appeared on the form.⁴²

The “Procedure for Women’s Concentration Camp Ravensbrück (Camp Regulations)” stated the following regarding corporal punishment:⁴³

“Five to 25 lashes may be applied, but only to the buttocks and thighs. The number of lashes are imposed by the camp director and entered by him in the appropriate blank in the disciplinary order.

Medical examination of the prisoner by the camp doctor is performed first. The camp doctor notes with his signature whether any medical concern exists regarding the corporal punishment. Then the disciplinary order (in triplicate) is submitted for consideration and approval to the inspector of concentration camps and the Reichsführer SS and chief of the German police. After approval of the punishment by the inspector of concentration camps and the Reichsführer SS and chief of the German police, the punishment is carried out under the supervision of the camp director in the presence of the head supervisor and the camp doctor, who certify with their signatures the proper implementation of the punishment.”

1.5. Production Bonuses

As already mentioned, Pohl promulgated in his circular of October 26, 1943 the terms of incentive bonuses for the prisoners. He referred therein to a policy of May 15 of the same year with the heading “Regulations for the Granting of Perquisites to Prisoners,” which took effect on June 1. On June 4, the head of the Central Construction Office, SS *Hauptsturmführer*

⁴² Report on the punishment of the Jewish prisoner Haim Calvo, January 2, 1944. AGK, NTN, 94, p. 135f. See DOCUMENT 8-8a. Report on the punishment of the Jewish prisoner Maurice Aelion, December 6, 1944. GARF, 7021-108-33, pp. 65f. See DOCUMENTS 9-9a.

⁴³ NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, roll 18, frames 670f. (pp. 42f.).

Karl Bischoff, sent the following letter to 31 civilian firms that were involved in carrying out projects in the camp: ⁴⁴

“As the enclosed copy explains, the Reichsführer SS and chief of the German police wishes to attain maximum worker productivity through awarding production premiums to prisoners. The vouchers issued by the administration of the concentration camp for this purpose may be purchased only by the Central Construction Office itself, and may be acquired by individual firms at their stated exchange prices. Prisoners awarded with bonuses are to be reported to the respective head of construction in writing, giving their inmate number. In order to attain higher productivity of prisoners, it is requested that the bonus system be utilized without delay, and to send a brief report on its effects to the Central Construction Office by June 26, 1943.”

Bonuses normally took the form of vouchers (*Prämianscheine*) that could be used in the camp prisoners' canteens. A series of reports of the Central Construction Office titled “List of Aggregate Prisoner Assignments for ... per Regulation of the SS Main Office V of August 12, 1943” contains under Section 7 the following heading: “Bonus Vouchers (in Reichsmark) Awarded to Prisoners in the Report Period.” The report indicates that, in the period in question, bonuses in the following amounts were distributed to prisoners:

Date	Period	Bonuses in RM	Source ⁴⁵
Aug. 31, 43	July 16 – Aug. 31, 43	7,114.00	142
	Aug. 1 – Aug. 31, 43	19,602.00	
Sep. 30, 43	Sep. 1 – Sep. 30, 43	11,207.50	135
Oct. 31, 43	Oct. 1 – Oct. 31, 43	20,355.00	132
Nov. 30, 43	Nov. 1 – Nov. 30, 43	33,360.00	127
Jan. 31, 44	Jan. 1 – Jan. 31, 44	24,941.00	118
Feb. 29, 44	Feb. 1 – Feb. 29, 44	11,377.00	109
Mar. 31, 44	Mar. 1 – Mar. 31, 44	12,327.50	111
Apr. 30, 44	Apr. 1 – Apr. 30, 44	13,055.00	105
May 31, 44	May 1 – May 31, 44	16,472.00	102
Aug. 31, 44	Aug. 1 – Aug. 31, 44	19,084.00	84
Oct. 31, 44	Oct. 1 – Oct. 31, 44	16,389.00	90
Nov. 30, 44	Nov. 1 – Nov. 30, 44	8,835.00	88
	Total:	214,119.00	

Already this fragmentary data shows that the bonuses awarded the prisoners were considerable. For comparison: the cost estimate for the new bak-

⁴⁴ RGVA, 502-1-60, pp. 18-18a. See DOCUMENTS 10-10a.

⁴⁵ Page in File RGVA, 502-1-256.

ery at Birkenau, Construction Project 31, came in at RM234,000 including RM40,000 for five ovens.⁴⁶

From November 1943, Jewish prisoners also were able to receive production bonuses. Pohl promulgated a decree with the following words:⁴⁷

"There is occasion to note that Jewish prisoners, too, should enjoy production bonuses when they deliver especially good results."

Irena Strzelecka has published various lists of the names of Auschwitz prisoners who received production bonuses, including one with the names of 31 prisoners, among them 19 Jewish ones (Strzelecka 1998, pp. 188f.).

1.6. Correspondence

Prisoners had the right to send and receive letters, and were also allowed to receive money via postal money orders. This right was confirmed by regulations that were printed on postcards which the prisoners sent from the camp.⁴⁸

"The following rules are to be observed in correspondence with prisoners:

1.) Every prisoner may receive mail from his family and send it to them twice a month. Letters to prisoners must be clearly legible and written in ink, and may contain only two pages of 15 lines each. Envelopes must be unpadded. A letter may contain no enclosure except a stamp for 6 pfennigs or 12 pfennigs. Everything else is prohibited. Postcards have 10 lines. Photographs may not be used as mail.

2.) Money may be sent only as postal money orders.

3.) Keep in mind that when sending money or mail, the exact address, consisting of name, birth date, and prisoner number, must be written on the piece. If the address is faulty, the piece will be returned to the sender or destroyed.

4.) Newspapers are allowed, but may only be ordered through the Auschwitz Camp post office.

5.) Parcels may not be sent, because the prisoners can purchase everything in the camp.

6.) Requests for release from custody addressed to the camp administration are pointless.

7.) Conversations with and visits to prisoners in the concentration camp are strictly prohibited.

The Camp Commandant"

⁴⁶ Cost estimate for construction of *Waffen* SS PoW Camp of October 1, 1943. RGVA, 502-2-60, p. 90.

⁴⁷ Pohl letter to the commandants of all concentration camps on "Production Bonuses for Prisoners," November 18, 1943. AGK, NTN, 94, p. 140.

⁴⁸ See DOCUMENTS 11-11a. Author's archive.

The postcards of the women's concentration camp were distinguished from other postcards only in that, instead of "Konz.Lager Auschwitz" they carried the legend "F.K.L. Auschwitz."⁴⁹

The "Concentration Camp Regulations" mentioned above contained the further provisions concerning prisoners' correspondence.⁵⁰

"I. Outgoing mail.

II. Incoming mail.

As to Point I, every prisoner in the camp can write and receive a letter once a fortnight—reoffenders every 3 months. Prisoners in deportation proceedings, only in the conduct of their deportation (acquisition of passports and similar papers) may write and receive letters at any time (Rule RSHA III J). Every prisoner, upon his admission to a concentration camp, must submit the addresses to which he wishes to send letters. Educational prisoners are subject to the same general stipulations. Preprinted letter forms may not be used by prisoners in deportation proceedings; they must use plain paper and envelopes instead. For the return address, only the town and the legend 'General Delivery' may be given. Only the protective-custody leader may approve official letters. Such letters will, however, be approved only:

- 1. When the matter is so important and urgent that an immediate answer to the writer is essential.*
- 2. When a prisoner wants to write a letter to an authority, party office, lawyer, or such.*

Official letters under 1. can be forwarded to the mail office immediately by the protective-custody camp leader after endorsement, if the content contains nothing objectionable. The application for such a letter will be recorded in the prisoner's file with the exact dates of incoming and outgoing mail.

Official letters under 2. are subject to preliminary censoring by the protective-custody camp leader and, if objectionable, to be forwarded to the camp headquarters. Letters from the cell blocks are to be forwarded directly to the camp headquarters. The respective block eldest is to maintain a Mail Book in which the following is apparent regarding all outgoing letters:

1. Mailing of the letters – 2. Addressees – 3. Destination.

Letters subject to censorship by the referring authority^[51] or Office Group D will be presented to the camp headquarters by the mail office with an accompanying letter.

As to Point II: All mail addressed to prisoners goes to the mail office and there will be recorded in a card file and censored. Objectionable mail (except for mail subject to censorship by the referring authority or Office Group D) will be forwarded to the protective-custody camp and from there to the cognizant block eldest. Mail (letters, parcels, etc.) not in compliance with camp regulations is to be returned to the sender. In special cases, the postmaster must present the mailing to the commandant for decision."

⁴⁹ See both postcards shown by Irena Strzelecka (Strzelecka 1997a, pp. 58f.)

⁵⁰ AGK, NTN 131, pp. 178f. Transcription by Jan Sehn.

⁵¹ *einweisende Dienststelle*, authority which sent the inmate to a camp.

The presence of Jewish individuals such as Zionist veterans or rabbis in Auschwitz was known even to the British authorities. These even knew the specific block in which they were confined, for example in the case of Sigmund Sternberg: “Birkenau Labor Camp at Neubrunn, Upper Silesia, Block 19.”⁵²

At first, the regulations of the concentration camps prohibited the delivery of parcels to prisoners, but in the context of Himmler’s measures to reduce fatalities in the camps, he sent an October 29, 1942 order concerning “Parcels Sent to Prisoners” with five points to the *RSHA* and the *WVHA*. Under Point 1, one reads:

“I permit with immediate effect that prisoners may receive packages of food from their families.”

Point 2 made clear that prisoners could receive an unlimited number of parcels, but that the food must be consumed by the next day, because they otherwise would be divided among the other prisoners. Point 3 noted that these regulations applied not just to German, but to all other prisoners, and Point 4 warned:

“Every member of the SS who misappropriates the food package of an inmate will be punished by death.”

The same punishment awaited any prisoner, according to Point 5, who attempted to smuggle forbidden items into the camp in parcels.⁵³

This order was promulgated in slightly revised form on November 14, 1942 by the Reich Security Headquarters:⁵⁴

“The Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police has ordered with immediate effect that prisoners may receive parcels of food from their families.

The number of parcels that a prisoner may receive is unlimited, but the contents must be consumed by the prisoner on the day of receipt or the following day. Otherwise, they must be shared with other prisoners.

This order applies not only to German, but to all other prisoners who have the means to have food parcels sent to them.

Every abuse, for example, theft of food parcels, or misuse, such as smuggling of secret messages or other contraband, will be dealt with most severely.

The SS Economic and Administrative Main Office, Office Group D – Concentration Camps – has already advised the commandants of all concentration camps.

I announce this and ask to decide accordingly when approached by family members.

This decree is not applicable to local and county police.”

⁵² AGMAE, 15-b2. See DOCUMENT 12.

⁵³ NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, roll 18, frame 556.

⁵⁴ RGVA, 504-2-8, p. 14.

As we have seen above (p. 18), within two and a half months more than a million parcels arrived at Auschwitz after the special order of February 14, 1944.

In a directive of August 1, 1944, Pohl forbade the direct handover of parcels from foreign countries to the prisoners:⁵⁵

"The Supreme Chief – SS Obergruppenführer und General[major] der Waffen [SS] – has ordered that no parcels from abroad, even when they come from the Red Cross, may be turned over to prisoners.

All parcels are to be opened and their contents carefully inspected. Cans are to be opened, and all foodstuffs and confections as well as convenience items are to be searched carefully for prohibited messages, propaganda materials and the like.

Foodstuffs are to be turned over to the camp kitchen. All other convenience items are to be turned over to the prisoners as needed. Significant cases of prohibited messages are to be reported immediately to the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office via Office Group D."

Security concerns undoubtedly underlay this directive.

1.7. Provisioning

In Section 1.1 we considered the regulations of the WVHA concerning improvement of living conditions of concentration-camp inmates including provisioning. Current orthodox knowledge on this issue depends—at least with regard to Auschwitz—almost entirely upon the testimonies of witnesses. A very few, little-known documents convey an outline of how the provisioning of the camp was organized. Responsibility for this fell to Department W III—Sustenance Enterprises—of the WVHA.

On September 20, 1942 SS *Untersturmführer* Ertl wrote the following file memo on the subject of "PoW Camp Auschwitz, Bakery. Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Stockyard":⁵⁶

"Background: The interim bakery of the PoW camp is turned over to Department W III. To this purpose, the head of Department W III in Auschwitz was present and initiated negotiations with the head of the Central Construction Office relating to the further expansion of the bakery. The following were present:

Head of Department W III SS Sturmbannführer Ohle,

Head of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS and Police SS Hauptsturmführer Bischoff with his adjutant SS Untersturmführer (Specialist) Ertl,

Head of the SS General Mess Auschwitz SS Hauptscharführer Engelbrecht.

⁵⁵ Pohl letter to the commandants of all concentration camps on the subject of "Parcels for Prisoners from Abroad" August 1, 1944. Copy from Jan Sehn, AGK, NTN, 94, p. 141.

⁵⁶ RGVA, 502-1-19, pp. 88f.

Agreement: The bakery's capacity must be expanded so as to be able to produce sufficient bread for about 160,000 men.

Department W III has already launched negotiations with the following companies, and so far has reserved the following steam-heated baking ovens as well as received offers therefor:

1.) Werner & Pfleiderer Company

2 pullout ovens contracted

2 pullout ovens awaiting confirmation

2.) Oberle Company

3 pullout ovens offered

3.) Senking Company

3 each double-pullout steam-heated bakery ovens of 'Rekord' brand offered.

The four English-type bakery ovens of the Werner and Pfleiderer Company already ordered or reserved by the HWL (Camp Business Office) will not be supplied because they are of insufficient capacity. In their place, high-capacity steam bakery ovens will be adopted. For that reason, the foundations for the four bakery ovens cannot be completed for now.

SS Hauptsturmführer Bischoff proposed that, if possible, only one firm should be dealt with that could undertake the planning of the expansion of the bakery. After inquiry with the individual companies, Department W III will forward the addresses, upon which negotiations will be commence from here with the company in question.

For the stockyard, a generator with motor of 25KVA, at present available in Oranienburg, has been requisitioned and ordered for shipment here, plus used radiators. Regarding covering the walls with tiles or plate glass, Department W III is currently in negotiations; the floors and most of the walls in the stockyard will be done in terrazzo.

SS Hauptsturmführer Bischoff declared explicitly that the Central Construction Office could not make any provision available for the erection of the stockyard or the bakery, and that they would have to be provided directly by Department W III.

The construction of the stockyard, which is listed as Construction Project 33c in the documentation, began on April 1, 1942 and was completed at the end of July 1943.⁵⁷ As indicated in a survey of September 27, 1944,⁵⁸ it comprised a building of square plan with sides 36.02 meters long and three floors: basement, ground floor, and attic. In the basement was a refrigeration plant that provided two compartments. The ground floor contained, among other things, a bone-fat-recovery facility, already installed by September 1942.⁵⁹ The constituent bone-fat-recovery apparatus was supplied

⁵⁷ Baufristenplan Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, 2 Oktober 1943. RGVA, 502-1-320, p. 4.

⁵⁸ Bestandplan des provisorischen Schlachthauses BW 33B. GARF, 7021-108-48, p. 14.

⁵⁹ Baubericht für Monat September 1942. RGVA, 502-1-24, p. 14: "Knochenentfettungsanlage eingebaut."

by the Berlin-Hannover firm of M. Trüsted, as may be inferred from a letter to the administration of Concentration Camp Auschwitz of June 25, 1942.⁶⁰ This facility permitted the extraction of the fat (marrow) from the bones of slaughtered animals for the enrichment of the diets of the inmates.

A letter from the “Butcher-Shop Supply and Scrap-Recovery Company Kattowitz, Upper Silesia” of February 2, 1943 to the camp administration of Auschwitz lies before us, in which the subject “Fat-Extraction and Dripping Collection” is addressed. It concerned an arrangement for the assessment of the fat contained in cooking water of the kitchens, which was collected and sent to the East German Fat Processing Company in Breslau. For this reason, theoretically secret information concerning the structure of the camp kitchens was available to this company. I quote a few critical passages from this letter:⁶¹

“Troop provisioning at Auschwitz:

2,400 hot meals are produced daily. Cooking vessels in service: 4 at 500 liters, 4 at 400 liters, so in total 3,600 liters [...].

Prisoner provisioning at Auschwitz – Jewish Camp.

At present, 15,000 hot meals are produces. Fat extractors are not available. 40 cooking vessels are in service, aggregate capacity 15,650 liters. [...]

Prisoner provisioning at Birkenau—Men’s Camp.

10,000 hot meals are produced daily. 22 cooking vessels of 300 liters are in use, aggregating 6,600 liters [...].

Prisoner provisioning at Birkenau—Women’s camp.

10,000 hot meals are produced daily. 22 cooking vessels of 300 liters are in service, aggregating 6,600 liters.”

A “Survey of Cooking Vessels and Capacities Thereof in the Temporary Prisoners’ Kitchen and Staffing Strength in Concentration Camp Auschwitz I” by Bischoff of December 7, 1943 showed 47 cooking vessels of total capacity of 17,850 liters for the Main Camp. The document continued:⁶²

“The present subsisting complement including the satellite camps, among which includes the women’s camp in the administration building, amounts to about 20,000 persons. From this emerges a cooking-vessel capacity of 0.9 liters per head. Because the daily feeding for prisoners amounts to 1-¼ to ½ liters, it is necessary for the present complement to cook in two batches, to which heating of coffee and tea is added. The maximum capacity of the camp amounts to 25,000–30,000 persons. With the present 47 cooking vessels, this load could be carried only by cooking three turns, which is hardly practicable. With a single turn, only 0.6 liters per capita would result.”

⁶⁰ GARF, 7021-108-44, p. 1. Pages 2-11 contain other documentation of this device, including user instructions and a technical diagram of the apparatus.

⁶¹ RGVA, 502-1-170, pp. 102-105.

⁶² AGK, NTN, 94, p. 33.

Since there was no possibility of expanding the kitchen building, the document proposed the construction of an already-planned new kitchen building.

Also preserved is an excerpt from a journal of the Provisioning Department of Auschwitz covering the period from December 11, 1944 to January 17, 1945. For this period, the camp census, the total quantity of food (in kilograms) in the storerooms as well as the portion available for each prisoner (likewise in kilograms) is listed. This portion ranged from a minimum of 4 kg for tea to a maximum of 100 kg for “precooked soup.”⁶³

It may be concluded from the journal that the stocks of provisions were regularly replenished in order to maintain a stable balance between the quantities of available food and the number of prisoners.

On November 6, 1942, the Birkenau camp had a capacity of 113,040 prisoners. There were 84 communal spaces in total containing 48 tables with 17 places, which altogether could seat 68,544 prisoners,⁶⁴ so that feedings had to be conducted in two sittings.⁶⁵

1.8. Releases from “Labor Educational Camp Birkenau”

Among the historical questions that most embarrass orthodox Holocaust historians belong, apart from those concerning the children born and regularly registered in the camp,⁶⁶ those concerning the release of prisoners from Auschwitz. Irena Strzelecka, a historian at the Auschwitz Memorial, devotes a very short chapter to this subject that strives primarily to minimize this remarkable fact. She writes (Strzelecka 1999a, p. 524):

“During the years 1942, 1944 and early 1945 (records for the years 1940-1941 and 1943 are lacking), including all educational prisoners sentenced to a specific time period (usually six weeks) in the Auschwitz concentration camp and the group of German criminal prisoners consigned to the ‘Special Regiment Dirlwanger,’ a total of 1,549 prisoners (men and women) were released from Auschwitz Concentration Camp.”

In Danuta Czech’s *Chronicle* altogether 1,255 releases are reported, which fall into the following categories: 575 educational prisoners, 465 protective prisoners, 167 female prisoners, 47 Jewish prisoners, 1 prisoner of war (see Table 1 in the Appendix.). The entries concerned fall in the very brief periods from July 19 to July 27, 1942 and from November 4, 1944 to January

⁶³ AGK, NTN, 94, pp. 127-131. See DOCUMENT 13.

⁶⁴ “Aufstellung über die normale Belegstärke im Kriegsgefangenenlager Auschwitz,” written by Bischoff on November 8, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-272, p. 50.

⁶⁵ Letter from Bischoff to Kammler November 13, 1942 concerning “Concentration Camp Auschwitz and PoW Camp Auschwitz. Establishment of Standard Capacity.” RGVA, 502-1-272, p. 45.

⁶⁶ I go into this question in Section 7.4.

17, 1945. This then supports the impression that no prisoners were released during the peak of the alleged mass exterminations—which of course would only be logical, if these exterminations had in fact taken place. Czech could hardly ignore the releases of 1942, because these were reflected in the Census Book,⁶⁷ upon which she relied to a great extent.

Of course, she swept under the carpet the releases that were recorded in the census report of the Women's Camp Birkenau for October 1944:⁶⁸ on the 7th of that month, nine prisoners were released, on the 12th, ten, and on the 13th, 38.⁶⁹ Twenty-three further freed prisoners, seven Jews among them, are indicated in the "*Kommandobuch*."⁷⁰ A further record that shows numerous releases is the "Serial-Number Book 150,000 – 200,000"; under the first 30,000 numbers, there are 168 male prisoners released between September 1943 and November 1944 (cf. Paragraph 6.1.4.).

In surviving installments of a series of reports on "Summary of Number and Utilization of the Women Prisoners at Auschwitz Concentration Camp," it is indicated that between April 2 and June 30, 1942, 83 prisoners were released (cf. Section 7.4.). To this we have to add the fact that educational prisoners were released not only in 1942, but also in 1943 and 1944 after serving short sentences.

On May 28, 1941 Himmler promulgated the first directives concerning the "Establishment of Labor Education Camps." The document begins with the following words:⁷¹

"With the intensified labor deployment of foreigners and other workers in projects important to the war effort and the national economy, cases of refusal to work are increasing. These must be countered by every possible means in the interest of the welfare of the German people. Those capable of work who refuse to work or in other ways endanger the work ethic, and who have to be taken into police custody for the preservation of order and safety, are to be concentrated in special labor education camps and exhorted to work regularly."

The maximum length of sentence for this category of prisoners was set at 56 days.⁷² In Auschwitz, educational prisoners were consecutively numbered starting in February 1942, with either the letter "E" or the letters "EH" preceding the number. Per Jan Sehn, this series covered the names of 9,339 male educational prisoners who were incarcerated in Auschwitz

⁶⁷ In the Census Book covering the period January 19 through August 19, 1942, 1,049 releases are recorded. AGK, NTN, 92, p. 83. "Stärkebuch," statistical inference by Jan Sehn.

⁶⁸ Series of reports on changes in census of the women's camp; the reports in question cover the period October 1 through December 1, 1944.

⁶⁹ APMO, AuII- 3a, FKL, pp. 56, 61a, 62a.

⁷⁰ AGK, NTN, pp. 149ff. 15f. See Table 2 in the Appendix.

⁷¹ RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 1f.

⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 4.

from October 21, 1941 to September 10, 1944. Czech mentions the last of this kind of registration in the entry for January 14, 1944. On that day, eight educational prisoners with the numbers EH-7234 through 7241 were taken in (Czech 1989, p. 706). A list compiled by the camp resistance mentions the assignment of 7,549 numbers of Series “E” to male prisoners during the period July 16, 1941 through February 20, 1944.⁷³ Finally, Smoleń speaks broadly of 10,000 male and 2,000 female educational prisoners (Smoleń 1968, p. 17).

Other than the prisoners listed in the Census Book, there is no list of names of reform prisoners, and no intake of any such is known after January 14, 1944, except for one particular group of prisoners.

In 1943 and 1944, numerous persons were taken into the so-called “Labor Education Camp Birkenau,” which later acquired the name “Labor Education Camp Auschwitz I.” It had to do with “foreign civilian workers in breach of labor contracts,” who after imposition of their punishments were sent to the Auschwitz branch of the Bielitz Labor Office. From there they were sent back to the company at which they had previously worked, or assigned to other work. These prisoners were not registered, for which reason their names do not appear in the Series “E” of previous mention. The surviving documents identify 304 persons of this category who were apprehended and released again after a certain number of days, among them 205 men and 99 women (see Table 3 in the Appendix). The following table affords a view of the chronological distribution of the releases:

July 1943	2	May 1944	27
August 1943	3	June 1944	57
September 1943	3	July 1944	67
October 1943	7	August 1944	37
November 1943	3	September 1944	50
December 1943	11	October 1944	29
January 1944	1	November 1944	2
April 1944	4	December 1944	1
TOTAL		304	

These numbers are obviously incomplete. In July 1944, 71 prisoners (33 men and 38 women) were released and assigned to the Bielitz Labor Office,⁷⁴ in August 84 prisoners (43 men and 41 women),⁷⁵ which already brings the total releases in this category up to at least 355.

According to Irena Strzelecka, the “Labor Education Camp Birkenau” was established in Auschwitz III-Monowitz, and was opened on January

⁷³ AGK, NTN, 155, p. 290.

⁷⁴ RGVA, 502-1-437, p. 24.

⁷⁵ RGVA, 502-1-437, p. 62.

15, 1943; the Polish historian, however, offers no details of this designation, but rather states (Strzelecka/Setkiewicz 1999, p. 152):

"The reasons behind the selection of this name are unknown."

In my opinion, the apparently illogical choice of this name can be explained as follows: In Auschwitz III-Monowitz there was a labor education camp for the actual labor education prisoners who were registered in Series "E." As it happened, there were many admissions to the Monowitz prisoner's hospital that indicated prisoners of this category. One of the highest numbers is E-7943; it belonged to Stanislaw Skibiński, who was admitted on April 8, 1944 to the hospital and discharged on April 15.⁷⁶ On the other hand, there was no women's camp in Monowitz, and this was the reason why the Labor Education Camp Birkenau, which could also accommodate women, was established in Birkenau.

Most of the preprinted release forms carry the heading "Camp Headquarters, Labor Education Camp Birkenau,"⁷⁷ but in some cases, "Camp Headquarters, Concentration Camp Auschwitz II."⁷⁸ There can, therefore, be no confusion as to where the Labor Education Camp Birkenau was located. In addition, this designation appeared not only on the forms mentioned, but also in official documents such a letter from the "President of the District Labor Office and Labor Inspectorate of Upper Silesia" to the "Labor offices in the jurisdiction of the Labor Office of Upper Silesia" of March 29, 1944, in which are discussed "prisoners from Labor Education Camp Birkenau" as well as "pick-up at Birkenau by the Labor Office."⁷⁹

The civilian workers in question were free and were merely bound to a firm by a labor contract. For what reason did the cognizant SS offices send them to serve their short sentences in Birkenau, of all places? So that they could discover the "terrible secret" of Auschwitz and immediately upon their release broadcast it to all the world?

One of these workers, a Pole of whom we know only the initials K. J., reported in June 1944 in Stockholm that he had found work in April 1943 with a company in Breslau. Because he had returned to work from vacation three days late, he was charged with breach of contract; he was supposedly arrested by the Gestapo and sentenced to ten weeks in labor education camps. The first three weeks he supposedly served in Camp Rattwitz in Silesia, the remaining seven in Birkenau. There, he said he was ordered to take the bodies of "the gassed" from the gas chamber. He described amazing extermination contraptions: a "mechanical conveyor belt," that con-

⁷⁶ APMO, D-AuIII-5/1, Register des HKB von Auschwitz III-Monowitz, p. 374. See below, Section 2.4.

⁷⁷ See DOCUMENT 14. RGVA, 502-1-436, p. 105.

⁷⁸ See DOCUMENT 15; *ibid.*, p. 190.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

veyed the bodies “direct to the crematorium,” as well as a system of carts that “ran to the fat factory by means of a mechanical shuttle.” According to this witness, the (Jewish) “Section WVIII”⁸⁰ contained a gas chamber as well as a lubricating-grease factory in which the Germans “converted the bodies of the gassed Jews into grease that then was put into containers with labels that read ‘Auschwitz Grease Factory!’”⁸¹

Obviously, this is all nothing more than atrocity propaganda of the crudest sort, but had there been any kind of “terrible secret” to conceal at Birkenau, would the SS have taken the risk to send hundreds of civilian workers there who after a few short weeks had to be set free again?

2. The Prisoners’ Infirmary

2.1. Health-Care Provisions of the SS

The SS garrison physician and the SS camp doctors exerted themselves continually to improve hygienic and sanitary conditions in Camp Auschwitz, which occasionally placed them at odds with their superiors. Their responsibilities encompassed even the maintenance and repair projects in the prisoners’ infirmary. For example, the camp doctor of the Gypsy camp wrote to the Central Construction Office on May 29, 1943:⁸²

“It is urgently requested that the roofs in the area of the infirmary be repaired. These leak, and when it rains, the beds of the patients are in some cases soaked through.”

The SS garrison physician as well as the SS camp doctors also suggested architectural modifications to existing or planned buildings. On February 9, 1943, the camp doctor of PoW Camp Birkenau, Helmut Waldemar Vetter, insisted in a letter to the camp commandant:⁸³

“Besides the 11 standard barracks for housing in PoW Camp Birkenau, Section 2, a latrine barracks in the area of the infirmary is planned for inpatient prisoners. According to what the camp doctor has heard from the Construction Office, it is planned to place the latrine barracks at the very end of the double-rowed infirmary facility. With the planned placement of the latrine barracks, the sick prisoners would be forced to walk a great distance from their respec-

⁸⁰ The Auschwitz camp was divided into six departments: I: Headquarters; II: Political Department; III: Protective-Custody Camp Leadership; IIIa: Labor Deployment; IV: Administration; V: Garrison physician; VI: Logistics, Training and Staff Welfare.

⁸¹ Central Dept. Poland No. 26. 18th June 1944. Political Memorandum. From: Press Reading Bureau, Stockholm. To: Political Intelligence Department, London. “Rapport de M. Waskiewicz sur l’interrogation de K.J.,” PRO, FO371/39451, pp. 137-140. On this, see Mattogno 2005a, pp. 168f.

⁸² RGVA, 502-1-170, p. 307.

⁸³ RGVA, 502-1-261, p. 107.

tive barracks to the latrine. It is to be expected that because of the length of the trip, many prisoners will relieve themselves outdoors in the area of the infirmary.

In view of this, the camp doctor, provided that no serious objections exist, requests that the original plans be modified so that the latrine barracks will be placed centrally among the infirmary area, so that it is built between the second row of infirmary barracks and the horse stable barracks (storage barracks) behind it."

The chief business of the senior doctors in Auschwitz consisted primarily of inspecting the camp's medical installations, as well as submitting suggestions for improvements.

On March 20, 1943, the SS garrison physician, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Eduard Wirths, sent the camp commandant the following report on the subject of the "PoW Camp Infirmary":⁸⁴

"After discussion with the camp commandant, the number of adequate sick-beds for a census of 45,000 prisoners in PoW Camp Sector 2 is settled. Accordingly, at an average sick rate of 10% inpatients, 4,500 beds are required. In the space in PoW Camp Sector 2 planned for the prisoners' infirmary there are currently 7 standard barracks, of which 2 must be fitted for use as outpatient-treatment spaces, therefore not allocated to the accommodation of patients.

In each of the remaining standard barracks, 70 two-level bunk beds can be placed in the tightest possible spacing, therefore providing for 350 patients.

For the accommodation of the remaining 4,150 patients, the substantially larger air-force-style barracks, in which 190 beds can be placed with a separated nurse's room, are to be erected per the commandant's specification. According to this, 22 more air-force-style barracks should be erected for accommodating the remaining 4,150 patients. Furthermore, the allocation of a space for binding and treatment is planned, in that the availability of such a space is of extraordinary importance. Also, the partitioning of a small space for handling bedpans is planned, which must in any case be provided for hygienic reasons.

For every 10 beds, one nurse must be figured on, for which the load of 10 beds for the performance of the associated work is already exceptionally high. Altogether 450 nurses would have to be planned for the care of the patients. In the planned treatment rooms in the air-force-style barracks, 12 beds can be requisitioned, so that altogether 264 beds are available for nurses. For the accommodation of the remaining 186 nurses as well as the nurses for the outpatient barracks (about 50 in all), a further air-force-style barrack would have to be erected, so that now the outstanding requirement for the prisoners' infirmary of PoW Camp Sector 2, is 23 air-force-style barracks.

For handling the outpatient treatment of a population of 45,000 prisoners, 2 barracks are needed, as already mentioned, which must be constructed according to the attached drawing.

⁸⁴ RGVA, 502-1-261, pp. 111f.

In the vicinity of the prisoners' infirmary it is further essential that 2 wash barracks and 2 latrine barracks be erected, because bedridden inpatients can under no circumstances walk the great distance to the wash and latrine barracks of PoW Camp Sector 2.

Bedridden patients must use dry toilets (bedpans lined with lime and peat moss) which, as also already mentioned, are kept in an isolated space in each barracks. For a load of 190 patient-prisoners, 14 dry toilets are required for this, 5 for each 70 patients, thus 343 dry toilets altogether.

Furthermore, a disinfection and disinfestation facility with laundry must be provided within the vicinity of the prisoners' infirmary in order at least to enable disinfestation of the prisoners being admitted to the infirmary. The provision of this facility can, in keeping with wartime conditions, be attained with the simplest means. In one of the planned wash barracks, a diet kitchen must also be installed, in order to provide alimentary fiber and tea for the numerous prisoners with intestinal infection to be expected.

For the removal of corpses from the prisoners' infirmary to the crematorium, two covered handcarts must be obtained, with a capacity of 50 bodies.

Furthermore, the SS garrison physician Auschwitz proposes the consideration of a dedicated kitchen for the prisoners' infirmary for 4,500 patients, since this number by itself very much accords with the demands of an entire camp.

The scheme here presented has as its premise that a provision for the sick will be attained in the traditional manner."

When SS *Brigadeführer* Hans Kammler, head of Office Group C of the WVHA, inspected Auschwitz on May 7, 1943, the garrison physician submitted an unflinchingly frank report on the hygienic conditions in the camp to him, which he described in the following file memo of May 9:⁸⁵

"II. Buildings under Cognizance of the Garrison Physician:

General description from the garrison physician that the maintenance of the prisoners' health appears tenuous, due to the bad conditions in the latrines, an inadequate drainage system, lack of medical barracks and separate latrines for the sick, as well as lack of laundry, bathing and disinfestation capabilities. For the improvement of the PoW camp, the renovation of the latrines is called for, that these be provided with toilet seats and lids. Due to the often-clogged sewer lines, many of them [the toilets] have to be emptied out on occasion, and the feces have to be removed and recycled for agricultural purposes.

The head of the Central Construction Office opposed this approach, and recommended an outlet from the water-supply network in which the latrines would be flushed by means of a ramp over which water would flow continuously. He opposed the septic-tank scheme because of the high groundwater level, from which contamination of the groundwater is to be expected, since the necessary but difficult tub-style insulation works cannot be performed at the moment, and because rough estimates indicate that the amount of feces cannot be deposited anywhere near the camp. The greatest difficulties could be overcome only by

⁸⁵ RGVA, 502-1-233, pp. 36f.

fitting the entire drainage system with pipes and with a pumping station, for which, however, the necessary allotments [of construction material] are missing. The Brigadeführer has recognized the very special urgency of these matters and promises to do everything possible to remedy them. He wonders, however, that on the one hand he receives favorable reports from physicians about the sanitary and hygienic conditions, and on the other hand later receives completely opposite reports. The head of the Central Construction Office is instructed to submit suggestions to the head of Office Group C until May 15, 1943 for the resolution of the deficiencies and the design of an effective drainage system, while ignoring the current contingency difficulties, which the head of Office Group C will sort out himself.

The doctor has indicated that the horse-stable barracks are inadequate to serve as treatment facilities, and has complained of the lack of light and water in the standard barracks in this sector. Likewise, the number of barracks is inadequate, so that the possibilities for additional barracks in this medical area must be explored. On closer inspection, the noted deficiencies repeatedly appeared as the result of interdependencies of the initially mentioned difficulties, and this underscores the necessity of separating them from all other construction issues and resolving them with special assiduity.

In order to arrive at a permanent solution for disinfection in the PoW camp, the garrison physician suggested to create for every subdivision of the construction sectors new, complete delousing facilities including bathing facilities—that is, 10 of them. Against this, the head of the Central Construction Office has indicated that the main disinfection facility of the PoW camp is under construction, and must be finished first. If no further shortages of skilled labor arise, this could be the case by the end of August. SS Sturmbannführer Bischoff could not commit to a firm completion date. As a stopgap to this point in time, the Brigadeführer makes available as a loan a mobile microwave-disinfection device.”

As we will see in the third chapter, a series of “special measures for the improvement of the hygienic facilities” was initiated in Auschwitz as a result of Kammler’s visit. These included, among other things, entire buildings, such as Construction Project 160: “Laundry and Intake Building with Disinfection Facility and Prisoners’ Bath,” as well as a “Microwave Disinfection Facility,” the first microwave facility in the world. Kammler’s order to build this facility was transmitted to the Auschwitz Central Construction Office with the endorsement of the head of Office CV of the WVHA dated July 22, 1943.⁸⁶ There is a comprehensive article by Hans Jürgen Nowak on the subject of the Auschwitz microwave facility, to which I refer (Nowak 1998).

⁸⁶ RGVA, 502-1-337, p. 24.

2.2. Reports on the Medical Treatment of Prisoners

On December 16, 1943, the camp doctor of CC Auschwitz I submitted a report to the attention of Office D III of the WVHA with the subject “Quarterly Report of the Health Service in CC Auschwitz I.” From this report a preliminary draft has been preserved, into which quantitative data had yet to be added. Reference was made therein to a regulation of Office Group D of May 25, 1940 in which the camp doctors of the concentration camps were evidently obligated to submit four “Quarterly Reports” on the situation in the hospitals. Each report was due on the twentieth of the last month of each quarter. The first was due on March 20. Ten appendices were attached to the report in which the various sections of the prisoners’ infirmary were covered; unfortunately, only one of these has been preserved. I give the text in question here (Point 12 is partly illegible):⁸⁷

“The following is reported on the individual points of the above order for the 4th (fourth) quarter of 1943:

1.

The average strength of CC Auschwitz I, with the satellite camps: Babitz and Birkenau Commercial Park, included in the period September 16 to December 15, 1943 overall _____ prisoners.

2.

The average census of inpatients at the Prisoners’ Infirmary in the reporting period included _____ prisoners (____.____%).

3.

The average number of deaths included in the 4th (fourth) quarter of 1943: _____ ÷ 92 = ____ per day.

4.

The census of inpatients at the Prisoners’ Infirmary in CC Auschwitz I and the above-named satellite camps varied between a daily low of _____ and a high of _____. Treatment of the prisoners was guaranteed by the available medical personnel.

5.

The number of inmate nurses at the end of the reporting period was _____. Of these _____ are inmate physicians.

In the reporting period 15 German inmate nurses were transferred from CC Buchenwald, who were assigned to duty in the Prisoners’ Infirmary. Likewise, all physicians among the admittees to the camp were acquired for medical duties.

The satellite camps Lagischa, Grube Gute Hoffnung, Fürstengrube and Sosnowitz, newly established during the reporting period, were provided with a

⁸⁷ GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 93-98. See DOCUMENT 16.

numbers of inmate physicians and nurses in proportion to their respective strengths.

The activities of the inmate physicians and nurses were divided among the various wards of the medical facilities, the outpatient clinic, x-ray room, chemical laboratory, dental clinic, light therapy, apothecary, and medicinal herbs warehouse. Their additional duties included monitoring of the camp blocks, in particular contagion and lice control as well as supervision of the intake quarantine.

The work of the inmate physicians and nurses are under the direct supervision of the camp doctor and the SS medical personnel.

Disinfestation of the individual work details, new admissions, those seconded to branch camps, releases, and well as disinfection of housing is the responsibility of the disinfestation team of the prisoners' infirmary.

6.

No change has been made during the reporting quarter in the subdivision of the various wards of the prisoners' infirmary, nor in their accommodation.

In Block 28 (central ward and outpatient clinic) the warm-water devices for the shower room were extended and improved, so that it is now possible for new admissions to the prisoners' infirmary to take a hot shower before seeing the doctor.

In Recovery Ward 9 an outpatient clinic has been installed which made possible minor surgical interventions. Further in this ward, a room for physical therapy has been installed. For carrying out rehabilitative exercises, the erection of a dedicated gym would be necessary, especially since exercises are frequently frustrated by bad weather even during the summer months.

7.

The prisoners' infirmary offered the following specialty wards in the reporting quarter:

*X-ray room
Pathology and hematology laboratory
Ear-nose-throat ward
Optician
Light therapy
Medicinal herbs pharmacy
Dietetic kitchen
Dental clinic*

The efforts in the special departments of Ward 10 continue.

8.

Outpatient and inpatient treatments outside the facilities of the prisoners' infirmary were not needed during the reporting period.

9.

Activities of the dental clinic are covered in an attached separate report.

10 a.

The population of the camp continued to be high during the reporting quarter. Consequently, the quartering capacities also remained unchanged compared with the previous reporting period. The admissions-quarantine blocks (Blocks 2, 2a, 8 und 8a) are especially overcrowded, where prisoners must sleep two to a bed.

The wash and toilet facilities, just like the bathing facilities, are absolutely sufficient even for high occupancies. The prisoners get a bath once a week at least.

Likewise, the disinfection and laundry installations meet the needs of the camp at a high occupancy. Laundry can be exchanged every 14 days.

A rat-eradication campaign was conducted with Zelio poison paste during the reporting quarter in all buildings of the camp, in sewers and the like. The results achieved are satisfactory.

In the latter part of November, prisoners who belong to work detachments working in CC Auschwitz II (Birkenau) were diagnosed with typhus. These were admitted for treatment as inpatients.

In each case diagnosed, the barracks, room, and detachment of the prisoner were precisely determined, and the appropriate disinfection measures applied. Where several cases arose from a particular barrack, the most affected rooms therein were quarantined.

To combat the danger of a typhus epidemic, louse and infection controls were introduced, as well as the disinfection and disinfection of all barracks were decreed. A broader spread of typhus infections could be prevented in this way. The experimental vaccination program against erysipelas in the last reporting quarter were a failure and has been discontinued.

A brothel was established in Block 24 with 19 women. Before their selection, the women were tested for Wa.^[88] and for Go.^[89] These tests are re-administered at regular intervals.

Admission into the brothel is permitted every evening after roll call. An inmate physician and an inmate nurse orderly are always present during operating times who perform the required sanitary measures.

Supervision is assigned to an SS doctor and a corpsman.

During the reporting quarter, experiments were made to impregnate laundry and clothing items of the prisoners with Bayer LAUSETO. The results obtained are highly satisfactory. The prisoners involved reported that, after the impregnation of their laundry and clothing, they were not bothered by lice or fleas, even though for these test prisoners, their laundry was done only after several weeks.

During the autumn months, bugs invaded certain blocks in massive numbers. The infested blocks were fumigated with Zyklon-B and have been free of vermin ever since.

⁸⁸ Wassermann Reaction: Named after its inventor August Wassermann (1866-1925) chemical reaction to diagnose syphilis.

⁸⁹ Gonorrhea.

The soap supply is at present insufficient, likewise that of dental care.

The effective capacity of the prisoners' medical buildings remained unchanged during the reporting quarter, since the [rate of] new cases has remained substantially unchanged since the prior reporting period.

The ability to receive packages from home has a favorable effect on the prisoners' state of health; in comparison to the last reporting quarter, the nutritional state of the prisoners remained about the same.

Separate reports on the activities of the individual wards of the prisoners' medical buildings are attached hereto.

10 b.

The food supply in general underwent no great change and may be considered adequate. The supply of potatoes at present is not entirely adequate. The bread and sausage rations are likewise unchanged. Furthermore, the prisoners receive milk soup about twice per month.

With the onset of colder weather, the clothing of the prisoners has been improved accordingly. At present all work details have been outfitted with woven clothes, overcoats, caps, stockings, wool vests, gloves, ear protection. The provision of shoes to the prisoners has likewise been improved accordingly.

10 c and d.

In the reporting period ____ castrations and ____ sterilizations were requested and performed, of these ____ upon female prisoners.

10 e.

The quarantine protocols continue to be strictly maintained. Among the prisoners transferred to the concentration camp from prisons, some cases of scarlet fever have been encountered during the reporting period. In all cases, specific protocols of disinfection and quarantine have been followed.

To suppress an outbreak of malaria, an extermination campaign against flies and mosquitos with the Gigs mosquito-control chemical was conducted.

Those infected with malaria, including prisoners who have undergone malaria treatment, were by the end of the reporting quarter transferred to CC Lublin, which is an area considered to be free of the anopheles.

The disinfection of the worksite latrines and lavatories as well as chlorination of wells is seen to with heightened assiduity as before.

11.

The supply of medicinals was overall secure during the reporting period.

Certain unavailable drugs could be replaced by mixtures of medicinal herbs and constituent drugs. Experiences with phytotherapy demonstrated that various drugs can be entirely substituted for with medicinal plants and herbs.

12.

The trend of the incidence of illness in the Auschwitz Prisoners' Infirmary shows that ... for the last quarter no significant [changes] have been encoun-

tered and that the health conditions [of the prisoners], as previously mentioned, may be considered [adequate] in general. The ... in the last ... exceptions to admissions ... attribute to the time of year ... was caused by an increase in conditions causing colds.

It may be noted from the trend of infectious diseases that essentially [illegible] tuberculosis cases have arisen.

The typhus [cases] could be overcome, sicknesses due to typhus ... only in rare cases in which the source of infection is always to be sought outside the camp."

On a separate sheet appears the following comment, which is obviously an addendum to Point 10:

"In order to avoid the further spread of typhus, those prisoners who are deployed for a long period of time in CC Auschwitz II (Birkenau), were transferred there. Furthermore, all unnecessary traffic of prisoners between Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II was prevented. If these measures are rigorously implemented, it may be assumed that new infections arising from Auschwitz II won't happen again."

In the X-ray rooms, diagnoses and therapies by means of x-rays were carried out; the names of the patients were recorded in a special register, the "X-ray Book."⁹⁰

On December 16, 1943, the head doctor of Auschwitz Concentration Camp submitted a "Report on the Activity of the Surgical Department of the Hospital for Prisoners of Auschwitz I Concentration Camp from September 16, 1943 to December 15, 1943." Here is the text of this report:⁹¹

"The surgical department was, as before, housed in Block 21 during the reporting period. Because of space limitations in Block 21, many surgical patients were treated in Block 19. The outpatient treatments were performed in Block 28.

In the reporting period, 1,800 prisoners were in the surgical department, of whom 314^[92] prisoners received aseptic surgeries. Septic surgeries (for phlegmons, abscesses, etc.) were performed on 2135 patients.

Of the septic surgeries, the following are to be listed:

<i>Stomach resectioning</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Removal of neck lymph nodes</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Gall bladder excisions</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Laparotomies</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Appendectomies</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Hernia operations</i>	<i>102</i>
<i>Castrations</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Genital surgeries</i>	<i>5</i>

⁹⁰ One page of this register is reproduced in Staatliches Museum... 1995. Vol. 1, p. 131.

⁹¹ GARF, 7021-108-50, p. 62f. See DOCUMENT 17.

⁹² The data here presented covers 326 operations.

<i>Hydrocele operations</i>	9
<i>Vascular operations</i>	7
“	2
<i>Amputation of extremities</i>	11
<i>Mastoidectomies</i>	30
<i>Tonsilectomies</i>	30
<i>Deviated septums</i>	16
<i>Ovariectomies</i>	2
<i>Rotator-cuff resectioning</i>	1
<i>Tubal ligations</i>	1
<i>Skin grafting</i>	2

Aside from these, various other septic surgeries were performed. Treatment of septic illnesses, such as phlegmons, suppuration, etc., was divided up as follows:

<i>Lower extremities</i>	997
<i>Upper</i>	555
<i>Various surgical illnesses</i>	583

Aseptic surgeries were performed with ether anesthesia or 2% Novocain. For small abscess surgeries, chloroethyl was used. A shortage of short-term anesthesia (chloroethyl) was noticeable in the reporting period. The lack of compartments for the treatment of wounds in the aseptic section has had a deplorable effect on postoperative cases and frustrated these efforts.

Surgical linens are in a deplorable state on the score of uninterrupted usage and lack of sufficient quantities to permit concurrent launderings.”

The “Monthly Report on Temporarily Accommodated Hungarian Jews in the Camp” of July 27, 1944 has the following statistics on the treatment of prisoners in the “Prisoners’ Infirmary Outpatient Clinic B II/a”.⁹³

“Cases treated:

In the reporting period 3,138 prisoners [were⁹⁴] treated in the clinic.

Of these:

<i>Surgical cases</i>	1426
<i>Diarrhea</i>	327
<i>Constipation</i>	253
<i>Angina</i>	79
<i>Diabetes</i>	4
<i>Congestive heart failure</i>	25
<i>Scabies</i>	62
<i>Pneumonia</i>	75
<i>Flu</i>	136
<i>Heat rash/impetigo</i>	268
<i>Other</i>	449
<i>Infectious diseases:</i>	
<i>Scarlet fever</i>	5
<i>Mumps</i>	16

⁹³ GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76. See DOCUMENTS 18-18a.

⁹⁴ The subsequently shown list shows only 3,135 cases.

<i>Measles</i>	5
<i>Erysipelas</i>	5."

The surgical operations were recorded in their respective registers, of which two were found after the war. The Polish historian Henryk Świebicki wrote on this (Świebicki, p. 330):

"The operation books contain the names and prisoner numbers of prisoners, the dates of admission, the diagnoses, and the kind of operation. They cover the period from September 10, 1942 to February 23, 1944. In this period, as the entries reflect, 11,246 operations of various kinds were performed."

This works out to an average of more than 20 operations per day!

On December 9, 1943, Glücks promulgated the following circular on "Treatment of the Currently Held Jewish Prisoners" to the commandants of all concentration camps, including Auschwitz:⁹⁵

"In coordination with the RSHA, I direct in amendment to my circular D I/I Az.: 14 c 9/U./S.-Geh.Tgb.Nr. 1113/44 of August 30, 1944, that Jewish prisoners who urgently need surgeries may be transferred to the nearest hospital. The transfer may be effected only when the required surgery will be performed by a Jewish physician, who must also be transferred. The transfers back of the patient and the physician must then occur immediately after the surgery is completed. I expect of you that you that you will apply the strictest standards to the potentially eligible cases, and transfer only those prisoners for whom a surgery is inevitable."

A few days later, on December 14, Rudolf Höß, the then-head of Office DI, advised the camp commandants of the following amendment to the circular just referred to:⁹⁶

"Further to the above circular, I advise with authorization of the head of Agency D III that, when a Jewish inmate physician is not available for the surgery to be performed, a qualified non-Jewish inmate physician may perform the needed surgery."

On the same day, the head of Agency D III of the WVHA, SS *Standartenführer* Enno Lolling, transmitted the following directive to the camp physicians for implementation of the order circulated by Glücks⁹⁷

"The camp physicians are advised to make themselves familiar, through the camp commandants, with Circular DI/I, Az.: 14Sep. U./We. Of December 9, 1944. In this is to be noted that surgeries in civilian hospitals can be performed even if no Jewish inmate physician is available to perform the surgery. In such case, a qualified non-Jewish inmate physician is to be substituted. It is under no circumstances to be permitted for a physician of a civilian hospital to perform the surgery."

⁹⁵ AGK, NTN, 94, p. 143. Transcription by Jan Sehn.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 145. Transcription by Jan Sehn.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 144. Transcription by Jan Sehn.

A corpsman or matron is to be present at every surgery performed by an inmate physician. The return transfer is to be conducted immediately upon completion of the surgery. The head camp physicians are to coordinate with the hospitals and assure the smoothest possible transitions.

The head camp physicians will correspondingly instruct the physicians and corpsmen posted to the satellite camps and assure that the above order is complied with faithfully."

2.3. Drugs

Among the preserved documents a journal is to be found that shows on its cover the legend "Birkenau Prisoners' Infirmary Drug Consumption from Nov. 1/42 to" [no second date entered].⁹⁸ The pages are divided into six columns with the following headings: Serial Number; Date; Prisoner Number; Prisoner's Block; Surname; Drug Administered.⁹⁹ The journal begins with number 6472 and the date of November 1, 1942 and ends with number 14754 and the date of July 15, 1943. Many of the 8,282 entries have to do with prisoners who received drugs repeatedly, which indicates that they were undergoing some kind of treatment. For example, Prisoner No. 134, Choroszy, received on November 6, 1942, Coumadin, on the 7th aspirin, on the 8th Uritone, on the 9th as well as on the 10th digitalis, on the 13th and on the 16th Coumadin. Prisoner No. 772, Gołębiowski, received on November 27 Coumadin, on the 28th caffeine, on the 29th Uritone, on the 30th Cardiazol, on December 2 again Cardiazol, on the 3rd Coumadin, on the 6th Cardiazol, on the 7th Coumadin, on the 8th activated carbon and on the 13th Coumadin. Sodium salt was prescribed on February 12, 1943 for Prisoner No. 13, Polechin, on the 13th aspirin, on the 16th as well as the 17th sodium salt and on the 22nd calcium.

The most frequently used drugs in the treatment of the prisoners were:¹⁰⁰

Dextrose, Coumadin, Butamirate, Cardiazol, aspirin, Karlsbad salt, prednisone, Metamizole, activated carbon, Uritone, ether, valerian, caffeine, strychnine, kaolin, bromide, Quinine, Combelin, Transpulmin, Coramin, Gardenal, Combetin, Eubasina, Sympatol, camphor oil, Prontosil, sulfanilamide, calcium, Eleudron, Novalgin, Istizin, Tannalbin, Vitamin C, Vitamin A, Vitamin D, digitalis, Albocid, sodium salt.

2.4. The Prisoners' Infirmary in Monowitz

Monowitz Camp was opened in November 1942. At that time, it provided only an outpatient clinic for the treatment of minor illnesses. It was proba-

⁹⁸ AGK, OB, 382, p. 2. See DOCUMENT 19.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 3. See DOCUMENT 20.

¹⁰⁰ Some of the proper names listed were brand names of the era which we did not try to translate; translator's remark.

bly built under an undated project with the title “Prisoners’ Health and Dental Clinic.” This project bore the stamp of the SS garrison physician and the signature of Rudolf Höß as well.¹⁰¹ But a camp hospital was indeed planned at the time, as may be inferred from a letter of November 5, 1942 from SS *Obersturmbannführer* Lolling to SS *Brigadeführer* Kammler. In the text, the following is written with reference to a previous telephone conversation:¹⁰²

“In order to bring about a complete separation of Camp ‘Buna’ from Auschwitz Concentration Camp in the manner discussed on November 4, 1942, the erection of the infirmary facility proposed for the camp branch by the Auschwitz garrison physician is requisitioned, and it is requested to move forward as possible with the construction and furnishing of the infirmary barracks.

For the infirmary, 6 barracks are planned for the camp ‘Buna’ (2 surgical, 2 medical, and 2 for infectious diseases). In these 6 barracks, the laundry and bathing facilities are still lacking, as well as latrines. These sanitary installations could be realized in a connecting corridor yet to be erected between the surgical and medical barracks, as was done, for example, in CC Dachau. For the surgical barracks, a room for aseptic surgeries is still missing. The construction of such a room is absolutely indispensable for the anticipated camp population and to prevent a great upsurge in prisoners incapable of working. The installation of the operating room is the responsibility of the I. G. Farben Company.

Latrine, laundry and bathing facilities are likewise required for the infectious-diseases barracks. In order to prevent any infestation of the prisoners from the start, the installation of a disinfection and delousing facility is the first order of business.

In connection with these facilities, a morgue and an incinerator could be installed in the basement rooms.

It is reiterated here that the foregoing planned installations are to be considered as the most urgent hygienic-medical requirement.”

The Monowitz hospital has been extensively described by the Italian Jewish doctor Leonardo de Benedetti as well as by the well-known author Primo Levi. Both were deported to Auschwitz on February 26, 1944. In 1946 they published a “Report on the Hygienic-Sanitary Organization of the Monowitz Concentration Camp for Jews (Auschwitz, Upper Silesia),”¹⁰³ from which the following passages are taken:

“Illnesses of the stomach and digestive tract. [...] The standard treatment was of a dual nature and encompassed both nutrition and pharmacological therapies. After their admission to the hospital, the patients underwent a total fast for 24 hours, after which they received a special diet until their condition im-

¹⁰¹ RGVA, 502-1-261, p. 110. See DOCUMENT 21.

¹⁰² RGVA, 502-1-332, pp. 269-269a.

¹⁰³ L. de Benedetti, P. Levi, “Rapporto sull’organizzazione igienico-sanitaria del campo di concentramento per Ebrei di Monowitz (Auschwitz – Alta Slesia).” ISR, C 75.

proved discernibly and the number of bowel movements had declined, the stools had become firm and the prognosis became clearly favorable. For this regimen, the sausage ration as well as the soup was eliminated from lunch, white bread substituted for black bread, and for supper there was a very nutritious sweet semolina soup. Further, the doctors ordered the patients to take little, or best of all, no liquids, although the morning and evening doses of coffee were not reduced by the administration. The pharmacological treatment consisted of three or four Tannalbin pills and the same number of activated-carbon tablets; in severe cases the patients also received five drops of tincture of opium each day as well as some drops of 'Cardiazol.'" (p. 8)

"Infectious diseases. [...]

In view of the ever-greater spread of these skin diseases, on the one hand prophylactic measures were employed such as the prohibition of shaving for the patients, to combat the transmission [of germs] on razors and brushes, while on the other hand patients were treated with ultraviolet light. The severe cases of psoriasis were transferred to the Auschwitz hospital to receive x-ray treatments." (p. 9)

"Surgical Cases.

Here also, we will not dwell long on those ailments requiring surgical interventions which had no connection with life in the camps. We shall cover such matters with the remark that even surgeries requiring a high surgical standard were performed, above all those involving penetration of the body wall such as gastroenteroanastomosis for duodenal ulcers, appendectomies, rib resectioning for emphysema, as well as orthopedic interventions for fractures and sprains. Where the overall condition of the patient did not assure that the trauma of the surgery could be withstood, the patient received a blood transfusion before initiating the procedure; transfusions were also performed to alleviate secondary anemia as well as severe hemorrhage from an ulcer or trauma sustained in an accident. For donors, recent arrivals to the camp were selected who were in good health; donation of blood was voluntary and was rewarded with 15 days' stay in the hospital, during which time the donor receives a special diet, so that there was never any lack of volunteers for blood donation. [...] The surgical suite is equipped with an extensive assortment of instruments, which were at least adequate for the surgeries in prospect; the walls were clad in washable white tiles; there was an adjustable operating table that, although a bit old-fashioned, still was in good condition and made it possible to place the patient into the main positions for surgeries; further there was an electric autoclave for sterilization of surgical instruments; for lighting served several portable spotlights as well as a large, fixed lamp in the center of the suite. On one wall, behind a wooden screen, were lavatories with running hot and cold water in which the surgeon and his assistants washed their hands.

On the subject of aseptic surgery, we note that inguinal hernias were regularly operated upon at the request of the patient, at least until mid-Spring 1944; after that such operations were discontinued, except in cases of very serious her-

nias that were actually a hindrance to work; it had to be assumed that the patients requested the operation in order to secure a month's rest in the hospital. The greatest number of interventions were against phlegmons and were conducted in a department specifically for septic surgery. Next to diarrhea, phlegmons were the most common sickness in the concentration camp. [...] During the surgery on the patient, numerous incisions were made as a precaution, but then it took a long time for the wounds to heal, and with the cessation of purulence, the incisions had no tendency to form scars. Postoperative treatment consisted only in keeping the wound dry; no therapy to stimulate the immune system was employed. For this reason, there were a good many relapses, and because of these, many 'follow-on operations' on the same persons with the purpose of opening and drying of the suppurations that had formed around the previous incision site; when the recovery process eventually displayed unmistakable progress, the patients were released from the hospital and sent back to work, although the wounds were not yet fully healed; follow-up treatment was done on an outpatient basis. It is only to be expected that the majority of those released under these circumstances had to be readmitted to the hospital after a few days, whether for relapses on the original site or for the formation of new phlegmons at other sites.

Acute ear infections were also rather numerous, which arose in extraordinary numbers from complications of mastoiditis; these also were regularly operated on by specialists in otorinolaryngology.

The treatment of skin infections relied on the use of four ointments, which were applied according a standard protocol, depending on the state of the lesions. First, at the stage of infiltration, the lesion and the area surrounding it were treated for relief with an Ittiol salve; after lancing and opening of the wound, its bottom was coated with a Collargol salve to disinfect it; finally, after drainage had ceased or at least diminished, a Pellidol salve was applied to support scarring, and finally a further salve of zinc oxide was applied to strengthen the skin." (pp. 9-11)

"Later the first beginnings of a medical-care service were attained with the establishment of a clinic, where anyone who thought himself ill could present himself, but those whom the doctors pointed out as malingerers would be subject to severe physical punishment by the SS. Where the illness was seen to impair the ability to work, a couple of days' rest could be prescribed. As time went on, several barracks were converted into infirmaries, which with time continually acquired new departments, such that during our stay in the camp, the following departments were in regular operation:

Clinic for general medicine; clinic for general surgery; ear, nose and throat clinic; dermatology clinic; dental office (where also fillings were done as well as the crudest of dentures); suite for aseptic surgery with attached otorinolaryngological department; suite for septic surgery; suite for general medicine with a section for nervous and mental ailments (the latter even equipped with a small electroshock device); suite for infectious diseases and diarrhea, as well as finally a ward designated for 'recovery,' in which dystrophic and

edematic patients were placed along with certain convalescents. The hospital possessed a physical therapy room with a quartz lamp for ultraviolet light as well as a lamp for infrared light; in addition, a room for chemical, bacteriological and serological analyses.

There was no x-ray machine, and when an x-ray was judged necessary, the patients were sent to Auschwitz, where there was a good facility of the kind available, and from which they returned with an x-ray diagnosis.

From this presentation one might form the impression that it portrays a hospital that, although small, still was fully equipped and that functioned well in most respects. In fact, however, there were deficiencies, some of which could perhaps not be remedied, such as the shortage of medically trained personnel and the lack of medication, which may be explained from the grave situation in which Germany found itself at the time; after all, from the one side it was threatened by the inexorable advance of the Russian troops while from the other side it was bombarded day in and day out by the British and American air forces; other shortages could clearly have been borne with a bit of forbearance and better organization of the health service.” (p. 12)

“A great deal of intravenous barbiturates as well as bottles of chloroethyl for anesthetization were available; the latter was often used even for minor procedures such as lancing boils.” (p. 14)

“The flow of patients was always very large and overwhelmed the capacity of the various departments; in order to deal with new arrivars, a certain number of patients were released each day who were not yet fully recovered and found themselves still in a serious state of general debilitation, but had nonetheless to return to work the following day.” (p. 15)

Of course de Benedetti and Levi mentioned the alleged homicidal gas chambers, but they limited this to parroting the propaganda stories put about by the Jewish ex-prisoners Rudolf Vrba alias Walter Rosenberg and Alfred Wetzler, to which they added of their own accord certain fantastic details (cf. Mattogno 2005a, pp. 173f), such as “a large opening [in the ceiling of the gas chamber] that was hermetically sealed with three plates that were opened by means of a valve” (pp. 115f).

Antoni Makowski described the surgery room of the Prisoners’ Infirmary as follows (Makowski 1978, p. 134):

“This surgery room was built well for a concentration camp; it had a smooth floor of concrete and a pair of wash basins with running water and a surgical light hanging above the operating table. In Block 19, a recovery room was installed for patients who had just undergone ‘proper operations.’ This hall was amply spacious; it provided beds in one place and had a special layer of insulation beneath the roof of the barracks.”

Subsequently the author discussed the sections attached to the surgery room (p. 137):

"For the smooth operation of the hospital as well as good health conditions in the camp, the utilities sections were very important. Among these, the first to mention are:

1) The bathhouse with warm water in the tubs and showers, in which all new arrivals in the camp washed, 2) the clothing disinfection section, which was integrated with the bathhouse, 3) larders, where sustenance for the different departments of the hospital were distributed, 4) the hospital kitchen, where coffee was prepared, 5) a small vegetable garden surrounding the hospital."

As to the kitchen, A. Makowski noted (pp. 144, 146):

"Around mid-1943, a small kitchen was built in the hospital where coffee service in the mornings and evenings and occasionally diet soups were prepared, which assured the sick prisoners an adequate source of fluids and spared them having to fetch these items from the main kitchen. In the kitchen and the larder, the distribution of nourishment for the various barracks as well as departments was accomplished. There the nurses distributed the subsistence rations to the patients and staff under the supervision of the barracks chiefs. In general, the distribution was done very conscientiously and fairly. [...]"

For those patients with more serious illnesses—involving impairments of the digestive system after surgical procedures—the hospital received 50 dietetic meals from the main kitchen: instead of the usual soup, black bread and spreads, they received a half-liter of milk soup with grits, sugar as well as 200 grams of white bread. From time to time the hospital received a little sugar and rolled oats, which was given to the convalescents in the form of a dry mixture."

A register of the Prisoners' Infirmary of Monowitz covering the period July 7, 1943 to June 19, 1944 remains among the preserved documents. The pages are divided into six columns, which were headed as follows: serial number; inmate's registration number; surname and given name of prisoner; date of admission into hospital (*"Eingang"*); date of discharge from hospital (*"Abgang"*); as well as finally "Notes."¹⁰⁴ In this column the prisoners discharge from the hospital are registered with the stamp "discharge." The names of those who died in the hospital were indicated with a stamp depicting a cross; transfers to Auschwitz I, Birkenau, as well as—in very limited numbers—to other places (for example Sosnowitz, Gleiwitz, Günthergrube) are noted in handwriting. The total number of registered prisoners in that document runs to 15,707, of whom 766 or 4.8% died in the Prisoners' Infirmary.

In 1945, a certain Mrs. Los undertook a trip to Poland in search of documents relating to Auschwitz; she ultimately wrote a report titled "A Short Report on Records to Be Found in Poland: Auschwitz Records." She mentioned therein the fact that the "War Crimes Commission" in Krakow was

¹⁰⁴ APMO, D-AuIII-5/1, Register des HKB von Auschwitz III-Monowitz, p. 165. See DOCUMENT 22.

in possession of various documents, among which was a register of the Prisoners' Infirmary of Monowitz:¹⁰⁵

"A register of admissions with 15,706 names covering the period from July 7, 1943 to June 19, 1944. It appears for the most part to have to do with foreign Jews; only a few are marked 'nicht Isr.' Their nationality is unknown. Of the total, 12,341 are listed as 'discharged,' 766 show crosses. One may infer with confidence that these are dead, since none of the Jews was released from Auschwitz (476 pages)."

This demonstrates how perfunctorily the documents were interpreted at the time. As this theory became untenable, recourse was taken to another, no less unfounded assertion, namely that the 2,599 prisoners transferred to Auschwitz and Birkenau were gassed. I will revisit this point in Section 7.6.

2.5. Disinfestation Facilities for Sick Prisoners

On May 28, 1943, the SS garrison physician wrote the following letter to the Central Construction Office:¹⁰⁶

"After examination of the description of the disinfestation equipment and cost estimates, the recirculatory disinfestation equipment for use in CC Auschwitz and particularly for the disinfestation and fumigation of the sick prisoners and their clothing seems very suitable for installation in the individual subsections of the concentration camp.

For that reason, the SS garrison physician Auschwitz requests 6 units to be ordered immediately and of these, to set up as quickly as possible the two mentioned in the proposal as immediately available.

It is sensible to set them up in the air-force-style barracks according to the plan provided to me by the head of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS and Police."

The first contacts with the company that produced this equipment, the Berlin *Umluft-Apparatebau-Gesellschaft MBH* (Air-Circulation Equipment Corporation), were established on May 18, 1943 by Office C III of the WVHA.¹⁰⁷ A letter from that company to the Central Construction Office of July 7, 1943 conveyed confirmation that four units had already been supplied to Auschwitz, two on June 25 and two on July 5.¹⁰⁸ However, in a letter of SS *Obersturmführer* Werner Jothann, who had replaced Bischoff on October 1, 1943 as head of the Central Construction Office, it says there were only three "recirculatory disinfestation units" warehoused in the construction yard, since the installation of the microwave disinfestation units

¹⁰⁵ ROD, c[2]31.

¹⁰⁶ RGVA, 502-1-336, p. 97.

¹⁰⁷ RGVA, 502-1-336, pp. 98-98a.

¹⁰⁸ RGVA, 502-1-170, pp.129-129a.

had made them superfluous.¹⁰⁹ Bischoff, who in the meantime had been named head of the Buildings Inspectorate of the Waffen SS and Police for Silesia, decided therefore to send the three units to the Groß-Rosen concentration camp.¹¹⁰

3. The Prisoners' Sickbay in Section III of Birkenau

3.1. Jean-Claude Pressac's Discovery

In the preceding chapter I have described the activities of the garrison physician as well as the camp doctors in the maintenance of the prisoners' health. These activities arose not from individual initiatives, but from orders of the WVHA. Also from this agency arose one of the most significant projects concerning Birkenau Camp that revealed what its actual function was in the eyes of the SS.

In his first study of Auschwitz, appearing in 1989, J.-C. Pressac publicized a plan (Plan 2521) for Section III of Birkenau, which was developed in Berlin on June 4, 1943 and bore the title *Auschwitz Concentration Camp—Section III. Prisoners' Sickbay and Quarantine Department* (Pressac 1989, p. 512).

Therein, Section III was divided into two quarantine camps—one for men and one for women—with a capacity of 4,088 prisoners each, as well as two medical compounds—likewise one for men and one for women—with a capacity of 3,188 prisoners. In each of the medical compounds, there are two barracks for “surgery,” two for “x-ray and treatment,” two for a “pharmacy,” four for “post-operation,” and finally four for “intensive care.”¹¹¹ Pressac further published Plan 2471, implemented one day later, which showed a “Sick Barracks for Prisoners” for Auschwitz Concentration Camp; in this plan appear six bed rooms, two for “30 beds,” two for “24 beds,” and two for “18 beds.” (*ibidem*, p. 513)

The French historian commented on these documents as follows (*ibidem*, p. 512):

“The implications of Photo 20 [of the plan of June 4, 1943] are a genuine god-send for the revisionists. According to the original specifications for the third construction phase in Birkenau (Concentration Camp Section III) it is unambiguously shown that this is merely to serve as a dual-purpose sickbay and quarantine camp. There exists an INCONGRUITY between the provision of a health facility and the existence of four crematoria only a few hundred meters

¹⁰⁹ RGVA, 502-1-170, pp. 180-180a; cf. Nowak 1998.

¹¹⁰ Letter from Bauinspektion der Waffen-SS und Polizei “Schlesien” to Zentralbauleitung von Auschwitz, 13. Oktober 1944. RGVA, 502-1-170, p. 179.

¹¹¹ RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 36. See DOCUMENT 23.

away where, according to the official narrative humans in vast numbers were eliminated. The depiction of Plan 2471 of a barracks for sick prisoners in Section III, in which the arrangements of the beds provides unmistakable images, supports this theory. Both drawings come from June 1943, just as the construction office had completed the erection of four new crematoria, and it is obvious that Birkenau Concentration Camp could not concurrently two mutually contradictory functions: health maintenance and mass extermination. The plan for the construction of a very large medical sector in Section III therefore shows that the crematoria were erected solely for incineration, without any human gassings, because the SS wanted to 'keep' the concentration-camp labor resource. This argument appears logical and is not easy to contradict. The plan exists and for that matter comes from the WVHA in Berlin, so that it may not be taken as a local humanitarian initiative." (capitalization in original.)

Pressac was of the opinion, however, that he had found a document that refuted this "plausible, but theoretical" line of argument (*ibid.*):

"The decisive argument that proves that Plan 2521 was only a PROJECT arises in a comparison with an overall diagram of Birkenau, Plan 3764 of March 23, 1944 (Photo 22), where Section III no longer as planned has 16,600 inmates, but 60,000, which implies that the population density of the barracks had risen by a factor of four, so that the degree of overpopulation was now comparable to that of Section II. Under these circumstances, it is quite meaningless to speak of 'hospital barracks.'" (Capitalization and emphasis in original).

But is this in fact a "decisive argument"? And did the sickbay really remain just a "project"?

Numerous documents unknown to Pressac make it possible to give a dispositive and unambiguous answer to these questions.

3.2. Origins and Realization of the Sickbay of Birkenau

On May 14, 1943 SS *Brigadeführer* Kammler transmitted to the commandant of Auschwitz the written order to initiate "special measures for the improvement of the hygienic facilities" in Camp Birkenau.

Pursuant to these measures, Kammler ordered on May 17, 1943¹¹² the conversion of Section III of Camp Birkenau into a hospital for prisoners. This comes from a letter of Bischoff to the garrison physician of July 15, 1943, which begins as follows:¹¹³

"The development of Section III in the PoW camp as Prisoners' Sickbay was ordered on May 17 by SS Brigadeführer and Generalmajor of the Waffen SS Dr.-Ing. Kammler."

¹¹² According to the Bischoff letter of July 18, 1943 the date was May 15, 1943. See below.

¹¹³ RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 115.

The planning was entrusted to Agency C of the WVHA, or more precisely to SS *Sturmabführer* Wirtz, the head of Department C/III Technical Specialties, as well as to SS *Untersturmführer* Birkigt, head of Division C/II/3-Sickbays and Infirmarys. Together with the head of Division C/III/1-Engineering Works, SS *Obersturmführer* Grosch, these two men were also signers of Plan 2521 of June 4, 1943.¹¹⁴

In a note dated May 28, 1943, Birkigt wrote, referring to himself in the third person, the following:¹¹⁵

“Per the order of head of Office Group C it is urgently necessary that SS Untersturmführer Birkigt overhaul the comprehensive health facilities of Auschwitz with the Central Construction Office and the garrison physician. A separate quarantine area for 8,000 to 12,000 patients is to be established for the camp. Thereof, 2,500 to 4,000 permanent barracks, the rest flexible expansion capacity as currently planned in Lublin. “

On June 1, Bischoff sent Kammler a letter on “immediate measures in the PoW camp for improvement of hygienic facilities,” in which he sought approval for the recently launched project, among which was:¹¹⁶

“Planning of Section III as sickbay for 8-10,000 prisoners, including isolation quarters and quarantine, separated for men and women.”

Birkigt remained in Auschwitz from May 31 to June 2 in order to discuss the “special measures in Auschwitz Concentration Camp” with the local authorities responsible for it. In a note dated June 4, he wrote:

“On orders from the head of Office Group C, SS Untersturmführer (Specialist) held discussions on site with the Head of the Central Construction Office of Auschwitz SS Sturmabführer Bischoff, the garrison physician, SS Hauptsturmführer Wierts [correct: Wirths] and the current construction superintendent, SS Untersturmführer Janisch, to finalize the basis for the planning of the special measures in Auschwitz PoW Camp.”

Birkigt then got to the decisions that had to do with the sickbay project:¹¹⁷

“B. Prisoners’ Sickbay.

- 1.) The development of Section 3 has been discussed by all, and put on paper as sketches by me.*
- 2.) The site visit found that the first three rows of barracks and a part of the fourth have been built.*
- 3.) According to the Central Construction Office, only 89 barracks are available for the sickbay area. The head of central construction therefore wishes that*

¹¹⁴ To indicate his approval of the project, the plan was endorsed by SS-Hauptsturmführer Wirths, garrison physician of Auschwitz

¹¹⁵ Birkigt note of May 28, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 270. On the hygienic facilities planned for the Lublin-Majdanek camp, see the report of SS-*Untersturmführer* Birkigt of March 20, 1943, published in Graf/Mattogno 2012, pp. 62-64.

¹¹⁶ RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 133.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 267f.

at least the 16 special barracks be transferred from the 1000-bed sickbays east. These must then be brought to the size 42 x 50. (Against this is the fact that the transfer of these barracks would require 120-140 freight cars. The completion of RLM¹¹⁸ barracks seems entirely possible.) The decision will be made by C II.

4.) A sketched proposal for upgrading a RLM barracks as prisoners' sickbay barracks has been submitted to the Central Construction Office. Number of beds about 150 in bunkbed configuration."

As early as June 1 the Polish prisoner Stefan Millauer (registration number 63003) had shown the plan for a "Wooden Accommodation Barracks (Luftwaffe Type) Medical Barracks" for Section III per the orders of the Central Construction Office.¹¹⁹

As we have seen above, Wirtz and Birkigt developed Plan No. 2521 "Auschwitz Concentration Camp – Section III. Prisoners' Sickbay and Quarantine Department" on June 4; on June 5, they submitted Plan 2471 for the "Medical Barracks for Prisoners."¹²⁰

Plan 2637 of the Central Construction Office was undated, but clearly from June 1943. It presented a design for the "Layout of the Men's Section" of the "Prisoners' Zone in Section '3' of the PoW Camp." It showed the barracks for "post-operative" (6a) and for "major internals" (6b) in full detail.¹²¹

A "List of Barracks Needed for Implementation of Special Measures in the PoW Camp" of June 11, 1943 mentions a total of 183 barracks (plus two for the troops' sickbay), including:¹²²

- 4 Special Barracks 6a¹²³ (post-operative)
- 4 Special Barracks 6b (major internal)
- 2 Special Barracks 2 (X-ray and treatment)
- 2 Special Barracks 1 (surgical)
- 111 Barracks for minor illnesses.

Construction began at the end of June 1943. 26 barracks were completed by July 13; furthermore, the excavation of ring ditches for drainage as well as a temporary sedimentation tank had been begun.¹²⁴

On July 19 Bischoff protested against the fact that the German Armaments Works had taken over two barracks in Section III without authorization; he wrote:¹²⁵

¹¹⁸ *Reichsluftfahrtministerium* – German Aviation Ministry, hence referring to airforce-type barracks.

¹¹⁹ RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 5.

¹²⁰ NO-4470, see DOCUMENT 24.

¹²¹ RGVA, 502-2-110, Page number illegible. See DOCUMENT 25.

¹²² RGVA, 502-1-79, p. 100. See DOCUMENT 26.

¹²³ In Plans 2521 and 2637 these barracks bear the designations 6a, 6b, 2 and 1.

¹²⁴ Report on the progress of work on the special measures in the PoW camp and the Main Camp, set forth by Bischoff on July 13, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 119.

"In order to allow completion of the construction of Section III as prisoners' infirmary as ordered by SS Brigadeführer and Generalmajor of the Waffen SS Dr. Ing. Kammler on May 15, occupation during construction is not possible. Construction of the sickbay is already begun, and as is known, sanitary facilities (wash and toilet facilities) are to be installed in each barracks."

On July 31, six more barracks had been built; the ring ditches for drainage were completely excavated, and erection of the fence had begun.¹²⁶ On the same day the garrison physician complained to Bischoff that individual plans for eight types of barracks were still lacking "in the master plan for the prisoners' sickbay and the quarantine department in Section III."¹²⁷

In a report submitted by Bischoff on September 30, 1943 on the extension of the PoW camp of the *Waffen SS* in Auschwitz, Section III of the camp was described as follows:¹²⁸

"Section III:

- BW 3e 114 Ward barracks Type 5Jan. 34
- BW 4c 5 Utility barracks
- BW 4e 2 Utility barracks Type 260/9
- BW 4f 13 Supply and laundry barracks Type 260/9
- BW 4f 4 Supply and laundry barracks Type 5Jan. 34
- BW 6c 4 Disinfestation barracks Type VII/5
- BW 7c 11 Staff barracks ("Swiss" barracks)
- BW 12b 12 Barracks for major illnesses 5Jan. 34
- BW 12d 2 Block leader barracks Type IV/3
- Conversion of an available house for special measures*
- BW 33a 3 Barracks for special measures Type 260/9."

On September 25 bricklaying works were underway in Barracks 68, 70, 71, 74, 89, 91, 92 and 93, as well as carpentry works in Barracks 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 94, 128 and 146.¹²⁹ On October 1, 1943 Jothann produced a cost estimate for the PoW camp of the *Waffen SS* in Auschwitz, in which a cost estimate was submitted for every building already erected or planned. For Section III—called Prisoners' Sickbay—which covered the buildings listed in the detail report just mentioned, the expected costs appeared as follows:¹³⁰

¹²⁵ RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 111.

¹²⁶ "Progress Report on Work for the Special Measures in the Concentration Camp and in the Main Camp," submitted by Bischoff on July 31, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 100.

¹²⁷ RGVA, 502-1-332, p. 196.

¹²⁸ Detail report on construction of the PoW camp of the *Waffen-SS* in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. RGVA, 502-2-60, p. 81.

¹²⁹ Progress report on work for the special measures in the concentration camp and in the Main Camp, submitted by Bischoff on September 25, 1943. 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, pp. 215f.

¹³⁰ Cost estimate for construction of the PoW camp of the *Waffen-SS* in Auschwitz. RGVA, 502-2-60, pp. 86f.

BW 3e	114 Ward barracks	4,542,216	RM
BW 4c	5 Utility barracks	138,150	"
BW 4e	2 Utility barracks	167,304	"
BW 4f	13 Supply and laundry barracks	241,618	"
BW 4f	4 Supply and laundry barracks	127,500	"
BW 6c	4 Disinfestation barracks	80,940	"
BW 7c	11 Staff barracks	103,488	"
BW 12b	12 Barracks for major illnesses	515,625	"
BW 12d	2 Block leader barracks	16,240	"
	Conversion of an available house for special measures	14,242	"
BW 33a	3 Barracks for special measures	55,758	"
	Total	6,003,081	RM."

On October 5, Jothann represented the status of work in the Prisoners' Sickbay thus:

"To date Barracks Types 1-2^[131] – 6a and 6b^[132] have been erected as first priority. Overall there are 12 barracks for the major-illnesses department as well as operations and x-ray. These barracks are structurally complete but for one. In 9 barracks all interior walls and chimneys are installed insofar as they required additional installation. In 4 of these barracks, plastering of the walls has begun. The establishment of connecting ways between these barracks is $\frac{3}{4}$ complete. 8 units of Barracks Type 7^[133] are structurally complete, and installation of walls and chimneys has begun. Further, 4 laundry barracks Type 9, 3 kitchen barracks Type 12, and 20 ward barracks Type 7, therewith in total 47 barracks are structurally complete since March 43."

Jothann further mentioned the status of construction work on the fence, on streets (access streets, camp streets and throughways), drainage work, planning work as well as wastewater treatment facilities; the last encompassed four sedimentation tanks, which were almost complete.¹³⁴

In a file memo of October 11, Jothann referred to a visit by a Mr. A. Knauth in Auschwitz. Knauth was the owner of the firm of the same name, from which the missing barracks for the infirmary of Section III had been ordered:

"Mr. Knauth of Dresden was introduced to the project manager Mr. Obersturmführer (Specialist) Jothann, and the a.[bove-mentioned] site inspection was conducted. It was established at the site that the special barracks for sur-

¹³¹ Barracks of Type 1: Special Barracks 1 (Surgical); Type 2: Special Barracks 2 (X-ray and Treatment).

¹³² Barracks of Type 6a: Special Barracks 6a (Post-Operative); Type 6b: Special Barracks 6b (Major Internal).

¹³³ Ward barracks.

¹³⁴ Advice on the status of construction work in prisoners' sickbay Concentration Camp Section III, as of October 1, 1943, compiled by Jothann on October 5, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, pp. 396f.

gical patients etc. were completed and could be put into operation immediately."

Among other things, the following was agreed upon:¹³⁵

"For the accommodation barracks, of which there were 111, the cost was significantly reduced because it was a very large, confirmed order, so that a new quotation was forthcoming."

In a report dated October 30, Jothann reported:¹³⁶

"To date 47 barracks erected. Interior work (i.e., masonry and finishing work) is currently underway on these. The pole structure^[137] for 7 additional barracks is complete, and erection of the barracks will begin in the next few days."

The succeeding reports to the end of November mentioned the progress of construction of the barracks and the associated work on the erection of the "prisoners' infirmary" in Section III.

On February 24, 1944, Jothann directed a request to the Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police of Silesia for the allocation of metal to the Knauth Company; he justified this request as follows:¹³⁸

"This concerns the allocation of 1844.4 kg of zinc-aluminum and 87.8 kg of brass for the provision of furnishings and fittings needed for Section III—prisoners' sickbay and quarantine camp—of the PoW camp. [...].

For the justification of the requested metals it is noted that Section III of the PoW camp comprises in all 180 barracks including kitchen, surgery, treatment, ward and quarantine barracks."

In a "Report on the Status of Construction in Auschwitz Concentration Camp Including Prisoners' Deployment," Jothann wrote on March 25, 1944:¹³⁹

"In Section III of the PoW, first only the 2 with empty spaces were started. The barracks are almost all set up, and internal buildout has been started."

On March 31, 1944, 700 prisoners were deployed to Section III. On Kammler's instructions, work on the sites had to be suspended for three days because the prisoners were needed in Sections I and II of the camp.¹⁴⁰

On March 23, 1944, the day Plan 3764 mentioned by J.-C. Pressac was drawn, the Central Construction Office was still working on the realization of the project for the prisoners' infirmary in Section III. Later we will see how the supposed conflict claimed by the French historian between the two plans can be explained.

¹³⁵ Jothann file memo of October 11, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 395.

¹³⁶ Progress report on work for the special measures in the concentration camp submitted by Jothann on October 30, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 198.

¹³⁷ *Pfahlroste*, probably referring to a supportive pole structure put into the swampy soil.

¹³⁸ RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 158.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

¹⁴⁰ Letter to Jothann from Bischoff of March 31, 1944; *ibid.* p. 34.

In 1944 the Central Construction Office finalized all bureaucratic practices pertaining to the camp sickbay. On May 25 Jothann submitted a “Detail Report on Construction of the PoW Camp of the *Waffen* SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Erection of 111 Medical Barracks,” which stated:¹⁴¹

“Work began March 15, 1943 [actually May 15, 1943]. 37 barracks are built and partly built out internally.”

In the attached “Cost Estimate” that Jothann submitted on the same day, a total amount of 3,799,000 RM appeared.¹⁴²

Both documents carry the stamp “Approved in Advance” of the Buildings Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police Silesia (with the date June 27, 1944) as well as the stamp “Approved” of Agency C/II of the WVHA (with the date July 13, 1944). In August 1944, the head of Agency C/V (Central Construction Inspectorate) of the WVHA, which had received the mentioned documentation on June 26, issued the corresponding construction order after the fact, as was common bureaucratic practice in those days:

“On the basis of the attached documents, I transmit herewith the order for construction of 111 medical barracks in the PoW Camp, Camp II, Auschwitz, Section III, Projects 3e and 3f.”

As to the status of the work, a writing directed to the Construction Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police Silesia stated:¹⁴³

“Because of its urgency, work has already begun. Progress and status of construction is to be reported to schedule.”

The construction application for the “12 barracks for critically ill” was submitted to the Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police Silesia on August 12, 1944 by Jothann.¹⁴⁴ The documentation accompanying it also included a “Detail Report on Extension of the PoW Camp of the *Waffen* SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Erection of 12 Barracks for Critically Ill in Section III, Project 12b,” which stated that the work had already begun on July 15, 1943;¹⁴⁵ further a cost estimate for 373,000 RM¹⁴⁶ as well as finally an “Attachment to the Cost Estimate for 12 Barracks for Critically Ill,” which referred to ancillary work pertaining thereto.¹⁴⁷ On October 31, Agency C/V of the WVHA issued the appurtenant construction order retroactively.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴¹ RGVA, 502-2-110, pp. 1-1a. See DOCUMENT 27.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 2f. See DOCUMENTS 28-28a.

¹⁴³ RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 49. See DOCUMENT 29.

¹⁴⁴ RGVA, 502-1-261, p. 117. See DOCUMENT 30.

¹⁴⁵ RGVA, 502-2-110, pp. 38-38a. See DOCUMENTS 31-31a.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 40f. See DOCUMENTS 32, 32a.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 42f. See DOCUMENTS 33, 33a.

¹⁴⁸ RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 47. See DOCUMENT 34.

Besides these, a “Construction Order for Construction of 11 Staff Barracks in Section III – Project 7e” is known which was issued by Bischoff on October 9, 1944.¹⁴⁹

On May 31, 1944, 63 barracks existed in Section III.¹⁵⁰ The deportation of the Hungarian Jews found the Central Construction Office totally unprepared and threw its plans for the medical compound into a cocked hat.

At the beginning of June, Section III, although it was not ready for occupation at the time, was converted together with Camp BIIC and part of Camp BIIa as well as of Camp BIIC into a “transit camp” for the unregistered Jews, who were to be transferred to other camps later on.

On June 2, Kammler gave Jothann the instruction to make 14 barracks in Section III available for the accommodation of these Jews, but the Central Construction Office raised objections against this. Upon inquiry by Kammler,¹⁵¹ Jothann explained that such a measure would be inadvisable “on hygienic and sanitary grounds.”¹⁵² Of course Jothann had to give in, and on June 2 the commandant of Concentration Camp II, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Kramer, relinquished the 14 barracks to the desired purpose.¹⁵³

On June 16, “The Hygienist of the Building Inspectorate Silesia,” SS *Obersturmführer* Weber, sent the head of the Building Inspectorate as well as—for information—the “Reich Doctor SS and Police. Chief Hygienist” in Berlin a report on the subject “PoW Camp-Section III.” which began as follows:

“In connection with a review of the water supply of Birkenau on 6/15/44, an inspection of the hygienic conditions in the newly occupied Section III of PoW Camp Birkenau took place.

The first transport of prisoners arrived on 6/9/44. At present the section is occupied by 7,000 female (Jewish) prisoners.

With regard to construction and hygiene, Section III is in no way fit for occupation, as even the most primitive sanitary facilities are lacking.”

According to the report, the requirements for survival of the female prisoners concerned were exceedingly tenuous:

“According to Corpsman SS Oberscharführer Scherpe, the accommodation barracks are occupied by 800-1,000 prisoners. The covering of the barracks with roofing felt is not completely done, and the connecting camp streets are

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, page number illegible.

¹⁵⁰ Aerial photograph of Birkenau of May 31, 1944. NA, Mission 60 PRS/462 60SQ, Can D 1508, Exposure 3056.

¹⁵¹ Teletype message from Head of Agency C WVHA to Central Construction Office, June 2, 1944. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 5.

¹⁵² Teletype message from Jothann to Kammler June 2, 1944. *ibid.*, p. 2.

¹⁵³ Letter from Jothann to Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen-SS* and Police “Silesia” vom June 2, 1944. *ibid.*, p. 3.

still under construction. For lack of bedsteads, the prisoners are sleeping on the floor."

After commenting on the inadequacy of the water supply as well as the sewage disposal, the hygienist addressed the quarantine procedures:

"Since the prisoners of Section III are to be consigned to work as quickly as possible, a quarantine as such will not be conducted. In order to avoid greater delays in work deployment from any developing epidemics, it is expedient, in place of the normal quarantine measures, to divide the camp into 4 separate zones in advance. In this way, at least a part of the prisoners can be deployed or transported elsewhere."

Weber's report closed as follows:¹⁵⁴

"In consequence of the occupation of Section III before the completion of construction, an imminent threat of an outbreak of epidemics exists due to the lack of the most rudimentary hygienic provisions."

As I have shown elsewhere (Mattogno 2001, pp. 387f.), the Central Construction Office was completely unprepared for the enormous wave of Hungarian Jews, and was unable to provide any accommodations for a great part of the future forced laborers of the Reich.

The project of the medical compound in Section III was finally abandoned on September 23, 1944. This derives from a letter by Jothann of December 6, 1944 to the Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen SS* and Police Silesia on the subject "Construction of 12 Barracks for Critically Ill in Section III—Project 12b," which states:¹⁵⁵

"Per discussion by the head of the agency on 9/23/44 in Auschwitz, the cessation of construction in Section III of the PoW camp has been ordered, and demolition of the 12 barracks for critically ill has been started."

It remains to clarify finally, why Plan 3764 of the Central Construction Office of March 23, 1944 planned for the medical compound in Section III of Birkenau for 60,000 prisoners, although at that time that part of Birkenau Camp had only just been conceived. The explanation of this apparent contradiction is very simple if one knows the operating methods of the construction department of the Central Construction Office, where the technical drafts were created, and indeed practically always by prisoners who were engineers, architects and draftsmen by profession.¹⁵⁶ In order to save time and materials, several copies were produced of every drawing, upon which in case of necessity revisions of the plan were annotated. This applied also to the "Layout of the PoW Camp" No. 3764, which was submitted on March 23, 1944 by the Polish prisoner Stefan Millauer (Registration

¹⁵⁴ RGVA, 502-1-168, pp. 6-6a.

¹⁵⁵ RGVA, 502-1-261, pp. 115-115a.

¹⁵⁶ In February 1943, 96 prisoners worked in the construction office. RGVA, 502-1-256, pp. 171-173.

No. 63003) and was endorsed by Jothann on March 24. This plan had the purpose of showing the future locations of the 111 ward barracks of Section III. In it, the rectangles representing the barracks were marked in red.¹⁵⁷ In accordance with usual practice, this plan bore three stamps: The already-mentioned stamps “Approved in Advance” of the Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police Silesia (of June 27, 1944) and “Approved” of Agency C/II of the *WVHA* (of July 13, 1944) as well as in addition the stamp “Entered in Plan Registration Book” (of May 22, 1944).

The dates of these stamps permit the conclusion that the layout drawing formed part of the documentation that Jothann submitted to the Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police Silesia on May 25, 1944,¹⁵⁸ that is, of the “Detail Report on Construction of the PoW Camp of the *Waffen* SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Construction of 111 Medical Barracks” and of the accompanying “Cost Estimate.” These three documents—detail report, cost estimate and layout drawing—were, according to bureaucratic procedure, indispensable to receive a construction permit for every construction project desired (see Mattogno 2015c on this).

In the detail report it was further explicitly noted as to this layout drawing:¹⁵⁹

“The placement of buildings on the site in question is specified by the enclosed layout drawing.”

A copy of this layout drawing was later used to show the locations of the 6 morgues (Projects 3b and 3d). It was enclosed as the layout drawing for these projects in the “Detail Plan for Construction of Camp II of the *Waffen* SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Construction of 6 Morgues” that Jothann submitted on June 12, 1944 and which the Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police Silesia reviewed on August 28, 1944.¹⁶⁰ The latter date appears on the “Approved” stamp of the Building Inspectorate that was applied to Layout Drawing 3764. The registration stamp in the plan registration book indicates the date July 18, 1944. The 6 morgues had to be installed in Sections I and II, and as to these the unambiguous sentence appears on the layout drawings:¹⁶¹

“The morgues to be installed are indicated in red on the layout drawing.”

Yet another copy, which is registered in the plan registration book under the date of August 18, 1944,¹⁶² was enclosed with the documentation of the

¹⁵⁷ RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 13. See DOCUMENTS 35-35a.

¹⁵⁸ The registration stamp of the plan registration book erroneously shows “5/22/44” instead of “2/25/44.”

¹⁵⁹ RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 1a.

¹⁶⁰ RGVA, 502-2-95, p. 10a.

¹⁶¹ RGVA, 502-2-95, p. 14. See DOCUMENT 36.

¹⁶² AGK, NTN, 93, p. 39.

retroactive construction orders for the crematoria of Birkenau issued by Kammler on June 23 and 24, 1944.¹⁶³

Let us turn now to the copy of Layout Drawing No. 3764 published by Pressac. On this copy one reads, "Section 3 for 60,000 prisoners." The document bears no stamp from which one might conclude that it had been reviewed, but instead merely the registration stamp in the plan registration book with the date "Dec. 7, 1944." From this it is clear that this date pertains to a project that is of a later date than the projects for the construction of 111 medical barracks and 5 morgue barracks. It clearly originates from autumn 1944.

Plan No. 2521, developed by Office Group C of the WVHA in Berlin on June 4, 1943 was sent to the Central Construction Office in Auschwitz on June 30, 1943. In the upper right-hand corner appears the inscription "Page 6b," because this plan was part of a series of plans for the prisoners' sickbay, which then were duplicated by the planning department of the Central Construction Office. One of these duplicates that Pressac did not know, Plan No. 2503, was drawn on June 19, 1943 by Prisoner No. 471, the Pole Alfred Brzybylski (see Documents 37, 37a). In contrast to Plan No. 2521, which merely showed the layout of some buildings (as shaded rectangles), Plan No. 2503 gives an overview of the medical compound. Above every rectangle representing a barracks the project number is shown, and under it a reference number, for example: ^{12b} = Project 12b; _{6b} = "Special for Critically Ill Dep.[artment]" = intensive care unit.

As is revealed by a handwritten note, this plan was approved by the cognizant department of the WVHA on September 5 ("Approved Agency CIII Technical Services") and bore the registration stamp of the plan registration book with date of October 25, 1944. This confirms that the project of the Prisoners' Sickbay in Section III of Camp Birkenau remained in force until its effective abandonment on September 23, 1944.

In view of these facts the following conclusions are justified: because the medical compound was planned and also partly built, and because the "decisive" counterargument of J.-C. Pressac is in no way admissible, the following sentences of the French researcher remain resoundingly applicable:

"There exists an INCONGRUITY between the provision of a health facility and the existence of four crematoria only a few hundred meters away where, according to the official narrative humans in vast numbers were eliminated... The plan for the construction of a very large medical sector in Section III therefore shows that the crematoria were erected solely for incineration, with-

¹⁶³ RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 42 (Krematorium II), p. 36 (Krematorium III), p. 43 (Krematorium V), p. 35 (Krematorium IV, 24. Juli 1944).

out any human gassings, because the SS wanted to 'keep' the concentration-camp labor resource."

The planning and partial realization of the Prisoners' Sickbay in Section III of Birkenau with its 12 barracks "for critically ill" is an irrefutable proof that the policy of the SS vis-à-vis those prisoners unfit for work was aimed not at their destruction, but at their medical treatment.

On December 13, 1943, the commandant of the main Camp Auschwitz, Liebehenschel, recommended Dr. Wirths for the War Service Cross Second Class with the following justification:¹⁶⁴

"With a unique exertion from early until late and in a ceaseless effort, garrison physician, SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths, has succeeded since Sept. 1, 1942 in reducing the danger of epidemics in Auschwitz Concentration Camp to a minimum and thereby in maintaining the health and productivity of the SS men as well as the prisoners in general. His activities here in Auschwitz are acknowledged by all. To me personally, SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. W i r t h s is an indispensable assistant whose efforts and energy I value most highly. I recommend the award of the War Service Cross without reservation."

He received the War Service Cross Second Class with Crossed Swords on January 30, 1944.¹⁶⁵

4. The Fate of Registered Prisoners Unfit for Work

4.1. Treatment of Registered Prisoners Unfit for Work

In all preserved documents on the camp population of Auschwitz from 1942 to 1945, a very high number of "Prisoners unfit for work or deployment" is consistently to be seen. The legal status of these prisoners was established by the WVHA as early as 1942. On June 24 of that year, the head of Agency DII, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Gerhard Maurer, sent the commandants of the concentration camps new instructions for the submission of reports on the utilization of prisoners for work. Under Point 1 it stated.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁴ NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, roll 18, frame 476f. "Vorschlagliste Nr. 1 für die Verleihung des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes II. Klasse," Auschwitz, 13. Dezember 1943.

¹⁶⁵ Garrison Order No. 5/44 of February 1, 1944. Frei *et al.* 2000, p. 401.

¹⁶⁶ PS-3677.

“Prisoners unfit for work or deployment. These are to be listed in the daily reports under ‘Remarks’ in the following order:

1. Sick
 - a) outpatients
 - b) inpatients
2. Invalids
3. Outpatients
4. Under interrogation
5. Released
6. limited fitness
7. Arrest
8. Quarantined
9. Admissions.”

As we shall see, these categories appeared regularly in various forms in reports from the year 1944, of which a number of exemplars have been preserved. These are the “Summary of Number and Utilization of Prisoners in Auschwitz II Concentration Camp,”¹⁶⁷ the “Summary of Number and Utilization of Female Prisoners of Auschwitz, Upper Silesia Concentration Camp,”¹⁶⁸ as well as the monthly report “Labor Deployment of Birkenau Women’s Camp.”¹⁶⁹ In the “Summary of Prisoner Deployment” as well as in the “Comprehensive Summary of Labor Deployment,” however, only the category “Unfit for work or deployment” appears.

On September 22, 1942, Auschwitz Camp held 28,207 prisoners, of which 16,459 were men and 11,748 women; 5,481 (19.4%) of the inmates were “Unfit for work and not deployable.”¹⁷⁰ This is the only such document known to us from the year 1942. According to a report by the camp resistance of December 1, 1942, 22,391 prisoners were in the men’s camp, including 1,620 patients in the Auschwitz Sickbay and 4,719 patients in the Birkenau Sickbay, in all therefore 6,339 patients, or 28.3% of the inmates.¹⁷¹

For 1943, the preserved documents enable us to derive the following more complete picture of the situation:¹⁷²

¹⁶⁷ GARF, 7021-108-33, pp. 121-124 (15 Januar 1944), 125-128 (31 Januar 1944), 129-132 (15. Februar 1944).

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 160-162 (3 April 1944), 144-147 (16. Mai 1944), 148-151 (5. Juni 1944), 152-155 (19. Juni 1944), 156-159 (30. Juni 1944).

¹⁶⁹ D-AuII-3a/1a-14c, pp. 339a-371c, 1. Oktober -2. November 1944.

¹⁷⁰ Summary of overall labor deployment on September 22, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-19, p. 20. See DOCUMENT 38.

¹⁷¹ AGK, NTN, 155, p. 301.

¹⁷² Compilation by Judge Jan Sehn of the monthly reports in the series “Summary of Prisoner Utilization in Birkenau Concentration Camp, Month... 1943.” AGK, NTN, 134, pp. 277-293.

Date 1943	Men's Camp		Women's Camp		Total		
	Strength	Loss*	Strength	Loss	Strength	Loss	%
Jan. 1	24,263	2,451	5,367	1,452	29,630	3,903	13.2
Feb. 1	31,772	3,891	10,069	1,755	41,841	5,646	13.5
Mar. 1	28,554	3,913	10,016	1,848	38,570	5,761	14.9
Apr. 1	31,187	3,533	15,200	2,369	46,387	5,902	12.7
May 1	34,893	6,837	18,787	6,123	53,680	12,960	24.1
June 1	/	/	20,526	6,914	/	/	33.7
Oct. 1	/	/	32,066	6,288	/	/	19.6
Nov. 1	54,630	7,830	32,943	6,718	87,573	14,548	16.6
Dec 1	54,367	9,532	33,884	9,149	88,151	18,681	21.2
Dec. 31	55,785	11,433	29,513	8,266	85,298	19,699	23.1

* unfit for work or deployment

On September 4, 1943 SS *Obersturmbannführer* Gerhard Maurer, head of Agency DII of the WVHA (Prisoner Deployment), wrote the following letter to Höß (Berenstein 1960, p. 365):

"There are at this time about 25,000 Jewish prisoners in CC Auschwitz. On Aug. 25, 43 I told SS Hauptsturmführer Schwarz that I must know the number of fully work- and deployment-capable Jews, because I had in mind to transfer Jews from the concentration camp in order to put them work to in the Reich in arms production. I renewed this inquiry by teletype on Aug. 26, 43. According to the reply teletype message of Aug. 29, 43, of the 25,000 Jews in custody, only 3,581 are fit for labor. These, however, are in constant utilization in arms production and cannot be given up. What are the other 21,500 Jews doing? Something here doesn't add up! Please review this situation once more and report back to me."

Since the number of prisoners in Birkenau who were unfit for labor or deployment in June 1943 lay at about 34% of the total camp population, the number mentioned by Maurer was probably correct: of the 25,000 Jews in Auschwitz at the end of August 1943, only about 3,581 were fit for labor, from which follows that about 21,400 were unfit for labor.

For 1944 the following numbers arise from the documents mentioned in the preceding pages:

Date 1944	Men's Camp			Women's Camp			Total Strength
	Strength	Loss*	%	Strength	Loss*	%	
Jan. 15	22,012	6,292	28.6	/	/	/	18,000 ^a
Jan. 31	19,911	7,385	37.1	/	/	/	
Feb. 15	19,072	8,094	42.4	/	/	/	
Apr. 03	/	/	/	21,416	8,454	39.5	
Apr. 05	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Apr. 20	18,335	4,759	26.0	/	/	/	
May 03	18,403	5,789	31.5	/	/	/	
May 11 ^b	17,589	7,099 ^c	40.3	/	/	/	
May 14	17,558	5,544	31.6	/	/	/	
May 15	17,529	5,520	31.5	23,778	7,425	31.2	
June 05	/	/	/	30,898	11,678	37.8	
June 19	/	/	/	30,994	11,399	36.8	
June 30	/	/	/	31,905	11,213	35.1	
July 28	15,293	3,120	20.4	/	/	/	
Aug. 01	16,082	3,098	19.3	/	/	/	
Aug. 05	19,328	3,036	16.7	/	/	/	
Aug. 10	18,197	3,476	19.1	/	/	/	
Aug. 15	18,229	3,670	20.1	/	/	/	
Aug. 21	19,468	3,937	20.2	/	/	/	
Aug. 25	19,627	3,466	17.7	/	/	/	
Aug. 30	17,655	3,284	18.6	/	/	/	
Sep. 07	18,708	3,139	16.8	/	/	/	
Oct. 01	/	/	/	26,250	7,150	27.2	
Oct. 03	23,286	3,208	13.8	/	/	/	
Oct. 05	/	/	/	42,961	8,854	20.6	
Oct. 10	/	/	/	36,240	6,096	16.8	
Oct. 15	/	/	/	30,274	5,058	16.7	
Oct. 20	/	/	/	30,058	5,345	17.8	
Oct. 25	/	/	/	27,723	4,624	16.7	
Oct. 30	/	/	/	24,868	4,577	18.4	
Nov. 02	/	/	/	21,048	4,220	20.0	
Jan. 16, 45	4,482	2,228	49.7				

* "prisoners unfit for work or deployment"

a In the known letter from Pohl to Himmler of April 5, 1944 on the subject "Security Measures in Auschwitz" the aggregate camp strength (Auschwitz I, II and III) is stated to be about 67,000 prisoners; further it states: "The number of inpatients and invalids is at present 18,000." NO-021.

b Transcript in: Blumental 1946, pp. 100-105.

c This number includes 1,575 prisoners registered under the heading "Preparation for Transport."

In this table the heading "Loss" (prisoners unfit for work or deployment) encompasses several categories of prisoners, among which according to the official accounts two were inexorably consigned to death in the "gas chambers": the inpatients who required a lengthy stay in the hospital, and invalids, that is, "useless mouths" in a word. In reality, these two categories not only existed in the official statistics of Agency D of the *WVHA*,¹⁷³

¹⁷³ The form for the "Summary of Number and Utilization of Prisoners at Auschwitz II Concentration Camp" report showed a stamp at the bottom with the legend "WVHA-D-II-2-43."

but also appeared regularly in all preserved reports, as one may infer from the following table:

Date 1944	Inpatients		Invalids	
	Men's Camp	Women's Camp	Men's Camp	Women's Camp
Jan. 15	3,649		840 ^a	
Jan. 31	2,518		278 ^b	
Feb. 15	3,159		275 ^b	
Apr. 03	/	5,358		282 ^b
Apr. 20	3,056		64	
May 03	4,155		47	
May 11	3,934		50	
May 14	3,908		50	
May 15	3,905	4,409	50	222
June 05		3,853		222 ^b
June 19		3,759		227 ^b
June 30		3,760		233 ^b
July 28	2,450		135	
July 29	2,390		135	
July 30	2,410		135	
Aug. 01	2,431		135	
Aug. 02	2,409		135	
Aug. 03	2,379		135	
Aug. 04	2,391		135	
Aug. 05	2,345		135	
Aug. 06	2,359		135	
Aug. 07	2,345		135	
Aug. 08	2,356		135	
Aug. 09	2,428		135	
Aug. 10	2,420		135	
Aug. 11	2,409		140	
Aug. 12	2,375		138	
Aug. 13	2,409		148	
Aug. 14	2,451		148	
Aug. 15	2,442		148	
Aug. 16	2,419		132	
Aug. 17	2,447		132	
Aug. 18	2,477		133	
Aug. 19	2,445		133	
Aug. 21	2,443		133	
Aug. 22	2,458		133	
Aug. 23	2,427		133	
Aug. 24	2,397		133	
Aug. 25	2,331		133	
Aug. 26	2,369		133	
Aug. 27	2,344		133	
Aug. 28	2,400		133	
Aug. 29	2,387		133	
Aug. 30	2,407		133	
Sep. 07	2,226		133	
Oct. 01		1,869 ^c		42 ^d
Oct. 02		1,869 ^e		42

Month	Camp Strength	Number Sick	Clinic
May 43	4,000	380	500
June 43	4,000	380	500
July 43	5,000	350	600
Aug. 43	6,000	400	600
Sep. 43	6,400	400	620
Oct. 43	6,600	450	600
Nov. 43	6,400	500	670
Dec. 43	7,000	800	650
Jan. 44	7,000	970	600
Feb. 44	7,000	900	700
Mar. 44	7,800	880	800
Apr. 44	7,200	950	600
May 44	9,200	800	850
June 44	10,100	880	1,200
July 44	10,100	800	1,100
Aug. 44	11,500	820	1,300
Sep. 44	10,100	850	1,120
Oct. 44	9,800	700	1,040
Nov. 44	10,600	900	1,080
Dec. 44	10,500	1,120	950

4.2. Patient Statistics of the Quarantine Camp

Those patients staying in the quarantine camp were reported in a monthly statistical report, of which the pages for the period from May through September as well as parts of October 1944 survive. Each page has a column in which the various illnesses are tallied; on each line appears the day of the month, forming a line for each day; at each intersection of a day line with a column for an illness, the number of prisoners with said illness on that day is entered.¹⁷⁵ The following illnesses are covered in the statistical report:

Cellulitis, abscesses, peri arthritis, surgical cases, dermatitis, edema, grippe, bronchitis, bronchial pneumonia, pneumonia, pleurisy, cardiac, kidney, liver, stomach, diarrhea, rheumatism, nerves, stomatitis, eyes, ear, typhus, abdominal typhus, paratyphus, suspected typhus, dysentery, suspected dysentery, malaria, suspected malaria, impetigo, psoriasis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, syphilis, gonorrhea, measles, glans inflammation, mumps, confirmed tuberculosis, clinical tuberculosis, suspected tuberculosis, pleuritic tuberculosis, glandular tuberculosis, scabies, fatigue, recovering.

At the end of the register, the inpatients, divided into “Aryans” and “Jews,” are reported on the back side of the page;¹⁷⁶ the caption “Depot” follows, of which it is not clear to what it refers, as well as the patients

¹⁷⁵ AGK, OB, 383, p. 3. See DOCUMENT 40.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 10. See DOCUMENT 41.

with infectious diseases—again separated between Aryans and Jews—and finally again the caption “Depot.”

The number of surgical cases totaled 747; they fell among the various months as follows:

May 1944:	153	August 1944:	243
June 1944:	25	September 1944:	318
July 1944:	77	October 1944:	8

The following table shows the data pertaining to the inpatients:

Day	May	June	July	August	September
1	1,331	749	569	473	580
2	1,301	763	569	494	589
3	1,050	769	535	483	589
4	1,043	753	518	477	590
5	1,056	740	514	476	550
6	1,056	736	507	482	546
7	1,053	730	503	477	555
8	1,047	721	503	500	549
9	1,048	727	501	567	547
10	1,037	720	499	569	551
11	1,013	741	496	569	551
12	1,007	703	493	570	552
13	1,009	696	488	584	574
14	949	686	484	585	564
15	920	679	481	582	578
16	909	673	480	574	586
17	880	667	476	574	566
18	870	570	473	575	570
19	869	559	471	564	361
20	857	556	502	563	370
21	854	539	498	561	398
22	842	541	496	573	404
23	827	542	492	583	408
24	808	538	489	587	408
25	816	485	491	590	394
26	819	578	494	589	404
27	810	565	493	586	403
28	779	562	488	574	409
29	769	?	477	577	409
30	759	?	476	578	416
31	755	—	474	578	—

4.3. Registration and Transfer of Sick Prisoners

Contrary to the assertions of orthodox historiography, patients taken into the hospitals of Auschwitz-Birkenau underwent no such thing as “Selection for the gas chambers,” but rather those transferred to the camp were, after successful treatment, registered in the usual way, while many previously interned in Auschwitz were transferred to other camps. Even Czech admits as much, as we will soon see. Here, a number of conspicuous examples:

1) On October 30, 1942 SS *Obersturmführer* Heinrich Schwarz, Head of Department IIIa (Labor Deployment) in Auschwitz sent the following radio message to Main Office DII of the WVHA (Labor Deployment of Prisoners):¹⁷⁷

“The 499 prisoners transferred from Dachau arrived here on Oct. 29, 42. The prisoners are in the worst shape imaginable, infirm—walking skeletons. Perhaps one third will be fit to work after 14 days of rehabilitation. The prisoners are totally unsuitable for the Buna contingent. 50 of this group have useful trades and 162 are without skills, as well as 287 farm laborers.

On Oct. 30, 42 186 prisoners arrived from Ravensbrück. Their physical shape is better than that of the transport from Dachau. 128 of this group have useful trades and 58 without skills.”

486 of the prisoners transferred from Dachau Concentration Camp were registered with the prisoner numbers 71275 to 71760; the arrivees from Ravensbrück received the numbers 71841 to 72026 (Czech 1989, p. 328).

2) 163 prisoners from Buchenwald Concentration Camp came to Auschwitz on November 29, 1942, who were taken into camp custody under the numbers 78577-78739. On December 5, the camp doctor of Auschwitz Concentration Camp sent the camp headquarters a letter with the following content:¹⁷⁸

“The 163 prisoners from Weimar-Buchenwald who were intended for the Central Construction Office and presumably were to be used as masons were examined on Dec. 4, 1942 by the camp doctor and found to be in the conditions listed by their names in the enclosure.”

A list of the prisoners with their registration number, surname, given name, as well as doctor’s diagnosis was enclosed with the letter.¹⁷⁹ The diagnoses are summarized as follows in the left margin of the letter:¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁷ APMO, D-AuI-3a/11, *Arbeitseinsatz*, p. 102.

¹⁷⁸ RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 100. See DOCUMENT 42.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 101-103.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 100.

"† [Died]	18
Hospitalized	19
Incapable of or unqualified for work	12
Infirmity	42
Capable of working	72
	163."

This indicates that, of the 163 registered, therefore regularly received, prisoners, only 72, or 44%, were fit for work. On December 7, Maurer, head of Office Group D (Labor Deployment) of the WVHA, informed the commandant of Buchenwald of this.¹⁸¹

3) Under the date of March 14, 1943, Czech wrote (1989, pp. 440f.):

"The numbers 108413 to 108454 include 42 prisoners with pulmonary tuberculosis who are transferred from CC Ravensbrück to CC Auschwitz per order of the head of Office Group D of the WVHA."

4) On April 13, 1943 the "camp doctor of Branch Camp Buna" (Monowitz) submitted a report on the medical examination of 658 prisoners who arrived on April 10 from CC Mauthausen-Gusen. Among other things, it stated:¹⁸²

"The health condition of the new admittees was inordinately bad. Not merely that a great part of the prisoners of this transport were sick for weeks with diarrhea, but actually that almost all prisoners of the transport suffer from severe diarrhea. 98 prisoners had to be designated as infirm, as to 40 of whom the infirmity had progressed so far that the possibility of attaining the capability to work cannot be anticipated in the foreseeable future. 51 prisoners who cannot become able to work in Branch Camp Buna in the prescribed time were therefore instantly transferred to the Prisoners' Infirmary at the Auschwitz Main Camp. Positive indications of tuberculosis were observed in 6 prisoners. These also had to be transferred to the Auschwitz Prisoners' Infirmary.

154 prisoners had respiratory illnesses, above all bronchitis and pharyngitis, of whom a part had to be admitted immediately into the Prisoners' Infirmary for treatment.

17 prisoners were diagnosed with scabies. These are still in treatment.

Other serious illnesses as well as bodily ailments were found:

17 prisoners with asthmatic bronchitis,

1 prisoner " middle-ear inflammation

1 " " inflamed bladder

4 " " bacterial skin infections

3 " " hernia

7 " " scoliosis, of which 3 severe

4 " " malformed hand

2 " " clubfoot

¹⁸¹ NO-1935.

¹⁸² RGVA, 502-1-68, pp. 96f. See DOCUMENT 43.

1	“	“	<i>disabled right hand</i>
1	“	“	<i>short right leg</i>
1	“	“	<i>short right forearm</i>
1	“	“	<i>stiff left forearm</i>
1	“	“	<i>fracture of the right upper arm</i>
1	“	“	<i>ruptured meniscus</i>
1	“	“	<i>inflammation of knee joint</i>
2	“	“	<i>dactylitis</i>
1	“	“	<i>herpes zoster</i>

The poor health condition of the new arrivees is shown by the following summary:

<i>Required to be admitted to Auschwitz Prisoners' Infirmary because of illness as well as weakness</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Required to be admitted to Prisoners' Infirmary immediately or within one day after provision to Buna</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Died of infirmity (of which one in transit)</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Consigned to recuperation in barracks because of illness as well as infirmity</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Total unfit for work on arrival</i>	<i>111 = 17%</i>

The average age of the prisoners is 39 years.

Because the Buna Prisoners' Infirmary does not have sufficient space for this many, all prisoners of this transport who are not designated as seriously ill had to be relegated to their quarters with recuperation in barracks.”

5) On May 27, 1943 the commandants of Camps Auschwitz and Lublin (Majdanek) received the following telex from SS *Obersturmführer* Arthur Liebehenschel, who at that time acted as deputy to the head of Office Group D/Concentration Camps in the WVHA, SS *Brigadeführer* Richard Glücks:¹⁸³

“Copy.

Telex No. 3292

Oranienburg 3292 May 27, 43 0930 -Kg-

To Commandants CC Auschwitz and CC Lublin

CC Auschwitz transfers immediately in one transport 800 malaria patients to CC Lublin. Sufficient sustenance for the journey to be included.

CC Auschwitz to provide guards, CC Lublin to report arrival.

CC Auschwitz to report departure of prisoners.

Liebehenschel, SS Ostubaf., Acting Head”

Under the date of June 3, 1943, Czech writes (1989, p. 511):

“542 male and 302 female prisoners suffering from malaria are transferred from CC Auschwitz to CC Lublin (Majdanek).”

¹⁸³ APMO, D-AuI-3a/283, p. 281. See DOCUMENT 44.

This means that the prisoners who contracted malaria were in no case consigned to death in the gas chambers, but by order of Office D of the WVHA were transferred to Lublin.

This corresponds fully and completely to the policy that is reflected in the above-mentioned "Quarterly Report of Health Service in CC Auschwitz I" of December 16, 1943 and states as follows (see p. 46):

"Those infected with malaria and inmates who have been treated for malaria, were transferred at the end of the reporting quarter to CC Lublin, which is free of the anopheles mosquito."

It follows from this that the transfer of malaria patients to CC Majdanek was routine practice.

6) On July 8, 1943 the head of Department IIIa (Labor Deployment) sent a communiqué to the commandant in which the subject of "New Arrivals from CC Lublin" was addressed (Transcription: Blumental 1946, p. 140):

"Early today the prisoner transport from Lublin arrived with 1500 prisoners at about 6 o'clock, and among them were 5 dead and 2 with gunshot wounds. The prisoners were immediately bathed and disinfested and finally examined by the camp doctors in the men's as well as the women's camps with respect to their health and ability to work.

Of the 750 male prisoners, only 424 were found to be capable of working, while the remainder of 326 prisoners were designated as unfit for work in the planned assignment to Labor Camps Buna and Neu-Dachs. Of these 40% not-fitted-for-work prisoners, some must be placed in prisoners' quarters as well as in the recovery barracks. The rest may still be used exclusively for light jobs, which however are no longer available here.

Of the 750 female prisoners, 80 prisoners were designated as unfit for work, which amounts to about 10% of the entire transport. About 10% are suffering from scabies, and of the remaining prisoners the greater part cannot to be assigned to hard labor.

Attached are a number of photos from which it can be seen in what miserable physical condition the prisoners were transferred.

As further attachment, the report of the garrison physician."

The enclosed report of the same date stated (*ibidem*, p. 141):

"Among the 1500 prisoners (750 men and 750 women) transferred from CC Lublin on July 8, 43 a very high percentage were unfit for work.

Among the male prisoners, 49 prisoners had to be sent to the Prisoners' Infirmary or to the recovery barracks on account of extensive infirmity, abscesses, or severe hernias. A further 277 prisoners had to stay in Camp A I because of less serious cases of infirmity, so that only 424 could be passed on to their actual destination, Labor Camp Buna. These also will become capable of the hard labor characteristic of Buna only after the prescribed quarantine time of 4 weeks.

Of the female prisoners, 5 were dead on arrival, 2 others had gunshot wounds, 80 others are to be designated as unfit for work. These are grouped as follows: 28 prisoners 15 to 17 years of age

2 with edema

44 with more or less serious injuries to the lower extremities

5 with abscesses on their lower legs

1 with peri-arthritis.

Further, a high percentage of the female prisoners are afflicted with scabies. Still further, the overall and nutritional condition of the prisoners is such that they cannot yet be deployed fully to the work required at Auschwitz."

Among these 1,500 prisoners, all were Jews. Regardless of their condition, they were all registered in the camp, the men with the numbers 127913–128662, the women with the numbers 48349–49098—not one of them was “gassed” (Czech 1989, p. 540).

7) On July 11, 1943 a further exclusively Jewish transport of 1,331 prisoners from CC Lublin-Majdanek arrived in Auschwitz. The 763 men were registered with the numbers 128951–129713, the 568 women the numbers 49207–49774 (*ibidem*, p. 542). The following day the head of Department IIIa sent the following report to the camp headquarters (Blumental 1946, p. 113):

“763 male and 568 female prisoners arrived here with the prisoners’ transport of July 11, 43 from Lublin. The overall impression was better than that of the previous transport. As the medical examinations carried out have shown, the great majority could be pronounced good. Compare to the previous transport, the number of prisoners who had to be confined to quarters immediately was not reduced at all. From the enclosed photos that have been made of individual cases it is also clear and plainly to be seen that in Lublin sufficient care has not been provided as we are accustomed to doing here. – Attached 2 reports of the camp doctor and an envelope with photos.”

The first of the two reports was evidently about the males, the second about the female prisoners. I quote from both reports below, beginning with the first, submitted by the camp doctor of Camp BIb on July 11:

“Among the 763 male prisoners transferred on July 11, 43 from Lublin were:

- 1) 1 dead,*
- 2) 78 in need of treatment and/or admission,*
- 3) 65 suitable for light duty,*
- 4) 382 suitable for hard work.”*

The second report was committed to paper on the same day by Camp Doctor of the camp, SS *Untersturmführer* Werner Rohde (*ibidem*, p. 114):

“Among the 568 female prisoners transferred to BIa Birkenau from Lublin on July 11, 43 were:

- 1) 49 in need of treatment and/or admission,*

- 2) 32 suitable for light duty,
- 3) 103 suitable for medium duty,
- 4) 384 suitable for hard work."

In a word: the sick Jews and those incapable of work were not only not "gassed," but rather admitted to the Prisoners' Infirmary and even photographed to document that the inmates in Lublin were not as well looked-after as in Auschwitz!

- 8) Under the date of Nov. 25, 1943 Czech reported (1989, p. 663):

"It has been ordered that all prisoners in the Prisoners' Infirmary and the recovery barracks who are sick with malaria be listed. The prisoners sick with malaria will be transferred to CC Lublin (Majdanek)."

This again reflects the policy in the "Quarterly Report ..." of December 16, 1943 cited above several times earlier.

In accordance with a directive from the garrison physician of November 25, 1943 "to all camp doctors and medical personnel of the CC," those sick with malaria had to be noted, and the list of their names submitted each month to the garrison physician.¹⁸⁴ These lists were thus, exactly like those of Block 16 in the Quarantine Camp,¹⁸⁴ entirely the result of a "selection," but not one that designated the "selected" for gassing.

- 9) On January 31, 1944 the camp doctor of the Birkenau Men's Camp file the following "memo" (Blumental 1946, p. 75):

"Re: Transfer of 102 prisoners on 1/31, 1944 from Camp Auschwitz II to Auschwitz III (Buna).

Concerning those transferred to Buna from Stutthof, the camp doctor notes that the greater part of this transport appears unsuited, medically speaking. A majority is physically infirm, also among these are many prisoners suffering from varicose veins, fractures, etc.

Since the department for labor deployment needs these workers, they were transferred anyway."

- 10) Under the date March 17, 1944, Czech writes (1989, p. 740):

"The numbers 175134 to 175155 include 22 prisoners who were provided from a prison in Mirau in Czechoslovakia. In the transport are 21 prisoners with tuberculosis."

- 11) Finally on August 11, 1944, 212 malaria patients were transferred to CC Flossenbürg (*ibidem*, p. 847).

¹⁸⁴ APMO, Microfilm No. 1519/1. Reproduced in Strzelecka 1997b, p. 113.

Part Two:

The Selections

5. The Minor Selections According to the *Chronicle*

5.1. “Special Treatment 14 f 13” in Auschwitz

According to orthodox historiography, the origins of the alleged selections for death of certain registered prisoners go back to the so-called “*Aktion 14 f 13*.” In a section of his study on extermination methods in Auschwitz, Franciszek Piper deals specifically with this problem (Piper 1999, pp. 122f.):

“Not only Jews were selected upon their first arrival at the detraining ramp as well as those temporarily assigned to the so-called transit camp, but also prisoners of other nationalities who were registered in the records of CC Auschwitz and admitted to the camp. A decree issued early in the year [1941], about which nothing specific is known, became the basis for carrying out the selections of the prisoners as well as their execution by phenol injection as well as in the gas chambers. According to this decree, the prisoners in the concentration camps were also subjected to the Euthanasia Program (Aktion 14 f 13); this decree was maintained for non-Jews until April 27, 1943 and for Jews until October 1944. This Euthanasia Program applied to prisoners sentenced under individual protective-custody orders as well as under an individual confinement directive. The causes of death were falsified for these persons, and instead of the actual cause, in most cases frequently occurring illnesses were recorded.

Since March 1942, Jews were registered in CC Auschwitz as a further category, who in the course of the operation for the complete and final extermination of the Jews had been transported en masse to Auschwitz. Even these Jewish prisoners already registered and admitted to the camp underwent the selections until October 1944. From early 1943 on, generally no individual death documents were issued for these Jews, but rather they were merely recorded by use of the abbreviations SB (Sonderbehandlung [= special treatment]) or GU

(gesondert untergebracht [especially accommodated]), without specification of a cause of death. While during 1941 at first only a few selections among the registered prisoners of CC Auschwitz had been conducted, such selections had evolved into a significant element of the extermination system by 1942. These selections were conducted primarily in the inmate infirmaries and clinics, that is, in the places where the sick and totally exhausted prisoners presented themselves to receive medical help."

Program 14 f 13 was ordered by the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps (IKL), whose chief of staff was SS *Obersturmbannführer* Arthur Liebehenschel. Among the documents available to me on this subject, which deal with Camp Groß-Rosen,¹⁸⁵ the following appears:

1) The official designation of the program was "Special Treatment 14 f 13." The identification code "14 f" pertained to cases of death; so "14 f Allgem." for example meant deaths in general. "14 f 5" related to urns of deceased and cremated prisoners,¹⁸⁶ "14 f 8-10" indicated unnatural deaths, while "14 f 14" stood for executions.¹⁸⁷

2) Prisoners subjected to the program had to undergo a preliminary selection by camp doctors and afterwards selection by doctors of the Euthanasia Program.

3) The prisoners selected in this fashion were then killed in institutions of the Euthanasia Program; prisoners of CC Groß-Rosen were sent to Bernburg for that purpose.

Up to December 15, 1941 293 prisoners from this camp were considered for this program, of whom 214 were selected on January 19 and 20, 1942. 70 of these prisoners were transferred to Bernburg on March 17, 1942, 57 further prisoners on the following day. Between January 20 and March 17, 1942, 36 selected prisoners were euthanized. The remaining 51 designated prisoners, 42 Jews among them, were excluded from this "special treatment" because of recovered capability to work, and not transferred to it.¹⁸⁸

After the establishment of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office (WVHA) headed by SS *Obergruppenführer* Oswald Pohl, the office of "Inspectorate of Concentration Camps" (including SS Management Main Office) was incorporated into the WVHA as Office Group D—Concentration Camps.¹⁸⁹ SS *Gruppenführer* Richard Glücks was named head, and Liebehenschel as his deputy.

¹⁸⁵ These are covered by the documents classified under the identifier PS-1151 as well as by Document NO-158.

¹⁸⁶ NO-1510.

¹⁸⁷ D-569.

¹⁸⁸ Letter from *Obersturmbannführer* Arthur Rödl, commandant of CC Groß-Rosen, to the WVHA of March 26, 1942. PS-1151.

¹⁸⁹ PS-1063(F).

But back to Piper. He maintains that the order mentioned was in force until April 27, 1943 for non-Jews and until the end of October 1944 for Jews. As his only source, he here proffers an excerpt from a letter of Richard Glücks, the Head of Office D of the WVHA, where it says:¹⁹⁰

“The Reichsführer SS and Head of the German Police has decided in principle that in the future only mentally ill prisoners may be processed by the medical boards created for Program 14 f 13.

All other prisoners unfit for work (tuberculars, bedridden, crippled, etc.) are in principle exempt from this program. Bedridden prisoners should be assigned work that they can perform in bed.

The order of the Reichsführer SS is to be observed scrupulously henceforward.”

Nothing implies that this order would pertain only to non-Jewish prisoners. Piper has plainly and simply chiseled in order to avoid having to admit that all selections performed after this date that had the purpose of the physical elimination of the selectees were actually illegal even in the eyes of the leadership of the Third Reich, or that they never happened in the first place. In view of the fact that Himmler’s order was given in totally unmis-takable terms (“is to be observed scrupulously henceforward”), the implications are solidly for the second option: they never took place.

There are, furthermore, at least two documents that refute Piper’s proposition. The first is a three-page listing of CC Flossenbürg with the heading “Special Treatments in the Period June 1 to December 18, 1944,” in which 131 prisoners are included, among them 106 Russians, 21 Poles and 4 Germans.¹⁹¹ A summary groups the entries in this list by month and nationality: 13 Russians in June; 3 Russians and 3 Poles in July; 53 Russians and 16 Poles in August; 10 Russians in September; 12 Russians and 2 Germans in October; 5 Russians, 2 Poles and 2 Germans in November; as well as finally 10 Russians in December.¹⁹² Nothing is known of these prisoners’ fates. It nonetheless follows from this document that the “special treatment” of non-Jewish prisoners after April 27, 1943 was very probably continued after April 27, 1943.

The second document concerns a series of strength reports from the women’s camp in Birkenau, in which the entry “S.B.” appeared over 300 times over the month of November (see Section 7.5.). This indicates that “special treatment”—whatever it entailed—was continued after October 1944 even for Jewish prisoners.

¹⁹⁰ NO-1007, published in: Mitscherlich/Mielke 1995, pp. 282f.

¹⁹¹ NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 118, Flossenbürg Case. Roll 6, frames 962-964.

¹⁹² *Ibidem*, Frame 965.

On the other hand, Glücks does not mention the term “special treatment” a single time in the letter cited by Piper, but rather merely the reference “Program 14 f 13.” This indicates that the bare term “special treatment”—without further elaboration—represented a different concept than the terms “Program 14 f 13” or “Special Treatment 14 f 13,” where its precise meaning was specified by the code number cited. In fact, the term “Special Treatment” had many meanings (see Mattogno 2016c), from “favorable treatment”¹⁹³ all the way to execution, and only a further specification (such as the identification code “14 f 13”) or the context, enable unambiguous interpretation.

As for the content of the letter cited by Piper, it ought to be emphasized that Himmler’s order was passed on by Richard Glücks, the head of Office Group D of the *WVHA*. The same office also concerned itself with “Special Treatment 14 f 13,” and in that connection sent Liebehenschel’s letter of March 28, 1942 to the commandant of CC Groß-Rosen in which it was stated that prisoners selected for “Special Treatment 14 f 13” must be permanently unfit for work.¹⁹⁴

Indeed, as we saw in Chapter 4, the order of June 24, 1942 applying to all concentration camps for the establishment of the category “Prisoners unfit for work or labor deployment,” to which not just “sick” prisoners (outpatients and inpatients), but also “invalids” belonged, was issued by no less than the head of Office D of the *WVHA*, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Gerhard Maurer. Therefore, prisoners were regularly registered in the category “Prisoners unfit for work or labor deployment” who according to mainstream interpretation were systematically condemned to death in the “gas chambers.”

As far as is known, not even the mentally ill were ever subjected to “Program 14 f 13” in Auschwitz. In fact, a camp order to the clinic of Quarantine Camp BIIa of July 11, 1944 demanded:¹⁹⁵

“A list of the mentally and emotionally ill is to be submitted, and to contain: I. Prisoner Number, II. Surname, III. Given name, IV. Nationality, V. brief diag-

¹⁹³ For example, the exemption of minorities not considered hostile to the Germans from deportation in the occupied areas (PS-660); the installation of prominent prisoners in luxury hotels (IMG, Vol. XI, pp. 374-375/IMT, Vol. 11, pp. 336-339); the preferential treatment of Germanizable Ukrainians, who were hired as household help in Germany (PS-025); the gentler handling of the eastern populations by comparison with the harshness of the military and the police (PS-1024); releases from imprisonment (PS-1193); or the consideration given for provisioning to Balts and White Russians (EC-126). The regulations for the concentration camps set forth that “honor prisoners” were “handled specially” so that these seemed privileged relative to regular prisoners (GARF, NTN, 131, p. 183).

¹⁹⁴ PS-1151.

¹⁹⁵ APMO, Microfilm No. 1523/1.

nosis. Complete this list ASAP and transmit to the Central Records Office of Infirmary B.II.f."

From this, it may be seen that up to this time there were mentally ill patients in Camp Sector BIIa who were physically safe and sound and had not been entered in any kind of special list (that is, not slated for anything). It is not conceivable that this category of prisoners was suddenly "selected" for the purpose of any alleged gassing. As previously mentioned, there was in the Prisoners' Infirmary of Camp Monowitz even a "Pavilion for General Medicine with a Section for Nervous and Psychological Illnesses" that was "even equipped with an apparatus for electroshocks" (see p. 56). This indicates that the mentally ill were not anything like killed, but were treated instead.

That Program 14 f 13 did not entail the killing of sick prisoners may also be seen from a radio message of SS *Obersturmbannführer* Gerhard Maurer, head of Office DII—Prisoner Labor Deployment, to the camp commandants of October 29, 1942 that was intercepted and decoded by British intelligence. In it, Maurer ordered:¹⁹⁶

"I plan to transport the greater part of the inpatients of all camps to DACHAU for Program 14 F 13. I request that you advise me what numbers of this type now and in the near future might be expected to be included in this."

5.2. The Death Certificates of the "Selected"

F. Piper would also have it that, "from spring 1943," registered Jewish prisoners sentenced to death in the "gas chambers" were no longer to be recorded in the Death Books, but rather marked with the codes "SB" and "GU." This is clearly rank speculation.

Recording of deaths in the concentration camps was governed by a guideline that Glücks promulgated on November 21, 1942 with the heading "Reporting Procedure for Deaths in Concentration Camps." It was based on the "Order of the *Reichsführer* SS of Oct. 11, 1942—1870—and RSHA—IV C 2 Serial No. 42 455—of Nov. 13, 1942." This letter, sent to the commandants of all concentration camps—including Auschwitz, bore the identifier "14 f Allg." that covered, as mentioned above, deaths of prisoners in general. This letter stated:¹⁹⁷

"By order of the Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police in coordination with the Reich Security Main Office, the following guidelines for the processing of deaths in the concentration camps are issued, superseding all prior orders:

¹⁹⁶ TNA, HW 16-21, German German Police Decodes No. 3 Traffic: Oct. 29/42. ZIP/GPDD 281b/14.11.42, 3-4.

¹⁹⁷ NO-1543.

1.) Deaths of Jews and Jewesses are to be recorded merely in a collective list (one copy), to include the following data:

Serial number,

Surname, given name, for women also maiden name,

Birth date and place,

Nationality,

Last place of residence,

Date of death,

Cause of death,

Detaining authority.

Where protective custody or preventive detention was ordered by Office IV C or Office V of the Reich Security Main Office for Jews or Jewesses, the names of such persons in these lists should be underlined in red, and the case number of Office IV or V shown. The lists are to be ordered by date of death and are to be submitted here by the 3rd day after the end of the reporting month.

Priority letters and termination reports will henceforward be unnecessary for death cases of Jewish inmates.

2.) Announcements of deaths of all other prisoners are to be submitted in one copy merely with the familiar form (priority letter) to the Reich Security Main Office—Office IV C 2 and Office V—and to the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office—Office Group D. These forms are to be sent by regular mail to the Reich Security Main Office or to this very agency, respectively.

In both cases covered by 1 and 2 above it is of no moment whether deaths occurred by natural or unnatural causes.

The instant notification by telex of the detaining authority for the purpose of notifying the next of kin remains unaffected by this as required.

The current reporting procedures regarding deaths of Soviet prisoners of war and Russian civilian workers remain unchanged.

The camp commandants are responsible to the Reichsführer SS and me personally that despite this relaxation of procedure, it may not be forgotten anywhere in the camps that even the lives of criminals must be accounted for."

This document refutes Piper's assertion categorically. The data specified for the batch lists are those that under law would appear on death certificates, which implies that the data for compiling these batch lists would not have been available without the previous submission of individual death certificates. Furthermore, these lists included "natural" along with "unnatural" causes of death together. Besides, those allegedly gassed would be recorded in the lists as "unnatural" deaths, which contradicts Piper's assertion that they were recorded only with the codes "SB" (Special Treatment) and "GU" (Special Accommodation).

Finally, the last sentence confirms that in the regulations of the camps and in all disciplinary instructions under this principle, that it was strictly forbidden to kill prisoners wantonly, that this was, on the contrary, a crime.

Pursuant to a guideline of the WVHA that was transmitted to all commandants of concentration camps by Liebehenschel on February 20, 1943, “all occurring deaths” had to be classified by age from February 1943.¹⁹⁸

Höß, who at the time was head of Office D of the WVHA, sent a reminder about these guidelines on March 12, 1944 that conveyed the following regarding deaths:¹⁹⁹

1.) Deaths of Russians and of Poles who have not been admitted to the lists of ethnic Germans or who are not be admitted to them, have been reported to the RSHA and RKPA^[200] by most camps with priority mail or teletype. This is forbidden per the existing order. Deaths of such Poles and Russians are merely to be reported to the detaining authority with Form KL 51/4.43 (as previously ordered by circular on 9/20/43).

No other reports are needed. Jews are to be reported exclusively in lists. Priority letters and all other reports are discontinued here as well.

2.) Lists of Jewish deaths are to be submitted monthly per Order Ref. 14 f Allg./Ot./S. of Nov. 21, 42 Secr. Serial No. 848/42, thereby the reference number(s) of the RSHA as well as the RKPA are absolutely required. It is not sufficient only to note RSHA or RKPA. The files need to be reviewed thoroughly as to whether they concern deported Jews (IV B 4 a)^[201] or Jews with protective-custody order from IV C 2.^[202] The latter are, as already ordered a thousand times, to be underlined in red.”

Piper obviously misunderstood why individual Jewish deaths were no longer to be reported to the RSHA and the WVHA. This was merely to reduce paperwork. Already on August 1, 1942 Glücks had ordered that “for reasons of paper and work saving” individual internments or transfers of Soviet civilian workers were no longer to be reported.²⁰³

It must be emphasized here that orthodox Holocaust historiography has not only not resolved but not even once given thought to the fundamental question: *where* were the codes “SB” and “GU” entered?

Miroslav Kárný confirms that the term “Special Treatment,” at least in the case of Jews in the Theresienstadt Family Camp, was entered in the transport manifests, but neither in the work lists nor in the prisoner files (see Paragraph 6.1.4.). In order to gain further information, it is necessary to rely on witness statements.

¹⁹⁸ PS-3677; the template mentioned in the letter seems to be unfindable.

¹⁹⁹ Guidelines for Notification to the heads of the political departments per conversation of March 23, 1944. NO-1553.

²⁰⁰ Reich Criminal Police.

²⁰¹ Office IV B 4 a (Jewish Matters) of the RSHA, headed by SS *Obersturmbannführer* Adolf Eichmann.

²⁰² Office IV C 2 (Protective-Custody Matters) of the RSHA, headed by SS *Sturmabführer* Emil Berndorf.

²⁰³ NO-1017.

In a letter of a member of the resistance movement of August 12, 1942, one reads (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, p. 130):

“The chief activity of the Political Department, however, consisted only in the processing of the files of prisoners who died or had been gassed. Those gassed received the code ‘SB’ (Sonderbehandlung—Special Treatment) in their files.”

At the Eichmann Trial in Jerusalem (70th day, June 8, 1961) the witness Raya Kagan testified who had worked in the office of vital statistics at Auschwitz. This office of the Political Department there was responsible for filling out death certificates (and also birth certificates)²⁰⁴ of prisoners. She stated that the personnel files of recipients of “Special Treatment” would be marked with the initials “SB” and then destroyed (State of Israel 1992, Vol. III, p. 1272.). She stated further (*ibidem*, p. 1277):

“‘SB’ did not belong in the death register, absolutely not. It was not a document—we did not record this.”

Helene Cougno, another ex-inmate of Auschwitz who had worked in the office of vital statistics there, said during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial:²⁰⁵

“The same was done with ‘SB’ (Special Treatment). The index card of the ‘specially treated’ (killed) prisoner was removed completely. But it was not transferred to the so-called death card index, but rather whole packages were made of the index cards of these killed prisoners, which then were bundled up and stored in the former gas chamber of Crematorium I.”

This testimony contradicts however the fact that the tabulating machines (using Hollerith cards—see Section 7.5.) used by the Third Reich for processing demographic data used the term “(SB) Special Treatment F 6” explicitly for *all* concentration-camp inmates, and entered this on the cards. The “SB” cards (*i.e.*, all prisoners’ cards) must therefore have been retained in the index of Auschwitz and could neither have been taken out of them and stapled into packages, nor destroyed.

Furthermore, the testimonies quoted above contradict Piper’s assertion that the files of prisoners “picked out” for the putative gas chambers were marked with the codes SB or GU. If the official code for such murders was really “Special Treatment,” then “Special Accommodation” could not appear as a simple synonym for it in the documentation concerned. This expression must have had a different meaning.

Here also a further fundamental question remains unanswered: in what way and manner were the purported “SB” deaths reported to the *RSHA* and the *SS WVHA*?

²⁰⁴ In this case the camp command issued a birth certificate, such as that for Regina Stitschko, born in Auschwitz on November 25, 1943 and recorded by the camp command on May 30, 1944 with the number 51, 1943. Therefore, this concerned the fifty-first birth in Auschwitz in that year. RGVA, 502-1-436, p. 103. See DOCUMENT 56.

²⁰⁵ 67th day (July 17, 1964); Fritz Bauer Institute/Staatliches Museum... 2005, p. 12574.

With certainty it can only be said that this abbreviation appears in *none* of the documents that have anything to do with deaths or in those concerning occurrences of deaths among prisoners (except for the “Main Record of the (female) Gypsy Camp,” to which I will return in Section 7.3), specifically:

- the Morgue Record (with 22,902 documented dead)²⁰⁶
- the Census Book (20,696 dead)
- the Death Book of Soviet PoWs (8,320 dead)
- the Death Registries (68,864 dead)
- the Infirmary Registry of Blocks 20 & 28 in the Auschwitz Main Camp (about 5,000 dead)
- the reports of recovery of the gold fillings of dead prisoners (2,904 dead)
- the reports of the Prisoners’ Sickbay of deaths (a further 1,000 dead)
- the Death Registry of Quarantine Camp BIIa (1,746 dead, see Paragraph 5.9.9.)

From the list above, it is clear that the supposed “SB” deaths could not avoid a recording. It is also apparent why deaths required a specific marker on the file, in fact “14 f” together with a number such as “13” (as in “Special Treatment 14 f 13”) or another number.

Thus, the camp doctor reported the death of a prisoner to the headquarters of CC Auschwitz by means of a form that always showed the following lines in its upper left as follows:

*“Camp Doctor
of CC Auschwitz
L./Az.: 14 f.....”*

On the right stood the date of the report:

“Auschwitz,194...”

After the “14 f” a number was entered (in preserved documents a “1”), that indicated the cause of death as well as in abbreviated form the month and year of the death as well as the initials of the camp doctor. For example:

*“Camp Doctor Auschwitz, March 23, 1942
of CC Auschwitz
L./Az.: 14 f 1/3.42. – V/-”*

From the preamble of the death report of the Polish prisoner Johann Sobes-to, died on March 23, 1942 and reported by camp doctor SS *Untersturmführer* Helmut Waldemar Vetter.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁶ Before the prisoners who died in Auschwitz Camp were cremated, they were brought to the Morgue that was in the cellar of Block 28. There their prisoner numbers were recorded in the so-called Morgue Record.

²⁰⁷ AGK, NTN, 119, p. 59. This volume of the proceedings against the camp management of Camp Auschwitz contains numerous documents of this kind.

These procedures applied likewise to unnatural deaths. During the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, a series of documents were presented that were written after prisoners had been shot while trying to escape.²⁰⁸ Three letters of June 23, August 15 and October 8, 1942 to the “SS and Police Court XV” in Breslau pertained to this. They carry the following headings:

*“Headquarters
Concentration Camp Auschwitz
Az.: KL 14 f 3/6.42./Ka,”*

as well as the signature of Höß as “SS *Sturmabführer* and Commandant.” The subject of the letters reads “Shootings of Prisoners in Flight.” The prisoners concerned are identified therein (with registration number, complete name and birth date). A series of “events” is mentioned—10 in the letter of June 23, 1942—that are identical with the reports mentioned in the letter, which relates:

“In the attachment the headquarters of CC Auschwitz submits 10 reports concerning ... because of the shooting of the above-named prisoners in flight. It is requested that the criminal investigation be suspended and the bodies released to the crematorium, because the sentries performed in according to their standing orders and did nothing illegal.”

A few days later, the “SS and Police Court XV” answered with a letter to the headquarters of Auschwitz, in which it authorized the cremation of the bodies of the prisoners in question:²⁰⁹

“The bodies of the prisoners shot in flight ... are released to the crematorium.”

This implies that the “SS and Police Court XV” opened a criminal investigation into possible murder, which was suspended when the killing was found to not be “illegal.” Cases of prisoner deaths by shooting in flight were reported to the *RSHA* and the *WVHA* with the protocol number “14 f 3.” As mentioned in Section 1.3, this practice was expressly prescribed by the regulations of the concentration camp.

A further problem comes here to the fore: According to orthodox Holocaust historiography, “*SB*” and “*GU*” are also supposed to have been camouflage terms for the gassing of Jews brought to Auschwitz and driven into the gas chambers after selection and without registration. How could one in Berlin, indeed in Auschwitz itself, know the number of gassed Jews—registered and unregistered—when both groups were labeled “*SB*” and “*GU*” without distinction? By whom and where were these statistics compiled? Orthodox Holocaust historians shirk from answering these cardinal questions.

²⁰⁸ “Breslauer Dokumente.” Appendix Volume 1a, Sheets 73-80 (Fritz Bauer Institut/Staatliches Museum... 2005, pp. 1306-1320).

²⁰⁹ In the files of the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial are three documents of this kind, dated June 29 and August 20 and 27, 1942.

5.3. “Special Treatment 14 f 13” and Phenol Injections in Auschwitz

According to Czech, “Special Treatment 14 f 13” is supposed to have begun in Auschwitz on July 28, 1941. Under this date, she writes (1989, pp. 105f.):

“A special commission announced by Himmler’s order comes to CC Auschwitz that selects prisoners of CC Auschwitz under the auspices of the ‘Euthanasia Program’ for incurables that was extended in 1940 to Jews and in mid-1941 to prisoners of the concentration camps. All invalids, cripples and chronically ill will be presented to the commission who previously have been picked out under the pretext by the camp management to transfer to another camp for lighter work. A member of this commission is Dr. Horst Schumann, who had headed the Grafeneck Euthanasia Institute in Württemberg since January 1940, and who, after its dissolution, became head of a similar institution in Sonnenstein near Pirna. The majority of the selected prisoners come from Block 15, called Recovery Barracks, in which sick, exhausted and unfit-for-work prisoners were assigned when a camp doctor no longer wanted them to stay in the Prisoners’ Infirmary. [...]. Per Dr. Schumann’s order, the transport under the supervision of Rapportführer Franz Hössler will be admitted to Sonnenstein. In a report to Höß that Hössler submitted after his return, it says that the prisoners were gassed in a shower room into which carbon monoxide was released through the showerheads.”

I have dealt exhaustively with this first alleged mass selection in another study, to which I may refer those interested in details (Mattogno 2016a, Chapter IV). I shall limit myself here to the most significant points.

From the outset, it is notable that there is not the slightest trace of documentary evidence for this visit of this “special commission” in Auschwitz, and the entire account once more relies exclusively on witness testimony. Czech relies on a report of the resistance movement of the camp (“Mat. R.O., Vol. VII, Sheet 474, a transport of 575 prisoners to Dresden is noted”). In fact, in this—secretly compiled—list of transports for July 28, 1941 a transport of 575 prisoners with destination “Dresden” is mentioned; in an annotation, the word “*Gazownia*” (gassing) has been added. Another report of the resistance movement, however, represents the incident entirely different (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, p. 47):

“The first use of gas chambers took place in June 1941. A transport of 1700 ‘incurables’ into the sanatorium was put together and [allegedly] sent to the sanatorium of Dresden, but in reality into a building that had been converted into a gas chamber.”

The allegedly selected (1,700, not 575) were thus allegedly gassed in Auschwitz and not in Dresden, and the mass murder is said to have occurred not on July 28 but in June of that year. But that’s not enough confu-

sion: in the first German-language edition of her *Chronicle*, Czech gave the destination of the transport as “Königstein in Sachsen” and not “Sonnenstein.” Records of this transport are completely lacking, and direct witness testimony about its destination likewise. Finally, the “Report to Höß” from Hößler mentioned by Czech is not a written document; we know of it only from a testimony that Höß gave almost two years after Hößler’s execution.

Regarding the origins of “Special Treatment 14 f 13” in Auschwitz, therefore, a totally unresolvable chaos reigns among orthodox historians. The succeeding phases of this operation are even more puzzling than their origins. Very suddenly, one can’t tell when, why or by whom, the decision was made to kill Auschwitz prisoners who were unfit for work with lethal injections. Czech asserts—as always with reference to eyewitness reports—that this decision was made in August 1941 (1989, p. 108). On May 4, 1942, the selections for the “gas chambers” were launched (*ibidem*, p. 206):

“The first selections are conducted among the prisoners in Birkenau. The selection in the isolation ward is conducted by an SS corpsman (SDG). The selected prisoners are loaded onto a truck, taken to the bunker put into operation early in the year, and there killed by gas.”

It hardly needs mentioning that this alleged event is not supported by even the slightest documentary trace either, but based merely on witness testimonies, which, however, cannot report the number of the allegedly “selected.” The sources given by Czech are Volume 17, p. 100 of the Höß trial as well as the article “Isolation Ward—’Last’ Block of Czesław Ostańkowicz” (1978, pp. 175ff.). The first source concerns the testimony, not mentioned by Czech, of the former prisoner Adolf Gawalewicz. Czech’s remark, of which I repeat only the first, most important part, is based unmistakably on this testimony, quite as the following remark (*ibidem*, p. 176):

“On May 4 and 5 [1942] the first transports went out from the ‘Death Block’ [isolation ward], and its destination was concealed by a secret name. It was clear to us. We knew: [they were going] to the gas.” (my emphasis)

The “isolation ward” was located in Block 4 of the Main Camp (later renumbered to Block 7; *ibidem*, p. 175). Since the witness was transferred from there to Block 6 (*ibidem*, pp. 174f.), he could not have known the destination of those “selected,” if this event occurred in the first place. It also bears noting that in her *Chronicle* Czech overlooks for some mysterious reason the supposed selection of May 5. Furthermore, in the entry for May 4, 1942 she writes (1989, p. 206):

“89 prisoners and a Russian PoW lose their lives in Auschwitz-Birkenau, among them 31 prisoners in the Main Camp.”

The source for this is the census record, but this strength report only notes prisoners who died between the morning and the evening roll call, without distinguishing between the Main Camp and Birkenau. The number of deaths in the Main Camp is better revealed by the Morgue Registry, in which exactly 31 dead are noted.²¹⁰ In any case, none of these dead came from Block 4, the supposed “Death Block.” Far from confirming the “selection murders,” these are positively refuted by the Morgue Registry and the Census Record, and Czech knows this very well, but she promotes this “selection” nonetheless. The orthodox historiography of the “gassing selections” as a result of “Special Treatment 14 f 13,” therefore, begins with a lie.

In order to make the story of the “selections” appear more believable, the author of the *Chronicle* writes of May 5, 1942 (*ibidem*, p. 206):

“An SS camp doctor orders 3 kilograms of phenol in the camp pharmacy, which is used in the Prisoners’ Infirmary for killing prisoners by injection into the heart.”

Of course, the accusation of these injections is based exclusively on testimonies, but there is yet another, utterly grotesque “proof.” We have seen in Chapter 2 that thousands of surgical procedures were performed in Auschwitz. Phenol is best known as a very effective disinfectant.²¹¹

“This use of phenol goes back to 1867, when Lister introduced its use in Glasgow for surgical procedures.”

There is therefore nothing unusual about the fact that the Prisoners’ Infirmary in Auschwitz have ordered and been supplied with this chemical.

The Auschwitz Museum has a photo of an order for 5 kg of phenol, placed by corpsman SS *Unterscharführer* Josef Klehr with the camp pharmacy. A syringe was laid across this order, and the combination then photographed. The caption explains that this was all that was necessary “to kill prisoners with phenol” (Długoborski/Piper 1999, Vol. II, p. 396).

This document (of course without the syringe) was sent from the Auschwitz Museum to the Frankfurt Court, which accepted it as Evidence Item No. 127.²¹²

Jerzy Frąckiewicz published a letter from the Prisoners’ Infirmary Góleschau “to the pharmacy of CC Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” of February 26, 1943 in which among drugs and packing materials “5 liters of phenol” were ordered (Frąckiewicz 1966, p. 72). As already mentioned above, the ordering of phenol for the requirements of the operating rooms of this camp was more than justified.

²¹⁰ APMO, D-Au-5/3, 1942, p. 80.

²¹¹ Giua/Giua-Lollini 1949, Vol. II, p. 238; see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phenol

²¹² Frankfurter Auschwitz Trial, Anlage 6 zum Protokoll der Hauptverhandlung of Jan. 28, 1965, 4 Ks 2/63, Hauptakte, Vol. 107, Document No. 127.

Regardless, the Auschwitz Museum has perverted the life-saving disinfectant phenol into a “proof” of killings!

Danuta Czech appeared during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial on its 138th main session day (February 19, 1965) as witness for the plaintiff. During this trial, the defendant Klehr was accused of being either the perpetrator of or an accomplice to the murder of prisoners by means of injection with phenol. Klehr’s lawyer Gerhard Göllner asked the prosecutors for the source of these alleged murders. The author of the *Chronicle*—at the time the accuracy of the first German-language edition was contested—answered in Polish:²¹³

“So, until December [1942] in a registry, in the so-called Death Book, in the registry [of the morgue] appeared the notation ‘Szpila’ next to selections.”

“*Szpilka*” (there’s no such thing as ‘szpila’) translates to Polish as “awl” or “pin.” This term was interpreted by Czech as the needle of a syringe, and so presented as evidence for lethal injections, even though the Polish term for needle in general is “igła” and for that of a syringe is “igła [do zastrzyków].”

Actually, the term “*szpilka*” appears nowhere in the registry in question, the *Morgue Registry* (and not *Death Book*). The term appears only in a secret “duplicate” of this document produced by members of the resistance, which Czech published in facsimile with the following caption (1960, p. 119):

“Material of the resistance movement. List of ID numbers of deceased prisoners compiled by members of the resistance based on the Morgue Registry. The entry ‘szpil[k]a’ = needle next to some numbers indicates that these prisoners were killed by injection of phenol directly into the heart as a result of a selection conducted in the Prisoners’ Infirmary on Aug. 13, 1942.”

Immediately after her perjurious testimony in Frankfurt, Czech said:²¹⁴

“After December 15, after December 12, there are no further entries of this kind.”

Nonetheless the *Chronicle* avers further selections for alleged phenol injections. The first is entered for December 16, 1942 (1989, p. 361). What is the source for this “selection”? It is a simple methodical trick. Czech proceeds from the unsupported assertion that the murders of prisoners by phenol injections into the heart were initiated in Block 28. From this, Czech implies that whenever corpses came from Block 28 after December 15, 1942, they had been killed by this means, despite the fact that most of the previously mentioned “*Szpilka*” annotations do not pertain to arrivals from

²¹³ “Więc, do 15 grudnia w książce, tak zwanym Totenbuch, w książce, widniały przy selekcjach wpisy ‘szpila’” (Fritz Bauer Institut/Staatliches Museum... 2005, p. 29518)

²¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 29519: “Po 15 grudnia, po 12 grudnia, tych adnotacji nie ma.”

Block 28. Of the 60 “*Szpilka*” entries in the above-mentioned facsimile 58 pertain to prisoner corpses from other blocks (13, 20, 21, 25, 42 and from the outpatient clinic) and only 2 (two!) from Block 28.

For such “selections,” which are supposed to have happened between the 5th and the 14th of January 1943, the Morgue Registry is Czech’s only “source” (*ibidem*, p. 377-383). For example, Czech writes for January 11, 1943 (*ibidem*, p. 381):

“The SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Block 28 of the Prisoners’ Infirmary in which he picks out 55 prisoners who have no prospects of early recovery. These prisoners are killed on the same day with phenol injections.”

In the same spirit, Irena Strzelecka writes with reference to one of her own articles (1999b, p. 397):

“Up to April 1943, between a few or several dozens of prisoners were killed with phenol almost every day in the Main Camp of Auschwitz. Just in August, in September, in November and in December 1943, 2467 prisoners were killed with phenol injections.”

Meanwhile she insisted that “physically exhausted prisoners” also were taken into Block 28 (which previously carried the number 20) allegedly in order to kill them with phenol injections (*ibidem*, p. 395). This alleged practice of killing terminally ill patients, who would die within a few days in any case, could be seen as a valid form of euthanasia, in order to spare the terminally ill unnecessary suffering. It is possible that some such cases in fact occurred. The most plausible hypothesis is, rather, that Block 28 really was the “anteroom of death” in the sense that the incurably ill, who had but days to live, were transferred there. This would also explain the relatively high rate of deaths for prisoners in this block.

One last major problem remains, which orthodox Holocaust historiography has failed to address: Were the alleged prisoner murders by means of lethal injection part of the overall “special treatment”? If so, why were these prisoners not killed in the supposed gas chambers? Alternatively, if these killings were part of the specific “Special Treatment 14 f 13,” then the question arises, why is no trace to be found of any such treatment in the abundant documentation of deaths in Auschwitz? Under what category were such killings reported to Berlin? Moreover, by what means and according to what order were the “Special Treatment 14 f 13” converted into a general “special treatment,” that is, to those “selections” as they were supposed to have been institutionalized in the framework of the purported extermination of the Jews? In addition, how would such an order be reconciled with the guidelines of the WVHA of June 24, 1942 as well as with the comprehensive practice of registration and medical treatment of inmates incapable of working? All these questions remain so far unanswered.

In summarizing, it is to be stated that the orthodox Holocaust theory of the origins of the “selections” of registered prisoners in Auschwitz is but a patchwork quilt of guesswork that lacks any historical-documentary foundation. These guesses are mutually contradictory—such as the supposed “selection” of July 28, 1941—or provably false, such as that of May 4, 1942. Because these inconsistent and/or false guesses are the two most important elements of the “mechanism of extermination” sworn to by Piper, the purported connection between the “selections” of registered prisoners for the supposed gas chambers and the initial “Special Treatment 14 f 13” collapses.

5.4. The “Selections” in Danuta Czech’s *Chronicle*

In her *Chronicle*, Czech reports numerous selections allegedly from 1941 to 1944, as a result of which about 70,000 victims were sent to the “gas chambers.” None of these selections is supported by any documentation. Quite to the contrary: the preserved documents support that the confirmable selections—and these are the majority—were never for any such thing as the “gas chambers.” In the following section, we will analyze the way and manner in which Czech seeks to interpret in accordance with her preconceptions the lesser selections—that is, those in which a relative small number of prisoners were involved—as well as those broader selections that were supposed to have yielded greater numbers of victims, but which are hardly ever mentioned in the orthodox narrative. In the next section, I will deal with those large selections that involved Jews from the family camp as well as those in the Gypsy camp. We will discuss the documentarily reported selections for each individual year, so that we can review the data from Czech in tabular form.

5.4.1. The “Selections” of 1941: The “First Gassing”

The first selection—and also the only one that counted for 1941—is that of 250 patients who were supposed to have been killed together with 600 Soviet PoWs in the incident of the “first gassing” of September 3, 1941 (Czech 1989, p. 117). I have devoted an entire book to this non-event, in which I prove that the pertinent claims are devoid of any historical fact, and that the respective elaborations in Czech’s *Chronicle* are inventions, plain and simple (Mattogno 2016a).

5.4.2. The “Selections” of 1942

For the year 1942, Czech’s *Chronicle* shows the following “selections”:

Date	Section	Gender	Number
May 04	Birkenau	M	?
June 11	Auschwitz	M	320
Aug. 03	Auschwitz	M	193
Aug. 29	Auschwitz	M	746
Sep. 05	Birkenau	F	800
Sep. 30	Auschwitz	M	84
Oct. 01	Birkenau	F	2,000
Oct. 02	Birkenau	F	2,012
Oct. 03	Birkenau	F	1,800
Oct. 30	Auschwitz	M	?
Nov. 14	Auschwitz	M	110
Dec. 03	Auschwitz	M (“Sonderkommando”)	300
Dec. 05	Birkenau	F	2,000
Dec. 08	Auschwitz	M	94
Total:			>10,459

Now we shall investigate the documentarily recorded “selections.”

5.4.2.1. The “Selection” of June 11, 1942

Under this date, the *Chronicle* indicates a selection of 320 prisoners from the Main Camp, who are supposed to have been gassed in the so-called “Bunker 1.” A further 20 prisoners from the penal company are supposed to have been shot on the same day. As source, Czech gives only “Reports of previous prisoners” (1989, pp. 224f.).

She maintains that these 340 supposed murders are not reflected in the Census Record;²¹⁵ in this, actually only 103 cases of death are noted. The regulations of the concentration camps and the previously noted orders of the WVHA did not allow that deceased or killed prisoners disappeared without a trace, without being registered as deaths. So what is the assertion based upon that 340 prisoners were murdered that day? Quite aside from the fact that the so-called “Bunkers” of Birkenau never existed (see on this Mattogno 2015a).

5.4.2.2. The “Selection” of August 3, 1942

The assertion that prisoners infected with typhus were supposed to have been gassed for “therapeutic” reasons was put about shortly after the end of the Second World War and promptly picked up by orthodox historians. For example, Gerald Reitlinger wrote in 1953 (p. 116; 1992, pp. 128f.):

“The number of inmates of the Birkenau men’s camp rose from 16,274 on July 15, 1942 to 23,010 on August 8 as the daily transports from the west started arriving. At that time, it had become necessary to cease work at the Buna fac-

²¹⁵ Register of changes in the strength of the men’s camp of Auschwitz, in which also the names of deceased prisoners are included. It covers from January 19 to August 19, 1942.

tory, and the entire area around Auschwitz had to be closed off from the rest of the world for two months. Then began what was called a "delousing program," a systematic clearing out of the medical areas for the gas chambers."

As we have seen in the first part of the present study (Section 2.2.), however, the documentation clearly shows that the policy followed by the SS concerning those infected with typhus consisted of quarantine, delousing, and assignment of the sick to the Prisoners' Infirmary:

"In each case diagnosed, the barracks, room, and detachment of the prisoner were precisely determined, and the appropriate disinfection measures applied. Where several cases arose from a particular barrack, the most affected rooms therein were quarantined."

The only gassings with Zyklon B were those that were conducted for the disinfestation of the prisoners' barracks:

"During the autumn months, bugs invaded certain blocks in massive numbers. The infested blocks were fumigated with Zyklon-B and have been free of vermin ever since."

In the "Jewish camp" of Blechhammer, which became a satellite camp of Auschwitz a few months later, typhus incidences occurred in September 1943. According to a report of the State Health Service, 31 prisoners underwent blood tests; the results were as follows:

"A mixed epidemic of typhoid fever and typhus has been detected with one case of paratyphus B."

Various precautions were taken to combat the infestation. Most of all, the Jews of the infirmary were transferred "to a separate concentration camp"; as to those remaining in the camp, the following was ordered:²¹⁶

"All camp inmates are deloused and their barracks put through a thorough scouring disinfection. Objects used by the infected and those suspected of infection were disinfected or burnt. Individual Jews not yet vaccinated will be inoculated against typhus."

The Jews are put to work only under guard in closed groups with their own tools. In the workplace, they do not come into contact with other workers. They have separate toilets."

Let us return to Czech. Under dateline August 3 she writes (1989, p. 265):

"The SS camp doctor conducts a selection among the prisoners in the Prisoners' Infirmary, in the course of which he chooses 193 prisoners sick with and recovering from typhus. These are subsequently taken to Birkenau and killed in the gas chambers."

In a remark, the author of the *Chronicle* explains (*ibidem*):

²¹⁶ Letter of the State Health Service of Cosel to the government president in Oppeln of September 14, 1943 (APK, OPK 2176, pp. 198f.), and letter from the government president in Oppeln to the governor of Upper Silesia Province in Kattowitz of October 11, 1943 (APK, OPK 2176, p. 205).

“In the registry of the sickbay of Block 28, ‘transferred to Birkenau’ is entered next to the 193 names of the sick prisoners. In the Census Record, however, the names of these prisoners are entered in the list of deaths; these entries are spread over the three following days. 30 of these prisoners were listed on the 10th, 100 on the 11th and 63 on the 12th of August.”

Since the documents mentioned by Czech aren’t available to me, I shall make do with the following considerations. To start with, there is no evidence to hand that the 193 were murdered, much less “in the gas chambers.” In that period the mortality in the camp was sky-high because of typhus infestations and other sicknesses then raging, without the need of any “gassings,” as may be seen from the following table:²¹⁷

Date 1942	Deaths	Jews	Non-Jews
Aug. 3	97	23	74
Aug. 4	102	20	83
Aug. 5	88	15	73
Aug. 6	79	21	58
Aug. 7	84	38	46
Aug. 8	123	34	89
Aug. 9	120	24	96
Aug. 10	207	35	172
Aug. 11	191	82	109
Aug. 12	164	58	106
Aug. 13	230	52	178
Aug. 14	126	102	24
Aug. 15	216	41	175
Aug. 16	202	34	168
Aug. 17	183	30	153
Aug. 18	323	41	191
Aug. 19	135	47	88
	2,670	697	1,883

If the 193 prisoners were actually “gassed” on August 3rd, it is hard to imagine why their deaths were not registered until the 10th. Indications that the death reports concerned were falsified do not exist.

It is further to be noted that there would have been no reason to falsify death certificates if the alleged “special treatment” had been ordered by Himmler with Hitler’s approval, as orthodox historiography would have it. In that case, this special treatment would have been just as legal as the shooting of escapees by sentries.

In the few cases (a few hundred out of 68,864 cases altogether) in which a false cause of death was actually given in retrospect (“sudden heart stoppage” = infarction), the cause thereof was usually an execution

²¹⁷ *Stärkebuch*. Statistical compilation by Jan Sehn. AGK, NTN, 92, p. 110.

(by shooting or the noose; Grotum/Parcer, pp. 243-247).²¹⁸ It had to do therefore with “justified” killings. The prisoners shot in an escape attempt were registered as “shot in flight” (67 cases), but also sometimes with “sudden heart stoppage” (*ibidem*, p. 247). The reason for this falsification of the death reports for these “justified” killings might merely have been to avoid the inevitable bureaucratic rigmarole prescribed for such “unnatural” causes of death such as described in Section 1.3.

The total number of death reports that give “sudden heart stoppage” as cause of death is 2,727 out of 68,864 overall, therefore less than 4% (*ibidem*, p. 243). Therefore, even if one assumes that they are all false, it follows that the documented murders of registered prisoners (including executions of prisoners sentenced to death) comes to less than 4%. The remaining 66,137 cases, that is, over 96%, would have died a natural death. This cannot be reconciled with the asserted practice of systematically eliminating prisoners unfit for work.

Now back to the table of registered deaths shown above from August 1942. It is inexplicable why the number of Jews among those dying in this period only amounts to 26.1%. According to orthodox historiography, the situation should be the reverse; it would have had the majority of Jewish prisoners infected with typhus consigned to death in the “gas chambers.” Czech says nothing of the nationality of the purported victims, from which it follows that they must for the most part have been non-Jewish.

Bottom line: nothing contradicts the assumption that the 193 persons were terminally ill inmates who were transferred to Birkenau in order to free up space in the hospitals for new arrivals, and who then died in the following days.

5.4.2.3. The “Selection” of August 29, 1942

The second and last selection in August 1942 is supposed to have occurred in Hall 3 of Block 20 of Auschwitz. Czech writes (1989 pp. 289f.):

“SS garrison physician Dr. Uhlenbrock arranged a selection among the sick and recovering prisoners in CC Auschwitz under the pretext of controlling the typhus epidemic. Those selected are to be killed in the gas chambers in order to eliminate the carriers of typhus, the lice, and the sick themselves. [...] In total, the camp doctor Entress selects 746 prisoners from the infectious ward, who are killed the same day in the gas chambers.”

The prisoners sick with typhus were at that time accommodated in Block 20. One of this block’s registers has been preserved and analyzed in an interesting article on “Typhus in Auschwitz Camp I” by Stanisław Kłodziński. The Polish historian writes (Kłodziński 1965, p. 51):

²¹⁸ Of course there is no document that speaks of deaths by “gassing” or “phenol injection.”

“The register of Hall No. 3 in Block 20 is an important document concerning typhus in Auschwitz Camp I. It covers the period from March 12 to December 1, 1942 (250 days). During the fumigation operation, that is from August 30 until September 7, Hall No. 3 contained no prisoners. The register consists of 168 numbered, handwritten pages; the headings cover the following items: ‘Date, Census, Intake, From where, Treatment (typhus), Discharge, To where.’ The first registration is dated March 12, 1942. At that time, the hall held 68 patients. On that day 2 patients died. In all, 323 patients died in this hall from March 12 to December 1. At the time of the above-mentioned ‘general fumigation,’ that is, on August 29, 1942, the number of patients in this hall stood at 93. On that day, three patients died natural deaths, and the number fell to 90. On the same day, the hall was evacuated, and the number of inmates fell to zero. On September 8, 1942 62 patients moved in, and the day after the census rose to 93 patients.”

There follows a table (shown below) that depicts the flow of patients in Hall 3 of Block 20. S. Kłodziński continues:

“From the table it is evident that from March 12 to December 1, 1942 a total of 1,792 patients were admitted. Of these, 413 (23%) died in this period either of natural causes or following selection. [...] In the above-mentioned register of Hall No. 3 of Block 20, the registration numbers of diagnosed typhus are marked. On March 12, there were already 645 cases of typhus. By November 30, 4,812 cases had been registered. This indicates that in the period from March 12 to November 30, 1942, no fewer than 4,167 cases of typhus were officially registered.”

The last-mentioned figure pertains to the prisoners sick with typhus who were registered in Hall 3 of Block 20 and then distributed to other halls.

This register is said to provide the evidence that on August 29, 1942, a selection was conducted and 90 patients were gassed; the latter were among the 746 killed in the “gas chambers” on that day, if we follow Czech.

I summarize the data provided by Kłodziński:

Period	Admitted	Deaths	“Gassed”	Reg. Number
Mar. 12–Mar. 31	24	2		645
Apr. 1–Apr. 30	77	?		
May 1–May 31	166	?		
June 1–June 30	190	?		
July 1–July 31	322	?		
Aug. 1–Aug. 29	389	?	90	
Sep. 8–Sep. 30	210	?		
Oct. 1–Oct. 31	275	?		
Nov. 1–Nov. 30	137	?		4812
Dec. 1	2	?		
?		323	90	
Totals	1,792	413		>4,167

The total number of prisoners admitted to Hall 3 of Block 20 therefore came to 1,792; of these, 323 (18%) died natural deaths, while 90 (5%) supposedly were gassed. The number that passed through this hall from 3/12 to Nov. 30, 1942 came to $(4,812 - 645 =) 4,167$.

Kłodziński further published a graph from which the number of prisoners processed through the hall in question each month as well as the patient-registration numbers were shown (*ibidem*, p. 52). I compile the data in the following table:

Cut-off Date	Patient Number	Patients Processed through Hall 3
March 13	645	
March 30	717	72
April 30	867 [861]	144
May 31	1,162	301
June 30	1,557	395
July 31	2,367	810
August 28	3,746	1,379
September 8	3,746	0
September 30	4,695	950
	[4,696]	
October 29	4,780	84
November 30	4,812	32
Total:		4,167

On March 13, therefore, Patient Number 645 had been registered in Hall No. 3; by March 30, Number 717 was registered, which means that 72 additional sick prisoners passed through the hall $(717 - 645 =) 72$, etc.

Let us return to the alleged gassing of August 29, 1942. All allegations of this rely exclusively upon the proposition that 90 of the prisoners registered in this hall had disappeared. However, from August 30 through September 7 that hall was closed because of the fumigation. Further, it may be inferred from the patient numbers that right after August 28 no further patients were admitted to this hall, so that the cumulative number for this day—3,746—remained unchanged through September 8. It hardly needs mentioning that this cessation of admissions was caused by the fumigation.

On the first day of the fumigation, August 29, Hall 3 was, logically, emptied of its occupants, and this constituted for S. Kłodziński the “evidence” that 90 patients were gassed. The argument of the Polish historian is disarmingly naïve. It is obvious that the sick prisoners were transferred to another hall and then on September 8 and 9 brought back into Hall 3. In fact, 93 patients were lodged in that hall on September 9: the 90 evacuated on August 29 plus three new arrivals. (It is of course possible that on these

days one or more of those evacuated died a natural death; in this case, the number of new arrivals would have been accordingly higher than three.)

To sum up: the register of Hall 3 of Block 20 indicates that none of the 1,792 typhus-infected patients brought there was “gassed.” The only claimed gassing in the course of eight months, to which 90 prisoners are said to have fallen victim—5% of the total—was in fact a temporary evacuation undertaken for the purpose of the pending fumigation of the hall.

As concerns the alleged general selection of 746 prisoners, the assertions concerning it rely solely on witness testimony and are not supported by one single document. Czech submits as the most important of these testimonies that of Wiesław Kielar (1989 pp. 289f.), but in this neither the date of the alleged selection nor the number of the allegedly selected is stated (Kielar 1979, pp. 155-158). As for the reports of the secret resistance movement of the camp, upon which Czech also relies, it is stated in a letter of August 29, 1942 only:

“Step by step, 750 typhus patients and survivors thereof [therefore, recovered!] are sent to the [gas] chambers as well.”

Just “yesterday,” the letter claims, therefore on August 28, 300 are said to have been gassed. There is no evidence of any kind for these alleged gas-sings either. Quite to the contrary, the register for Hall 3 of Block 20 shows irrefutably that the normal practice in Auschwitz was not the killing of prisoners sick with typhus, but rather their treatment.

5.4.2.4. The “Selection” of September 5, 1942

Danuta Czech writes:

“The SS camp doctor does a selection among the female prisoners in Block 27 of the Prisoners’ Infirmary in the women’s camp in Birkenau, in which he picks out all sick Jewesses, about 800 women. They are killed the same day in the gas chambers.”

Czech relies on the diary of Dr. Kremer, or more precisely on the entry for September 5, 1942, in which a “Special operation from women’s camp ‘Muslims’” is discussed. The second source used by Czech is “APMO, Höß Trial, Vol. 16, p. 55,” which is the testimony of a Wanda Jakubowska, who served as liaison between the female prisoners and “the male communist conspirators” (Garliński 1974, p. 132), which renders this testimony worthless. This witness’s claims are not supported by any document. Czech cites the diary of Dr. Kremer only because the term “special operation” (*Sonderaktion*) appears in it, which—according to the unfounded assertions of orthodox historiography—is supposed to be a synonym for gas-sing people. I have demonstrated in an earlier study that this inference is entirely without foundation (Mattogno 2016c, pp. 82-95).

5.4.2.5. The “Selections” of October 1942

For this month, Czech counts four selections. The first is supposed to have happened on October 1 (1989, p. 312):

“A selection is conducted in Women’s Camp BIa in Birkenau in which 2000 female prisoners are selected. The selectees are killed in the gas chambers.”

On the following day, a second selection is supposed to have occurred (*ibidem*, p. 313):

“A selection is conducted in Women’s Camp BIa in Birkenau in which 2012 female prisoners are selected. The selectees are killed in the gas chambers.”

For both “Selections” Czech provides the same source: “APMO, Höß Trial, Vol. 16, p. 55.” This also is the testimony of Wanda Jakubowska.

Under dateline October 3, Czech reports the third “selection” as follows:

“In a further selection in Women’s Camp BIa in Birkenau 1800 female prisoners are selected. The selectees are killed in the gas chambers.”

This time the citation reads: “APMO, Krakow Auschwitz Trial, Vol. 7, pp. 123f” (*ibidem* p. 312). It is the witness testimony of Maria Świdorska in the trial against the camp staff at Auschwitz; this is found in Volume 7 of the trial record on pages 122-127.

Finally, Czech knows of yet a fourth “selection” to report that allegedly happened on October 30. As its consequence, an indeterminate number of Jews are said to have been gassed (*ibidem*, pp. 328f). As to its source, this time it is in the fifth volume of the records of the Höß trial, which contains protocols of witness testimonies. On that day, a certain number of Jews are said to have been murdered.

In all, according to Czech, 5,812 female prisoners were picked out just in the first two days of October 1942 and driven into the gas chambers, although “merely” about 4,600 prisoners are documented as having died in October (the registration numbers cover from about 33,800 to about 38,400),²¹⁹ among them about 1,600 male prisoners who met their end in the Main Camp,²²⁰ as well as about 3,000 prisoners from Birkenau, and this includes killed prisoners.

For this reason, the stories of the gassing of those 5,812 female prisoners don’t ring true. More precisely: no gassing is documentarily confirmed, and the number of prisoners dying of all causes is substantially below this number.

²¹⁹ Staatliches Museum... 1995. Statistical compilation by the author.

²²⁰ Morgue Registry. Statistical presentation by Jan Sehn. AGK, NTN, pp. 141f. For October 1942 this registry contains only two entries, but in September 1,636 and in November 1,688 deaths were listed, so that mortality in October must have been around 1600.

5.4.2.6. The Selection of November 14, 1942

Under dateline November 14, 1942, Czech writes:

“The SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, during which he picks out 110 prisoners. The selectees are taken to Birkenau and there killed in the gas chambers.”

The source listing here is as follows: “APMO, D-AuI-5/3, Prisoners’ Infirmary Register of Block 28” (1989, p. 339). It is the same source as that for the selection of August 3, but this time Czech avers neither that the names of these prisoners show the annotation “transferred to Birkenau,” nor that their registration numbers have been confirmed in the Morgue Registry.²²¹ In the Morgue Registry only 26 deaths are shown for November 14, which is less than half of the average daily number of deaths of $(1,688 \div 30 =)$ about 56 for that month.²²²

Of the 26 deaths listed in the Morgue Registry for November 14, ten carry the annotation “28.7.,” nine the annotation “20,” six the annotation “Buna” and one an illegible annotation.²²³ Indeed the annotation “28.7.,” which obviously indicates Hall 7 of Block 28 as the place of the prisoner’s death, appears quite routinely also next to other entries, such as twenty times on November 13, thirteen times on November 12, nine times on November 11, etc.²²⁴

Hence, Czech “proves” the gassing of these 110 “selected” prisoners simply with her unsupported assertion that they were transferred to Birkenau!

5.4.2.7. The Selection of December 3, 1942

This selection concerns the so-called “special unit” (*Sonderkommando*) of Birkenau. Czech writes thereof (1989, p. 349):

“The 300 or so Jewish prisoners of the special unit assigned to digging up and incinerating the 107,000 bodies buried in mass graves are driven by the SS from Birkenau to the Main Camp. There they are led into the gas chamber at Crematorium I and killed by gas. So the witnesses to the incineration of the bodies are eliminated.”

I have dealt with this alleged gassing in one of my separate studies. (Matogno 2016d, pp. 27-35). I will here only summarize the most significant points.

²²¹ Register of the morgue of Block 28 of Auschwitz, in which only the prisoner number of the deceased prisoners appear. It covers from October 7, 1941 to August 31, 1943.

²²² Morgue Registry. Statistical compilation by Jan Sehn. AGK, NTN, 92, pp. 141f.

²²³ Morgue Registry, AGK, OB, 385, p. 14.

²²⁴ *Ibidem*, pp. 11-14. In the Registry also appear the annotations “28.17,” “28.12,” “28.9,” “28.”

As sources, Czech cites Vol. 1, p. 17 and Vol. 4, p. 76 of the Höß trial as well as Vol. 7, pp. 7 & 13 of the trial against the camp staff. The first two concern the witness testimonies of Stanisław Jankowski and Reinhold Puchała, and the last concerns an unidentifiable further testimony.

Jankowski testified as follows (Staatliches Museum... 1972, p. 48):

"I declare that at that time, i.e., in late 1942, there were not yet any gas chambers at Auschwitz. The only gassing action known to me from that period occurred in November or December 1942. On that occasion, somewhat more than three-hundred-ninety persons, only Jews of various nationalities, who had been employed in the Birkenau special unit, were gassed. This gassing was conducted in the morgue."

This is Puchała's testimony:²²⁵

"The members of the special unit, including the barracks staff, who had not yet once gone out to work but rather performed functions in the barracks, were sent to the Main Camp and gassed in the gas chamber of Crematorium I. The special unit included about 300 prisoners as that time."

This is supposed to have happened "in December 1942."²²⁶ The most important source for this supposed event, ignored by Czech, is in fact the written report by Alfred Wetzler as part of the so-called "Auschwitz Protocols," which began to circulate from early 1944:²²⁷

"On December 17, 1942, 200 young Jews from Slovakia who had been working in the so-called Sonderkommando at the gassing [operations] and the incineration of the corpses were executed in Birkenau. The execution resulted due to a prepared mutiny and an attempt to escape, which had been revealed early on by a Jew. The Kommando was replaced by 200 Jews from Poland who had just arrived with a transport from Makow. Among those executed were: Alexander Weiss, Trnava; Fero Wagner, Trnava; Schneider Oskar, Trnava; Wetzler Dezider, Trnava; Aladar Spitzer, Trnava; Vojtech Weiss, Trnava."

Wetzler had been deported from Slovakia to Auschwitz on April 13, 1942 and there had received the registration number 29162. In that he gave many of their names, he must have had extensive knowledge of the men of the allegedly gassed "special unit." Before we evaluate this claim, it is to be noted that, during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial, Wetzler gave testimony that seriously contradicted his 1944 report: while the special unit, according to his 1944 report, was made up of 200 men and the place of execution was Birkenau, he testified during the trial that it was 300 men, who were executed in the Main Camp. Furthermore, he provided an important set of details (Langbein 1965, pp. 531f.):

²²⁵ Deposition of R. Puchała via Jan Sehn of Aug. 9, 1946. Höß Trial, Vol. IV, pp. 75f.

²²⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 76.

²²⁷ APMO, Akta obozowego RO, Vol. XXa, sygn. D-RO/129, pp. 22f.

“At that time, there were mostly Slovakian Jews with numbers in the 36,000 range. They came to Auschwitz from Lublin.”

Wetzler is the only witness who gave explicit and verifiable details of the special unit's execution, including:

Date: December 17, 1942

Number of prisoners: 200 (or 300)

Nationality of the prisoners: Slovakian Jews

Origin of the prisoners: CC Lublin

Registration numbers of the prisoners: range of 36,000.²²⁸

A transport of Slovakian Jews actually did arrive on May 22, 1942 from CC Lublin-Majdanek in Auschwitz; the 1,000 prisoners of this transport received registration numbers from 36132 to 37131.²²⁹ Thus it obviously is the transport mentioned by Wetzler, from which the 200 or 300 prisoners of the special unit were recruited, who then on December 17, 1942 are said to have been gassed.

Actually, due to the deplorable catastrophic hygienic and sanitary conditions in the Birkenau camp, 947 of these 1,000 detainees died between May 27 and August 15, 1942.²³⁰ If, therefore, only 53 of these detainees were still alive on August 15, 1942, it is impossible for 200 or 300 of them to have been gassed on December 17, all the more so as 20 of these 53 detainees died between August 16, 1942 and March 1, 1943, as shown in the following table:²³¹

ID no.	Last name	First name	Date of birth	Date of death	Death register no.
36179	Bauer	Ladislaus	Sept. 27, 1925	Aug. 16, 1942	21295
36650	Blau	Maximilian	Dec. 14, 1910	Aug. 16, 1942	22370
37045	Ehrenreich	Samuel	July 27, 1925	Aug. 16, 1942	21296
37056	Hoenig	David	Oct. 15, 1926	Aug. 16, 1942	21245
37098	Mozes	Imrich	Nov. 28, 1927	Aug. 16, 1942	21364
36829	Hajnal	Zoltan	Apr. 27, 1922	Aug. 22, 1942	23914
36767	Ringel	Heinz	July 28, 1921	Aug. 22, 1942	23863
37065	Klein	Ladislaus	Dec. 30, 1925	Aug. 24, 1942	24566
36492	Sachs	Leo	Feb. 4, 1900	Aug. 25, 1942	24900
36498	Gerler	Josef	Oct. 18, 1924	Sept. 4, 1942	27683
36900	Schlesinger	Aladar	Apr. 13, 1924	Sept. 12, 1942	30198
37039	Braunstein	Samuel	Nov. 18, 1926	Sept. 16, 1942	30894
36338	Mandel	Arnold	Mar. 18, 1912	Sept. 23, 1942	32464
36186	Joeger	Max	May 4, 1919	Oct. 6, 1942	34829
36774	Politzer	Wilhelm	May 27, 1913	Oct. 14, 1942	35883

²²⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 19.

²²⁹ APMM fot. 423, Manifests of transports. The list also gives the data of death of prisoners who died before August 15, 1942.

²³⁰ AGK, NTN, 88, p. 114, Statistics by Otto Wolken, and APMM, Photo 423.

²³¹ APMM, fot. 423, Manifest of transport of 5/22, 1942; Staatliches... 1995.

ID no.	Last name	First name	Date of birth	Date of death	Death register no.
36343	Engel	Vidor	May 3, 1907	Oct. 21, 1942	36947
37084	Adler	Isidor	July 24, 1924	Oct. 24, 1942	37330
37106	Fenster	Imrich	Aug. 11, 1926	Dec. 3, 1942	43046
36214	Rosenzweig	Josef	Feb. 7, 1915	Jan. 14, 1943	2116
37112	Margulies	Josef	Aug. 5, 1927	Mar. 1, 1943	12252

In fact, only one detainee from this transport died in December of 1942!

Furthermore, out of the six detainees Alfred Wetzler claims were murdered during the alleged elimination of the special unit on December 17, 1942, only one appears in the Auschwitz death registers: Dezider Wetzler, born at Trnava on March 11, 1908. He, however, died on July 10, 1942 (ID number 14676).

The asserted gassing of the 200 or 300 or even 390 prisoners of the so-called “Sonderkommandos” in the morgue of Crematorium I therefore has nothing to do with reality. This is also confirmed by other documentation.

For December 3, 1942 – the official date fixed by Czech – the Morgue Registry shows 125 deceased prisoners; for December 4, there are 118, and 102 for December 5. From December 6, the number of deceased prisoners declines noticeable: 22 on the 6th, 48 on the 7th, 53 on the 8th. For the first two days of December, 86 and 59 deaths are shown.²³² In November 1942, the mortality was 1,688 prisoners, which is 56 per day on average.²³³ The same daily average occurred also during December ($1,741 \div 31 = 56$).²³³ Of the 125 prisoners who died on December 3, fifteen came from Outstation Chełmek, two from Camp Monowitz (“Buna”) and one from Outstation Gollerschau.²³⁴ Of the 118 deaths of December 4, 9 came from Monowitz.²³⁵ Finally, of the 102 deceased prisoners of December 5, eleven came from Birkenau, two from the Outstation Budy, and six from Monowitz.²³⁶ Of the 345 prisoners who died between December 3 and 5, therefore, 35 came from various outstations and only eleven from Birkenau. All other dead had been prisoners of the Main Camp.

Czech spares not one word for the fact that the purported bodies of the members of the so-called special unit do not appear in the Morgue Registry. At the same time, however, she claims that 64 registered prisoners were murdered by lethal injection on December 3, 78 more on the 4th, and 60 on December 5—altogether 202 of the 345 prisoners who died on these days (1989, pp. 349-352). If the SS, according to Czech’s view, recorded

²³² AGK, OB, 385, Morgue Registry, pp. 32-42.

²³³ AGK, NTN, 143, Morgue Registry. Evaluation by J. Sehn, p. 142.

²³⁴ AGK, OB, 385, Morgue Registry, pp. 35f.

²³⁵ *Ibidem*, pp. 37f.

²³⁶ *Ibidem*, pp. 39f.

these murders-by-injection properly, it is hard to imagine why they would not then have done the same with the allegedly gassed members of the special unit. The fact that their death is registered nowhere in that period can only mean that these prisoners were not murdered at all.

5.4.2.8. The Selection of December 5, 1942

Of all the selections mentioned in Czech's *Chronicle*, this is without a doubt one of the most unbelievable. According to the author, the following is supposed to have happened (*ibidem*, p. 351):

"In Women's Camp BIIa in Birkenau, the SS conducts a larger selection among the prisoners that lasted the whole day. After the selection, about 2000 young, healthy women fit for labor are taken into the gas chambers of the bunkers."

So only "young, healthy women fit for labor" were gassed, while presumably the old, sick and those unfit for work were left alive—because what other purpose could a "selection" have had? It goes without saying that the only foundation for this assertion is a witness testimony; it comes this time from a Julia Škodowa (*ibidem*).

5.4.2.9. The Selection of December 8, 1942

Czech describes this selection as follows:

"The SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Prisoners' Infirmary during which he picks out 94 sick prisoners, who have no chance of early recovery. The 94 selected prisoners are brought to Birkenau and there killed with gas."

The source reads: "APMO, D-AuI-5/3, Prisoners' Infirmary Register of Block 28, p. 232-235" (*ibidem*, p. 354), therefore is the same as given by Czech for the selections of August 3 and November 14 of the same year. As in the case of the latter, this time she also does not state whether the annotation "transferred to Birkenau" can be found next to the selectees' names, nor does she indicate that the prisoner numbers are shown in the Morgue Registry. Thus, a merely asserted—and nowhere documented!—transfer to Birkenau turns into a gassing!

5.4.3. The "Selections" of 1943

To start, I compile the gassings that according to the *Chronicle* happened in the Year 1943 in tabular form:

Date	Section	Sex	Victim count
Jan. 17	Main Camp	M	500
Feb. 28	Birkenau	F	1,000
Aug. 21	Birkenau	F	498
Aug. 29	Birkenau, BIIa	M	462
Aug. 29	Birkenau, BIId	M	4,000
Sep. 3	Birkenau	F	[hundreds]
Oct. 3	Birkenau	M	139
Oct. 8	Birkenau	F	156
Oct. 8	Birkenau	M	[a thousand]
Oct. 10	Birkenau	M	327
Oct. 20	Birkenau	M	293
Oct. 22	Birkenau	F	1,260
Nov. 14	Birkenau	M	219
Nov. 19	Birkenau	F	394
Dec. 9	Birkenau	M	13
Dec. 10	Birkenau	M	334
Dec. 12	Birkenau	F	2,106
Dec. 19	Birkenau	M	338
		Total:	>13,039

The fifteen selections during 1943 and 1944 as mentioned by key witness Otto Wolken I discuss separately in Section 5.5.

5.4.3.1. The Selection of January 17, 1943

Czech writes (*ibidem*, p. 385):

“The camp management conducts a selection among the prisoners in Quarantine Barracks 2 and 8 of the Main Camp, during which about 500 prisoners are selected. They are taken the same day to Birkenau and there killed in the gas chambers.”

In the Morgue Registry, a total of 1,605 deaths are recorded for January 1943, thus about 52 per day. Up to the 16th of that month about 1,027 prisoners or an average of 64 daily died. On the 17th ten deaths were recorded, from the 17th to the 31st a total of 578 or about 38 per day.²³⁷ Since the alleged gassing of 500 victims concerned registered prisoners, this mass murder would have to have been reflected in the death statistics—but no, after the 17th, the mortality, instead of rising, declined from 64 to 38 daily! Thus, the Morgue Registry refutes the tale of these 500 pure and simple.

5.4.3.2. The Selection of February 28, 1943

According to Czech (*ibidem*, p. 425) on February 28, 1943

“... a selection occur, during which 1000 Jewish women are selected. The selectees are taken to Block 25 and wait there until they are taken to the gas chambers.”

²³⁷ AGK, NTN, 92, pp. 141f. Morgue Registry, statistical presentation by J. Sehns.

On February 27, 1943 there were 9,982 prisoners interned in the women's camp, of whom 1,971 were "prisoners incapable of work or deployment;"²³⁸ on February 28 the camp census had grown to 10,031, of which 1,973 were "prisoners incapable of work or deployment."²³⁸ On March 1, of 10,016 female prisoners, 1,828 were "incapable of work or deployment."²³⁸ On the 28th, no female prisoner was admitted to the camp, so that the number of missing inmates on March 1 was $(10,031 - 10,016) = 15$, who must have died of "natural" causes. The decline in "prisoners incapable of work or deployment" from 1,973 to 1,828, that is, by 145, is explained by the fact that the category of women "capable of work or deployment" grew from 8,058 to 8,188, that is, by 130.

5.4.3.3. The Selection of August 31, 1943

On this selection, Czech writes (*ibidem*, pp. 579f.):

"In the Auschwitz-Birkenau Women's Camp the camp management conducts a selection, during which 498 female Jewish prisoners are picked out, who in the opinion of the camp management and the SS camp doctor cannot be put to work. The chosen Jewesses are sentenced to death in the gas chambers. [...] Among the selectees are 438 Jewesses from Greece. The list of the selected Jewesses is marked 'G. U.,' that is, gesonderte Unterbringung (special accommodation), and indicates the death sentence. The list is signed by the camp leader, Head Supervisor Mandel."

Czech explains in a note:

"A typewritten transcript of this original list of the specific names of the 498 selected Jewesses and the signature of Head Supervisor Mandel is purloined and by illegal channels smuggled out of the camp by a member of the camp resistance movement, the prisoner Stanisław Kłodzinski, and brought to Teresa Lasocka, by whom this information is to be relayed to London."

The document here in question is the "transcript" of a nonexistent original. It carries the heading "Birkenau Women's Camp. F.L. 8.43. Ma.Krt.", and its subject is "G.U. of Aug. 21, 43." Even if one proceeds from the assumption that the original document actually concerned the subject indicated and that the initials "G.U." actually meant "special accommodation," this would still not be evidence for the alleged gassing. As I have established elsewhere, the expressions "special accommodation," "miscellaneous accommodation" and "specially accommodated" were used for prisoners who had gotten to Auschwitz from places other than concentration camps and who had to be specially quartered to prevent the danger of infesting the other prisoners with lice (Mattogno 2016c, Chapter 7).

The same, however, goes also for prisoners who were released or transferred elsewhere. In the latter case, they belonged to the category "Prepara-

²³⁸ AGK, NTN, 134, p. 283.

tion for Transport,” and they were housed separately in particular if they had already been deloused. This was normal practice. In fact, the regulations of the concentration camps prescribed for prisoners scheduled for release their “separation from the other prisoners,” that is, a separated or special accommodation. The rules also prescribed that prisoners to be transferred be housed “separately until transport.” Before their separate housing, they were showered, examined by the doctor, and dressed in clean clothes.²³⁹ The educational prisoners had to be “specially accommodated” as well.²⁴⁰ This practice of separate housing was implemented with special diligence when infestations were raging in the camps. For example, the SS garrison physician of CC Stutthof conveyed the following on November 24, 1944 in connection with the transfer of 500 Jews to CC Flossenbürg:²⁴¹

“You are warned that these prisoners come from a camp in which at present typhoid fever, paratuberculosis, diphtheria and scarlet fever are epidemic. They should be quarantined and put to work in separate crews. The prisoners are bathed and deloused before transportation.”

It is obvious that this also constituted a “separate accommodation.” As seen before in connection with the “Jewish camp” of Blechhammer, prisoners suspected of having typhus were isolated from their fellow prisoners; they were not only housed separately from them, but they worked in other places and used other tools.

In a radio message to CC Auschwitz of October 25, 1942 that was intercepted and decoded by the British security service, Arthur Liebehenschel announced that in the coming week an inspection committee would visit the work facilities of the camp. Liebehenschel advised that “special facilities of the camp (separate accommodations)” were not to be shown.²⁴²

Let us return to our document. Here it is worth noting that it does not come from the sickbay of the Birkenau Women’s Camp, and therefore in no way implies that the female prisoners enumerated therein were really sick and incapable of work. Just as little does anything indicate that they died in August 1943—actually the opposite could be demonstrated.

Death Registries 19 and 20 are missing for 1943. The greatest number of deaths they could encompass is 3,000 names,²⁴³ and they cover the period of August 20 through October 7.²⁴⁴ Therefore, it cannot be checked by

²³⁹ AGK, NTN, 172, pp. 25f.

²⁴⁰ AGK, NTN, 131, p. 183.

²⁴¹ AMS, I-IIIC-4, p. 159.

²⁴² TNA, HW 1621, German Police Decodes, No. 3 Traffic: 10.10.42. ZIP/GPDD 262b/25.10.42, 33/34.

²⁴³ Each Death Registry contains 1,500 pages at most, of which each contains one death certificate.

²⁴⁴ On October 7, 1943 it was noted in the Death Registries that 30,001 prisoners had died in the Auschwitz camp complex since the beginning of the year.

name whether the 498 female prisoners really were killed. According to the known letter of Pohl to Himmler of September 30, 1943, however, a total of 2,380 prisoners had died in Auschwitz in August, 1,442 of them in the men's camp and 938 in the women's camp.²⁴⁵ According to this document, the monthly mortality in the women's camp amounted to 3.6% (938 deaths among an average of 26,000 inmates), while in the previous month the mortality rate was 5.15%. In the men's camp, on the other hand, the mortality in August was 3%, and in July it was 2.96%. In this month, the average census of the women's camp ran about 20,000,²⁴⁶ and 3,255 new inmates arrived (International Tracing Service 1965, pp. 8f), which means that the median camp census at the time was no higher than about 23,000, and that the mortality could not have been higher than $(23,000 \times 0.0515 =)$ 1,200. The number of deaths for August (938) at a mortality rate of 3.61% therefore agrees with these numbers. That means that the 498 allegedly gassed could not have numbered among the 938 dead, because in this case the natural mortality would have sunk below a minimum of $(20,000 \times 0.0515 =)$ 1,030 to $(938 - 498 =)$ 440. For according to Czech, there were actually no selections in the women's camp in July, so that all cases of death in that month had "natural" causes.

Per the foregoing, one may conclude with confidence that these 498 female prisoners cannot have died in August 1943. From this the further conclusion follows necessarily that they were transferred to other camps. Czech herself inadvertently supported this chain of reasoning. According to a list of transports submitted by the resistance movement, 508 prisoners were sent to Neuengamme on August 26. Czech mentions earlier and later transports on this list with the correct citation "APMO, Mat. R.O., Vol. VII, p. 474" (Mat. R.O. = *Material Ruchu Oporu*: Material of the Resistance Movement), for example those for the 18th, 19th, 29th and 31st of that month, not however that of August 26. The reason for this omission is clear: the number of those transferred on that day²⁴⁷ came to 508, so 498 plus ten. One may then posit with near-certainty that the 498 allegedly "gassed" female prisoners were transferred to Neuengamme.

This line of reasoning is supported by the similar case of the alleged gassing of 394 prisoners on November 1943, which we will consider further below.

²⁴⁵ PS-1469, p. 4.

²⁴⁶ AGK, NTN, 134, p. 285. Statistical compilation by Jan Sehn in the report series "Overview of Prisoner Assignments in CC Auschwitz, Upper Silesia."

²⁴⁷ The source does not give the genders of those transferred.

5.4.3.4. The Selection of August 29, 1943

This case has to do with a double selection, which Czech describes as follows (1989, pp. 588f.):

“An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Men’s Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau, in the course of which he picks out 462 Jewish prisoners. They are killed in the gas chambers on the same day. [...]

An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Men’s Quarantine Camp BIId in Birkenau, in the course of which he selects about 4,000 Jewish prisoners. They are killed on the same day in the gas chambers.”

In the Death Registries, there is not the slightest trace of such a huge massacre. In Death Registry 18/1943, deaths are registered up to August 19. The continuous numbering of the death certificates begins on the first of that month with progressive numbers around 26,000. As previously mentioned, the succeeding Death Registries, that is Nos. 19 and 20/1943 are missing; the next series of death certificates starts only on October 7, 1943, which starts out from about Number 30,000. It follows from this that between August 1 and October 6 about 3,900 prisoners met their deaths. As previously mentioned, according to Pohl’s letter to Himmler of September 30, 1943, a total of 2,380 prisoners died in August in Auschwitz, of these 1,442 in the men’s plus 938 in the women’s camp. In September plus the first seven days of October, about 1,500 prisoners must have died according to the capacity of one Death Registry, so that one cannot even suppose that those allegedly gassed on August 29 had died natural deaths, and that the pertinent cases were recorded during the course of September.

The “gassing” of 4,462 prisoners on August 29, 1943 is consequently not only unsupported by any document, but is conclusively refuted by the Death Registries.

5.4.3.5. The Selection of October 8, 1943

Czech writes (1989, p. 623):

“An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the barracks of the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Women’s Camp BIa in Birkenau, during which he chooses 156 female prisoners. They are killed on the same day in the gas chambers. The number of sick female prisoners comes to 6,261 after this.”

The source upon which Czech relies here is the “Monthly Labor Deployment List” of October 1943. According to this list, 6,417 female prisoners were “incapable of work or deployment,” while on the following day there remained only 6,261 women in this category. Therefore, for Czech (6,417 – 6,261 =) 156 female prisoners had been gassed. However, the number of women capable of work or deployment rose on October 8 from 26,584 to 26,654 on the 9th, therefore, by seventy. Accordingly, the census of female

prisoners declined by $(156 - 70 =) 86$, which also follows from the facts that 33,001 women were registered in the camp on October 8, and 32,915 on October 9. On October 8, however, seven female prisoners from a collection transport (Nos. 64670 to 64706) were admitted into the camp, so that the actual decline came to $(86 + 7 =) 93$. Of course, there is no evidence for the claim that these 93 missing women have been gassed. It is more likely that a portion of these missing women died, another portion was transferred to other camps, and yet another portion was even released, or else that all these women were simply transferred.

5.4.3.6. The Selection of October 22, 1943

This selection is described as follows by Czech (*ibidem*, p. 635):

“The census of Auschwitz-Birkenau Women’s Camp including the prisoners in the satellite camps, in the administration building, and at Dr. Clauberg’s experimental station comes to 33,649 prisoners. After a selection held on this day, the number declines by 1,260 female prisoners; among these are 394 women from the Prisoners’ Infirmary.”^[248] *The selected prisoners are killed on the same day in the gas chambers.”*

The sources for these assertions are the “Monthly Labor Deployment List” as well as the German edition of the well-known book by Gerald Reitlinger (*The Final Solution*, New York, 1953). Reitlinger speaks generally of “two large selections on September 3 and October 22 [1943],” without even indicating whether these happened in the men’s or the women’s camp. His source is Albert Menasche’s book *Birkenau (Auschwitz II)*, New York 1947, p. 74 (Reitlinger 1953, p. 118). Reitlinger’s work also served Czech as the basis for the alleged gassing of September 3, 1943 (1989, p. 595), in which she transmogrified the “large selection” mentioned by Reitlinger into a selection of “several hundred female Jewish prisoners”!

In the “Monthly Labor Deployment List” for October 1943, the census of the women’s camp on the 22nd of that month is shown as 33,649, and that for the day after at 32,389, which is offered as evidence that the missing 1,260 women had been gassed. Although it is correct that the number of female prisoners “incapable of work or deployment” on October 23 came to 6,210, but on the previous day 6,604 were so registered, so that the decline comes to 394. A greater decline was seen in the category of women “capable of work and deployment.” This fell from 27,045 on the 22nd to 26,179 on the 23rd of October, which amounted to a reduction of 866. 276 of these belonged to the subcategory “occupied,” and 580 to the subcategory “unoccupied.” So only 394 women incapable of work or deployment

²⁴⁸ Czech remarks: “On the following day 32,389 female prisoners are counted, of which 6,210 women are sick or incapable of work.”

could have been “gassed” hypothetically (not 1,260), but even for the murder of these 394 there is not the smallest shred of evidence. As noted above, the transfer of malaria patients to Camp Lublin-Majdanek had begun in the last quarter of the year 1943, so that it is entirely possible that a portion of these 394 prisoners or even all of them were transferred to that camp.

5.4.3.7. The Selection of November 19, 1943

Czech asserts in this connection:

“In Birkenau Women’s Camp a selection takes place, during which 394 Jewish prisoners are selected.”

Two female prisoners attempted to flee and were shot. The remainder, Czech writes,

“were killed in the gas chambers.”

Czech proffers as source a memorandum of the secret resistance movement, but adds thereto (*ibidem*, p. 658):

“The date of the selection is confirmed by the enumerations of the monthly labor deployment list.”

In truth, this list “confirms” absolutely nothing, but instead contradicts the alleged gassing categorically. From the 19th to the 20th of that month, the census of the women’s camp actually declined by a mere 25 from 34,201 to 34,176.²⁴⁹

The second attribution (“Mat. RO, Bd. IV, Bl. 267-271,” Materials of the Resistance Movement, Vol. IV, pp. 267-271) concerns a list of the names of 294 prisoners sorted by registration number. The first page of this document is missing, so that the list begins on page two with 101 and ends with 394. The first surviving page with the number 101 carries the heading “Odpis”—Transcript. The list contains seven columns: Sequence Number, Surname, Given Name, Registration Number, Notation “Jewess,” Place of Birth, Date of Birth. The last two entries of this list for Bina Braun (No. 62390) and Rosa Thieberger (65462) show the words “shot attempting to escape” in place of Place of Birth and Date of Birth.

The Auschwitz Museum holds a copy of this list. It published the last page of this list with the following interpretation:²⁵⁰

“The third page of the list of November 19, 1943 with 394 Jewish prisoners selected for the gas chamber. It was signed by the camp commandant SS Untersturmführer Hössler. A typewritten transcript of this list smuggled out of the women’s camp was given to the resistance movement of Auschwitz Camp I and

²⁴⁹ AGK, NTN, 134, p. 286.

²⁵⁰ From the Website www.auschwitz.org, but since either deleted or otherwise lost. See DOCUMENTS 45, 45a.

was sent to Krakow on November 21, 1943 by Stanisław Klodziński for utilization and relay to London.“

Above the signature indeed stand the typewritten words “Camp Leader,” and under that a barely legible stamp, probably SS *Hauptsturmführer*. The signature is with certainty that of “Camp Leader” Maria Mandel, who acted in the capacity of her direct superior, the protective-custody leader of Birkenau Women’s Camp, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Franz Hössler.

The time period in question is completely covered by Death Registry 22/1943, which encompasses from November 12 to December 11, 1943 and contains 1,400 death certificates. If the prisoners listed were really gassed, their names should have been in this Death Registry. A review, however, reveals that only the two prisoners who were shot appear therein:

- Bina Braun, born 9/21, 1910 in Jedrzejow, died Dec. 4, 1943, Death Certificate No. 33663 (Staatliches Museum... 1995, Vol. 2, p. 128).
- Rosa Sara Thieberger, born 5/26, 1915 in Moravian Ostrau, died Dec. 4, 1943, Death Certificate No. 33614 (*ibidem*, Vol. 3, p. 1245).

All others were transferred elsewhere.

From this it may be concluded that this list contains the data for 394 prisoners who were “separately accommodated” by the head supervisor on November 19, 1943. After 15 days in quarantine, the transport set out on December 4; two inmates attempted escape and were shot.

This suggests that the previously discussed 498 prisoners in the list of August 21, 1943 likewise were not gassed, but rather were transferred to another concentration camp.

5.4.3.8. The Selection of December 10, 1943

Czech proclaims that on that day the following occurred:

“In the late evening, 334 Russian PoWs are selected from the Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau; these are the disabled PoWs transferred from Viljandi on November 28, who are brought to the gas chambers and murdered there. In order to cover up the killing of the PoWs, the camp management put it about that the prisoners were transferred to CC Lublin (Majdanek).”

The source given here by Czech reads: “APMO, Dpr.-Hd/6, Bl. 24; D-AuII-3/1, Bl. 4, Quarantäneliste” (1989, p. 675).

The first reference concerns the witness testimony of Otto Wolken, which is found in the 6th volume of the record of the Höß trial. On p. 24 of this volume, not the slightest reference to the question of the 334 Soviet PoWs is to be found, but rather on the previous page.²⁵¹ There one reads that 334 Russian PoWs were admitted to the camp on November 28:

²⁵¹ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 23.

"These were all badly disabled invalids. On December 10, trucks came in the late evening and took the whole group of 334 Russians away, probably to transport them to Lublin. In April 1944, a great number of prisoners from Lublin came into our camp who categorically and unanimously testified that this convoy never arrived in Lublin. I am convinced that the entire convoy was gassed, and the circumstances in which the Russians were spirited out of our camp likewise testify in favor of my conviction."

In the quarantine list, Wolken observed that these PoWs arrived in Quarantine Camp BIIa on November 28, 1943 and were registered under the numbers R/10707–11040 (see Paragraph 5.9.1). Their quarantine period expired on December 26, and on December 10 they were transferred "to Lublin," Wolken writes.

The story related by Wolken sounds completely nonsensical. If the 334 Soviet PoWs were gassed because of being severely disabled, why then were they registered in the camp and admitted to the quarantine camp? Why were they not dispatched immediately after their arrival?

On the other hand, one cannot seriously believe the prisoners sent from CC Majdanek to Auschwitz would—four months later!—have known with certainty that those Russian invalids had never arrived in Lublin!

The fact is that a "Sickbay for Soviet Russian PoWs" existed in CC Lublin whose establishment was ordered by Himmler on January 6, 1943 (Telesz 1991, p. 89):

"Camp Lublin accommodated PoWs incapable to work in barracks in a section of the camp. The barracks were set up similarly to hospital barracks. Medical care is provided by Russian corpsmen and doctors, as in other camps. Disabled prisoners without legs should receive no modern prostheses, such as are usual in Germany, but rather crutches, as are used in Russia. The camp is obligated to render the greatest possible number of these prisoners marginally or even more capable of working, so that they can engage in adequate activities in our camps. We must utilize the fact of solid support for the disabled for propaganda."

The first transport with 299 disabled Soviet PoWs arrived in the "Sickbay" on May 21. Up to December 14, a total of 2,573 invalids were admitted. The Polish historian Tomasz Kranz had this to say (2007, pp. 16f):

"From mid-December 1943, Majdanek took on an increasingly international character. In this period, it assumed the function of a 'reconvalescence camp', and so rather a dying place for sick and totally exhausted prisoners whose capacity for work had been exploited in the armaments industry in the Reich. In these transports were to be found even Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and Yugoslavian citizens."

Starting in December 1943, 20,850 sick and invalid prisoners from the camps of the Reich (Buchenwald, Dora-Mittelbau, Neuengamme, Mau-

thausen, Ravensbrück, Auschwitz und Flossenbürg) were transferred to Majdanek, among these (on March 11, 1944) three hundred blind inmates from Flossenbürg (Graf/Mattogno 2012, p. 46). From Auschwitz, the arrival of a transport of 160 malaria-ridden prisoners was added on December 13, 1943.²⁵²

There is, then, no compelling reason to doubt that the 334 Soviet PoWs were indeed transferred to the “Sickbay for Soviet Russian Disabled PoWs” of CC Majdanek.

The instance of the Majdanek Camp gives evidence that there was no order of Himmler’s for the murder of prisoners incapable of work. But then, where should the order have come from according to which such prisoners were to be murdered in Auschwitz?

5.4.3.9. The Selection of December 12, 1943

Czech writes about this selection (1989, p. 677):

“In the women’s camp in Birkenau, 9,324 female prisoners are sick and unable to work. A SS camp doctor conducts a selection with SS men and women, during which 2,106 prisoners are chosen. They are killed in the gas chambers the same day. On the next day, 7,418 female prisoners are sick and unable to work.”

The sources presented by Czech are the usual “Monthly Labor Deployment List,” a report from the secret resistance movement as well as finally a book by Seweryna Szmagłewska from the year 1945.

There were in fact 9,324 “incapable of work or deployment” female prisoners shown on the labor deployment list for December 12 and 7,418 on December 13, which makes a difference of 1,906 (and not 2,106). On the other hand, the number of the “capable of work and deployment” female prisoners rose from the 12th to the 13th from 21,939 to 23,057, that is, by 1,118. This means that 1,118 prisoners were added to the rolls of those capable of working. Thereby the number of female prisoners from the 12th to the 13th had merely fallen by 788, that is, from 31,263 on the 12th to 309,475 on the 13th of December.²⁵³ No evidence exists for the murder of these 788 women.

5.4.3.10. The Selection of December 19, 1943

Czech writes (*ibidem*, p. 683):

“An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau, during which he selects 338 prisoners, who are killed on the same day in the gas chambers.”

²⁵² Zofia Leszczyńska, “Transporty więźniów do obozu na Majdanku,” (Prisoner Transports into Camp Majdanek), in: *Zeszyty Majdanka*, Vol. IV, 1969, p. 206.

²⁵³ AGK, NTN, 134, p. 260.

In support of this statement Czech settles on the Monthly Labor Deployment List, in which “on this day 388 prisoners are shown as losses,” as well as on two unverifiable sources.

On the list just mentioned, 10,337 female prisoners are indicated as “incapable of work or deployment” for December 19; the day after, 9,949, which amounts to a decline of 388 prisoners. But the number of female prisoners “capable of work” went up in tandem with these numbers from 45,749 to 46,132, by 383, so that the number of female prisoners declined by a mere five (from 56,086 to 56,086) from the 19th to the 20th of December 1943.²⁵³

5.4.4. The “Selections” of 1944

The following table affords an overview of the selections of 1944:

Date	Section	Gender	Count
Jan. 2	Birkenau	M	141
Jan. 15	Birkenau	M	363
Jan. 21	Birkenau	M	35 (at least)
Jan. 22	Auschwitz	M	220
Jan. 22	Birkenau	M	542
Jan. 23	Golleschau	M	262
Feb. 2	Birkenau	F	800
Feb. 3	Neu-Dachs	M	247
Mar. 8	Birkenau (Theresienstadt)	M,F	3,791
Apr. 3	Birkenau (not registered)	M,F	184
Apr. 15	Birkenau	M	184
Apr. 18	Birkenau	F	301
July 10	Birkenau (Theresienstadt)	M,F	3,000
July 11	Birkenau (Theresienstadt)	M,F	4,000
Aug. 2	Birkenau	Gypsies	2,897
Sep. 18	Birkenau	M	395
Oct. 2	Birkenau	M	101
Oct. 2	Birkenau	M	30
Oct. 3	Birkenau	F	989
Oct. 5	Birkenau	M	1,888
Oct. 6	Birkenau	M	2,000
Oct. 7	Birkenau	F	1,229
Oct. 7	Birkenau	M	20
Oct. 9	Birkenau	M,F	2,000
Oct. 9	Birkenau (not registered)	F	2,000
Oct. 10	Birkenau	Gypsies	800
Oct. 11	Birkenau	M,F	2,000
Oct. 12	Birkenau	F	3,000
Oct. 13	Auschwitz (not registered)	F	3,000
Oct. 14	Birkenau, transit camp	F	477
Oct. 14	Birkenau	F	3,000

Date	Section	Gender	Count
Oct. 15	Birkenau	F	3,000
Oct. 16	Birkenau	M	600
Oct. 17	Monowitz	M	2,000
Oct. 17	Birkenau	F	156
Oct. 18	Birkenau	F	13
Oct. 19	Birkenau	F	22
Oct. 20	Birkenau	F	248
Oct. 21	Birkenau	F	513
Oct. 21	Birkenau	M	1,000
Oct. 29	Birkenau	M	64
Total:			≥ 47,512

5.4.4.1. General Considerations

As I have shown elsewhere (Mattogno 2003c, p. 25), a total of 114,500 prisoners were registered in 1944, while a further 98,600 passed through the transit camp of Birkenau. In the course of 1944, at least 250,800 prisoners were transferred or evacuated, 300 were able to escape, about 500 were released (aside from the “educational prisoners”) and about 8,500 remained until the arrival of the Red Army in camp; of these, 536 died, and their corpses were autopsied by the Soviets. The greatest number of fatalities, then, would have been $([85,298 + 114,500 + 98,600] - [250,800 + 300 + 500 + 8,500] =)$ about 38,300. The witness Klari Weiss, who was employed in the Political Department of the camp, had mentioned 30,000 deaths, which therefore is eminently plausible (Piper 1993, p. 160). If the story of the “selections” were true, not counting the alleged 5,184 unregistered prisoners gassed, at least $(47,512 - 5,184 + 30,000 =)$ about 72,300 registered inmates would have died. But as already mentioned, the actual highest number could not exceed about 38,000 and the actual number might have been still lower, around 30,000. Furthermore: if the claims about “selections” for the purpose of gassing were true, then no one in Auschwitz would have died a natural death in 1944, and that is clearly not so.

For example, on April 12, 1944 the head of the Gestapo, Heinrich Müller, forbade the interning of “Germanic prisoners” “in view of the high death toll in particular of the German female prisoners in CC Auschwitz” and ordered the rapid transfer of those already in the camp to Ravensbrück.²⁵⁴

It follows from this that the gassing claims made by Czech in her *Chronicle* are historically false.

²⁵⁴ RGVA, 504-2-8, p. 60.

This irrefutable general conclusion can be strengthened by several specific cases, and fortunately exactly by the most important ones. Of the alleged 47,512 “selections” for gassing in 1944, no less than 43,838 are said to have been killed within three large “gassing cycles”:

Theresienstadt Jews (Mar. 8, July 10 & 11):	10,791
Gypsies (Aug. 2):	2,897
“Gassings” in October:	30,150
Total:	43,838

But let us first consider some of the other selections.

5.4.4.2. The Selection of January 21, 1944

On this, Czech writes (1989, p. 712):

“An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Prisoners’ Infirmary BIIIf, during which he selected prisoners infected with typhus. They are killed the same day in the gas chambers. Among those killed are 35 prisoners who were transferred from the Men’s Quarantine Camp BIIa into the Prisoners’ Infirmary BIIIf the previous day as suspected typhus cases without confirmed diagnoses.”

Czech’s source as well as the following testimony of the ex-prisoner Otto Wolken came from Volume 6 of the Höß Trial (in Polish):²⁵⁵

“In January 1944, a typhus epidemic broke out in our sector of Camp Section BIIa. We had to place the prisoners who had been afflicted by this epidemic into Infirmary BIIIf. I submit a list of those who contracted typhus from Jan. 7, 1944 to Jan. 31, 1944 that contains 66 names. We were interested in the fate of these prisoners in order to find out whether the diagnosis of typhus was positive. On that occasion, we found out that the prisoners included on that list with the numbers 13, 17, 39 and 50 had died of typhus. The prisoners with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 51 and 52 were sent to by gassed on Jan. 21, 1944. Among these were some in whom typhus had been diagnosed; the others were under regular observation. From a medical standpoint, I must state that all those people sent to the gas chamber, if sick or only suspected of having typhus, were curable. The natural mortality among those infected with typhus was very low: from the statistics I have seen, out of 180 typhus patients only 6 died from the effects of this illness.”

Aside from the fact that the indications about the alleged gassing come from a second, unknown source (“we found out”), the peculiar *modus operandi* of the camp administration needs emphasis. In the course of 25 days, from January 7 to 31, 66 prisoners were consigned to Prisoners’ Sickbay BIIIf for either infection or suspicion of typhus. Four of them died natural deaths. Of the 62 others, 35 were “sent to be gassed” on January 21,

²⁵⁵ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), pp. 24f.

while the remaining 27 were not gassed. Hence these prisoners were allegedly first “selected” for the Prisoners’ Sickbay, and there further “selected” for the gas chamber. In the perspective of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, this alleged gassing was quite pointless, since these prisoners had the potential to recover fully and to be reintegrated into the production process of Auschwitz. This case is therefore one of a gassing claim that is not only unfounded but also quite nonsensical.

5.4.4.3. The Selection of January 22, 1944

On this selection, Czech says (*ibidem*):

“In the Prisoner’s Infirmary of CC Auschwitz I, an SS camp doctor conducts a renewed control among the 800 Jewish prisoners selected, during which he designated 200 of them as seriously ill. They are taken to Birkenau on the same day and there killed in the gas chambers”

The source is a laconic report of the resistance movement in the camp, in which it says:²⁵⁶

“On Jan. 22, 1944 200 Jews—seriously ill—were sent to the gas in Auschwitz.”

This page contains statistical data on mortalities for the women’s camp of Birkenau from February 1943 to January 15, 1944. This data is divided into four categories: Poles, Jews, Aryans and “just Jews, Gas.” The first three concern natural deaths, while the last concerns alleged gassings as a result of “selections.” The first thing to notice is that the resistance movement did not mark the allegedly gassed with the initials “SB” nor with the words “specially treated” or “special treatment,” which discloses that this term was unknown to them.

Furthermore, the alleged gassings aren’t supported by documentation. Quite to the contrary, there is a document that categorically refutes this proposition. Pohl’s report to Himmler of September 30, 1943 on the mortality in concentration camps contains a list of the prisoners in all concentration camps who died in August 1943. It contains 938 deaths for the women’s camp in Auschwitz.²⁵⁷ In contrast to this, the resistance movement claims the following deaths in August for Auschwitz:

Poles	Jews	Aryans	Gas	Total
98	374	563	498	1,533

Already the total of natural deaths listed (without the supposed gassings) – 1,035 – is about 97 deaths more than the number reported by Pohl. If the death numbers reported by the resistance movement have any real basis at

²⁵⁶ APMO, AU D-RO/85, Vol. II, p. 62.

²⁵⁷ PS-1469, p. 4.

all, one must consider that the number of Aryans includes the Poles listed, so that these are counted twice. The actual total number of natural deaths reported by the resistance therefore is around $(1,035 - 98 =) 937$, which differs from Pohl's number by only one death. In any case, it must be concluded that the 938 deaths mentioned in Pohl's report also included those Jews who died natural deaths (contrary to F. Piper's thesis), because if Jews were not included, the total would only amount to $(1,035 - 374 =) 661$.

This highlights the lack of believability of the report by the resistance movement with respect to the claimed gassings, including the 220 Jewish inmates selected for being seriously ill.

5.4.4.4. The Selection of January 23, 1944

This is one of those alleged selections in which Czech's arbitrary method is unusually prominent. The Polish historian sets forth the following (*ibidem*, p. 713):

"An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Golleschau Satellite Camp, during which he chooses 26 Jewish prisoners. The selected prisoners are transferred to Birkenau. In general, transfer of sick prisoners to Birkenau is synonymous with them being sent to the gas chambers. The list of the names of the selected and transferred prisoners was signed by the then-leader of the unit, that is, the camp leader of the satellite camp, SS-Oberscharführer Mirbeth."

Hence the 26 prisoners concerned were gassed, because according to Czech the transfer of sick prisoners to Birkenau "in general" meant "being sent to the gas chambers!"

Jerzy Frąckiewicz, who published a list of the 26 prisoners (Frąckiewicz 1966, p. 73), makes Czech's claim look even less convincing; he wrote (*ibidem*, p. 64):

"The Prisoners' Infirmary (HKB), actually a sickroom, was opened only in 1943 in the satellite camp [Golleschau]. It was located in the ground floor of the residential building. Despite having set up the sickroom, in serious cases the prisoners were transferred to Auschwitz or Birkenau."

This is perfectly understandable if one considers that the sickroom of Golleschau was sparsely equipped; the prisoners claimed (as usual in keeping with the motto "exaggerating means clarifying") operations were performed there "with a kitchen knife" (*ibidem*).

Jerzy Frąckiewicz lists seven transfers from the Golleschau Prisoners' Infirmary to Auschwitz and Birkenau, in which a total of 164 prisoners were involved. He comments on the transfer here under discussion as follows (*ibidem*):

"In the transfer of January 23, 1944, which contains the names of 26 prisoners, there is a handwritten notation with the following content: 'Where to?—Birkenau.' It is assumed that these prisoners were taken to the Prisoners' Infirmary at Birkenau (BF [BII f]) and from there were consigned to the gas chambers as incapable of work."

The writer puts the whole matter to rest with the following fillip (*ibidem*, p. 65):

"In Golleschau Camp, killings by phenol injection were also performed."

To sum up: Although normally, seriously ill patients were sent to the Prisoners' Infirmary of Birkenau or Auschwitz I, but in the special case here presented, it was "assumed" (where did this assumption come from?) that the prisoners were gassed. Yet instead of sending them directly into the "gas chambers," they were first sent to the Prisoners' Infirmary, where they underwent a further selection, were declared "incapable of work" and only then finally gassed—presumably!

And all this, even though in Golleschau itself "killings by phenol injection" were said to have been common: why would these small groups of sick prisoners then be sent to Birkenau for killing in the first place?

5.4.4.5. The Selection of February 3, 1944

The description of this selection shines a bright light upon how sloppily the writer of the *Chronicle* is operating (Czech 1989, p. 719):

"247 Jewish prisoners from Satellite Camp Neu-Dachs are killed in the gas chambers of Birkenau. The list of the selectees is compiled on January 18, 1944. It contains the names and numbers of 254 prisoners. Four prisoners died beforehand, and three were struck from the list."

In a footnote, Czech adds (*ibidem*):

"The list of names from January 18, 1944 is marked with the abbreviation SB for special treatment, and crosses are drawn next to the prisoners' names."

The satellite camp Neu-Dachs (also called Jaworzno) also had a Prisoners' Infirmary. Piper writes on this (Piper 1971, p. 76):

"There was a so-called Prisoners' Infirmary in the satellite camp. This was a large walled barracks in the form of a horseshoe. The infirmary was divided into three departments: the inner, the surgical and the so-called diarrhea department (for diarrhea patients). In the infirmary was a dental station as well as the room of the block elder and rooms for the personnel. The patients were looked after by inmate doctors and nurses. Czech and German prisoners—Jews—were the doctors. The dentist was a Jewish Czech doctor. The infirmary was intended for minor illnesses. Nonetheless, the mortality of patients was very high. The most basic of medical supplies were lacking in the infirmary. The range of medical supplies ordered by the corpsman was limited primarily

to dressings, disinfectants, aspirin and charcoal. On occasion, seriously ill patients were taken to the camp infirmary in Monowitz.”

Piper then offers some individual examples (*ibidem*):

“For example, on the order of the camp doctor SS Hauptsturmführer Fischer, the following prisoners from Satellite Camp ‘Neu-Dachs’ were transferred to the infirmary in Monowitz in April 1944 in order to undergo operations: Hersz Aüfa No. 111669, Iwan Danieluk No. 130881, Isaak Frenkiel No. 138242, Jab Janc No. 123858, Władysław Jarorz No. 108805, Petro Miakota No. 131222 and Włodzimierz Rajkow (Infirmary Registry of CC Auschwitz III, Vol. 6, p. 515).”

Let’s turn to the list of January 18, 1944 that F. Piper published in its entirety (*ibidem*, p. 78-82), and the first page of which I reproduce in the document appendix.²⁵⁸ There is indeed at its top the handwritten abbreviation “S.B.,” although, even if it is on the original, this is no indication whatsoever that this abbreviation implied a human gassing, any more than the before-mentioned initials “G.U.” (Mattogno 2016c, pp. 59f.). Also, the crosses next to the names prove nothing, because these could be simple check marks. (During the first muster, V-shaped check marks were placed to the right of the name, during the second, a cross). Three names are struck out with a horizontal line; to their left is a cross and a date, either January 22 or 23, 1944, but in these cases, it is the date that imparts evidentiary value to the cross.

The document betrays two attributes that Czech as well as F. Piper pass over in silence. The first is the heading, which simply says “Labor Camp E.V.O.” (the initials stand for “*Energie-Versorgung Oberschlesien*”—Energy Supply Upper Silesia,” the firm at whose initiative the satellite camp was built). Hence we are not dealing here with a list of the Prisoners’ Infirmary, and there is not the slightest indication that the prisoners concerned were seriously ill or unfit for work. The second attribute is the printed date—February 3, 1944—on the lower right of the first page; Czech interprets this as the date of the alleged gassing. Piper says this is the date of the prisoners’ transfer to Birkenau, where they were then gassed (Piper 1971, pp. 76f.), but there is no evidence whatsoever that the prisoners in question actually were transferred to Birkenau. If Czech’s and Piper’s hypotheses were correct, then the prisoners would have been loitering about the Satellite Camp Neu-Dachs for 16 days after the issuance of the list. Such a length of time makes much more sense as a quarantine period prior to a transfer.

As already stated, there is nothing to suggest that this list comes from the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Jaworzno Satellite Camp, and just so little is

²⁵⁸ APMO, D-AuIII(Jaworzno)-3/1. See Document 46.

there to suggest that the prisoners listed were to be transferred out of Jaworzno. The opposite could also be true, namely that this list contained the names of prisoners who were to be added to the complement of this camp. The documents published by Piper that are in this context show at the top middle the stamp “Registry,” and to the right, the date. Here is an example (*ibidem*, p. 84):

“	Registry	Jan. 24, 1944
<i>E.V.O. Labor Camp</i>		
<i>Subj: Soap Allotment for Prisoners on the Day Shift”</i>		

The list in question is of little evidentiary value. One may conclude that it is only an attachment to a covering letter that explained its significance. This significance cannot, however, be inferred from the initials “S.B.” added with a pencil, of which one knows neither when nor by whom it was added to this document.

5.4.4.6. The Selection of April 3, 1944

Although this selection does not concern registered prisoners, it is nonetheless worthy of consideration, as it illustrates Czech’s methods well. Czech presents this selection as follows (1989, p. 748):

“184 Jewish men, women and children, who were transferred on March 25, 1944 from The Hague and not registered in the camp’s records, are taken from Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau into the gas chambers.”

As her source, Czech presented three declarations of Otto Wolken, which may be found in the sixth volume of the records of the Höß trial. Before we subject these to a critical examination, we must repeat the entry Czech made under the date of March 25, 1944:

“184 Jews were brought with a transport of the Reich Security Main Office from The Hague. In the transport are men, women and children. They were hidden by Hollanders and are arrested in consequence of denunciations. They are quartered in the so-called men’s quarantine camp BIIa in Birkenau in Block 4, which is isolated. Because orders from the Reich Security Main Office are expected, no numbers are assigned to them. Only inmate officials have access to the barracks they occupy, such as Dr. Wolken, an inmate doctor from the clinic in Camp Sector BIIa.”

The author explains in a footnote (*ibidem*, p. 744):

“They are killed in the gas chambers on April 4.”

These claims also originate from Wolken’s declarations; I quote them now in their entirety. The first was recorded in Polish:²⁵⁹

“In late March 1944, a transport of Dutch Jews arrived in our camp that was made up of men, women and children. This transport was housed in Block 4 of

²⁵⁹ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 23.

our Camp BIIa. The block was tightly sealed off; no one was allowed in, and only camp officials, including myself as clinic doctor, had access. In camp headquarters, I was told the whole transport was 'on call' in our camp, and these people would not be taken into the camp's population. After 10 days, the whole transport was loaded onto trucks, taken to the sauna [sic] and gassed. The transfer of these people was carried out with all the precautions and methods that were adopted for putting people to the gas."

The second was recorded in German:²⁶⁰

"In late February 1944, the date escapes me now, a transport of Dutch came to us in the camp with all their luggage, mostly women with children, some babies among them, some older people. They came from German police stations, they were people who had been hidden in Holland by Aryans and nonetheless fell victim to the German bloodhounds: they stayed almost 10 days with us in the camp, until the Political Department received its orders. Then they were picked up by trucks and taken to the chimney. There were 184 people."

The third account, likewise recorded in German, is noticeably more laconic:²⁶¹

"In mid-March, 184 Dutch Jews were put up for 10 days in our camp and were then conveyed to the gas chambers."

We note well that Wolken gives neither the exact date of the alleged gassing nor that of the arrival of the transport in Birkenau, but with regard to the second point to the contrary three conflicting particulars: late February, late March and mid-March. The dates given by Czech—March 25 and April 3, 1944—come from her and are the product of a totally unbelievable manipulation. The date of arrival of the transport, March 25, 1944 relies actually on fragments of manifests that were transcribed by Jan Sehn in a long list of 5,271 names. These are found in the 81st volume of the trial of the camp staff and are precisely known to Czech. In this list under date March 25, 186 prisoners are registered in the usual way, with the notation that most are Dutch Jews.²⁶²

It concerns the transport of 599 Jews from the Westerbork Camp that left on March 23. Per Czech, 304 men and 56 women were taken into the camp population, while the remaining 239 are supposed to have been gassed (1989, p. 744). This was in fact the *only* transport that went from Holland to Auschwitz in the second half of March (Benz 1991, p. 163). Thus, the transport of 182 non-registered Jews of which Otto Wolken speaks was part of those allegedly gassed from the transport of March 23. That these 182 Jews are supposed to have been gassed after a ten-day layover in Camp BIIa is an assertion that not only lacks documentary support,

²⁶⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 52.

²⁶¹ *Ibidem*, p. 59.

²⁶² AGK, NTN, 156, pp. 134-140.

but also violates the orthodox narrative of the claimed “extermination program” in Auschwitz.

Hence, contrary to all evidence, Czech has fastened onto the transport of March 23, 1944, which contained 599 prisoners, a second, nonexistent transport of 182 prisoners that was supposed to have been “gassed” ten days after the arrival of the first transport!

5.4.4.7. Selections in Women’s Camp BIIC in October 1944

This selection reveals how the witness Leib Langfus and Danuta Czech pull the wool over their readers’ eyes.

In the following table, I first list the selections for gassing in Women’s Camp BIIC according to Czech:

Date	Section	Gender	Count
Oct. 3	Birkenau	F	989
Oct. 3	Birkenau	F	1,229
Oct. 9	Birkenau	M,F	2,000
Oct. 9	Birkenau, unregistered	F	2,000
Oct. 11	Birkenau	M,F	2,000
Oct. 12	Birkenau	F	3,000
Oct. 13	Auschwitz I, unregistered	F	3,000
Oct. 14	Birkenau, transit camp	F	477
Oct. 14	Birkenau	F	3,000
Oct. 15	Birkenau	F	3,000
Oct. 17	Birkenau	F	156
Oct. 18	Birkenau	F	13
Oct. 19	Birkenau	F	22
Oct. 21	Birkenau	F	248
Oct. 21	Birkenau	F 1,000	513
Total			21,647

In the next table, I compare Czech’s version with the equivalent from her source Langfus:²⁶³

²⁶³ Leib Langfus or Langfuß, self-styled member of the special unit of the crematoria of Birkenau, is supposed to be the author of a Yiddish manuscript that was dug up in April 1945 by a resident of the town of Auschwitz in the ruins of Crematorium III and given to the Auschwitz Museum in 1970. Part of the document is a list of transports that were gassed and cremated in the crematoria of Birkenau between October 9 to 24, 1944. See also on this: Staatliches Museum... 1972, pp. 61f., 73-129; Mark 1982, pp. 245-264. The [German] translation of the list is on p. 264. The original is in the archive of the Auschwitz Museum: “Wspomnienia” (Memoirs), Vol. 28a. Sygn. Wsp./148, Inventar-No. 105710. The list contains 5 columns: Date, Number of People, Gender (Man, Woman, Child, Family), Origin & Crematorium.

Date	"Gassed," Langfus	"Gassed," Czech	"S.B." in Census
Oct. 9	2,000	2,000	7
Oct. 12	3,000	3,000	134
Oct. 13	3,000	3,000	8
Oct. 15	3,000	3,000	0
Oct. 20	1,000	0	194
Oct. 20	200	194	0
Oct. 21	1,000	513	515
Total	13,200	11,707	858

As is shown in the "S.B." column, *if* the initials "S.B." in the pertinent census actually indicated gassing, the number of allegedly gassed on the days shown in Camp BIIc came to 858 but L. Langfus counts 13,200 gas-chamber victims and Czech, who relies upon him, nonetheless only 11,707!

The deceptions by Langfus and the dishonesty of Czech could hardly be more brazen. As we have seen, the census reports and labor deployment reports of Women's Camp Birkenau for October 1944 enable us to reconstruct the camp census day by day (cf. also Section 7.5.).

According to L. Langfus and Czech, 2,000 female prisoners were gassed on Oct. 9, although the census of the women's camp declined under "Losses" by only 21.

Both authors aver that 3,000 women were gassed on October 12, although the number of female inmates declined by only 684 (of these 537 transferred and 10 released).

On October 13, too, 3,000 women were driven into the gas chambers according to them, although on that day no decline in the census at all was seen!

As for October 20, L. Langfus speaks of 1,200 gassed, while Czech satisfies herself with 194 (the total, that is, of the numbers that appear under the headings "S.B." and "Transit Jews S.B."). Although it is true that the census declined by 1,204 female prisoners on that day, but of these 1,009 were transfers.

For October 21, L. Langfus speaks of 1,000 gassed female prisoners and Czech of 513; the latter number appears under the heading "Transit Jews S.B."

5.5. The Selections Counted by Otto Wolken

5.5.1. Otto Wolken's Documentation

The Austrian Otto Wolken was arrested in Vienna and deported to Auschwitz, where he arrived on June 20, 1943 and received Registration Number

128828. On October 2 of the same year, he entered Quarantine Camp BIIa, where he worked as a doctor in the clinic. In this position, he was able to purloin several documents, among these the so-called quarantine list compiled originally by himself,²⁶⁴ in which the transports arriving in the quarantine camp from October 24, 1943 to November 3, 1944 are listed, as well as two books with the “Daily Reports,” that is the daily changes in the camp census. The first of these covered the period September 16, 1943 to April 30, 1944, the second, from May 1 to November 3, 1944. Both books were compiled partly by himself.

Volume 6 of the record of the Höß trial contains a statement by Wolken that is no less than 303 pages long. It begins with a transcript of his interrogation by Jan Sehn that took place on April 24, 1945.²⁶⁵ In it Wolken described the 13 selections allegedly conducted in Camp Section BIIa. In a German-language composition with the title “Pictures of the Camp,” he portrays the following picture of the selections—this time 15 of them:²⁶⁶

Date ²⁶⁷	Victims	Date	Victims
Aug. 29, 1943	462	Jan. 22, 1944	542
Oct. 3, 1943	139	Apr. 15, 1944	184
Oct. 10, 1943	327	Apr. 18, 1944	301
Oct. 20, 1943	293	Sep. 19, 1944	330
Nov. 14, 1943	219	Oct. 2, 1944	101
Dec. 15, 1943	338	Oct. 7, 1944	20
Jan. 2, 1944	141	Oct. 29, 1944	64
Jan. 15, 1944	363	Total:	3,824

To that, one must further add the 3,792 Jews who arrived on March 3, 1944, from the ghetto of Theresienstadt. I will deal with them in the following chapter.

In her *Chronicle*, Czech enumerates all these alleged selections, and gives as her source the testimony by Wolken at his interrogation of April 24, 1945. When discussing these claimed selections, I will subject this source to a critical examination. But first, the following observation: Wolken supports the numbers he presents by the previously mentioned “Daily Reports.” From these the daily variations in the census of the quarantine camp can be seen. These lists contain the following headings: “Date,” “Strength” (later “Complement”), “Outpatient treatment,” “De-lousing,” “Referred to Infirmary” (later “To infirmary”), “Recovery,” “Re-

²⁶⁴ APMO, D-AuII-3/1, pp. 3-8.

²⁶⁵ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), pp. 1-36. A German translation of this interrogation is in GARF, 7021-108-50, pp. 13-49.

²⁶⁶ GARF, 7021-108-50, pp. 43f.

²⁶⁷ As the date of the selection, Wolken vaguely lets on that it was the day after the one on which the census of the quarantine camp declines as a consequence of the selection of the day before.

port to physician,” “Typhus Control,” “To Delousing,” “Notes.” On the third sheet (p. 4 of the consecutive numbering) two more columns appear between “To Delousing” and “Notes”, specifically “Death cases” and “Gains.” On the seventh sheet (p. 10) appears in place of “To Delousing” “To Sauna”; the heading “Death cases” is missing, and after “Gains” appears the heading “Loss” as well as finally the heading “Scabies.”

These data do not reconcile to the changes in the camp census. For example, the census on October 5, 1943 was of 7,280 prisoners; under the heading “Outpatient Treatment” on that day are 276, under the heading “Transferred to Infirmary” 8, under the heading “Recovery” 5, and under the heading “Referred to Infirmary,” 10 prisoners; under the heading “Notes” appears “1-B1.8,” by which presumably a death in Block 8 is meant.

Wolken considered not only “Deaths” and “Losses” as reductions in the census, but also those under the heading “Referred to Infirmary” and “Recovery.” Under these circumstances, the census on October 6 must have come to $(7,280 - 8 - 5 - 1 =) 7,266$, but mysteriously it came to 7,721, hence 441 higher than the previous day.²⁶⁸

On December 25, 1943 the camp census came to 4,279; not one prisoner was listed as “Gains” or “Loss,” and only one prisoner was listed as “Recovering,” yet the census fell on December 26 mysteriously to 4,238, although there was no selection.²⁶⁹ On January 8, 1944 a census of 3,586 was shown; that day had no “Gains” or “Loss” either; 94 prisoners were under the heading “To Infirmary” and 6 under the heading “Recovery,” so that one would have to expect a camp census of $(3,586 - 94 - 6 =) 3,486$. But that would miss by a mile: on January 9, the camp census was down to 2,894, again without any selection.²⁷⁰ On March 26, 1944 the camp census was 656, there were no gains and no losses, nine prisoners were in the infirmary and 2 in recovery, so that one would expect a decline in the camp census of 11, but instead it rose to 738.²⁷¹

This allows the conclusion that the evidentiary methods used by Wolken are unreliable, and we may as well skip analyzing the selections described by him in detail. For that reason, I will confine myself to a few significant cases.

5.5.2. The Selection of August 29, 1943

Since Wolken arrived at the quarantine camp on October 2, 1943, it is not clear how he could have recorded any data about these alleged selections.

²⁶⁸ APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 3.

²⁶⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 10.

²⁷⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 11.

²⁷¹ *Ibidem*, p. 15.

By the way, he did not in the least try to support his claims documentarily. I have already dealt with the selection here under discussion in Paragraph 5.4.3.4.

For the following selections, Wolken relies upon the “Daily Reports.” Here I repeat his testimony and offer commentary.

5.5.3. The Selection of October 2, 1943

On this selection, Wolken states:²⁷²

“On October 2, 1943 the census of Camp Section BIIa was 5,971 persons; on October 3, the census had sunk to 5,832, which is a difference of 139. Since those sent to the sickbay and the two who died on that day had already been subtracted from the census of October 2, and because no prisoner was transferred on October 3, the number of those selected and sent into the gas stands at 139.”

However, on the day after, on October 4, 1943, the census rose to 7,441,²⁷³ without new admittees according to the “Daily Reports,” which confirms that these documents do not explain for the gains or losses in the census of the Quarantine Camp, so that they provide no illumination as to the reality of the purported selections.

5.5.4. The Selection of October 10, 1943

On this selection Wolken states:²⁷⁴

“On October 9, 1943 the camp census amounted to 7,356 persons. On October 10, 1943 in the morning a transport of 270 Russians from Vitebsk arrived, so that the census on October 10 rose to [7,356 + 270 =] 7,626. In the evening of that day there were only 7,298 persons in the camp, which means that—when one accounts for one death—[7,626 – 7,298 =] 327 persons underwent selection and were sent to the gas.”

Czech asserts that “the 270 Russian prisoners from Vitebsk” were among these 327 allegedly gassed (1989, p. 626), but the arrival of such a transport was reported only by Wolken himself; in her pertinent entry on this, Czech in fact relies on Wolken as well (*ibidem*, p. 625):

“270 Russian prisoners are transferred into the camp by Einsatzgruppe C from Vitebsk and brought into Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau.”

Yet if this transport had been designated for gassing, why would it first be brought into the quarantine camp, instead of being gassed upon arrival?

²⁷² AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 5.

²⁷³ APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 2.

²⁷⁴ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 5.

5.5.5. The Selection of November 14, 1943

On this selection Wolken states:²⁷⁵

“The number of those selected and driven into the gas on November 14, 1943 derives from the following numbers: On November 14, 1943, the camp census came to 4,707 persons; 75 Russian PoWs entered as well as a transport of 364 Poles from Radom, in all [the camp census therefore rose to] 5,146. Of these have to be subtracted: 200 transferred to other camps, 34 admitted to the sick-bay, as well as 3 deaths, so that on November 14 still $[4,707 + 75 + 364 - 237 =]$ 4,909 persons were in the camp. Since the camp census fell to 4,690 on November 15, 1943, a difference of $[4,909 - 4,690 =]$ 219 persons arises, who were selected and sent to the gas.”

Against this, it is noted that, according to the “Daily Reports,”²⁷⁶ the 364 Poles from Radom were added to the camp’s population on the 13th and not on the 14th of November, 1943. On the later date, only the 75 Soviet PoWs were registered. The “loss” of 200 prisoners was likewise registered on the 13th. The number of 3 deaths agrees, while the number admitted to the sickbay was 16, not 34. On November 14, however, there were only one death and no admissions to the Prisoners’ Infirmary!

5.5.6. The Selection of January 1, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:²⁷⁷

“On January 1, 1944 a camp census of 39,924 was recorded, and on January 2, one of 3,759, which, with accounting for the 12 sent to the Prisoners’ Infirmary and 12 to the recovery barracks, indicates a difference of $[3,924 - 3,759 - 12 - 12 =]$ 141 selected and gassed.”

The “Daily Reports”²⁷⁸ in fact show 12 sent into the Prisoners’ Infirmary and another 12 into the recovery barracks, but on the 2nd and not on the 1st of January. For the first day of the year 1944, however, they show a “Loss” of 118 prisoners, who obviously numbered among the 141 missing from the camp census on the following day.

5.5.7. The Selection of January 14, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:²⁷⁹

“On January 14, 1944 the camp census was 2,975 persons; in addition, 77 Russian PoWs, 343 Polish Jews from Będzin and Sosnowice, as well as 343 from Stutthof arrived; overall the camp census subsequently rose to 3,395. On January 15, it was down to 2,995 persons, which after accounting for 37 losses

²⁷⁵ *Ibidem*, pp. 5f.

²⁷⁶ APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 6.

²⁷⁷ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höb Trial, Vol. 6), p. 6.

²⁷⁸ APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 10.

²⁷⁹ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höb Trial, Vol. 6), pp. 6f.

[22 to Prisoners' Infirmary, 13 to Department BIId, 2 deaths] yields a figure of [3,395–2,995–37=] 363 selected and gassed; I have indicated this number in the book under the heading 'Remarks' and underscored it with pencil."

It is undeniable that the underlined number 363 stands in the "Daily Reports,"²⁸⁰ but no comment accompanies it. According to the quarantine list, the 343 prisoners mentioned encompassed 119 Polish Jews from Stutthof as well as 224 from Będzin and Sosnowice. The 119 new arrivals, however, were taken into the camp on the 13th and not the 14th of January. On January 14, 73 (and not 77) Soviet PoWs (a number that is also confirmed by the quarantine list) as well as presumably also the 224 Jews from Będzin and Sosnowice were registered (the number is barely legible in the document). A gassing of the 363 missing prisoners can nonetheless be ruled out with certainty for the following reason:

The report "Summary of Number and Deployment of Prisoners at Auschwitz II Concentration Camp" of January 15, 1944 informs about the variations in the camp census for the period from January 10 to January 15, 1944. On January 10, the census stood at 21,806. In the period in question, there were 607 gains and 401 losses, among these 2 releases, 13 transfers and 386 deaths. The 386 deaths (64 per day on average) cannot include 363 alleged gassed, because the "natural" mortality would in that case have amounted only to $([386-363] \div 6 =)$ about 4 per day. But the Summary of January 31, which covered the time from the 27th to the 31st of the month, reports 257 deaths, on average, therefore, about 51 per day, and no selection is alleged during this period. Furthermore, the heading "Death cases" appears in this report, but not "S.B.," which should have been there if the theory of the orthodox Holocaust historians were correct concerning "special treatment" of the prisoners incapable of working.

This means that the 363 missing prisoners purely and simply were transferred from the quarantine camp into other sectors of the Birkenau Camp.

5.5.8. The Selection of January 22, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:²⁸¹

"On January 21, 1944 the prisoner census stood at 2,880 persons, on January 22, 1944 only 2,212 persons; since that day, 117 prisoners left the camp—100 in a transport, 15 to the Prisoners' Infirmary and two deaths; the rest, 542 persons, they were selected and gassed. Under the heading 'Remarks' I noted that these people were sent to the sauna, and I underlined this remark. "

²⁸⁰ APMO, D-AuII-5/1, "Tägliche Meldungen," p. 11.

²⁸¹ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 7.

The “Daily Reports” in fact show a census of 2,880 prisoners for January 21, and 2,221 for January 22. On this day, there were “losses” of 100 as well as 542 inmates. In the heading “Remarks” the words “to transport” stand in the line of the 100, and in the line of the 542, “sauna,” and that indeed underlined. On January 21, 667 registered prisoners are shown in the column “To Sauna,” and in the column “Gains” stands “Oct. 13” as well as an illegible word, possibly “various.” On the 22nd the notation “13, 14, 451” appears in the “To Sauna” column.

Since on the next day ($100 + 542 =$) 642 of these 667 inmates sent to the sauna were transferred out of Camp Sector BIIa, the others probably returned to it. The decline in the census of ($2,880 - 2,221 =$) 659 prisoners probably included the 15 prisoners who were sent to the Prisoners’ Infirmary on January 22 (although the change in the census in question should have first appeared on January 23).

In this case, Otto Wolken’s assertion is inconsistent. If we grant him that the 100 prisoners in the “transport” of Jan. 22, 1944 were among the 667 inmates who the day before had been sent “To [Central] Sauna” for the purpose of showering and disinfestation, and so were not gassed, then why should the remaining 542 of the prisoners sent to the Central Sauna have been gassed?

5.5.9. The Selection of April 14, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:²⁸¹

“On April 14 the camp census stood at 2,842 persons, on April 15 it fell to 2,658 persons; since there were no losses on that day, [2,842 – 2,658 =] 184 persons fell victim to selection and gassing.”

According to the “Daily Reports,” it can be seen that this decline in fact occurred,²⁸² although on the day before, April 13, when the census stood at 2,895, an “admission” of 320 prisoners was reported, which per the quarantine list was made up of Jews from Athens (Nos. 182440 – 18275).²⁸³ No losses were indicated, so that the camp census should have risen to 3,215, while as noted it only amounted to 2,842. Wolken did not ascribe this reduction to a selection for gassing, which supports the assumption that other factors not disclosed by him were affecting the changes in the census.

²⁸² APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 16.

²⁸³ APMO, D-AuII-3/1, “Quarantäneliste,” p. 5.

5.5.10. The Selection of April 18, 1944

On this selection, Wolken states:²⁸⁴

“On April 18, 1944 the camp census came to 4,949 persons, of whom 169 were transferred (11 women to the Prisoners’ Infirmary and 155 to the women’s camp, 3 men to Camp BIId); a further 35 persons died, which yields a total decline of 204. That leaves in the camp [4,949–204=] 4,745 persons. On April 19, the camp census came to only 4,444 persons; the remaining [4,745–4,444=] 301 were therefore selected and driven into the gas.”

However, in the “Daily Reports,” the changes in the camp census mentioned by Wolken occurred on April 19th, and not on the 18th, so that they should have reduced the figure for the 20th and not for the 19th of the month. On April 20, however, the camp census stood at 4,400 prisoners.²⁸⁵

5.5.11. Implications of Wolken’s Testimony

It can be said in conclusion that the selections reported by Otto Wolken do not have the slightest documentary support, since on the one hand the “Daily Reports” provide no information concerning the causes of the fluctuations in the camp census, and on the other hand Wolken’s calculations are entirely arbitrary.

Wolken’s assertions are moreover refuted by documents that he himself introduces. According to the relevant register for this period, 4,032 prisoners were processed through the outpatient clinic of the quarantine camp between September 20, 1943 and November 1, 1944,²⁸⁶ from where they were transferred to the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Camp BIIf. (In the “Daily Reports” these prisoners were listed under the heading “Transferred to Prisoners’ Infirmary” or simply “to Prisoners’ Infirmary”).²⁸⁷ According to the data collected by Wolken, 1,902 deaths are said to have occurred from December 11, 1943 to November 5, 1944 in the quarantine camp. Of these victims, 43 were shot, but not one was gassed.²⁸⁸ It follows from this that the allegedly selected inmates cannot have been among either the sick or the dead.

In spite of this, Wolken asserts that selections for the purpose of gassing were conducted in the quarantine camp under the code word “special treatment.” He claims that between November 20, 1943 and January 21, 1944 altogether 2,534 inmates fell victims to these gassings, as well as an

²⁸⁴ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 8.

²⁸⁵ APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 16.

²⁸⁶ APMO, D-AuII-5/2.

²⁸⁷ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 68.

²⁸⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 69.

unspecified number of prisoners up to September 19, 1944 and finally another 699 by November 1, 1944.²⁸⁹

Fact is, however, that the death registry of the quarantine camp does not reflect Wolken's 1,902 deaths among the prisoners for the period December 11, 1943 to November 5, 1944, but only 1,746. Furthermore, the abbreviation "S.B." or the term "special treatment" appears nowhere in the column "Cause of Death."²⁹⁰

6. The Larger Selections per the *Chronicle*

6.1. Selection and Alleged Gassing of Jews from the Family Camp

6.1.1. Establishment of "Family Camp" BIIB and the Alleged Murders by Gassing

On September 6, 1943, two transports of 2,479 and 2,558—a total of 5,007—Jews from the Theresienstadt ghetto traveled to Auschwitz (Kárný 1995, Vol. I, p. 70). Two days later, on September 8, 5,006 of them²⁹¹ arrived at Birkenau; of these, 2,293 were men and boys who were registered under the numbers 146694-148986, and 2,713 women and girls who received the numbers 58471-61183 (Czech 1989, p. 600). They were finally quartered in Birkenau Camp Sector BIIB, which became known in the camp jargon as the "Family Camp."

In December 1943, two further transports of Jews from Theresienstadt were sent to the Birkenau Family Camp. The first arrived on the 16th of that month; it held 2,491 persons, of which 981 men and boys, who received registration numbers 168154-169134, and 1,510 women and girls, who were assigned the numbers 70513-72019 and 72028-72030 (*ibidem*, p. 680). The second transport of 2,473 prisoners arrived on December 20; it comprised 1,137 men and boys (registration numbers 169969-171105) and 1,336 women and girls (registration numbers 72435-73700; *ibidem*, p. 684).

Three further transports with Jews from Theresienstadt arrived in May 1944, the first with 2,503 prisoners on the sixteenth: it comprised 767 men and boys (registration numbers A-76—A-842) and 1,736 women and girls (registration numbers A-15—A-999 and A-2000—A-2750; *ibidem*, p. 776). The second transport with 2,447 persons, reached Birkenau on May

²⁸⁹ *Ibidem*, pp. 71f. The table above (Paragraph 5.9.1.) reflects a total of 3,824 alleged gassing victims.

²⁹⁰ APMO, D-AuI-5/2, and AGK, OB, 384.

²⁹¹ In all likelihood one of the deportees died during the trip.

17. 576 men and boys were in it (registration numbers A-843—A-1418) and 1,871 women and girls (registration numbers A-1000—A-1999 and A-2751—A-3621; *ibidem*, pp. 776f). The third transport, arriving on May 19, numbered 2,499 persons: 1,062 men and boys (registration numbers A-1445—A-2506) and 1,437 women and girls (registration numbers A-3642—A-5878; *ibidem*, p. 778).

In Table 4 of the Appendix, I compile the data concerning the Jewish transports into the Birkenau Family Camp.

As we will see in the following, the transports of September and December 1943 are said to have been kept in quarantine with “SB.” Since the official historiography arbitrarily assigns “gassing” to the abbreviation “SB” (Special Treatment), this their logic would imply that the transports in question were gassed *after six months in quarantine!*

Czech writes under date March 8, 1944 (*ibidem*, pp. 736f.):

“Toward the morning, a total of 3,791 Jewish prisoners from Theresienstadt—men, women and children—have been killed in Crematoria II and III.”

On July 2, Dr. Mengele selected 3,080 prisoners capable of work.²⁹² Of these, 2,000 were women, who were transferred to the Stutthof and Hamburg Camps, and 1,000 women who went to Sachsenhausen CC, plus 80 boys. Czech writes in a footnote (*ibidem*, p. 811):

“The census of Camp BIIb currently amounts to about 10,000 prisoners, since of the persons who arrived in the transports of December 16 and 20, 1943 from Theresienstadt, 3,256 prisoners are still alive on May 11, 1944, and on May 16, 17 and 19, 7,449 more persons were received and admitted into Camp BIIb. On June 10^[293] 1944, a total of 6,231 female prisoners were incarcerated; 5,799 women and 432 girls to 14 years of age.”

All the remaining 7,000 Jews, those incapable of working, are said to have been gassed. According to Czech, “3000 women and children went into the crematorium” on July 10, and on July 11, “4000 Jewish women and men” went “into the gas chambers” (*ibidem*, p. 820).

6.1.2. Sources

This alleged gigantic mass murder of *registered* prisoners is in no way supported by documentary sources. The entire story rests entirely upon two essential *witness testimonies*.

Miroslav Kárný cites the first of these in a long article about the Family Camp (Kárný 1997, pp. 177-181; but not Czech, who uses this source without mentioning it). This is the well-known April 7, 1944 report made by Rudolf Vrba and Alfred Wetzler after their escape from Birkenau. In

²⁹² According to Kraus/Kulka, upon whom Czech relies, it was 3,580. See Paragraph 6.1.8.

²⁹³ Should be: On June 30. See following paragraph.

one of the first versions, which was submitted by Dr. Jaromir Kopecky on June 10 of that year to Richard Lichtheim, representative of the Jewish Agency in Geneva, says in rough German:²⁹⁴

"Around 148,000-152,000."^[295]

In the week of September 7, 1943, family transports of Jews from Theresienstadt arrived. It was entirely mysterious to us that these transports enjoyed a never-before-present exceptional treatment. The families were not broken up, not one of them went to the otherwise inevitable gassing. Their hair was not even cut off, and they stayed together as they arrived, men, women and children, put up in a separate part of the camp and were even allowed to keep their luggage. The men didn't have to go to work, for the children even a school was established under the management of Fredy Hirsch /Makabi, Prague/ and even had free postal privileges. They were bullied in an outrageous way only by their 'camp elder,' a German professional criminal named Arno Böhm, Prisoner Number 8, one of the biggest bandits in the camp. Our amazement rose still higher when, after a while, we learned the official designation of this transport, whose title read:

'SB—Transport of Czech Jews with 6-months quarantine.'

We knew very well what 'SB'/Special Treatment/ means, but could make no sense of the way they were treated and the exceptionally long quarantine period of 6 months, especially since our own humble experience of quarantine never went above 3 weeks. We began to wonder. But the closer the end of the 6-months quarantine period came, the more we became convinced that the end of these Jews would come in the gas chamber, too. We sought means of contact with the leaders of this group. We made it clear to them what their situation was and what they had to expect. Some of them, particularly Fredy Hirsch, who apparently had the confidence of his campmates, told us that they would organize a resistance for the eventuality that our fears came to pass. The people of the 'Special Unit' told us that, if the Czech Jews undertook to defend themselves, they would join them as well. Some believed to be able to incite a general revolt in the camp in this way.

On March 6, 1944, we learned that the crematoria were being prepared for the reception of the Czech Jews. I hurried to Fredy Hirsch to tell him this and urgently told him to get busy, since they certainly had nothing left to lose. He replied to me that he knew what his duty was. Before evening I slipped into the Czech camp again and learned that Fredy Hirsch lay dying. He had poisoned himself with Luminal. On the next day, on March 7, 1944 he was taken unconscious, together with his 3,791 comrades who had come to Birkenau on September 7, 1943, in trucks to the crematoria and gassed. The young ones rode singing to their death. To our great disappointment, there was no resistance. The men of the Special Unit, who had resolved to take part, waited in vain.

²⁹⁴ APMO, RO, Vol. XXa, pp. 30f.

²⁹⁵ The registration numbers actually assigned during the stated period were 146694-148986.

About 500 older people had died during the quarantine period. Only 11 pairs of twins were spared among these Jews. Various medical experiments are conducted on these children. As we left Birkenau, these were still alive. Among those gassed from Slovakia was, among others, Rozsi Fürst from Sered. A week before the gassing, that is, on March 1, 1944, all camp inmates were required to write to their relatives abroad about their wellbeing. The letters had to be dated between March 23 and March 25, 1944. They were obliged to request packages from their relatives abroad."

The authors of the report made it abundantly clear that they feared the same fate for the two transports that had arrived in December 1943:²⁹⁶

"On December 23, 1943 3,000 more Jews came from Theresienstadt. The manifest showed the same heading as that for those who arrived on September 7: 'SB Transport, Czech Jews with 6-months Quarantine.' [...]. Their quarantine period runs out on June 20."

The second testimony, also mentioned by Czech, is that of Otto Wolken:²⁹⁷

"Adjacent to our camp, separated from it only by an electrified fence, was Camp BIIB. It was at first a Family Camp and was opened on September 9 with a transport of 8,000 men, women and children from the Theresienstadt ghetto. Then, in December 1943, a further transport of 5,000, and in January 1944 a third also of 5,000 arrived. The inmates of this camp were better off than the other prisoners. They were allowed to keep their belongings, their hair, to live with their wives and children, to write home every 14 days and to receive victual packages. For the children, a kindergarten was established, and the children received special provisioning, even milk was given out to them. Nonetheless the bad living conditions and infectious diseases that broke out among them resulted in mainly the older people dying in great numbers. On March 8, 1944, all the men, women and children of the first transport /Sept. 1943/ were rounded up, and after the men had been separated from the women, they all were led in groups of 500 to us in the camp, where they were assigned to the recently vacated Blocks 2 through 12. It was said that they would be prepared for further transfer to Heidebreck [sic]. Provisions were not made for them, and as then in the evening armed SS people appeared in the camp and stationed themselves around the Theresienstadt blocks, the matter seemed suspicious to us. Nothing happened during the night, though, and in the morning, the sentries were withdrawn, and the people were allowed to move about freely in our camp. In the course of the day 40 of them were pulled back from the transport. Food was brought for them at noon, and they also received their evening meal. Muster was held in the afternoon in an entirely normal fashion, and everything seemed to be in order. Suddenly at 7:30 in the evening, I was hanging around one of the blocks where there was a group of Viennese women, a block curfew was decreed, and as I left the block, I saw coming from the direction of the train station the lights of a long line of trucks. The trucks turned

²⁹⁶ *Ibidem*, pp. 32f.

²⁹⁷ AGK, NTN, 88 (HöB Trial, Vol. 6), pp. 247f.

into our camp, there were 18, a heavily armed SS detachment showed up, reinforced by German and Polish Capos, who took up station in front of the blocks. In the blocks not occupied by the Theresienstaders, everyone had to go immediately into the bunks, and the lights were turned out. Oberscharführer Pol-laczek, military commander of BIId, controlled our blocks and threatened us in the outpatient clinic with being shot if lights were still on and not everyone was in bed. And then they started routing out the Theresienstaders block by block, loading every 80 of them onto a truck and taking them to the crematorium /Crematorium 3/. This went on almost the whole night, since there were 3,752 of them. They were completely healthy people, men, women and children."

Finally, Wolken unburdened himself also about the alleged "liquidation" of the Family Camp in July 1944:²⁹⁸

"The rest of the Theresienstadt camp was liquidated at the end of June. First the sickbay was cleared out and the women taken to the gas. I was on hand myself to see how they grabbed stark naked, sick women by the hands and feet and hove them into the truck with no concern for how they fell one atop the other. In the following days, they picked out all men and women fully capable of work and sent the women to Hannover, Hamburg and Stutthof. The men fit for work came into our camp,^[299] likewise made ready for further transport. Old men and old women stayed behind, along with the feeble and women with children. The latter were encouraged to separate themselves from their children and to go on the transport. But very, very few did this, despite promises that the children would be well provided for in a dedicated children's block. On July 8, 50 large, strong boys were taken from this camp to BIIf as Pipel^[300] for the camp bigwigs. Two days later in the early afternoon the rest of the Theresienstadt men of our camp went to Blechhammer. In the evening, the mothers with children had to muster, and they were told that they would be transferred to the Gypsy Camp BIIf but must first go through the sauna /showers/ as was customary for any transfer from one camp to another. The only strange thing was that this was done by night, when the watchtowers were manned, and the registrar for the Gypsy camp had already retired for the night. And we should not deceive ourselves: they were all led together into the gas. The next day, the rest of the men and women, about 4000, were taken to the gas from the camp with trucks. Trucks had to be used along with a large contingent of SS because it was already known that the mothers with their children, rather than going into the Gypsy camp, had gone to heaven."

The number of the "gassed" given here—3,752—is the result of a transcription error, since Wolken gave a different number in his report of March 9, 1944 with the title "Camp Images"; according to him, the number gassed was

²⁹⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 250.

²⁹⁹ Quarantine Camp BIIfa.

³⁰⁰ Camp jargon for "errand boy."

“3,792 Theresienstadters /men, women and children/, who were in our camp and were perfectly healthy.”

According to Wolken, the rest of the “Theresienstadters”—about 4,000 people—are supposed to have been gassed on July 28, 1944 (sic).³⁰¹ These numbers—3,792 and 4,000—were confirmed by the witness in his account “The Fates of the Women and Children.”³⁰²

As further sources, Czech cites three books³⁰³ that only appeared, however, many years after the events in question and are of little value.

6.1.3. The Census of Camp BIIB

Some documents already mentioned, which are apparently at least partly unknown to Czech and the other orthodox historians specializing on the history of CC Auschwitz, enable us to reconstruct the census of Camp Sector BIIB at least in part. These are the series of reports titled “Summary of the Census and Deployment of Prisoners of CC Auschwitz II,” the series “CC Auschwitz II. Labor Deployment,” for the Men’s Camp, as well as the series “Summary of the Census and Deployment of Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” for the Women’s Camp.

The camp census of Sector BIIB, as it can be reconstructed from these documents, is listed in Table 5 of the Appendix. As we will see in Paragraph 6.1.8, this data does not include the prisoners of the “Family Camp” who were assigned to various work crews.

Let’s now take a closer look at the series of documents just mentioned. The “Summary of the Census and Deployment of Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz II” of January 15, 1944³⁰⁴ contains a row of data that are explained in more detail by marginal notes in pencil. At that time, the category “unfit for work or deployment” covered 6,292 prisoners, among these 1,960 Jews, who were further divided into the following subcategories:

- “Bedridden sick”: 1,061
- “Invalids”: 560
- “Youth under 14”: 339.

The category “idle prisoners” contains 5,233 prisoners, of these 3,690 in “quarantine.” Among these were 2,315 Jews in the following categories:

- 800 “hardly capable of work”
- 300 “Feb. 10 (44?)”³⁰⁵
- 1,215 “Theresienstadt.”

³⁰¹ AGK, NTN, 88, p. 44.

³⁰² *Ibidem*, p. 51.

³⁰³ Adler 1955; Kraus/Kulka 1957; Gert 1962.

³⁰⁴ GARF, 7021-108-33, p. 124.

³⁰⁵ An uninterpretable mark follows, probably the expiration date of the quarantine.

As results from Table 5 in the Appendix (p. 286), there were altogether 2,340 Jews from Theresienstadt in the Men's Camp on January 31, 1944. On February 15, 1944, however, the total was 2,978, hence $(2,978 - 2,340 =)$ 638 more. Since on January 15 only 339 Jewish children fell in the category "Youth under 14," it must be assumed that a minimum of $(638 - 339 =)$ 299 additional children that belonged to this group on January 31 must have been categorized earlier in the Women's Camp with their mothers. It follows that the figure of January 15 cannot be the total of all the Theresienstadt Jews. Evidently, some of them had been listed in some of the other categories mentioned above.

From the series of documents "CC Auschwitz II. Labor Deployment," we can glean the following: On April 20, 1944 BIIb counted 210 "Therslg. boys to 14 years old" as well as 1,268 "Therslg. adults H";³⁰⁶ on May 3 the number of boys was likewise 210, that of the adults then 1,250,³⁰⁷ on May 11 the numbers stood at 210 and 1,242,³⁰⁸ on May 14, 210 and 1,238,³⁰⁹ on May 15, 210 and 1,235.³¹⁰ The next preserved report comes from July 28, 1944.³¹¹ Camp BIIb no longer appears in it, because it had become an entirely women's camp.

Now, to the numbers of female prisoners according to the series "Summary of the Census and Deployment of Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia." On April 3, 1944, Camp BIIb counted 215 "Young from Theresienstadt" and 1,685 "Jews from Theresienstadt";³¹² on May 15, the number for these headings stood at 215 and 1,589,³¹³ on June 5, 215 and 6,422,³¹⁴ on June 19, 895 and 5,514,³¹⁵ on June 30, 432 and 5,799.³¹⁶ The report of June 30 is the last preserved.

The increase in the camp census from 1,589 to 6,637 (female) prisoners in the report of June 5 was through the arrival of $(1,736 + 1,871 + 1,437 =)$ 5,044 Jewesses from Theresienstadt in the transports of May 16, 17 and 19, 1944, which raised the census of the women's camp to $(1,589 + 5,044 =)$ 6,633. Four more women whose point of origin is unknown arrived, possibly girls born in Camp BIIb. In the report of June 19, 1944, the "young un-

³⁰⁶ K.L. Auschwitz II. Arbeitseinsatz for April 20, 1944. APMO, D-AuI-3a/1a, No. inw. 425/1, p. 3.

³⁰⁷ Ditto, 3 May 1944. APMO, D-AuI-3a/1a, p. 325.

³⁰⁸ Ditto, 11 May 1944, in: Blumental 1946, p. 105.

³⁰⁹ Ditto, 14 May 1944. APMO, D-AuI-3a/1a, p. 333.

³¹⁰ Ditto, 15 May 1944. *ibidem*, p. 334.

³¹¹ Ditto, 28 July 1944. *ibidem*, p. 18.

³¹² Übersicht über Anzahl und Einsatz der weiblichen Häftlinge des Konzentrationslager Auschwitz O/S. 4/3, 1944. GARF, 7021-108-33, p. 162.

³¹³ Ditto, May 15, 1944. *ibidem*, p. 147.

³¹⁴ Ditto, May 6, 1944. *ibidem*, p. 151.

³¹⁵ Ditto, June 19, 1944. *ibidem*, p. 155.

³¹⁶ Ditto, June 30, 1944. *ibidem*, p. 159.

der 14 years” in the three transports were separately counted under that heading, in which the census under this heading rose from 215 to 895. That is, the number of new arrivals came to $(895 - 215 =) 680$. The heading “Jews from Theresienstadt” fell from 6,422 to 5,514, that is, by 908; among these were the 680 “young,” including $(908 - 680 =) 228$ female prisoners, to whose fate I will return later.

6.1.4. The Transports of September and December 1943

For the alleged gassing of March 8, 1944, Czech claims 3,791 victims, upon which she elaborates in a footnote (1989, p. 737):

“According to the author’s calculation, 3791, according to the testimony of Dr. Otto Wolken 3792 persons” (emphasis mine).

In the first German edition of *Chronicle*, the Polish historian further wrote that, of the total 5,006 prisoners arriving in the two Jewish transports of September 8, 1943, 1,140 had died natural deaths by the end of March 1944, 3,791 were gassed, and 70 would have survived, (Czech 1961, p. 82). Clearly, these data cannot tally precisely, since $5,006 - 1,140 - 70$ gives 3,796, not 3,791.

In a later article, Czech applied slight corrections to these numbers: now 1,145 Jews in the Family Camp died natural deaths, 70 were left alive and 3,791 were gassed (1968, p. 203).

The last-given number is clearly in no way the result of some “calculation”: Czech satisfied herself with lifting it from the Vrba-Wetzler report without granting it so much as a mention! Furthermore, the number she gives as having died natural deaths—1,145—stands in direct contradiction with Vrba and Wetzler, who speak of “about 500,” and the number she offers for survivors—70—comes neither from Vrba and Wetzler—“11 pairs of twins,” that is, 22 persons—nor from Wolken, who reported 40 survivors.

Ota Kraus and Erich Kulka come up with still other survivor numbers: 40 in a first phase, then a further 62 (1958, pp. 144, 146: 9 doctors, 1 pharmacist, 12 medical assistants and 40 patients), 102 prisoners in all.

It is not clear from which source Czech got her number of 70 survivors that contradicts all important witness testimony. It is abundantly clear, however, how she calculated the number of those dying natural deaths: $5,006 - 3,791 - 70 = 1,145$! But this number is completely arbitrary.

Let’s turn to the 3,791 “gassing victims.” As we have seen, this number was taken from the Vrba-Wetzler report, although it talks exclusively of male prisoners, as the authors of the report asserted that about 4,000 male prisoners from Theresienstadt were taken into the camp’s population with the registration numbers 148000-152000. Of these, about 500 are said to

have died during the first months of the quarantine period and 22 survived, so that the number of the “gassed” should have been about 3,480, which comes pretty close to Wolken’s number of 3,792 gassed. Yet in the “Comments” to his daily reports of the changes in the census of Quarantine Camp BIIa for March 8, Wolken himself reported “3,762” without elaboration.³¹⁷ This number obviously had to do with the prisoners of the family camp who were transferred temporarily on that date to Camp BIIa.

As we saw in the preceding paragraph, there were 2,978 Jewish prisoners from Theresienstadt in male sector of Camp BIIb on January 31, 1944, of them 638 children up to 14 years and 2,340 adults. These numbers cover both the prisoners who belonged to the two transports of September 8, 1943, and those who arrived with the transports of December 16 and 20, 1943. Since altogether these transports contained 4,411 male prisoners, (4,411–2,978 =) 1,433 were missing on January 31, 1944. What was their fate?

An original German document that the orthodox historians hardly know and in any case don’t analyze, the “150000–200000 Numbers Book,” helps us to shine a light in the darkness. This numbers book³¹⁸ is a record of the changes in the camp population, in which the 50,000 prisoner numbers from 150,000 to 200,000 are contained (the first number was assigned on September 10, 1943, and the last between September 28 and October 7, 1944). The numbers are recorded in 4 columns over 25 lines per page, and next to each number appears an abbreviated code reflecting each prisoner’s change of status, although without any date. As Kazimierz Smoleń testified under oath in an affidavit dated December 16, 1947,³¹⁹ this register contains altogether 36 abbreviations, none of which is in any way suspicious. Among these is no code such as “SB” (special treatment) or “GU” (separated accommodations), which are interpreted by the orthodox historians as code words for “gassing.” Among the more frequently used abbreviations are “üb” (*überstellt* = transferred), “†” (died), “gefloh.” (*geflohen* = escaped), “ent.” (*entlassen* = released), “II üb.” (transferred from Auschwitz II, *i.e.*, Birkenau), “KB” (*Krankenbau* = infirmary), “Buna” (transferred to Auschwitz-Buna, *i.e.*, Monowitz), “Blechh.” (transferred to Satellite Camp Blechhammer); otherwise, there are abbreviations for 23 more satellite camps of Auschwitz (see Section 7.1.).

Thanks to this document, it is possible to reconstruct the fate of the “disappeared” Jews from the two December transports as follows:

³¹⁷ APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 14.

³¹⁸ APMO, D-AuI-3/1, 2.

³¹⁹ NOKW-2824, pp. 12–14.

1) Transport of December 16, 1943:

- 120 prisoners were transferred to satellite camps of Auschwitz, 112 of these to Blechhammer;
- 60 died in Birkenau;
- 148 were transferred to other CCs.

2) Transport of December 20, 1943:

- 136 prisoners were transferred to satellite camps of Auschwitz, 121 of these to Blechhammer;³²⁰
- 85 died in Birkenau;
- 371 were transferred to other CCs.

Thus, the fates of 971 prisoners can be traced, of which:

- 256 were transferred to satellite camps of Auschwitz;
- 196 died in Birkenau and its satellite camps;
- 519 were sent to other concentration camps.

Concerning the other 1,149 prisoners, the numbers book reflects no changes in status, which means that they must have remained in Birkenau. They probably numbered among those 1,201 Czech Jews still in Birkenau on September 2, 1944 (see Paragraph 6.1.8) and who were in part evacuated in January 1945. The “numbers book” went on until January 18, 1945.³²¹

Interestingly, K. Smoleń, who as clerk in the Political Department had access to the numbers book, said nothing about irregularities or falsifications in the maintenance of this register in his affidavit of December 16, 1947, so that one may confidently assume that the data therein accurately reflect reality.

According to Miroslav Kárný, the deaths of 119 male and female prisoners in the Family Camp are recorded in the Auschwitz Death Registries between December 19 and 31, 1943 (Kárný 1997, p. 174). In the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, one finds in fact the names of 62 prisoners of the Family Camp who died in Auschwitz, which are divided up as follows (Kárný 1995; see Tables 11-13 in the Appendix):

- Transports of Sep. 8, 1943: 16 (14 women and 2 men)
- Transport of Dec. 16, 1943: 39 (35 women and 4 men)
- Transport of Dec. 20, 1943: 7 (4 women and 3 men)

Although the Death Registries of Auschwitz for the period from October 7 through December 31, 1943 are preserved in their entirety, Kárný does not

³²⁰ According to Piper (1967, p. 27) 112 prisoners from the transport of December 16, 1943 (Registration Numbers 168156-169120) and 123 prisoners from the transport of December 20, 1943 (Registration Numbers 169974-171042) were transferred to Blechhammer.

³²¹ NOKW-2824, pp. 13f.

mention this at all, and in the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews the first death recorded among the Jews from the transports of September and December 1943 that of Ruzena Hojdova, who arrived in Auschwitz on September 8 and died there on October 22 (Death Registry No. 22/43, Registration Number 34711). There is therefore reason to assume that the registration numbers mentioned by M. Kárný cover the entire period from October 7 to December 31, 1943. Under these circumstances, one may conclude that in the period from September 8 to October 6, 1943, for which the death registries are not preserved, at most a few dozen of the prisoners in question died. This is consistent with the number of deaths indicated in the numbers book overall.

On April 20, 1944, that is, *after* the alleged mass gassing of March 8, there remained in the men's sector of the Family Camp 1,478 prisoners after the December transports, so that the number of "missing" comes to $(2,118 - 1,478 =) 640$; of these about 20% died and 80% were transferred.³²²

On April 3, 1944, there were 1,900 prisoners in the women's sector who had arrived in the transports of December. The total number therefore had fallen by $(2,846 - 1,900 =) 946$. Obviously one cannot ascribe this massive reduction only to mortality. A comparison with the men's camp permits the conclusion that the majority of these 946 women must have been transferred.

Let us consider the transports of September. Czech's number of 1,145 dead is entirely made up out of thin air. As we just saw, according to the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, of the 62 Jews shown to have died from October 7 to December 1943, 16 were members of the September transports.

Even if assuming that the total number of 119 deaths given by M. Kárný is correct, this changes nothing of the magnitude: the number of dead among those brought in the September transports would lie in the range of a few dozen. Furthermore, the following is noted: since the number of prisoners in the men's sector who arrived with the transports of September 1943 fell by 1,500 between February 15 and April 20, 1944, the reduction of the overall number of prisoners would have amounted to $(2,293 - 1,500 =) 793$. This would correspond to a reduction of $(1,500 \div 2,293)$ 65.4% within 65 days, or some 39% per month, which is impossibly high.

According to the former Auschwitz prisoner Hermann Langbein, who had access to the monthly reports of mortality submitted by the SS garrison physician, the mortality came to 13.2% in January 1944, 6.1% in February and 10% in March (Langbein 1965, p. 101). The highest death rate report-

³²² These percentages are derived from the registrations in the numbers book.

ed by Langbein—for January—not only lies far beneath that just mentioned, but is furthermore quite questionable. In the Men's Camp of Birkenau there were actually 386 deaths reported from January 10 to 15,³²³ and 257 from January 27 to January 31.³²⁴ Therefore there were in these eleven days 643 deaths, and this from a camp population of about 21,000. Extrapolating from this, we arrive at a monthly death rate of 8.6%.

The irresistible conclusion thus arises that the majority of the 1,500 missing male prisoners—presumably about 80%, as also in the case of the transports of December 1943—were transferred; this likewise applies to the missing female prisoners.

M. Kárný published two documents that concern two female prisoners (a Czech and a Hollander). As may be inferred from the registration numbers involved, both arrived in the transport of September 8, 1943. The following remarks are found in the documents (Kárný 1997, pp. 188f.):

“Two of the preserved work cards of female prisoners of the Theresienstadter Family Camp in Birkenau with annotation as to their death on March 8, 1944. On March 8/9, 1944 3,791 Jews from Theresienstadt—men, women and children—were killed in the gas chambers of Crematoria II and III. The originals are in the Center for Preservation of Historical Documentation Collections in Moscow, the copies are in the archive of the State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau.”

The Czech historian therefore cites these documents as evidence for the reality of the alleged gassing of March 8, 1944. He carefully avoids mentioning the total number of work cards that indicate that their bearers died on that day. According to the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, actually only three prisoners died on March 8, 1944 (see Table 11 in the Appendix). One may therefore conclude with confidence that the number of documented deaths for that day very likely reflected the average mortality during that period. In this context, the fact is interesting that neither of the two documents contains the abbreviation “S.B.” or the term “special treatment.” Kárný actually admits this (*ibidem*, p. 183):

“The notation ‘special treatment after six months’ appeared on the manifest, but not on the prisoners’ cards and not on the index cards that the prisoners held in their hands.”

This manifest with these alleged annotations has not in fact yet been made available.

³²³ Übersicht über Anzahl und Einsatz der Häftlinge des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz II. 15.1.1944. GARF, 7021-108-33, p. 137.

³²⁴ Ditto, 31.1.1944, *ibidem*, p. 125.

6.1.5. The “Gassing” of the Jews of the Family Camp: A Historically Credible Notion?

The Family Camp of Birkenau was erected, according to Kárný, because Himmler wanted it to be visited by a delegation of the International Red Cross. This visit was supposed to happen concurrently with that of the Theresienstadt Ghetto that Himmler had permitted in May 1944 and which in fact occurred on June 23 of that year (*ibidem*, pp. 213, 228). The Red Cross is said to have not used the opportunity of a visit in the Family Camp in Birkenau; it allegedly made no such effort, so that, according to Kárný, the ‘Birkenau Work Camp’ in the form of the Theresienstadter Family Camp was superfluous and so was liquidated (*ibidem*, pp. 236f.).

Although this hypothesis—unsupported by even a single document—provides an explanation for the creation of the Family Camp, it does not explain its elimination. It would have made no sense to impose a six-months quarantine of the transports of September and December 1943, and to follow that with a “special treatment” while the negotiations between Himmler and the Red Cross over the permission for the visit to Theresienstadt were still in progress. For if one accepts the hypothesis just summarized, the Family Camp would have under all circumstances to have been kept until the date of the visit, and this date was unknown.

Even less sensible is the assertion that the prisoners arriving in the transports of September 8, 1943 were gassed.

As we have just seen, of the 3,861 Jews of this transport still alive on March 8, 1944, 3,791 are said to have been driven into the gas chambers on that date. Only 70 prisoners fit for work, that is 1.8%, were left alive. 933 persons over 60 as well as 256 children under 15 belonged to the two transports in question (*ibidem*, p. 150), therefore 1,189 who were certainly unfit for work, or 23.7% of the entire group. 1,504 persons over 65 of age and 615 children under 15 belonged to the two transports of December 1943 (Kryl 1995, p. 74), therefore altogether 2,119 of the 5,007 deportees,³²⁵ which yields a percentage of 42.3% persons unfit for work. Moreover, 775 male prisoners in these two transports, as well as some thousand women were transferred to other camps. According to the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, 426 of them survived the war (see Tables 6f.).

Thus, the following situation arises: Even though one and the same fate, “special treatment” supposedly befell the transports of September and December 1943 after the six-month quarantine, the survivors from the September transports were all gassed with the exception of 70 capable of work,

³²⁵ 4,964 of these prisoners were registered at Auschwitz; the remaining 43 presumably died en route or escaped.

while of the survivors from the December transports at least ($775 + 466 =$) 1,241 prisoners were spared as fit for work. It all becomes even more unbelievable since the September transports contained 3,270 individuals fit for work between 16 and 55 (Kryl 1995, p. 73), while there were only 1,760 persons “entirely fit for work” among those arriving in December, to which one must add 1,126,³²⁶ so that the total comes to 2,886. In the first case the SS would have spared the lives of only 2.1% of the 3,270 inmates fit for work, in the second case on the other hand 43% of 2,886 fit inmates!

Finally, the following must be considered: Among the 40 survivors recorded in the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews were Hana Heitlerova, born January 16, 1930, and Otto Deutelbaum, born April 16, 1933. Among the 426 recognized survivors of the December transports were 15 children born in 1930, 6 in 1931 and 3 in 1932; there were moreover a pair of twins born in 1933 and two children born in 1939.

6.1.6. The Cremation of the Bodies of Those “Gassed” on March 8, 1944.

Czech asserts that the 3,791 survivors of the transports of September 8, 1943 were gassed and cremated in Crematoria II and III, but O. Wolken mentions only cremation in Crematorium III. According to a secret report of a member of the secret resistance movement of Auschwitz, Józef Cyrankiewicz, “on the day after [after the alleged gassing] black smoke” poured forth from the chimneys of the crematoria.³²⁷ In reality, however, the furnaces of Crematoria II and III would have to have remained in use for another five days in order to convert the bodies of all the alleged victims into ashes. What in fact was their throughput capacity at the time?

On February 24, 1944, the SS garrison administration sent a letter to the Central Construction Office on the subject “Crematoria of Birkenau,” in which they requested the delivery of 20 bags of refractory mortar, 200 firebricks and 200 firebrick arch-stones “for urgent repairs in the crematoria.”³²⁸ The letter was received by the Central Construction Office on February 29, as may be seen from the stamp applied thereto. The Central Construction Office for its part had to order the material from the Topf Company, which would have taken several weeks. Several more weeks would elapse before the material would arrive in Auschwitz.

³²⁶ Kryl 1995, p. 73, p. 74. It says there that, of 5,005 deportees, 1,504 were older than 65 and 615 younger than 15 (among the latter 115 under 5 years); the number of the “completely work-capable” ran to 1,760. It is clear that the remaining 1,126 must have belonged to the “work-capable” age groups.

³²⁷ Photocopy of this message in: Kárný 1997, p. 149.

³²⁸ RGVA, 502-1-313, p. 13.

With reference to a letter of March 10, Construction Superintendent Jothann specified in a letter to the Topf Company of March 25 on the subject of “Auschwitz PoW Camp, Crematoria. Utilization of Exhaust Gases”:³²⁹ “Crematoria II and III and eventually also IV and V come into the question.”³³⁰ On May 4, 1944, Jothann requested the camp headquarters of Birkenau to send the civilian employee Jährling to visit the crematoria, because he was “instructed to take over supervision of the repair efforts in the crematoria,”³³¹ which means that the repairs also—or even primarily—concerned Crematoria II and III. On May 9, a similar inquiry was made for the Koehler Company (which completed the flues along with the chimneys of the crematoria), “because the Koehler Company is in charge of urgent repair work in the crematoria”³³²

When one considers the usual pace at which the bureaucratic interactions between the Central Construction Office and the Topf Company proceeded,³³³ one can be sure that the “urgent repairs” ordered on February 24, 1944 were undertaken no earlier than the middle of May. In such circumstances, the cremation of almost 3,800 bodies on March 8 is simply unimaginable.

6.1.7. The Transport to Heydebreck

As we have already seen, Wolken reported that the SS put about the rumor that the survivors of both September transports were transferred to Camp Heydebreck (today Polish Kędzierzyn). In Heydebreck-Cosel (today Kędzierzyn-Koźle), a place about 40 km east of Gleiwitz, there was a “Blechhammer Jewish Forced-Labor Camp.” According to the *Encyclopedic Informator* of the Central Commission for Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland, in all 29,000 “Jews from Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland were admitted” to that camp, “among them even women and children.” (Główna Komisja... 1979, p. 225). The transfer of the Jews unfit for labor from Theresienstadt therefore had nothing unlikely about it. Blechhammer was a common destination for Jews from the Family Camp: not only were the 233 prisoners of the transports of December 1943 men-

³²⁹ Its purpose was to heat water for a shower installation.

³³⁰ RGVA, 502-1-313, p. 11.

³³¹ RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 380.

³³² RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 377.

³³³ In keeping with usual bureaucratic practice, Topf answered the inquiry of the Central Construction Office with a cost estimate; for their part, the Central Construction Office had to place the order in writing and send the Topf Company the waybills bearing Speer’s countersignature (Speer-Marke), so that the material could be shipped by rail. In the case of ordering refractory materials not produced by the Topf Company, they turned to another company such as the Collmener Firebrick Company in Colditz, which then sent the desired material to Auschwitz instead of to the Topf Company

tioned in the numbers book sent there, but many of the Jews arriving in subsequent transports from Theresienstadt as well. In August 1944, there were about 4,000 prisoners in Blechhammer, 99% of them Jews.³³⁴ After the war's end, at least 147 Czech Jews were liberated there; six of them had been deported to Lodz in October 1941 and from there onward to Auschwitz, 29 had arrived with the transports of December 1943, and 112 with later transports (Kárný 1995). This means that the number of Czech Jews sent to this camp must have been at least 345.

At war's end, the surviving Jews were scattered among more than 120 municipalities, which I list below in alphabetic order:

Allach	Ebensee	Hirschburg	Melk	Salzwedel
Altenburg	Eichmannsdorf	Holzbach	Mercin	Scharfenstein
Argenau	Feldafing	Holzhausen	Mersenburg	Schlesiersee
Arnstadt	Flossenbürg	Horni	Merzdorf	Schwarzheide
Augsburg	Freiberg	Jamlitz	Meuselwitz	Schwerin
Auschwitz	Friedland	Janina	Monowitz	Slezsko
Bart	Fürstengrube	Jaworzno	Moorburg	Sosnowitz
Beehdorf	Ganacker	Judowa	Mühlendorf	Steinort
Bergen-Belsen	Georgental	Kattowitz	Neuengamme	Strasburg/WPr
Berlin	Glebe	Kaufering	Neurohlau	Stutthof
Bilroda	Gleiwitz	Kochstadt	Neustrelitz	Taucha
Birnbäumel	Glewe	Korben	Niederorschel	Theresienstadt ³³⁵
Bismarckhütte	Golleschau	Kratzau	Nikolai	Trachenberg
Bissingen	Görlitz	Kudova	Oederan	Trebischau
Blechhammer	Groß-Rosen	Kurzbach	Ohrdruf	Türkheim
Braunschweig	Grünburg	Landsberg	Oranienburg	Vöcklerbruck
Bromberg	Gunskirchen	Landshut	Parsnice	Vratislav
Brünnlitz	Gusen	Langenstein	Plattling	Waldenburg
Buchenwald	Gutovo	Leipzig	Praust	Warschau
Christianstadt	Guttau	Leitmeritz	Raguhn	Weisswasser
Dachau	Halberstadt	Lenzing	Ravensbrück	Wels
Danzig	Haselbek	Lobositz	Remsdorf	Willischthal
Deutsch Eylau	Haselhorst	Magdeburg	Retzow	Wöbelling
Dora	Herschling	Malchow	Saaz	Zelle (Aue)
Dorbeck	Heydebreck	Mauthausen	Sachsenhausen	

Some of these places were located in the area around Blechhammer, such as Merzdorf (Mierzyce) with 44 survivors; Friedland (Mieroszów) with 60 survivors or Gleiwitz with 83 survivors. One survivor was liberated in Heydebreck. This was Mayer Jan, born in 1925, deported from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz on September 28, 1943.

³³⁴ AGK, NTN, 155, p. 96, Geheimbericht über die Lagestärke des KL Auschwitz.

³³⁵ From April 20 between 12,000 and 14,000 prisoners from the evacuated concentration camps were transferred to Theresienstadt.

On the other hand, the prisoners transferred from Birkenau went first into Quarantine Camp BIIa, where they remained “in preparation for transport.” This results from the series of daily reports on “work deployments.” O. Wolken himself explained that on July 10, 1944 the men fit for work brought into Camp BIIa two days before were sent to Blechhammer. M. Kárný writes of this (1997, pp. 221f.):

“At this time, July 10, 1944 at the latest, more Theresienstadter men from Auschwitz were assigned to work details, specifically to the Blechhammer Concentration Camp. They went by truck. Along the way they saw the infamous name Heydebreck.”

6.1.8. The “Liquidation” of the Family Camp (July 1944)

As we have seen, on June 30, 1944, there were 6,231 Jewesses in the women’s sector of the “Family Camp,” of these 432 under 15 years of age. In the men’s sector, there were 1,445 Jews on May 15, 1944, of these 210 under 15 years. The decline in the camp census in the period April 20 to May 15 came to 33—almost entirely the result of deaths, so that one may infer a death rate of one person per day. The population of the women’s camp fell by 96 in the period April 3 through May 15, which amounts to an average death rate of 2 persons per day. But from June 5 to June 30, the census of the women’s camp sank by 405 from 6,637 to 6,231. From June 19 to June 30 a decline of 178 from 6,409 to 6,231 prisoners was recorded. The report of the series “Summary of Numbers and Deployment of the Female Prisoners of Auschwitz Concentration Camp, Upper Silesia” covers the period from June 20 to June 30 and offers us a complete account of the changes in the census of the women’s camp. It is certain that the 178 female prisoners mentioned above did not all die, because in the period in question 126 deaths were recorded in the whole women’s camp. Just as certainly they were not gassed or executed,³³⁶ released or transferred. So, what did happen to them?

According to my analysis, the explanation is as follows:

In the report mentioned above the prisoners are divided into two major categories: those fit for work (19,200) and those unfit for work (11,678). The second, to which the prisoners officially designated as “incapable of work or deployment” belonged, was further divided into six categories, of which two pertain to the “Family Camp” (“children from Theresienstadt” and “Jews from Theresienstadt”). One knows after all with certainty that the male as well as the female prisoners of the Family Camp normally

³³⁶ The *Summary* mentioned above contains in the section “Losses” the heading “S.B.,” under which 225 female prisoners fall. Czech has nothing to report of gassing or execution of small groups of Jewesses from the Family Camp, and no witness testimony asserts any such thing. I will explore this question in Section 7.4.

worked in different crews; here are a few of them: weaving, railcar crew, potato-peel crew, delousing crew, road construction, stone carriers, canal cleaners, sickbay–infirmary, surveying crew (Kárný 1997, pp. 159f.). The prisoners assigned to these crews obviously counted as “fit for work” and were counted in that category. This means that, while they were quartered in the Family Camp, they did not count as “unfit for work” as the other occupants. The reduction in the number of female prisoners by 178 can therefore be explained by the change in their administrative status by virtue of their assignment to a work crew. This applies to the majority of the mentioned 406 female prisoners.

The census of the men’s sector rose by 2,345 with the arrival of the three transports of May 1944. With the 1,445 prisoners already present in that sector on May 15, a total number of 3,790 results. Therefore, the census of the Family Camp on June 30, 1944 must have been around 10,000 persons.

According to Kraus and Kulka about 1,000 prisoners fit for work were subjected to a selection and sent to Schwarzheide via Sachsenhausen, “and only 220 survived Schwarzheide.” A further 500 prisoners were transferred to Germany, and 80 boys between 14 and 16 were selected “as apprentices for the factories in the Reich.” Furthermore, 2,000 female prisoners fit for labor were sent to Hamburg and Stutthof. The overall number amounted thus to 3,580 (Kraus/Kulka 1958, p. 148). If one accepted the gassing hypothesis, the number of victims accordingly would have come to 6,400, and not 7,000 as Czech asserts.

The purported gassing of these Jews fit for work on July 10 and 11, 1944 would seem even more unlikely than that of March 8. Czech’s sources are, first, the just-mentioned testimony by Wolken and, second, the book by Kraus and Kulka, from which Czech (in part) drew her data concerning the transfer of the prisoners fit for work.

The uncertainty of the author of the *Chronicle* is also reflected in the terminology she uses: The victims were sent “into the crematorium” (which?) and “into the gas chambers” (of which crematorium?). The secret resistance movement of Auschwitz, which had smuggled some reports of the alleged mass gassing of March 8, 1944 out of the camp (such as that cited above by Cyrankiewicz), remained silent as to this massacre, although it is said to have resulted in an even greater number of victims. This is surprising, to say the least. As M. Kárný has pointed out, the Vrba-Wetzler Report had actually aroused much attention from mid-June 1944, not just in the Allied and neutral press, but above all from eminent figures in the Czechoslovakian government in exile in London. These feared, in this case following the report, that the Jews who had arrived at Auschwitz

in the December transports would be gassed when the six-month quarantine period expired on June 20, and directed warnings and threats to the German government (Kárný 1997, pp. 229-233).

On June 16, 1944, the German radio monitoring service intercepted a report concerning the radio transmission of a speech given in London on the day before. The report stated (*ibidem*, p. 231):

"Reported to London: The German authorities in Czechoslovakia have ordered that 3000 Czechoslovakian Jews are to be exterminated in gas chambers in Birkenau on or about June 20. These 3000 Czechoslovakian Jews arrived in Birkenau in December of last year from the concentration camp of Theresienstadt on the Elbe. 4000 Czechoslovakian Jews who were brought to Birkenau from Theresienstadt in December 1943 were murdered in gas chambers on March 7."

After so much publicity it is clear that Himmler (assuming that gassing of humans was a fact) would have made sure that the Jews of the Family Camp remained unharmed, and so to demonstrate that Vrba's and Wetzler's prophecy was not fulfilled. There was also the risk that the Red Cross, alerted by the shrill warning note, would seek permission from Himmler for a visit to the Jews in the Family Camp. Furthermore, it would have been in the interests of the secret resistance movement of Auschwitz to send a detailed account to London to confirm the prediction of the Vrba-Wetzler report. Contrary to all logic, however, Himmler ordered the prisoners of the Family Camp to be gassed, according to the official narrative, and the resistance movement failed to decry this crime in a report—and it is certain that there was no such report.

Among those members of the crematorium staff, Miklos Nyiszli is to my knowledge the only one who reported the (supposed) end of the Family Camp. Here I translate [into Italian—subsequently retranslated.—Ed.] the Hungarian original text of the passage in question (Nyiszli 1946, p. 65):

"Their number has fallen to 12000 in a short time. Today, on the day of the liquidation, 1500 still-work-capable men and women as well as 8 doctors are picked out. The others are brought to Crematoria III and IV. The next day, the Czech camp, occupied for two years, is depopulated. Everything is again quiet in the two crematoria, too. I see a truck loaded with ashes as it departs the crematorium yard and heads in the direction of Weichsel. In one stroke the camp population has fallen by 10000 people, the archive of the CC will extend one more page for that."

Apart from a chronological mistake (the Family Camp had been established about 10 months and not two years previously) and the false statement of the camp census (this was at the time about 10,000 and not 12,000, and the number of the transferred prisoners fit for labor ran about 3,580 and not about 1,500), Nyiszli asserts that about 10,000 persons were gassed

and cremated in Crematoria III and IV over the course of a few days. Such an assertion is not the product of a concrete experience, but rather merely the result of a simple mathematical calculation. For Nyiszli every crematorium actually possessed a capacity of 5,000 corpses per day (*ibidem*, p. 39). That would have meant that Crematoria IV and V, which each had eight muffles, had the same capacity as Crematoria II and III with their 15 muffles each! Anyway, figured Nyiszli, if 10,000 bodies are converted to ashes in two crematoria, the time required had to be one day!

In reality, the cremation of 10,000 or 7,000 corpses (the latter number was given by Czech) in these two crematoria would have taken 18 (or 13) days, if they were operated around the clock for the entire time!

Furthermore, Nyiszli's account stands in contradiction to the orthodox narrative on an important point: Although he claims to have spoken with Dr. Heller,³³⁷ the head physician of the Family Camp (*ibidem*, p. 66), he knows nothing of the six months' quarantine and its concluding "special treatment." And this even though—according to Kárný—all prisoners of the Family Camp became aware of the alleged gassing of March 8 after it had happened (Kárný 1997, p. 183). Rather, asserts Nyiszli, Dr. Mengele ordered the gassing of the Jews of Camp BIIB, because they had become incapable of work (Nyiszli 1946, p. 63):

"The old, the younger who had lost their strength after 2 years in the CC, and the children of the Czech part of the camp who had wasted away to their bones must vacate their places for the new arrivals who are capable of work."

After the liquidation of the Family Camp in Auschwitz in which the prisoners admitted with the transports of September 1943 to May 1944 had been housed, one would have had to expect that only 80 boys between 14 and 16, as well as a few pairs of twins would have remained. But according to the camp resistance movement, 1,396 male Czech Jews were still at Auschwitz: 289 in Auschwitz I, 175 in Auschwitz II, as well as 737 in Auschwitz III; the number of female Czech-Jewish prisoners came to 195 according to the same source.

It is true that some Czech Jews from Theresienstadt were deported to Auschwitz earlier than September 8, 1943, but the number registered at Auschwitz from all earlier transports amounted to only 1,105, while on September 2, 1944 some 1,201 Czech Jews still remained in Auschwitz. Despite the general evacuation of the camp, 147 prisoners were still there on liberation day who had arrived with the transports from between May

³³⁷ Dr. Otto Heller was deported to Auschwitz on September 6, 1943, where he received the registration number 146703. Although he was spared in both of the alleged gassings of prisoners of the Family Camp, the memorial book of the deportation of the Czech Jews shows that he died in Auschwitz, without the disclosure of any particulars of his death; it is therefore implied that he was "gassed." Kárný 1995, Vol. II, p. 1211.

1943 and September 1944, and of these no fewer than 118 had been born between 1886 and 1927, which means that they were between 17 and 58 years old at the time of the “liquidation” of the Family Camp. There is therefore ample reason to assume that a major part of the mentioned 1,201 inmates had gotten to Auschwitz via the pertinent transports. In fact, of the 147 remaining in the camp at liberation, fully 80 belonged to the transports of December 1943, and 10 to the transports of September of that year.

The reason for vacating (this expression is more fitting than “liquidation”) the Camp BIIB lay without doubt in connection with the massive influx of Hungarian Jews. As already shown, the administration of this part of the camp was transferred from the men’s camp and became the women’s section of the transit camp of Birkenau, where the Hungarian Jews as well as the Jews from the Lodz ghetto were quartered for a certain period of time. Since they were designated for transfer to other camps, they were not registered (see on this Mattogno 2001 and 2003b).

6.1.9. The Dead and the Survivors

In the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, the names of prisoners who survived the deportation are also shown. For the transport of September 8, 1943, 40 survivors are listed, 14 of them men and 26 women. Among those deported in the transport of December 16 there were 266 survivors according to this source (106 men and 160 women), among those carried in the transport of December 20, 469 (203 men and 266 women; see Tables 6f. in the Appendix).

It bears emphasizing that in the memorial book only the names of the deported *Czech* Jews who were deported to Theresienstadt and from there to Auschwitz (as well as other places) are listed. Therefore, it contains no information about Jews of other nationalities who were sent to Auschwitz by way of Theresienstadt. In the September transports, however, there were also 127 German, 92 Austrian and 11 Dutch Jews included (Kárný 1997, p. 133). In the transports of May 1944 only 2,543 of the total 7,503 deported Jews were of Czech nationality, while 3,125 German, 1,276 Austrian and 559 Dutch Jews belong among the rest (*ibidem*, p. 215).³³⁸

Furthermore, the lists of survivors are not complete. Despite my limited capabilities to investigate this matter, I have discovered about 50 Czech Jews transferred to Stutthof or Dachau and there registered who were summarily numbered among the dead (read: “gassed”) of Auschwitz in the memorial book. Of these, four belonged to the transport of December 15, 1943 and five to that of December 18 of that year (see Tables 8-10 in the Appendix).

³³⁸ The number of non-Czech Jews in the transports of December 1943 is not shown.

In the memorial book, 366 mostly female Jewish-Czech prisoners are mentioned as liberated in Bergen-Belsen, but in contrast to this, a list compiled by the Czechoslovak Jewish Committee and published in *Bulletin 14* (May-June 1945) contains the names of 610 Czech Jewesses.³³⁹

In Paragraph 6.1.5. I pointed out the children among the survivors, and there are still other, no-less-revealing cases.

Ruth Elias (Huppertova), who was deported from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz on December 20, 1943 and there had received the registration number 73643, was freed in Taucha at the end of the war. Later she wrote a book in which she described what a cunning trick she played in escaping the “selection” (for the gas chamber) despite being a “woman in the eighth month of pregnancy.” When she had to parade stark naked in front of Dr. Mengele, she arranged for young female comrades fit for labor to walk in front of her so that Mengele wouldn’t notice her, and so included her in the group of those capable of working! But that wasn’t all. The female prisoners selected for work went to the women’s camp, where they were received by hostile Polish and Slovakian women who had been incarcerated for a long time. These were so cruel that they had sent back (that is, to “gas-sing”) a certain Mrs. Braun, who had hidden her infant in a basket. Since the selected prisoners were subjected to a “gynecological” examination to find pieces of jewelry possibly “hidden in the vagina,” it was found out that Ruth Elias was in the eighth month of her pregnancy—but no bad consequences befell her! (Elias 1988, pp. 156-161)

The author pulled these stupid fairy tales from somewhere better left unnamed, because she would not admit that a pregnant woman would not in any case have ended up in the “gas chambers,” but rather simply was transferred from Auschwitz to another place.

Sara Weissova, born April 8, 1876, was deported on April 28, 1942 to Zamość and from there onward on an unknown date to Auschwitz, where she was normally registered despite her age of 66 or 67, and she died there on December 27, 1943 (Kárný 1995, Vol. I, p. 315).

Even more extraordinary is the case of Minna Grossova, born on Sept. 20, 1874. On October 19, 1942, she was deported to Treblinka (an alleged “pure extermination camp”!), and died on December 30, 1943 in Auschwitz. Despite her 68 years, she survived not only Treblinka, but also at least one selection in Auschwitz (*ibidem*, p. 393).

Dinah Gottliebova,³⁴⁰ born on January 21, 1923, was deported to Auschwitz on September 8, 1943. Since she was a painter, she was made

³³⁹ See Website <http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Holocaust/>.

³⁴⁰ See her short biography on the Website www.nytimes.com/2009/08/02/arts/02babbitt.html.

assistant to Dr. Mengele, for whom she drew anatomical illustrations. Although she thereby was privy to the “unspeakable secrets” of Mengele, Gottliebowa was neither gassed nor otherwise killed, but instead was deported to Ravensbrück and from there to a satellite camp of Neustadt Gleve, where she was liberated in May 1945. She later moved to Paris and emigrated to the USA in 1947. In the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, Dinah Gottliebowa was not even mentioned once.

The allegedly very small number of survivors merits some comment. This is an officially accepted number, which is supposed to arouse the impression that the mass gassing of the members of the transport of March 8, 1944 is a reality. But how many survivors of the transport in question have not disclosed themselves to the local authorities and revealed that they were still alive? How many of them never returned to their countries of origin, but instead (like Dinah Gottliebowa) emigrating to the USA or other countries—and often from there to Israel? In addition, how many of them died from infestation and privation in that terrible spring of 1945 just before liberation of the western concentration camps?

There is no doubt that the overall death rate of those transferred from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz was very high. In the memorial book of the deportation of the Czech Jews next to the—already mentioned—deaths in Auschwitz, a further 520 deaths are mentioned, of which about 500 occurred in Dachau (3 in Kaufering, one in Holzhausen and the rest in unknown places), while only 77 of those in Dachau are said to have survived. In Paragraph 6.1.6 we saw that the Czech-Jewish prisoners were scattered over more than 120 places, including camps in which at the beginning of 1945 very high death rates occurred: Stutthof, Mauthausen, Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and above all Bergen-Belsen, where in 1945 after liberation 610 of the Jews in question were still alive—but how many had fallen victim to the devastating typhus epidemic raging there? And how many Jews from Theresienstadt died in the other 120 places? A dark irony of fate ordained that an unknown number of those included died right in Theresienstadt, since many prisoners evacuated from the western camps were pushed back there.

6.1.10. The Transport of October 7, 1943

I would like to close this chapter with the discussion of a further alleged gassing of a Jewish transport from Theresienstadt, which allegedly occurred on October 7, 1943. Under this date, Czech writes (1989, p. 623):

“With a transport of the RSHA, 1260 Jewish children and their 53 custodians are transferred from Theresienstadt. They are killed on the same day in the gas chambers.”

The children in question, 1,200 in number plus 20 custodians, arrived in Theresienstadt from Bialystok on August 24, 1943 (Klibanski 1995, p. 93).

According to the manifest “Dn/a”³⁴¹ 1,195 children and 53 custodians were sent somewhere else on October 5, 1943, but there is no indication whatsoever that its destination was Auschwitz. Neither in the Vrba-Wetzler report nor in any other report of the secret resistance movement of the camp is the slightest mention of it to be found. Bronka Klibanski writes merely that the above-mentioned manifest is the only trace of this transport, and “only after the war did one hear that they were all sent to Auschwitz and there promptly killed in the gas chambers” (*ibidem*, p. 94).

The only source for this assertion is the more-than-dubious witness testimony of a Noah Zabłudowitsch, which is kept in the archives of Yad Vashem, Jerusalem. Although Klibanski also refers to Czech’s *Chronicle*, the only “evidence” Czech adduces for the arrival of that transport in Auschwitz is the “Dn/a” manifest itself! This is an illustrative example of how the orthodox Holocaust scholars cite each other and support themselves with the most questionable sources.

6.2. The Selection and Alleged Gassing of the Gypsies of August 2, 1944

6.2.1. Czech’s Historical Reconstruction

According to the *Chronicle* of Auschwitz, 2,897 Gypsies who lived in the so-called Gypsy Family Camp in Camp Sector BIIE were gassed on August 2, 1944.

On July 30, 1944, the population of Camp Sector BIIE stood at 1,518 prisoners (1989, p. 833). On August 1, it had climbed to 2,815. Czech explained this thusly (*ibidem*, p. 837):

“This is probably the total number of all men and women.”

On August 2, the number of inmates of Camp BIIE grew to 2,885, but the total number of Gypsies (including those in Camps BIIa, BIId and BIIf) was 2,898 persons (per Czech “probably ... men and women”; *ibidem*).

Czechs historical reconstruction proceeds as follows (*ibidem*, p. 838):

“In the afternoon an empty freight train pulls up at the train ramp in Birkenau. 1408 Gypsies of both sexes from CC Auschwitz [Birkenau] who were selected from Camp BIIE and Blocks 10 and 11 of the Main Camp are brought along. They are supposed to be kept alive and for that reason are transferred to other camps. Those leaving bid goodbyes through the fence to those Gypsies left behind in Camp BIIE. Toward 7PM the train leaves the ramp in Birkenau. In the

³⁴¹ Transport Dn/a. “Special service from Theresienstadt departed on October 5, 1943.” Klibanski 1995, pp. 102f. The list may be found on the Website www.zabludow.com/Bialystockchildrenlist.htm

train are 918 men, including 105 boys from nine to 14 years of age and 490 women. Destination of the train is CC Buchenwald [...] After evening roll call, the camp in CC Auschwitz II [Birkenau] is locked down and a curfew is ordered in the Gypsy Family Camp BIle. Camp BIle as well as a few further barracks housing Gypsies are surrounded by armed SS men. Trucks enter the camp with which 2897 defenseless women, men and children are driven to the gas chambers in the crematorium."

Right from the start it is notable that the number of the allegedly gassed is arrant nonsense, arithmetically speaking: if there were 2,898 Gypsies in total in Birkenau and 1,408 were transferred, how could the number of the "gassed" then have come to 2,897? The number obviously would have been $(2,898 - 1,408 =) 1,490$.

6.2.2. The Documents

As to the fluctuations in the number of Gypsies in Birkenau, airtight documentary sources are available, specifically the series of daily reports on "work deployment" of the Men's Camp Auschwitz II (Birkenau).

On July 30, 1944, the "Gypsy Camp Census" came to 1,518.³⁴² On August 1 (the report for July 31 is missing) it came to 2,815,³⁴³ on August 2 to 2,885.³⁴⁴ On August 3 the heading "Gypsy Camp" no longer appears, and 1,408 Gypsies are now placed under the heading "Gyps. Transfer" in connection with Camp BIle.³⁴⁵

Thus, to all appearances $(2,885 - 1,408 =) 1,477$ Gypsies have disappeared from the camp population: What happened to them?

Before we can answer this question, we must consider another question closely related to it: is Czech's above interpretation of the relevant documents correct?

6.2.3. Interpretation of the Documents

Between the end of July and the beginning of August 1944 the Men's Camp of Auschwitz II encompassed the following sections: BIa, BIla, BIId, BIIf, BIlg. All these sections are shown with these designations in the reports of "work deployment."

Both male and female Gypsies were quartered in Camp Sector BIle, so that on occasion it was also called the "Gypsy Family Camp." As logic would suggest, the men were listed as inmates in the Men's Camp, and the women as such in the Women's Camp, so that before August 3, Camp Sector BIle never appeared in the series of reports on "work deployment." The

³⁴² APMO, sygn. AuII-3a/17, p. 33a, *Arbeitseinsatz für 30. Juli 1944*. See Document 47.

³⁴³ *Ibidem*, p. 35, *Arbeitseinsatz für 1. August 1944*. See Document 48.

³⁴⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 37, *Arbeitseinsatz für 2. August 1944*. See Document 49.

³⁴⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 39, *Arbeitseinsatz für 3. August 1944*. See Document 50.

male prisoners of this camp were included under another heading, which bore the legend “Gypsy Family Camp.”

As we have seen, the number of the Gypsies rose on August 1, 1944 from 1,518 to 2,815. Where did the additional (2,815 – 1,518 =) 1,297 Gypsies come from? Czech assumes that it was all Gypsy women—but then, why would they have been shown as a component of the men’s camp? This hypothesis is entirely unrealistic! Czech’s assumption is contradicted by a series of “Strength Reports” of Camp Sector “B.II/e (Women),” which was the women’s section of the Gypsy Camp. The series goes from July 16 to 31, 1944. The report of July 31, 1944 mentions a strength of 3,422 female Gypsies, for which reason the increase in the Gypsy Camp from 1,518 to 2,815 persons between July 30 and August 1, 1944 cannot be explained by an overall representation of men and women, as Czech proposes.

Gerald Reitlinger has already indicated that the Gypsies from the women’s sector of Camp BIle were transferred to Ravensbrück on August 1, 1944 (Reitlinger 1992, p. 488). The source quoted by the English-Jewish historian confirms in fact that a pertinent transport left Auschwitz on August 1 and arrived in Ravensbrück on August 3, and one reads there the explanation (Het Nederlandsche... 1952, p. 107):

“The transport arriving on Aug. 3, 44 from CC Auschwitz consisted entirely of the Gypsy females still alive from Camp Birkenau.”

The number of Gypsies transferred in this transport is unknown, quite as it is unknown whether still other transports of Gypsies departed for other camps. There is therefore nothing to refute the assumption that all 3,422 women present in the women’s sector of Gypsy Camp BIle were transferred to other camps. What documentary basis, however, might be cited to establish that any of these women was gassed?

Czech’s statement that 918 Gypsy males and 490 Gypsy *females* were transferred to Buchenwald is wrong, since 918 male Gypsies probably entered that camp, but no female Gypsies. The only source cited by Czech is a letter by the Garrison Physician Weimar of the *Waffen* SS of August 5, 1944 on the subject “Gypsy Transport of Aug. 3, 44 from CC Auschwitz,” in which 918 Gypsies are mentioned. Of these 105 belonged to the cohorts 1930–1935 (9–14 years old), while 2 were over 65 years old.³⁴⁶ (As an aside, one wonders how these children and old people had escaped the “gas chambers!”)

Also in the “record of new admissions from July 1, 1944” of CC Buchenwald—under dateline August 3—a single transport of 918 “Gypsies

³⁴⁶ This document was mentioned by Czech in the first German edition of the *Kalendarium* (1964, p. 113).

from CC Auschwitz” is mentioned.³⁴⁷ Finally, a report of the Dutch Red Cross confirms the arrival of a single Gypsy transport in Buchenwald on August 3. The new arrivals were assigned the registration numbers 74084-74998 (915 numbers; apparently three Gypsies either died or escaped during the transport). This document also explains that the new arrivals came from the “Gypsy Camp” of Birkenau and that the female Gypsies had been sent to Ravensbrück (*Het Nederlandsche...*, Part VI, pp. 39f.). Since only this single Gypsy transport with the mentioned number of prisoners arrived in Buchenwald, it is clear that another transport with 490 Gypsies must have departed for another camp.

All this in no way changes the fact that the “Gypsy Camp strength” of July 30 grew to 2,815 by August 1. Considering all that has been said so far, these additional 1,297 prisoners could not have been Gypsies—so who were they?

The documents enable us to arrive at an unambiguous answer. On July 30, 1944, a transport with 1,298 Jews from Radom arrived, who received the registration numbers A-18647–A-19944.³⁴⁸ In the “work deployment” report of August 1 these show up neither under “admissions,” which doesn’t in fact show up at all, nor under “quarantine admissions.” Under the latter are noted only 968 prisoners in Camp Sector BIIa, who represented a portion of the 1,318 prisoners mentioned in the report of July 30. Also in the report for August 2 one looks in vain for these 1,298 prisoners, as it reveals only the presence of 965 persons who were in Camp Sector BIIa in “quarantine gains”—the same ones as the previous day plus two newborns (“gains (newborn)”)!

In the report of August 3 also, Camp Section BIIe appears for the very first time. There 1,415 prisoners are shown under the heading “quarantine admissions” as well as 547 under the heading “admissions.” This heading further covers 16 more prisoners in Camp Sector BIIa as well as 1,797 in Camp Sector BIIa.

The “quarantine list”³⁴⁹ submitted by Otto Wolken enables us to tease apart the aggregation of the prisoners taken into Camp Sector BIIa.

The 1,797 prisoners registered on August 3 are divided up as follows:

- 1,614 from Blyżyn (July 31), registration numbers B-110–B-2902;
- 129 from Kaunas (August 1), registration numbers B-2774–B-2902;
- 54 from a mixed transport (July 31), registration numbers 190656–190707350 and A-19945–A-19946.

³⁴⁷ NO-1300.

³⁴⁸ APMO, Ruch oporu, t. XXc. Sygn. D-RO/123, “Liste der Judentransporte,” p. 17. See Documents 51-51a.

³⁴⁹ “Quarantäne-Liste.” APMO, D-AuII-3/1, p. 6. See Documents 52-52a.

- The 547 prisoners of Camp Sector BIIE registered under the heading “admissions” were Jews from Radom who had been taken into the camp complement on August 2 and assigned the numbers B-2903–B-3449.³⁵¹

Thus, the “quarantine list” sustains that the 1,298 Jews mentioned did not enter Quarantine Camp BIIa. Although they were certainly registered, they appeared neither under the heading “admissions” nor under the heading “quarantine admissions.” So where had they been quartered? The answer arises on its own: they were put into Camp Sector BIIE, whose strength therefore rose to $(1,518 + 1,298 =) 2,816$. The difference of one prisoner finds its explanation from the fact that the number of Gypsies for July 31 is unknown, but probably fell from 1,518 to 1,517. Thus, the 2,815 prisoners of the Gypsy Camp on August 1, 1944 consisted of 1,517 Gypsies and 1,298 Jews from Radom. On August 2, the census of Camp Sector BIIE was 2,885 prisoners. In the other camp sectors, there were only 13 Gypsies in all: one in BIIa, 5 in BIId and 7 in BIIf. On August 3, only Camp Sector BIIf had only one Gypsy.

On August 3, the heading “Gypsy camp strength” disappears from the “work deployment” reports, and for the first time Camp Sector BIIE appears, in which the 547 prisoners just mentioned in “admissions” as well as 1,415 prisoners in “quarantine admissions” appear. The latter came neither from outside the camp nor from Quarantine Camp BIIa. Therefore it is clear that they had already been in Camp Sector BIIE, and numbered among the 2,885 prisoners mentioned above. In addition, on August 3, there were 1,408 Gypsies “in transit.” They belonged to this group of prisoners as well. Finally, 72 more prisoners of Camp Sector BIIE appeared under the heading “occupied.”

Now to sum up: On August 3, 1944 $(1,405 + 1,408 + 72 =) 2,895$ prisoners must have been present in Camp Sector BIIE, of whom however only 1,408 were reflected in the registries.³⁵² On August 2, the number came to only 2,885, but twelve of the thirteen Gypsies in other camp sectors were pulled back into Sector BIIE. Likely two prisoners of Camp Sector BIIE were transferred or died, so that on August 3 2,895 Gypsy prisoners in all remained in Camp Sector BIIE.

Regarding the 1,408 transferred Gypsies, it is certain that these could not have been “selected from Camp BIIE and Blocks 10 and 11 of the Main Camp,” as Czech maintains. This is because if what Czech previously re-

³⁵⁰ The “quarantine list” mentions 53 prisoners (Nos. 190656-190706), and one—from Majdanek—prisoner received the number 190707.

³⁵¹ APMO, Ruch oporu, t. XXc. Sygn. D-RO/123, “Liste der Judentransporte,” p. 18

³⁵² The prisoners transferred to other concentration camps remained in the paper portion of the camp strength until the camp acquiring them had confirmed their admission.

ported, that 1,500 “Gypsies—men, women, children” had been transferred from Camp Sector BIIE to Blocks 10 & 11 of the Main Camp on May 23, 1944 (Czech 1989, p. 781), they would have been deducted from the census of the Birkenau Gypsy Camp. Then they could no longer appear in the work-deployment report of the Men’s Camp of Birkenau of August 3, 1944 with the remark “transfer” from Camp Sector BIId in Birkenau. They would then obviously appear in the work deployment of the Auschwitz Main Camp.

In short: the fluctuations in the census of the Gypsy Camp in the period from July 30 to August 3, 1944 can easily be explained as having no particular purpose. Thus, the conclusion emerges that the story of the gassing of the Gypsy Camp possesses no historical basis whatsoever.

7. Documents of the Selections

7.1. “S.B.” and Female Prisoners

The abbreviation “S.B.” (or “SB”) appears in connection with registered female prisoners in two known documents mentioned above: the “main book of the [female] Gypsy Camp” of Birkenau and the document collection “census report.” It appears in addition in other documents apparently unknown to orthodox Holocaust-history writers, specifically the series of reports on “Summary of Numbers and Deployment of the Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” mentioned here in Chapter 4. In all these documents, “S.B.” is used exclusively for female prisoners. The same goes for the only known case where the abbreviation “G.U.” appears; as we saw in the fifth chapter, this also applies only to female prisoners, which could hardly be a coincidence.

The abbreviation “SB” never appears in connection with male prisoners. There is in fact an important document according to which one can positively exclude for a period of 14 months that the abbreviation “S.B.” was used for male prisoners. This has to do with the “Numbers Book 150001–200000.” With regard to this register,³⁵³ Kazimierz Smoleń, former Auschwitz inmate and then-director of the Auschwitz Museum, testified the following on December 16, 1947 in a sworn statement:³⁵⁴

“I, Kazimierz Smoleń swear, declare and testify as follows:

1. I have seen the Numbers Book 150001–200000 now before me during my service as recorder in the reception of the Political Department in Concentration Camp Auschwitz and consulted it often during my service.

³⁵³ APMO, D-AuI-3/1, 2.

³⁵⁴ NOKW-2824.

2. This Numbers Book lay on in the prisoner's office on Block 24 and was maintained by inmate recorders. There were in total 7 such books in which the numbers of the prisoners were entered.

3. In the book before me, there are 3 columns next to the prisoner serial number in which entries were made. The meanings of the abbreviations are:

Üb = überstellt/transferred

Buna = Monowitz /I.G. Farben Camp

I = Auschwitz Main Camp

II = Birkenau Camp

† = died

Gleiw I = Gleiwitz I Satellite Camp /Gasrusswerke/

"II" = " II " "

"III" = " III " "

"IV" = " IV " "

Dirl. = Dirlewanger /SS Unit/

Golesch. [sic] = Golleschau Cement Plant

Jawisch. = Jawischowitz Coal Mine

gefloh. = geflohen/escaped

gefl. † = geflohen †/shot while escaping

Bobrek = Bobrek Satellite Camp /Siemens-Schuckertwerke/

Jaworzno = Jaworzno Coal Mine

I. üb. = überstellt/transferred from Auschwitz

II. üb. = überstellt/transferred from Birkenau

EH. = Eintrachthütte Satellite Camp

Eintracht = " " "

entl. = entlassen/released

Janina = Janina Coal Mine

Laura = Laura barracks

Blehh. = Blechhammer Satellite Camp /Hermann Göringwerke/

Wirt. Birk. = Wirtschaftshof Birkenau/Maintenance Yard

Budy = Budy Satellite Camp

Fürst. Gr. = Fürstengrube Coal Mine

Altham. = Althammer Satellite Camp/ Forest Unit/

KB = Krankenbau/Infirmary

Hubertus = Hubertushütte Satellite Camp

Sons. = Sosnowitz Satellite Camp

Babitz = Babitz Agricultural Unit

F.K.L. = Women's concentration camp

Günther = Günthergrube Coal Mine

Lagischa = Lagischa Satellite Camp

Plaszow = Plaszow Concentration Camp near Krakow

Plawy = Plawy. Satellite Agricultural Unit

4. The above-listed abbreviations are shown next to the prisoner number in the Numbers Book, and one can see from them, where the prisoner was transferred or whether he has died. Changes in this book were indicated to the effect that

the prior [pencil] entry was erased and replaced by a new one. Thereby this book gives an accurate reflection of the deployment of the prisoners whose numbers were between 150001 and 200000.

5. This book was maintained up until the dissolution of Concentration Camp Auschwitz and its satellite camps on January 18, 1945.

6. Since this book covers only male prisoners, the entry "Women's Concentration Camp" is to be understood as the case where a newborn child was of the male gender, who received his own prisoner number at birth, which was tattooed on him immediately."

The registration number 150000 was, as mentioned above, assigned on September 10, 1943, Number 200000 between October 28 (199883) and November 7 (200001), 1944. Of the 50,000 added to the camp census during these 14 months, about 17,000 were Jews. In the same period, according to Czech's *Chronicle*, no fewer than 15,000 registered male prisoners were selected in the Birkenau men's camp for the "Gas Chambers." Such dispositions were to be indicated with the camouflage terms "S.B." or "G.U."—a claim also made by Smoleń himself (Smoleń 1968, p. 25). But these alleged camouflage terms appear nowhere in the "Numbers Book," so that none of the roughly 17,000 Jews therein registered can have been subjected to the alleged selection with consequent "gassing."

7.2. "Sonderkommando Zeppelin"

The only case of "special treatment" concerning prisoners mentioned in the *Chronicle* concerned two Soviet prisoners of war from a satellite camp. In her entry for January 28, 1943, Czech writes (1989, p. 396):

"Special Unit Zeppelin in Breslau advises Special Unit Auschwitz that pursuant to the decree of the RSHA of December 1, 1942 it has transferred the activists Jakob Semjonow, born September 30, 1916 and Wassili Gatschkow, born October 20, 1918 for 'special treatment' because they are infected with tuberculosis of the third degree and are therefore incurable."

In an entry on January 29, Czech continues (*ibidem*, p. 398):

"Special Unit Zeppelin of the Sipo and the SD in Auschwitz transmits to the head of the Political Department in CC Auschwitz, Grabner, the request for special treatment of the two transferred activists Jakow Semjonow und Wassili Gatschkow as well as for transmission of a completion report."

For February 6, one finds Czech's entry concerning the requested completion report (*ibidem*, p. 406):

"The head of the Political Department in CC Auschwitz, Grabner, signs a message with which the Special Unit Zeppelin of the Sipo and the SD in Auschwitz are advised that the activists Semjonow and Wassili Gatschkow transferred to Auschwitz have been executed. In the message the code words 'separately accommodated' are used, which means that they have been killed."

The German newsmagazine *Der Spiegel* summarized the documents concerned as follows (“Unternehmen Zeppelin” 1992, p. 115):

“The medical diagnosis of January 28, 1943 sounded serious enough: ‘Pulmonary tuberculosis II-III stage.’ But the patient in Breslau’s All Souls Hospital, the prisoner of war Soviet soldier Jakow Semjonow, 26, could not suspect that this finding was a death sentence.

On the same day, however, an SS Hauptsturmführer by the name of Walter Weißgerber wrote to the ‘SS Special Unit Auschwitz.’ that for Semjonow as well as for another sick Russian, ‘further in-patient treatment is no longer possible here;’ for which reason ‘special handling is requested for the same’.

The guard who escorted the patients to Auschwitz described later how the patients were led into a washroom. Then an SS member with a special gun appeared and shot both of them.”

The document in question was entered into evidence in English translation with the ID numbers NG-5220–5223 during the Wilhelmstrasse Trial (NMT, Vol. XIII, p. 571-573).

NG-5220:

“To the Commandant of the SS Special Camp, Breslau

The two sick agents, Gatschkow who is at this time in the camp, and Semjenow who is at the All Soul’s Hospital, according to my diagnosis, have pulmonary tuberculosis in the second to third stage.

*(Signed) RASUMOVSKI Physician, Special Unit
First Lieutenant*

Breslau, 28 January 1943”

NG-5221:

“Breslau 10, 28 January 1943

Schiesswerderplatz 25

Telephon: 41252

(Handwritten) 1 A-212/43 SS Sonderkommando ‘Zeppelin’

We./Brs.

To the SS Special Detachment (SS-Sondereinheit) Auschwitz

Attention SS First Lieutenant Huhn

Auschwitz

Subject: Delivery of sick agents (Aktivisten)

*Reference: Letter of the RSHA VI C 1 B. No. 54120/42
of 1 December 1942*

The following agents:

(1) Semjenow, Jakow, born 30 September 1916

(2) Gatschkow, Wassili, born 20 October 1918 have been treated here and suffer from TB of the third degree. Any further treatment here is impossible. Referring to the order of the RSHA VI C 1 of 1 December 1942, regarding the delivery of sick agents, paragraph III (incurable patients), it is asked to give them

special treatment. At the same time, notice of the delivery is given from here to the RSHA.

By ORDER:

(Signed) WEISSGERBER
SS Captain”

NG-5222:

*“Security Police and SD
Sonderkommando Zeppelin*

*Auschwitz, 29 January 1943
(Stamp) Secret!*

Reception Camp (Vorlager) Auschwitz

Original Top Secret

(Handwritten) Journal No. 174/43 II

To the Auschwitz concentration camp, Political Department

For the attention of SS Second Lieutenant Grabner

Auschwitz

The agents whose names appeared in the enclosure are being brought here with request that they receive special treatment. It is requested that a report be sent that the action has been carried out.

By ORDER:

*Signed: DRAF
SS Staff Sergeant“*

NG-5223:

“Auschwitz, 6 February 1943

Concentration Camp Auschwitz

Department II

File Reference: KL 14 k 4/2. 43/Ki

In original with 1 enclosure returned to the—

Security Police and SD

Sonderkommando Zeppelin

Reception Camp Auschwitz, in Auschwitz Upper Silesia

with the notification that the persons referred to previously ‘have been put into separate quarters.

(Stamp)

Chief of the Security Police and the SD

VI C/3

Preliminary Camp Auschwitz

By ORDER:

(Signed) PFLAUM

(Stamp) Secret

Journal No. 174/43-g.VI.

In original, returned to the Chief of the Sipo and SD, Breslau—SS Sonderkdo Zeppelin—for the attention of SS Captain Weissgerber.

In Breslau, with the above report of compliance.

*(Signed) (illegible)
SS Lieutenant Colonel”*

The “order of the *RSHA* of December 1, 1942” is not mentioned in any documentary source known to me, and was obviously unknown even to the prosecutor Alexander G. Hardy of the Wilhelmstrasse Trial. He “proved” the existence of this order simply because of its being mentioned in precisely this Document NG-5221 (*ibidem*, p. 594).

The term “Special Unit Auschwitz” is at the very least unusual, which to my knowledge appears only here. The usual term was “Garrison physician Auschwitz” or “SS Garrison Administration Auschwitz.”

Czech confirms in a footnote (1989, p. 385):

“This unit, that is formed for reconnaissance and diversionary purposes in the front area, is under the command of the SD and was headed by Obersturmführer Huhn. Ukrainian nationals among others belonged to it, whom Pery Broad mentions in his report [...].”

Broad, however, does not mention a “Special Unit Auschwitz,” but rather “*Kommando ‘Zeppelin’* which was formed close by Auschwitz by an *Untersturmführer* for news-service purposes”.³⁵⁵

During his interrogation at the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, Broad testified on this matter on Aug. 2, 1961 as follows (Fritz Bauer Institute/Staatliches Museum... 2005, pp. 3498f.):

“I can remember a special unit that came to Auschwitz sometime during 1943. These were Russians—possibly Caucasians—who probably were trained for a special mission. This special unit was known by the name ‘Zeppelin.’ I myself have only seen these people, these were always only platoons of 30-50 men, marching on the street and heard them singing Russian songs. It was then spoken about that this was a special unit that was intended for special operations behind the Russian lines. More than that, I do not know about it. I have heard nothing of any other special unit.”

An *Obersturmführer* Huhn is completely unknown. His name was not mentioned during the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial nor does it appear in the chief work of the Auschwitz Museum (Długoborski/Piper 1999).

During the Wilhelmstrasse Trial, Walter Schellenberg, former head of Office VI of the *RSHA*, under whom “Special Unit Zeppelin” operated, was questioned about this special unit by prosecutor A. G. Hardy (*NMT*, Vol. XIII, p. 590):

“F. What treatment was accorded to these particular prisoners selected for Operation Zeppelin? That is, did they get good food, good clothing, hospital treatment, and so forth, freedom of locomotion, and things of that sort?

A. I stated yesterday, in direct examination, what the objective was. The objective was that Soviet Russians were to be won over in our favor to work for us in Russia, and of course they were treated excellently.”

³⁵⁵ Bezwińska 1997, p. 116. Further he mentions no Ukrainian nationals but rather speaks in general of “Russians, Cossacks and Caucasians.”

In practice, therefore, particularly favorable treatment was afforded the “Special Unit Zeppelin” because of their duties.

Now let us turn to Czech’s thesis. What first comes to mind in that Breslau at the time was the base of the “SS and Police Court XV,” which had jurisdiction also over Auschwitz. In cases of killings of prisoners, this court opened an investigation which was shelved only if the killing turned out to be legal. In that *Hauptsturmführer* Weissgerber cited the authority of an order of the *RSHA*, such a killing would have been “legal.” In that case, however, it would not have been necessary to conceal this killing by means of camouflage words such as “special treatment” and “separately accommodated,” just as it was not necessary for killings of prisoners during escape attempts.

Second, Auschwitz is more than 200 km southeast of Breslau. If the two prisoners were to be killed legally, it is not apparent why they weren’t killed right in the hospital where they were treated, for instance with the allegedly customary injection of phenol into the heart. But even if they had to be transferred to a concentration camp for this, why could they not have been transferred to Camp Groß-Rosen, only 60 km away?

“Special Unit Zeppelin” was subordinated to the Auschwitz Camp. From 1942 on it appears frequently in distribution lists of the “headquarters orders,” “garrison orders,” “garrison special orders” and “circulars” of this camp (Frei, *et al.* 2000, pp. 541-559). Nevertheless, that was no reason not to transfer them to Groß-Rosen.

The article from *Der Spiegel* carries unmistakable propagandistic features. The “guard’s” duty (who was this, and why just one guard for two prisoners?) would have been ended with the turning over of the prisoners at the entrance to the camp. He would not have accompanied the prisoners into the camp. Therefore, he would not have been able to know where the prisoners were brought. The *Spiegel* article actually mentions a “wash-room” as the place of execution, and the weapon was supposed to have been a “special gun,” as though a guard would have been unable to recognize the weapon and describe it. All this besides the fact that, according to the *Chronicle* and the Auschwitz Museum, seriously ill patients at the time are supposed to have been killed by means of phenol injections.

If, because of some rigid bureaucratic rule, prisoners could not be killed in Breslau, but instead had to be sent off more than 200 kilometers away, and if their killings required the use of camouflage terms, they still could not purely and simply disappear from the documentation. In such a case, they would indeed likely have been killed right in Breslau.

Since the claimed usual method of killing seriously ill prisoners is said to have been the administration of a phenol injection in Block 20 of the

Main Camp, the prisoners would have been entered in the Morgue Registry. However, not the slightest hint appears in this document, and thus Czech stays utterly silent on this point. This claim of the killing of these two prisoners is therefore untenable.

The alternative scenario is as follows. Since “further in-patient treatment” in the hospital of Breslau was “no longer feasible,” a “special treatment” in the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Auschwitz was applied for. The choice of Auschwitz is justified because “Special Unit Zeppelin” was based at that camp. The inquiry with the Political Department is explained by the fact that this department was responsible for the recruitment of Soviet volunteers for espionage activities behind the Soviet lines. The witness Wilhelm Grünwald testified on that point in Nuremberg:³⁵⁶

“The Russians who volunteered for this work received a special treatment and supplemented rations.”

The term “separately accommodated” applied to these two prisoners meant simply that they were to be isolated in the manner that was usual for TB patients in the quarantine camp. The person who advised that these two prisoners were “separately accommodated” was *Sturmbannführer* Guntram Pflaum, who was the head of the Disinfestation Department, of all things.³⁵⁷ Furthermore, the registration number of this letter was “KL 14 k 4/2. 43/Ki.” But for death cases of whatever kind, including executions, the code “14 f” was used, not “14 k.” Czech herself reports under the date March 14, 1943 (1989, p. 440):

“The numbers 108413 to 108454 are assigned to 42 prisoners sick with pulmonary tuberculosis, who per order of Office Group D of the WVHA from March 1 were transferred from CC Ravensbrück to CC Auschwitz.”

In September 1944, there was a daily average of 186 patients in the infirmary of the Auschwitz quarantine camp alone with confirmed, clinical tuberculosis, plus suspected cases (48 patients), pleuritic and glandular.³⁵⁸ Czech’s assumption is thus rendered completely groundless.

7.3. “S.B.” in the Main Book of the Gypsy Camp

Czech writes under date May 25, 1943 (*ibidem*, pp. 503f.):

“The camp doctor orders a lockdown of the Gypsy Camp in Birkenau, in the course of which 507 male Gypsies with the numbers Z-7666 to Z-8178 and 528 female Gypsies with the numbers Z-8331 to Z-8864 are led into the gas chambers. Among these are some sick with typhus and several hundred suspected of being so infected. [...] The prisoners in the records office of the infirmary are

³⁵⁶ *IMT*, Vol. XLII, p. 53. Recruitment was done also in Buchenwald.

³⁵⁷ Fritz Bauer Institute/Staatliches Museum... 2005, p. 45541.

³⁵⁸ AGK, OB, 383, p. 10.

ordered to record a natural death in the death certificates of the gassed Gypsies, a dozen or so of these each day."

In an annotation, Czech explains (*ibidem*, p. 504):

"In the main book of the male Gypsies, a cross symbol and the date between May 25 and June 2, 1943 is entered beside the men from this transport who were gassed. In the main book of the female Gypsies, one finds either 'SB' for special treatment, or a cross symbol with the date between May 26 and June 11, 1943 is entered beside the names in question from the same transport."

First of all, note that the alleged selections are based solely on the postwar testimony of witnesses. They were totally unknown to the resistance movement of Auschwitz. The first report of the resisters from Auschwitz, after the alleged gassing in which Gypsies are mentioned, dates from June 10, 1943 and noted only: "Gypsy Camp about 13,000."³⁵⁹ Even the report of Stanisław Kłodziński about Teresa Lasocka-Estreicher of June 14, 1943 confined itself to mentioning the presence of 13,000 Gypsies (Świebocki 1998, Note 9 on p. 339). An English radiogram of June 10, 1943 to London by Stefan Korboński provided the following Information:³⁶⁰

"In April a new concentration camp for gypsies was formed in Rajsk near Auschwitz. There are 12 thousand people there from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany; there are also artists and German soldiers. They work there and their clothing is marked red. All children have been removed."

In the resistance report "Appendix No. 54 for the Period June 1-15, 1943," only this laconic sentence is devoted to the Gypsies (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, pp. 105f.):

"Gypsies were sent here from everywhere, even decorated soldiers. There are 12,000."

The resistance movement of Auschwitz mentioned gassing of Gypsies only very generally with reference to August 1943. In a report of August 12, 1943, it says that "they were gassed *en masse* anyway over a couple of days,"³⁶¹ and the "Appendix No. 58 for the Period August 1 – 31, 1943" asserts (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, p. 121):

"Typhus epidemic in the Gypsy sector. Jews and Gypsies were murdered wholesale in the gas chambers."

However, the *Chronicle* and orthodox historiography report no gassing of Gypsies in August 1943.

Let us now turn to the documents. 528 deaths are recorded in the Main Book of the female Gypsies for the period May 25 to June 11, 1943 (State Museum... 1993, Vol. 1, pp. 563-574):

³⁵⁹ Raisko is a place south of Birkenau (Polish Brzezinka). Some reports of the resistance said that Camp Birkenau was located in Raisko instead of in Birkenau.

³⁶⁰ SPP, 3, 16. On Raisko see also Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, p. 115.

³⁶¹ APMO, D-RO, 192, Vol. XXX, p. 54.

Date	Deaths	Notes	Date	Deaths	Notes
May 26, 1943	50	Died <i>S.B.</i>	June 8, 1943	50	†
May 27, 1943	50	Died <i>S.B.</i>	June 9, 1943	60	†
June 3, 1943	50	†	June 10, 1943	50	†
June 4, 1943	139	†	June 11, 1943	29	†
June 7, 1943	50	†	Total:	528	

First off, we see that the notation “*S.B.*” appears for only for 100 of 528 deaths, and for none of the 349 deaths of male Gypsies, so in total only for 100 cases of 877 (*ibidem*, Vol. 2, pp. 1181-1213).³⁶² If all these prisoners fell victim to the alleged selection and ensuing gassing, how is it then that the relevant abbreviation is only next to 100 of their names?

Another attribute of these registrations is the distribution of the deaths. On a total of six days the death of 50 Gypsies is registered and then, on one single day 60 and on June 4 fully 139. On the other hand, for a period of no less than eight days (from May 28 to June 2), and also for the 5th and 6th of June, no deaths at all are reported. If the Gypsies concerned were really murdered and the SS undertook to conceal the killings as natural deaths, why were they so irregularly distributed over the individual days between May 26 and June 11?

Moreover, if the routine of “special treatment with final gassing” was permitted by the *WVHA* and was legal from the standpoint of the camp administration, what reason would there then be for “concealing” these killing programs? The logic of the “cover-up” makes sense only if the killing measures were considered illegal also from the standpoint of the SS.

As a finale, a further point to note: why do the deceased carry unbroken series of consecutive registration numbers? Before we can answer this question, we must take into consideration what was going on during this time period in the Gypsy Camp. Henryk Świeboccki writes in an article in which he analyzes the reports of the secret resistance movement about the Gypsy Camp (1998, p. 332):

“In [...] secret messages from the year 1943 many mentions of the typhus epidemic in the ‘Gypsy Camp’ and of the high death rate appear: ‘Typhus rages in the Gypsy Camp. Mortality up to 30 per day. Gypsies flee frequently’ [May 1943].

‘There is a great typhus epidemic among the Gypsies—high mortality, but the camp is blocked off, therefore I can make no contact’ [June 16, 1943].

‘The high death rate of the Gypsy Camp, which numbers 13,000, is characteristic—mostly intestinal and spotted typhus’ [June 14, 1943].

‘Typhus rages in the Gypsy Camp’ [Jun 20. 1943].”

³⁶² The series of registration numbers mentioned by Czech contains 158 illegible registrations, which Czech likewise regards as deaths.

From mid-May 1943, the installations of the entire Gypsy Camp were freed of pests in the disinfestation facility of Camp BIIb, but despite this hygienic measure, lice and with them new cases of typhus occurred once more.³⁶³ In early July, SS people who served in the Gypsy Camp also fell ill with this sickness.³⁶⁴

Most of the dead Gypsies belonged to a transport that came from Bialystok on May 12, 1943: 468 Gypsies were registered with the numbers Z-7666 to Z-8133 and another 503 Gypsies with the numbers Z-8331 to Z-8833 (Czech 1989, p. 492). Tadeusz Szymański, Danuta Szymańska and Tadeusz Śniecko wrote (Szymański *et al.* 1987, Vol. 1, p. 202):

“The first typhus infections were confirmed among Gypsies who had come from the voivodeship Bialystok and from Austria. The infected and those suspected of infection, some 900 persons, were quartered in the infirmary.”

From this, one has to infer that the men and the women who were in close contact with one another infected one another.

The typhus epidemic was the chief cause of the very high mortality in the Gypsy Camp during this period. In these circumstances one must ask oneself, what sense would it have made for “therapeutic” purposes to kill *en masse* the sick and those suspected of being sick? Why would one have killed people who were dying anyway in great numbers?

To the contrary, at least one document on the “typhus dry-blood test” is known, which inured to the benefit of the Gypsy prisoners and stands in obvious contradiction to the alleged “therapeutic” mass killing.³⁶⁵

From the end of February to December 1943, 7,359 of the prisoners registered in the Main Book died. To this, one must add at least half of the 1,329 deaths for which the date is illegible,³⁶⁶ which means that in all, death must have come to at least 8,000 of these prisoners. Accordingly, the average death rate per day came to about 27. Moreover, if in fact 507 of the Gypsies died, the overall mortality (528 + 507 =) about 1,035 deaths meant therefore about 74 per day. This mortality had to be expected when considering the typhus then raging in the camp. In the Men’s Camp of Birkenau, when the typhus epidemic reached its peak from August 10 to 19, 1942, no fewer than 2,824 prisoners died in a ten-day period, therefore 282 (!) per day—and this with an average census of about 23,000.³⁶⁷ Since the census of the Gypsy Camp, as we have seen, on average lay around 13,000, a dai-

³⁶³ Letter from *Untersturmführer* Schwarzhuber to camp headquarters of July 22, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-336, p. 101.

³⁶⁴ Sonderbefehl N. 15/43 vom 7. Juli 1943. AGK, NTN, 94, p. 216.

³⁶⁵ State Museum... 1993, Vol. 2, pp. 1616f. The document is dated March 14, 1944 and has to do with the 100 Gypsies in Block 23.

³⁶⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 1476. For 1944 the number of deaths came to 3,155, so that at least half of the 1,329 deaths for which no date is given must have occurred in 1943.

³⁶⁷ AGK, NTN, 92, p. 97. *Stärkebuch*. Statistical compilation by Jan Sehn.

ly death rate of 160 prisoners would compare closely to the tragic norm of Birkenau at a time when typhus was rampant.

In short: there is no compelling argument against the assumption that those alleged to have been “gassed after a selection” actually died a natural death, even if it is most unlikely that day after day exactly 50 so died. The registration of the deaths was doubtlessly spread out for bureaucratic reasons in order to spread out the work involved in producing the needed death certificates, and not for any reason of “covering up.”

As for what the abbreviation “*S.B.*” implies, I have pointed out the inexplicable irregularities associated with its application. I should like to add that the legend “Died *S.B.*” is no less mysterious: If “*S.B.*” by itself was a synonym for “gassing,” what might then be the purpose of repeating that the subject had “died?” The whole thing would sooner seem the logic of people who wanted to establish the connection between “*S.B.*” and the death of the subject, that is, to conjure up evidence for this alleged equivalence. The Main Book of the Gypsy Camp was first dug up in Birkenau on January 13, 1949 (State Museum... 1993, Vol. 1, p. XXXI), that is, at a point in time when Poland was already firmly under the control of the Stalinists. Is it conceivable that some overzealous Stalinist employer of the Auschwitz Museum³⁶⁸ hit upon the idea of “augmenting” the register, by adding the abbreviation “*S.B.*” in many cases? If one looks more closely at page 542 of the women’s register—the only published register in which the abbreviation “*S.B.*” actually appears—one sees right away that the abbreviation is written more clearly, cleanly and with darker ink than the notation “Died,” which is followed by the date of death (Czech 1964, p. 119. See Documents 53-53b). This more-than-rightly invites the suspicion that the abbreviation “*S.B.*” was retroactively added to the register after its discovery. Three later-published volumes (two for the female, one for the male prisoners) were in bad condition, which foreclosed any systematic manipulation, since on their pages, new ink would have stood out more obviously from the old, faded original ink.

Such a suspicion is not much of a stretch. It is known that the employees of the Auschwitz Museum have committed even more brazen manipulations, in particular as concerns the “reconstruction” of the alleged homicidal gas chamber in Crematorium 1 of the Main Camp, which was presented as original and authentic to the end of 1992 (Mattogno 2016b, p. 218-220).

³⁶⁸ The Auschwitz Monument was dedicated on June 14, 1947.

7.4. “S.B.” in Strength and Work-Deployment Reports of the Women’s Camp

From the series already mentioned in Chapter 4 “Summary of Numbers and Deployment of the Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” these five reports have been preserved:

Date of Report	Period of Report	Source*
Apr. 3, 1944	Apr. 1-3, 1944	160-162
May 15, 1944	May 9-15, 1944	144-147
June 5, 1944	June 1-5, 1944	148-151
June 19, 1944	June 16-19, 1944	152-155
June 30, 1944	June 20-30, 1944	156-159

* Page numbers in GARF, 7021-108-33

In these reports, the changes in the camp census in the stated periods are noted as “Gains” and “Losses.” The “Gains” are broken down into “Admissions” and “Newborns” as well as “Transferred from,” the losses into “Releases,” “Escaped,” “Transferred to,” “Died” as well as “S.B.” In the following table, I compile the most pertinent data:

Date	Newborn	Released	Died	S.B.	Date	Newborn	Released	Died	S.B.
April 2	/	1	64	13	June 17	2	/	8	21
April 3	/	/	17	/	June 18	/	/	10	19
May 9	1	/	32	7	June 19	/	/	4	/
May 10	/	/	18	2	June 20	/	/	15	38
May 11	/	/	15	4	June 21	1	/	10	15
May 12	/	9	21	2	June 22	/	/	13	22
May 13	/	/	13	6	June 23	/	24	6	11
May 14	/	/	31	3	June 24	/	/	14	20
May 15	/	/	6	/	June 25	1	/	8	14
June 1	1	/	/	/	June 26	/	/	5	/
June 2	1	22	31	19	June 27	2	/	22	51
June 3	1	6	10	9	June 28	/	/	9	22
June 4	3	/	18	4	June 29	1	/	17	15
June 5	/	/	8	/	June 30	/	21	7	17
June 16	/	/	6	21	Total	14	83	438	355

The first thing to notice is that in the above-referenced reports of the camp census, 14 newborn girls are shown. Concerning a girl born on June 25, 1944, Czech writes (1989, p. 806):

“A Jewish girl born in CC Auschwitz, Birkenau, receives Number A-7261.”

Under dateline June 18, 1944, she notes the registration of another Jewish girl born in the camp (under No. A-7260; *ibidem*, p. 803), which clearly is about one of two who were born on the 17th according to the report of June 19. The girls born in the women’s camp were therefore routinely regis-

tered, even the Jewish ones, who according to orthodox Holocaust historiography should have numbered among the very first victims of “special treatment,” just like the pregnant mothers. Among the registration numbers 150000 to 180000 in the Numbers Book appear eighteen newborns, to whom regular prisoner numbers were assigned between October 2, 1943 and April 4, 1944.³⁶⁹ Next to the numbers 155912 and 155915 stands the notation “*F.K.L.*,” with “*entl.*” next to it, which means that these newborns were released, undoubtedly with their mothers. Finally, births are also recorded for women in the “education” category. In these cases, a birth certificate was issued for each newborn, but the children were not registered.³⁷⁰

On releases, I have already expanded at an earlier point above.

The heading “*S.B.*” encompassed 355 names of female prisoners over a period of 23 days. Czech clearly reports no “selection” of prisoners for any of the 23 days involved, which means that neither the members of the resistance movement nor the postwar witnesses knew of any such.

Furthermore, the registration of a very small number of prisoners is shown in this category almost daily. This contradicts the basis for convictions in the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial mentioned in the introduction to this book, according to which selections were supposed to have been conducted “from time to time” when the hospitals were overfilled—what kind of sense could it then have made to subject two, three or four of more than 11,000 female prisoners unfit for labor to a selection?

In practice, then, there appears not the faintest indication that the female prisoners registered with the abbreviation “*S.B.*” would have been murdered.

In order to understand, to which category the female prisoners assigned the heading “*S.B.*” belonged, one must conduct an exhaustive analysis of the reports of June 19 and of June 30, 1944, which cover the period from June 16 through 30 and thus enable us to discern the fluctuations in the numbers of the various categories of female prisoners reflected therein.

First, we summarize the pertinent numerical data from both reports in tabular form.

Date of Report	June 19	June 30
Total number [of prisoners]	30,994	31,905
Incapable of work	11,399	11,213
Capable of work	19,595	20,692

³⁶⁹ Registration book. APMO, D-AuI-3/1,2: these were the numbers 153310, 155910, 155911, 155912, 155914, 155915, 158673, 158713, 158722, 158734, 164876, 164880, 166879, 174266, 174268, 175050, 179567, 179963.

³⁷⁰ See Documents 54-56. RGVA, 402-1-436, pp. 99, 100-100a, 103.

<u>I. Prisoners Incapable of Work or Deployment</u>		
Inpatients	3,759	3,760
Invalids and over 60 years	227	233
Under arrest	15	4
Youths under 14	989	985
Youths from Theresienstadt	895	432
Jews from Theresienstadt	5,514	5,799
TOTAL I	11,399	11,213
<u>II. Prisoners Not Working</u>		
Ambulatory patients	338	427
Outpatients	118	154
Interrogation	29	67
In release quarantine	221	238
Prisoners of limited fitness	966	1,226
In quarantine	2,318	3,051
Arrivals	6	0
In transit	1	25
Unassigned	1,883	1,194
TOTAL II	5,880	6,382
TOTAL I + II	17,279	17,595

In these reports, the total census is divided into two main categories: “Capable of work” and “Incapable of work”; the category “Capable of work” itself encompasses two subcategories: “Prisoners Working” and “Prisoners Not Working.” The category “Incapable of Work,” which has the official name of “Prisoners Incapable of Work or Deployment,” breaks down into the subcategories shown in the table, as does the category “Prisoners Not Working.”

In the period mentioned above, there were 1,328 gains and 417 losses of female prisoners, so that their number on June 30 came to $(30,994 + 1,328 - 417 =) 31,905$ and the net camp census increased by only $(31,905 - 30,994 =) 911$. Of those female prisoners in the “losses” category, 126 had died. By another 225 appears the abbreviation “S.B.” According to the Holocaust theory, there 351 women were all killed. If this were the case, the 225 women in the “S.B.” group would have to have come from the prisoners incapable of work, who would have been killed for that reason.

The number of the prisoners capable of work rose by 1,097 from 19,595 to 20,692, while that of those incapable of work fell by 186 from 11,399 to 11,213. The difference between these two numbers amounts to the actual increase in the camp census: $1,097 - 186 = 911$.

The number of deployed female prisoners swelled by 595 from 13,715 to 14,310, that of the undeployed by 502 from 5,880 to 6,382. Thereby

arises the total increase in those fit for work, precisely $(595+502=)$ 1,097. However, if assuming that all “gains”—naturally aside from the five newborns—were capable of work, $(1,323-66-1,097=)$ 160 prisoners are still missing, if one accounts for the 66 released and transferred. This means that in the encompassed time period, 160 women previously capable of work had been newly reclassified as incapable of work. Together with the five newborns the number listed under the heading “capable of work” fell therefore by $(186+165=)$ 351. Of these, 126 had died, so that 255 are still lacking—precisely those accounted for in the category “*S.B.*”

The majority of these missing female prisoners belonged to the Jewesses from Theresienstadt, whose number fell from 6,409 to 6,231, that is, by 178. As may be seen from the table above, these Jewesses were divided into “youths” and “Jews;” the number of the first sank from 895 to 432, that is by 463, while the number of the latter rose from 5,514 to 5,799, that is by 285. It is therefore obvious that at least a part of the Jewish girls later was included with the adults, although it cannot be established with certainty whether the 178 missing were girls or adults. Orthodox Holocaust historiography knows nothing of any “special treatment” (in the sense of killing) of these 178. In Paragraph 6.1.8, I have presented the most plausible hypothesis as to their fate.

According to the postulates of the orthodox Holocaust historiography, the remaining $(225-178=)$ 47 female prisoners must logically have fallen under the headings “inpatients” and “Invalids and over 60 years,” but the number of prisoners of both categories grew from June 19 to June 30, 1944, that of the first from 3,759 to 3,760, that of the second from 227 to 233. If the 47 female prisoners in question belonged to these two categories, they were immediately replaced by another 56 (the 47 plus the nine others that are found in the record of June 30)—but when and for what purpose is this selection supposed to have occurred? Why were not all 227 invalids and over-60-years-old female prisoners gassed, since no more labor potential was to be expected and they constituted only “dead weight”? Moreover, why were only 47 picked out from the 3,986 prisoners of this category?

7.5. “*S.B.*” in the Census Reports of the Women’s Camp

A series of reports titled “Census Report” in which gains and losses from the previous day are shown affords information on the daily changes in the population of the Women’s Camp of Birkenau (“Frauen-Lager, Kl. Au. II”). The reports for the months October through December 1944 have

been preserved.³⁷¹ In some of these documents, the following breakdown of “Losses” is shown:³⁷²

“died natural death”

“S.B.”

“releases”

“transfers”

“S.B.” is normally considered an abbreviation for “special treatment,” which in all probability is correct. Georges Wellers comments on the census report for October 7, 1944, in which the four categories mentioned appear, as follows (Wellers 1983, p. 223):

“If a loss is due neither to a natural death nor a release nor a transfer, what then might it be due to?”

It is a rhetorical question; the implicit answer to it is that the abbreviation “S.B.” refers to an unnatural death, read, to a murder. However, as we’ve seen in Section 1.3, the category “unnatural deaths” was already clearly defined and authorized and encompassed three categories: suicides, accidents, and executions.

Czech, for whom this abbreviation signifies “special treatment” as well, interprets it everywhere as a code word for “killing,” to which she adds the following details: when the number of cases shown for “S.B.” was small, a “violent killing” was to be understood, but when it was large, a “gassing” (1989, p. 894). Czech never stated the latter explicitly, but she nonetheless implied this by considering the prisoners concerned to have been “gassed.” For example, she writes with reference to the Census Report of October 8, 1944 (*ibidem*, p. 898):

“1236 female prisoners perish in CC Auschwitz II, of whom 1229 are killed in the gas chambers after a selection.”

Hereby the abbreviation “S.B.” is seen to indicate a special category of death that is the consequence of either an unspecified “violent killing” or “gassing.”

This interpretation is only superficially logical, because if one asserts that “S.B.” indicates two special forms of death, one has to answer the question, why it might not rather indicate a special category of release or transfer.

There is actually a document in which “special treatment” appears as a category of loss among all other categories, among these natural deaths, suicide and execution. This is the undated “Coding Key for CC-Prisoner Cards,” which certainly stems from the year 1944. This key appears in the

³⁷¹ APMO, Stärkemeldung AuII-FKL, D-AuII-3a.

³⁷² *Ibidem*, p. 56. Stärkemeldung vom 8. Oktober 1944 über die Veränderungen im Vergleich zum Vortag. See Document 57.

context of the punch-card system that was invented by the US Firm Hollerith. This system was introduced in 1944 in German concentration camps in order to manage the work skills of the prisoners. In Stutthof, for example, 80,000 prisoners were entered into this system since August 1944 (Orski 1996, p. 214). When prisoners were transferred from one camp to another, their prisoner cards (the so-called Hollerith list) were transferred with them. In Auschwitz, the prisoner card of each prisoner was stamped “Entered Hollerith.”³⁷³

In the coding key mentioned, the following categories of loss are defined:³⁷⁴

<i>“Release</i>	<i>A1</i>
<i>Transfer</i>	<i>B2</i>
<i>Died</i>	<i>C3</i>
<i>Execution</i>	<i>D4</i>
<i>Suicide</i>	<i>E5</i>
<i>(SB) Special Treatment</i>	<i>F6</i>
<i>Escape</i>	<i>G7”</i>

Unlike the various Census Reports, this document precludes the possibility that special treatment could have meant an execution, or authorized, “legal” killing. In order to maintain the assertion that it nonetheless signified killings, one must argue that it concerned unauthorized—that is, illegal—killings. This in turn would indicate that there were legal as well as illegal executions, which is totally absurd, if special treatment was a category of execution that had been ordered by Himmler himself, just as he had ordered the legal executions. Hence, if the executions ordered by Himmler were legally authorized, so also would have been the Holocaust executions implied by special treatment.

The only reason why Czech settled among all possibilities upon murder as the meaning of the abbreviation *SB* is entirely that she peremptorily defines the expression “*S.B.*” as a synonym for killing. Thus, her interpretation is nothing more than circular reasoning.

This by itself does not dispositively render Czech’s interpretation false, and the question merits a careful investigation. In the absence of documents that would permit an unambiguous answer to the question of exactly what is meant by special treatment, I first assume for the sake of argument that Czech is correct, and turn then to the question of whether this interpretation can be brought into accord with the known documents.

³⁷³ The Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum has published the prisoner personal cards of two prisoners that bear the stamp “Entered Hollerith”: that of the Pole Kasimier Miechowicz, Prisoner No. 119366, confined in “KL Birkenau”; and that of the Pole Siegmund Dusza, No. 112012, confined in “KL Auschwitz.” www.auschwitz.org. See Document 58.

³⁷⁴ <http://holocaustcontroversies.blogspot.com/>. See Document 59.

There are two essential points to settle first:

- Which prisoners belonged to the “S.B.” category?
- For what reason would these prisoners have been killed?

According to orthodox historiography, “special treatment” in the specific sense of “gassing” was meted out to two categories of inmates: to prisoners deemed incapable of work upon arrival and for that reason never registered, and to registered prisoners who later became incapable of work. Where the abbreviation “S.B.” is applied to registered prisoners, then, necessarily according to this logic it must apply to patients who could no longer be deployed for work.

7.5.1. The Female Jewish Prisoners of the Transit Camp

The “Transit Camp” was established in 1944 in Camp Sectors BIIf, BIIfc, BIIfd and BIIIf of Camp Birkenau and was filled with ten thousands of Jews of both genders, most of them Hungarian but also some Polish, who all were not registered. At least 79,200 Hungarian (Mattogno 2001) and at least 19,400 Polish Jews from the Litzmannstadt ghetto (Łódź; Mattogno 2004a, pp. 31f.) passed through this camp. They were either transferred on to other camps or registered in Auschwitz later on. Piper points to a third possibility (Piper 1999, p. 129):

“A part of these deportees was registered as prisoners of CC Auschwitz, another part was transferred on without registration to other concentration camps, those incapable of working were killed in the gas chambers.”

On October 3, 1944, 17,202 Jewesses who were in the Transit Camp and were shown in the documents collectively as “Jews in transit” were included in the census of the Women’s Camp. These prisoners had not been registered previously and were not registered subsequent to this date either. On October 2, there were 26,230 female prisoners, among them 1,868 “inpatients,” or 7.1%. On October 5, the category “Jews in transit” was divided into five categories for the first time in the series of reports on “work deployment.” On that day, 943 out of 13,760 female prisoners were listed as “inpatients,” or 6.8%, which agreed essentially with the percentage of the other female prisoners. From this, one may assume that these women had already become “inpatients” before their incorporation into the complement of the Women’s Camp two days before.

On October 2, there were also besides these 168 “children under 14 years,” which was 0.6% of the total complement. On October 5, there were, however, 961 “adolescents” among the “Jews in transit,” which came to 7.0% of the total.

That more than 2,800 female prisoners who were either sick or less than 14 years old were regularly registered poses a powerful refutation against

the theory according to which “*S.B.*” is supposed to be synonymous with killing: in this case the SS would have murdered these unfit prisoners without registration, without admitting them into the Women’s Camp and so without leaving unnecessary documentary traces behind.

7.5.2. Changes in the Census of the Women’s Camp in October 1944

The categories “*S.B.*” and “Jews in Transit *S.B.*” appear for the first time on October 4 and for the last time on October 21, 1944 in the “Census Report” series of documents. In the following table, I present the changes in the census of the women’s camp between October 1 and 22, 1944:

Date	Morning Roll Call	Gains			Losses						Evening Roll Call
		Admissions	Transfers	Jews in Transit	Died Natural Death	<i>S.B.</i>	Releases	Jews in Transit <i>S.B.</i>	Jews in Transit Transfers	Transfers	
Oct. 01	26,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,230
Oct. 02	26,230	49		17,202	11	8	0	0	0	0	43,462
Oct. 03	43,462	16	0	488	4	989	0	0	0	0	42,973
...											
Oct. 06	38,544	1	0	271	2	9	0	0	0	13	38,792
Oct. 07	38,792	7	1	0	7	1,229	8	0	0	1,150	36,406
Oct. 08	36,406	48	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	401	36,050
Oct. 09	36,050	19	1	191	14	7	0	0	0	0	36,240
Oct. 10	36,240	19	3	0	7	12	0	0	0	2,219	34,024
Oct. 11	34,024	7	0	155	?	?	?	?	0	?	32,599
Oct. 12	32,599	2	0	181	3	3	10	131	0	537	32,098
Oct. 13	32,098	2	0	0	1	5	38	3	81	849	31,123
Oct. 14	31,123	0	0	0	1			477	49	322	30,274
Oct. 15	30,274	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,516
Oct. 16	30,516	18	1	0	4	3	0	0	348	255	29,925
...											
Oct. 18	29,793	5	219	157	3+1*	2	0	0	0	13	30,155
Oct. 19	30,155	1	0	113	5	3	0	0	200	3	30,058
Oct. 20	30,058	30	0	0	1	117	0	77	996	13	28,884
Oct. 21	28,884	5	0	169	2	2	0	513	0	510	28,031
Oct. 22	28,031	28	5	1,765‡	5	4	0	0	1,996	104	27,720
...											
Nov. 01	23,469	0	0	0	8	71	0	2	634	1,717	21,048
Nov. 02	21,048	3	9	0	4	4	0	0	795	11	20,246

* “Jews in transit died”; ‡ “Jews in transit transferred.”

7.5.3. “S.B.” and “Jews in Transit”

In the series of reports on “work deployment,”³⁷⁵ the category “Jews in Transit” appears for the first time in that of October 3; from that of October 6 it was divided up into the following categories: inpatients, preparation for transport, adolescents, arrivals and available. This enables us to make out to which categories to attribute reductions in the camp census relating to “S.B.” Let’s analyze the quantitatively most important cases:

a) “S.B.” of 12. October 12, 1944: 131 Female Prisoners

On October 12 and 13 the Jews in transit present in the camp fell into the following categories:

	October 12	October 13	Difference
Inpatients	993	832	- 161
Preparation for transport	1,907	1,524	- 383
Adolescents	321	321	0
Losses	155	181	+ 26
Available	4,412	4,443	+ 31
Total	7,788	7,301	- 487

In view of the indicated changes, the census on October 13 should actually have been $(7,788+181-131=)$ 7,838, but the actual number was 7,301, hence $(7,838-7,301=)$ 537 female prisoners are missing. It is therefore clear that these prisoners are the 537 transferred of October 12. The category “S.B.” covers 131 women, but the number of “inpatients” fell by 161. If one assumes that “S.B.” pertained to this category, then 131 women would have been subjected to “S.B.” and 30 transferred.

b) “S.B.” of October 14, 1944: 477 Female Prisoners

Next we consider the makeup of the camp census on October 14 and 15:

	October 14	October 15	Difference
Inpatients	761	200	- 561
Preparation for transport	1,643	1,643	0
Adolescents	321	321	0
Losses	0	0	0
Available	4,492	4,520	+ 28
Total	7,217	6,684	- 533

On October 14, the census declined by 477 via “S.B.” and via transfer by 49 more, therefore by 526 female prisoners. The total decline in the number of Jews in transit was 533. The category “inpatients” declined by 561 prisoners, of whom 28 were moved to “Available.” Of the remaining 533,

³⁷⁵ D-AuII-3a/1a-14c, pp. 339a-360c, October 1 through 22, 1944.

477 were listed under “S.B.” and 49 under Transferred. Seven female prisoners who appear in no category are missing.

c) “S.B.” of October 21, 1944: 513 Female Prisoners

On this date, the changes in the census looked like this:

	October 21	October 22	Difference
Inpatients	197	60	- 137
Preparation for transport	1,901	4,097	+ 2,196
Adolescents	110	0	- 110
Losses	0	169	+ 169
Available	3,236	773	- 2,463
Total	5,444	5,099	- 345

On October 21, 169 new female prisoners had been admitted, while 513 left via “S.B.” Arithmetically, however, a net loss of $(5,444 - 5,099 + 169 =)$ 514 prisoners results. Of the latter, 137 belonged to the category “inpatients” and 110 to the category “Adolescents”; the remaining 266 were newly added to the category “Available” with 3,236, of whom 2,196 were moved to “Preparation for transport.”³⁷⁶

d) “S.B.” of November 1, 1944: 2 Prisoners

The significance of this data is in the fact that from November 1 to 2 the number of inpatients shrank by 21 prisoners, although there were only two prisoners in the category “S.B.” on November 1; hence, together with the 634 registered under “Transfers,” altogether 636 prisoners.

Here are the comparative changes in the camp census:

	November 1	November 2	Difference
Inpatients	153	132	- 21
Preparation for transport	620	320	- 300
Adolescent	2	2	0
Losses	482	1,296 (of which 800 Transport)	+ 814
<i>Gesch. * Transporte</i>	1,330	201	- 1,129
Total	2,587	1,951	- 636

* It is unknown to me what this abbreviation stood for; possibly “protected.”

The decline of 636 prisoners matches precisely that of the census report, but at least $(21 - 2 \text{ possibly “S.B.”} =)$ 19 inpatients were included among the mentioned group of the 634 prisoners to be transferred.

³⁷⁶ Actually, the number must have come to $(2,463 - 2,196 =)$ 267 prisoners and not 166. The difference is explained by the fact that the total of the census change (345) plus the admissions (169) is 514 and not 513.

e) Changes in the Number of “Inpatients” and “Adolescent”

As mentioned above, these are the two groups which would have been subjected to “special treatment” according to the orthodox narrative. As already indicated, in this case it seems unlikely that the SS would have registered at least 943 inpatients as well as at least 961 girls who would all have been consigned to be gassed, only to again record them a little later as losses under “*SB*,” thereby leaving behind a clear indication of their murderous deeds. The development of the number of inmates in these two categories as listed in the next table therefore stands in contradiction to this alleged murderous intent:

Date 1944	Inpatients	Adolescent	Date 1944	Inpatients	Adolescent
Oct. 06	943	961	Oct. 20	220	164
Oct. 07	936	911	Oct. 21	197	110
Oct. 08	937	596	Oct. 22	60	0
Oct. 09	944	596	Oct. 23	62	0
Oct. 10	939	595	Oct. 24	63	0
Oct. 11	972	587	Oct. 25	62	2
Oct. 12	993	321	Oct. 26	69	2
Oct. 13	832	321	Oct. 27	78	2
Oct. 14	761	321	Oct. 28	144	2
Oct. 15	200	321	Oct. 29	144	2
Oct. 16	201	164	Oct. 30	144	2
Oct. 17	205	164	Nov. 01	153	2
Oct. 18	223	164	Nov. 02	132	2
Oct. 19	223	164			

After a few fluctuations, the number of inpatients initially climbed from 943 (Oct. 6) to 993 (Oct. 12), then sank step by step to 200 (Oct. 15), after which it slowly rose back (223, Oct. 19). After a fall to only 60 (Oct. 23), number then rose again to 153 a little later (Nov. 1).

Why did the SS report prisoners allegedly slated for gassing in the category “inpatients?” And why would they have put up with these “useless eaters” if they could have just gassed them in one stroke? The same considerations apply to the girls as well.

It should be noted that the decline in the numbers in both categories, which do not always occur at the same times, occur in most cases on the day after the appearance of “*SB*” cases. For example, there was a “special treatment” of 131 prisoners on October 12 as well as a transfer of 537, and from October 12 to 13 the number of inpatients fell by 131 from 992 to 832, while the number of girls remained unchanged. On October 14, 477 prisoners underwent special treatment and 49 were transferred, and the number of inpatients sank by 561 from 761 to 200 from the 14th to the 15th, again with no change to the number of girls. On October 22, after 513

prisoners had been specially treated the previous day, the number of inpatients (from 197 to 60) fell as well as that of the girls (from 110 to 0; altogether 247). As I have shown above, however, “special treatment” applied not just to inpatients and adolescents, but also to prisoners in “preparation for transport” as well as those “available,” which includes prisoners capable of working. This is in contradiction to the orthodox proposition that mainly inmates unfit for labor were murdered.

Concerning the girls, we know with certainty that their disappearance from the census of the Jewesses’ transit camp by no means indicates that they were murdered. It doesn’t even mean that they were transferred to other camps. When the Soviets occupied the camp, they found, among others, 123 girls of whom the majority had been brought to the camp before November 2, 1944—the date on which, according to Czech, the order was received to stop the gassings (1989, p. 921)—and all Jews arriving later were regularly registered. The vast majority of these girls were twins, the alleged victims of the experiments of Dr. Mengele, which would have made it even more imperative to gas them in order to leave no witnesses behind. At least ten of these girls belonged to the Jewesses’ transit camp (for example, the registration numbers A-27632, A-27633, A-27638, A-27643, A-27660, A-27681, A-27712, A-27772, A-27789, A-27880). For instance Giza Landau, who was registered on October 22 with the number A-26098, although she had only just turned 12—her date of birth was May 5, 1932.³⁷⁷

7.5.4. The “S.B.” of October 3, 1944

As I mentioned earlier, the variations in the census of the entire Women’s Camp are of a complex nature.

The census report of October 4, 1944 shows for the previous day a total of 43,462 female prisoners; 16 registered prisoners and 488 “Jews in trans-

³⁷⁷ Poliakov/Wulf 1955, pp. 285-287. Czech cites the same sources, the census report of the day before October 24 as well as the work assignment report of the same day and confirms that Giza Landau was registered on Oct. 23, 1944 as part of a transport of 2,000 Jews who had arrived in Birkenau the day before from CC Płaszów. Of these, Dr. Mengele was supposed to have selected 1,765 out, who then were designated Jewesses in transit; the rest were supposedly gassed. D. Czech, l. c., p. 914. Giza Landau in her interrogation cited by Poliakov and Wulf, said she actually arrived in Auschwitz on Oct. 21/ and was registered on the next day, for which reason her transport cannot have arrived in Auschwitz on Oct. 23/. On Oct. 21, 1944, a transport of 169 inmates arrived who were registered the next day. Among these prisoners were nonetheless the Polish Jews Hanka Kartusz and Ita Kleiner, who received the registration numbers A-26347 and A-26350 on that day. Czech is silent about Giza Landau’s age, obviously to spare herself the embarrassment of having to explain why Mengele admitted this 12-year-old girl to the camp instead of sending her to the alleged gas chambers.

it” were added in it; there were 4 natural deaths and 989 instances of “S.B.” Czech interprets the document as follows (1989, p. 894):

“In the women’s camp of CC Auschwitz II 993 female prisoners meet their end, of these 989 are killed in the gas chambers after being picked out by an SS camp doctor in a selection.”

The documents on “work deployment” of October 4 and 5 enable us to analyze the changes in the camp census. Since those allegedly selected for gassing must *by definition* have belonged to the category of “prisoners incapable of work or deployment,” I here repeat the pertinent data for both days under discussion:

	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Difference
1. Inpatients	1,696	1,539	- 157
2. Inpatients BII/b	317	320	+ 3
3. Recovery	655	688	+ 33
4. Ambulatory patients	224	234	+ 10
5. Outpatients	187	199	+ 12
6. Adolescents under 14	125	128	+ 3
7. Adolescents under 14 BII/b	40	40	0
8. Invalids over 60	39	38	- 1
9. Interrogation and political department	71	70	- 1
10. Quarantine (scabies-malaria)	566	572	+ 6
11. " (arrival)	1,043	1,092	+ 49
12. " (arrival BII/b Warsaw)	815	813	- 2
13. " (Jews in transit)	17,202	16,614	- 588
14. Releases	85	85	0
15. Gains	49	504 (16 + 488)	+ 455
16. In transit	1,508	1,508	0
Totals:	24,622	24,444	- 178

Among those prisoners who, if one accepts selections with following gassing as reality, would have been most threatened, a reduction in the “inpatients” category of 157 occurred, and in the category “Invalids over 60” one of 1, while the numbers in the categories “inpatients BII/b,” “Adolescents under 14” and “Adolescents under 14 BII/b” remained stable or even increased a little. Furthermore, the number of Jewesses in transit fell by 588. The overall decline therefore came to $(157+1+588=)$ 746, which implies that $(989-746=)$ 243 women in the “S.B.” category did not belong to the category “prisoners incapable of work or deployment,” in which a reduction of $(178+504=)$ 682 occurred. In order to understand to which categories they belonged, one must consider the variations of the total census of the women’s camp:

	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Difference
Occupied	9,776	9,591	- 185
Not deployed	8,208	8,129	- 79
Prisoners incapable of work or deployment	24,622	24,444	- 178
Supervisors ³⁷⁸	856	809	- 47
Totals:	43,462	42,973	- 489

The changes in the census of October 3 to 4 yielded the following picture: 43,462 +16 (admissions) +488 (Jews in transit) –4 (died natural deaths) – 989 (*S.B.*) = 42,973.

The effective difference came to $(43,462 - 42,973 =) 489$, because 504 female prisoners were newly added to the camp census, so that the actual decline in the number came to $(489 + 504 =) 993$, 989 via "*S.B.*" and 4 through natural attrition.

As may be seen from the table above, 47 supervisors were included among the 489 prisoners mentioned, who are included among the 989 cases of "*S.B.*": $79 + 185 + 178 + 504 + 47 = 993$; the last number includes also the four women who died natural deaths.

To sum up: the 989 cases of "*S.B.*" consisted of 678 "prisoners incapable of work or deployment,"³⁷⁹ 185 deployed inmates, 79 undeployed inmates and 47 supervisors, although the inmates undergoing special treatment are said to have consisted exclusively of those incapable of working, particularly invalids, according to the orthodox viewpoint.

Besides, how can one seriously believe that the SS in Auschwitz would have gassed 47 of their own supervisors?

7.5.5. The "*S.B.*" of October 7, 1944

On October 7, 1944, the following changes occurred:

Camp census: 38,792 + 7 admissions + 1 transfer – 7 died natural death – 1,229 "*S.B.*" – 8 released – 1,150 transfers = 36,406. The number of female prisoners thereby declined by 2,386. From October 7 to 8, the number of "prisoners incapable of work or deployment" underwent the following changes:

³⁷⁸ The supervisors counted as an integral part of the population of the women's camp.

³⁷⁹ Under the plausible assumption that the 4 natural deaths fell in this category.

	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Difference
1. Inpatients	1,598	1,672	+ 74
2. Inpatients BII/b	252	256	+ 4
Inpatients BIIc/BIII	35	33	- 2
3. Recovery	659	594	- 65
4. Ambulatory patients	165	0	- 165
5. Outpatients	201	45	- 156
6. Adolescents under 14	128	132	+ 4
7. Adolescents under 14 BII/b	40	40	0
8. Invalids over 60	38	43	+ 5
9. Interrogation and political department	41	0	- 41
10. Quarantine (scabies-malaria)	566	583	+ 17
11. " (arrival)	2,048	756	- 1,292
12. " (arrival BII/b Warsaw)	814	849	+ 35
13. Warsaw children	0	370	+ 370
14. Releases	105	97	- 8
15. Gains	1	0	- 1
16. In transit	5	0	- 5
Totals:	6,696	5,470	- 1,226

As can be seen, the number of prisoners in the categories that would have to be considered most threatened (inpatients, adolescents, invalids) increased by 85 in total. The greatest decline was in the category "Quarantine arrival," and the total decline came to 1,226.

Let us turn our attention now to the fluctuations in the number of Jews in transit:

	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Difference
Inpatients	936	937	+ 1
Preparation for transport	2,742	1,627	- 1,115
Adolescents	911	596	- 315
Admissions	271	0	- 271
Available	9,167	8,488	- 679
Totals:	14,027	11,648	-2,379

By all appearances, the 1,229 cases of "S.B." as well as the 1,150 transfers concerned no one other than the Jews in transit, because $1,229 + 1,150$ equals exactly 2,379. The 1,220 "S.B." cases did not encompass the inpatients, but possibly the 315 adolescents. In this case, however, the remaining ($1,229 - 315 =$) 914 female prisoners subjected to "S.B.," together with the 1,150 transferred inmates, had to have belonged to the categories "Preparation for transport" and "Available."³⁸⁰

³⁸⁰ The 271 female prisoners under the "In transit" category on October 7 were undoubtedly newly added to the "Available" category the following day.

7.5.6. Conclusions

In view of the just-analyzed cases, two conclusions become imperative:

1. The “S.B.” category absolutely did not consist exclusively of prisoners incapable of working and therefore allegedly condemned to gassing, but rather included some inmates capable of working as well; in three cases the number of the latter is even greater and comes to about 55%, while that of those incapable of working comes to only 45%. In one case, the category even included skilled workers fit for labor.
2. The prisoners incapable of working, particularly inpatients, were not assigned exclusively to the “S.B.” category, but also to the “Transfer” category.

The fundamental assumption of the orthodox Holocaust narrative is that the Jews taken into the transit camp, which were almost exclusively Hungarian Jews, were classified as incapable of working and thus were killed in the purported gas chambers. This assumption, however, is categorically refuted by an extremely important document. It is dated July 26, 1944 and its subject is “Prisoners’ Infirmary Clinic BII/a, Auschwitz II. Monthly Report on H[ungarian Jews] Temporarily Quartered in the Camp.” Camp Sector BIIa contained the so-called Quarantine Camp. The report covers the period June 26 to July 26. This report indicates that there was a previous report for the period May 17 to June 15. I translate here the most important parts of this document, of which the second page is missing and the right edge is damaged in places:³⁸¹

“In the period (June 26 through July 26, 1944) vo [...gaps in original]

On average 2,500 Hungarian Jews ready for transport in camp [...gaps in original] in 3 blocks, stay in camp for 3 – 10 days.

They underwent in the meantime on entry and departure a thorough medical examination and were deloused. Daily monitoring of lice and body temperature enabled delousing of lice carriers in the camp’s own disinfestation facility, clothes and linens were disinfested in the steam kettle and impregnated with anti-lice agents.

Seriously ill inmates found during monitoring were sent back to BII/f or transferred to another camp.

On July 1 of the same month arrival of 450 young Jewish Hungarians from B II/d [...]

Since too many prisoners (up to 1,000) were housed in the barracks, many had to sleep on the bare concrete floor or on damp earthen floors, from which a wave of colds and dysentery. The youths in the special quarantine in Barracks 12 have for 10 weeks, the Hungarians in Barracks 8 for 8 weeks not changed their laundry. Since neither group is part of the camp census, no washing soap could be issued for them. A shipment of soap is urgently requested.”

³⁸¹ GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76. See Document 18.

The report then lists the medical treatments provided to these Hungarian Jews, as I presented in Section 2.2 (see p. 51). This shows that the inmates of the “transit camp” who were incapable of working, rather than being murdered, quite to the contrary were given health care or were being transferred to the Camp Hospital BIIf or to another camp. This therefore refutes the assertion that those inmates assigned to “special treatment” were thereby consigned to being murdered.

The conclusion is thus irresistible that the “SB” category indicated no sort of killing, but rather a particular sort of transfer.

During the 101st day of the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem on July 18, 1961, Eichmann was asked what the meaning of the term “special treatment” was. He testified that, besides killings, this term could have other meanings as well (State of Israel 1993, vol. IV, p. 1746):

“Originally special treatment meant the actual transport, the deportation to the concentration camp, or whatever the order had to do with; special treatment also means the utilization of the prisoners in question by the authority that assumed control of the prisoners in question—in this case the Economic and Administrative Main Office. That is specified by the documentation. Special treatment also meant the transfer from a concentration camp to a war-industry facility. And special treatment also had to do with killings, yes.”

The administrative bureaucracy of the SS distinguished between two types of imprisoned Jews:

1. The so-called Jews in transit, that is, Jews who were to be deported following an order of Office IV/B4a “Jewish Affairs” of the *RSHA* (headed by *Obersturmbannführer* Adolf Eichmann);
2. Protective prisoners who were sent to a CC on the order of Office IV/C2 “Protective Custody Affairs” of the *RSHA* (headed by *Sturm-bannführer* Emil Berndorf).

Jews in transit, however, were frequently also categorized as protective-custody prisoners, as may be seen from various documents. As an example, the Hungarian Jews transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof were registered there as “Sch. H.Po.Ung.” (protective prisoner, political, Hungary).³⁸² Walter Rosenberg (alias Rudolf Vrba) and Alfred Wetzler, who escaped from Auschwitz on April 4, 1944, were likewise “protective-custody Jews”³⁸³ as were also Cesaław Mordowicz and Ernst (Arnst) Rosin, who escaped on May 28, 1944³⁸⁴ – therefore, all four of the authors of the so-called “Auschwitz Protocols.”

The orders of Glücks of November 21, 1942 discussed in Section 5.2 and of Höß of March 23, 1944 underscore this distinction even regarding

³⁸² AMS, I-IIB-11, Namensliste des Transports vom 15. August 1944.

³⁸³ APMO, JZ-8/G Lodz/4, p. 65, telegram of the Gestapo at Lodz.

³⁸⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 117, telegram of the Gestapo at Lodz.

deaths cases, as they both specified that the deaths of protective prisoners should be underlined in red. A similar distinction obviously existed among the living as well. The abbreviation “SB” might therefore have served to distinguish protective prisoners from Jews in transit.

This is confirmed by the fact that this abbreviation in no way pertained to deaths in the only document known to me of the SS WVHA in which it appears. This is an order by Höß of January 13, 1944 on the subject of “Submission of Protective Camp Reports” with the protocol number “14 c 2 / Ot / We” (let us recall that death reports had the protocol number “14 f”):³⁸⁵

“Transmitted herewith are 100 CC forms 4/Dec. 42.

Effective immediately, only these forms are to be used in submission of protective-custody-camp reports of the concentration camps, and thereby to ensure that both the front and the back sides are completed with utmost care.

Prisoner classifications other than those appearing in Columns 1-15 may not be used, only the type of arrest may be stated in these columns (for example, police prisoners, when they are conveyed by the Stapo, in Columns 1 or 7, if conveyance is from the Kripo, in Columns 9, 10 or 11).

The totals absolutely must agree with those of the reports of the same day to the heads of Offices DII and DIII.

An attachment must be submitted with the protective-custody-camp report listing the following:

List of names of prominent persons,

Number of executions carried out,

Number of prisoners with easing of detention conditions,

Breakdown of the transports included under 2 b) and 3 c)

(e.g.: on Apr. 2, 43 350 prisoners accepted from CC Neuengamme.

on Oct. 4, 43 1,000 prisoners transferred to CC Buchenwald).

Report on all satellite labor camps (as previously).

CC Auschwitz I-III only: Number of SB (as previously).

CC Stutthof only:

Number of Norwegian special prisoners, separate report not required.

From Feb. 1, 44 protective-custody-camp reports are only due on the 15th and last days of each month. Weekly reports are discontinued. As specified in the order of Jan. 13, 44 D I/1 Az.: 14 c 2/Ot/We.- Secr. Journal Serial No. 52/44-, the protective-custody-camp reports are to be sent by courier on the 1 and 16 of each month.” (emphasis added)

For CC Auschwitz I (Main Camp), II (Birkenau) und III (Monowitz) special treatment therefore pertained only to protective prisoners, but not in connection with deaths.

When one takes a good look at the fact that 47 (female) supervisors were assigned to the category “S.B.” as well, everything points to the fact

³⁸⁵ NO-1548.

that this code indicated not a special form of death, but a special form of transfer.

7.6. Selections in the Prisoners' Infirmary of Monowitz Camp

Numerous inmates were transferred to Auschwitz I as well as Birkenau from the Prisoners' Infirmary of the Monowitz Camp. These transfers were interpreted by former fellow prisoners to indicate that those transferred were sent to the "gas chambers." Here this sort of testimony is represented by that given by Primo Levi (1984, p. 55):

"Ka-Be is the abbreviation for infirmary. It is eight barracks, in every respect similar to the others in the camp, but set apart by a rectangle. They hold at all times one tenth of the camp population, but only a few stay there longer than two weeks, and no one more than two months: within these limits, we must either die or recover. Those seen to be recovering are healed in the Ka-Be; those failing to recover are sent to the gas chambers."

Fate must have smiled upon Primo Levi, though, because he spent from March 30 to April 20, 1944, that is, three weeks, in the main infirmary!³⁸⁶

From the historical-documentary standpoint, however, things are clearly not so simple. Bernd C. Wagner, author of a monograph on the Monowitz Camp, writes of this (2000, p. 184):

"The question of how many prisoners, during the individual selections and in total, were sent to Birkenau to be gassed, encounters similar problems as the previous question as to their frequency. There aren't even any exact numbers for the last 'large' selection which can be reconstructed most easily and which took place before the demolition of the gas chambers in Birkenau. The numbers given vary between 200 and 800 prisoners picked out as incapable of working."

A short while later, he adds (*ibidem*, pp. 185f.):

"After the war, transfer lists of the infirmary were found in the area of the Monowitz Camp which prisoners had managed to hide or which were not destroyed during the evacuation. The lists contain 7,295 names of prisoners whom the SS transferred from the Prisoners' Infirmary to Auschwitz or Birkenau between November 1942 and September 1944. [...] The transfer destination listed for the first months in this document – Auschwitz – can be explained by the fact that at this point in time all serious cases of illness were transferred from the Monowitz Prisoners' Infirmary, which was not yet properly operational, to Auschwitz. It is to be assumed that a very high percentage of these prisoners were transferred from Auschwitz on to Birkenau, where they were murdered."

This is a typical example of how orthodox Holocaust historians bend the facts to make them fit the preconceived narrative. If the prisoners selected

³⁸⁶ APMO, D-AuIII-5/1, Register des HKB von Auschwitz III-Monowitz, p. 360.

in the Prisoners' Infirmary were designated for the gas chambers, why then did they not go directly to Birkenau? Bernd C. Wagner knows the facts very well (the seriously ill were treated in the Prisoners' Infirmary of Auschwitz, because the one in Monowitz was not yet equipped to handle such cases), but he takes the liberty to "assume" that "a very high percentage" of those concerned "were transferred to Birkenau and there murdered." Such an assumption then permits him to also "assume" that the prisoners transferred directly to Birkenau were not treated in the Prisoners' Infirmary, but rather were gassed.

If, however, one is not satisfied with hypotheses but rather seeks documentary support for these alleged selections with subsequent gassing, one becomes aware that the orthodox historiography of the Holocaust is hiding from difficulties that are far larger still than Wagner admits.

In all the relevant literature, I have come across only two cases in which at least the appearance of documentary evidence was involved. The first was mentioned by Piotr Setkiewicz; he published a "list of 10 prisoners, who were transferred from the Prisoners' Infirmary of Camp Buna to CC Auschwitz on January 13, 1943," as well as an excerpt from the Morgue Registry for January 13 and 14, 1943 and furnished it with the following commentary (1998, pp. 68-71):

"On January 14, 1943 the delivery of ten bodies of prisoners was reported, who the day before had been delivered to CC Auschwitz. They were probably killed by injections of phenol."

Here there are two original documents involved. The numbers of nine of the ten prisoners actually are also shown in the Morgue Registry (only Prisoner No. 71589 is missing), but from what can it be inferred that these people were murdered?

The second case involves another 10 prisoners, who were transferred to Auschwitz on February 11, 1943. Antoni Makowski notes about this case (1978, pp. 153f.):

"The numbers of 9 of the 10 prisoners transferred from the Buna Camp to CC Auschwitz—on grounds of 'general weakness'—are registered under the date of the following day in the Morgue Registry with the annotation that the bodies were delivered from Block 28. In that place, phenol injections were administered, among other treatments. By all appearances this is an unambiguous, if not quite direct, proof that the nine prisoners were killed by phenol injections into the heart upon their arrival."

Makowski did not publish the list of the selected prisoners, but satisfied himself with reproducing the page from the Morgue Registry for February 12, 1943. One inmate survived in this case as well.

There is nothing to indicate that these prisoners were murdered. But even if this were the case, it remains that there is not the slightest evidence that this was part of a general policy of murdering sick prisoners, as I shall demonstrate in the following.

Document NI-14997, introduced in the trial of the executives of IG Farbenindustrie AG (NMT, vol. VII), contains 601 pages and has records of hundreds of transfers of prisoners from the Prisoners' Infirmary in Monowitz ("Buna"), most of them to Auschwitz. Some of the lists are illegible. The 40 or so transfer lists to Birkenau begin on November 30, 1943 (p. 487). In some cases, they involve more than 100 prisoners. Among these is a list of 121 prisoners with illegible particulars (p. 499). These lists contain 1,585 names in total. All other lists contain just over 1,000 entries, so that the total number of prisoners transferred to Birkenau comes to about 2,600. In addition, seven inmates were transferred to Jawischowitz (May 25 and July 14, 1944) and Jaworzno (May 23, 1944).

After May 6, 1944, Camp Sickbay BIIf in Birkenau is mentioned as the destination for sick prisoners being transferred.

Most of the prisoners transferred from Monowitz ended up in Auschwitz. The number of those whose numbers were entered into the Morgue Registry is of great significance. These deaths can be divided into two categories: those being entered on the day or the day after arrival, and those entered considerably later.

It has been noted, though, that all cases were about seriously ill prisoners, some terminally so, in a concentration camp during wartime, so that it is no wonder that some of them died despite medical treatment. It cannot be ruled out that terminally ill prisoners were euthanized in order to spare them needless suffering, which could explain the deaths in the first category. Some of them may also have died naturally on the day of arrival or shortly afterwards.

All sick prisoners transferred went to the Prisoners' Infirmary in Auschwitz. There is no evidence that they were transferred to Birkenau in order to be murdered in the alleged gas chambers, as Wagner asserts. Quite to the contrary, many of the prisoners taken into the Prisoners' Infirmary underwent surgery there.

The "surgical log" encompasses four volumes from the period October 1, 1941 to January 15, 1945. 22,337 prisoners' names are entered therein.

The register of Block 20 (Prisoners' Infirmary) contains 5,470 prisoners' names who were admitted between June 21, 1942 and March 19, 1943. These were mainly inmates who had contracted infectious diseases, among these typhus, tuberculosis, meningitis and dermatitis, but also cases of general exhaustion. This explains the high mortality observed in this facility.

The register of Block 28 covers from August 27, 1941 to January 19, 1944 and contains 8,769 names.

All these registers, which are in the archives of the Auschwitz Museum, have been scanned, and the names of the prisoners therein have been entered in the database, which is accessible via the Web site of the museum.³⁸⁷

From a statistically significant sample of the cases listed in the database it is apparent that the sick prisoners transferred from Monowitz to Auschwitz were routinely admitted to the Prisoners' Infirmary there.

Table 14 in the Appendix provides an example of 180 Jewish prisoners who were admitted to the Prisoners' Infirmary of Auschwitz; in 88 of the cases, surgical interventions were made. In cases where the database shows a name written in more than one way, I have listed only the first; this applies to cases in which the lists of Document NI-14997 show only the prisoner number or where the handwritten name is illegible; where the lists are typed and are legible, I adopted that form (the abbreviations "Jsr." As well as "Isr." (for Israel) served to identify Jewish prisoners).

None of the 180 prisoners in question appears in the Morgue Registry or in the Death Books.

After May 5, 1944, prisoners from the Monowitz Prisoners' Infirmary were transferred to the Prisoners' Infirmary of the prisoners' sickbay in Sector BIIf of Birkenau ("*Verlegungsmeldung. Nach dem HKB B II f*"; NI-14997, p. 568). On that day, the transfer of Prisoner No. 173050 occurred.

On May 3, 15 inmates were transferred into the tuberculosis ward of the quarantine camp in Birkenau's Sector BIIfa. ("*Verlegungsmeldung nach B II a zur Tbc - Station*"; *ibidem*, p. 572). Among these were the following prisoners:

- 107785 Bernas, Horst Isr.
- 124221 Rabinowicz, David Isr.
- 150628 Courant, Wilhelm Isr.
- 150099 Kaufmann, Herbert Isr.
- 174505 Hirschhorn, Israel.

On May 22, the Jewish prisoner A6773 Feder Sandor Isr. was transferred into Prisoners' Sickbay BIIf (*ibidem*, p. 574). Thereafter successive admissions of a large number of additional prisoners ensued.³⁸⁸ The last intake noted in Document NI-14997 occurred on September 18, 1944 by way of a "Notice of transfer to Prisoners' Infirmary Auschwitz I by order of the 1st

³⁸⁷ The database permits searching for individual names or prisoner numbers.

³⁸⁸ 29 on 7/1 (p. 578); one on 7/10 (p. 572); two on 7/31 (p. 590); 93 on 8/23 (p. 583); 8 on 9/6 (p. 595); 16 on 9/15 (p. 598); 38 on 9/25 (p. 600); 236, among them many Jews, on 9/26 (p. 587). Further, two prisoners were transferred "to Prisoners' Infirmary Birkenau" on 9/25.

camp doctor CC Auschwitz III” concerning the Jewish Prisoner “A 12523 Galet, Jenö w/ fractured lower jaw” (p. 601).

On Jan. 20, 1944, a “Notice of transfer to Prisoners’ Infirmary Auschwitz for x-ray and return” was issued. The list in question covered 20 prisoners, among these the following Jews (p. 523):

- 128162 Mandelman, Nuchim,
- 115087 Camchi, Elieser
- 104941 Guttentag, Arthur.

There was an “x-ray room” in the clinic of Block 28. The prisoners there x-rayed were recorded in the “x-ray book.” On April 1, 1943, the following letter was written (p. 284):

“To the Prisoners’ Infirmary Auschwitz

The following were transferred from Prisoners’ Infirmary Buna to Prisoners’ Infirmary Auschwitz:

on 3/29 Prisoner 105761

" 3/30 " 105923

" 3/31 " 105644

" 4/1 " 106031

These prisoners are absolutely to be kept capable of working per special order from Oranienburg. In case of death a detailed report to Oranienburg is required.”

These prisoners came from a transport from Berlin on March 4, 1943. They all died at an unspecified date.

Hence there can be no doubt that the purpose of the transfer from the Monowitz Prisoners’ Infirmary to Auschwitz lay in the medical treatment of the inmates in question.

Prisoners were usually disinfested prior to their transfer. Such was specified, for example, in a “Notice of transfer to Birkenau” of March 6, 1943 (p. 218):

“Until today, the prisoners have cleaned and disinfested the quarantine quarters in Branch Camp Buna. The prisoners are deloused and their clothing fumigated.”

This concerned seven inmates, five of them Jewish.

The transfer lists of Prisoners’ Infirmary Monowitz also contain some adolescents, who were unable to perform heavy labor. This is apparent in the “Notice of Transfer to Auschwitz” of March 1, 1943 (p. 224):

“The following prisoners come from a new transport that came directly from Berlin, Leipzig and Magdeburg to Branch Camp Buna. The prisoners are from areas free of epidemics, have not passed through any other prison or camp, and have been completely deloused.

104517 Steinmetz, Egdar Jsr.

104397 Daniel, Bernhard Jsr.

104506 Seliger, Jürgen Jsr.

104414 Gerwin, Jster Jsr.

104380 Mannblock, Wolfgang Jsr.

are adolescents, craftsmen or apprentices and are too weak for hard labor in Branch Camp Buna, for which reason they are transferred for further usage."

On March 8, 1943, eight prisoners were transferred to Auschwitz, among them even a Jewish child (p. 215):

"106765 Rosenbaum, Erich Jsr., 12-year-old boy, not deployable for hard labor."

The "Notice of Transfer to Auschwitz" of March 26, 1943 has the names of 10 prisoners, seven of them Jewish, "as adolescents to light labor" (p. 244):

–104668 Lewin, Germar Jsr.

–105703 Rosenberg, Günther Jsr.

–105860 [...illegible]scinski, Heinrich Jsr.

–107141 Wolff, Hans Jsr.

–107315 Zytynicki, Samuel Jsr.

–105592 Blumberg, Max Jsr.

–107796 Berger, Walter Jsr.

According to the database of the museum, Blumberg appears in the "surgical log" as well as in the Morgue Registry—there however without his prisoner number. The name is not to be found in the available Death Books. Berger was admitted to the surgical ward according to the database of the Auschwitz Museum.

As for the other transfers to Birkenau shown in Document NI-14997, there are, with few exceptions that I will discuss below, no further documents to my knowledge. As mentioned, some of these transports were very large. According to the orthodox narrative, these would have been exactly those that would have been subjected to a selection and gassing.

It still remains to be discerned what Danuta Czech knew about it, judging by the documents and testimonies she cites.

- Jan. 21, 1944 (p. 510): 372 transferred prisoners. The *Chronicle* mentions only a "selection" in the Prisoners' Infirmary of Camp Sector BIIf of prisoners infected with typhus (p. 712). The 372 prisoners transferred from Prisoners' Infirmary Monowitz are nowhere mentioned.
- Jan. 23, 1944 (p. 503): 352 transferred prisoners. In the *Chronicle*, a "selection" of 26 prisoners in Satellite Camp Golleschau is mentioned (p. 713).
- Jan. 12, 1944 (p. 498): 205 transferred prisoners. Czech mentions no sort of "selection" (p. 705).

- Mar. 23, 1944 (p. 532): 150 transferred prisoners. Czech mentions no sort of “selection” (p. 742).
- Apr. 21, 1944 (p. 548): 149 transferred prisoners. Czech mentions no sort of “selection” (pp. 758f.).
- Apr. 30, 1944 (p. 555): 119 transferred prisoners. Czech mentions no sort of “selection” (p. 763).
- Feb. 27, 1944 (p. 525): 117 transferred prisoners. Czech mentions no sort of “selection” (p. 730).

Evidently, not even rumors circulated among the prisoners of Auschwitz that these prisoners were gassed.

The same applies to the transfer of 236 prisoners into Camp Section BIIf of Birkenau on September 28, 1944 (p. 587), of which the *Chronicle* has nothing to say. (p. 888).

The “transfer list to Birkenau List A” of May 1, 1944 (NI-14997, p. 561) contains the names of 96 prisoners, of whom five are struck out. These prisoners are Germans, Belgians, Dutch, Frenchmen, Rumanians, Italians and stateless persons. Eight of these inmates were Italians, but according to the Memorial Book of Liliana Picciotto Fargion, at least three of these did not die on that day or the day after (the fates of the others are unknown):³⁸⁹

Line Number	Reg. Number	Name	Fate According to L.P. Fargion
64	168012	Raffaello [Raffaele] Marcaria	Deported from Trieste to Auschwitz on Dec. 7, 1943. Prisoner No. 168012. Died in Buchenwald sometime after May 1, 1944 (p. 405).
80	173436	Roberto Jona	Deported from Milan to Auschwitz. Prisoner No. 173436. Died in unknown place after November 1944 (p. 341).
85	174493	Gi[o]rgio Foa	Deported from Fossoli to Auschwitz. Prisoner No. 174493. Died in unknown place after Jan. 18, 1945 (p. 277).

It is therefore not apparent why these 91 transferred prisoners should have been gassed upon their arrival in Birkenau.

Of the 331 prisoners transferred from Monowitz to Auschwitz in July and August 1943, most of them Jews,³⁹⁰ only the names of four appear in the Morgue Registry.³⁹¹

³⁸⁹ Picciotto Fargion 1992. Page numbers in the table appertain thereto.

³⁹⁰ APMO, D-AuIII-5/1, Register des HKB von Auschwitz III-Monowitz, July 7 to August 31, 1943, pp. 1-65.

³⁹¹ AGK, OB, 385, Leichenhallenbuch, July 7 to August 31, 1943, pp. 209-228.

Morgue Registry No.	Reg. Number	Name	HKB Monowitz Admission	Transfer Date Auschwitz	Morgue Registry Date
9890	127986	David Ajchenbaum	July 10, 1943	July 15, 1943	July 17, 1943
10028	104489	Egon Nossek	July 14, 1943	July 15, 1943	July 22, 1943
10406	106832	Adolf Bartenstein	July 23, 1943	July 26, 1943	July 26, 1943
9921	117533	Moses Grünblatt	July 11, 1943	July 23, 1943	July 30, 1943

Another case where I was able to verify the inmates' fate pertains to inmates transferred in November 1943 from the Monowitz Prisoners' Infirmary to Auschwitz I and Birkenau. Although the surviving Morgue Registry ends in August 1943, the Death Registries for November 1943 are complete (Staatliches Museum... 1995, Vol. 1, p. 131).

For that month, 285 transferred prisoners are shown in the admissions registry of the Monowitz Prisoners' Infirmary, of whom 222 were transferred to Auschwitz I and 63 to Birkenau.³⁹² According to orthodox Holocaust historiography, most of those sent to Auschwitz and all of those sent to Birkenau should have ended up in the "gas chambers." But a search in the Death Registries discloses, however, that, of the 285 transferred prisoners, only the following seven died:³⁹³

Death Registry No.	Reg. Number	Name	HKB Monowitz Admission	Transfer Date*	Death Registry Date
14205	120535	Benedikt Niewiadomski	Nov. 6	Nov. 6 /A	Dec. 21, 1943
14318	114810	Marian Skopowski	Nov. 9	Nov. 9 /A	Nov. 25, 1943
14391	116880	Max Weiss	Nov. 11	Nov. 19 /A	Nov. 15, 1943
14475	105006	Horst Otto	Nov. 13	Nov. 14 /A	Dec. 16, 1943
14532	124547	Jan Sikora	Nov. 15	Nov. 17 /A	Dec. 9, 1943
14740	115398	Anton Stalewicz	Nov. 19	Nov. 23 /B	Dec. 5, 1943
14898	131295	Karl Kraus	Nov. 23	Nov. 23 /B	Dec. 2, 1943

* A= Auschwitz I; B = Birkenau

On November 30, 1943, 64 prisoners were transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau. The first list ("Transfer Notice to Birkenau," NI-14997, p. 487) contains 34 names, the second, 30 (p. 488). The diagnosis given for all was "exhaustion." Among these were 43 Jewish prisoners, identifiable as such by the appendage of "Jsr." to their names. Of these 64 prisoners, only one appears in the Death Registries: Eljakim Gross, No. 113408, died on December 26, 1943. At least two prisoners appear in the "surgical registry": Josef Schüftan, No. 107084, and Moses Majerowitsch, No. 117634.

³⁹² APMO, D-AuIII-5/1, Register des HKB von Auschwitz III-Monowitz, November 1-30, 1943, pp. 117-165.

³⁹³ The search was conducted by surname, first name and date of death, because the admissions registry of the Monowitz Prisoners' Infirmary gives no indication of birth date and the death registries give none as to the registration number.

On March 31, 1944 (p. 539) four prisoners were transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau, among them Orvieto, Aldo Isr. with the number 174537 for “diphtheria.” In Fargion’s Memorial Book, the fate of this Jew is described as follows: “Died in the evacuation of Auschwitz after January 18, 1945” (p. 451).

On March 27, 1944, two further Italian prisoners were transferred to Birkenau, likewise “for diphtheria”:

No. 167992: Foa, Mario Isr.

No. 174525: Levi, Lelio Isr.

The first however died “at an unknown place after Apr. 17, 1944” (p. 278).

Among the 119 prisoners who were transferred to Birkenau on April 30, 1944 (p. 555), the Italian Alessandro Lewi, No. 174514, was also included, who “died at an unknown place after Jan. 18, 1945” (p. 369).

These prisoners, therefore, did not at all fall victim to the “gas chambers” after a “selection” in the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Monowitz.

Summing up, the inspection of the documents available to me yields the conclusion that the assertion of the Holocaust orthodoxy is unfounded that prisoners who were transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau were systematically murdered. To the contrary, it emerges that natural mortality, despite medical care, was especially high among these prisoners for obvious reasons.

7.7. Report of SS *Untersturmführer* Kinna of December 16, 1942

In connection with the “Zamosc Action,” Robert Jan van Pelt mentions a telegram by Cavendish-Bentinck, head of the British Psychological Warfare Executive, of August 26, 1943, that “referred to the deportation and killing of gentile Poles and not to the killing of Polish Jews” (van Pelt 2002, p. 128). Franciszek Piper says the following about this (Piper 1999, pp. 53, 58):

“Per decision of the Reich Security Main Office, CC Auschwitz was to become the destination of deportations and in consequence the point of extermination of the ‘racially most inferior Poles’ deported from the Zamosc region—where Himmler sought to carry out his ‘General Plan East’ and settle German immigrants in farms confiscated from Polish farmers. It was planned that from mid-November 1942 three trains each with 1,000 Poles in Racial-Value Group IV between the ages of 14 and 60 should be deported from Zamosc into Auschwitz Concentration Camp. It should be noted in this context that in charge of the re-settlement of Poles from the Zamosc region was the department Eichmann, whose primary area of responsibility was the extermination of the Jews. The difference in treatment of the transports of Poles and the transports of Jews was that the Poles were not selected immediately upon arrival at Auschwitz

and sent to the gas chambers, but were first registered as prisoners of CC Auschwitz and then killed by phenol injections to the heart."

The document upon which Piper relies for these assertions is headlined "Instructions for the Polish collection camp in Zamosc with guidelines for the classification of Poles to be resettled," which was issued on November 21, 1942 by SS *Obersturmführer* Krumei (*ibidem*, pp. 54-57). There it said:

"Those in Group III, all children under 14 in Groups III and IV and all persons over 60 years of age will be taken to so-called retirement villages by special transportation."

Under Point d) one reads in this document:

"Families and persons of RuS Group^[394] IV will be transferred to 'Birkenau' as manpower."

Birkenau is mentioned also in the following. Krumei ordered that a "central index" be established for the transferees in which each group was to be registered with a distinctive "index"; this applied also "to the Poles brought to Birkenau." In this "central index," each group of transferees was to be assigned one of the following designations:

"WE = Can be reassimilated as Germans

AA = Labor deployment Reich

RD = Retirement villages

Ki = Children's operation

AG = Labor deployment General-Government

KL = Camp Birkenau."

The last reference to Birkenau was specified as:

"The transports for labor deployment to Berlin and to Birkenau are to be made up of 1,000 persons each and must be guarded by an escort of 1 to 15."

Summing up: those unfit for work, children up to 14 as well as old people over 60 who fell into the "racially less valuable" categories (Value Groups III and IV)—that is, those (allegedly) consigned to extermination—were in no case to be sent to Birkenau (as Piper fallaciously states), but rather to "retirement villages." Furthermore, those Poles diverted to Birkenau were used "as manpower" and "for labor deployment." Under these circumstances, Krumei's instructions categorically rule out an extermination of Poles in Birkenau.

In this connection, it is pertinent to consider the report of SS *Untersturmführer* Heinrich Kinna of December 16, 1942, which notably went unmentioned by van Pelt³⁹⁵ as well as by Piper. This document had already

³⁹⁴ RuS = *Rasse und Siedlung*/race and settlement.

³⁹⁵ The document was in fact submitted in the Irving-Lipstadt trial in the proceedings of February 10, 2000. www.hdot.org/day18/, pp. 9-13.

been submitted in the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem³⁹⁶ and later read out during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial on the 60th session on July 2, 1964.³⁹⁷ It concerns a “report on the transport of 644 Poles to Labor Camp Auschwitz on Dec. Oct. 42.” Kinna referred therein to the transport of Poles that arrived in Auschwitz at 11:00 PM on December 12, 1942, and was received the following day by the camp authorities (14 prisoners escaped during the trip). After the reception of the transport, Kinna had a conversation with the deputy commandant of the camp, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Aumeier (whom he erroneously calls “Haumeier”). He summarized the content of the conversation as follows:³⁹⁸

“As to fitness for labor, SS Hauptsturmführer Haumeier explained that only Poles fit for labor should be supplied so as to spare the camp as well as transportation resources all unnecessary burdens possible. Disabled persons, half-wits, cripples and sick persons must be liquidated as quickly as possible to relieve the camp of them. This measure is frustrated, however, in that contrary to the measures applied to the Jews, according to the RSHA, Poles must die of natural causes. For this reason, the camp administration wishes to refrain from sending persons who are unable to work.”

First off, I would like to point out that this document is entirely consistent with Krumei’s instructions insofar as it says that Poles incapable of working should not be sent to Birkenau. This constitutes further evidence of the falsity of van Pelt’s and Piper’s assertion according to which the extermination of Poles incapable of working was planned to take place in that camp.

As for the specific statements of the document, the following may be understood from the quoted passage:

1) Poles incapable of working were to be liquidated as promptly as possible, but this violated a regulation of the *RSHA* according to which Poles in general were not to be killed. Kinna therefore obviously attributes conflicting testimony to Aumeier. It is quite clear that the killing of Poles incapable of working flew in the face of the *RSHA* directive and therefore was illegal. Moreover, the alleged necessity of their liquidation “as quickly as possible” also stands in contrast to the normal practice in Birkenau. As we have seen in Chapter 4, the *WVHA* ordered as early as June 24, 1942 that even prisoners incapable of working had to be included in the required daily reports of the concentration camps—Auschwitz not excepted—under such categories as “sick” (“outpatient” and “inpatient”) as well as “invalids.” Likewise in the fourth chapter, I have further compiled the data of all

³⁹⁶ T-382. See Documents 60-60a.

³⁹⁷ Langbein 1965, pp. 948f., asserts that Kinna testified before the court, which however is not the case.

³⁹⁸ T-382, p. 2.

accessible documents, from which it can be seen that the admission of prisoners in these two categories was normal practice in Auschwitz.

2) According to another directive of the *RSHA*, the Jews in Birkenau incapable of working were to be liquidated. At least that is what it says in the Kinna Report, but no documentary trace of this directive has come to light; this moreover stands in diametric opposition to the normal practice in Birkenau of placing seriously ill Jews in the hospitals. After all, the *WVHA* directive of June 24, 1942 also applied to Jews.

In consideration of these facts, the remarks that Kinna attributes to Aumeier are contrary to documented facts and so appear to be unfounded.³⁹⁹

7.8. The “Selection” of Polish Boys in Zamość and Elsewhere in Poland

Danuta Czech mentions two “selections” of Poles who are said to have been deported to Auschwitz from Zamość under the guidelines mentioned above. The first is supposed to have occurred on February 23, 1943 (1989, pp. 420f.):

“39 prisoners between the ages of 13 to 17 years are brought to the Main Camp from Camp Birkenau and there assigned to a ward reserved for them in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, Block 20. The boys are transferred to the Main Camp under the pretext that they will take a course in medical assistance. In the evening of that day they are killed with phenol injections.”

The second is supposed to have happened on March 1, 1943 (*ibidem*, p. 426):

“Liaison officer Palitzsch brings 80 prisoners between 13 and 17 years of age from Camp Birkenau to the Main Camp. The boys are assigned to a ward reserved for them in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, Block 20. These are Polish and Jewish adolescents who have been brought to the camp with their families in transports from various Polish cities. On the evening of that day they are killed with phenol injections by the corpsman SS Unterscharführer Scherpe.”

Pertinent entries in the Morgue Registry would be documentary evidence for these statements. 66 entries of deaths can be found in it on February 23, 1943, among these 39 consecutive numbers for prisoners with the annotation “Birkenau” and two non-consecutive (94720 & 90508), as well as 11 with the notation “[Block] 20.”⁴⁰⁰ For March 1, 1943, 115 deaths are en-

³⁹⁹ Editor’s note: The so-called Kinna Report displays a series of formatting and linguistic peculiarities that make it suspect. For example, it states, “that racially attractive persons should not generally but not casually be considered in Value Group II.” The report also mentions that the deported Poles should not be allowed to bring beds (!) with them, as the barracks are already provided with such. Commentary not necessary.

⁴⁰⁰ Leichenhallenbuch, AGK, OB, 385, pp. 122f.

tered, including 81 with the notation “[Block] 20” and 11 with “Birkenau.”⁴⁰¹

Although both groups of youngsters were allegedly transferred from Birkenau to Block 20 of the Auschwitz Main Camp in the same manner, for Czech the “evidence” for their murder is their point of origin in the first case (Birkenau), but in the second case the number 20 (for the block number), as they are supposed to have been murdered there. Which of the two “proofs” she chooses depends evidently on the number of the claimed victims: if most of the entries show the origin “Birkenau,” she says the prisoners were killed by injections of phenol; if to the contrary the inscription is “[Block] 20,” the prisoners were murdered there. For this period, the entries in the Morgue Registry actually usually show the annotation “Birkenau,” and Czech mentions this often,⁴⁰² or with the annotation “[Block] 20,” which she also occasionally mentions.⁴⁰³

Czech’s sources for a murder are therefore not of a documentary nature, but rather are of an anecdotal nature (postwar testimonies as well as unverifiable reports of the camp resistance).

As for the deaths of the Polish youths, it bears noting that the natural mortality in Auschwitz during that period was very high according to the death registries. The consecutive numbers 6001 through 16500 were assigned between February 8 and March 31, 1943, which implies 10,500 deaths, or an average of 202 deaths per day. In that period, 312 male adolescents between 13 and 17 years old died. According to Czech, 121 of them were allegedly murdered,⁴⁰⁴ but if the other 191 died of natural causes, there is no reason why the other 121 youths could not also have suffered the same tragic fate.

7.9. Letter of the Head of Office DII of the WVHA of April 16, 1944

In an important study of the labor deployments of prisoners in Auschwitz, Franciszek Piper writes (1995, p. 312):

“One way of keeping the prisoners’ fitness for labor at the highest level was the systematic killing of the sick and exhausted. To this purpose, selections were carried out among the prisoners since mid-1941, as a result of which the

⁴⁰¹ *Ibidem*, pp. 128-130.

⁴⁰² For example, 16 on 1/29, 1943, 30 on 2/8, 17 on 2/17, 20 on 2/26 Czech 1989, pp. 396, 408, 416, 424.

⁴⁰³ Under dateline 2/22, 1943 Czech mentions for example that “83 dead were delivered from the communicable-diseases department of Prisoners’ Infirmary Block 20”; *ibidem*, p. 420.

⁴⁰⁴ The first killing of Polish youths from Zamość is supposed to have occurred on January 21, when two boys from Birkenau were transferred to Block 20 of the Main Camp, in order there allegedly to be killed. Czech 1989, p. 389.

prisoners who were regarded as unfit for further exploitation were killed either with phenol injections or in the gas chambers."

Piper cites a letter of the head of Office DII of the WVHA of April 26, 1944 to the engineering company "Ost-Maschinenbau GmbH, Sosnowitz, Upper Silesia," in which it says (*ibidem*, p. 414):

"Those prisoners assigned to kitchen duties and to the maintenance of the quarters of prisoners are likewise charged at these rates. The sick prisoners who can no longer be assigned to labor as well as those assigned to the maintenance of the clothing of the guards and the prisoners remain without charge. The sick prisoners will be brought back to Auschwitz Concentration Camp in all cases where their illness is not curable and their restoration to full duties is no longer to be expected."

This letter does not contain what Piper reads into it: Office D of the WVHA sent form letters of this kind routinely to those private firms that employed prisoners. An entirely similar letter went to the vehicle construction company Demag Fahrzeugbau in Falkensee by Berlin on March 6, 1943 (the first part of the letter is identical with the one just quoted):⁴⁰⁵

"[...] and the prisoners remain without charge. Those sick prisoners who cannot be restored to duty will be exchanged as quickly as possible for prisoners of CC Sachsenhausen who are capable of work."

Actually, this practice was justified by the circumstance that the enterprises that employed prisoners from SS camps had to pay the camp in question a fee per person and per day (6 RM for skilled and 4 RM for unskilled workers). Of course, these firms did not want to pay for sick prisoners incapable of working. For this reason, prisoners who became incapable of working for the mid-to-long term were returned to their camp of origin. Clearly this does not prove that these prisoners were killed. For the Auschwitz Camp, the large number of those prisoners who stayed for long periods in the Prisoners' Sickbay there expressly refutes this theory of murder.

⁴⁰⁵ RGVA, 1367-2-1a, p. 9.

8. Conclusion

The hypothesis that the registered prisoners who had become sick and therefore unable to work were subjected to a selection in the hospitals of the Auschwitz camp complex and thus consigned to the “gas chambers” lacks all documentary support. Quite to the contrary: from the surviving documents, it emerges that the SS, within the narrow framework of what was possible, exerted itself to improve the living conditions of the prisoners as well as the hygienic conditions in the camp, and that they established hospitals in which, among other things, thousands of surgical interventions were carried out. Other sick prisoners were even transferred to other camps where better facilities for treatment were available.

The project to establish a huge medical facility in Camp Sector III of Birkenau was thoroughly planned, but could be realized only partly because of lack of material and labor support. Yet this project demolishes—as Pressac has already emphasized—the claims according to which a mass extermination was carried out in Birkenau, and it establishes that the policy of the SS regarding prisoners who had become incapable of working consisted not in their murder, but in their medical treatment.

An analysis of the supposed selections of registered prisoners for the gas chambers, as reported by Czech, reveals that none of them has any historical documentary basis. Quite to the contrary, the surviving documents frequently consign all such notions to the realm of fairy tales. Bases for such assertions are not only mere witness statements, but also outrageous manipulations that disclose what the *Chronicle* is really about: far from being an instrument of historiography to determine real events, it is rather a work of propaganda meant to systematically falsify history.

Part Three:

Dr. Eduard Wirths

Eduard Wirths, M.D., Garrison physician of Auschwitz – a Key Witness to the Holocaust!?

by Christoph M. Wieland

There has never yet been a single credible eyewitness account to the so-called Holocaust. The much-quoted confession of the commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, is provably extorted by torture and in any case contains many mistakes. Other confessions, such as that of Pery Broad, are on the other hand obviously bought. In short, the exterminationists have not been able to present even one witness testimony to the revisionists that elevates the claim of the hundred-thousandfold murder of humans in the purported “gas chambers of Auschwitz” beyond any reasonable doubt. In this article, I would like to bring attention to a grievously neglected confession of a perpetrator: the absolutely credible testimony that the garrison physician of Auschwitz, Eduard Wirths, M.D., gave to the German and as well to the British authorities. Unlike the confession of Höß, Wirths’s confession appears to have been neither bought nor extorted. Furthermore, thanks to his position at Auschwitz, Wirths really rates as a veritable key witness to the Holocaust.

On September 16, 1945, Colonel Draper in the British PoW Camp Stau-mühle near Paderborn had the German prisoner Dr. Eduard Wirths brought before him. After they had shaken hands, he gazed thoughtfully at his own and then said in a soft but portentous voice (Lifton 1988, p. 450):

“Now I’ve shaken hands with the man who, as the head doctor of Auschwitz, is responsible for the death of four million people. Tomorrow I will interrogate you about it. Think about your responsibility tonight. And look at your hands.”

That very night, Eduard Wirths hanged himself in his cell.

Everyone knows Oskar Schindler. Many know Kurt Gerstein. However, hardly anyone knows Eduard Wirths. This is the more regrettable since a genuine tragedy lies behind the death of the garrison physician of Auschwitz.

Born on September 4, 1909 in Geroldshausen, Frankonia, he studied medicine at Würzburg University from 1930 to 1935. In compliance with an ordinance of the Bavarian Culture Ministry that all students had to belong to a National Socialist organization, he joined the SA in 1933. Put off

by the loutish ways of the brownshirts, he soon thereafter applied for membership in the SS. After a stint at the gynecological clinic at the University of Jena, he took up practice as a country doctor in the village of Merchingen in October 1938.

In the “night of broken glass” from November 9 to 10, 1938, he treated Jews who had been beaten up by SA men. As Ulrich Völklein reports in his book *Eduard Wirths: Vom Mitläufer zum Widerstand (Eduard Wirths: From Accomplice to Resister)*, “he made no distinction between Christian and Jewish patients, although Jews were no longer allowed to seek treatment from non-Jewish doctors according to the anti-Semitic discrimination measures implemented after the November 1938 pogrom. According to the recollection of observers in Merchingen at the time, they sneak into his consultation room in the dark of evening, and he treats them free of charge, since the health insurances have expelled their Jewish beneficiaries.” (Völklein 2006, p. 70)

After the war broke out, Wirths was drafted as a doctor in a medical unit of the *Waffen SS*. He served first in Poland, then in Norway, next in Finland and finally in the Soviet Union. After experiencing cardiac inflammation, he was declared “no longer fit for duty at the front” on March 12, 1942. (Beischl 2005).

Wirths hopes to be finally able to return to his family in Merchingen and devote himself to his practice. But this hope is dashed. Already on April 22, 1942, he is posted as camp doctor at the Dachau Concentration Camp. Wirths is shocked. In the face of the conditions there, he considers applying for a transfer. In his spiritual crisis, he turns, as he writes, to “Father Wolfram Denser in Munich, because as a Catholic I feel myself unable to tolerate what I find in the Dachau Camp. Life there has brought me near despair. But knowing my character, Father Wolfram explained to me that he considered it my duty to continue to work in the CC and there to do good as far as lay within my power within the medical realm, since many clerics were incarcerated in the Dachau Camp.” (Völklein 2005, p. 39).

Although as medical officer he is responsible only for the medical care of the guards, he also concerned himself with the health of the prisoners. One of the first whose attention Wirths attracts is the communist inmate Hermann Langbein. He writes in his memoirs (Langbein 1949, pp. 56f.):

“A new doctor arrives. His name is Dr. Eduard Wirths. Tall, thin, dark hair, very light eyes, determined attitude. In a buttonhole of his uniform jacket is a ribbon that I have never seen on anyone before. ‘That’s the Iron Cross Second Class, he must have been at the front’, Valentin says. Already on the second day, I note that something else distinguishes him from the other SS doctors. He stands in the clinic with neck veins standing out, and

his voice is frighteningly stern. Heini (the young head nurse, who all too often carelessly neglected the patients entrusted to him) stands before him at attention.

'Why did you not give the injection yesterday that I ordered?' – 'Obersturmführer, I didn't get to it, there was too much to do at the station...' and Heini wants to talk his ear off. But Dr. Wirths interrupts him: 'Don't you realize the man could have died? Do you have no sense of responsibility?'

This is new. He also makes rounds differently than the other doctors. Every day he goes from bed to bed, sometimes has a friendly word for a patient, and once I caught him even trying to communicate with an old Pole in Polish, which would never occur to any other SS doctor in his haughty mindset."

Wirths became the new garrison physician of Auschwitz on September 6, 1942. On this he writes (Völklein 2005, pp. 40f.):

"Before my assumption of duties there it was explained to me by the head of all concentration camps Gruppenführer Glücks, and the head doctor of all concentration camps Standartenführer Dr. Lolling, that my exclusive task in Auschwitz was to combat a severe epidemic of typhoid fever and typhus among the guards, nothing else was to concern me. I discovered intolerable conditions for the prisoners. There was no running water, no proper toilets, no means of bathing. The barracks in which the prisoners were quartered were unheated, overcrowded, and beds were missing. Lice literally swarmed on the floors, clothes, bodies of the people. The walls were black with fleas. The people in an inconceivable condition, wasted to their ribs, plagued with vermin, the dead lying between the living and the dying. Every day hundreds of dead were carted off, often after lying for days among the living. I was so spiritually demoralized that I soon saw suicide as the only way out."

Once again he was moved to stay, however, this time by his father, who explained to him that there was probably no other place in the world where he could do as much good as in Auschwitz. It was also helpful to Wirths that he would meet Hermann Langbein in the records office again. Langbein reports (Langbein 1949, pp. 73f.):

"The door opens. Both SS men leap up and click their heels. A tall man with an officer's cap enters. But that is Dr. Wirths from Dachau! He recognized me already as well. Before the topkick could say anything, he called out, 'Langbein, of all people! How did you get here?' And then he asked me how the patient was doing who lay in the ward at Dachau with gastroenteritis, and another who had had such bad rheumatism and whom he had treated. Suddenly he turned to the topkick: 'Langbein will be my secretary' and went back out. 'The garrison physician never spoke with me as much as with that prisoner there.' The other SS man resumed his seat in a huff."

Upon his arrival in Auschwitz, Wirths reports, there were more than 6,000 cases of typhoid fever and more than 30,000 cases of typhus, "and among these the mortality was incredibly high and amounted to over 90 percent of

the camp inmates according to calculations” (Völklein 2005, p. 42). By upgrading the barracks, establishing clinics, installing water pipes, erecting of toilet facilities and the targeted application of antiseptic measures, he succeeds at least temporarily in suppressing the epidemics.

Wirths goes still further (*ibidem*, p. 42):

“Through the medical society, approval of the provision of white bread and milk was sought. Instead of polluted drinking water, I arranged for the provision of beverages such as coffee and tea. I arranged for the deployment of field kitchens for working prisoners who, because of the remoteness of their work-places, would otherwise not be able to get hot food. Where field kitchens were not available, I arranged for motor-vehicle delivery of hot food to the work-places. I sought authorization to have herbs and wild vegetables gathered by convalescing prisoners and by so doing hoped at the same time to arrange for the possibility for Jewish women confined by the camp authorities to get about in the open air. For the prisoners with bodily infirmity, I demanded rehabilitation, in fact the establishment of entire rehabilitation departments.”

The next improprieties that Wirths put an end to were deliberate killings, of which Langbein made him aware. Langbein writes (Langbein 1949, pp. 84f.):

“The whole time, I sought the opportunity to be able to speak frankly with Wirths for once. I can’t imagine that he would turn me in to the political department, we’ve already had too-candid exchanges for that. ‘Doctor, I must tell you some things that no prisoner in the camp may know.’ He looks at me with astonishment. ‘Most of those who come into the infirmary are not cured, but rather injected.’ – ‘What do you mean by that?’ – ‘They receive an injection of phenol in the heart. A couple of dozen every day.’ – ‘Does Dr. Entress know about this?’ – ‘Dr. Entress picks them out and Oberscharführer Klehr administers.’”

Wirths had Entress and Klehr transferred. A bit later Wirths confronted the head of the camp Gestapo, Maximilian Grabner. Grabner ordered entirely arbitrary executions by firing squad at the “black wall.” As Wirths confronted him, Grabner threatened to arrest him. As luck would have it, SS Judge Dr. Konrad Morgen happened to be in Auschwitz at exactly that time to investigate the disappearance of melted dental gold. Wirths immediately informed him of the arbitrary killings by Grabner. Konrad Morgen took charge of this case and remanded Grabner before the SS court in Weimar for the murder of 2,000 prisoners in all (Pauer-Studer/Velleman 2015). The wanton shootings at the black wall ended therewith.

Despite his success, Wirths renewed his thoughts of leaving Auschwitz. If it hadn’t been for Judge Morgen, he could have ended up in arrest by the Gestapo. But once more he was held back, this time by Auschwitz inmates. At Christmas 1943, they write him a card that reads:

"In the past year you have saved the lives of 93,000 people. We do not have any right to express our wishes to you. – So, we wish to ourselves that you will remain here in the coming year.

One for the prisoners of Auschwitz" (See Document 1)

Early in January 1945, Wirths protected the nurse Maria Stromberger from being arrested, who had joined the covert group "Auschwitz Resistance." Under the pretext that she had become addicted to morphine, he issued her a referral certificate and sent her to an Austrian sanitarium. In this manner, she was able to get away from the camp Gestapo, who had already become suspicious. (Eder 2007, p. 29).

As Auschwitz was evacuated on January 17, 1945 before the advancing Red Army, there was a two-day march of the prisoners to Loslau, 65 kilometers away. Anyone who fell to the ground exhausted is said to have been shot. As Karl Lill reports – another communist prisoner – Wirths drove behind the marching column and made it clear to the officer in charge, "that he would be held fully responsible that the transport arrives at its destination without further killings. Prisoners falling by the wayside are to be turned over to the police in the next town or otherwise accommodated in barns. To my knowledge, there were no further shootings after that" (Völklein 2005, p. 109).

After the war, many former Auschwitz prisoners testified for Eduard Wirths. The testimony of Jozef Paczynski, the chairman of the Krakow Auschwitz Committee, was typical (Völklein 2006, p. 170):

"The garrison physician was a tall, athletic man. He made a cool, reserved impression. When you got to know him, however, you noticed that he sought contact with the prisoners. He was polite and addressed them in a friendly manner, utterly unlike the other SS men. "

Edward Pys, who had been assigned to cleaning duties in the SS hospital, said (*ibidem*, p. 169):

"Dr. Wirths always treated the prisoners assigned to the SS hospital unit politely and properly. He dealt with us not as prisoners but as people. He behaved quite as considerately to the Jews in our unit, even though acted like a committed National Socialist. "

Irena Idkowiak said for the record (see Document 2):

"I testify hereby that Dr. Wirths always exerted himself most humanely in the interests of the prisoners and that thousands of prisoners remain alive on the score of his selfless efforts. This was acknowledged universally by us prisoners. His dedication went even so far that the wives of SS men complained that he gave prisoners priority over them.

On January 18, 1945, I went from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen. Dr. Wirths took me and 24 other women from this camp and sent us to Camp Nordhausen, where he had since been posted as camp doctor. From this camp, he assigned

me to work in support of his wife. Since that time, I have remained with Mrs. Wirths."

Karl Lill of previous mention from Karlsbad stayed in touch with the Wirths family to the end of his life. He once wrote Eduard Wirths's father (Völklein 2006, p. 106):

"It was always clear to us: your son was no SS man in the usual sense, but was he a National Socialist? We think we have to assume so, and I still think so today. Perhaps it was a matter of his middle-class background, but one thing is clear: he possessed a noble character in rare degree. Langbein was very devoted to him, and called him his 'fairy-tale prince,' whom he hoped to see after the war and in a different uniform—as a friend."

In his book *People in Auschwitz*, Hermann Langbein summed up all of Eduard Wirths's good deeds (Langbein 1972, p. 556):

"The lethal poison injections were abolished in the hospitals, the most dangerous murderers in his department—Entress and Klehr—were removed from their key positions, epidemics were stanchd, monitoring of nutrition was improved, trustworthy prisoners were brought into influential positions in the prisoners' hospitals, prisoner doctors were entrusted with medical duties, and measures against mistreatment of prisoners were implemented."

In view of the fact that Langbein, as Lill writes, was "a communistic revolutionary of great conviction and determination," this acknowledgement of Wirths's accomplishments must certainly carry great weight.

Langbein did not forget to report a crime of Eduard Wirths (*ibidem*, p. 560):

"The darkest chapter in his work as garrison physician of Auschwitz in my eyes was an episode in which actually 'only' two persons had to die—by Auschwitz standards a veritable trivium—which do, however, taint Wirths's image. "

What happened? Wirths had received a new medicine against typhus. Since he had defeated the typhus epidemic, there were no victims anymore available, so he infected four healthy prisoners, of whom two died. When Langbein took him to task, Wirths could not meet his eyes. With great shame, he said:

"That was the last time, Langbein, that this has happened."

Langbein thus concluded that it was best for Eduard Wirths to have taken his own life.

I, however, view Eduard Wirths's death as a tragedy. In my eyes, he was a hero. There is a universal and infallible criterion for whether one has been feckless or heroic. This criterion consists of the danger that one was willing to subject oneself to in order to help others. In that Wirths stayed the course for the prisoners in Auschwitz and went up against Grabner for

the sake of their safety, he put his own life on the line. That commands the highest regard.

That he has been denied to this day such recognition is to be laid to the blanket conviction that he was a “Nazi,” although such a conclusion is absurd. Even if it sounds strange to most today: having been a National Socialist does not make someone a criminal. This sounds strange because today we regard “Nazi” as more or less a synonym for “monster,” but this is nonsense. It is not the worldview but rather the deeds of a person that make him a criminal.

In order to see this, one needs only to set the label “National Socialist” against the label “Communist.” No one labels every Communist as a criminal, even though Communism has claimed quite as many, if not more, human lives as National Socialism has. If we do not hold a particular individual Communist responsible for all the crimes committed in the name of Communism, then we may not hold a particular individual National Socialist responsible either for all the crimes committed in the name of National Socialism. Finally, we must in no way assume that Communists and National Socialists are in agreement with every measure that their party chooses to implement its own grand design.

As mentioned above, Eduard Wirths was accused by Colonel Draper to have become responsible for the death of four million human beings. As everyone knows by now, the claim that four million persons were exterminated in Auschwitz originates in the Russian post-war propaganda. Today, the majority of researchers place the Auschwitz death toll at around 1 million (Hilberg 1990). Others speak of 700,000 (Pressac 1994). Still others of 510,000 (Meyer 2002).

Whenever the death toll of Auschwitz is discussed, we note a distinct discomfort. Most people end the discussion after a few minutes with the remark that it really doesn’t matter how many met their end there, since murder is murder in any case. As a philosopher, I grant the point by answering, “Certainly, murder is murder—but truth is truth!”

To understand this as well, one must run another example through one’s mind for just a moment. Assume someone would claim a death toll of Katyn, of Bromberg, of Nanking, of My Lai or of the New York terror attack on the World Trade Center which is multiplied by four, by ten, or even by twenty. Would anyone quietly accept this unquestioningly? Certainly not! If the correct number of victims matters in all these cases, it must also matter in the case of Auschwitz.

The Auschwitz death toll brings me to Eduard Wirths’s involvement in the “Holocaust.” Assuming that the “genocide of the Jews” and the “gas chambers of Auschwitz” actually existed, hardly anyone could be a better-

placed witness than the garrison physician. This is because as Hans Aumeier noted in his October 29, 1945 confession discovered by David Irving, not only the “selections” but also the “gassings” were under the supervision of the garrison physician of Auschwitz.

Before I thoroughly analyze Eduard Wirths’s confessions, a couple of brief observations. The burden of proof for the existence of gas chambers and the murder of hundreds of thousands of people actually lies upon the exterminationists. They are the ones who must prove that the events of Auschwitz actually occurred in the manner they claim day in and day out. This is self-evident already on grounds of pure epistemological considerations: statements claiming existence, such as those of the gas chambers of Auschwitz, can indeed be proven, but they cannot be refuted. Vice versa, statements claiming non-existence are by definition unprovable.

We know this problem only too well from the confrontation between theists and atheists. Here also the burden of proof lies on the believers asserting the existence of God, and not on the unbelievers asserting that God does not exist. Because it is inherently unprovable that God does not exist.

Therefore, like theists and atheists of yore, naturally exterminationists and revisionists can interminably toss the “hot potato” of burden of proof back and forth. It is understood, however, that no advance of knowledge can possibly ensue from that. Meanwhile, on the question of the existence of God, one has implicitly agreed on the atheists pointing out weakness of the theists’ arguments, and on the theists for their part trying to point out the weakness of the arguments of the atheists.

Just like on the question of the existence of God, so there should also be a continuing dialogue on the questions of the existence of gas chambers, in which the revisionists rebut the arguments of the exterminationists and the exterminationists rebut the arguments of the revisionists.

It is, of course, more easily said than done to promote such a dialogue between exterminationists and revisionists. Because revisionists like Faurisson, Mattogno, Graf or Rudolf find themselves today in the same situation in which earlier heretics such as Hobbes, Spinoza, Voltaire and Hume found themselves: as long as the “denial” of the Holocaust is prosecuted the same way as earlier the “denial” of God was, skeptics have good reason to fear for their livelihood, their freedom, in fact partly even for their lives.

I don’t think it is necessary to stress that I find the prosecution of “Holocaust denial” utterly unjustified and unworthy of a free society under the rule of law. I wish to see just as free a dialogue on the question of the existence of gas chambers as it is accepted today on the question of the existence of God. It must be possible for revisionists to advance their arguments

against the exterminationists just as atheists can again against the theists. They must be allowed as well to show that there is not one persuasive argument for the existence of gas chambers.

With this short digression into the fields of philosophy of science and human rights, I can now address the testimonies that Eduard Wirths made during his interrogation by the German and British authorities. Therein, of course, I would like to invite the revisionists to try to dispute the authenticity of the documents or to invalidate the credibility of the confession.

Toward the end of the war, Dr. Eduard Wirths first went to his brother Dr. Helmut Wirths in Hamburg. He soon had to be admitted to the local Eppendorf university hospital because of appendicitis. While still recovering from his appendicitis, he was arrested by the Hamburg criminal police on July 20, 1945. According to the arrest report, he was detained on the same day in the Hütten Jail (see Document 3). The criminal police of Hamburg at that time were evidently obligated to notify the Allies of the arrest of potential “war criminals.” For that reason, there exists in addition to the mentioned arrest report another “Arrest Report” in which the “Allied Military Personnel” are informed that “Wirts [sic!] has been active as an SS doctor in various concentration camps such as Dachau, Auschwitz, etc.” (see Document 4)

At the beginning of the 8-page interrogation protocol by the Hamburg criminal police, apparently signed by Eduard Wirths himself, his career and the general conditions at the Auschwitz Camp are recorded. The “Holocaust” appears for the first time on page 6. There it says (see Document 5, pp. 6f.):

“Numerous trains filled with Jews who were to be exterminated arrived at Auschwitz. Only a small circle of persons was entrusted with this procedure,^[406] this circle encompassed the Political Department and the camp command. After I became aware of this program through accounts by prisoners and colleagues, I immediately requested transfer from Auschwitz, because this procedure was incomprehensible for me. Transfer was denied me. Then I reported sick, to be admitted to the hospital, but the prisoners repeatedly and urgently beseeched me to stay, to persist, as I would be the only one who would have concern for their lives. I could, however, not be witness to this extermination without at least having tried to exert influence on this procedure or to mitigate its effects. The Jews were driven into chambers and there killed with poison gas. I had nothing to do with the examination of the bodies. Only a very few, I think about 10%, were spared the extermination; the camp command chose the persons who were exempted from extermination and were admitted to the camp’s population. In order to gain some influence on this procedure

⁴⁰⁶ Why was “ss” instead of “ß” used in the German word for procedure, “*Maßnahme*” in this document attributed to the Hamburg criminal police? German (language) typewriters have this character, while English (language) typewriters do not.

nonetheless, I emphasized the need in Germany for persons fit for labor, and stressed my opinion that there had to be many more people fit for work among of the arriving Jews. I succeeded in enabling the doctor to have an influence insofar as he was able to state his opinion on the ability to work. Thereby, many more persons were kept alive, in that roughly 10% escaped extermination before, while later at least or probably half of the arriving Jews were kept. By the proposal to erect Jewish family camps, I hoped to be able to reduce this extermination further. Jewish family camps were indeed erected later on.

The Russian offensive necessitated evacuation of the camp; the cognizant authority intended to lead the prisoners who could march back into Germany, but the sick were to be exterminated. Since that affected many thousands of persons, I exerted myself by any and all means to work against this crazy decree. I proposed leaving the sick behind with adequate care and medical personnel in the infirmaries, while the plan was to take the sick into the coal mines and there to kill them. Ultimately my proposal prevailed; the sick could be left alive with adequate medical support."

It is self-evident how an exterminationist will read this confession of a perpetrator: He would simply regard it as further evidence for the existence of gas chambers in Auschwitz in which, yes, "obviously" hundreds of thousands of Jews met their end.

A German—and thus usually—a notably self-righteous exterminationist will maybe add that Eduard Wirths tried cowardly to save his skin by inviting us in the most brazen way to believe that he deserves credit for saving Jews—after all, he points out repeatedly that many more Jews would have been murdered, had it not been for him.

Even Hermann Langbein himself, who, as previously noted, called Wirths his "fairy-tale prince" and portrayed him as having lightened the lives of prisoners through numerous improvements, indicates several times in his book *People in Auschwitz* that the garrison physician banished numerous atrocities, such as wanton shootings and nightly phenol injections, only at Langbein's urgings. In this, Hermann Langbein resembled his fellow Communist, Eugen Kogon, who was the secretary of the Buchenwald garrison physician. Kogon candidly claimed to have had Dr. Erwin Ding-Schuler "eating out of his hand."

But whatever the truth might be, here is a report by the garrison physician of Auschwitz in which he confirms the killing of hundreds of thousands of Jews in gas chambers, and it falls now to the revisionists to critique this confession of guilt and if possible to discredit it.

Eduard Wirths's confession evidently was not bought, or he would not have committed suicide. Was it perhaps extracted by torture? It is impossible to rule out this possibility, but there is little evidence of it.

Nonetheless, there is at least a hint of coercion. In the very last passage of the confession record, Wirths is claimed to have said (see Document 5, p. 7):

“In Salza I immediately set about improving the living conditions of the prisoners and the protection of their lives, but I had little time to accomplish fundamental changes, for I was transferred away from Salza on March 30, 45. The revenge-weapons factories were here in Salza, and the prisoners had to work underground under the most difficult conditions. Every sabotage was punished with death, so that executions (hangings) were very numerous. I learned from the prisoners that the methods of securing confessions must have been horrific, but despite all my efforts I was unable to gain any influence on this.”

First, it is evident that Wirths could not have been talking about Salza, but must have been talking about Dora. Because the “revenge-weapons factories” were found to be in CC Mittelbau-Dora, about which Paul Rassinier has written a very informative report.

Far more unusual is Wirths’s entirely unbidden assertion that “the methods of securing confessions must have been horrific.” Could this possibly be a covert hint that his own confession was coerced from him? Why would Wirths draw attention to the extortion of confessions? While he was at Dora, he managed to get an impression of the working and living conditions of the prisoners. He knew how the prisoners lived in the camp, but not how they had ended up in the camp—whether through irrefutable evidence or through extorted confessions.

As I see it, Wirths’s totally extraneous reference to the extortion of confessions is at least an indication that something about his testimony is not right. Could the passage have been dictated to him in which the “exterminations in Auschwitz” are mentioned? Moreover, could he have sought to call attention to this through the digression about the extortion of confessions?

There are at least two indications that the confession protocol must have been edited. On page 4, Wirths gets to his transfer to Auschwitz and says that there were “unimaginably terrible conditions.” Every reader, above all every Hamburg police officials on the scene would have thought at this point: “Here it comes! Now he’ll finally tell us about the arrival of the Jews in Auschwitz, about the selections on the ramp and the murder of innocent children and old folks in the gas chambers of Birkenau!” But what does Wirths do? He decries the sanitary facilities! He reports that there were “no water supply, no drainage system, no toilet facilities, and no adequate opportunities for washing” and that there were insufficient “blankets, laundry and clothing.” By the point where Wirths said that he suffered

from “depression” because of the inadequate sanitary facilities, the presiding official would have interrupted and asked: “You were in an extermination camp, and all you could worry about was that there weren’t enough toilets?”

The third indication for a subsequent reworking—not to say: forgery—of the interrogation record follows on this. At the time of the interrogation, that is, in September 1945, Auschwitz had already acquired a wide reputation as a place of horror, about which innumerable rumors swirled. The Hamburg police officials therefore had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to interview the man who presided over the extermination of millions of people in this killing factory, yet they let him cover the whole subject with just one sentence: “The Jews were driven into chambers and there killed with poison gas.” No question as to the number of victims? No question as to the size of the chambers? No question as to the type of gas? No question as to the duration of the death struggle? No question as to disposal of the bodies? It is utterly impossible to imagine that the Hamburg criminal police would let Wirths go on and on about the inadequate sanitary facilities, but dispose of the mass gassings with one single sentence!

In addition to the interrogation record of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945 there is also an “Interrogation report” of the British military of July 21, 1945. Under the heading “Special Points” it says (see Document 6, p. 2):

“Can give names of S.S. officers responsible for atrocities at the camps at which he worked. Can give also names of Doctors sent on Himmler’s orders to make experimental operations on the prisoners in these camps.”

Under the heading “Conclusion” it says:

“WIRTHS has on his own admission been present when atrocities and experimental operations took place at concentration camps, and at three of the camps he was the doctor in charge.”

How is it that the British authorities consider Wirths merely as a witness for medical experiments, but not for the broader Holocaust? Just one day before, on July 20, 1945, he had told the criminal police of Hamburg according to the report that he had himself conducted selections on the ramp and sent the Jews into the gas chambers! Yet in the eyes of the British, he is now only of use to give the “names” of SS officers and doctors who took part in cruelties and experiments? After his confession, his capture should have created a sensation rather like the later one of Höß. After all, Wirths is said to have been the man on the scene who directly carried out the Holocaust!

Although the interrogation record of the German police as well as that of the British military raise numerous questions, perhaps it would be prem-

ature to dismiss Wirths's testimony as worthless out of hand. Because together with the interrogation records there is a further document: a set of notes taken by Captain Ian MacBallister on September 15, 1945 of his interview of Eduard Wirths in the Hamburg Curio House. The testimony that he gives therein seem entirely authentic; as for example his answer to the accusation that he took part in "pseudo-medical experiments" (Völklein 2001, p. 83):⁴⁰⁷

"Captain MacBallister: As garrison physician, you were also responsible for the pseudo-medical experiments that were conducted forcibly on an unknown, but in any case large number of helpless persons.

Eduard Wirths: I was responsible for these only as the official superior, not as the scientific supervisor. Some experiments, such as those of Professor Clauberg and Dr. Schumann to investigate methods of sterilizing men and women, were conducted on the direct orders of Himmler. Other experiments, among these the ones of Dr. Mengele, were conducted under the direct auspices of research institutes in Germany, that is with universities, [museum] collections and Kaiser-Wilhelm Institutes. And still others, such as pharmacological experiments of Dr. Vetter, were conducted under the auspices of the pharmaceutical manufacturers. As garrison physician, I was these doctors' superior, but scientifically I had nothing to do with these things. However, I should like further to deny that these experiments were in any way pseudo-medical. These were trials for the advancement of scientific knowledge which could resolve legitimate scientific medical questions."

Unlike Höß, Wirths also refuted the inflated numbers of victims in Auschwitz (*ibidem*, pp. 81f.):

"Captain MacBallister: Millions were murdered there, an inconceivable number. They either went to the gas chambers directly, or a bit later, if they had become too weak for the slave labor. Or they starved to death or died of minor illnesses...

Eduard Wirths: ...no, not of minor illnesses, but of typhus or other serious infections. I also do not believe that such a great number died there. The gas chambers were erected in summer 1942, the crematoria in spring and summer 1943. They worked a whole year. I have heard that in all five crematoria at most 5,000 corpses could be incinerated daily, if they ran without interruption day and night. Therefore, no more than two million persons could have been perished, and even this is only a theoretical number, because an uninterrupted operation of the gas chambers and crematoria was of course impossible if only on a technical basis."

Finally, like Fritjof Meyer, Eduard Wirths sees the killings in Auschwitz in the context of the euthanization order of "social deadweight" and "unnecessary eaters" (*ibidem*, pp 76f; see also Document 7):

⁴⁰⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 83.

“Captain MacBallister: People were sent from the railroad ramp right into death, into the gas chambers, in whose very sight these selections took place.

Eduard Wirths: It would have been impossible in wartime to accommodate and feed all these people in Auschwitz who were no longer capable of productive work. After the political decision was taken to bring all Jews in Germany and the occupied countries of Europe to the east for labor, we were faced with the problem: what do we do with those who cannot or can no longer work? We couldn't send them back. We couldn't send them onward either. Where should we have sent them? Keeping them with us was impossible. The camp was much too small for that, in spite of its size. We could not and did not want to let them starve to death either. We would have had to protect them against disease, such as the typhus epidemic due to which I was sent to Auschwitz. For that, too, he had insufficient means. Therefore, the selections and the killing of those incapable of work in the gas chambers disguised as showers were a thoroughly distasteful but, under the imperatives of wartime and the particular circumstances, a still-bearable solution.

Colonel Draper: So you killed [them] out of mercy?

Eduard Wirths: I cannot give an appropriate answer to such a question. It was war. Think of the situation in your own country in these years. You also had labor camps and internment camps for foreigners or such people as appeared dangerous to your government. It was your country that, during the Boer War, established the first concentration camps. War has its own law. As a commander at the front, you have to send men to their deaths. As a soldier, you kill not just soldiers, but also civilians when you shoot up a village or bombard a city. As a military doctor, you have to decide which casualties you help and which you let die. There are unfortunately situations in which you have only two evils to choose from. In this situation, you are unavoidably made responsible for decisions that are, strictly speaking, ethically condemnable, and you become in this sense innocently guilty.”

To be made “innocently guilty” is the hallmark of tragedy. In my eyes the life and death of Dr. Eduard Wirths was truly tragic. Instead of removing himself from Auschwitz, he stayed there due to the entreaties of the prisoners, battled a multitude of evils, and saved the lives of thousands of people. Nonetheless, he was denied the fate of a Dr. Münch or at least of a Dr. Kremer, who was set free after ten years' imprisonment and lived past the age of eighty.

Whether Eduard Wirths is a genuine tragic figure or not is not the issue. The issue is whether his quoted testimony concerning the controversial gas chambers of Auschwitz is genuine, credible and given of his own free will?

Experience shows that all documents created after the end of the Second World War are highly suspect. Unfortunately, the case of the interview of Wirths is no exception. In his book *Der Judenacker (The Field of Jews)*,

in which the interview was first published, historian Ulrich Völklein wrote in a footnote (*ibidem*, p. 74):

"Ian MacBallister reported the existence of these notes to the author when the death of the Auschwitz Doctor Josef Mengele became known in the summer of 1985. The then-seventy-five-year-old Briton, who at that time lived in London as a retired bank official, asked that they be utilized only after his death. He died in 1998."

Why all this secrecy? Why was Völklein supposed to wait until after MacBallister's death to publish the interview? How did this interview remain in the possession of the captain and not for example in the possession of the Nuremberg prosecution? Did Ian MacBallister neglect to forward the notes to the International Military Tribunal? Did he want this neglect to become known only after his death, or is the whole interview a fake from the start?

Whatever the case, there are also two letters from Eduard Wirths written during the war, in which he appears to address the killing of prisoners in gas chambers. According to orthodox opinion, Himmler ordered the demolition of the gas chambers and crematoria of Auschwitz in November 1944. Only a few days later, on November 29, 1944, Wirths wrote to his wife Gertrud (Völklein 2006, p. 230):

"Can you imagine, dear, how nice it is for me that I will never have to do this awful work anymore, indeed that it will no longer even exist?"

On December 13, 1944, Wirths also told his parents of this order from Berlin (*ibidem*, pp. 230f; see also Document 8):

"Now it is not so, dear father, as you think, that I instigated the present great changes in Auschwitz, but the order came from the highest level. All that I can claim in it would be, perhaps, that I started the ball rolling by using every opportunity and by impressing on every important personage I came into contact with, to point out the inhumanity, impossibility and true unworthiness of the entire procedure; that in every respect I portrayed in the most glaring colors this terrible burden in order to show these people what they have encumbered our entire people with and continue to encumber, as long as no change is made, and all this in the time of such a horrible war. It is a wonderful satisfaction to me that after my return here I could hear of this clear, unambiguous decision in Berlin, and that I could bring to Auschwitz the complete rejection, indeed the prohibition of any such things. We have taken a breath of relief that is beyond description. You well know how I think, dear father. Guilt cannot be denied. But certainly our people has also redeemed itself in many ways through its heroic comportment, through our awful sacrifice, especially among women and children, which in my judgement could have been avoided if one had only forgone to enter into such things from the start. Now it is really over for all time, this I know for certain."

Strictly speaking, Wirths's letters to his wife and to his parents offer no evidence for the existence of gas chambers. Gas chambers are completely unmentioned, but what other inhuman, impossible and completely unworthy procedure that is "really over for all time," discontinued on orders directly from Berlin, could Wirths be talking about here?

It is of course conceivable that Wirths did not refer to the demolition of gas chambers, but rather to the discontinuation of euthanasia. As in all hospitals, there would have been patients in the prisoners' hospitals of whom it was obvious that, despite the best medical care, they had only a few weeks or days to live. It is therefore entirely imaginable that Wirths and his physician colleagues—he did write: "We have taken a breath of relief"—were assigned the duty in totally hopeless cases to perform euthanasia. As a devoted Christian, he might have experienced the order of "merciful death," issued on September 1, 1939 by Adolf Hitler himself, as an insufferable moral burden. Possibly, therefore, it was this practice of euthanasia that he found an inhuman, impossible and completely unworthy procedure.

Without the assumption that there really were gas chambers in Auschwitz, however, the behavior of Wirths's closest relatives is hard to understand. In 1976, a 60-minute documentary came to German television (Orthel 1975) with the title *Dr. Eduard Wirths – Garrison physician of Auschwitz*. In this documentary produced by the Dutch filmmaker Rolf Orthel, the wife, the father, the daughter and the son of Eduard Wirths appeared as well. Why did they make themselves available to speak of gas chambers before rolling cameras if they were not convinced of their existence? No one, not even Rolf Orthel, would have faulted Wirths's family if they had declined to appear in the documentary.

After the broadcast of the documentary, Wirths's father received a letter from a revisionist who contested the existence of gas chambers and put the number of all Jews killed in the Third Reich at 1,485,292. The father, who had visited his son in Auschwitz, answered (see Document 9):

"I am aware of the danger that after such a long time one's memory can become confused, but my son Eduard Wirths made oral references to the gasings. The gasings – now, my knowledge may also come partly from another source – were conducted only by the SS. After the arrival of Jewish transports, the men capable of work were picked out by the physicians (which my son had achieved according to his statement), and then the others, old and young, were led into the room disguised as a shower facility and there immediately gassed. The bodies were taken to the incineration furnaces by Jewish work details and incinerated. The Jews involved in this were themselves gassed from time to time so that nothing could leak out."

Eduard Wirths's wife complained to the producer Rolf Orthel after the broadcast about the self-righteousness of a theologian who also appeared in the film and who was a schoolmate of her husband in his childhood. She compared the moral dilemma in which her husband found himself with that of the captain of an overfilled lifeboat: he was forced to sacrifice the lives of a few people in order to save the lives of as many others as possible (see Document 10).

Is there any plausible alternative explanation for the statements of Dr. Eduard Wirths and his family? Since exterminationists are unwilling even to address any such question, I would like to address it to the revisionists.

Documentary Appendix re Wirths

These documents concern only Part Three of the present book. Documents for the first two parts by Carlo Mattogno are in the Appendix, beginning on page 297.

1	2	cms	PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE	110055
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<p><i>Sie haben hier im vergangenen Jahr 93.000 Menschen das Leben bewahrt. — Wir haben nicht das Recht, Ihnen un- sere Wünsche zu sagen. — So wünschen wir uns, dass Sie im kommenden Jahr hier bleiben.</i></p> <p><i>Einer für die Gefangenen von Auschwitz</i></p> <p><i>= Karl Lill =</i></p>				

Document 1: Christmas greetings from the prisoners of Auschwitz from the year 1943.

A u s f e r t i g u n gUrk.Rolle Nr. 47.A b s c h r i f t !Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Heute, den siebenundzwanzigsten Oktober neunzehnhundertfünfundvierzig,

27. Oktober 1945,

erschien vor mir, Karl M e i x h e r, Notar mit dem Amtssitze in Würzburg, an meiner Amtsstelle:

Fräulein Jrena J d k o w i a k, geb. am 1.4.1923,
z.Zt. wohnhaft in Geroldshausen, Hs.Nr. 64.

Die Erschienene wies sich über ihre Person aus durch Vorlage ihrer zeitweiligen Registrierungskarte, ausgestellt am 24.Oktober 1945 in Geroldshausen, und durch Vorlage einer Bestätigung des Bürgermeisters von Geroldshausen vom 26.10.45 über ihre polizeiliche Anmeldung.

Auf ihr Ersuchen beurkunde ich ihre nachstehende Erklärung:
Über die strafrechtlichen Folgen einer unrichtigen Versicherung an Eides statt bin ich mir vollkommen bewußt. An Eides statt erkläre ich Folgendes:

Ich bin am 1. April 1923 in Posen geboren und besitze die polnische Staatsangehörigkeit. In der Zeit vom 3. August 1942 bis 18. Januar 1945 war ich mit meinen beiden Eltern im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz als Häftling gewesen. Die Verhaftung erfolgte meiner Zeit aus politischen Gründen. Meine beiden Eltern sind im Konzentrationslager gestorben. Als Häftling führte ich die Nummer 15 692 - fünfzehntausendsechshundertzweiundneunzig-.

Während der ganzen Zeit meiner Gefangenhaltung im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz war als leitender Lagerarzt Herr Dr. Eduard Wirths tätig gewesen. Ich erkläre hiermit unter Berufung auf die oben abgegebene Versicherung der Richtigkeit meiner Angaben, dass sich Herr Dr. Wirths stets in humaner und menschlicher Weise für die Häftlinge eingesetzt hat und dass Tausende von Häftlingen infolge seiner energischen Seuchenbekämpfung und aufopfernden Fürsorge dem Leben erhalten blieben. Dies wurde von uns Häftlingen allgemein anerkannt. Seine Fürsorge ging sogar soweit, dass sich Frauen von SS-Männern darüber beklagten, dass Herr Dr. Wirths die Häftlinge ihnen versiehe. Ich betone nochmals ausdrücklich, dass ich von meinen Mitgefangenen nur Gutes über Herrn Dr. Wirths sagen hörte.

Am 18. Januar 1945 kam ich von Auschwitz aus zuerst nach verschiedenen Zwischenlagern und zum Schluss nach dem Konzentrationslager Bergen - Belsen. Aus diesem Lager hat mich zusammen mit 24 weiteren Frauen Herr Dr. Wirths herausgeholt und nach dem Lager Nordhausen

gebracht, wohin er in der Zwischenzeit als Lagerarzt versetzt werden war, dies geschah am 3. März 1945. Aus diesem Lager heraus hat mich auf seine eigene Verantwortung Herr Dr. Wirths seiner Gattin zur Unterstützung mitgegeben, als er diese vor den anrückenden anglo-amerik. Truppen nach der Gegend von Hamburg in Sicherheit brachte, dies war am 2. April 1945. Seit dieser Zeit befinde ich mich bei Frau Dr. Wirths.

Vorgelesen durch den Notar, von der Beteiligten genehmigt und eingenständig unterschrieben.

Irena Jákowiak

-Siegel-

Meixner, Notar,

Kostenberechnung:

Wert: 3.000.-- RM

Geb. § 29 16.--RM

" § 138 1.--RM

Ums.St. -1,32RM

Sa.: 17,32 RM

Siegel- Meixner, Notar..

Verstehende, mit der Urschrift übereinstimmende Anfertigung wird hiermit der Ehefrau des Herrn Dr. Wirths, Frau Gertrud Wirths, (Fräulein Irena Jákowiak fällt weg) z.Zt. wohnhaft in Geroldshausen, Hs.Nr. 64, auf Ansuchen erteilt.

Würzburg, den siebenundzwanzigsten Oktober neunzehnhundert-fünfundvierzig.

ges. Meixner, Notar

Die Richtigkeit der Abschrift wird bestätigt

Der Bürgermeister:



Geroldshausen, den 12. Februar 1947.

1453/45

H a f t b e r i c h t

Familiennamen: ... W. i. r. t. h. s. ... Vornamen: Edvard Egid

Genannt:

Staatsangehörigkeit: ... Geburtsdatum: ... 4.9.09.

... Deutsches Reich ... Geburtsort: ... Würzburg

Adresse des letzten Wohnortes:

... Marchingen i./Baden

Beruf: ... prakt. Arzt

Ausweispapiere: ... Schwerkriegsbeschädigtenpass Nr. III

Einzelheiten der Festnahme:

a) Ort: ... Hamburg

b) Datum: ... 20.7.45

c) Zeit: ... 15 Uhr

Festnahme veranlaßt durch: ... Kriminalpolizei Hamburg

Gründe der Festnahme: (falls erforderlich, sind Einzelheiten auf der Rückseite zu vermerken)

Zeugen: (Namen und Adressen)

Angaben nach der Festnahme: (falls erforderlich, ist ein Sonderbogen beizufügen)

Eigene Sachen: (die dem Häftling abgenommenen Sachen sind auf der Rückseite zu vermerken. Ebenfalls der Verbleib der Gegenstände, die diesen Fall betreffen)

Militär- oder Zivilbehörde, in deren Gewahrsam sich der Häftling befindet:

... Polizeigerangnis Hütten

Unterschrift des mit der Festnahme Beauftragten:

Datum: 20. Juli 1945. Dienstgrad: Krim. Rat (Kriminalrat)

Document 3: Arrest report of the criminal police of Hamburg of July 20, 1945.

igb. № A453/45 E 22/1 MG/PS/G/4 13

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

VERHAFTUNGS-BERICHT
ARREST REPORT A III/262

An: Das Alliierte Militärpersonal
To: Allied Military Personnel

Dieses Formular muss ausgefüllt und der deutschen Polizei übergeben werden wenn eine verhaftete Zivilperson eingeliefert wird.

This form must be completed and handed to the German Police at the time you deliver an arrested civilian.

Name des Gefangenen: Eduard Egid Wirtns,
Name of Prisoner:

Anschrift des Gefangenen: Merchingen/Baden
Address of Prisoner:

Ausweiskarte: Schwerkriegsbeschädigten Nr.: Stufe III
Identification Card: ausweis No.:

Ort der Verhaftung: Hamburg
Place of Arrest:

Datum: 20.7.45. Zeit: 15 Uhr
Date: Time:

Einzelheiten des Vorfalles der zur Verhaftung führte:
Details of incident leading to arrest: Wirts war in verschiedenen
K.Z.-Lagern, wie Dachau, Auschwitz u.s.w. als SS Arrest
tätig.

Akte an Aktenr 27
Registrator

5143231 über
over

Document 4: "Arrest Report" of the criminal police of Hamburg of July 20, 1945.

Polizei Hamburg
Hamburg, den 20. Juli 1945

Dr. E. Wirtz, geb. 4.9.09, Würzburg
wohnhaft z.Zt. Krankenhaus Eppendorf, Pav. 18,
Privatwohnung Merchingen / Baden, und gibt auf Befragen folgendes an:

Zur Person:

Ich bin praktischer Arzt in Merchingen in Baden und habe mich dort 3 Jahr vor dem Kriege als praktischer Arzt niedergelassen. Der NSDAP gehörte ich seit dem Juni 1933 an, ebenso der SA. Seit Oktober 1940 gehörte ich der SS als Anwärter an und war dort im Sanitätssturm in Würzburg. Im November 1939 wurde ich zur ~~XXXXXXX~~ Reichsärztekammer in Berlin kommandiert, und dann als Arzt bei der Umsiedlung der Volksdeutschen aus Russland eingesetzt, und zwar in Cholm und Dorohusk. Meine Aufgabe bestand darin, an den genannten Orten Lazarette einzurichten und die kranken Volksdeutschen aus den Trecks auszusondern und in den Lazaretten zu behandeln. Diese Tätigkeit übte ich bis Mitte Januar 1940 aus. Dann wurde ich von der Reichsärztekammer zum Sanitätsamt der Waffen-SS berufen, zur Waffen-SS eingezogen und kam zur Reserveübung nach Stralsund. Da meine bei der Luftwaffe begonnene und nach wenigen Tagen unterbrochene Reserveübung nicht anerkannt wurde. Nach Beendigung der Reserveübung kam ich zur San.Ers.Komp. nach Prag, von hier als Truppenarzt zum 16.Inf.Regt. nach Prag. Dann wurde ich wieder im Sommer 1940 von der Ärztekammer angefordert und wieder als Arzt bei der Umsiedlung eingesetzt (Sanok und Proczemysl). Nach Beendigung dieser Tätigkeit im Herbst 1940 wurde ich zur Ausübung meiner Praxis in Merchingen entlassen und im Februar erneut zur Waffen-SS eingezogen. Diesmal als Truppenarzt zum 9.Inf.Regt. kommandiert. Mit dieser Einheit in Nord-Norwegen, an der karelischen Front, an der Mumsch-Front und an der Wolchow-Front im Einsatz. ~~W~~ Wegen verschiedener, mir im Fronteinsatz zugezogenen Leiden kam ich im Frühjahr 1942 zu einer Ersatzereinheit in die Heimat. Ich musste mich in Berlin am Sanitätsamt melden und erhielt dort Befehl, mich beim leitenden Arzt für die KZ-Läger zu melden. Dieser kommandierte mich zunächst nach Dachau, wo ich als Truppenarzt bei den Wachmannschaften des KZ-Lagers tätig war, darüberhinaus aber, soweit es mir meine Freizeit gestattete, mich auch als Arzt zur Versorgung der kranken Gefangenen im Gefangenenlazarett betätigte. (der mich kommandierende Arzt war Dr. ~~XXXXXXX~~ L o l l i n g). Nach etwa 8 Wochen wurde ich über Flossenbürg nach Neuen-gamme kommandiert und war hier etwa 8 Wochen als Truppenarzt und Lagerarzt tätig. Nach dieser Tätigkeit wurde ich nach Berlin berufen und kam dann auf Befehl des Dr. Lolling und des Leiters der KZ-Läger (Gruppenführer G l ü c k s) nach Auschwitz. Hier wurde ich als Standortarzt eingesetzt und hatte die ~~U~~berwachung der lagerärztlichen- truppenärztlichen und Gesamtärztlichen Tätigkeit wahrzunehmen. In Auschwitz war ich bis Januar 45,

Document 5: Interrogation Report of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945.

- 2 -

Auschwitz war ich bis Januar 1945, also bis zur Räumung, tätig. Dann wurde ich nach Meldung bei Dr. Lolling nach Salza berufen, war dort als Lager- und Truppenarzt tätig, u.zw. bis zum 30.3.45. Am 30.3.45. erhielt ich Befehl, meine Familie aus dem feindbedrohten Merchingen zu evakuieren und sie nach Mitteldeutschland zu bringen. Da inzwischen aber auch Mitteldeutschland bedroht war, erhielt ich Befehl, sie weiter nach Norden zu bringen, und fand in Gehrden b./Winsen a.d.Luhe ein Unterkommen für sie. Danach hatte ich mich beim Kommandanten in dem Lager Neuengamme zu melden, der mich nach Berlin beorderte. Von Dr. Lolling wurde ich in Berlin wieder nach Neuengamme zurückgeschickt und sollte mich in Munsterlager bei dem dortigen Kommandanten melden. Inzwischen war ich aber krank, meldete mich krank und wurde nach 3 Tagen, nachdem ich mich wieder besser fühlte, von dem Kommandanten des Lagers vor ein Standgericht des SS- und Polizeigerichts gestellt, da er der Ansicht war, dass ich eine Befehlsverweigerung begangen hatte. Ein Urteil wurde nicht ausgesprochen, ich wurde wieder nach Berlin geschickt und dort sollte die Verfolgung der Angelegenheit fortgeführt werden. Dort wurde mir erklärt, dass dazu im Augenblick keine Zeit wäre und die Untersuchung nach dem Kriege fortgeführt würde. Ich erhielt Befehl, Flüchtlinge (Frauen und Kinder) aus dem Raume Berlin als Transportarzt zu begleiten. Der Transport sollte nach Süddeutschland gehen, wurde aber schon kurz hinter Berlin angehalten und zurückgeleitet, da wegen Durchbruch der Russen eine Weiterfahrt nicht mehr möglich war. Ich meldete mich an der Transportkommandantur in Berlin und erhielt Befehl, die Flüchtlinge zusammen in einem Befehlslazarett-zug mit Verwundeten nach dem Westen bzw. dem Nordwesten zu begleiten. Die Verwundeten und die Flüchtlinge wurden in Lazaretten in Lübeck und Husum untergebracht bzw. in der Nähe von Husum bei der Landbevölkerung aufgeteilt. Nach Auflösung des Zuges meldete ich mich beim Standortarzt in Husum und wurde als Abteilungsarzt im Res.-Lazarett eingesetzt. Krankheitshalber liess ich mich zur Operation in Behandlung nach Hamburg überweisen, und zwar ungefähr am 24.5.45. Z.Zt. berinde ich zur ärztlichen Behandlung im Allgemeinen Krankenhaus Eppendorf.

zur Sache :

Meine Eindrücke in Dachau waren die, dass die Gefangenen im Durchschnitt schlecht behandelt wurden. Ich bemühte mich, darauf Einfluss zu gewinnen, indem ich beispielsweise die Körperliche Bestrafung der Gefangenen, die oft aus geringfügigem Anlass geschah, aus Gesundheitsgründen zurückstellen oder aussetzen liess. Durch rechtzeitige Aufnahme der Kranken ins Lazarett wollte ich erreichen, dass die Sterblichkeit gemindert und der Allgemeinzustand der Kranken gehoben wurde. Bemerken möchte ich noch, dass ich in Dachau lediglich als Truppenarzt eingesetzt war und die Betreuung der kranken Gefangenen in meiner Freizeit vornahm. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Die zur

- 3 -

Bestrafung vorgesehenen Gefangenen wurden vor Strafvollzug dem Arzt vorgeführt, dieser konnte insoweit Einfluss auf die Bestrafung nehmen, als er bei kranken oder schwachen Häftlingen den Aufschub des Strafvollzuges in manchen Fällen erreichen konnte. Die Bestrafungen zu meiner Zeit bestanden lediglich in Prügelstrafen. Die Gefangenen wurden über einen Bock gelegt und wurden dann durch Stockhiebe bestraft. Nach dem Strafvollzug wirkte ich die Behandlung und Lazarettaufnahme der Gefangenen, die durch die Strafe Körperverletzungen aufwiesen. Die Eindrücke, die ich in Dachau erhielt, belasteten mich sehr stark. Ich ging deshalb zu einem mir bekannten Pater D e n s e r in München, Kapuziner- oder Franziskanerkloster und besprach mich mit ihm, vor allem auch deshalb, weil in Dachau sehr viele ^{als Gefangene} Geistliche waren. Nur von Hörensagen weiss ich, dass vor meiner Zeit Gefangene durch Fesselung an Händen und Füßen und Aufhängen an denselben bestraft worden sein sollen. Zu meiner Zeit war die Prügelstrafe üblich. Es war Befehl, dass während des Strafvollzuges ein Arzt anwesend war.

Durch meine Bemühungen in der Behandlung der Gefangenen kam sehr schnell ein gewisses Vertrauensverhältnis mit den Pflegepersonal zustande, darunter besonders mit einem Gefangenen, Hermann L a n g b e i n, aus Wien, der mich bei meinen Bemühungen in der Behandlung der Gefangenen unterstützte. Ich hatte den Eindruck, dass dies der Lagerrührung irgendwie bekanntgeworden war und ich deshalb nach Neuengamme versetzt wurde.

In Neuengamme war ich Truppenarzt und Lagerarzt zugleich und bemühte mich, das Los der Gefangenen dadurch zu erleichtern, dass ich Vorschläge zur Verbesserung der Ernährung machte, dass ich die Kranken Gefangenen recht- und frühzeitig zur Behandlung in ein Lazarett einweisen liess, dass ich durch Röntgenreinuntersuchungen besonders die tuberkulösen Kranken erfasste, der Behandlung zuführen und so der Gefahr einer starken Ausbreitung der Tuberkulose vorbeugen konnte. Die Bestrafungen im Lager bestanden erstens durch Prügelstrafen,²⁾ Erhängungen. Erhängungen sind während meiner Zeit ca. 30 durchgeführt, zu denen ich als Arzt hinzugezogen wurde, um den Tod festzustellen. Soweit mir bekannt ist, handelte es sich bei den Hingerichteten um russische Staatsangehörige, angebliche Agenten und Spione. Die Befehle zur Exekution kamen, soweit mir bekannt, von vorgesetzter Dienststelle. Erschiessungen habe ich zu meiner Zeit nicht erlebt. Wohl ist mir bekannt, dass die angerallenen Leichen im Lager selbst verbrannt wurden. Die Sterblichkeit in dem Lager war nicht sehr hoch. Ich habe zwar die Totenscheine ausgestellt, kann mich aber nicht mehr erinnern, wie hoch die Sterblichkeitsziffer pro Tag war. Der Kommandant des Lagers war seinerzeit der Sturmkommandant W e i s s. ✕

Am 5. oder 6. September 1942 wurde ich von Neuengamme nach Oranienburg befohlen. Von Dr. Lolling, dem leitenden Arzt, wurde ich zu dem Leiter des Konzentrationslagers G l u c k s geführt, der mir erklärte, dass ich als

- 4 -

Transportarzt nach Auschwitz kommandiert wurde. In Auschwitz war eine sehr schwere Fleckfieber und Typhusepidemie ausgebrochen, ich hätte deren Bekämpfung bei der Truppe durchzuführen, mich sonst aber um nichts zu bekümmern. Bei meiner Ankunft in Auschwitz fand ich so unvorstellbar schreckliche Verhältnisse vor, dass ich nicht wusste, wo ich mit meiner ärztlichen Arbeit beginnen sollte.

Auschwitz war ein riesenhartes Lager, es waren dort ungefähr 100.000 Lagerinsassen, Frauen sowohl wie Männer, auch Kinder. Es fehlte an jeglichen sanitären und hygienischen Einrichtungen, insbesondere gab es keine Wasserleitung, keine Entwässerung, keine ausreichenden Abortanlagen, keine ausreichende Waschelegenheit, die Unterbringung der Gefangenen war unvorstellbar schlecht. Die Menschen waren in Baracken zusammengedrängt, es fehlten Decken, Wäsche, Bekleidung. Es waren keine Entlassungsmöglichkeiten vorhanden, sodass Läuse buchstäblich auf dem Boden herumkrochen, die Wände und Fussböden in den Unterkünften waren teilweise buchstäblich schwarz von Flöhen. Auch die Unterbringung für die Wachmannschaften waren sehr primitiv und schlecht. Der Kommandant des Lagers war Obersturmbannführer Höss. In heller Verzweiflung ging ich zu ihm hin und schilderte ihm meine Eindrücke und sagte ihm, dass ich nicht wusste, wo ich anfangen sollte. Er erklärte mir, dass ich meine ärztliche Hilfe nur die Truppe anzuwenden hätte, ich nicht für die Häftlinge da sei, denn Auschwitz sei ein Vernichtungslager. Ich erklärte ihm aber, dass ich die Seuchenbekämpfung allein für die Truppe nicht durchführen könnte, ohne gleichzeitig die Seuchen bei den Gefangenen zu bekämpfen. Ich liess mir die Erlaubnis zur Berichtserstattung bei dem leitenden Arzt geben, Herrn Dr. Lolling, schilderte ihm die Verhältnisse ausführlich und machte ihm Vorschläge, wie eine Besserung der Verhältnisse zu erreichen sei. Als voruränglichst stellte ich die Einrichtung und den Bau von Entlassungsanlagen und Be- und Entwässerung, den Bau von ausreichenden Unterkünften, die Beschaffung ausreichender Bekleidung und Bettwäsche dar. Ich bat darum, wegen der furchtbaren Verhältnisse und der Überfüllung des Lagers keine Gefangenen mehr nach Auschwitz zu bringen, ich machte abermals klar, dass eine isolierte Seuchenbekämpfung bei der Truppe ohne gleichzeitige Durchführung von Gesundheitsmassnahmen bei den Gefangenen unmöglich sei. Mir wurde auch Hilfe zugesagt, insbesondere sollte schnellstens mit dem Bau von Entlassungsanlagen, von Be- und Entwässerungsanlagen, von Aborten, von Räumlichkeiten zur Unterbringung der kranken Häftlinge, also zur Schaffung von Hütten für die Behandlung der Kranken notwendigen Voraussetzungen begonnen werden. Nach Überwindung meiner ersten schwersten Depression begab ich mich in meine ärztliche Arbeit, indem ich mir sagte, dass ich auf Grund meiner Einstellung und meines Glaubens in diesem furchtbaren Chaos Hilfe bringen müsste, soweit es in meiner Kraft steht. Der Beginn meiner Arbeit wurde mir dadurch erleichtert, dass inzwischen Gefangene von Dachau als Pilegopersonal für kranke

Document 5 contd.: Interrogation Report of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945.

- 5 -

... tlinge nach Auschwitz gekommen waren, die mir von meiner Tätigkeit in ... bekannt und mit denen ich den Beginn meines Kampfes wagte. Unter diesen Gefangenen war wieder Herr Langbein, den ich sofort an mich heran- zog und der mich in meiner Arbeit in jeder Hinsicht ganz ausserordentlich unterstützte. Bei meiner Ankunft bzw. bei Beginn meiner Arbeit in Ausch- witz waren im Lager ca. 30.000 Flechtfieberkranke und ca. 6.000 Typhus- kranke. Es galt also zuerst, diese schweren Leiden zu bekämpfen. Ich veranlasste, da andere Möglichkeiten fehlten und für die Körperreinigung der Gefangenen nur kaltes Wasser zur Verfügung stand, zunächst den Bau von Saunas nach finnischen Muster, um dadurch die Möglichkeit des Badens zu geben. Gleichzeitig wurden Entlassungsanlagen errichtet. Durch unermü- dliche Tätigkeit, indem ich mich gegen die schwersten Behinderungen seitens der Lagerführung durchsetzte, gelang es mir, nach einiger Zeit tatsächlich das Erlöschen der Leiden zu erreichen. Die Sterblichkeit, die im Lager bei Beginn meiner Arbeit 90 % und darüber betrug, konnte ich dadurch inner- halb eines Jahres auf 1 - 2 % und noch weniger senken. Weihnachten oder Neujahr 1943 bzw. 1944 schenkte mir ein Gefangener ein Kärtchen, auf dem stand: "Sie haben in diesem Jahre 93.000 Menschen das Leben bewahrt. Wir haben nicht das Recht, Ihnen unsere Wünsche zu sagen, so wünschen wir uns, dass Sie auch im kommenden Jahr bei uns bleiben. Einer für die Gefangenen von Auschwitz" Ich erhielt auch noch andere Schreiben von Gefangenen, in denen ich immer wieder aufgefordert wurde, durchzuhalten und zu bleiben, da sie fürchten mussten, durch mein weggehen ihres Lebens nicht mehr sicher zu sein. Dieses Schreiben besitze ich nicht mehr. Ich musste sie vernichten, da ich laufend überwacht und beobachtet wurde und mit Hausdurchsuchungen rechnen musste. Nur das oben erwähnte Kärtchen habe ich meinem Vater zur Aufbewahrung übergeben. Jetzt hat dieses Kärtchen Herr Dr. Rodenhau, Hamburg, Rothen- baumchaussee 121.

Die Bestrafungen in Auschwitz waren wie in den vorher erwähnten Lagern Dachau und Neuengamme Prügelstrafen, Erschiessungen und Erhängungen. Miss- handlungen warenf ande Tagesordnung bei Vergehen kleinster Art, bei Ver- nehmungen und dergl.. Dagegen ging ich auch immer an, z.B. indem ich jenen mir bekannt gewordenen Fall einer Körpermisshandlung, ganz gleich ob von einem SS-Angehörigen oder von einem Gefangenen ausgeübt, schriftlich melde- te an die Lagerführung und die Bestrafung veranlasste. Soweit mir bekannt war, wurden Bestrafungen durch Prügelstrafen, Erschiessungen, Erhängungen durchgeführt. Es gab einen besonderen Bau, in welchen Gefangene eingesperrt wurden, um sie also der völligen Bewegungslosigkeit im Lager zu berauben. Dieses Gebäude wurde von der sogen. politischen Abteilung des Lagers beaur- sichtigt; es erhielt dort niemand Zutritt. Auch der Arzt durfte dieses Gebäude nur betreten, wenn er zur Behandlung eines Kranken gerufen wurde. Um aber eine reguläre ärztliche Behandlung durchführen zu können, erwirkte ich die Erlaubnis, dass ein Arzt, der als Gefangener im Lager einsass, dort ständig ärztlichen

Document 5 contd.: Interrogation Report of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945.

Dienst verrichten durfte. Die in diesem Gebäude zur Strafe befindlichen Gefangenen, die krank wurden, konnte ich in das Lazarett der Gefangenen überführen lassen. Es kam vor, dass aus diesem Gebäude Kranke mit schweren Körperschäden (Knochen- oder Rippenbrüche) in das Lazarett zur Behandlung kamen. Es kam auch vor, dass der Arzt erst gerufen wurde, wenn der Tod schon eingetreten war oder kurz vor dem Tode, wenn keine ärztliche Hilfe mehr möglich war. Mir fiel auf, dass den Lagerärzten täglich Hunderte von Totenscheinen zur Unterschrift vorgelegt wurden. Nach meinen Feststellungen handelte es sich bei diesen Toten um Menschen, die von der politischen Abt. erschossen wurden, und für die der Arzt eine natürliche Todesursache unterschreiben sollte. Gleichzeitig wurde mir von den Gefangenen berichtet, dass die von der politischen Abteilung zum Tode verurteilten Gefangenen, die krank waren, von Sanitätern durch Injektionen getötet wurden. Ich verbot sofort die Unterschrift unter derartige Todesbescheinigungen und verlangte, dass der Arzt nur dann eine Todesbescheinigung ausstellen darf, wenn er a. Toten besichtigt hat und die Todesursache als natürliche erklärt war. Den Sanitätern verbot ich die Tötung von Menschen, und ich befahl, dass jeder derartiger Befehl, der von der politischen Abteilung (Krim.-Sekt. Grabner) oder von irgendeiner anderen Stelle käme, nicht befolgt und mir gemeldet wird. Ich erklärte den Sanitätern wie den Ärzten, dass sie nur ihre ärztliche Tätigkeit ausüben hätten und diese sei helfen und Not lindern. Wegen dieser meiner Haltung wurde ich von der Gestapo ~~dem~~ und dem Lagerkommandanten verhört und es wurde mir vorgeworfen, den Anordnungen der Führung entgegenzuarbeiten, ich sei mir meiner Aufgabe als Nationalsozialist nicht bewusst. Ich förderte die polnische Widerstandsbewegung und erschwerte den Kampf gegen diese. Da ich aber nachweisen konnte, dass Grabner nicht wie angegeben nur polnische Staatsangehörige ^{hatte} töten lassen, sondern z.B. auch Deutsche, ^{ging} ich einer Festnahme bzw. Bestrafung.

In Auschwitz kamen häufig Züge an mit Juden, die vernichtet werden sollten. Mit dieser Massnahme war nur ein kleiner Personenkreis betraut, dieser Kreis bestand aus der politischen Abteilung und der Lagerführung. Nachdem ich Kenntnis bekommen hatte von dieser Aktion durch Erzählen von Gefangenen und Kameraden, bat ich zunächst um meine Versetzung von Auschwitz, denn diese Massnahme war mir unfassbar. Die Versetzung wurde mir abgelehnt. Dann meldete ich mich krank, wollte in Lazarettbehandlung, aber die Gefangenen baten mich immer wieder dringend, zu bleiben, auszuhalten, da ich der Einzige wäre, der für die Erhaltung ihres Lebens sorgte. Ich konnte aber unmöglich diese Vernichtung mit ansehen, ohne wenigstens versucht zu haben, Einfluss auf diese Massnahmen zu bekommen oder sie in ihren Auswirkungen zu mildern. Die Juden wurden in Kammern getrieben und dort mit Giftgas getötet. Mit der Untersuchung der Leichen hatte ich nichts zu tun. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Nur sehr wenige, ich schätze etwa 10 %, sind der Vernichtung entgangen, die Lagerführung bestimmte die Menschen, die von der Vernichtung

geschlossen wurden und in das Lager aufgenommen werden konnten. Um nun Einfluss auf diese Massnahme überhaupt zu gewinnen, stellte ich den Bedarf an arbeitsfähigen Menschen in Deutschland dar, gab meiner Meinung Ausdruck, dass unter den ankommenden Juden viel mehr Arbeitsfähige sein müssten. Ich erreichte, dass auch hier der Arzt insofern Einfluss erhielt, als er seine Meinung äussern konnte über die Arbeitsfähigkeit. Dadurch wurden viel mehr Menschen am Leben erhalten als vorher, während vordem etwa schätzungsweise 10 % der Vernichtung entgingen, konnten später wenigstens bzw. durchschnittlich die Hälfte der ankommenden Juden am Leben erhalten bleiben. Durch den Vorschlag, jüdische Familienlager einzurichten, erhoffte ich, weiter dieser Vernichtung entgegenzutreten zu können. Es wurden später auch jüdische Familienlager eingerichtet.

Die russische Offensive machte die Räumung des Lagers notwendig, von der gesetzter Dienststelle war beabsichtigt, die marschfähigen Gefangenen rechtzeitig in das Reichsgebiet zurückzuführen, die Kranken aber verbleiben sollten. Da es sich dabei um viele Tausende von Menschen handelte, bemühte ich mich, mit allen Mitteln diesem wahnsinnigen Vorhaben entgegenzutreten. Ich schlug vor, die Kranken mit ausreichendem Pflegepersonal und Aerztespersonal in den Lazaretten zurückzulassen, während die Absicht bestand, die Kranken in ein Kohlenbergwerk zu bringen, um sie dort zu versorgen. Mein Vorschlag setzte sich schliesslich durch, die Kranken konnten eine ausreichender ärztlicher Versorgung am Leben erhalten werden.

Als Salza hatte ich mich sofort für die Besserung der Lebensbedingungen der Gefangenen und für die Erhaltung ihres Lebens eingesetzt, um dort zu wenig Zeit, um Grundlegendes zu erreichen, da ich am 13.4.45. von Salza weg kam. Hier in Salza beranden sich die Verhören-Betriebe und die Gefangenen mussten unter den schwersten Bedingungen arbeiten. Jede Sabotage wurde mit dem Tode bestraft. Hinrichtungen (Erhängungen) sehr zahlreich waren. Von den Gefangenen gehört, dass die Methoden zur Erpressung von Geständnissen sehr grausam sein müssen, trotz aller meiner Bemühungen gelang es mir aber noch Einfluss zu gewinnen.

Ich könnte noch vieles mehr zu diesen Dingen sagen, aber das muss ich mir vorbehalten.

.....
H. B. u. ...

.....
H. B. u. ...
Krim.-Sekt. (Blatt ...)

Nachtrag:

"Ich muss noch erwähnen, dass ich bei der englischen durch Herrn *Defink*
 R o d e h a u, Hamburg, Rotenbaumchaussee 121, Tel. 44 20-20, ein
 Bericht über meine Tätigkeit eingereicht habe, dieser Bericht ist
 bei der englischen obersten Kommandobehörde in Vorlage, ~~xxx~~ mit dem An-
 suchen, von einer Festnahme meiner Person abzusehen, bis zur weiteren
 Untersuchung. Der Vertreter der englischen Behörde erklärte mir, bei
 meiner Vernehmung im Krankenhaus Sppendorf, dass ich dort (im Krankenhaus)
 bis zur weiteren Veranlassung durch ihn bleiben solle. Er wolle wieder-
 kommen. Ich würde dann weiteres hören."

v. g. u.
[Signature]
Tr. Mann
 Krim.-Sekretär (Blanke)

Document 5 contd.: Interrogation Report of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945.

INTERROGATION REPORT

Date of Interrogation 21.7.45. Serial No. _____

Surname WIRTHS Christian names EDUARD EGID

Date of Birth 4.9.09. Place of Birth Würzburg Nationality German

Profession Doctor Religion _____

Father (with profession and domicile) _____

Mother _____

Wife (name and address) _____

Children _____

Last Permanent address The Schloss, Merchingen-Baden

Military service With No. & rank S.S. Medical Corps- OBERSTABSARTZ (Sturmabfuhrer)

Identity Documents Reise pass 120. SCHWERKRIEGSBESCHÄDIGTEN-AUSWEIS. Nr. 216398

Whether Searched yes Money in Possession Handed back

Miscellaneous Documents _____

Other Property in possession Personal effects- handed back
(List in detail on separate sheet if necessary)

Politics Member of S.A., N.S.D.A.P. and finally S.S.

Associates _____

CASE HISTORY

Apprehended by Cpl. Roney K.N. at 0900 hrs. on 21.7.45.

Joined S.A. in 1933 (June) and then N.S.D.A.P. June 1933

1934 Became member of S.S. medical corps. Asked to be allowed to continue medical studies and prepare for examinations - granted

1940 February - enlisted in Waffen S.S. as a Doctor

1940 May - became OBERARTZ (S.S. Obersturmführer)

1942 Promoted to STABSARTZ (S.S. Hauptsturmführer)

1944 Promoted to OBERSTABSARTZ (S.S. Sturmabfuhrer)

Served with front line troops from 1940-1942 then became ill and transferred to concentration camps

1942 May and June at Dachau. The doctor in charge at that time was Dr. Wolther- saw experiments on prisoners for malaria by a Professor Schilling from Berlin

1942 July and August - at Neuengamme camp where he was Dr. in charge

Case History cont.

Document 6: Report on the interrogation of Dr. Eduard Wirths by a military authority of the Royal Air Force.

CASE HISTORY CONT:

- No experiments at time but many atrocities - camp commandant
 1942 Sturmbahnführer Weiss.
 September 5 and 6th. - transferred to Auschwitz camp- also Doctor
 in charge- remained there until January 1945. Saw many atrocities
 and witnessed many experimental operations for sterilisation
 1945 February 1st. to Salza - forced labour camp for workers making
 V.I.s.
 1945 May worked as a Dr. in S.S. hospital at Husum
 May 24th. to reserve Lazaret Gr. Flottbek Hamburg where he was
 treated for heart trouble
 June- to German military hospital at Eppendorf Hamburg for
 appendicitis operation.

SPECIAL POINTS

Can give names of S.S. officers responsible for atrocities
 at the camps at which he worked.

Can also give names of Doctors sent on Himmler's orders
 to make experimental operations on the prisoners in these camps

CONCLUSION

WIRTHS has on his own admission been present when atrocities
 and experimental operations took place at concentration camps, and
 at three of the camps he was the doctor in charge.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further interrogation of this man and an investigation
 into his activities at these camps would be productive of much
 useful information.

PERSONALITIES

Interrogated by Cpl. Honey K.N. R.A.F. Security Section, Hamburg
 Cpl. Ezersky G.

Document 6 contd.: Report on the interrogation of Dr. Eduard Wirths by a military authority of the Royal Air Force.

die

Flecktypusepidemie, deretwegen ich nach Auschwitz kommandiert wurde, hätten wir sie schützen müssen. Aber dafür fehlte es uns letztlich an wirksamen Hilfsmitteln. Also waren die Selektionen und die Tötung der Nichtarbeitsfähigen in den als Duschräumen getarnten Gaskammern zwar durchaus keine angenehme, aber eine unter den Kriegsbedingungen und unter den besonderen Umständen noch erträgliche Lösung.

Q: Sie töteten also aus Mitleid?

A: Auf eine solche Frage kann ich Ihnen keine angemessene Antwort geben. Es war Krieg. Denken Sie an die Verhältnisse in Ihrem Heimatland in diesen Jahren. Auch bei Ihnen gab es Arbeitslager und Internierungslager für Ausländer oder solche Menschen, die Ihrer Regierung gefährlich erschienen sind. Ihr Land war es, das im Burenkrieg die ersten Konzentrationslager eingerichtet hat. Der Krieg hat sein eigenes Gesetz. Als Kommandant einer Fronteinheit müssen Sie Menschen in den Tod schicken. Als Soldat töten Sie nicht nur Soldaten, sondern auch Zivilisten, wenn Sie eine Ortschaft beschießen oder eine Stadt bombardieren. Als Truppenarzt haben Sie zu entscheiden, welchen Verwundeten Sie helfen und welchen Sie sterben lassen. Es gibt leider Situationen, in denen Sie nur zwischen zwei Übeln entscheiden können und entscheiden müssen. Dabei übernehmen Sie zwangsläufig Verantwortung für ethisch eigentlich Verurteilungswertes und werden in diesem Sinne schuldlos schuldig.

Q: Beschreiben Sie, wie eine solche Selektion ablief.

A: Ich stellte für jede Woche einen Dienstplan zusammen, welcher Arzt die eintreffenden Transporte zu empfangen hatte. Dabei habe ich auch mich nicht ausgenommen, weil ich der Auffassung war, daß derart schwierige und unangenehme Einsätze von jedem übernommen werden müssen. Außerdem wollte ich dem Lagerkommandanten gegenüber durchsetzen, daß die Selektionen ausschließlich in den Händen von Ärzten oder doch wenigstens von medizinischem Personal im weiteren Sinne bleiben müssen. Es mußte also jeder ran und das heißt in jenen Wochen, vom Sommer 1943 bis in den Sommer 1944, an denen die meisten Transporte eintrafen, auch mehrfach in der Woche. Die eintreffenden Transporte wurden also entweder an der Rampe des Stammlagers oder an der Rampe in Birkenau von einem Rampenkommando aus SS-Abgehörigen, Lager-Kapos und dem

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Eduard WIRTHS Auschwitz, 13.12.1944

Meine lieben Eltern !

Nun wollte ich Euch in Ruhe und ausführlich schreiben, da Gelegenheit ist, den Brief schnell durch einen ohnehin über Würzburg fahrenden Kurier zu Euch kommen zu lassen. Es geht leider nun nicht mehr, weil der Kurier schon heute abfahren muß und ich durch das Vorbereiten und Verpacken gestern nicht zum Schreiben gekommen bin. Nehmt also so meine herzlichsten Grüße für Weihnachten und alle guten Wünsche!

Bleibt uns gesund! Es ist so beruhigend und schön, Euch zuhause zu wissen. Gerade jetzt, da Traudel so krank war und ist, hat mich außerordentlich beruhigt zu wissen, wie sehr Ihr Lieben Euch um sie kümmert, und ich bin Euch auch so besonders dankbar, daß Ihr mir immer so liebe Nachricht über ihren Zustand gegeben habt.

✓ Habt auch noch recht herzlichen Dank für Euren lieben Brief, der mich sehr erfreut hat.

✓ Nun ist es aber nicht so, lieber Vater, wie Du meinst, daß ich etwa die jetzigen großen Veränderungen in Auschwitz erreicht hätte, sondern der Befehl ist von höchster Stelle gekommen. So weit reich denn mein Arm doch noch lange nicht. Das Einzige, was ich für mich dabei machen könnte, wäre vielleicht, das ich mich um die Angelegenheiten der jüdischen Frauen kümmere, die sich in der Krankenabteilung befinden, und die in der letzten Zeit sehr viele Opfer erlitten haben. Ich werde mich bemühen, die Belastung in den krassesten Fällen darzustellen, um den Vorstand zu zeigen, was sie unserem ganzen Volke damit anrichten.

Document 8: Copy of letter from Eduard Wirths of Dec. 13, 1944 to his parents.

lastung in den krassesten Farben darzustellen, um den
zu zeigen, was sie unserem ganzen Volke damit aufgebürdet
und weiter aufbürden, solange da keine Änderung erfolgte,
noch in der Zeit eines so furchtbaren Krieges. Es ist eine
liche Genugtuung für mich, daß ich nun bei meiner Rückkehr
hier in Berlin diese klare, eindeutige Entscheidung hören konn
und die völlige Ablehnung, ja das V e r b o t derartiger D
mit nach Auschwitz bringen durfte. Es ist ein Aufatmen durc
uns gegangen, ich kann Euch gar nicht sagen wie.
Du weißt ja, wie ich denke, lieber Vater. Die Schuld läßt s
nicht leugnen, aber sicherlich hat unser Volk vieles wieder
gemacht durch sein heldenhaftes Verhalten, durch seine ung
ren Opfer gerade unter den Frauen und Kindern, die meines
tens vermieden hätten werden können, wenn man sich von solch
Dingen von vornherein ferngehalten hätte. Es ist vorbei, nun
wirklich für alle Zeiten, das weiß ich mit Sicherheit.

Den Brief bewahrt bitte nicht auf!

Deinen Wünschen, lieber Vater, kann ich leider nicht ent
Es ist mir unter den derzeitigen Verhältnissen in der Um
hier (Partisanen usw.) wirklich nicht möglich, irgend e
besorgen. Wenn es mir aber gelingen sollte, als junger
einige Hasen, die ich in Zukunft noch schießen kann, fr
kommen, werde ich sie an die von Dir angegebenen Adres
ken. Besonders nach Berlin gibt es immer Kuriergelege
Heute schicke ich einen Hasen mit, der aber für Euch ge
ist, zu Weihnachten; ich konnte sonst leider kein Gesc

Document 8 contd.: Copy of letter from Eduard Wirths of Dec. 13, 1944 to his parents.

...die zu besorgen.

Habe nun noch eine elektrische Glimmlampe für Euch, den Luftschutzkeller gedacht. Ich konnte sie aber nicht zu Euch mitschicken, weil das Gepäck einfach zu schwer wurde. Um sie aber sicher an Ort und Stelle zu bringen, schicke ich sie Euch als Nachnahmepaket. Da auch diese Lampe als Weihnachtsgeschenk gedacht ist, sende ich im heutigen Brief 50.-- RMk als Nachnahmebetrag.

Da Ihr mich nun leider Weihnachten nicht besuchen kommt - und dies ist sicher richtig, denn die Reiseschwierigkeiten sind ungeheuer und für Dich, liebe Mutter, besonders anstrengend und gefährlich, habe ich die Familie meines Fahrers, des Urschel, eingeladen, über Weihnachten in mein Haus zu ziehen. Die armen Leute sind aus Ungarn geflüchtet und haben im Sudetengau irgendwo provisorisch Quartier bezogen. So habe ich also auch Kinder um mich zu Weihnachten. Im Übrigen freut mich besonders, an diesen Tagen Euren lieben Anruf zu bekommen. Ich bin Euch sehr dankbar, wenn Ihr mich anruft, denn meine Versuche, Euch von hier aus zu erreichen, sind ausnahmslos gescheitert. Woran das liegt, kann ich nicht sagen, das Amt behauptet immer, Störungen in der Leitung zu haben u.dgl. Es liegt wohl auch am guten Willen.

Gesundheitlich geht es mir ausgezeichnet. Ich hatte mich, als ich zurück kam etwas erkältet, aber das ist alles vorbei. Von Seiten des Herzens spüre ich kaum noch etwas. Ich halte doch für recht wesentlich, daß ein guter Teil der seelischen Belastungen für mich wegfällt.

Nun seid Ihr, liebe Eltern, an Weihnachten auch ein wenig froh, trotz der schweren Zeit, und seid überzeugt, es gibt doch noch einsichtige Menschen und es wird auch noch vieles besser und gut, was man im Augenblick noch so schrecklich erwünscht.

Nehmt Euch des R. ein wenig an und packt ihm bitte nicht zuviel für mich auf. Er soll noch verschiedene auf seiner Reise erledigen und hat dann zuviel Schlepperei. Ich bin ja so gut versorgt hier, Marta betreut mich wirklich mütterlich.

Herzlichen Gruß von E. Wirths

Eduard Wirths

Document 8 contd.: Copy of letter from Eduard Wirths of Dec. 13, 1944 to his parents.

Albert Wirths

8701 Geroldshausen, den 21. Juni 7
Nr. 64

Herrn Professor
Ernst K l e m e n t
Adlerstraße 3

A 9523 Landskron

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Klement,

mit bestem Dank bestätige ich den Empfang Ihres geehrten Schreibens v. 25. Mai und danke Ihnen besonders für das Verständnis, das Sie mir entgegenbringen.

Ich habe Ihnen schon mitgeteilt, daß Sie mein volles Vertrauen besitzen und ich keine anderweitigen Erklärungen abgeben möchte.

Ich bin mir auch der Gefahr bewußt, daß nach so langer Zeit einen die Erinnerung täuschen kann.

Über die Vergasungen hat mir jedoch mein Sohn Eduard wörtliche Angaben gemacht.

Die Vergasungen wurden, nun kann meine Kenntnis z.T. auch von anderer Seite kommen, nur von der SS durchgeführt.

Nach Eintreffen der Judentransporte wurden die arbeitsfähigen Männer durch die Ärzte aussortiert (was mein Sohn nach seiner Angabe erreicht hatte) und dann die übrigen, Alt und Jung, in den als Badeanstalt getarnten Raum geführt und dort sofort vergast.

Die Leichen wurden durch Kommandos von Juden zum den Verbrennungsöfen geschafft und verbrannt.

Die hiermit beschäftigten Juden wurden von Zeit zu Zeit selbst vergast, so daß nichts hinausdringen konnte.

Bei der außerordentlichen Größe der gesamten Lager die gegeneinander abgeschlossen waren und sehr geringe Bewegungsmöglichkeit der Häftlinge war, kann es wohl sein, daß der Wiener Häftling "Kautsky" nie hiervon erfahren hat.

Nach Angabe meines Sohnes Eduard mir gegenüber, erfolgten die Vergasungen systematisch in großem Umfange.

Es ist wohl müßig um Zahlen zu streiten. Wenn ^{wie} Sie mir mitteilen, sehr geehrter Herr Professor, das jüdische Dokumentationszentrum in Paris ermittelt hat, daß im 2. Weltkrieg 1.465 292 Juden ums Leben gekommen sind, ist dies ja auch eine erschreckende Zahl.

-2-

Berechnungen aufzustellen, ob es räumlich und zeitlich möglich gewesen sei, Tötungen in den fantastischen Zahlen vorzunehmen, können wohl nicht weiterführen, alle Anlagen wurden ja völlig zerstört und die Leichen auch haufenweise mit Benzin übergossen und verbrannt.

M.E. sollte man die Ereignisse im eigentlichen Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, die durch die dauernde Überfüllung des Lagers und die ungenügende Verpflegung der Häftlinge, schrecklich genug waren und die Judenvergasung durch die SS, die sich hierdurch mißbraucht fühlte, auseinanderhalten.

Die überaus erfolgreiche Tätigkeit meines Sohnes wurde von vielen anerkannt, wie auch von dem SS Richter Morgen im Nürnberger Prozeß erklärt wurde. Er hat vielen Häftlingen das Leben erhalten, während mein Sohn durch die Judenvergasungen in Auschwitz selbst ein Opfer dieser wahnsinnigen Verbrechen geworden ist.

Ich kann allen Ihren Ausführungen in vollem Umfange beistimmen, sehr geehrter Herr Professor und füge Durchschlag eines Schreibens an Herrn Schörghofer bei, der mir einen umfangreichen Brief schrieb.

Ich verweise auch auf die Ihnen gesandte Ablichtung des Schr. meines Sohnes Eduard v. 13. Dez. 1944

3 Anlagen

J.
Ans. 10.

Document 9 contd.: Copy of letter of Eduard Wirths's father to a revisionist

14. 11. 76

Lieber Herr Orthel!

Gerade habe ich neulichst Ihren Brief vom 2.9. an
 meinem Schwiegervater gelesen und will deshalb ein
 paar Zeilen an Sie schreiben. (Ich will es schon lange!)
 Der Fieber ist gelassen und es hat erstaunlich wenig
 Reaktion gegeben, die, die Edward kämpften, waren er-
 schüttert über die Tragik seines Tums. Die meisten
 finden, wir hätten alles mehr besen sollen. Und
 mit der ärmsten Familie sind froh, daß ein
 Instanz gegeben wurde und ich mich mit K. bill
 es hätte noch ein Mensch positiv aussagen müssen.
 Die beiden Frauen waren sehr stark in ihren Aus-
 sage - ob die eine weiß, daß mein Mann diese
 Wildgemisesammlung angeordnet hatte, von der sie
 so erschütternd wahrte! (Er sagte es mir so froh,
 daß die Frauen so gern seine Sammlungen machten!)
 Auf der dunklen Seite 14. Langlein - mir ein bißchen
 an selbstlicher und doch positiv. Der gesch. Kern
 hatte er ein Recht Kritik an einem Menschen und seinem
 Tum in sich den er mit der jungen unreifen Jungling
 gekannt hatte, dessen Verlegung, seine Reife, seine

hatte die Beweise mir
 K. Thoma in die

Document 10: Copy of letter of Nov. 14, 1976 from Eduard Wirths's wife to documentary film producer Rolf Orthel.

Lebensaufopferung er nicht erduldet hat u. nicht können
 konnte und den er mit schmerzlichen Wscheln als
 „ein Hängelbrot“ einstempelte, dessen Tod er als „fluchlegend“
 falsch beurteilte, der doch der Sohn des Vaters
 war, den der H.V. Dr. Köppler heute noch so hoch verehrt,
 wie, als Tagekönige esblen ja nicht.
 Ich kann mir nicht denken, daß mein Sohn Rüdiger es
 abgestritten hat daß es in d. Verbrechen gegeben hat.
 Das steht nicht nur Dokument, Aber, was wir alle ab
 stricken ist, daß Eduard ein Verbrechen war. Er
 hat Verbrechen begangen, aber nicht freiwillig und
 nicht gern, sondern mit blutenden Herzen. (Was es
 ein Verbrechen, wenn einer Schriftführer vom
 Floß stößt, um die, die drauf sind wenigstens
 zu retten? - jeder Vergleich hinkt!)
 Wir sind sehr stolz auf unseren Vater u. ich auf
 meinen Mann, er hat sein Leben und Willen be-
 standen. Möge niemand mehr in solche eine Situation
 kommen, möge jeder in der gleichen Situation handeln wie
 man kann.
 Ich schickte Ihnen noch 2 Briefe von K. v. mit. Er wäre
 der feinste positive Botschafter gewesen. In seinem
 2. Brief muß ich sagen, ich hatte ihm geschrieben, daß es
 mich bedauerte immer zu hören, daß mein Mann ohne
 - langem nichts hätte tun können sondern daß ich für
 er, daß man man ohne langem mehr hätte tun können,
 als langem ohne meinen Mann.

Document 10 contd.: Copy of letter of Nov. 14, 1976 from Eduard Wirths's wife to documentary film producer Rolf Orthel.

A b s c h r i f t.		Datum
<p>Der Kommandant Konzentrationslager Auschwitz I.</p>	<p>Auschwitz, den 3. Juli 1944</p>	3
<p>Militärische Beurteilung des H-Hauptsturmführers (R) Dr. Eduard Wirths, geb. 4.9.1909</p>		
<p>H-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Eduard W i r t h s übernahm am 1.9.1942 die Dienststelle des H-Standortarztes Auschwitz, weil zu diesem Zeitpunkt die Verhältnisse einen tatkräftigen und urteilsfähigen H-Führer verlangten.</p> <p>Seiner großartigen Planung, gepaart mit soldatischer Zielsetzung in der Durchführung eines Auftrages war es zu verdanken, daß in kurzer Zeit der Sanitätsdienst in dem weitverzweigten Lagersystem ein Instrument wurde, das den überhandnehmenden Seuchenherden mit Nachdruck Einhalt gebot.</p> <p>Dr. W. verstand es, mit den einfachsten zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln zu improvisieren.</p> <p>Durch seine hervorragenden Charaktereigenschaften, Fleiß, Ausdauer, Selbstlosigkeit und Härte gegen sich selbst, war und ist er seinen Mitarbeitern das immer gleichbleibende Vorbild.</p> <p>Von dem ihm zur ärztlichen Versorgung unterstellten H-Angehörigen mit deren Familien wird ihm Achtung und größtes Vertrauen entgegengebracht.</p> <p>Bei seinen Führerkameraden wird er seines bescheidenen Auftretens wegen geschätzt.</p> <p>Seiner eigenen Initiative ist die Errichtung eines hier fast fertiggestellten H-Lazarettes zuzuschreiben.</p> <p>Mit derselben soldatischen Zähigkeit, mit der er die ärztliche Versorgung der Truppe organisierte, führte er auch die der hier einsitzenden Häftlinge durch. Seiner Umsicht und seinem ärztlichen Können ist es zuzuschreiben, daß manche Arbeitskraft der Rüstungsproduktion erhalten blieb.</p> <p>Er ist dem H-Standortältesten ein Berater von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung geworden.</p> <p>Seine Beförderung zum H-Sturmabführer (R) ist auf Grund seiner bisher geleisteten Leistungen und im Hinblick auf die noch gestellten Aufgaben gerechtfertigt.</p>		
<p>P.d.R.d.A. Hin., d. 12.7.44</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> H-Obersturmführer</p>		<p>gez.: Unterschrift</p> <p>H-Sturmabführer</p>

Document 11: Transcript of a "military evaluation" of Dr. Eduard Wirths by the commandant of CC Auschwitz I.

Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt
Arbeitsgruppe I-Konzentrationslager

Oranienburg b. Berlin, 5. April 1944

Vorgangsnr.: Schausd-Nr. 2371

Diktatzeichen:
Amt D III/Az.21/7.44-Dr.lg/K.-

Im Antwortschreiben beauftragt
ausgegeben!

Fachliche Beurteilung

Des H-Hauptsturmführers Dr. Eduard W i r t h s, geb. 4.9.09.


Der H-Hauptsturmführer d.R. Dr. Eduard W i r t h s, geb. 4.9.09, wurde am 2.3.1942 als Lagerarzt zum KL Dachau versetzt. Am 1.9.1942 wurde ihm die Stelle des I-Lagerarztes KL Auschwitz übertragen und er hat diese Stelle bisher mit vollstem Zufriedenheit seiner Vorgesetzten ausgefüllt. Wirths ist ein ehrlicher und offener Charakter; als Arzt besitzt er umfassende Kenntnisse, die er dauernd noch zu erweitern bestrebt ist.

In der Seuchenbekämpfung des in hygienischer Hinsicht außerordentlich ungünstigen Lagers Auschwitz hat er Hervorragendes geleistet und es muss betont werden, dass allein durch seine Planung und Durchführung der von ihm getroffenen Maßnahmen die vorhandenen Seuchen heute erloschen sind. Die Anregung, im Bereiche des KL Auschwitz ein H-Lager-Lazarett zu errichten, hat er sich sofort zu eigen gemacht, und es ist ihm in erster Linie mit zu verdanken, wenn im Frühjahr dieses Jahres in Auschwitz ein den anderen H-Lazaretten völlig gleichwertiges Lazarett fertiggestellt wird. Er versteht es, sich bei den untergebenen Führern und Unterführern so durchzusetzen, dass ohne Härten die von ihm gegebenen Befehle ausgeführt werden.

Seine Leistungen gehen über den Durchschnitt weit hinaus. Obwohl er körperlich nach seinem Einsatz in letzteren zeitweise stark behindert ist, tut er dann doch seine Pflicht, auch wenn es ihm körperlich außerordentlich schwer fällt.

Als sein sanitätsdienstlicher Vorgesetzter halte ich ihn auf Grund seiner Leistungen und seiner Haltung für würdig, ihn zum nächsten Beförderungstermin zum H-Sturmbannführer d.R. vorzuschlagen.

Der Leiter des Sanitätswesens
im H-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt u.
Chef des Amtes D III
Lolling
H - Stabsartenführer.



100 14 10000 1. 44

Document 12: Copy of a "professional evaluation" of Dr. Eduard Wirths by Enno Lolling, head of Office D III in the SS WVHA in Oranienburg.

11

Gruppe D-Konzentrationslager

18. August 1942

Amt D III.

B e u r t e i l u n g

des H-Hauptsturmführers d. Res. Dr. Eduard W i r t h s, geb. 4.2.00.

Hauptsturmführer d. Res. Dr. Eduard W i r t h s, geb. 4.2.00, ist seit dem 2.3.42 als Lagerarzt im Bereiche der Konz.-Lager, seit 1.9.42 als Standort- und L.-Lagerarzt im Konz.-Lager Auschwitz tätig.

Er besitzt einen ehrlichen und offenen Charakter. Eigentliche Schwächen, Neigungen und Wünsche sind nicht bekannt.

Als Arzt besitzt er umfassende Kenntnisse, die er dauernd noch zu erweitern bestrebt ist.

In der Gesundheitsprüfung des in hygienischer Hinsicht außerordentlich ungünstigen Lagers Auschwitz hat er Hervorragendes geleistet und es muss noch betont werden, dass allein durch seine Planung und Durchführung der von ihm getroffenen Maßnahmen die vorhandenen Seuchen heute erloschen sind. Die Anregung, im Bereiche des L.L. Auschwitz ein H-Lazarett zu errichten, hat er sich sofort zu eigen gemacht, und es ist ihm in erster Linie mit zu verdanken, wenn in den nächsten Tagen in Auschwitz ein der andere H-Lazarett völlig gleichwertiges H-Lazarett eröffnet wird.


Er versteht es, sich bei den untergebenen Führern und Unterführern so durchzusetzen, dass ohne Mühen die von ihm gegebenen Befehle ausgeführt werden.

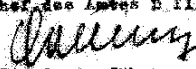
Sein aussergewöhnliches Verhalten ist einwandfrei.

Weltanschaulich ist er vollkommen gefestigt; er besitzt eine Überzeugende und freie Vortragensart.

Hauptstaf. Wirths nahm bis zum 2.3.42 am Ostfeldzug teil und ist in Besitz des EK.II.Kl., der Ostmedaille und des KVK.II.Kl.a.Schw. Seine Stelle als H-Standort- und L.-Lagerarzt füllt er zur vollen Zufriedenheit voll aus.

Äußerer liegen nicht vor.



Der Chef des Amtes D III

 H - Standortführer.

Document 13: Copy of an "evaluation" of Dr. Eduard Wirths by Enno Lolling, head of Office D III in the SS WVHA in Oranienburg.

PAŃSTWOWE MUZEUM
Auschwitz-Birkenau w Oświęcimiu
Państwowe Muzeum Auschwitz

ODPIS 145

Sturabefehlshaber Dr. Eduard Wirths

war Stabsarzt des K.L. Auschwitz von 1942 bis z. Bannung.

Wirths hatte vor dem Krieg eine ~~ausgedehnte~~ Landpraxis als prakt. Arzt in badischen Hinterland. Zu Beginn des Krieges wurde er als Arzt zur Waffen-SS eingezogen und war bei verschiedenen Verbänden an der Front eingesetzt. Durch rücksichtslosen Einsatz seiner Person zog er sich in Finnland ein schweres Herzleiden zu und konnte an der Front nicht mehr verwendet werden. So kam er zur Insp. K.L. und zum K.L. Auschwitz.

Wirths war ein tüchtiger Arzt mit einem stark geprägten Pflichtgefühl und äusserst gewissenhaft und vorsichtig. Er hatte umfassende Kenntnisse auf allen medizinischen Gebieten und war stets bestrebt sein ärztl. Wissen u. Können zu erweitern. Doch war er sehr weich und gütig und brauchte unbedingt einen starken Rückhalt auf den er sich stützen konnte. Alle ihm erteilten Befehle und Weisungen befolgte er mit peinlichster Sorgfalt. In Zweifelsfällen vergewisserte er sich stets über die Richtigkeit. So liess er sich die Weisungen der Polit. Abt. Grabners über verschleierte Exekutionen grundsätzlich immer von mir persönlich bestätigen, ehe er sie durchführte. Zum letzten Ärger Grabners, der ihm dies sehr übel nahm. Oft und oft klagte mir Wirths, dass er diese von ihm verlangten Tötungen mit seinem ärztlichen Gewissen nicht vereinbaren könne und sehr darunter litte. Er bat auch immer wieder um eine andere ärztl. Verwendung bei Lolling und beim Reichsarzt, vergebens. Ich sagte ihm immer wieder aufrichtig mit dem Hinweis auf die harte Notwendigkeit der von RP-SS ergangenen Befehle. Auch die gesamte Juden-Vernichtung brachte ihm Gewissensscrupel, die er mir oft im Vertrauen offenbarte. In seiner Gewissenhaftigkeit und Vorwitz hat er alle Experimente mit Zyklon B - die Herstellung der Blausäurelösung zum Einspritzen und die Versuche mit dem Präparat, ohne Schädigung, die Massen-Entlausung durchführen zu können. Die Versuche brachten ihm mehrfach schwere Schäden bei, bis ich ihn dies strikt verbot.

In seinen ihm unterstellten Ärzten und dem Sanitätspersonal hatte

Document 14: Report on Dr. Eduard Wirths that the former commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, produced in Polish captivity.

PAŃSTWOWE MUZEUM
Auschwitz-Birkenau w Oświęcimiu
Dziękuję za udostępnienie

146

er bis auf wenige Ausnahmen keine besondere Hilfe. Die Ärzte waren für Auschwitz viel zu wenig, dann meist unbrauchbar, oft untragbar, durch ihr Verhalten oder ihre Mängel. Der Personalmangel war - wie bei allen Auschwitzer Dienststellen - chronisch. Fast die gesamte ärztliche Versorgung der Häftlinge lag in den Händen der Häftlingsärzte, die unter der "Aufsicht" der wenigen SS Ärzte ihre ärztl. Tätigkeit ausübten. Zum Teil hervorragend und wertvoll, aber oft auch verhängnisvoll. Die Tätigkeit der Capos und Blockältesten fand in Krankenbau ihre Krönung. Bei der Vielzahl und Unübersichtlichkeit der Häftlings-Kranken-Reviere nicht zu übersehen. Auch war es kaum möglich V-Leute in einem Krankenbau zu halten. Die Wissenden der Häftlinge zogen es vor zu schweigen!. Wirths hat mir oft über seine Versuche, mit diesen Zustand aufzuräumen, berichtet und deren klägliches Scheitern. Den Häftlings Ärzten und Pflegepersonal irgend eine Untat nachzuweisen war nicht möglich, besonders nicht bei den Massensterben in den Seuchenzeiten. Auch das ~~Benutzen~~ Bedürfnis Wirths aus den in Revier liegenden, durch Schläge verletzten Häftlg. die Täter herauszubringen war ergebnislos. Die Angst vor der Allmächtigkeit und Allwissenheit der wirklichen Lagergewalt war zu gross. Wirths hielt es für seine erste Pflicht, ständig alle hygien. Einrichtungen zu überwachen, zu verbessern und sich ~~mit~~ allen Mitteln für die Beseitigung alles hyg. sanit. Missstände einzusetzen. W. lag in ständigem Krieg mit der Bauleitung, weil er ständig um die Verbesserung und die Neuerrichtung dieser Einrichtungen drängen und bei ihm bekannt werdenden Fehlern unabsichtlich nicht eher ruhte, bis diese beseitigt waren.- In seinen monatlichen Arztberichten an D III und an den Reichsarzt SS schilderte Wirths bis ins Kleinste den gesunden Gesundheitszustand, den Stand der ges. Hygien. und sanitären Einrichtungen und die aufgetretenen Missstände in einer klaren Darstellungsweise und schonungsloser Offenheit. In diesen Berichten bat Wirths jedesmal um Hilfe zur Beseitigung dieses krassen, später greusenhaft zu nennenden, Allgemeinzustandes des Lagers. Jeder der diese Berichte las, konnte sich ein wirklichkeitgetreues Bild die-

Document 14 contd.: Report on Dr. Eduard Wirths that the former commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, produced in Polish captivity.

PANSTWOWE MUZEUM
Auschwitz-Birkenau u. Umgebung
Dok. Poln. Archiw. A. 147

147

ser Zustände machen. Auch beimündlichen Rapporten bei D III bezw. RA-SS nahm dr. Wirths keine Rücksicht und berichtete schonungslos. Die von Pohl über D III angeforderten Sonderberichte bei Deutschen z.B. wenn ihn die hohen Totenziffern zu denken gaben - verfasste Wirths so kraass und vor allem die Ursachen, die zu all diesen Missetänden führten, so eindeutig hervorhebend und unterstreichend, dass die Berichte oft selbst mir zu Übertrieben schienen. Doch liess ich Wirths gewähren. Eine fühlbare Hilfe ist durch alle diese ärztl. Berichte Auschwitz nie erstanden. Aber keine massgebende vorgesetzte Dienststelle blieb im Unklaren über die katastrophalen Zustände des K.L.Auschwitz und kein Vorgesetzter - auch das HSHA nicht - kann je behaupten, darüber nichts erfahren zu haben!.- Wirths war oft verzweifelt ob dieses Nicht-Hören-wollens der oberen Dienststellen, er glaubte aber doch, dass eines Tages endlich entscheidend von oben eingegriffen würde. Ich liess ihn seinen Glauben, ich erhoffte nach dem RF-SS-Besuch/Sommer 42 nichts mehr.- Wirths tat zur Abstellung der schlimmsten Missetände alles was er konnte, er hatte gute und auch durchführbare Einfälle - aber bis sie durchgeführt werden konnten - waren sie überholt, gegenstandslos geworden, durch die weitere Verstopfung. Mir selbst war W. ein guter, treuer Helfer, ein guter Berater in allen Dingen seines Aufgabenbereiches. Selbst Lolling gab zu - was er nicht gerne tat - dass W. der beste Arzt aller K.L. war. Ich habe in meiner 10-jährigen Dienstzeit im K.L.Wesen nie einen Besseren erlebt.- Im Umgang mit den Häftlingen war er korrekt und versuchte ihnen gerecht zu werden. M.E. war er oft zu gutmütig und vor allem zu leichtgläubig. Auch wurde seine Gutmütigkeit von den Häftlingen, besonders von den weiblichen, oft zu seinem Nachteil ausgenutzt. Die Häftlings-Ärzte bevorzugte er besonders, ja ich hatte oft den Eindruck, dass er sie als Kollegen behandelte. Das hatte wie ich oben schon andeutete, erhebliche Nachteile für das Lager. Seine Krebsforschungen in Verbindung mit seinem Bruder und die - soweit mir bekannt - wenigen operativen Eingriffe auf diesem Gebiet, waren nicht schädli-

Document 14 contd.: Report on Dr. Eduard Wirths that the former commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, produced in Polish captivity.

PAŃSTWOWE MUZEUM
Auschwitz-Birkenau
Dział Edukacji i Informacji

148

gend. Doch die Erkenntnisse dieser Forschung sind für die ganze medizinische Welt von weittragender Bedeutung, sie waren u. U. einmalig.

Nach der Flucht aus Auschwitz kam Wirths erst nach Mittelbau dann nach Bergen-Belsen u. zuletzt noch nach Neuengamme. Sein Herzleiden hatte sich durch die Auschwitzer Arbeit so verschlimmert, dass er fast dienstunfähig war. Auch schwand sein Gehör zusehends. - Er lebte in einer glücklichen Ehe und hatte 4 Kinder. - W. war sehr kameradschaftlich und war unter den Kameraden auch sehr beliebt. Er half jedem, der zu ihm kam. Auch in den SS-Familien hat er als Arzt viel geholfen. Alle hatten Vertrauen zu ihm.

XI/46. /-/ H.



Z oryginalnem zgodny

Sędzia Okręgowy Stadozy
Jan Schn

Document 14 contd.: Report on Dr. Eduard Wirths that the former commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, produced in Polish captivity.

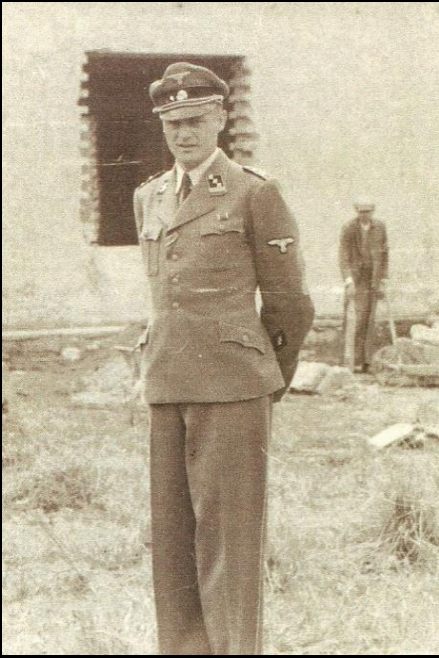


Photo 1: Dr. Eduard Wirths at the construction site of the SS Hospital of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

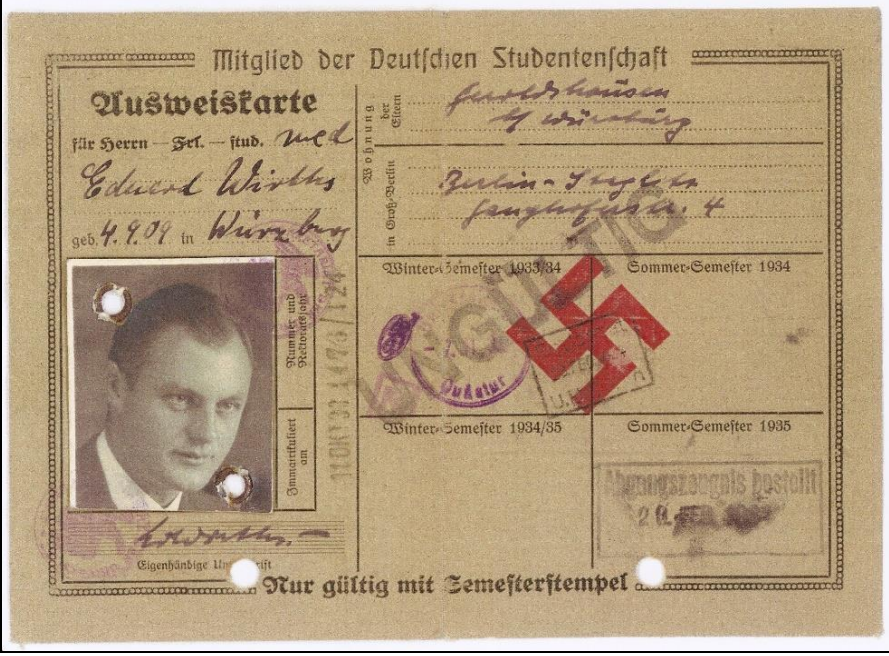


Photo 2: Student identification card of Eduard Wirths.



Photo 3: A caricature by a prisoner showing Wirths as a tireless battler against infestation in Auschwitz.



Photo 4: Wirths with a certificate of award. On September 1, 1944, he received the War Service Cross Second Class with Swords. From left to right: Eduard Wirths, Enno Lolling, Richard Baer, Karl-Friedrich Höcker and Rudolf Höß.



Photo 5: On the way to the dedication of the SS Hospital of Birkenau.



Photo 6: Next to Eduard Wirths on the occasion of the dedication of the SS Hospital Karl Bischoff is shown. He is receiving the War Service Cross First Class. Between them, Richard Baer congratulates Karl Bischoff.



Photo 7: Eduard Wirths with his family during a stay at the vacation resort Solahütte.

Sources of the Documents

All photos and documents were made available to me by the kind permission of Peter Wirths, son of Dr. Eduard Wirths. I wish on this occasion to thank him once more for his invaluable assistance and support.

Comments on the Authenticity of the Statements by Dr. Eduard Wirths

by *Germar Rudolf and Carlo Mattogno*

Regarded from the perspective of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, Dr. Wirths, in his function as SS garrison physician of Auschwitz, is not just some witness or other, but one of the major perpetrators of the extermination of the Jews. This school of historiography follows its own logic and has its own argumentative coherence. Accordingly, Wirths's statements have an inner logic and coherence only if they are conceived as "confessions." Every accused person at that time undoubtedly sought by any and every means to ameliorate the accusations of the Anglo-American prosecutors, whether through denial or more often by minimizing his own role in the history of the camps. What makes sense in the juridical domain, however, makes considerably less sense in the moral and historical domains.

Dr. Wirths behaved like a simple, innocent "witness" certainly toward the British, but possibly also toward his own family. His two interrogations display the evolutionary pattern typical of important persons, who at the outset aren't quite sure what they are supposed to say—as in the case of Hans Aumeier, the first head of the protective-custody camp in the Auschwitz Main Camp from February 16, 1942 to August 15, 1943. (see Mattogno 2015b, pp. 602f.). According to the interrogation record of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945, Wirths portrayed himself not only as an innocent witness, but also as an ignorant one.

Before we analyze Wirths's statements in greater detail, a couple of remarks are due. Wirths was apparently arrested in the hospital and taken to jail. He had just had an appendectomy, so it borders on torture to throw someone with open incisions into jail. It fits the scene perfectly that he killed himself a few days later. We don't know whether he was mistreated in other ways, but we do know that during German police interrogations, no verbatim transcript is made, only an ad hoc summary afterwards. How long was Wirths interrogated with his open incisions before a text was completed and given to him for signature? What was he accused of before he testified? What incriminating material was he confronted with in order to make his "hopeless situation" clear to him, as is often done in such cases? Which threats were uttered? What suggestive questions asked? We don't know, but Wirths's repeated mentioning of the prisoner Hermann

Langbein is notable. This could be an indication that Wirths was confronted with statements by Langbein, among others, and the he in turn adjusted his statements accordingly.

Now to the content of Wirths's testimony. According to it, he was posted to Auschwitz by the SS *WVHA*, in particular by Dr. Lolling and Glücks, in order to quell the epidemics of typhoid fever and typhus then raging there. Here Wirths employs his first defense strategy by assuming his accusers' claim, according to which Höß supposedly declared "that I had to use my medical resources only for the troops, that I am not there for the prisoners, because Auschwitz is an extermination camp" (p. 4 of the interrogation record of the Hamburg criminal police). This sentence is obviously absurd. Wirths implies with this testimony that the prisoners in Auschwitz required no health care, because Auschwitz was an "extermination camp." Since it is known that the typhus epidemic in summer 1942 broke out among the civilian workers and from them spread to the inmates and the SS complement of the camp, Höß would have condemned the majority of the civilian workers along with the registered prisoners to the "extermination," who had just survived the alleged selections for "extermination" in the "gas chambers" and who had since become integrated in the multifarious efforts upon which the prosecution of the war so critically depended.

Actually, this sentence contradicts both many documents as well as testimonies, first of all the import of Höß's statements about Wirths that he provided while in Polish custody (see Wieland's Document 14). Therein, Wirths's efforts at Auschwitz in behalf of the prisoners are praised to the skies. This concurs with the service commendations that Wirths received from his superiors during the war and in which his efforts for the health of the prisoners is emphasized and praised.

Thus wrote, for example, the Commandant of the Main Camp Liebehenschel on December 13, 1943, as already cited in Section 3.2 of the present work (p. 72):

"With a unique exertion from early until late and in a ceaseless effort, garrison physician, SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths, has succeeded since Sept. 1, 1942 in reducing the danger of epidemics in Auschwitz Concentration Camp to a minimum and thereby in maintaining the health and productivity of the SS men as well as the prisoners in general." (Emphasis added.)

In his military evaluation of Wirths, Liebehenschel wrote on July 3, 1944 (see Wieland's Document 11):

"He organized the medical care of the prisoners stationed here with the same military tenacity with which he organized that of the troops. His care and his medical capabilities are to credit for the maintenance of much of the labor strength upon which war production relies."

It is further to be noted that the term Wirths used, the present-day term “extermination camp,” was first introduced in Allied propaganda and therefore would not have been used by an SS man of his own account, except as a repetition of this propaganda.

At the same time, Wirths overemphasizes the inadequacies of the hygienic-sanitary conditions at the time in Auschwitz, in order to magnify his contributions, and for the same motivations he exaggerates the camp census to 100,000 prisoners (p. 4 of the transcript), although there were only 28,726 inmates on September 22, 1942, that is, a few weeks after his arrival in Auschwitz (RGVA, 502-1-19, p. 20).

Then Wirths makes a further concession to the preconceptions of his interrogators:

“Numerous trains filled with Jews who were to be exterminated arrived at Auschwitz. Only a small circle of persons was entrusted with this procedure, this circle encompassed the Political Department and the camp command. After I became aware of this program through accounts by prisoners and colleagues, I immediately requested transfer from Auschwitz, [...]. The Jews were driven into chambers and there killed with poison gas.” (p. 6)

This testimony also is completely unbelievable. Wirths, the **garrison physician** of Auschwitz would have first learned of the alleged extermination “by prisoners and colleagues,” which is altogether incommensurate with his position, responsibilities and activities in the camp. A plethora of documents unmistakably indicates that Wirths comprehensively integrated himself into the camp in order to improve the hygienic-sanitary conditions as well as the overall living conditions of the prisoners, a circumstance confirmed by Höß in his postwar testimony. This was the basis of the glowing reports of his superiors. In these circumstances, he would not have had a need to rely on rumors and whispering campaigns by which to discover the “horrible truth” about Auschwitz.

He claims to have sought transfer from Auschwitz just because he allegedly heard a rumor from third parties. This seems hardly believable. Efforts to uncover these atrocities and to end them, he does not mention. Compare this with his behavior regarding the abuses of the Gestapo agent Grabner, where he did not leave it at rumors but rather intervened actively.

The Christmas thank-you card from the year 1943, in which the prisoners thanked him for saving 93,000 prisoners during the previous year, can hardly be reconciled with the idea of Auschwitz as an “extermination camp.” Thanks to their deployment to innumerable work details, the prisoners had detailed knowledge of the events unfolding in Auschwitz. If the extermination thesis had any truth to it, they would have known that Wirths was behind the doctors who conducted the “selections” on the “ramps,”

and that he was also responsible for the supply of Zyklon B, whether for purposes of disinfestation or murder. It seems therefore hard to believe that the people who had lost their relatives in these “gas chambers” would thank one of those most instrumental in the operation of this “extermination machinery.”

During the interview by Captain Ian MacBallister on September 15, 1945 Wirths again presented himself as innocent, although this time up to speed about the “facts.” “Selections” were known to him, as were also the “killing of those incapable of work in the gas chambers disguised as showers.”

Wirths’s letter to his parents of December 13, 1944 likewise can hardly have anything to do with the alleged extermination of the Jews. The date is important. According to Danuta Czech’s *Chronicle*, the alleged order to “stop gassing” arrived on November 2, 1944 in Auschwitz. In his letter, Wirths mentions “the current great changes in Auschwitz,” therefore changes that took place at that time (mid-December) or thereafter, that indeed had something to do with an inhuman, impossible and utterly unworthy procedure. As far as we know, there were at that time in Auschwitz no “great changes.” The only event of note was the evacuation of the camp which had been going on for a couple of months by that time.

Let us now turn to statements made by Wirths’s relatives claiming that Wirths told them about the terrible truth of Auschwitz. First, it should be noted that we do not know what Wirths actually said to his relatives. We have no record of any of these statements, if they were ever uttered in the first place. We only have what his relatives claimed he said. For us, these family claims are mere hearsay, made decades after the claimed conversations. Their evidentiary value is thus minimal.

The response of Wirths’s father to a revisionist comes from the year 1976, therefore from a time when the orthodox narrative of Auschwitz had been in place for several decades. Wirths’s purported revelation to his father, as told by his father, obviously derive from this very narrative. His father commented then in accordance with it and said precisely:

“I am aware of the danger that after such a long time one’s memory can become confused. But my son Eduard Wirths made oral references to the gasings. The gasings – now, my knowledge may also come partly from another source – were conducted only by the SS. After the arrival of Jewish transports, the men capable of work were picked out by the physicians (which my son had achieved according to his statement), and then the others, old and young, were led into the room disguised as a shower facility and there immediately gassed. The bodies were taken to the incineration furnaces by Jewish work details and incinerated. The Jews involved in this were themselves gassed from time to time so that nothing could leak out.” (Emphasis added)

Most likely Wirths had told his father of the “selections,” and in the succeeding thirty years his father liberally added to this picture what he had heard “from another source.” At the time, Wirths’s father, like the great majority of Germans, was doubtlessly convinced that Auschwitz was an extermination camp. Therefore, when his son spoke of a “selections,” in his father’s eyes this was an important aspect of the “extermination machinery,” the further details of which clearly had to be supplied “from another source.”

One feature of testimonies by self-appointed eyewitnesses to an event that they themselves have never seen is the extreme generalization and vagueness of the presentation as well as the mindless repetition of propaganda slogans and clichés.

In his interrogation, Wirths was unable to report on anything besides “chambers,” “gas chambers,” “poison gas,” and “showers.” His father added a further element of the propaganda: “room disguised as a shower facility” (only one!). The “shower facility” arose from US propaganda about Dachau, or it might have arisen from the Soviet interpretation of the “bathing facility” of the file memo of Fritz Ertl of August 21, 1942, for which of course a harmless explanation exists (Mattogno 2015b, pp. 206-212).

It is known that, of all the alleged “gas chambers” in Auschwitz and Birkenau, only one, that of Crematorium III, had 14 showers that allegedly were fake, but which were found on closer inspection to be genuine (*ibidem*, pp. 151-153). These 14 showers were vestiges of a project first mentioned by Fritz Ertl in summer 1942 to install real, genuine, functioning large shower facilities (“*Badeanstalten*”) for prisoners. The project was later greatly reduced, however, because a separate large hygienic facility was erected instead (the so-called “Central Sauna”). Therefore, no SS man who had seen the rooms which were later labeled “gas chambers” would have sensibly describe them of his own accord as false “shower baths” or “bathing facilities.” Wirths’s only detail of these claimed murder chambers is therefore simply false and therefore by all accounts derives not from Wirths but from his interrogators, who ascribed this word choice to him.

It becomes apparent how such interrogation techniques work from the example of the interrogation of Joachim Drosihn – an employee of the Zyklon-B distribution firm Tesch & Stabenow. During this interrogation on October 17, 1945 the British Captain A. W. Freud asked him out of the blue how many “shower rooms” had to his knowledge been converted into “gas chambers” (The National Archives, WO 3Sep. 1603). This is quite the equivalent of asking a man whether he has finally stopped raping his wife.

Precisely because we have no German verbatim interrogation transcript in the case of Wirths, as mentioned earlier, but rather only a summary sup-

posedly signed by him, it must remain hidden to the critical researcher what might have moved Wirths to adopt this false cliché of Allied propaganda. It indicates, however, that something very odd must have been going on during this interrogation.

But that is not all. As garrison physician, Wirths was in charge of the crematoria in Auschwitz-Birkenau! In his writing of January 21, 1943 to the camp headquarters, he requested modifications to Crematorium II, which was then still under construction. He requested the division of the dissecting room into two spaces, and he requested “to provide an undressing room in the basement” (Mattogno 2004b, Part III). If this room served as the undressing room for the victims of the “gas chamber” as orthodox Holocaust historians claim, Wirths would have been directly responsible for the design of the “gas chambers.” He would have known their structure and methods of operations exactly, and could therefore have provided an exact description of everything that occurred during the “gassings” (for example duration, symptoms of death, color of corpses, and so on). He would also not have depended on rumors put about by third parties in order to find out what was going on before his very eyes. Yet instead of describing the rooms, their equipment and operation in detail, Wirths confined himself to (false) banalities of propaganda.

Wirths’s testimony as to the actual murder weapon is likewise non-committal. He never once mentioned the poison-gas product Zyklon B, but confined himself to mentioning a generic “poison gas.” And this from the chief orderer and manager of Zyklon B of the camp!

The documents of the camp administration of Auschwitz are obviously far more important than mere calculated responses to hostile interrogators.

The fact is that not the slightest hint of an extermination policy in Auschwitz can be found in the surviving documentation of the SS garrison physician.

As Carlo Mattogno has emphasized, some of these documents show that no such extermination *could* have been carried out in the crematoria of Birkenau (*ibidem*, Part II). Thus, for example, Wirths urgently requested in a letter to the Central Construction Office of July 20, 1943 the establishment of morgues in Construction Sector II of Birkenau. With that began a correspondence that ended as late as August 4, when the head of the Central Construction Office told him:

“SS Standartenführer Mrugowski has explained in the discussion on July 31 that the corpses are to be collected twice a day, in the morning and the evening, and are to be conveyed to the morgues of the crematoria, for which reason the separate erection of morgues in the individual sectors is redundant.”

Mattogno commented on this as follows:

“the order pertained to all the crematoria and was carried out twice a day, which means that the morgues in question were available without restrictions—and therefore could not be continually misused as ‘gas chambers.’ Wirths was of course fully aware of this fact.”

Wirths was also the initiator and supervisor of the “special measures for the improvement of the hygienic facilities” in Birkenau that were ordered in May 1943 by the SS WVHA and included, among other things, the establishment of the Prisoners’ Infirmary in Construction Sector III of Birkenau. Jean-Claude Pressac very rightly said of this (Pressac 1989, p. 512):

“There is an INCONSISTENCY between the installation of a camp to provide medical care and four crematoria only a couple of hundred meters away in which, as the official history would have it, people were murdered en masse.”
(Emphasis in original)

Appendix

1. Tables

Table 1

Prisoners released from Auschwitz according to Czech's *Chronicle*

Date	Number (Type)	Date	Number (Type)
Jan. 19, 1942	38	May 06, 1942	24 E
Jan. 28, 1942	38 E	May 12, 1942	56
Feb. 05, 1942	28 E	May 19, 1942	16 E
Feb. 10, 1942	67	May 19, 1942	47 Jews
Feb. 18, 1942	35 E	May 21, 1942	22, of which 8 E
Feb. 26, 1942	26, of which 13 E	May 22, 1942	42, of which 39 E
Feb. 27, 1942	1 K	June 02, 1942	47
Feb. 27, 1942	1 E	June 03, 1942	38 E
Feb. 03, 1942	23 E	June 16, 1942	67, of which 59 E
Mar. 04, 1942	51	June 23, 1942	58, of which 31 E
Mar. 10, 1942	24 E	Jan. 27, 1942	1 E
Mar. 12, 1942	30	July 02, 1942	26, of which 20 E
Mar. 17, 1942	23 E	June 10, 1942	2 E
Mar. 19, 1942	64 E	July 27, 1942	1
Mar. 26, 1942	12 E	Nov. 04, 1944	8 W
Apr. 01, 1942	48	Nov. 09, 1944	8 W
Apr. 03, 1942	27 E	Nov. 10, 1944	34 W
Apr. 04, 1942	1 E	Nov. 15, 1944	2 W
Apr. 14, 1942	45	Nov. 30, 1944	5 W
Apr. 16, 1942	15 E	Dec. 07, 1944	3 W
Apr. 22, 1942	5 E	Dec. 08, 1944	55 W
Apr. 23, 1942	1	Dec. 14, 1944	11 W
Apr. 28, 1942	7	Dec. 15, 1944	26 W
Apr. 29, 1942	1 E	Jan. 05, 1945	3 W
Apr. 30, 1942	2	Jan. 15, 1945	11 W
May 1, 1942	27 E	Jan. 17, 1945	1 W
May 1, 1942	1		
Total	1,255, of which: 167 W (women); 575 E (educational); 47 Jews; 1 K (PoW); others: 465 protective custody		

Table 2

Prisoners released according to the “crew book”

#	Reg.- No.	Category*	Surname	First name	Birth date	Origin	Released
113	1123	P. Polit.	Przywara	Hubert	Dec. 25, 1920	Königshütte	Dec. 14, 1942
162	1423	Pole	Drozd	Norbert	Mar. 26, 1918	Neuheiduk	Dec. 14, 1942
171	1442	P. Polit.	Burek	Stanislaus	Aug. 20, 1904	Halemba	Dec. 14, 1942
198	1777	Rehab.	Jurkow	Stefan	Aug. 31, 1921	Stebnik	Dec. 12, 1942
497	10239	P. Polit.	Bieniek	Ernst	July 20, 1917	Gleiwitz	Dec. 14, 1942
629	14329	Pole	Golebiowski	Stephan	Apr. 01, 1925	Lublin	Dec. 11, 1942
792	18272	Polit.	Doszak	Franz	June 25, 1900	Neudorf	Dec. 12, 1942
2028	28874	Polit.	Piwko	Ladislaus	Mar. 11, 1923	Pastwiska	Dec. 14, 1942
2091	37947	Pol. Pole	Samerdak	Waclaw	July 08, 1914	Busko	Dec. 11, 1942
2141	48836	P. Polit.	Harenda	Siegmunt	Mar. 28, 1908	Gelsenkirchen	Dec. 11, 1942
2142	48879	R.D.	Schulz	Johannes	Aug. 07, 1903	Schleusenau	Dec. 14, 1942
2166	61627	P. Polit.	Pasz	Jozef	Feb. 21, 1905	Trzyniec	Oct. 16, 1942
2176	63687	P. Polit.	Kozlowski	Stefan	July 15, 1913	Litzmannstadt	Dec. 14, 1942
2177	63973	P.	Zaba	Antoni	?? ?? 1924	Tymce	Dec. 11, 1942
2178	66876	Russian Aso.	Danielenko	Wasil	Oct. 27, 1920	Kiev	Dec. 17, 1942
2180	68228	B.V.Dt.J.	Fritsche	Heinz	May 15, 1912	Maltsch Oder	Dec. 17, 1942
2181	69350	Jew Holl.	Van Gelder	Fritz	May 15, 1913	Boruch	Dec. 17, 1942
2182	70934	H.J.	Lauffer	Paul	June 01, 1899	Kostany	Dec. 17, 1942
2184	74252	Jew Pole	Kagan	Motyl	Aug. 05, 1913	Skidel	Dec. 17, 1942
2185	74858	Jew Pole	Borenstein	Ber	Feb. 10, 1920	Szrensk	Dec. 17, 1942
2186	74859	Jew Pole	Borenstein	Noech	Jan. 04, 1883	Szrensk	Dec. 17, 1942
2187	78897	Jew	Hirsch	Norbert	Dec. 30, 1924	Treuburg	Dec. 12, 1942
2188	78898	Jew	Hirsch	Amo	Apr. 19, 1927	Treuburg	Dec. 17, 1942

* In original in Polish occasionally with addition of the triangle color.

Table 3

Prisoners released from “Worker Rehabilitation Camp Birkenau” (civilians)

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Adamczyk	Wladyslaw		July 28, 1944	502-1-438, p. 66
Anelli	Giovanni	Aug. 03, 1944	Oct. 19, 1944	502-1-437, p. 148
Arzberger	Else-Marie		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-437, p. 59
Baluk	Leo		Sep. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 106
Barczyk	Stanislaw		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 125
Barczyk	Wiktor		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 132
Barczyk	Josef		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 133
Barczyk	Teofil		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-438, p. 33
Batyr	Wera	June 1943	Oct. 28, 1943	502-1-436, p. 234
Bauer	Kathe		July 29, 1944	502-1-437, p. 22

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Behounek	Jaroslav		July 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 162
Belza	Stanislawa		July 22, 1944	502-1-437, p. 18
Bettini	Guido	Nov. 03, 1944	Dec. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 28
Beus	Wasył		Dec. 09, 1943	502-1-438, p. 70
Bignami	Rinaldo	Aug. 30, 1944	Oct. 19, 1944	502-1-437, p. 147
Bogacz	Czesław		May 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 66
Bogatikowa	Lida		Sep. 16, 1944	502-1-437, p. 99
Bojko	Nikolai		June 24, 1943	502-1-436, p. 277
Bondarenko	Alexander		June 10, 1944	502-1-436, p. 115
Bowdyr	Nikolai		June 10, 1944	502-1-436, p. 115
Broszczyk	Władysław		Apr. 28, 1944	502-1-436, p. 12
Bryzik	Josef		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 141
Budas	Ankica-Franje		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-437, p. 57
Budniok	Elisabet		Nov. 07, 1944	502-1-437, p. 27
Bul	Stanislawa		June 29, 1944	502-1-436, p. 201
Bulinski	Bronisław		Sep. 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 32
Burzycki	Zygmunt		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-437, p. 52
Chlebak	Susanne		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-437, p. 7
Chmielewski	Czesław		July 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 125
Churtenko	Viktor		Oct. 25, 1944	502-1-437, p. 194
Chwesko	Iwan		Aug. 17, 1943	502-1-436, p. 309
Ciaputa	Henryk		May 05, 1944	502-1-436, p. 25
Cielatko	Feliksa		Oct. 16, 1944	502-1-437, p. 3
Cieslar	Emilie		July 29, 1944	502-1-437, p. 22
Ciula	Rosalie		July 22, 1944	502-1-438, p. 119
Czajkowski	Josef		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 210
Czapala	Emanuel		June 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 153
Czauderna	Ladisław		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 9
Czechowska	Anastasia		July 22, 1944	502-1-438, p. 98
Czop	Michael		Sep. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 105
Czupryk	Janina		July 08, 1944	502-1-438, p. 24
Czupryk	Stefania		July 08, 1944	502-1-438, p. 16
Czyn	Paul		May 12, 1944	502-1-436, p. 38
Dabrowska	Maria		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 46
Dawidiuk	Lion		Nov. 25, 1943	502-1-437, p. 209
Debski	Julian		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-437, p. 7
Deptula	Henryk		June 23, 1944	502-1-436, p. 176
Derda	Adam		June 16, 1944	502-1-436, p. 145
Djakowyj	Fedir		Jan. 06, 1944	502-1-437, p. 41
Dmitrach	Pauline		July 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 105
Domanski	Zygmunt		Aug. 24, 1944	502-1-437, p. 49
Dorozynski	Julian		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-437, p. 32
Dratschewskaja	Alexandra		July 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 19
Drewal	Iwan		June 16, 1944	502-1-436, p. 142
Dronik	Michael		May 12, 1944	502-1-436, p. 40

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Dudowicz	Zbigniew		June 24, 1944	502-1-436, p. 180
Dulowski	Eduard		June 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 153
Dydak	Bronislaw		Aug. 05, 1944	502-1-437, p. 2
Dydak	Wladyslaw		Aug. 04, 1944	502-1-438, p. 60
Dymasz	Anton		June 02, 1944	502-1-436, p. 89
Dzialek	Genowefa		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-438, p. 79
Fait	Wenzel	May 22, 1944	July 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 140
Faron	Franciszek		Aug. 24, 1944	502-1-437, p. 50
Fediuk	Iwan		June 16, 1944	502-1-436, p. 144
Fedyk	Ewa	Apr. 24, 1944	July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 15
Fenowka	Maria		July 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 30
Francek	Jelen		Oct. 13, 1944	502-1-438, p. 43
Franzow	Hrichor		June 15, 1944	502-1-436, p. 133
Fydek	Ewa		July 08, 1944	502-1-438, p. 24
Gamrot	Antoni		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 119
Gamrot	Jan		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 120
Gemra	Eugeniusz		Sep. 08, 1944	502-1-437, p. 67
Gil	Jan		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 124
Gluza	Wladislaus		July 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 122
Golik	Jan		June 02, 1944	502-1-436, p. 88
Gorna	Gertrud		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 19
Gorski	Rudolf		Sep. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 104
Grabos	Bronislaw		Aug. 05, 1944	502-1-437, p. 2
Gruszczynska	Wladyslawa		July 20, 1944	502-1-437, p. 185
Grzesiak	Janina		Nov. 10, 1944	502-1-437, p. 29
Gudzien	Sofia		July 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 29
Gurdek	Philipp		June 23, 1944	502-1-436, p. 172
Hrichor	Hanna		June 15, 1944	502-1-436, p. 133
Hawrylenko	Fedor		Sep. 09, 1944	502-1-437, p. 89
Hetmanczyk	Peter		May 12, 1944	502-1-436, p. 44
Hnatij	Andej		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-438, p. 72
Holutzkich	Iwan		Sep. 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 41
Hosiawa	Eugeniusz		May 13, 1944	502-1-436, p. 48
Hrabnik	Dmitro		May 12, 1944	502-1-436, p. 39
Hudz	Gregor		June 24, 1943	502-1-436, p. 275
Iwanski	Stanislaw		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 224
Iwinski	Josef		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-437, p. 56
Iwoniak	Wasył		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-437, p. 30
Jarczyk	Marjan		May 19, 1944	502-1-436, p. 50
Jartschewskyj	Iwan		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-437, p. 40
Jaskiewicz	Thaddäus		June 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 153
Jedrzejczek	Bolesława		July 22, 1944	502-1-437, p. 18
Jedrzzczyk	Zdzisław		May 05, 1944	502-1-436, p. 30
Jelen	Francek		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-437, p. 7
Jelincic	Anda		June 08, 1944	502-1-436, p. 107

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Jeziorski	Albert		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-437, p. 97
Jukalow	Wladimir		Sep. 14, 1944	502-1-437, p. 95
Kaczmarczyk	Josef		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 227
Kadluczka	Edward		Apr. 21, 1944	502-1-436, p. 9
Kairys	Alfons		May 12, 1944	502-1-436, p. 41
Kaljaka	Iwan		Oct. 28, 1943	502-1-436, p. 273
Kamionka	Feliks		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 127
Kapuscinski	Boleslaw		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 3
Kazapin	Michael		Oct. 28, 1943	502-1-437, p. 46
Kelar	Georg		May 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 71
Kempka	Karl		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-438, p. 90
Kerpa	Albin		June 08, 1944	502-1-436, p. 112
Kimstacz	Janina	Jan. 25, 1943	June 29, 1944	502-1-436, p. 190
Kiriliuk	Iwan		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-437, p. 31
Kleine	Frieda	Oct. 24, 1941	Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-437, p. 58
Klimek	Rudolf		Aug. 04, 1944	502-1-436, p. 306
Klimenkov	Wassilij		Aug. 31, 1943	502-1-436, p. 239
Kobelczuk	Alexander	Sep. 21, 1943	Oct. 28, 1943	502-1-537, p. 38
Kolodziejczyk	Kazimierz		May 19, 1944	502-1-436, p. 53
Komandarczyk	Helena		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-437, p. 7
Kopiec	Jan		Aug. 24, 1944	502-1-437, p. 48
Korolenko	Jurik	May 26, 1944	June 22, 1944	502-1-436, p. 165
Koscielna	Helena		July 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 104
Kosmann	Elisabeth		July 29, 1944	502-1-437, p. 23
Kostenko	Iwan	Jan. 08, 1944	May 05, 1944	502-1-436, p. 34
Kott	Josef		July 08, 1944	502-1-438, p. 24
Kowalska	Anna		Aug. 05, 1944	502-1-436, p. 331
Kozanecka	Leokadia	Apr. 14, 1944	June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 206
Kristian	Jan	May 03, 1944	June 08, 1944	502-1-436, p. 105
Krzyminska	Weronika		July 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 27
Krzyzanowski	Bronislawa		July 29, 1944	502-1-437, p. 22
Krzyzanowski	Janina		May 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 110
Kubiak	Kazimiera		July 29, 1944	502-1-437, p. 22
Kulka	Franciszka		June 29, 1944	502-1-436, p. 195
Kurowska	Anna		Oct. 16, 1944	502-1-437, p. 10
Kus	Ludwik		Aug. 21, 1944	502-1-437, p. 111
Kusch	Ludmilla		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-437, p. 53
Kuszper	Maria		July 22, 1944	502-1-438, p. 96
Kwiatek	Janina		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 18
Lach	Johann		June 08, 1944	502-1-436, p. 111
Ladon	Stefan		Sep. 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 265
Ladon	Stefan		Oct. 05, 1944	502-1-438, p. 48
Lenkil Hnatis	Andrej		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-437, p. 39
Lesniak	Josef		July 28, 1944	502-1-438, p. 65
Ligenza	Florentina		July 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 31

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Ligorowska	Krystyna		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 52
Lisenko	Dmitro		Sep. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 101
Machniewski	Johann		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 6
Madejczyk	Genowefa		Oct. 16, 1944	502-1-437, p. 3
Mader	Felicja		June 29, 1944	502-1-436, p. 203
Majowski	Zygmund		Sep. 22, 1944	502-1-437, p. 109
Mamulowa	Walentina		Oct. 07, 1944	502-1-437, p. 146
Mararenko	Stefan		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-438, p. 72
Marasik	Emanuel		Aug. 05, 1944	502-1-437, p. 81
Marchewka	Tadeusz		June 16, 1944	502-1-436, p. 177
Maruska	Antonia		Oct. 16, 1944	502-1-436, p. 325
Matusiak	Jerzy		May 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 74
Mazur	Stefania		July 22, 1944	502-1-438, p. 99
Medsatis	Petro		Aug. 24, 1943	502-1-436, p. 240
Menu	Augustin		Sep. 09, 1944	502-1-437, p. 92
Michalski	Ludwig		Aug. 23, 1944	502-1-437, p. 87
Mierzwa	Wojciech	May 12, 1944	June 16, 1944	502-1-436, p. 142
Mikulaszewski	Josef		June 23, 1944	502-1-436, p. 170
Misiorz	Ferdinand		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 221
Moltschaniuk	Kusma		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 216
Moros	Anatolij		Sep. 01, 1943	502-1-436, p. 236
Moschko	Wlodymir		June 23, 1944	502-1-436, p. 169
Moskalik	Julia	Nov. 20, 1943	June 01, 1944	502-1-436, p. 96
Mrzygłod	Marian		July 21, 1944	502-1-438, p. 114
Mularczyk	Helena		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-438, p. 76
Mycko	Leonard		Oct. 03, 1944	502-1-437, p. 1
Navarro	Ginette		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 53
Nieboda	Susanne		May 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 109
Nocon	Boleslaw		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 121
Nocon	Josef		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 130
Nocon	Jan		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-438, p. 34
Nocon	Stanislaw		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-438, p. 36
Nowaczyk	Wanda		Sep. 02, 1944	502-1-437, p. 76
Nowczyłow	Helena	Mar. 23, 1944	June 02, 1944	502-1-436, p. 90
Nowikow	Walentin		Dec. 16, 1943	502-1-438, p. 72
Okupniarek	Marian		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-438, p. 84
Olic	Lida		Aug. 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 82
Olio	Milena		July 22, 1944	502-1-437, p. 18
Onysymiuk	Maria		June 09, 1944	502-1-436, p. 114
Oratschewskaja	Alexandra		July 28, 1944	502-1-436, p. 329
Osuch	Stanislaw		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 129
Owsianikowa	Anna		Sep. 01, 1944	502-1-437, p. 65
Pacia	Wieczyslaw		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 138
Panamarow	Wladimir		June 15, 1944	502-1-436, p. 133
Pasiok	Stanislaw	Aug. 05, 1944	Sep. 25, 1944	502-1-437, p. 162

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Pavlovic	Miodrag		June 23, 1944	502-1-436, p. 174
Pawlowska	Bogumila		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 51
Petrenko	Iwan		Oct. 06, 1944	502-1-437, p. 144
Piechowski	Walenty		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 134
Piegsa	Josef		July 07, 1944	502-1-436, p. 205
Pielka	Marian		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 122
Pientka	Boleslaus		Sep. 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 42
Pierzynka	Josef		May 19, 1944	502-1-436, p. 56
Pilka	Edmund		May 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 68
Platek	Piotr		May 12, 1944	502-1-436, p. 43
Plonka	Walentin		July 26, 1944	502-1-437, p. 205
Polischuk	Panas		Nov. 22, 1943	502-1-436, p. 235
Porzondnicka	Helena		Sep. 02, 1944	502-1-437, p. 78
Prasinski	Taddäus		July 29, 1944	502-1-437, p. 22
Preußker	Emma		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-437, p. 61
Przekona	Matej	May 22, 1944	July 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 140
Przytula	Jan	June 16, 1944	July 21, 1944	502-1-437, p. 25
Ptasinski	Thaddäus		July 28, 1944	502-1-438, p. 67
Pudysz	Edward		Sep. 08, 1944	502-1-437, p. 68
Rams	Max		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-438, p. 88
Raschko	Paraska		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-437, p. 7
Rdest	Jan	Aug. 05, 1944	Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-336, p. 59
Rdest	Marian		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 137
Rekret	Barbara		Aug. 11, 1944	502-1-437, p. 47
Ribalka	Katharina	June 1943	Oct. 28, 1943	502-1-436, p. 234
Ribalka	Petro		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 13
Rollin	Fernande		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 45
Rozalski	Henryk		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 1
Ruzieka	Karel	May 22, 1944	July 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 140
Rynski	Georg		July 21, 1944	502-1-438, p. 94
Sadowska	Janina		July 22, 1944	502-1-437, p. 18
Sajdowa	Bozena		Aug. 05, 1944	502-1-437, p. 2
Sakrewska	Maria		June 01, 1944	502-1-436, p. 97
Sawela	Sergiej	June 27, 1944	Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-437, p. 54
Sawka	Wladimir		May 05, 1944	502-1-436, p. 27
Schaffner	Marta		July 29, 1944	502-1-437, p. 22
Schejko	Stanislaus		Oct. 03, 1944	502-1-438, p. 38
Sciuba	Maria		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 49
Sejda	Anastasia		Oct. 14, 1944	502-1-437, p. 7
Semtschenko	Oleksander	Oct. 12, 1943	Dec. 09, 1943	502-1-438, p. 69
Senko	Stanislaw		Oct. 05, 1944	502-1-437, p. 143
Serbin	Maria		Sep. 01, 1944	502-1-437, p. 66
Sieradzki	Roman		Sep. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 102
Sintschuk	Michael		Nov. 11, 1943	502-1-436, p. 238
Skicka	Maria		July 22, 1944	502-1-438, p. 95

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Skorupski	Konstantin		May 12, 1944	502-1-436, p. 42
Slabosz	Pelagia		Sep. 16, 1944	502-1-437, p. 98
Sledena	Nadia		June 01, 1944	502-1-436, p. 98
Slusarkiewicz	Wieslaw		July 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 126
Smolinski	Stefan	June 09, 1944	June 24, 1944	502-1-436, p. 178
Sobel	Johann		Sep. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 100
Sochacki	Zenon		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 211
Stane	Maria		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-437, p. 60
Stankiewicz	Jadwiga		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 21
Stauber	Klara		June 29, 1944	502-1-436, p. 191
Stebra	Franz		May 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 79
Stepanovic	Vlastevier		July 15, 1944	502-1-438, p. 123
Strzeminski	Ryszard		July 14, 1944	502-1-438, p. 93
Switalska	Stefania		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-438, p. 78
Szafirowicz	Elidie		June 29, 1944	502-1-436, p. 195
Szarawara	Bronislaw		July 29, 1944	502-1-438, p. 108
Szatan	Josef		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 131
Szczepara	Tadeusz		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 139
Szenczyk	Leopold		June 22, 1944	502-1-436, p. 163
Szumanski	Boleslaw		Sep. 15, 1944	502-1-437, p. 103
Tarakanow	Petro		July 03, 1944	502-1-438, p. 124
Tarasenko	Helene	July 19, 1943	Oct. 28, 1943	502-1-537, p. 26
Tarnowka	Wladyslaw		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 118
Tarnowka	Walenty		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 135
Tarnowka	Edward K.		Sep. 28, 1944	502-1-437, p. 140
Teliatnik	Marie	Juni 1943	Oct. 28, 1943	502-1-436, p. 234
Teliptschenko	Jewkodia		June 01, 1944	502-1-436, p. 101
Todorovic	Stanojlo		July 15, 1944	502-1-438, p. 123
Toma	Paul	Mar. 31, 1944	Apr. 21, 1944	502-1-436, p. 8
Totek	Marian		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 217
Tracz	Witold	June 09, 1944	June 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 136
Turczyn	Peter		Dec. 02, 1943	502-1-437, p. 33
Tyka	Floria		July 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 28
Ujma	Henryk		June 09, 1944	502-1-436, p. 129
Urbanski	Anton		Sep. 01, 1944	502-1-437, p. 82
Valin	Paul		Sep. 23, 1944	502-1-437, p. 110
Walnik	Jozef		June 30, 1944	502-1-436, p. 213
Warcholinski	Felix		June 17, 1944	502-1-436, p. 153
Wasik	Stanislaus		Apr. 28, 1944	502-1-436, p. 18
Wasilew	Nikolai		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-438, p. 91
Wawrzenczyk	Tadeusz		June 23, 1944	502-1-436, p. 182
Welnik	Josef		July 01, 1944	502-1-436, p. 126
Wieczorek	Wladyslawa		July 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 26
Wilkosch	Josef		Aug. 19, 1944	502-1-437, p. 88
Witucki	Johann		June 09, 1944	502-1-436, p. 123

Surname	First Name	Intake	Release	RGVA reference
Włodarczyk	Teresa		July 12, 1944	502-1-438, p. 25
Włodarczyk	Jozefa		July 22, 1944	502-1-437, p. 18
Wojan	Maria		June 29, 1944	502-1-436, p. 199
Wojciechowski	Zenon		June 08, 1944	502-1-436, p. 110
Wojtczak	Sofie		Oct. 16, 1944	502-1-437, p. 3
Wojtenko	Viktor		Sep. 01, 1943	502-1-436, p. 237
Wolarek	Antoni	Apr. 07, 1944	May 19, 1944	502-1-436, p. 55
Woloschin	Nikolai		Sep. 01, 1943	502-1-436, p. 233
Wozniak	Stanisława		Aug. 26, 1944	502-1-438, p. 77
Wozny	Michael		May 19, 1944	502-1-436, p. 51
Wypych	Tadeusz	Jan. 14, 1944	May 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 64
Wypych	Stefania		July 22, 1944	502-1-438, p. 100
Zabek	Władysław		Aug. 04, 1944	502-1-438, p. 61
Zaczyk	Stanislaus		May 13, 1944	502-1-436, p. 48
Zajac	Michaline		Oct. 07, 1944	502-1-437, p. 145
Zajonc	Franz		Aug. 25, 1944	502-1-438, p. 81
Zarebska	Gabriela		July 07, 1944	502-1-438, p. 23
Zaremba	Ladislav		Oct. 13, 1944	502-1-438, p. 44
Zaszkolny	Johann		Aug. 04, 1944	502-1-438, p. 64
Zieba	Josef	Apr. 17, 1944	June 09, 1944	502-1-436, p. 120
Zmuda	Adolf		May 26, 1944	502-1-436, p. 78
Zoltek	Josef	May 22, 1944	July 06, 1944	502-1-436, p. 230
Zwierzynska	Anna	Apr. 14, 1944	July 21, 1944	502-1-438, p. 116
Zykanka	Maria		Aug. 05, 1944	502-1-437, p. 2

Table 4

Transports from Theresienstadt to the “Family Camp” in Birkenau

Arrival	Persons	Men	Women
Sep. 8, 1943	5,006	2,293	2,713
Dec. 16, 1943	2,491	981	1,510
Dec. 20, 1943	2,473	1,137	1,336
May 16, 1944	2,503	767	1,736
May 17, 1944	2,447	576	1,871
May 19, 1944	2,499	1,062	1,437
Total	17,419	6,816	10,603

Table 5

Summary of population of Birkenau Family Camp

Date 1944	Men's Camp			Women's Camp		
	Boys	Adults	Total	Girls	Adults	Total
Jan. 15	?	?	?	?	?	?
Jan. 31	?	2,340	2,340	?	?	?
Feb. 15	? [≤638]	? [≤2,340]	2,978	?	?	?
Apr. 03	?	?	?	215	1,685	1,900
Apr. 20	210	1,268	1,478	?	?	?
May 03	210	1,250	1,460	?	?	?
May 11	210	1,242	1,452	?	?	?
May 14	210	1,238	1,448	?	?	?
May 15	210	1,235	1,445	215	1,589	1,804
June 05	?	?	?	215	6,422	6,637
June 19	?	?	?	895	5,514	6,409
June 30	?	?	?	432	5,799	6,231

Table 6

Official number of survivors of the transports from the Birkenau Family Camp of September and December 1943

Arrival	Male	Female	Total
Sep. 08, 1943	14	26	40
Dec. 16, 1943	106	160	266
Dec. 20, 1943	203	266	469
Total	323	452	775

Table 7

The places where, according to the official history, the prisoners who survived from the transports of September and December 1943 from the Birkenau Family Camp were found after the war.

Place	Sept. 6, 1943		Dec. 15, 1943		Dec. 18, 1943	
	M	W	M	W	M	W
Altenburg	0	0	0	0	1	0
Argenau	0	0	0	0	0	1
Auschwitz	7	3	16	11	11	42
Bergen-Belsen	0	4	2	95	2	138
Bissingen	0	0	1	0	0	0
Blechhammer	0	0	12	0	17	0
Brodnica	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bromberg	0	0	0	0	0	2

Place	Sept. 6, 1943		Dec. 15, 1943		Dec. 18, 1943	
	M	W	M	W	M	W
Buchenwald	0	0	10	0	4	1
Christianstadt	0	0	0	3	0	6
Dachau	1	0	1	0	2	1
Dorbeck	0	0	0	2	0	0
Flossenbürg	0	0	1	0	0	0
Friedland	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fürstengrube	0	0	0	0	1	0
Danzig	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gleve	0	3	0	0	0	0
Gross-Rosen	0	0	2	1	0	1
Gunskirchen	0	0	2	0	0	0
Gutovo	0	0	0	0	0	2
Guttau	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kattowitz	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kochstadt	0	0	0	1	0	0
Korben	0	1	0	0	0	0
Malchow	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mauthausen	0	0	1	0	2	0
Melk	0	0	2	0	0	0
Neuengamme	0	1	0	0	0	7
Oranienburg	1	0	7	0	22	0
Praust	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sachsenhausen	0	0	2	0	13	0
Schwarzheide	0	0	5	0	14	0
Sosnowitz	0	0	1	0	0	0
Steinort	0	0	0	1	1	1
Stutthof	0	0	0	8	0	4
Taucha	0	2	0	1	0	1
Theresienstadt	2	0	29	0	101	1
Wels	0	0	1	0	0	0
Zelle	0	0	0	2	0	5
not stated	3	11	11	33	11	45
Total	14	26	106	160	203	266

Table 8

Jewesses deported from the Theresienstadt ghetto to Auschwitz and from there to Stutthof⁴⁰⁸

Surname	First Name	Birth Year	Transfer to Auschwitz	Transfer to Stutthof
Eislerova	Eliska	1898	May 15, 1944	July 20, 1944
Feuermannova	Marie	1908	July 20, 1944	July 20, 1944
Fischerova	Hannelore	1922	Dec. 15, 1943	July 20, 1944
Fischerova	Sona	1931	May 18, 1944	Nov. 19, 1944
Freundova	Frantiska	1905	May 15, 1944	Nov. 19, 1944
Goldbergerova	Greta	1909	May 15, 1944	July 23, 1944
Grabova	Greta	1909	May 15, 1944	July 23, 1944
Gratzova	Marie	1900	Dec. 15, 1943	July 20, 1944
Grünfeldova	Marta	1906	Dec. 15, 1943	July 20, 1944
Grünfeldova	Marta	1892	May 15, 1944	July 20, 1944
Grünhutova	Greta	1902	Dec. 18, 1943	July 20, 1944
Grünhutova	Zuzana	1931	Dec. 18, 1943	July 20, 1944
Gutfreindova	Greta	1902	Dec. 18, 1943	July 20, 1944
Gutfreundova	Greta	1902	Dec. 18, 1943	Nov. 19, 1944
Guttmannova	Greta	1901	Dec. 15, 1943	July 20, 1944
Pickova	Vera	1914	May 15, 1944	July 20, 1944
Sommerova	Vera	1924	May 15, 1944	July 20, 1944
Weinerova	Marta	1901	Jan. 20, 1943	July 20, 1944
Weisskopfova	Edita	1913	May 18, 1944	Aug. 05 44

Table 9

Jewesses deported from the Theresienstadt ghetto to Lodz and from there first to Auschwitz and then to Stutthof⁴⁰⁹

Surname	First Name	Birth Year	Deportation to Stutthof	Reg. No.
Metzegerova	Ella	1898	Aug. 14, 1944	65537
Altschulova	Helene	1916	Aug. 28, 1944	74378
Fischerova	Stella	1905	Aug. 28, 1944	74787
Fischerova	Valerie	1912	Aug. 28, 1944	74788
Friedmannova	Henriette	1902	Aug. 28, 1944	74795
Huppertova	Hilda	1899	Aug. 28, 1944	75203
Kinzlova	Greta	1900	Aug. 28, 1944	75379
Kasztorova	Elisabeth	1899	Aug. 28, 1944	75380

⁴⁰⁸ VHA, fond KT 2May R/1/40. This collection contains still other lists of the “Relief Committee of Jews from Czechoslovakia” with the names of persons liberated from German camps: there were 67 in Auschwitz, 3 in Lichtenau, Drazdany and Buchenwald, 4 in labor camps and 287 in Dachau.

⁴⁰⁹ AMS, I-IIB-11/12.

Petrovska	Anna	1907	Aug. 28, 1944	76119
Porgesova	Else	1898	Aug. 28, 1944	76120
Pollakova	Frantiska	1898	Aug. 28, 1944	76121
Pollakova	Anita	1929	Aug. 28, 1944	76122
Sinkova	Marianna	1909	Aug. 28, 1944	76348
Rindova	Josefine	1900	Aug. 28, 1944	76437
Wertheimerova	Irena	1898	Sep. 03, 1944	83412
Wertheimerova	Judita Marie	1927	Sep. 03, 1944	83413
Wertheimerova	Hanna	1925	Sep. 03, 1944	83414
Neumannova	Regina	1911	Sep. 03, 1944	83457
Ganzova	Regina	1919	Sep. 03, 1944	83461
Aussenbergova	Amanda	1901	Sep. 27, 1944	87834
Aussenbergova	Gerda	1929	Sep. 27, 1944	87835
Beckova	Rita	1903	Sep. 27, 1944	87865
Fleischmannova	Ilse	1924	Sep. 27, 1944	87864
Lamplova	Margareta	1909	Sep. 27, 1944	88078
Lamplova	Mia Ruth	1930	Sep. 27, 1944	88079
Winterova	Vera	1925	Sep. 27, 1944	88301
Alexandrova	Anna	1899	Sep. 27, 1944	88369
Löwitova	Ruth	1923	Sep. 27, 1944	89200
Spitzova	Zuzana	1917	Sep. 27, 1944	89340
Weissbarthova	Anna	1906	Sep. 27, 1944	89984
Zimmermanova	Ruth	1926	Sep. 27, 1944	90013
Gottliebova	Netti	1912	Sep. 27, 1944	90195
Blochova	Edita	1903	Sep. 27, 1944	90142

Table 10

Jews deported from the Theresienstadt ghetto to Auschwitz and from there to Dachau⁴¹⁰

Surname	First Name	Birth Year	Transfer from Theresienstadt	Transfer to Dachau
Rubin	Frantisek	1914	Oct. 21, 1941*	Oct. 27, 1944
Allina	Kurt	1922	Oct. 26, 1941*	Oct. 27, 1944
Singer	Oskar	1893	Oct. 26, 1941*	Oct. 27, 1944
Pollak	Bernard	1913	Dec. 18, 1943	Oct. 27, 1944
Aussenberg	Adolf	1914	Oct. 12, 1944	Oct. 27, 1944
Alter	Pavel	1929	Oct. 24, 1944	Oct. 27, 1944

* Transferred via Lodz to Auschwitz.

⁴¹⁰ RGVA, 1367-2-1a. The data is very incomplete, because the manifests (1,094) names are mostly illegible on the existing carbon copy.

Table 11

Family Camp prisoners dying in Auschwitz (Transports of September 8, 1943)

Surname	First name	Birth date	Place of birth	Died	Death Book No.
Berg	Henriette/ Jindriska	Sep. 05, 1879	Rosnove	Dec. 27, 1943	36258
Bergman	Marta	June 19, 1881	Prague	Dec. 22, 1943	36214
Falik	Adela	May 13, 1902	Stanislau	Dec. 27, 1943	36321
Hess	Charlotte	May 04, 1892	Eisenstadt	Dec. 23, 1943	35625
Knetig	Klara	June 29, 1881	Unter Kralow.	Dec. 22, 1943	35599
Löwy	Ida	July 31, 1883	Zlin	Dec. 27, 1943	36319
Mai	Else	Aug. 06, 1892	Vlasin	Dec. 29, 1943	36630
Saxl	Gabriela	Jan. 21, 1882	Budweis	Dec. 23, 1943	36216
Weiss	Kamilla	Oct. 26, 1879	Napajedl	Dec. 28, 1943	36343
Ziegler	Amalie	Jan. 14, 1885	Podol	Dec. 21, 1943	35165
Boschanova	Vilma	Dec. 14, 1894		Dec. 23, 1943	
Hojdova	Ruzena	July 03, 1905		Nov. 22, 1943	34711
Janowitzova	Truda	Jan. 14, 1917		Mar. 08, 1944	
Hirsch	Alfred	Feb. 11, 1916		Mar. 08, 1944	
Janowitz	Leo	Dec. 08, 1911		Mar. 08, 1944	
Hübschova	Anna	July 10, 1895	Leipnik	Dec. 27, 1943	35915

Table 12

Family Camp prisoners dying in Auschwitz (Transport of December 16, 1943)

Surname	First name	Birth date	Place of birth	Died	Death book No.
Antscherl	Berta Sara	July 18, 1877	Nachod	Dec. 27, 1943	36246
Aschner	Rosa Sara	June 29, 1870	Vrbovce	Dec. 28, 1943	36328
Bloch	Helene Sarah	Jan. 19, 1875	Raudnitz Elbe	Dec. 27, 1943	35916
Braun	Valerie Sara	Jan. 08, 1892	?	Dec. 27, 1943	36261
Buntzel	Flora Sara	Apr. 05, 1883	?	Dec. 27, 1943	36260
Drtin	Anna Sara	Nov. 08, 1865	?	Dec. 27, 1943	36311
Fürst	Berta Sara	Nov. 26, 1870	?	Dec. 27, 1943	36309
Kohut	Charlotte S.	Apr. 16, 1872	Gr.Meseritsch	Dec. 27, 1943	36244
Königstein	Anna Sara	Dec. 30, 1852	Poleschowitz	Dec. 27, 1943	36292
Langer	Therese Sara	Oct. 26, 1869	Mähr.Aussee	Dec. 27, 1943	36315
Mendl	Emma Sara	Mar. 07, 1864	Rakonitz	Dec. 23, 1943	36217
Minkus	Rosa Sara	Aug. 10, 1870	Roubowitz	Dec. 27, 1943	36265
Munk	Rosa Sara	Aug. 15, 1867	Wysoka	Dec. 28, 1943	36331
Pick	Bertha Sara	June 01, 1875	Brandeis Elbe	Dec. 27, 1943	36287
Pollak	Gabriele Sara	Nov. 17, 1877	Nemysl	Dec. 28, 1943	36349

Surname	First name	Birth date	Place of birth	Died	Death book No.
Priestr	Julia Sara	Jan. 16, 1874	Kittin Dobrin	Dec. 27, 1943	36253
Sabat	Roza Sara	Mar. 15, 1864	Kadow	Dec. 27, 1943	36318
Sabath	Anna Sara	Apr. 20, 1863	Kbel	Dec. 27, 1943	36248
Scharpner	Johanna S.	Apr. 11, 1869	?	Dec. 27, 1943	36257
Schick	Klara	Aug. 22, 1865	Vienna	Dec. 27, 1943	36267
Schorsch	Bedrich	Nov. 06, 1867	Semil	Dec. 26, 1943	36837
Schück	Leonie Sara	Mar. 25, 1875	Horschütz	Dec. 27, 1943	36308
Schwarz	Sofie Sara	Jan. 09, 1875	Prag	Dec. 27, 1943	36250
Seiner	Johanna S.	Jan. 26, 1871	Bejscht	Dec. 27, 1943	36299
Stern	Auguste Sara	Apr. 14, 1866	?	Dec. 27, 1943	36298
Tauber	Fanny Sara	Aug. 08, 1867	Buczacz	Dec. 28, 1943	36347
Waldner	Regine Sara	Jul. 19, 1868	Gaya	Dec. 27, 1943	36295
Weinberger	Malvine Sara	Feb. 19, 1866	Neutitschein	Dec. 27, 1943	36320
Weisz	Rosa Sara	Oct. 24, 1873	Gaya	Dec. 27, 1943	36262
Ziemlich	Rosa Sara	Feb. 26, 1874	Kalnitz	Dec. 27, 1943	36255
Soykova	Berta	Jan. 01, 1864	Jungbunzlau	Dec. 27, 1943	36317
Blochova	Arnostka	Apr. 29, 1865	Beraun	Dec. 27, 1943	36245
Schnabelova	Josefa	Dec. 22, 1877	Strany	Dec. 27, 1943	36293
Edelstein	Arje	May 15, 1931		June 20, 1944	?
Edelsteinova	Mirjam	Jan. 01, 1908		June 20, 1944	?
Olinerova	Jente	Apr. 24, 1884		June 20, 1944	?
Edelstein	Jakub	July 25, 1907		June 20, 1944	?
Faltin	Leo	Nov. 25, 1884		June 20, 1944	?
Meitnerova	Alice	Oct. 01, 1919		Feb. 18, 1944	?

Table 13

Family Camp prisoners dying in Auschwitz (Transport of December 20, 1943)

Surname	First name	Date of birth	Place of birth	Died	Death book No.
Benes	Karolina Sara	May 10, 1873	Horoschepnik	Dec. 30, 1943	36760
Brüll	Johanna Sara	Nov. 29, 1862	?	Dec. 30, 1943	36383
Steiner	Beatrice Sara	Oct. 25, 1881	Podhorschan	Dec. 30, 1943	36884
Voticky	Berta Sara	Aug. 30, 1877	Prague	Dec. 30, 1943	36762
Weigel	Otto	Aug. 17, 1916	?	July 31, 1944	?
Neubauer*	Bedrich	Feb. 25, 1932	?	July 17, 1944	?
Rappaport**	Mikulas	July 07, 1903	?	Aug. ??, 1944	?

* Died in Majdanek; ** Died in Blechhammer.

Table 14

180 examples of admission of Jewish prisoners into the prisoners' infirmary of Auschwitz; in 88 cases, surgical interventions were performed.

P.*	Transfer	Reg. No.	Name	Report
5	Nov. 10 42	70142	Philipp, Heinz Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		69989	Haas, Kurt Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
17	Nov. 18/42	70922	Kropfel, Abraham	Surgery
20	Nov. 15/42	68506	Kahn, Rudolf	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
29	Nov. 28/43	70845	Braff, Wolf Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79482	Pugaczewski, Lejzer	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		79490	Pruski, Ajzyk	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
30	Nov. 28/42	70948	Lierenz, Josef	Surgery
		69487	Mütemacher, Hartog	Surgery
37	Dec. 22/42	72793	Schein, Norbert I	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		79482	Pugaczewski, Lejzer	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
38	Dec. 21/42	76285	Fischer, Leo	Surgery
40	Dec. 20/42	82406	Stawicki, Moszek Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7 // ["to Operation"]
41	Dec. 18/42	72495	Gleicher, Abraham Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
43		68611	Pernstecher, Friedrich	Surgery
46	Dec. 16/42	75000	Haft, Arie	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
53	Dec. 14/42	76208	Eisenberg, Jakob Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79123	Gorwitz, Elias	Surgery
55	Dec. 11 42	68399	Grünbaum, Harry; I	Surgery
		70961	Meiboom, Meier	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		76317	Chaikow, Abracham	Surgery
		76699	Warszawiak, Hersch;	Surgery
62		71188	Poláček, Otto;	Surgery
		71279	Berczka, Felix;	Surgery
58	Dec. 09 42	70871	Dresden, Isaak Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		76422	Maluchna, Tonia	Surgery
82	Jan. 04 43	71271	Zenker, Otto Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		76045	Lubicz, Jakob	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		76435	Miedziak, Oryn	Surgery
		76565	Posner, Schmul	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		79175	Lahn, Oskar Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
84	Jan. 05 43	71074	Diamand, Jakob	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		71185	Neumann, Karl	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		71227	Straka, Georg	Surgery
85	Jan. 05 43	72763	Rosenberg, Hermann	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
90	Jan. 11 43	76023	Kagan, Abraham Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20
		76394	Lapka, Idek Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20
92	Jan. 12 43	76420	Messer, Hersch	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		76541	Perelmuter?, Isaak	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79666	Choman, Hersz Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7

P.*	Transfer	Reg. No.	Name	Report
		81504	Galena, Josek	Surgery
95	Jan. 13/43	69425	Kovl, Levi Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		69568	Sarlioni?, Louis Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		70859	Cats, Jacob	Surgery
100	Jan. 18/43	76020	Kanathin, Abraham Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79872	Plonscher, Abraham	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		81328	Kaiser, Leo Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		81352	Moses, Erwin Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		81391	Tabaksmann, Moritz Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		81392	Tabaksmann, Jacob	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		83018	Beiker, Mojsze Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
105	Jan. 20/43	85598	Gutowski, Zelman	Surgery
122	Jan. 25/43	69586	Seich., Jacob	Surgery
		70119	Meyer, Martin Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		70959	Mossel, Aaron	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		72617	Kornreich, Chaskel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
128	Jan. 28/43	76402	Lipszyc, Icek Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		76671	Smulewicz, Hersz Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79920	Stanisławski, Hersz Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
130	Jan. 29/43	70987	Sluis van der, Marcus Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
134	Jan. 30/43	69607	Slokvisch, Meyer	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		79230	Schacht, Adolf Gabriel Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		70930	Kamp, Andreas	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		79953	Wasserzug, Schlama	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
158	Feb. 12 43	79391	Atlas, Cala Israel	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79877	Preigrot, Abraham Jsr.	Surgery
		82451	Zelasko, Leib Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
		83199	Kleinmann, Pinkus Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 // Block 28/7
162	Feb. 13/43	69092	Friedmann, Josef Jsr.	Surgery
		69393	Heymans, Henri Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79093	Dawidsen, David Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
166	Feb. 17/43	76012	Chalew, Aron Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		76325	Jckowicz, Leib Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79934	Tajtelbaum, Schyja Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		91267	Tankus, Meyer Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
177	Feb. 22/43	71261	Weisskopf, Rudolf Jsr.	Surgery
		76276	Figott, Moses Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		83041	Chmiel, Mozek Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		79132	Hurwitz, Jakob Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
		89082	Broderon, Symon Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28/7

P.*	Transfer	Reg. No.	Name	Report
		89384	Miedzewicz, Daniel Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
182	Feb. 25/43	72412	Finkelstein, Alexander Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		76350	Katz, Elias Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		79394	Abrablanski, Aram Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		79543	Terespolski, Josel Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		79733	Gelmann, Horsch Jsr.	Surgery
		82314	Moszkowicz, Josef Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		83133	Woldebrosch, Jdel Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		100908	van Leer, Samuel Jsr.	Surgery
188	Feb. 27/43	91183	Kuszner, Chaim Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20</i>
		92666	Kapulski, Jakob Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 //Manifest of other CC</i>
		93038	Gornicki, David Jsr.	Surgery
218	Mar. 06 43	72596	Kummer, Wolf Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
224	Mar. 01 43	104426	Haler, Benjamin Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		104441	Kalkstein, Kurt Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		104466	Lichtenfeld, Hans Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		104385	Behrend, Emil Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		104450	Kopp, Erich Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
224	Mar. 01 43	104517	Steinmetz, Edgar Jsr.	<i>HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28/7</i>
		104414	Gerwin, Jster Jsr.	Surgery
		104380	Mannblock, Wolfgang Jsr.	Surgery
227	Apr. 30/43	104954	Jaffe, Wolfgang Jsr.	Manifest of other CC
		106419	Gerson, Günther Jsr.	Surgery
		107116	Taterka, Erich Jsr.	Surgery
		116763	Joelson, Fritz Jsr.	Surgery
240	Apr. 21/43	79366	van Rooyen, Moses Jsr.	Surgery
244	Mar. 26/43	106400	Daniel, Heinrich Jsr.	Surgery
		107796	Berger, Walter Jsr.	Surgery
256	Mar. 20/43	76094	Spieler, Kopel Jsr.	Surgery
263	Apr. 20/43	105857	Pinkus, Artur Jsr.	Surgery
274	Apr. 12 43	83288	Lewin, Morka Jsr.	Surgery
279	Apr. 04 43	106491	Mamluk, Emil Jsr.	Surgery
281	Apr. 04 43	105195	Hermann, Günther Jsr.	Surgery
		105678	Loewenthal, Siegbert Jsr.	Surgery
285	May 04 43	115266	Razon. Albert Jsr.	Surgery
306	May 18/43	105736	Wollinski, Siegbert Jsr.	Surgery
		104498	Mendel, Max Jsr.	Surgery
307	May 14/43	106802	Tumbowski, Adolf Jsr.	Surgery
312	May 21/43	114878	Angel, Josef Jsr.	Surgery
315	May 24/43	117725	Zechel, Moise Jsr.	Surgery
		117630	Majzel, Baruch Jsr.	[<i>"Doctors HKB Auschwitz I"</i>]
		116972	Levy, Nathan Jsr.	[<i>"Doctors HKB Auschwitz I"</i>]
321	May 28/43	115342	Tores, Leser Jsr.	Surgery

P.*	Transfer	Reg. No.	Name	Report
325	June 01 43	116352	Aboam, Leon Jsr.	Surgery
326	June 04 43	116953	Bimka, Arnim Jsr.	["to X-ray and return"]
341	June 15/43	107847	Hirsch, Werner Jsr.	Surgery
342	June 15/43	105333	Kiwi, Leo Jsr.	Surgery
		106943	Kasriel, Hans Jsr.	Surgery
350	June 22/43	116889	Kronberger, Oskar Jsr.	Surgery
360	July 31/43	128037	Glusznajder, Chaim Jsr.	Surgery
		127945	Bergmann, Jsak Jsr.	Surgery
364	July 22/43	117655	Pikowski, Michael Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 (Positive)
370	July 13/43	105069	Bach, Leo Jsr.	Surgery
		116783	Neumann, Max Jsr.	Surgery
380	Aug. 04 43	128021	Frajndlich, Szlama Jsr.	Surgery
		128172	Nozyce, Mieczyslaw Jsr.	Surgery
388	Aug. 04 43	128179	Opoczynski, Nuchim Jsr.	Surgery
		128190	Papierowicz, Naftali Jsr.	Surgery
		128206	Rosenstrauch, Szapsa Jsr.	Surgery
		128258	Szwarcberg, Moczko Jsr.	Surgery
391	Aug. 05 43	128110	Kirschbaum, Barach Jsr.	Surgery
		128139	Landsberg, Motek Jsr.	Surgery
		128255	Slodziarz, David Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 Ward 8
396	Aug. 11 43	127098	Wolffsky, Fritz Jsr.	Surgery
402	Aug. 20/43	127057	Meyer, Ludwig Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 Ward 8
404	Aug. 24/43	128279	Tenenbaum, Suchar Jsr.	Surgery
407	Aug. 31/43	105118	Levy, Leopold Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 Ward 6
409	Aug. 31/43	116489	Krispi, Jsidor Jsr.	Surgery
410	Sep. 04 43	139768	Jacobs, Jonas Jsr.	["as doctor to HKB Auschwitz"]
		139773	Kalker, Josef Jsr.	["as doctor to HKB Auschwitz"]
414	Sep. 07 43	116777	Lewinski, Lothar Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 Ward 6
417	Sep. 11 43	127091	Würzburg, Herbert Jsr.	Surgery
419	Sep. 11 43	116426	Gatenio, Leon Jsr.	Surgery
427	Oct. 04 43	105218	Müller, Waldemar Jsr.	Surgery
428	Sep. 21/43	142370	Helmer, Aria Jsr.	Surgery
435	Sep. 27/43	139724	Bronkhorst, Jacob Jsr.	Surgery
439	Sep. 29/43	106823	Adler, Bruno Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 28
		144246	Grojnowski, Moses Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 Ward 6
453	Oct. 16/43	107219	Hirsch, Arthur Jsr.	Surgery
		150673	Herz, Herbert Jsr.	Surgery
461	Oct. 26/43	53908	Gotland, Simon Jsr.	Surgery
464	Oct. 30/43	98577	Frydman, Aron Jsr.	Surgery
466	Nov. 04 43	142496	Rubinstein, Szlama Jsr.	Surgery
		144409	Schumiraj, Jakob Jsr.	HKB Auschwitz I - Block 20 Ward 8 //

P.*	Transfer	Reg. No.	Name	Report
				Block 28
		150643	Dresden, Samuel Jsr.	Surgery
468	Nov. 04 43	150620	Braun, Walter Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 28
471	Nov. 08 43	106743	Neumann, Alexander Jsr.	Surgery
		116497	Lewi, Meyer Jsr.	<i>HKB</i> Auschwitz I - Block 20 Ward 8
		127967	Cwern. Gerrit Jsr.	Surgery
		128105	Konski, Moysze Jsr.	Surgery
475	Nov. 13/43	150688	de Jong, Simon Isr.	Surgery
		150772	Schlosser, Heinz Isr.	Surgery
		151881	Brozen, Isi Isr.	Surgery
		151978	de Leeuw, Abraham Isr.	Surgery
		120605	Jungwirt, Iwan Isr.	Surgery
		152031	Polak, Isak Isr.	Surgery
485	Nov. 26/43	97891	Haikin, Moses Isr.	Surgery
487	Nov. 30/43	150687	de Jong, Herbert Isr.	Surgery
		152347	Rubinstein, Leo Jsr.	Surgery

* Page number in NI-14997

2. Documents

A b s c h r i f t !

Der Reichsführer ^{SS}
 Chef des ^{SS}-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamtes
 Ch.Po./Hs. 26. Oktober 1943

G e h e i m !

An
 alle Lagerkommandanten (Persönliche Anschriften)

Dachau	- Ostuf. Weiter	11.)	Ravensbrück	- Hstuf. Suhren
Sachsenhausen	- Ostuf. Kaindl	12.)	Lublin	- Stuf. Weiss
Buchenwald	- Ostuf. Pfister	13.)	Hinzert	- Ostuf. Spornbr.
Mauthausen	- Ostuf. Zierels	14.)	Riga	- Stuf. Sauer
Flossenbürg	- Ostuf. Koegel	15.)	Herzogenbusch	- Stuf. Grünwald
Neuengamme	- Stuf. Pauly	16.)	Bergen-Belsen	- Hstuf. Haas
Auschwitz	- Ostuf. HBS	17.)	Vaivara	- Hstuf. Amador
Groß-Rosen	- Hstuf. Hassebrook	18.)	Kauen	- Ostuf. Goecke
Natzweiler	- Hstuf. Kramer	19.)	Warschau	- Hstuf. Horbet
Stutthof	- Stuf. Hoppe			

Im Rahmen der deutschen Rüstungsproduktion stellen die KL, dank der Aufbau-Arbeit, die in den vergangenen 2 Jahren geleistet wurde, einen Faktor von kriegsentscheidender Bedeutung dar. Aus dem Nichts haben wir Rüstungswerke geschaffen, die ihresgleichen suchen.

Wir haben nun mit allen Kräften dafür zu sorgen, daß die bereits erzielten Leistungen nicht nur gehalten, sondern noch weiterhin dauernd gesteigert werden.

Das ist, nachdem die Werke und Fabriken im Wesentlichen stehen, nur dadurch möglich, daß wir die Arbeitskraft der Häftlinge erhalten und noch weiter heben.

In früheren Jahren konnte es im Rahmen der damaligen Erziehungsaufgaben gleichgültig sein, ob ein Häftling eine nutzbringende Arbeit leisten konnte oder nicht. Jetzt aber ist die Arbeitskraft der Häftlinge von Bedeutung und alle Maßnahmen der Kommandeure, Führer des V-Dienstes und Ärzte haben sich vornehmlich auf die Gesunderhaltung und Leistungsfähigkeit der Häftlinge zu erstrecken.

Nicht aus falscher Gefühlsduselei, sondern weil wir sie mit ihren Armen und Beinen benötigen, weil sie dazu beitragen müssen, daß das deutsche Volk einen großen Sieg erringt, deshalb müssen wir uns das Wohlergehen der Häftlinge angelegen sein lassen.

Ich stelle als erstes Ziel: höchstens 10 % aller Häftlinge dürfen infolge Krankheit arbeitsunfähig sein. In einer Gemeinschaftsarbeit aller Verantwortlichen muß dieses Ziel erreicht werden.

Notwendig hierzu ist:

- 1.) eine richtige und zweckentsprechende Ernährung,
- 2.) eine richtige und zweckentsprechende Bekleidung,
- 3.) die Ausnützung aller natürlichen Gesundheitsmittel,
- 4.) Vermeidung aller unnötigen, nicht unmittelbar für die Arbeitsleistung erforderlichen Anstrengungen,
- 5.) Leistungsprämien.

-2-

1: Oswald Pohl order of October 26, 1943 for improvement of the conditions of confinement in concentration camps. AMS, I-IB 8, pp. 53-57.

- 2 -

1.) Ernährung.

Auf die Notwendigkeit einer richtigen und zweckentsprechenden Häftlingsverpflegung habe ich bereits mehrfach hingewiesen. Ich bringe folgende Grundsätze in Erinnerung:

- a) Gemüse und Kartoffeln so einlagern, daß Lagerverluste möglichst vermieden werden. Einwandfreie Mietkammeranlagen.
- b) Beim Putzen von Kartoffeln und Gemüse Abfall möglichst gering halten. Die Schülkommandos dauernd überwachen.
- c) Kartoffeln möglichst kurz waschen, sie nicht stundenlang in fließendem Wasser herum liegen lassen. Wenn eine Wässerung nicht zu vermeiden, dann ganz und unzerstückelt eben von Wasser durchspülen. - Peilkartoffeln solange als möglich ausgeben.
- d) 10-50% aller Gemüse roh kurz vor der Essensausgabe unter die kochfertige Speise mischen.
- e) Etwa 10 % der Kartoffeln roh und gerieben in die Speisen hineinmischen.
- f) Kochwässer von Gemüse nur dann weggießen, wenn sie einen schlechten Geruch oder Geschmack aufweisen.
- g) Gemüse neben den Mahlzeiten auch roh als Salate oder unverarbeitet (Möhren, Sauerkraut) ausgeben. (Marketersreil!) Das Sammeln von Wildgewürsen und Gewürzen ist nach wie vor mit größter Sorgfalt zu betreiben.
- h) Warme Speisen nicht totkochen!
- i) Die Menge der Mittagsverpflegung muß 1 1/4 - 1 1/2 Ltr. betragen, aber keine dünnen Suppen, sondern dicke, inhaltsreiche Gerichte.
- j) Auf gute Würzung ist das Hauptaugenmerk der Küche zu richten. Keine zu grossen Salzengen, 20 - 30 g tgl. dürfen auf keinen Fall verabreicht werden. - Die Beschaffung von Gewürzen ist, soweit diese nicht beschafft sind, mit Nachdruck zu betreiben.
- k) Die Häftlingsküche sind dauernd zu überwachen und bei Nachlässigkeiten im Dienst sofort abzulösen.
- l) Im Gegensatz zur Soldatenküche ist in der Häftlingsküche das Fleisch zu zerkleinern und mitzuverkochen. - Nur die Schwerarbeiter bekommen ihre Wurstzulage in die Hand.
- m) Die Möglichkeiten zur Beschaffung zusätzlicher Nahrungsmittel (z.B. Hefe, Quark) sind voll auszunutzen.
- n) Speisenabfälle darf es in den KL. nicht geben.
- o) Warme Mahlzeiten und Getränke müssen heiß verabreicht und verzehrt werden.
- p) Das Brot muß abgelagert sein. Vollkornbrot, wo es möglich ist, ausgeben.
- qu) Mit größter Aufmerksamkeit ist für eine gleichmässige Verteilung der Verpflegung zu sorgen. Der Häftling, der ohne Verschulden verspätet Essen empfängt, hat Anspruch auf die gleichen Mengen wie die vor ihm Gekommenen. Überschüssige Essensportionen sind gleichmässig oder in gerechtem Wechsel zu verteilen.

- 3 -

- 3 -

r) Die Häftlinge sind zur sorgfältigen Schälung der Pellkartoffeln anzuhalten.

a) Der Empfang zusätzlicher Pakete ist zu fördern.

t) Zum Essen und zur richtigen Verdauung gehört Ruhe. Deswegen genügende Pausen beim Essenempfang. Keine unnötigen Mühsche: Das Essen zu den Leuten, nicht die Leute zum Essen schicken. - Die Essenpausen mit anderweitigem Dienst nicht belasten.

u) In den Küchen, Aufenthaltsräumen, bei den Bädern muß größte Sauberkeit herrschen.

v) Wenn beim Kranken durch eine besondere Schonkost eine schnellere Genesung zu erreichen ist, so ist diese aber nur in den Revieren zu verabreichen.

2.) B e k l e i d u n g .

Die Bekleidung hat neben der warmen Verpflegung die Aufgabe, den Körper warm zu halten und vor Erkältungen zu schützen. Das ist gerade bei den Häftlingen von besonderer Wichtigkeit, die im Freien arbeiten.

Ich ordne an, daß im Winter, soweit vorhanden, .

Kopfbedeckungen
Mäntel
Pulswärmer
Socken

getragen werden.

Mehrere dünne Kleidungsstücke halten wärmer als ein dickes - deshalb ist beim Fehlen eines Mantels im Winter das Tragen von 2 Hemden o.ä. gestattet.

Wirkungsvoll als (Wärmehälter) Kälteschutz sind Zeitungen. Deshalb, wenn erforderlich, auf der Brust, in der Brust- und Nierengegend mehrere Schichten von Zeitungen tragen lassen. Für die Beschaffung ausreichender Papiermengen ist Sorge zu tragen.

Papierwesten können die Häftlinge sich gegebenenfalls selbst anfertigen.

Kleingeschnittenes Papier in den Strümpfen stellt ebenfalls einen guten Kälteschutz dar. - Wenn eine Kopfbedeckung nicht vorhanden, dann ebenfalls feststehende Papiermützen anfertigen lassen. In diesem Fall auch die Kopfhare als Wärmeschutz lang lassen.

Zweckmäßige Entwürfe für Wärme-Schutz-Kleidung aller Art werde ich

prüfen.

3.) Natürliche Gesundheitsmittel.

Im Winter ist darauf zu achten, daß die Häftlinge nicht durchkühlen.

Deshalb bei Arbeiten im Freien wiederholt kurze Pausen für starke körperliche Bewegungen einhalten. Zählappelle ebenfalls für Wärmeübungen benutzen.

- 4 -

Hergestellt im Bundesarchiv - Weitzing, 1971

- 4 -

ausnutzen:

Heiße Getränke und Essen fördern Durchblutung und Erwärmung des Körpers von innen her. Deshalb heiße Getränkeportionen über den Tag hinweg verteilen. Kalte Verpflegung stets zusammen mit heißem Getränk verteilen.

Das Lager darf nicht abgekühlt sein; deshalb in ungewärmten Baracken Decken tagüber ausgebreitet über den Strohsack liegen lassen. Strohsäcke sind ständig bezüglich ihrer Stopfung zu überwachen.

Für ungestörte Nachtsruhe von mindestens 7 - 8 Stunden ist Sorge zu tragen.

Häftlinge, die tagüber in dunklen Räumen arbeiten, sollen, wenn möglich mit nacktem Oberkörper dem Tageslicht in der Mittagspause ausgesetzt werden.

4.) Vermeidung unnützer Anstrengungen:

Die Kühlappelle sind möglichst kurz zu halten, langes Herumstehen ist zu unterlassen. Bei kaltem Wetter kurze Trampelübungen, die günstig Witterung sitzen lassen.

Arbeitsplätze hinsichtlich Anordnung, Beleuchtung, nach Möglichkeit so gestalten, dass alle verfügbare Kraft dem Arbeitsvorgang zugute kommt. Zweckmäßige und leicht durchführbare Vorschläge, die in dieser Hinsicht von den Häftlingen gemacht werden, werde ich in Zukunft berücksichtigen (z.B. Verbesserungen, Zigaretten).

5.) Leistungsprämien.

Ein weiteres wesentliches Mittel, die Leistungen der Häftlinge zu erhöhen, besteht in der Gewährung von Prämien. Das Verfahren ist in der Entwurf vom 15.5.1943 "Dienstvorschrift für die Gewährung von Vergünstigungen an Häftlinge" niedergelegt. Dieser Entwurf der Dienstvorschriften noch einmal angefügt. Sein Inhalt muß allen mit dem Häftlings-einsatz Beauftragten genau bekannt sein. Die Lagerkommandanten selbst haben fortgesetzt und gewissenhaft darauf zu achten, daß auch diese Möglichkeit restlos ausgeschöpft wird.

Über die Gewährung von Prämien, vor allen Dingen über ihre Wirkung auf die Leistungssteigerung ist zum 15. Januar 1944 eingehend zu berichten. Diesen Bericht sind etwaige Verbesserungsvorschläge beizufügen.

Ich erwarte, dass sich diese Hinweise in Kürze positiv für die Leistungssteigerung der KL. auswirken.

Sofern Arbeiten (z.B. Herstellung von Papierwesten o.Ä.) in grösseren Umfange notwendig werden, so sind diese in den Revieren von den dort sich schonungsbedürftigen Häftlingen durchzuführen. Diese sind hier zu zusammenzuführen. Erforderliche Räume sind zur Verfügung zu stellen.

- 5 -

- 5 -

Jeder Lagerkommandant, der dieses Schreiben erhält, hat es unverzüglich dem ersten Führer des Verwaltungsdienstes und dem Lagerarzt zur Kenntnis zuzuleiten. Diese beiden Führer müssen durch Unterschrift auf dem Schreiben bestätigen, dass sie es genau gelesen haben.

Für die Überwachung der in diesem Schreiben nochmals dargestellten Maßnahmen werde ich persönlich Sorge tragen.

gez. P o h l

1 Anlage

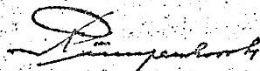
//-Obergruppenführer
und General der „Raffen“-

Abschrift hiervon an

- 1) Reichsführer - //
- 2) Amtgruppenchef B
- 3) Amtgruppenchef D

zur Kenntnissnahme.

F.d.R.d.A.



//-Obersturmführer

Abchrift.

Der Lagerarzt des
K.L.Auschwitz.

Auschwitz, den 12. Febr. 1943.

An
Kommandantur
1: Schutzhaftlagerführer des K.L.
A u s c h w i t z

Die vom 6. bis 10. Februar 1943 eingelieferten 408 Häftlinge
wurden vom Lagerarzt untersucht.

389 Häftlinge sind gesund und arbeitsfähig.
16 Häftlinge sind zur leichten Arbeit fähig.
3 Häftlinge sind arbeitsunfähig.

Die Neuzugänge:

Nr.	100444 bis 100497	aus Kattowitz (Gefängnis)
	100498 "	100522 " Wien (Gefängnis)
	100523 "	100805 " Judenheilstätte Bialystok
	100806 "	100839 " Kattowitz (Gefängnis)
	100840 "	100851 " K.L. Stutthof


müssen hier im Lager eine 3-wöchige Quarantäne überstehen,
bevor sie zur Arbeit eingesetzt werden können.

Es können nur solche Häftlinge direkt zur Arbeit eingesetzt
werden, die nicht aus einem Gefängnis, Sammellager oder dgl.
kommen.

Der Lagerarzt des
K.L.Auschwitz
gez. Unterschrift
Hauptsturmführer.

F.d.R.d.A.

Hauptsturmführer u. Adjutant.



2: Report of camp doctor of CC Auschwitz of February 12, 1943 on the medical examination of 408 prisoners. RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 119.

Lang, Andreas
30

V e r p f l i c h t u n g .

Mir ist bekannt, daß nur der Führer allein über Leben und Tod eines Staatsfeindes entscheidet. Ich darf keinen Staatsgegner (Häftling) körperlich schädigen oder zu Tode bringen. Jede Tötung eines Häftlings in einem Konzentrationslager bedarf der persönlichen Genehmigung des Reichsführers-~~4~~. Ich bin mir bewußt, daß ich bei Zuwiderhandlung gegen diese Verpflichtung unnaechtsichtlich zur Rechenschaft gezogen werde.

K.L.Auschwitz, den 11.43.

Andreas Lang
.....
Name

SS Stur.
.....

3: Commitment of SS *Sturmmann* Andreas Lang. Auschwitz, November 1943. GARF, 7021-107-11, p. 30.

Verhandlung

über die Verpflichtung des SS-Pflichtigen Anton Wessenhöfner
(Vor- und Zuname)

Ich wurde am 7. Aug. 43 durch SS-Kommandanten Pfannen
(Dienstgrad und Name des Führers)
über meine Pflichten im allgemeinen, insbesondere über die Verpflichtung belehrt, dass ich
über Angelegenheiten, die mir vermöge meines Dienstes bekannt geworden sind, Ver-
schwiegenheit zu bewahren habe.

Ich wurde ferner darüber belehrt, dass die Pflicht, Dienstgeheimnisse zu wahren, auch nach
meinem späteren Ausscheiden aus der SS fortbesteht.

Ich bin mir bewusst, dass ich mich eines Ungehorsams gegen einen Dienstbefehl schuldig
mache, und ich weiss auch, dass ein Verstoss gegen diesen Befehl Landesverrat bedeutet.

Weiter ist mir bekannt, dass nur der Führer allein über Leben und Tod
eines Staatsfeindes entscheidet. Kein SS-Angehöriger und kein zum Dienst
in der Waffen-SS Verpflichteter ist daher berechtigt, Hand an einen Staats-
feind zu legen oder ihn körperlich zu misshandeln. Bestraft wird der Häftling
nur durch den Kommandanten. Ebenso werden in den KL. durchzuführende
Exekutionen nur auf Befehl des Reichsführers-SS und den von ihm damit
beauftragten SS-Führern durchgeführt.

Ich gebe auf Handschlag nachstehende Erklärung ab:

„Ich gelobe an Eides Statt, dass ich meine dienstlichen Obliegenheiten im Konzen-
trationslager Auschwitz stets pünktlich und gewissenhaft verrichten und das Dienst-
geheimnis wahren werde.“

Zur Bestätigung dieses Verpflichtungsaktes unterzeichne ich nach Verlesung diese Verhandlung.

Auschwitz, den 8. August 1943.

Anton Wessenhöfner
(Vor- und Zuname)
SS-Schütze
(Dienstgrad)

Der 4-Standortarzt
Auschwitz. 17
S/Az:14 h (KL)/7.43/Dr.W./Ri. Auschwitz, den 6.7.43

Betreff: Misshandlung des Häftl. 115385, Richard Jędrzejewicz
Bewug: Meldung des Lagerarztes Bana vom 5.7.43
Fragen: keine

An den
1. Schutzhaftlagerführer KL
Auschwitz.

Der Lagerarzt Bana meldet dem 4-Standortarzt Auschwitz, dass
der Häftling 115385, Richard Jędrzejewicz mit
Hämatomen am linken Auge, auf der Kopfhaut, Kontusion des lin-
ken Handrückens und Striemen auf dem Gesäss in den HKB eingeli-
fert wurde.
J. wurde vom Blockältesten des Blockes 24 (Bana), Häftl. 113932
Otto Osterloh mit einem Gummischlauch misshandelt.
Der 4-Standortarzt Auschwitz bittet um Untersuchung und Be-
strafung des Schuldigen.

Nachrichtlich an:
Kommandant KL Au.
Abteilung III a

Der 4-Standortarzt
Auschwitz:
Hauptsturmführer

5: Report of camp doctor of Auschwitz of July 6, 1943 on the mistreatment of Prisoner Richard Jędrzejewicz. RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 63.

Der 4-Standortarzt
Auschwitz. 17
S/Az:14 h (KL)/6.43/Dr.W./Ri. Auschwitz, den 30.6.43

Betreff: Misshandlung des Häftl. Z 4684, Jaroslaus Murka
Bewug: Meldung des Lagerarztes von 29.6.43
Fragen: keine

An den
1. Schutzhaftlagerführer KL
Auschwitz.

Der Lagerarzt A I meldet dem 4-Standortarzt Auschwitz, dass
der Häftling Z 4684, Jaroslaus Murka mit zahlreichen Hä-
matomen am Kopf, im Gesicht, an beiden Oberarmen und auf
der Brust, mit Schattungen und Gehirnerschütterung in den
HKB aufgenommen wurde.
M. wurde vom Blockältesten 5 a und vom Stubenältesten 6 mis-
shandelt, die ihn auch einen Tag lang hinderten, in den HKB
zu gehen.
Der 4-Standortarzt Auschwitz bittet um Untersuchung und Be-
strafung der Schuldigen.

Nachrichtlich an:
Kommandant KL Au
Abteilung III a

Der 4-Standortarzt
Auschwitz:
Hauptsturmführer

6: Report of garrison physician of Auschwitz of June 30, 1943 on the mistreatment of Prisoner Jaroslaus Murka. RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 70.

Konz.-Lager Auschwitz III
Abteilung III

90 138 10

Monowitz, den 22. 1. 1944

Meldung

Davied Jsef geb. 1914 Gr.J.

Ich melde den, der Kdo. 154

Schutz —, Verb. —, Aso. —, Erz. —, Juden —, Häftling Nr. 110 626

weil er, ~~der~~ sich während der Arbeitszeit unerlaubt vom Kommando entfernen hat. Der Häftling trieb sich an der Werkküche herum, wo er sich die Taschen mit Gemüseabfälle und alten Knochen füllte. Ausserdem ist er faul und zeigt keine Arbeitsleistungen.

Strafe: 10 volle Sonntage Strafarbeit unter Aufsicht.

Der 1. Schutzhaftlagerführer:

H-Obersturmführer.

B. Rakery
Vor- u. Zuname

Gesehen u. weitergeleitet:
Der 1. Schutzhaftlagerführer

- 7. FEB. 1944

SS - Hauptscharführer
Dienstgrad

bekannt gegeben 19. Jan. 1944

KL 36/4.43 500.000

7: Report on Prisoner Davied Jsef. Monowitz, January 22, 1944. AGK, NTN, 94, p. 138.

Zahl ⁸⁸ 13
Monowitz, den 2. Januar 1944
Ort Datum

Kommandantur
des Konzentrationslagers
Auschwitz III

Grund der Schutzhaft:	
politisch	Jude
politisch rückfällig	
Verbrechensverdächtig	
Bilddelict	
Waffenbesitz	
homosexuell	
Emigrant	
Ausweisung	
Arbeitslosen	
Hilfsarbeit	

(Zutreffendes bezeichnen mit +)

Personalien des Täters: 122 060.

(Zu- und Vorname): C a l v o Haim Israel.

geboren am 1910 zu Orestias b. Saloniki

Tatbestand: (wann, wo, was, wie?)

hat am 1m November 1944r sich einen Goldzahn ausziehen lassen und denselben gegen Lebensmittel verschoben.

Strafverfügung!

Gemäß Strafordnung für die Konzentrationslager und Kraft der mir als Lagerkommandant übertragenen Disziplinarstrafgewalt verhängte ich nach reiflicher Prüfung über den Täter folgende Strafe:

Ordnungsstrafen:

..... Verwarnung unter Androhung einer Verurteilung.

..... Stunden Strafarbeit in der Freizeit unter Aufsicht des H-Untersüßers.

Verbot, Privatbriefe zu schreiben oder zu empfangen, auf die Dauer von Wochen.

Entzug der Mittagkost bei voller Beschäftigung am / /

Einweisung in die Strafkompagnie ab bis (bis auf weiteres).

Hartes Lager nach der Tagesarbeit in einer Zelle in folgenden Nächten:

Arrest:

Stufe I mittel	Stufe II verschärft	Stufe III streng	Die Stufe III kann als Einzelstrafe oder als weitere Verschärfung der Stufe II tageweise eingeschaltet zur Anwendung kommen.
bis zu 3 Tagen	bis zu 42 Tagen	bis zu 3 Tagen	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Holzpritsche</div> <div>ohne Gelegenheit zum Liegen und Sitzen</div> </div>			Vollzug! Stufe I oder II verbüßt vom mit Stufe III (Einzelstrafe) verbüßt vom mit Stufe III (als Verschärfung von Stufe II) angewendet am am am
helle Zelle	dunkle Zelle		
Verpflegung: Wasser und Brot; jeden 4. Tag volle Verpflegung			
Tage			

BSV Strafverfügung KL
H.-Verbrechensd. W. J. Meyer, Miesbach (Bayer. Hofstadt) 13708

8-8a: Report on punishment of Prisoner Haim Calvo, January 2, 1944.
AGK, NTN, 94, pp. 135f.

Körperliche Züchtigung:

Anzahl der Schläge*)	
5	
10	10
15	
20	
25	

*) Anzahl eintragen.

Vorschriften:

Zuvor Untersuchung durch den Arzt!
Schläge mit einer einrütigen Leder-
peitsche kurz hintereinander verabfol-
gen, dabei Schläge zählen; Entkleiden
und Entblößung gewisser Körperteile
streng unterlagt. Der zu Verstrafende
darf nicht angeschnallt werden, sondern
hat frei auf einer Bank zu liegen.
Es darf nur auf das Gesäß und die
Oberkeitel geschlagen werden.

Der Täter ist bereits körperlich gezüchtigt worden:	
am	Schläge
-	
.	

Ärztliches Gutachten:

Der unseits bezeichnete Häftling wurde vor dem Vollzug der körperlichen Züchtigung von mir ärztlich untersucht;
vom ärztlichen Standpunkt aus erhebe ich keine Bedenken gegen die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung.

Gegen die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung erhebe ich als Arzt Bedenken, weil

Der Lagerarzt:

H.

#-Hauptsturmführer

Dienstaufsicht:

Der Vollzug der körperlichen Züchtigung wird im Hinblick auf die Tat und gestützt auf das vorliegende ärztliche
Gutachten genehmigt — nicht genehmigt.

#-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt

Der Führer der Abteilung Strafbefehl D

Konzentrationslager

#-Sturmführer

#-Obersturmbannführer

Ausführende:

Die Strafe der körperlichen Züchtigung habe
vollzogen:

Häftlinge

zende am 11. Februar 1945 19.45 Uhr

eigenhändige
Unterschrift

Fichtinger Franz Häftl. Nr. 15443

H.

Zeugen und Aufsicht:

Als verantwortliche H-Führer und Zeugen waren bei dem Strafvollzug anwesend:

eigenhändige
Unterschrift

#-Hauptsturmführer

Lagerkommandant

#-Sturmführer

Schutzhaftlagerführer

#-Hauptsturmführer

Lagerarzt

Aktenvermerk:

1. Originalverfügung zu den Schutzhaftakten.
2. Abschrift zum Sammelakt: Strafen.
3. Abschrift an den Führer H-20/K2.

Der Lagerkommandant:

H.

#-Hauptsturmführer

Birkenau

Kommandantur:
des Konzentrationslagers
Az: KL 14 e 3/H8./Ja.

Auschwitz, den 6. Dezember 1944. *65*

230

Grund der Schutzhaft:

politisch	Jude
politisch rückfällig	
Verkehrsverbrecher	
Widerstand	
Waffenverbrecher	
homoeruell	
Emigrant	
Ausweisung	
Arbeitslosen	
Fürsorge	

(Gutachten bezeichnen mit +)

Personalien des Täters: 114923

(Zu- und Vorname): *Aelion, Maurice*

geboren am *26.2.25* zu *Saloniki*

Tatbestand: (wann, wo, was, wie?)

hat am *25.11.44*, - Uhr mit einem weiblichen Häftling Briefverkehr unterhalten. In seinen Briefe stellte er Betrachtungen über die spanischen Scheiterhaufen und die hiesigen Krematorien an. Arbeitskdo. "Zivilarbeiterwerkstätten"

2. Jan 1945

Strafverfügung!

Gemäß Strafbuch für die Konzentrationslager und Kraft der mir als Lagerkommandant übertragenen Disziplinarstrafgewalt verhängte ich nach reiflicher Prüfung über den Täter folgende Strafe:

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..... Stunden Strafarbeit in der Freizeit unter Aufsicht des H-Untersüßers.

Verbot, Privatbriefe zu schreiben oder zu empfangen, auf die Dauer von Wochen.

Entzug der Mittagkost bei voller Beschäftigung am / /

Einweisung in die Strafkompagnie ab bis (bis auf weiteres).

Hartes Lager nach der Tagesarbeit in einer Zelle in folgenden Nächten:

Arrest:

Stufe I mittel	Stufe II verschärft	Stufe III streng	Die Stufe III kann als Einzelstrafe oder als weitere Verschärfung der Stufe II tageweise eingeschaltet zur Anwendung kommen.
bis zu 3 Tagen	bis zu 42 Tagen	bis zu 3 Tagen	Vollzug!
Holzpritsche		ohne Gelegenheit zum Liegen und Sitzen	Stufe I oder II
helle Zelle		dunkle Zelle	verbüßt vom mit
Verpflegung:			Stufe III (Einzelstrafe)
Wasser und Brot; jeden 4. Tag volle Verpflegung			verbüßt vom mit
			Stufe III (als Verschärfung von Stufe II)
			angewendet am
			am
			am

SSV Strafverfügung KL

(1-Druckbogen B. S. Mayer, Minsk (Bayer. Geol.-) 18798)

9-9a: Report on punishment of Prisoner Maurice Aelion, December 6, 1944. GARF, 7021-108-33, pp. 65f.

66

Körperliche Züchtigung:

Anzahl der Schläge*)	
5	
10	
15	
20	
25	

*) Anzahl eintragen.

Vorschriften:

Zuvor Untersuchung durch den Arzt!
Schläge mit einer einreutigen Lederpeitsche kurz hintereinander verabfolgen, dabei Schläge zählen; Entkleiden und Entblößung gewisser Körperteile streng unterlag. Der zu bestrafende darf nicht angeschmolzt werden, sondern hat frei auf einer Bank zu liegen.
Es darf nur auf das Gesäß und die Oberschenkel geschlagen werden.

Der Täter ist bereits körperlich geprügelt worden:	
am	Schläge

Ärztliches Gutachten:

Der unfeils berechnete Häftling wurde vor dem Vollzug der körperlichen Züchtigung von mir ärztlich untersucht; vom ärztlichen Standpunkt aus erhebe ich keine Bedenken gegen die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung.

Gegen die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung erhebe ich als Arzt Bedenken, weil

Der Lagerarzt:

H.

Dienstaufsicht:

Der Vollzug der körperlichen Züchtigung wird im Hinblick auf die Tat und gestützt auf das vorliegende ärztliche Gutachten genehmigt — nicht genehmigt.

H-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt!

Antwortsache D
Konzentrationslager

H-Gruppenführer

Ausführende:

H-Standartenführer

Häftlinge

Die Strafe der körperlichen Züchtigung haben folgende Häftlinge am Uhr vollzogen:

eigenhändige
Unterschrift

Häftl. Nr. 11204 H. Rose, Herbert
" " 72137 Thomalla, Melchior

Zeugen und Aufsicht:

Als verantwortliche H-Führer und Zeugen waren bei dem Strafvollzug zugegen:

eigenhändige
Unterschrift

Lagerkommandant

Schutzhaftlagerführer

Lagerarzt

Abgegeben:

1. Originalabfertigung zu den Schutzhaftstellen.
2. Abchrift zum Sammelakt: Strafen.
3. Abchrift an den Führer H-TD/RL.

Der Lagerkommandant

H.

H-Sturmabführer

Zentralbauleitung
der Waffen-// und Polizei
Auschwitz/OS.

Auschwitz, den 4. Juni 1943.

30291-

Bftgb.Nr.: 30321 /45/Po./Schul.

Betr.: Leistungsprämien für Häftlinge.

Bezg.: Schreiben der Abtlg.IIIa des KL.v.l.6.43-Az.:25/1861/Schw.
Se./Ka.

Anlg.: 1 Abschrift.

Fa.

Siehe Rückseite!.....

in

Wie aus beiliegender Abschrift ersichtlich, soll auf Wunsch des Reichsführers - // und Chef der Deutschen Polizei durch Gewährung von Leistungsprämien an die Häftlinge eine Steigerung der Arbeitsleistung bis zum Höchstmaß erreicht werden. Die zu diesem Zweck von der Verwaltung des K.L. ausgegebenen Gutscheine werden von der Zentralbauleitung daselbst geschlossen gekauft und können von den einzelnen Firmen durch Erstattung des Gegenwertes erworben werden. Die mit Prämien bedachten Häftlinge sind jeweils unter Angabe der Häftlingsnummer dem zuständigen Bauleiter schriftlich zu melden.

Um eine erhöhte Arbeitsleistung der Häftlinge zu erzielen, wird geboten, von der Einführung des Prämiensystems sofort Gebrauch zu machen und über die Auswirkung desselben bis zum 26. Juni 1943 einen kurzen Bericht an die Zentralbauleitung zu geben.

Verteiler:

//-Ustuf. Pollok

Blg. KL

Bltg.KGL

Bltg. Industriegelände

Abtlg. Tiefbau

" Arbeitseinsatz

Registr.Akt Arbeitseinsatz


Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
der Waffen-// und Polizei Auschwitz

//-Sturmchefführer.

10-10a: Letter of SS Hauptsturmführer Karl Bischoff of June 4, 1943 to 31 civilian firms that were active on the grounds of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp complex RGVA, 502-1-60, pp. 18-18a.

- 1.) Industriebau AG. Bielitz, Elisabethstr. 21
- 2.) Riedel & Sohn, Bielitz, Brückenstr. 1.
- 3.) Hermann Hirt Nachf. Eisenbetonbau, Beuthen OS., Ludendorffstr.
- 4.) Josef Kluge, Alt- Gleiwitz, Labanderweg 59
- 5.) Schles. Industriebau Lenz & Co., Kattowitz, Grundmannstr. 23.
- 6.) Contin. Wasserwerks-G.m.b.H. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Hardenbergstr. 1.
- 7.) Alfred Keil, Gleiwitz, Karstenstr. 8.
- 8.) "Huta" Hoch- und Tiefbau AG., Kattowitz, Friedrichstr. 19
- 9.) Topf & Söhne, Maschinenfabrik, Erfurth, Dreysestr. 7/9
- 10.) Anhalt, Hoch- und Tiefbau AG., Berlin, SW 61, Wilhelmshöhe 19
- 11.) Friedrich Boos, Zentralheizungen, Köln - Bickendorf, Helmholtzstr. 61
- 12.) Carl Brandt, Halle/S., Platz der SA 10
- 13.) Karl Falk, Gleiwitz OS., Gustav Freytagallee 13.
- 14.) Wilhelm Kermel, Elektroinstallation, Kattowitz, Direktionsstr. 3.
- 15.) AEG., Kattowitz, Holtzestr. 23.
- 16.) Maschinenfabrik, Augsburg-Mürnberg, Augsburg
- 17.) Lepski & Co., Bunzlau, Löwenbergstr. 24/25
- 18.) Wilhelm Gottschling, Liegnitz, Timmelmännstr. 20.
- 19.) Fritz Niepel, Beuthen/OS., Dr. Stefanstr. 8.
- 20.) Hermann Hersel, Gellersdorf am Quais, über Lauban
- 21.) Friedrich Petersen, Berlin-Pankow, Gorsstr. 47a
- 22.) Richard Strauch, Krakau, Alte Weichselstr. 62
- 23.) Hans Wodag, Beuthen, OS., Gymnasialstr. 20
- 24.) Hermann Richterf, Tiefbau, Rohrsen bei Hannover
- 25.) Franz Spirra Oppel-Wilhelmsthal, Hafenstr. 24.
- 26.) Triton, Tiefbauunternehmung, Kattowitz, Königshütterstr. 87
- 27.) Ekonomia, Bielitz/OS., Auf der Bleiche 25
- 28.) Walter Wagner, Gleiwitz, OS., Grünwaldstr. 7.
- 29.) Helmut Prestel, Sosnowitz, Schoppinitzerstr. 3.
- 30.) Carl Godzik, Gleiwitz, Mlethe Allee 6
- 31.) Wedag, Breslau i., Elferplatz 1a

10a: continuation, p. 18a.

Konz.-Lager Auschwitz	Absender:	
Folgende Anordnungen sind beim Schriftverkehr mit Häftlingen zu beachten:	Meine Anschrift:	
1.) Jeder Schutzhäftling darf im Monat zweimal von seinen Angehörigen Post empfangen und an sie absenden. Die Briefe an die Häftlinge müssen gut lesbar mit Tinte geschrieben sein und dürfen nur zwei Seiten je 15 Zeilen enthalten. Briefumschläge müssen ungefüllt sein. In einen Brief darf nur 1 Briefmarke à 12 Pf. oder 6 Pf. beigelegt werden. Alles Andere ist verboten. Postkarten haben 10 Zeilen. Lichtbilder dürfen als Post nicht verwendet werden.	Name:	Postkarte
2.) Geldsendungen sind nur durch Postanweisung gestattet. 3.) Es ist darauf zu achten, dass bei Geld oder Postsendungen die genaue Adresse, bestehend aus: Name, Geburtsdatum, und Häftlings-Nummer, auf die Sendungen zu schreiben ist. Wenn die Adresse fehlerhaft ist, geht die Post an den Absender zurück oder wird vernichtet.	Geboren am:	
4.) Zeitungen sind gestattet, dürfen aber nur durch die Poststelle des K.L. Auschwitz bestellt werden. 5.) Pakete dürfen nicht geschickt werden, da die Häftlinge im Lager alles kaufen können.	Häftl.-Nr.:	Juliusz Zowczyk
6.) Entlassungsgesuche aus der Schutzhaft an die Lagerleitung sind zwecklos.	821 Bl. 15 Postamt 2 0/5	Wadowitz o/s. Kochauerstr. 25
7.) Sprecherlaubnis und Besuche von Häftlingen im Konzentrationslager sind grundsätzlich nicht gestattet.	K.L. Häftlings-Nr. 19822	
Der Lagerkommandant		

11-11a (reverse, see below): Postcard written on June 21, 1942 by protective-custody Prisoner Juliusz Zowczyk. Writer's archive.

Auschwitz den 21. VI. 42

Liebe Eltern!

Schon über ein Monat habe ich kein Brief von Euch erhalten. Ich bin weiter Gott sei Dank gesund und es geht mir gut. Das Geld habe ich erhalten und danke sehr. Bitte schreiben mir gleich was gibt es neues bei Euch. Was macht meine Schwesterchen Danusia, wie leben die Großeltern? Ich küsse Ihre Hände ganz lieb

3rd List GERMANY; (airgraph from Palestine, dated the 6th March 1944) submitted to the Commissioner for Migration and Statistics on the 5th March 1944 - ref. 2426/35/7/1964.

ZIONIST VETERANS. RABBIS, ETC.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. FRIEDMAN, Mosche & family | 60 Internierten Lager, Bergen bei Hannover. |
| 2. FROST, Symon | 19 Tittmoning, Ob.B. Ilag VII/2, No. 746. |
| 3. GEFNER, Aron | 26 Tittmoning, Oberbayern, 746 |
| 4. HELLER, Josef & family | Internierten Lager. Bergen bei Hannover. |
| 5. HOROWITZ, Samuel | Tittmoning. |
| 6. KRZESIWO Mordko & family | 31 Tittmoning. Ob.B. Internierten No. 751, Lager Ilag VII/2 |
| 7. LEVY, Emma | 70 Hamburg 13, Boettgerstr. 5 |
| 8. LINDENBAUM, Loebel | Tittmoning. |
| 9. LIWER, Arish | 37 Tittmoning, Ob.B., Internierten No. 752, Lager Ilag VII/2 |
| 10. MOKRY, Jakob & family | 65 Arbeitslager Birkenau. Oberschlesien. |
| 11. ORLEAN, Cecilia and family | 47 Arbeitslager Birkenau, Ortsschai Neubrunn |
| 12. RECHTMAN, Roman | 45 Tittmoning. Ob.B. Internierten 753, Lager Ilag VII/2. |
| 13. ROSENWEIN, Owi | 23 Tittmoning. |
| 14. STERNBERG, Sigmund | Arbeitslager Birkenau bei Neubrunn, Oberschlesien. Block 19. |

12. Third list Germany (report from Palestine), dated March 6, 1944; presented by the Commissioner for Migration and Statistics on March 5, 1944. AGMAE, 15-b2.

				ODPIS 128			
<u>Montag, den 11.12.1944.</u>				<u>Donnerstag, den 14.12.1944.</u>			
Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4724		Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4780	
Zucker	10	47.240 kg.		Zucker	10	47.800 kg	
Margarine	20	94.480 "		Kaffee	9	43.020 "	
Kochf. Suppe	20	88.480 "		Margarine	40	191.200 "	
Roggenmehl	10	47.240 "		Nährmittel	50	233.000 "	
Tee	4	18.896 "		Roggenmehl	15	71.700 "	
<u>Dienstag, den 12.12.1944.</u>				<u>Freitag, den 15.12.1944</u>			
Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4747		Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4769	
Zucker	10	47.470 kg		Zucker	10	47.690 kg	
Kaffee	9	42.723 "		Margarine	50	238.450 "	
Margarine	40	189.880 "		Marmelade	50	238.450 "	
Nährmittel	50	222.350 "		Kochf. Suppe	100	444.900 "	
Roggenmehl	10	47.470 "		Roggenmehl	20	95.380 "	
<u>Mittwoch, den 13.12.1944</u>				<u>Samstag, den 16.12.1944</u>			
Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4734		Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4744	
Zucker	20	94.680 kg		Zucker	10	47.440 kg.	
Margarine	17 1/2	82.845 "		Kaffee	9	42.696 "	
Roggenmehl	50	236.700 "		Margarine	15	71.160 "	
Kochf. Suppe	20	88.680 "		Nährmittel	50	222.200 "	
Tee	4	18.930 "		Roggenmehl	15	71.160 "	
<u>Sonntag, den 17.12.1944</u>				Käse	50	222.200 "	
Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4659		<u>Montag, den 18.12.1944</u>			
Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4659		Lebensmittel	Pro Kopf	Stärke: 4659	
Zucker	10	46.590 kg		Zucker	10	46.590 kg	
Kaffee	9	41.931 "		Margarine	20	93.180 "	
Roggenmehl	20	93.180 "		Roggenmehl	20	93.180 "	
Kochf. Suppe	20	87.180 "		Kochf. Suppe	20	97.180 "	
				Tee	4	18.636 "	

13: Register of the Subsistence Office of Auschwitz, December 11 to 18, 1944. AGK, NTN, 94, pp. 127-131.

Lagerarzt des
L. Auschwitz I

Auschwitz, den 16. Dezember. 1943.

93 427

/Az.: 14 h 8/12.43. -T/-

Betreff: Vierteljahresmeldung über den San.-Dienst im
K. L. Auschwitz I.
Bezug : Dort.Schreiben v. 25.5.40. Abt. IV b/Az: 14 h
8/5.40 K/K.
Anlagen: 10.
Termin : 20. Dezember 1943.

A. d. D.

An das

#-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt,
Amtsgruppe D, Chef des Amtes D III,
O r a n i e n b u r g b/Berlin.

Zu den einzelnen Punkten obigen Befehles wird für das IV.
(vierte) Vierteljahr 1943 folgendes berichtet:

Zu 1.

Die durchschnittliche Belegstärke des K.L.Auschwitz I, mit
den Aussenkommandos: Babitz, Budy und Wirtschaftshof Bir-
kenau, betrug in der Zeit vom 16. September bis 15. Dezem-
ber 1943 insgesamt $\sqrt{}$ Häftlinge.

Zu 2.

Die durchschnittliche Belegstärke des Häftl.Krankenbaues
an stationär Behandelten betrug in der Berichtszeit $\sqrt{}$
Häftlinge (... v.H.).

Zu 3.

Die durchschnittliche Zahl der Todesfälle betrug im IV.
(vierten) Vierteljahr 1943: $\sqrt{}$: 92 = $\sqrt{}$ täglich

Zu 4.

Die Belegstärke des Häftl.-Krankenbaues im K.L.Auschwitz I
und oben genannten Aussenkommandos an stationär Behandel-
ten schwankte zwischen $\sqrt{}$ als niedrigstem und $\sqrt{}$ als
höchstem Tagesstand. Die Behandlung der Häftlinge war mit
dem vorhandenen Sanitätspersonal sichergestellt.

Zu 5.

Die Zahl der Häftlingspfleger beträgt zum Schluss der Be-
richtszeit $\sqrt{}$. Hiervon sind $\sqrt{}$ Häftlingsärzte.

b.w.

16-16e: "Quarterly report of the Health Office in CC Auschwitz I,"
submitted on December 16, 1943 by the camp doctor of CC Auschwitz I.
GARF, 7021-108-32, pp. 93-98.

94

- 2 -

In der Berichtszeit wurden 15 RD.-Häftlingspfleger aus dem K.L.Buchenwald überstellt, die zum Dienst im Häftl. Krankenbau herangezogen wurden. Ebenso wurden sämtliche in das Lager als Zugänge eingelieferten Häftlingsärzte zum Sanitätsdienst herangezogen.

Die in der Berichtszeit in der weiteren Umgebung des K. L. Auschwitz neu errichteten Nebenlager Lagischa, Grube Gute Hoffnung, Fürstengrube und Sosnowitz wurden mit einer der Belegstärke der einzelnen Lager entsprechenden Anzahl von Häftlingsärzten und Häftlingspflegern versehen.

Die Tätigkeit der Häftlingsärzte und Häftlingspfleger verteilt sich auf die einzelnen Stationen des Krankenbaues, den Ambulanzraum, Röntgenraum, chemisches Laboratorium, Zahnstation, Lichtstation, Apotheke und Heilkräuterlager. Darüber hinaus obliegt ihnen die Kontrolle der Lagerblöcke, insbesondere Fieber- und Läusekontrolle, sowie Betreuung der Zugangsquarantäne. Die Arbeiten der Häftlingsärzte und Pfleger stehen unter direkter Aufsicht des Lagerarztes und der SDG's.

Dem Entlassungskommando des Häftl.-Krankenbaues obliegt die Entlassung der einzelnen Kommandos, Neuzugängen, der Abgänge in Zweiglager, Entlassungen, sowie die Desinfektion sämtlicher Blöcke.

Zu 6.

In der Aufteilung der einzelnen Stationen des Häftl.-Krankenbaues, sowie deren Unterbringung, ist gegenüber dem letzten Berichtsvierteljahr keine Änderung eingetreten.

Im Block 28 (innere Station und Ambulanzraum) wurde die Warmwassereinrichtung für die Brauseanlagen umgebaut und verbessert, so dass es nunmehr möglich ist, die zur Aufnahme in den Häftl.-Krankenbau bestimmten Häftlinge zu jeder Tageszeit vor der Vorstellung dem Arzt zu waschen.

Im Schonungsblock 9 wurde ein Ambulanzraum errichtet, wodurch die Durchführung kleinerer chirurgischer Eingriffe ermöglicht wurde. Ferner wurde in diesem Block ein Raum für physikalische Behandlung eingerichtet. Für die Ausübung der Heilgymnastik wäre die Errichtung eines geeigneten Turnraumes notwendig, zumal die Übungen im Freien während der Sommermonate bei schlechter Witterung ebenfalls behindert sind.

Zu 7.

Der Häftl.-Krankenbau verfügte im Berichtsvierteljahr über folgende Fachstationen:

- Röntgenraum,
- chemisches Laboratorium,
- oto-laryngologische Station
- Optikerwerkstätte
- Lichtstation
- Kräuterapotheke
- Diätküche
- Zahnstation

Die Arbeiten in den Sonderabteilungen des Blockes 10 werden weitergeführt.

b.w.

- 3 -

128
95Zu 8.

Ambulante oder stationäre Behandlungen ausserhalb der Einrichtungen des Häftl.-Krankenbaues waren während der Berichtszeit nicht notwendig.

Zu 9.

Über die Tätigkeit der Zahnstation des Häftl.-Krankenbaues liegt ein Sonderbericht bei.

Zu 10 a.

Die Belegstärke des Lagers war im Berichtsvierteljahr weiterhin hoch. Dadurch haben auch die Unterkunftsbedingungen im Vergleich zur letzten Berichtsperiode keine Veränderung erfahren. Besonders stark überbelegt sind die Blöcke der Zugangsquarantäne (Block 2, 2a, 8 und 8a), in denen die Häftlinge zu zweit in einem Bett schlafen müssen.

Die Wasch- und Klosettanlagen, ebenso wie die Badeeinrichtungen, sind auch für hohe Belegschaft vollkommen hinreichend. Die Häftlinge werden wenigstens 1-mal wöchentlich gebadet.

Ebenso genügen die Desinfektions- und Wäschereianlagen den Bedürfnissen des Lagers auch bei hoher Belegschaft. Der Wäschetausch kann ~~ganze~~ jede 14 Tage stattfinden.

Im Berichtsvierteljahr wurde eine Rattenbekämpfung in sämtlichen ~~Unterhöhlen~~ des Lagers, in Kanälen, auf ~~Strassen~~ und dgl. mit ZELIO-Giftpaste durchgeführt. Die erzielten Erfolge sind zufriedenstellend.

In den letzten Novembertagen wurden bei Häftlingen, die Kommandos angehören, welche im K.L.Au II (Birkenau) arbeiten, Fleckfieberfälle festgestellt, die zur stationären Behandlung aufgenommen wurden.

In jedem Erkrankungsfall wurde genau erhoben von welchem Block, Stube, Kommando der Häftling stammt und entsprechende Desinfektionsmassnahmen eingeleitet. Bei mehreren Erkrankungen von einem Block wurden ausserdem die am meisten betroffenen Stuben in Quarantäne gelegt.

Zur Bekämpfung der Fleckfiebergefahr wurden tägliche Läuse- und Fieberkontrollen eingeführt, sowie Entlausung und Desinfektion sämtlicher Lagerblöcke angeordnet. Eine weitere Verbreitung der Fleckfiebererkrankungen konnte auf diese Weise unterbunden werden.

Die im letzten Berichtsvierteljahr versuchsweise durchgeführte Impfung gegen Erysipel mit Erysipel-Vaccine hat sich nicht bewährt und wurde nicht weiter fortgesetzt.

Im Oktober wurde im Block 24 ein Bordell mit 19 Frauen errichtet. Vor ihrem Einsetzen wurden die Frauen auf Wa.R. und auf Go. untersucht. Diese Untersuchungen werden in regelmässigen Abständen wiederholt. Der Zutritt ins Bordell ist den Häftlingen allabendlich, nach dem Appell gestattet. Während der Besuchszeit ist

b.w.

96

- 4 -

immer ein Häftlingsarzt und Häftlingspfleger anwesend, die die angeordneten sanitären Massnahmen durchführen. Die Überwachung besorgt ein 4-Arzt und ein S.D.G.

Im Berichtsvierteljahr wurden Versuche mit Imprägnieren von Wäsche- und Bekleidungsstücken der Häftlinge mit dem Bayer'schen LAUSETO durchgeführt. Die dabei erzielten Ergebnisse sind höchst zufriedenstellend. Die zu diesen Versuchen herangezogenen Häftlinge gaben einstimmig an, dass sie seit der Imprägnierung ihrer Wäsche und Kleidung weder von Läusen, noch von Flöhen geplagt werden, obwohl bei diesen Versuchshäftlingen ein Wäscheumtausch erst nach mehreren Wochen stattfand.

Während der Herbstmonate sind in einigen Blöcken Wanzen in grösserem Masse aufgetreten. Die so verseuchten Blöcke wurden mit Zyklon-B vergast und sind nunmehr ungezeiferfrei.

Die Seifenversorgung ist weiter, zeitbedingt, unzureichend, desgleichen die Zahnpflege.

Die Unterbringungsmöglichkeiten im Häftl. Krankenbau blieben im Berichtsvierteljahr unverändert, zumal auch die Neuerkrankungen gegenüber dem letzten Berichtstermin keine wesentliche Veränderung erfahren haben. Die Möglichkeit des Empfanges von Heimatpaketen wirkt sich gut auf den Gesundheitszustand der Häftlinge aus; der Ernährungszustand der Häftlinge blieb, im Vergleich zum letzten Berichtsvierteljahr, ungefähr derselbe.

Über die Tätigkeit der einzelnen Stationen des Häftl. Krankenbaues liegen Sonderberichte bei.

Zu 10 b.

Die Verpflegung hat im allgemeinen keine grösseren Veränderungen erfahren und kann als ausreichend bezeichnet werden. Nicht voll ausreichend ist zur Zeit die Versorgung mit Kartoffeln. Die Brot- und Wurstzulagen blieben ebenfalls unverändert. Ungefähr 2-mal monatlich erhalten die Häftlinge ausserdem Milchsuppen.

Mit Eintreten der kälteren Witterung wurde die Kleidung der Häftlinge entsprechend verbessert. Zur Zeit sind sämtliche Kommandos mit Tuchkleidung, Mänteln, Mützen, Strümpfen, Wollwesten, Handschuhen und Ohrenschützern ausgerüstet. Die Versorgung der Häftlinge mit Schuhen wurde ebenfalls entsprechend verbessert.

Zu 10 c und d.

In der Berichtszeit wurden "" Kastrationen und "" Sterilisationen beantragt und durchgeführt, davon bei weiblichen Häftlingen "".

- 5 -

124
97Zu 10 e.

Die Quarantänemassnahmen werden weiter streng eingehalten. Unter den aus Gefängnissen in das K.L. eingelieferten Häftlingen sind in der Berichtszeit einige Scharlachfälle aufgetreten. In allen Fällen wurden zweckentsprechende Desinfektions- und Quarantänemassnahmen getroffen.

Um eine Verbreitung von Malariaerkrankungen zu unterbinden wurde eine Fliegen- und Mückenbekämpfung mit dem Mückenbekämpfungspräparat GIGS durchgeführt.

Die an Malaria Erkrankten, bezw. ~~die~~ Häftlinge, welche eine Malariakur überstanden haben, wurden zum Schluss des Berichtsvierteljahres nach dem K.L. Lublin, das als anopheles Gebiet gilt, überstellt.

Der Desinfektion der auf den Arbeitsstätten sich befindlichen Latrinen und Abortanlagen, sowie der Chlorierung der Brunnen wird nach wie vor erhöhter Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet.

Zu 11.

Die medikamentöse Versorgung war während der Berichtsperiode im grossen sichergestellt.

Einige ausfallenden Medikamente konnten durch Medizinalkräutermischungen und Einzeldrogen ersetzt werden. Die mit Phytotherapie gemachten Erfahrung ~~haben~~ gezeigt, dass verschiedene Medikamente durch Medizinalpflanzen und Kräuter voll ersetzt werden können.

Zu 12.

Die Kurve über die Krankenbewegung im Häftl. Krankenbau des K.L. ~~ist~~ ^{hat} ~~im~~ ^{im} letzten Viermonatsraum keine wesentlichen Veränderungen aufgetreten. Es ist anzunehmen, dass der Gesundheitszustand der Häftlinge, wie schon früher erwähnt, im allgemeinen ~~günstig~~ ^{günstig} verläuft. Die in den letzten Monaten der Berichtszeit stattgefundenen ~~steigen~~ ^{steigen} der Erkrankungszahlen sind auf eine Steigerung der Erkrankungszahlen zurückzuführen.

Aus der Kurve der Infektionskrankheiten ist zu ersehen, dass im wesentlichen die Fälle in Erscheinung treten. Die Typhusfälle sind ~~schon~~ ^{schon} überwunden, die Erkrankungen an ~~Typhus~~ ^{Typhus} sind selten auf, wobei der Infektionsherd immer ausserhalb des Lagers zu suchen ist.

~~Kurze ambulante Behandlungen:~~

Gesehen:

Der # Standortarzt
A u s c h w i t z

Der Lagerarzt des
K. L. Auschwitz I

#-Hauptsturmführer.

#-Obersturmführer.

16d: continuation, p. 97.

98

Um weitere Verbreitung ~~der~~ der Fleckfiebererkrankungen zu vermeiden wurden diejenigen Häftlinge, die auf längere Zeit in A.L.Au.II (Birkenau) zum Einsatz kommen nach dort verlegt. Ausserdem wurde jeder, nicht unbedingt notwendiger Verkehr von Häftlingen zwischen Auschwitz I und Auschwitz II unterbunden, so dass anzunehmen ist, dass bei strenger Durchführung dieser Massnahmen neue Infektionen die von Auschwitz II stammen nicht mehr vorkommen.

16e: continuation, p. 98.

- 1 -

62

AbchriftHäftlingshospital des Konz.-Lagers Auschwitz I.

Auschwitz, 16. Dez. 1943.

Bericht über die Tätigkeit d. Chirurg. Abt. des Spitals
für Häftlinge des Konz.-Lagers Auschwitz I, v. 16.9.1943
bis 15.12.1943.

Die Chirurgische Abteilung in der Berichtszeit, wie früher, im Block 21 untergebracht. Wegen Raumangel im Block 21 wurden viele chirurgisch erkrankte Häftlinge in der chirurgischen Abt. im Block 19 behandelt. Die ambulatorische Abbehandlung fand im Ambulatorium im Block 28 statt.

In der Berichtszeit befanden sich in den chirurgischen Abteilungen 1800 Häftlinge, von denen 314 Häftlinge aseptischen Operationen unterzogen wurden. Septischen Operationen (bei Phlegmons, Geschwüren usw.) wurden 2135 Mann unterzogen.

Von den aseptischen Operationen sind folgende anzuführen:

Magenresektion.....	2
Halslymphdrüsen-Entfernung.....	3
Gallenblasenoperationen.....	1
Laparotomie.....	2
Blinddarmoperationen	10
Leistenbruchoperationen.....	102
Hodenamputation.....	89
"	1
Genitalienoperationen.....	5
Hydroceles-Operation	9
Gefäßoperationen	7
"	2
Extremitäten-Amputationen	11
Operationen d. mastoiditis	30
Mandelentfernung	30
Operationen d. septum nasi	16

17-17a: "Report of Activity of Surgical Department of Prisoners Hospital of Concentration Camp Auschwitz I, Sept. 16, 1943 to Dec. 15, 1943," submitted December 16, 1943 by head doctor of Concentration Camp Auschwitz. GARF, 7021-108-50, pp. 62f.

= 2 =

63

Eierstockentfernungen	20
Resektionen des Schulterkopfes	1
Entfernung des Eileiters	1
Theracoplastica	2

Außerdem wurden mehrere andere septische Operationen durchgeführt. Die Behandlung septischer Erkrankungen, wie Phlegmene, Eiterungen, usw. war folgendermaßen eingeteilt:

untere Extremitäten	997
obere "	555
verschiedene chirurg. Erkrankungen	583

Septische Operationen wurden unter Aether Narkose oder 2% Novocain durchgeführt. Bei kleinen septischen Geschwulstoperationen wurde Chloroäthyl verwendet. In der Berichtszeit war ein Mangel an narkotischen Mitteln für kurzfristige Narkosen (Chloroäthyl) fühlbar. Das Fehlen von Rasumlichkeiten für die Behandlung von Wunden, in der septischen Abteilung wirkte sich schlecht auf die Behandlung postoperativer Paele aus und hinderte diese Arbeit.

Operations-Waesche befindet sich, infolge ununterbrochener Verwendung und Mangel an Austauschwaesche, im schlechten Zustand.

Chefarzt des Konz-lagers Auschwitz

SS-Obersturmfuehrer (=)

H K B Ambulanz D II/a.

27.6.44

Ausg. 11

Monatsbericht über vorübergehend im Lager untergebrachte u.

In der Berichtszeit /26. Juni bis 26. Juni 1944/ vor-
durchschnittlich 2500 ungar. Juden temporär in das Lager
in 3 Blocks, verblieben 3 - 10 Tage im Lager.

Sie wurden jeweils bei Zugang und Abgang einer ganzen Partie von
Untersuchung unterzogen und auf Typhus kontrolliert. Typh. Fieber und Läuse-
kontrolle. Mittels Händeträger in der Lagerzeit an Hygienepflege unter-
leitet, Kleider und Wäsche im Dampfessel desinfiziert und in separate Räume
Bei den Kontrollen festgestellte ansteig. Infektions nach B II/2
rückwärts in ein anderes Lager verlegt.

Am 1.7. a.m. Zugang von 450 jugendl. ungar. Juden aus B II/a.
Bei der ärztl. Untersuchung 2 Fälle verdächtiger Typhus isoliert und 7 Tage
darauf als Scharlach erkannt. Block wurde sofort gesperrt, Kranke nach anderen
Lager verlegt. Zur gesamten typh. Kontrolle und Einhaltung strengster Absperrung
aus B II/a ein Arzt als Blockarzt und Blockkurator eingestellt. Während der
Quarantänezeit Auftreten von Keuchhusten. Diese Kranken wurden im Inf.
Krankenblock des Lagers /Bl. 16/ untergebracht. Ebenso ein bereits in Schu-
pfung befindl. Scharlachförm. Ablauf der Sonderquarantäne Bad und Desinfektion
von Kleider und Wäsche Block ausgesperrt. Abm. bei der Blockkontrolle
Eile von Masern erübelt. Daraufhin neuerliche Sonderquarantäne verhängt.
Eile von Typhus wurden in F K I Kontingent abh. 76

Bei einem Zugang transportbereiter ungar. Juden vom 30. Juni
2. Juli ein Scharlachförm. /Bl. 9/ Der Kranke nach aus dem Lager, weil
der Block gesperrt und der am Oberricht des Lagers von Bl. 12 /
ungar. Juden / unterstellt. Da keine Menschkrankung die Sonderquarantäne
Juli angedeutet. Desinfektion wie bei Bl. 12 beschränkt. Begleit.
neuer Scharlachfall. Daher neuerliche Sonderquarantäne. Der Kranke nach
Abtg. des Lagers verlegt.

Zur Versorgung der Sperrblöcke ein eigenes Kommando eingesetzt.
Sonderliche Versorgung mit Wasser, Nahrungsmitteln, Wasser und Nahrung.
Blocke zuführt und die Müllabfuhr abträgt.

Am 12. 7. morgens ein ungar. Jude aus Bl. 10 bei den elektr. Dr.
ten in der Sperrzone zwischen Lager B II/a und Block 7 tot auf-
gefunden. Elektr. Strömung. Ob Selbstmord oder Unfall nicht feststellbar.

Da zu viele Häftlinge jeweils auf den Blöcken untergebracht wurden,
// bis zu 1000 / mussten viele auf dem nackten Bodenboden best. neuen
Erdboden schlafen, wodurch Häufung von Erkältungskrankheiten und Durchfällen.
Die in Sonderquarantäne befindl. en Jugendlichen auf Bl. 12 haben seit 10
Wochen, die Ungarn auf Bl. 8 seit 8 Wochen keine Wäsche gewechselt. Da beide
Gruppen nicht zur Lagerstärke gehören, konnte auch keine Wäsche zu sie
zur Ausgabe gebracht werden. Zuweisung von Seife dringend erforderlich.

Krankenbehandlung: In der Berichtszeit 3138 Häftl. in der Am-
bulanz behandelt. Davon:

Chirurg. Fälle	1426	Skabies	62	Infektionskrankheiten:	
Durchfall	327	Pharyngitis	75	Scharlach	5
Obstruktion	253	Grippe	136	Mumps	10
Angina	79	Intertig.	268	Masern	5
Diabet. mell.	4	divers.		Erysipel	5
Herrschende	25	Sonstige	449		

Leistungsträger wurden 84 ermittelt. Die Intertig. Boden. entfallen auf 3
Bertäubung mit Petrol. nach Rufen in der Sauna. Es wurden in
nur die Personen und nicht die schon, denen erkrankt.
Verlegt nach Bl. 6 bzw. anderes Lager waren 52 Häftl.

18-18a: "Monthly Report on Hungarian Jews Temporarily Quartered in
Camp," submitted on July 27, 1944. GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76.

Krankenbehandlung: In der Berichtszeit 3130 Häftig. in der An-			
bulanz behandelt. Davon:			
chirurg. Fälle	1426,	Skabies	62
Durchfall	327	Rauwolle	75
Obstipation	253	Grippe	136
Angina	79	Intoxizig.	268
Diabet. mell.	4	divers.	
Herzschwäche	25	Gonorrhoe	449
Infektionskrankheiten:			
Scharlach	5		
Typhus	10		
Mening.	5		
Dysent.	5		

18a: enlargement of excerpt.

**H. Krankenbau
Birkenau**

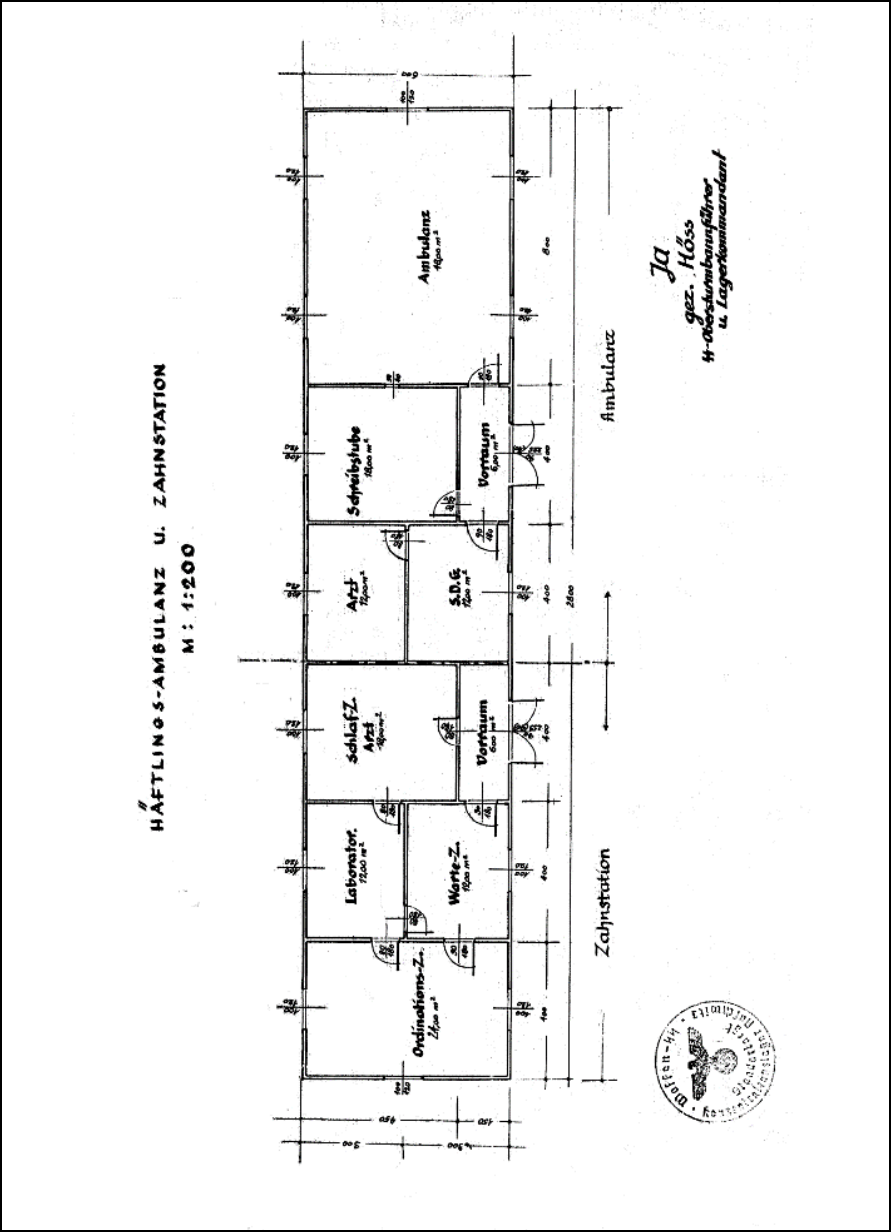
**Medikamenten
Verbrauch**

**Vom 1-11-42 -
- Bis**

19: Cover sheet of "Prisoners Infirmary Birkenau Drug Usage Nov. 1, 1942: to ..." AGK, OB, 382, p. 2.

Nr.	Datum	Nr. Nr.	Stb	Nazwa.	Arteria.
6472	1-11-1942	3268	1	Langenhagen	Aspirin 12 Tropf Cardiazol 1 Amp
6473		3287		Bracht	" 12 "
6474		17808		Rakmala	Karlsbader Salz 10,0
6475		35032		Rudnicki	Cardiazol 20 Tropf Kohl 6 Tabl. Bala
6476		3654		Meruszewski	" 20 " " 6 " " "
6477		39871		Halter	Paradigol 20 " Urotropin 2 Tabl.
6478		3217		Burgard	Cardiazol 1 Amp Mopranyl 1 Amp
6479		15525		Kunstle	Traubenzucker 1 Amp Digipon 1 Amp
6480		10427		Reichmunn	Omazadin 1 Amp
6481		46971	3	Nouvicz	Aspirin 6 Tropf Bronzon 4 Tab
6482		47072		Holski	" 6 "
6483		46971		Czodak	" 6 " Aspirin 2 Tab
6484		34696		Muryski	" 6 "
6485		46427		Karablenko	" 6 " Aspirin 2 Tab
6486		34262		Hilk	" 6 "
6487		45780		Lazglet	" 6 " Aspirin 2 Tab
6488		50890		Czartoniuk	" 6 "
6489		45929		Norzel	" 6 "
6490		46257		Roug	" 6 "
6491		53324		Krawieski	" 6 "
6492		37344		Zuck	" 6 " Aspirin 2 Tab
6493		26667		Misch	" 6 "
6494		45379		Colje	" 6 "
6495		45594		Gernia	" 6 "
6496		46199		Wizosus	" 6 "
6497		46086		Sonsuini	" 6 " Bolusib 15,0
6498		56960		Niepczyk	" 6 " " 15,0
6499		44480		Kurek	" 6 "
6500		45529		Faugeron	" 6 "
6501		45955		Faupy	" 6 "
6502		38022		Stolarski	" 6 "
6503		26028		Keyha	" 6 " Urotropin 4 Tab



20: "Prisoners Infirmary Birkenau Drug Usage Nov. 1, 1942: to ..." AGK, OB, 382, p. 3.



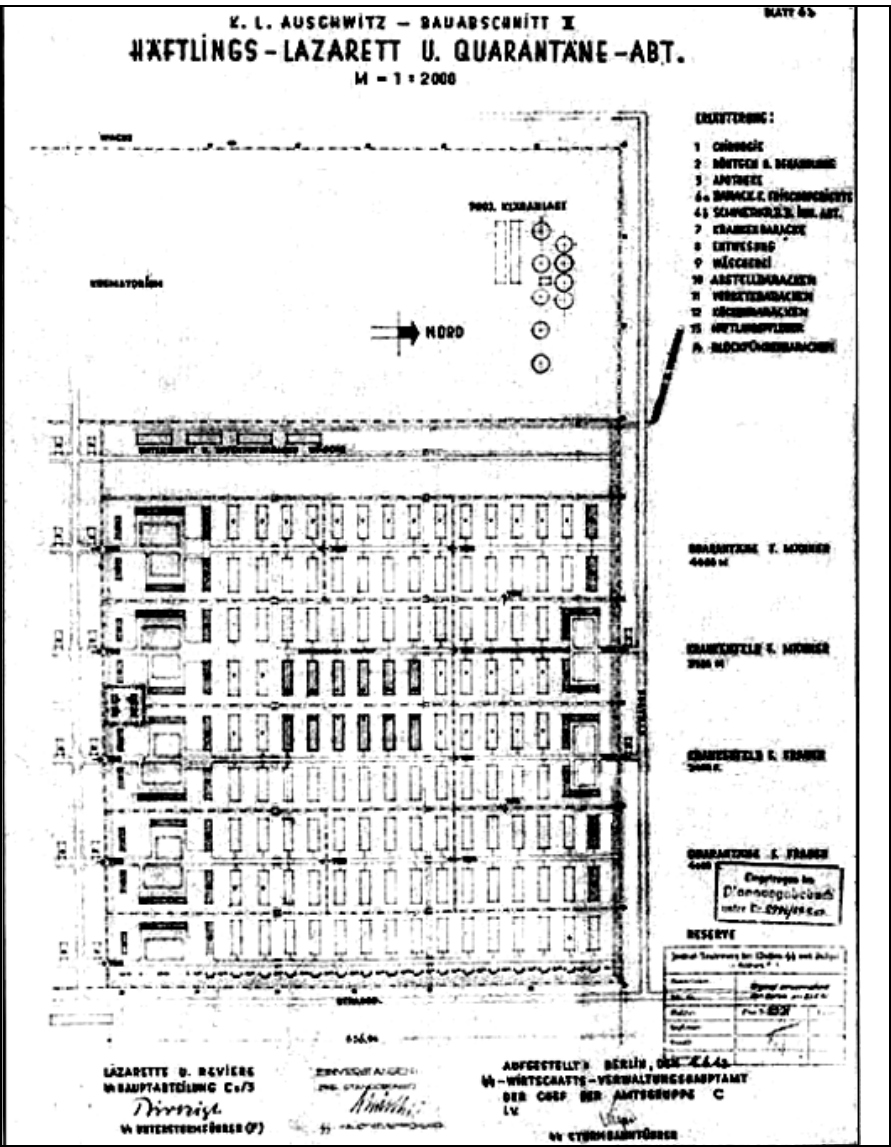
21: "Prisoners' Clinic and Dental Clinic." Undated Plan, showing approval by von Rudolf Höß. RGVA, 502-1-261, p. 110.

NI- 10186

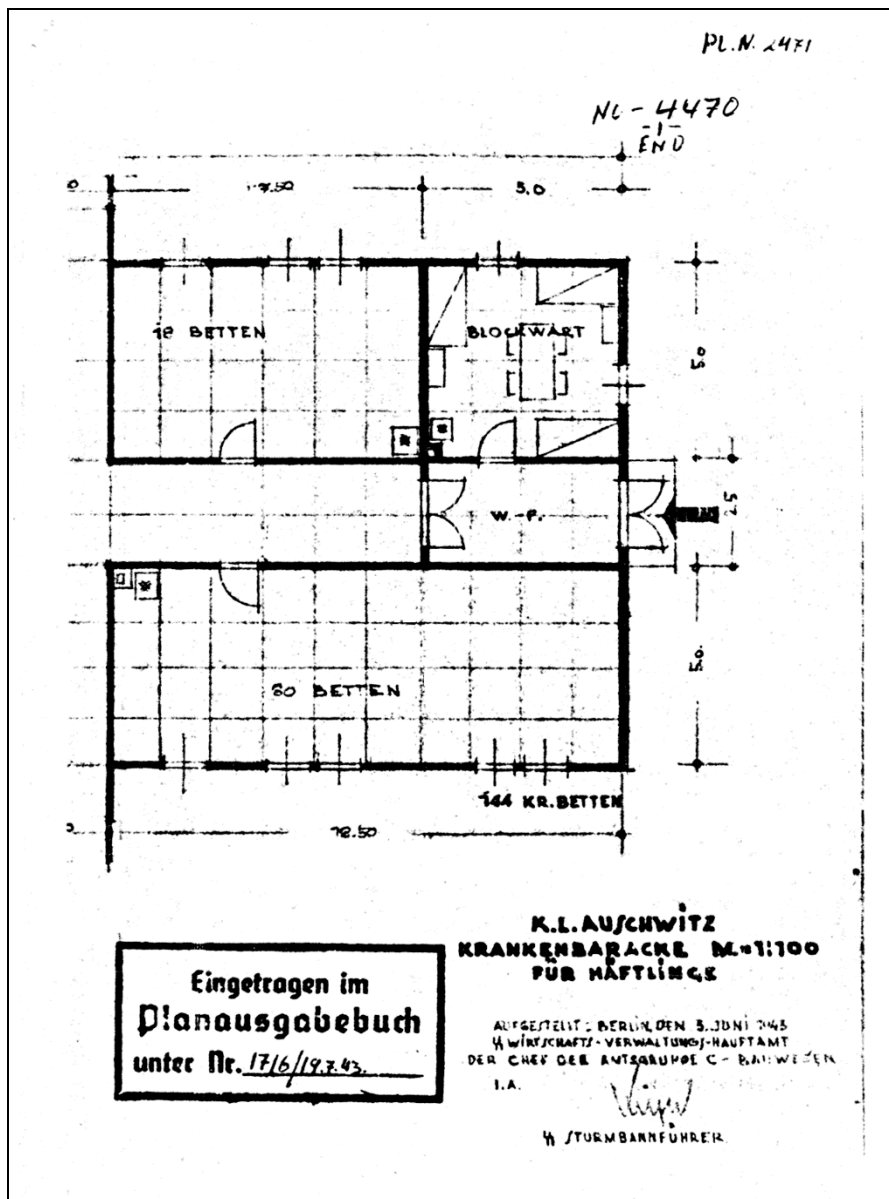
165.

Lfd. Nr.	Käftl. Nr.	Name	Zugang	Abgang	Bemerkungen
15206	129377	Kuperfarb, Moszek Jr.	30.11.43	30.11.43	nach Auschwitz
15207	144449	Zaklikowski, Jakob Jr.	"	"	" Birkenau
15208	117150	Karientrost, Emanuel Jr.	"	"	" "
15209	129972	Borenstajn, Chaim Jr.	"	"	" "
15210	139777	Kaner, Philipp Jr.	"	7.12.43	Entlassen
15211	139803	Kontezinos, Isak Jr.	"	30.11.43	nach Birkenau
15212	139856	Teedoom, Max Jr.	"	"	" "
15213	113759	Rypoor, Joseph Jr.	"	4.12.43	Entlassen
15214	116943	Krebs, Ernst Jr.	"	30.11.43	nach Auschwitz
15215	117170	Ufa, Antonin	"	"	" Birkenau
15216	119918	Fortuin, Salomon Jr.	"	"	" "
15217	152026	Plukker, Hermann Jr.	"	4.12.43	Entlassen
15218	152030	van Praag, Ruben Jr.	"	30.11.43	nach Birkenau
15219	152079	Sonepouse, Barend Jr.	"	3.12.43	Entlassen
15220	156990	Basar, Isaac Jr.	"	30.11.43	nach Birkenau
15221	159883	Barendse, Isidor Jr.	"	"	" "
15222	152136	Weinreb, Ernst Jr.	"	"	" "
15223	E 6400	Roszczyk, Gerhard	"	7.12.43	Entlassen
15224	122909	Wolniak, Jan	"	24.1.44	nach Auschwitz
15225	115075	Kohen, Abram Jr.	"	6.12.43	Entlassen
15226	150722	de Lange, Salomon Jr.	"	9.12.43	Entlassen
15227	115968	Chanel, Alberto Jr.	"	4.12.43	nach Birkenau
15228	152019	Reisburg, Jakob Jr.	"	7.12.43	Entlassen
15229	E 6532	Kurovski, Rudolf	7.12.43	3.12.43	
15230	144298	Klonowski, Kunysz Jr.	"	9.1.44	
15231	128195	Berkiel, Herz Jr.	"	4.12.43	Entlassen
15232	132135	Szyndler, Stefan	"	"	Entlassen
15233	117710	Widawski, Jakob Jr.	"	18.1.44	Entlassen
15234	122869	Kalota, Walenty	"	27.12.43	Entlassen
15235	142567	Zarnowiecki, Josef Jr.	"	7.1.44	Entlassen
15236	151944	Hilversum, Philipp Jr.	"	7.12.43	Entlassen
15237	131554	Sibelski, Henryk	"	"	Entlassen
15238	105371	Antzow, Michael Jr.	"	19.12.43	Entlassen

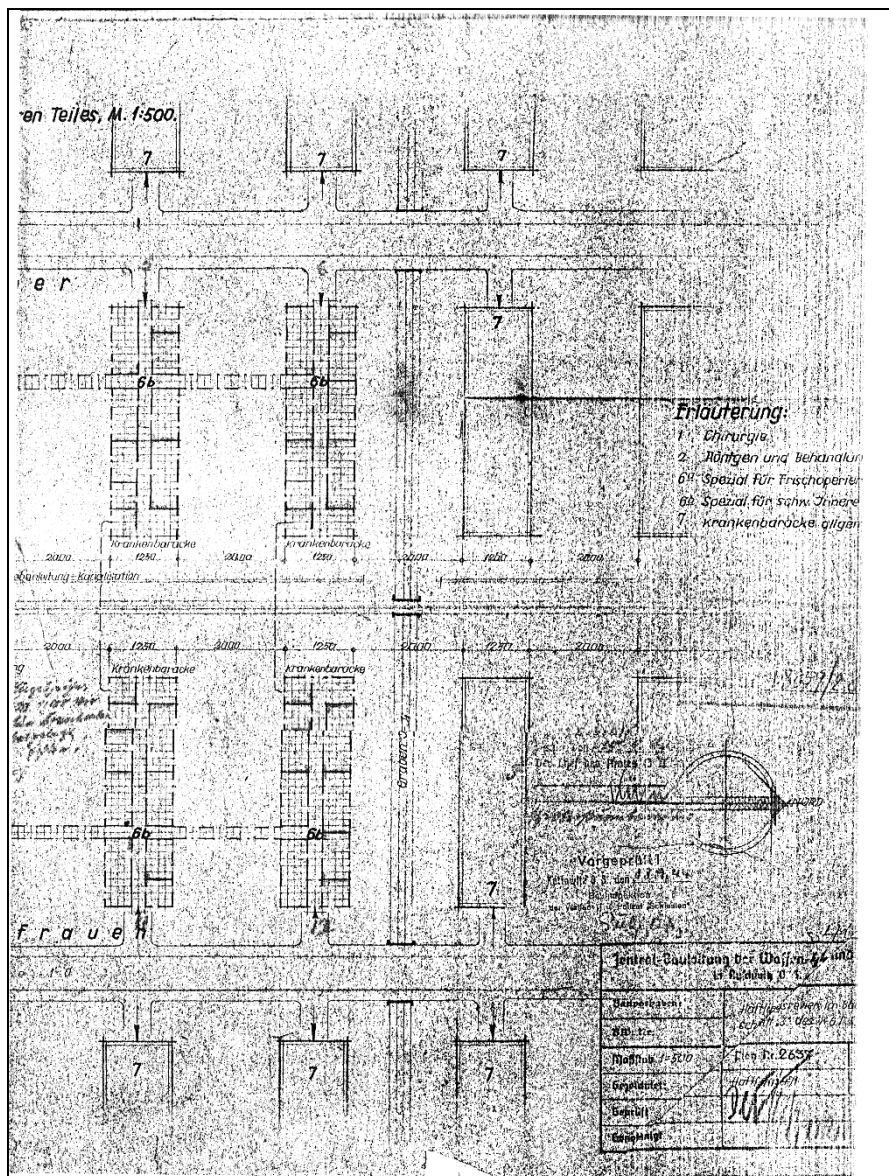
22: Register of Auschwitz III-Monowitz Prisoners' Infirmary. APMO, D-AuIII-5/1, p. 165.



23: “CC Auschwitz: Construction Sector III. Prisoners’ Sickbay and Quarantine Dept.” Plan No. 2521, submitted June 4, 1943 in Berlin. RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 36. From Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989, p. 512.



24: Drawing No. 2471 of "Medical Barracks for Prisoners" for CC Auschwitz of June 3, 1943. Excerpt. Document NO-4470.



25a: continuation

100
140
/e

Aufstellung

Über die zur Durchführung der
Sondermaßnahme im K.G.L. notwendigen Baracken.

	<u>R.A.D. Baracken</u>	<u>Schweizer Baracken</u>	<u>Luftwaffen- baracken</u>	<u>Pferdestall- baracken</u>
<u>Baubeschnitt III.</u>				
<u>(Häftlingslazarett)</u>				
Pflichterbaracken		9		
Apotheke		1		
Küchenbaracken 5 x 3	15			
2 x 2	4			
Blockführerbaracken	6			
Entwesungsbaracken				6
Wäschereibaracken				6
Vorrätebaracken			2	7
Spezialbaracke 6a (Frisch Operierte)			4	
Spezialbaracke 6b (Schwere Innere)			4	
Spezialbaracke 2 (Röntgen- und Be- handlung)			2	
Spezialbaracke 1 (Chirurgische)			2	
Baracken für Normalkranke			111	
Kammerbaracken			4	
<u>Truppenlazarett</u>				
Normalkrankenbaracken			2	
Zusammen:	25	10	131	19
Vorhanden sind:	25	10	89	9
Anzufordern sind:	—	—	42	10
=====				
Aufgestellt:				
Auschwitz, den 11. Juni 1943.				
Ja/L.				

26: "Presentation on the Progress of the Special Measures for Barracks Needed in PoW Camp" dated June 11, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-79, p. 100.

Kostenveranschlagung

zum Ausbau des Kriegsgefangenenlagers der Waffen-SS u. Polizei, in Auschwitz O/S

Errichtung von 111 Krankenbaracken

A. Erwerb d. Grundstückes:Das Kriegsgefangenenlager wird auf
reichhaltigem Gelände errichtet

RM - - -

A. Erwerb d. Grundstückes:

RM - - -

B. Erschliessung d. Baugrundstückes:Für Planierungsarbeiten von etwa
66.600 qm Bodenfläche, Entfernung
v. Wildwuchs usw. einsch. Vermessung
für 1 qm 1,20 z.B.N.

RM 79.920,-

B. Erschliessung d. Baugrundstückes:

RM 79.920,-

C. Bauten u. Aussenanlagen:I. Bauten:BW 3a f. 111 Krankenbaracken, Typ 501/34 Zeichng. 11

Grundfläche: 42,50 x 12,50 = 531,25 qm

Barackenhöhe: 3,00 m

Unbaueter Raum: 531,25 x 3,00 = 1593,75 cbm

Kosten für 1 cbm RM 25,00

20,00 1593,75 x 25,00 = RM 39.844,00 348,80

für 111 Baracken = RM 39.844,00 x 111 = RM 4.422.684,-

II. Aussenanlagen:

wird ein besonderer Bauantrag gestellt

RM - - -

ZusammenstellungI. Bauten

3.538.425,-

RM 4.422.684,-

II. Aussenanlagen

RM - - -

insgesamt

RM 4.422.684,-

C. Bauten u. Aussenanlagen:

RM 4.422.684,-

3.538.425,-

28-28a: "Cost Estimate for Expansion of PoW Camp of the *Waffen SS* in Auschwitz U/S," on the "Erection of 111 Medical Barracks," submitted on May 25, 1944 by SS *Obersturmführer* Werner Jothann erstellt. RGVA, 502-2-110, pp. 2f.

D. Hauptinsgemein:

5 v.H. aus den Kosten

von Abschnitt B. = RM 79.920,--

von Abschnitt C. = RM 4.422.684,-- 3.538.125,--

5 v.H. von RM 4.502.604,-- = RM 225.130,-- 180902,25

D. Hauptinsgemein u. zur Abrundung: RM 225.396,--

180955,--

Hauptzusammenstellung

A. Erwerb d. Grundstückes:	RM	- . -
B. Erschliessung d. Baugrundstückes:	RM	79.920,--
C. Bauten u. Aussenanlagen:	3.538.125,-- RM	4.422.684,--
D. Hauptinsgemein	180955,-- RM	225.396,--
Gesamtsumme	RM	4.728.000,--
		3.799.000,--

Aufgestellt:

Auschwitz, den 25.5.1944

Tel./En.

Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
der Waffen- und Polizei, AuschwitzVorgeprüft:

Auschwitz, den 27. Juni 1944

Bauminspektion
der Waffen- u. Polizei „Schlesien“

Stützpunkt

Es ist das Ergebnis der Überprüfung d. F. F.
nicht einzuwenden!

Geprüft

am, den 13. 7. 44

Der Chef des Amtes C F

mit. *Ortner*

u. v. d. H.

Abschrift von Abschrift

Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt

Berlin, den 10. August 1944
Lichterfelde-West.

C V/1 - So 2/2/b - 48, /Au/ Fr.

Betr.: Errichtung von 111 Krankenbaracken im Kgf.L. Lager II,
Auschwitz, BA III, BW 3e und 3 f.Bezug: Dort. Schreiben vom 27.6.1944, Az:RI-Sch/Au/KGL/7/8974/44/H1.Anl.: 1 Bauantrag 3-fach.an die
Bauinspektion der Waffen- und Polizei Schlesien,

K a t t o w i t z

Krakauer Str. 50

Baubefehl Nr. 1432

Aufgrund der eingereichten Unterlagen erteile ich hiermit den Befehl zur Errichtung von 111 Krankenbaracken im Kgf.L. Lager II, Auschwitz, BA III, BW 3e und 3 f.

Hierzu bemerke ich folgendes:

- 1.) Das Bauvorhaben ist nur im Einvernehmen mit dem zuständigen OT-Einsatzgruppenleiter möglich, da die Kontingentierung von dort erfolgt.
- 2.) Die eingereichten Unterlagen wurden baupolizeilich und bauwirtschaftlich geprüft. Einwendungen gegen den Kostenanschlag werden nicht erhoben. Der im Lageplan eingetragene Mindestabstand der Baracken ist zu beachten und einzuhalten.
1 Lageplan wurde zur eigenen Verwendung entnommen.
- 3.) Die beantragten Baumittel werden in Höhe von
RM 3.799.000,-
(i.w.: Drei Millionen Siebenhundertneunundneunzigtausend RM) bereitgestellt und sind bei Kapitel 21/7b. (Bau) 65 zu verrechnen.
Die Zentralbauleitung muss über obigen Betrag eine Haushaltsüberwachungsliste führen. Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung haftet für Auszahlungen oder Zahlungsverpflichtungen, die über den zugewiesenen Betrag hinausgehen. Vor Verwendung der restlichen 10.v.H. der zugewiesenen Mittel ist dem Amt C V zu melden, dass die zugewiesenen Baumittel zur Deckung aller in Frage kommenden Ausgaben ausreichen, anderenfalls ist ein begründeter Nachantrag zu stellen.
- 4.) Rohstoffe stehen nur im Rahmen der vom OT-Einsatzgruppenleiter noch zu genehmigenden Kontingente zur Verfügung. Die Richtlinien über Rohstoffeinsparung und Behelfsbauweise sind genauestens zu beachten und von der Bauinspektion zu überwachen.
- 5.) Mit den Arbeiten ist wegen Dringlichkeit bereits begonnen worden. Über Fortgang und Stand der Bauarbeiten ist termingemäss zu berichten. Die Übergabe an den Nutznießer ist unter Bezugnahme auf die obige Baubefehlsnummer zu melden.

F.d.R.d.A.
gez. Kallach Z.A.Eingang: 21.Aug. 1944
Bftgb.Nr. 54850/44

F.d.R.d.A.v.A.

der Chef des Amtes C V
gez: F i n k e
H-Unterschriftsführer (F)*Münzer z.a.*

29: Backdated to August 10, 1944 order by Head of Office C/V (Central Building Inspectorate) of the WVHA for the building of 111 medical barracks. RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 49.

12. Aug. 1944.

54605/44/Be/P.

Betr.: KL II - Auschwitz - Bauantrag zur Errichtung von 12 Stück
Baracken für Schwerkranke im BA III - BW 12b -

Begr.: dort. Schrb. vom 28.1.44 - Az.: 1846/44/Insp. Ki./Im.-

Anlg.: 1 Bauantrag 3-fach

An die
Bauinspektion der Waffen- und Polizei
"Schlesien"

Kattowitz O/S.

Unter Bezugnahme auf o.s. Schreiben überreicht die Zentral-
bauleitung den Bauantrag zur Errichtung von 12 Stück Baracken für
Schwerkranke mit Verbindungsgängen im BA III des KL II Auschwitz.

Es wird gebeten, Baumittel in Höhe von

RM 425.000.-

bereitzustellen und das weitere zu veranlassen.

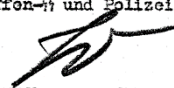
Das Bauwerk ist bereits mit Rahmenbaubefehl Nr. 1239 des
Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamtes vom 13.1.44 - Diktatzichen:
C V/1-So-2/2b Ma/Fz - genehmigt und das Verrechnungskapitel mit
Kap. 21/7b (Bau) 65

bekanntgegeben.

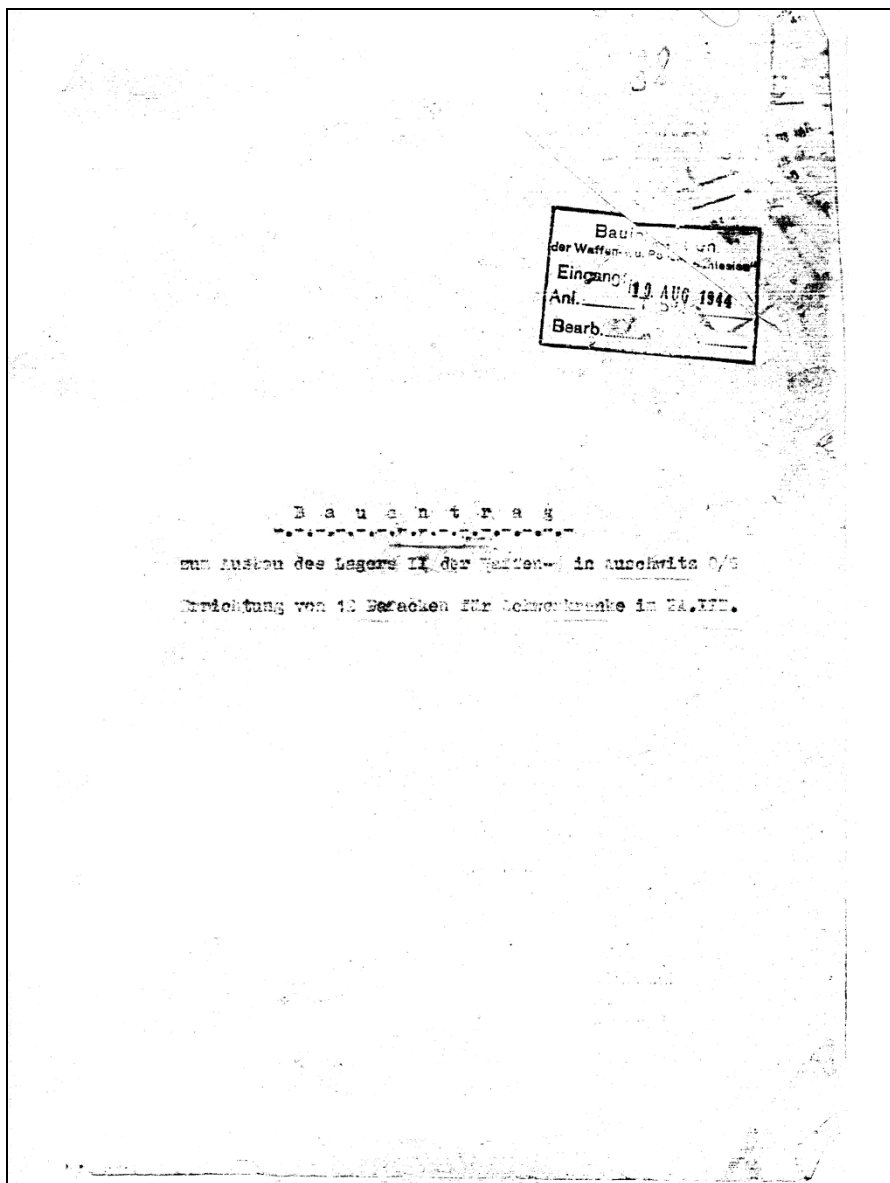
Verteiler:

1. Bauleitung KGL
2. Bauwirtschaft
3. Registratur-BI

Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
der Waffen- und Polizei Auschwitz


Obersturmführer (F) A

30: "Application for Construction Permit for Erection of 12 Each Barracks for Seriously III," submitted by SS *Obersturmführer* Werner Jothann on August 12, 1944 to the Building Inspectorate of the *Waffen* SS and Police Silesia. RGVA 502-1-261, p. 117.



31-31a: "Explanatory Report re Expansion of PoW Camp of the *Waffen* SS in Auschwitz U/S. Erection of 12 Barracks for Seriously Ill in BA.III. BW. 12b" of August 12, 1944. RGVA 502-2-110, pp. 38-38a.

- 2 -

B. Baubestand:

B. v. L. aus dem Kosten		
von Abschnitt 2	2.240,--	
von Abschnitt 3	402.211,67	345.654,00
B. v. L. von	404.451,67	347.894,00
C. Hauptingemein und zur Abrechnung :	23.512,33	
	18.106,00	

Summengenstellung

A. Erwerb des Grundstückes: " - - -

B. Erschließung d. Baugrundstückes " 2.240,--

C. Bauten u. Aussenanlagen : 345.654,00 " 402.211,67

D. Hauptingemein: 18.106,00 " 23.512,33

Besitzsumme: 425.723,97

Besitzsumme: 373.000,00

Aufgestellt:

Auschwitz, den 12. August 1944. Der Leiter der Zentralverwaltung
der Waffen- u. Polizei, Auschwitz

[Signature]
- Oberamtsleiter (1) -

Vorgeprüft!
Kattowitz O. S., den 18. 8. 44
Bauinspektion
der Waffen- u. Polizei „Schlesien“

[Signature]

Der Chef des Amtes C II
[Signature]

32a: continuation, p. 41.

Anlage zum Kostenvoranschlag für 12 Baracken für Schwerkranken

37
42

Pos. 10. Be- und Entwässerung

10 Klosetts a	120,-	1200,-
5 Urin.	20,-	100,-
3 Abwasserkanäle		300,-
je 5 Anschl.		100,-
für Leitungen		1700,-
für Unvorhergesehenes		100,-
für 1 Baracke -		1000,-
1050 x 12 =		12,200,-

Vorgeprüft

Kattowitz d. O. den 18.9.44

Inspektion
der Waffen- u. Polizei „Schlesien“

Schup, Ody

33, 33a: “Attachment to Cost Quotation for 12 Barracks for Seriously III” of August 12, 1944. RGVA, 502-2-110, pp. 42f.

Bv 12 b - 12 Baracken für Schwerkranken in A. III.M. S. S. O. P. O. T. P. S. T. O. T. S. S. S.

- Fre. 1. Kleingewandung 15 cm (für Waschräume und Aborte) Betonfußboden
 $5 \times 12,5 \times 12 \times 0,15 =$

112,50 cbm

- " 2. Zwischenschwände 72 stark St.

Baracke 1	1	1	(5x5)+(6x2,5)/2,65 =	119,25	✓
" 2	2	1	(5x5)+(5x2,5)/2,65 =	99,38	✓
" 3	3	1	(13x5)+(20x1,25)/2,65 =	238,50	✓
" 4	4	1	(11x5)+(6x2,5)/2,65 =	190,79	✓
" 5	5	1	(5x5)+(5x2,5)/2,65 =	99,38	✓
" 6	6	1	(5x5)+(5x2,5)/2,65 =	99,38	✓
" 7	7	1	(5x5)+(5x2,5)/2,65 =	119,25	✓
" 8	8	1	(5x5)+(6x2,5)/2,65 =	108,00	✓
" 9	9	1	(14x5)+(12x2,5)/2,65 =	265,00	✓
" 10	10	1	(10x5)+(9x2,5)/2,65 =	192,13	✓
" 11	11	1	(5x5)+(5x2,5)/2,65 =	99,38	✓
" 12	12	1	(7x5)+(7x2,5)/2,65 =	139,13	✓

1775,53 = rd. 1776 qm

3. Schornsteine 0,38 x 0,38 x 6,40 mtr.

Baracke 1	1	5	Stk.
" 2	2	5	"
" 3	3	5	"
" 4	4	5	"
" 5	5	5	"
" 6	6	5	"
" 7	7	5	"
" 8	8	5	"
" 9	9	5	"
" 10	10	5	"
" 11	11	5	"
" 12	12	5	"

= 50 Stück50 x 0,38 x 0,38 x 6,40 = 73,92 cbm = rd. 74 cbm.

- " 4. Innenputz 112 cm stark

wie Pos. 2 = 1750 x 2 =rd. 3500 qm

- " 5. Dache 4. Schornsteine: 30x30x14,0 = 121,60 mtr.

rd. 120 qm

- " 6. Fenstertürchen

50 Stück

- " 7. G. 2. Öffentl. Baracke 1 - 7 Stück

" 2	2	7	"
" 3	3	16	"
" 4	4	12	"
" 5	5	8	"
" 6	6	10	"
" 7	7	7	"
" 8	8	7	"
" 9	9	10	"
" 10	10	12	"
" 11	11	8	"
" 12	12	10	"

= 120 Stück

8. Dachkonstruktion 4. Baracken

10 x 21,5 x 2,10 x 2 =Vorgeprüft!903,00223,00 qm

Aufgestellt:
 Kattowitz, den 12.3.41.
 C. M.

Kattowitz O. S., den 12.3.41.

Bauinspektion
 der Waffen- u. Polizei „Schlesien“

Abschrift von Abschrift !

Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt
 Vorgespracher: 76 51 01

Kattowitz, den 16. 11. 44/Ho.
 Eingang: 13. 11. 44 Tgb.Nr. 14173
 Berlin, den 31. Oktober 1944
 Lichtenfelde - West
 Unter den Eichen 126 - 135

Diktatzeichen:

C V/1 - So - 2/2/b - 640 Müh/Fr.

Betr.: Errichtung von 12 Baracken für Schwerkranke im BA III - BW 12 b,

Kgf. Lg. II Auschwitz.

Bezg.: Dort. Schreiben von 18. 9. 1944 - Az.: BI-Sch/Au/KGL/29/12216/

44/Pi/Kal.

Anlg.: 1 Bauantrag 3fach.

An die

Bauinspektion der Waffen- und Polizei "Schlesien"

K a t t o w i t z O/S!

Verl. Kochlitzstraße

Baubefehl Nr. 1467.

Auf Grund der eingereichten Unterlagen erteile ich hiermit nachträglich den Befehl zur Errichtung von 12 Baracken für Schwerkranke im BA III - BW 12 b - KGF. Lg. II Auschwitz.

Hierzu bemerke ich folgendes:

- 1.) Das Bauvorhaben ist zum größten Teil fertiggestellt. Anlässlich der Besprechung des Hauptamtschefs am 23. 9. 1944 in Auschwitz wurde grundsätzlich die Einstellung sämtlicher Bauarbeiten im BA III des KL's II befohlen. Mit dem Standortältesten, Gruppenführer Baer, ist deshalb festzulegen, welche Bauarbeiten noch fertiggestellt werden dürfen.

Das Bauvorhaben ist unter der Kennzeichnung VII/VIII b Gd 99(K) durchführbar.

- 2.) Die eingereichten Unterlagen wurden baupolizeilich und bauwirtschaftlich geprüft. Einwendungen gegen den Kostenanschlag werden nicht erhoben. Die Prüfvermerke auf den Unterlagen sind zu beachten. Es fehlen die Einzelpläne M. 1 : 100 für Behandlungsbaracken, Chirurgie und Innere Abteilung, die bei dem Amt C II noch vorzulegen sind.

2 Lagepläne wurden zur eigenen Verwendung entnommen.

- 3.) Die benötigten Baumittel in Höhe von

RM 373 000.-- : 12 -

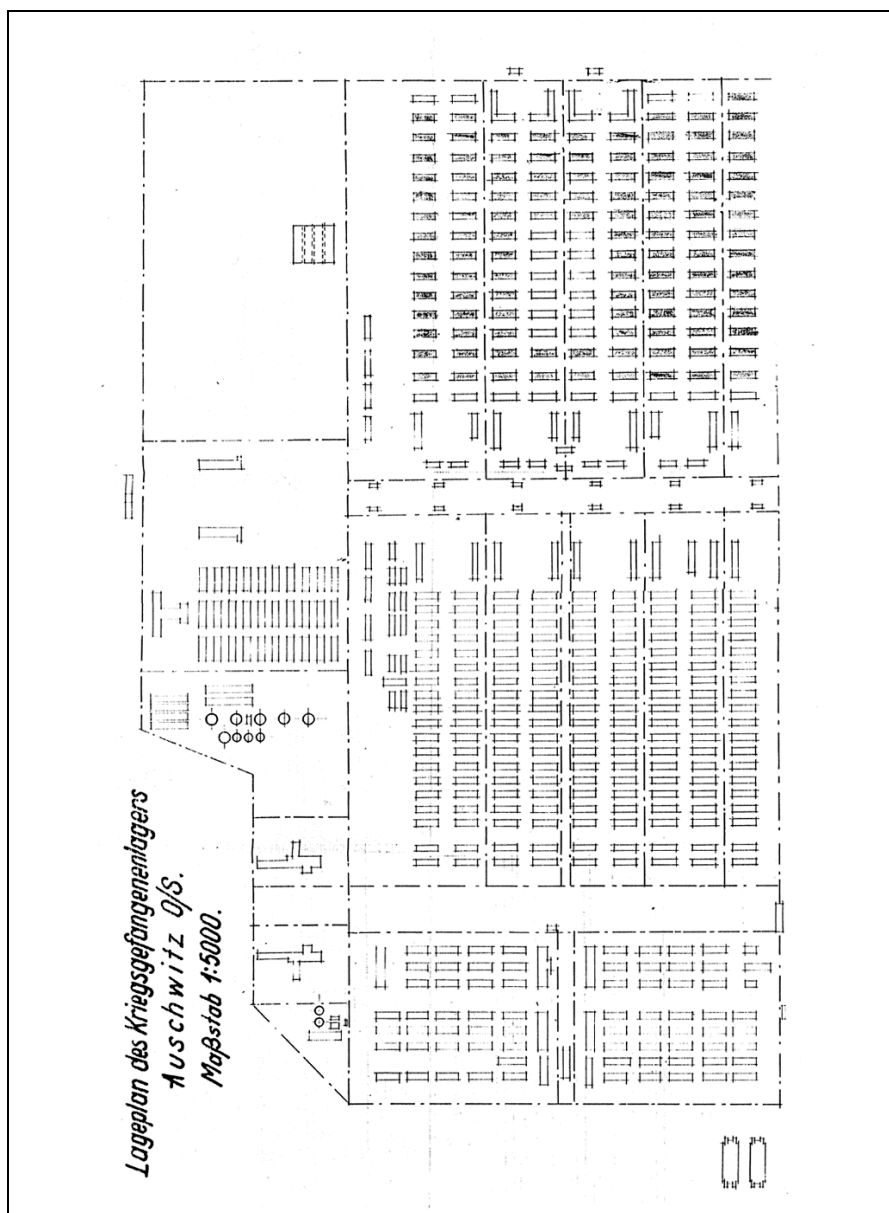
(I.W.: Dreihundertdreißigtausend 00/100 Reichsmark) bereitgestellt sind bei Kapitel 21/7b (Bau) zu verrechnen.

Die auszahlungsanweisende Baudienststelle, die Bauinspektion, muß über obigen Betrag eine Haushaltsüberwachungsliste führen. Der Leiter der Bauinspektion haftet für Auszahlungen oder Zahlungsverpflichtungen, die über den zugewiesenen Betrag hinausgehen. Vor Verwendung der restlichen 10 v. H. der zugewiesenen Mittel ist dem Amt C V zu melden, daß die zugewiesenen Baumittel zur Deckung aller in Frage kommenden Ausgaben, ausreichend; andernfalls ist ein begründeter Nachantrag zu stellen.

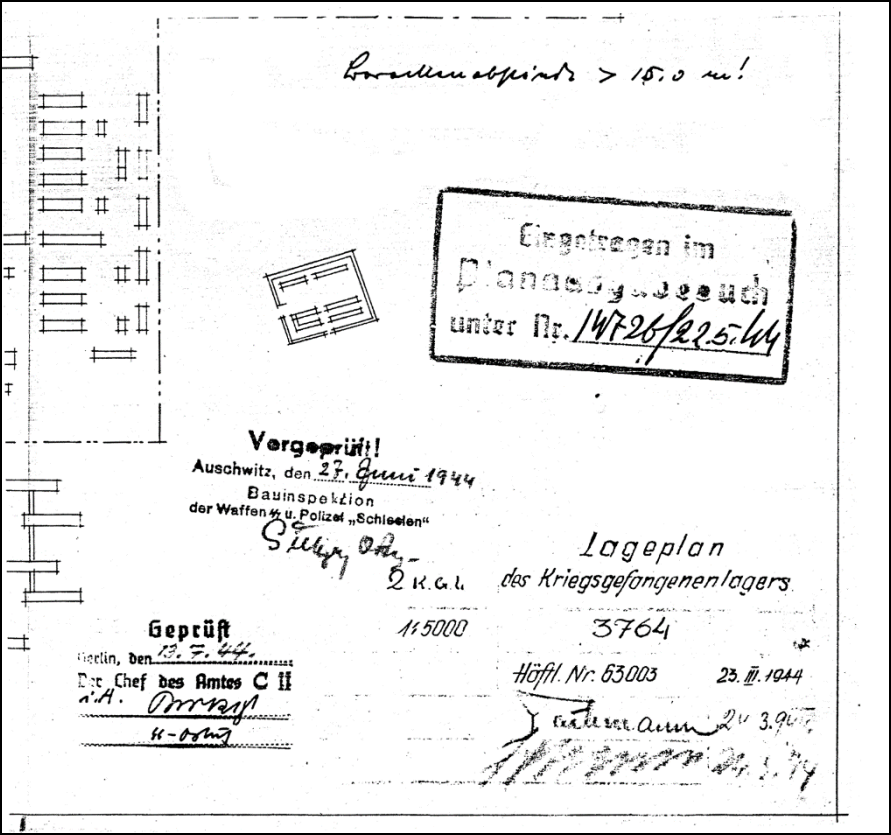
- 4.) Die erforderlichen Baustoffkontingente werden unter Berücksichtigung von Punkt 1.) durch den zuständigen OT-Einsatzgruppenleiter bereitgestellt. Die Richtlinien über Rohstoffeinsparung und Behelfsbauweise sind genauestens zu beachten und deren Einhaltung von der Bauinspektion laufend zu überwachen.

- 2 -

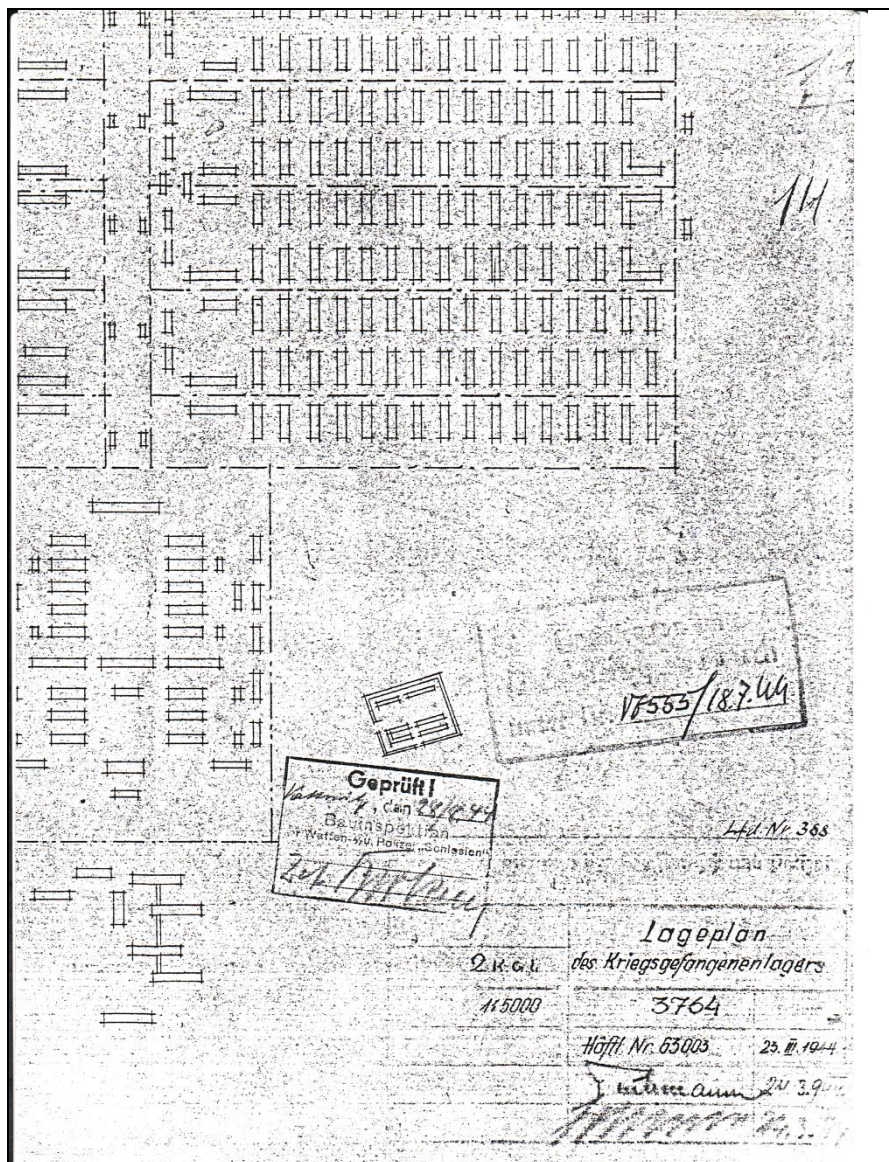
34: Order to build 12 barracks for seriously ill of October 31, 1944 by Office C/V of the WVHA retroactively issued. RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 47.



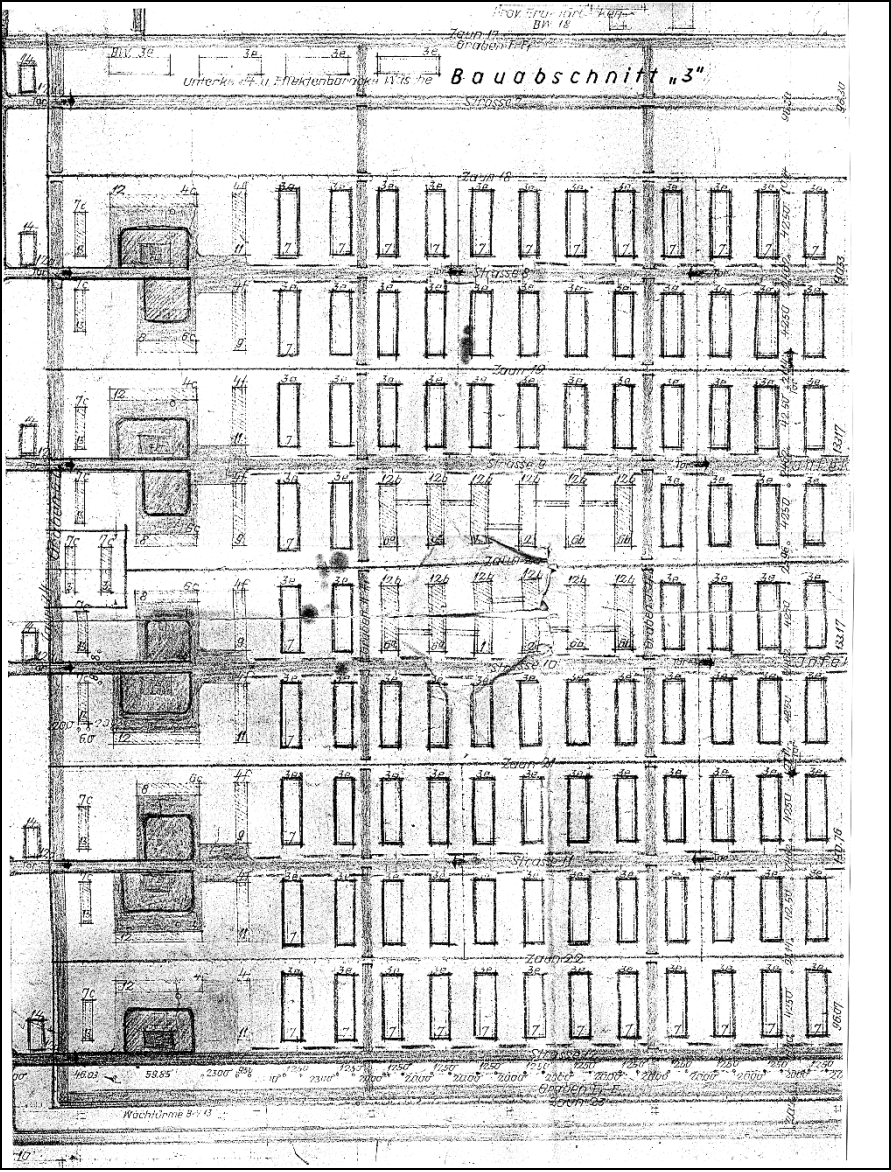
35-35a: "Layout of PoW Camp" No. 3764, drawn by Polish prisoner Stefan Millauer on March 23, 1944. RGVA 502-2-110, p. 13



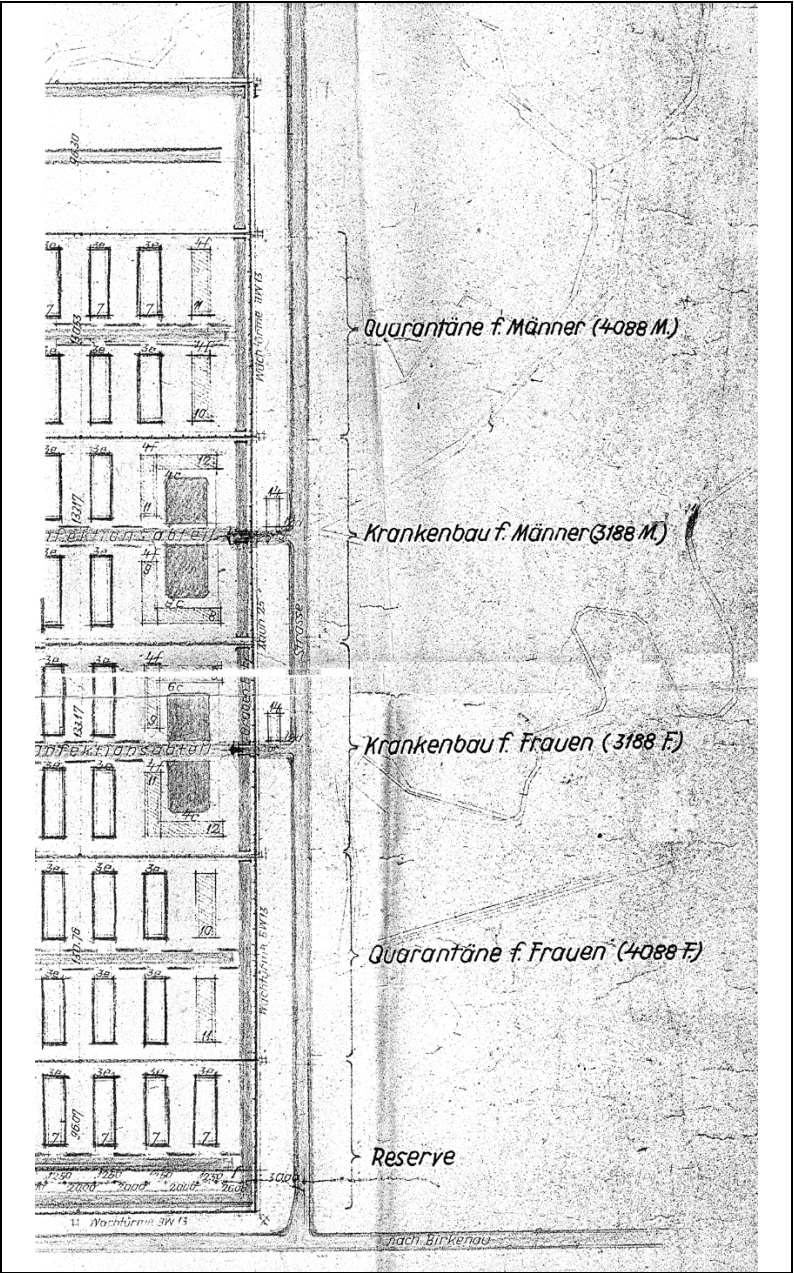
35a: Title and proofing remarks lower right of document.



36: As Document 35, later used for clarification of location of 6 corpse rooms (BW 3b and 3d). RGVA, 502-2-95, p. 14.



37: Plan No. 2503 of Birkenau, drawn on June 18, 1943. Excerpt for Construction Sector III. RGVA, 502-2-93, p. 2.



37a: As above, legend.

Übersicht über den Gesamtarbeitsseinsatz

am 22. September 1942

Bezeichnung:	Lager Auschwitz			Lager Birkenau			F. K. L.			Insgesamt:			Kmdo. Zahl	Posten:		
	F. Arb.		Gesamt	F. Arb.		Gesamt	F. Arb.		Gesamt	F. Arb.		Gesamt				
	H. Arb.			H. Arb.			H. Arb.			H. Arb.						
Lagerbetriebe	482	3227	3709	11	1891	1902	-	3652	3652	493	8770	9263	127	15 - 62		
Zentralbauleitung	550	1636	2186	104	617	721	-	5533	5533	654	7786	8440	48	1 - 55		
D. A. W.	265	671	936	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	671	936	1	- - 19		
Landwirtschaft	263	531	794	-	206	206	-	263	263	263	1000	1263	21	1 - 59		
H. W. L.	10	58	68	-	-	-	-	30	30	10	88	98	2	- - -		
1/2-Kantin.Gemeinsch.	20	36	56	-	-	-	-	19	19	20	53	73	10	- 1		
Zementfabrik Gollersch.	6	266	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	266	272	1	- 21		
DEIT, Auschwitz	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	2	- 4		
Deutsche Lebensmittel	43	14	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	14	57	1	- - -		
Diverse Privatbetriebe	84	1335	1419	2	631	633	-	250	250	86	2216	2302	31	1 - 54		
Beschäftigte	1723	7794	9517	117	3345	3462	-	9747	9747	1840	20886	22726	244	18 - 275		
Arbeitsunf. u. Nichtseinsatzfähige			2720			760			2001			5481	14 Posten	5		
Unbeschäftigte			-			-			-			-	Postenl.	76		
Gesamtstärke			12237			4222			11747			28207		18- 356		

38: "Summary of the General Labor Deployment of September 22, 1942." RGVA, 502-1-19, p. 20.

96

Aufstellung

über den Häftlingsstand sowie Häftlingseinsatz im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz am 28. Januar 1944

Häftlingsstand	77 000
hiervon	
im Arbeitseinsatz	40 000
krank	12 000
Quarantäne	8 000
nicht eingesetzt	17 000
zus.	77 000

39: "Presentation on the Status of Prisoners and Their Work Deployments in Auschwitz Concentration Camp on January 28, 1944." RGVA, 502-1-60, p. 96.

40: Monthly Patient Statistics of the Quarantine Camp for May 1944.
June 1944. AGK, OB, 383, p. 3.

Der Lagerarzt des
K.L. Auschwitz

Auschwitz, den 5. Dezember 1942.

39/5

100

Betr.: 163 Hartlinge aus Weimar-Buchenwald für die Zentral-
Bauleitung..

Bezug: Schreiben des Amtsgruppenchefs C. vom 11.11.1942 an
den Chef der Amtsgruppe D. C.V. Allg. 60 /Fr./W.
und: Bftgb. Nr. 19261/42/B1/Th.

Anlagen: 1

An die
Kommandantur
Auschwitz

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz													
Kommandantur													
Eingang: 5 DEZ 1942													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Die 163 Hartlinge aus Weimar - Buchenwald, welche für die
Zentralbauleitung bestimmt waren und wohl als Maurer
verwandt werden sollten, wurden am 4.12.1942 vom Lagerarzt
untersucht und der auf beiliegender namentlichen Liste
festgestellte Befund erhoben.

Der Lagerarzt des
K. L. Auschwitz

Gesehen:

Auschwitz, den 5. Dezember 1942.

Der 4- Standortarzt
Auschwitz

4- Obersturmführer.

4- Hauptsturmführer.

+ 18
Krankheiten 79
Arbeitsun-
fähig oder
ungeeignet 72
Körperkrankheit 42
Arbeitsfähig 72

163

Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz O.S.				
Abteilungsleiter	Eingang:	Stellverwalter		
	7. DEZ 1942	19694/42		
Abt. 1. u. 2. Abt.	Planung	Verwaltung	Arzt	Verwaltung
Abt. 3. u. 4. Abt.	Verwaltung	Arzt	Verwaltung	Verwaltung

42-42a: Letter of the camp doctor of CC Auschwitz to camp command
headquarters, December 5, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 100.

- 3 -

111. 78687 Pokusin Michael gestorben
 2. 78688 Poludenko Johann Schlosser, arbeitsfähig
 3. 78689 Prycodko Michael " "
 4. 78690 Protasewicz Alexiej Körperschwach
 5. 78691 Przenysznyk Alexiej KB
 6. 78692 Peretz Albert Fettleibigkeit, nicht geeignet
 7. 78693 Pirschel Hermann Bäcker, Heizer, arb.fäh.
 8. 78694 Rawiczuk Dmitrij Schlosser, arb.fäh.
 9. 78695 Rychter Erich Gastwirt
 120. 78696 Rymaskij Alexander Autoschlosser "
 1. 78727 Rose Friedrich K.B.
 2. 78698 van Rooijen Peter K.B.
 3. 78699 Rossynskij Fedor Körperschwäche
 4. 78700 Riess Gerhard Fußdeformation, nicht geeign. Kellner
 5. 78701 Rohs Alfred Arbeiter arb.fäh.
 6. 78702 Sanin Johann KB.
 7. 78703 Sawczenko Johann Körperschwach
 8. 78704 Seifert Otto Melker, arb.fäh.
 9. 78705 Semenczenko Alex. Körperschw.
 130. 78706 Szigalow Alexiej Elektromechaniker arb.fäh.
 1. 78707 Sierleja Anton Bergmann, Furunk, Krampfad.abr.unf.
 2. 78708 Smyk Johann Schuhmacher, arb.fäh.
 3. 78709 Spikulickij Iljo gestorben
 4. 78710 Swystun Johann Körperschwach
 5. 78711 Synygajlo Peter Autoschlosser, arb.fäh.
 6. 78712 Szadczewicz Wasilij Kunstmalers, arb.fäh.
 7. 78713 Szeludko Peter Schlosser, arb.fäh.
 8. 78714 Szyrswow Semen KB.
 9. 78715 Schmidt Walter Kaufm., Schwäche, ungeeignet
 140. 78716 Szonin Wasilij Schlosser, arb.fäh.
 1. 78717 Szpunt Michael Schuster, arb.fäh.
 2. 78718 Schultz Kurt Körperschwach, Oritochismus
 3. 78719 Szuwalow Peter Automechaniker, Körperschwach
 4. 78720 Stypanenko Johann Körperschwach
 5. 78721 Tarasiuk Michael Schlosser, arb.fäh.
 6. 78722 Czajkow Wasilij Tischler
 7. 78723 Czernobrowkin Nikol. arb.fäh.
 8. 78724 Czornuluckyj Wasyl Friseur, arb.fäh.
 9. 78725 Czernysz Wiktor Schuhmacher, arb.fäh.
 150. 78726 Wahan Michael arb.fäh.
 1. 78727 Walijulin Nikolaus gestorben
 2. 78728 Wasilew Johann Tischler, arb.fäh.
 3. 78729 Wasilew Johann Schuhmacher, ungeeignet
 4. 78730 Waszczuk Iwan KB.
 5. 78731 Welyczanskyj Eugen Körperschwach
 6. 78732 Wigczyn Paul Schlosser, arb.fäh.
 7. 78733 Wewetelnyj Wladimir " "
 8. 78734 Wetwickyj Iwan Zimmermann, "
 9. 78735 van der Wielen, Joh. gestorben
 160. 78736 Wolowyj Serhij Handarbeiter, arb.fäh.
 1. 78737 Weinberg Karl Kaufm. arb.fäh.
 2. 78738 Zielenow Alexiej Tischler, Körperschwach
 163. 78739 Zivny Johann KB.

KB. = Krankenbau

F.d.R.d.A.:

Thomaz

#-Unterscharführer

42a: continuation, p. 3 of the letter.

ABSCHRIFT

Der Lagerarzt des
Zweiglagers Buna

Auschwitz, den 13.4.43.

Betreff: Neuzugänge aus dem KL Mauthausen
Bezug : Deren Untersuchung
Anlagen: keine

An den
//Standortarzt
A u s c h w i t z

Bei der Untersuchung der 658 Neuzugänge, die am 10.4.43. im Zweiglager Buna eintrafen, stellte der Lagerarzt des Zweiglagers Buna folgende Tatsachen fest, die hiermit dem //Standortarzt Auschwitz zur Kenntnis gebracht werden:

Es handelt sich bei diesen Häftlingen um reichsdeutsche PSV-Häftlinge und einen kleinen Teil Jugoslawen, die vom Konzentrationslager Mauthausen-Gusen nach dem Zweiglager Buna überstellt wurden.

Der Häftling Nr.114089 wurde auf dem Transport erschossen, angeblich wegen Meuterei.

Die Bekleidung dieser Häftlinge bestand zum grossen Teil aus alten Uniformstücken verschiedenster Farben und war meist in sehr schlechtem Zustand. Die Fussbekleidung bestand aus Holländer-Holzschuhen. Infolgedessen war die Zahl der Fusskranken auffallend hoch. 41 Häftlinge hatten Oedeme an den Füssen, beziehungsweise an den Beinen und 54 Häftlinge Schürfwunden verschiedenen Grades.

Der Gesundheitszustand der Neuzugänge war ausserordentlich schlecht. Nicht nur, dass ein grosser Teil der Häftlinge dieses Transportes seit mehreren Wochen an Durchfall erkrankt war, leiden noch fast alle Häftlinge des Transportes an schwerem Durchfall. 98 Häftlinge mussten als körperschwach bezeichnet werden, wovon bei 40 Häftlingen die Körperschwäche bereits so weit vorgeschritten ist, dass mit einer Arbeitseinsatzfähigkeit in absehbarer Zeit unter gar keinen Umständen gerechnet werden kann. Deshalb wurden sofort 51 Häftlinge nach dem HKB des Stammlagers Auschwitz überstellt, die in der vorgeschriebenen Zeit im Zweiglager Buna nicht mehr arbeitsfähig werden können. Bei 6 Häftlingen wurde begründeter Verdacht auf Tbc festgestellt. Auch diese mussten zum HKB-Auschwitz überstellt werden.

154 Häftlinge hatten Erkältungskrankheiten, vor allem Bronchitis und Pharyngitis, wovon ein Teil sofort im HKB zur Behandlung aufgenommen werden musste.

17 Häftlinge wurden mit Krätze festgestellt. Diese stehen noch in Behandlung.

An anderen schweren Krankheiten, beziehungsweise Körperfehlern wurde noch festgestellt:

17 Häftlinge mit asthmatischer Bronchitis,	
1 " "	otitis media
1 " "	Blasenkatarrh
4 " "	Furunkulose

-2-

43-43a: Report of camp doctor of Branch Camp Buna (Monowitz) of April 13, 1943 on the subject of medical examination of 658 prisoners arrived on April 10 from CC Mauthausen-Gusen. RGVA, 502-1-68, pp. 96f.

- 2 -

3	Häftlinge mit	Leistenbruch	
7	"	"	Kyphoscoliose, davon 3 hohen Grades
4	"	"	verkrüppelter Hand
2	"	"	Klumpfruss
1	"	"	gelähmter rechter Hand
1	"	"	verkürztem rechten Bein
1	"	"	verkürztem rechten Unterarm
1	"	"	steifem linken Unterarm
1	"	"	Infraktur des rechten Oberarms
1	"	"	Meniskariss
1	"	"	Kniegelenkerguss
2	"	"	Panaritium
1	"	"	Herpos Zoster

Der schlechte Gesundheitszustand der Neuzugänge ergibt sich auch aus folgender Zusammenstellung:

In den HKB-Auschwitz mussten wegen Krankheit, beziehungsweise Schwäche überstellt werden	51
In den HKB wurden sofort, beziehungsweise einen Tag nach der Einlieferung nach Buna aufgenommen	33
An Körperschwäche gestorben (davon einer am Transport)	2
Blockschonung wegen Krankheit, beziehungsweise Körperschwäche erhielten	25
Gänzlich arbeitsunfähig bei Ankunft	111 = 17%

Das Durchschnittsalter der Häftlinge beträgt 39 Jahre.

Da der HKB-Buna nicht über einen für dieses Ausmass ausreichenden Platz verfügt, mussten alle Häftlinge dieses Transportes, die nicht als schwer krank zu bezeichnen sind, in ihren Blocks mit Blockschonung belassen werden. Es ist natürlich in absehbarer Zeit mit dem Ausfall einer weiteren grösseren Zahl von Häftlingen aus diesem Transport zu rechnen, da die meisten infolge ihrer Körperschwäche den Anforderungen des Arbeitseinsatzes in Buna nicht entsprechen werden, obwohl die schwächeren Häftlinge, beziehungsweise die Körperschwachen bereits für alle hier in Frage kommenden leichten Arbeiten wie Stubendienst, Kamfrelschüler usw. verwendet wurden.

Der Lagerarzt des
Zweiglagers Buna

gez. Unterschrift
Hauptsturmführer.

gez. Unterschrift
Hauptsturmführer.

Für die Richtigkeit d. Abschrift:

Hauptsturmführer.

23

Abschrift.

FS.-Nr. 3292

Oranienburg 3292 27.5.43 0930 -K-

An den Kommandanten KL. Auschwitz und KL. Lublin.

Betr.: Häftlingsüberstellung

Bezug: Dortg.FS.Nr. 2605 v.25.5.43 KL. Lublin

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz	
Abteilung <i>II/A.4</i>	
Tgb. Nr. 1873	28. Mai 1943
<i>[Signature]</i>	(28)


KL.Auschwitz überstellt sofort im Einzeltransport 800 Malaria-
 kranke Häftlinge zum KL. Lublin. Ausreichende Marschverpflegung ist
 mitzugeben.

Bewachung stellt KL. Auschwitz, KL. Lublin meldet Zugang.

KL. Auschwitz meldet Abgang der Häftlinge:

i.V. gez. Liebehenschel, H-Ostufar.

d.R.d.A.



[Signature]

Obersturmbannführer und Adjutant.

44: Order for transfer of 800 malaria patients from CC Auschwitz to CC Lublin-Majdanek, issued on May 27, 1943 by SS *Obersturmbannführer* Liebehenschel. APMO, D-AuI-3a/283, p. 281.

-6-

271

353. Schein	Henriette	56382	Jüdin	10.11.13. Freistadt
354. Schönfeld	Ruchla	56387	"	19.12.09. Bombrowa Grube
355. Szarf	Jacheta	56398	"	10. 4.12. Warthenau
356. Sternlich	Adela	56435	"	20. 5.00. Warthenau
357. Cukiermann	Miriam	56471	"	30. 6.23. Jędrzejów
358. Gajeman	Estera	56628	"	16. 6.14. Warthenau
359. Jakubowicz	Perla	56670	"	- - 08. Zarnowice
360. Windman	Ruchla	56894	"	- - 04. Pilica
361. Grojnowska	Teresa	57323	"	28. 9.17. Radziejów
362. Kotek	Bronia	57407	"	15. - 16. Turek
363. Kohn	Pesa	57409	"	20.10.20. Bolkenburg
364. Kuperwasser	Frania	57432	"	10.12.18. Tonlingen
365. Nicinska	Estera	57539	"	5. 5.21. Tonlingen
366. Rosenberg	Ewa	57601	"	15. 5.19. Litzmanstadt
367. Krant	Berta	58000	"	4. 2.15. Amsterdam
368. Katan	Emilia	58001	"	25. 5.03. Amsterdam
369. Landau	Estera	58007	"	17. 4.29. Turek
370. Masoowiter	Sara	58027	"	22. 9.07. Amsterdam
371. Rosenthal	Renate	58072	"	3. 8.25. Wiesbaden
372. de Wilde	Carline	58120	"	11. 9.07. Amsterdam
373. Feuer	Debora	58714	"	15.12.88. Niemirów
374. Rotje	Ewa-Mina	61238	"	5. 7.18. Amsterdam
375. Edelstein	Heintje	61239	"	8. 8.14. Amsterdam
376. De Jong	Elisabeth	61253	"	17. 6.14. Amsterdam
377. Lopes de Leao Laguna Hetlie	62562		"	18.12.07. Watergraafsmeer
378. Buchenholz	Ewa	62808	"	24.10.87. Antwerpen
379. Herschkowitz	Handla	62873	"	17. 7.21. Sanok
380. Ratzersdorfer	Doddy	62923	"	8. 8.24. Antwerpen
381. Orgelst	Frieda	63088	"	2. 2.26. Amsterdam
382. Meyer	Hanna	65126	"	23. 9.21. Ohlau-Schles.
383. Feidberg	Fani	65357	"	12. 7.18. Warthenau
384. Heberman	Anna	65385	"	25. 7.18. Warthenau
385. van Laggen	Mary	65578	"	11.12.23. Amsterdam
386. Wagenhuis	Rosa	65648	"	4. 1.23. Amsterdam
387. Pöck	Martha	66208	"	17. 3.98. Wien
388. Hauser	Natalia	66618	"	23. 6.11. Krakau
389. Kraft	Mina	67111	"	11. 4.78. Neuerhain
390. Floske	Ilse	67214	"	24. 3.15. Tübingen
391. Dresden	Aaltje	68294	"	14. 2.31. Amsterdam
392. D'Ancona	Rachel	68730	"	26.11.06. Amsterdam
393. Braun	Bina	62390	"	auf der Flucht erschossen
394. Thieberger	Rosa	65462	"	" " " "

45: List of names of allegedly gassed prisoners on November 19, 1943.
Last page of the transcript. AGK, NTN, 155, p. 271.

386. Wagenhuis
387. Pöck
388. Hauser
389. Kraft
390. Floske
391. Dresden
392. D'Ancona
393. Braun
394. Thieberger

Rosa
Martha
Natalia
Mina
Ilse
Aaltje
Rachel
Bina
Rosa

65433/Jüdin
66208/
66618/
67111/
67214/
68294/
68730/
62390/
65462/

4. 1.23. Amsterdam
17. 3.98. Wien
23. 5.11. Krakau
11. 4.78. Neuerhain
24. 3.15. Tübingen
14. 2.31. Amsterdam
26.11.06. Amsterdam
auf der Flucht erschossen
" " " "

Der 1. 1. 1944

45a: As above. Last page of carbon copy. www.auschwitz.org.

Arbeitslager E.V.O. Jaworzno, den 18. Januar 1944

1.3. 144

Lfd.Nr.	Name	Vorname	Haftl.Nr.	Gef. Art
1	Blavh	Hans	159818	Jude R.D.
2	Lachocki	Waldemar	159825	" "
3	Jaskulski	Horst	162007	" "
4	Hausz	Karl	98193	" "
5	Van Gelderen	Alex	121883	" "
6	Klein	Jakob	120607	Kroat.
7	Borenstein	Leiser	133254	Belg.
8	Grub	Abram	133230	" "
9	Holzer	Max	133299	" "
10	Iglicki	Simon	133301	" "
11	Karpenstein	Salomon	133305	" "
12	Kohn	Josef	133306	" "
13	Lemberger	Hirsz	133313	" "
14	Weinhausen	Kurt	133346	" "
15	Weinstein	Filip	133348	" "
16	Ozarny	Wolff	133355	" "
17	Ertel	Feiwei	133374	" "
18	Gutmann	Mordka	133382	" "
19	Kuper	Arie	133405	" "
20	Roseneuf	Abram	133430	" "
21	Stein	Chaim, Leib	133438	" "
22	Sary	Alex	133446	" "
23	Sichel	Willi	133447	" "
24	Friedmann	Israel	133463	" "
25	Klausner	Rudi	133468	" "
26	Wenger	Oskar	133491	" "
27	Weisfellner	Naftuli	133494	" "
28	Rast	Samuel	133503	" "
29	Bildhauer	Kopel	89467	Frk.
30	Siapsiowicz	Moritz	102462	" "
31	Ghomarasni	Froim	125994	" "
32	Ichack	Moritz	125013	" "
33	Kamieniecki	Leo	125048	" "
34	Birenbaum	Simon	130533	" "
35	Braunstein	Paul	130536	" "
36	Bonkobsa	Jakob	130543	" "
37	Cohen	Henri	130560	" "
38	Dreifuss	Rene	130568	" "
39	Goldstein	Ribert	130610	" "
40	Kurentz	Natan	130652	" "
41	Krajewicz	Moritz	130658	" "
42	Liebeskind	Majer	130682	" "
43	Lipszyc	Albert	130696	" "
44	Orzech	Herzel	130718	" "
45	Tragarz	Karl	130793	" "
46	Uzan	Josef	130793	" "
47	Benihon	Jaja	133793	" "
48	Witenberg	Gedalia	130810	" "
49	Zerbich	Edmund	130831	" "
50	Ber	Marcel	133793	" "
51	Dodin	Josef	133826	" "
52	Elbas	Wiktoria	133831	" "

18. Jan. 1944

46: First page of the list of names of 247 Jewish prisoners of Satellite Camp Neu-Dachs, submitted on January 18, 1944. APMO, D-AuIII (Jaworzno)-3/1.

Beschäftigte:		B II/a, B II/a, B II/c, B II/e			
a) Facharbeiter:	Haftl.:	15	1089	50	61
b) Hilfsarbeiter:	Haftl.:	49	4505	157	531
c) Hilfsarbeiter:	Zig.:	1	-	-	-
		65	5594	187	592
Nicht arbeits u. einsatzfähige Haftlinge u. Minderge:		B II/a, B II/a, B II/c, B II/e			
1. Stationäre u. eh. Kr. H.		479	138	1987	
" " Kr. Z.		-	-	6	
2. Invaliden H.		-	195	-	
3. Haben bis 14. Jahre H.	79	-	78	-	
" Zwillinge f. Versuchswecke:		-	-	49	
Haftlinge f. Versuchswecke:		-	-	59	
4. Vorber. u. Transport:		238	10	-	
		79	717	379	1981
Beschäftigte:		3076			
1. Arztmeister H.		-	130	-	
2. Vernehmung H.		-	13	-	
3. Bereitstellung v. II/d.n. B I/a.	3	-	-	-	
Bereitstellung v. KL an III.		-	-	8	
4. Abgangsquarantäne H.		1518	-	-	
Quarantäne wegen Fleckfieber-Verdacht:		-	584	-	
5. Beschäftigte H.		-	2050	-	
	Zig.:	-	6	-	
		3	1518	2056	8
Gesamtgarantur:		4512			
		1518			

47: Work deployments for July 30, 1944. APMO, sygn. AuII-3a/17, p. 33a.

Beschäftigte:		3 II/a	3 II/c	3 II/e	3 II/f
a) Facharbeiter:	Häftl.:	15	1622	49	61
b) Hilfsarbeiter:	Häftl.:	47	7185	137	459
c) Hilfsarbeiter:	Zl.G.:	1	6	-	-
		63	8813	186	520

1582

Nicht arbeits u. einsetzfähige Häftlinge u. Zigeuner:		3 II/a	3 II/c	3 II/e	3 II/f
1. Stationäre u. Geh. Kr.	Häftl.:	-	499	132	1804
	Kr. Zl.G.:	-	-	-	6
2. Invaliden	Häftl.:	-	-	135	-
4. Ausen bis 14. Jahre	Häftl.:	82	-	106	-
5. Häftlinge f. Versuchswoche:		-	-	-	43
6. Häftlinge f. Versuchswoche:		-	-	-	59
6. Vorber. u. Transport:		-	806	10	-
		82	715	247	1918

1583

Beschäftigte:					
1. Arztmeister	Häftl.:	-	-	77	-
2. Vernehmung	Häftl.:	-	-	42	10
3. Darstellung v. d. d. I.		-	-	2	-
4. Darstellung v. d. d. III.		-	-	-	7
5. Zugangsquarantäne	Häftl.:	-	360	-	-
Quarantäne wegen Fleckfieber-Verdacht:		-	-	381	-
		-	360	382	17

1437

Einsenerlagerstärke:			
		16	102

1515

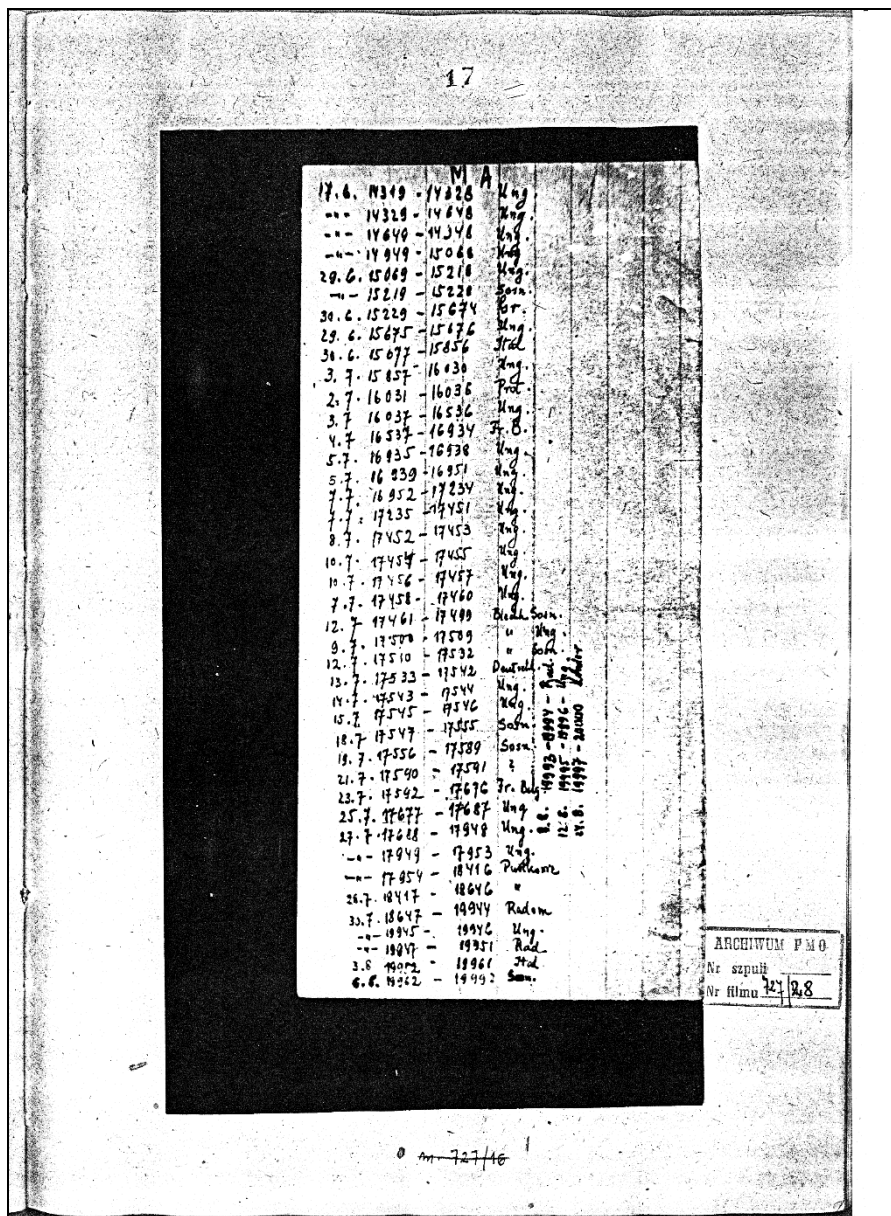
48: Work deployments for August 1, 1944. APMO, sygn. AuII-3a/17, p. 35.

Beschäftigte:		B II/a.	B II/b.	B II/c.	B II/d.	
a) Facharbeiter:	Häftl.:	15	1622	48	61	
b) Hilfsarbeiter:	Häftl.:	47	7240	135	459	3633
	Zig.:	1	5	-	-	
		62	8867	183	520	
Nicht arbeiten u. einsetzfähige Häftlinge u. Zwangsarbeiter:						
		B I/a.	B II/a.	B II/d.	B II/f.	
1. Stationäre u. Geh. Kr.	Häftl.:	-	478	156	1768	
"	Kr. Zig.:	-	-	-	7	
2. Invaliden	Häftl.:	-	-	135	-	
4. Knaben bis 14. Jahre	Häftl.:	82	-	106	-	
" Zwillinge f. Versuchszwecke:	-	-	-	-	49	
Häftlinge f. Versuchszwecke:	-	-	-	-	59	
5. Vorber. u. Transport:	-	-	236	10	-	
		82	714	497	1883	3636
Unbeschäftigte:						
1. Arztmeister	Häftl.:	-	-	55	-	
3. Vernehmung	Häftl.:	-	1	48	1	
4. Zugangsquarantäne	Häftl.:	-	965	-	-	
" Quarantäne wegen Fleckfieber-Verdacht:	-	-	-	381	-	
7. Zugang (Sonstige.)	Häftl.:	1	2	-	-	
		2	966	484	1	1453
Zugangs- und Lagerstärke:						2885
Insgesamt:						17057
Abteilung IIa:						

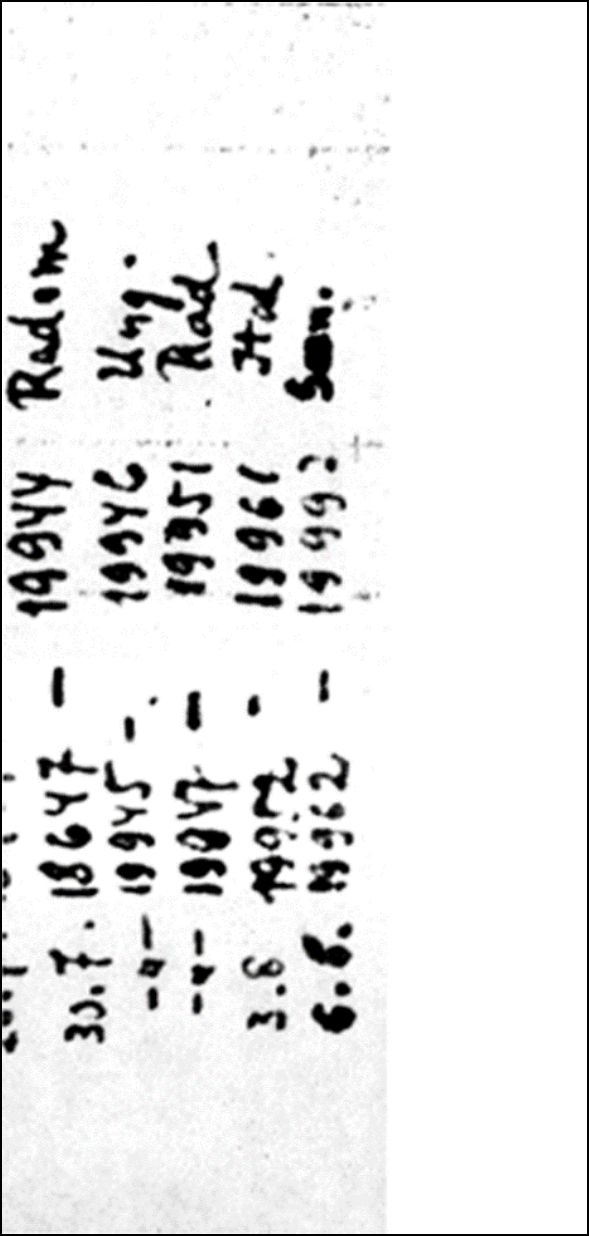
49: Work deployments for August 2, 1944. APMO, sygn. AuII-3a/17, p. 37.

Beschäftigte:		B II/a.	B II/a.B	II/c.	B II/f.	B II/f.	
a) Facharbeiter:	Häftl.:	15	1627	24	48	61	
b) Hilfsarbeiter:	Häftl.:	48	7277	48	135	459	9742
		63	8904	72	183	520	
Nicht arbeiten u. einsetzfähige Häftlinge:							
		B I/a.	B II/a.	B II/d.	B II/e.	B II/f.	
1. Stationäre u. Sch. Kranke	Häftlinge u. Zig.	-	499	138	-	1761	
		-	-	-	-	1	
2. Invaliden	Häftl.:	-	-	135	-	-	
Knaben bis 14. Jahre	" : 84	-	-	106	-	-	
Zwillinge f. Versuchszwecke:	-	-	-	-	-	49	
Häftlinge f. Versuchszwecke:	-	-	-	-	-	59	
Vorber. u. Transport:	-	-	233	10	-	-	
		84	732	389	-	1850	3055
Unbeschäftigte:							
2. Arztmeister	Häftl.:	-	-	59	-	-	
3. Vernehmung	Häftl.:	-	25	48	1	-	
4. Überstellung v. Kl. An. I.	"	-	-	1	-	-	
" v. Kl. An. III.	"	-	-	-	-	2	
Überstellung	Häftl.:	-	-	3	-	-	
Überstellung	Zig.:	-	-	106	-	-	
6. Zugangsquarantäne	Häftl.:	-	805	106	1015	-	
Quarantäne wegen Fleckf. Verd.	-	-	-	380	-	-	
7. Zugang	Häftl.:	15	1777	-	507	-	
		15	2825	1899	1963	2	6505
Insgesamt:						19302	
Abteilung IIIa:							

50: Work deployments for August 3, 1944. APMO, sygn. AuII-3a/17, p. 39.



51-51a: List of Jewish transports, p. 17. APMO, Ruch oporu, t. XXc. Sygn. D-RO/123, p. 17.



A photograph of a handwritten document, likely a ledger or list, showing the bottom five lines of text. The text is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured paper. The entries are organized into five rows, each containing a date, a number, and a name. The names are written in a cursive script. The first row has a date of 30.7, a number 18647, and the name Radom. The second row has a date of -4-, a number 19945, and the name Ung. The third row has a date of -4-, a number 19047, and the name Rad. The fourth row has a date of 3.8, a number 19942, and the name Had. The fifth row has a date of 6.8, a number 19962, and the name Sam.

30.7.	18647	19944	Radom
-4-	19945	19946	Ung.
-4-	19047	19951	Rad.
3.8	19942	19961	Had.
6.8.	19962	19992	Sam.

51a: Enlargement of the bottom five lines.

PANSLAVIC MUSEUM
Instytut Historii i Kultury
Państwa Polskiego
ul. Długa 15, 01-001 Warszawa

Quarantäne-Liste 1944

⑥

Nr.	Imię	Kat.	Transport von	Tatow. Nr.	Inz. Nr.	Ende in Quarant.	Innertag	Bk.
47	30.8	P.J.	Joanowitz	A 5335 - A 5342 A 15219 - A 15222	12	26.11		27
48	"	J.J.	Wien	A 15223 - A 15228	6	26.11		27
49	"	P.J.	Konfu Alben	A 15229 - 15674	446	26.11		18
50	1.10	K.H.	Sammlerhaus Wien (Stal.)	A 15675 - 15856	180	27.11		7
51	3.10	K.H.	Sammlerhaus	189347 - 189359	13	29.11		7
52	7.11	K.H.	A 16352 - A 7451	A 16352 - A 17451	299	2.12		6
53	7.11	K.H.	Landsdorf	11574 - 11617	44	"		7
54	17.11	J.J.	Sammlerhaus	A 17533 - A 17544	12	12.12	72	7
55	26.11	K.H.	Sammlerhaus	A 6355 - 34	2			7
56	26.11	P.J.	Joanowitz	A 17545 - A 17555	9	17.12		7
57	"	J.J.	Sammlerhaus	A 17556 - A 17558	34	17.12		15
58	26.11	P.J.	" (Budapest)	189628 - 646	19	13.12	11	5
59	"	A.H.	"	189650 - 551	7	13.12		5
60	22.12	K.H.	Fischenstein	11618 - 11651	34	14.12		5
61	23.12	K.H.	Ludwigsdorf	A 17592 - 17676	85	20.12	370	16
62	26.12	K.H.	Sammlerhaus	189681 - 707	27	23.12	51	5
63	28.12	P.J.	Sammlerhaus	A 17677 - A 17711	463	25.12	370	5
64	"	K.H.	Sammlerhaus	189712 - 189730 11672 - 11674 17680 - 17687	389	25.12		85
65	31.12	P.J.	Sammlerhaus	189731 - 189736 A 17712 - A 17716 B 17717 - 17718	53	28.12		5
66	1.1	P.J.	Aligen	11675 - 11676 11677 - 11678	1615	27.12		6, 8
67	"	J.J.	Sammlerhaus	B 17719 - 17722	129	27.12		7
68	3.1	K.H.	Tracht	11679 - 11680 11681 - 11682	6	30.12		6
69	5.1	K.H.	Landsdorf	11683 - 11684	103	2.1		5
70	"	P.J.	Sammlerhaus	B 17723 - 17724	23			16
71	"	P.J.	Fünfteichen	A 17725 - A 17726 11685 - 11686	43			

Kopierowanie i rozpowszechnianie bez pisemnej zgody Państwowego Muzeum Auschwitz jest zabronione.

52-52a: Otto Wolken's "Quarantine List." APMO, D-AuII-3/1, p. 6.

65	36.00	P4R f.d.j.	190856-190706 (P4R) A-11315-A-11310 B-11310-B-11315	53	28.00	5
66	4.00	P.1. s.114	Bliege 1216. 190724	1015	27.00	64.8
67	"	J. J. J. P. 1. J. J. J.	B-2774-132322 124	124	27.00	7

52a: as above, enlargement of excerpt.

541

Seite Nr.

Matr.Nr.	Hautf. Art	Name	Vorname	Geburtsdatum			Geburtsort
				Tag	Monat	Jahr	
8374	W	Brennisch	Klara	13	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8375	W	Brennisch	Klara	14	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8376	W	Brennisch	Klara	15	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8377	W	Brennisch	Klara	16	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8378	W	Brennisch	Klara	17	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8379	W	Brennisch	Klara	18	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8380	W	Brennisch	Klara	19	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8381	W	Brennisch	Klara	20	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8382	W	Brennisch	Klara	21	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8383	W	Brennisch	Klara	22	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8384	W	Brennisch	Klara	23	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8385	W	Brennisch	Klara	24	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8386	W	Brennisch	Klara	25	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8387	W	Brennisch	Klara	26	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8388	W	Brennisch	Klara	27	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8389	W	Brennisch	Klara	28	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8390	W	Brennisch	Klara	29	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8391	W	Brennisch	Klara	30	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8392	W	Brennisch	Klara	31	Jan	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8393	W	Brennisch	Klara	1	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8394	W	Brennisch	Klara	2	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8395	W	Brennisch	Klara	3	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8396	W	Brennisch	Klara	4	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8397	W	Brennisch	Klara	5	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8398	W	Brennisch	Klara	6	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8399	W	Brennisch	Klara	7	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen
8400	W	Brennisch	Klara	8	Feb	1894	Langen, Böhmen

53-53b: "Main Book of the [female] Gypsy Camp," p. 542; from: Czech, "Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau," in: *Hefte von Auschwitz*, Staatliches Museum Auschwitz, No. 8, 1964, p. 119.

Seite Nr. _____
Bemerkungen
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
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Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.
Gest. 26.5.43 S.B.

53b: Enlargement of excerpt from 53a, top right.

E 1, E 2

Geburtsurkunde 99

(Standesamt) II. Jęzschwitz Nr. 34/1944

Włodimir Złedena

ist am 20. Februar 1944

in Jęzschwitz, Kasernenstraße geboren

Vater: _____

Mutter: Nadia Złedena, griechisch orthodox,
Wohnhaft in Hrihoriwka, Bezirk Nikolajew

Änderung der Eintragung: _____

Auschwitz, den 30. Mai 1944.

Der Standesbeamte
In Vertretung:
Churitzky

(Siegel)

A 51, A 52. Geburtsurkunde (für eheliche und uneheliche Geburt).
 Verlag für Standesamtswesen G. m. b. H., Berlin SW. 61, Gitschiner Str. 109
 Verlag für kommunales Schrifttum und Vordrucke Kurt Gruber, Kattowitz. B/0262

A 51 | A 52

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
 Kommandantur/Abt. II (9a) Auschwitz, 15.11.44
 Az.: KL 14 k 4/5.44. Schu.-K..

*A. A. Bielitz - Neb.
 15.11.44
 3.0. MAI 1944
 Anlegen a. geb. 100*

Betrifft: Russin S l e d e n a
 am 10.1.1925 in Hrihorivka.
 Bezug : Verfg.d.Staats Magdeburg vom 23.3.44,
 Az. II A 3 - 4955/43

An das
 Arbeitsamt Bielitz
 Nebenstelle Auschwitz
 in A u s c h w i t z O/S

Die Obengenannte, die sich seit dem 31.1.1944 im
 hiesigen Lager befindet, hat am 20.2.1944 ein
 Kind männl. Geschlechtes geboren. Eine Zurück-
 führung an ihren alten Arbeitsplatz ist infolge
 Transportschwierigkeiten nicht möglich. Laut
 Verfügung der Staatspolizeistelle Magdeburg
 vom 23.3.1944, Az. II A 3 - 4955/43 ist S. mit
 ./.

55, 55a – Order for release of Nadia Sledena (Zledena) and her son
 Wlodimir. RGVA, 502-1-436, pp. 100-100a.

ihrem Kind zu entlassen und dem nächsten Arbeitsamt
 zwecks Neuvermittlung zuzuführen. Ich bitte daher,
 die Neuvermittlung von dortaus zu veranlassen.
 S l e d e n a kommt voraussichtlich am 1.6.1944
 zur Entlassung.

Der Lagerkommandant
 i. A.
Forse
 W-H. scharf. u. Krim. O. As.

55a: continuation, p. 100a.

E 1, E 2
103

Geburtsurkunde

(Standesamt) Łódź - Auschwitz Nr. 51/1943

Regina Stitschko

ist am 25. November 1943


in Auschwitz, Kasernenstraße geboren

Vater: _____

Mutter: Jewdokija Telipschenko geborene Stitschko,
griechisch orthodox, Wohnhaft in Bielgorod, seit September 1941
verwitwet.

Änderung der Eintragung: _____

Auschwitz, den 30. Mai 1944



Der Standesbeamte
In Vertretung:
[Signature]

A 51, A 52

A 51, A 52. Geburtsurkunde (für eheliche und uneheliche Geburt).
 Verlag für Standesamtsverordnungen G. m. b. H., Berlin SW. 61, Gitschiner Str. 109
 Verlag für kommunales Schrifttum und Vordrucke Kurt Gruber, Kattowitz. B/0262

56: Birth certificate of Regina Stitschko. RGVA, 502-1-436, p. 103.

56

Frauen-Lager, KL. n. II
Abteilung III/a
Bla-b/B. II b.K.c/B

Birkenau, am 8.10.44

Stärkemeldung.

Stärke am 7.10. 1944		38.792 Hrtl.
<u>Zugänge am 7.10.1944/</u>		
Einlieferungen	7	
Überstellung	<u>1</u>	8 "
<u>Abgänge am 7.10.1944</u>		
Gestorben n.t. Todes	7	
S.B.	1229	
Entlassungen	8	
Überstellungen	<u>1150</u>	2.394 "

SA.: 36. 406 Hrtl.

H- Obersturmführer.:

1118

57: Census report of October 8, 1944 on the changes entered in comparison with the previous day. APMO, AuII-FKL, D-AuII-3a, p. 56.

KL: Auschwitz

112019

HEIM.-Nr.: 10-191

Häftlings-Personal-Karte

Fam.-Name: <u>Dusza</u>	Überstellt	Personen-Beschreibung:
Vorname: <u>Siegmund</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Grösse: <u>170</u> cm
Geb. am: <u>30.11.16</u> in <u>Krakau</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Gestalt: <u>gerade</u>
Stand: <u>Kinder:</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Gesicht: <u>gerade</u>
Wohnort: <u>Strasse:</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Augen: <u>blau</u>
Religion: <u>E.-K.</u> Staatsang.: <u>eh. Pol.</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Nase: <u>gerade</u>
Wohnort d. Angehörigen: <u>Strasse:</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Mund: <u>gerade</u>
Eingewiesen am: <u>19.1.41.</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Ohren: <u>gerade</u>
durch: <u>Dr. Sipo/SS Distr. Krakau</u>	am: <u>1.12.41</u> an KL.	Zähne: <u>gelblich</u>
in KL.: <u>Funktionär in der</u>	Entlassung:	Haare: <u>schwarz</u>
Grund: <u>Funktionär in der</u>	durch KL.: <u>SS gewesen</u>	Sprache: <u>deutsch</u>
Vorstrafen: <u>1</u>	Charak.-Eigenschaften:	
mit Verfügung v.: <u>SS gewesen</u>		
Strafen im Lager:		
Grund:	Art:	Bemerkung:
Hollerith erfasst		
Körperliche Verfassung:		
www.auschwitz.org.pl		

58: "Prisoner Personnel Card" of Prisoner Siegmund Dusza with stamp impression "Entered Hollerith" www.auschwitz.org.

Decoding Key for Concentration camp Card index files
Ziffernschlüssel für KL-Häftlingskartei. (CARD INDEX)

<i>Einlieferungsstelle:</i>	Gestapo	01
<i>PEOPLE THAT AUTHORIZED CONFINEMENT</i>	Kripo	02
	nicht angegeben	00
<i>Häftlingsart:</i>	Schutzhaftling	1
	Ribolforscher	2
	Homosexueller	3
	Aus der Wehrmacht	4
<i>TYPE OF PRISONER</i>	Geistliche	5
	Notopazier	6
	Ausl. Zivilarbeiter	7
	Juden	8
	Ameriano	9
	SV	10
	SV	11
	Zigeuner	12
	Kriegsgefangene	13
	EW-Häftl. Moerschaum	14
	Arbeitserziehungsanstalt	15
	Konsule	16
<i>Abgangsart:</i>	Entlassen	A 1
<i>TYPE OF DEPARTURE</i>	Überstellung	B 2
	Gestorben	C 3
	Exekution	D 4
	Freitod	E 5
	(SB) Sonderbehandlung	F 6
	Flucht	G 7
<i>KLs:</i>	Auschwitz	001
	Buchenwald	002
<i>CONCENTRATION CAMP</i>	Dachau	003
	Flossenbürg	004
	Graf-Rosen	005
	Herzogenbusch	006
	Hauthausen	007
	Katzweiler	008
	Neuengamme	009
	Ravensbrück	010
	Sachsenhausen	011
	Stutthof	012

59: "Code key for CC Personnel Cards," undated, author unknown, but from the year 1944. www.holocaustcontroversies.blogspot.

Heinrich Kinna
Hauptsturmführer

Zamosc, den 16.12.42

382/h
SW 40/612i

B e r i c h t

zu dem Transport von 644 Polen nach dem Arbeitslager Auschwitz am 10.12.42.

Der Transport wurde am 10.12.d.Js. 16.00 Uhr in Zamosc auf den Weg gegeben. Die Ankunft erfolgte am 12.12. in Auschwitz nach 23.00 Uhr.

Von den 644 Polen entfernten sich insgesamt 14 Personen.

3 Personen, und zwar:

B i a l y	Karoline geb. Batsdorf, geb. 14.1.00
"	Sohn Czeslaw " 17.2.26
S e d z i m i r s k a	Michalina " 19.2.22

ergriffen auf offener Strecke während einer Fahrtunterbrechung vor dem Verschiebeshof in Krakau mit Hilfe polnischer Bahnbeamten, die die verschlossene Agenttür öffneten, die Flucht. Die Flucht selbst wurde durch die herrschende Dunkelheit begünstigt und erfolgte zu dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem der Kontrollposten sich am anderen Ende des Zuges befand. Die sofort eingeleitete Suchaktion blieb erfolglos. Die restlich fehlenden 11 Personen müssen, sofern die bei der Verladung in Zamosc erfolgte Zählung stimmt, aus dem fahrenden Zug und zwar aus den oberen Lucken der Güterwagen gesprungen sein. Es wird deswegen vorgeschlagen, künftig die nicht mit Türen versehene Oberlucken durch Stacheldraht zu sichern. Die Übernahme in Auschwitz erfolgte am 13.12.42; eine namentliche Verlesung fand nicht statt.

Die Überführung des Transportes verlief abgesehen von der eifemächtigen Entfernung der 14 Personen und ohne Inbetrachtung der Verpütung, planmäßig.

Auftragsgemäß wurde mit dem Vertreter des Lagerkommandanten, Hauptsturmführer H a u m e i e r, über die Wünsche der Lagerführung und die Möglichkeit von den in den Transporten erscheinenden II-er Pullen gesprochen.

II-er Pullen betreffend wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß nach Anweisung vom Reichssicherheitshauptamt, die in Zamosc eingelieferten Polen Familienweine einer Gesamtverwertung unterworfen

60, 60a: Report of SS *Untersturmführer* Kinna of December 16, 1942.
Eichmann trial, T-382.

- 2 -

und dem entsprechend in die zuständigen Gruppen aufgeteilt werden. Durch die vorstehend angeführte Anweisung des RSHA ergibt sich möglicherweise die Tatsache, daß rassistisch gut aussehende Menschen grundsätzlich aber nicht fahrlässigerweise nicht mit der Wertungsgruppe II bedacht werden. In solchen Fällen müßten die als II-er Fälle zu bewertenden Menschen nochmals überprüft und unter Inbetrachtziehung ihrer arbeitsmäßigen Leistung den zuständigen SS-Dienststellen zur Kenntnis gebracht werden.

Arbeitseinsatzfähigkeit bezügl. erklärte SS-Hauptsturmführer Haumeier, daß nur arbeitsfähige Polen angeliefert werden sollen um somit möglichst jede unnütze Belastung des Lagers sowie des Zubringerverkehrs zu vermeiden. Beschränkte, Idioten, Krüppel und kranke Menschen müssen in kürzester Zeit durch Liquidation zur Entlastung des Lagers aus demselben entfernt werden. Diese Maßnahme findet aber insofern eine Erschwerung, da nach Anweisung des RSHA entgegen der bei den Juden angewendeten Maßnahme, Polen eines natürlichen Todes sterben müssen. Es wird dieserhalb von der Lagerführung gewünscht, von der Zuweisung Nichteseinsatzfähiger Abstand zu nehmen.

Das Gepäck der nach Auschwitz überstellten Polen, soll auf ein Minimum beschränkt sein, d.h. den nach dortselbst verbrachten Polen ist nur das Nötigste, für die Reise benötigte Handgepäck mitzugeben. Alle weiteren Gepäckstücke, wie Betten, Kleider, Wäsche, dürfen wegen Seuchengefahr nicht in das Lager eingeführt werden und können außerdem laut Lagerbestimmung daselbst auch keine Verwendung finden, da die Ausstattung der Baracken eine gleichmäßige ist. Es wird aus diesem Grund vorgeschlagen, alle weiteren Habeigkeiten mit der Begründung einer späteren Nachsendung in Zamosc zurückzuhalten und zur anderweitigen Verwendung zuständigen Dienststellen zur Verfügung zu stellen. Voranmeldung der Transporte betreffend, bittet die dortige Lagerverwaltung bei Durchgabe durch SS Männer und Frauen getrennt aufzuführen.

F. Bärbar *Handwritten signature*

SS-Untersturmführer

3. Source Abbreviations

AGK:	Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej (Archive of the High Commission for Research into Crimes against the Polish People, National Institute of Commemoration), Warsaw.
AGMAE:	Archivio General del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores (General Archives of the Foreign Ministry), Madrid.
APK:	Archiwum Państwowego w Katowicach (State Archives of Kattowitz)
APL:	Archiwum Państwowe w Łodzi (State Museum of Lodz)
AMS:	Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof (Archives of the Stutthof Museums)
APMO:	Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum Oświęcim-Brzezinka (Archives of the State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau)
BAK:	Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Federal Archives Koblenz)
GARF:	Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (State Archives of the Russian Federation), Moscow.
ISR:	Historical Institute of the Resistance, Turin
IMG	Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, see below
IMT:	Trial of the Major War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunal; see Bibliography
NA:	National Archives, Washington, D.C
NMT:	<i>Trial of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals</i> ; see Bibliography
PRO:	Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, United Kingdom
RGVA:	Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv (Russia's State Military Archives), Moscow.
ROD:	Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (Imperial Institute of War Documentation), Amsterdam
SPP:	Studium Polski Podziemnej w Londynie (Study of the Polish Underground in London)
TNA	National Archives Richmond, United Kingdom
VHA:	Vojenský Historický Archiv, Praha (Military History Archives), Prague

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5. Index of Names

Entries from footnotes are shown in *italics*. Prisoners' names in lists and tables of prisoner data are not included.

- A —
 Adler, Hans G.: 149
 Aelion, Maurice: 30, 309
 Aüfa, Hersz: 132
 Aumeier, Hans: 212, 213, 226, 270
- B —
 Baer, Richard: 268, 269
 Beischl, Konrad: 220
 Benedetti, Leonardo de: 54, 57
 Benz, Wolfgang: 134
 Berenstein, Tatiana: 74
 Berndorf, Emil: 93, 200
 Bezwińska, Jadwiga: 177
 Birkigt, Egon: 62, 63
 Bischoff, Karl: 31, 35-37, 38, 45, 59, 60-64, 66, 68, 269, 311
 Blumental, Nachman: 75, 83-85, 150
 Böhm, Arno: 146
 Braun, Bina: 122, 123
 Broad, Pery: 177, 219
 Brzybylski, Alfred: 71
- C —
 Calvo, Haim: 30, 307
 Cavendish-Bentinck, Victor F.W.: 210
 Clauberg, Carl: 121, 231
 Cougno, Helene: 94
 Cyrankiewicz, Józef: 157, 161
 Czech, Danuta: 38-40, 80-82, 84, 85, 97-107, 109-112, 114-117, 119-123, 125-137, 139, 144, 145, 147, 149, 151, 154, 157, 160, 161, 163, 166-169, 171, 172, 174, 177-180, 181, 182-185, 188, 189, 195, 196, 207, 208, 213, 214, 216, 273, 277, 369
- D —
 Danieluk, Iwan: 132
 Denser, Wolfram: 220
 Deutelbaum, Otto: 157
 Ding-Schuler, Erwin: 228
 Długoborski, Waclaw: 99, 177
 Draf, SS Staff Sergeant/Oberscharführer: 176
 Draper, Colonel: 219, 225, 232
 Drosihn, Joachim: 274
 Dusza, Siegmund: 189, 376
- E —
 Eder, Andreas: 223
 Eichmann, Adolf: 93, 94, 200, 210, 212, 378
 Elias, Ruth: 165
 Engelbrecht, SS-Hauptscharführer: 35
 Entress, Friedrich: 106, 222, 224
 Ertl, Fritz: 35, 274
- F —
 Fischer, Horst: 132
 Frąckiewicz, Jerzy: 99, 130
 Frei, Norbert: 26, 72, 178
 Frenkiel, Isaak: 132
 Freud, A.W.: 274
 Fürst, Rozsi: 147
- G —
 Garliński, Józef: 109
 Gatschkow, Wassili: 174, 175
 Gawalewicz, Adolf: 98
 Gerstein, Kurt: 219
 Gert, Ryszard: 149
 Giua, Michele: 99
 Giua-Lollini, Clara: 99
 Glücks, Richard: 13, 14, 19, 52, 82, 88-91, 93, 200, 221, 271
 Göllner, Gerhard: 100
 Gottliebowa, Dinah: 165, 166
 Grabner, Maximilian: 174, 176, 222, 224, 272
 Graf, Jürgen: 62, 125, 226
 Grosch, Volkmar: 62
 Grotum, Thomas: 106
 Grünwald, Wilhelm: 179
- H —
 Hantl, Emil: 7
 Hardy, Alexander G.: 177
 Heitlerova, Hana: 157
 Heller, Otto: 163
 Hilberg, Raul: 225
 Himmeler, Heinrich: 13, 14, 24, 34, 39, 75, 89, 90, 97, 105, 119, 120, 124, 125, 129, 156, 162, 189, 210, 230, 231, 233
 Hirsch, Fredy: 146
 Hitler, Adolf: 105, 234
 Hobbes, Thomas: 226
 Höcker, Karl-Friedrich: 268
 Hojdova, Ruzena: 154
 Höß, Rudolf: 52, 54, 74, 93, 96-98, 109, 110, 112, 123, 128, 133, 137, 200, 201, 219, 230, 231, 262-265, 268, 271, 272, 328
 Hössler, Franz: 97, 98, 122, 123
 Huhn, SS-Obersturmführer: 175, 177
 Hume, David: 226

- I —
 Idkowiak, Irena: 223
 Irving, David: 211, 226
 Iwaszko, Tadeusz: 20, 21
- J —
 Jährling, Rudolf: 158
 Jakubowska, Wanda: 109, 110
 Janc, Jab: 132
 Janisch, Josef: 62
 Jankowski, Stanisław: 112
 Jarorz, Władysław: 132
 Jedrzejkiewicz, Richard: 25, 305
 Jothann, Werner: 59, 64-70, 158, 335, 336, 339
 Jsef, David: 28, 306
 Jung, SS-Hauptscharführer: 23
- K —
 Kagan, Raya: 94
 Kammler, Hans: 38, 44, 45, 54, 61, 62, 64, 66, 68, 71
 Kárný, Miroslav: 93, 144, 145, 153-156, 157, 159-165
 Kartusz, Hanka: 195
 Kielar, Wiesław: 109
 Kimstacz, Janina: 316
 Kinna, Heinrich: 210-213, 378
 Klehr, Josef: 7, 99, 100, 222, 224
 Kleiner, Ita: 195
 Klibanski, Bronka: 167
 Kłodziński, Stanisław: 106-108, 117, 123, 180
 Knauth, A.: 65
 Kogon, Eugen: 228
 Kopecy, Jaromir: 146
 Korboński, Stefan: 180
 Kramer, Josef: 68
 Kranz, Tomasz: 124
 Kraus, Ota: 145, 149, 151, 161
 Kremer, Johann: 109, 232
 Kristian, Jan: 316
 Krumey, Hermann: 211, 212
 Kryl, Miroslav: 156, 157
- Kulka, Erich: 145, 149, 151, 161
- L —
 Landau, Giza: 195
 Lang, Andreas: 24, 303
 Langbein, Hermann: 112, 154, 155, 212, 220-222, 224, 228, 271
 Langfus, Leib: 135, 136
 Lasocka, Teresa: 117, 180
 Leszczyńska, Zofia: 125
 Levi, Primo: 54, 57, 202, 210
 Lichtheim, Richard: 146
 Liebehenschel, Arthur: 18, 19, 72, 82, 88, 90, 93, 118, 271, 360
 Lifton, Robert Jay: 219
 Lill, Karl: 223, 224
 Lipstadt, Deborah E.: 211
 Lolling, Enno: 8, 52, 54, 221, 260, 261, 268, 271
- M —
 MacBallister, Ian: 231-233, 251, 273
 Makowski, Antoni: 57, 58, 77, 203
 Mandel, Maria: 117, 123
 Marczevska, Krystyna: 94, 97, 180
 Mark, Ber: 135
 Mattogno, Carlo: 9, 42, 57, 62, 69, 70, 90, 97, 102, 103, 109, 111, 117, 125, 127, 132, 164, 183, 190, 226, 236, 270, 274, 275
 Maurer, Gerhard: 72, 74, 81, 90, 91
 Menasche, Albert: 121
 Mengele, Josef: 145, 163, 165, 166, 195, 231, 233
 Meyer, Fritjof: 225, 231
 Miakota, Petro: 132
 Miechowicz, Kasimier: 189
 Mielke, Fred: 89
 Millauer, Stefan: 63, 69
 Mirbeth, Johann: 130
 Mitscherlich, Alexander: 89
 Mordowicz, Cesław: 200
- Morgen, Konrad: 222
 Mrugowsky, Joachim: 275
 Mulka, Robert: 22
 Müller, Heinrich: 28, 127
 Münch, Hans: 232
 Murka, Jaroslaus: 26, 305
- N —
 Nowak, Hans Jürgen: 45, 60
 Nyiszli, Miklos: 162, 163
- O —
 Ohle, SS-Sturmabführer: 35
 Orski, Marek: 189
 Orthel, Rolf: 234, 235, 257, 258
 Ostańkowicz, Cesław: 98
 Osterloh, Otto: 25
- P —
 Paczynski, Jozef: 223
 Palitzsch, Gerhard: 213
 Parcer, Jan: 106
 Pauer-Studer, Herlinde: 222
 Pelt, Robert Jan van: 210-212
 Pflaum, Guntram: 176, 179
 Picciotto Fargion, Liliana: 208, 210
 Piper, Franciszek: 87, 89-94, 99, 102, 127, 130-133, 177, 190, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215
 Pohl, Oswald: 13-15, 19, 30, 32, 35, 75, 88, 119, 120, 129, 130, 297
 Poliakov, Léon: 195
 Pollaczek, SS-Oberscharführer: 148
 Pressac, Jean-Claude: 60, 61, 66, 71, 216, 225, 276, 330
 Puchała, Reinhold: 112
 Pys, Edward: 223
- R —
 Rajkow, Włodimir: 132
 Rassiner, Paul: 229
 Rasumovskij, Physician: 175

- Reitlinger, Gerald: 103, 121, 169
 Rödl, Arthur: 88
 Rohde, Werner: 84
 Rosenberg, Walter: see Vrba, Rudolf
 Rosin, Ernst (Arnst): 200
 Rüter, Christiaan F.: 7
- S —
 Schellenberg, Walter: 177
 Schemmel, Alfred: 24
 Scherpe, Herbert: 7, 68, 213
 Schindler, Oskar: 219
 Schneider, Oskar: 112
 Schumann, Horst: 97, 231
 Schwarz, Heinrich: 26, 74, 80
 Schwarzhuber, Johann: 182
 Sehn, Jan: 23, 33, 35, 39, 52, 73, 105, 110-112, 114, 116, 119, 134, 137, 182
 Semjonow, Jakow: 174, 175
 Setkiewicz, Piotr: 41, 203
 Skibiński, Stanisław: 41
 Škodowa, Julia: 115
 Sledena, Nadia: 373
 Smoleń, Kazimierz: 40, 152, 153, 172, 174
 Śniecko, Tadeusz: 182
 Sobesto, Johann: 95
 Speer, Albert: 158
 Spinoza, Baruch: 226
 Spitzer, Aladar: 112
 Sternberg, Sigmund: 34
- Stitschko, Regina: 94, 374
 Stromberger, Maria: 223
 Strzelecka, Irena: 32, 33, 38, 40, 41, 85, 101
 Świdarska, Maria: 110
 Świebicki, Henryk: 52, 180, 181
 Szmaglewska, Seweryna: 125
 Szymańska, Danuta: 182
 Szymański, Tadeusz: 182
- T —
 Telesz, Henryka: 124
 Thieberger, Rosa: 122, 123
- U —
 Uhlenbrock, Kurt: 106
- V —
 Velleman, J. David: 222
 Vetter, Helmut Waldemar: 42, 95, 231
 Völklein, Ulrich: 220-224, 231, 233
 Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet): 226
 Vrba, Rudolf: 57, 151, 161, 162, 167, 200
- W —
 Wagner, Bernd C.: 202-204
 Wagner, Fero: 112
 Waskiewicz, M.: 42
 Wassermann, August: 48
- Ważniewski, Władysław: 94, 97, 180
 Weber, SS-Obersturmführer: 68, 69
 Weiss, Alexander: 112
 Weiss, Klari: 127
 Weiss, Vojtech: 112
 Weißgerber, Walter: 175, 176, 178
 Weissova, Sara: 165
 Wellers, Georges: 188
 Wessenhöfner, Anton: 24, 25, 304
 Wetzler, Alfred: 57, 112, 113, 145, 151, 161, 162, 167, 200
 Wetzler, Dezider: 112
 Wieland, Christoph M.: 219, 271
 Wirths, Eduard: 43, 62, 72, 219-276
 Wirths, Gertrud: 233
 Wirths, Helmut: 227
 Wirtz, Willi: 62, 63
 Wolken, Otto: 113, 116, 123, 124, 128, 133, 134, 136-144, 147-149, 151, 152, 157, 158, 160, 161, 170, 367
 Wulf, Josef: 195
- Z —
 Zabłudowitsch, Noah: 167
 Zledena, Włodimir: 372
 Zowczyk, Juliusz: 313

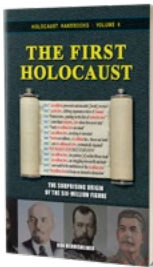
HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

This ambitious, growing series addresses various aspects of the “Holocaust” of the WWII era. Most of them are based on decades of research from archives all over the world. They are heavily referenced. In contrast to most other works on this issue, the tomes of this series approach its topic with profound academic scrutiny and a critical attitude. Any Holocaust researcher ignoring this series will remain oblivious to some of the most important research in the field. These books are designed to both convince the common reader as well as academics. The following books have appeared so far, or are about to be released.

SECTION ONE:

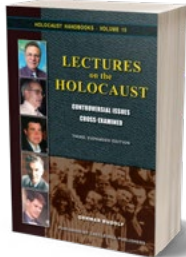
General Overviews of the Holocaust

The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents



propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 5th ed., 200 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why “the Holocaust” is an important topic, and that it is essential to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, the physical traces and documents about the various claimed crime scenes and murder weapons are discussed. After that, the reliability of witness testimony is examined. Finally, the author argues for a free



exchange of ideas on this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialogue style, it is easy to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 4th ed., 597 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#15)

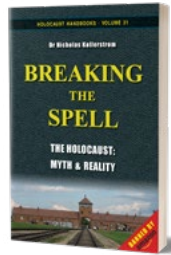
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



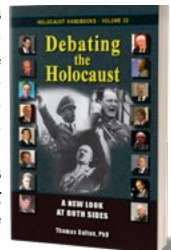
Pictured above are the first 50 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

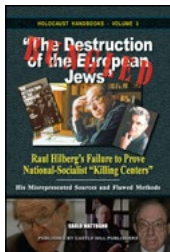
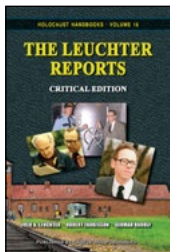
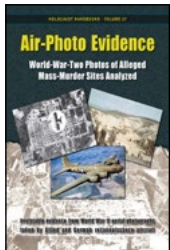
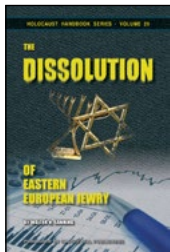
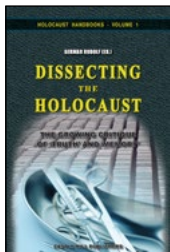
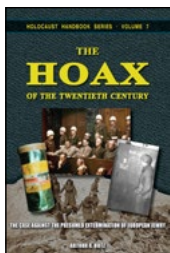
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that “witness statements” supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi “Holocaust” has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzner. 6th ed., 285 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)



Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream’s responses to them. He reveals the weaknesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate.





4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. 4th ed., 524 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the “Holocaust.” It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 3rd ed., 635 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as “Holocaust victims,” had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 3rd ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf, and an update by the author containing new insights; 264

pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air-photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 6th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 167 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four reports on whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on various arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could never have been “utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.” The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome about Auschwitz. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

Bungled: “The Destruction of the European Jews”. Raul Hilberg's Failure to Prove National-Socialist “Killing Centers.” By Carlo Mattogno. Raul Hilberg's magnum opus *The Destruction of the European Jews* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But how does Hilberg support his thesis that Jews were murdered *en masse*? He rips documents out of their context, distorts their content, misinterprets their meaning, and ignores entire archives. He only refers to “useful” witnesses, quotes fragments out of context, and conceals the fact that his witnesses are lying through their teeth. Lies and deceptions permeate Hil-

berg's book, 302 pages, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400-page book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof... you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

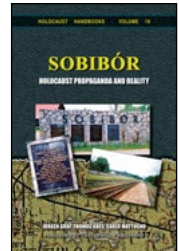
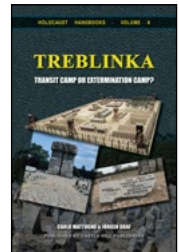
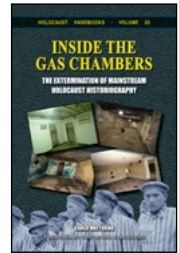
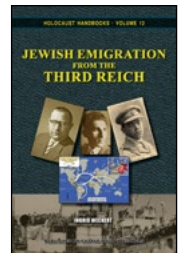
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

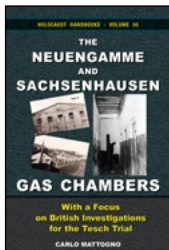
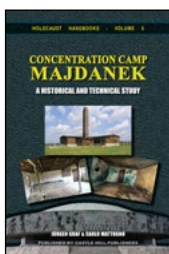
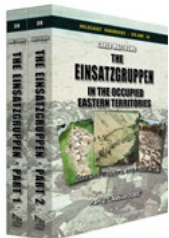
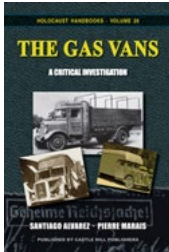
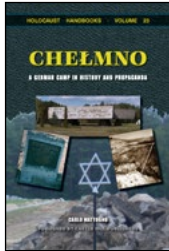
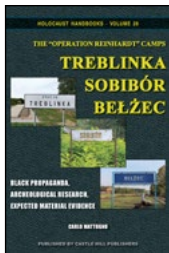
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 456 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)





The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Belzec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archaeological efforts made by mainstream scholars in their attempt to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares the findings of the second part with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and myth. 402 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#28)

Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chelmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in "gas vans" or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports and excavations, German documents – all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chelmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)

The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno's book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 2nd ed., 412 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)

The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering Jews. This study sheds a critical light onto this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. It reveals on the one hand that original war-time documents do not fully support the orthodox genocidal narrative, and on the other that most post-"liberation" sources such as testimonies and forensic reports are steeped in Soviet atrocity propaganda and are thus utterly unreliable. In addition, material traces of the claimed massacres are rare due to an attitude of collusion by governments and Jewish lobby groups. 2nd ed., 2 vols., 864 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#39)

Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war's end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were "only" two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove it groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)

The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other camps, among

them foremost Auschwitz. 178 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp near Danzig, East Prussia, served as a “makeshift” extermination camp in 1944, where inmates were killed in a gas chamber. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. The claimed gas chamber was a mere delousing facility. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Post-war Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into “history” by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of “witnesses” to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 514 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#41)

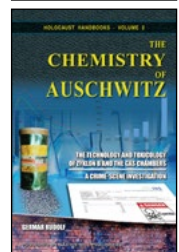
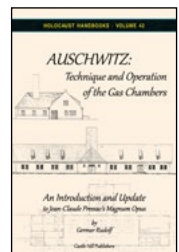
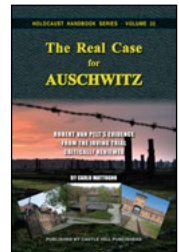
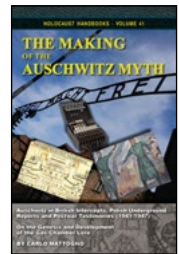
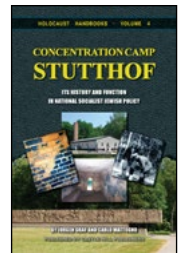
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them. This is a book of prime political and

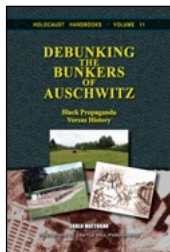
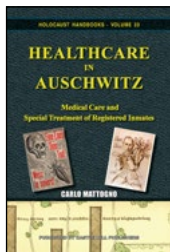
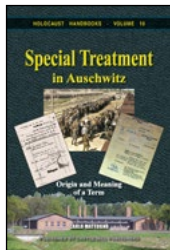
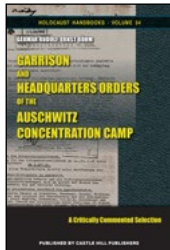
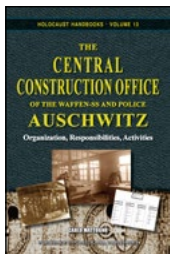
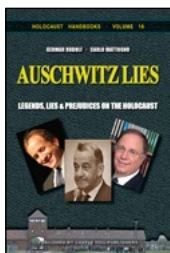
scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the “technical” method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the “revisionists.” In his book, Pressac's works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiates what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reprints are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research results on Auschwitz gained during the past 30 years. With many references to Pressac's epic tome, it serves as an update and correction to it, whether you own an original hard copy of it, read it online, borrow it from a library, purchase a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#42)

The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to some degree. This book addresses questions such as: How were these gas chambers configured? How did they operate? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B is examined in detail. What exactly was it? How did it kill? Did it leave traces in masonry that can be found still today? Indeed, it should have, the author concludes, but several sets of analyses show no trace of it. The author also discusses in depth similar forensic research conducted by other scholars. 4th ed., 454 pages, more than 120 color and over 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)





Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “refutation” of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter’s famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf’s chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (who turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 4th ed., 420 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. When Russian authorities granted access to their archives in the early 1990s, the files of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, stored in Moscow, attracted the attention of scholars researching the history of this camp. This important office was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the “gas chambers.” This study sheds light into this hitherto hidden aspect of this camp’s history, but also provides a deep understanding of the organization, tasks, and procedures of this office. 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)

Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at anything sinister going on. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered, such as the children of SS men playing with inmates, SS men taking friends for a sight-seeing tour through the camp, or having a romantic stroll with their lovers around the camp grounds. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. 185 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index (#34)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

“special treatment,” “special action,” and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while “special” had many different meanings, not a single one meant “execution.” Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged “code language” by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates’ living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. It documents the vast construction efforts to build a huge inmate hospital inside the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were “selected” or subject to “special treatment” while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. The reality of this caring philanthropist refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)

Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The “bunkers” at Auschwitz-Birkenau, two former farmhouses just outside the camp’s perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. They supposedly went into operation during the first half of 1942, with thousands of Jews sent straight from deportation trains to these “gas chambers.” However, documents clearly show that all inmates sent to Auschwitz during that time were properly admitted to the camp. No mass murder on arrival can have happened. With the help of other wartime files as well as air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal “bunkers” never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality by “historians.” 2nd ed.,

292 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gasings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study analyzes witness statements and hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gasings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

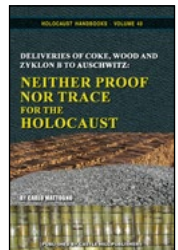
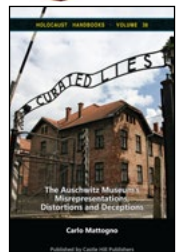
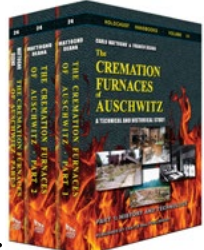
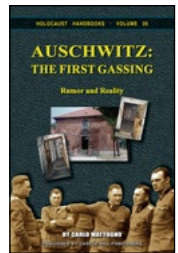
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in trenches. The sky was filled with thick smoke, if we believe witnesses. This book examines many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

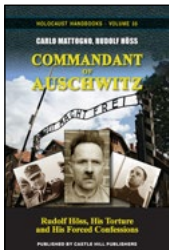
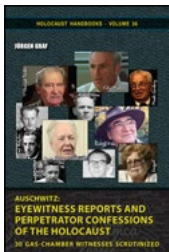
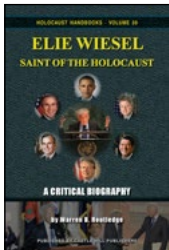
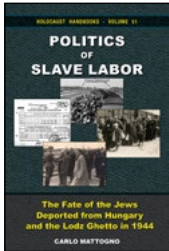
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors establish the nature and capacity of these cremation furnaces, showing that these devices were inferior makeshift versions, and that their capacity was lower than normal. The Auschwitz crematoria were not facilities of mass destruction, but installations barely managing to handle the victims among the inmates who died of various epidemics. 2nd ed., 3 vols., 1201 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under enormous pressure to answer this challenge. They've answered. This book analyzes their answer. It first exposes the many tricks and lies used by the museum to bamboozle millions of visitors every year regarding its most valued asset, the "gas chamber" in the Main Camp. Next, it reveals how the museum's historians mislead and lie through their teeth about documents in their archives. A long string of completely innocuous documents is mistranslated and misrepresented to make it look like they prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. 2nd ed., 259 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, as is done by this study, these documents prove the exact opposite of what those orthodox researchers claim. This study exposes the mendacious tricks with which these museum officials once more deceive the trusting public. 184 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#40)

Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By Carlo Mattogno. The *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of the Auschwitz





Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at creating the otherwise unsubstantiated claim that homicidal gas chambers and lethal injections were used at Auschwitz for mass-murdering inmates. This literary mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#47)

The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By Carlo Mattogno. Nagging is easy. We actually did a better job! That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the initially catastrophic hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports, camp occupancy and mortality figures. For the first time, we find out what this camp's real death toll was. 2 vols., 906 pp., b&w illustrations (Vol. 2), bibliography, index. (#48)

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944. By Carlo Mattogno. The deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 is said to have been the pinnacle of this camp's extermination frenzy, topped off in August of that year by the extermination of Jews deported from the Lodz Ghetto. This book gathers and explains all the evidence available on both events. In painstaking research, the author proves almost on a person-by-person level what the fate was of many of the Jews deported from Hungary or the Lodz Ghetto. He demonstrates that these Jews were deported to serve as slave laborers in the Third Reich's collapsing war economy. There is no trace of any extermination of any of these Jews. 338 pp., b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#51)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Rudolph. This book analyzes several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his

camp autobiography *Night*. The author proves that much of what Wiesel claims can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. This study also shows how parallel to this abuse of power, critical reactions to it also increased: Holocaust revisionism. While Catholics jumped on the Holocaust band wagon, the number of Jews rejecting certain aspect of the Holocaust narrative and its abuse grew as well. This first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds in which he confessed his involvement in the "Holocaust." This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various "confessions." Next, all of Höss's depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening... 2nd ed., 411 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno.

Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli's writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 2nd ed., 484 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#37)

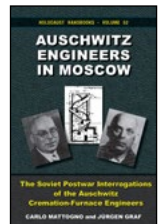
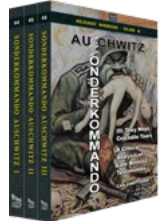
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades. It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraba, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Fliamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon. By Carlo Mattogno. Auschwitz survivor and former member of the so-called "Sonderkommando" Henryk Tauber is one of the most important witnesses about the alleged gas chambers inside the crematoria at Auschwitz, because right at the war's end, he made several extremely detailed depositions about it. The same is true for Szlama Dragon, only he claims to have worked at the so-called "bunkers" of Birkenau, two makeshift gas chambers just outside the camp perimeter. This study thoroughly scrutinizes these two key testimonies. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#45)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon, J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)



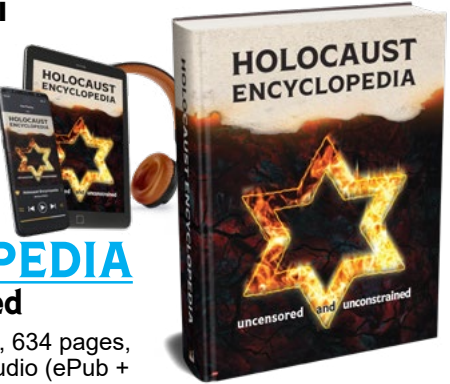
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.



Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:

HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA **uncensored and unconstrained**

Available as paperback (b&w) or hardcover (color), 634 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 579 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. Online at www.NukeBook.org



We all know the basics of “The Holocaust.” But what about the details? Websites and printed encyclopedias can help us there. Take the 4-volume encyclopedia by Israel’s Yad Vashem Center: *The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* (1990). For every significant crime scene, it presents a condensed narrative of Israel’s finest Holocaust scholars. However, it contains not one entry about witnesses and their stories, even though they are the foundation of our knowledge. When a murder is committed, the murder weapon and the crime’s traces are of crucial importance. Yet Yad Vashem’s encyclopedia has no entries explaining scientific findings on these matters – not one.

This is where the present encyclopedia steps in. It not only summarizes and explains the many pieces that make up the larger Holocaust picture. It also reveals the evidence that confirms or contradicts certain notions. Nearly 300 entries present the essence of important witness accounts, and they are subjected to source criticism. This enables us to decide which witness claims are credible.

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid

narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

Other entries discuss tools and mechanisms allegedly used for the mass murders, and how the crimes’ traces were erased, if at all. A few entries discuss toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used.

This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of “Who said it?” This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes entries on psychological warfare and wartime propaganda; on conditions prevailing during investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators; on censorship against historical dissidents; on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative; and on motives of all sides involved in creating and spreading their diverse Holocaust narratives.

In this important volume, now with 579 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

BOOKS ON THE HOLOCAUST AND FREE SPEECH

On the next six pages, we list some of the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For our current range of products, visit our web store at www.ARMREG.co.uk.

The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. 128 pp. pb, 6"x9", ill., bibl., index.

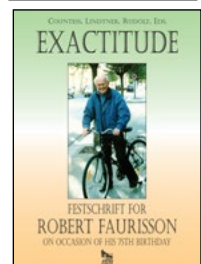
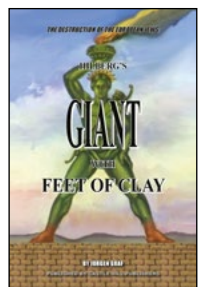
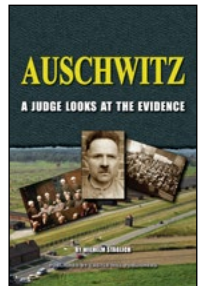
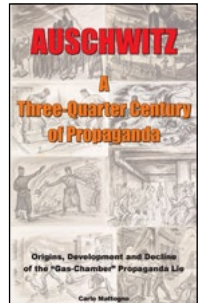
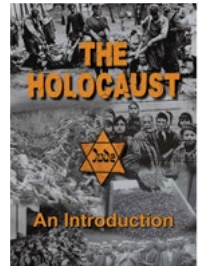
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims... Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"x9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else.

The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This book describes and celebrates the man and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by in-submission. 146 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.



Auschwitz – Forensically Examined.

By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. There are many big times about this. But if you want it all in a nutshell, read this booklet. It condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into a quick and easy read. In the first section, the forensic investigations conducted so far are reviewed. In the second section, the most-important results of these studies are summarized. The main arguments focus on two topics. The first centers around the poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave any traces in masonry where it was used? Can it be detected to this day? The second topic deals with mass cremations. Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do air photos taken during the war confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. The third section reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

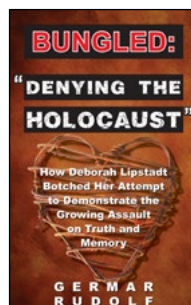
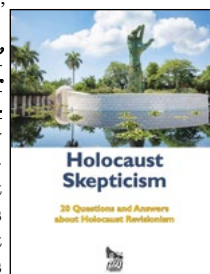
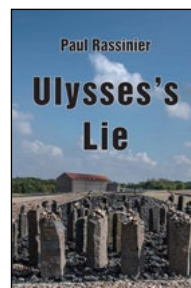
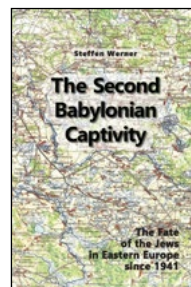
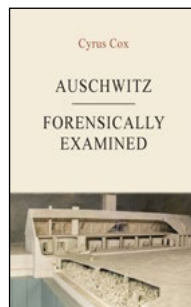
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassinier. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp. 6"x9" pb, bibl, index.

The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to

propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill., bibl., index

Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Questions and Answers about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 15-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? ... Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com, Option "Promotion". This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell... 20 pp., stapled, 8.5"x11", full-color throughout.

Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up with anything. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt's book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific



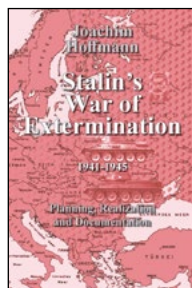
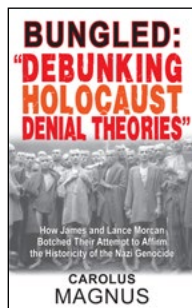
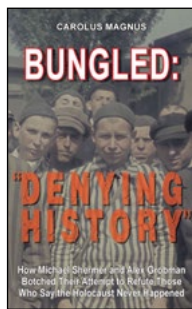
arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Denying History". How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers." As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist archival and forensic research. Furthermore, they piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilized unverified and incestuous sources, and obscured the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; they don't even mention them. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus "revisionist" scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side's source material is dismal, and the way they back up their misleading or false claims is pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A German government historian documents Stalin's murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author's lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans noticed Stalin's aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the cruelest war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder... **428 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.**

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl., b&w ill.



The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like... 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"x11"

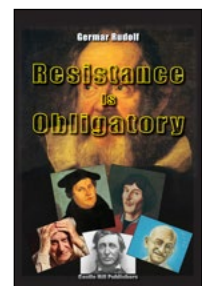
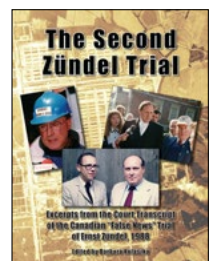
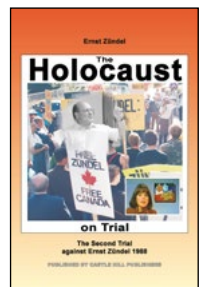
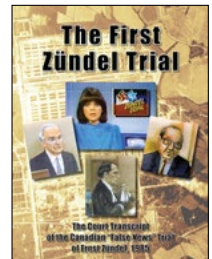
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly

spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"x9", index.

The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript... 498 pp. pb, 8.5"x11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speech-proving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway... 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made



him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a “Western democracy”... 304 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

Love: The Pursuit of Happiness. By Germar Rudolf. Rudolf’s autobiography on the sensual and emotional aspects of his life: love, affection, romance and erotica, as well as the lack of it. It tells about his human relationships with parents, siblings, friends and girlfriends, wives and children – and with a little puppy called Daisy; about his trials and tribulations as a lover and husband, and most importantly as a father of five children. This book might assist many readers to understand themselves and to help resolve or avoid relationship conflicts. It is an account filled with both humility and humor. Ca. 230 pp. pb, 6”x9” (to appear in late 2024)

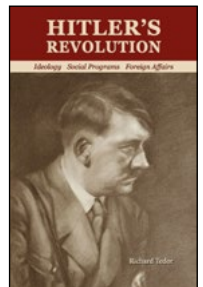
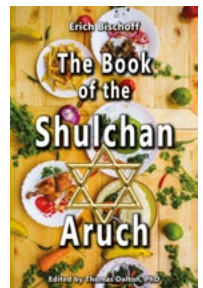
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and analysis of this book. He shows us many dark corners of the Jewish religion. 152 pp. pb, 6”x9”.

Hitler’s Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf

Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany’s most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears apart the dense web of calumny surrounding this controversial figure. It draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the Nazi era, as well as documents from British, U.S., and Soviet archives that describe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

Hitler on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. That Adolf Hitler spoke out against the Jews is beyond obvious. But of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler’s exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence have incentives to present a simplistic picture of Hitler as a blood-thirsty tyrant. However, Hitler’s take on the Jews is far more complex and sophisticated. In this book, for the first time, you can make up your own mind by reading nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews, in considerable detail and in full context. This is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews. As you will discover, Hitler’s analysis of the Jews, though hostile, is erudite, detailed, and – surprise, surprise – largely aligns with events of recent decades. There are many lessons here for the modern-day world to learn. 200 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

Goebbels on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. It gives us a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler’s dislike of the Jews, and likewise wanted them removed from the Reich. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from Europe—perhaps to the island of Madagascar. This would be the “final solution” to the Jewish Question. Nowhere in the



diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million. This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. Also included are partial or full transcripts of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews. 274 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars.

By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting wars. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hard-line stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

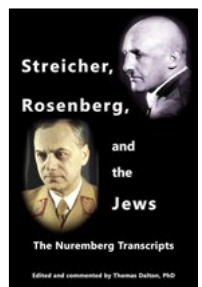
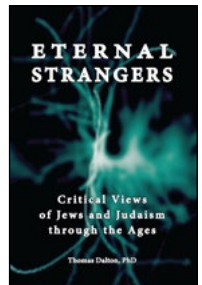
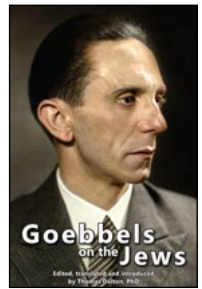
Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and Judaism through the Ages.

By Thomas Dalton. It is common

knowledge that Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best hope for understanding this recurrent 'anti-Semitism' is to study the history: to look at the actual words written by prominent critics of the Jews, in context, and with an eye to any common patterns that might emerge. Such a study reveals strikingly consistent observations: Jews are seen in very negative, yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments is remarkable and strongly suggests that the cause for such animosity resides in the Jews themselves—in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their beliefs.. This book addresses the modern-day "Jewish problem" in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world's social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts.

By Thomas Dalton. Who, apart from Hitler, contrived the Nazi view on the Jews? And what were these master ideologues thinking? During the post-war International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their personal testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the shootings in the East, and the "6 million." The truth of the Holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.



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