

HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS • VOLUME 53

LABOR CAMP AUSCHWITZ --- MONOWITZ



**Exposing the Myth
of “Extermination through Labor”**

CARLO MATTOGNO

THE MONOWITZ LABOR CAMP

Labor Camp

Auschwitz-Monowitz

Exposing the Myth of “Extermination through Labor”

Carlo Mattogno



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Labor Camp Auschwitz-Monowitz:

Exposing the Myth of “Extermination through Labor”

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Cover Illustrations: background, top: factory building of the IG Farben-industrie’s Buna Plant near Monowitz; background bottom: images of Heinrich Himmler and his entourage visiting the Buna plant on 17/18 July 1942; foreground left: Primo Levi; foreground right: Leonardo de Benedetti.

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Introduction

The Monowitz Camp derived its name from the nearby Polish town of Monowitz (Polish: Monowice). This camp was the largest subcamp of the Auschwitz camp complex. It was located just a few miles east of the Auschwitz Main Camp. The Monowitz Camp served as an inmate labor pool for the IG Farben's Buna plant located near Monowitz. In addition to German and other civilian workers,¹ plus British and Italian prisoners of war, inmates of the Auschwitz camp complex had also worked at these chemical factories. This is why the Monowitz Camp came into the focus of the IG-Farben Trial, which was conducted by U.S. authorities from 14 August 1947 to 30 July 1948 at Nuremberg as Case VI of their Nuremberg Military Tribunals.²

At that time, the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal had long since ended,³ and Rudolf Höss had been executed in compliance with the verdict of the trial brought against him by the Polish authorities in Warsaw (11-29 March 1947). However, in these proceedings, the subject of Monowitz had not been dealt with at all. At the Nuremberg IMT, SS judge Konrad Morgen, who had to accept the extermination thesis for obvious reasons without knowing anything about it, improvised badly by inventing nonsense:⁴

“HERR PELCKMANN:^[5] Then you were in Auschwitz proper?

MORGEN: Yes, I went to Auschwitz, and before I started with the investigation itself. . .

THE PRESIDENT: When did you go there?

MORGEN: I cannot give the date exactly, but it must have been the end of 1943 or the beginning of 1944.

¹ Belgians, Danes, French, Poles, Dutch, Italians, Croatians, Slovaks, Spanish, Hungarians, Czechs, Serbs, Bulgarians.

² United States Military Tribunals Nürnberg. Case No. 6. Tribunal VI. U.S. vs Carl Krauch *et al.* An extensive summary of this trial can be found in the collection *Trials of War Criminals...*, Vols. VII-VIII, “The I.G. Farben Case.”

³ *Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal*. Nuremberg 14 November 1945 – 1 October 1946 (hereafter IMT).

⁴ *IMT*, Vol. XX, pp. 503f., hearing of 8 August 1946.

⁵ Host Pelckman, defense lawyer for the SS and SD.

HERR PELCKMANN: The method of extermination there was probably similar to the one you described yesterday?

MORGEN: I thoroughly investigated the entire stretch of territory and studied the layout and installations. The prisoners arrived on a side track in closed transport cars and were unloaded there by Jewish prisoners. Then they were segregated into able-bodied and disabled, and here already the methods of Hoess and Wirth differ. The separation of the disabled was done in a fairly simple way.

Next to the place of the unloading there were several trucks and the doctor gave the arrivals the choice to use these trucks. He said that only sick, old persons and women with children, were allowed to use them. Thereupon these persons swarmed toward the transportation prepared for their use, and then he needed only to hold back the prisoners that he did not want to send to destruction.

These trucks drove off, but they did not drive to the Concentration Camp Auschwitz, but in another direction to the Extermination Camp Monowitz, which was a few kilometers away. This extermination camp consisted of a number of crematories which were not recognizable as such from the outside. They could have been taken for large bathing establishments, and that is what they told the prisoners. These crematories were surrounded by a barbed wire fence and were guarded from the inside by the Jewish labor details which I have already mentioned. The new arrivals were led into a large dressing room and told to take their clothing off. When this was done...

HERR PELCKMANN: Is that not what you described yesterday?

MORGEN: Of course.

HERR PELCKMANN: What precautions were taken to keep these things absolutely secret?

MORGEN: The prisoners who marched off to the concentration camp had no inkling of where the other prisoners were taken. The Extermination Camp Monowitz lay far away from the concentration camp. It was situated on an extensive industrial site and was not recognizable as such and everywhere on the horizon there were smoking chimneys. The camp itself was guarded on the outside by special troops of men from the Baltic, Estonians, Lithuanians, Latvians, and also Ukrainians. The entire technical arrangement was almost exclusively in the hands of the prisoners who were assigned for this job and they were only supervised each time by an Unterführer. The actual killing was done by another Unterführer who let the gas into this room. Thus the number of those who knew about these things was extremely limited. This circle had to take a special oath....”

There is no need to comment on such nonsense.

The court handling Case VI therefore had no pre-ordained “judicial truth” about the Monowitz Camp. In order to bring it into line with the already widely known Auschwitz “truth,” it therefore had to resort to testimonies and, based on them, the subsequent distortion of the few documents adduced.

In contrast to the Höss Trial, in which the guilty verdict was predetermined from the outset – so that the two court-appointed defense lawyers, Tadeusz Ostaszewski and Franciszek Umbreit, were practically an extension of the prosecution – the IG-Farben Trial came closer to being a fair trial; at least the defendants had real defense counsel, who tried to carry out their mandate as best they could.

In the first months of 1944, more than 250 civilian companies were doing contract work at the BUNA plant, employing more than 27,000 workers as well as almost 600 prisoners of war and 5,100 Auschwitz inmates. The latter were organized into numerous labor units (*Kommandos*) who, during work hours, were subordinate to a civilian. Many IG Farben officials, foremen and plant employees lived, often with their families, in the town of Auschwitz and the remaining houses in the former village of Birkenau (Polish: Brzezinka).

The defense lawyers tracked down a number of these people and asked them to deposit affidavits about their experiences at the BUNA facility.

* * *

The starting point of this book can only be the indictment of the IG-Farben Trial, which I report and discuss in Chapter 1 with regard to the charges specifically concerning the Monowitz Labor Camp. The few general documents that were introduced during the trial are set out and analyzed in Chapter 2. In the scant orthodox Holocaust literature on the subject of Monowitz, the many defense witnesses are virtually ignored. They were managers, foremen and workers belonging to the multiple firms that had worked in the IG-Farben industrial complex, but, surprisingly, among them were also former prisoners, some of them Jewish. In Chapter 3, I present an extensive collection of their testimonies, which provide a coherent and comprehensive picture of what really happened at the camp. Chapter 4 describes the organization of the Monowitz Camp’s inmate infirmary, both on the basis of documents and on the basis of a detailed report prepared in 1946 by Italian physician Leonardo de Benedetti, assisted by famous Italian author Primo Levi. Because of its importance, I reproduce it in its entirety in an English translation.

During the trial, the prosecution introduced two specific documents of great import: the register of the camp's inmate infirmary (*Krankenbuch*, Sick Book) and numerous lists of inmate transfers from this facility to Auschwitz and Birkenau. The U.S. prosecutors distorted the meaning of these documents with a fallacious and biased interpretation. In fact, it established fictitious "rules," according to which the inmate infirmary could accommodate only 5% of the camp's occupancy, and inmates who were accommodated there could stay only for up to 15 days, after which they were transferred to Birkenau or Auschwitz, meaning to the "gas chambers" or their antechambers. In Chapter 5, I provide a detailed study of these documents, which essentially consists of verifying the names of the transferred inmates (almost always accompanied by their registration numbers) with the numbers recorded in the Morgue Register (*Leichenhallenbuch*), to determine how many inmates actually died after transfer to Auschwitz and Birkenau. This study is based on a large sample of 1,484 inmate names and/or registration numbers. The relevant list, along with several others, is given in the Appendix.

Another important document adduced by the prosecution is the Death Book of the Monowitz Camp, in which 1,651 deaths are recorded: it resoundingly refutes the prosecution's absurd claim that 25,000 inmates died at Monowitz. Section 3 of Chapter 5 is devoted to this issue. In addition to the distortion of the above-mentioned documents, the indictment was based on a plethora of witnesses who shamelessly, and with impunity, uttered lies and nonsense, as I document in Chapter 6, where I present a collection of the most-important testimonies. The few orthodox Holocaust historians who have dealt with the Monowitz Camp generally merely mention them as sources in their historical reconstruction, without any necessary source criticism. In the present study, they are instead reported with ample quotations, and then they are duly and critically analyzed.

1. The IG-Farben Indictment

The indictment of the IG-Farben Trial contained in “Count Three: Slavery and Mass Murder” a section titled “Farben at Auschwitz,” from which I quote the essential parts (*Trials of War Criminals...*, Vol. VII, pp. 47-51):

“132. The Auschwitz concentration camp was established for the main purpose of exterminating human beings. Life or death of the inmates depended solely upon their fitness for work. All who were considered fit to work were used as slave laborers; all who were not considered fit to work were exterminated in gas chambers and their bodies burned. When the remainder of dead exceeded the capacity of the specially constructed crematoria, the ‘overflow’ of human beings was burned in huge open bonfires. Here many victims were also burned alive. In Auschwitz alone, three to four million persons were exterminated, and another one-half million died from disease and starvation.

133. The decision between life and death of newly arrived inmates was made pursuant to a screening system which operated as follows: There were two SS doctors on duty to examine the incoming transports of prisoners. The prisoners would be marched by one of the doctors who would make spot decisions as they walked by. Those who appeared fit for work were sent into the camp. Others were sent immediately to the extermination chambers. Children of tender years were usually exterminated, since by reason of their youth, most of them were considered unable to work. Steps were taken to conceal from the victims the fact that they were to be exterminated and it was represented to them that by going through the gas chambers they were only going through a bathing and delousing process. It took from three to fifteen minutes to kill the people in the death chamber, and when their screaming had stopped it was assumed they were dead. About a half hour later, the doors were opened and the bodies removed, whereupon special commandos of the SS took off the rings and extracted the gold from the teeth of the corpses. The bodies were then cremated and after cremation, their ashes were used for fertilizer. In some instances, attempts were made to utilize the fat from the bodies of the victims in the commercial manufacture of soap.

134. At Auschwitz, innumerable inmates were forcibly subjected to cruel and unusual experiments in surgery and tests of various medications. These surgical and medical experiments consisted in the main of castrations,

ovarian operations, amputations, complete removal of sexual organs, abortions, sterilization by X-Ray, injection with the virus of certain diseases, and subsequent oral or intra-venal application of various drugs and pharmaceutical products. Many of the pharmaceuticals used were manufactured by and procured from one or more of FARBEN's plants.

135. In or about 1940, the defendant KRAUCH discussed the construction of a new buna plant with the defendant AMBROS. The defendant AMBROS in consultation with the defendant TER MEER proceeded to make a survey of suitable locations and recommended to the FARBEN Vorstand that the buna plant be constructed at Auschwitz. In recommending said location, the defendant AMBROS called specific attention to the available labor supply from the concentration camps in that area. The Vorstand approved the recommendations and authorized the construction of a buna plant at Auschwitz. [...]

137. Early in 1941 FARBEN, having secured priority in the procurement of concentration camp labor from Auschwitz, undertook the construction of the Buna Plant at Auschwitz. Goering issued an order to Himmler, in or about February, 1941, to the effect that Jews in Auschwitz and surrounding areas must be immediately vacated because of the Buna factory to be constructed. The said order further provided that concentration camp inmates be used for the construction of said Buna works, estimating that eight to twelve thousand workers would be needed. Himmler and the defendant KRAUCH were authorized to prepare and formulate necessary orders to carry the foregoing into effect, and to notify Goering when such orders were formulated. Pursuant to the said directive of February, 1941, from Goering to Himmler, the SS was authorized to make arrangements with FARBEN for the use of concentration camp inmates in the construction of the Buna works. Thereafter, at a meeting held in Berlin, FARBEN agreed with General Wolff of the SS that it would pay the SS one and a half to four marks per day for different classes of labor which were to be furnished by the SS from the concentration camp at Auschwitz. The lowest rate was for the labor of those children of tender years who were considered strong enough physically that they were given the opportunity to work for a short time in lieu of immediate death. None of the inmates ever received any portion of these payments.

138. In order to bring more slave workers closer to the Buna plant, and thus better integrate production with concentration camp facilities in the Auschwitz system, in October, 1942, FARBEN constructed an additional camp at Auschwitz called Monowitz, adjacent to the Buna Plant site. The standard pattern of concentration camp construction was followed. Monowitz, like the others, was surrounded by dense barbed wire fences, charged with high tension electric current. It contained strategically placed guard towers, tor-

ture enclosures, and all other standard concentration camp accessories and equipment, including a specially constructed railway spur leading into Monowitz, over which were carried the well-known ‘transports’ of inmates. Monowitz received not only as many inmates as FARBEN could obtain from the Auschwitz concentration camp but received new inmates and was administered in every way like all the other camps. For the construction and equipping of Monowitz, FARBEN, with the specific approval of the Vorstand, expended upwards of 5,000,000 reichsmarks.

139. FARBEN reached an understanding with the SS relating to the administration of Monowitz, and, pursuant to this agreement, assumed responsibility, among other things, for the furnishing of food, quarters, and similar facilities. The policing of the concentration camp was shared between the SS and the ‘Work Police’ which was set up and armed by FARBEN.

140. In the administration of the Monowitz concentration camp FARBEN set up a special punishment division to which were sent workers who did not conform to the murderous requirements of production efficiency imposed by FARBEN. As a result of such action, beatings and other forms of corporal punishment were administered, and in many cases the workers were sent to the extermination chambers at Birkenau, another part of the Auschwitz system, which was notorious for its gas chambers and crematoria.

141. FARBEN, in complete defiance of all decency and human considerations, abused its slave workers by subjecting them, among other things, to excessively long, arduous, and exhausting work, utterly disregarding their health or physical condition. The sole criterion of the right to live or die was the production efficiency of said inmates. By virtue of inadequate rest, inadequate food (which was given to the inmates while in bed at the barracks), and because of the inadequate quarters (which consisted of abed of polluted straw, shared by from two to four inmates), many died at their work or collapsed from serious illness there contracted. With the first signs of a decline in the production efficiency of any such workers, although caused by illness or exhaustion, such workers would be subjected to the well-known ‘SELEKTION.’ ‘SELEKTION’, in its simplest definition meant that if, upon a cursory examination, it appeared that the inmate would not be restored within a few days to full productive capacity, he was considered expendable and was sent to the ‘Birkenau’ camp of Auschwitz for the customary extermination. The meaning of ‘SELECTION’ and ‘BIRKENAU’ were known to everyone at Auschwitz and became a matter of common knowledge.

142. The working conditions at the FARBEN Buna plant were so severe and unendurable that very often inmates were driven to suicide by either dashing through the guards and provoking death by rifle shot or hurling

themselves into the high-tension electrically-charged barbed wire fences. As a result of these conditions, the labor turnover in the Buna plant in one year amounted to at least three hundred per cent. Besides those who were exterminated and committed suicide, up to and sometimes over one hundred persons died at their work every day from sheer exhaustion. All depletions occasioned by extermination and other means of death were balanced by replacement with new inmates. Thus, FARBEN secured a continuous supply of fresh inmates in order to maintain full production.

143. FARBEN's conduct at Auschwitz can be best described by a remark of Hitler: 'What does it matter to us? Look away if it makes you sick.'

During the hearing on 27 August 1947, prosecutor Josiah E. Dubois rephrased the indictment as follows:⁶

"The terrible story of Auschwitz, in great detail, including reference to the 'Buna' plant and the Birkenau gas chambers and giving figures concerning the size of Jewish convoys and the numbers of inmates who died at Auschwitz, was received by the United States War Refugee Board and made public in November, 1944. This was not the first time, of course, that the world had heard of Auschwitz. What was happening here had been known for some time. But this was the first time that so much detail, including particularly the involvement of industrial firms in the Auschwitz program, was made public.

The main camp of Auschwitz (Auschwitz I) was built towards the end of 1940 in a suburb of Oswiecim, Poland, for 26,000 people. Camp II Auschwitz Birkenau, built in 1941, held 86,000. It was divided into two camps, one for male inmates designed to house 46,000, and one for 40,000 women. Auschwitz Camp III, called Monowitz, which will be described in detail at a later point, was built on the I.G. Farben site and held 10,000 inmates. Thus the concentration camps were built to house 136,000^[7] concentration camp inmates. [...]

In August 1941, the use of lethal gas known as Zyclon B [sic] was tried experimentally on a group of Russian Officers at Auschwitz; the method proved highly successful and Hoess proceeded to exploit it. This decision made Hoess famous as the most monstrous mass murderer in history. Special gas chambers were created at Birkenau and a series of crematoria were constructed to take care of the corpses. Hoess himself estimated that at least 2,500,000 Auschwitz inmates were executed in the gas chambers and exterminated in the crematoria, and that another half million inmates died from starvation or disease. He added that the total of three million rep-

⁶ Official Record. United States Military Tribunals Nürnberg. Case No. 6. Tribunal VI. U.S. vs Carl Krauch *et al.* Volume 1. Transcripts (English). 14 August – 2 September 1947, pp. 170-181.

⁷ The total of the figures given is 122,000.

resented about 70 or 80 percent of all the persons who came to Auschwitz, and that the remainder were picked out and used as slave workers for the industries located near the camp. Other estimates of the total deaths at Auschwitz run as high as four million persons; it is clear that the rate of extermination during the years 1941 to 1944 was between 75,000 and 100,000 persons every month. [...]

As the tens of thousands of unfortunate Jews of Norway, Holland, Hungary, France, Poland and Greece were herded into Auschwitz, more than sixty percent were determined to be unfit for work and were 'selected' for immediate gassing. From the remaining forty percent, the best labor was given to I.G. Auschwitz. In spite of the careful 'selection', the life span of an inmate coming to I.G. Farben Auschwitz was approximately three months. A group of Norwegians, each weighing between 160 and 190 pounds, was assigned to I.G. Auschwitz in 1942. After six weeks only 10% of this group were still alive. The rest of them had died of exhaustion and the ones who remained alive weighed less than 90 pounds. [...]

In two months all were dead. Inmates who had never performed any hard physical labor were forced to carry in double time hundred pound cement sacks and when they broke down, they were beaten or kicked by kapos and I.G. foremen. Those who could no longer get up were left lying on the ground where they fell, and only in the evening after the working day was finished, were their fellow workers permitted to carry them back to Monowitz. Many of those being carried were no longer alive, but even corpses had to be returned for roll call. Such death caravans were a daily sight at I.G. Auschwitz.

The mortality was extremely high. From the evidence it can be estimated conservatively that Farben's concentration camp Monowitz and Farben's buna plant together took the lives of 25,000 persons. The appalling significance of this figure can only be understood when it is known that Farben's employment of inmates never exceeded 10,000 and the average was somewhere between 5,000 and 7,000. In other words, Farben inmates died at the rate of more than 100% each year.

Exhaustion, malnutrition, freezing for lack of clothing during open air work, and beatings were the principal causes of death. Of course there were other contributing causes. For example, at Monowitz there were only three hospital wards holding about three hundred beds in 1942 – sometimes with two and three patients in one bed. Conditions were so bad that the SS suggested that additional hospital wards be built. But the SS did not have the Farben problem of turning out the most work at the least cost, and Farben turned the request down on the grounds that I.G. Auschwitz did not have space in Monowitz for sick inmates, but only for healthy ones who were able to work.

Later two additional wards were installed, but those were completely inadequate since by then there were 10,000 inmates at Monowitz. Because of Farben's policy the hospital wards in Monowitz were used only to treat those inmates who could be cured and made fit for work again very quickly.

There were a number of interesting rules such as the 'Five Percent' rule. No more than five percent of the total inmates were permitted to be sick at one time. If that percentage was exceeded, 'selections' would take place to eliminate the excess. The excess were sent to Birkenau for gassing. Another rule was the 'Fourteen Day.' Inmates were admitted to the hospital only if it was thought they could be cured and returned to work within fourteen days. Thus, those who were worn out or otherwise unable to work because of sores, fractures or other slow-healing incapacities, were 'selected' for gassing. Those who were 'selected' were thrown on the truck and driven through I.G. Auschwitz on their way to extermination at Birkenau. [...]

A hospital book from the SS records at the Monowitz concentration camp contains a record of Monowitz inmates who were cleared through the Farben hospital at Monowitz during the year 1943. According to these records, 15,000 inmates at the Monowitz concentration camp entered the Farben hospital during this year. The book shows the name of each inmate, the date he entered and the date he departed – dead or alive. Those who died in the hospital are identified by a cross in the column 'remarks.' 750 patients died in 11 months of 1943. Those who were dispatched from the hospital to Auschwitz or Birkenau are identified by the words 'nach Auschwitz' and 'nach Birkenau.' This meant death by extermination in practically every case. 'Nach Auschwitz' meant that they were sent to the main camp at Auschwitz because they were unfit to work at the buna factory, it being notorious that any such inmates returned to Auschwitz would be sent in due course to the gas chambers. 'Nach Birkenau' meant that the inmates were sent directly to the gas chambers. Over 2,500 inmates were dispatched from the hospital for extermination."

It is clear that the prosecution knew nothing about the Warsaw trial against Rudolf Höss, and relied exclusively on the findings of U.S.-American and British courts, specifically the statements made by Rudolf Höss while in British and U.S. custody, which are notoriously full of lies and nonsense.⁸ Having been accepted as court-ordained "truths" did not make his claims any less ridiculous. The most-blatant nonsense require no comment:

- "The Auschwitz concentration camp was established for the main purpose of exterminating human beings";
- "many victims were also burned alive";

⁸ See in this regard Mattogno 2020.

- “three to four million persons were exterminated, and another one-half million died from disease and starvation”;
- “It took from three to fifteen minutes to kill the people in the death chamber”;
- the cremation ashes “were used for fertilizer”;
- “attempts were made to utilize the fat from the bodies of the victims in the commercial manufacture of soap”;
- “Other estimates of the total deaths at Auschwitz run as high as four million persons; it is clear that the rate of extermination during the years 1941 to 1944 was between 75,000 and 100,000 persons every month” – hence between 3,600,000 and 4,800,000 victims for the four years referred to.

The prosecution attached great value to the U.S.’s War Refugee Board Report, which allegedly revealed “the terrible story of Auschwitz in great detail,” but is notoriously peppered with crude black propaganda. It was admitted by the Tribunal as Document L-22, Prosecution Exhibit No. 1759. All the elements of the prosecution, as far as the alleged extermination of Jews at Auschwitz is concerned, are completely unfounded, as I have documented in another study.⁹

I provide further confirmation of this in Chapter 6.

⁹ Mattogno/Nyiszli, Chapter 4.3.1. “The Defendants’ Knowledge during the I.G. Farben Trial,” pp. 333-343.

2. Documents

Apart from the register of the BUNA infirmary, the transfer lists from this facility to Auschwitz or Birkenau, and the Death Book – which will be examined in Chapter 5 – the prosecution did not present documents on the alleged atrocious living conditions of the inmates. A number of “reports” on “punishment orders” classified NI-11838 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 1477), NI-11002 (P. E. No. 1482), NI-11003 (P. E. No. 1483) and NI-11029 (P. E. No. 1491), show just the opposite of what the prosecution claimed: punishments of inmates for infractions were not arbitrary, but were meted out according to strict regulations, which I have described in detail in another book.¹⁰ The relevant directives by the First Leader of Protective Custody Camp SS *Obersturmführer* Vincenz Schöttl reads as follows:¹¹

“Concentration Camp Auschwitz III, Department III. Monowitz, 17 December 1943.

Re.: Corporal Punishments

To all subcamps of Concentration Camp Auschwitz III

The punishment orders for inmates to be punished with corporal punishment are to be handled as follows:

1. On promulgation of punishment.

The punishment orders are sent by Dept. III to the relevant labor camp where the inmate is located. The inmate is brought before the medical orderly of the camp in question, who inspects him, crosses out what is not applicable on the punishment order under ‘medical report,’ and signs the punishment order. The punishment order is then immediately returned to Department III.

2. Carrying out of punishment.

For inmates in the satellite camps, corporal punishment is carried out in the camp in question. For this purpose, the punishment order is sent to the camp in question by Department III after approval by the head of the Central Office. The inmate is read the punishment report and the punishment

¹⁰ Mattogno 2016, Chapter 1.4, “Punishments”, pp. 28-30.

¹¹ NARA, RG No. 242/338, Roll No. 6, Frame No. 000557.

order, the announcement is noted on the punishment report, and the punishment is carried out by a designated inmate under the strictest observation of the regulations (see back of the punishment order). The exact date (including the time) of the carrying out of the punishment as well as the number, last and first name of the inmate carrying out the punishment must then be entered in the punishment order and signed by the same inmate in the relevant place.

The camp or unit leader and the medical orderly of the camp in question must be present at the execution of the sentence. They shall sign the punishment order (camp or unit leader – in case of ‘protective custody camp leader’, medical orderly – in case of ‘camp doctor’). The punishment order is then immediately returned to Department III.”

Other documents, some of which were seized by U.S. officials but not ad-
 duced at the trial, provide a completely different picture from that put for-
 ward by the prosecution. Headquarters Order No. 4/44, Monowitz, issued
 by the Monowitz Camp’s commandant, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Heinrich
 Schwarz, on 22 February 1944, contained the following provisions:¹²

“2. Roll Calls

At the last commandant’s meeting in Berlin, the chief of the Main Office emphasized that roll calls should be kept as short as possible so that the inmates do not have to stand longer than necessary. I draw the camp commanders’ attention especially to the need to shorten the one-time roll call.

Given the relatively small number of inmates in the individual subcamps, a roll call must not last longer than 5 or at most 10 minutes. [...]

5. Inmate Benefits – Bonus Coupons

The report on the labor situation shows that various armaments companies where inmates were employed paid very small bonuses to the inmates. Some camps were excluded from bonuses altogether. The camp leaders must immediately determine the reason for the low or non-payment of bonuses in January 1944. As soon as I receive the individual reports, I will personally contact the companies or construction contractors. Report by 27 Feb. 1944. [...]

7. Mistreatment of Inmates

It has happened in a subcamp that inmates were beaten and sometimes mistreated by civilians with whom they were working at the same work site, so that they had to be temporarily admitted to the infirmary. In cases where cooperation with civilians is unavoidable, the camp leaders are responsible for order, and must have the civilians instructed again by the factory on how to treat inmates. On the other hand, any mistreatment of an inmate by a civilian must be reported to me immediately.

¹² Frei *et al.*, pp. 412f.

I take this opportunity to once again expressly draw your attention to the existing order that no SS man may lay a hand on an inmate. In the 5th year of the war, every effort is to be made to preserve the labor fitness of the inmates. If an inmate commits an offense, the prescribed report is to be made.”

In the following months, Schwarz issued further directives on the treatment of inmates. Here is the text of Headquarters Order No. 6/44. Monowitz, 22 April 1944:¹³

“12. Inmate sickness rates

In some camps, inmate sickness rates have risen dramatically. The camp, report and labor-service leaders must constantly monitor the sickness status of the inmates, and have malingerers examined by the chief camp doctor.

13. Bonuses

The number of bonuses issued by the companies is still too low in relation to the total number of inmates deployed. The camp leaders must maintain constant contact with the company directorates in order to ensure that the bonus coupons are paid out in full.”

The International Tracing Service at Arolsen is in possession of documentation from the Auschwitz Museum on bonus coupons assigned to Monowitz inmates during the period 2 February to 24 March 1944.¹⁴ In this regard, some partial data regarding subcamp Gollerschau is known. The “Unit report for the month of April”, dated 10 May 1944 and directed to “1st Leader of Protective Custody Camp Concentration Camp Auschwitz-III” states:¹⁵

“In April, the premiums paid amounted to R[eichs]M[ark] 3239.”

The May report (dated 7 June 1944) mentions 4,361 RM.¹⁶

The “Report on the labor camp for the time from 1 June until 30 June 44,” dated 1 July of that year, informs with a few more words:¹⁷

“In the month of May, RM 4541 was paid out to inmates in the form of work bonuses.”

From this series of reports, we learn that this figure was RM 4,208 for June,¹⁸ RM 4,555 for July¹⁹ and RM 3,603 for August.²⁰

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 438f.

¹⁴ ISD, Ordner Nr. 70b. The documentation consists of 149 pages, and also covers various *Kommandos* of Auschwitz.

¹⁵ ISD, 82346223.

¹⁶ ISD, 82346226.

¹⁷ ISD, 82346230.

¹⁸ ISD, 82346233.

¹⁹ ISD, 82346235.

Headquarters Order No. 8/44 of the Monowitz Camp, dated 14 July 1944, contains further provisions on “inmate deployment,” among other things:²¹

“Effective immediately, the labor deployment of inmates is to be closely monitored by the camp leaders. Above all, it must be ensured that every skilled worker is deployed in his profession, because this is the only way to achieve 100% labor productivity. If, for any reason, skilled workers are not deployed accordingly, they are to be reported immediately to the HQ CC Au III, Dept. III. On the other hand, inmates registered as skilled workers but not recognized as such are to be removed and reported to Department III a in Auschwitz.

It is also inadmissible for skilled workers to be transferred from one day shift to the following night shift by individual foremen without sufficient time off in between. I hold the camp leaders responsible for the fact that such disregard of the necessary rest period does not occur anymore.”

Important directives from SS *Obergruppenführer* Oswald Pohl on the treatment of inmates arrived at Auschwitz – and Monowitz – in March 1944:²²

“The Chief of the SS Economic Administrative Main Office, Berlin, 8 March 1944.

Subject: Inmate deployment.

To the Commandant CC Au. I – III.

1. New, extensive armaments production, which we have to carry out with inmates, requires that every inmate who is not absolutely necessary at his current workplace is released for these measures.

Anything that does not serve the cause of victory must be stopped. This includes embellishment work.

This year I prohibit the planting of flowers and ornamental shrubs by inmates in gardens and green areas.

Where horticultural facilities exist on the sites, these are to be planted with vegetables, tomatoes and the like for camp purposes.

2. Regular street sweeping detachments, so-called daily ‘yard sweepers,’ are to be discontinued. In the 5th year of the war, it suffices to clean squares and streets in the camps and garrisons once a week, on Sundays in the morning.

²⁰ ISD, 82346239. This figure is contained in the “*Bericht über das Kommando für Monat August*,” dated 14 September 1944.

²¹ See Frei *et al.*, p. 468.

²² NARA, RG No. 242/338, Roll No. 6, Frame No. 000581.

3. *I once more point out that the inmates' labor belongs to the Reich. Anyone who employs inmates in his household or for his private purposes without my express permission and without payment is guilty of fraud. I will take action against infractions.*

4. *I have no objection to the existence of inmate bands at some concentration camps, if these inmates are fully engaged in work during the day. They can play music in their free time.*

5. *The commandants advise the protective custody camps and the leaders of the labor camps that they must ensure that the inmates who are assigned to shift work can sleep undisturbedly. Under no circumstances may these inmates be woken from their sleep, for example to check that the commands are full during roll call.*

signed Pohl,

SS Gruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS."

On 26 October 1943, Pohl issued unconditional directives on the treatment of inmates to the commanders of 19 concentration camps, including Auschwitz. The relevant letter begins as follows:²³

"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^[24] 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.

²³ AMS, I-IB 8, pp. 53-57.

²⁴ The *Abteilung V-Standortarzt* (Department V-garrison physician) of the concentration camps.

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 measures 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.”*

On each point, Pohl gave very detailed directions and rules of conduct,²⁵ and concluded peremptorily:

“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.”

It is clear that these directives applied eminently to the Monowitz Camp.

On 26 October 1944, the chief of Office Group D – Concentration Camps of the SS Economic Administrative Main Office (*Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt*, WVHA), SS *Gruppenführer* Richard Glücks, addressed the following letter directly to Schwarz:²⁶

“Subject: Preservation of the inmates’ working capacity.

To the camp commandant CC Au. III.

It has recently been noted in various labor camps that the inmates housed there do not have the opportunity to get sufficient sleep due to incorrect scheduling. The commanders of the concentration camps must make absolutely sure that the inmates, from whom we must demand the highest level of performance at all workplaces, have the opportunity to rest after work by getting sufficient and undisturbed sleep.

Every inmate must be able to sleep for at least 7 1/2 to 8 hours, if he is to be 100% fit the next day. Special care must be taken to ensure that inmates assigned to the night shift can also sleep the required number of hours undisturbedly during the day after returning from their shift, and that their sleep is not interrupted by roll calls.

²⁵ For the full text, see Mattogno 2016, pp. 15-18.

²⁶ NARA, RG No. 242/338, Roll No. 6, Frame No. 000598.

In addition, especially in the labor camps, care must be taken to ensure that each inmate has a bed to himself, and that the inmate has the opportunity to dry his wet clothing in his quarters or in specially designed rooms. You must pay particular attention to all these points to ensure that the health of the inmates and their commitment to the armament measures are maintained.”

On 29 October 1942, the *Reichsführer SS* issued an order with the subject line “Parcels sent to inmates,” which was forwarded to Germany’s Department of Homeland Security (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*, RSHA) and SS WVHA, and from there to the concentration camp commandants. It stipulated:²⁷

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

2) The number of parcels an inmate can receive is unlimited. However, the contents must be consumed by the inmate on the day of arrival or the following day. If this is not possible, distribution will also be made to other inmates.

3) This order of mine applies not only to German inmates, but also to all other inmates who have the opportunity to have food parcels sent to them.

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

5) If an inmate abuses the sending of parcels to smuggle secret messages, tools or other unauthorized items, he is immediately punished with death. His barracks is banned from receiving parcels for three months.”

The copy of the order sent to Auschwitz Concentration Camp bears at the bottom an annotation by the 1st leader of the protective custody camp saying:

“To all labor camps and mail departments Concentration Camp Auschwitz III. 24 Aug. 44.”

This was communicated on 1 August by SS *Gruppenführer* Glücks “to the commandants of CC Au. III” in the following terms:²⁸

“The Supreme Chief – SS Obergruppenführer and [Major] General of the Waffen [SS] – has ordered that no parcels from abroad, even when they come from the Red Cross, may be turned over to inmates.

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.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Frame No. 000556.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Frame No. 000580.

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

On 18 August, SS *Gruppenführer* Glücks communicated "to the commandants of CC Au. III" that Pohl had revoked the order of 1 August, except for the provision concerning the thorough inspection of parcels, and that Himmler's order of 29 October 1942 remained in effect.²⁹

Defense attorney Alfred Seidl presented two "negotiations" concerning an SS NCO, Jacob Jochum.³⁰ The first begins like this:

"Negotiation on the commitment of SS Unterscharführer Jochum.

I was instructed by SS Hauptsturmführer Plonin on 17 Oct. 1940 about my duties in general, in particular about the obligation to maintain secrecy about matters which have become known to me in the course of my service and whose secrecy is naturally necessary or especially prescribed.

I was further instructed that the obligation to maintain official secrets continues to exist even after I have left the SS. I am aware that I am guilty of disobeying a service order [in the event of non-compliance], and I also know that a violation of this order constitutes treason."

Given the date, it is obvious that the duty of silence was general and generic, and had no relation to the alleged gassings. The second document echoes the duty of silence, but added to it is the peremptory prohibition against mistreatment of detainees:

"Negotiation

on the commitment of SS Oberscharführer Jacob Jochum.

I was instructed by SS Obersturmführer Möser on 10 Dec. 1943 about my duties in general, in particular about the obligation to maintain secrecy about matters that have become known to me in the course of my service and whose secrecy is naturally necessary or especially prescribed. I was further instructed that the obligation to maintain official secrets continues to exist even after my later retirement from the SS.

I am aware that I am guilty of disobeying a service order [in the event of non-compliance], and I also know that a violation of this order constitutes treason.

I am also aware that the Führer alone decides on the life and death of an enemy of the state. No member of the SS and no person obliged to serve in the Waffen SS is therefore authorized to lay hands on an enemy of the state or to physically abuse him. An inmate is only punished by the commandant. Likewise, executions to be carried out in the concentration

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Frame No. 000589.

³⁰ Document No. Dü-874, Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 67.

camps will only be carried out on the orders of the Reichsführer SS and SS leaders authorized by him.

I make the following declaration on a handshake:

'I swear on oath that I will always carry out my official duties in the Auschwitz concentration camp punctually and conscientiously, and that I will maintain official secrecy.'

In confirmation of this act of commitment, I sign this negotiation after it has been read out.

Auschwitz, 19 December 1943.

Jacob Jochum [handwritten signature]

SS Oberscharführer."

This reflected the repeated directives of the WVHA, which had been reiterated on 8 December 1943 by SS *Gruppenführer* Glücks in a letter with the subject line "Supervision of inmate units," which he sent to the commanders of the concentration camps, including Auschwitz I-III:³¹

"Every sub-leader and guard must admonish inmates loitering around to work. It goes without saying that it is forbidden to hit, push or even touch the inmate. The inmate is to be urged only by word."

As I have documented elsewhere,³² all provisions relating to the treatment of inmates – the "Regulations for concentration camps (camp organization)," the "Instructions on the tasks and duties of concentration camp guards," the "Handouts for the instruction of SS officers serving on concentration camp duty," strictly forbade mistreatment of inmates. This was also explicitly expressed as early as 9 July 1942 for the Monowitz Camp:³³

"Discussion with Obersturmführer Schwarz about inmate deployment. This is currently suffering greatly from the fact that, due to the latest order, all Poles are being removed from CC Au and housed in camps in the Old Reich. They are being replaced by Jews from all European countries. Their number is to be increased to about 100,000. As a result, different workers were deployed at the individual construction sites almost every day.

Various abuses were also discussed. They are absolutely condemned by the camp management, and there are strict orders to refrain from any mistreatment or other measures that could undermine the inmates' working capacity. All such incidents were requested to be reported immediately so that immediate action could be taken."

That these were not empty words is clear from the following document:³⁴

³¹ NMT document NO-1544.

³² Mattogno 2016, Chapter 1.3. "Treatment of Inmates," esp. pp. 22-24.

³³ NI-14512. "Wochenbericht Nr. 58/59 fuer die Zeit vom 29.5 bis 12.7.1942."

³⁴ RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 63. See Doc. 6 in Mattogno 2016, p. 305.

"The garrison physician

Auschwitz, 7 June 1943

Auschwitz

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, 5 July 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 Jedrzejewicz, 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.[edrzejewicz] 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.

For information to:

Commandant of CC Au.

Section IIIa.

The garrison physician

A u s c h w i t z :

(signature)

SS Hauptsturmführer. "

Other documents show that mistreatment of inmates even by civilian workers was not tolerated. On 20 April 1944, the camp leader of the sub-camp Golleschau transmitted to the 1st leader of the protective custody camp, Concentration Camp Auschwitz-III the following "Report":³⁵

"On 20 April [19]44, at 6 p.m., the foreman of unit 'Lime Kiln I,' the Jewish inmate no. 51876, Manheimer Samuel, reported the following:

For several days, the inmates of the above-mentioned unit have been harassed and insulted constantly by the civilian Paul Ozyes, Godischen No. 54, who was assigned as a burner. He also used phrases such as 'whether you stinking Jews work or not, you'll go to the crematorium and go through the furnace anyway,' etc. During one of the earlier shifts, he also tried to shake a Jew who was climbing down a ladder into the lime kiln off the ladder with the same remark, 'You're going into the furnace after all'. Since these remarks have a bad effect on the inmates' condition and endanger the work and safety of the camp, I ask Obersturmführer to take immediate measures.

³⁵ ISD, 130809869.

The unit itself has been at the lime kiln for a year, is one of the best, and the company has never complained about the foreman or the other inmates assigned there.

I made representations to the management about this, and they also attach great importance to strict punishment of the above-mentioned.

I carbon copy for the Political Department.”

On 5 September 1944, the camp leader himself sent the following letter to the 1st leader of the protective custody camp Concentration Camp Auschwitz-III:³⁶

“Subject: Mistreatment of inmates by civilians. On 2 Sep. 44 at 6 p.m., on entering the camp, I was informed by the Jewish protective-custody inmate No. 176456, Wolnerman Mayer, that he had been beaten by the foreman, Pinkas, who was working at the primary crusher, in the afternoon at 3 p.m., and that his glasses had been smashed.

I had the foreman called by the block leader, and questioned him as to whether and why he had beaten the above-mentioned inmate. At first, he denied it, and only after being questioned several times did he admit to having mistreated the inmate, which he justified by the fact that he had found him asleep.

Master Pinkas has already been warned by the management and by me once, and has been told several times that, if an inmate behaves improperly during work, he must report it to me. Furthermore, the information provided by the foreman was not correct, as this incident was immediately investigated by the block leader, SS Unterscharführer Klehr, on my orders.

I ask the Obersturmführer to arrange for further action.

The management was informed of the report.”

A “decree” by the plant manager dated 6 June 1944 established guidelines for the compilation of a “report” by the “master” civilian who supervised the inmates “in the factory and in the quarry”:³⁷

“The report must state the inmate’s or capo’s number and the exact time. The report must be made on the same day. A direct confrontation with the inmate or capo must be avoided at all costs. It is again pointed out that any approach to the inmate or capo (whether written or verbal) will be severely punished. Any attempt to bring about such an approach will also be punished.”

A letter on the letterhead of the “I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft – Werke Auschwitz” addressed “to the camp management of the Monowitz

³⁶ ISD, 130809873.

³⁷ ISD, 82347654.

Labor Camp, Mr. *Obersturmführer* Schötter, Monowitz” contains the following request:³⁸

“Punishment of inmate no. 157040.

Enclosed you will find a report from our Mr. Dipl. Ing. Weißmüller about the behavior of the above inmate during clean-up work at barracks E 612. We request that the inmate be punished severely.”

This document attests to the regulatory procedure, hence the fact that IG-Farben civilians could not punish on their own initiative inmates who had shown any misconduct, but for this they had to apply to the camp management.

On every non-natural death of an inmate, the competent SS authorities had to fill out a specific report which ascertained the fact. This ruled out arbitrary killings fantasized by some witnesses.

In this regard, one can mention the “Report on the suicide of an inmate” (Golleschau, 24 November 1943) about the suicide of inmate Icek Süsskind (157826),³⁹ and the fatal accident on 10 October 1943, to which the inmates Jakob Oppins (61054) and Issak Usiel (109669) fell victim.⁴⁰

The report on another, non-fatal incident of 24 April 1943 belies the testimonial fables about wounded inmates left to their own devices until the end of their shift. The document is dated “Golleschau, 25 April 1943” and has “workplace accident” as its subject:⁴¹

“To the leader of the protective custody camp, Hauptsturmführer Aumeier. Concentration Camp Auschwitz.

Saturday, 24 April 43, at 4 p.m., inmate no. 64051, Koenigsman, Szlama, was hit on the foot by a stone coming from above while working in the quarry, and suffered a broken leg. He was given first aid by the doctor on duty in the quarry, inmate no. 65754, who also witnessed the accident.”

³⁸ APMO, microfilm no. 474/3693. Document published in Setkiewicz 1998, p. 82.

³⁹ ISD, 130809861.

⁴⁰ ISD, 130809860. “*Unfallmeldung.*” Golleschau, den 16. Oktober 1943.

⁴¹ ISD, 130809859.

3. Defense Testimonies

The BUNA plant was built by a huge number of civilian companies, which worked there until January 1945. During the period 24 February to 1 March 1944, more than 250 companies worked at this major industrial construction site. I list them below, divided into three major groups:

Construction Companies:

Alfoll Metall, Arnhold, Arge Betonstahl, Arge Muy & P. & Stölker, Bardubitzki, Bauwena, Berl. Bauges., Beuchelt, Beton- u. Monierb., Billik Schiche, Bohle, Boldt, Braunert, Brandt, Brennk.-Schröder, Brückmann, Buhrbank, Birkle-Thomer, Cichos, Dt. Baugesellsch., Drägerwerk, Dürschlag, Dreher, Dyckerhoff, Dylle, Einsatzgesellsch., Einsatzges. Brandt, Eckhardt-Hotop, Fabia, Fafuma, Frankipfahl, Friedrichs & Sohn, Fuchs, Fries & Sohn, Gärtner, Gorgass, Grab & Co., Grobbauer, Grohmann, Grün & Bilfinger, Grünzw. & Hartmann, Gruschka, Heß, Hons, Hüdig, Hunnenmörder, Huta, Industriebau, Innungsarbeitsgem., Iso-Ge., Jacobs, Kallenbach, Kaller & Stachnik, Kaschuba, Kemna, Keram-chemie, Kluge, Kola & Proske, Kühnel, Kuhländchen, Lassler, Löser, Marschalek, M'fabrik Wiesbaden, Mast, Mehrländer, Möbers, Möhlenbruch, Moser, Mut & Pitroff, Nagel, Noell & Co., Nordlippe, Oberhütten, Ostbau AET., Ostbau Rösner, Patzschke, Petri & Noll, Plinke, Pollems, Porr, Prestel, Reichardt, Riedel & Sohn, Rost, Ruberoid, Scheven, Schpötz & Proske, Schulz AG., Sedlak, Sommer, Stahlbau Lavis, Spirra, Steffens, Stoelcker, Suchowski, Thiem Dr. Ing., Vianova, Wadle, Wayss & Freytag, Wedemann, Wendt, Willich, Wolter, Wodak, Ziehl.

Assembling Companies:

AEG Berlin, AEG KWö. Berlin, AEG Kattowitz, AEG Mannheim, Ar-endt, Ardeltwerke, Aust, Ballauf, Balke, Bayr. Stickstoffe, Bälz, Bamag I, Beth, Bleichert, Balke, Böhling, Brendel, Brown Bowery, Budiner, Caler-Emag, Carlshütte, Didierwerke, Dortm. Union, Dürrwerke, Elektrohalm, Felten, Ferrum, Flohr, Fischer, Fredenhagen, Grabarz, Gawabau, Gleue, Gresse, H.R.E., Hirsch, Heckmann, Hilgers, Heinen, Hollmann, Jacobsen, Kahle, Käuffer, Kelling, Klönne, Klöckner, Köln Wesseling, Kölsch-Fölzer, Kozlik, Krupp-Druckenmüller, Krohne, Luer, Kurgi Apparatebau, Lurgi Wärme, Mannesm. Berlin, Mannesm. Bitterfd., Mannesm. Teplitz,

MAN., MAN. (B), MAN. Gustavsburg, M'fabrik Buckau, M'fabrik Buckau II, Martini, Mennicke, Meyer, Minsapost, Mittelstd. Stahlwerke, Lamla Herbert, Luranil, Oberläuter, Oltsch, Osmag, Pintsch, Pohlig, Polisius, Rast & Dietrich, Renner, Rothe, Ruppelt, Rumpel, Ripakewitz, Reibling, Sauter, Sachsenwerk, Siller, Schilde, Schulte, Schwartzkopf, Seiffert, Siemens & Halska, Siemens-Schuckert, Stöckel, Stöhr, Steuer, Unna, Uhde, Ver. Rohrleitgs.-Bau I, Ver. Rohrleitgs.-Bau II, Voith, Wabag, Wagner, Walther, Weber, Wiesner, Wilke-Werke, Willmann, Wolfgramm, Zimmerstädt, Ziller, Zachokw. Werke, Patsche, Bamag II.

Settlement: Alfa Kattowitz, Arge Nordlippe, Einsatzgesellschaft., Grothe, Kühnel Rich., Schreier, Seibt, Klyk, Wlaschny W.

Other Companies:

Baron, Bartsch, Demel, Dlygaizyck, Fabritzius, Gabsch Jos., Gabsch Fr., Gabsch. Heinr., Gembus, Geppert, Granasch, Hanisch, Hütter, Karasch, Kontzok, Lindner, Maruhn, Munkelt, Nestler, Ossig, Pohl, Schotte, Schramm. Stache, Weiß, Weihrauch, Werlisch.

These companies employed 27,024 civilian workers, 5,094 inmates, 599 prisoners of war and 905 so-called "Schmelt-Polen," which referred to Poles coercively conscripted into the Schmelt Labor Organization.⁴²

Attorney Alfred Seidl, who defended Walther Dürrfeld, the plant manager and head of construction of the BUNA plant, which included Camp IV (the Monowitz Labor Camp in which the inmates were housed), tracked down many dozens of officials, foremen and employees of the plant, and managed to induced them to deposit affidavits about what they had seen and heard during their activities, which often lasted for years.

Before quoting these affidavits, it is necessary to examine the fundamental question of their reliability, since they radically contradicted all the prosecution's arguments. Since these witnesses were mostly Germans, one might believe that they lied, which is certainly possible, but to what end? They were not accused of any crime, and therefore were under no pressure to lie in an attempt to escape punishment. On the contrary, by opposing the arrogance of the all-powerful U.S. prosecution, they risked coming into their crosshairs for at least conniving with the defendants. But even with this threat looming over them, they nevertheless enjoyed a certain margin of safety. While the judicial picture of the camps at Auschwitz and Birkenau was at that point in time clearly delineated, that of Monowitz was still

⁴² I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Werk Auschwitz. "Wochenbericht Nr. 9 für die Zeit vom 24.2.44 – 1.3.44." Dü-1413, Exhibit No. 393.

uncertain, since it was precisely the IG-Farben Trial that was charged with establishing judicial notoriety about that camp.

This was undoubtedly the fundamental reason why no defense counsel called to testify managers, foremen and workers from the German firms that had worked in the Auschwitz-Birkenau complex. Indeed, it is known that no less than 49 civilian firms worked there:

Baugeschäft Anhalt, Friedrich Boos, Carl Brandt, Continentale Wasserwerksgesellschaft GmbH, Deutsche Bau.-AG., Carl Falk, Wilhelm Gottschling Baumeister, Hermann Hirt Nachf., Huta AG., Industrie-Bau AG., Alfred Keil Baugeschäft, Josef Kluge Baugeschäft, Ing. R. Koehler Bauunternehmung, Schlesische Industriebau, Lenz u. Co.-AG., Lepski u. Co., Fritz Niegel Ofenbaugeschäft, Friedrich Petersen, Helmut Prestel, Riedel u. Sohn, Franz Spirra, Ing. Richard Strauch, Topf & Söhne, Triton Tiefbau, Walter Wagner, Hans Wodak Bauingenieur u. Brunnenbaumeister, Richer, Godzil Carl-K.G., Richard Reckmann, F. Baier, R. Wiessner, Steffek, Güternahverkehr, Paul Linden, Weichsel Metall-Union, H. Richter, Deutsche Lebensmittel GmbH, Deutsche Ausrüstungswerk, A. Frey, Karl Godzuk, Schwelmer Eisenw. Müller u. Co., G. Reime, Fr. Schippan, Adam und Kulse, Gebrüder Poensgen, H. Purrmann, Ing. Jung; Knaut (Kanalisation), Conti Wasserwerksgesellschaft, Spirra Brunnenbau.⁴³

In 1942, the year for which almost complete data are available, the monthly number of civilian workers deployed at Birkenau ranged from 905 to 1006 people.⁴⁴ In 1944, at least 14 companies were working permanently at Birkenau, as is reflected in the series of reports on the men's camp, whose headlines translate to "Concentration Camp Auschwitz II. Labor deployment for...": Knaut, Lenz, Riedel, Brand, Deutsche Bau A.G., Richter, Keil, Anhalt, Hirth, Huta, Conti, Wagner, Spirra, Falk.⁴⁵

By the time the IG-Farben Trial commenced, the "judicial truth" about Auschwitz and Birkenau had been firmly established. Hence, it would have been foolish and in vain for the defense lawyers at that trial to have this "truth," declared "self-evident" by the court, challenged by the testimonies of former civilian workers who had worked and walked for years in these camps.

⁴³ ZBL, "Verzeichnis sämtlicher beim Lager beschäftigten Baufirmen": RGVA, 502-1-96, p. 39; ZBL. Letter "an die Bauinspektion der Waffen-SS und Polizei Reich-Ost-Verwaltung" with subject "Einnahmeeinweisungen." RGVA, 502-1-132, p. 1. The last three companies are mentioned in the "Arbeitseinsatz" reports, see below.

⁴⁴ See Mattogno 2015, pp. 53-57.

⁴⁵ APMO, D-AuI-3a/1/a, *Arbeitseinsatz*, pp. 1-93.

These eyewitnesses of the conditions at Auschwitz and Birkenau were not questioned even later by the West-German judiciary. None of them made public statements either, evidently because of the judicial terror the German judiciary unleashed – in deference to the US-American “reeducation” – against anyone remotely involved in what is said to have transpired at those camps.

Overall, the defense witnesses presented a coherent and concordant picture of what happened at the BUNA Plant and at the Monowitz Camp, which can hardly be considered the result of prior agreement or, according to US-American logic, conspiracy. This is all the more unlikely since former Jewish inmates were also among the defense witnesses. Some defense witnesses produced real technical expert reports on various aspects of the BUNA Plant’s activities, so that Attorney Seidl was a pioneer in this field.

These considerations also apply to the prosecution witnesses. All former Auschwitz inmates had been deprived of their freedom for years, and forced to live under very harsh conditions. Their hatred for their former jailers was more than enough reason to lie. They too, in a way, provided a coherent and concordant picture of events. However, this concordance did not reflect reality, but the general and generic picture of the black propaganda created by the many Auschwitz resistance groups. This picture is concordant in its falsehoods and absurdities, and moreover filled with jarring contradictions about details.⁴⁶

The affidavits filed by the defense are virtually unknown, because they are systematically ignored by orthodox Holocaust historiography. In what follows, I provide an extensive compilation of them, sorted according to the main themes covered.

Of course, there were also managers, foremen and workers who did not have the courage to oppose the dominant narrative, and thus testified for the prosecution. They claimed hearsay knowledge of the alleged extermination at Birkenau. However, honest statements traced these rumors back to the second half of 1944, and it is clear that they came from Allied propaganda, as even some defense witnesses explicitly stated. I mention just two examples.

Affidavit by *Betriebsingenieur* (operating engineer) Albert von Lom dated 21 June 1947 (NI-9815, p. 4):

“Around September 1944 – shortly before my family left Auschwitz – I talked to my wife about the forced killings in Auschwitz Concentration Camp. At the end of 1944, I talked to a small circle of reliable coworkers

⁴⁶ See in this regard Mattogno 2021.

about the fact that people were being forcibly killed in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. Rumors to that effect had gradually intensified around this time.”

Affidavit by Master Painter August Mayer dated 25 June 1947 (NI-9816, p. 3):

“In the course of 1944, there were rumors in IG [Farben] Auschwitz that inmates were being gassed in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. People were reluctant to believe this rumor. Towards the end of 1944, however, more credence was given to this rumor.”

3.1. General Living and Employment Conditions

1. Affidavit by Gerhard Appel dated 9 September 1947. Dü-420. Exhibit No. 93.

“As head of the energy department of the Auschwitz plant of the IG Farben industry, I was employed at Auschwitz for half of my time from mid-1942, and permanently from the beginning of 1943. The conditions for the concentration-camp inmates were very unpleasant at the beginning (1941). The inmates first had to walk a short distance from Auschwitz Concentration Camp, about 7 km away, to the construction site, and were then transported to the factory site by truck and later by train. There were sad figures among the inmates. But the SS kept asking for strong, hard-working people. I know this from the meetings in which this was repeatedly reported. There were also reports of people being shot on the building site when they tried to escape. [...]

Finally, in 1942, the so-called ‘Buna camp’ was built right next to the factory fence for all inmates working in the factory. This changed the situation dramatically. Now, there were only people capable of full-time work on the construction site. The overall impression of the inmates was constantly improving, both nutritionally and mentally. You could see that, with very few exceptions, people were no longer depressed. They also carried out difficult work, such as wiring switchgear in my section, with enthusiasm and success. They were deployed according to their previous training. In the course of 1943, the overall impression became absolutely good and remained so throughout 1944. No SS guards were present during the work in the factory. The SS paid virtually no attention to the inmates within the factory. Cooperation with the other workers was absolutely normal. The inmates were able to move freely throughout the factory premises. In the winter of 1943/44, the inmates were provided with warm overclothing for outdoor work, albeit after a number of frictions with the SS. A bonus sys-

tem was created under which inmates were given food supplements and cigarettes. At times, there were also banknotes with which the inmates could buy necessities or luxury foods in their canteen, or which they could convert into free time. According to my recollection, the bonuses started at around 70% of the assumed normal performance of a German worker.

There was a strict ban on rough-handling or beating inmates in any way. If Capos ever did this – it was out of the question for others – the factory management took immediate and severe action, and with success. The inmates knew this too.

The inmates' working hours were from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., with a lunch break like the rest of the workforce. The working hours of the rest of the workforce were from 7 am to 6.45 pm, later until 6.15 pm. The inmates therefore worked 1 to 2 hours less than all the other workers, even taking into account their later arrival. They were not expected to work at a faster pace than the rest of the workforce. On the contrary, the pace was much more moderate. In addition, the requirements were adapted to the respective work ability. This was also the general instruction of the plant management. [...]

I am not aware of any inmates collapsing at work or attempting suicide, nor of any resistance or refusal to work.”

2. Affidavit by Fritz Schuster dated 24 October 1947. Dü-695. Exhibit No. 132.

“1) From spring 1941 to January 1945, I was in charge of the youth-training centers at the Auschwitz plant of I.G. Farbenindustrie. In this capacity, I was able to gain an overview of the working conditions at the plant.

2) In addition to German workers and free foreign workers, inmates from the Auschwitz Concentration Camp were also employed at the Auschwitz plant. Until the spring of 1942, the inmates had to march from the concentration camp, which was about 8 km away, and march back again after completing their work in the camp. For security reasons and to prevent the inmates from escaping, the inmates arrived at the construction site relatively late in winter, and had to leave early in the afternoon, in order to arrive back at the camp before nightfall. As a result, the time spent on the construction site was relatively short; some of the inmates were also transported to the site by rail.

It was therefore a great relief for the inmates when from 1942 onwards – I can't remember the month – the inmates working in the factory were housed in a camp intended for free foreign workers. This camp was called Camp IV (Monowitz). It was located directly next to the road that ran south

of the factory along the factory fence. This was a very busy main road. You could see part of Camp IV from this road. [...]

3) At the beginning of the construction work in Auschwitz, the inmates deployed on the construction site were guarded by SS guards. This changed when the so-called factory fence around the entire site was completed. [...] From then on, the SS administration restricted itself to guarding the inmates working in the factory with a chain of guards posted at certain intervals outside the factory fence. The guards were positioned at intervals of 100-300 meters, depending on the level of security. [...]

5) I never saw any inmates being mistreated on the construction site. I know that from the very beginning the factory management had a ban on physically abusing any of the workers. This ban naturally also extended to the inmates working in the factory. At the technical meetings I attended, the strict observance of this prohibition was frequently emphasized. [...]

8) During my entire time in Auschwitz, I did not observe any inmates collapsing as a result of excessive strain at work. Of course, with a workforce of 30 thousand workers, it will sometimes happen that someone had to be taken away as a result of an industrial accident or some kind of health problem. However, this is certainly not due to any unreasonable demands at work.

9) The work performance of the inmates was considerably lower than that of the German workers. This fact was already taken into account when the workload was set.

10) During the entire time I worked at Auschwitz, I never heard anything about the fact that inmates were selected at the IG. factory according to their ability to work. If this had happened and been common knowledge, then I would certainly have heard about it.”

3. Affidavit by Heinrich Floto dated 20 August 1947. Dü-414. Exhibit No. 95.

Since 1 October 1941, the witness directed “the heating installations in all social buildings” of the IG Plant.

“When I came to Auschwitz in 1941, the inmates were first deployed in the construction of Camp I, erecting barracks and laying out paths. At that time, they still had to walk the 5 km route from the concentration camp in Birkenau to the construction site. They arrived at the work site more or less tired, so that their performance was very low. By order of the construction management, a provisional cooking facility was set up in the fall of 1941 to provide the inmates with an additional portion of food at lunchtime. The food was cooked by the inmates themselves. In October 1941, the inmates were transported to and from the camp by train via Dwory station, which

was only half an hour away from the work site. The inmates' working hours were significantly impaired by the transportation to and from work. They only arrived at the construction site at 8 am and left again at 4 pm. Their supervision was exclusively in the hands of the capos. If they mistreated the inmates, the civilians were able to intervene, and they did so as far as they noticed, but unfortunately, they were rarely successful and often only achieved the opposite.

In order to achieve longer working hours and better work performance, and to relieve the inmates of the difficulties and hardships of transport to and from the factory, Dr. Dürrfeld had Camp IV built in the immediate vicinity of the factory. This camp was set up for around 4,000 inmates. The camp was divided into blocks. A washing barracks with hot and cold running water and a toilet barracks were built for each block. All the barracks were heated with steam. The inmates prepared their own food in a large steam-heated kitchen with 32 RAD [*Reichsarbeitsdienst*, National Labor Service] boilers. An outpatient clinic was set up for health care, and equipped with all the necessary modern instruments and equipment for both the doctor and the dentist. Various barracks were attached to this outpatient clinic as infirmaries. Toilets and bathing facilities were directly attached to them, so that the sick did not have to cross the yard. The care and maintenance of the entire sanitary facilities of Camp IV was carried out by an inmate detachment itself.

After the inmates working for the factory were housed in an independent camp in this way, their rations were also significantly improved. The decent accommodation and food in Camp IV is best illustrated by the fact that the inmates regarded it as a punishment when they were transferred back from Camp IV to the Main Camp. [...]

The pace of work was determined by the commandos themselves. The factory management had no influence on this. All mistreatment and corporal punishment were strictly forbidden to all factory and company employees. Instead, the factory management aimed to improve work performance by offering bonuses in the form of cigarettes, additional food and free time, and was very successful in doing so.”

4. Affidavit by Hermann Riess dated 16 August 1947. Dü-143. Exhibit No. 30.

“1) From 7 November 1941 to 21 January 1945 (the day of the evacuation), I worked in the medical department of the Auschwitz Industrial Complex as the first plant medical assistant, and was in charge of the medical support staff, such as plant medical assistants, nurses, nurses' assistants, receptionists and disinfection personnel, and was responsible for their supervision. My position was like that of a head of a sanitary department, who was

obliged by the factory to ensure that the medical orders were followed or processed by the individual departments of the factory, the construction companies, the local official departments (employment office, district office, medical officer of the state insurance office, etc.). [...]

The inmates housed in the SS labor camp had their own facilities within their camp, and were cared for exclusively by SS doctors and SS medical teams (known locally as ‘Camp IV’ or ‘Buna/Monowitz’); however, in the event of accidents and serious illnesses at the workplace, ‘first aid’ was provided as often as we were called, as usual without distinction, and any transport of the sick to the labor camp was also carried out appropriately.

The expansion of the provisional infirmary (wooden barracks with central heating and, as a precaution, additionally equipped with stove heating) and the improvement of the medical support staff kept pace with the growth of the workforce. The care provided by nurses of their own nationality, and those who spoke their own language and were assigned to appropriate wards, was welcomed by the patients. The services they received were also praised. [...]

When the delousing facility of the IG was used for the inmates of the SS labor camp (due to repairs to the facility), the entire disinfection staff was deployed elsewhere for the time being; only the first disinfector was available in the main outpatient clinic for the necessary regulation of the equipment; the sanitation teams and the guards were provided by the SS. One of the inmates working as a medic was also responsible for organizing the arrival and departure of the inmates, and therefore had to phone the labor camp from my office; it turned out that he was also a nurse in his civilian job, but unfortunately he had fled when the delousing application was carried out, and we wanted to employ him as a free man. [...]

During air raids, the understanding with which the individual nations provided each other with ‘first aid’ became apparent, and I must mention here in particular the cooperation of the inmates of the ‘Buna/Monowitz’ labor camp, who first delivered our injured to the main ambulance without guards, and then brought their own injured to the Camp IV station (when questioned, they declared that ‘first aid’-wise everything was taken care of!). They were practically outside the chain of guards, as the main ambulance was outside the factory premises. [...]

The inmates at the Buna/Monowitz labor camp also received hot meals at the workplace at lunchtime. As far as I remember, the inmates received extended labor-hour allowances. Many of the foremen made sure that the inmates received a second helping; in my opinion, this organization was taken for granted and was tacitly tolerated. On the occasion of the conversations with the inmates, which took place despite the ban, there were no

complaints about the food in general; there was an understanding everywhere that camp food did not improve the appetite for a long time.”

5. Affidavit by Georg Schaudt dated 22 December 1947. Dü-1012. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 301.

“In October 1943, I was transferred to I.G. Auschwitz as an electrician, and was assigned to the electrical workshop in Building 828, where I remained until the Auschwitz plant was evacuated in January 1945. [...]

If they performed well, the inmates were given yellow or brown bonus coupons, which they were very happy about. We often rewarded performance by simply handing out more soup than there were actually people present, and then giving them a second helping.

The inmates were between 20 and 55 years old. However, there were also 2 or 3 boys aged 14 to 16 in our workshop, but they were only used for light work in the warehouse.

The inmates were guarded at work by a chain of SS posts along the factory fence at intervals of 200-300 meters. However, the inmates had free movement within the factory. From time to time, SS patrols came to inspect the work, but I often didn't see them for days.

In summer, the inmates' working hours were the same as those of the Germans. In winter, the inmates worked shorter hours, as they were only allowed to leave the camp in daylight and had to be ready to return by nightfall. If it was foggy, they stayed in the camp.

The inmates received their work instructions from me. Above all, the Kapo was supposed to control and supervise his men who were working in different places. He had nothing to do with the execution of my work.

I was strictly forbidden to mistreat or ill-treat inmates. I only ever saw a Kapo slap an inmate once when he was relieving himself in a control room. During my entire time in Auschwitz, I never saw or heard of I.G. or contractor personnel mistreating inmates. I am of the firm opinion that inmates were only beaten – and only by Kapos or SS – if they had done something wrong or disobeyed an order.

Injured and accident-afflicted inmates were given the same assistance as was given sick inmates at the infirmary. These sick inmates were allowed to return to work after a long period of recovery. Those with minor injuries were allowed to rest during the day.

The inmates wore blue-and- white striped suits and, in winter, a woolly coat and mittens. They usually wore shoes with wooden soles and canvas or leather on top. Having worn wooden shoes myself for a while, I can understand that the inmates preferred wooden shoes, especially in winter, be-

cause of the warmth, but I think it is impossible that illnesses were caused by the wooden shoes. The inmates generally wore footcloths or socks.

The inmates' rations included a daily allotment of bread, lunchmeat, butter and jam, and soup at lunchtime, which they received a second helping of, if they did well. I estimate that their rations were about 85% of the German rations at the time."

6. Affidavit by Wilhelm Bäcker dated 15 December 1947. Dü-1128, Exhibit No. 314.

"I was appointed master electrician on 1 January 1941, and transferred to the I.G. Auschwitz plant on 15 December 1943. [...]

The I.G. had introduced a bonus system to encourage the inmates and help them at the same time. At first, I distributed the bonus coupons in such a way that everyone received 1 to 3 coupons according to their work performance, later I distributed them evenly to all inmates. According to the inmates, the coupons could be redeemed for additional rations and tobacco products. [...]

The inmates could move freely around the construction site. They were guarded exclusively by the SS, who were posted at a distance of around 300 m from the factory enclosure. Occasionally, SS patrols also walked through the factory premises to check on the inmates. At the work site, the inmates were under the disciplinary control of the Kapos, who also supervised the work. Like us Germans, my inmates worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and had a one-hour lunch break and a snack break. In winter, the inmates' working hours were considerably shortened by the fact that they only left the camp in daylight, and had to be there again by nightfall. In foggy weather, they only worked after it had cleared. Every 14 days, they had their Sunday off, and only if the German staff was present on that day due to very urgent work, did a small group of inmates have to show up for work. However, this did not happen very often. The inmates often used the working time on Sundays to work on private projects, which they then could barter with again. Work instructions were given directly to the inmates by both myself and the external company foremen under my command, hence without the intervention of a Kapo.

The foremen of the I.G. and those of the external companies were forbidden to mistreat inmates in any way or to treat them badly. I can mention one case in which a German workmate, who had allowed himself to be tempted to beat an inmate, was given a severe warning and even threatened with being sent to the concentration camp, if he relapsed. Since the Kapos never abused the inmates in my presence, I assume that, if they did it at all, they only did it when they were alone, because they knew just as well as

we did that it was forbidden and that we were against it. I never saw any inmates collapse on the construction site.

If an inmate had an accident, he was taken to the camp infirmary, as I can confirm from my own experience. Injured inmates were given rest in some room, and were taken back to the camp in the evening by their comrades.

In summer, the inmates wore a linen suit, and in winter, a suit with a long coat-like jacket made of woolly material. In the winter of 1944, the inmates were issued with civilian jackets and winter coats. I noticed that the inmates' laundry was freshly laundered every week. All in all, I estimate that the clothing was sufficient. Apart from some who wore leather shoes, most of the inmates had the same wooden shoes that are still used in the chemical industry today, and which are by no means harmful.

At lunchtime, the inmates were given soup, which consisted of vegetables, potatoes and occasionally turnips. One inmate told me that they were given bread, luncmeat, butter or cheese in the camp. I am of the opinion that the inmates' rations were generally similar to those in Germany, as a Polish journalist who was also an inmate in Monowitz confirmed.

If an inmate fell ill, he could of course report to the infirmary, and always returned to his old job or to a new one on the construction site after his recovery. During my entire time in Auschwitz, I never heard that inmates who were no longer able to do anything due to weakness were selected and taken away.

When the air raids on the Auschwitz site began, the inmates naturally had access to the air-raid shelters.

According to the inmates, they were better off in Monowitz than in the Main Camp, and felt more comfortable there. Seen from the street, the Monowitz Camp made an impeccable impression; you could immediately see that order and cleanliness prevailed. As a civilian, I was of course not allowed to enter it."

7. Affidavit by Kurt Roediger dated 26 August 1947. Dü-419. Exhibit 423.

"I had been in Auschwitz since 1 March 1943 as foreman of the main electrical workshop, and stayed there until the end on 21 January 1945. [...]

Two or three times, the inmates in my unit organized a concert during lunch break. Four musicians played violin, saxophone, clarinet and a bag-pipe-like instrument I didn't recognize. The instruments must have been donated by the factory or the camp administration, probably by the factory. The violinist was a Hungarian Jew, a gypsy primate, who acted like a primate with typical antics. There was an exuberant atmosphere. The program was determined by the musicians, without any influence from me or anyone else. They played Czardas, the character piece 'Little Grandma' and

the Badenweiler March, among others, for a total of one hour. The day before, the Kapo had asked me about this, and I had agreed and arranged for everything to be swept and tidied up a bit beforehand. I attached great importance to the fact that everyone worked while seated as much as possible, so that there was no avoidable fatigue or nervous strain. This corresponded to the guideline given by Dr. Dürrfeld in a lecture that the inmates should be treated in such a way that they did not tire while working, and that their special situation should be taken into account, since it was depressing to be held inmate, and then one did not feel like working; everything should be made easier for the inmates wherever possible. [...] Our working hours were 7.30 am to 6.45 pm, later shortened to 6.15 pm. The inmates had the same working hours in summer, but fewer in winter, as they returned to the camp at nightfall and came in later.

Coffee was also made for the inmates in the workshop, which I had the Russian girls do. Lunch for the inmates came from the camp by car to the workshop. We gave the inmates extra food, bread and tobacco, and put it on the workbench. [...]

Some of the inmates were provided with clothing by the factory. They were given rubber boots and raincoats for bad weather. Once we got a whole electric cart of clogs, which they could keep.

Inmates received bonuses, if their performance was more than 70% of a normal performance. Because of the special importance and responsibility of the work, my inmates received double bonuses, because clean, impeccable work was so particularly important; Dr. Dürrfeld had decided this. [...]

The health and nutritional status of my inmates was good, they just got fatter and fatter. They also played soccer, did boxing, etc. in the camp. I had a boxing ring built for them in my workshop, which was then smuggled over to the camp in the lunch wagon at lunchtime. [...]

I never heard anything about harsh or cruel treatment of the inmates in Camp 4 or about mass exterminations or even conspicuously high mortality rates in the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp during my time in Auschwitz.”

8. Affidavit by Georg Wittig dated 4 March 1948. Dü-1208. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 139.

“From 1941 until the occupation of Upper Silesia by the Russians, I was a labor officer at the Upper Silesia Regional Labor Office (later called the Gau Labor Office) in Kattowitz, and know the development of the Auschwitz plant of the IG Farben industry in labor terms from its beginnings until its evacuation in January 1945, as I already stated in my statement of 26 July 1947.

During my several visits to the construction site of IG Farben Auschwitz, I saw the inmates at work. The inmates could only be distinguished from the other workers by their clothing, and I noticed that their performance and pace of work was very low, at least even lower than that of the foreign workers. The inmates moved freely around the construction site, and I didn't see any supervisors encouraging them to work. I observed inmates who did not lift a finger for a long time, at least 10 minutes, and nobody intervened. The SS guards only stood at the gates of the factory, while the inmates on the construction site were supervised by their Kapos. During my visits and also when interviewing workers, I never saw or learned that inmates collapsed or even died at work as a result of working too hard. I did not see any dead inmates either on the construction site or on the marching routes. According to my observations, the treatment of the inmates on the construction site was no different from that of any other worker. In particular, I did not see or hear any inmates being beaten or threatened. I do not think it is possible that inhumane work was demanded of inmates, or that they were particularly harassed during any activities. On the contrary, according to my observations, the inmates could have done more, given their physical condition, which could by no means be described as poor. The inmates were all of working age. [...]

During my stay of several years in Kattowitz and during my many business trips through the Upper Silesian industrial region, I never heard anything about the conditions in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, as they became known after the collapse. I myself accompanied my president to the main Auschwitz Concentration Camp twice, and visited the camp myself on one occasion, where we were guided by a camp adjutant. My president wanted to discuss questions about the inmates' work assignments with the camp commandant. However, the discussions did not lead to any results, as we were told both times that the inmates' work was ordered by Berlin and was purely an SS matter. During the tour of the camp, we were shown various accommodation barracks, kitchens and sanitary facilities, which made an authoritative impression. Food samples given to us in the kitchens showed that the food was tasty and well prepared and, given the quantities given to us as rations, must have been sufficient even for inmates doing physical labor. At that time, I was dependent on restaurant meals, and when I told my wife about this visit to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, I said that I would be quite satisfied if I only received the kind of food that was served to us in the inmates' kitchens at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp twice a week.

I mentioned this visit to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp to show what impression a visitor to the concentration camp must have had, and I am

convinced that the gentlemen from IG Auschwitz must have had the same impression, which was also confirmed to me in occasional conversations.”

9. Affidavit by Werner Barnewitz dated 7 February 1948. Dü-1161. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 312.

“From May 1941 until the construction site was abandoned in January 1945, I was a civil engineer in charge of the local construction management of the civil engineering company Richard Schulz, Munich, on behalf of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. Werk Auschwitz.

The inmates at my company were mainly used for menial work where mass deployment was appropriate. [...] In 1941/42, inmates in our factory were often employed to load soil masses, and weaker inmates were used for leveling work, if they could not keep up with filling the trucks.

The outward appearance of the inmates was not bad on average, and by no means such that they could not be expected to work. The inmates were not subjected to worse working conditions than all other workers, and these working conditions could never be described as inhumane. In any case, I never saw any inmates collapse or even die under the strain of their work. The work performance of the inmates was lower than that of the other workers, and I estimate it at only 20-25%. I am not aware that the I.G. used any means of coercion to increase the inmates’ performance. On the contrary, I was aware of the regulations that prohibited assaults on all workers, and the factory management threatened the strictest punishment via the social office, and took up every slightest transgression. [...]

The inmates were only mistreated by the Kapos in the period 1941/42, before the factory grounds were fenced in. I am not aware of any physical abuse of workers by I.G. personnel. I never saw any dead inmates lying around on the factory streets. I did see a few dead inmates who had been shot while trying to escape in the early stages of the construction site. They were covered in clothing and taken away by the camp car. In any case, I never saw any inmates being beaten to death while working on the site.

I have never seen cement or stones being transported on foot. Unloading cement is known to be dirty work. In the beginning, the cement came in sacks and was carried out of the wagon. The storage sheds were close to the tracks, or the tracks led into the shed (road A 1/2). Later, the cement was delivered in bulk, and unloaded directly from the wagon into the storage sheds using trolleys or carts. Otherwise, the cement was filled directly into the silos of the concrete factory, where tracks were laid.

Bricks were usually transferred from the wagon to the light railway trains, or dropped briefly and then transported by chains from hand to hand up to 20 m away. All this work was carried out on a mass scale, and the pace of work was more than calm.

The cables were laid in the usual way. The cables were rolled off the drum near the trench, and pulled over rollers into the trench. For the heavier cables, men stood next to each other, as they pulled in [the cable]. Orders were given by the supervising foreman, and I often observed longer breaks. The pace of work and the performance of all the inmates was very moderate.

In the event of accidents, no one – not even the inmates – was denied first aid. In the early days in 1941, the inmates had their own first-aid kits for minor accidents; later, minor injuries were bandaged using company or I.G. first-aid kits. Depending on the nature of the injury, the slightly injured inmate was usually released from further work for the day.

Serious accidents were immediately reported to the I.G. accident engineer and the SS labor deployment leader. The SS labor deployment service immediately arranged for transportation to the camp. [...]

I never heard that there were mass deaths in the Monowitz Camp, or that people were tortured and treated cruelly, and in my opinion, this was impossible, as mass deaths could have been detected immediately during the daily work.

I knew nothing about the extermination of people in Auschwitz and Birkenau concentration camps before the camp was evacuated, and I was never told anything about it, just as I never heard anything about selections in Camp IV.

As far as possible, the inmates had warm protective vests in winter, and I always saw inmates wearing such vests when they were working on scaffolding. There were also wood and coke fires burning all over the construction site, and everyone could warm themselves on them, whether German, foreigner or inmate. The inmates made the most use of them.”

10. Affidavit by August Meister dated 20 January 1948. Dü-1168. Exhibit No. 319.

“On 1 October 1942, I was transferred to the IG plant in Auschwitz [...]. In October 1943, I was given a unit of concentration-camp inmates under the leadership of a Kapo. These people stayed with me until the factory was evacuated in January 1945, without any of them getting sent away. [...]

In order to describe some of the inmates’ work, I will truthfully state the following observations:

1) Unloading work: This primarily involved unloading cement and stones. There were always enough inmates available. For the former, 4 to 5 men came into the wagon and placed the sacks – paper centner sacks [50kg/110lbs] – on the backs of the others, who then carried them a maximum distance of 30 to 40 meters – very often the track led directly to the con-

struction site – to the stacking area, where the sacks were taken off by inmate and stacked up. Everything was always done at a normal walking pace and without pushing, with rest breaks in between. I often observed this at a camp building at Monowitz Street. It was supervised by a Kapo and the camp foreman or an assistant foreman. The inmates formed a tight line from the stacking area to the wagon, and passed the stones from hand to hand; here, too, the pace of work and rest breaks were just as normal as if other workers had done it. If the inmates had finished before the end of the day, they were allowed to rest until the march; if they had not finished by then, the civilians finished unloading – often Poles of the Schmelz Operation in the case of the stones. The inmates were neither reported nor beaten for this.

One special unloading task was the unloading of sewer pipes, for which a special inmate squad was deployed. Three men unloaded the pipes from the wagon, and the others rolled them to the storage area. Three inmates were assigned per pipe for rolling. If something broke during unloading, no one was punished for it.

2) Cable laying: Between 100 and 200 inmates were always deployed for this purpose, who first jacked up the cable reel and, standing in a row 1 meter apart, pulled off the cable and laid it next to the trench; it was then usually put into the trench by skilled workers. The cable was always pulled at a specific command signal. There were also rest breaks at certain intervals.

3) Earthworks: The inmates were usually only used for leveling and finishing the excavation. The rough work was done by an excavator.

I never noticed any pushing or assault during any of this work. As far as I know, nothing like that ever happened.

If the inmate was injured, he was immediately bandaged up and sent to another, lighter job that he could do comfortably without harming himself. In the event of an accident, the factory ambulance was called immediately, and the injured inmate was driven away for treatment – just as a German would have been.

Because of these facts, I never saw a dead or injured inmate or an inmate slumped down from exhaustion; the latter never happened at all. I never found out that inmates were beaten to death, that they were only allowed to enter the infirmary for a limited period of time, that they were treated cruelly in the camp, that there was mass death or that they were taken away for extermination, if they looked weak. The actual facts that an injured or sick inmate was always taken to the camp and returned to work after recovery – no matter how long this took – and so on, speak for themselves against this.”

3.2. Cable Laying

I dwell on this minor issue because in this regard, in the immediate postwar period, stories circulated that were as heinous as they were imaginary. This is to show that prosecution witnesses lied shamelessly even on marginal matters.

In 1947, the notorious impostor Miklós Nyiszli was interrogated by the prosecution as a possible witness at the IG-Farben Trial, but he ultimately was not called to testify. His contribution was limited to an affidavit which he deposited on 8 October 1947. Here, in addition to various other untruths,⁴⁷ he stated (NI-11710):

“(2) Upon arrival at Monowitz on 20-21 May 1944, – as I said, we were about 6,000 detainees – a speech was given. We were told that we were in the concentration camp of the IG Farbenindustrie at Monowitz and that we were here not to live but to croak in the concrete. I did not know what the word concrete meant. After a couple of days, I found out from older detainees that on the IG Farben construction site, especially at the cable units, 20-25 inmates had previously been shot or beaten to death during work. These detainees had been thrown into the trenches that had been excavated for cables, and had been covered with concrete. A larger number of detainees, especially from Breslau and Berlin, is said to be lying underneath the concrete.”

The following year, in his lengthy account of an imaginary interrogation during the IG-Farben Trial hearing – which, I repeat, he never participated in – he summarized this issue as follows:⁴⁸

“In any Kommando detainees work who, if loaded wagons arrived, have the most urgent task of unloading them. Almost all of Germany’s wagons come here – we think –. With all available construction material. Our detainees must unload them, and can do so in a short time only at an inhuman pace. Better is the case if you need to unload bricks, concrete and hardware near the wagons. The murderer imposes this work when it is necessary to bring the heavy building material by hand, on the back or on the shoulders to the workplace located several hundred meters away from the wagons. But we must know that in the concentration camp work is carried out at a pace of running. The I.G. Farben takes advantage of our strength at every moment of working time.

Six bricks in one hand stacked on top of each other, a 50 kg cement bag on the shoulders or back, a 4 m long iron tube of 8 cm diameter on two men’s

⁴⁷ See Mattogno/Nyiszli, Chapter 2.2.3., pp. 160-164.

⁴⁸ Nyiszli 1948, p. 4. See Mattogno/Nyiszli, Chapter 2.2., pp. 138-169, where I analyze Nyiszli’s completely invented statement, among other things.

shoulders or a long and thick cable [supported] at [a distance of] one meter: it weighs 100 kg. Yes, it would weigh 100 kg if only those walking in front of me and behind me carried a part of the pipe themselves. But it often happens that my companions are of lower stature or simply don't do it. So my grazed shoulders bend under the [weight of the] three parts of the cable."

11. Affidavit by Karl Krapp dated 19 December 1947. Dü-991. Exhibit No. 247.

"I am an electrical engineer and an expert in the installation of cable networks in new factories. I estimate that 300 km of cables were laid in the Auschwitz I.G. plant over the four years from 1941 to the beginning of 1945. These were aluminum cables, mainly three types of cable depending on the voltage used: 1 kV, 6 kV and 30 kV. The cables themselves were laid in cable trenches, which were excavated to a depth of 1 to 1.2 m, partly by hand and partly by excavators to a sufficient width.

The cable cross-sections used were:

3 x 240 mm² for 1 kV and 6 kV of type NAKBA (paper three-conductor cable with common lead sheath)

3 x 185 mm² for 30 kV of the NAEKBA type (paper-insulated three-sheathed cable).

The weight for these strongest cable cross-sections is:

6 kV 3 x 240² NAKBA = approx. 8.5 kg/m

1 kV 3 x 240² NAKBA = approx. 7.5 kg/m

30 kV 3 x 185² NAEKBA = approx. 16.0 kg/m.

The cables were laid as follows: The cable drums with the rolled-up cables were brought to the installation site using low-loader wagons and lifting gear, and jacked up there. As shown in the attached sketch, the cables were pulled off the drum and laid in the cable trenches using cable pulling rollers, which were set up at intervals of 1-2 m along the intended cable route.

The workers stood at intervals of 1 to 2 m above the cable in a bent or inclined position and, at an extended command, all moved the cable forward by a few centimeters, assisted by a few other people turning the cable drum. The commands were given at intervals of 5 to 10 seconds until the cable had moved a few meters forward. After regrouping, the game started all over again.

The pulling work involved is minimal, as only the friction of the rollers has to be overcome. The only important thing is that the cable is pulled evenly, which was monitored by experts, according to the guidelines for even application of force.

Parts of the cable were carried only in the rarer cases where it had to be laid at an angle of 90° (see Figures 1 to 3). In these cases, a maximum of 16 kg had to be carried at a distance of 1 m between the supports.”

12. Affidavit by Fritz Diesel dated 25 March 1948. Dü-1109, Exhibit No. 405.

“I am a graduate engineer and an expert in the installation of electrical power supply and distribution systems in industrial plants. [...]

Cable laying at the Auschwitz plant. [...]

2) Cable weight 30 kV Cross-section 3 x 185 mm²: Weight 16.7 tons per 1000 m

6 kV cross-section 3 x 140 mm²: Weight 8 tons per 1000 m

1 kV cross-section 3 x 240 mm²: Weight 6.9 t per 1000 m

Production lengths 30 kV per drum 250 m

6 kV per drum 500 m

1 kV per drum 500 m [...].

3) Labor force and cable laying.

The minimum number of weeks available for the cable laying work at the Auschwitz plant was approx. 85 weeks:

Labor force:

– 100 Englishmen, 50 hours per week, 6 weeks = 30,000 working hours

– 400 inmates, 50 hours per week, 85 weeks = 1,700,000 working hours

– 60 free laborers, 50 hours per week, 85 weeks = 255,000 working hours

in total approx. 2,000,000 working hours

Cables were laid:

30 kV cable: approx. 20000 m

6 kV cable: approx. 140000 m

1 kV cable: approx. 110000 m [...].

Let us consider the most unfavorable case for the worker when laying a 30-kV cable. The reel is placed at the place from which the cable is to be pulled by a specially trained transport crew consisting not of inmates but of free workers. The stand is always above the cable trench. A 250-m length of 30-kV cable weighs approx. 4.2 tons, 1 m of which weighs approx. 16.7 kg. In view of this weight, the distance between the carriers was chosen so that there was one inmate per 1 m to 1.50 m in the worst case. The technical management always provided 250 men to pull out or lay out a 30-kV cable length, as it was very important that the distances of 1 m were maintained due to the low mechanical strength of the lead sheathing. If the dis-

tances had been greater, the supported cable would have sagged, and the lead sheath would have cracked, rendering the cable worthless. The greatest concern when laying out the 30-kV cables was to avoid stressing the lead sheaths as much as possible, so as not to jeopardize their operational safety. The distances involved explain why the maximum load an inmate could carry did not exceed 25 kg under the most unfavorable conditions. Normally, unless one of the workers went easy on himself by not increasing the carrying distance, the inmate had to carry 16.7 kg. In this case, there can be no inhumane or excessive work overload.”

The defense also responded to another secondary “atrocities,” concerning the footwear of the detainees:

13. Affidavit by Peter Graf dated 20 December 1947. Dü-964. Exhibit No. 353.

“On 11 July 1943, I was transferred to I.G. Farbenindustrie Auschwitz plant as an insulation foreman.

I was read the statement of the SS doctor Dr. Friedrich Entress, in particular Point 14 of Document NI 6190, in which he states that wearing wooden shoes was sometimes tantamount to a death sentence for the inmate concerned. This statement is incomprehensible to me. The wooden shoes worn by inmates at the I.G. construction site in Auschwitz were shoes with a wooden sole and a leather or canvas upper. Of course, it is clear that wearing wooden shoes is not as comfortable as wearing leather shoes. However, these wooden shoes are still worn throughout the chemical industry today. During my 25 years of service in the I.G. Farbenindustrie, I myself wore clogs every day for at least 20 years while doing my job. My workmates did the same, and I know from my own experience that, in many factories at the I.G. plant in Ludwigshafen, it would not have been possible to work without clogs, because leather shoes were quickly destroyed by the working conditions. During the long time that I wore wooden shoes, I never suffered from serious inflammations that could have been caused by wooden shoes. Nor am I aware of any cases of my workmates complaining in this respect. In my experience, wearing clogs is unlikely to have the consequences claimed by Dr. Friedrich Entress.”

3.3. Inmate Provisioning

14. Affidavit by Hans Klein dated 20 January 1948. Dü-1437. Exhibit 417.

“I have been a chemist at I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen am Rhein plant, now Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF), since 1 May 1927. Since March 1945, I have been mainly involved in scientific nutritional science, and am currently commissioned by the factory to find ways in which the current nutritional situation of the factory workforce and the population can be improved by industrial means. I am familiar with the methods of comparative assessment of food rations in qualitative and quantitative terms.

In the following, I give the result of a scientific comparison of the ration rates:

- 1) of a normal German consumer in the 50th rationing period (31 May to 27 June 1943);
- 2) a concentration-camp inmate of level 2 (in the period from 28 April 1944 to 28 February 1945);
- 3) a concentration camp inmate in Monowitz;
- 4) a Mannheimer (US zone) normal consumer in the 108th allocation period (10 November to 7 December 1947);
- 5) a heavy laborer from Mannheim (US zone) in the 108th allocation period (10 November to 7 December 1947);

I have taken the documents for my comparative calculation from the following sources:

For 1) an official table of the German Labor Front valid for the 50th allotment period from 31 May to 27 June 1943.

For 2) the book *Der SS-Staat* by Kogon, License Number US-E-165; pages 84 and 85.

For 3) the table of ration rates for inmates of the Monowitz Camp given to me, which I enclose with my affidavit as Annex 1.

For 4) and 5) the documents provided to me by the Mannheim Municipal Food Office concerning the ration rates for normal consumers, and the allowances for normal and heavy laborers.

I was informed that, although all inmates in the Monowitz Camp received the same rations, the total allotment quantities were determined in such a way that the ration rate for extended-hour laborers was applied to 20% of the inmates' head count, and the ration rate for heavy laborers to 80% of the inmates' head count. [...]

It turns out that the camp rations in Monowitz were only surpassed in caloric value and protein content by those of the heavy laborers in Mannheim. [...] I would then like to point out that, as the diagram clearly shows, the fat allotment for Monowitz inmates was considerably higher than it is today for heavy laborers in Mannheim.”

15. Expert report by Prof. J. Kühnau dated 5 April 1948. Dü-1524, Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 468.

“In fulfilment of the instruction given to me by the lawyer Dr. Seidl in his letter of 28 Feb. 1948, I am submitting the following expert opinion on the question of whether and to what extent the food provided to the inmates of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp who were deployed to work may have caused damage to their health.

I would first like to provide the following information about myself:

I am a professor of physiological chemistry (biochemistry) and director of the Institute of Physiology and Chemistry at the University of Hamburg. I was confirmed in my official position by the military government on 28 February 1946. My special field of work has been nutritional physiology for many years. I therefore believe that I am competent to assess the questions posed. The expert opinion is based on the following facts:

During 1943, a branch of I.G. Farbenindustrie was set up near Auschwitz in Upper Silesia. Inmates from the neighboring concentration camp were also used for the construction and assembly work at this I.G. plant. Some of the inmates were employed as construction workers, others as skilled workers after appropriate training. The number of individual work groups is shown in Table II as attached. The inmates were employed for an average of 8 hours a day.

According to eyewitness reports, the inmates’ state of health and appearance were poor. Poor nutrition is thought to be the reason for the inmates’ poor appearance.

First of all, it should be noted that the inmates employed at the I.G. plant and the affiliated companies were mainly Norwegians and Hungarian Jews who had only recently been transferred from their homeland to Auschwitz, and were therefore still under the influence of a sudden and very considerable change in their entire way of life. From a medical point of view, it must be considered probable that this transplantation to completely different and less favorable environmental conditions had a detrimental effect on the physical condition of the inmates at a time when they could not yet have adapted to the new living environment, without the influence of malnutrition necessarily having played a role. However, the clarification of this question goes beyond the scope of this report.

The official ration rates for the inmates of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp are attached (Table I). A uniform ration was issued to the inmates employed at the I.G. plant, which was created in such a way that the rations for extended-hour laborers were supplied to 20% of the inmates, and the rations for heavy laborers to 80% of the inmates. These food quantities were used to produce a mixed ration that was the same for everyone. This diet was supplemented by a daily soup containing processed nutriments, potatoes, vegetables and fat with a total calorific value of around 300 calories. Affidavits show that, in contrast to the conditions in other camps, these rations were actually delivered.

Based on Table II, the following average ration rate is calculated for the inmates of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp employed at the I.G. factory:

Meat	1280 g	per period
Margarine	760 g	"
Rye bread	12960 g	"
Processed nutriments	760 g	"
Jam	760 g	"
Soup product	850 g	"
Coffee substitute	125 g	"
Potatoes	30000 g	"
Quark ⁴⁹	125 g	"
Skimmed milk	5 l	"
Vegetables	250 g	per day.

The calculation of the nutrient and calorie content of this ration was based on the food tables published by the British Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health (*Nutritive values of wartime foods*, Med. Res. Council War Memorandum No. 14, London, H.M. Stationery Office 1945). These tables were chosen not only because of their absolutely objective character, but also because they primarily provide information on the foodstuffs available during the war. Only for soup products, which are missing in the English tables, were the corresponding values taken from the work *Nähstoff- und Nährwertgehalt von Lebensmitteln, bearb. im Statistischen Reichsamt und Reichsgesundheitsamt* (supplement to *Die Ernährung*, J.A. Barth, Leipzig 1943). According to these documents, the nutrient and calorie content of the above-mentioned average rations is calculated as follows:

⁴⁹ Strained curdled milk, similar to Greek yoghurt.

	per period	per day
Protein	2296 g	82 g
Fat	1120 g	40 g
Carbohydrates	12208 g	436 g
Calories	69216	2472

In addition, there was the above-mentioned daily soup with a calorie content of 300. If one assumes (which is calculated on the basis of the documents) that the soup contained 5 g fat, 150 g potatoes and 50 g processed nutriments per man, corresponding to 298 calories, it turns out that the inmates received the following daily ration:

Protein	90 g
Fat	46 g
Carbohydrates	12208 g
Calories	2770

According to the generally recognized standards established by the Hygiene Section of the League of Nations, the minimum requirement of the human organism is

- 70 g of protein (= 1 g per kg body weight)
- 30 g of fat.

These figures indicate that the basic protein and fat requirements of the body were fully met by the inmates fed the diet described above.

The body's need for carbohydrates – which essentially serve to produce energy – and thus for calories varied with the amount of work, and can therefore be indicated with a generally valid figure. Table II shows that the inmates had to perform partly medium and partly heavy work in terms of nutritional physiology, but that the heavy laborers among them (groups 2-6 in the table) were not fully utilized and performed only 35-80% of the appropriate average output. This results in different calorie requirement figures for the individual groups. In general, the calorie requirement is calculated according to the League of Nations standards in such a way that an energy requirement is added to the so-called basic metabolic requirement of 1800 calories, which is 600 calories for light work, 1000 calories for medium work and 1800 calories for heavy work for an 8-hour working day. If the work performance is not 100%, then the percentage of the work performance divided by 100 is multiplied by the work performance requirement. This results in the following calorie requirement figures for the inmates:

	Worker Type	Difficulty	Performance		Calories	#
1	Specialists	medium	100%	1800+	1000-2800	200
2	Skilled workers Metal	75% heavy, 25% medium	80%	a 1800+0.80	1800-3240	375
				b 1800+0.80	1000-2600	125
3	Skilled construction	heavy	70%	1800+0.70	1800-3060	500
4	Unskilled metal	75% heavy 25% medium	65%	a 1800+0.65	1800-2950	1500
				b 1800+0.65	1000-2450	500
5	Unskilled construction	heavy	55%	1800-0.55	1800-2800	2000
6	Stove and transport	heavy	35%	1800+0.35	1800-2450	1800
		Average	57%		2760	7000

This calculation does not take into account the low-calorie requirements on rest days.

The following can be seen from the compilation of the calorie requirements of the individual inmate groups: The overall average of the inmates on work duty had a calorie requirement that corresponded exactly to the calorie content of the food they were given, namely 2670 cal/day. This result alone invalidates the objection that the inmates were not adequately nourished. Of the 7000 inmates employed, 4625, i.e. 66%, had a calorie requirement of no more than 2800 calories, and were therefore adequately or amply covered by the 2770 calories of food supplied. In contrast, the calorie requirement of the 2375 heavy laborers in groups 2-4 exceeded the supply by 180-470 calories. Was there a risk of severe, externally visible malnutrition here? When assessing this question, it must be taken into account that the League of Nations standards on which the calculation is based (requirement of the medium-heavy worker 2800, the heavy worker 3600 calories) represent optimal target values, the fulfillment of which should not only cover the energy expenditure corresponding to the required work, but also allow a certain margin of safety, which enables the organism to meet the work requirements even under unfavorable conditions or with additional stress. For this reason, slightly lower calorie values are considered sufficient to cover the pure energy requirements of medium and heavy work, especially during periods of controlled nutrition. This was particularly true during the two world wars, during which most of the countries forced to impose rationing on so-called heavy laborers set calorie rations that were higher than the norm but did not reach the above-mentioned ideal rate, without this diet causing any damage to the health of the heavy laborers. Since 1942, heavy laborers in Germany received the following amounts of calories per day:

March-Sept.	1942	2700	calories
Oct.-Dec.	1942	2900	"
Jan.-Sept.	1943	2700	"
Oct. 1943-Sept.	1944	2800	"
Oct. 1944-March	1945	2700	"

(according to O. Graf, *Dortmunder Schriften zur Sozialforschung*, No. 4, Verlag f. Wirtschaft u. Sozialpolitik, Hamburg 1947).

The food rations of those people in Germany who had to perform hard labor were therefore not better, but rather worse than the rations of the working inmates in Auschwitz since March 1942 (with the exception of the 3 months from October to December 1942), who, with an average diet of 2770 calories a day, had to perform hard labor only partially and not to the full extent. It should not be denied that the rations of those inmates who were skilled construction and metal workers with an output of 65-80% did not meet the ideal requirements of nutritional physiology; however, they were also no worse than those of heavy laborers throughout Germany, and by no means so bad that they would have led to externally visible symptoms of malnutrition – just as such symptoms of malnutrition were not observed among German heavy laborers during the war.

In this context, it is interesting to note that the official food ration for heavy laborers in the British zone of Germany never exceeded 2565 calories a day after the war (in December 1946). In fact, it was usually considerably below this value, as can be seen from the following table (according to Dr. Wiele, *Die Ernährungslage der vereinigten Westzonen Deutschlands*, Essen 1948):

1945	2250	calories per day as an annual average
1946	2000	" "
Jan.-Oct. 1947	2200	" "

Despite the fact that the diet of German heavy laborers in the post-war period was far below the rations of the Auschwitz inmates, serious nutritional damage has not been reported in this occupational group in particular, or at least not nearly to the same extent as in the group of normal consumers. The only inevitable consequence of the inadequate nutrition of the heavy laborers was a clear reduction in their work performance (O. Graf, *op. cit.*), a consequence which saved the heavy laborers from a health-damaging attack on their body reserves, and which probably also occurred in Auschwitz (cf. E. Kogon, *Der SS-Staat*, 2nd ed., Berlin 1947, p. 95).

To summarize:

The inmates employed at the I.G. Auschwitz plant received an average daily ration of 2770 calories. This ration was complete in terms of its protein and fat content. In terms of calorie content, it was perfectly adequate for

those inmates who had to perform medium or partially heavy labor, i.e. 66% of the inmates employed. The calorie content of the food was somewhat too low for the heavy laborers, who accounted for over 70% of the inmates; however, the deficit – as experience has shown with the German heavy laborers of the war and post-war period, who were by no means better and in some cases even worse nourished – was not so great as to cause noticeable signs of malnutrition. Calculated on the basis of the total number of inmates, the average calorie intake corresponded exactly to the average calorie requirement (1769 calories). This clearly shows that the diet as such cannot be held responsible for the poor appearance of the inmates employed at the Auschwitz I.G. plant.”

16. Affidavit by Friedrich Hahn dated 5 January 1948. Dü-967. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 203.

“In July 1934, I was re-employed by the purchasing department of IG Ludwigshafen, and in October 1943, I was transferred to the IG Auschwitz plant, the commercial operations department. There, I was the warehouse manager in the food warehouse until the factory was evacuated. As part of my duties, I had to distribute the rations of colonial goods for the entire workforce, provided they were on communal rations. I was also responsible for supplying Camp IV, which was occupied by concentration-camp inmates.

I still remember with certainty the amount of rations that I issued to Camp IV during my time in Auschwitz. They fluctuated within certain limits, depending on the occupancy of the camp, but on average amounted to the following amounts:

3300 to 3500 kg	of flour	every week
1200 kg	of semolina, groats or oatmeal	every week
2500 to 2800 kg	of peas, beans or lentils	every 14 days
380 kg	of soup ingredients (pasta, macaroni, star noodles, etc.)	every 14 days
350 to 400 kg	of pancakes	every 14 days
800 kg	of sugar	every week

I expressly note that the other foodstuffs such as bread, meat, lunchmeat, vegetables etc. were not distributed by me, so that I cannot make any statements about them.

I was not told the occupancy rate of Camp IV; I was only informed of the total quantities of the individual products to be distributed. With an estimated occupancy rate for Camp IV of 10,000 men, each inmate received about 3 kg of these products for 4 weeks, which is more than a German heavy laborer receives today.

The food for Camp IV was distributed as follows: SS Troop Leader Schmidt drove up to my warehouse in a truck, whereupon the allocated food was loaded into the truck by my staff – civilian workers and inmates. Troop leader Schmidt and I checked the correctness of the loading together. At the end, Schmidt confirmed receipt of the goods with his signature, which meant that I was no longer responsible. [...]

I heard nothing about selections during my entire time in Auschwitz. There was occasional talk of cremations of corpses in the Main Camp, but not of gassings. I only heard about mass gassings in the Main Camp after the war through radio and the press. Although I had business to do in the Main Camp twice during my time in Auschwitz – it was a matter of collecting food for the SS guards of Camp IV – I did not notice anything wrong there. However, on both occasions when I was in the Birkenau Camp, I was constantly accompanied by an SS guard.”

17. Affidavit by Wilhelm Giebel dated 17 July 1947. Dü-109 – Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 266.

“Inmate rations.

After Camp IV on the outskirts of the Auschwitz factory was occupied by inmates in October 1942, the factory management fought to prevent any connection with the Main Camp of the concentration camp as far as possible and ensured that the factory’s commercial enterprises took over the supply of food for the inmates working in the factory. As far as I know, this happened in the spring of 1943, but the connection with the Main Camp could not be completely severed, as the SS insisted on obtaining some of the food from Auschwitz Concentration Camp. However, the main purpose of the measure was achieved. In this way, the factory had an insight into the inmates’ rations, was able to ensure that all the official rations to which the inmates were entitled were actually processed in the kitchen, and that the rations from the factory’s other auxiliary sources, agriculture and the factory nursery, could be improved. The division of responsibility with regard to rations was such that the IG requested the ration coupons, settled accounts with the food office, carried out the purchasing and deliveries to the labor camp, and supervised the processing of all the food supplied in Kitchen IV. The SS provided the kitchen staff and took charge of distribution. I don’t know anything about the calorie count of the food, but according to my recollection from the official rations, the inmates’ food was better than that of the Poles and Eastern workers. The portions of the inmates were certainly more generous than those of the population today, because the appearance of the inmates was in no way worse than that of normal workers today. In any case, I never heard anything about starving people. The official differences in rations were compensated for as far as possible

by the inmates' own allowances, so that, as far as I know, the rations of the inmates were pretty much on a par with those of Germans and foreigners. I also remember that the factory management tried to procure additional food for the inmates by means of a bonus system. For this purpose, the commercial enterprises had to constantly procure additional foodstuffs that were not subject to ration coupons, such as fruit juice, potato salad, coleslaw, etc."

18. Affidavit by Louis Blume dated 8 September 1947. Dü-398. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 287.

"On 1 August 1942, I was transferred from the Buna plant in Schlopau to the I.G. plant in Auschwitz as a firefighter foreman in the fire department. [...]

Camp IV was very spacious and neatly laid out with green areas. A special barracks was built for the inmates' music band. Two large fire extinguishing ponds were built in Camp IV. There was also a canteen for the inmates in Camp IV. Lunch in Camp IV was good and tasty for the time. I myself ate there once a week after training the inmates for the air-raid fire department. The kitchen in the camp was very spacious and clean."

3.4. "Selections," "Gassings" and Mass Extermination

The prosecution claimed that the "selections" at Monowitz and the alleged mass extermination at Auschwitz and Birkenau were a known fact, and that all the workers and civilian employees of IG Farben, and especially its managers, were aware of them. But the vast majority of these witnesses rendered statements exactly to the contrary; indeed, in many cases, they showed disbelief and skepticism about it.

19. Affidavit by Elisabeth Klippel dated 13 October 1947. Dü-681, Dürrfeld Exhibit 218.

"1) From 1 December 1942, I was the home director in the employees' residential camp of the Auschwitz plant of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. In this capacity, I came into contact with numerous members of the plant and with many German and foreign workers.

2) During my entire time in Auschwitz, I never heard of any 'selections' being made at the I.G. plant among the inmates of Camp IV (Monowitz) according to their ability to work, and that those who were not able to work

were sent back to Auschwitz or Birkenau. If such ‘selections’ had ever been carried out in the factory, then I would certainly have had to hear about it at some point because of my position and my large circle of acquaintances. I also never heard of such ‘selections’ in Camp IV.

3) I have never been able to observe that the pace of work was particularly fast. The inmates employed at the plant worked on the individual construction projects with German and free foreign laborers. At no time was I able to make any observations of my own that inmates collapsed as a result of excessive strain at work. Nor have I heard anything about it. On the contrary, I must say that the inmates quite obviously preferred to be employed at the Auschwitz factory of the I.G. than in the Auschwitz concentration camp itself or in other labor camps.

4) It is known that as early as December 1942 there was a general ban by the factory management on physically abusing labor or other members of the factory. This prohibition by the factory management extended to the inmates of Camp IV (Monowitz) employed at the factory.”

20. Affidavit by Dr. Reinhold Frick dated 12 July 1947. Dü-88. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 34.

“1) I can report on the sanitary facilities in Inmate Camp IV from private conversations with inmates: According to them, the inmates had the opportunity to wash themselves under the shower every evening from the time they entered the camp until 9:00 pm. You could also tell that there were inmates who attached great importance to personal cleanliness. These people repeatedly confirmed to me that only the inmates themselves were to blame if the necessary personal cleanliness was not maintained.

2) I was not familiar with the term ‘selection’ in Auschwitz and the procedure understood by it today. Even during my conversations with inmates, I was never given such information, although the inmates assigned to my company told me many things that they felt they were not allowed to say. The following example shows that even more-serious cases of illness did not necessarily lead to a transfer to the Auschwitz Camp for hospital treatment: an inmate named Robert Lewy, a French Jew from Strasbourg, about 24 or 25 years old at the time, worked at the chemicals counter of the commando glass depot chemicals warehouse. One day, he was reported to me as sick, and I regularly asked his comrades how he was. His comrades, who often visited him at the station, initially told me that he had double-sided pneumonia, and that he was unlikely to escape with his life. After a while, however, they were able to tell me that he had improved, and after a period of convalescence, he returned to work. He had been off sick for about six weeks.

3) One day, an SS doctor approached Dr. Duerrfeld to obtain the chemicals he needed to produce an anti-inflammatory agent and other remedies. Dr. Duerrfeld gave me, as head of the chemicals warehouse, a list of ingredients several pages long, and instructed me to fulfil these requests from the SS, which were intended to keep the inmates healthy. Not only chemicals were delivered, but also glassware, porcelain items and one precision balance.

4) There was also a tendency for the inmates to work in a manner appropriate to their occupation. I myself employed a total of three inmates in the office, who proved themselves very well there and also showed excellent work performance. Chemists were employed in laboratory work both in my company laboratory and in the company laboratories of other departments.”

21. Affidavit by Philipp Sonnik, Schmiedemeister, dated 5 January 1948. Dü-1040. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 212.

“I never knew anything about mass killings in the Auschwitz Main Camp and the conditions in it before the collapse [of wartime Germany].”

22. Affidavit by engineer Eugen Roch dated 4 November 1947. Dü-854. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 208.

“When I learned through the Nuremberg trials about the atrocities that were supposed to have been carried out in Auschwitz, it was very difficult for me to believe this. I heard nothing about gas ovens etc. while there, and even the people I dealt with directly, who would certainly have told me something in strict confidence, never gave me any indication of this.”

23. Affidavit by Willy Boehnert dated 16 January 1948. Dü-1044. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 211.

“That mass killings took place in the Auschwitz Main Camp only became known to me in Frankfurt after the collapse of the Reich.”

24. Affidavit by Ernst Lueder dated 10 December 1947. Dü-999. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 213.

“1) I was at the Auschwitz plant of IG Farben AG from 1 Dec. 1942 to 26 Jan. 1945, as head guard for plant security.

2) I am not aware of any selections. I have never seen that the concentration-camp inmates were selected according to whether they were fit for work or not, and I have never heard that those unfit for work were sent to Concentration Camp Auschwitz or Birkenau for extermination. I should have heard about it, if these procedures had been obvious.

3) I am not aware of any systematic mass exterminations of inmates in Auschwitz or Birkenau. I also never observed that inmates collapsed or

died at work or at their place of work because of the working methods or the pace of work. And I never heard that the inmates were threatened with gassing or extermination to make them work harder. I never witnessed work at a run, maltreatment, beatings or any other cruelty. During my rounds of the factory, if anything like that had happened, I would have seen it.”

25. Affidavit by Friedrich Benz dated 2 October 1947. Dü-649. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 214.

“It is therefore nonsensical to assume that inmates with poor performance or even the sick were transported to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp for extermination. I have never heard of anything like this, not even a hint. On the contrary, the factory management tried tirelessly to improve the lot of the inmates.”

26. Affidavit by Oskar Hackenschmidt dated 12 November 1947. Dü-812. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 219.

“1) I worked at the Auschwitz plant from the end of February 1943 to the end of January 1945. I held the position of office manager in the office of Mr. Obering, von Lom, head of the synthesis department at the I.G. Farbenindustrie Auschwitz plant.

2) During this time, I made no observations whatsoever that so-called ‘selections’ were made at the Auschwitz plant. Nor am I aware of any alleged substitution of inmates. Nor have I heard from any other source that ‘selections’ took place at the factory.

3) It can be assumed that I should have heard about these ‘selections’ during my work at the Auschwitz plant, if they had actually taken place.

It is also unknown to me that such selections were supposedly carried out in the Monowitz Camp.

4) I declare that, during my stay in Auschwitz, I did not hear of any exterminations of human beings having taken place in Concentration Camp Auschwitz.

5) It cannot be said that the inmates on the construction site were under heavy strain, since the pace of their work was not considerable. During my work in Auschwitz, I never saw an inmate die on the construction site as a result of overwork.

6) I also heard nothing about threats of being gassed by the Kapos or foremen during my time at Auschwitz.

7) I never saw inmates having to work with cement bags ‘on the run.’ The only thing I saw was that, when the inmates marched past the camp in the evening, an inmate was occasionally supported by his comrades.”

27. Affidavit by Hans Schmidt dated 3 December 1947. Dü-917. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 221.

“I was employed as a merchant at the Auschwitz plant from 1 January 1942 to 25 January 1945. [...] I know nothing about mass killings and gassing of inmates in Concentration Camp Auschwitz, and the IG had neither influence nor interest in such activities.”

28. Affidavit by Dipl. Ing. Hermann Mayer dated 20 November 1947. Dü-878. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 222.

“I only found out about the cruel mass killings in Concentration Camp Auschwitz through the press after the capitulation.”

29. Affidavit by Johann Arnold dated 22 December 1947. Dü-944. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 223.

“Until the collapse, I was completely unaware of the selections and gasings that were supposedly carried out in Auschwitz. I had heard about cremations, and concluded that corpses were burned.”

30. Affidavit by Max Winkler dated 10 December 1947. Dü-1023. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 224.

“I was employed at the IG Plant Auschwitz from 1 February 1943 until the evacuation of the factory (end of January 1945), and worked as a foreman in the locksmith’s low pressure department.

2) During these two years, I did not observe that concentration camp inmates were selected according to whether they were fit for work or not. That the latter were supposed to have been sent to Auschwitz or Birkenau to be killed is completely unknown to me. Nor have I ever heard from others that such selections took place. If such things had been known, I would certainly have heard something about them in the two years I worked there. I also never heard that such selections took place in Camp IV, otherwise my Kapos would have told me.

3) I have never heard of mass exterminations in Concentration Camp Auschwitz or Birkenau. I am also not aware that inmates were systematically killed.

4) The allegation that the inmates were subjected to heavy labor is not true. I do not believe that inmates collapsed or even died as a result. No one died as a result of overwork. I never heard the foremen or Kapos speak ‘of a gassing,’ if the inmates didn’t work hard enough.”

31. Affidavit by Otto Wolter dated 23 January 1948. Dü-1127. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 226.

“1) I was a machine foreman in the turbine center of the power plant in Auschwitz ... from 15 May 1943 to 1 Dec. 1944 [...].

17) I never heard anything about selections during my stay in Auschwitz. I was neither familiar with the term, nor did I know that this meant that weaker inmates who were no longer fit for work were selected for extermination. Nor did I know at the time that such planned mass exterminations were carried out in the neighboring concentration camps of Auschwitz or Birkenau.”

32. Affidavit by Alfred Wernicke dated 26 January 1948. Dü-1140. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 227.

“As a construction engineer, I was in charge of civil-engineering work carried out by the company Richard Schulz, Munich, on behalf of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. Plant Auschwitz. From the beginning, that is from May 1941 to 15 January 1945, I was present on the construction site for about 2-5 days a week. [...]

I never heard anything about cruel mistreatment or even torture or mass deaths in the Monowitz Camp. I was also unfamiliar with the concept of selection and, in my opinion, something like that should have leaked out and become known. I heard about a cruel mass killing in Concentration Camp Auschwitz or Birkenau for the first time after the collapse.”

33. Affidavit by Dipl. Ing. Leo Unterstenhöfer dated 5 January 1948. Dü-1088. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 228.

“In May 1943, I was transferred to the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft Plant in Auschwitz to carry out the mechanical assembly of the Buna polymerization process. I stayed there until the end. [...] I never heard that inmates were tortured in the Monowitz Camp, or that there was a mass death there. Nor did I hear anything about selections in Camp IV. I only found out about gassing in the Birkenau Camp after the end of the war.”

34. Affidavit by Walter Kulik dated 28 January 1948. Dü-1097. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 229.

“I was employed by the civil-engineering company Richard Schulz, Munich, from May 1941 until the construction site was abandoned in January 1945 as a construction accountant at the construction site of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Auschwitz Plant. [...]

I never heard anything about what happened in the Auschwitz Main Camp, and only found out about it after the collapse. I never heard anything about the so-called selections or the cruel treatment in the Monowitz Camp.”

35. Affidavit by Dr. Karl Zepf dated 7 January 1948. Dü-1056. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 230.

This witness was a chemist in charge of handling water and wastewater issues, and in that capacity went to Monowitz in April, July and October 1941, in January, February, July, September and October 1942, in May, June and October 1943, and in February and June 1944.

“2) I have never made any observations about so-called ‘selections,’ the purpose of which was to cull inmates who were not fit for work from those who were, and send them to the Main Camp for extermination. Nor have I heard of any such measures from anyone. During my frequent visits, during which I had contact with people from all the companies, I should undoubtedly have heard of such measures.

3) I also never heard of any systematic extermination of concentration-camp inmates.

4) If it is claimed that many inmates collapsed or even died from the strain of work due to the heavy workload, I can only say that I made no such observations during my visits to the factory.”

36. Affidavit by Adam Neumeyer dated 15 December 1947. Dü-1004. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 232.

The witness worked at the IG Plant from 2 May 1943 as a carpenter.

“Before the end of the war, I knew nothing about gassings in Auschwitz. I only noticed a strange smell coming from Birkenau, when the wind was blowing in a particular direction; when I learned that this smell came from cremations, I only thought of corpses being burned in the Birkenau Camp.”

37. Affidavit by Adam Müller dated 10 December 1947. Dü-996. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 233.

“1) From 1 January 1943 to 1 January 1945, I was assigned to the Auschwitz plant as a foreman for the assembly of gas compressors from Leuna.

2) During the entire period of my employment, nothing came to my knowledge about selections or similar measures which were intended to separate weak inmates from those capable of full labor, and send them back to the Main Camp. I have neither made any observations in this direction nor have I heard anything about it. I am of the opinion that, given the length of my activity at the Auschwitz plant and my contact with workers, I should have heard about it, if such measures had been taken.

3) I am not aware of any extermination measures in the Auschwitz or Birkenau Concentration Camps. I have only heard that sick people with typhus or other infectious diseases who died were cremated there.”

38. Affidavit by Karl Jutzi dated 5 January 1948. Dü-984. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 235.

“In the course of my career, I joined the but[an]ol distillation department at the I.G. Auschwitz plant on 1 August 1943. [...]

I never noticed anything about selections, cremations and gassings in Auschwitz-Birkenau or anywhere else, and only heard about these things after the end of the war.”

39. Affidavit by Richard Kaufmann dated 9 December 1947. Dü-985. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 236.

“1) I was employed as a workshop foreman at the IG Farben Plant in the apprentice workshop. I was employed there from November 1943 to January 1945.

2) I did not make any observations about so-called selections. I heard nothing from others about selections of inmates during my time at Auschwitz. Because of my position at the Auschwitz plant, I would have heard something about it, if such selections had actually been carried out at the plant. But I have heard nothing.

3) My remarks on Paragraph 2 were already intended to refute the prosecution’s claim that everyone knew that the inmates were killed in mass exterminations. During my work in Auschwitz, I myself never heard that inmates in Concentration Camp Auschwitz were systematically exterminated.”

40. Affidavit by Friedrich Killet dated 22 December 1947. Dü-987. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 237.

“I joined the Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik [BASF] on 29 September 1922, and was transferred from there to Auschwitz as a foreman on 5 May 1941. [...]

I never noticed or heard anything about the gassings and selections that were supposedly carried out in Auschwitz during my entire time there. I could smell that there were cremations in Birkenau when the wind was right; but I certainly assumed that they were cremations of corpses.”

41. Affidavit by Josef Kriebel dated 24 August 1947. Dü-231. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 250.

“At the end of 1942, I came from Leuna to Auschwitz as a foreman in the low-pressure plant. [...] During my time in Auschwitz, I never heard anything about mass murders or even a particularly high mortality rate in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp, not even rumors. Once I asked an SS man what was done with the dead in the concentration camp; with so many thousands of inmates, there must be a relatively large number of

dead, where the cemetery was. The SS man then explained to me that the dead were not buried, but that they had a crematorium in the concentration camp, and that the bodies were cremated there.”

42. Affidavit by Otilie Meyer dated 20 November 1947. Dü-880. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 253.

“1) I was employed from 29 June 1942 to 31 July 1943 as a shorthand typist in the construction engineering department of the Auschwitz plant. [...]

7) I never heard anything about mass killings during my stay in Auschwitz (I lived in Auschwitz after my marriage until January 1945). I only found out what was supposed to have happened in Auschwitz through the newspapers after the capitulation.”

43. Affidavit by August Mayer dated 14 December 1947. Dü-928. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 255.

“1) From January 1942 to January 1945, I was employed as a master painter at the Auschwitz plant of the I.G. Farbenindustrie. [...]

3) I heard rumors from Poles that people were being killed in Concentration Camp Auschwitz, but one couldn’t believe it. I heard about gassings and extermination measures in Concentration Camp Auschwitz for the first time after the collapse.”

44. Affidavit by Gustav Dauer dated 11 December 1947. Dü-954. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 256.

“1) From 15 September 1942 to January 1945, I worked as a foreman in the construction and commissioning of the auxiliary boiler houses and the large boiler plant.

2) This is the first time I have heard the word ‘selection.’ I know nothing about the fact that such selections were organized among the inmates working at the IG Auschwitz Plant. If such selections had actually been carried out, I should have heard about them during the long time I was employed in Auschwitz. However, I neither noticed these things myself, nor was I told about them by others. On this question, I would only like to mention that a Kapo gave me his resignation, informing me that he was joining the Wehrmacht as a volunteer, and would be fully exempt from punishment if he behaved well.

3) I only knew Camp IV, Monowitz. Birkenau was only known to me by name. I had no knowledge that mass exterminations of people had taken place. During my entire period of service, I only recorded one death of an inmate (due to an accident).”

45. Affidavit by Karl Gleitz dated 10 December 1947. Dü-963. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 257.

“1) From the beginning of 1941, I was assigned to planning work at the IG. plant in Auschwitz, and from the end of 1941, I was in charge of assembling the compressors. I visited Auschwitz for 2-3 days about every 6-8 weeks.

2) I know nothing about selections at the IG plant Auschwitz. Nor have I heard anything about it from others. In my opinion, I should have heard about it, if the implementation of such selections had actually been generally evident.

3) I am not aware of any mass exterminations. There was an opinion among the staff that all those who died of typhus and infectious diseases in the camp were cremated in order to prevent the risk of epidemics. This opinion was also supported by the temporary non-assignment of concentration-camp inmates to work at the Auschwitz plant on the grounds that typhus was prevalent in the camp.”

46. Affidavit by Gerhardt Woelfer dated 9 December 1947. Dü-1024. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 259.

“1) I worked at the I.G. Farbenindustrie Plant at Auschwitz in June, September and December 1942 on a daily basis, and from 1 February 1943 permanently until the evacuation of the plant in January 1945. [...]

2) During the entire time I worked at Auschwitz, I never made any observations that would have led to the conclusion that what we now call selections were taking place. In any case, such things were not observable in the camp under any circumstances, and I am not aware that such selections of weak inmates for the purpose of killing were carried out in Camp IV.

3) I did not see such regular transports of inmates unable to work to the Main Camp, as the prosecution claims, nor did I hear anything, except for the occasional transportation of the sick, which inmates once told me. I was told that seriously ill inmates were brought back from Camp IV to the Main Camp, and that the care there was supposed to be poor. [...]

4) It was probably common knowledge in the camp that there was a crematorium in Auschwitz. However, the cremations there were explained by the natural discharge of sick people or by the epidemics of typhoid fever and typhus that prevailed there. There were a few days when rumors from Auschwitz and Birkenau reached the town of Auschwitz. But it was only after the collapse that I first heard here in Leuna in the press that Auschwitz had been an extermination camp.

5) If the prosecution claims that inmates at the construction site died *en masse* due to collapses at work, this is undoubtedly false. [...]

6) I never heard of threats against inmates with gassing or transfers to Birkenau, since I had never heard of gas chambers.”

47. Affidavit by Günter Wagner dated 4 August 1947. Dü-167. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 264.

“1) From 1 October 1942 to 20 January 1945, I worked as an engineer at the IG plant in Auschwitz, and from October 1943, I was in charge of the heating, ventilation and installation workshops. [...]

7) Nothing has come to my knowledge about atrocities and inhuman treatment in the Monowitz Camp, nor about systematic extermination in Concentration Camp Auschwitz. The only personal perception that can be mentioned in this context from today’s perspective is the smell of burning that sometimes drifted over from Concentration Camp Auschwitz. If you asked an SS man what this smell meant, you were told that the bodies of deceased inmates were being burned.”

48. Affidavit by Georg Bohn dated 9 October 1947. Dü-625. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 276.

“1) From 1 December 1941, I was manager of the Feierabendhaus of the I.G. Auschwitz Plant in Upper Silesia. [...]

2) During my entire stay in Auschwitz, I never heard anything about the fact that a ‘selection’ according to their ability to work had taken place among the inmates employed there at the Auschwitz I.G. plant. The inmates marched into the factory early in the morning, organized according to individual commandos, and left in the same way when they had finished their work. If such a ‘selection’ had ever taken place in the factory, then I certainly would have had to hear something because of my position and my intensive contact with all classes of workers in the factory. I also never heard that such ‘selections’ were made by the SS in Camp IV (Monowitz).”

49. Affidavit by Dipl. Ing. Erno Thurm dated 24 October 1947. Dü-719. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 278.

“1) As the person responsible for carrying out the industrial and construction licensing procedure, I visited the Auschwitz plant 2 to 3 times a year for 2 or 3 days each time during the entire construction period of the I.G. Auschwitz Plant [...].

2) During these visits, I made no observations whatsoever that so-called ‘selections’ were organized in the Auschwitz plant or on the construction site, as they are mentioned in the indictment. Nor did I ever observe any other measure or selection of inmates with the aim of sending less able-bodied inmates back to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp to be killed. Nor have I heard any statements to that effect from other people. [...]

3) I also never heard of mass exterminations in the Auschwitz Camp. That would have shocked me so much that it would have remained in my memory.”

50. Affidavit by engineer Franz Knappe dated 5 November 1947. Dü-824. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 280.

“1) On 1 May 1943, I was assigned from Ludwigshafen to Auschwitz as an engineer and group leader of the plant-control department (Synthesis Group), and worked there until January 1945. [...]

3) During my time at the Auschwitz plant, I was never able to make my own observations about so-called ‘selections’ being carried out on inmates.

4) I also never heard from other sources that such selections were carried out. [...]

6) I have never heard that selections were carried out in Camp IV (Monowitz).

7) Nor did I know that Birkenau or Auschwitz were synonymous with extermination. I therefore consider it impossible that such a thing was common knowledge. I also never heard that inmates were systematically exterminated in Concentration Camp Auschwitz. [...]

9) The term and expression ‘to be gassed’ in connection with the mass extermination of people was unknown to me until mid-1945. So, I never heard such threats. The residential camp barracks of Germans, foreigners, inmates etc. were probably fumigated if vermin were found. There was also often talk of gassing when it came to delousing facilities, which were always frequented voluntarily, though.”

51. Affidavit by Gustav Helwert dated 8 March 1948. Dü-1229. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 282.

“Toward the end of August 1941, I was seconded to the Auschwitz construction project to support the construction management. Around mid-June 1944, I was suspended without notice due to differences with company agencies of I.G.-Farbenindustrie Auschwitz, and thus my secondment to I.G. Farbenindustrie Auschwitz was terminated. [...]

I have never heard any rumor: [...] that inmates were cruelly treated or even tortured in Accommodation Camp IV (Monowitz);

that inmates of Camp IV or other inmates were subjected to ‘selection’ in order to exterminate weaker inmates. (I only heard the term selection in connection with the IMT trials).

It became known to me as a rumor: according to my memory, in the spring of 1944, that inmates were being violently killed in the Birkenau Concentration Camp. When I investigated the origin of these rumors through relia-

ble followers, it turned out that a report had apparently been made on British radio about Auschwitz. I was unable to obtain confirmation of this rumor from local rumors, such as those emanating from the camp itself.”

52. Affidavit by Franz Brauner dated 26 August 1947. Dü-377. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 286.

“I was in Auschwitz from June 1942 until the end on 21 January 1945 [...]. During my time in Auschwitz, I heard nothing about inhuman or cruel treatment in Camp 4, nor about gassings, mass exterminations or even excessive mortality in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp, but only that the dead of the concentration camp were burned in the crematorium there; there was nothing special or conspicuous about that. Once, probably in 1943, there was talk of a typhoid-fever epidemic in the concentration camp. At that time, a work ban was introduced for the inmates, a general ban of 4 to 6 weeks for the inhabitants of the camp, and our entire staff was vaccinated. I heard that a large number of inmates and SS men had died.”

53. Affidavit by Fritz Christ dated 10 December 1947. Dü-953. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 298.

“1) I was employed at the Auschwitz factory from 15 June 1943 until the evacuation in January 1945 [...].

2) The word ‘selection’ was completely unknown to me at the Auschwitz factory. Of the inmates employed by me (about 34 men), I never heard anything about those unfit for work and those fit for work. The fact that those unfit for labor were sent to Concentration Camp Auschwitz or Birkenau for killing was unknown to me. Nor did I ever hear of such transfers from others during my time at the Auschwitz factory. [...]

3). The first time I heard about a mass execution of inmates was on the radio after the collapse in Mersburg. Even today, it is incomprehensible to me that I never heard of such a thing at the Auschwitz plant.”

54. Affidavit by Friedrich Hecht dated 25 August 1947. Dü-242. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 110.

“I came to Auschwitz in April 1943 as a foreman in the electrical control center of the power plant. [...] I heard nothing about gassings or other atrocities in Concentration Camp Auschwitz (Birkenau) during my entire time there. Of course, I was aware of the existence of the concentration camp, but our inmates had nothing to do with it. It was only after the collapse that I heard about gassings in Concentration Camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. I was in Auschwitz until 13 January 1945.”

55. Affidavit by Friedrich Hecht dated 9 December 1947. Dü-970.
Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 300.

“1) I was employed by IG Farben in Auschwitz from April 1943 to 13 January 1945, and worked as a foreman at the power plant ‘Electric Control Center.’

2) I did not make any observations about the selection of those unfit for work for the purpose of killing them. If some of my 120 inmates were absent, it was because they had a cold or were otherwise unwell. However, they always returned to work after recovering. I was therefore completely unaware of any selection. If such a thing had happened, I would probably have been told about it, because everyone knew that I wasn’t in the NSDAP or one of its branches. I was also unaware that such selections are supposed to have taken place in the Monowitz Camp.

3) I also knew nothing about the fact that inmates were systematically exterminated in Auschwitz.”

56. Affidavit by Willi Hohenberger dated 9 December 1947. Dü-973.
Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 302.

“1) From May 1943 to January 1945, I worked at the IG. plant in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia, and was employed as a foreman in the air-separation plant, mainly doing assembly work. [...]

2) During the entire time, I have not learned of any selections within the plant or the Monowitz Camp. I also heard nothing about such things from other people. Because of the length of my activity, I should have heard about such occurrences.

3) I never heard anything about systematic mass extermination in the Auschwitz and Birkenau Concentration Camps. I only knew that the expression was occasionally used that inmates were being transferred. I have never heard anything about the purpose of such a transfer.”

57. Affidavit by Wenzel Jonasch dated 11 December 1947. Dü-981.
Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 304.

“1) I worked from 18 January 1943 to 18 August 1944 at the Auschwitz IG Plant as a locksmith unit leader, pipe-bridge assembly.

2) I didn’t know what the term ‘selection’ meant at the time. But I also never observed that the inmates were selected according to whether they were fit for work or not. And I never saw or heard from anyone that transports of those unfit for work were sent to Auschwitz or Birkenau for gassing. I should have heard about it, since I worked together with the inmates, but nobody told me anything about it.

3) Neither I nor my workmates were aware that ‘selections’ and ‘Birkenau’ were synonymous with extermination. I never heard about it, nor did any of the inmates who worked with me tell me that inmates of Concentration Camp Auschwitz were systematically exterminated.”

58. Affidavit by Gerhard Appel dated 9 December 1947. Dü-943. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 306.

“1) I was sent from Leuna in the spring of 1941 to set up the I.G. plant at Auschwitz, and was at the new plant permanently from January 1943. From 1941 to the end of 1942, I was only there on visits. I worked in Auschwitz as head of the energy department there.

2) During my presence in Auschwitz, I never noticed that inmates were selected for work in the factory or in Camp IV and that those who were not fit for work were sent to the concentration camp to be killed. I never heard anything like that from other colleagues or subordinates. But I am convinced that, as head of the energy department, where inmates were also used for construction, I definitely should have heard about such measures.

3) I have never heard the term ‘selection’ in Auschwitz, nor could I have imagined what it meant at the time. The extermination measures in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp that became known after the war were not known to me at the time.

4) Furthermore, I am not aware that inmates collapsed at workplaces, and I myself have never seen anything of the kind.

5) It is also unknown to me that inmates were ever threatened that they would be gassed if they did not work hard and enough [...].

6) I never saw or heard anything about the phenomena described by the prosecution (‘hard physical labor, carrying cement at a run, beaten or kicked by Kapos or foremen, inmates left where they fell, and only carried to Monowitz in the evening after the end of the day’s work, death caravans, etc.’). But I should undoubtedly have heard about it, if something like that had happened.”

59. Affidavit by Arthur Kratzsch dated 10 December 1947. Dü-992. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 307.

“1) I was employed in Auschwitz from December 1942 to January 1945 as a pipe fitter. I have not been able to make any observations about a ‘selection’ of inmates who were fit for work or not. I myself know of two cases. One morning – the Kapo reported the strength of the column every day – two people were missing. When I asked about this, I was told that they were ill. Weeks later, they returned cured to the construction site. I never heard from anyone that selections had taken place anywhere.

2) I never heard of any systematic extermination of inmates during my work at the I.G. Auschwitz Plant. During the entire time I was at Auschwitz, I did not see any inmate collapse and die as a result of overwork.”

60. Affidavit by August Hoeltermann dated 21 January 1948. Dü-1072. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 308.

“1) I was an engineer in the energy department of the Auschwitz plant of IG-Farben-A.G. from October 1942 to 21 January 1945.

5) In the event of accidents, inmates were treated just like any other worker and released from work depending on the type of injury. I did not observe any serious accidents. I never saw or heard of any refusal to help sick or injured inmates.

7) I heard nothing about selections during my time in Auschwitz. I never heard the word, nor did I know that it meant the selection of weaker inmates for the purpose of extermination.

Nor did I know that such cruel mass killings or planned mass exterminations were carried out in Auschwitz or Birkenau Concentration Camp.”

61. Affidavit by Werner Malzacher dated 22 October 1947. Dü-697. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 311.

“1) I worked from 1 Feb. 1942 to 21 Jan. 1945 in the IG-Farbenindustrie, plant Auschwitz as head of the auditing office in the commercial department.

7) Despite being present at the IG factory in Auschwitz for three years and despite cooperating with many departments in the factory and with many foreigners – company owners and employees of the same – I only became aware of cruel treatment and mass killing or killing at all in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp after the occupation of Oberstaufen on the radio.”

62. Affidavit by Josef Kiebel dated 10 December 1947. Dü-1435, Exhibit No. 313.

“1) I was in Auschwitz from the beginning of November 1942 until the cessation of work in January 1945. I worked as a foreman in the low-pressure plant and in the construction of the associated facilities.

2) I was not aware of any so-called ‘selections.’ I also never heard anything from others about such selections having taken place in the plant. Nor did I hear anything about ‘selections’ that were supposedly carried out in Camp IV (Monowitz). Incidentally, I never heard anything about what happened in the camp after working hours.

3) I was told by an SS man and later by a Kapo that all the sick who could not be treated in the infirmary of Camp IV, and who were suffering from epidemics, came to the Main Camp, because there was a large military

hospital there. I asked where the dead were buried, as there were many deaths during epidemics. I was told that there was a crematorium, and that all the bodies were cremated there immediately.”

63. Affidavit by Heinz Sevelsberg dated 16 December 1947. Dü-1007. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 315.

The witness worked at IG Plant Auschwitz from November 1941 to January 1945.

“5) I have never heard that inmates were tortured in the Monowitz Camp, or that inmates died there *en masse*. Nor have I ever heard of a regulation according to which no more than a certain percentage of inmates were allowed to be ill in the Monowitz Camp. Nor did I know that inmates who were ill for more than 14 days were supposed to have been transported back to the Auschwitz Main Camp to be killed. Nor did I notice any such transports.

6) I only heard about the cruel mass exterminations of inmates in Concentration Camp Auschwitz in the press and on the radio after May 1945.”

64. Affidavit by Paul Viol dated 6 February 1948. Dü-1151. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 316.

The witness worked at IG Plant Auschwitz from October 1943 to June 1944.

“8) I only found out about mass killings in Auschwitz or Birkenau Concentration Camps later through the newspapers, etc. I never heard about them while I was working in Auschwitz itself.”

65. Affidavit by Hans Schmitt dated 22 December 1947. Dü-1014. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 317.

“I never heard anything in Auschwitz about the so-called ‘selections,’ meaning the selection of concentration camp inmates according to whether they were fit for work or unfit for work by the factory management or the factory supervisors, with the aim of deporting those unfit for work to the concentration camp to be killed. The first time I heard anything about this charge was in a radio report on the Nuremberg I.G. trial in September of this year; but even today, I still don’t believe this accusation made against the factory management, because at least I should have heard something about it in Auschwitz, even if it was in conversations.”

66. Affidavit by Hermann Renner dated 14 February 1948. Dü-1174. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 322.

“1) From 6 Jan. 1942 to 20 Jan. 1945, I was employed at the Auschwitz plant. I was in charge of the motor pool [...].

2) I never heard anything about cruel treatment or mass deaths in Camp IV. Nor of suicides in the electric wire. As far as I know, only the SS was responsible for the management of the inmates' camp. I never saw trucks full of dead inmates drive past. I also never heard of an order by the IG. that no inmate was allowed to be ill for more than 14 days. Nor did I hear anything about less able-bodied inmates being sent to Concentration Camp Auschwitz to be killed.

3) Before the evacuation, I was not aware of the cruel mass killings in Auschwitz Concentration Camp. [...]

7) During my work, I have neither made my own observations nor have I ever heard anything from others about the so-called selections. I certainly believe that, in view of my two and a half years of work, I should have heard something about such selections, if they had been carried out at the factory. I also never heard anything about such selections in Camp IV (Monowitz). I read the word 'selections' for the first time in my life in the questionnaire sent to me. Nor is it true that these terms and the fact of mass exterminations of people were common knowledge. In any case, during my stay in Auschwitz, I myself heard nothing about the systematic extermination of inmates."

67. Affidavit by Kurt Roediger dated 29 December 1947. Dü-1180.
Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 325.

"1) I was employed as a foreman in the main electrical workshop at the I.G. Auschwitz Plant since 1943, and remained there until January 1945.

2) During my time there, I was not aware of any so-called selections being organized at the plant. Nor did I hear from anyone that such 'selections' were supposed to have taken place. [...]

4) I have also not heard that selections took place in Camp IV. Nor have I heard that inmates were exterminated *en masse* in the Auschwitz or Birkenau concentration camps."

68. Affidavit by Gustav Blümel dated 29 December 1947. Dü-1094.
Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 332.

"1) In the period from 2 Dec. 1942 to 21 Jan. 1945, I worked on behalf of the August Klönne Company, Dortmund, as a foreman with the construction of several gasometers, as well as the associated pipelines etc. at the IG. plant in Auschwitz. [...]

6) I never heard of any cruel treatment in Camp IV. Nor have I ever heard of any mass deaths in Camp IV or of suicides by electric wire. [...] Although at the end of 1944, there was talk here and there of burnings and gassing, nobody knew anything definite.

7) I never heard anything about cruel mass killings in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp before it was evacuated.”

69. Affidavit by Friedrich Gutbrecht dated 26 February 1948. Dü-1201. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 333.

“1) I worked from 11 January 1944 to 21 January 1945 as a commercial clerk in the transportation department of the IG plant Auschwitz. [...]

12) [...] That inmates were to be exterminated or made ready for extermination at the Auschwitz plant is an absurd idea. If that had been the case, the IG would not have trained an increasing number of inmates, deployed them in their learned or related professions, and employed them at construction sites with the simplest tasks, which certainly would not have achieved the purpose of extermination. On the contrary, the factory management tried to retain and somehow utilize every worker who was in any way useful to the factory, even if they were not of full value.”

70. Letter by Ernst E. Görth to Attorney Laternser dated 27 March 1948. Dü-1424. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 396.

The German daily newspaper *Frankfurter Neue Presse* of 19 March 1948 had published a statement by Charles Sigismund Bendel that ended like this:

“It is beyond any doubt that all Germans who had even remotely come into contact with the forced deportees in Auschwitz would have known that people were being brutally murdered there every day.”

In an affidavit attached to this article, Görth stated that this claim was false.

71. Affidavit by Theo Ulmer dated 18 March 1948. Dü-1430. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 401.

The witness had worked at IG Farben in the years 1943 and 1944 as assembling and testing engineer for the firm Walther & Cie headquartered in Collogne-Dellbrück.

“8) I never heard anything about the gassing of inmates and other atrocities committed against them, and after the end of the war, I was extremely surprised by the publications about the atrocious conditions in the Auschwitz Camp.”

72. Affidavit by Gehard Dahl dated 18 March 1948. Dü-1431. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 402.

“1) From November 1942 to 21 January 1945, I worked for I.G. Farben-industrie Aktiengesellschaft Auschwitz, Power Plant 951, as an assembly supervisor for Walther & Cie, Cologne-Dellbrück. [...]

2) During the assembly of the boilers, I worked with 120 inmates as well as with civilian workers, Eastern workers, Poles and Frenchmen. [...]

6) That inmates were mistreated or even tortured in the Monowitz Camp is as little known to me as the mass killings in the Auschwitz Main Camp or Birkenau. I only heard about it in the press after the collapse.”

73. Affidavit by Christian Pauli dated 20 March 1948. Dü-1433. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 403.

“1) From October 1943 to January 1945, I worked as a locksmith foreman in the energy workshop of the I.G. Plant in Auschwitz. [...]

7) It never occurred to me that the use of inmates in the factory could have the purpose of making the inmates ready for extermination, and I just have to say that, before the collapse, I never heard or knew anything about the mass killings in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp.”

74. Affidavit by Gottfried Strebel dated 20 February 1948. Dü-1418. Exhibit 408.

“I was employed at the Auschwitz plant of IG-Farbenindustrie AG from 1 July 1944 to 21 January 1945. I was the kitchen manager of the company canteen’s diet kitchen. [...]

4) During the time I worked at the IG Plant in Auschwitz, I did not observe any so-called ‘selections’ being organized, meaning the selection of concentration camp inmates who were unfit for work in order to send them to Concentration Camp Auschwitz or Birkenau for extermination, nor did I hear anything of the sort from others. I have also never heard that such selections took place in Camp IV (Monowitz). I do not consider the prosecution’s claim to be correct that everyone knew that ‘selections’ and ‘Birkenau’ were synonymous with extermination, and that the fact of mass extermination of people was common knowledge. I did have daily contact with inmates who begged for food from my diet kitchen. But even they told me nothing about such exterminations. [...]

In any case, I never heard anything about mass killings.”

75. Affidavit by Hermann Dreher dated 19 February 1948. Dü-1414. Dürrfeld Exhibit 414.

“From 1942 until January 1945, my company, which was based in Pless/Upper Silesia at the time, worked on the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft construction project in Auschwitz. [...]

In Camp IV – Monowitz, I worked on the furnishing of the camp by delivering solid barracks. The barracks were erected by my workers, and the material was brought in by inmates, just as the other barracks were largely erected by the inmates themselves. The barracks themselves were no dif-

ferent from those that had been built for civilian workers in other places. It is not true that they were poor and inadequate living quarters for the inmates, because as far as I know, they were later to be used to house German workers. In addition to the decent dormitories, each barracks had a day room, and the barracks could be warmed in winter by district heating from the factory. Therefore, we created living quarters for the inmates similar to those that existed in other camps for Germans and foreigners, and which were in no way inferior to them. I did not observe that the inmates were treated any differently in this camp than outside. It was fenced in and guarded by SS, and you were only allowed to enter with a special pass. There was a music pavilion, a brothel and a large sports field in the camp. As far as I know, some of the inmates were musicians themselves. There were also special sick barracks.

I am not aware of any selections or mass killings in the Monowitz Camp during the time I was there.”

76. Affidavit by Hermann Riess dated 25 October 1947. Dü-735. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 35.

“1) I worked at the IG Farben Plant from 17 November 1941 to 21 January 1945 as the 1st plant medical assistant in the medical department.

2) During this long period, I never heard the expression ‘selections.’ I only learned what this meant from the press and radio after the collapse. But I also never saw anything in Auschwitz or heard anything from others that would have led to the conclusion that such a thing had been carried out in the factory or in Camp IV (Monowitz). I have never even heard of our inmates being sent to Auschwitz or Birkenau for extermination. Nobody interpreted the fact that the inmates preferred to work in the factory to mean that the Auschwitz or Birkenau Concentration Camp would have meant death for the inmates. [...]

5) Nor did I hear about the horrific mass extermination in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, as we know today. There can be no question that everyone at Auschwitz should have known about it.”

77. Affidavit by Ludwig Daub dated 22 December 1947. Dü-1027. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 61.

“1) On 1 November 1942, I came to Auschwitz as a calculator. [...]

2) In late 1943 or early 1944, inmates were examined by our labor office department, and trained and deployed as calculators for the inmates. [...]

7) I know nothing about cruelty or inhumane treatment of the inmates in Camp IV. Nor did I know anything about the extermination of people in Concentration Camp Auschwitz either. I only heard rumors about two

months before the capture, in November 1944, but nothing definite. I really can't say from whom."

78. Affidavit by Karl Braus dated 26 September 1947. Dü-425. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 70.

"1) In March 1941, I was commissioned to work on the design of parts of the new Auschwitz project, and to take over the management of the synthesis production department at the Auschwitz plant. From October 1943 until the evacuation of the Auschwitz factory in January 1945, I had my permanent residence in Auschwitz. [...]

9) It only became known to me after the end of the war that large numbers of people were killed by gas and incineration in the Birkenau Concentration Camp. During my stay in Auschwitz, I never became aware of anything in this direction. I therefore consider it completely out of the question that I.G. foremen urged inmates to keep working with insinuations of gasings."

79. Affidavit by Hans Sitzenstuhl dated 13 August 1947. Dü-149. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 73.

"On 1 May 1943, I moved my design office in Leuna to Auschwitz. I left the plant on 21 January 1945 with the entire German and foreign workforce, due to the events of the war. [...]

I am not aware of any cruelty or inhumane treatment of the inmates in Camp IV. On the contrary, a former inmate of Camp IV described to me in a grateful and appreciative manner the moderate regiment in Camp IV compared to the concentration camp. At the time of my work in Auschwitz, I also knew nothing of the horrific events in Concentration Camp Auschwitz that came to light after the collapse."

80. Affidavit by Gustav Dauer dated 24 August 1947. Dü-238. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 75.

"I came to Auschwitz on 15 Sep. 1942 as a foreman in the steam plant. Towards the end of 1942, I was assigned inmate units, which were designated by number, averaging 1 Kapo and 25 to 35 men. [...]

I never heard anything about gasings, mass murders or even conspicuously high mortality rates in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp during my time in Auschwitz, not even rumors, but for the first time in 1946. When I was once in the town of Auschwitz, and it smelled so strange, I was told when I asked that another portion of corpses was probably being burned. I didn't hear anything else in this connection, and it wasn't really noticeable, because burning corpses in the crematorium of a

large city, as the Auschwitz Concentration Camp basically was, was nothing unusual.”

81. Affidavit by Paul Gleitsmann dated 25 August 1947. Dü-259. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 76.

“I worked in Dr. Duerrfeld’s office for 12 years, from August 1933 to May 1945, namely from 1933 to 1942 in Leuna, then at the IG plant in Auschwitz [...].

Nothing of the terrible crimes of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp reached me, and I never heard anything in correspondence, telephone conversations, meetings or individual conversations with the SS that could have made me suspicious. [...]

I never heard anything about gassings, mass murders, systematic extermination etc. in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp during my time in Auschwitz. The only thing I remember is that once or a few times, by no means very often, there was a strange smell in the air, and that it was then said that corpses were probably being burned in the crematorium of the concentration camp. There was nothing special or conspicuous about it; after all, the concentration camp had an occupancy of over 100,000 people, and it was a matter of course that there were always deaths, if there was a crematorium and the corpses were cremated, as is usually the case in large cities. Incidentally, we heard from time to time about epidemics that had broken out in the concentration camp. We were vaccinated several times, and concentration camp inmates and guards had a curfew, so that neither the inmates working on road construction nor the SS teams were to be seen.”

82. Affidavit by Ludwig Müller dated 9 October 1947. Dü-630. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 81.

“1) As a senior employee of the factory control department of the Auschwitz plant, I was present at the Auschwitz plant since September 1942, and continuously from 15 April 1943 until the repatriation of the entire workforce on 21 January 1945. [...]

8) I was not informed of the cruel mass killings in Concentration Camp Auschwitz before the evacuation. I only read about it after it was published in the daily newspapers and various brochures at the time.”

83. Affidavit by Fritz Fischer dated 24 October 1947. Dü-711. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 85.

“1) I have been a member of IG Farbenindustrie since 1934. I was a foreman at the Auschwitz plant from October 1942 to January 1945. [...]

6) I never participated in or even heard of ‘selections’ of those able to work and those not able to work among the inmates. Neither did such things take place in the factory, nor did I hear or see anything of the sort in Camp IV. [...]

12) During the entire time I worked in Auschwitz, I neither saw nor heard anything to the effect that bestialities or, as already mentioned above, ‘selections’ were carried out in Camp IV for the purpose of killing inmates. Nor have I heard any rumors about gas chambers or exterminations in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp. Everyone probably knew about the crematorium there, but it was by no means inferred that there were criminal reasons for it.”

84. Affidavit by William Hoesch dated 21 October 1947. Dü-722.

Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 87.

“1) I worked for the Auschwitz plant from 3 Sep. 1942 to 21 Jan. 1945. [...]

6) I am not aware of any cruel treatment of the inmates in Camp IV, nor of any mass deaths in this camp. [...]

7) Before the evacuation, I was not aware of any mass deaths in Concentration Camp Auschwitz, but I did know that epidemics such as typhoid fever, cholera and yellow fever occurred there several times.”

85. Affidavit by Ernst Brausewetter dated 29 October 1947. Dü-744.

Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 88.

“1) From 20 August 1943 to 18 January 1945, I was employed at the Auschwitz plant as a fitter for the AEG Mannheim Company, and built the 500-volt system at the power station there.

2) During my time in Auschwitz, I heard nothing about ‘selections,’ meaning the selection of concentration camp inmates according to whether they were fit for work or not, with the aim of exterminating those not fit for work in Auschwitz, although I worked with a 15-man auxiliary detachment for almost the entire time. I have not even heard rumors of these selections. I am of the certain opinion that, if such things had happened, I would have heard about them, because I worked together with the inmates employed by me in a very comradely manner, and they certainly would have told me about it.

I also never heard that such selections took place in Camp IV.

3) The prosecution’s assertion that everyone in Auschwitz knew what ‘selections’ and ‘Birkenau’ meant and that these two terms were synonymous with extermination cannot, in my opinion, be correct. [...]

4) I have never seen inmates collapse from exhaustion as a result of excessive pace of work and overwork at the construction site; if such a thing had happened, I probably should have heard about it. I am also unaware of IG foremen or capos threatening to gas or exterminate inmates, if they did not work hard enough.

5) I never saw or heard anything about the inmates being mistreated, whether by the IG people or not. On the other hand, I am aware of the IG's strict order that inmates were not to be beaten under any circumstances."

86. Affidavit by Adolf Eggert dated 11 October 1947. Dü-763. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 89.

"4) My work for the factory began in 1942. From June 1943 to January 1945, I was there constantly. [...]

7) I would also like to note that I was aware that the bodies of the deceased inmates were burned in a crematorium; however, during my work in Upper Silesia, I neither knew nor heard anything about the existence of gas chambers in which inmates were allegedly killed by poison gas."

87. Affidavit by Margit Bartke dated 20 October 1947. Dü-779. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 91.

"1) I was a staff member of IG-Farbenindustrie AG, Auschwitz plant, from 15 December 1941 to 31 July 1945 [sic; 1944]. [...]

7) The SS was responsible for the management of the inmates' camp. I am not aware of any cruel treatment of the inmates, nor of any mass deaths in Camp IV. I saw no 'trucks full of dead inmates' either inside or outside the camp. I never heard of an order by IG. that no inmate was to be ill for longer than 14 days. [...]

8) Before the evacuation, I was not told by anyone about the planned extermination of people in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp."

88. Affidavit by Fritz Dion dated 4 November 1947. Dü-783. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 92.

"1) I was employed at the I.G. Auschwitz Plant as chief engineer of the assembly and piecework department and as labor-deployment engineer from 18 April 1944 to 17 December 1944 [...].

7) I have heard nothing about atrocities or mass deaths in the camp there. I am also unaware of suicides at an electrically charged fence. The SS alone were responsible for the camp management. I never saw or heard of trucks full of dead inmates. It was impossible for the I.G. to issue orders about inmates, as this was the sole responsibility of the SS. I am also not aware that less capable inmates were taken to Auschwitz Concentration Camp to be killed there. [...]

8) I did not know anything about the mass killings in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, nor did anyone talk to me about it.”

89. Affidavit by Georg Bohn dated 30 June 1947. Dü-57. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 100.

“I was an employee of the I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. Auschwitz Plant from November 1941 until the evacuation of the plant in January 1945 [...].

In any case, I never noticed anything about poor health in Camp IV or a lack of medical care. I also never heard anything about a selection. Of course, I knew that there was a crematorium in Auschwitz, and that there were also epidemics there, but I never heard anything about people being systematically exterminated in the concentration camp or even in Camp IV.”

90. Affidavit by Elisabeth Klippel dated 10 July 1947. Dü-61. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 101.

“1) I came to IG Farben, Auschwitz Plant, on 1 Dec. 1942 in the capacity of a facility manager for the employees’ residential camp. [...]

7) I only heard about mass exterminations here in the Reich after the collapse.”

91. Affidavit by Otto Schloettig dated 5 August 1947. Dü-134. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 105.

“As head of a production department, I was constantly in Auschwitz from the beginning of 1944 until January 1945. From the spring of 1942 until the beginning of 1944, I was present from time to time [...].

I am not aware of any cruelty or inhuman treatment of inmates in Camp IV. Nor did I know of any systematic extermination of people in Concentration Camp Auschwitz.”

92. Affidavit by Wilhelm Hohenberger dated 19 August 1947. Dü-281. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 114.

“I was in Auschwitz from May 1943 until the end in January 1945 as a foreman in the air-separation plant, the Linde Plant in Building 712 [...].

I never heard of any atrocities or inhuman treatment in Camp IV, nor of any gassings or other systematic extermination of people in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp.”

93. Affidavit by Ingeborg Faber dated 23 September 1947. Dü-450. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 121.

“I had been at the I.G. Auschwitz Plant since 19 Oct. 1943, first as secretary to the head of the social department, Dr. Roßbach, and then as secretary to Dr. Dürrfeld.

I never heard, much less saw, that selections were made among the inmates at the I.G. Auschwitz Plant, meaning a selection according to ability to work or inability to work, with those unable to work being sent back to Concentration Camp Auschwitz to be murdered there. I am sure that, given the length of my employment and the overview I had of all the affairs of the camp, I would have found out if such ‘selections’ had taken place.

I only heard the term ‘selection’ in newspapers and on the radio after the capitulation.”

94. Affidavit by Karl Haeseler dated 22 September 1947. Dü-461. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 122.

“1) I had been a plant engineer at the Merseburg ammonia plant since 1937, and from Pentecost 1942, I was seconded to the construction site of the IG Farben industrial plant in Auschwitz, where I worked as an assembly and plant engineer until January 1945. [...]

8) I did not become aware of any atrocities and inhumane treatment, indeed programmatic extermination of people in Camp IV and in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. I only became aware of these things through later newspaper reports and brochures.”

95. Affidavit by Karl Kleinpeter dated 13 October 1947. Dü-669. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 130.

“1) On 12 April 1942, I took up my position in Auschwitz. First as a master locksmith in the technical camp until 1 October 1942; from here on, I took over the large and extensive repair workshop as foreman. [...]

3) I am not aware of any cruel treatment in Camp IV, nor am I aware of any mass deaths or suicides by electric wire. The SS, not the IG, was responsible for running the camp. I was at the camp for a full two years, and did not see a ‘truck full of dead inmates,’ as the prosecution claims. Nor was it true that an inmate was not allowed to be ill for more than 14 days. I know of cases where inmates were ill for more than six weeks, and then came back to work beaming with joy. Again, I cannot suspect that sick or under-performing inmates were brought to Auschwitz by the SS to be killed. I am not aware of any mass killings in Concentration Camp Auschwitz.”

96. Affidavit by Kurt Burghaus dated 24 September 1947. Dü-684. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 131.

“1) From November 1943 to January 1945, I worked at the I.G. Auschwitz Plant as a commercial clerk in the office of Dr. Eisfeld, who was in charge of the Buna sector in Auschwitz. [...]

4) Rumors that people were being exterminated and gassed in Concentration Camp Auschwitz never reached my ears in Auschwitz. Nor did I concern myself with such things, as I had enough to do. The first time I heard about these alleged incidents was during a visit to Naumburg in November 1944, when listening to an English radio station.

During my time in Auschwitz, I never heard anything about selections, meaning the selection of inmates according to their ability to work. No inmate ever told me anything about it either, although I spoke to many of them about personal matters despite being forbidden to do so. I therefore cannot imagine that such selections took place, at least at the I.G.”

97. Affidavit by Karl Bayer dated 24 December 1947. Dü-1218. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 153.

“1) I was head of the gas laboratory of the low-pressure department at the Auschwitz plant of I.G.-Farbenindustrie A.G. from 1 June 1943 to 17 January 1945. [...]

16) I also never heard that inmates who had been ill for a long time and were no longer able to work were taken to the Auschwitz Main Camp or to Birkenau to be killed there.

17) In particular, I have never heard of so-called ‘selections’ in Camp IV, in which allegedly weaker inmates were chosen for extermination. I assume that I too would have heard about this if such ‘selections’ had actually been carried out, and this had become known to a wider circle of people.

In particular, I have not heard anything about mass killings in the Auschwitz or Birkenau Concentration Camps.”

98. Affidavit by Anton Ottowitz dated 6 March 1948. Dü-1259. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 154.

“1) From 1941 until the abandonment of the I.G. Auschwitz Plant, I was a foreman for the company Mui & Pietroff, Munich, during the construction of the large power plant. In 1943, I became head foreman. [...]

4) I knew nothing at the time about the events at Auschwitz Concentration Camp, as they became known after the end of the war, and there was no talk about them among my colleagues or the inmates. I didn’t know anything about the selections either, and for the whole two years that I employed inmates, I only had very small changes among the inmates who

were constantly deployed. I know that these individual inmates were given other jobs, such as magazine work or special assignments within the camp.”

99. Affidavit by Walther Mueller dated 26 August 1947. Dü-273. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 173.

“1) As the engineer in charge of the entire electrical operation of the IG Plant Auschwitz, I was entrusted with setting up this operation and supervising the installation of the electrical systems and the cable network. I worked there from the end of 42, with brief interruptions, until the factory was evacuated in January 1945. [...]

2) Camp IV was originally built as a workers’ camp – as can be seen from the ongoing numbering of the camps – and was equipped accordingly like the other camps (kitchen, electrical transformer station, washing and storage barracks). The electrical installation of the barracks was the same as that of the other camps. On the occasion of an inspection of the electrical installations in Camp IV during a kitchen fire, I was shown several barracks. I noticed that they were very clean, and I did not have the impression that they were overcrowded. I was surprised to see that two inmates were assigned to each barracks for housekeeping.

3) By order of the SS, Camp IV had a 380-V electric fence. The fence was built by the company Grabarz, Gleiwitz, a specialized firm that had already built other such fences for the SS. The fence was protected on both sides by wire to prevent accidental contact. I am not aware of any deaths caused by the electric fence. [...]

6) I never heard the word ‘selection’ in Auschwitz or noticed anything that might indicate its meaning. [...]

16) Nothing has become known, not even rumor-wise, about mass murders in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp. The withdrawal of inmates from work in the town of Auschwitz was justified by the outbreak of typhus. It was said that it was a major epidemic, and that the corpses would be cremated. I later learned that a modern, very powerful high-frequency device developed by Siemens was used to delouse the clothing [microwave delousing]. This certainly confirmed the rumor about typhus.”

100. Affidavit by Franz Knappe dated 11 September 1947. Dü-301. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 174.

“1) On 1 May 1943, I was assigned from Ludwigshafen to Auschwitz as an engineer and group leader of the plant-control department (Synthesis Group) and worked there until January 1945. [...]

7) There can hardly have been any cruelty or inhuman treatment in Camp IV, because the camp was located directly on the road and could be seen by

anyone passing by. Also, the inmates would certainly have spread information about it, as it was possible for them to disseminate front events about three days before they became known to the German people through radio and press. I was not aware of any systematic extermination of people in the concentration camp.”

101. Affidavit by Gerhardt Woelfer dated 5 September 1947. Dü-344. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 176.

“1) As soon as the Auschwitz construction project first became known, Dr. Duerrfeld called me in to do some planning work in the spring of 1941. In April 1942, I was finally transferred from the Merseburg ammonia plant to IG Auschwitz, and from February 1943 to January 1945, I was employed as an assembly and repair engineer in the pressurized gas plants. [...]

7) We heard nothing about cruelty or inhumane treatment in Camp IV, nor did the inmates say anything about it. It was known that they preferred to go to work rather than stay in the camp under the SS. I only heard about the alleged systematic extermination in the Auschwitz Camp itself after the collapse. The existence of a crematorium was known, and sometimes there was an unpleasant odor, but this was only sporadic and was explained by the natural death of typhoid-fever patients.”

102. Affidavit by Richard Frey dated 6 October 1947. Dü-498. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 179.

“1) When I came to the I.G. Plant in Auschwitz in 1941 as site manager, [...] I worked continuously on the construction site until 20 January 1945, when we had to flee. [...]

10) I was very familiar with Camp IV, as I had to pass it every day, and my inmates were housed in Camp IV. It was probably the first time I heard of cruelty, but if such inhumanities had really happened, the whole site would have known about it. I never heard anything about cruel mass killings in Concentration Camp Auschwitz until the camp was evacuated on 18 January 1945.”

103. Affidavit by Carl-Heinz Häfele dated 30 October 1947. Dü-747. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 184.

“1) From 6 September 1943 until the factory was closed down in January 1945, I worked as a plant engineer and head of the repair workshop for the power plants at Auschwitz. I myself was not a member of the NSDAP.

2) I did not observe any so-called ‘selections’ taking place during my presence as stated above. Nor did I see any selection of inmates in the factory who were fit for work or not.

3) During my work at the Auschwitz plant, I did not become aware, either personally or through others, that so-called ‘selections’ took place at the factory. In my own plant, I did not employ any inmates because of the nature of the work (repair work outside normal working hours). However, I am of the opinion that I should have heard about these ‘selections’ through my work, which also brought me into contact with other companies that employed inmates.

4) It also remained completely unknown to me that such ‘selections’ were carried out in Camp IV. I knew nothing about it.

5) During my stay in Auschwitz, I knew nothing about the systematic extermination of inmates in Concentration Camp Auschwitz, and there can be no question of any general knowledge of mass exterminations.”

104. Affidavit by Heinrich Harlos dated 4 November 1947. Dü-791.
Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 185.

“1) I first worked at the Ludwigshafen am Rhein plant, and was transferred to the Auschwitz construction site on 15 July 1942. [...] I stayed in Auschwitz until the evacuation of the plant on 21 January 1945 [...].

7) I never found out about the cruel mass killings in Concentration Camp Auschwitz before the evacuation of the factory. When large transports of Hungarian Jews arrived in Auschwitz in the summer of 1944, you could soon smell a foul odor from the concentration camp in the town of Auschwitz, when the wind blew from the west. We were told that the camp was overcrowded, and that an epidemic had broken out. The number of deaths was so high that the crematorium in the camp was inadequate, so that the bodies had to be burned on outdoor pyres. The IG factory management can in no way be linked to these events. I had sufficient insight into the production of the plant to be able to state with a clear conscience that the claim is false that the poison gas used in Concentration Camp Auschwitz was produced here.”

105. Affidavit by Hermann Krebs dated 12 November 1947. Dü-827.
Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 187.

“1) I was employed from April 1943 to January 1945 as a plant assistant in the steam center at the Auschwitz plant.

2) During this time, I did not make any observations of my own about the fact that so-called selections were organized in the factory, meaning concentration-camp inmates were selected according to whether they were fit for work or not, and those not fit for work were sent to Concentration Camp Auschwitz for killing.

3) During my work at the Auschwitz plant, I have not heard from others that such selections ever took place at the plant.

- 4) If such selections had been carried out, I should have heard about them through my work as a plant employee.
- 5) I have not heard that such selections took place in Camp IV (Monowitz).
- 6) In Auschwitz, it was not generally known that ‘selections’ and ‘Birkenau’ were synonymous with extermination. These terms and the fact of mass extermination of people were not generally known. During my stay in Auschwitz, I did not hear that inmates of Concentration Camp Auschwitz were systematically exterminated.”

106. Affidavit by Johann Lenz dated 19 October 1947. Dü-702. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 192.

- “1) I worked at the IG Farben Plant in Auschwitz from mid-August 1943 to mid-January 1945. I was in charge of calculating the food issued by the canteen kitchens until the end of 1943, then of supervising the receipt of food and booking the relevant invoices.
- 2) During this time, I never saw myself, nor heard from anyone else, that ‘selections’ or any other measures were carried out in the factory with the aim of separating out less able-bodied inmates and sending them to the Auschwitz or Birkenau Concentration Camps for gassing or extermination.
- 3) Taking into account the length of time I worked in Auschwitz, I certainly should have heard something about it, if such things had happened in the Auschwitz plant, or if such measures had obviously been carried out in Camp IV. [...]
- 4) Understandably, nothing has been heard about the events in the Auschwitz or Birkenau Concentration Camps, and most certainly nothing about arbitrary mass exterminations of people. I have heard speculations about the crematorium being very active, but I was unable to verify this, especially since my living quarters and office barracks were about an hour away from the concentration camp.”

107. Affidavit by Friedrich Stroehle dated 17 November 1947. Dü-833. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 194.

- “1) I was hired by IG Farbenindustrie on 1 July 1942 as a mechanical engineer, and was assigned to the Auschwitz plant. [...] I worked at the plant until the beginning of November 1944 [...].
- 7) I am not aware of any cruel treatment in Camp IV; nor have I heard of any mass deaths in these camps, nor of any suicides. I never saw anything about ‘trucks full of dead inmates’ driving through the camp or past the camp. I have never heard of an order that inmates were not allowed to be ill for more than 14 days. I neither observed nor heard anything about the SS

transporting sick or less fit inmates to Auschwitz Concentration Camp in order to kill them there.

8) Before it was evacuated, I was not aware of any mass killings in Concentration Camp Auschwitz.”

108. Affidavit by Fritz Czasch dated 12 November 1947. Dü-849. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 195.

“1) From 1 September 1942 to January 1945, I worked as a mechanical engineer in the main construction office, in the operations and operational construction office of the energy department of the I.G. Plant in Auschwitz.

2) I never heard anything about the alleged selection of able-bodied and non-able-bodied inmates at the plant. Likewise, that Concentration Camp Auschwitz and Birkenau were synonymous with death. I spoke personally to many inmates, also about private matters, and above all I wanted to know what it was like in a concentration camp. None of the inmates mentioned a word about the alleged ‘selections’ within the factory or in the camp. During my 1½ years in Auschwitz, I would definitely have had to hear something, if such ‘selections’ had taken place.

3) I never heard anything about mass exterminations of inmates in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, and the claim that it was common knowledge is completely fabricated.

4) I have never heard that such ‘selections’ were carried out in Camp IV.”

109. Affidavit by Paul Borowski dated 10 December 1947. Dü-948. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 196.

“1) From May 1943 to May 1944, I worked as a deputy foreman for assembling the pipelines on the pipe bridges.

2) At the time, I never heard anything about selections, meaning the sorting out of inmates according to whether they were fit for work or not, in order to send the latter to Auschwitz or Birkenau for extermination. I also never heard anything about it in conversations with fellow workers. I think that, if such a thing had happened or been known somehow, I should definitely have heard about it, since I was in the camp for a year, and worked with an inmate detachment.

3) It cannot be said that the extermination of inmates was known everywhere and was a general topic of conversation. At any rate, I did not know at the time that inmates were systematically exterminated in the camp.”

110. Affidavit by Karl Saar dated 6 December 1947. Dü-914. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 198.

“1) On 1 May 1942, I came from Stettin-Poelitz to Auschwitz as a person in charge of academic affairs. [...]

2) There was really no reason for the factory management to send inmates who were not fit for work to the concentration camp to be killed. I have heard nothing of the sort from others either. If ‘selections’ had actually been organized, it could not have remained hidden from me either, because such things cannot be kept secret. Camp IV (Monowitz) was only occupied by inmates, was guarded by the SS, and access was forbidden.

3) The Auschwitz Concentration Camp was so remote from any traffic that mass exterminations could not become common knowledge. I am aware that there were very long-lasting epidemics in the camp, which resulted in many deaths. The word ‘Birkenau’ in connection with ‘extermination’ seems strange to me, because several of our employees and their families lived there. My own typist lived in the Birkenau district. Female employees with their dealings with the guards probably would have broken their obligation to secrecy, if they had known about such things.”

111. Affidavit by Hermann Höfer dated 5 January 1948. Dü-974. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 205.

“I was employed by IG Farbenindustrie Auschwitz from 27 July 1943 until the evacuation of the plant in January 1945. I was a transport foreman in the transportation department. [...] I was unaware of the selections and gassings that were supposedly carried out in Auschwitz until the end of the war. I learned that cremations were carried out in Birkenau, and found it confirmed by the smoking chimney, but naturally assumed that these were cremations of the dead. But all these things occurred in Birkenau and happened among the SS, and had nothing to do with the IG.

The appearance of the inmates can best be compared with that of us Germans. The German from 1947 looks pretty much like the concentration camp inmate from Monowitz.”

112. Inmates’ Christmas Card 1943

Bertold Zahn, who had worked as plant engineer at IG-Farben Auschwitz from 24 May 1943 to 20 January 1945, and the aforementioned Anton Ottowitz attached to their statement a Christmas greeting card of the inmate unit they headed (Affidavit dated 14 November 1947. Dü-865. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 190), which documents a certain friendliness and confidentiality among them.

The defense documents also include a statement by Oswald Pohl, the former head of the SS WVHA, who was tried concomitantly with the IG-Farben Trial. In fact, his trial took place from 8 April to 3 November 1946, the day on which the sentence was passed condemning him to death by

hanging. Here, too, the trial truth about Auschwitz was based on the false statements by Rudolf Höss:⁵⁰

“The notorious Hoess was camp commander of Auschwitz until December 1943. He confessed to having supervised the extermination in Auschwitz of two and one half million persons, while at least an additional half million succumbed to starvation and disease.”

It is clear that Pohl could not oppose the by-then judicially self-evident myths about Auschwitz, but at least he had the courage to oppose the nascent myths about Monowitz:

113. Affidavit by Oswald Pohl dated 6 October 1947. Dü-487. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 62.

“9) During my visits to both the Auschwitz and Birkenau Concentration Camps, I visited the infirmaries.

The infirmary in the Auschwitz Camp had about 500 beds, and was very well equipped. It had very well-equipped operating theaters, a dental ward and all the other equipment necessary for a modern hospital.

The Birkenau camp infirmary was somewhat larger and even more modern. All the experience gained in the earlier Auschwitz Camp, particularly with regard to hygiene, had been utilized.

In this context, it must be said that the Birkenau Concentration Camp was one of the most modern camps ever built. To mention just one example, a modern wastewater treatment plant was built, the like of which would be rare in Germany.

10) The so-called extermination facilities (gas chambers with associated crematoria) were located neither inside the Auschwitz I Concentration Camp nor inside the Auschwitz II Camp (Birkenau), but outside these camps as separate facilities in their own right. As far as I remember, there was a crematorium in Concentration Camp Auschwitz, but it was certainly not connected with extermination measures.

11) If the entry ‘to Auschwitz’ or ‘to Birkenau’ appears in the ‘Remarks’ column of the Monowitz infirmary book, then this was obviously intended to indicate that the sick inmate in question was transferred to the large and excellently equipped infirmaries of these two main camps for further in-patient treatment. I have no doubt that the same procedure was followed in all 500 labor camps. It is incomprehensible to me how the prosecution comes to the conclusion – compare the opening statement in Case VI – that this transfer to Auschwitz or Birkenau was tantamount to ‘extermination’.”

⁵⁰ Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10. Nuernberg, October 1946-April 1949, Vol V, “The RuSHA Case”, “The Pohl Case”, p. 218.

3.5. Statements by Former Inmates

The defense witnesses were not only workers, employees or managers of IG Farben, but also, although to a much lesser extent, former inmates, some of them Jewish. Their statements, as far as living conditions at the Monowitz Camp were concerned, were quite similar to those cited so far. Only a few claimed to have heard about the alleged gassings – a nuanced echo of the black propaganda created by the underground resistance centers in the Auschwitz and Birkenau Camps.

114. Affidavit by Josef Schuldmann, Jew, dated 20 June 1947. Dü-876. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 217.

“I have been made aware of the indictment against the former members of the Board of Management of IG Farbenindustrie AG on the points relating to the Auschwitz complex.

1) State the reason for your deportation to the concentration camp.

I was sent to the Wiesengrund Civilian Camp near Posen in 1941 because I was Jewish. In 1942, I was taken to the Kreuzsee Camp, in 1943 to Auschwitz I (Main Camp). One month after my arrival, probably in June 1943, I was transferred to the Buna (Monowitz) Camp.

2) Which camps were you in, and from when to when?

1. Wiesengrund Civilian Camp from 1941-1942

2. Concentration Camp Kreuzsee near Küstrin from 1942-1943

3. Auschwitz I from June-July 1943

4. Auschwitz III (Buna Camp) July 1943-January 1945.

3) Inmate number? – 142534.

4) Number of the block you were assigned to in the Buna Camp? – Block 12.

5) Who was in charge of the Buna Camp, the SS or IG functionaries? – The SS.

6) Do you think the charge is justified that IG Farbenindustrie was responsible for the Buna (Monowitz) Camp in the same way as the SS leadership? – No.

7) Did you see so-called torture sites or instruments of torture in the Buna Camp? – No.

8) Did you notice that children were employed at the IG Buna Plant? – No.

9) Were you aware of any cases in which inmates were mistreated due to insufficient work performance for the IG? – No.

- 10) In what cases were inmates at the Buna Camp punished? – Thefts and camp offenses were the main cases.
- 11) Did transfer to the penal company in Birkenau mean extermination? – No.
- 12) Were the performance requirements of the IG, in relation to food provisioning and accommodation, such that they could be called ‘murderous’? – No.
- 13) How many hours a day did you have to work in the IG? – On average 10 hours.
- 14) What kind of work was assigned to you? – I was assigned as a transportation worker (loading).
- 15) Did you have to complain about the treatment by the IG foremen? – No, but there were some who abused their position and beat us against the rules.
- 16) Did you know that the factory management of the IG had forbidden its workers and employees to treat the inmates badly (physical abuse, etc.) under threat of punishment? – Yes.
- 17) Considering the general shortage of food, was the food available to you adequate? – Yes.
- 18) Did you sleep on rotten straw in the Buna Camp, or were there proper camp facilities available? – The camp facilities were good, especially in terms of hygiene.
- 19) Were you provided with better, equally good or worse clothing and footwear in the Buna Camp than the free civilian workers? – The clothing was sometimes better, sometimes worse. It depended on how the individual knew how to organize.
- 20) Was there an infirmary in the Buna Camp? – Yes, there was.
- 21) Was there medical treatment with medication in the Buna Camp? – Yes.
- 22) Was X-ray equipment available in the Buna Camp? – I do not know whether there was X-ray equipment.
- 23) Was there a department for dental treatment? – Yes, there was.
- 24) Apart from the infirmary, was there a special recovery block? – Yes.
- 25) Were there any cultural events in the Buna Camp? – Concerts etc.? – Yes. There were theater performances and musical performances, mostly on Saturday or Sunday afternoons, as well as sporting events.
- 26) Are you aware of a case in which an inmate at the Buna Camp was killed when he was not expected to be able to return to work soon? (If the answer is yes, please give the name and other details). – No.

27) Did you witness an inmate throwing himself into the barbed wire with the intention of committing suicide, or breaking through the chain of guards surrounding the camp in order to draw shots on himself? – Suicides also occurred occasionally in Buna, but they were very few compared to the number in Birkenau.

28) Did you have the impression that the entire workforce at the Buna Camp changed three times a year on average, or were there only normal departures and arrivals? – There was no such thing as a three hundred percent turnover, but in the first few years, there was a major change in the workforce due to the fact that staff were constantly being moved between the individual camps for safety reasons.

29) Did you find that around 100 inmates died at work every day? – No.

30) Did you ever see any inmates die at work? – Deaths also occurred at the workplace, but they were not due to the I.G.'s performance requirements; their number was not conspicuous in view of the size of the inmate work force.

31) Were the inmates who worked at IG better off than the other concentration-camp inmates in terms of accommodation, food and clothing? – Yes.

32) Did you feel safer from gassing or other forms of extermination as a result of working for the IG and the associated transfer to the Buna Camp? – Yes.

33) Do you think it is possible that the atrocities of which the Buna Camp is accused in the indictment are based on a confusion with the Birkenau Camp? – Yes.”

115. Affidavit by Jakob Eliasewitz, Jew, dated 3 November 1947. Dü-786. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 90.

“Because of my Jewish ancestry, I was arrested by the Gestapo in Cologne on 28 October 1938 and deported to Poland. My parents were Polish citizens. I was arrested again in 1939, and taken to the Litzmannstadt Ghetto. In the time that followed, I passed through the Pinnow, Beelitz and Kreuzsee labor camps near Reppen. I was then sent to the Monowitz Camp in October 1942. The Monowitz Camp was run administratively and organizationally by the SS, the IG. had nothing to do with it. The camp was clean and orderly. The block elders were responsible for maintenance. Accommodation in the barracks was organized in such a way that each inmate had his own place. When there were mass arrivals, it happened that two inmates had to temporarily share a bunk. I had a straw sack and two blankets. The straw sack filling was fine. The barracks were connected to a district heating system, which was supplied by IG. The heating was not always sufficient, I suppose because of the wartime conditions.

Rations were a matter for the SS; they were received and distributed by the block elders or the barracks service. I cannot say whether the IG. supplied additional rations. We received about 200-250 grams of bread a day, and an additional portion of the same weight about every third day. It is also true that, on three or four days of the week, we received 20 grams of margarine, and on the other days 25 grams of lunchmeat, cheese or jam. On the construction site, every inmate received the so-called Buna soup, about $\frac{3}{4}$ liter per head. The soup was not strong, but it was warm. [...]

There was an infirmary as well as a dental ward where the inmates were treated by inmate doctors. I myself was not lucky enough to use these facilities. Apart from the trestle on which the inmates received corporal punishment, I never saw any other instruments of torture. There was a bunker in which prison terms were implemented.

Leisure activities consisted of the inmates being able to put their laundry and clothes in order on Sundays, when they were not working. There was also the opportunity to watch soccer matches and boxing fights, which were performed by physically fit inmates. There was a camp orchestra which played music (marching music), as the inmates marched in and out of the camp. When the weather was fine, concerts were also held on Sundays. There was also a theater group of inmates who provided so-called spiritual entertainment. In the last period, there was also a brothel, but only Aryan inmates were allowed to visit it. The payment of the brothel inmates (female inmates) was made with bonus coupons, which the IG. issued for special work performances. These coupons were also used in the inmates' canteen to pay for seltzer water, tobacco goods and vegetable salads.

The average working day was 12 hours, including the break. I did not see any children in the Monowitz Camp; the young people who were present were employed in light work within the camp (camp commando) or in apprentice groups outside the camp.

No inmate died at the work site during my membership at work detachment 110 (skilled workers and transport column).

There were major changes in the camp workforce due to the establishment of subcamps, in which IG. had no influence or interest. IG. probably had an interest in keeping trained and top-tear personnel. The selections were made and carried out by the SS. I did not see any IG. personnel involved."

116. Affidavit by Gerszon Waksman, Jew, dated 16 January 1948. Dü-1075, Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 210.

"I was sent to the Birkenau Concentration Camp (Auschwitz II) in August 1943 for racial reasons – I am a Polish Jew. In March 1944, I was then taken to the Buna Camp in Monowitz, where I was given inmate number 150150. The inmates in this camp were employed by I.G. Farbenindustrie

Aktiengesellschaft Auschwitz. I was better off there than in the Birkenau Camp. Order and cleanliness were basic principles in the Buna Camp. It was good for us inmates that we came into contact with free civilians, because we were treated better, and were not as exposed to inmate psychosis as in other camps. The camp itself was the best concentration camp that I got to know. Every inmate had his own bed. That two and three men always had to share a bed is absolutely wrong. Each inmate had two blankets; later there were even quilts. The straw sack filling could always be replaced if necessary. We always had to keep our beds in perfect condition, and I had the part-time job as a 'bed maker.' We had to wash every day and bathe every week. Cleanliness was so important that comrades who had rashes, e.g. beard lichen, were not allowed to go to work.

I first worked for a few weeks in the carbide factory as a lathe operator for the foremen Engele and Wagner, who were both very decent to us and supervised us generously. That was the nice thing about working in Buna, that the supervision was not as strict as in the camp, and we could move around more freely. The carbide workshop was a large hall that was heated in winter, and where Poles, Russians, Englishmen and German specialists worked alongside inmates. The work was not very hard, as I never noticed that the inmates were asked to do work that was too hard.

After I had spent four weeks with Master Engele and Master Wagner as a lathe operator, I was transferred to boiler construction. The boilers were transported by 15 to 20 inmates. The boilers were moved by means of wooden rollers, pulled by wire ropes and pushed by hydraulic pumps. Generally, two men pulled the wire-rope pulley, four men operated the hydraulic pump, and the wooden rollers were arranged by the remaining ten to twelve inmates. This work was not too strenuous either; there was no Kapo or civilian standing by; they were assembled by us, meaning screwed together, and seals etc. were inserted.

For normal performance, we received so-called premium coupons with an average value of RM 1 to RM 2, which were very pleasant for us, because we were given cigarettes, drinks, potato salad, herrings etc. in the camp canteen.

The working time was 9 hours with a 1-hour lunch break. In winter, working hours were much shorter, because we had to be in the camp when it was dark, so we had to march out to work in daylight and be back in the camp by nightfall. The situation was similar during fog or uncertain weather.

I saw young inmates between the ages of 14 and 16 on the building site. They were apprentices and were being trained as bricklayers, carpenters,

electricians, and so on. In addition, the youngest of them, the so-called 'Piepels,' were with the Kapos and had to organize things for them.

I have never seen an IG or contractor employee mistreat an inmate. On the contrary, my relationship with these people was more or less like that with workmates. There were no beatings in our plant otherwise either. Once, however, I was beaten by an inmate foreman, because I had been caught smoking on the construction site. The Kapos and the inmate foremen punished inmates in this way, if they had done something wrong or shirked their work. But this was not [the] fault of the IG, which was a staunch opponent of maltreatment, and had therefore forbidden it to its people.

It was particularly pleasant that in the Buna Camp, in contrast to Auschwitz, the SS did not stand right next to us, but were only positioned along the factory fence. This gave us valuable freedom of movement, which made it easier for us to talk to IG and company people. However, a number of SS patrols and block leaders walked randomly through the factory grounds; they were supposed to control the Kapos. The Kapo had to guard his inmate squad, and reported his labor unit to the SS supervision.

The IG foremen never refused help to injured and accident-inflicted comrades. In the case of minor injuries, such as grazes or the like, they were bandaged and put to work that could not exacerbate their injuries. In the event of an accident, the inmate concerned was taken to the first-aid station at the factory and treated there. If the matter was of a serious nature, the Kapo reported the accident to the SS labor leader, who arranged for the inmates to be taken to the camp – if necessary by stretcher or vehicle. At the infirmary, he was given medical treatment and the necessary medication. If one of us fell ill, he reported this to the block elder, who then had to ensure that the sick person was taken to the infirmary. As far as I know, this did not cause any problems, and the sick person was able to recover there with appropriate treatment. At Buna, they were very generous with sick leaves and rest. A weakened inmate once came back to my plant from the infirmary; he was able to take it easy at work until he regained his strength. The foremen generously overlooked this, only demanding that appearances be kept up. They always said 'Move, move,' because if an SS patrol came, it had to at least look as if something was being done. The IG and external contractor people who helped us in this respect also had to watch out for the SS, because they would have made trouble for them too. For example, a foreman from the IG who had given me his breakfast for four weeks was denounced by someone and then suddenly arrested. I am of the opinion that the IG would probably have made life on the construction site even more bearable for us, if its people had not had to live in constant fear of the SS.

The SS provided the inmates with food: breakfast and a thick evening stew. For breakfast, there was coffee, 300 grams of bread with a spread of mar-

garine, lunchmeat or jam. Once a week, there was ‘Bunabread’ (600 gr.) and a double piece of margarine as a bonus. The IG also served soup at lunchtime, which usually consisted of potatoes and vegetables. On Sundays, this soup was even better. The food was roughly equivalent to that of the average German consumer today. If someone got second helpings – and this happened frequently – he had even more than this. This extra food meant that I was able to cope with the demands of work. What depressed me most was not the work, but the many roll calls by the SS in the camp.

In winter, the IG helped us a lot with extra clothing. Those who worked outdoors usually had a sleeveless ‘Auschwitz vest’ in addition to their coat and gloves. I wore clogs, stockings and ankle socks, as the clogs were the warmest. There were coke stoves burning all over the factory where we could warm ourselves. This was very pleasant in the cold of winter.

Unlike the Main Camp, there was no crematorium in Monowitz, and no gassing took place there. We were therefore all happy to be in the Buna Camp, because we were treated much better there by the IG. I don’t know whether the factory management knew about the gassings in Birkenau, but if they did, they couldn’t have done anything about it without being sent to a concentration camp themselves.

Afterwards, I have to say that my comrades and I were glad to be in the Buna Camp and not in another concentration camp. I am firmly convinced that the IG gave us inmates humane living conditions there. It must have been clear to anyone who had been through several concentration camps that Buna was the most-humane camp due to the presence of the IG.”

117. Affidavit by Willy Fränkel, Jew, dated 22 September 1947. Dü-886. Exhibit No. 111.

“I became acquainted with the indictment against the former members of the Board of Management of I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft on the charges relating to the Auschwitz complex.

The reason I was sent to the concentration camp was that I am Jewish. I was in Auschwitz or Monowitz from March 1943 to 16 January 1945, and then in Dora, Nordhausen and Bergen-Belsen until my liberation by Allied troops on May 5, 1945.

In the Monowitz Labor Camp, I was in Blocks 2, 25 and 56. The SS directed and supervised the camps. They provided the block elders and other leaders and functionaries. The administration of the I.G. had nothing to do with the direction and supervision in the camp.

Our working day was as follows: We had coffee early in the morning. Then there was a roll call in the camp, followed by the departure of the work units to the I.G. work site under the direction of the SS. At the beginning of

my stay in Buna Camp IV, a number of SS men remained with each work detachment to supervise the work. This was later changed. The accompanying SS team formed a wide chain of posts around the work site, in which the SS teams stood at intervals of a large number of meters. The actual work was carried out without the supervision of the SS teams; only from time to time did SS patrols come to the various labor units and check the inmates at work, and report if they found an inmate in any kind of violation, for example if someone stopped working. The report was not made to the I.G., but to the camp administration. Punishments were not imposed and carried out by the I.G., but exclusively by the SS.

The actual supervision of the work was carried out by I.G. foremen. The foremen issued the work orders to the various units. The foremen of the I.G. also reported to the camp, if the work was considered unsatisfactory or if violations of work discipline were found; in these cases, too, the camp administration punished them in the camp.

In the evening, we were led back to the camp from the work site by the SS teams. There we were kept busy with camp work, such as cleaning the camp, the barracks, etc. Every evening, we had camp soup. Then there was free time until a certain time when everyone had to be in their barracks at the sound of a bell, and were not allowed to leave them overnight.

I was designated a concentration-camp policeman (Kapo) by the SS. As such, I was in charge of and responsible for a labor unit of about 150 men, which was assigned to me, and for which I was responsible at work in the I.G. plant.

I can say the following about the conditions in the Buna IV Camp:

When I arrived at the camp, it was partly finished. There was one bed for each inmate. However, when additional transports arrived, the inmates had to repeatedly move together and share a bed until new barracks were built and space was made for the new arrivals. The accommodation was kept clean; the inmates had to take care of this themselves. The straw was in good condition and was replaced when necessary.

The SS took care of the rations. Either the bread ration for the next day was distributed every evening, or the bread was distributed early in the morning for the same day. Margarine was also distributed. As I said, there was coffee in the morning and soup in the evening after returning from work. This varied greatly. In some kettles, the soup was thick, in others, it was thin. Given the amount of work we were expected to do, the rations were inadequate. The SS was responsible for this, as the I.G. had nothing to do with the food distributed by the camp.

During work, we were given what was known as 'Buna soup' from the I.G. kitchen every lunchtime. I assume that it was supplied by the I.G. as sup-

plementary food for the inmates. I.G. also issued monthly bonus coupons for good work. These vouchers could be used to buy cigarettes, additional food and other necessities in the camp canteen. [...]

I especially took the particularly weak people into my labor unit, because I had secured the chance of better rations for my people. My detachment was called the “*Muselmannen-Kommando*”.

There was an infirmary in the Monowitz Camp where medical treatment was provided. However, the doctors were severely overworked due to the large number of inmates. There was also a dental clinic. The I.G. made no difficulties whatsoever in reporting sick.

Sport was not officially planned. Occasionally, the inmates organized sports games on the roll-call square in their free time, naturally with the permission of the SS. The inmates had also formed a music band that played from time to time. From time to time, the inmates also put on theater performances to entertain themselves.

Lawns were laid out in front of the barracks. [...]

I did not see any instruments of torture in the camp. Punishments included beatings, which were carried out by being strapped to a plank bed, by the SS men or the block elder (usually an inmate) using truncheons, including rubber truncheons. For more serious transgressions, the inmates were made to stand in the standing bunker, where they often fell over from exhaustion. [...]

As Kapo, I had to hand in a work report for my unit every week, stating the number of inmates, the number of hours worked and the work done. On the basis of this work report, the work performance was assessed by the I.G. foreman, using a standard rate of 100% as a yardstick. If the work performance was too low, the Kapo was dismissed, and punishments were imposed by the SS, to whom the Kapo had to hand in the work report with the I.G. foreman’s assessment. [...]

I am not aware that the I.G. factory management had forbidden its workers and employees to treat the inmates badly under threat of punishment, nor that the I.G. factory management immediately reported and demanded punishment when it became aware of mistreatment of inmates. [...]

It happened that commandos or parts of commandos, even entire groups or blocks of the camp were transferred to other camps. This happened when a punitive transfer was involved. Of course, the I.G. had little interest in frequent transfers, because it had to be interested in keeping the inmates who were familiar with the work for as long as possible. I don’t know whether the changes in the workforce during my time were carried out at the instigation of the I.G. It is not true that the entire workforce changed three times

a year on average. In my opinion, the changes were nowhere near as frequent. I myself was in Monowitz for almost two years.”

118. Affidavit by Udo Schwarz, Jew, dated 10 October 1947. Dü-1110. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 182.

“Because I am a full Jew, I was sent to the Jakobsdorf labor camp near Frankfurt/Oder in 1941 and transported to Auschwitz on 20 April 1943. I was immediately sent to the Monowitz Camp, where I remained until it was disbanded.

I belonged to Blocks no. 6, 23, 33 and finally 60. I was last Capo in Cable Unit No. 52 [...].

As far as cleanliness and order were concerned, the Monowitz Camp was exemplary. There were green areas in front of the barracks, and steam heating in the barracks, so that we didn't have to freeze in winter. In normal times, meaning when the camp was not overcrowded by heavy transports, each inmate had his own place to sleep with two good blankets. The overcrowding only lasted for a short time until regular accommodation could be provided. As far as I know, there was never any rotten straw to sleep on. There was enough wood wool to change the straw-sack filling.

The SS or the inmates themselves were responsible for managing the kitchen and distributing the rations. In some cases, the food was even distributed by inmates who worked in the kitchen. I know that the IG. supplied us with additional rations. We were given 350 grams of bread a day, and on three days a week the IG. also delivered 350 grams of bread each, so that we had 500 grams of bread a day at our disposal. We also received 20 grams of margarine on some days of the week, and 25 grams of lunchmeat on the other days. The rations in Monowitz were higher than those now available to the German population. In addition, there was the so-called Buna soup every day, which was gratefully accepted by us, even if it was not always a strong soup.

The SS was responsible for the inmates' clothing. I know that the IG. also supplied protective vests for inmates. We were given wooden shoes for work, but I can't say whether these were supplied by the IG.

There was a regular infirmary with medical care in the Monowitz Camp. The doctors were selected from among the inmates and were mainly Jews. Among the doctors were competent specialists. I myself was once ill for two months, and was kept in the infirmary during this time. I suffered from furunculosis. Normally, there were no difficulties with reporting sick. However, it happened that only the seriously ill were admitted if the ward was too full. Sick people who were unable to work were admitted in any case. There was also a dental ward.

I also know that there was a convalescent block. Sick people went there who were not yet fit for work, or when space was needed because the ward was overcrowded. I myself spent two weeks in the convalescent block. The inmates in this block were exempt from all work.

I did not see any torture places or instruments of this kind in Monowitz. There was a trestle on which corporal punishment was carried out.

There were often sporting events in the camp. The inmates who took part were still well-fed, they were mostly kitchen workers. There was also a camp orchestra among the inmates, which gave concerts for the SS and the general audience.

Work orders were given to the individual work units at the work site by the IG. representatives or their foremen.

After completion of the factory fence, the SS guarding extended only to the outer fence. Inside the factory itself, there were SS inspectors who visited the individual workplaces. This gave the inmates a certain degree of freedom compared to the earlier period, unless the guards were in sight.

The average daily working time was up to 10 hours. This included a 1-hour lunch break. In winter, work was only carried out until nightfall.

During the time when the SS still guarded the workplaces, the pace of work was faster than later, when this guarding was abolished and replaced only by controls. I can't describe the pace of work as 'murderous.' I myself initially worked in track construction and later in road construction. Through an acquaintance, I ended up in the camp office as an odd-job man, and later became a capo in Kommando 52.

I myself have no complaints about the way I was treated by the members of the IG. I did have to intervene in individual cases against a foreman who behaved unlawfully towards the inmates.

It is also true that IG issued bonus coupons for good work performance by the inmates. In return, the inmates could buy additional refreshments, food or tobacco products in the inmates' canteen. [...]

Rotation of inmates in Monowitz was very often caused by the transfer of larger groups. I myself am of the opinion that IG could have had no interest in this, because it was important to them to have the best possible labor force.

I am of the opinion that we inmates in Monowitz were better off in terms of accommodation, food, clothing and working conditions than the inmates in other concentration camps. Whether this state of affairs was due to the efforts of IG to see the inmates treated humanely, I cannot judge. In the Buna Camp, by which I mean Monowitz, I knew for certain that I would not be

subjected to selection if I remained fit for work. This certainty made us feel much safer as inmates compared to the inmates in other camps.

The points raised in the indictment against the IG concerning atrocities etc. certainly do not apply to the Monowitz Camp.”

119. Affidavit by Josef Grünfeld, Jew, dated 22 October 1947. Dü-902. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 180.

“Because I am a full Jew, I was arrested in April 1944 in Uzhorod, where I lived, and transferred to Concentration Camp Birkenau. Around May 1944, I was transferred from Birkenau to Auschwitz I, and from there to the Monowitz Camp in the Auschwitz IG plant. I stayed in Monowitz until the camp was closed in January 1945.

I was assigned to Block 57, and belonged to the shaft detachment; it was Unit No. 76. [...] The camp was laid out neatly and cleanly. There were small green areas around the older barracks. The newer barracks I was in did not yet have any green areas. There was steam heating in the barracks themselves, which was not always sufficient. The heating was turned off during the day, but it was warm on Sundays and public holidays. I was first accommodated in a tent and had a place to sleep there. Later, I was put in Barracks No. 57, where we had bunk beds with straw sacks. At first, the bunks weren't there yet, we lay on straw sacks. The contents of the straw sacks consisted of wood shavings. The wood shavings were clean.

The food was a matter for the SS. It was received by inmates in the kitchen and distributed in the blocks. I cannot say whether the IG supplied additional rations. It is true that we received 250 grams of bread a day, and another 250 grams every third day. It is also true that we received 20 grams of butter on three or four days of the week, and 25 grams of lunchmeat or jam on the other days. On the construction site, we received the so-called Buna soup, $\frac{3}{4}$ liter per head. Even though the soup was not particularly nutritious, it was good for us, because it was warm. [...]

There was an infirmary where sick inmates could report for treatment. Medical treatment was provided by inmate doctors, but in my opinion, there was not always enough medication available. There was also a dental ward.

Apart from the trestle on which corporal punishment for inmates was carried out, I did not see any instruments of torture. A gallows was set up for death sentences.

During our free time, we had the opportunity to do sports. We could play soccer and boxing. There was also a camp orchestra and a theater group that performed for the Kapos and block elders as well as the housekeepers

and foremen. There was an SS guard on the construction sites, the SS only carried out checks. [...]

I myself was a member of the shaft team and had to carry out excavation work. I can't describe the pace of work as grueling. We worked up to 12 hours a day, including breaks, depending on the degree and brightness. In winter, the working hours were shorter, and we only worked in daylight. There was an IG bonus system; the inmates received bonus coupons depending on their work performance. These vouchers could be used to buy tobacco goods, seltzer water or vegetable salads in the inmates' canteen. There were no children in the Monowitz Camp. The young people, I mean those over the age of 12, were partly employed in the camp itself and partly in apprentice groups, doing light work. [...]

During my presence in the Monowitz Camp, transports arrived and left. The outgoing transports went to other camps, including Birkenau. In my opinion, the transports to Birkenau came for gassing, at least that's what other inmates from Birkenau told me.

During the time I was a member of my work detachment, from May 1944 to January 1945, no inmate died at work.

According to the circumstances, I felt safer in the Monowitz Camp than in any other concentration camp. Due to the additional rations, my state of health was such that the atrocities attributed to the Monowitz Camp are a confusion with Birkenau. There were no instruments of torture in the Monowitz Camp apart from the trestle and the dark cell.”

120. Affidavit by Alfred Jachmann, Jew, dated 8 December 1947. Dü-923. Exhibit No. 119.

“I was taken to the concentration camp because I was Jewish. I was in the Buna Camp (Camp IV) near Auschwitz. I was there from the beginning of March 1943 until 16 January 1945, hence until the camp was closed. The number of my block was 7. The SS was solely responsible for Camp IV in Monowitz. They appointed the block elders and the other leaders. The I.G. had nothing to do with it.

The accommodation was kept clean. The straw was in good condition and was replaced when necessary.

I consider the SS responsible for the food in the camp. We regularly received the so-called ‘Buna soup’ from the I.G. This was given by the I.G. as additional food for the inmates. I know that the I.G. not only provided additional food, but also made sure that we were provided with sufficient clothing, especially protective clothing, and shoes.

There was an infirmary in the camp. Medical treatment was provided. However, the doctors were severely overworked due to the large number of

inmates. The I.G. made no difficulties whatsoever when reporting sick. There was also a dental ward. There was a special convalescent block where inmates on the road to recovery were housed until they were fit to work again.

There were no places for torture or instruments of torture. Officially, there was no provision for sport. But there was no trouble if we did sports in the evening or on Sundays, playing soccer or the like. There was also a camp music band, which played on the campgrounds from time to time.

The work was assigned by the I.G. You could move freely around the work site. The block leaders stayed in the area of the labor unit. However, the posts were outside the work site. Disciplinary matters were the sole responsibility of the SS. The I.G. had nothing to do with it.

There was no difference between the working hours of the inmates and the other workers. The inmates only came to work when the free workers were already at work, and also left earlier, as we had morning and evening roll calls in the camp. I didn't find the pace of work particularly fast. Considering my age, I was only involved in light work. At first, I was involved in storage work in the iron yard. Later, I was employed in Hall 877 doing temporary storage work. I worked directly for I.G. and was not subordinate to any external company.

There were times when groups of inmates were transferred to other camps, but this was done by the SS. I.G. was not interested in this. They wanted to keep the inmates for as long as possible, as they had been trained.

After conversations with comrades who had been in several camps, we realized that the general conditions in the Monowitz Camp were much better than those in other camps.

From time to time, the I.G. issued vouchers to inmates for which we could get seltzer water, tobacco and other knick-knack in the canteen."

121. Affidavit by Gerhard Dietrich, Jew, dated 12 September 1947. Dü-405. Exhibit No. 102.

"Because I am a full Jew, I was sentenced to one year and two months in prison by the special court in Breslau in 1938 on the basis of the Nuremberg Laws, and after serving the sentence, I was sent to Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

1) I was held in the following camps: Buchenwald, Gross-Rosen, Dachau, Auschwitz I and Monowitz. I was in Monowitz from 27 Oct. 1942 to 18 Jan. 1945. I belonged to Blocks No. 4, 8 and finally Block 56 as Block Elder. It is never possible to hold the management of IG Farben responsible for the injustice inflicted on the inmates, because they had practically nothing to do with the Monowitz Concentration Camp. The management and

supervision of the Monowitz Camp was the responsibility of the SS. (*Hauptsturmführer* Aumeier, Schwarz and *Obersturmführer* Schüttl [Schöttl]).

2) The accommodation in the Monowitz Camp was the best imaginable for inmates. The camp was much better than other camps. Everyone had their own bed, and only at times when mass transports arrived did it happen that the blocks were temporarily overcrowded, and two men had to sleep in one bed until the arrivals were divided up properly. It never happened that an inmate in Monowitz had to sleep on rotten straw. There were always enough straw sacks (wood shavings) available for changing.

3) The rations in the Monowitz Camp were more plentiful than in any other camp in Germany. In addition, at the instigation of IG Farben (Dr. Dürfeldt), every inmate was given at least half a liter of soup for lunch, and there were even opportunities to get up to two liters. The SS was responsible for distributing the rations in the camp itself, while the soup at the workplace and in the camp was also supplied by IG. The quality of the soup depended on the season, whether vegetables or canned food, it was tasty and well prepared for the time. The same soup was also served to free foreign workers.

4) The SS camp management in Monowitz was responsible for the inmates' clothing. However, I know that the IG management also procured winter clothing (protective vests) and footwear.

5) In the Monowitz Camp, there were four infirmary blocks for sick inmates, in which every inmate was examined and cared for with the utmost care. This was a particular merit of the Jewish inmate doctors working in the infirmary blocks. Every inmate had the opportunity to call in sick early at the appointed hours. In the last year, there was even an X-ray station, just as there was a special station for dental treatment. In addition to the above-mentioned blocks, there was also a convalescence block for inmates who had been released from the infirmary with prescribed rest, where they were housed until they were fully fit for work.

6) As an old inmate, I firmly deny that there was a place of torture in the Monowitz Camp. It is probably true that corporal punishments imposed by the SS camp leadership were carried out on a trestle with a leather whip.

The inmates' free time in the camp was filled with sports, games, concerts and theater, and everyone could participate according to their abilities or wishes.

7) The work units were subordinate to the construction and assembly companies of IG Farben, and had nothing to do with the management of IG Farben. In the early days, inmates were also guarded at their workplaces by SS men, whereas later this guarding ceased, and inmates were able to move

freely within the IG plants. IG or the companies commissioned by them never had any disciplinary or judicial authority and never enforced it.

8) It is known to me that IG had strictly forbidden its staff members to mistreat inmates in any way. I even know of cases where fitters of the MAN Company were reported by the IG to the camp's political leadership for mistreatment of inmates, and were also severely reprimanded.

9) The pace of work on the construction sites was always adapted to the work, and was in proportion to the strength that could be mustered by the inmates, without being murderous. In general, nobody at the IG plant worked themselves to death, but took it easy where they could.

10) I myself, as Kapo of Unit 40, was entrusted with the assembly of pipe bridges. This work was carried out by MAN, headed by foreman Blauen, whose command I was under. As a leading kapo at the IG plant, I can say with a clear conscience that the IG management, especially Dr. Dürrfeldt, communicated with the inmates in the most distinguished manner. [...]

11) The management of IG also issued work bonuses of up to 10 reichsmarks per month for each inmate, which gave the inmates the opportunity to buy additional cigarettes, tobacco, toiletries and seasonal vegetables or fruits in the inmates' canteen.

12) There were cases in which inmates were punished by the SS for refusing to work, but this was certainly not at the instigation of the IG directorate. In such cases, the punishment of the inmates by the SS was due to the foremen or fitters of the external companies. Children were never put to work in the IG Factory, and there were no children in the Monowitz Camp either. [...]

13) There was a special camp for labor-education inmates in the Monowitz Camp. These were people who had been free laborers before being sent to this camp. These inmates went to exactly the same workplaces as all other inmates, and were not required to do any heavy work. These labor-education inmates had to serve an average sentence of 21 days, and most of them were released from the camp at the end of this period.

14) In my opinion, the major changes in the Monowitz Camp in terms of inmate departures and arrivals can be linked to the mass evacuations of Jews from the ghettos in the east (Hungary and France). IG had practically nothing to do with this; it only had the disadvantage of having to train new workers through its representatives. In my opinion, the removal of some complete blocks was a precautionary measure, because there was a high risk of typhoid fever in the blocks in question.

15) It is wrong to claim that numerous inmates died of exhaustion at the workplaces every day. There were certainly deaths at the workplaces, but their cause was in no way to be found in the work performance.

16) To summarize, I can say that the inmates who worked at the IG were better off in comparison with other concentration camps in Germany, because they were well accommodated and could move around the factory like free workers. This gave them the opportunity to socialize with the free workers, and to ease their lot both psychologically and materially. It was certainly not in the interest of the management of IG to make the inmates' lot more difficult. I know of no case where the management intervened against the contact with free workers. This would have been practically impossible, as we inmates worked hand in hand with the free workers. This treatment gave us the inner peace and security that we hoped to survive the duration of our imprisonment without worrying.

As results from my three years of experience as an inmate, the atrocities alleged against the IG management in the indictment, as they were supposed to have happened in Monowitz, are completely unfounded and have been invalidated by this statement.”

122. Letter by Heinz Klemrat, Jew, to the American military government. Department C.I.C., Merseburg, 18 June 1945. Dü-410. Exhibit No. 360.

“When I approached the Leuna works last week about a new job, I was told that Director Dr. Dürrfeld from Auschwitz O.S. had recently been taken into custody. It was suspected that his arrest was connected with the atrocities committed in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. Allow me to comment on this as follows:

1) Because of my Jewish descent, I was taken into custody by order of the Secret State Police and was to be sent to the Flossenbürg Concentration Camp (Attachment⁵¹). Since 1 March 1943, I was working in the I.G. Farbenindustrie's branch in Auschwitz. [...]

9) I was kicked and held down by the Nazis for twelve years. I certainly have no reason to praise and help anyone who does not deserve it. I have deep sympathy for Dr. Dürrfeld, because he does not deserve the fate that has now befallen him. I ask you to release Director Dr. Dürrfeld from prison as soon as possible.”

123. Affidavit by Adolf Taub, Jew, dated 11 August 1947. Dü-892. Exhibit No. 422.

“I am a full Jew. My father died in Concentration Camp Dachau. My mother and sister were gassed in Auschwitz-Birkenau. I myself was arrested with my father in Italy, and extradited to Germany when we tried to escape the Gestapo.

I was in the following concentration camps:

⁵¹ This is a certificate dated 24 April 1945.

Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg from 15 September 1939, Auschwitz I for a few days in October 1942, then in Auschwitz III Buna-Monowitz until August 1943, then in the penal company in Auschwitz II Birkenau until Oct. 43. In the Buna Camp (also called Camp Monowitz or Camp IV) I was in Block 12. [...]

I am aware of the charges against the former board members of IG Farbenindustrie A.G. concerning the Auschwitz complex. However, I must contradict the allegations of the indictment on many points. For example, it is absurd to claim that there were torture places or instruments of torture in the Buna Camp. In any case, I never saw them. It is also not true that children were employed at the Auschwitz IG plant. There were no children in Camp IV either. There were some young Jewish inmates of about 14 years of age in the camp, but they were hardly ever used for labor, as they were mostly servants or guards of prominent inmates, were spared by all involved, and had nothing to suffer or fear.

It is also not true that inmates were mistreated by the IG or its organs because of insufficient work performance. It did occasionally happen that SS organs mistreated inmates through capos, but as soon as the IG plant management became aware of this, it intervened immediately.

I never experienced inmates being punished for poor work performance. The inmates were mainly punished if they made contact with civilians present in the factory, contrary to the prohibition issued by the SS. I myself, for example, was punished for this reason. For talking to civilians and for leaving my workplace, I was punished by the SS and sent to the penal company in Birkenau for 12 months, without the IG administration being involved in any way, and without the IG administration being able to prevent this in any way. My example and the example of other inmates I met in the penal company in Birkenau proves that the transfer to the penal company in Birkenau did not necessarily mean extermination. [...]

The working hours at the IG factory averaged 10 hours for the inmates; however, there were also shorter working hours, especially in winter, due to the short length of the day. I myself had mainly worked as a mechanic in the telephone exchange, and earlier as a transport worker. I really can't say that I worked at a murderous pace. I did my best to take it easy.

I hardly ever came into contact with the IG organs. The masters and foremen of the IG gave their instructions to the capos or commando leaders. I never saw any improper treatment of inmates by IG officials. As inmates, we all knew that the IG management had forbidden any improper treatment, especially mistreatment of inmates, on its premises.

The quality of the food in the Buna Camp was better than in the other camps I knew; the difference between the food in the Buna Camp and in

Birkenau was like night and day. Considering the conditions at the time, the rations were also adequate in terms of quantity.

The accommodation in Camp IV was not bad. We had nice three-story beds, and it was extremely clean. How anyone can come to the conclusion that we slept on rotten straw is beyond me.

Regarding the equipment of the inmates in the Buna Camp with clothing and footwear, I would like to point out that checks were carried out when the inmates were moved out; inmates with torn shoes and clothes were taken out, sent back to the camp and provided with better equipment there. At the time I was there, all of the external units even had leather shoes.

Sufficient care was provided for the sick in Camp IV. There were four infirmary blocks and one convalescence block. The medical treatment and the supply of medicines were fine. This was expressly confirmed to me by some fellow inmates from Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp who worked as nurses in the infirmary. There was also a department for dental treatment.

There was also a certain amount of diversion in the Buna Camp. In my time, I experienced sporting events (soccer) there several times.

It is true that the inmates in Camp IV who were unfit for work were often transported to Birkenau or Auschwitz I. It is possible that some were killed there; however, I also clearly remember that I found some of my fellow inmates who were transported from the Buna Camp as unfit for work in good health later in the Main Camp, so I have to assume that they were cured in the Main Camp after being transported from the Buna Camp.

There can be no question of a 300% turnover of inmates in Camp IV. Perhaps this view arose from the fact that in the first few years there were frequent changes in the number of personnel as a result of transfers between the individual camps. For example, in March 1943, some blocks with around 2,000 inmates were transferred to another camp together with the block elders (I remember the names Hermann Dimanski and Van Felsen), without me knowing the reasons for this.

To summarize, for the sake of justice, I would like to state explicitly that the inmates who worked at the IG had it better than other concentration camp inmates in terms of accommodation, food, clothing etc. I attribute this to the instigation of the IG management. Accordingly, it is also not true that up to 100 inmates died at work every day. However, I do remember a few individual cases where an inmate died at work, but this had nothing to do with the IG's performance requirements or the treatment by the IG.

To sum up, I would also like to emphasize that the Buna Camp was a paradise compared to Birkenau. During my entire time in a concentration camp, nowhere did I feel as safe from death as in the Buna Camp. That is why I

can explain the statements in the indictment about the IG Auschwitz plant and the local labor camp there by assuming that there was a confusion with the Birkenau Camp.”

124. Affidavit by Henryk Löwenbraun, Jew, dated 16 January 1948. Dü-1073. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 189.

“As a Polish Jew, I came into Schwientochlowitz Concentration Camp near Kattowitz in the summer of 1943. In November 1943, I was transferred to the Monowitz Buna Camp, where I was given inmate number 161431. I worked for the Krupp assembly works from Magdeburg, which employed Frenchmen, inmates from various countries, Poles and Germans. The work we inmates were expected to do was not too hard, and in no way exceeded our physical capabilities. It was assigned to us by the foreman, and we carried it out under the supervision of the Kapo. I mainly had to do assembly work. If the inmates performed reasonably well, they were given bonus coupons worth between RM 0.50 and RM 2. As far as I know, these bonus coupons had been introduced by the factory management of I.G. Farbenindustrie Inc., in order to increase the willingness to work. For these coupons, we were able to buy in the camp canteen tobacco goods, drinks and potato salad, which we particularly cherished. I have to say that the foremen and supervisors tried to make life on the construction site as bearable as possible for us at the time.

The accommodation in the camp was good, everyone had their own bed with two blankets. The barracks were heated in winter.

We were given bread with some jam, sausage or margarine; at lunchtime, we were also given so-called Buna soup from the factory, and a thick stew in the camp in the evening. Once a week, we were moreover given an additional 600 grams of bread and a double portion of margarine.

We wore a striped uniform, with a coat and gloves in winter.

Life in the Buna Camp was more bearable than in Schwientochlowitz, where I was at first. Above all, it was particularly pleasant for us inmates that the SS were not constantly around us. They stood at the factory fence, and only occasionally walked through the factory. This made it possible to get in touch with civilians, who occasionally slipped us inmates something. Of course, they had to make sure not to get caught by the SS patrol. I was never beaten by civilians, and they were strictly forbidden to do so by the factory management. However, the Kapos, who were subordinate to the SS, sometimes let themselves get carried away – especially in cases of theft and shirking.

Inmates could report sick to the block elder; they were then taken to the infirmary until they recovered. If a comrade was injured or had an accident, he was given first aid. I never saw anyone being denied first aid. I did not

see any dead inmates on the construction site or any inmates who collapsed.

Young inmates between the ages of 14 and 17 were trained as apprentices in various trades. There were also the so-called 'Piepels,' the Kapos' errand boys, who were not assigned to work.

In summer, work started at 7 a.m. and lasted 9 hours, with a one-hour lunch break. In winter and when it was foggy, working hours were shorter, because we could only work during the day, and had to be in the camp by nightfall.

In conclusion, I can say that life in the Buna Camp was bearable for us inmates thanks to the IG's support measures. I am also convinced that it would have been even better if the IG had had sole control over us."

125. Affidavit by Ernst Kraschewski dated 31 March 1948. Dü-1422, Exhibit No. 394.

"As a member of the Reich Labor Service (compulsory service), I was taken into protective custody in September 1939 by the Berlin Gestapo for three months due to political unreliability. This protective custody was then extended until the collapse in 1945. I am a German citizen. I was sent to Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp in September 1939 and, after passing through the Stutthof and Buchenwald camps, was sent to Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Monowitz subcamp) in 1943.

We were regularly taken from the Monowitz Camp to work in the Buna factory. I worked in various detachments (cement column, shaft work, road construction and low-pressure synthesis). In the latter detachment, I worked as a skilled worker and did commercial clerk work. During the winter months or in heavy fog, my working hours were reduced to the times of day when visibility was good.

The accommodation in the Monowitz Camp was good compared to my previous camps. I always had a single bed, which I never had to share with a second inmate; straw and wood wool were always available, and I even had mattresses at times, although these came from the Auschwitz arrivals (concentration camp). The barracks were steam-heated, and the heating was usually sufficient. There were always difficulties with the heating when there were faults in the steam network. The camp itself was always clean and had green areas, which unfortunately often had to be maintained with too much obsession. We had the opportunity to do sports, and take part in good musical and other events organized by the inmates themselves. Of all the camps I know, the stay in Monowitz was the most bearable, and I know that every inmate in the Auschwitz Main Camp was happy to be transferred to Buna.

As far as I know, we inmates did not have to carry out any different or heavier work than that required of the civilian workers, nor were the working conditions any different. We were given work clothes by the SS in the form of striped inmate clothing, and for special work, we were given cold protection vests, rubber boots for water work, leather shoes for assembly work on iron structures, and gloves. These special items of clothing were provided by the I.G. Last winter, the SS also issued a large number of warm civilian coats, which were painted red. It is also true that we were allowed to warm ourselves at coke fires in winter when it was very cold, if this was not overdone, and we were allowed to take shelter in the rain, if the civilian workers did the same.

Work supervision was the responsibility of the SS labor service and its block leader patrols as well as the inmate kapos, who received their work instructions from the civilian foremen. Whether the work was quiet and tolerable for us depended first and foremost on the skills and good will or humanity of the Kapos concerned. There were many Kapos and inmate foremen who treated the inmates under their command and their labor ruthlessly in order to ingratiate themselves with the SS. [...]

In the event of minor accidents at work, we had the plant's first aid kits at our disposal, and were also helped by the civilians. Those with more serious injuries were transported from the workplace to the camp and immediately admitted to the infirmary. Inmates with minor accidents remained at the workplace without work until the units returned to camp.

The infirmary in the Monowitz Camp was well equipped in terms of beds, furniture, instruments, devices and medication, as I was told by an inmate doctor. The dental ward, which I used several times myself, was also in good condition. I know from hearsay that the I.G. often supported the inmate infirmary with medicines. The infirmary was always adequate in the early days. Later, however, larger contingents of up to a thousand men or more were sent from the Monowitz Camp to about 13 industrial plants in Upper Silesia (subcamps of Monowitz). I myself was sent to Gleiwitz for a time, and later returned to Buna. Sick inmates from these camps were also sent to the Monowitz Concentration Camp, which meant that the infirmary was stretched beyond its capacity meant for the Monowitz Camp alone. Other blocks were therefore used as infirmary accommodation at times. It is true that, when the infirmary was overcrowded, transports were put together for transfer to Auschwitz.

I know from the inmates' records that the occupancy of the subcamps mentioned above, which were supplied with inmates by Monowitz, was around 10,000 men.

I know that the rations for the Monowitz Camp were supplied by the I.G., while the SS were responsible for dishing them out. As far as I know, food preparation was supervised by an I.G. civilian. The food was good for the conditions at the time and for an inmate camp, and was sufficient for a healthy person to do the work required of them. There were bonuses for particularly difficult work, and better food was also served in the infirmary. The food was plentiful, always bearing in mind that we were in a concentration camp, and was tastily prepared by the inmates' kitchen. There was bread, coffee, margarine, sometimes butter, sausage, cheese, jam and quark as cold rations. On the construction site, we were given soup (so-called Buna soup) and in the evening, after returning to camp, we were given the actual hot lunch, which was hearty and sufficient. On Sundays, we often had split meals (boiled potatoes or jacket potatoes with gravy and a piece of meat, sometimes also pudding). Most of the foremen also made sure that any food left over in the civilian kitchen was served to their inmates on the construction site. [...]

We could buy cigarettes, mussel meat, sauerkraut, potato salad and utensils in the camp canteen on the bonus coupons issued by the I.G. [...]

During my stay in Monowitz, I never saw an inmate collapse dead due to work overload. [...]

I myself was aware of all the events in the Auschwitz Main Camp, including gassings, lethal injections and cremations in Birkenau. Although I was on good terms with my civilian superiors, I never told them about this. If an indiscretion in this matter came to the attention of the SS, it meant the most severe punishments for us, usually death. I therefore believe that only in very rare cases did inmates mention these things to civilians.”

126. Affidavit by Fritz Schermuly dated 16 September 1947. Dü-402. Exhibit No. 103.

“After serving a prison sentence for drug trafficking, I was sent to Mauthausen Camp as preventive detention. I passed through the following camps: Mauthausen, Gusen I, Steyr and Monowitz since April 1943.

I went through various blocks as a worker, and was block eldest of Blocks 11 and 12 from the beginning of 1944 until the camp was evacuated.

I am convinced that I cannot hold I.G. Farben responsible for our fate in Monowitz. I.G. provided the best possible human resources for the camp. The conditions in the camp were the sole responsibility of the SS and, in part, the inmates themselves. The I.G. had nothing to do with the camp administration.

The accommodation in the camp was good until mid-1944. I mean that every man had his own bed. The camp was spacious and had green areas.

After the arrival of mass transports, around mid-1944, it happened that two men shared a bed. In my block, and as far as I know in the others too, no one slept on rotten straw. There were enough wood shavings available from the I.G.

The rations in Monowitz Camp were considerably better than in the camps I had been through before. I put this down to the additional rations supplied by the I.G. We were given sausage and butter, or sausage and cheese, or butter alone, almost every day, albeit in smaller quantities. In the other camps, I only ate turnips for months. Like the other I.G. workers, we were given extra soup every day on the construction sites. The quality of the soup varied, but it got better every time Dr. Dürrfeldt personally took care of it, after a complaint was made to him. Dr. Dürrfeldt was known among the inmates as a helper. Dr. Dürrfeldt did not tolerate any abuses, such as maltreatment, without intervening. It did not matter whether these abuses were attempted by the SS or by members of the I.G. factory. In every case of which he became aware, he intervened. In addition, the I.G. management strictly forbade its employees to assault inmates. This prohibition was generally known in the camp.

I.G. worked to ensure that the inmates had sufficient clothing and work equipment. I also know that I.G. supplied additional clothing in its own interest. In particular, shoes and winter protective clothing such as vests, sweaters, gloves and socks were supplied.

There was a proper infirmary in the camp, meaning sick inmates were properly cared for, treated and given medication by inmate doctors. There were no difficulties with sick reports, unless they were shirkers and malingerers. I myself spent two months in the infirmary because of a ruptured lung. There was also a dental ward. There was also a convalescent block for those inmates who were not yet fully fit for work after recovering from illness. For example, when I arrived from Mauthausen, I was sent to the convalescent block for 14 days, together with my transport comrades from Mauthausen, before work assignment, because we were unable to work due to our nutritional condition: we were emaciated to skeletons. We didn't have to work in the convalescent block; we were on permanent bed rest.

Torture sites or such tools did not exist in Monowitz. There were also sporting events in Monowitz, in which every inmate could participate as they wished. There was soccer, boxing, concerts and theater.

We received our work orders at the workplaces from the responsible foremen of the I.G. or the companies working for them. Disciplinarily, these people had nothing to do with us; we were only subordinate to the SS. After the expansion of the factory, SS surveillance was limited to the outer fencing with chains of posts, while inside the factory itself, about a dozen

commando leaders with the rank of SS *Hauptscharführer* monitored the individual work detachments. This gave the inmates a fair amount of opportunity to move around freely and make contact with the free laborers. I know that the I.G. management, especially Dr. Dürrfeldt, intervened in cases of mistreatment of inmates by I.G. people or their representatives.

Working hours ran from 6 am to 6 pm. This time included roll calls in connection with marching in and out. In winter, we headed back to camp before dark. During the time I was in the Monowitz Camp, I can't describe the pace of work as grueling. I myself was involved in assembly work, but I no longer know the name of the company. I have no complaints about the treatment I received from the members of the I.G.

The I.G. issued bonus coupons for inmates. In return, inmates could buy additional goods (tobacco goods, vegetable salad, fish salad, etc.) in the inmates' canteen.

The I.G. plant management monitored the commandos and reported to the SS if, in their opinion, the work performance was inadequate. Punishments were also meted out as a result. There were young people, not children, in the camp and in the factory. If they were employed, they were only entrusted with light work. They were employed as apprentice units, janitorial and assistant workers lending a helping hand.

The labor-education inmates were free workers who were housed separately in the Monowitz Camp for up to 6 weeks for exceeding their leave, refusing to work and similar matters. These inmates could receive parcels; their hair was not cut; they did the same work as we did. These labor-education inmates were of course released after serving their sentence.

There were major changes in the workforce when, for example, workers had to be provided for trench work. It also happened that larger transports with Russians or Poles were taken out of Monowitz. I.G. could not have been interested in a constant change of workers, because otherwise it would have had to train new workers again. I.G. did have an interest in keeping those unable to work away from its factory. It is impossible that the entire workforce of the Monowitz Camp changed three times a year on average. Nor is it true that numerous inmates died of exhaustion at the work site every day. In individual cases, it did happen that inmates died of exhaustion.

There is no doubt that the inmates in Monowitz were better off in terms of accommodation, food, clothing and working conditions than in the camps I passed through. I am convinced that this is due to the efforts of the I.G.

Remaining in the Mauthausen or Gussen [sic] Camp would certainly have been my death. It is quite possible that the atrocities attributed to the

Monowitz Camp result from a confusion with Birkenau. No atrocities were committed in the Monowitz Camp.”

127. Affidavit by Franz Fürstenberg dated 18 February 1948. Dü-884. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 77.

The witness was arrested in 1933 “because of his membership with the German League for Human Rights (pacifist movement),” and released in 1935. In 1937, he was arrested again and interned at Mauthausen.

“After some time, I was assigned to the Gusen subcamp, where I had to do very hard work in the quarry for two years. I was transported to Auschwitz around April 1943. Our transport arrived at the Auschwitz Main Camp, but after a few hours, the German skilled workers were taken by train directly to the Monowitz Camp, which had been newly built on the I.G. Farben construction site. I firmly believe that I owe my life to the fact that I spent the period from the beginning of 1943 until the evacuation of Auschwitz, when the Russians arrived in January 1945, in the Monowitz Camp.

On the evening of our arrival in Monowitz, the camp eldest, a man from Cologne whose name I unfortunately no longer remember, because he was transferred by the SS shortly afterwards, gave us a short speech. He said that we could be glad that we had come to Monowitz, that Monowitz was probably the best camp in the whole Reich, that we had to work here exclusively for the I.G., which ensured that the inmates were treated the same as civilian workers when it came to food. I was subsequently able to convince myself that the camp eldest was telling the truth. After what I had been used to during my previous camp time, especially in Gusen, I found Monowitz to be a paradise. I arrived from Gusen in a completely exhausted state, weighing 86 pounds. After a few weeks in Monowitz, I weighed 115 pounds again, and was later even able to regain my normal weight of 125 pounds. After the evacuation from Monowitz in January 1945, I was sent to a subcamp of Buchenwald Concentration Camp for a few more weeks, where I lost another 20 pounds in a short time due to the much-worse living conditions.

So, I speak from rich, personal experience when I state that Monowitz was not only by far the best camp in terms of accommodation, food and working conditions that I myself got to know, but probably the best camp in the whole of Germany. [...]

The passages of the indictment against I.G. Farben relating to Auschwitz have been read to me. For the sake of truth and justice, I feel obliged to counter the unfounded accusations made against I.G. Farben, and to set down my own perceptions and experiences in this statement.

Many of the allegations made in the indictment about inhumane conditions in the camp and cruel treatment of inmates may well apply to the Ausch-

witz Main Camp, over which I.G. Farben had no influence, but certainly not to Monowitz. There, the I.G. factory management and the I.G. staff always tried to equalize the living conditions of the inmates with those of free workers. [...]

The allegation in the indictment about the 300% annual turnover of inmates in the Monowitz Camp is incomprehensible to me. [...]

The term 'selection' was unknown to me when I was an inmate; I only heard it later. [...] I never observed inmates collapsing from exhaustion at the I.G. plant, or dying from exhaustion in the camp. There can be no question of a murderous pace of work. I never saw an I.G. man beat an inmate, and I consider it almost impossible that such excesses ever occurred. However, it did happen that inmates were beaten and abused at the workplace by Kapos, who included criminal elements. It is known to me, however, that, when the I.G. factory management became aware of such excesses, they immediately lodged a protest with the SS camp management, and demanded that such Kapos be reprimanded and dismissed. [...] The SS guards were stationed outside the factory fence, and could [focus on] preventing escape attempts by the inmates by guarding the factory fence. [...]

At any rate, I.G. Farben managed to ensure that the living conditions of inmates in the Monowitz Camp were considerably better than in any other camps I have known. The occupancy of the barracks generally corresponded to their intended capacity, so that each inmate had his own bed. It consisted of a straw sack or mattress, a headboard and one – in winter at least two – blankets. In my barracks, 50% of the inmates had comforters on their beds. If new inmate transports arrived too early, the barracks were occasionally overcrowded, so that two inmates had to sleep in one bed temporarily until new barracks were ready.

The food in the Monowitz Camp was more plentiful and better than in any other camp I have known. The food was procured and delivered by I.G. Farben, which also endeavored to ensure that the food was properly prepared and supplied to the inmates by means of continuous monitoring. Nevertheless, I know that considerable quantities of food were misappropriated by the SS and also by inmates, especially Kapos, and did not benefit the camp inmates in general. What remained was still better and more plentiful than in other camps. In addition, I.G. Farben gave the inmates working on the factory premises a hearty hot stew at lunchtime, the so-called 'Buna soup,' which was usually better than the main meal served in other camps. [...]

I remember that I.G. Farben also issued vouchers for special work performances. These vouchers were generally not issued to individual inmates,

but to labor units. You could get tobacco, cigarettes, mineral water, potatoes and herring salad etc. in the canteen.

Reporting sick was relatively common in the Monowitz Camp, because it was very easy to get a sick note. If an inmate reported sick, he was taken to the inmate infirmary after roll call, and examined there by the inmate doctor. Based on the diagnosis, the inmate was then admitted to one of the excellently equipped infirmary wards, of which there were five to six in the camp. There were also four to five convalescent barracks. [...]

As far as I can tell, the mortality rate in the Monowitz Camp was not excessively high, and in any case considerably lower than in all the other camps I got to know.

If an inmate suffered from an illness that could not be treated in the Monowitz Camp's infirmary, and made it necessary for him to be sent to the Main Camp's infirmary, this did not mean that he was lost and would never return to Monowitz. I remember numerous cases in which skilled workers in particular returned to the Monowitz Camp after an absence of several weeks or months.

During my time as an inmate, I did not know that gassings were carried out on a large scale in the Auschwitz Main Camp or in Birkenau. However, there were rumors that the mortality rate in the Auschwitz Main Camp and Birkenau Camp was very high. [...]

I know nothing about a fenced-in torture site in the Monowitz Camp, as mentioned in the indictment. [...]

I remember witnessing three to four executions of one to three inmates each for serious criminal misconduct, e.g. murder of comrades, in the camp. The execution was carried out by hanging on a gallows, which was normally kept in the detention area and set up immediately before the execution in a place covered from view from outside the camp. No civilians were allowed to be in the camp during the execution.

Of course, gassings never took place in Monowitz; the necessary facilities were not even available. I am also not aware of any medical experiments on inmates. [...] There were women in the Monowitz Camp only in the brothel, which was staffed by volunteers from the Auschwitz Camp. [...]

In conclusion, I would like to express my conviction that thousands of inmates – mainly Jews – owe their lives to the better accommodation and food conditions in Monowitz compared to other labor camps, and the much better working conditions at the I.G. plant.”

128. Zygfryd Halbreich

Zygfryd Halbreich was not a defense witness, yet he nonetheless made noteworthy statements about the living conditions of the inmates at Mono-

witz. He had served on the administrative staff of the inmate infirmary, and is also named by A. Makowski as “nurse and storekeeper of the food barracks” (Makowski, p. 167). He was interrogated on 9 October 1945 by Military Judge W. Szuldryński.⁵² He obviously could not but repeat the dogmatic claims on the gas chambers, but he provided a heterodox version of it, speaking of “selections” of weak and sick inmates who “were sent to Concentration Camp Auschwitz II – Birkenau, where the majority of them [*większość z nich*] were once more selected and were sent to the gas chambers.” During his stay at the camp, about 4,000 inmates were presumably transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau.⁵³ He knew nothing of transfers to Auschwitz.

In the account of his personal experiences, however, he painted a picture in open contrast to the prevailing myth:⁵⁴

“The character of the [Monowitz] camp was of such a nature that it did not have as its purpose the extermination of the human element by harassment, but rather had the purpose of utilizing the labor power of the inmates. Therefore, conditions at the camp gradually improved in order to take longer advantage of the labor of the inmates staying at the camp. [...]

At the beginning of 1944, morning roll call was eliminated. Inmates left from the courtyard and went straight to work; counting was done only at the gate. In May 1944, evening roll call was also eliminated, and only once every two weeks, on Sundays, was there a roll call during the distribution of rations. At that time, an evening roll call was only exceptionally taken when someone had run away or was missing. Work was done six days a week, and on Sundays until noon. The following week, there was no work on Saturday afternoon, and Sunday was completely free. [...]

Generally, the Kapos treated these inmates well – after all, there was an order prohibiting beatings. In truth, there were instances when the Kapos, despite this, beat and mistreated, but when this was reported to the SS, they were transferred for punishment to another camp. The SS behaved quite well. The Jews who were in the camp were treated like other inmates. [...]

Conditions at the hospital were in principle tolerable. Sick people on a diet received milk soup and white bread.”

⁵² AGK, NTN, 87, Vol. 5, pp. 109-119.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 113-116.

3.6. General Condition at the Concentration Camps

I close this chapter with the detailed account that former SS Judge Konrad Morgen gave during the Nuremberg IMT on 13 July 1946,⁵⁵ and which was echoed by the defense counsel for one of the defendants in the IG-Farben Trial, Heinrich Hoerlein. Morgen described the positive and negative aspects of the concentration camps. I report only the positive ones, which in any case cannot be invalidated by the negative ones, together with his extensive preliminary remarks, which reveal that Morgen was one of the most-knowlegeable people on this subject. I have already pointed out in the Introduction that he had accepted the extermination thesis, so it cannot be suspected that he had wanted in any way to mitigate the facts he expounded, all the more so since they are point by point supported by documents.

129. Hoerlein Document No. 92. Hoerlein Exhibit No. 86.

Certified copy of an affidavit by SS Judge Konrad Morgen dated 13 July 1946.

“Origin and Extent of My Knowledge about the Concentration Camps.

As SS Judge of the Reserves and investigator of the Reich Criminal Police Office (*Reichskriminalpolizeiamt*, RKPA) from July 1943 to about the middle of 1944, I personally conducted, led and supervised judicial investigations against SS members of the concentration camps Buchenwald, Lublin, Auschwitz, Oranienburg, Herzogenbosch, Dachau, Warsaw, Krakow-Płaszow and others. I visited the Buchenwald, Lublin, Auschwitz, Oranienburg, Herzogenbosch and Dachau camps and their facilities in detail, and also repeatedly visited their inner camps and moved freely within them. I questioned hundreds of SS members of all ranks and inmates of all nationalities in detail or heard them in confidence. I spoke with numerous commandants, administrative leaders, concentration camp doctors, senior SS and police leaders and Sta[te]-po[lice] leaders, in particular also with senior leaders such as the head of the RSHA, SS *Obergruppenführer* Dr. Kaltenbrunner, the head of the Gestapo, SS *Gruppenführer* Mueller, the head of the RKPA, SS *Gruppenführer* Nebe, the Chief of the Administrative and Economic Main Office, SS *Obergruppenführer* Pohl, the Inspector of the Concentration Camps, SS *Gruppenführer* Gluecks, the Reichsarzt SS, SS *Gruppenführer* Dr. Grawitz, the chief physician of concentration camps, SS *Standartenführer* Dr. Lolling, the head of the protective-custody department of the RSHA, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Bernorff, the SS judge at the *Reichsführer* SS, SS *Oberführer* Bender, and had access to the offi-

⁵⁵ Affidavit by K. Morgen dated 13 July 1946. SS(A)-65. IMG, Vol. XLII, pp. 552-554.

cial files and instructions of their offices. I also listened to civilians about the same subject matter, and to a limited extent inspected foreign reports on the concentration camps. I spent about 8 months of this time in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, and about L [sic] months in the Dachau Concentration Camp.

The knowledge gained from these very extensive personal observations was supplemented by regular reports and discussions with the various crime commissioners who, as heads of investigative missions, were permanently based in the various camps.

The following testimonies are a summary of this acquired knowledge on the main charges against the SS.

2. My perceptions of the General Management of the Concentration Camps A/Positive

The daily ration for working inmates was 2750 calories. This was mainly in the form of potatoes, legumes, flour products, vegetables and bread. The camps, and especially the companies that employed inmates, made every effort to procure additional rations, sometimes even deliberately disregarding the laws of war economy. In the camp canteens, inmates could also buy additional food as permitted by the war situation, as well as receive parcels without restriction; foreign inmates via or from the Red Cross. The general nutritional status of the inmates was good. I only saw a small number of severely malnourished inmates in military hospitals. This was due to constitutional weakness or as an inevitable consequence of diseases such as dysentery, typhoid fever, TB. The medical facilities and sanitary installations were good, in some cases exemplary.

Apart from SS doctors, inmate doctors, including international capacities, were deployed. Similar to the German civilian population, the supply of medicines was limited due to the war, but the SS troop pharmacies helped out as much as they could. The inmates' physical condition, abilities and social background – taking into account any criminal convictions and conduct in the camp – were largely taken into account when deploying them at work. Apart from a few exceptions, the work rate and performance of the inmates was considerably lower than that of civilian workers. The principle was not to drive the inmates, but to give them an incentive by granting them bonuses and other forms of compensation.

This explains why the supply of tobacco to the inmates during the war was considerably better than that of the German civilian population or the guards in the concentration camps.

The inmates' lives and property were protected in the following way.

Strict ban on killing or beating inmates. This was repeatedly announced to the camp personnel. The commandant had to certify his knowledge of this order in writing. The relevant declaration was kept in his personal files. The Reich Security Main Office conducted *habeas-corporis* hearings at regular intervals; the first time three months after an inmate had been admitted to a camp, later after longer periods. For the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses committed by inmates, each camp had a detective from the nearest police station, the head of the so-called political department of the concentration camp. The general courts were exclusively responsible for punishing crimes committed by inmates. The local SS and police court was responsible for crimes committed by members of the SS against inmates. A specially appointed, sworn court officer acted as an auxiliary body inside the camp. Every death of an inmate had to be reported by telex and, in the case of obvious or suspected unnatural deaths, a report with documents – dissection protocol, crime-scene photo, situational map, witness accounts of inmates and SS members – was to be submitted to the SS court for examination.

Disciplinary corporal punishment could only be imposed by the Concentration Camp Inspectorate after submission of an investigation report and a statement by the accused inmate signed by himself.

Corporal punishment could only consist of beatings on the buttocks in the presence of a physician and an officer. The maximum number of precisely defined beatings was 25. This maximum punishment was only very rarely imposed on criminals with substantial previous camp-rule infractions. The punishment was only carried out after a medical examination and a certificate of good health, usually by a fellow inmate.

Inmates' property was deposited against receipt and kept separately. The inmates had free movement within the camp, camp radio, a large camp library, correspondence, newspaper and parcel reception, variety shows, cinema, brothel, sports and games of all kinds, including competitions.

The internal operation of the concentration camps was administered and managed by the inmates themselves.

All these things were not [just] on paper.”

All the above considerations applied generally to concentration camps, hence all the more so to the Monowitz Camp, which was a labor camp.

4. The Monowitz Inmate Infirmary

Camp IV was opened on 28 October 1942 with the arrival of 800 men. The decision to use Auschwitz inmates as workers at the Buna facility in Monowitz involved health concerns that were raised by the SS garrison physician, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Eduard Wirths, as early as late 1942. On 5 November, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Enno Lolling, head of Office Group DIII (Healthcare and Camp Hygiene) of the SS WVHA, pointed them out to SS *Brigadeführer* Hans Kammler, head of Office Group C (Construction) in a letter, the text of which I reproduce below in translation:⁵⁶

“In order to ensure the complete separation of the ‘Buna’ Camp from the rest of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp in the sense discussed on 4 November 1942, the infirmary facility in the subcamp proposed by the Auschwitz SS garrison physician is endorsed by us, and it is requested that the construction and furnishing of the infirmary barracks be spurred on from there as far as possible.

There are 6 barracks in the ‘Buna’ Camp (2 surgical, 2 medical and 2 for infectious diseases). The washing and bathing facilities and latrines are still missing in these 6 barracks. These sanitary facilities could be housed in a connecting corridor still to be built between the two surgical and medical barracks, as was done at Dachau Concentration Camp, for example. The surgical barracks still lack a room for aseptic operations. The construction of such a room is absolutely necessary in view of the planned occupancy rate, and to prevent a large number of inmates unable to work. I.G. Farben is responsible for equipping the surgery room.

Latrine, washing and bathing facilities are also required for the barracks for infectious diseases. In order to prevent inmates from contracting lice from the outset, the installation of a disinfestation and delousing facility is urgently required.

In connection with this facility, an incinerator and a mortuary could be set up in the basement rooms.

It is also pointed out that the above-mentioned facilities are to be regarded as most-urgent hygienic-medical necessity.”

On 5 January 1943, the head of the Central Construction Office, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Karl Bischoff, sent Kammler a letter with the subject line

⁵⁶ RGVA, 502-1-332, pp. 269-269a.

“Concentration Camp Auschwitz – Infirmary – Hygienic Installations in Buna Subcamp,” in which he stated:⁵⁷

“On the basis of the above-mentioned letters [dated 17 Nov. and 18 Dec. 1942], an inspection of the Buna Camp was carried out on 28 Dec. 1942 together with the SS garrison physician at Auschwitz, SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths. It was determined that the I.G. construction management had done everything possible so far to improve the camp’s hygienic facilities. As can be seen from the enclosed letter, the camp physician has requested various additional hygienic facilities in addition to those already in place. The I.G. construction management has promised to do everything in its power to ensure that these requested measures are carried out during the current winter period.”

Attached to the letter were a “Proposal for a provisional disinfestation chamber (infirmary, ‘Buna’ subcamp)”, a “Proposal for the conversion of the dental ward (infirmary, ‘Buna’ subcamp)” and a “Proposal for the construction of a lavatory for the quarantine and convalescence block (infirmary, ‘Buna’ subcamp)”.⁵⁸

The relevant documentation is very sketchy, so it is difficult to explain the attitude manifested by Kammler in the letter to the Auschwitz camp commandant, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Rudolf Höss, dated 12 February 1943, which has as its subject “Sanitary facilities in the Buna subcamp”:⁵⁹

“The proposal by SS Obersturmführer Dr. Entress was brought to my attention by SS Obersturmbannführer Maurer. The establishment of a hospital with an operating theater, diet kitchen, etc. is out of the question. The Buna subcamp is a labor camp. Sick and unfit inmates are to be transferred to the Auschwitz Camp, sick SS men to the SS area of the Main Camp. Only a small area for outpatient treatment was to be maintained. There is also no need to set up a crematorium. In the event of death, the crematorium of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp is to be used. The permanent presence of a doctor is not required. There was to be consultation hours in the morning and afternoon. This is the procedure in all labor camps.”

These qualms, to some extent, were later overcome. Bernard Wagner outlines the immediately following course of events as follows (Wagner, pp. 165f.):

“In March 1943, SS physician Horst Fischer was commissioned by garrison physician Wirths to take over the medical supervision of the Monowitz Camp. He was to remedy the unsustainable conditions in view of the economic requirements of IG Auschwitz. During his induction, Wirths ‘empha-

⁵⁷ RGVA, 502-1-332, p. 261.

⁵⁸ RGVA, 502-1-332, pp. 262-264.

⁵⁹ RGVA, 502-1-332, p. 260.

sized the war-related significance of the plant, going so far as to link the importance of this plant with final victory.’ Over the next few months, Fischer did indeed set about improving the treatment facilities in Monowitz in order to make the inmates fit for work again more quickly and reduce their mortality rate.”

It is appropriate to outline the general context in which Monowitz’s inmate infirmary developed.

Concerned about the high mortality rate of concentration camp inmates, Himmler wrote the following letter to the head of the SS WVHA on 15 December 1942.⁶⁰

“Dear Pohl! I come back to our conversation in Hegewaldheim. In 1943, try to acquire as many raw vegetables and onions as possible to feed the inmates. During the vegetable season, hand out large quantities of carrots, kohlrabi, white turnips and other such vegetables, and store sufficient quantities for the inmates for the winter so that they can get enough of them every day. I believe this will considerably improve their state of health. Heil Hitler. Yours (Himmler).”

On 28 December 1942, Himmler ordered that the mortality rate of concentration camp inmates be lowered at all costs. On the same day, SS *Brigadeführer* Glücks sent the concentration camp doctors a letter regarding “Medical activity in the concentration camps,” to which was attached a summary of the changes in camp strength, from which it appeared that, out of 136,000 internees, 70,000 had died. Glücks wrote:⁶¹

“With such a high death rate, the number of inmates can never be brought up to the level ordered by the Reichsführer SS. The head camp physicians must use all means at their disposal to ensure that the mortality rate in the individual camps is significantly reduced. The best physician in a concentration camp is not the one who believes that he must attract attention through inappropriate harshness, but the one who keeps working capacity as high as possible through supervision and exchange at the individual workplaces. The camp physicians have to monitor the inmates’ diet more closely than before and, in agreement with the administrators, submit suggestions for improvement to the camp commandants. However, these must not just be on paper, but must be regularly followed up by the camp physicians. Furthermore, the camp physicians must ensure that the working conditions at the individual workplaces are improved wherever possible. To this end, it is necessary for the camp physicians to personally inspect the working conditions at the workplaces. The Reichsführer SS has ordered that the mortality rate must be reduced at all costs. For this reason, the

⁶⁰ Der Reichsführer-SS. Feld-Kommandostelle, 15.12.1942. BAK, NS 19/1542.

⁶¹ AGK, NTN, 94, pp. 142-143.

above orders are issued, and monthly reports are to be submitted to the head of Office D II. For the first time on 1 February 1943."

On 20 January 1943, Glücks returned to Himmler's order by writing the following to all concentration-camp commandants (NO-1523):

"I am sending the attached copy for your information. As I have already pointed out, every effort must be made to reduce the mortality rate in the camp. This is actually possible through full utilization and tasty preparation of the rations available, and through the well-initiated reception of parcels.

I hold the camp commandant and the head of administration of the concentration camp personally responsible for the exhaustion of every possibility to maintain the labor force of the inmates, and for future staff assessments to be submitted here, I will verify whether the responsible SS leaders have also completely fulfilled their duty in this regard."

As a result of these instructions from Himmler, the mortality rate in the concentration camps was significantly lowered in the first half of 1943. Pohl's relevant report to Himmler, dated 30 September 1943, states (PS-1469):

"Reichführer!

After the mortality rate was still around 10% in December 1942, it fell to 8% in January 1943, and has steadily declined since. This drop in mortality is mainly attributed to the fact that the hygienic measures that had long been called for were now being implemented, at least to a large extent. Furthermore, in the area of nutrition, it was ordered that one third of the food be added to the cooked food in its raw state shortly before serving."

The other measures concerned improved winter clothing, shorter roll calls, receiving food parcels, and a cooking course in Dachau for inmate cooks.

Antoni Makowski has given a rather detailed picture of the structure and organization of the Monowitz inmate infirmary, but he tends to ascribe to the credit of the inmates what was proposed and carried out by the physicians and SS authorities. I reproduce the salient parts of his description (Makowski, pp. 111-113):

"Already in the winter of 1942/43 on the initiative of Wörl,^[62] a disinfection chamber was organized to disinfect clothes. In the spring of 1943, mainly on the initiative of the new hospital overseer, Stefan Budziaszek, work was begun on the construction of the hospital's baths and washrooms and the expansion of the rooms of the disinfection section; here, however, the essential work was the seemingly small but very important improvement work in Blocks 20, 15 and 16, to which washrooms and latrines were add-

⁶² Inmate Ludwig Wörl, camp eldest of the inmate infirmary (*Häftlings-Krankenbau*, HKB).

ed. This was of great importance to the inmates in these sections, because until then, they had to carry out their bodily needs in primitive buckets.

At the same time, work was undertaken to build an operating room attached to Block 18, as well as a preparation room. Because of the conditions in the camp, this room was very well built, had a concrete floor as smooth as possible, a few washbasins with running water, and an operating lamp above the [operating] table. In Block 19, a room was set up for 'clean' [i.e. aseptic] operations – it was a spacious room, with single beds, with insulation under an insulated ceiling as opposed to the normal roof of a barracks. All this work was for the most part finished in the fall of 1943, but improvements of individual rooms, auxiliary wards, nurses' living sections, etc., lasted until the end of the camp's existence."

Makowski then lists the hospital's most important departments (*ibid.*, p. 114):

"(1) bath room with hot water in the bathtubs and showers, where all sick people arriving at the hospital bathed; (2) disinfection [disinfestation] section of clothes attached to the well-functioning bath room; (3) food stores in which food was distributed to the various wards of the hospital; (4) hospital kitchen, where coffee was prepared; (5) small vegetable garden around the hospital."

About the kitchen, Makowski adds (*ibid.*, pp. 119f.):

"In mid-1943, a small kitchen was built in the hospital in which coffee was prepared in the morning and evening, and periodically the soup of the dietary regimen, which ensured that the dietary patient had sufficient fluids to drink, which reduced the inconvenience of resorting to the main kitchen. In the hospital's kitchen and warehouse, the distribution of food for the various blocks/wards took place: nurses, under the supervision of the head warder, distributed food there to the sick and staff. Thanks to this proper choice and constant supervision, this distribution at the hospital was generally carried out conscientiously and justly. [...]

For the most seriously ill patients – with digestive-tract disorders after surgeries – the hospital received 50 rations of diet food from the main camp kitchen: instead of ordinary soup, wholegrain bread and bread supplements, half a liter of milk soup with added semolina, sugar and 200 grams of white bread. From time to time, the hospital received some sugar and oatmeal, which was distributed to the convalescents in the form of a dry mixture.

For some sick people, the food parcels they received from their families were an essential supplement to their diet. Other inmates also benefited, with whom the recipients of the parcels shared their contents, or gave them their own ration of camp soup. The hospital staff received an additional half liter of regular or diet soup."

Makowski summarizes in a table, as reproduced below, the development of the various hospital sections in chronological order (*ibid.*, p. 112).

Table 1: Chronological Development of Monowitz Hospital Sections

BLOCK	COMPLETION DATE	BLOCK'S MAIN FUNCTION AND AUXILIARY USAGE	REMARKS
18	X 1942	outpatient clinic administration, pharmacy; "clean" [aseptic] operating room; workshop, physiotherapy	fall 1943: moved to annex building
19	X 1942	Block for bedridden patients (from the spring 1943 only 1st internal department); "clean" postoperative room; hall for German nationals	since June 1943
20	II 1943	Block "diarrheic" hall for patients with dermatosis; observation room for infectious patients; tuberculosis room	
15	IV-VI(?) 1943	II Inner ward dental clinic	since November 1943 called II section for internal diseases, grouped neurological cases
16	IV-VI(?) 1943	Surgical ward I with so-called "dirty" operating room	
17	XI 1943	II department for internal diseases sub-department of laryngology	
22	I 1944	Ward for the convalescent and weak	" <i>Schonungsblock</i> "
14	VI 1944	II surgical department	
13	I 1945	Ward for the convalescent and weak	" <i>Schonungsblock</i> "

Missing here, however, is the x-ray station, which was undoubtedly established in 1944 (the date is unknown), attested to both by testimony and by a photo of the existing x-ray device that was introduced as evidence during the IG-Farben Trial by Dürrfeld's defense counsel.⁶³

In February 1946, two former Italian Auschwitz inmates, the famous author Primo Levi and Leonardo de Benedetti, wrote a "Report on the Hygienic-Sanitary Organization of the Monowitz Concentration Camp for

⁶³ Dü-1301-1350, Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 133. Monowitz series of photographs.

Jews (Auschwitz – Upper Silesia)” which I reproduce below in its entirety because of its importance.

Leonardo de Benedetti was born in Turin on 15 November 1898. In 1938, as a result of racial laws, he lost his post as medical officer. On 3 December 1943, he was interned in the Fossoli Concentration Camp, from where he was deported to Auschwitz on 22 February 1944, and registered there with the inmate number 174489. In Monowitz, he was not employed as a doctor, but he had the opportunity to get to know the inmates’ hospital well as a patient, as he was admitted there three times, for a total of 129 days, as I will document below.

The original text of the report, which was published in the journal *Minerva Medica* (Vol. II, No. 47. 24 Nov. 1946, pp. 535-544) with minor changes, mainly stylistic in nature, is followed by an account by Primo Levi titled “Story of Ten Days,”⁶⁴ which bears his signature and the date “February 1946” at the end:⁶⁵

“Report on the Hygienic-Sanitary Organization of the Monowitz Concentration Camp for Jews (Auschwitz – Upper Silesia)

=====

Dr. Leonardo DE BENEDETTI, physician – surgeon

Dr. Primo LEVI, Chemist

=====

Through photographic documents and now numerous reports provided by former internees of the various concentration camps created by the Germans for the annihilation of the Jews of Europe, perhaps there is no longer anyone who is still unaware of what those places of extermination were and what nefarious deeds were carried out there. However, in order to make better known the horrors that we too witnessed and often fell victim to during the period of one year, we believe it is useful to make public in Italy a report that we submitted to the government of the USSR, at the request of the Russian headquarters of the Kattowitz Concentration Camp for former Italian inmates. We were also lodged in this camp after our liberation, which took place by the Red Army in late January 1945.

⁶⁴ “Storia di dieci giorni.” The text is identical (except for minimal stylistic changes) to the final chapter of his most famous book, which bears the same title. Levi, 1984, pp. 190-218.

⁶⁵ L. de Benedetti, P. Levi, “Rapporto sull’organizzazione igienico-sanitaria del campo di concentramento per Ebrei di Monowitz (Auschwitz – Alta Slesia).” ISR, C 75; <https://www.ilfogliopsichiatrico.it/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Rapporto-sulla-organizzazione-igienico-sanitaria-del-campo-di-concentramento-per-Ebrei-di-Monowitz.pdf>.

Let us add here, to that report, some general news, since our report at that time was supposed to deal exclusively with the operation of the health services of the Monowitz Camp; similar reports were requested by the same Moscow government from all those doctors of all nationalities who had been equally liberated from other camps.

* * *

We had left the Fossoli Concentration Camp in Carpi (Modena) on 22 February 1944 with a convoy of 650 Jews of both genders and all ages: The oldest was over eighty years old, the youngest was a three-month-old infant. Many were ill, and some seriously so: one old man in his seventies, who had suffered a brain hemorrhage a few days before departure, was likewise loaded onto the train, and died during the journey.

The train consisted only of cattle cars, locked from the outside; in each car were crammed more than fifty people, most of whom had brought with them as much as they could of their suitcases, because a German marshal, in charge of the camp at Fossoli, had suggested to us, with the air of giving dispassionate and affectionate advice, that we should provide ourselves with a lot of heavy clothing: sweaters, blankets, furs, because we would be taken to countries with a harsher climate than ours. And he had added, with a benevolent smile and a wry wink, that if anyone had hidden money or jewelry with him, he would do well to bring those too, which would certainly come in handy up there. The majority of those who departed had taken the bait, accepting an advice that was nothing but a vulgar trap; others, very few, had preferred to entrust some private person, who had access to the camp, with their belongings; again others, who at the time of their arrest had not had time to provide themselves with clothing, left with only the clothes they were wearing.

The journey from Fossoli to Auschwitz lasted exactly four days and was very painful, especially because of the cold, which was so intense especially at night that in the morning the metal pipes that ran inside the wagons were covered with ice, due to the condensation on them of the water vapor of the exhaled air. Another torment, that of thirst, which could not be quenched except with the snow collected at that one daily stop when the convoy stopped in the open country and travelers were allowed to disembark from the wagons, under the very close surveillance of numerous soldiers, ready, with their machine guns always leveled, to fire on those who hinted at moving away from the train. It was during this brief stop that food was distributed: bread, jam and cheese; never water or any other drink. Sleeping possibilities were reduced to a minimum, since the quantity of suitcases and bundles of all kinds, shapes and volumes cluttering the floor, did not allow anyone to settle down in a comfortable position suitable for

rest, but each traveler had to be content to remain curled up at the least in a very small space; the floor of the wagons was always wet, and not even a bit of straw had been provided to cover it. As soon as the train reached Auschwitz (it was about 9 p.m. on 26 Feb. 1944), the wagons were quickly cleared out by several SS men, armed with pistols and equipped with clubs; and the travelers were forced to lay suitcases, bundles and blankets along the train itself. Then the party was instantly divided into three groups: one of young and apparently fit men, of which 95 individuals came to be a part; a second of women, also young, a small group of only 29; and a third of children, invalids and the elderly. And while the first two were sent separately to different camps, there is reason to believe that the third was led directly to the Birkenau gas chamber, and its members were slaughtered on the same evening.

The first group was taken to Monowitz, where there was a concentration camp administratively dependent on the Auschwitz Center, from which it was about 8 km away, and which had been established in mid-1942 for the purpose of supplying labor for the construction of the 'BUNA-WERKE' industrial complex, dependent on the I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE. It housed 10,000 to 12,000 inmates, although its normal capacity was only 7,000 to 8,000 men. Most of these were Jews of every nationality in Europe, while a small minority were German and Polish criminals, Polish 'politicals' and 'saboteurs.'

The 'BUNA-WERKE,' intended for the large-scale production of synthetic rubber, synthetic gasoline, dyes and other coal products, occupied a rectangular area of about 35 square kilometers; one of the entrances to this industrial zone, all fenced off by high barbed-wire fences, was a few hundred meters from the Jewish Concentration Camp, while, a short distance from it and adjacent to the periphery of the industrial zone, stood a concentration camp for British prisoners of war; and farther away, there were other camps for civilian workers of various nationalities.

Incidentally, the production cycle of the 'BUNA-WERKE' was never started; the inauguration date, first set for 1944, was gradually postponed due to aerial bombardment and sabotage by Polish civilian workers, until the evacuation of the territory by the German army.

Monowitz was thus a typical 'Arbeits-Lager' [sic; labor camp]: every morning, the entire population of the camp, except for the sick and the few personnel engaged in internal work, marched in perfect rank and file, to the sound of a band playing military marches and cheerful ditties, to go to their workplaces, distant for some teams as much as 6 or 7 kilometers: the road was traveled at a very rapid pace, almost at a run.

Before leaving for work and after returning from it, a roll-call ceremony took place daily on a special square in the camp, where all inmates had to stand at attention from one up to three hours in any weather.

As soon as they arrived at the camp, the group of 95 men was led into the disinfection barracks, where all its members were promptly made to undress and then subjected to a complete and thorough shaving: hair, beards and every other hair fell rapidly under scissors, razors and shears. After that, they were ushered into the shower room and locked up there until the following morning. They, tired, hungry, thirsty, sleepless, stupefied by what they had already seen and worried about their immediate future, but worried above all about the fate of their loved ones from whom they had been brutally and abruptly separated a few hours earlier, with their minds tormented by dark and tragic forebodings, had to spend the whole night standing, their extremities in the water that was dripping from the pipes and ran across the floor. Finally, at about six o'clock the next morning, they were subjected to a general rubbing with a lysol solution and then to a hot shower; after which they were given their camp clothing; but to get dressed they were sent to another room which they had to reach from outside the barracks, coming out naked in the snow and still wet.

In the winter season, the inmates' clothing at Monowitz consisted of the following: a jacket, a pair of pants, a cap and a coat of striped cloth; a shirt, a pair of cloth underpants and a pair of ankle gaiters; a sweater; and a pair of wooden-soled boots. Many of the ankle gaiters and many of the underpants had evidently been obtained from some 'tallit' – the sacred shawl with which Jews used to cover themselves during prayers – found in the suitcases of some deportee and used in that guise as a sign of contempt.

As early as April, when the cold weather, though mitigated, had not yet disappeared, thick clothing and sweaters were withdrawn and pants and jackets replaced with similar light garments, also with stripes; and only towards the end of October was winter clothing distributed once more. This, however, did not happen again in the fall of 1944, because thick suits and coats had reached their extreme end of usability, so that the inmates had to face the winter of 1944/45 dressed in light cloth, as during the summer months; only a small minority received some light gabardine raincoats or a sweater.

It was strictly forbidden to possess spare clothing or underwear, so that it was practically impossible to wash shirts and underwear: these garments were changed by authority at intervals of 30-40-50 days, according to availability and without having a choice; the new garments were not cleaned but only steam disinfected, because there was no laundry in the camp. It consisted mostly of short underpants and shirts, always made of canvas or cotton, often sleeveless, always repulsive in appearance because

of the numerous stains of all kinds, often torn to shreds; sometimes, in their place, one received a jacket or pajama pants or even a few pieces of women's underwear. Repeated disinfections deteriorated the fabrics, removing all durability from them. All this material represented the shoddiest part of the linen removed from the components of the various transports that flowed, as is known, continuously to the Auschwitz Center from all parts of Europe. Coats, jackets and pants, both summer and winter, were distributed in an incredibly bad state of preservation, full of patches and soaked in filth (mud, machine oil, paint). Inmates were required to make repairs themselves, with neither thread nor needles being distributed for anything. Exchanging items was extremely difficult and possible only when any attempt at repair was patently impossible. Ankle gaiters were not exchanged at all, but their renewal was left to the initiative of each individual. Owning handkerchiefs or otherwise any rag was forbidden.

Boots were made in a special workshop that existed in the camp; wooden soles were nailed to uppers of leather or leather-like or canvas and rubber from the shoddiest footwear obtained from incoming convoys. When they were in good condition, they constituted a fair defense against cold and dampness, but they were totally unsuitable for even short marches and were a cause of erosion of the skin of the feet. One could count oneself lucky when coming in possession of boots that were the right size and matched. When deteriorated, they were repaired countless times, beyond all reasonable limits, so that new shoes were very rarely seen, and those commonly distributed did not last more than a week. Shoelaces were not distributed; they were replaced by each individual with pieces of twisted paper rope or electric wire, when it was possible to find any.

The sanitary state of the camp appeared at first glance to be really good: the lanes and alleys separating the different 'blocks' were well kept and clean, as far as the muddy roadbed allowed; the outside of the 'blocks' in well-painted wood and the inside with the floors carefully swept and washed every morning, with the so-called three-story 'castles' in perfect order, and the bedding blankets well spread out and smoothed. But all this was but appearance, the substance was quite different: in fact, in the blocks that should normally have accommodated 150 to 170 people, there always lived no less than 200, sometimes even 250, so that almost in each bed two people had to sleep. Under these conditions, the volume of the dormitory was certainly less than the minimum required by the needs of respiration and blood oxygenation. The bedsteads were equipped with a kind of sack, more or less filled with wood shavings, reduced almost to dust by long use, and two blankets. Apart from the fact that these were never changed and did not undergo any disinfection, except rarely and for exceptional reasons, they were mostly in a very poor state of preservation: worn out from very long

use, torn, covered with stains of all kinds. Only the most prominent bedsteads had apparently decent and almost clean and sometimes even beautiful blankets; these were the bedsteads on the lower floors and closest to the front door.

Of course, these beds were reserved for the little 'hierarchs' of the camp: squad leaders and their assistants, aides of the Block eldest or simply friends of this or that personage. This explains the impression of cleanliness and order and hygiene received by anyone who, entering the dormitory for the first time, glimpsed its interior with a superficial glance. In the scaffolding of the castles, in the support beams, in the bedding boards lived thousands of bedbugs and fleas that made the inmates' nights sleepless; nor were the disinfections of the dormitories with hydrogen-cyanide vapors, practiced every three or four months, sufficient for the destruction of those guests, which continued to thrive and multiply almost undisturbed.

On the other hand, a thorough fight was waged against lice in order to prevent a typhus epidemic: every evening after returning from work, and more strictly on Saturday afternoons (devoted among other things to shaving the hair, beard and sometimes other hair) a so-called 'lice check' was practiced. Each inmate had to strip naked and submit his clothing to the meticulous examination of specially appointed officers; and if even a single louse was found on a deportee's shirt, all the personal clothing of all the inhabitants of the dormitory was promptly sent for disinfection, and the men were subjected to Lysol disinfection, followed by showering. They then had to spend the entire night naked, until the early hours of the morning, when their clothing, soaked in moisture, was brought back from the disinfection barracks.

However, no other measures were being put in place against contagious diseases, which also were not lacking: typhoid and scarlet fever, diphtheria and chickenpox, measles, erysipelas, etc., not to mention the numerous contagious skin affections, such as dermatophyte infections, impetigo, and scabies. Is it really any miracle that, given so much neglect of hygienic standards in such a high density of people, rapidly spreading epidemics have never broken out.

Another possible cause of transmission of infectious diseases was the fact that a fair percentage of inmates were not provided with a bowl or spoon, so that it happened that three or four people were forced to eat successively from the same receptacle or with the same cutlery without having the opportunity to wash them.

The food, insufficient in quantity, was of poor quality. It consisted of three meals: in the morning, immediately after waking up, 350 gr. of bread was distributed four times a week and 700 gr. three times a week, thus a daily

average of 500 gr. (a quantity that would have been fair if the bread itself had not unquestionably contained a very large amount of slag, among which, very visible, was wood sawdust); in addition, also in the morning, 25 gr. of margarine with about twenty grams of salami or a spoonful of cottage cheese or jam. Margarine was only distributed six days a week: later, this distribution was reduced to three days. At noon, the deportees received a liter of a turnip or cabbage soup, absolutely tasteless because of the lack of any seasoning, and in the evening, at the end of work, another liter of a somewhat more substantial soup, with a few potatoes or sometimes with peas and chickpeas; but even this was totally devoid of fatty seasonings. Rarely some pieces of meat could be found in it. As a drink, half a liter of an infusion of an ersatz coffee, unsweetened, was distributed in the morning and evening; only on Sundays was it sweetened with saccharin.

There was a lack of potable water in Monowitz; the water from the washrooms and showers must have been for external use only, since it was river-derived and arrived at the camp unfiltered and therefore highly suspect: its appearance was clear, although, seen in a thick layer, yellowish in color; its taste between metallic and sulfuric.

Inmates were forced to shower once to twice a week, and in some blocks even three times; but such cleanings were not enough to keep a person clean, since the distribution of soap was made in very sparing quantities: only once a month, soap was distributed in the measure of a 50-gram bar of soap; its quality was very bad. It was a rectangular-shaped piece, very hard, devoid of fatty substances, rich instead in sand, which did not foam and crumbled very quickly, so that after a couple of baths, it was completely consumed. After the bath, there was no possibility of rubbing one's body or drying it, because there were no towels; and after leaving the bath, one had to run naked, whatever the season, whatever the weather and the temperature, to one's block, where one had deposited one's clothing.

The jobs to which the great majority of the inmates were assigned were manual labor, and all of them very strenuous, unsuited to the physical condition and ability of the condemned; very few of them were employed in jobs that had any affinity with the profession or trade exercised during civilian life. Thus, neither of the undersigned was ever allowed to work in the hospital or in the chemical laboratory of the 'BUNA-WERKE,' but both were forced to follow the fate of their comrades and had to submit to labors beyond their capabilities, now working as earth workers with pick and shovel, now as unloaders of coal or cement sacks, or in yet other ways, all of them very heavy; jobs that naturally took place outdoors, in winter or summer, in the snow, in the rain, in the sun and wind, without sufficient protection of clothing against low temperatures and bad weather. Such work then always had to be performed at a brisk pace, without any break

except that of one hour – from noon to one o'clock – for the meal: woe to him who was caught loitering or in a resting attitude during working hours! From the quick description we have given of the way of life in the Monowitz Concentration Camp, it is easy to deduce what were the most frequent diseases by which the inmates were afflicted, and their causes. They can be classified into the following groups:

- I) Dystrophic diseases;
- II) Diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract;
- III) Cooling diseases;
- IV) General infectious and skin diseases;
- V) Surgical diseases;
- VI) Work-related illnesses.

DYSTROPHIC DISEASES – The diet which, as we have seen, was far below requirements quantitatively seen, was lacking in two important qualitative factors: it lacked fats and especially animal proteins, except for those paltry 20-25 grams of salami, which were given two or three times a week. There was also a complete lack of vitamins. This therefore explains how so many food deficiencies were the starting point of those dystrophies, which affected almost all inmates from the first weeks of their stay. Indeed, all of them lost weight very rapidly, and most of them had skin edema, localized especially in the lower limbs; however, there was no lack of facial edema. Similarly, in charge of these dystrophies could be put the ease with which the various infections, especially those of the cutaneous apparatus, were contracted, and their tendency to become chronic. Thus, certain erosions of the skin of the feet, directly caused by footwear, anti-physiological in their shape and size; furuncles, very frequent and numerous on the same individual; 'ulcus cruris,' equally frequent; phlegmons, which showed no tendency to heal, but turned into torpid, lard-bottomed sores, with interminable purulent serous suppurations, and sometimes with an exuberance of yellowish-gray granulations, which were not revived even by brushings of silver nitrate. And finally, a not insignificant part of diarrhea by which almost all inmates were affected was equally to be attributed to nutritional dystrophy. Thus, this explains how the deportees quickly lost their strength, since the melting of the panniculus adiposus was accompanied by the establishment of considerable atrophy of the muscular tissues.

At this point, we must mention avitaminosis: from what we have said so far, it would seem obvious that avitaminotic syndromes – and particularly from vitamin C and vitamin D deficiency – were frequent. Instead, we are not aware of any cases of scurvy or polyneuritis, at least in a typical and complete form, and this we believe in relation to the fact that the average

period of life spent by the majority of the deportees was too short for the organism to have time to manifest obvious clinical signs of suffering from the lack of those vitamins.

DISEASES OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT – We neglect here those diseases by which many inmates were afflicted, and which were not in strict dependence on the modalities of life in the camp; such as hypo- and hyper-chlorohydriae, gastro-duodenal ulcers, appendicitis, enterocolitis, and liver disease. We only recall how these pathological states, pre-existing in many deportees before their entry to the camp, were aggravated or represented relapses if antecedently cured. Here we especially want to mention diarrhea, which we have already mentioned in the previous section, both because of its prevalence and the severity of its course, many times rapidly fatal. It mostly erupted suddenly, sometimes preceded by dyspeptic disorders, as a result of some occasional cause, which was the accidental determinant, such as, for example, prolonged exposure to cold or the intake of spoiled food (sometimes bread was moldy) or of difficult digestion. It is worth mentioning in this regard how many inmates, to calm hunger pangs, ate potato peels, raw cabbage leaves, rotten potatoes and turnips that they picked up among the kitchen waste. But it is likely that multiple other factors lay at the root of severe diarrheas, and two especially, interdependent ones: chronic dyspepsia and the resulting nutritional dystrophy. Those affected presented numerous excrement discharges – from a minimum of five to six up to twenty and perhaps more per day, liquid, preceded and accompanied by vivid abdominal pain, very rich in mucus, sometimes mixed with blood. Appetite could be preserved, but in many cases, patients presented with stubborn anorexia, whereby they refused to feed: these were the most severe cases, rapidly evolving to a fatal outcome. Very intense thirst always existed. If the disease tended toward recovery, the number of discharges decreased, dwindling to two to three a day, while the quality of the stools changed, turning them into poltaceous. Patients always emerged from this diarrheal disease with a noticeable aggravation of their general condition, and with a more pronounced apparent slimming due to severe tissue dehydration. 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 improved 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.’

COOLING DISEASES – Prolonged daily exposures to cold and weather, against which the inmates were by no means protected, and to humidity, explain the frequency of rheumatic diseases affecting the respiratory system and joints, neuralgias and frostbite. Bronchitis, pneumonia, bronchopneumonia were, it can be said, the order of the day, even during the summer season; but, as is natural, they were particularly raging during autumn, winter and spring. They were treated very simply: cold compresses on the chest, a few antipyretic tablets and, in the most severe cases, sulfa drugs in absolutely insufficient doses; at best a little Cardiazol. Against neuralgia – especially frequent lumbago and sciatica – and against arthritis, the sick were subjected to heat irradiation; against frostbite, no treatment was practiced, except for amputation of the diseased part, when the frostbite was of a certain severity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES – The most frequent of these were exanthematous diseases; and especially scarlet fever, chickenpox, diphtheria and erysipelas. Cases of abdominal typhoid fever also occurred occasionally. Those who were affected by one of these infections were admitted to an isolation ward, but in a promiscuous manner, since there was no separation between the different clonic forms. It was therefore very easy for one who entered the infirmary with one morbid form to contract the contagion of another; all the more so since neither the bed covers nor the bowls in which the soup was distributed were ever disinfected. Scarlet fever and erysipelas were fought with sulfa drugs, administered, however, in small doses; diphtheria patients were left to their own devices because of the absolute lack of serum, and their treatment was limited to gargling a very dilute solution of ‘quinosol’ and administering tablets of ‘panflavin’: this makes it understandable how the mortality rate from diphtheria reached 100 percent, as those who made it through the acute period succumbed later to cardiac paralysis or some other complication, or the superimposition of another morbid form.

As for syphilis, tuberculosis and malaria, we are unable to report anything particular about their frequency, since luetic, tuberculosis and malaria sufferers – the latter even if cured long ago and accidentally discovered by their confession – were undoubtedly sent to Birkenau and there murdered in the gas chamber. It cannot be denied that this was a radical prophylactic method!

Affecting the integument, infections of all kinds were very common, but particularly furuncles and abscesses, which, as we have already reported, had a very prolonged course and [were subject] to relapse, with multiple simultaneous localizations; beard sycoses and trichophytes. Against the former, only surgical treatment was practiced, with incision and drainage of the foci, lacking the possibility of stimulo-therapy with vaccine or chemotherapy treatments: only in the most-stubborn cases were patients given autohemotherapy. Against the latter, sycosis and trichophagia, there were no specific remedies and especially no iodine. The faces of the sick were smeared with some of the few ointments available, whose therapeutic effect was little more than nil. Faced with the ever-increasing spread of these dermatoses, they ended up on the one hand taking prophylactic measures, such as forbidding the sick to have their beards shaved to prevent the transmission of infection by means of razors and brushes, and on the other hand, they intensified treatment by subjecting the sick to ultraviolet radiation. The most severe cases of sycosis then were temporarily transferred to the Auschwitz hospital to undergo x-ray therapy.

Affecting the skin, we must also mention the spread of scabies, which was treated with a daily rub of 'Mitigal' in a special barracks where the sick were admitted only in the evening to spend the night, while during the day they had to continue their work regularly in the squad to which they were assigned: that is, there was no special 'Kommando' for scabbiosis, to which the infested were attached for the duration of the illness; therefore, as they continued to work among individuals who were not yet infested, transmissions were very frequent due to the common use of tools and the close commonality of life.

SURGICAL DISEASES – Here again, we do not want to linger on those ailments that required surgery but were not in a dependent relationship with camp life. We only report that even high surgery, mainly abdominal, such as gastroentero-anastomosis for gastroduodenal ulcers, appendectomies, rib resections for empyemas, etc., etc., and orthopedic surgeries for fractures or dislocations were routinely performed. If the patient's general condition did not give sufficient guarantees for his or her resistance to operative trauma, he or she was given blood transfusions before surgery; these were also performed to combat anemia secondary to severe bleeding from gastric ulcers or accidental trauma. As blood donors, some deportees, recently arrived and still in good general condition, were used; the offering of blood was voluntary, and the donor was rewarded with fifteen days' rest in the hospital, during which he received special food, so blood donors were always numerous.

We are not aware in any way, and indeed we believe we can rule it out, that operations for the purpose of scientific research, such as were carried out

on a large scale in other concentration camps, were practiced in the Monowitz camp hospital. We know, for example, that in Auschwitz a department of that hospital was used for research into the effects of castration and the subsequent grafting of heterosexual glands.

The surgical room was fairly well stocked with instrumentation, at least as much as was sufficient for the surgeries being performed; its walls were lined with white washable tiles; there was an articulating surgical couch, of a somewhat old model but nevertheless in good condition, and allowing the patient to be placed in the main operating positions; an electric stove for sterilizing the irons; and lighting was provided by a few movable spotlights and a large fixed central chandelier. Set into one wall, behind a wooden screen, were hot and cold running water sinks for cleaning the hands of the surgeon and his assistants.

On the subject of aseptic surgery, let us recall that hernias were also regularly operated on at the request of the sick, at least until mid-spring of 1944; from this time on, such operations were discontinued – except for very rare cases of strangulated hernias – even if they were voluminous hernias and truly embarrassing for work; and this was on the assumption that the sick underwent the operation with the purpose of procuring a month's rest in the hospital.

The most frequent interventions were phlegmons, which were operated on in the special barracks of septic surgery. Phlegmons constituted, next to diarrhea, one of the most important chapters of the particular pathology of the concentration camp. They were located mainly in the lower limbs, with other locations being rarer. Usually, one could recognize their starting point in some skin lesion of the feet, caused by footwear; erosions, at first superficial and of limited extent, becoming infected or enlarged with peripheral and deep infiltration or causing metastatic infiltration at some distance. But sometimes, the point of entry of the pathogenic germs could not be identified; the soft tissue infiltration formed without any skin lesion being detectable in its vicinity or at a distance: it was in all probability a cutaneous localization of germs that had started from some 'focus' and had been transported with the bloodstream. The sick were operated on early with multiple generous incisions; but the subsequent evolution of the lesions was always very long, and the incisions, even when suppuration drew to a close, showed no tendency to heal. Postoperative care consisted of simple drains of the surgical wound; no therapy was implemented to stimulate organic defenses. Relapses were therefore very easy, and therefore 'serial' operations on the same individual to open and drain the pockets of pus that formed at the periphery of the previous incisions were frequent; when the healing process finally showed that it was well advanced, the sick were discharged from the hospital, although the wounds were not yet completely

sealed, and the patient started to work again; and further dressings were performed on an outpatient basis. It is logical that most of those discharged in such a condition would, after a few days, have to return to the hospital either because of local relapses or the formation of new outbreaks elsewhere.

Acute otitis was also very common, with a singularly high percentage of mastoid complications; these were also regularly operated on by the otolaryngologist specialist.

The treatment of skin infections was based on the use of four ointments, which were used successively in a standardized manner, according to the stage of the lesions. At first, in the stage of infiltration, the lesion and the surrounding region were covered with ichthyol ointment for resolving purposes; later, when the fusion had occurred and the focus was open, the bottom was covered with Collargol ointment, for disinfectant purposes; until suppuration ceased or greatly diminished, Pellidol ointment was used as a cicatrizing, and finally zinc oxide ointment was used as an epithelizer.

WORK-RELATED DISEASES – Given the particular employment of the masses in general labor, it does not appear that any particular occupational diseases occurred, if we exclude surgical ones from accidents, namely, fractures and dislocations; but we can report on one case to our knowledge. At one time – August 1944 – the men assigned to the so-called ‘Chemical Command’ were assigned to rearrange a warehouse containing sacks of a substance of a phenolic nature. Already on the first day of this work, this substance, in fine powder form, adhered to the faces and hands of the workers, retained there by sweat; subsequent exposure to the sun caused in everyone first an intense pigmentation of the exposed parts, accompanied by intense burning, then extensive desquamation in wide lamellae. Although the new epidermal layer, which was thus exposed to the irritant, was particularly sensitive and sore, the work was continued for twenty days without any protective measures. And although all the men of said unit – about fifty – were affected by this painful dermatitis, none of them was hospitalized.

* * *

Having thus reviewed the most frequent illnesses in the Monowitz Camp and their causes, we must confess that it is not possible for us to report precise data in absolute and relative figures on their frequency, since neither of us ever had the opportunity to enter the hospital, except as a sick person. What we have written and what we will still say is the fruit of daily observation and the news we accidentally or unintentionally learned, conversing with comrades, doctors and hospital staff with whom we were on friendly or acquaintance terms.

The camp hospital had been established only a few months before our arrival in Monowitz, which was in late February 1944. Prior to that time, there was no medical service, and the sick had no chance of treatment, but were forced to work equally every day, until they fell exhausted on the job. Of course, these cases were very frequent. It then happened that the ascertainment of death were made by a singular system: two individuals, not doctors, were in charge of them, who, armed with nerves of steel, had to beat the fallen person for several minutes at a time. At the end, if he did not react with any movement, he was considered dead, and his body was immediately transported to the crematorium; if, on the other hand, he moved, it meant that he was not dead, and therefore he was forced to resume the interrupted work.

Later, the first nucleus of a medical service was created with the establishment of an outpatient clinic, where anyone could present himself for examination if he felt ill; if, however, anyone was not recognized by the doctors as ill, he was immediately punished by the SS with severe corporal punishment. Otherwise, if the affliction was judged to be such as to prevent work, a few days off could be granted. Later still, some blocks were used as infirmaries, which little by little grew larger with the establishment of new services, so that during our stay in the camp, the following wards functioned regularly:

- General Practice Outpatient Clinic;
- General Surgery Outpatient Clinic;
- Otolaryngology and ophthalmology outpatient clinic;
- Dermatology outpatient clinic;
- Dental Ward (in which fillings and the most basic prosthetic work were also performed);
- Aseptic Surgery Barracks, with attached Otolaryngology Section;
- Septic Surgery Barracks;
- General Medicine Barracks with a section for nervous and mental diseases (this one was even equipped with a small electroshock therapy machine);
- Infectious Diseases and Diarrhea Barracks;
- and finally a so-called ‘Schonungs-Block,’ to which dystrophics, edematous and certain convalescents were admitted.

The hospital also had a physical-therapeutic barracks, with a quartz lamp for ultraviolet irradiation and a lamp for infrared irradiation, and a barracks for bacteriological and serological chemical research. There was no x-ray facility, and if a radiological examination became necessary, the sick were

sent to Auschwitz, where there were good facilities and whence they returned with the radiological diagnosis.

From this description one might assume that it was a hospital, small yes, but complete in almost every service and well-functioning; in reality there were many deficiencies, some perhaps insurmountable, such as the lack of medicines and the scarcity of dressing material, given the serious situation in which Germany was already even then, pressed on the one hand by the unstoppable advance of the Russian troops, and on the other by the daily bombardment by the Anglo-American air forces; but others could have been remedied with a little good will, organizing the services better. The first and most important of these deficiencies was the insufficiency in numbers and capacity of the premises: for example, there was a lack of a waiting room for the sick who went to the outpatient clinics, so that they were forced to stand in interminable queues in the open, during any season and in any weather, after having returned to camp in the evening, already fatigued by the long working day; since the outpatient clinics opened only after all the workers had returned to camp or at the end of the evening roll call. Before entering the outpatient clinic, everyone had to take off his shoes, and was therefore obliged to walk barefoot on floors that, like that of the surgical clinic, were very filthy due to the presence of used dressing material thrown on the floor, and consequently smeared with blood and pus. In the pavilions, the insufficient number of beds was very serious: the result was the need for each bed to serve two people, whatever the disease from which they were suffering and its severity; therefore, the likelihood of transmitting diseases was very high, also taking into account the fact that, due to the lack of shirts, the sick in the hospital were without shirts: in fact, upon entering the hospital, each sick person handed all his clothing to the disinfection room. Blankets and bags were even filthy, with stains of blood and pus and often feces, which sick people in a pre-agonal state unintentionally shed.

Hygienic rules were completely neglected, except for just enough to keep up appearances. Thus, for example, as there was a shortage of eating utensils, meals were served in two or more shifts, and the sick on the second or third shift were forced to eat soup in containers badly rinsed in cold water contained in a bucket. In the so-called 'Schonungs-Block,' there was no running water system, as on the other hand in all the other barracks; but while the inmates in the latter had the possibility of going to the 'wash-room' to wash whenever they felt like it, those admitted to the former could not enjoy such a possibility of washing except once a day, in the morning, over 200 availing themselves in six basins, into which the nurses poured from time to time a liter of water, brought from outside in special barrels. In this same section, the bread was carried from the dressing room, where it

was stored the night before, on top of a bench that during the day served the sick as a stool to rest their feet on during dressings, at the end of which it was always smeared with blood and pus, from which it was quickly wiped off with a rag soaked in cold water.

In order to be admitted to the hospital, the sick, recognized by the doctors of the Outpatient Clinic as worthy of admission, had to present themselves one more time the following morning, immediately after waking up, to undergo another examination – very hurriedly – by the medical director of health services; if these confirmed the need for hospitalization, they were directed to the shower room; there they had all their hair shaved, then they were showered, and finally, they were directed to the hospital ward they had been assigned to. To reach it, they had to walk out into the open air, badly covered with a single coat, and in this condition walk some 100 to 200 meters, during any season and in any weather and meteorological condition.

Within the medical wards, the chief physician, aided by one or two nurses, spent the morning examination without personally going to the bedside of each sick person, but it was the sick themselves who had to get out of bed and present themselves to him, excluding only those who were absolutely prevented from doing so by especially severe conditions. A quick counter-visit was performed in the evening. In the surgery barracks, dressings were performed in the morning, and since the dormitory was divided into three wards, and each ward medicated in turn, it followed that each inpatient was medicated every third day. And since the dressings were fixed with only paper bandages, which in a few hours would tear and unravel, the wounds, aseptic or not, remained uncovered practically all the time. Only in rare cases and of special importance were dressings fixed with tape, which was used most sparingly because of its scarcity.

Medicinal cures were reduced to a minimum: there was an absolute lack of many products, even of the simplest and most-commonly used, while of others there were only meager quantities: there was a little Aspirin, a little Pyramidone, a little Prontosil (the only representative of the Sulfamides), a little bicarbonate, a few vials of Coramine and a few of Caffeine. Missing were camphorate oil, strychnine, opium and all its derivatives except small amounts of tincture; similarly missing were belladonna and atropine, insulin, expectorants, as well as bismuth and magnesia salts, pepsin and hydrochloric acid, while purgatives and laxatives were represented by Histizine alone; instead, there were discrete amounts of hexamethylene-tetramine, medicinal charcoal and Tannalbine. Vials of Calcium and any restorative preparations were also lacking. There was a fair amount of Evipan sodium for intravenous use and vials of Ethyl chloride for narcosis: the latter was also widely used for minor procedures, such as the incision of a furuncle.

Every now and then, the pharmaceutical cabinet was replenished by arriving inmates, as new convoys of inmates arrived in the camp, of different quantities of the most-disparate products and the most diverse pharmaceutical specialties, many of them unusable, found in the suitcases confiscated from the new arrivals; but, on the whole, the need always remained far in excess of what was available. Personnel were recruited exclusively from among the deportees themselves. Doctors were chosen, after examination, from among those who, on entering the camp, had reported having a medical degree, with priority given to those who had mastered the German or Polish language. Their services were rewarded with better food and better clothing and footwear. Assistants and nurses, on the other hand, were chosen without any criteria of professional precedent: they were mostly individuals of considerable physical prowess, who obtained the position – naturally highly coveted – thanks to their friendships and relationships with doctors already in office or with senior camp personnel. It followed that, while the doctors generally demonstrated a fair degree of competence and civility, the auxiliary personnel were distinguished by their ignorance, or disregard, of all hygienic, therapeutic and humanitarian norms: they went so far as to trade some of the soup and bread intended for the sick in exchange for cigarettes, articles of clothing and other things. The sick were often beaten for trivial faults; the distribution of food was not carried out in a regular manner, and against sick people who were guilty of more serious misconduct – for example, stealing bread – the immediate discharge of the offender from the hospital and his immediate return to work was in force as punishment, after the administration of a certain number of lashes – mostly twenty-five – on the back, administered with great energy with a rubber-coated cloth tube. Another kind of punishment was the obligation to remain for a quarter of an hour on top of a rather high stool with a very narrow seat, on the tip of the toes with the legs flexed on the thighs and these flexed on the pelvis and with the arms stretched horizontally forward at shoulder height; usually, after a few minutes, the patient would lose his balance due to muscle fatigue and the general weakness of his body, and therefore would tumble to the ground, much to the amusement of the nurses who would circle and mock him with jeers and mottos. The fallen man had to get up again and, having climbed back on the stool, resume his position for the stipulated time; if, due to subsequent falls, he was no longer able to do so, the remainder of the punishment was liquidated with a certain number of lashes.

The influx of sick people was always very great and exceeded the capacity of the various wards; therefore, to make room for new arrivals, a certain number of sick people were discharged daily, even though they were incompletely cured and always in a condition of serious general weakness;

nevertheless, they had to resume work the following day. Those then who were chronically ill or whose stay in the hospital was prolonged beyond a certain period of time, which was around two months, were sent, as we have already reported for tuberculosis, luetic and malaria patients, to Birkenau, and were there gassed. The same fate was suffered by those who, being too emaciated, were no longer able to work in the units. From time to time – about once a month – the so-called ‘Muslim Selection’ (by this picturesque term were called precisely those individuals who were extremely emaciated) was carried out in the various sections of the hospital, by which the most physically deteriorated were chosen and sent to the gas chambers. Such selections took place with great speed and were carried out by the medical director of health services, before whom all the inmates had to parade naked; and with a superficial glance, he judged the general state of the individuals, and immediately decided their fate. A few days later, the chosen ones would undergo a second examination by an SS medical captain, who was the general manager of the health services of all the camps dependent on Auschwitz. For the sake of truth and justice, we must say that this visit was more meticulous than the previous one, and each case weighed and discussed; in any case, there were only a few lucky ones who were discarded and readmitted to the hospital for further treatment or sent back to jobs in units whose work was not very strenuous; most were sentenced to death. One of us was on the list of ‘Muslims’ four times, and each time he escaped his mortal fate only thanks to the fact that he was a doctor; for doctors – we do not know whether by a general provision or by the initiative of the leadership of that camp – were spared such an end.

In October 1944, the selection, instead of remaining limited to the infirmary halls, was extended to all blocks; but it was the last, for after that time, such a search was suspended, and the gas chambers at Birkenau then dismantled. However, on that tragic day, 850 victims had been selected and sent to the gas, including eight Jews of Italian citizenship.

The operation of the gas chambers and the attached crematorium was disengaged by a special unit, which worked day and night in two shifts. The members of this unit lived apart, carefully segregated from all contact with other inmates or the outside world. A nauseating smell emanated from their clothes; they were always dirty and looked absolutely savage, truly like ferocious beasts. They were chosen from the worst criminals convicted of serious blood crimes.

We understand that in February 1943 a new, more suitable crematorium and gas chamber were inaugurated at Birkenau than those that had been in operation up to that month. They consisted of three parts: the waiting room; the ‘shower room’; and the furnaces. In the center of the furnaces stood a tall chimney, around which 9 furnaces with 4 openings each were grouped,

and each of these allowed 3 corpses to pass through concurrently. The capacity of each furnace was 2,000 corpses per day.

The victims introduced into the first room were ordered to undress completely, because they were to take a bath; and, to further credit the deception, they were handed a piece of soap and a towel; after which they passed into the 'shower room.' This was a large chamber, in which was set up a posh shower facility, and on the walls of which stood out inscriptions to the effect that 'Wash yourselves well, for cleanliness is the health of the body!' 'Do not economize on soap!' 'Do not forget your towel here!'; so that the hall could give the illusion of really being in a large bathing establishment. On the flat ceiling of the room was a large opening, hermetically sealed by three large sheet metal plates, which opened like a valve. Rails ran across the entire width of the chamber and led from it to the furnaces. When all the people had entered the gas chamber, the doors were closed (they were airtight) and a chemical preparation in the form of a coarse, blue-gray powder, contained in tin cans, was thrown through the valves in the ceiling; these bore a label reading 'Zyclon B – for the destruction of animal pests' and the brand name of a Hamburg factory. This was a cyanide preparation, which evaporated at a certain temperature. Within minutes, all those locked up in the gas chamber died; then doors and windows were thrown wide open, and special command employees, equipped with masks, went into operation, transporting the corpses to the crematory furnaces. Before introducing the corpses into the furnaces, special appointees would shear the hair from those who still had it, namely, from the corpses of those persons who, as soon as they arrived by transport, had been immediately taken to the slaughterhouse, without entering the camps; and they would extract the gold teeth from those who had any. The ashes, as is well known, were then scattered over the fields and gardens, as fertilizer for the soil.

Towards the end of 1944, a decree arrived at the Monowitz Camp that all doctors present in the camp should be exempted from work in the units and should be employed in the various hospital sections as doctors or, in the absence of positions, as nurses: before being assigned to the new work, they were to practice in the various medical and surgical sections for the duration of a month, following a certain routine, and at the same time they were to take a theory course on the sanitary organization of the concentration camps, their operation, the characteristic pathology of the camps, and the care to be given to the sick. These provisions were duly implemented, and the course was started in the first days of January 1945; but towards the middle of the same month, it was interrupted, given the overwhelming Russian offensive in the Krakow-Kattowitz-Breslau direction, in the face of which the German Armies resorted to hasty retreat. The Monowitz Camp, like all the others in the Auschwitz region, was also ordered to evacuate,

and the Germans dragged along about eleven thousand deportees, who, according to reports received later from someone who miraculously escaped, were almost all slaughtered with machine guns a few days later, when the escorting soldiers had the feeling that they were completely surrounded by the Red Army and had no way out. They had already walked about seventy kilometers, almost without stopping, deprived of provisions. Those received before the departure from the camp consisted of one kilogram of bread, 75 gr. of margarine, 90 gr. of salami and 45 gr. of sugar. Afterwards, they had been loaded onto several trains, which set off in different directions, but could not reach any destination. Then the massacre of the survivors of such superhuman toil occurred; many – perhaps 3 or 4 thousand – who had stopped agonizingly along the road, had already been slaughtered on the spot with pistol shots and rifle butts by the escorting soldiers.

In the meantime, only a thousand incapacitated, sick or convalescent inmates, unable to walk, were left in the camp under the surveillance of some SS men, who had received orders to shoot them before abandoning them. We do not know why the latter order was not carried out, but, whatever the reason, to this alone the undersigned owe their continued existence. They had been detained in the hospital, the one [de Benedetti] put in charge of medical care of the hospitalized, the other [Levi] because he was convalescing.

The order to care for the sick could only be carried out morally, since material assistance was made impossible by the fact that the Germans, before leaving the camp, had cleared the hospital of every medicine and surgical instrument: neither an Aspirin tablet, nor a dressing forceps, nor a gauze pad could be found. Highly dramatic days followed; many sick people died from lack of care, many from exhaustion, as food supplies were also lacking. There was also a shortage of water, the pipeline of which had been destroyed by an aerial bombardment in those very days. Only the fortuitous discovery of a potato storehouse, buried in an adjacent field to preserve them from frost, enabled the less weak to feed themselves and hold out until the day when the Russians, who had finally arrived, generously provided the distribution of provisions.”

Unfortunately, this report also presents many of the foibles of black testimonial propaganda: bread that contained wood sawdust, completely neglected hygienic rules, dressings with paper bandages, lack of running water (200 inmates had to wash in “six basins”), bread laid “on top of a bench that during the day served the sick as a stool to rest their feet on during dressings,” human ashes used as fertilizer.

The description of the new crematorium allegedly inaugurated in February 1943 was blatantly plagiarized from the Vrba-Wetzler Report (in-

cluded in the War Refugee Board Report, submitted as a prosecution document during the IG-Farben Trial), which was elaborated with great imagination by two notorious impostors who reworked the black propaganda created by the camp resistance without even asking the inmates who worked in the crematoria!⁶⁶

The story of periodic “selections” for the “gas chamber,” which made the hospital a very dangerous place, is in blatant contrast to the “very large” number of inmates reporting sick, who evidently did not fear anything.

The machine-gunning of about eleven thousand deportees evacuated from Monowitz is pure fantasy, again in contrast to the survival of the sick left by the SS in Monowitz (about 850), including de Benedetti and Levi themselves, although the camp’s SS had “received orders to shoot them before abandoning them.”

Even the claim that prior to February 1944 there “was no medical service, and the sick had no chance of treatment, but were forced to work equally every day, until they fell exhausted on the job,” with all that follows, is patently false, as is evident from Makowski’s table I quoted above.

Apart from these “dutiful” concessions to the black propaganda circulating at the time, their description of the structure and operation of the Monowitz inmate infirmary is basically honest and correct.

A year after this text was written, Leonardo de Benedetti was a witness during the Höss Trial, where he gave a brief deposition at the eleventh hearing on 22 March 1947.⁶⁷ I reproduce a translation of the essential part of his testimony:⁶⁸

“I stayed in this camp for 11 months. The Italians almost all died, only 8 of them returned home. The work we performed was very heavy, especially the winter work. The workday was long, because the work started at 7 a.m. and lasted until 6 p.m. During this time, we did not eat anything. They would only give us beet soup [and] cabbage – besides that almost nothing. They did not give us bread. Almost all the inmates suffered from diarrhea. This diarrhea was the consequence of poor nutrition, due to lack of vitamins and other nutrients. Many died as a result of this diarrhea, which had a very rapid course. There were also many cases of infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and even cases of pneumo-

⁶⁶ See in this regard my remarks in Mattogno 2021c, Chapter 2.4. The Auschwitz Escapees and the Wetzler-Vrba Report,” pp. 217-243; see also Mattogno 2021b, Chapter 5.3. “The Trial Testimonies by Wetzler and Vrba,” pp. 88-101.

⁶⁷ United Nations Archives. Security Microfilm Programme, 1988, Reel No. 62. Höss trial, 11th hearing, 22 March 1947, pp. 1195-1202.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 1196-1200.

nia. The sick were not treated. There was a sick room, but there was no medicine. Those seriously ill were gassed. The slightly ill preferred to continue working, lest they show up at the sick room, since the sick very often ended up at the crematorium. Many sick people had swellings and abscesses on their legs. I myself have a scar from an abscess on my legs that can still be seen. I personally was selected four times, but because I was a doctor, four times I was excluded from the group destined for the crematorium, because doctors were not gassed, I don't know why. In the course of these 11 months, I saw 14 hangings. They [the inmates] were hanged for attempting to escape. The executions always took place in a solemn manner. After evening roll call, after work, or on Sundays. Often a punitive roll call was carried out at night, lasting two, three and [even] five hours. The inmates did not even know what the reason was for these punitive roll calls. It was only said that these were punitive roll calls, but the reason was never given. We had to wait in the night block for this punitive roll call. I can provide the names of the Italians who were gassed. [...]

Selections were made in this way: the doctor would choose the most emaciated in the sick room. The next day, those who had been chosen were presented to the camp's most senior doctor. A couple of days later, the senior doctor would present these sick people to the camp's senior SS captain Mengerle [Mengele], who would make the final selection. The selection, which at first took place only in the sick room, later took place in the work blocks as well. The weakest, oldest people, who were about 50 years old, were of course selected. There were no people over 50 years old. Selections were always made from among the oldest, or youngest people, if they were sick. [...]

Until August [of 1944], selection took place almost exclusively in the sick room. In the following months, both in the sick room and in the work barracks. The last selection took place in October 1944. On that day, 800 inmates were selected, among whom were Italians."

In this superficial and coarse testimony, de Benedetti bowed slavishly to the propaganda spirit of the trial: his deposition is less than a parody of his report of the year before. The articulate and well-structured Monowitz hospital became a mere "sick room," and he did not even resist the lure of protagonism. In the report he had stated:

"One of us was on the list of 'Muslims' four times, and each time he escaped his mortal fate only thanks to the fact that he was a doctor; for doctors – we do not know whether by a general provision or by the initiative of the leadership of that camp – were spared such an end."

In the deposition, this indeterminate person became himself:

“I personally was selected four times, but because I was a doctor, four times I was excluded from the group destined for the crematorium, because doctors were not gassed, I don’t know why.”

As mentioned earlier, de Benedetti reported sick and was hospitalized three times in the inmate infirmary (in the period from 11 March through 28 July 1944). He spent a total of 129 days there, but despite this, he dared to utter this shameless lie:

“Those seriously ill were gassed. The slightly ill preferred to continue working, lest they show up at the sick room, since the sick very often ended up at the crematorium.”

Primo Levi stayed there 21 days, from 30 March to 20 April 1944 (NI-10186, p. 360, running number 21669). In his undeservedly famous memoir, he told the story of this hospitalization, which was due to a work accident to his left foot, seasoning it with the trite themes of testimonial legends (Levi 1948, p. 55):

“Ka-Be is short for Krankenbau, the infirmary. There are eight barracks, similar in every way to the others in the camp, but separated by a fence. They permanently contain one-tenth of the camp’s population, but few stay there more than two weeks and none more than two months: within these time frames, we are required to either die or recover. Those who have a tendency to recover, are cured in the Ka-Be; those who have a tendency to get worse, are sent from the Ka-Be to the gas chambers.”

He was therefore one of the lucky few who stayed there longer than two weeks (*ibid.*, p. 69):

“After twenty days of Ka-Be, my wound having practically healed, to my great regret I was discharged.” (Emphasis added.)

5. Inmate Transfers from Monowitz Infirmary to Auschwitz and Birkenau

5.1. The Infirmary Register

Before addressing this topic, it is worth recalling what was argued in this regard by the prosecution during the IG-Farben Trial (see p. 16):

“There were a number of interesting rules such as the ‘Five Percent’ rule. No more than five percent of the total inmates were permitted to be sick at one time. If that percentage was exceeded, ‘selections’ would take place to eliminate the excess. The excess were sent to Birkenau for gassing. Another rule was the ‘Fourteen Day.’ Inmates were admitted to the hospital only if it was thought they could be cured and returned to work within fourteen days. Thus, those who were worn out or otherwise unable to work because of sores, fractures or other slow-healing incapacities, were ‘selected’ for gassing. Those who were ‘selected’ were thrown on the truck and driven through I.G. Auschwitz on their way to extermination at Birkenau. [...]

A hospital book from the SS records at the Monowitz concentration camp contains a record of Monowitz inmates who were cleared through the Farben hospital at Monowitz during the year 1943. According to these records, 15,000 inmates at the Monowitz concentration camp entered the Farben hospital during this year. The book shows the name of each inmate, the date he entered and the date he departed – dead or alive. Those who died in the hospital are identified by a cross in the column ‘remarks.’ 750 patients died in 11 months of 1943. Those who were dispatched from the hospital to Auschwitz or Birkenau are identified by the words ‘nach Auschwitz’ and ‘nach Birkenau.’ This meant death by extermination in practically every case. ‘Nach Auschwitz’ meant that they were sent to the main camp at Auschwitz because they were unfit to work at the buna factory, it being notorious that any such inmates returned to Auschwitz would be sent in due course to the gas chambers. ‘Nach Birkenau’ meant that the inmates were sent directly to the gas chambers. Over 2,500 inmates were dispatched from the hospital for extermination.”

Antoni Makowski refutes the two purported “rules” of “Five Percent” and “Fourteen Days” by noting that the number of sick inmates hospitalized increased accordingly,

“for example, in December 1942 the number of sick came to 10.8 percent of the camp strength, in February 1943 to 11-12 percent, in April 1943 even 14.4 percent; in January 1944 to 14 percent, from February to April 1944 to 11.5-13 percent; the sharpest decrease there was in the summer period (July to November 1943 [a percentage] of 5.8-7.8 percent of the camp strength, in June-July 1944 7.1-8.7 percent.” (Makowski, pp. 134f.)

Makowski publishes a table in which he shows the camp’s monthly average occupancy, the average number of those admitted to the hospital, and the average daily number of those admitted to the outpatient clinic. I reproduce it by adding numbers for the percentage of sick inpatients and outpatients of the total occupancy.

Month/Year	Occupancy	inpatients (%)	daily outpatients (%)
11/42	2300	100 (4.3%)	300 (13.0%)
12/42	3700	380 (10.3%)	480 (13.0%)
1/43	2900	360 (12.4%)	430 (14.8%)
2/43	1500	170 (11.3%)	300 (20.0%)
3/43	3000	270 (9.0%)	450 (15.0%)
4/43	3200	310 (9.7%)	500 (15.6%)
5/43	4000	380 (9.5%)	500 (12.5%)
6/43	4000	380 (9.5%)	500 (12.5%)
7/43	5000	350 (7.0%)	600 (12.0%)
8/43	6000	400 (6.7%)	600 (10.0%)
9/43	6400	400 (6.3%)	620 (9.7%)
10/43	6600	450 (6.8%)	600 (9.1%)
11/43	6400	500 (7.8%)	670 (10.5%)
12/43	7000	800 (11.4%)	650 (9.3%)
1/44	7000	970 (13.9%)	600 (8.6%)
2/44	7000	900 (12.9%)	700 (10.0%)
3/44	7800	880 (11.3%)	800 (10.3%)
4/44	7200	950 (13.2%)	600 (8.3%)
5/44	9200	800 (8.7%)	850 (9.2%)
6/44	10100	880 (8.7%)	1200 (11.9%)
7/44	10100	800 (7.9%)	1100 (10.9%)
8/44	11500	820 (7.1%)	1300 (11.3%)
9/44	10100	850 (8.4%)	1120 (11.1%)

Month/Year	Occupancy	inpatients (%)	daily outpatients (%)
10/44	9800	700 (7.1%)	1040 (10.6%)
11/44	10600	900 (8.5%)	1080 (10.2%)
12/44	10500	1120 (10.7%)	950 (9.0%)

Some percentages differ from those given by Makowski in the written text, but in general, the percentages are well above 5 percent. Regarding the stay of sick inmates at the hospital, Makowski states:

“The I.G. Farben management was only interested in inmates who were able to work. In fact, it paid the SS headquarters the full wage rate only for inmates in good health – and then step by step less, until eventually it stopped paying. Therefore, only those who had good prospects of returning to work within 14 days could stay at the hospital. If the illness lasted longer or the number of sick inmates exceeded 5 percent of the camp’s occupancy, the SS doctor made a selection and sent a large proportion of the sick to their death in the gas chambers. The length of stay of sick inmates at the hospital can be determined from the register of the sick at the inmate infirmary Buna-Monowitz, which spans the period from 7 July 1943 to 19 June 1944. During this period, about 70-80% of the sick stayed at the hospital for up to 14 days, but this percentage tended to decrease, and by January 1944, it fluctuated within the 60% range. It clearly draws attention to the long-term increase in the percentage of those who remained in the hospital for more than 6 weeks and, from January 1944, of the sick inmates whose stay in the hospital reached 10-12 weeks.”

Makowski attributes these alleged anomalies to the activities of medical inmates, who moved sick people from one ward to another to make it appear that their hospitalization was not prolonged, and so they could save them “from death in the gas chambers.” (*ibid.*, pp. 135-137).

However, this explanation assumes that SS doctors and hospital staff were fools who could easily be duped by such trivial subterfuges. Moreover, Makowski blatantly contradicts himself by reintroducing, on the basis of mere testimony, the alleged 5% and 14-day “rules.” In this regard, he refers to an article by Danuta Czech on “The Role of the KL Auschwitz II Men’s Hospital Camp,” in which she states that I.G. Farbenindustrie paid the Auschwitz camp management a daily fee of RM 4 for a skilled inmate, and RM 3 for an unskilled one, and adds: (Czech 1974, Note 229, pp. 103f.):

“For a sick inmate staying at the Monowitz Inmate Hospital, they paid only for 14 days.”

But in this regard, she does not cite any sources.

The register of the inmate infirmary of the Buna-Monowitz Camp, called *Krankenbuch* (Sick Book), was classified as NI-10186, Prosecution Exhibit 1493. The relevant “Certificate” says it consists of 476 pages, that it is a “Hospital book of the Monowitz Concentration Camp” “dated 15 July 43 – 27 June 44,” that it was “a true copy,” and that the original was located at the “Polish War Crimes Commission, Warsaw.” The document is preceded by a leaflet (drafted by the Poles, partly in German and partly in Polish) summarizing its contents as follows:

“Discharged = 12,341

To Birkenau and other (camps) = 2,599

Deaths = 766

Total = 15,706

Admissions = from 7 July 43 to 19 June 44.”

Despite the obvious importance of the document, the prosecution’s representatives at the IG-Farben Trial and later orthodox Holocaust historians did not care at all to analyze it in detail. Instead, this was done by Karl Haeseler, an assistant to attorney Alfred Seidl, who prepared a thorough expert report in April 1948 in the form of an affidavit, which deserves to be quoted in full:⁶⁹

“As an assistant to the defense with the special task of processing statistical documents, I have reviewed the Sick Book of the Monowitz Camp, which was submitted as NI 10186 Prosecution Document Exh. 1493. I have made the following findings:

Furthermore, some obvious conclusions were drawn:

1) The Sick Book contains entries beginning on 7 July 43 and ending on 19 June 44. It comprises 349 calendar days.

The first serial number is 9794, the last 25500, so there are 15707 entries in the Sick Book. However, my analysis could only cover 15684 entries, as a number of entries on page 457 of the Sick Book could not be deciphered. The missing 24 entries have no influence on the result.

2) Of the 15684 serial numbers (= entries) recorded, 12960 have the addition ‘Isr.[aeli = Jew]’ after the name, 2724 (17%) are without this addition.

3) In the attached List 1, the individual serial numbers are sorted by month of admission. The monthly totals are then divided into individual groups corresponding to the entries in the Sick Book. The groups selected are

Dismissed,

died,

to Auschwitz,

⁶⁹ Affidavit by Karl Haeseler, 7 April 1948. Dü-1441. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 421.

to Birkenau, employed as nurse,
and Miscellaneous.

4) In attached List 2, the entries are arranged according to the length of stay, and it is indicated what happened to the people according to the comments in the Sick Book.

Of the 15684 entries, 10108 are entries with a length of stay of up to 14 days, the remaining 5576, i.e. 35% of the total number, have lengths of stay of 15 to 273 days. There was therefore no rule that an inmate could not stay in the infirmary longer than 14 days.

5) If the average number of days of stay for each entry, i.e. for each case of illness, is calculated from the number of entries and the respective length of stay, this average is 16 days.

6) Based on the total number of days of stay and the 349 calendar days covered by the Sick Book, the average occupancy rate of the infirmary was 707 men.

7) Since, according to the other material submitted as evidence, the number of inmates during the reporting period can be assumed to be 5630 men, the 707 sick persons represent 12.5%. Thus, according to the information in the Sick Book, there was no rule that the sickness ratio could not exceed 5%.

8) However, each entry (serial number) does not always include a different inmate each time. A large number of inmates visited the infirmary several times, and thus appear under different serial numbers. The investigation revealed the following numbers:

1941 identical inmates are listed twice in the Sick Book

976	"	"	"	"	3 x	"	"	"
457	"	"	"	"	4 x	"	"	"
257	"	"	"	"	5 x	"	"	"
123	"	"	"	"	6 x	"	"	"
46	"	"	"	"	7 x	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"	8 x	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"	9 x	"	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	10 x	"	"	"
1	"	inmate	is	"	11 x	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"	12 x	"	"	"

Taking into account the multiple presence of individual inmates as listed above, the number of 15684 serial numbers means that the Sick Book records a total of 8244 different inmates.

Taking the latter figure into account, the average length of stay per inmate is 30 days.

In the attached List 4, some randomly selected cases of multiple presence are listed.

9) *Of the inmates 'sent to Auschwitz', the 42 inmates listed in List 3 appear again later in the Sick Book. These are therefore those who returned to Monowitz while still convalescing, and became ill there again after having been cured at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. Of course, those inmates who returned to Monowitz after recovering from AZ [Auschwitz] but did not fall ill again during the period covered by the Sick Book could not be identified either. Similarly, those inmates who recovered in AZ but were sent from the Main Camp to other workplaces could not be identified. List 3 thus refutes the assertion that sick inmates transferred to Auschwitz were destined to be killed.*

10) *List 3 goes into details, as it is also intended to represent a general sample extract from the Sick Book. This excerpt is intended to show that it is not possible to speak of any kind of rule which is said to have determined the maximum number of sick days, since the most varied lengths of stay are recorded. The list is also intended to show that there were inmates who were sent to Auschwitz several times. The list also shows a case where, after being sent to Auschwitz, the inmate was readmitted to the Monowitz infirmary and then went to Jawischowitz.*

11) *Of the total of 1397 inmates transferred 'to Birkenau', 1336 have the addition 'Isr.' after their names, and 61 (2%) are without this addition.*

The first transfers to Birkenau took place on 23 Nov. 43.

12) *Of the 48 inmates listed in 'List 1' under 'Miscellaneous', no further details exist for 6, while the remaining 42 went to the following places:*

<i>To Jaworzno:</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Bobrek:</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Jawischowitz:</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Trzebinia:</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Günthergrube:</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Sosnowitz:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Fürstengrube:</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Lagischa:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Gleiwitz:</i>	<i>4</i>		

Of these 42 inmates, 4 had already been listed once before in the infirmary with the note 'released'. Another inmate even had this note four times, before he was sent to one of the external locations. Another inmate is listed once beforehand as having been 'sent to Auschwitz.'

The above statement that inmates were transferred from Monowitz to other labor camps after their convalescence confirms that the SS even transferred inmates who had just recovered back and forth between the individual workplaces (fluctuation). This leads to the conclusion that they did this to an even greater extent with healthy inmates."

List 1) consists of 20 columns, written in small, dense font, which makes it impossible to reproduce it in portrait format on a single page, so I break it down into three parts.

List 1, Part 1

Month	Admitted	Discharged			Died		
		Jews	non-Jews	Total	Jews	non-Jews	Total
July 1943	922	509	251	760	2	1	3
August	1200	622	343	965	9	10	19
September	982	589	186	775	11	8	19
October	1088	668	167	835	19	1	20
November	1244	696	172	868	36	2	38
December	1780	982	220	1202	178	37	215
January 1944	1645	974	171	1145	112	33	145
February	1430	1064	94	1158	105	14	119
March	1495	1217	167	1384	76	11	87
April	1243	960	168	1128	42	7	49
May	1062	982	205	1187	27	6	33
June	863	789	113	902	15	3	18
Totals	14954	10052	2257	12309	632	133	765

List 1, Part 2

Month	to Auschwitz			to Birkenau		
	Jews	non-Jews	Total	Jews	non-Jews	Total
July 1943	117	40	157			
August	153	57	210	1		1
September	137	47	184			
October	190	33	223	2		2
November	180	27	207	117	13	130
December	57	17	74	268	6	274
January 1944	29	19	48	300	5	305
February	3		3	139	8	147
March	2		2	197	9	206
April	1	1	2	228	6	234
May	3		3	46	11	57
June	1	2	3	39	3	42
Totals	873	243	1116	1337	61	1398

List 1, Part 3

Month	employed as nurses			Various		
	Jews	non-Jews	Total	Jews	non-Jews	Total
July 1943	1	1	2			
August	5		5			
September		4	4			
October	7	1	8			
November		1	1			
December	9	4	13	2		2
January 1944	2		2			
February		1	1	2		2
March				3	3	6
April	4		4	8	2	10
May	1	1	2	3	5	8
June	4		4	15	5	20
Totals	33	13	46	33	15	48

List 2

Days Admitted	Total	Discharged	Died	to Auschwitz	to Birkenau	Employed as nurses	Misc.
273	1					1	
271	1					1	
258	1					1	
251	1					1	
243	1					1	
242	1					1	
241	1						
240	1						
227	1	1				1	
212	1						
211	1						
207	1					1	
206	1						
199	1						
198	1						
196	1						
195	1						
186	1						
172	1						
163	1						
155	1						
153	2					2	
152	3					2	1
150	1	1					
147	1						

Days Admitted	Total	Discharged	Died	to Auschwitz	to Birkenau	Employed as nurses	Misc.
145	2						
141	2						
139	3						
138	1					1	
137	1					1	
134	3						
133	2						
132	1						
131	1					1	
129	1						
128	2						
125	2						
124	1						
123	3						
122	1						
121	1					1	
119	2						
117	1						
116	3						
115	2						
114	2						
113	3						
112	2						
111	4						
110	2						
109	1						
108	3						
104	2						
103	2						
101	4						
100	2						
99	1						
98	3						
97	5						
96	3						
95	6	5	1		1		1
94	6	4			1	1	
93	5	4			1		
92	4	4					
91	3	3					
90	1						1
89	5	3	1			1	
88	3	2	1				
87	4	4					

Days Admitted	Total	Discharged	Died	to Auschwitz	to Birkenau	Employed as nurses	Misc.
86	5	3		1	1		
85	4	3	1				
84	4	4					
83	5	5					
82	6	4		1	1		
81	4	4					
80	8	6			2		
79	9	5			2	1	1
78	8	4			2		2
77	6	3	2			1	
76	2				2		
75	12	7	4				1
74	8	6			2		
73	8	7			1		
72	9	5			2	2	2
71	8	6			1	1	
70	7	4	1		2		
69	10	7	2		1		
68	11	8	1		1	1	
67	7	5			2		
66	12	10	1		1		
65	18	14	1		3		
64	14	12	1	1			
63	18	15	1		2		
62	19	12	3		3		1
61	19	13	3		3		
60	19	16	1	1	1		
59	15	13			2		
58	18	15		1	2		
57	27	23	1		3		
56	22	15	2	2	3		
55	31	22	2	1	6		
54	22	19		1	2		
53	24	19	2		3		
52	33	19	2		9		
51	24	19		1	4		
50	25	20	2		1	1	1
49	41	35	2	1	5		
48	33	30			3		
47	39	31	3		5		
46	36	29	2		5		
45	32	25		1	6		
44	38	27	2	1	7		1
43	39	31	1	2	5		

Days Admitted	Total	Discharged	Died	to Auschwitz	to Birkenau	Employed as nurses	Misc.
42	44	35	4		5		
41	54	40	3	3	7		1
40	63	51	3	2	5		2
39	63	49	2		12		2
38	45	34	3		8		
37	63	52	1		10		
36	88	75	3	1	9		
35	84	57	4	4	19		
34	80	61	5	1	11		2
33	102	82	5	2	12		1
32	97	77	3	3	14		
31	104	83	5	1	14		1
30	93	78	2	1	12		
29	133	101	6	5	16		5
28	155	127	8	5	15		
27	132	100	7	3	19	2	1
26	136	105	9	1	20	1	
25	174	144	7	5	18		
24	187	154	4	8	21		
23	201	149	11	8	31		2
22	236	183	11	10	31		1
21	243	186	15	6	34		2
20	288	229	13	9	35		2
19	274	222	12	3	36		1
18	358	288	14	12	40	1	3
17	367	307	19	8	31		
16	410	336	17	12	44		
15	447	378	18	11	38		
14	487	408	22	22	32	3	
13	554	465	21	17	51		
12	563	461	32	21	48	1	
11	678	574	25	16	62		1
10	701	598	33	16	52	1	
9	920	789	47	26	58		
8	936	820	59	16	39	1	q
7	1005	872	47	33	53		
6	1101	966	42	32	60	1	
5	957	797	51	46	63		
4	886	744	45	50	45	2	
3	513	333	40	101	37	2	
2	250	25	31	154	40		
1	507	6	4	426	68	3	

List 3 [date format dd/mm/yy]

Serial No.	Inmate No.	Inmate Name	Admitted	Discharged	Period of Stay	Destination
12580	71312	Grüschow Heinz	20/9/43	28/9/43	9	Auschwitz
13979	"	"	31/10/43	10/11/43	11	Auschwitz
14480	86763	Schlösser Erich Wälder Isr.	13/11/43	14/11/43	2	Auschwitz
21179	"	"	22/3/44	26/3/44	5	discharged
14640	98929	Kac Boruch Isr.	17/11/43	19/11/43	3	Auschwitz
20946	"	"	19/3/44	8/4/44	22	discharged
13020	105241	Wlzig Markus Isr.	4/10/43	9/10/43	6	discharged
13197	"	"	9/10/43	9/10/43	1	Auschwitz
24786	"	"	6/6/44	15/6/44	10	discharged
11061	106829	Austertitz Heinz Isr.	8/8/43	11/8/43	4	discharged
11475	"	"	19/8/43	21/8/43	3	discharged
11723	"	"	26/8/43	7/9/43	13	Auschwitz
23018	"	"	25/4/44	8/5/44	14	discharged
10106	107551	Borczyk Franz	16/7/1943	30/7/43	15	discharged
12222	"	"	10/9/43	11/9/43	2	Auschwitz
20616	"	"	12/3/44	25/3/44	14	discharged
22559	"	"	17/4/44	10/5/44	24	discharged
24544	"	"	1/6/44	13/6/44	13	discharged
10715	113751	Preis Edmund	31/7/43	7/8/43	8	Auschwitz
23034	"	"	26/4/44	18/5/44	23	discharged
10631	115184	Menasche Samuel Isr.	29/7/43	29/7/43	1	Auschwitz
15465	"	"	6/12/43	9/12/43	4	Auschwitz
13356	115276	Sarfaty Elia	16/8/43	31/8/43	16	Auschwitz
15606	"	"	9/12/43	9/12/43	1	Auschwitz
12463	115869	Aruch Pepo Isr.	16/9/43	18/9/43	3	Auschwitz
21287	"	"	24/3/44	30/3/44	7	discharged
22268	"	"	12/4/44	15/4/44	4	discharged
11034	116079	Levi Ruben Isr.	7/8/43	12/8/43	6	discharged
12380	"	"	14/9/43	14/9/43	1	Auschwitz
19927	"	"	27/2/44	8/3/44	11	discharged
10736	116447	Gillet Isak Isr.	1/8/43	4/8/43	4	Auschwitz
22487	"	"	15/4/44	26/4/44	12	discharged
10233	116829	Behr Wälder Isr.	20/7/43	23/7/43	4	discharged
11029	"	"	7/8/43	27/8/43	21	discharged
11932	"	"	1/9/43	7/9/43	7	Auschwitz
12507	"	"	18/9/43	21/9/43	4	Auschwitz
11443	117300	Jontow Samuel Isr.	18/8/43	26/8/43	9	discharged
12173	"	"	9/9/43	12/9/43	4	discharged
14572	"	"	15/11/43	21/11/43	7	Auschwitz
21953	"	"	5/4/44	15/4/44	11	discharged
11795	117307	Cohen Abraham Isr.	28/8/43	1/9/43	5	discharged
14415	"	"	12/11/43	20/11/43	9	discharged
15072	"	"	27/11/43	30/11/43	4	Auschwitz
22349	"	"	13/4/44	29/4/44	17	discharged
23353	"	"	4/5/44	15/5/44	12	discharged
23903	"	"	17/5/44	24/5/44	8	discharged
10593	122858	Czamecki Wladislaw	29/7/43	28/8/43	31	discharged
17259	"	"	5/1/44	24/1/44	20	Auschwitz
21116	"	"	21/3/44	22/4/44	33	discharged

Serial No.	Inmate No.	Inmate Name	Admitted	Discharged	Period of Stay	Destination
16493	122867	Jablowski Bronislaw	23/12/43	24/1/44	33	Auschwitz
21822	"	"	1/4/44	13/4/44	13	discharged
19226	122961	Janczak Antoni	19/7/43	29/7/43	12	discharged
16013	"	"	17/12/43	17/12/43	1	Auschwitz
21944	"	"	4/4/44	8/4/44	5	Auschwitz
12249	123827	Maischak Karl	11/9/43	21/9/43	11	Auschwitz
15555	"	"	8/12/43	18/12/43	11	discharged
9800	124965	Malibrodski Wladimir	7/7/43	12/7/43	6	discharged
10873	"	"	4/8/43	12/8/43	9	Auschwitz
23625	"	"	10/5/44	18/5/44	9	discharged
11320	125088	Smirjagin Wasil	15/8/43	2/9/43	19	Auschwitz
24139	"	"	22/5/44	2/6/44	11	Auschwitz
10095	125115	Trysna Eugen	16/7/43	16/7/43	1	Auschwitz
24008	"	"	19/5/44	14/6/44	27	Erkenau
10880	125837	Knapczyk Johann	4/8/43	17/8/43	14	discharged
14830	"	"	21/11/43	22/12/43	32	discharged
17563	"	"	11/1/44	24/1/44	14	Auschwitz
21214	"	"	23/3/44	23/3/44	1	discharged
22908	"	"	24/4/44	30/5/44	37	discharged
13161	125854	Konieczny Johann	8/10/43	13/10/43	6	discharged
16811	"	"	28/12/43	24/1/44	28	Auschwitz
24009	"	"	19/5/44	3/6/44	16	discharged
11191	126360	Hbrwath Michael	12/8/43	23/8/43	12	discharged
15048	"	"	26/11/43	3/12/43	8	discharged
15645	"	"	9/12/43	14/12/43	6	discharged
16337	"	"	21/12/43	25/12/43	5	discharged
17572	"	"	11/1/44	17/1/44	7	discharged
17990	"	"	18/1/44	24/1/44	7	Auschwitz
22456	"	"	15/4/44	18/4/44	4	discharged
24694	"	"	4/6/44	8/6/44	5	discharged
14067	127519	Gajda Heinrich	3/11/43	5/1/44	64	Auschwitz
22303	"	"	12/4/44	13/5/44	32	Erkenau
10144	127988	Echt Ruchas Isr.	17/7/43	21/7/43	5	discharged
10901	"	"	4/8/43	4/8/43	1	Auschwitz
22034	"	"	6/4/44	20/4/44	15	discharged
9957	128177	Ossowski Leizer Isr.	12/7/43	17/7/43	6	discharged
10276	"	"	20/7/43	21/7/43	8	discharged
10730	"	"	1/8/43	4/8/43	4	Auschwitz
23399	"	"	5/5/44	8/6/44	35	discharged
24935	"	"	8/6/44	15/7/44	38	discharged
10125	128184	Pajgrud Fajwel Isr.	17/7/43	2/8/43	17	Auschwitz
17047	"	"	3/1/44	23/1/44	21	Erkenau
10839	128206	Rosenstrauch Szapsa Isr.	10/11/43	21/11/43	12	discharged
14853	"	"	22/11/43	23/11/43	2	Erkenau
11142	128304	Wóczyński Heryzlik Isr.	10/8/43	10/8/43	1	Erkenau
18753	"	"	3/2/44	24/2/44	22	discharged
10484	128320	Zandelmann Wolf Isr.	25/7/43	4/8/43	11	Auschwitz
22019	"	"	6/4/44	11/4/44	6	discharged
22596	"	"	18/4/44	20/4/44	3	discharged
23639	"	"	10/5/44	22/5/44	13	discharged

Serial No.	Inmate No.	Inmate Name	Admitted	Discharged	Period of Stay	Destination
24515	"	"	1/6/44	7/6/44	7	discharged
25486	"	"	19/6/44	26/6/44	8	discharged
11393	131632	Jakubowski Marcin	17/8/43	27/8/43	11	discharged
11967	"	"	2/9/43	14/10/43	43	Auschwitz
18803	"	"	4/2/44	10/2/44	7	discharged
12332	135681	Ostrebski Marcin	13/9/43	13/9/43	1	Auschwitz
21148	"	"	22/3/44	1/4/44	11	discharged
12971	150619	Blitz Samuel Isr.	2/10/43	7/10/43	6	Auschwitz
21416	"	"	20/3/44	15/4/44	21	discharged
12890	151949	von der Heyde Gerhard Isr.	30/9/43	30/9/43	1	Auschwitz
23403	"	"	5/5/44	10/6/44	37	discharged
13572	151955	de Jong Josef Isr.	19/10/43	30/10/43	12	Auschwitz
20817	"	"	16/3/43	29/3/43	14	discharged
24502	"	"	1/6/44	5/6/44	5	discharged
24793	"	"	6/6/44	13/6/44	8	discharged
13945	157000	Cohen Nsim Isr.	30/10/43	15/11/43	17	discharged
15088	"	"	27/11/43	7/12/43	11	discharged
15758	"	"	11/12/43	14/12/43	4	Auschwitz
24010	"	"	19/5/44	8/6/44	21	discharged
13379	157101	Klotz Gustav Isr.	14/10/43	14/10/43	1	Auschwitz
29456	"	"	9/3/44	9/5/44	62	Jawischowitz
13385	157217	Spatzierer Huna Isr.	14/10/43	14/10/43	1	Auschwitz
24613	"	"	2/6/44	30/6/44	29	discharged
16720	167513	Freze Benjamin Isr.	27/12/43	31/12/43	5	Auschwitz
20574	"	"	11/3/44	8/4/44	29	discharged
22274	"	"	12/4/44	13/5/44	32	discharged
23882	"	"	10/5/44	8/6/44	24	discharged
25019	"	"	10/6/44	21/6/44	12	discharged
17226	169790	Felber Henryk Isr.	5/1/44	5/1/44	1	Auschwitz
23090	"	"	27/4/44	2/5/44	6	Birkenau

List 4

Times in Hspital	Inmate No.	Serial Numbers	Days	Total
2	7573	20025, 22253	15, 10	25
3	68706	11017, 17976, 22953	66, 28, 214	308
4	79444	12690, 18292, 19039, 22834	4, 9, 28, 7	48
5	64005	15496, 16324, 16965, 17726, 19849	7, 5, 13, 17, 48	90
6	70965	11046, 11351, 12202, 20161, 20698, 24792	7, 16, 8, 10, 14, 27	62
7	106613	11619, 12396, 13417, 15161, 21101, 23920, 22739	10, 14, 27, 11, 10, 14, 10	96
8	66188	14312, 15199, 18034, 19031, 19491, 20300, 21109, 22378	20, 47, 10, 7, 5, 9, 9, 10	117
9	104428	10565, 12178, 14084, 14606, 15481, 19871, 20114, 20908, 23280	8, 9, 13, 6, 33, 4, 8, 10, 13	104
10	122243	11389, 12550, 13226, 13937, 17985, 19311, 21213, 23409, 24069	8, 6, 11, 8, 16, 6, 9, 6, 12, 15	97
11	117706	10786, 11666, 12740, 13437, 14578, 15190, 17505, 18530, 19259, 20981, 22331	11, 14, 6, 8, 5, 20, 7, 8, 22, 18, 6	125

In 1947, Colonel Massimo Alfonso Vitale, chairman of the Research Committee of Jewish Deportees in Rome, conducted research in Poland and was able to examine the register of the inmate infirmary in Monowitz. He compiled a list of 274 inmates, many of whom had been admitted to the hospital several times.⁷⁰ A check on the original document (some data are incorrect, and some names are missing) shows that at least 70 inmates were admitted a minimum of two to a maximum of six times, namely:

twice:	35 inmates
thrice:	26 inmates
4 times:	8 inmates
6 times:	1 inmate

These 70 inmates spent a total of 2,711 days at the hospital. The record for longest hospitalization goes to Leonardo de Benedetti, with 129 days, followed by Roberto Bachi with 123 days, including as many as 72 consecutive days. There were 13 transferred to Birkenau, some of them well over the alleged limit of 14 days:

- Fresco, Aron Heinz after 43 days
- Gelidi, Leon after 34 days
- Levi, Alexander after 32 days
- Vita, Ferruccio after 26 days
- Levy, Samuel and Lewi, Salomon after 18 days

Of the 70 inpatients (see Appendix, Table I), eight were transferred to Auschwitz and five died at the inmate infirmary.

Three ineluctable conclusions result from the above.

1. The Monowitz camp administration made no difficulty to admitting inmates to the inmate infirmary (*Häftlingskrankenbau*, HKB), even multiple times.
2. Inmates had no fear of being admitted, even several times, to the HKB.
3. The 14-day inpatient “rule” resulting in discharge from HKB or transfer to Auschwitz or Birkenau is pure fantasy.

In addition to the Sick Book, the prosecution also submitted a list of inmate transfers from the Buna inmate infirmary to Auschwitz and Birkenau (NI-14997, Prosecution Exhibit 2266), about which Bernd Wagner wrote (Wagner, pp. 185-187):

“After the end of the war, transfer lists from the infirmary that inmates had been able to hide or that had not been destroyed during the evacuation were found on the grounds of the Monowitz Camp. The records include

⁷⁰ ISD, 507396-507411.

7295 names of inmates who were transferred by the SS from the Monowitz inmate infirmary to Auschwitz or Birkenau between November 1942 and September 1944. It is not possible to say with certainty whether this compilation, which covers almost the entire duration of the Monowitz Camp's existence, is complete for this period. However, for some months for which, judging by the consecutive dates, complete data is available, statements can be made about the frequency and extent of selections. The transfer destination Auschwitz mentioned in this document for the first few months can be explained by the fact that at this time all serious cases of illness were transferred from the Monowitz Concentration Camp, which was still barely functional, to Auschwitz. It can be assumed that a very high percentage of these inmates were transferred from Auschwitz to Birkenau and murdered there. [...] The total number of 7295 selected inmates in this document refers only to transfers from the Monowitz inmate infirmary. It does not include selections from the entire camp or at the camp gate, nor does it include inmates who died in the camp, during labor deployment or in the inmate infirmary. The figure of 20,000 to 25,000 deaths in the Monowitz Camp generally assumed in the literature is therefore not called into question."

Even on this basic document no serious analysis exists. Makowski traces the transfers back to "selections" aimed at sending these patients "to the inmate hospital at Auschwitz Concentration Camp and later to the hospital of the men's camp, Sector BIIf, at Birkenau (Auschwitz II), which amounted to putting them to death by phenol injection or gas chambers." (Makowski, p. 128).

He also mentions a "curve of transfers (*Verlegungen*) on a chart drawn up at the hospital secretariat" – which has the Auschwitz Museum's archival reference, D-AuIII-3a (Monowitz) – and states that, based on it, the number of inmates transferred from the Buna inmate infirmary turns out to be about 8,000 from 1 November 1943 to 31 December 1944, and 7,175 from 1 January 1943 to 31 December 1944; for this same period, the list of transfers records 6,984 detainees.⁷¹ He then briefly discusses the frequency of transfers and notes that in 1944 the transfers to Auschwitz and Birkenau decreased to 2,285 (according to the diagram) or 2,529 (according to the transfer list) from 4,890 or 4,455 in 1943. And this, too, is said to have been due to the activity "of the inmate medical service" (*ibid.*, p. 131). In other words, we are asked to believe that inmate doctors and nurses were quietly tearing up the lists of "selected" inmates previously drawn up by SS doctors!

⁷¹ Document NI-14997, which he mentions as "Überstellungsliste. APMO Sygn. D-AuIII-5/1-3b, t. 1-8."

On the transfer list, Makowski says no more. He thus endorses the thesis that all or most inmates “selected” at the Buna inmate infirmary were transferred to Auschwitz or Birkenau in order to be killed there.

Karl Haeseler’s expert report shows that any extermination theses based on the inmate infirmary’s Sick Book are unfounded, and it should be pointed out that the transferred inmates are also listed in this Sick Book register.

The interpretation of the graphical diagram proposed by Makowski is rather dubious, as Piotr Setkiewicz observed several years later (see the next subchapter). The chart contains five curves, covering the period 1 November 1942 through 31 December 1944, and representing 1) “Camp Occupancy,” 2) “Number of Patients,” 3) “Transfers,” 4) “Infirmary and Camp Deaths” and 5) “Outpatient Clinic.”⁷² The abscissa at the top is a timeline, showing months and year (days 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, or 31 are indicated for each month); it applies only to Curves 1 and 2. The bottom abscissa is a simplified timeline, showing month and year, referring to Curves 3 and 4.

The ordinate is divided into 26 numbered segments (each containing 5 unnumbered dashes) representing a twofold graduated scale. The first, with a progression of 500 (0, 500, 1000, 1500 etc. up to 13000) gives numerical values to the camp-occupancy curve; the second, with a progression of 50 (0, 50, 100, 150 etc. up to 1300) refers to the “Number of Patients” Curve. To the left of the above scale are two other scales: one for “Infirmary and Camp Deaths” (numerical values: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25) and the other for “Transfers” (0, 50, 100, 150... up to 400). These two scales are equally divided into segments of 5 dashes.

No point of the curves contains labels with numerical data. Hence, curve data must be derived by relating it to the respective scale with Cartesian coordinates, but in doing so, it is impossible to obtain precise values – only point values approximated to 5, 50 or 500, depending on the scale of reference, can be derived. A total estimate of the trend of each curve for the entire period under consideration can only be approximate.

⁷² The original document, in color, is in the Auschwitz Museum, D-AuIII-3a. A photocopy of the black-and-white document (which I use) was delivered by Robert Waitz on 13 November 1962 to the Prosecutor’s Office at the District Court Frankfurt/Main, which placed it on file. Staatsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht Frankfurt/Main. HHStAW, 461-37638, Hauptakten, Band 75, pp. 14058-14059. For the sake of simplification, the curve indicating inmates in “Outpatient Clinic” was removed in the photocopy.

5.2. Transfer Lists

In the trial record of the IG-Farben Trial, document NI-14997 is accompanied by an affidavit by Herbert Ungar, Civilian, U.S. War Department, dated 10 May 1948, analyzing its contents (NI-15299). He also examines the Death Book (NI-15295), Point 2 of the affidavit, to which I will return below. Here I quote Point 3:

“NI-14997 is a collection of 38 records hidden by concentration camp inmates. The records, which are partly written by hand and partly typewritten, range from November 1942 to September 1944. Again, there is no indication as to their exhaustiveness. The records indicate that only such inmates as were transferred from the hospital in Monowitz to Auschwitz or Birkenau were listed. The statistics recorded include the following:

Place from which shipped (hospital ward, Buna);

Date of shipment;

Destination of inmate, i.e. Birkenau, Auschwitz;

Serial number of inmate and, in most cases, first and last names of inmate.

Most of the records also show what is wrong with the inmate, i.e. disease or other disability. The disease or disability column shows the following breakdown:

<i>Collapse, weakness (Koerperschwaech)</i>	1818	37.10%
<i>Diarrhea, Enteritis</i>	282	5.75%
<i>Injuries (fractures, shooting etc.)</i>	279	5.69%
<i>Edema, Phlegmon</i>	902	18.42%
<i>Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases</i>	1027	20.95%
<i>TB</i>	199	4.06%
<i>Frost bite</i>	138	2.81%
<i>Typhus (including experiments)</i>	256	5.22%
[Subtotal]	4901	100.00%
<i>Disease not specified</i>	2394	
[Total]	7295	“

Item 5 concerns inmates transferred for typhus, actual or suspected, and for experimental purposes (in the original text “*Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe*” – “typhus test series”).

The document in question consists of 601 pages, containing lists of inmates. The lists are headed “HKB Monowitz” and accompanied by the date; sometimes they are stamped “The healthcare orderly in the Monowitz Labor Camp,” with rank and signature, but most often only the signature of SS *Unterscharführer* Gerhard Neubert, who held that position from January 1943 to January 1945. The lists generally bear the headline “Transfer

Report to Auschwitz” or “to Birkenau,” or less often just “Transfers” or “Transfer Lists”. They give a serial number, the inmate number, first and last name (Jewish ones are identified by the addition “Jsr.” (Jsrail), plus the medical diagnosis. The number of inmates varies from one to a few hundred. The lists are given in chronological order, but with several exceptions. The first list is dated 7 November 1942, the last 14 October 1944.

In the following analysis, I refer to Document NI-14997, giving the date and page number of the list in parentheses.

The tribunal’s claim was that the inmates recorded on such lists were “selected” to be killed at Birkenau in the “gas chambers,” Auschwitz being only the antechamber to Birkenau. The allegation of systematic killing of inmates unfit for work at Auschwitz by phenol injection was still unknown.

In orthodox Holocaust historiography, this allegation is supported with only two examples. The first refers to ten inmates transferred to Auschwitz on 11 February 1943. Antoni Makowski describes it this way (Makowski, Note 43, p. 128):

“The numbers of nine of the ten inmates transferred on 11 February 1943 – as a result of ‘general debilitation’ – from Camp Buna to KL Auschwitz appear in the camp morgue register on the following day’s date, with the remark that the bodies had been delivered from Block 28. In this block, among other things, phenol injections were carried out at the Main Camp in Auschwitz. This seems to be clear, though indirect, evidence that the nine inmates had been killed immediately after their arrival by phenol injections administered to the heart.”

He does not provide a list of the selected detainees, but merely publishes the sheet containing the names of the detainees transferred on 11 February 1943 (NI-14997, p. 157) and the page in the Morgue Register for 12 February 1943.⁷³ In fact, the inmates in question all turn out to have been dead: they are numbers 69510, 71071, 71145, 71558, 76043, 76215, 76224, 76479, 76506 and 76617. The reason for the transfer, for all of them, was “due to general debilitation.”

The second example was given by Piotr Setkiewicz, who published a “list of ten inmates transferred on 13 January 1943, from the Buna camp hospital to Auschwitz Concentration Camp,” and a fragment of the Morgue Register relating to 13 and 14 January 1943, with this comment (Setkiewicz 1998, pp. 68-71):

“On 14 January 1943, it was noted that ten bodies of inmates transferred the day before to Auschwitz Concentration Camp were delivered to the mortuary. They were probably killed with injections of phenol.”

⁷³ Idem, pp. 129-130.

In fact, the numbers of the ten inmates – 71500, 71589, 71691, 72863, 75962, 76061, 71265, 76374, 76569, 79214 – are also recorded in the Morgue Register.⁷⁴

From the orthodox perspective, these inmates were deliberately murdered as part of a general policy of exterminating sick inmates. Consequently, all inmates “selected” at the Buna inmate infirmary – or at least the vast majority of them – had to suffer the same fate.

Of course, 20 cases out of about 7,300 are statistically irrelevant, and Setkiewicz himself realized this. Eight years later, when he republished an edited version of the aforementioned article in book form, he set out a noteworthy critical revision in it.⁷⁵ The Polish historian observed:

“Among those researching the history of the Monowitz sub-camp, only Antoni Makowski has tried to find confirmation of former prisoners’ claims regarding selections by analysing sources other than the testimonies and accounts of other former prisoners. By comparing entries in the main camp mortuary register with prisoners’ numbers appearing in transfer lists, he has been able to identify ten prisoners who on 11 February 1943 had been transferred from the Monowitz camp hospital to Auschwitz I, and whose corpses were registered in the latter camp’s mortuary the following day. According to Makowski, there can be no doubt that after arriving at the main camp, these prisoners were next killed by having phenol injected directly into their hearts.

By adopting Makowski’s method, we can nevertheless also come to a slightly different conclusion. Indeed, we can find more cases of prisoners appearing on transfer lists whose bodies were delivered to other camp’s mortuary the very next day (e.g. seven prisoners who had been transferred on 8 January 1943 or ten prisoners who had been transferred on 13 January 1943), yet many more identified prisoners were still alive and registered in the main camp hospital at least a few days after their transfer.”

Comparing the registration numbers of 423 inmates transferred from the Buna inmate infirmary to Auschwitz (on January 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 12 February 1943) with those recorded during the same period in the Morgue Register, Setkiewicz ascertained that only 92 were found to be dead, then commented:

“By comparing the data in the above table, we may conclude that only some of the Monowitz prisoners died immediately after arriving at the main camp, while most were registered in the camp hospital and treated like other patients. If we take into account that the condition of these prisoners was already considerably worse than that of other patients (after all, at

⁷⁴ AGK, Kolekcja “OB”, sygn. 385, pp. 85-86.

⁷⁵ Setkiewicz 2008, pp. 161-163. Also in Setkiewicz 2007.

Monowitz they had been singled out because there was little hope for a speedy recovery), one can assume that they were more likely than other patients at the main camp to become the victims of subsequent selections; this time to die in a Birkenau gas chamber or receive an injection of phenol into the heart."

But this is a simple assumption. Regarding the inmates transferred to Birkenau, Setkiewicz stated:

"It is much harder to establish an even very approximate number of Monowitz prisoners who were killed immediately after arriving at Birkenau. On the basis of extant documents, we can only conclude that not all such transports from Monowitz were automatically sent to the gas chambers, and that at least some of them were received by the prisoners' hospital in section BIb and later BIIf. It is probable that in the case of small groups (from a few to a dozen or so patients) all the inmates were registered, and the nature of their illnesses were entered next to their names. The fate of larger groups of around a hundred or more selected prisoners would have been much less promising, especially if they happened to be Jews."

Here again he turns another mere assumption, unsupported by any documents, into an allegedly indisputable fact: inmates were gassed immediately upon arrival at Birkenau, and it is only a question of establishing their number!

The reasoning is also illogical: if he admits that small groups of inmates were indeed admitted to the Birkenau inmate infirmary, why should large groups have been gassed?

He then compiles a list of transports (containing large groups of detainees) that he believes were gassed. The first, containing 69 detainees (24 Feb. 1943) were diagnosed as "debilitated," the others, all Jews, had no diagnosis given: 175 on 28 Feb. 1943, about 220 on 7 Jan. 1944, 352 on 23 Jan. 1944, 115 on 30 April 1944, and 160 on 14 Oct. 1944.

In fact, as I will show later, there is not the slightest indication, not even anecdotal, that these inmates were gassed. Here I note only that Setkiewicz discards *a priori* the most logical explanation, namely that the inmates transferred to Birkenau without diagnosis had been discharged from the inmate infirmary because they had recovered, which is precisely why there was no diagnosis.

He also does not explain the reason for making two or more separate lists of transferred inmates, if their destination was the "gas chamber." For example, in the first case mentioned by Setkiewicz, there are two lists, one

with 18 inmate numbers⁷⁶ and the headline “Transfer Report to Birkenau. Due to debilitation” (NI-14997, p. 147), the other with 50 numbers and the headline “Transfer Back to Birkenau. Due to debilitation” (NI-14997, p. 148).

On the other hand, nothing precludes that these inmates were transferred to the Birkenau inmate infirmary. Most surprising is the fact that Setkiewicz himself, at least in part, explicitly admits this:

“Smaller groups that could also fear the worst at Birkenau were those diagnosed under headings, such as: ‘general exhaustion’, ‘typhus’ or for instance ‘frostbite’. Yet even in these cases, being sent to Birkenau did not always have to mean immediately ending up in the gas chamber. In at least a few instances, some of the transferred prisoners survived. For example, of 34 Jews collectively diagnosed ‘Körperschwäche’ [debilitation] and sent from Monowitz to Birkenau on 30 November 1943, at least four were still registered in various blocks of the prisoners’ hospital in section BIIf. Similarly, extant documents show that at least ten prisoners from a large group of Jewish inmates transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau on 27 February 1944 (and variously diagnosed) later were found to still be alive in various parts of the Birkenau camp.”

But if, despite the very sketchy documentation, it is certain that some inmates transferred to Birkenau because of “debilitation” were actually admitted to the inmate infirmary in Camp Sector BIIf, how can one seriously claim – without any evidence, without even a hint – that the others were gassed?

The historian of the Auschwitz Museum then persists in this misinterpretation, asserting quite incongruently:

“Using any of the above-mentioned methods to accurately establish the number of transports subjected to further selections at the Birkenau hospital is therefore not possible. In face of such large gaps in documentation, even absolutely no mention in extant sources of prisoners surviving the transfer from Monowitz to Birkenau could not allow us to conclude that all these transports were immediately sent to the gas chamber.”

In fact, the only sensible conclusion of this reasoning is that nothing allows us to conclude that even a single transport was ever sent immediately to the “gas chamber.”

With mind-boggling logic, Setkiewicz also rules out the alleged instant gassing of these detainees precisely on the basis of the alleged mass-gassing methods! However, not even in this context does he give up his obsession with gassings:

⁷⁶ The last number is crossed out, so 18 inmates were transferred.

“Instead, knowing how the facilities of mass extermination at KL Auschwitz functioned, we can assume that most of the transports were first received by the Birkenau hospital. For these groups were usually small, from a few to under a hundred prisoners and, from the SS authorities’ point of view, killing such a small group in a gas chamber would be impractical. It is out of such considerations that those Monowitz prisoners whose condition was not yet quite hopeless were probably received in hospital blocks, whereas the rest, especially the Jews, were directed to Block 7 (up to July 1943 in section BIb), Block 12 (section BIIf) or some other place designated for the purpose (for example, the bathroom in Block 16 of section BIIf) to wait with other sick inmates even for several days before they were eventually sent to a gas chamber.”

In spite of the inconsistencies I pointed out earlier, Setkiewicz effectively demolished the prosecution’s delusions during the IG-Farben Trial, and subsequent ramblings of orthodox Holocaust historians based on this, which have raged undisturbed for nearly sixty years. On just three pages, Setkiewicz demonstrated that the indictment was false, and that all prosecution witnesses were liars.

Overall, however, Setkiewicz’s analysis is still too superficial, and a large gap still remains on this issue, which I will try to fill by examining a fairly large sampling of the existing documentation, as I will explain in detail below. Before we start, however, a general examination of the transfer lists is necessary.

First, it should be noted that several lists explicitly mention the inmate infirmary in Auschwitz as the destination of the transferred inmates:

1 April 1943 (p. 284):

“To the Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary.

Transferred to Auschwitz Concentration Camp from Monowitz Concentration Camp were:

on 29 March the inmate 105761

" 30 March " " 105923

" 31 March " " 105644

" 1 April " " 106031

According to a special order from Oranienburg, these inmates are to be kept fit for work at all costs. In the event of death, the most-precise report is to be made to Oranienburg.”

3 July 1943 (p. 377):

“By order of the SS garrison physician, the following inmates are transferred to the Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary”:

The Jewish inmates with the registration numbers 100895, 105139, 114921, 114973, 115947, 116224, 116615, 117230, 117583.

12 August 1943 (p. 397):

“By order of the camp headquarters, the inmates listed below are transferred to the Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary”: 26 inmates.

2 September 1943 (p. 412):

“The inmates are transferred to the Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary by order of the camp headquarters (Russians)”: 7 inmates.

27 January 1944 (p. 523):

“Transfer report to Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary for X-ray and back”: 19 inmates.

Another list, dated 1 March 1943, refers to “Transfer report to Auschwitz for X-ray and back” (25 inmates; p. 548), who were also sent to the Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary. Other lists, which I quote later, mention the Birkenau Hospital Camp (HKB Birkenau) as the destination of those transferred, most often Sector BIIIf, and once BIIa. Various lists contain confirmations of inmates having been deloused:

“The inmate is deloused and lice-free”:

17 March 1944: 1 inmate (p. 262); 17 April 1944: 1 inmate (p. 558).

“The inmates are deloused”: all in 1943 as follows:

5 March: 4 inmates (p. 222)

18 March: 24 inmates (p. 260)

5 March: 10 inmates (p. 220a)⁷⁷

19 March: 11 inmates (p. 258)

5 March: 5 inmates (p. 219)

20 March: 9 inmates (p. 256)

8 March: 27 inmates (p. 217)

22 March: 7 inmates (p. 253)

9 March: 7 inmates (p. 214)

22 March: 10 inmates (p. 254)

9 March: 8 inmates (p. 213)

23 March: 6 inmates (p. 248)

10 March: 10 inmates (p. 212)

23 March: 20 inmates (p. 250)

11 March: 8 inmates (p. 211)

23 March: 31 inmates (p. 251)

11 March: 6 inmates (p. 210)

27 March: 27 inmates (p. 247)

12 March: 9 inmates (p. 209)

30 March: 31 inmates (p. 201)

17 March: 9 inmates (p. 261)

5 April: 10 inmates (p. 220)

17 March: 7 inmates (p. 262)

6 March 1943 (p. 218):

“The inmates have cleaned and disinfected the quarantine blocks in the Buna subcamp to this day. The inmates have been deloused and their clothes disinfested”: 7 inmates.

⁷⁷ Unpaginated page after p. 220.

“The inmates are deloused and provided with freshly disinfested laundry”: 3 June 1943: 75 inmates (pp. 327f.); 4 June 1943: 7 inmates (p. 320).

1 March 1943 (p. 224):

“The following inmates come from a new transport that was transferred directly from Berlin, Leipzig and Magdeburg to the Buna subcamp. The inmates are from areas free of epidemics, have not passed through any prisons or camps and have been completely deloused”: 18 Jewish inmates.

10 May 1943 (p. 299):

“Transfer to agricultural administration.

The following inmates are transferred to the agricultural administration at the disposal of SS Obersturmbannführer Caesar. The inmates are deloused and provided with freshly disinfested laundry”: 15 inmates.

Evidently, none of these inmates was destined for death.

To go into more detail, I first take up the results of earlier research I did for a study that dealt with the topic in a marginal way (Mattogno 2016, pp. 292-296). Before expounding them, some clarification of the sources is necessary.

The Surgery Register (*Buch der Chirurgie*) comprises four volumes and covers the period from 1 October 1941 to 15 January 1945. In it, 22,337 names are recorded.

The register of Block 20 of the Main Camp’s inmate infirmary (*Häftlingskrankenbau Block 20*) contains the names of 5,470 inmates who were admitted there between 21 June 1942 and 19 March 1943. These were inmates who had contracted infectious diseases, such as typhus, tuberculosis, meningitis and erysipelas, but also many who suffered from general debilitation. This explains the high mortality rate that was recorded in this block.

The register of Block 28 covers the period from 27 August 1941 to 19 January 1944, and contains 8,769 names. All of these registers, which are stored in the archives of the Auschwitz Museum, have been digitized, and the names of the inmates entered into a database are accessible through the Museum’s website.⁷⁸

A sample search in this database shows that inmates transferred from the Monowitz Inmate Infirmary were actually admitted to the Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary.

In the Appendix’s Table II, I present a sample of 171 Jewish inmates who were sent to the Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary; 85 appear in the Surgery Register. Where an inmate’s name appears with various spelling vari-

⁷⁸ The database can be searched by inmate name or registration number.

ants in the database, I have indicated only the first one; this applies to cases where the lists in Document NI-14997 contain only handwritten and thus difficult-to-read numbers or lists of names; when the lists are typewritten and legible, I have taken the names from them (these are the names followed by the abbreviation “Jsr.” or “Isr.”, Israel, the middle name used to identify Jewish inmates). None of the 171 inmates in question appear in the Morgue Register or Death Books. The italicized numbers also appear in Table II of the Appendix.

In the Appendix’s Table III, I add the results of a further analysis of Document NI-14997, covering 152 inmates. In the first column, I give the date of the transfer list, in the second the indication of the Jewish detainees (Isr), in the third the inmate’s registration number or (if there are several) the total number of detainees transferred, in the fourth the destination and reason for the transfer, and in the last column the relevant page number of the document.

There is not the slightest doubt that these inmates were sent to hospitals in Auschwitz or Birkenau in order to be treated there.

However, the findings presented above refer to just over 320 inmates. Therefore, as I anticipated earlier, I conducted a much broader investigation in order to verify whether it is true that:

1. the inmates transferred to Auschwitz were all or mostly killed with an injection of phenol;
2. those who were not killed there were transferred to Birkenau to be gassed there;
3. inmates transferred to Birkenau were gassed.

The survey spans a 6-month period from January to June 1943, and concerns 2,769 inmates transferred from the Buna Inmate Infirmary to Auschwitz and Birkenau in the first half of 1943. This figure constitutes nearly 38 percent of the total number of transfers (7,295).

As for those transferred to Auschwitz, it was possible to make an almost complete numerical check, because for the three months mentioned above, the Morgue Register,⁷⁹ *i.e.*, the register of deaths recorded in the basement of the Main Camp’s Block 28, is complete, but not all the numbers are clearly legible. I have therefore compiled, for comparison, a list of the legible numbers, which turn out to be:

- 1,545 out of 1,605 for January
- 1,051 out of 1,125 for February

⁷⁹ AGK, Kolekcja “OB,” sygn. 385. This part of the Morgue Register begins with the date 30 October 1941 (p. 1) and ends with the date 31 August 1943 (p. 228).

– 1,210 out of 1,238 for March.

The total is 3,806 out of 3,988, so the margin of error is only 4.56%, thus absolutely insignificant. The percentage of illegible names/numbers in the transfer lists is about 3%.

For Birkenau, as is well known, there is no specific register of deaths, so that one has to resort to the Death Books (in which the inmates listed in the Morgue Register are also recorded by name).

Thanks to the research results I presented in another book,⁸⁰ I was able to supplement the list of inmates who died in Auschwitz as published in the volumes *Sterbebücher von Auschwitz / Death Books from Auschwitz / Księgi zgonów a Auschwitz* (Staatliches Museum...). It should be pointed out that, in the month of January 1943, the numbering starts at 1 and goes up to 4,500; however, four numbers (6429, 6430, 7241, 9905) are included in the February numbering, so the number of recorded deaths is actually 4,504. The number of names available to me is 4,484, so that only 20 are missing. The numbering is complete up to 30 January; only 13 deaths are attested for 31 January. Therefore, for the period 1-30 January, my list includes 4,472 names out of 4,492 recorded deceased inmates.

Death Book No. 4/1943, which has been lost, contained numbers 4,501-6000 and covered the period 31 January through 8 February. The numbering of Death Book No. 5/1943 thus begins with the number 6001. The numbering for February ends with the number 11963. The number 11684 was assigned in March, the number 11738 on 12 August. The numbering 4501 through 11963 contains 7,463 deaths, minus the above-mentioned 2 = 7,461, which includes an unknown part of the 31-January deaths. The named list I have compiled contains 5,913 names. From 8 February (No. 6001) to the 28th, there are therefore $(11,963 - 2 - 6000 =)$ 5,961 deceased, of whom 5,913 are identified by name. Those missing are therefore 48.

For the month of March 1943, the Death Books records are complete up to the 23rd; up to this day, there were 4,492 deaths. I managed to identify 4,304 names. Of the 188 missing names, most (122) refer to the period from 6 to 9 March, on which 59 transfers occurred.

The names of deceased inmates published in the work *Death Books from Auschwitz* (Staatliches Museum...), plus those I found in other sources, amount to $(4,492 + 5,961 + 4,304 =)$ 14,757, out of a total of $(4,492 + [7,461 - 1500] + [4,492 - 122] =)$ 14,823 deceased inmates result-

⁸⁰ Mattogno, Carlo 2023, Part 2, Chapter 3, “Mortality.”

ing from the Death Book's serial numbers, so only 66 names remain unknown, 0.44% of the total.

During the period under review, there were four transfers to Birkenau. The first, of 50 inmates, took place on 24 February 1943 (NI-14997, p. 148), but only the inmates' registration numbers are given there. For the other three, however, the names are also given.

The 27-Feb. transfer (NI-14997, p. 146) involved 54 inmates, the 28-Feb. transfer 171 inmates (NI-14997, pp. 195-197),⁸¹ the 6-March transfer 7 inmates. Out of 232 inmates, 14 died, temporally distributed as follows:

Table 3: Death Cases among Inmates Transferred on:

27 February 1943		28 February 1943	
# Inmates	Date of Death	# Inmates	Date of Death
1	2 March	1	3 March
2	8 March	1	4 March
1	22 March	2	5 March
		4	8 March
		1	13 March
		1	14 March

The death rate is 6.2%.

In Table IV in the Appendix, I list the 48 inmates, identified by name, who died at Auschwitz and Birkenau, out of 1,253 transferred inmates whose names are known. It should be considered, however, that here the correspondence between the inmates transferred and those who died is based exclusively on identity or similarity of first and last name, since the date of birth is never given for the transferred inmates. This leads to the possibility that the list contains homonyms. This in fact also occurs in a few cases. For example, another Ernst Krause died on 28 December 1943 (Death Book No. 36332). A Paul Berstein is reported to have died on 7 January 1943 (Death Book No. 713), but he clearly cannot be the Paul Berstein transferred to Auschwitz on 17 March 1943.

Two Abram Erlich are noted in the Death Books, one who died on 18 August 1942 (Death Book No. 21585), the other on 5 March 1943 (Death Book No. 13055), but it is not certain that the latter is identical to the Abraham Erlich transferred to Auschwitz on 25 Feb. 1943.

Two inmates with the same name, Abraham Margulies (Nos. 76466 and 68573) were transferred to Auschwitz on 3 and 26 February 1943, respectively; it is not known which of the two corresponds to the Abraham

⁸¹ Furthermore, a transcript of names of those transferred existed, edited by Arolsen; ISD, 507791 and 507794- 507795.

Margulies who died on 4 March 1943 (Death Book No. 13304), assuming it is not another person. The same case occurs with the two Moses Lewins, one (No. 79821) transferred to Auschwitz on 25 Jan. 1943, the other (No. 90909) on 28 Feb. A Mojzesz Lewin is reported to have died on 14 March (Death Book No. 14843), but there is also a Mojses Lewin who died on 18 August 1943 (Death Book No. 21701).

I assume, however, that the deceased Abraham Margulies is the one transferred on 26 February, that the deceased Mojzesz Lewin is identical to the Moses Lewin transferred on 28 February, and that Abraham Erlich is the Abram Erlich who died on 5 March 1943.

In the Appendix, I give the lists I have obtained from the documents, broken down as follows:

First Quarter (January-February-March)

Table V (Appendix): List of 1,484 numbers/names of inmates, including 1,253 names and 231 numbers. The number of inmates who died is 276, of whom 231 are identified numerically (Morgue Register) and the remaining 45 by name (Death Books); of the latter, 31 died at Auschwitz (they fall under the list of unreadable numbers in the Morgue Register) and 14 at Birkenau, as indicated earlier. The percentage of deaths is thus ($276 \div 1,484 =$) 18.6% of those transferred.

Deducting the detainees transferred to Birkenau (225) and the 31 mentioned earlier, this leaves 997 detainees – whose registration numbers and names are known – who do not appear in either the Morgue Register or the Death Books.

This belies the possibility, put forward by the prosecution, that for many inmates Auschwitz was only a way station to Birkenau in order to be killed there in the “gas chambers.”

Second Quarter (April-May-June):

Table VII (Appendix): List of 1,285 readable numbers of transferred inmates (out of a total of 1,338 = 96%), of which 178 are listed in the Morgue Register (1,659 readable numbers out of 1,676⁸² = 99%), broken down by month as follows:

- April: 127 deaths out of 651 transferred = 19.5%.
- May: 36 deaths out of 377 transferred = 9.5%.
- June: 15 deaths out of 257 transferred = 5.8%.

For the entire quarter: 178 deaths out of 1,285 transferred = 13.8%.

⁸² Since the last inmates were transferred on June 30, I went through the *Leichenhallenbuch* until July 3.

Overall, the number of deaths is 454 inmates out of 2,769 transferred = 16.4%.

This data demonstrates that the prosecution's claim – and that of orthodox Holocaust historians who have subsequently adopted this position – about the inexorable fate of death of inmates transferred from the Monowitz Inmate Infirmary in general is false.

It remains to be ascertained in particular whether there were individual cases of killing and, if so, what the motivation was.

In Table VI of the Appendix, I have listed the 276 deceased inmates, sorted by day of transfer, with an indication, where present and where legible, of the disease. The Jews identifiable as such number 140.

The first quarter of 1943 actually presents many cases that can be considered suspicious; I list the most conspicuous ones:

- 6 transferred on 4 January died the next day; origin: Block 28;
- 7 transferred on 5 January died the next day; origin: Block 28;
- 7 transferred 9 January died two days later; origin: six from Block 28, one from Block 20
- 17 transferred on 13 January died the next day; origin: Block 28;
- 17 transferred on 14 January died the same day; origin: Block 28;
- 7 transferred on 11 February died the next day; origin: Block 28;
- 18 transferred on 12 February died the next day; origin: Block 20;
- 11 transferred on 19 February died 3 days later: origin: Block 20;
- 11 transferred on 20 February died 2 days later: origin: Block 20;
- 6 transferred on 22 February died the same day: origin: Block 20.

The month of April presents three striking cases:

- 15 transferred on 2 April died the next day; origin: five from Block 28, ten from Block 20
- 7 transferred on 15 April died two days later; origin: Block 20.
- 5 transferred on 20 April died the next day; origin: two from Block 28, three from Block 20.

In the following table, I summarize the number of deaths as a function of the time elapsed since the transfer during the months January-March 1943; 0 means that the death occurred the same day.

**Table 4: Inmates Deaths Days after Transfer,
January through March 1943 Transfers**

Day	Inmates	Day	Inmates	Day	Inmates
0	25	9	5	23	3
1	103	10	3	24	4
2	43	11	4	26	1
3	26	12	2	27	1
4	11	13	4	29	1
5	5	14	2	32	1
6	4	16	2	38	1
7	10	18	1	42	1
8	11	22	1	44	1
Total:					276

In the first three days after the transfer, 197 inmates died.

According to the orthodox Holocaust narrative, in Block 28, but also in Block 20, SS doctors periodically made “selections” of sick inmates from whom they did not expect a speedy recovery. I have dealt with this issue in detail in a separate study (Mattogno 2022), where I showed that this claim of a generalized murderous practice is essentially based on extremely dubious sources.

Here, bearing in mind that these were seriously ill, sometimes even terminally ill inmates in a concentration camp, in wartime, it is not surprising that many died despite medical treatment. Nor can it be ruled out that those considered terminally ill were killed by euthanasia, to spare them unnecessary suffering, and thus many of the numerous deaths that occurred in the first three days after transfer may be explained, although some dying inmates may have died on their own. In this regard, Setkiewicz made a pertinent observation (Setkiewicz 2008, Note 161, p. 164):

“In extant preliminary transfer lists for groups of over a hundred prisoners, from a few to over a dozen entries are usually deleted, and a cross sign is put next to them to indicate that the patient had died between the date the preliminary list was compiled and the day the final transfer list was made. There can therefore be no doubt that among the prisoners being transferred there would be those in a critical condition or even in a state of agony.”

Considering also that, from the orthodox perspective, the inmates transferred to Auschwitz had already undergone a “selection” at the Buna Inmate Infirmary to be killed at Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary, one would have to think that here they were subjected to a new “selection,” as 79 inmates died within 4 to 44 days after admission.

In April, the number of deaths during the first three days after a transfer was 72 out of 127 transferees; the remaining 55 died within 4 to 30 days, as shown in the following table:

Table 5: Inmates Deaths Days after Transfer, April 1943 Transfers

Day	Inmates	Day	Inmates	Day	Inmates	Day	Inmates
0	2	6	9	14	3	20	1
1	32	7	4	15	1	23	1
2	22	8	5	16	3	24	1
3	16	9	3	17	2	28	1
4	4	10	3	18	3	29	1
5	6	13	2	19	1	30	1

In May and June, the situation improved greatly; there were 14 deaths in the first three days, the remaining 37 inmates died between the fourth and twenty-ninth day, as seen in the table below.

Table 6: Inmates Deaths Days after Transfer, May & June 1943 Transfers

Day	Inmates	Day	Inmates	Day	Inmates
1	7	8	1	20	2
2	2	9	1	21	3
3	5	10	1	23	1
4	2	11	4	24	2
5	3	14	1	25	3
6	4	15	1	26	1
7	5	19	1	29	1

The claim that sick inmates were generally killed, according to D. Czech's expressions, "who are not expected to be able to work again soon,"⁸³ or who are "not expected to recover soon",⁸⁴ – but according to the prosecution of the IG-Farben Trial, *all* sick inmates transferred from Monowitz to Auschwitz had been "selected" for this very reason! – is therefore shown to be false.

Confirming that the SS at Auschwitz aimed to preserve as much as possible the inmates' ability to work (and thus their health), two important records can be mentioned: According to the "X-ray Inmate Sick Book" of Auschwitz Concentration Camp, 7,335 inmates underwent radiological examination during the period January-June 1943 in order to establish a diagnosis.⁸⁵ The even more important, "Surgery Book of the Surgical De-

⁸³ Czech 1990, p. 300, referring to 5 Jan. 1943.

⁸⁴ *ibid.*, p. 301, referring to 6 Jan. 1943.

⁸⁵ ISD Arolsen, Ordner Nr. 67 m, pp. 31-160 and Ordner Nr. 67 qu, pp. 1-31.

partment of the Inmate Infirmary of Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Block 21)” documents that 3,705 surgeries were performed during the same period.⁸⁶ I have also dealt with this issue extensively in another study.⁸⁷

To further confirm this, I adduce a document that shows the real attitude of the Monowitz camp management toward sick inmates:⁸⁸

*“The Camp Physician of the
Buna Subcamp* *Auschwitz, 13 April 43.*

Subject: New arrivals from Mauthausen Concentration Camp

Reference: Their examination

Attachments: none

To the

SS Garrison Physician

A u s c h w i t z

During the examination of the 658 new arrivals who arrived at the Buna Subcamp on 10 April 43, the camp physician of the Buna Subcamp established the following facts, which are hereby brought to the attention of the SS garrison physician at Auschwitz:

The inmates in question were Reich German PSV inmates,^[89] and a small number of Yugoslavs who had been transferred from the Mauthausen-Gusen Concentration Camp to the Buna Subcamp.

Inmate no. 114089 was shot during transport, allegedly for mutiny.

Most of the inmates’ clothing consisted of old uniforms of various colors and was usually in very poor condition. The footwear consisted of Dutch wooden shoes. As a result, the number of inmates with foot diseases was remarkably high. 41 inmates had edemas on their feet or legs, and 54 inmates had abrasions of various degrees.

The state of health of the new arrivals was extremely poor. Not only had a large proportion of the inmates on this transport been suffering from diarrhea for several weeks, but almost all inmates on the transport were still suffering from severe diarrhea. 98 inmates had to be designated as debilitated, 40 of whom were already so weak that they could not be expected to become fit for work in the foreseeable future under any circumstances. For

⁸⁶ ISD Arolsen, Ordner No. 158, pp. 132-190 and Ordner No. 159-160, pp. 1-161.

⁸⁷ Mattogno 2016, Part 1, Chapter 2, “The Prisoners’ Infirmary,” and Chapter 3, “The Prisoners’ Sickbay in Section III of Birkenau,” pp. 42-72.

⁸⁸ RGVA, 502-1-68, pp. 96f. Photocopy of the original text in Mattogno 2016, Document 43, pp. 358f.

⁸⁹ *Politische Sicherungsverwahrung*, political safety detention, political prisoners kept in custody for the regime’s safety.

this reason, 51 inmates were immediately transferred to the inmate infirmary of the Auschwitz Main Camp, who could not become fit for work in the Buna subcamp within the prescribed time. Six inmates were found to have well-founded suspicion of tuberculosis. These inmates also had to be transferred to the Auschwitz inmate infirmary.

154 inmates had respiratory illnesses, above all bronchitis and pharyngitis, of whom a part had to be admitted immediately to the inmate infirmary for treatment.

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

Other serious illnesses as well as bodily ailments were found:

17 inmates with asthmatic bronchitis

- 1 inmate " middle-ear inflammation
- 1 " " inflamed bladder
- 4 inmates " bacterial skin infections
- 3 " " hernia
- 7 " " scoliosis, of which 3 severe
- 4 " " malformed hand
- 2 " " clubfoot
- 1 inmate " paralyzed right hand
- 1 " " shortened right leg
- 1 " " shortened right forearm
- 1 " " stiff left forearm
- 1 " " fracture of the right upper arm
- 1 " " ruptured meniscus
- 1 " " inflammation of knee joint
- 2 inmates " dactylitis
- 1 inmate " herpes zoster

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

Required to be admitted to Auschwitz Inmate Infirmary because of illness as well as weakness	51
Required to be admitted to Inmate Infirmary immediately or within one day after admission to Buna	33
Died of infirmity (of which one in transit)	2
Consigned to recuperation in barracks because of illness as well as infirmity	25
Completely unfit for work on arrival	111 = 17%

The average age of the inmates is 39 years.

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

According to anecdotal legend, these 111 detainees who had been “completely unfit for work on arrival” should have been sent directly for “gassing” to Birkenau.

It is worth mentioning that the witness Fritz Schermuly was one of the inmates transferred to Monowitz from Mauthausen. He fully confirmed the above report, stating (see Subchapter 3.5., Point 126, p. 117):

“For example, when I arrived from Mauthausen, I was sent to the convalescent block for 14 days, together with my transport comrades from Mauthausen, before work assignment, because we were unable to work due to our nutritional condition: we were emaciated to skeletons.”

Another similar case involved a transport that arrived at Monowitz from Dachau. On 30 October 1942, SS *Obersturmführer* Heinrich Schwarz, head of Department IIIa (Labor Deployment), communicated by telegram to Main Office DII (SS *Obersturmbannführer* Gerhard Maurer) the following:⁹⁰

“The 499 inmates transferred from Dachau arrived here on 29 Oct. 42. The inmates are in the worst possible condition, physically very weak – Muselmänner. Perhaps a third were fit for work after a 14-day recovery period. The inmates are completely unfit for the Buna operation.”

According to prosecutorial, trial and witness logic, these inmates should have been sent to the “gas chambers” on the same day, since they were “*Muselmänner*,” meaning extremely emaciated inmates. Instead, over 160 were assigned to the convalescent block. Neither Czech (1989, S. 3281990, p. 260) nor Serkiewicz, who published the document,⁹¹ mention alleged gassings in this connection. In his later book, Setkiewicz merely quotes a few sentences from the document without any comment (Setkiewicz 2008, p. 181).

Before concluding this chapter, it is necessary to examine the issue of the inmates transferred directly to Birkenau, who, according to the testimonial narrative, were allegedly gassed “immediately,” that is, on the very day of their transfer.

This question cannot be resolved on the basis of documents, so one must rely on testimonies, particularly those adduced by Czech in her *Chronicle*. When compiling this work, she in fact examined, among other

⁹⁰ APMO, Microfilm No. 273/11.

⁹¹ Setkiewicz 1998, p. 75. On p. 73, he quotes a few sentences from the document without any comment; see also p. 42.

things, the statements and depositions of the 411 witnesses who testified during the Höss Trial (11 – 29 March 1947) and the trial of the Auschwitz camp garrison (Krakow Trial, 25 November – 16 December 1947).⁹² As I noted in my specific critique of this work (Mattogno 2022), with regard to the alleged extermination of Jews, including the alleged “selections” for the “gas chambers,” Czech relies exclusively on anecdotal sources, be they trial testimonies, messages or reports from the camp resistance, or more or less tardy memoirs. In her *Chronicle*, not a single alleged gassing is supported by documents.

That said, I compare the 11 “selections” with the largest number of inmates (over 100), who were sent from the Buna Inmate Infirmary directly to Birkenau, with statements made by Czech in her *Chronicle*.

1) 28 February 1943: transfer of 171 detainees (NI-14997, pp. 195-197).

Czech does not know anything about this alleged gassing; on that date, she reports only an alleged gassing of 1,000 Jews from Birkenau, Women’s Camp. The source is “APMO, Höss Trial, vol. 3, p. 110” (Czech 1990, p. 340). Volume 3 of the Höss-Trial proceedings contains a collection of depositions. This reference is to the deposition of former inmate Stanisława Rachwałowa on 25 July 1945, in particular to this brief statement of hers:⁹³

“At the second roll call, at the end of February 1943, a selection of Jews was made, in which about 1,000 people were sent to the gas.”

This simple statement, unsupported by anything, constitutes “historical proof” for Czech that exactly on 28 February 1943 a “gassing” of 1,000 Jews occurred!

2) 7 January 1944: 2 transfer lists, one with 181 names (NI-14997, pp. 495-498), the other with 60 inmates (NI-14997, p. 499), total 241 inmates.

In the period from 7 to 12 January 1944, the *Chronicle* does not record any “gassings”; the next one, claimed for 12 January, concerns exclusively 746 inmates who had just arrived from Stutthof Concentration Camp (Czech 1990, p. 569).

3) 21 January 1944: transfer of 360 detainees (NI-14997, pp. 510-516).

Czech mentions only an alleged selection of 35 detainees in the inmate infirmary at Camp Sector BIIf. There is no mention of these 360 alleged gasings (*ibid.*, p. 574).

⁹² AGK, NTN, 175, pp. 65-107. List of witnesses in alphabetical order.

⁹³ NTN, 84, Vol. 3 (Vol. 3 of the Höss Trial), p. 111, not 110 as claimed by Czech.

4) 23 January 1944: transfer of 352 detainees (NI-14997, pp. 503-509).

On this date in the *Chronicle*, there is only the transfer to Birkenau of 26 sick inmates from the Golleschau Subcamp, but their alleged killing is a mere conjecture by Czech. I have commented on this fictitious gassing in the above-mentioned critique (Mattogno 2022, 23 Jan. 1944, pp. 198f.). She knew nothing about the allegedly “gassed” 352 transferees from Monowitz.

5) 27 February 1944: transfer of 117 detainees (NI-14997, pp. 525-527).

The *Chronicle* has no knowledge of this alleged gassing; the next one presumably occurred on 5 March (477 Jews from Holland; Czech 1990, pp. 590-592).

6) 23 March 1944: transfer of 110 detainees (NI-14997, pp. 532-537).

The *Chronicle* contains no mention of these inmates, either on 23 March or the following day. The next “gassing” (on 25 March) concerns only 239 Jewish deportees from Holland (*ibid.*, pp. 600f.).

7) 21 April 1944: transfer of 166 detainees (NI-14997, pp. 549-551).

No mention in the *Chronicle*; the next “gassing” concerns 18 Jews deported from Sosnowitz on 22 April (*ibid.*, pp. 613f.).

8) 27 April 1944: transfer of 146 inmates (NI-14997, pp. 552-554).

In this regard, the *Chronicle* contains no indication either; to find a “gassing” of a larger number of inmates, one must go as far forward as 2 May 1944, when 2,698 Hungarian Jews were allegedly killed; *ibid.*, pp. 615-618).

9) 30 April 1944: transfer of 115 inmates (NI-14997, pp. 555f.).

Only the alleged gassing of an undetermined number of Italian Jews is noted in the *Chronicle* for that day (*ibid.*, p. 617). According to Liliana Picciotto Fargion, the transport in question contained just 34 people (Picciotto Fargion 1992, p. 61), 13 of which were admitted to the camp and received registration numbers; hence, 21 did not.

10) 1 May 1944: 2 transfer lists, one with 91 names, the other with 80 (NI-14997, pp. 561f. and 563f.), a total of 171 inmates.

On that date, the *Chronicle* claims only the alleged gassing of 865 Jews from France (Czech 1990, p. 617).

11) 14 October 1944: transfer of 160 inmates (NI-14997, pp. 591-593).

The *Chronicle* knows nothing about this alleged gassing either (*ibid.*, p. 731f.).

I would add the transfer of 68 detainees, recorded on two separate lists, that took place on 24 February 1943 (NI-14997, pp. 147f.). Setkiewicz believes that they were probably gassed. Under this date, Czech reports a single, brief record concerning the reception of 43 inmates in the morgue, including 7 from Birkenau and 3 from the Buna Subcamp (*ibid.*, p. 337).

In practice, in support of these 12 claimed gassings, which allegedly involved 2,178 detainees, neither any documents nor any testimonies exist to support them!

The largest claimed selection is said to have taken place on 17 October 1944. In this regard, Czech writes:

“2,000 prisoners who were selected in the Monowitz A.C. near the Buna works of Auschwitz III are killed in the gas chamber of Crematorium II.” (1990, p. 733)

The source is “APMO, Memoirs/148, vol. 38a, Notes of a Member of the Special Squad.” These “Notes,” as I have documented elsewhere, is a spurious and unreliable source, so that it proves nothing (Mattogno 2022, 9-24 Oct. 1944, pp. 266-271).

Piotr Setkiewicz similarly relies on this imaginative manuscript, without adding a single additional reference (Setkiewicz 2008, pp. 163f.):

“Considerably larger groups of well over a hundred prisoners were selected in their entirety for extermination. They were presumably killed along with other prisoners from various parts of KL Auschwitz or with Jews selected from incoming transports. That was most probably the fate of 160 Jewish prisoners selected at the Monowitz camp hospital on 14 October 1944. The following day, they were transported to Birkenau, and on 17 October, as part of a group of 2,000 prisoners, they were killed in the Crematorium II gas chamber. However, it has not been possible to establish exactly how many such cases regarding large transports from Monowitz there were.”

He gives no source for this, but in his Polish study, he published a photocopy of the aforementioned “Notes” (Setkiewicz 1998, p. 48) so that, even for him, this was the only source.

This alleged event was nothing more than one of the camp’s many black propaganda themes, known only to a few witnesses, who embroidered it in their own way. Felix Rausch, the clerk of the Monowitz Inmate Infirmary, knew nothing about it. Robert Waitz mentioned the following in his book, but not in his affidavit of 12 November 1947 (Waitz 1996, p. 494):

“In autumn 1944, before the destruction of the Birkenau gas chambers, a mass selection was carried out at the Monowitz Camp. The importance of the role played by the inmate doctor in determining the number of inmates

presented for selection must be emphasized. Some Polish doctors were particularly keen to present as many inmates as possible for selection. It is true that they did not select many Aryans. In one selection made at the infirmary, the Polish head doctor presented 600 patients, while the SS doctor selected only 300 for the gas chamber."

Moses Zlotolow, in his affidavit of 2 September 1947, reported the version he knew (NI-11011, p. 1):

"Dr. Koenig himself declared in October 1944 at one of those checking occasions that he needed 500 persons, unable to work, to send them to above (with the gesture to heaven)."

This fable is belied by transfer diagrams, according to which, in the entire month of October 1944, only 385 inmates were transferred to Auschwitz and Birkenau (Makowski, p. 170).

Further proof of the fallacy of the prosecution's claim is the fact that many transfers to Birkenau were expressly directed to the inmate infirmary (*Häftlingskrankenbau*, HKB) of the men's camp, Sector BIIf, often referred to explicitly, as is evident from the following summary:

Table 7: Stated Destinations of Transfers from Monowitz

Date [d/m/yy]	# Inmates	Destination	Page (NI- 14997)
9/3/1944	7 (Jews)	HKB	546
13/3/1944	3 (Jews)	HKB	545
27/3/1944	2 (Jews)	HKB	541
3/5/1944	4 (3 of them Jews)	HKB	567
5/5/1944	4	BIIf	573
13/5/1944	15 (5 of them Jews)	BIIf ⁹⁴	572
26/5/1944	1	BIIf	568
16/1944	27	BIIf	578
14/6/1944	10	HKB	575
14/6/1944	10	HKB	576
22/6/1944	1	BIIf	574
10/7/1944	1	BIIf	582
31/7/1944	2	BIIf	580
23/8/1944	91	BIIf	583-584
?/8/1944	8	BIIf	586
6/9/1944	9	BIIf	595
16/9/1944	16	BIIf	598
20/9/1944	213	BIIf	587-590
23/9/1944	38	BIIf	600
25/9/1944	2	HKB	599
14/10/1944	160	BIIf	591-593
Total	624		

⁹⁴ The Quarantine Camp.

The last page of the list for the transfer on 23 August 1944 bears the annotation “2 not transportable”; it in fact contains 93 names, but two were crossed out for this very reason. This exemption shows that the real destination was indeed the inmate infirmary, not some phantom gassing.

This conjecture is also contradicted by a series of small and very small transfers (I exclude those of November 1944, following the alleged stop-gassing order, which Czech misdates to 2 Nov. 1944; see Mattogno 2022, pp. 274-277).

Table 8: Small-Size Transfers from Monowitz

Date [d/m/yy]	# Inmates	Page (NI- 14997)
17/1/1944	8	520
17/1/1944	10	521
22/1/1944	2	518
4/2/1944	2	531
7/2/1944	1	530
14/2/1944	1	529
22/2/1944	3	527
6/3/1944	4	547
18/3/1944	22	542
26/3/1944	49	538
31/3/1944	4	539
5/4/1944	6	559
22/4/1944	1	557
25/5/1944	30	560
8/7/1944	19	579
Total	162	

Who could seriously believe that these small groups of inmates (in one case two different groups on the same day) were sent “to the gas”?

It should also be explained why some sick inmates were transferred to the subcamps in Jawischowitz and Jaworzno.

To the Jawischowitz Subcamp were sent Jewish inmate no. 79738 on 31 May 1943 for “hemorrhoids,” inmate no. 129512 on 26 May 1944 for “rheumatoid polyarthritis” (NI-14997, p. 569) and four others (nos. 174989, A 7422, A 9535, A 4485) on 14 July, the first three for “hemorrhoids,” the fourth for “transfer after fracture” (NI-14997, p. 581). These five inmates were all Jews. The two non-Jewish inmates nos. 123858 and 130881 were transferred to Jaworzno on 23 May 1944 (NI-14997, p. 570).

5.3. Monowitz Camp Mortality

The indictment of the IG-Farben Trial ascribed a death toll of 25,000 inmates to the Monowitz Camp. However, the “Staff Evidence Analysis” of the “Death Book” (Document NI-15295) describes it as follows:

“Death Register Buna Monowitz containing the place, cause and date of death of 1647 inmates of the Concentration Camp Monowitz between 16 Nov 1942 and 15 Jan 1945.”

In the affidavit already mentioned (NI-15299), Herbert Ungar also explains the contents of this document:

“2. NI-15295 is a record kept by one or more inmates of I.G. Auschwitz and contains 1647 numbers and names of inmates who died at I.G. Auschwitz, i.e. at the I.G. Farben construction site, as well as I.G. Farben’s so-called Camp IV, the Concentration Camp Monowitz. There is no indication in the document that the list contains all those who actually died at I.G. Auschwitz. However, with respect to those who are listed, detailed information is furnished. From 16 November 1942 to 2 Januray 1944, the entries show:

Date of Death

Inmate Number

Block Number (residence in Monowitz)

Place of Death.

From 2 January 1944 until 15 January 1945 the following details are furnished:

Transport

Inmate number

Inmate’s name

Date and birth place

Bloc number (residence in Monowitz)

Date of Death

Place of death

Cause of death.”

The original of the “Death Book” was handed over on 29 April 1948 by Jan Sehn, a member of the Commission of Inquiry into Hitlerite Crimes in Poland, to Herbert Ungar in order to be photographed, with a request to return it immediately. The copy of the document found in the document

collection of the IG-Farben Trial at the National Archives in Washington is not unimpeachable, however, because some pages are illegible.⁹⁵

In 1970, a microfilm version of the original document was sent by the *Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce* (GKBZH Central Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland) to the International Tracing Service in Arolsen with an accompanying letter, in which an accurate description of the document and information about its author and its use during the IG-Farben Trial are given:

“Most of the entries were made by the inmate Felix Rausch No. 68626, employed at the inmate infirmary of the Auschwitz III Camp. He also carried out checks in the above-mentioned death book as well as explanations of individual designations, abbreviations /handwritten explanations in the appendix/. There is a double pagination on the original: at the top of the right-hand corner of the page is the pagination of the page number with the numbering of the documents which were available during the Nuremberg Trial /NI/ NI-15295-1 to NI-15295-68. The second numbering was carried out in the GKBZH, where the second part was erroneously numbered from 1 - 24 /numbering of cards/ while the first part was numbered from 25 - 43. Extreme [range of] dates from 16 Nov. 1942 to 15 Jan. 1945.”

Therefore, the prosecution during the IG-Farben Trial had at its disposal the original document, about which it said that it contains data of 1,647 deaths. The first part of the Death Book⁹⁶ contains 995 numbers (but one is crossed out), with dates ranging from 16 November 1942 to 2 February 1944 (pp. 1-24). In the second part (pp. 25-68) death cases are also recorded by name. It contains 863 entries, beginning with 2 January 1944, and ending with 15 January 1945, but 206 of them are repeat entries of deaths already recorded in the first part, so that the total number of attested deaths is actually $(995 + 863 - 1 - 206 =) 1,651$.⁹⁷

It is clear that the prosecution's claim regarding 25,000 inmates who allegedly died at Monowitz was a blatant lie decisively refuted by the Death Book.

Antoni Makowski summarizes in a table the monthly mortality that occurred in this camp according to this Death Book (Makowski, p. 137).

⁹⁵ Microcopy T 301, Roll 124. Records of U.S. Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, Nuremberg Military Tribunals, re Nazi Industrialists.

⁹⁶ ISD Arolsen, Ordner Nr. 166.

⁹⁷ The Auschwitz Museum website states that the *Totenbuch* “includes 1858 personal records” (*), a figure that does not take into account the 206 repetitions and the number crossed out, namely: $(995 + 863 =) 1,858$; <https://www.Auschwitz.org/en/museum/about-the-available-data/death-records/totenbuch-Auschwitz-iii/>

Table 9: Number of Death Cases at Monowitz by Month and Year

Year:	1942		1943		1944	
	in camp	at hospital	in camp	at hospital	in camp	at hospital
January			29	83	16	194
February			11	44	10	131
March			15	42	12	98
April			33	87	7	59
May			2	41	2	41
June			3	31	5	26
July			7	10	0	27
August			3	12	35	18
September			1	19	8	25
October			3	11	5	17
November	15	64	3	29	2	9
December	14	75	13	132	10	36
Total	29	139	123	541	112	681

He then comments on these data as follows (*ibid.*, p. 138):

“In the period from 1942 to 1944, the number of deaths at the camp outside the hospital was 264 inmates, at the hospital, on the other hand, 1,361 – a total of 1,625 people. Although the table does not contain January 1945 and has a small gap (of 9 days) in July 1944, this nevertheless does not fundamentally change the overall picture of mortality at the camp.”

According to the Death Book, 60 inmates died in January 1945, bringing the death toll to 1,685.

Bernd Wagner’s statement that I quoted earlier (p. 172):

“The figure of 20,000 to 25,000 deaths in the Monowitz Camp generally assumed in the literature is therefore not called into question”,

is also a blatant lie, because both the Death Book and Makowski’s count (whose study Wagner was familiar with) blatantly refute it. Incredibly, Wagner refutes even himself by writing (Wagner, Note 398, p. 187):

“According to Nuremberg Doc. NI-15295, Monowitz Death Book, the number of inmates who died in the camp, on the IG construction site or in the infirmary is 1647 inmates. It cannot be determined whether this document, which was found after the liberation and was secretly recorded by inmates, actually includes all those who died between 16 November 1942 and 15 January 1945.”

In fact, the Death Book has all the characteristics of an official register, exactly like the Morgue Register, and was actually compiled by the inmate Felix Rausch, who was a clerk at the inmate infirmary in Monowitz. Wagner’s claim that this register was compiled “secretly” thus aims only to discredit or limit its value. He could not seriously believe that, in addition to

the 1,647 deaths mentioned earlier which occurred inside and outside the inmate infirmary, another 18,300 to 23,300 deaths (in round figures) occurred at Monowitz – and if so, where could they have occurred?

A publication by the prestigious Fritz Bauer Institute notes that witness estimates “vary between a minimum of 23,000 and a maximum of 40,000 deaths” and adds (Fritz Bauer Institut, p. 66):

“Recent research assumes that 25,000 to 30,000 inmates perished in the Buna-Monowitz Concentration Camp, on the I.G. Auschwitz construction site and in the gas chambers at Birkenau.”

These figures are equally unfounded and imaginary.

In his Polish study, Piotr Setkiewicz relegated this important issue to a simple footnote, in which he states that Makowski, “on the basis of a careful analysis of the documents of the subcamps that have been preserved, ascertained that more than 1,600 inmates perished at Monowitz,” but immediately afterwards, he adds that “other research on the basis of inmate testimony given during the Nuremberg Trial normally fixes the death toll of the Monowitz Camp at between 23,000 and 30,000” (Setkiewicz 1989, Note 268, p. 129). Therefore, the blathering of witnesses is more reliable to him than the documents!

Later in the book, he returns to the issue, modifying his conclusions (Setkiewicz 2008, p. 154):

“In total, throughout its history, approximately 1,670 prisoners died at the Monowitz camp. This figure includes those who died in the hospital as well as those who were killed during work and is confirmed by data from various sources covering more or less the same periods.”

He goes on to note that Makowski’s figure of 8,015 inmates transferred from the Monowitz Camp since its opening to 31 December 1944 was based on the diagram I described earlier, and rightly observes that “some of the curves on the graph regarding the number of inmates transferred to other camps at particular times are rather vague, which means the number they are supposed to represent could be interpreted in various ways,” and after careful examination of the graph, he was convinced that the actual number was 7,200 to 7,300 (*ibid.*, p. 157); adding those allegedly selected outside the inmate infirmary, he concludes that there were “no less than 10,000 prisoner victims” (*ibid.*, p. 159).

In this context, he listed the number of victims indicated by other historians or former inmates (*ibid.*, pp. 159f.):

“23,000 (Hayes, Mayer), 25,000, (Hilberg, Borkin), or 30,000 (Roth, Plumpe, Cyprian, Sawicki) ... 15,000-20,000 (Erich Markowitsch), 23,000

(Stefan Budziaszek), 25,000 (Erwin Schulhof), 30,000 (Arnost Tauber), 40,000 (Moses Zlotolow), or 120,000 (Gustaw Herzog)."

Here we can also add the crazy testimony of Ctibor Wohl, who stayed in the Monowitz camp from early November 1942 to January 1945:⁹⁸

"In the course of the camp's existence – around two and a half years – 150,000 inmates were partly slain at work, partly they died of exhaustion, starvation or infectious diseases."

From this, we can easily infer how well-founded these sources are. Setkiewicz then attempted to provide detailed data on the Monowitz Camp's mortality (Setkiewicz 2008, p. 164):

"Taking all the above considerations into account, we can only conclude that there is no way to ascertain precisely how many of the at least 10,000 prisoners transferred from Monowitz to the main camp or Birkenau died or were killed immediately after their arrival; due to the lack of material evidence this is at present impossible. If we accept that the vast majority of Monowitz prisoners at the time of transfer were already in a very weak state, we can assume that the very short-term survival rate would not have been higher than 20%.¹⁶² Thus we can confidently state, without fear of making a serious error, that as a result of hard labour, malnourishment as well as appalling living conditions of the 20,000 KL Auschwitz prisoners employed by IG Farben in the years 1941-1945 to work on the building site of their factory in Monowitz/Monowice approximately 10,000 suffered death.¹⁶³"

In his Note 162, the Polish historian explains:

"This estimate is based on the assumption that of the 10,000 transferred prisoners at least 4,500 (including the Jews with no diagnosed diseases) would have been put into the large groups bound for immediate extermination at Auschwitz I or Auschwitz II. Therefore, even if the proportion of immediate deaths among the other prisoners was as low as 50-60% (which is a very optimistic assumption, bearing in mind what we know about conditions in the main camp and Birkenau), the overall survival rate could not have exceeded 20%."

Here, we must note another contradiction resulting from Setkiewicz's gas-sing obsession: he first states that it is "impossible" to determine how many of the 10,000 transferred detainees "died or were killed immediately after their arrival," only to invent a precise figure immediately afterwards: "at least 4,500"!

In Note 163, Setkiewicz explains:

⁹⁸ WHL, 1656/3/8/640, Ctibor Wohl aus Prag, ehemaliger Gefangener No. 71255 berichtet ueber Buna (April 1957).

“This figure is the total we arrive at when adding the 1,670 prisoners who died in the Monowitz camp to the approximately 8,000 who died after being transferred to the main camp or Birkenau and the several hundred who would have certainly been killed or died during work in the Buna Kommando. For example, entries in the Auschwitz I mortuary book show that in the relatively short period from 2 June to 9 July 1942 alone, 99 corpses were delivered from this particular Kommando.”

Therefore, the alleged 10,000 victims are those documented in the Death Book, plus the approximately 8,000 (meaning the 7,200-7,300 mentioned earlier plus a few hundred “selected” at the camp). This means that Setkiewicz considers all inmates transferred to Auschwitz and Birkenau as having been gassed, even though he had just stated that it is impossible to determine their number – or he considers some of them as having been gassed and the rest to have died otherwise, but it is not clear how this figure can be reconciled with the 4,500 gassed or dead inmates in the previous note.

Finally, the statement that “the overall survival rate could not have exceeded 20%” is completely arbitrary and contains a figure that is almost the inverse of reality. In fact, the examination of the fate of 2,769 transferred inmates as outlined earlier shows that the death rate is 16.4%, and it is this overall *death* rate that does not exceed 20%.

In 2010, Florian Schmaltz reviewed the available information on mortality at Monowitz and came to the conclusion that the figure closest to reality is the one proposed by Setkiewicz (about 10,000 victims), but he specified (Schmaltz, p. 33):

“These secretly recorded statistics, however, document only the selections conducted by the SS in the prisoner infirmary. They did not include selections conducted in the camp in places other than the prisoner infirmary, which remain an instability factor because they are only incompletely documented in other sources that have survived. For these reasons, the number calculated by Setkiewicz – 10,000 deaths at the Buna/Monowitz concentration camp – is to be regarded as absolutely the lowest minimum estimate.”

It should be noted here that the alleged “selections” made outside the inmate infirmary, among inmates in the barracks of Camp IV, are attested only by testimonies. The whole thing is illogical and utterly implausible for multiple reasons:

1. By definition, the camp barracks accommodated inmates who were fit for work (and thus not susceptible to “selections”), since the unfit, the truly sick, were admitted to the inmate infirmary.

2. These fit inmates were organized into *Kommandos* (Setkiewicz lists 239 of them; 2008, pp. 361-369). Each of these depended on an engineer, a foreman, or a civilian laborer to carry out the work. Work was planned and coordinated, and each *Kommando* performed the task assigned to it on a daily basis. In this context, it is inconceivable that any SS man could reduce the strength of a *Kommando* on his own initiative by arbitrarily “selecting” anyone who he considered not perfectly fit for the job.
3. In the orthodoxy’s imagination, the “selections” were carried out by SS doctors, who were usually stationed at the inmate infirmary, meaning they did not go around the camp barracks “selecting” inmates.
4. Transferred inmates had to be accompanied by the relevant name (or number) list, which communicated the destination and reason for the transfer, but there is no such list with an origin other than the inmate infirmary.

Therefore, this is patently a fable invented by former inmates to increase the number of victims at will.

There is no need to point out that the *documented* drastic downsizing of the death toll alone destroys the prosecution’s entire framework, including the fatuous claim that Monowitz had a 300% turnover of inmates (see p. 15):

“From the evidence [!] it can be estimated conservatively [!] that Farben’s concentration camp Monowitz and Farben’s buna plant together took the lives of 25,000 persons. The appalling significance of this figure can only be understood when it is known that Farben’s employment of inmates never exceeded 10,000 and the average was somewhere between 5,000 and 7,000. In other words, Farben inmates died at the rate of more than 100% each year (!).”

6. Excursus on False Incriminating Testimonies

The facts established earlier make it possible to assess the reliability of the prosecution's witnesses. I analyze some of the most significant testimonies.

6.1. Felix Rausch

Felix Rausch, already mentioned earlier as the compiler of the Death Book, was transferred to Auschwitz on 21 October 1942, and to Monowitz at the end of that month. On 15 April 1943, he became the office clerk of the Monowitz Inmate Infirmary, Block 16, Outpatient Clinic, and held this position until 18 January 1945. As he stated in his "Declaration under Oath" of 11 November 1947, he performed exceptional duties (NI-12365, pp. 3f.):

"My job in the Monowitz infirmary's office was roughly as follows: I was in charge of admissions to the infirmary as ordered by the doctors, meaning admission to the respective infirmary wards, conducting delousing as ordered by the doctors, statistical work, some of which went to the garrison physician at Auschwitz, and submitting the daily roll call for the infirmary to the inmates' office, which was reported to me by the block eldest. The exact change of the number of admitted patients could be seen from these occupancy reports. I was also responsible for monitoring camp hygiene, lice control, vaccinations, blood and stool tests. In addition, together with the inmate Hymann, I had to deal with all the correspondence from the SS camp doctor after dictation. I also had to manage all new admissions to the Monowitz Camp, as every admission went through the infirmary. In addition, I had to keep the inventory of the infirmary, and was also responsible for the distribution of the food according to invoices."

During his trial interrogation of 13 November 1947, to which I will return later, he stated that he was the editor of the Buna Inmate Infirmary's log entries (Document NI-10186). He was one of the Monowitz inmates best informed about the camp's sanitary matters.

In the above statement, he furthermore stated (*ibid.*, p. 4):

"There were 6-700 beds in the Monowitz infirmary; sometimes, however, there were up to 1100 sick people, so that the number of patients had to be

reduced, which was done either by premature release, i.e. the sick were released from the infirmary before they were well, or by increased transports of inmates to Auschwitz or Birkenau for gassing."

From this perspective, transfers from the inmate infirmary did not concern sick inmates from whom recovery was not expected within 14 days, but were the consequence of overcrowding, so extermination is an implausible and illogical conclusion, all the more so since some of the surplus sick were sent back to the camp, while another part was inexplicably "gassed."

According to Rausch, one of the main "evidences" for these "gassings" was as follows (*ibid.*, p. 7):

"The fact that the inmates deported to Auschwitz or Birkenau were sent to the gas resulted from the fact that the same cars that had transported the inmates from the Monowitz infirmary came right back with the same clothes that the selected inmates had been wearing." (Emphasis added.)

This stereotype of testimonial propaganda assumes that the alleged killing of the transferred inmates took place on the very day of transfer, but the statistical analysis I have set forth earlier shows that just 27 out of 452 inmates who died in Auschwitz and Birkenau after their transfer, died on the very day of transfer from Monowitz, out of a total of 2,769 transferred inmates – all of whom, for Rausch, as I will document immediately, were destined for extermination and only "a few of them" exceptionally managed to save themselves!

The absurdity of this fable was pointed out by former SS *Sturmbannführer* Will Burger, who had been head of the administration of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp from June 1942 to May 1943, and later head of the administration of *all* concentration camps (Office Group D of SS-WVHA). In an affidavit dated 16 December 1947, he stated:⁹⁹

"a) The clothing of deceased inmates was always disinfected, washed and checked for further usability in the Main Camp, and then taken to the clothing warehouse. Items of clothing that had become unusable were sorted out.

b) If it should be claimed that the clothing of inmates who died in Auschwitz or Birkenau was returned just two hours after the transfer from Monowitz, then I must say that this is impossible. For purely technical reasons alone, this is completely out of the question, because the work processes connected with disinfection and cleaning took several days by their very nature."

⁹⁹ Document No. Dü-933, Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 68.

During the IG-Farben Trial, Rausch appeared as a prosecution witness during the hearings on 13 and 14 November 1947. On the first day, he was cross-examined by Dr. Fritz Drischel, Otto Ambros's defense counsel.¹⁰⁰

As I anticipated earlier, the witness claimed that the Buna Inmate Infirmary's register was compiled by him ("I was the one who kept it"; p. 3756). He specified that the register introduced as an exhibit at the trial was the second one; there was a first register, in which the consecutive numbers 1-9793 were noted, and a third one (pp. 3756f.), which evidently started with the number 25501 and ended with an indeterminate number.

Attorney Drischel questioned the witness about this record (p. 3758):

"How were these persons who were sent away for gassing registered in the sick-bay?"

A. It said either 'Sent to Auschwitz', or 'Sent to Birkenau.'

Q. Mr. Rausch, do you mean to say by that that all people who, according to this book, were sent to Auschwitz or Birkenau were sent there only and solely for the purpose of gassing?"

A. I can state the following limitation. Those inmates who, according to this book, were sent to Birkenau went directly to be gassed in every case. All those inmates, however, who were sent to Auschwitz, according to the entries of the book, were intended for gassing originally, but now and again it happened that a few of them were excepted from gassing when they arrived at Auschwitz." (Emphases added.)

In this regard, the witness specified that "if somebody was released from gassing at Auschwitz that was only an exception" (*ibid.*). As noted earlier, this is contradicted by the documents.

The above-mentioned statements of the witness allow refuting the following jaw-dropping statement of his in the affidavit (NI-12365, p. 8):

"The percentage of inmates admitted to the Monowitz infirmary is much lower than the number of inmates who were ill and were not admitted. I estimate that 150,000 to 200,000 [sic] inmates passed through the Monowitz outpatient clinic and infirmary in a year."

If a total of three inmate infirmary registers existed, the first two of which recorded 25,500 admissions in the first 20 months of the inmate infirmary's existence, how is it then possible that there were 124,500-174,500 admissions in the remaining eight months?

Rausch then made another startling statement (p. 3759):

¹⁰⁰ Official Record. United States Military Tribunals Nürnberg. Case No. 6. Tribunal VI. U.S. v. Carl Krauch *et al.* Volume 11. Transcripts (English). 12-17 November 1947, pp. 3564-3778; subsequent pages numbers in text from there unless stated otherwise.

“As far as I remember, the number of those who directly, from the barracks of the camp, were sent to Birkenau, without having passed through the sick-bay at all, was three or four times as high as those who were transported there, from the sick-bay.”

This is another blatant absurdity for reasons of principle, because the camp, by definition, accommodated healthy and fit inmates, while those who were sick and unfit went to the inmate infirmary. I may add that the number of inmates transferred from the inmate infirmary to Birkenau is approximately 3,000. This would mean that 9,000 to 12,000 inmates would have been sent to Birkenau directly from the Monowitz Camp without going through the inmate infirmary. Since the camp’s average occupancy was 6,650 inmates, such a claim presupposes the fable of total camp inmate turnover of at least three times (given also the fictitious mortality of 25,000 inmates).

Rausch also confirmed the fairy tale that

“the clothing which the inmates received on transports to Birkenau and things such as glasses, always were returned to our camp immediately after the inmates had been sent to Birkenau in the same cars in which the inmates had been taken away.” (p. 3764; Emphasis added.)

In Attorney Seidl’s re-cross examination (hearing on 14 November 1947), the witness stated (p. 3777):

“Up to the time of November, 1943 small groups were first of all sent to Auschwitz. The gassing was, in that case, carried out individually, so to speak.”

Apparently, then, gassings of mere individuals were carried out in Auschwitz! Later, in 1959, Rausch returned to the subject:¹⁰¹

“But it wasn’t long before we had the first cases of typhus. The whole transport went back to Birkenau. The barracks were disinfected and scrubbed. Then came the next transport – with the same result. Now we were told that the whole transport with the doctors and nurses would be taken back to Birkenau. We could already see ourselves in the gas chambers. SS Unterscharführer Neubert was very supportive of the nursing staff. He actually managed to keep us out of the transport on the grounds that we were very experienced. We were already in the rows when the names: Lai, Dr. Pejse, Dr. Sliwiński [Śliwiński] and Rausch were called out.

Not all of these transports sent back to Birkenau were gassed. There are survivors. I met some myself later.” (Emphasis added.)

Rausch thus denied his previous statement:

¹⁰¹ WHL, 1656/3/7/998, Statement by Felix Rausch made in Vienna in January 1959, p. 10.

“Those inmates who, according to this book, were sent to Birkenau went directly to be gassed in every case.”

6.2. Robert Elie Waitz

Robert Elie Waitz, a professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Strasbourg, was deported to Monowitz on 3 October 1943 and remained there until 18 January 1945. He was interrogated on 12 November 1947 and rendered an affidavit, which contains blatant lies (NI-12373, p. 2):

“I soon realized that Monowitz was an extermination camp. The inmates were exposed to gradual physical and mental deterioration due to the difficult living conditions, the end of which was usually the gas chamber.

The unambiguous goal was clear: the final devaluation and eventual extermination of the inmates of IG Auschwitz.”

In a collection of testimonies that appeared in France in 1947, Waitz wrote a lengthy memoir that opens with the same lies (Waitz, p. 467):

les déportés sont affermés moyennant une indemnité quotidienne versée aux S.S. “The Monowitz Camp was a so-called labor camp, whose deportees were leased by the I.G. Farben Buna Plant in return for a daily allowance paid to the SS. In reality, the camp was an extermination camp. Inmates were tortured by multiple sufferings, leading to a progressive decline that culminated in the gas chamber.

The following pages tell the history of the inmate’s life, and the story of the cruel drama of his suffering. We’ll see how this drama is staged by hateful sadists, who have but one aim: to exterminate the inmate by every conceivable means, and, in the meantime, to degrade him.”

The description of the “gas chamber” is clearly inspired by the fairy tale of the Vrba-Wetzler Report, with some additional embroidery (*ibid.*, p. 471):

“People of all genders, adults and children, are pushed naked into a very large, modern shower room. Each person is given a towel and a piece of soap as they enter. The room is big enough to hold an entire transport. The door is closed. Then, through one or two rectangular openings in the upper part of the room, SS men wearing masks throw in more or less quickly ‘Zyklon’, transported by the Red Cross ambulance. Zyklon, which is widely used in Germany, is used to kill insects and rats in industrial and other premises, ships, etc.... It is described in German hygiene treatises. It releases hydrogen cyanide. According to information obtained, death occurs within 30 seconds to 3 minutes. This period is sometimes much longer, as the quantity of Zyklon is often insufficient. The room was then ventilated, and the doors opened onto a hall. The ‘Sonderkommando’ goes into action. [...] This ‘Sonderkommando’ consists primarily of the Leichenträger [corpse carriers], who carry the corpses, but also specialists such as four

dentists responsible for removing gold teeth, and other inmates who specialize in searching. After the search, the bodies are piled into the cremation furnaces. These furnaces are in constant operation, and local residents watch smoke and sparks fly from their chimneys day and night. The smell that spreads is characteristic enough. The inmates talk constantly about the chimney (Kamin).” (Emphases in original.)

It is clear that the witness did not even know that the four crematoria at Birkenau had a total of six chimneys. The duration of death from 30 seconds to 3 minutes is absurd: a 3-minute duration would have required an amount of Zyklon B of some 200 kg, a 1-minute execution of some 700 kg!¹⁰²

The description of the SS borders on the ridiculous and grotesque (Waitz, p. 477):

“All these S.S. non-commissioned officers are brutes, sadists and looters, seeking to ‘organize’ as much as possible. For them, and especially for the few truly convinced S.S., the inmate is not a man. He personifies evil. He represents an animal species that must be punished and made to suffer by all possible means before being exterminated. Feelings of pity and humanity are generally unknown to them. Most are venal, greedy for the currency, toys and pens of newcomers.”

On the subject of “selections,” Waitz was very laconic in the affidavit. In the book, however, he discussed it at length. I summarize the essentials:

“Selection is the process of choosing the inmates to be sent to the gas chamber. It took place in the infirmary and in the camp.”

At the infirmary, the “selection” concerned “all those whose future performance will be insufficient.” Although false, this at least has its own logic. The “selections” at the camp, on the other hand, as I have already noted, are completely illogical (*ibid.*, pp. 493-495):¹⁰³

“In the camp, a selection takes place as follows: Suddenly, one evening, after coming back from work, a ‘Blocksperre’ [block curfew] is sounded and announced. The blocks are locked down, and no inmate is allowed to leave his block. In each block, either S.S. (exceptionally the S.S. doctor, rarely the nurse N.C.O.), or usually inmate doctors, pass by. All detainees in the block are paraded in front of them, at an accelerated pace, naked from top to bottom. All those who are very thin are put on a list, even if they have never been to the infirmary for two years, for example, and even if they have fully satisfied their foreman (Meister). [...]

¹⁰² See in this regard Rudolf 2017, Chapter 7, “Zyklon B for the Killing of Human Beings,” pp. 225-296, especially p. 263.

¹⁰³ *Idem*, pp. 493-495.

A selection takes place in the infirmary every 15 days in winter, and less frequently in summer. In the camp, it takes place three or four times a year. [...]

Selected inmates remain in the camp at first, and don't go out to work. Departure for the gas chamber takes place only a few days later. One morning, on the roll-call square, all the camp's selected inmates are grouped together, flanked by nurses and taken to the infirmary courtyard. From there, they were loaded onto SS trucks. The sick from the infirmary are grouped together in the consultation rooms. [...]

One or 2 hours later, the trucks return with the unfortunate patients' clothes..." (Emphases in original.)

In his affidavit, Waitz had stated (NI-12373, p. 7):

"The selected inmates, who were living corpses, were transported from Monowitz on open trucks along the factory road to the gassing. Clothes, glasses etc. of the gassed inmates came back to Monowitz directly from Birkenau on the same vehicles." (Emphasis added.)

Leaving out the last point, which I dealt with earlier, it turns out that the "selections" affected "very thin" inmates, "even if they have never been to the infirmary for two years," which is blatant nonsense.

To his affidavit, Waitz added an attachment, which was very important to him and which he introduced as follows (NI-12373, p. 8):

"The attached table was drawn up on the basis of a one-off investigation by my colleague Dr. Wellers, currently assistant to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris, in the Monowitz laboratory in 1944, in order to provide information on the average state of health of the inmates. This shows above all the weight loss (average weight of 48 kg for group C) as well as the strong reduction of the protein content in the blood and the duration of malnutrition."

Antoni Makowski observes in this regard (Makowski, p. 164):

*"Also in late 1944, an attempt was made to determine the influence of camp living conditions on the organism of the inmates on the basis of laboratory investigations (Prof. Waitz and chemist Dr. Wellers). A series of hematological and biochemical research was carried out on 26 inmates. A great deal of effort was expended in this work, especially in procuring the necessary reagents (gradually supplied by the laboratory of the [industrial] complex). The small scale of the research did not allow any definitive conclusions to be drawn, but the contribution of the work and the ambition to overcome the series of overlapping difficulties deserves to be emphasized. The authors published the results of their research in 1947 [in a French journal, the *Journal de Physiologie*]."*

The aforementioned table consists of 34 rows and 27 columns, the first of which lists the physical and biochemical parameters examined (*e.g.*, age, height, weight, blood analytical data, etc.), while the remaining 26 are each devoted to one inmate, grouped into five groups:

- “Group (educational inmates)”: five inmates;
- “Group (dietary supplement)”: five inmates;
- “Group (debilitated)”: six inmates;
- “Group (debilitated with edema)”: five inmates;
- “Group ([illegible])”: five inmates.

Therefore, the “average weight of 48 kg” concerns only five inmates who were “debilitated with edema”!

In Group A (“E. Haefl.”), which probably refers to educational inmates, the situation was completely different, as can be seen from the relevant data I present below:

Table 10: Health Condition of Monowitz Educational Inmates

	Group A (Educational Inmates)				
Age (Years)	20	31	30	21	38
Detention Time	10 Days	6 Days	5 Days	9 Days	7 Days
Duration of Insufficient Nutrition	/	/	/	/	/
Height	1.53	1.68	1.67	1.62	1.72
Former Weight	68	64	64	62	72
Current Weight	61	65	65	62	70

As can be seen, the inmates’ weight increased by 1 kg in two cases.

It is more than evident that this table, because of its exceptional limitations in terms of numbers and time, proves nothing and is not representative of anything.

Georges Wellers did not participate in the IG-Farben Trial and did not even give an affidavit.

During the trial hearing when Waitz testified (14 Nov. 1947),¹⁰⁴ he insisted with incredible arrogance on the ridiculous fairy tale that Monowitz was an extermination camp. Attorney Drischel asked him for an explanation of this (p. 3785):

Q. If I understand you correctly, you want to say that the SS in Monowitz tried to gradually exterminate and kill human beings there?

A. Yes, but by using them for work while waiting for their extermination.

Q. Dr. Waitz, do you want to say, furthermore – and be very careful about that – that the I.G. Farben who used human beings on their construction

¹⁰⁴ Official Record. United States Military Tribunals Nürnberg. Case No. 6. Tribunal VI. U.S. v. Carl Krauch *et al.* Volume 11. Transcripts (English). 12-17 November 1947, pp. 3778-3808; subsequent pages numbers in text from there unless stated otherwise.

plant, had the very mere intention of only exterminating people, and that they used them for that very purpose; or didn't you make a distinction between the SS and the I.G. Farben?

A. The I.G. knew what happened – I.G. didn't give the inmates who worked in Monowitz material conditions which you usually give to workers who work in a plant."

Subsequently, Attorney Seidl returned to the issue (p. 3806):

"Q. Witness, do you seriously want to say that it was the intention of I.G. Farben to destroy the inmates? At first they gave them courses which lasted for months and cost considerable money and made skilled workers out of them."

Waitz replied that, "if I.G. spent that much money, it would have done better to keep the skilled workers in a good state of health who had already arrived in Monowitz", meaning that the witness attributed his own stupidity to I.G. Farben. In his testimony, the witness moreover added bad faith to stupidity, as is attested by his further answers (p. 3803):

"Q. [Seidl] How many patients died in the hospital in Monowitz within the course of one year?

A. During one year about 10,000 dead...

Q. Died in the hospital...?

A. ...disappeared from the camp – 10,000.

Q. Witness, I asked you how many patients died within one year in the hospital in camp Monowitz.

A. Between 900 and 1,000."

This was an incontrovertible self-contradiction to his fable of the "extermination camp."

Waitz also had the effrontery to insist that in January 1945, amid the chaos of evacuation transports and overcrowding in the western camps, living conditions at Buchenwald were better than those that existed in Monowitz in 1944 (p. 3802). Much more credible is the statement of former inmate Franz Fürstenberg that his weight decreased by 22 pounds at Buchenwald, "in a short time, due to the much-worse living conditions."

On 26 June 1962, Waitz was interrogated by Investigative Judge Dr. Dux of the District Court of Frankfurt on Main during the pre-trial investigation into the matter of Baer and others for murder (which resulted in the 1964-65 Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial). He recounted in detail his alleged experiences at Monowitz.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁵ HHSStAW, 461-37638, Hauptakten Band 68, pp. 12791-12997, here p. 12792.

“After a few days in Monowitz, I was appointed as an inmate doctor or rather nurse. My area of activity was the outpatient department. I also had to carry out rounds on patients in the internal ward. I carried out this work until I was transported away from Monowitz.”

This already refutes claims by witnesses that medical personnel recruited from among the detainees were not qualified. Waitz then dwelt at length on the alleged selections:¹⁰⁶

“The selections were as follows:

SS Nurse Neubert selected inmates to be gassed both in the camp and in the inmate infirmary. Neubert worked together with the Polish physician Dr. Stephan Budjazek [recte: Budziaszek] on the selections in the camp. Neubert carried out the selections in the camp all by himself. The inmates selected in the camp were presented to the doctor again in the infirmary; at least I believe that this was the case. Some of the inmates selected in the inmate infirmary were also presented to the doctor again. According to my recollection, it also happened that the selection by Neubert and Budjazek was final. [...] In my opinion, Neubert developed his own initiative in all the selections. [...]

The inmates who had been selected for the gas chamber were recorded in a list. The list was then first sent to the political department. In this way, it sometimes took 3, 5 or even 10 days before the inmates were picked up for the gas chamber in Birkenau. [...] When it is brought to my attention that the defendant Neubert has stated that selected inmates were transferred to the inmate infirmary at Auschwitz I, I consider this argument to be absurd. The selections were carried out with the aim of gassing the selected inmates. All SS men were aware of this. Some Scharführer told us, for example, that those selected went through the chimney. Occasionally, an inmate was transferred to the Auschwitz inmate infirmary for further treatment, but these were isolated cases. These people were picked out individually. They were not chosen as part of the selections. The selections happened for the purpose of gassing.”

This testimony was visibly focused on Gerhard Neubert, who was one of the defendants during the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, while Waitz was one of his accusers. As was almost always the case in such instances, the witness reshaped his earlier statements to make it fit to the defendant of the day. Because of this, Neubert became the main architect of “selections,” which he even allegedly carried out all by himself and on his own initiative!

Prominent among the new nonsense proffered by the witness is the three to ten days of waiting period for “those selected” before being

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 12792-12974.

gassed, which is in blatant contrast to all the testimony made at the IG-Farben Trial, according to which the witnesses saw the alleged *immediate* shipping back to Monowitz of the transferred detainees' uniforms as "proof" of their instant killing.

Waitz aprioristically ruled out the possibility that the inmates transferred from the Buna Inmate Infirmary were sent to inmate infirmaries at Auschwitz and Birkenau, but in support of this assertion, he offered only vapid testimonial chatter, with the classic reference to indeterminate SS men who allegedly had confirmed it. He did not explain why one part of the transfers was sent to Birkenau and the other to Auschwitz, where, from the orthodox perspective, no gas chamber is said to have been in operation at that time, so that his claim that "selections" were made "with the aim of gassing" is inexplicable in those cases. He admitted that some inmates were sent "to the Auschwitz inmate infirmary for further treatment," yet only as an exception, but as demonstrated earlier, this is completely false.

6.3. Gerhard Neubert

Gerhard Neubert, as I have already mentioned, was one of the defendants at the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, but on 23 July 1964, he was declared "unfit to face trial" because he suffered from a nephropathy (chronic loss of kidney function). However, he returned to the dock during the second Auschwitz trial (14 Dec. 1965 – 16 Sept. 1966), at the end of which he was sentenced to three and a half years in prison "for aiding and abetting murder."

It needs no emphasis that, at the time of the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, the fairy tale imposed by the IG-Farben Trial had turned into a historical-judicial dogma, which no defendant ever dared challenge. In this context, the answers Neubert provided to the German investigators are particularly revealing. During his interrogation of 21 March 1962, he stated:¹⁰⁷

“Question of the court: What happened to these inmates in Auschwitz or Birkenau?”

Answer of the witness: As far as I know, the inmates were sent to Auschwitz or Birkenau for further treatment. But what happened to them then is beyond my knowledge.

Question from the court: What do you know about gassing or ‘lethal injections’ of sick inmates?

¹⁰⁷ Richterliche Vernehmung des Angeklagten Gerhard Neubert vom 21.3.1962. HHSStAW, 461-37638, Hauptakten Band 64, pp. 11944f.

Answer of the witness: Nobody was lethally injected or gassed in Monowitz. Such things may have happened in Auschwitz or Birkenau. But I know nothing definite about this.”

During the interrogation of 5 June 1962, he stated:¹⁰⁸

“Question of the court: What happened to the persons transferred to Birkenau?”

Answer of the accused: They came to Birkenau to the main hospital.

Reproach of the court: Are you seriously claiming not to have known that those transferred to Birkenau were killed? You are the first SS man in these proceedings to make such an assertion. All the witnesses and defendants heard so far have stated that the removal from the inmate infirmary was linked to the killing. What do you say to this?

Answer of the accused: Nobody told me that the selected inmates were taken away for gassing.

Reproach of the court: It may be that the doctor in charge did not tell you this explicitly. However, it was generally known that selection was tantamount to gassing, even for the witness Stephan Buthner, with whom you were constantly together, it was a well-known fact that the selected inmates were gassed.

Statement by the accused: I was not present when the people were gassed. It has been said that gassings were carried out in Auschwitz, but it was never officially stated that inmates selected in the infirmary or during other selections were sent to the gas chamber.”

It is clear that Neubert knew nothing about the alleged gassings, and his concession to the investigating judge’s intimidation confirms this: the latter spoke of gassings at Birkenau, while he admitted that he knew of (non-existing) gassings at Auschwitz!

The fact that the investigating judge was forced to resort to alleged “common knowledge” invented during the IG-Farben Trial shows that not even the German judiciary had the slightest evidence of these alleged gassings – neither documental nor even testimonial. In fact, no witness claimed to have witnessed the gassing of any group of inmates transferred from the Monowitz Inmate Infirmary (or to have seen them in the vicinity of any “gas chamber”). The main witnesses adduced at the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial – Curt Posener,¹⁰⁹ Stefan Buthner (p. 15286), Oskár Betlen (pp. 15286f.), Robert Waitz (pp. 15288f.) and Norbert Wollheim (pp. 15289f.) – were merely former Monowitz inmates who accused Neubert only of having carried out “selections” in this camp.

¹⁰⁸ HHStAW, 461-37638, Hauptakten Band 68, pp. 12620-12624.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, Band 80, pp. 15285f.; subsequent pages numbers in the text from there unless stated otherwise.

6.4. Hermann Langbein

Hermann Langbein, who had been the Auschwitz garrison physician's secretary, made the following reasoned statements:¹¹⁰

"Neubert came to me with the so-called weekly reports. The following was entered in these weekly reports: the daily status of the camp, the daily occupancy of the inmate infirmary, the number of daily deaths and, as far as I remember, also sections on infectious diseases. Transfers to Birkenau were listed in the column of deaths cases on the day in question. Transfers to the inmate infirmary of the Auschwitz I Main Camp were listed under the heading 'transfers,' and appeared on the same day in the weekly report of the Main Camp's inmate infirmary. I always compared these figures in the weekly reports very carefully in order to know where selections were made in the inmate infirmaries and to what extent. I am not aware of any cases of transfers from Monowitz to the inmate infirmary of the Birkenau men's camp. Moreover, such a transfer would have been absurd because the Monowitz Concentration Camp was better equipped than the one in Birkenau. Finally, it should be mentioned that transfers from Monowitz to the inmate infirmary of the Auschwitz I Camp were much rarer than transfers to Birkenau for gassing."

It is utterly implausible that inmates who, in the lists of transfers to Birkenau from the Buna inmate infirmary, were registered as "transfers", would then have been listed "in the column of death cases" in these weekly reports, of which not a single specimen exists. That, on the other hand, "transfers" bound for Auschwitz were registered precisely as "transfers," contradicts the general thesis that these transfers were also killed, in which case they, too, should have appeared in the column of death cases.

Langbein's assertion that not a single instance of transfers from Monowitz to the Birkenau Inmate Infirmary was known to him is patently false, because, as I have shown earlier, various transfer lists expressly mention the BIIIf hospital camp as a destination. That this was less well equipped than Buna Inmate Infirmary is a far-fetched assertion, to say the least, and finally that the transfers to Auschwitz were "much rarer" than those to Birkenau is belied by the documents.

Although Langbein did not say so explicitly, he evidently did not believe that inmates transferred to Auschwitz were destined for death. Hence, his claim that inmates transferred to Birkenau were destined for gassing is

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Band 68, pp. 12701-12712. The quoted passage is taken from a lengthy statement (12 pages) that Langbein made in front of Investigating Judge Dux on 18 and 19 June 1962. This passage contains everything the witness reported on Neubert.

all the more abusive, because due to his function as secretary of the Garrison physician, he was precisely working in Auschwitz, not Birkenau.

6.5. Norbert Wollheim

Norbert Wollheim, who in 1950 sued IG Farben for compensation (see Wagner, pp. 311-315), can be considered a delayed-action false witness. If we follow his affidavit of 3 June 1947 (NI-9807), he knew nothing about the inmate infirmary, any “selections” or “gassings,” despite his long stay at the Monowitz Camp from 11 March 1943 to 18 January 1945. Instead, he dwelt on alleged mistreatments, overcrowding, having been forced to unload heavy bags of cement and the like. The same is true for his interrogation of 13 November 1947, in which he reiterated these themes.¹¹¹

During the 16 August 1963 interrogation by Public Prosecutor Vogel of the Frankfurt District Court, Wollheim suddenly showed himself to be very well informed about the “selections” made “routinely” by Neubert and “Budjaczek, who now carries the name Dr. Buthner,” and in this context named them at least six times. In this regard, he took up the silly themes invented years earlier by his former fellow inmates:¹¹²

“As our friends from the inmate registration office told us on request, they were transferred to Birkenau by truck soon after we left for work; a few hours later, this truck returned to the camp with the inmates’ clothes, belts and shoes, but without the inmates themselves.”

This witness also regurgitated his previous statements to accuse the defendant in the prosecution’s crosshairs at that time, Neubert:

“According to our knowledge of the entire facility, there was no doubt for me and the inmates who stayed behind that the inmates selected by Neubert and Budjaczek, who were considered unfit for further labor deployment, were sent to the gas chambers immediately after their transfer to Birkenau.”

6.6. Gustav Herzog

Gustav Herzog, who had been deported to Monowitz in late October 1942, rendered an affidavit in Austria on 21 October 1947. He uttered colossal lies in it (NI-12069, p. 2):

“One day in the winter of 1942/43, when the camp population of Buna (Monowitz) was about 3 – 3500 inmates, Hauptsturmfuehrer Schwarz, who

¹¹¹ Official Record, United States Military Tribunals Nürnberg, Case No. 6, Tribunal VI, U.S. v. Carl Krauch *et al.*, Volume 11, Transcripts (English); 12 - 17 November 1947, pp. 3564-3927. The interrogation is on pp. 3700-3718.

¹¹² HHStAW, 461-37638/86, Hauptakten, Band 85, pp. 16437-16441.

was accompanied by Walther Duerrfeld and some SS men from the camp leadership, had all inmates line up in rows of five and march past him. Hauptsturmfuehrer Schwarz had all inmates step out who seemed to be not quite strong. They were surrounded by SS men, and their numbers were noted down. Walther Duerrfeld asked here and there about special occupations, such as electrician or grinder. At that time, about 1000-2000 inmates were selected and immediately sent to the gas chambers. I know this because the inmate registration office, where I was working at the time, received the lists two or three days later with the remark to remove these inmates from the total. This was officially called SB (special treatment)."

This impressive selection with subsequent gassing is completely made up, which is precisely why Danuta Czech, in her *Chronicle* of Auschwitz, does not mention it at all.

The statement that follows can only be characterized as testimonial delusion:

"In the Monowitz office existed a register of all the inmates who passed through Monowitz or its subcamps between October 1942 and the dissolution of the camp in January 1945. The register of the dead was much larger than that of the living. I estimate – and I repeat that I was head of the office for a long time – that the number of living inmates at Buna (Monowitz), with approx. 10,000 inmates, was ultimately matched by a death toll of around 120,000 inmates, and the total number of [living inmates in] the subcamps, 35,000, was matched by approximately 250,000 deaths."

120,000 dead inmates in Monowitz alone, and 250,000 in this camp and all its subcamps!

6.7. Ludwig Hess

Ludwig Hess arrived in Monowitz on 7 November 1942 and remained there until his evacuation. His affidavit is dated 23 January 1947. Among other claims, he made a rather unusual accusation (NI-4191, p. 2):

"The water was completely undrinkable during the entire time I was in Monowitz. The Bacteriological Institute of the Waffen-SS in Birkenau tested the water often and, among other things, also found typhoid-fever bacilli in it. The management of IG Farben Auschwitz was informed of this, but never improved the condition, even though it would have been easy for them to do so."

Dürrfeld's defense lawyers introduced three expert reports on the state of the water taken from the water wells in the Auschwitz and Monowitz region, dated 9 February, 11 May and 5 November 1943¹¹³ (Dü-1062, Exhib-

¹¹³ Dü-1062, Exhibit Dürrfeld No. 37.

it Dürrfeld No. 37). The last one was an “Expert Report on the Hygienic Consistency of the Waterworks for the Settlement of the I.G. Farbenwerke Auschwitz/Upper Silesia and its Water,” carried out by Germany’s “National Institute for Water and Air Quality” (“*Reichsanstalt für Wasser- und Luftgüte*”). The conclusions were as follows:

“In summary, it can therefore be stated that there are no objections to the use of the water from the waterworks for the settlement of the I.G. Farbenwerke Auschwitz for human consumption and use in terms of epidemic hygiene,” even though the pipelines were not flawless.

To this false statement, Hess added a blatant lie refuted by the Death Book:

“In winter, often up to a hundred people died of exhaustion in one day.” (Emphasis added.)

6.8. Erwin Schulhof

Erwin Schulhof arrived in Monowitz on 20 October 1942. In an undated statement, he stated, among other things (NI-7967, p. 2):

“In 1943, a Viennese transport of 2000 inmates arrived. They were first quarantined. There were 2 or 3 cases of typhoid fever, whereupon the entire transport of 2000 inmates was sent into the gas. That happened in Monowitz.”

Since this transport of 2,000 people is invented and never existed, the claim that these phantom deportees were gassed at Monowitz is pathetic at best.

In his book on the Auschwitz death toll, Polish Auschwitz historian Franciszek Piper presents “Table 22: Transports of Jews led directly to Auschwitz by the Vienna Gestapo” (Piper, p. 195). In this table, four transports are listed for all of 1943, with a total number of 176 deportees. According to Jonny Moser in his study on the wartime demography of Austrian Jews, there were 207 deportees in total (Moser, p. 86).

On 25 May 1961, Schulhof deposited a statement in Tel Aviv, which he forwarded to Hermann Langbein, the founder of the International Auschwitz Committee, who in turn summarized it for the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial. In it, Schulhof offered a new version of the just-exposed lie:¹¹⁴

“Mr. Schulhof also remembers that around 1944, two thousand inmates arrived in Monowitz, who, according to his recollection, had been transferred there from Gusen near Mauthausen. This transport was quarantined because typhoid fever had appeared. In the end, these 2,000 inmates were gassed due to the risk of infection. Only the nurses remained alive.”

¹¹⁴ HHStAW, 461-37638, Hauptakten Band 50, p. 9054.

Therefore, the phantom transport from Vienna of 1943 turned into a phantom transport from Mauthausen-Gusen in 1944!

Such a transport existed indeed, but under completely different circumstances. As Czech documents, it arrived at Auschwitz on 10 April 1943 (not 1944) and contained 658 inmates, who were to be employed “in the Buna plants.” They were all admitted to the camp (Nos. 113432-114089). Hence, not a single one of these deportees were “gassed” (Czech 1990, p. 372). The decision had been made on 19 March 1944 to transfer 1,000 inmates (*ibid.*, p. 355, footnote), but on 2 April, the SS WVHA informed Auschwitz that not 1,000 but only 658 inmates would be transferred (*ibid.*, p. 366).

Schulhof added further lies about the role Dürrfeld played at Monowitz:¹¹⁴

“The director of the IG-Werke, Dürrfeld, together with SS Hauptsturmführer Schwarz, carried out a selection of the inmates of this camp in the spring of 1943. Mr. Schulhof can say with certainty that Dürrfeld himself gave signs with his finger during this selection, which resulted in inmates being sorted out. A total of about 90-100 inmates may have been selected back then and later gassed. [...] Finally, Schulhof also remembers the following incident: After an air raid, the camp kitchen broke down. The protective-custody camp leader Schöttl tried to get food for the inmates, and had to overcome resistance from Dürrfeld. Mr. Schulhof overheard a telephone conversation between Schöttl and Dürrfeld, in which Schöttl threatened that he would not allow the inmate units to go to work, if food for the inmates did not arrive immediately.”

There is no need to comment on such nonsense.

6.9. Moses Zlotolow

The aforementioned Moses Zlotolow (see p. 195) declared with unprecedented effrontery (NI-11011, p. 2):

“I know from the reports that, during Buna’s activities in the Monowitz Camp, about 40,000 inmates died of exhaustion during work.”

If one were to take stock of the prosecution’s testimonies from a historiographical and legal point of view – leaving aside for a moment the profusion of lies in them – they, on the whole, have a huge gap, which is obviously also reflected in the indictment of the trial. The two most important documents, the transfer lists from the Buna Inmate Infirmary (NI-15299) and the Inmate Infirmary’s register, the Sick Book (*Krankenbuch*, NI-10186), were both a thorn in the prosecution’s side. From the exterminationist perspective of the trial, it remained an unexplained fact that inmates

from the Monowitz Inmate Infirmary were transferred not only to Birkenau (which allowed false, but logical extermination claims), but also to the Auschwitz Main Camp.

Why to the Auschwitz Main Camp? Witnesses scrambled in vain to find a satisfactory answer, and often simply evaded the question. The fable of systematic extermination of sick inmates by lethal injection was still unknown at the time of the IG-Farben Trial, so that Auschwitz was turned into a kind of antechamber to Birkenau instead.

6.10. Stefan Budziaszek

Because Stefan Budziaszek served as Camp Eldest in the Buna Inmate Infirmary from 20 June 1943 to 18 January 1945, he was a prominent figure among former Monowitz inmates. In 2017, Ewa L. Bacon dedicated an apologetic book to him. It is basically an author-annotated exposition of an interview that the then archivist of the Auschwitz Museum, Tadeusz Iwaszko, conducted in 1974 with Budziaszek, who at the time had changed his last name to Buthner (Bacon, pp. 2f.).

For the IG-Farben Trial, he deposited an affidavit dated 27 October 1947, in which he uttered a variety of lies, like so many of his former co-inmates. I will examine the main ones (NI-12070, p. 1):

“Until mid-1942, after recovering from typhus, I traveled daily by train from the Auschwitz Main Camp to the IG construction site with commandos totaling about 2000 men.

There were about 120 of us in one wagon. In the intense heat, about 4-5 of my comrades suffocated every day in the wagons, where we had to stand crammed together.

At that time, many of my comrades at the IG construction site were shot like sparrows by the SS.

Then, inmate deployment was suspended for a while because typhus had broken out. The whole typhus quarantine was sent into the gas. I myself had a hard time escaping this fate.”

None of these alleged facts are documented: that the strength of the Buna Kommando was 2,000 inmates (until 2 Sept. 1942, the maximum figure was 1,600; Wagner, p. 333); that the SS sent inmates to work in 120 per rail car (a ridiculous exaggeration); that 4-5 inmates suffocated in these cars every day; and that the SS shot inmates “like sparrows.”

Under the date of 3 July 1942, Danuta Czech states that a typhus epidemic had broken out in Auschwitz, and notes that 56 dead inmates were recorded in the Morgue Register, “including those of 24 inmates in the Bu-

na plant squad”. She then comments: “They were probably killed with phenol injections after registering with the SS Doctor in the infirmary admissions room.” (Czech 1990, p. 191).

But this is only her conjecture, unsupported even by testimony (for what little it may be worth). It is the inevitable consequence of her manic obsession with phenol injections, which SS doctors allegedly routinely administered to prevent the spread of epidemics, as she expressly states in her footnote on that page.

Messages intercepted and deciphered by the British indicated that the typhus epidemic had already manifested itself in June of 1942. On the 16th of that month, SS Garrison Physician SS *Obersturmführer* Franz von Bodmann informed the SS WVHA:¹¹⁵

“Status of typhus cases on 15.6.42: zero positive cases and 150 suspected cases (since 8.6.42 106 admissions, 95 discharged cured and 18 deaths).”

On 23 June, Camp Physician Dr. Entress sent the SS WVHA the following radio message:¹¹⁶

“Status of typhus cases on 22.6.42. 0 positive cases and 152 suspected cases (since 14.6.42 49 admissions, 55 discharged cured and 22 deaths).”

This shows that the typhus patients were not liquidated with a lethal injection, but were admitted to the inmate infirmary, were cared for and treated, where some of them eventually died despite treatment. This fact is borne out by the more than 60 “Patient’s charts (typhus) Inmate Infirmary – Block 18” from January 1943 to January 1944¹¹⁷ that are in the possession of the Auschwitz Museum, which Czech knew very well.

In the Morgue Register, the first entries of dead inmates marked “Buna” are dated 5 June 1942 (inmate nos. 30169 and 30831).¹¹⁸ Thereafter, there are recorded: three deaths on 12 June (p. 122), one on the 15th (p. 127), four on the 27th (p. 147) and eleven on 2 July (pp. 154f.). For Czech, these eleven deaths took place “In the Buna plant squad... while working” (1990, p. 191), but the sources (identical to those of 3 July 1942) – the Morgue Register and the Occupancy Book (*Stärkebuch*) – provide no information on the cause of death. It is therefore clear that Czech completely arbitrarily considered these inmates as having died while on the job, and the above-mentioned 24, as murdered with phenol injection. Equally arbi-

¹¹⁵ TNA, HW 16-19. German Police Decodes Nr 3 Traffic: 16.6.42. ZIP/GPDD 126/19.6.42, no 4.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 23.6.42. ZIP/GPDD 140/28.6.42, no 1.

¹¹⁷ ISD, Ordner Nr. 67b-c.

¹¹⁸ APMO, D-AuI-5/1, p. 115; subsequent pages numbers in text from there unless stated otherwise.

rarily she excluded *a priori* that the above-mentioned 24 inmates simply could have died, all or in part, of typhus.

The only certain fact is that Budziaszek's claims about the daily deaths of four to five inmates in the rail cars, and the SS's "sparrow shootings," are false. Next, as for the victims of the "selections" for typhus, he knew nothing about any alleged phenol injections, as he claimed that these inmates were sent "into the gas."

It should also be noted that Budziaszek is a living, physical refutation of his own claim, because he fell ill with typhus and was treated and healed, never suffocated in the rail cars, nor fell victim to the SS's savage "sparrow shootings" – a true serial miracle worker!

Budziaszek further stated (NI-12070, p. 4):

"On the basis of the statistics we kept in Monowitz, we inmates established that about 23,000 inmates perished in Buna Auschwitz",

which is a blatant lie, as I documented earlier. False and even ludicrous, on the other hand, is the witness's claim that the IG Farben management never did anything to improve the living and working conditions of the inmates, but rather (*ibid.*, pp. 4f.),

"if there were any better conditions, such as in the infirmary (toilet with running water, water pipes, operating theater that was reasonably well equipped), it was all due to the initiative and energy of the inmates, who had stolen all kinds of materials from the IG construction site in order to improve the conditions in Monowitz by their own efforts,"

which merely testifies to his boundless impudence. Regarding the claimed "selections," Budziaszek stated (*ibid.*, p. 3):

"Since the length of stay for sick inmates in the infirmary was limited (temporarily 3 weeks), weak inmates were selected and transported back to Auschwitz or Birkenau for so-called special treatment, i.e. in most cases to be gassed. There was no room for these sick inmates in the Monowitz Infirmary, as the IG did not want to pay for inmates unable to work for longer than a certain period of time, and was only interested in healthy inmates."

He later returned to the issue in more detail (*ibid.*, p. 5):

"During my time in Monowitz, three large selections of up to 300 inmates each took place. In the infirmary, as already mentioned, smaller selections always took place at certain intervals, as the inmates admitted there for a certain period of time had to make room for new inmates.

The selected inmates were sent to Auschwitz or Birkenau without shoes. We recognized the known numbers on the suits that were sent back soon after-

wards, and therefore knew that the inmate who had worn the suit with this and that number was no longer alive."

All these statements are false, and also contradict what the witness himself had asserted at the beginning (*ibid.*, pp. 2f.):

"In the early days in Monowitz, it was even common at the time for sick inmates, often surgical cases, to be transported to the Main Camp in Auschwitz for treatment due to the lack of reasonably bearable conditions in the [Monowitz] infirmary. The transport took place on open trolleys – summer and winter – there were up to 50 cases a day."

This is confirmed by documents, although it certainly did not happen with the use of "open trolleys," which is silly black propaganda.

If at first it was standard practice to transfer surgical patients to the inmate infirmary at Auschwitz, then why would later transfers have gone "into the gas"? The nonsense of this claim results from Budziaszek's assertion that "smaller selections always took place at certain intervals," whereas the transfer lists prove in fact that small and very small groups of inmates, sometimes even individual inmates, were sent to Auschwitz almost every day, which is perfectly compatible with hospitalizations, but not at all with the fable of "selections."

The witness also did not explain by what criteria and why some selected inmates were sent to Auschwitz and others to Birkenau, and it is clear that he had no idea.

Summarizing and commenting on Budziaszek's statements, Ewa Bacon wrote (Bacon, p. 94):

"However, as soon as the SS doctors perceived the hospital as 'crowded,' prisoner doctors maneuvered to keep the hospital census as low as possible to limit selections and avoid SS doctor scrutiny. Wagner places the limit of the hospital at 5% of the camp inmates. It is possible that the stated percentage of 'permitted' patients in the hospital varied over time, since Makowski mentions both a 5% limit and a 10% limit. Stefan mentions the 10% figure.

In October 1943 (four months after Stefan was moved to Auschwitz III), the head of the SS economic office, the WVHA, Oswald Pohl, declared that system-wide, 'I have made it our priority that we allow no more than 10% of all inmates to be unfit for work due to illness.' At the lower limit and with a Buna-Monowitz camp population pushing 10,000, the hospital capacity was 500 men; at the upper limit, 1,000 men."

She is referring to Pohl's directive of 26 October 1943, in which the goal is indeed stated that "no more than 10% of all inmates may be unfit for work due to illness", but it was, as I have shown in the relevant quotation (see

Chapter 2, p. 23), to be achieved by improving all aspects of inmates' lives and work. The aim was thus to make sure that no more than 10% of the camp population fell ill by treating them well, whereas the witness-peddled legend has it that 10% was the limit of inmates who could fall ill, and all the excess was to be gassed.

The author also candidly admits that

“the process of selections in Buna-Monowitz is difficult to document. Danuta Czech chronicles of daily events in Auschwitz I but does not address Buna-Monowitz directly. Wagner’s careful research links the last huge camp-wide selection, which also hit Buna-Monowitz, with the late fall 1944 destruction of the gas chambers in Birkenau.”

In practice, the only allegedly attested selection with subsequent gassing is the one that appears in the “Notes of a Member of the Special Squad” mentioned earlier (p. 194), whose data was completely and blatantly invented by the camp resistance.

After this, Bacon prints a long passage of Budziaszek’s statements (*ibid.*, pp. 100f.):

“During my incarceration in KL Auschwitz there were two – maybe three – large selections directed by the SS Lagerarzt [camp doctor]. These selections took place only among the prisoners in the camp hospital. There was only one camp-wide selection. It began when the Lagerführer [camp leader] observed that a noticeable number of men marching off to their work units (Kommandos) were bandaged or looked ill – in a word, were on the verge of collapse from exhaustion and useless as workers. The camp commanders called for a selection (the order was given by Schöttl), with the concurrence of Commander Schwartz.

Initially, the prisoner doctors from the camp hospital were supposed to do a first selection, but they only chose five prisoners. Then SS SDG [nurse] Neubert stepped forward and did another exam of all the prisoners in the camp – this took place at the evening roll call. The ‘selected’ prisoners were supposed to report to the camp hospital. I remember this exactly because I had to accompany Neubert going through the barracks, but unfortunately I don’t remember the exact date of the selection. It could have been in the summer of 1944. The next day, when the prisoners selected by Neubert showed up at the hospital, SS Lagerarzt Fischer made yet another selection, keeping one-third in the camp (Monowitz) and sending the rest to Birkenau. I don’t remember the exact number of prisoners that went to Birkenau then, but it was perhaps 100 or 120. Heymann was angry with me about this and wanted to know why I didn’t influence Neubert to choose fewer prisoners.

I explained that Neubert actually chose prisoners who were not all that sick to increase, paradoxically, the hope of saving those selected. I knew in fact that the second round of selections carried out the next day by the SS Lagerarzt – who immediately saw the obvious – would have to leave a lot of the selected in the camp. My calculations were borne out: as I said, Lagerarzt [camp physician] Fischer ordered two-thirds of the selected prisoners off the list. Only the remaining one-third were moved (Verlegung [transfer]) to Birkenau. The selected prisoners were driven off in two or three trucks. We understood the tragic end which awaited these prisoners.”

Budziaszek therefore confirmed that the alleged “selections” normally took place at the inmate infirmary. During his stay at Monowitz, (from 20 June 1943 to 18 January 1945), there was “only one camp-wide selection,” but he was unable to indicate even in which month it took place (“in the summer of 1944”); this “selection” involved 100-120 inmates, which means that the witness knew nothing about the “selection” of 2,000 detainees that is said to have taken place on 17 October 1944 – an event that wouldn’t have been forgotten easily, had it been real.

In conclusion, Budziaszek’s testimony confirms the legend-like nature of the story of “selections” with subsequent “gassings.”

But even in the sphere of black propaganda, there is always a bigger fish ready to devour the small one. In the immediate aftermath of the war, a former co-inmate violently lashed out at the false witness Budziaszek by accusing him of having been a vile mass murderer (Blaß, p. 389):

“In June 1943, Stefan Budziaszek from Auschwitz became camp elder of the infirmary, a Polish fascist doctor who, together with the SS, practiced his anti-Semitism by sending as many Jews as possible to Birkenau for gassing. The gas oven [sic!] of Birkenau was the constant spectre that threatened every individual.

At the beginning of the camp, all the seriously ill were immediately transferred to Auschwitz, where they usually became victims of the gas chamber. Later, when this method was no longer sufficient, and hundreds of starving people staggered through the camp alongside the seriously ill, the SS doctors removed all the physically weak and sent them to Birkenau for gassing in transports of often 3 to 400 inmates. The SS murderer who raged the worst was the doctor Endres [Entress]. But others, Hauptsturmführer Fischer and König, also selected such death transports from time to time. Budziaszek was not content with this, however, but repeatedly made suggestions for extermination transports, so that the inmate doctors of the infirmary finally stood unanimously against him. In order to circumvent this resistance, Budziaszek one day demanded a list of the physically weak, who he declared should receive food allowances. The inmate doctors naturally

wrote down as many names as possible, so that as many of their comrades as possible could receive an allowance. This entire list was sent for gassing – 387 inmates as victims of a Polish anti-Semite! Of course, he could use this trick only once. In total, around 23,000¹¹⁹ inmates were sent to their deaths during the 26 months that the Monowitz Camp existed.”

Apparently, the anonymous editor of the report cited above was Stefan Heymann. In 1946, Eugen Kogon summarized it as follows (Kogon 1946, pp. 205f.):

“It also happened that inmates themselves handed over their fellow inmates to be killed by the SS. In June 1943, Stefan Budciaszek [sic] from Auschwitz became Kapo of the infirmary of Monowitz, a subcamp of Auschwitz Concentration Camp. Budcaiszek was a fascist Polish doctor who, together with the SS, confirmed his anti-Semitism by sending as many Jews as possible to Birkenau for gassing. He worked mainly with the SS doctor Dr. Endres [Entress], who was the worst perpetrator. Other SS doctors, such as the SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. Fischer and Dr. König, also selected such death transports from time to time. Budciaszek was not content with this, but repeatedly made suggestions for extermination transports of his own, so that the inmate doctors of the infirmary finally stood unanimously against him. In order to circumvent this resistance, one day, as Stephan Heymann from Mannheim reported, who had been an inmate scribe in the Monowitz infirmary for a long time, Budciaszek demanded a list of debilitated inmates, allegedly in order to give them special allowances. The inmate doctors then wrote out as many names as possible. 387 men became gas victims of this Pole! Of course, he could only use this trick once. During the 26 months that the Monowitz Camp existed, a total of 23,000 inmates were sent to their deaths by gas.”

After Budziaszek had protested, Kogon made a correction, asserting that Heymann had not repeated the allegations, so he deleted the passage in question in a new edition of his book (Kogon 1959, p. 258, note 28).

Subsequently Buthner/Budziaszek was the subject of a criminal investigation by the Frankfurt public prosecutors (an arrest warrant was issued against him on 6 April 1960), but he was eventually completely cleared of all charges in a decision of 12 September 1975 (see Wagner, pp. 321-323).

On 3 May 1960, he was questioned as a “suspect” by Public Prosecutor Kügler at the Frankfurt District Court, and had to answer charges by his former co-inmate Kurt Posener.¹²⁰

¹¹⁹ Curiously, this is the same figure given by Budziaszek, which means that it was one of the many stereotypes of black propaganda about Monowitz.

¹²⁰ HHSStAW, 461-37638/32, Hauptakten Band 31, pp. 5281-5289; subsequent pages numbers in text from there unless stated otherwise.

In his account of his personal experience, Buthner/Budziaszek debunked even more categorically the legends prevailing at the IG-Farben Trial (p. 5283):

“We were taken by truck to the Auschwitz Main Camp. My physical condition was miserable due to the previous imprisonment and the treatment I had suffered there. Among other things, I had suffered broken ribs during interrogation and both my eardrums had been punctured. I was also hung up on a chain for 2 hours with my arms crossed on my back. My lower right leg was injured by being beaten with a stick. During an interrogation, I was hit on the testicles with a wooden hammer by the interrogator, Hauptscharführer Siebert, in Montelupich prison. This resulted in a large hematoma and subsequent testicular atrophy. When I arrived in Auschwitz, I weighed only 48 kg. When we were unloaded from the truck, we were beaten with rifle butts. I suffered a broken forearm as a result.”

He was thus the ideal candidate for the “gas chamber,” instead he was saved through a series of miracles (*ibid.*):

“I was first sent to Block 10. As I see things today, the broken forearm saved me, because I didn’t have to go to work, but was sent to an infirmary (Block 22), where my arm was put in a cast. Otherwise, I would probably have died within the first 14 days.

After my recovery, I worked as a laboratory assistant in Block 28, where I contracted typhus. I was unconscious for 13 days. At the beginning of May, I was discharged from the infirmary with edema and physical debilitation.”

Another typical “gas chamber” case! Perhaps Buthner/Budziaszek did not remember that, according to the trial legend he previously embraced, even inmates merely *suspected* of having contracted typhus were allegedly “gassed” to prevent the spread of this contagion.

Instead, he was sent to work at Monowitz, where inmates were transported in a freight car, into which 140 people were crammed (in his statement of 27 October 1947, he had settled for just 120), and during the transport “there were several death cases a day from suffocation” (*ibid.*).

In August 1942, a typhus epidemic broke out, and *Kommando Buna* was on lockdown at Auschwitz. Buthner/Budziaszek was sent to the Jawischowitz Subcamp, where he established an infirmary together with two Hungarian doctors and SS *Unterscharführer* Wloka (p. 5284):

“Wloka also provided us with instruments for surgical operations, after an order had been issued in the spring of 1943 according to which it was forbidden to transport Jewish inmates who needed surgery to the Main Camp. In this way, we managed to help the Jewish inmates. I performed many abdominal operations there (acute appendectomy). All the operations were

successful. The camp doctor, Dr. Entress, tolerated this and even helped with the procurement of suture material.”

It is obvious that Dr. Entress did not just “tolerate” this but actually ordered and organized the operations.

On 20 June 1946, Buthner/Budziaszek was transferred to Monowitz and assigned to the infirmary, which at that time was controlled by communist inmates: Heymann (secretary), Rausch (office) and Posener (Kapo). For this reason, Buthner/Budziaszek had disagreements with them, especially with Heymann. He then described the process of “selections” (p. 5287):

“The SS doctor walked through the infirmary; he had the file cards of the inmates with him. He had the inmate doctors report to him. He then made his decision as to whether the inmate was to be transported or stay. It also happened that the medical orderly Gerhard Neubert made a pre-selection by himself, without an SS doctor. After that, the inmates he selected for transport were always presented to the SS doctor. A camp selection only took place once. [...]

Several small selections and only two large selections took place in the infirmary at Monowitz at the time I was there. No more than 200 men were selected for each of the two large selections. The small selections were only for those seriously wounded by air raids.”

Buthner/Budziaszek gave no explanation as to where the transferred inmates were sent, particularly why some were sent to Auschwitz and others to Birkenau.

He introduced a new theme, that of “those seriously wounded by air raids.” It is doubtful, however, that many inmates fell into this category as to merit “selections.” In his affidavit of 1 August 1947, engineer Anton Krist, who had been an accident-prevention engineer at Monowitz from 28 January 1943 to 30 June 1944, and head of plant air-raid protection from 1 July 1944 to 24 January 1945, accurately described the air-raid defense measures taken at the camp, including for the inmates, and outlined the following summary of air-raid damage:¹²¹

“About 4,000 bombs were dropped during three American and two Russian raids. Some of the bombs were dropped as carpet bombs. Mostly 500 kg bombs were used. The losses were very low. However, I can no longer give exact figures. They were roughly as follows: 10 prisoners of war, 12 inmates, 20 foreigners, 15 Germans.”

¹²¹ Affidavit by Anton Krist dated 1 August 1947. Dü-126. Dürrfeld Exhibit No.45, p. 4.

6.11. Kurt Posener

Kurt Posener signed an affidavit on 3 June 1947. He recounted the initial transport of inmates from Auschwitz to Monowitz as follows (NI-9808, p. 2):

“The inmates selected for this had to get up at 4 o’clock in the morning, were taken to the train, 100 of them crammed into a closed wagon, and transported to Monowitz. [...] At 6 o’clock in the evening, the inmates were herded back into the wagons, and often arrived at the Auschwitz camp late at night. One such working day claimed an average of 100 – 150 lives.”

Hence, according to Posner, the inmates did not travel in 120-140 per wagon, as Budziaszek had claimed, and they also did not suffocate during the journey. On the other hand, they perished in far greater numbers while working. The witness’s account is a pathetic apologia for the alleged initiatives of an inmate committee which, through theft and bribery, allegedly greatly improved living conditions at the camp. For example, an illegal “disinfection room” was presumably set up by taking the necessary materials from IG-Farben stocks (*ibid.*, p. 5), a number of barracks were illegally added to the infirmary, and even “devices such as electrifying machines, pantostat electrotherapy devices, healing suns, heating boxes” were built this way! (*ibid.*, p. 6)

Of the alleged “selections,” the witness knew only that “sick inmates unfit for work went to Birkenau to be gassed.” (*ibid.*)

Dr. Friedrich Entress¹²² had been camp physician at Monowitz from March to 20 October 1943, and therefore should have been perfectly familiar with the matter. Instead, he could only provide this insipid answer (NI-6160, p. 7):

“If the disease was at an advanced stage and there was no prospect of recovery in the foreseeable future, the inmate in question was sent to the Auschwitz main camp and from there through a selection process to Birkenau for gassing.”

He did not even know that the alleged lethal injections had to be phenol-based, because he stated (NO-2368, p. 3):

“In Auschwitz, the injections were carried out with liquid cyanide.” (Emphasis added.)

¹²² Entress had been sentenced to death at the Mauthausen trial (U.S. v Hans Altfuldisch and others, March 29-May 13, 1946), but had applied for a pardon (Nov. 5, 1946). On April 14, 1947 he made two affidavits, one to be used at the Pohl trial (U.S. v Oswald Pohl *et al.*, Jan. 13-Nov. 3, 1947) (NO-2368), the other at the IG-Farben trial (NI-6190), evidently in the hope that his application would be granted. For this he completely accepted the Allied propaganda, but this was to no avail, for he was executed on May 28, 1947.

Hence, inmates destined for killing were first “selected” at the Buna Inmate Infirmary, then sent to Auschwitz, where they were “reselected” for Birkenau! But wouldn’t it have been easier to send them directly to Birkenau? Here again takes over the principle that each accuser projected his own stupidity onto the SS.

There is no need to invoke Occam’s Razor to establish what various documents also attest to, namely that a transfer to Auschwitz meant admission to the local inmate infirmary, and this applies for the same reasons to transfers to Birkenau as well.

6.12. Hans Münch

This was explicitly stated by Hans Münch, the “good” doctor at Auschwitz, who participated as a witness during the IG-Farben Trial. During an interrogation by Karl Hoffmann, Otto Ambros’s defense counsel, on 11 May 1947, Münch let the truth slip out:¹²³

“Q. How was this medical care given to [sic; at] Monowitz?”

A. The subsidiary and branch camps – Monowitz, in particular, had a so-called hospital building which was equipped like a hospital, and that meant that it was a sick bay that was destined only for short treatment. More serious cases and sicknesses that took long to cure were transferred to Auschwitz or to Birkenau.”

Dr. Münch was the only defendant during the Polish show trial at Krakow who was acquitted. From September 1943 to January 1945, he had been deputy head of the south-eastern branch of the Hygienic-Bacteriological Research Center of the Waffen-SS in Auschwitz, based in the nearby village Rajsko. He was cleared of the charge of performing experiments on inmates by expert witness Prof. Jan Olbrycht, who convinced the Polish tribunal that only chemical-bacteriological analyses were conducted at the Rajsko institute. However, Münch had to pay the price of accepting Polish propaganda, so that in decades to come, he made implausible holocaust statements (see in this regard Rudolf 2023).

When cross-examined by prosecutor Emanuel Minskoff at the aforementioned hearing, Münch immediately gave an example of his mediocre knowledge of Allied propaganda (p. 14327):

¹²³ Official Record, United States Military Tribunals Nürnberg, Case No. 6, Tribunal VI, U.S. v. Carl Krauch *et al.*, Volume 1, Transcripts (English). 11 May – 1 June 1948, pp. 14246-14546, quoted passages on pp. 14326f. Subsequent page numbers in text from there.

“The extermination plant was located at Birkenau. The crematoria and gas chambers were located one or one and half kilometres south-west of the Birkenau camp camouflaged in a small wood.”

However, this description fits not to the crematoria, but to the phantom “bunkers” of Birkenau.

In his deposition, Münch took up the whole baggage of such propaganda: a fictitious order by Hitler (not Himmler) to end the “gassings” (“in the middle of October 1944,” if Münch remembered correctly; p. 14430), the Sonderkommando uprising “in the summer of 1944” (p. 14344). In an excess of zeal, he even claimed to have witnessed a gassing, without providing any details about it (p. 14338):

“Q. Mr. Witness, did you personally ever witness the gassing of human beings?”

A. Yes, I saw one gassing at one time.”

His reactions to the question of the Auschwitz death toll irrefutably proves that he knew nothing about it, and instead became angry by appealing to Polish court statements (p. 14335):

“Q. [Helmuth Dix, defense lawyer of Helmut Schneider] So that over a period of two years over four and half millions came through this little railroad next to your office into Birkenau, right through Auschwitz, isn’t that true?”

A. The figure isn’t important as far as a few millions are concerned, but there were millions anyway that came in.”

“Q. [H. Dix] The Prosecution stated that four and one half millions were gassed. Is that figure not too high as far as your information goes?”

A. In the Auschwitz trial in Krakow three and one million were determined as definitely certain. But it was said in that connection it wasn’t proven whether perhaps it wasn’t more than that.” (p. 14345)

After this digression, when returning to the fate of inmates transferred from the Monowitz Inmate Infirmary, it is easy to understand why Münch hastened to recant his initial claim that these inmates received further medical treatment, as soon as he was pressed a bit by prosecutors (here Minskoff; p. 14339):

“Q. [Minskoff] Mr. Witness, those persons who were in the hospital at Monowitz and were shipped to Auschwitz-Birkenau because of edema and phlegmona, for what purpose were they shipped to Birkenau?”

A. As far as these people were Jews, I must state that most of them were gassed.”

But it is clear that he did not know anything tangible about these alleged gassings either.

The most sensible and most obvious explanation, perfectly in line with the conclusions drawn from the documents, was set forth by former SS *Hauptsturmführer* Karl Sommer, deputy head of Office DII (Inmate Labor Deployment) from the beginning of May 1942 to the German capitulation, in an affidavit dated 23 September 1947. According to this, only essential medical services could be provided at the German labor camps:¹²⁴

“It was therefore intended from the outset that all serious cases of illness and all cases of infectious diseases should not be treated in the labor camp, but in the main camp, where alone there were sufficient hospital facilities (X-ray equipment, etc.) and surgical facilities. I know this from conversations I had with Gruppenführer Glücks, the inspector of the concentration camps.

Therefore, if transports of patients from the Monowitz Camp to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp were carried out, this was certainly nothing out of the ordinary, but was in line with general practice.”

6.13. Bertold Epstein

Dr. Bertold Epstein, a Czechoslovak Jew, signed an affidavit on 3 March 1947. He had already been interrogated at Auschwitz on 7 April 1945 by the Commission of Inquiry into Hitlerite Crimes in Poland, chaired by Polish Minister of Justice Edmund Zalewski. Epstein had been interned in Auschwitz on 30 October 1942. On 17 December of that year, he was transferred to Monowitz, where he was assigned to the infirmary’s outpatient clinic. He remained there until 25 August 1943, when he was sent to Birkenau. In his statements, he mixed truth and lies, creating conspicuous incongruities:¹²⁵

“The sick were allowed to stay at the hospital no longer than 14 days, because this was the period allowed by the factory. If in this time the sick did not recover, they were sent to Auschwitz, where selections and gassings were carried out. At Buna Camp itself, people were killed by phenol, and no selection for gassing was made. Regarding the 14-day treatment period, the following was the rule: the inmate doctors would get the sick who needed longer treatment out already after 12 days, discharging them from the hospital and sending them to work, and after two, three days of work, they would welcome them back to the hospital.

Conditions at the camp were so terrible that some witnesses volunteered to be sent to Auschwitz, because they would rather die there than live in the area of the factory and the camp.

¹²⁴ Dü-427. Dürrfeld Exhibit No. 64.

¹²⁵ NTN, 99, Vol. 17, pp. 23-33; here quoted from pp. 27f.

On 1 May 1943, we learned that gassings had been abolished at Auschwitz. During this period, conditions at the camp improved considerably. A special convalescent ward was established, therapeutic gymnastics was introduced for the inmates, conditions at the camp became lighter, which improved the inmates' mental state."

In the affidavit dated 3 March 1947, he insisted on the inmates' dire living conditions, which soon made them unfit for work (NI-5847, p. 1):

"On average, an inmate laborer's ability to work at I.G. Farben Auschwitz lasted 3-4 months. [...] After about 3-4 months, the inmate was a 'Muselmann', i.e. unfit for work, and was deported to Auschwitz. It was clear to everyone in the camp what danger this entailed: gassing in one of the crematoria."

"In Monowitz, inmates were sometimes monitored in the morning as they marched out to work. In the months /approximately/ March to April, the camp doctor and the camp commander often took out ill-looking or sick inmates at the gate, and then transported them away. It was generally said in the camp that they were then sent directly to Birkenau and not to Auschwitz." (Ibid., p. 2)

Epstein had very confused ideas about the alleged selections, based on supposed common knowledge, meaning mere rumors. According to him, gassings took place at Auschwitz and ceased on 1 May 1943 (in contrast to the orthodoxy's dating at late March 1942, when the phantom "Bunker 1" allegedly started operating at Birkenau). After that, inexplicably, the inmates' living conditions improved markedly. Generally, the inmates turned into "*Muselmänner*," hence were utterly emaciated after 3-4 months, and were then sent precisely to Auschwitz to be gassed. Strangely, however, the inmates "selected" at the camp, when they left for work, were sent to Birkenau.

6.14. Kai Feinberg

I conclude this chapter by quoting the incredible lies of a former inmate who testified at the Höss Trial, a certain Kai Feinberg:¹²⁷

"I was in Monowitz for three months. I lost my father there, who died there. I myself wanted to commit suicide in Monowitz, tried twice. I contracted pneumonia and had to be sent to the gas chamber, but I was lucky that there was no wagon, and they took me back to Auschwitz. I stayed in the hospital there for 14 days. Then I was selected again for the gas chamber. There were hundreds of sick people there, and of those hundreds of

¹²⁶ Idem, p. 2.

¹²⁷ United Nations Archives. Security Microfilm Programme, 1988, Reel No. 62. Höss Trial, 2nd hearing, 12 March 1947, pp. 148f.

sick people, only 10 were not sent to the gas chamber. I came out of the hospital as a worker, and was sent to work, although I was weak, practically unable to work. [...] I contracted typhus. I was sent to the hospital, and was the subject of experiments concerning some new medicine against typhus. After recovering from typhus, I was sent back to the camp to work as a laborer. I weighed 100 pounds. When I had recovered by then, an SS man came to our ward and forcibly took us all to the bathroom. Among these people were 300 very weak people who were destined for the gas chamber. Among them was also me. They waited on the roof of the house [na dachu domu] 3 days, to decide what should be done with them. To this day, it is not known why these hundreds of people were excluded [from gassing] and were sent back to work.”

Therefore, this witness either experience miracles by the truckload, or – as is evident – he never ran the risk of ending up in the “gas chambers,” which existed only in the inmates’ imagination.

Conclusions

Walter Dürrfeld, who, in the hierarchy of the IG Farbenindustrie, was basically directly responsible for Camp IV (Monowitz), was sentenced to eight years in prison on the basis of Point III of the indictment, “Slavery and Mass Murder.” This was done only on the basis of false testimony and the systematic misrepresentation of the few documents adduced by the prosecution.

It can be admitted that, in the first months of the existence of Camp IV, the inmates’ living conditions were relatively harsh, but this was not due to deliberate neglect on the part of the SS and, less so, of the management of IG Farben, which, as was rightly pointed out several times by various witnesses, had no interest in exploiting the inmates they had trained for months to the point where they were utterly exhausted or would even die.

The speciousness and flimsiness of the accusation that sick inmates were transferred from Buna Inmate Infirmary to Auschwitz and Birkenau for the primary purpose of being killed there is well evidenced already by the fact that it was not supported by anything but vapid testimonial chatter: neither the prosecution team during the trial, headed by Brigadier General Telford Taylor and consisting of ten other members, nor any orthodox historian ever after, deigned to conduct any serious investigation into the fate of the transferred inmates. As far as the transfers documented by the Buna Infirmary Register (Sick Book) were concerned, this was done only by Karl Haeseler in his detailed analysis which I have reported in full in Chapter 5.1. The historians employed by the Auschwitz Museum, who had and have documents and tools for as exhaustive a study as possible, and those gravitating in its orbit, such as Antoni Makowski, limited themselves to listing fewer than 20 cases of inmates allegedly killed by phenol injection, but without adducing any evidence in this regard.

On the transfer lists, however, no study existed. In Chapter 5.2, I filled this gap by examining nearly 2,800 transfers out of a total of nearly 7,300, over a six-month period.

From the orthodox Holocaust perspective, the alleged killings of inmates transferred to Auschwitz and Birkenau are said to “confirm” the reality of the extermination of Jews. However, these transfers in fact invali-

date this extermination, because documents demonstrate that only a small percentage of transferred inmates died, which is not an extraordinary fact, because they were sick, often seriously so, who were treated as best as was possible in a concentration camp during a total war.

Nothing proves that these inmates were intentionally killed, even though it is possible, as I mentioned earlier, that a very limited number of killings of incurably ill patients occurred to prevent them from unnecessary suffering.

Indubitably intentional, on the other hand, were the lies of the prosecution, which, among other things, shamelessly increased by almost 15 times the camps death toll, as it results from the Death Book, a document it itself introduced during the trial!

Overall, as far as the Monowitz Camp, *Lager IV*, is concerned, the IG-Farben Trial was distinguished by arrogance, ignorance and bad faith.

Appendices

Abbreviations

- AGK: *Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu – Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Against the Polish Nation – Institute of National Remembrance), Warsaw
- AMS: *Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof* (Archives of the Stutthof Museum), Sztutowo (Stutthof)
- APMO: *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu* (Archives of the Auschwitz State Museum)
- BAK: *Bundesarchiv Koblenz*, Germany
- HHStAW: *Hessisches Hauptstaatsarchiv*, Wiesbaden, Germany
- ISD: *Internationaler Suchdienst*, Arolsen, Germany
- ISR: *Istituto Storico della Resistenza* (Historical Institute of the Resistance), Turin
- NARA: *National Archives and Records Administration*, Washington D.C.
- RGVA: *Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv* (Russian State War Archives), Moscow
- TNA: *The National Archives*, Kew Richmond, UK
- WHL: *Wiener Holocaust Library*, London

Tables

Table I: Italian Jews Admitted Multiple Times to the Buna Inmate Infirmary

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Last and First Name	Admitted	Discharged	Remark	N-10186 p.
19360	151854	Allegro Abraham	16/2/1944	5/3/1944	Entlassen	290
20648			13/3/1944	11/4/1944	Entlassen	329
23398			5/5/1944	18/5/1944	Entlassen	413
15886	167973	Bachi Roberto	14/12/1943	12/1/1944	Entlassen	185
18061			19/1/1943	4/2/1944	Entlassen	251
18865			4/2/1944	10/2/1944	Entlassen	275
23059			26/4/1944	7/8/1944	Entlassen	402
21573	174479	Bassani Franco	28/3/1944	17/4/1944	Entlassen	357
23091			27/4/1944	5/5/1944	Entlassen	403
24963			9/6/1944	12/6/1944	Entlassen	460
14866	114977	Benosilio Eri	23/11/1943	4/12/1943	Entlassen	154
22846			22/4/1944	30/4/1944	nach Birkenau	396
11644	117245	Benosiglio Samo	24/8/1943	5/9/1943	Entlassen	57
14854			22/11/1943	23/11/1943	nach Birkenau	154
15285	114940	Beresi Leon	2/12/1943	7/12/1943	Entlassen	167
22140			8/4/1944	27/4/1944	nach Birkenau	375
15135	156975	Bonomo Marco	29/11/1943	9/12/1943	Entlassen	162
21651			30/3/1944	15/4/1944	Entlassen	360
24288			26/5/1944	4/6/1944	Entlassen	440
12025	114498	Burla Isak	4/9/1943	16/9/1943	Entlassen	68
16502			24/12/1943	1/1/1944	Entlassen	204
16355	167976	Campagnano Saul	22/12/1943	10/1/1944	Entlassen	199
19496			18/2/1944	6/3/1944	†	295
20584	172664	Carasso Jakob	11/3/1944	21/3/1944	Entlassen	327
22745			20/4/1944	2/5/1944	Entlassen	393
23886			17/5/1944	9/6/1944	Entlassen	428
20261	174485	Coen Giorgio	4/3/1944	11/3/1944	Entlassen	318
21043			20/3/1944	7/4/1944	Entlassen	341
22650			18/4/1944	2/5/1944	Entlassen	390
23514			8/5/1944	26/5/1944	Entlassen	416
20187	174486	Coen Giuseppe	2/3/1944	11/3/1944	Entlassen	315
21649			30/3/1944	11/4/1944	Entlassen	360
22511			17/4/1944	25/4/1944	Entlassen	386
23998			19/5/1944	27/5/1944	Entlassen	431
20329	174487	Dalla Volta Guido	6/3/1944	15/3/1944	Entlassen	320
22545			17/4/1944	16/5/1944	Entlassen	387
23929			17/5/1944	12/7/1944	Entlassen	429
18726	167984	Dalla Volta Paolo	2/2/1944	11/2/1944	Entlassen	271
20217			3/3/1944	14/3/1944	Entlassen	316

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Last and First Name	Admitted	Discharged	Remark	N-10186 p.
21376			25/3/1944	7/4/1944	Entlassen	351
22717			19/4/1944	13/5/1944	Entlassen	392
20076	174489	de Benedetti Leonardo	11/3/1944	13/5/1944	Entlassen	327
23902			17/5/1944	10/6/1944	Entlassen	428
25311			16/6/1944	28/7/1944	Entlassen	471
18022	167987	Di Porto Amedeo	19/1/1944	22/2/1944	Entlassen	250
21763			31/3/1944	5/4/1944	Entlassen	363
22073			7/4/1944	11/4/1944	Entlassen	373
22501			16/4/1944	26/4/1944	Entlassen	386
23145			28/4/1944	7/5/1944	Entlassen	405
23700			12/5/1944	15/5/1944	Entlassen	422
19022	167988	Di Porto Giuseppe	9/2/1944	14/2/1944	Entlassen	280
22694			19/4/1944	23/4/1944	Entlassen	391
24148			23/5/1944	2/6/1944	Entlassen	435
16241	115031	Erera Leon	20/12/1944	23/12/1944	Entlassen	196
22150			8/4/1944	21/4/1944	nach Birkenau	375
9912	116408	Esrati Albert	10/7/1943	16/7/1943	Entlassen	4
[10791]			3/8/1943	8/8/1943	Entlassen	31
17984			18/1/1944	23/1/1944	nach Birkenau	249
10175	116418	Florentin Isak	18/7/1943	24/7/1943	Entlassen	12
14494			13/11/1943	14/11/1943	nach Auschwitz	143
16374	167991	Foa Giorgio	28/12/1943	29/12/1943	Entlassen	200
17684			13/1/1944	19/1/1944	Entlassen	240
18500			28/1/1944	4/2/1944	+	264
17189	167992	Foa Mario	5/1/1944	22/2/1944	Entlassen	225
19974			27/2/1944	8/3/1944	Entlassen	309
20783			15/3/1944	27/3/1944	nach Birkenau	334
12835	139748	Fresco Aron Heinz	29/9/1943	1/10/1943	Entlassen	93
20761			15/3/1944	27/4/1944	nach Birkenau	333
10467	116425	Gatenio Isak	25/7/1943	3/8/1943	Entlassen	21
14210			6/11/1943	6/11/1943	nach Auschwitz	134
23047	172321	Gatenio Leon	26/4/1944	2/5/1944	Entlassen	402
23457			6/5/1944	2/6/1944	Entlassen	415
25303			16/6/1944	21/6/1944	Entlassen	470
11447	117288	Gelidi Leon	18/8/1943	27/8/1943	Entlassen	51
15937			15/12/1943	17/1/1944	Entlassen	187
20919			18/3/1944	21/4/1944	nach Birkenau	338
20882	174508	Jona Remo	17/3/1944	11/4/1944	Entlassen	337
22539			17/4/1944	11/5/1944	Entlassen	387
24053			20/5/1944	6/6/1944	Entlassen	433
16300	115093	Kasuto Samuel	21/12/1943	24/12/1943	Entlassen	198
19029			9/2/1944	12/2/1944	Entlassen	280

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Last and First Name	Admitted	Discharged	Remark	N-10186 p.
19447			17/2/1944	23/2/1944	Entlassen	293
23392			5/5/1944	8/5/1944	Entlassen	413
20218	168006	Levi Abramo	3/3/1944	20/3/1944	Entlassen	316
21206			23/3/1944	27/3/1944	Entlassen	346
21510			28/3/1944	20/4/1944	Entlassen	356
20401	174518	Levi Aldo	8/3/1944	18/3/1944	Entlassen	322
22725			20/4/1944	27/5/1944	Entlassen	392
20770	174514	Levi Alessandro	15/3/1944	24/3/1944	Entlassen	333
21631			29/3/1944	30/4/1944	nach Birkenau	359
16420	168003	Levi Aligero	23/12/1943	18/1/1944	Entlassen	201
21825			1/4/1944	19/4/1944	Entlassen	365
25014			10/6/1944	13/6/1944	Entlassen	462
17391	168005	Levi Arturo	7/1/1944	23/3/1944	Entlassen	231
21718			31/3/1944	13/5/1944	Entlassen	362
17301	168007	Levi Enzo	6/1/1944	9/2/1944	Entlassen	228
19180			13/2/1944	22/2/1944	Entlassen	285
20235			3/3/1944	13/3/1944	Entlassen	317
21124			21/3/1944	28/3/1944	Entlassen	344
23190	127318	Levi Gilbert	29/4/1944	10/5/1944	Entlassen	406
24293			26/5/1944	22/7/1944	Entlassen	440
18331	165009	Levi Lazaro	24/1/1944	13/3/1944	Entlassen	259
24301			26/5/1944	31/5/1944	Entlassen	440
17921	168008	Levi Raffaele	17/1/1944	25/1/1944	Entlassen	247
18854			5/2/1944	19/2/1944	Entlassen	275
22216			11/4/1944	8/5/1944	Entlassen	377
20615	116498	Levy Samuel	12/3/1944	27/3/1944	Entlassen	328
22291			12/4/1944	30/4/1944	nach Birkenau	379
10053	116241	Lewi Dario	15/7/1943	21/7/1943	Entlassen	8
10403			23/7/1943	26/7/1943	nach Auschwitz	19
1000	116500	Lewi Salomon	13/7/1943	18/7/1943	Entlassen	7
17180			5/1/1944	23/1/1944	nach Birkenau	224
20532	174521	Lonzana Cesare	10/3/1944	22/3/1944	Entlassen	326
21374			25/3/1944	3/4/1944	Entlassen	351
20423	174522	Luria Cesare	8/3/1944	15/3/1944	Entlassen	323
21658			30/3/1944	8/4/1944	†	360
21263	174523	Lusena Pietro	24/3/1944	8/4/1944	Entlassen	348
22403			14/4/1944	26/4/1944	Entlassen	383
23588			10/5/1944	25/5/1944	Entlassen	419
20495	174524	Luzena Silvio	18/3/1944	4/4/1944	Entlassen	338
23149			28/4/1944	6/5/1944	Entlassen	405
24092			21/5/1944	30/5/1944	Entlassen	434
11791	116527	Mano Isak	28/8/1943	7/9/1943	Entlassen	41
25360			17/6/1944	28/6/1944	Entlassen	472

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Last and First Name	Admitted	Discharged	Remark	N-10186 p.
12445 13070	116528	Mano Sabetai	16/9/1943 6/10/1943	25/9/1943 7/10/1943	Entlassen nach Auschwitz	82 100
19804 21778 22479 24612	168011	Mecaria Giacomo	24/2/1944 1/4/1944 15/4/1944 2/6/1944	15/3/1944 13/4/1944 28/4/1944 9/6/1944	Entlassen Entlassen Entlassen Entlassen	304 364 385 450
19547 19728 21664	168012	Mecaria Raffaele	19/2/1944 22/2/1944 30/3/1944	22/2/1944 27/2/1944 1/4/1944	Entlassen Entlassen Entlassen	296 302 360
20132 23189	174534	Moscato Aldo	1/3/1944 29/4/1944	24/4/1944 16/5/1944	Entlassen Entlassen	314 406
20073 20949	174533	Nelli Abramo	29/2/1944 18/3/1944	6/3/1944 20/3/1944	Entlassen Entlassen	312 339
22623 23703	174532	Nelli Guido	18/4/1944 15/5/1944	3/5/1944 26/5/1944	Entlassen +	389 425
10460 19648	115172	Mrandia Dario	24/7/1943 21/2/1944	9/8/1943 1/3/1944	Entlassen Entlassen	21 299
17066 18295	168016	Mosseri Enrico	3/1/1944 24/1/1944	20/1/1944 20/2/1944	Entlassen Entlassen	221 258
13539 19072 23596	105135	Pollini Erwin	18/10/1943 10/2/1944 10/5/1944	2/11/1943 14/2/1944 24/5/1944	Entlassen Entlassen Entlassen	114 282 419
20461 23626 25161	174542	Ravenna Eugenio	9/3/1944 10/5/1944 13/6/1944	12/3/1944 17/5/1944 1/7/1944	Entlassen Entlassen Entlassen	324 420 466
20350 22683	164541	Ravenna Gino	7/3/1944 19/4/1944	21/3/1944 30/4/1944	Entlassen nach Birkenau	320 391
20380 22029 23251	174544	Revere Enrico	7/3/1944 6/4/1944 2/5/1944	13/3/1944 24/4/1944 7/6/1944	Entlassen Entlassen Entlassen	321 371 408
10139 13973	115262	Romano Togo	17/7/1943 31/10/1943	23/7/1943 2/11/1943	Entlassen nach Auschwitz	11 127
21945 22919	174546	Sacerdoti Franco	4/4/1944 24/4/1944	15/4/1944 27/4/1944	Entlassen Entlassen	369 398
17258 20662	150802	Sarfati ChaimElias	5/1/1944 13/3/1944	22/1/1944 26/3/1944	Entlassen nach Birkenau	227 330
10255 19061	115274	Sarfati Isak	20/7/1943 10/2/1944	22/7/1943 1/3/1944	Entlassen Entlassen	14 281
12491 17255 23162	116277	Sonino Jacques	18/9/1943 5/1/1944 28/4/1944	21/9/1943 8/2/1944 20/5/1944	Entlassen Entlassen Entlassen	82 227 406
18892 24299	116270	Sulera Alberto	6/2/1944 26/5/1944	13/2/1944 1/6/1944	Entlassen Entlassen	276 440

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Last and First Name	Admitted	Discharged	Remark	N-10186 p.
20020	174557	Tedesco Enilio	28/2/1944	4/4/1944	Entlassen	310
22416			14/4/1944	24/4/1944	Entlassen	383
23331			4/5/1944	13/5/1944	Entlassen	411
24601			2/6/1944	5/6/1944	Entlassen	449
21946	174559	Tedesco Eugenio	4/4/1944	25/4/1944	Entlassen	369
23645			11/5/1944	25/5/1944	Entlassen	420
20715	174560	Valabrega Arturo	14/3/1944	22/3/1944	Entlassen	331
21327			25/3/1944	29/3/1944	Entlassen	352
22695			19/4/1944	27/4/1944	†	391
23427	174562	Valabrega Franco	6/5/1944	15/5/1944	Entlassen	414
24039			20/5/1944	30/5/1944	Entlassen	432
25350			17/6/1944	1/7/1944	Entlassen	472
17376	168025	Venezia Salomon	7/1/1944	17/1/1944	Entlassen	230
21526			28/3/1944	17/4/1944	Entlassen	356
23507			8/5/1944	13/5/1944	Entlassen	416
12945	152112	Vigevano Abraham	2/10/1943	14/10/1943	Entlassen	96
14649			17/11/1943	19/11/1943	nach Auschwitz	148
18860	168026	Vita Ferruccio	4/2/1944	26/2/1944	Entlassen	275
19944			27/2/1944	15/3/1944	Entlassen	308
21938			4/4/1944	30/4/1944	nach Birkenau	369

TABLE II: List of 171 Inmates Transferred from Buna Inmate Infirmary to Auschwitz and their Destination

N-14997, p.	Transfer Date	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
5	10/11/1942	70142	Philipp, Heinz Israel	Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
5	10/11/1942	69989	Hbas, Kurt Israel	Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7 // Heftlings-Krankenbau Auschwitz I – block 28
17	18/11/1942	70922	Kropfel, Abraham	Chirurgie
29	28/11/1942	70845	Braff, Wolf Israel	Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
29	28/11/1942	72793	Schein, Norbert	Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 // Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
29	28/11/1942	79482	Pugaczewski, Lejzer	Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 // Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
29	28/11/1942	79490	Pruski, Ajzyk	Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 // Heftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7

N-14997, p.	Transfer Data	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
30	28/11/1942	70948	Lierenz, Josef	Chirurgie
30	28/11/1942	69487	Mütemacher, Hartog	Chirurgie
37	22/12/1942	72793	Schein, Norbert I	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
37	22/12/1942	79482	Pugaczewski, Lejzer	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
38	31/12/1942	76285	Fischer, Leo	Chirurgie
41	18/12/1942	72495	Gleicher, Abraham Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
43		68611	Pernstecher, Friedrich	Chirurgie
46	16/12/1942	75000	Haft, Arie	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
53	14/12/1942	76208	Eisenberg, Jakob Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
53	14/12/1942	79123	Gorwitz, Elias	Chirurgie
55	11/12/1942	68399	Grünbaum Harry, I	Chirurgie
55	11/12/1942	70961	Meiboom, Meier	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7 //Häftlings-Krankenbau Auschwitz I - block 28
55	11/12/1942	76317	Chaikow, Abraham	Chirurgie
55	11/12/1942	76699	Warszawiak, Hersch,	Chirurgie
62	8/12/1942	71188	Poláček, Otto,	Chirurgie
62	8/12/1942	71279	Berczka, Felix,	Chirurgie
58	9/12/1942	70871	Dresden, Isaak Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
58	9/12/1942	76422	Maluchna, Tonia	Chirurgie
82	4/1/1943	71271	Zenker, Otto Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7 //Häftlings-Krankenbau Auschwitz I - block 28
82	4/1/1943	76045	Lubicz, Jakob	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 28/7
82	4/1/1943	76435	Medziak, Oryn	Chirurgie
82	4/1/1943	76565	Posner, Schmul	HäftlingsKrankenbau Auschwitz I - Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau

N-14997, p.	Transfer Data	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
				Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
82	4/1/1943	79175	Lahn, Oskar Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
84	5/1/1943	71064	Diamant, Jakob	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7 //Häftlings-Krankenbau Auschwitz I – block 28
84	5/1/1943	71185	Neumann, Karl	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //2 Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
84	5/1/1943	71227	Straka, Georg	Chirurgie
85	5/1/1943	72763	Rosenberg, Hermann	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
90	11/1/1943	76023	Kagan, Abraham Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20
90	11/1/1943	76394	Lapka, Idek Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20
93	12/1/1943	76420	Messer, Hersch	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
93	12/1/1943	76541	Pertmutter, Isaak	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
93	12/1/1943	79666	Chorman, Hersz Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
93	12/1/1943	81504	Galena, Josek	Chirurgie
95	13/1/1943	69425	Kool, Levi Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
95	13/1/1943	69568	Partyi, Levi Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
95	13/1/1943	70859	Cats, Jacob	Chirurgie
100	18/1/1943	76020	Kanatkin, Abraham Israel/*=/	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
100	18/1/1943	79872	Plonsker, Abraham	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
100	18/1/1943	81328	Kaiser, Leo Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
100	18/1/1943	81352	Moses, Erwin Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7

N-14997, p.	Transfer Data	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
100	18/1/1943	81391	Tabaksmann, Moritz Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
100	18/1/1943	81392	Tabaksmann, Jacob	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
100	18/1/1943	83018	Beiker, Mojsze Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
105	20/1/1943	85598	Gutowski, Zelman	Chirurgie
122	25/1/1943	69586	Speyer, Jacob	Chirurgie
122	25/1/1943	70119	Meyer, Martin Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
122	25/1/1943	70959	Mossel, Aaron	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
122	25/1/1943	72617	Kornreich, Chaskel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
128	28/1/1943	76402	Lipszyc, Icek Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
128	28/1/1943	76671	Smulewicz, Hersz Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
128	28/1/1943	79920	Stanislawski, Hersz Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
130	29/1/1943	70987	Suis van der, Marcus Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
134	30/1/1943	69607	Stokvisch, Meyer	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
134	30/1/1943	79230	Schacht, Adolf Gabriel Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
134	30/1/1943	70930	Kamp, Andreas	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
134	30/1/1943	79953	Wässerzug, Schlama	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
158	12/2/1943	79391	Atlas, Cala Israel	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
158	12/2/1943	79877	Preigrot, Abraham Jsr.	Chirurgie
158	12/2/1943	82451	Zelasko, Leib Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I –

N-14997, p.	Transfer Data	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
				Block 20 //Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
158	12/2/1943	83199	Kleinmann, Finkus Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
162	13/2/1943	69092	Friedmann, Josef Jsr.	Chirurgie
162	13/2/1943	69393	Heymans, Henri Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
162	13/2/1943	79093	Dawidsen, David Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
166	17/2/1943	76012	Chalew, Aron Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
166	17/2/1943	76325	Jckowicz, Leib Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
166	17/2/1943	79934	Tajtelbaum Schyja Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
166	17/2/1943	91267	Tankus, Meyer Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
177	22/2/1943	71261	Weisskopf, Rudolf Jsr.	Chirurgie
177	22/2/1943	76276	Figott, Moses Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
177	22/2/1943	83041	Chmiel, Mzsek Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
177	22/2/1943	79132	Hurwitz, Jakob Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
177	22/2/1943	89082	Broderson, Syman Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
177	22/2/1943	89384	Medzewicz, Daniel Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
182	25/2/1943	72412	Finkelstein, Alexander Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
182	25/2/1943	76350	Katz, Elias Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
182	25/2/1943	79394	Abrablanski, Aram Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
182	25/2/1943	79543	Terespolski, Josel Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
182	25/2/1943	79733	Gelmann, Horsch Jsr.	Chirurgie
182	25/2/1943	82314	Moszkowicz, Josef Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
182	25/2/1943	83133	Włodbroch, Jdel Jsr.	Hefblings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7

N-14997, p.	Transfer Data	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
182	25/2/1943	100908	van Leer, Samuel Jsr.	Chirurgie
188	27/2/1943	91183	Kuszner, Chaim Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20
188	27/2/1943	92666	Kapulski, Jakob Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 //Transportlisten andere KL
188	27/2/1943	93038	Gornicki, David Jsr.	Chirurgie
218	6/3/1943	72596	Kummer, Wolf Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
224	1/3/1943	104426	Haber, Benjamin Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
224	1/3/1943	104441	Kalkstein, Kurt Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
224	1/3/1943	104466	Lichtenfeld, Hans Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
224	1/3/1943	104385	Behrend, Enril Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
224	1/3/1943	104450	Kopp, Erich Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
224	1/3/1943	104517	Steinmetz, Edgar Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 28/7
224	1/3/1943	104414	Gerwin, Jster Jsr.	Chirurgie
224	1/3/1943	104380	Mannblock, Wolfgang Jsr.	Chirurgie
227	30/4/1943	104954	Jaffe, Wolfgang Jsr.	Transportlisten andere KL
227	30/4/1943	106419	Gerson, Günther Jsr.	Chirurgie
227	30/4/1943	107116	Taterka, Erich Jsr.	Chirurgie
240	21/4/1943	79366	van Rooyen, Moses Jsr.	Chirurgie
244	26/3/1943	106400	Daniel, Heinrich Jsr.	Chirurgie
244	26/3/1943	107796	Berger, Walter Jsr.	Chirurgie
256	20/3/1943	76094	Spieler, Kopel Jsr.	Chirurgie
263	20/4/1943	105857	Pinkus, Artur Jsr.	Chirurgie
274	12/4/1943	83288	Lewin, Morka Jsr.	Chirurgie
279	2/4/1943	106491	Mamlak, Emil Jsr.	Chirurgie
281	2/4/1943	105195	Hermann, Günther Jsr.	Chirurgie
281	2/4/1943	105678	Loewenthal, Siegbert Jsr.	Chirurgie
285	3/5/1943	115266	Razon, Albert Jsr.	Chirurgie
306	18/5/1943	105736	Wollinski, Siegbert Jsr.	Chirurgie
306	18/5/1943	104498	Mendel, Max Jsr.	Chirurgie
307	14/5/1943	106802	Tumbowski, Adolf Jsr.	Chirurgie
312	21/5/1943	114878	Angel, Josef Jsr.	Chirurgie
325	1/6/1943	116352	Aboam Leon Jsr.	Chirurgie
326	2/6/1943	116953	Einika, Amim Jsr.	[“ z Röntgen und zurück”]

N-14997, p.	Transfer Data	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
341	15/6/1943	107847	Hirsch, Werner Jsr.	Chirurgie
342	15/6/1943	105333	Kiwi, Leo Jsr.	Chirurgie
342	15/6/1943	106943	Kasriel, Hans Jsr.	Chirurgie
350	22/6/1943	116889	Kronberger, Oskar Jsr.	Chirurgie
360	31/7/1943	128037	Glusznajder, Chaim Jsr.	Chirurgie
360	31/7/1943	127945	Bergmann, Jsak Jsr.	Chirurgie
364	22/7/1943	117655	Pikowski, Michael Jsr.	Haftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 (Positive)
370	13/7/1943	105069	Bach, Leo Jsr.	Chirurgie
370	13/7/1943	116783	Neumann, Max Jsr.	Chirurgie
380	2/8/1943	128021	Frajndlich, Szlame Jsr.	Chirurgie
380	2/8/1943	128172	Nbzyce, Meczyslaw Jsr.	Chirurgie
388	3/8/1943	128179	Opoczynski, Nuchim Jsr.	Chirurgie
388	3/8/1943	128190	Papierowicz, Naftali Jsr.	Chirurgie
388	3/8/1943	128206	Rosenstrauch, Szapsa Jsr.	Chirurgie
388	3/8/1943	128258	Szwarcberg, Moczko Jsr.	Chirurgie
391	5/8/1943	128110	Kirschbaum, Barach Jsr.	Chirurgie
391	5/8/1943	128139	Landsberg, Motek Jsr.	Chirurgie
391	5/8/1943	128255	Slodziarz, David Jsr.	Haftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 stube 8
396	11/8/1943	127098	Wólffsky, Fritz Jsr.	Chirurgie
402	20/8/1943	127057	Meyer, Ludwig Jsr.	Haftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 stube 8
404	24/8/1943	128279	Tenenbaum, Suchar Jsr.	Chirurgie
407	31/8/1943	105118	Levy, Leopold Jsr.	Haftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 stube 6
409	31/8/1943	116489	Krispi, Jsidor Jsr.	Chirurgie
414	7/9/1943	116777	Lewinski, Lothar Jsr.	Haftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 stube 6
417	11/9/1943	127091	Würzburg, Herbert Jsr.	Chirurgie
419	11/9/1943	116426	Gatenio, Leon Jsr.	Chirurgie
427	2/10/1943	105218	Müller, Waldemar Jsr.	Chirurgie
428	21/9/1943	142370	Helmer, Aria Jsr.	Chirurgie
435	27/9/1943	139724	Bronkhorst, Jacob Jsr.	Chirurgie
439	29/9/1943	106823	Adler, Bruno Jsr.	Haftlings-Krankenbau Auschwitz I – block 28
439	29/9/1943	144246	Grojnowski, Moses Jsr.	Haftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 stube 6
453	16/10/1943	107219	Hirsch, Arthur Jsr.	Chirurgie
453	16/10/1943	150673	Herz, Herbert Jsr.	Chirurgie
461	26/10/1943	53908	Gotland, Simon Jsr.	Chirurgie
464	30/10/1943	98577	Frydman, Aron Jsr.	Chirurgie

N-14997, p.	Transfer Data	Reg. No.	Last, First name	Remark
466	2/11/1943	142496	Rubinstein, Szlama Jsr.	Chirurgie
466	2/11/1943	144409	Schumiraj, Jakob Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 stube 8 // Häftlings- Krankenbau Auschwitz I – block 28
466	2/11/1943	150643	Dresden, Samuel Jsr.	Chirurgie
468	4/11/1943	150620	Braun, Wälder Jsr.	Häftlings-Krankenbau Auschwitz I – block 28
471	8/11/1943	106743	Neumann, Alexander Jsr.	Chirurgie
471	8/11/1943	116497	Lewi, Meyer Jsr.	Häftlings Krankenbau Auschwitz I – Block 20 stube 8
471	8/11/1943	127967	Owern, Gerrit Jsr.	Chirurgie
471	8/11/1943	128105	Konski, Maysze Jsr.	Chirurgie
475	13/11/1943	150688	de Jong, Simon Isr.	Chirurgie
475	13/11/1943	150772	Schlosser, heinz Isr.	Chirurgie
475	13/11/1943	151881	Brozen, Isi Isr.	Chirurgie
475	13/11/1943	151978	de Leeuw, Abraham Isr.	Chirurgie
475	13/11/1943	120605	Jungwirt, Iwan Isr.	Chirurgie
475	13/11/1943	152031	Polak, Isak Isr.	Chirurgie
485	26/11/1943	97891	Haikin, Moses Isr.	Chirurgie
487	30/11/1943	150687	de Jong, Herbert Isr.	Chirurgie
487	30/11/1943	152347	Rubinstein, Leo Jsr.	Chirurgie

Table III: List of 152 Inmates Transferred from Buna Inmate Infirmary (HKB) to Auschwitz/Birkenau and their Destination

Date	Isr.	Reg. No.	Remark	N-10186 p.
15/11/1942		68506	zur Zahn station wegen Kieferfraktur	20
17/11/1942		6 inm	Chirurgische Abteilung	18
20/12/1942	Isr	82406	zur Operation	40
20/1/1943		71867	zur Operation	106
22/2/1943		71922	zum Röntgen Verdacht Tbc	177
1/3/43	Isr	104411	al Apotheker	224
1/3/1943		70025	zum Röntgen Tbc-Verdacht	225
5/3/1943	Isr	104738	zum Röntgen (Verd. Tbc)	220a
8/3/1943	Isr	106765	12 jähriger Junge, fürmschwere Arbeit nicht einsatzfähig	215
18/3/1943	Isr	104637	zur Lagerarbeit w/ Klumpfuß	260
18/3/1943	Isr	105697	zur Lagerarbeit w/ Verlust v. 2 Zehen	260
18/3/1943	Isr	106858	zur Lagerarbeit w/ Unfällefolgen	260
18/3/1943	Isr	104669	zum Röntgen w/ Tbc-verd.	260
19/3/1943	Isr	105709	zur Augenbehandlung	258
19/3/1944	Isr	107862	zur Infektionsabt. w/ Scharlach	257

Date	Isr.	Reg. No.	Remark	N-10186 p.
19/3/1943	Isr	70037	zum Röntgen Tbc-verdacht	258
19/3/1943	Isr	106406	als Arzt z Verf. des HKB Auschwitz	258
19/3/1943	Isr	105079	als Jugendlicher	258
20/3/1943	Isr	76096	zum Augenarzt	256
20/3/1943	Isr	104992	zur Infektionsabt. w/ Scharlach	256
22/3/1943	Isr	104601	als Jugendlicher z Arbeitseinsatz	252
22/3/1943	Isr	105166	als Arzt z Verf. des HKB Auschwitz	252
22/3/1943	Isr	100881	als Pfleger z Verf. des HKB Auschwitz	252
22/2/1943		105787	als Zahnarzt z Verf. des HKB Auschwitz	253
22/3/1943	Isr	107175	zum Isolierbau des HKB Auschwitz w/ Scharlachverdacht	255
23/3/1943	Isr	106932	z Infektionsabt. w/ Scharlach	249
27/3/1943	Isr	104507	als Jugendlicher zu leichter Arbeit	247
27/3/1943	Isr	107233	als Optiker z Verf. des HKB Auschwitz	247
2/4/1943	Isr	107174	als Jugendlicher z Arbeitseinsatz	278
2/4/1943	Isr	105107	als Jugendlicher z Arbeitseinsatz	278
2/4/1943	Isr	104478	als Orthopäd. zur Verf. d. HKB Auschwitz	278
2/4/1943	Isr	100945	als Jugendlicher z Arbeitseinsatz	281
2/4/1943	Isr	107946	Amputation d. li. F.	281
2/4/1943	Isr	104679	als Jugendlicher z Arbeitseinsatz	283
2/4/1943	Isr	106844	als Pfleger z Verf. d. HKB Auschwitz	283
12/4/1943	Isr	107147	zur Operation Narbenbruch	274
12/4/1943	Isr	76230	als Lederarbeiter z Arb. Eins.	275
12/4/1943		3249	zum Röntgen (Magen)	275
14/4/1943		E3851	zurück zum HKB	269
24/4/1943	Isr	104398	Amputation Mthelf.	235
28/4/1943		E4171	zum Röntgen und zurück	230
29/4/1943	Isr	115761	Arzt zur Verfüg. des HKB auf Anordnung des SS- Standortarztes Auschwitz	228
30/4/1943	Isr	116763	als Ohrenarzt z HKB Auschwitz	227
30/4/1943	Isr	116879	als Chemiker z HKB Auschwitz	227
3/5/1943		E3919	zum Isolierbau w. Diphtherie	287
5/5/1943		E3130	zum Röntgen	291
5/5/1943	Isr	105822	zum Isolierbau w. Diph. Verd.	292
6/5/1943	Isr	105239	z Isolierbau Verd. Meningit.	293
6/5/1943	Isr	117641	z Isolierbau Verd. Diphtherie	293
12/5/1943		114739	zur Operation	301
14/5/1943	Isr	106751	z Operation w. Otitis	308
17/5/1943	Isr	114942	z B zum Isolierbau	305
17/5/1943	Isr	114023	z B zum Isolierbau	305
22/5/1943		116371	zum Röntgen und sofort zurück	313
24/5/1943	Isr	117542	w. Meningitis Verdacht zum Isolierbau	314

Date	Isr.	Reg. No.	Remark	N-10186 p.
24/5/1943	Isr	117663	w. Meningitis Verdacht zum Jsolierbau	314
24/5/1943		55868	auf Anordnung des SS-Standortarztes zum HKB Ausschwitz überstellt	315
24/5/1943	Isr	116720	auf Anordnung des SS-Standortarztes zum HKB Ausschwitz überstellt	315
24/5/1943	Isr	116972	auf Anordnung des SS-Standortarztes zum HKB Ausschwitz überstellt	315
24/5/1943	Isr	116975	auf Anordnung des SS-Standortarztes zum HKB Ausschwitz überstellt	315
24/5/1943	Isr	117630	auf Anordnung des SS-Standortarztes zum HKB Ausschwitz überstellt	315
24/5/1943	Isr	117642	auf Anordnung des SS-Standortarztes zum HKB Ausschwitz überstellt	315
24/5/1943	Isr	117725	auf Anordnung des SS-Standortarztes zum HKB Ausschwitz überstellt	315
27/5/1943		E3824	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Typhus	319
27/5/1943	Isr	116640	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Typhus	319
27/5/1943	Isr	117041	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Typhus - Vedacht	319
27/5/1943	Isr	105040	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Diphtherieverdacht	319
27/5/1943	Isr	116866	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Diphtherieverdacht	319
27/5/1943	Isr	116132	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) Verd. a. Amöbenruhr	319
28/5/1943		114028	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Ruhrverdacht	320
28/5/1943	Isr	116378	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Diphtherieverdacht	320
28/5/1943	Isr	115342	z. Operation	321
31/5/1943	Isr	79738	nach Jawischowitz w/Hämorrhoiden	288
2/6/1943	Isr	116953	z. Röntgen und zurück	326
4/6/1943	Isr	70110	z. Operation und zurück	330
4/6/1943		113654	w. Verdacht Parotit. epidem zum Jsolierbau	331
5/6/1943		115735	w. Verdacht Parotit. epidem zum Jsolierbau	333
7/6/1943		85932	z. Operation	334
7/6/1943		113959	zum Röntgen	334
7/6/1943	Isr	107207	w. Typhus zum Jsolierbau	335
8/6/1943		113639	z. Operation w. Struma	336
11/6/1943		E4633	zur Operation	338
12/6/1943		113699	zum Röntgen	339
15/6/1943	Isr	105228	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Typhus	340
15/6/1943	Isr	106918	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Scharlach-Verd.	340
23/6/1943		113428	zum Röntgen	351
26/6/1943	Isr	115338	zur Operation	354
7/7/1943		114066	w. Typhus zum Jsolierbau	371
17/7/1943	Isr	105309	w. Scharlach zum Jsolierbau	375
19/7/1943		125270	nach Ausschwitz (Jsolierbau) w. Diphtherie	383

Date	Isr.	Reg. No.	Remark	N-10186 p.
23/7/1943	Isr	106705	nach Auschwitz (Jsolierbau) Verdacht Meningitis	363
23/7/1943	Isr	107975	nach Auschwitz (Jsolierbau) Typhus	363
23/7/1943	Isr	117533	nach Auschwitz (Jsolierbau) Typhus	363
31/7/1943		E5350	z. Operation	360
31/7/1943		E 5103	z. Nasenoperation	360
2/8/1943		20526	zum HKB und wieder zurück [Budziaszek Stefan, see entry of 28/9/1943]	385
2/8/1943		89075	zum HKB und wieder zurück	385
3/9/1943	Isr	139768	als Arzt z. HKB Auschwitz	410
3/9/1943	Isr	139773	als Arzt z. HKB Auschwitz	410
16/9/1943	Isr	114306	z. B. (Jsolierbau)	422
16/9/1943	Isr	115342	z. Operation	429
16/9/1943		15562	Kurzwellenbestrahlung	429
16/9/1943	Isr	150634	als Arzt z. Verfüg. d. Lagerarztes	429
18/9/1943	Isr	A12523	Vertegungsmeldung nach dem HKB Auschwitz I / w. Fraktur d. Unterkiefers\	601
23/9/1943	Isr	38 inm	Überstellungsliste nach Bll f [Birkenau]	600
28/9/1943		20526	z. Röntgen und zurück [Budziaszek Stefan]	437
28/9/1943	Isr	110944	z. Röntgen und zurück	437
16/10/1943	Isr	28040	z. Röntgen und zurück	451
6/11/1943	Isr	69392	Gangräne	25
13/11/1943	Isr	116081	als Zahnarzt überstellt	476
16/11/1943	Isr	150732	als Mediziner z. HKB	478
31/12/1943	Isr	116930	Scharlach z. Jsolierbau	494
13/3/1944	Isr	169751	nach HKB Birkenau Scharlach	545
13/3/1944	Isr	161150	nach HKB Birkenau Diphtherie	545
14/3/1944	Isr	116154	zum HKB Auschwitz I	544
25/3/1944	Isr	7 inm	als Jugendlicher zu leichter Arbeit	244
27/3/1944	Isr	167992	nach HKB Birkenau w. Diphtherie	541
27/3/1944	Isr	174525	nach HKB Birkenau w. Diphtherie	541
3/5/1944	Isr (3 inm)	4 inm	Vertegungs-Meldung nach Birkenau HKB	567
5/5/1944		4 inm	Vertegungsmeldung nach Bll f	573
13/5/1944	Isr (5 inm)	15 inm	Vertegungsmeldung nach Bll a	572
18/5/1944		71891	zum Röntgen und sofort zurück	306
18/5/1944		114010	als Pfleger z. HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	116043	als Pfleger z. HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	116172	als Pfleger z. HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	116421	als Pfleger z. HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306

Date	Isr.	Reg. No.	Remark	N-10186 p.
18/5/1944	Isr	116441	als Pfleger z HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	116555	als Pfleger z HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	116663	als Pfleger z HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	117358	als Pfleger z HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	117363	als Pfleger z HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	117465	als Pfleger z HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
18/5/1944	Isr	62907	als Pfleger z HKB Auschwitz auf Anordn. s. SS-Standortartzes zum HKB Auschwitz	306
22/5/1944	Isr	A 8773	Verlegungsmeldung nach Bll f	574
23/5/1944		2 inm	Verlegungsmeldung nach Jaworzno	570
26/5/1944		129512	Überstellungsmeldung nach Jawischowitz	569
26/5/1944		173050	Verlegungsmeldung nach dem HKB Bll f	568
14/6/1944	Isr (7 det)	10 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach HKB Birkenau/Tbc	576
14/6/1944	Isr (8 det)	10 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach HKB Birkenau/Tbc	575
?/6/1944		122915	Verlegungsmeldung nach HKB Auschwitz	577
1/7/1944	Isr	27 det	Überstellungsliste nach Bll f	578
10/7/1944		175225	Verlegungsmeldung nach Bll f /Tbc	582
14/7/1944	Isr	4 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach HKB Jawischowitz	581
31/7/1944		2 det	Überstellungsmeldung nach Bll f	580
23/8/1944	Isr	91 det	Überstellungsmeldung nach Bll f	583
?/8/1944	Isr	8 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach Bll f	586
6/9/1944	Isr	9 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach Bll f	595
16/9/1944	Isr	16 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach Bll f	598
18/9/1943	Isr	A12523	Verlegungsmeldung nach dem HKB Auschwitz I / w. Fraktur d. Unterkiefers\	601
25/9/1944		2 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach HKB Birkenau	599
28/9/1944	Isr	213 det	Überstellungsvorschlag nach Bll f	587
14/10/1944	Isr	160 det	Verlegungsmeldung nach Bll f	591

Table IV: List of Inmates Transferred from Buna Inmate Infirmary to Auschwitz/Birkenau Who Died There, Acc. to *Sterbebücher*

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	Death-Book Nb.
77727	1/1/43	4/1/43	Alkon	Chaim/Chajim	Isr	266
80793	1/1/43	4/1/43	Czerniawski	Motel	Isr	570
82216	1/1/43	4/1/43	Kolakowski	Pejsach	Isr	450

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	Death-Book No.
71013	4/1/43	5/1/43	Brecher	Henryk/Heinrich	Isr	579
79087	6/1/43	7/1/43	Braude	Jsak/Isak	Isr	714
79421	12/1/43	14/1/43	Davidowski	Szmul/Szmujel	Isr	2104
79243	13/1/43	14/1/43	Türkheimer	Fritz	Isr	2370
88608	23/1/43	28/1/43	Goldberg	Berko	Isr	4137
88582	25/1/43	27/1/43	Aszkenajser/Aszkenajzer	Jakub/Jakob	Isr	3906
79699	25/1/43	4/3/43	Fuks	Szmul	Isr	13312
79821	25/1/43	14/3/43	Lewin	Moses	Isr	14943
87515	26/1/43	27/1/43	Dworzec	Chaim	Isr	3911
88616	28/1/43	29/1/43	Gromadzin	Jankel	Isr	4183
69914	28/1/43	15/2/43	Brenner	Jsak	Isr	7611
71573	28/1/43	15/2/43	Lipczewski	Wasil		7760
68573	26/2/43	4/3/43?	Margulies	Abraham	Isr	13304
76466	3/2/43	4/3/43?	Margulies	Abraham	Isr	13304
76474	11/2/43	12/2/43	Nechlanski	Israel	Isr	6949
3408/E	13/2/43	23/3/43	Labudek	Josef/Jozef		15062
70240	16/2/43	4/3/43	Volkmmn	Nathan	Isr	12804
90072	20/2/43	4/3/43	Kornhauser	Moses	Isr	12849
70145	20/2/43	5/3/43	Podselver	Elias	Isr	12999
89410	22/2/43	1/3/43	Syr	Kalma/Kalmen	Isr	12256
71571	22/2/43	2/3/43	Laborenko/Labuenko	Nkolai/Nkolaj		13372
97249	25/2/43	5/3/43	Ertich	Abraham/Abram	Isr	13055
68567	25/2/43	4/3/43	Luftig	Erwin	Isr	12848
91243	25/2/43	26/2/43	Stucer	Meier/Mejer	Isr	7144
68655	25/2/43	4/3/43	Seger	Ludwig	Isr	12736
91063	26/2/43	20/3/43	Jendrika/Jendryka	Edmund		16243
91186	27/2/43	2/3/43	Kapulski	Mendl/Mendel	Isr	12416
92685 Brk	27/2/43	2/3/43	Kirpicz	Jzak/Izak	(Isr)	12417
92673 Brk	27/2/43	8/3/43	Kukiel	Fajwel	(Isr)	14095
93055 Brk	27/2/43	8/3/43	Lubitzki/Lubicki	Abraham/Abram	(Isr)	14072
92428 Brk	27/2/43	22/3/43	Mandl	Alexander	(Isr)	16442
99627 Brk	28/2/43	5/3/43	Fürnberg	Walter	Isr	13051
87563 Brk	28/2/43	8/3/43	Karlinski	Szmul	Isr	14087
88845 Brk	28/2/43	8/3/43	Karlinski	Oszar	Isr	14071
89208 Brk	28/2/43	13/3/43	Kronrot	Isak/Izak	Isr	15119
88852 Brk	28/2/43	8/3/43	Kwaszni	Juzek/Juch	Isr	13918
90909 Brk	28/2/43	14/3/43	Lewin	Moses	Isr	14843
93574 Brk	28/2/43	5/3/43	Pam	Ludwig	Isr	13190
89458 Brk	28/2/43	8/3/43	Mnc	Abraham/Abram	Isr	969
90043 Brk	28/2/43	3/3/43	Gutfreund	Simon/Szymon	Isr	12613
90116 Brk	28/2/43	4/3/43	Schenker	Siegmond/Zygmund	Isr	13331

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	Death-Book No.
104451	1/3/43	12/3/43	Krause	Ernst	Isr	14716
68710	3/3/43	10/3/43	Wesner	Abraham	Isr	13952
105859	13/3/43	15/3/43	Flipel	Gerson	Isr	15173

Table V: List of 1,484 Inmates Transferred from Buna Inmate Infirmary to Auschwitz and Birkenau in January-March 1943

(Destination is given only for inmates transferred to Birkenau; all others were sent to Auschwitz)

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
70957	1/1/43		Meyers	Aron	Isr	1	77
71239	1/1/43		Schlesinger	Erwin	Isr	2	77
72733	1/1/43		Redlich	Leizer	Isr	3	77
78198	1/1/43		Gudijn	Walent	Isr	4	77
79816	1/1/43		Laszer	Szmul	Isr	5	77
74990	1/1/43		Glatzstajn	Benjamin	Isr	6	77
75030	1/1/43		Farkes	David	Isr	7	77
75575	1/1/43		Samuels	Nssel	Isr	8	77
77727	1/1/43	4/1/43			Isr	9	77
77792	1/1/43		Fredin	Hillel	Isr	10	77
77809	1/1/43		Gierszewki	Aron	Isr	11	77
77858	1/1/43		Kaplan	Klaus	Isr	12	77
80793	1/1/43	4/1/43			Isr	13	77
82216	1/1/43	4/1/43			Isr	14	77
79467	2/1/43	15/2/43			Isr	15	78
75270	2/1/43	2/1/43			Isr	16	78
71641	2/1/43	3/1/43				17	78
70864	2/1/43		Cohen	Artom	Isr	18	78
71254	2/1/43		Wener	Wilhelm	Isr	19	78
76291	2/1/43		Goldstein	Salomon	Isr	20	78
71641	2/1/43		Pretula	Afanazij		21	78
78951	2/1/43		Roeper	Georg	Isr	22	78
79328	2/1/43		Gaarkeuken	Jakob	Isr	23	78
81467	2/1/43		Filas	Isak	Isr	24	78
75270	2/1/43		Rosenblum	Benjamin		25	78
79213	3/1/43		Scharf	Jakob	Isr	26	79
79363	3/1/43		Pollak	Benjamin	Isr	27	79
79369	3/1/43		Slujzer	Frederik	Isr	28	79
79370	3/1/43		Simon	Fritz	Isr	29	79
79512	3/1/43		Skulski	Leiba	Isr	30	79
80224	3/1/43		Müller	Herbert	Isr	31	79
80443	3/1/43		Grün	Josef	Isr	32	79
80903	3/1/43				Isr	33	79

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
81264	3/1/43		Altmann	James	Isr	34	79
81266	3/1/43		Aaron	Kurt	Isr	35	79
81279	3/1/43		Oeren	Erwin	Isr	36	79
81296	3/1/43		Eretz	Herbert	Isr	37	79
81301	3/1/43		Gutmann	Jsak	Isr	38	79
81308	3/1/43		Goldstein	Hans	Isr	39	79
81309	3/1/43		Horn	Dagobert	Isr	40	79
81316	3/1/43		Holzheim	Alfred	Isr	41	79
81323	3/1/43		Horn	Rudi	Isr	42	79
81353	3/1/43		Mannaberg	Eugen	Isr	43	79
81373	3/1/43		Lymon	Saul	Isr	44	79
81377	3/1/43		Schneider	Kurt	Isr	45	79
81388	3/1/43		Steinitz	Günter	Isr	46	79
81563	3/1/43		Kopman	Abram	Isr	47	80
81605	3/1/43		Litman	Samuel	Isr	48	80
81720	3/1/43		Rybak	Chaim	Isr	49	80
81746	3/1/43		Spiro	Jakob	Isr	50	80
81817	3/1/43		Sokolower	Chaim	Isr	51	80
81893	3/1/43		Willberg	Moszek	Isr	52	80
82222	3/1/43		Kischerbaum	Jsak	Isr	53	80
82244	3/1/43		Raska	Chaim	Isr	54	80
82309	3/1/43		Mondrzak	Chaim	Isr	55	80
82326	3/1/43		Nepomusch	Szlama	Isr	56	80
82346	3/1/43		Prusak	David	Isr	57	80
82462	3/1/43		Taub	David	Isr	58	80
82869	3/1/43		de Ebers	Henzi	Isr	59	80
82885	3/1/43		Emmering	Albert	Isr	60	80
82910	3/1/43		Kokemoot	Josef	Isr	61	80
82934	3/1/43		Mbl	Leo	Isr	62	80
82944	3/1/43		Platpoot	Jacob	Isr	63	80
82945	3/1/43		Polak	Salomon	Isr	64	80
82946	3/1/43		Prins	Smuel	Isr	65	80
82954	3/1/43		Radfeldt	Jsaar	Isr	66	80
82959	3/1/43		Speyer	Machiel	Isr	67	80
74072	3/1/43		Goldstein	Hermann	Isr	68	81
74369	3/1/43		Tobolski	Abram	Isr	69	81
74811	3/1/43		Elander	Hersz	Isr	70	81
74828	3/1/43		Bronszajn	Moszek	Isr	71	81
74840	3/1/43		Berg	Jsak	Isr	72	81
74891	3/1/43		Dorfman	Wédja	Isr	73	81
74993	3/1/43		Golabek	Baruch	Isr	74	81
75006	3/1/43		Haderman	Benjamin	Isr	75	81

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
75018	3/1/43		Jalowiec	Szlama	Isr	76	81
75047	3/1/43		Kopel	Naftali	Isr	77	81
75124	3/1/43		Klein	Nusyn	Isr	78	81
75129	3/1/43		Kohn	Nusyn	Isr	79	81
75132	3/1/43		Krongrad	Jcek	Isr	80	81
75245	3/1/43		Luzicki	Elias	Isr	81	81
75324	3/1/43		Schumik	Jcek	Isr	82	81
75326	3/1/43		Schumik	Jzak	Isr	83	81
75352	3/1/43		Turek	Fischel	Isr	84	81
75400	3/1/43		Balanski	Josef	Isr	85	81
77844	3/1/43		Kanatzki	Gabriel	Isr	86	81
77938	3/1/43		Podrub	Meier	Isr	87	81
78024	3/1/43				Isr	88	81
71271	4/1/43		Zenker	Otto	Isr	89	82
71425	4/1/43		Aljoschin	Nikolai		90	82
76045	4/1/43		Lubitsch	Jakob	Isr	91	82
76485	4/1/43		Medniak	Orisz	Isr	92	82
76565	4/1/43		Posner,	Schmul	Isr	93	82
79175	4/1/43		Lahn	Oskar	Isr	94	82
71256	4/1/43	15/2/43			Isr	95	82
79530	4/1/43	5/1/43			Isr	96	82
71082	4/1/43	5/1/43			Isr	97	82
71013	4/1/43	5/1/43			Isr	98	83
71211	4/1/43		Reitmann	Wladimir	Isr	99	83
71048	4/1/43	5/1/43			Isr	100	83
69008	4/1/43	5/1/43			Isr	101	83
68380	4/1/43	5/1/43			Isr	102	83
68374	4/1/43	5/1/43			Isr	103	83
71185	5/1/43		Neumann	Karl	Isr	104	84
71227	5/1/43		Straka	Georg	Isr	105	84
76447	5/1/43	21/1/43			Isr	106	84
76085	5/1/43	28/1/43			Isr	107	84
71906	5/1/43	28/1/43			Isr	108	84
75996	5/1/43	6/1/43			Isr	109	84
71420	5/1/43	6/1/43				110	84
71155	5/1/43	6/1/43			Isr	111	84
69492	5/1/43	6/1/43			Isr	112	84
70962	5/1/43		Meliado	Gideon	Isr	113	85
71103	5/1/43					114	85
72692	5/1/43		Sokal	Wladimir		115	85
72763	5/1/43		Rosenberg	Hermann	Isr	116	85
79461	5/1/43		Koreń	Motel	Isr	117	85

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
76589	5/1/43		Rosenowicz	Szolem	Isr	118	85
71431	5/1/43	6/1/43				119	85
71327	5/1/43	6/1/43				120	85
70863	5/1/43	6/1/43			Isr	121	85
13850	6/1/43		Szibul	Theodor		122	86
76947	6/1/43	6/1/43			Isr	123	86
69438	6/1/43		de Lange	Julien	Isr	124	86
71192	6/1/43		Polak	Franz	Isr	125	86
71551	6/1/43		Kotin	Dnritro		126	86
71574	6/1/43		Liza	Petro		127	86
72689	6/1/43		Merker	?	Isr	128	86
71477	6/1/43		Nbedzielski	Chaim	Isr	129	86
79087	6/1/43	7/1/43			Isr	130	86
71667	7/1/43		Soporszew	Nkolai		131	87
71747	7/1/43		Wasiuk	Nkolai		132	87
72636	7/1/43					133	87
72918	7/1/43		Wolf	Elias	Isr	134	87
72702	7/1/43		Hofstin	Jules	Isr	135	87
70065	8/1/43		Kurek	Jsak	Isr	136	88
79692	8/1/43		Eisenberg	Moses	Isr	137	88
79721	8/1/43	9/1/43			Isr	138	88
76058	8/1/43	9/1/43			Isr	139	88
71475	8/1/43	9/1/43				140	88
71128	8/1/43	9/1/43			Isr	141	88
68442	9/1/43		Friedenthal	Ruddof	Isr	142	89
69304	9/1/43		Digen	Samuel	Isr	143	89
70247	9/1/43		Warszawski	Lejb	Isr	144	89
71535	9/1/43		Kolbinion	Paul	Isr	145	89
71635	9/1/43		Popow	Fedor		146	89
71675	9/1/43		Mersch	Jakob	Isr	147	89
72877	9/1/43		Torten	Adolf	Isr	148	89
76077	9/1/43		Polak	Leizor	Isr	149	89
76106	9/1/43		Szarmuk	Mordka	Isr	150	89
79073	9/1/43		Beersohn	Mark		151	89
79468	9/1/43		Mgorski	Mordcha	Isr	152	89
76406	9/1/43	11/1/43				153	89
76210	9/1/43	11/1/43				154	89
76068	9/1/43	11/1/43				155	89
75998	9/1/43	11/1/43				156	89
71940	9/1/43	11/1/43			Isr	157	89
71513	9/1/43	11/1/43			Isr	158	89
71437	9/1/43	11/1/43			Isr	159	89

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
72325	11/1/43	12/1/43			Isr	160	90
71396	11/1/43	6/2/43				161	90
72929	11/1/43		Laks	Leo	Isr	162	90
75980	11/1/43		Draznin	Isak	Isr	163	90
75991	11/1/43		Fröhlichmann	Josef	Isr	164	90
76023	11/1/43		Kagan	Abraham	Isr	165	90
76394	11/1/43		Lapka	Jolek	Isr	166	90
76483	11/1/43		Nberski	Jcek	Isr	167	90
72929	11/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	168	90
79732	11/1/43	12/1/43			Isr	169	91
79395	11/1/43	12/1/43			Isr	170	91
79117	11/1/43	12/1/43			Isr	171	91
76680	11/1/43		Thachna	Wolf	Isr	172	91
79106	11/1/43		Gris	Jakob	Isr	173	91
79376	11/1/43		van der Stamm	Leo	Isr	174	91
79388	11/1/43		Zwaap	Salomon	Isr	175	91
79833	11/1/43		Meinwald	Gedalje	Isr	176	91
76088	12/1/43	22/1/43			Isr	177	92
75972	12/1/43	13/1/43			Isr	178	92
72624	12/1/43	13/1/43			Isr	179	92
71496	12/1/43	13/1/43				180	92
69595	12/1/43	13/1/43			Isr	181	92
69029	12/1/43	13/1/43			Isr	182	92
69325	12/1/43		Frank	David	Isr	183	92
71452	12/1/43		Bludnikow	Michail		184	92
76420	12/1/43		Messer	Hersch	Isr	185	92
76541	12/1/43		Perlmutter	Jasak	Isr	186	93
72747	12/1/43	21/1/43			Isr	187	92
79666	12/1/43		Chorman	Hersz	Isr	188	93
79674	12/1/43				Isr	189	93
81504	12/1/43		Galena	Josek	Isr	190	93
79818	12/1/43	13/1/43	B 28		Isr	191	93
79471	12/1/43	13/1/43	B 28		Isr	192	93
76420	12/1/43	23/1/43	B 20		Isr	193	93
70885	13/1/43	14/1/43	Frausmann	Moses	Isr	194	94
79385	13/1/43		Wölfisch	Samuel	Isr	195	94
79386	13/1/43	14/1/43	Weaning	Josef	Isr	196	94
79421	13/1/43	14/1/43	Dawidowski	Szmul	Isr	197	94
79656	12/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	198	94
79624	12/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	199	94
82291	12/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	200	94
79962	12/1/43		Zultowski	Abraham	Isr	201	94

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
83447	12/1/43		Slamowicz	Matys	Isr	202	94
83260	12/1/43		Liser	Moszek	Isr	203	94
69061	13/1/43		Sztunde	Saul	Isr	204	95
69425	13/1/43		Kool	Levi	Isr	205	95
69568	13/1/43		Partyi	Levi	Isr	206	95
70859	13/1/43		Cats	Jacob	Isr	207	95
71175	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	208	95
76029	13/1/43		Klubsck	Abram	Isr	209	96
79185	13/1/43		Neumann	Karl	Isr	210	96
79193	13/1/43		Nachemson	Henrik	Isr	211	96
79243	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	212	96
79349	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	213	96
79243	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	214	96
79326	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	215	96
79243	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	216	96
79152	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	217	96
76613	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	218	96
76575	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	219	96
71584	13/1/43					220	97
71500	13/1/43	14/1/43				221	97
71691	13/1/43	14/1/43				222	97
72863	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	223	97
75962	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	224	97
76061	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	225	97
71265	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	226	97
76374	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	227	97
76569	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	228	97
79214	13/1/43	14/1/43			Isr	229	97
68385	14/1/43		Bruchhalter	?	Isr	230	98
68633	14/1/43					231	98
68729	14/1/43		Wener	Paul		232	98
69333	14/1/43		Frankfort	Heymann	Isr	233	98
69439	14/1/43		de Lange	Leviatan	Isr	234	98
69638	14/1/43		Freiland	Salomon	Isr	235	98
70876	14/1/43		van Damm	Samuel	Isr	236	98
70949	14/1/43		?	Salomon	Isr	237	98
69973	14/1/43		Goldstein	Gert	Isr	238	99
81313	14/1/43	14/1/43				239	99
79744	14/1/43	14/1/43				240	99
79140	14/1/43	14/1/43				241	99
76272	14/1/43	14/1/43				242	99
75999	14/1/43	14/1/43				243	99

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
72873	14/1/43	14/1/43				244	99
72326	14/1/43	14/1/43				245	99
70940	14/1/43	14/1/43				246	99
69553	14/1/43	14/1/43				247	99
71892	18/1/43		Dragun	Mojzek	Isr	248	100
76020	18/1/43		Kanatkin	Abram	Isr	249	100
79872	18/1/43		Flonsker	Abram	Isr	250	100
81328	18/1/43		Kaiser	Leo	Isr	251	100
81352	18/1/43		Moses	Erwin	Isr	252	100
81391	18/1/43		Tabaksmann	Moritz	Isr	253	100
81392	18/1/43		Tabaksmann	Jakob	Isr	254	100
83018	18/1/43		Baker	Maisze	Isr	255	100
71236	18/1/43	19/1/43				256	100
79807	18/1/43	22/1/43				257	101
79350	18/1/43	19/1/43				258	101
79248	18/1/43	19/1/43				259	101
76097	18/1/43	19/1/43				260	101
71171	18/1/43	21/1/43				261	101
76033	18/1/43		Kaplitzer	Aron	Isr	262	101
79064	18/1/43		Adler	Ernst	Isr	263	101
79378	18/1/43		Tropp	Baruch	Isr	264	101
70884	18/1/43		Frank	Heinz	Isr	265	101
83249	19/1/43	27/1/43				266	102
89380	19/1/43		Steinberg	Werner	Isr	267	102
72422	19/1/43		Fried	Markus	Isr	268	102
76089	19/1/43		Rubinowicz	Sankiel	Isr	269	102
76101	19/1/43		Szumel	Jsrnel	Isr	270	102
71686	19/1/43		Skrymuk	Peter		271	102
76275	19/1/43		Fraimowitz	Nathan	Isr	272	102
71317	19/1/43		Hjdak	Wasil		273	103
71560	19/1/43		Kusko	Makar		274	103
71671	19/1/43		Sedniow	Wladimir		275	103
71751	19/1/43		Kapranov	Nkolai		276	103
83654	19/1/43	25/1/43	Echt	Simon		277	03
85527	19/1/43		Hanczkowski	Nochem	Isr	278	104
85638	19/1/43		Kleck	Meier	Isr	279	104
85642	19/1/43		Kalsztajn	Wolf	Isr	280	104
85643	19/1/43		Kalsztajn	Josef	Isr	281	104
85742	20/1/43	20/1/43				282	105
76011	20/1/43	21/1/43				283	105
85598	20/1/43		Gutowski	Zalman	Isr	284	105
87506	20/1/43		Bajewicz	Fizel	Isr	285	105

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
88581	20/1/43		Adaszko	Leib	Isr	286	105
71867	20/1/43		Dickel	Bruno		287	106
69729	20/1/43		Herz	Erwin	Isr	288	106
70852	20/1/43		Brilleslyper	Benjamin	Isr	289	106
72460	20/1/43		Földes	Bela	Isr	290	106
79217	20/1/43		Scherman	Moritz		291	106
79497	20/1/43		Rosenstein	Meier	Isr	292	106
85710	20/1/43	29/1/43				293	108
85637	20/1/43	21/1/43				294	108
85567	20/1/43	21/1/43				295	108
85742	20/1/43		Rucki	Moses	Isr	296	108
85537	20/1/43		Ebrenstajn	Judel	Isr	297	108
88581	20/1/43		Adaszko	Lubin	Isr	298	108
85591	21/1/43		Gowsztajer	Moses	Isr	299	109
85735	21/1/43		Rogozinski	Owsze	Isr	300	109
85801	21/1/43				Isr	301	109
88780	21/1/43		Brokowski	Szyja	Isr	302	109
89121	21/1/43		Chmiel	Jankel	Isr	303	109
89192	21/1/43		Kolaczek	?	Isr	304	109
89308	21/1/43		Haubman	Hersz	Isr	305	109
85730	21/1/43	25/1/43				306	109
71113	21/1/43		Husensky	Josef	Isr	307	111
71320	21/1/43		Jansin	Josefets		308	111
83050	21/1/43		Zirklewicz	Chaim	Isr	309	111
70977	21/1/43		Polak	Friedrich	Isr	310	111
79136	21/1/43		Isakson	Hermann	Isr	311	111
70340	21/1/43	21/1/43				312	111
68357	21/1/43		Bahrens	Hermann	Isr	313	112
76419	21/1/43	21/1/43				314	112
71645	21/1/43		Prozienko	Wasili		315	112
71876	21/1/43		Fieber	Walter		316	112
79470	21/1/43		Mchelowicz	Chaim	Isr	317	112
71143	22/1/43		Josseff	Selman	Isr	318	113
79228	22/1/43	29/1/43	Schacht	Harry	Isr	319	113
79244	22/1/43	29/1/43				320	113
79773	22/1/43		Korman	Eisig	Isr	321	113
79817	22/1/43		Lichtenstein	Michal	Isr	322	113
83069	22/1/43		Elfenbein	Mendel	Isr	323	113
79960	22/1/43	23/1/43				324	113
79084	22/1/43	20/2/43				325	114
71114	22/1/43		Hermann	Heinz	Isr	326	114
71521	22/1/43		Kartischkin	Peter		327	114

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
71528	22/1/43		Kaszenko	Andrei		328	114
76426	22/1/43		May	Szmul	Isr	329	114
76573	22/1/43		Rebelein	Mojsze	Isr	330	114
49084	22/1/43		?	Ejörn	Isr	331	114
85556	22/1/43		Proskczewski	Jossel	Isr	332	139
85883	22/1/43	15/2/43				333	139
85689	22/1/43	25/1/43				334	139
89368	22/1/43	26/1/43				335	139
85720	22/1/43		Plasecki	Eli	Isr	336	139
86883	22/1/43	29/1/43	Muszynski	David	Isr	337	139
69051	23/1/43		Nerenberg	Eerek	Isr	338	115
71455	23/1/43		Błoschko	Vásili		339	115
79545	23/1/43	23/1/43				340	115
76357	23/1/43	23/1/43				341	115
76244	23/1/43	23/1/43				342	115
85789	23/1/43		Teper	Szlama	Isr	343	137
88680	23/1/43	29/1/43	Flanko	Zysko	Isr	344	137
85766	23/1/43	24/1/43	Zidranski	Lew	Isr	345	137
88608	23/1/43		Goldberg	Berko	Isr	346	137
89262	23/1/43	28/1/43	Papierowicz	Meier	Isr	347	137
69310	25/1/43		Dresden	Bernhard	Isr	348	116
69415	25/1/43		Kooker	Bernahrd	Isr	349	116
70990	25/1/43		Schavrien	Asser	Isr	350	116
71290	25/1/43		Cesarini	Marcel		351	116
71721	25/1/43		Stupakow	Wodimir		352	116
76000	25/1/43		Grünspan	Jasaak	Isr	353	116
79325	25/1/43		Edelstein	Natahn	Isr	354	116
79345	25/1/43		Kops	David	Isr	355	116
79493	25/1/43		Flowski	Morduch	Isr	356	117
79623	25/1/43		Eisenberg	Jona	Isr	357	117
83126	25/1/43		Guswinkel	Manasse	Isr	358	117
91070	25/1/43		Gez	Feodor		359	117
91079	25/1/43		Seleniuk	Jakub	Isr	360	117
91081	25/1/43		Stanisz	Valentin		361	117
68393	25/1/43		Cohen	Michael	Isr	362	117
70218	25/1/43		Steiner	Hans	Isr	363	117
71047	25/1/43		Zwartz	Salomon	Isr	364	118
76116	25/1/43		Zelwianski	Chaim	Isr	365	118
76255	25/1/43		Oukierkom	Jakob	Isr	366	118
79232	25/1/43		Steinman	Harry	Isr	367	118
83212	25/1/43		Kurmann	Rofal	Isr	368	118
69218	25/1/43		Alter	Abraham	Isr	369	119

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
69361	25/1/43		de Groot	Bernhard	Isr	370	119
79443	25/1/43	27/1/43				371	119
79172	25/1/43		Löwenstein	Salomon	Isr	372	92
79699	25/1/43	4/3/43	Fuks	Szmul	Isr	373	120
79821	25/1/43	14/3/43	Lewin	Moses	Isr	374	120
79838	25/1/43		Margiel	Moszek	Isr	375	120
79933	25/1/43		Traumann	Josef	Isr	376	120
81358	25/1/43		Neukamp	Ulrich	Isr	377	120
83320	25/1/43		Nordenberg	Daniel	Isr	378	120
87180	25/1/43		Bursztajn	Meier	Isr	379	120
70877	25/1/43		Denneboom	Heyman	Isr	380	121
71137	25/1/43		Kohn	Georg	Isr	381	121
71138	25/1/43		Kohn	Karl	Isr	382	121
71268	25/1/43		Wölt	Leo	Isr	383	121
76086	25/1/43		Rotwo	Szloma	Isr	384	121
76384	25/1/43		Kichtenstein	Jrael	Isr	385	121
79085	25/1/43		Bodd	Salomon	Isr	386	121
79171	25/1/43		Löwenstein	Heymann	Isr	387	121
71243	25/1/43	27/1/43				388	122
76042	25/1/43	28/1/43				389	122
69586	25/1/43		Speyer	Jakob	Isr	390	122
70119	25/1/43		Meyer	Martin	Isr	391	122
70959	25/1/43		Massel	Aron	Isr	392	122
71243	25/1/43		Stockhammer	Abraham	Isr	393	122
72617	25/1/43		Komreich	Chaskel	Isr	394	122
76042	25/1/43		Lampart	Simon	Isr	395	122
76066	25/1/43		Persunsky	Motel	Isr	396	122
76041	25/1/43	18/2/43				397	122
79227	25/1/43		Stiris	Markus	Isr	398	123
83409	25/1/43		Scheiman	Pejsach	Isr	399	123
83163	25/1/43	26/1/43				400	123
76328	25/1/43	27/1/43				401	123
87355	25/1/43	29/1/43				402	140
89914	25/1/43	29/1/43				403	140
88823	25/1/43	29/1/43				404	140
85737	25/1/43	29/1/43				405	140
88887	25/1/43	28/1/43				406	140
87355	25/1/43		Wąpnowicz	Pinchas	Isr	407	140
85557	25/1/43		Ebrzczowski	Benzion	Isr	408	140
87539	25/1/43		Golombek	Jcek	Isr	409	140
87620	25/1/43		Rudnik	Gedolja	Isr	410	140
88626	25/1/43		Kosacki	Benjamin	Isr	411	140

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
86865	25/1/43		Lokozowitz	Moses	Isr	412	140
88582	25/1/43	27/1/43	Aszenajser	Jakub	Isr	413	140
85633	25/1/43		Kohn	Josef	Isr	414	140
89155	25/1/43	2/2/43				415	140
85584	25/1/43	27/1/43				416	140
69234	26/1/43		ten Brink	Louis	Isr	417	125
67224	26/1/43		Goldenberg	Wolf	Isr	418	125
76055	26/1/43		Lubitsch	Jochel	Isr	419	125
71568	26/1/43		Lagoda	Nkolai		420	125
70074	26/1/43		Lewit	Hans	Isr	421	125
75990	26/1/43		Fridowicz	Salomon	Isr	422	125
70074	26/1/43	19/2/43				423	125
87515	26/1/43		Dworzec	Chaim	Isr	424	138/142
88883	26/1/43	28/1/43	Lipa	Eanisz	Isr	425	138/142
89184	26/1/43	28/1/43	Kolaczek	Selman	Isr	426	138/142
89293	26/1/43	27/1/43	Skowronek	Szrul	Isr	427	138/142
89953	26/1/43	28/1/43	Marianski	Szaja	Isr	428	138/142
89874	26/1/43	28/1/43	Oibulski	Jakob	Isr	429	138/142
89309	26/1/43	28/1/43	Trestanowicz	Fjwel	Isr	430	138/142
79389	27/1/43		Atlas	Jankel	Isr	431	124
79452	27/1/43		Konik	Jirsch	Isr	432	124
79643	27/1/43		Blotnik	Henoch	Isr	433	124
79783	27/1/43		Kanarak	Jankel	Isr	434	124
91088	27/1/43		Longiewski	Josef		435	124
89173	27/1/43		Herz	Kadisz	Isr	436	124
69371	27/1/43		Hilberstadt	Hartog	Isr	437	126
71615	27/1/43		Nworodnow	Grigor	Isr	438	126
71618	27/1/43		Oral	Grigor		439	126
71897	27/1/43		Heintz	Julius		440	126
72255	27/1/43		Antmann	Moritz	Isr	441	126
76399	27/1/43		Rotstein	Benzion	Isr	442	126
79262	27/1/43		Scheer	Benjamin	Isr	443	126
87210	27/1/43		Dzubkiewicz	Szolem	Isr	444	136
89944	27/1/43	28/1/43				445	136
86892	27/1/43	29/1/43				446	136
86891	27/1/43	29/1/43				447	136
87531	27/1/43	29/1/43				448	136
71162	28/1/43		Levitner	Vladimir	Isr	449	127
70319	28/1/43		Zucker	Isak	Isr	450	127
69914	28/1/43		Brenner	Jsak	Is	451	127
71573	28/1/43		Lipczewski	Wasil		452	127
70883	28/1/43		Elsass	Salomon	Isr	453	128

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
71688	28/1/43		Golobiew	Jewgenii		454	128
76402	28/1/43		Lipszyk	Jcek	Isr	455	128
76671	28/1/43		Smulewicz	Hersz	Isr	456	128
79920	28/1/43		Stanilawskij	Hersz	Isr	457	128
79362	28/1/43		Piller	Frederik	Isr	458	128
88616	28/1/43	29/1/43	Gromadzin	Jankel	Isr	459	129
87347	28/1/43	29/1/43	Szraiter	Motel	Isr	460	129
89947	28/1/43	30/1/43	Modrykanen	Motek	Isr	461	129
88741	28/1/43	29/1/43				462	129/141
88816	28/1/43	29/1/43				463	141
88963	28/1/43	30/1/43				464	129/141
89282 ²⁸	28/1/43	29/1/43			Isr	465	129/141
88991	28/1/43		Wysocki	Moszek	Isr	466	129/141
88928	28/1/43		Ruzga	Jcek	Isr	467	129/141
89347	28/1/43		Sarayter	Motel	Isr	468	141
68591	29/1/43		Hass	Siegfried	Isr	469	130
68641	29/1/43		Rosenthal	Max	Isr	470	130
70987	29/1/43		von der Suis	Markus	Isr	471	130
71142	29/1/43		Knapp	Max	Isr	472	130
71250	29/1/43		Weiner	Eduard	Isr	473	130
71456	29/1/43		Bondarenko	Alexander		474	130
68665	29/1/43		Somogyi	Andreas	Isr	475	130
71142	29/1/43	25/2/43				476	130
82083	29/1/43		Berman	Chaim	Isr	477	131
85558	29/1/43		Ebrzczewski	Chaim	Isr	478	131
85635	29/1/43		Kejnon	Abram	Isr	479	131
85660	29/1/43		Klinkowicz	Caliko	Isr	480	131
85774	29/1/43		Szczupak	Abraham	Isr	481	131
86873	29/1/43		Melkiewicz	Hercz	Isr	482	131
87178	29/1/43		Birenbaum	Jakob	Isr	483	131
87280	29/1/43		Lewowicz	Peisach	Isr	484	131
88694	29/1/43		Szyjes	Leibko	Isr	485	131
88789	29/1/43		Centnerszwer	Nochim	Isr	486	131
89085	29/1/43		Boczko	Boris	Isr	487	131
89209	29/1/43		Kotowicz	Judka	Isr	488	131
89254	29/1/43		Orlynski	Leb	Isr	489	131
89261	29/1/43		Potaszewicz	Tewel	Isr	490	131
89408	29/1/43		Rawiacz	Moszek	Isr	491	131
90830	29/1/43		Elchstein	Moses	Isr	492	131

¹²⁸ The provenance of this inmate noted in the Morgue Register is "Buna," but the Death Book does not record this number. He likely died during transport to Auschwitz.

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
93305	29/1/43		Beerenboom	Elias	Isr	493	131
93310	29/1/43		Roe	Hartog	Isr	494	131
68718	29/1/43		Ungar	Fritz	Isr	495	131
72562	29/1/43		Jekowitsch	Nathan	Isr	496	132
76090	29/1/43		Salomon	Meier	Isr	497	132
76225	29/1/43		Beker	Leib	Isr	498	132
79089	29/1/43		Hodd	Moritz		499	132
79357	29/1/43		Overst	David	Isr	500	132
79446	29/1/43		Kaplan	Leib	Isr	501	132
79764	29/1/43		Klopman	Benjamin	Isr	502	132
82441	29/1/43		Wylczny	Szmul	Isr	503	132
83252	29/1/43		Lefkowitz	Hrsch	Isr	504	132
82971	29/1/43		Wallach	Isidor	Isr	505	135a
82972	29/1/43		Wtt	Ernst	Isr	506	135
89899	29/1/43	30/1/43				507	135
89095	29/1/43	2/2/43				508	135
82974	29/1/43		Walfis	Henri	Isr	509	135a
82984	29/1/43		Jwart	Leendert	Isr	510	135a
82985	29/1/43		Neuburger	Leendert	Isr	511	135a
83054	29/1/43		Diamant	Abe	Isr	512	135a
83056	29/1/43		Dziekowski	Jsak	Isr	513	135a
83103	29/1/43		Feldmann	Mose/ Nbsir	Isr	514	135a
83344	29/1/43		Pinkus	Hersz	Isr	515	135a
83379	29/1/43		Rotsztajn	Motel	Isr	516	135a
83413	29/1/43		Szwychowski	Abram	Isr	517	135a
83465	29/1/43		Szoierek	Haja	Isr	518	135a
83676	29/1/43		Hrsch	Max	Isr	519	135a
83680	29/1/43		Jaffe	Axel	Isr	520	135a
83724	29/1/43		Sommer	Felix	Isr	521	135a
83735	29/1/43		Simeon	Heinz	Isr	522	135a
83745	29/1/43		Zempelburg	Gerhard	Isr	523	135a
84087	29/1/43		Tarszow	Alex		524	135a
84145	29/1/43		Kronenberg	Simcha	Isr	525	135a
84186	29/1/43		Lew	Szmul	Isr	526	135a
83209	29/1/43		Kaufmann	David	Isr	527	135
85533	29/1/43	31/3/43	Abramowicz	Hrsz	Isr	528	135
85652	29/1/43		Kurzondkowski	Simon	Isr	529	135
86659	29/1/43	15/2/43	Kolpunicki	Jcek	Isr	530	135
85735	29/1/43		Rogozinski	Owsze	Isr	531	135
85801	29/1/43		Wernik	Moszko	Isr	532	135
86824	29/1/43		Fiszbajn	Matek	Isr	533	135
87541	29/1/43		Gwner	Juszek	Isr	534	135

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87645	29/1/43		Slodki	Jsrael	Isr	535	135
87654	29/1/43		Sosnowitz	Bendet	Isr	536	135
89095	29/1/43		Earenholc	Jsak	Isr	537	135
89121	29/1/43		Chmiel	Jankel	Isr	538	135
89192	29/1/43		Kolaczek	Paltjel	Isr	539	135
89308	29/1/43		Taubman	Hersz	Isr	540	135
89394	29/1/43		Potasz	Mozes	Isr	541	135
89960	29/1/43		Nedzwadowski	Berek	Isr	542	135
89535	29/1/42		Meirowicz	Elias	Isr	543	135
89587	29/1/43		Zurek	Ludwig	Isr	544	135
85664	29/1/43		Kozlowski	Rafael	Isr	545	135
85666	29/1/43		Kuleski	Mcko	Isr	546	135
85725	29/1/43		Polak	David	Isr	547	135
85754	29/1/43		Stolnikowicz	Benno	Isr	548	135
85792	29/1/43		Tetenbaum	Heli	Isr	549	135
85929	29/1/43		Sosnowski	Szulim	Isr	550	135
87643	29/1/43		Saper	Gedolja	Isr	551	135
88643	29/1/43		Litewka	Leiba	Isr	552	135
88644	29/1/43		Lutomiski	Abram	Isr	553	135
88722	29/1/43		Todres	Emil	Isr	554	135
88840	29/1/43		Ksiaczkwicz	Srul	Isr	555	135
88855	29/1/43		Kortnicki	Jkob	Isr	556	135
88875	29/1/43		Koza	Berko	Isr	557	135
89112	29/1/43		Czamy	Abram	Isr	558	135
89187	29/1/43		Kolaczek	Leon	Isr	559	135
89225	29/1/43		Matkowski	Jlko	Isr	560	135
89230	29/1/43		Markiewicz	Jsak	Isr	561	135
89287	29/1/43		Slowaticki	Berek	Isr	562	135
89413	29/1/43		Stawiakowski	Nyson	Isr	563	135
89422	29/1/43		Selwinski	Jsak	Isr	564	135
89613	29/1/43		Stawiakowski	Nyson	Isr	565	135
89937	29/1/43		Kajinski	Mojzes	Isr	566	135
89945	29/1/43		Litauer	Frojim	Isr	567	135
89946	29/1/43		Lewantyn	Aron	Isr	568	135
70976	30/1/43		Polak	Stonon	Isr	569	133
71147	30/1/43		Kettner	Herbert	Isr	570	133
71173	30/1/43		Malzer	August	Isr	571	133
71229	30/1/43		Schwarz	Egon	Isr	572	133
72368	30/1/43		Ondronek	Ruddf		573	133
79077	30/1/43		Berg	Ruben	Isr	574	133
79153	30/1/43		Koflin	Emil	Isr	575	133
79824	30/1/43		Majnert	David	Isr	576	133

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79900	30/1/43		Saczawka	Jsak	Isr	577	133
71772	30/1/43		Salus	Friedrich	Isr	578	134
69607	30/1/43		Stockvisch	Meier	Isr	579	134
79230	30/1/43		Schacht	Adolf	Isr	580	134
79401	30/1/43		Beresowski	Selman	Isr	581	134
79495	30/1/43		Plikowski	Peisach	Isr	582	134
70930	30/1/43		Kamp	Andreas	Isr	583	134
79953	30/1/43		Wässerzug	Szlama	Isr	584	134
79110	1/2/43		Feinberg	Martin	Isr	585	149
68432	1/2/43		Fischmann	Samuel	Isr	586	149
69514	1/2/43		Norden	Salomon	Isr	587	149
76103	1/2/43		Szein	Perez	Isr	588	149
76253	1/2/43		Zimmermann	Jose	Isr	589	149
76522	1/2/43		Praznicki	Nachman	Isr	590	149
79761	1/2/43		Kac	Henoch	Isr	591	149
79825	1/2/43		Markusfeld	Wolf	Is	592	149
79938	1/2/43		Taub	Mendel	Isr	593	150
79355	1/2/43		Nbord	Marcus	Isr	594	150
79486	1/2/43		Perlmutter	Hirsch	Isr	595	150
71115	1/2/43		Heller	Emil	Isr	596	150
71217	1/2/43		Stein	Otto	Isr	597	150
71267	1/2/43		Wölt	Adolf	Isr	598	150
76098	1/2/43		Schwarzfuchs	Herschel	Isr	599	150
79352	1/2/43		de Leeuw	Davis	Isr	600	150
79396	1/2/43		Blacher	Jankel	Isr	601	151
79881	1/2/43		Ruter	Moszek	Isr	602	151
83078	1/2/43		Erdberg	Jsak	Isr	603	151
91072	1/2/43		Jewstafiel	Nikolaus		604	151
71165	2/2/43		Löw	Wilhelm	Isr	605	152
71237	2/2/43		Schulz	Siegfried	Isr	606	152
71329	2/2/43		Kasmierczak	Johann		607	152
71345	2/2/43		Kranz	Kurt		608	152
71359	2/2/43		Metzger	Emil		609	152
71759	2/2/43		Czelniawski	Gregori		610	152
76451	2/2/43		Mocny	Szlama	Isr	611	152
76465	2/2/43		Modenstein	Hersch	Isr	612	152
83039	2/2/43	6/2/43				613	153
70964	2/2/43		Maas	Louis	Isr	614	153
79209	2/2/43		Reichmann	Arno	Isr	615	153
79424	2/2/43		Kjnyazki	David	Isr	616	153
79544	2/2/43		Taschpowski	Scholem	Isr	617	153
79664	2/2/43		Boruchowicz	Abram	Isr	618	153

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79735	2/2/43		Goldsztain	Elias	Isr	619	153
83294	2/2/43		Mirabel	Leib	Isr	620	153
71209	2/2/43		Reinisch	Kurt	Isr	621	154
72466	2/2/43		Buhajenko	Peter		622	154
72796	2/2/43	3/2/43	Schuldenfrei	Jirsch	Isr	623	154
76201	2/2/43		Adunai	Nachmann	Isr	624	154
79341	2/2/43		Kohlenbrenner	Szlama	Isr	625	154
81322	2/2/43		Kessler	Philip	Isr	626	154
69542	3/2/43		Poonc	Salomon	Isr	627	155
71540	3/2/43		Karmanow	Feodor		628	155
76416	3/2/43		Lichtmann	Jcek	Isr	629	155
76466	3/2/43		Margulies	Abraham	Isr	630	155
76576	3/2/43		Rosenbaum	Jdel	Isr	631	155
79215	3/2/43		Spielmann	Paul	Isr	632	155
79697	3/2/43		Frelich	Jcek	Isr	633	155
97729	3/2/43		Zelinski	Sewerin		634	155
76611	6/2/43		Sztajnbyck	Szija	Isr	635	156
79400	6/2/43		Berosowski	Baruch	Isr	636	156
79407	6/2/43		Brodacz	Owsej	Isr	637	156
79478	6/2/43		Nuczkowski	Szmul	Isr	638	156
79658	6/2/43		Sender	Abraham	Isr	639	156
76617	11/2/43	12/2/43				640	157
76479	11/2/43	12/2/43				641	157
76215	11/2/43	12/2/43				642	157
71558	11/2/43	12/2/43				643	157
71145	11/2/43	12/2/43				644	157
71071	11/2/43	12/2/43				645	157
69510	11/2/43	12/2/43				646	157
76043	11/2/43					647	157
76224	11/2/43		Bruk	Pinkus	Isr	648	157
76474	11/2/43		Nechlanski	Israel	Isr	649	157
76506	11/2/43	12/2/43	Ossmann	Jcek	Isr	650	157
79391	12/2/43		Atlas	Cala	Isr	651	158
79877	12/2/43		Preigrot,	Abraham	Isr	652	158
79888	12/2/43		Rabinowitsch	Aron	Isr	653	158
82451	12/2/43		Zelasko	Leib	Isr	654	158
83199	12/2/43		Kleinmann	Pinkus	Isr	655	158
83328	12/2/43		Prusal	Szmul	Isr	656	158
96525	12/2/43	13/2/43				657	158
91076	12/2/43	13/2/43				658	158
79755	12/2/43	13/2/43				659	158
91074	12/2/43		Fiodorczyk	Nkolai		660	159

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96522	12/2/43		Mchalski	Anton		661	159
71504	12/2/43		Gridein	Jwan		662	159
75983	12/2/43		Markiewicz	Longin		663	159
76056	12/2/43		Lipnik	Eisik	Isr	664	159
79651	12/2/43		Hagjel	Jankel		665	159
79739	12/2/43		Gewartner	Dawid	Isr	666	159
81311	12/2/43		Horch	Dewis	Isr	667	159
79372	12/2/43	19/2/43				668	159
81370	12/2/43	13/2/43				669	159
79897	12/2/43	13/2/43				670	159
79449	12/2/43	13/2/43				671	159
79383	12/2/43	13/2/43				672	159
79379	12/2/43	13/2/43				673	159
76714	12/2/43	13/2/43			Isr	674	159
76704	12/2/43	13/2/43			Isr	675	159
76063	12/2/43	13/2/43			Isr	676	159
75975	12/2/43	13/2/43			Isr	677	159
71588	12/2/43	13/2/43				678	159
71231	12/2/43	13/2/43			Isr	679	159
79752	12/2/43	13/2/43			Isr	680	159
71603	12/2/43	13/2/43				681	159
71532	12/2/43	13/2/43				682	159
71164	12/2/43	13/2/43			Isr	683	159
91073	13/2/43	19/2 & 27/2/43				684	160
79116	13/2/43		Fischer	Wulf	Isr	685	160
79330	13/2/43		Gompertz	Meier	Isr	686	160
81299	13/2/43		Glaser	Jakob	Isr	687	160
81362	13/2/43		Rotholz	Hermann	Isr	688	160
99102	13/2/43		Freni	Stanislaus		689	160
76039	13/2/43	15/2/43				690	161
3408/E	13/2/43	23/3/43	Labudek	Josef		691	161
71629	13/2/43		Plischkanow	Paul		692	161
76242	13/2/43		Boczkowski	Jamel		693	161
79107	13/2/43		Fischel	Hans	Isr	694	161
91085	13/2/43		Dziki	Ferdinand		695	161
100960	13/2/43		Wtenhausen	Levi	Isr	696	161
69340	13/2/43	24/2/43				697	162
69092	13/2/43		Friedmann	Josef	Isr	698	162
69393	13/2/43		Heymans	Henri	Isr	699	162
71489	13/2/43		Fomenko	Pawel		700	162
71869	13/2/43		Dobrosinski	Marian		701	162

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76295	13/2/43		Gerst	Jgnaz	Isr	702	162
79093	13/2/43		Davidson	David	Isr	703	162
76333	13/2/43	27/2/43				704	162
71132	15/2/43	17/2/43				705	163
83265	15/2/43	24/2/43				706	163
76538	15/2/43	28/2/43				707	163
71163	15/2/43		Lewy	Karl	Isr	708	163
71444	15/2/43		Bloken	Pawel		709	163
71451	15/2/43		Bystro	Nkolai		710	163
71479	15/2/43		Dombrow	Alexander		711	163
71620	15/2/43		Palenarzuk	Artem		712	163
71633	15/2/43		Ponomarenko	Anatoli		713	163
76022	15/2/43		Klempner	Jsrael	Isr	714	163
76026	15/2/43		Kochanowski	Leiser	Isr	715	163
76588	15/2/43		Risdar	Michal	Isr	716	163
76692	15/2/43		Wylazny	Chania		717	163
79121	15/2/43		Gorwitz	Leopold	Isr	718	163
79368	15/2/43		Simmeren	Benjamin	Isr	719	163
79551	15/2/43		Waschilski	Judel	Isr	720	163
79726	15/2/43		Grajek	Morka		721	163
81393	15/2/43		Torlau	Siegbert	Isr	722	163
81550	15/2/43		Korn	Mordka	Isr	723	163
83038	15/2/43		Blgoraj	Szulem	Isr	724	163
72719	15/2/43	28/2/43				725	163
65840	16/2/43		Wolff	Johann	Isr	726	164
68672	16/2/43		Springer	Hirsch	Isr	727	164
70931	16/2/43		Kisch	Levi	Isr	728	164
71008	16/2/43		Swaab	Jonas	Isr	729	164
71014	16/2/43		Strauss	Josef	Isr	730	164
71034	16/2/43		Worman	Leo	Isr	731	164
71159	16/2/43		Lichtenstein	Ladislaus	Isr	732	164
76035	16/2/43		Klinburg	Chaskel	Isr	733	164
76067	16/2/43		Pesniak	Kamul	Isr	734	164
76110	16/2/43		Tankus	Chaim	Isr	735	164
79337	16/2/43		de Haas	Hartog	Isr	736	164
79708	16/2/43		Fuks	Szmul	Isr		164
79769	16/2/43		Klein	Herszel	Isr	737	164
79866	16/2/43		Pajac	Henoch	Isr	738	164
80531	16/2/43		Mstelberg	Beer	Isr	739	164
81295	16/2/43		Gadiel	Siegbert	Isr	740	164
81372	16/2/43		Scheyer	Fred	Isr	741	164
81433	16/2/43		Ciechanower	Meier	Isr	742	164

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82440	16/2/43		Wstrak	Sinche	Isr	743	164
83089	16/2/43		Plum	Juda	Isr	744	164
70240	16/2/43	4/3/43	Volkman	Nathan	Isr	745	165
71167	16/2/43		Lampl	Zdenka	Isr	746	165
72589	16/2/43		Kac	Manus	Isr	747	165
76386	16/2/43		Lis	Selman	Isr	748	165
79945	16/2/43		Werzba	Hersch	Isr	749	165
69446	16/2/43		von Linda	Meier	Isr	750	165
71062	16/2/43		Brodawka	Oskar	Isr	751	165
72676	16/2/43		Meisel	Markus	Isr	752	165
76293	16/2/43		Goldreich	Abraham	Isr	753	165
83051	16/2/43	18/2/43				754	165
68660	17/2/43		Silbermann	Josef	Isr	755	166
71581	17/2/43		Magdenko	Alexei		756	166
71745	17/2/43		Njtenko	Alexander		757	166
72725	17/2/43		Paster	Maitech	Isr	758	166
76012	17/2/43		Chalew	Aaron	Isr	759	166
76325	17/2/43		Jckowicz	Leib	Isr	760	166
79934	17/2/43		Tajtelbaum	Schyja	Isr	761	166
91066	17/2/43		Osaczy	Peter	Isr	762	166
91267	17/2/43		Tankus	Mayer	Isr	763	166
91197	17/2/43	18/2/43				764	166
93615	17/2/43	22/2/43				765	166
99875	17/2/43	25/2/43				766	166
93636	17/2/43	25/2/43				767	166
69321	18/2/43		Frank	Karl	Isr	768	167
70106	18/2/43		Majchel	David	Isr	769	167
71118	18/2/43		Jmmergut	Sdlf	Isr	770	167
71331	18/2/43		Kern	August		771	167
72296	18/2/43		Nerenbaum	Jakub	Isr	772	167
72768	18/2/43		Reiss	Philipp	Isr	773	167
79367	18/2/43		Saytsel...	Henri	Isr	774	167
75973	18/2/43		Baron	Jsak	Isr	775	167
76095	18/2/43		Spindler	Hrsch	Isr	776	167
79375	18/2/43		Swart	Henri	Isr	777	167
79628	18/2/43		Aronowicz	Szaul	Isr	778	167
79776	18/2/43		Kutnowski	Heres	Isr	779	167
79907	18/2/43		Siano	Szul	Isr	780	167
79912	18/2/43		Stammberg	Szulim	Isr	781	167
79944	18/2/43		Wengowski	Fischel	Isr	782	167
83214	18/2/43		Kalb	Wolf	Isr	783	167
83309	18/2/43		Munc	Meier	Isr	784	167

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92476	18/2/43	19/2/43	Schacher	Georg	Isr	785	167
100950	18/2/43	19/2/43	Foncmn	Abraham	Isr	786	167
76324	18/2/43		Ickowicz	Szlama	Isr	787	167
79223	18/2/43		Zangwil	Abraham	Isr	788	167
79229	18/2/43		Schacht	Salomon	Isr	789	167
79710	18/2/43		Fischer	Abraham	Isr	790	167
89508	18/2/43				Isr	791	167
90975	18/2/43		Zazdra	Chana	Isr	792	167
91229	18/2/43		Renkal	Simon	Isr	793	167
100905	18/2/43	20/2/43				794	167
93033	18/2/43	22/2/43				795	167
71099	19/2/43		Glaser	Artur	Isr	796	168
71441	19/2/43		Earan	Viktor	Isr	797	168
72766	19/2/43		Rosochacki	Abraham	Isr	798	168
76014	19/2/43		Jankowski	Leib	Isr	799	168
94449	19/2/43	22/2/43				800	169
92962	19/2/43 Fleck		Litzki	Karpel	Isr	801	169
91188	19/2/43 Fleck		Kleynbort	Efroim	Isr	802	169
93868	19/2/43		Perelstejn	Josef	Isr	803	169
92858	19/2/43		Tarowski	Symcha	Isr	804	169
93768	19/2/43		Burmann	Judel	Isr	805	169
93008	19/2/43		Silberstein	Abraham	Isr	806	169
94308	19/2/43		Lew	Ela	Isr	807	169
94255	19/2/43		Ajzenstejn	Jankel	Isr	808	169
94419	19/2/43		Zylberberg	Josek	Isr	809	169
94464	19/2/43		Reznicki	Samuel	Isr	810	169
94440	19/2/43	22/2/43				811	169
94439	19/2/43	22/2/43				812	169
94428	19/2/43	22/2/43				813	169
91200	19/2/43	22/2/43				814	169
91200	19/2/43		Lubitsch	Fischl	Isr	815	145
92962	19/2/43		Litzki /Litski	Karpel	Isr	816	145
94428	19/2/43		Epstein	Samuel	Isr	817	145
94439	19/2/43		Kaplan	Leiser	Isr	818	145
94440	19/2/43		Kaplan	Chaim	Isr	819	145
94308	19/2/43	22/2/43				820	145
93008	19/2/43	22/2/43				821	145
93768	19/2/43	22/2/43				822	145
92858	19/2/43	22/2/43				823	145
93868	19/2/43	22/2/43				824	145
91188	19/2/43	22/2/43				825	145
93445	20/2/43	22/2/43				826	171

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92978	20/2/43	22/2/43				827	171
93867	20/2/43	22/2/43				828	171
68247	20/2/43		Salomon	Heinz	Isr	829	172
68676	20/2/43		Süsskind	Siegfried	Isr	830	172
71282	20/2/43		Bystron	Viktor		831	172
71381	20/2/43		Rittmann	Josef	Isr	832	172
76016	20/2/43		Kaminski	Josef	Isr	833	172
76322	20/2/43		Jckowisz	Josef	Isr	834	172
76503	20/2/43		Olzower	Szlama	Isr	835	172
79418	20/2/43		Draznis	Jakob	Isr	836	172
79803	20/2/43	28/2/43	Kohn	Rafael	Isr	837	172
79910	20/2/43		Szwarcbart	Symcha	Isr	838	172
83129	20/2/43		Goldberg	Aurim	Isr	839	172
89389	20/2/43		Haimark	Jsak	Isr	840	172
90072	20/2/43	4/3/43	Kornhauser	Moses	Isr	841	172
93854	20/2/43		Mochanzky	Chaim	Isr	842	172
68433	20/2/43		Flack	Schmul	Isr	843	172
70145	20/2/43	5/3/43	Podselver	Elias	Isr	844	172
93785	20/2/43		Epstein	Jsak	Isr	845	172
93782	20/2/43		Dabinski	Jsek	Isr	846	172
93804	20/2/43		Goldschmidt	Scholem	Isr	847	172
93857	20/2/43		Labendik	Rafael	Isr	848	172
93862	20/2/43		Obenstajn	Joko	Isr	849	172
93883	20/2/43		Schuster	Leb	Isr	850	172
94248	20/2/43		Schwarzbuck	Salomon	Isr	851	172
93849	20/2/43	24/2/43				852	172
79210	20/2/43	25/2/43				853	172
71639	20/2/43	27/2/43				854	172
94383	20/2/43		Folkowicz	Meier	Isr	855	173
94395	20/2/43		Kaplinski	Jsak	Isr	856	173
93829	20/2/43		Krawozik	Berek	Isr	857	173
93893	20/2/43		Szalachowicz	Morduch	Isr	858	173
93895	20/2/43		Szafir	Abraham	Isr	859	173
93787	20/2/43		Ebersztajn	Rubin	Isr	860	173
67329	20/2/43		Friedmann	Motek	Isr	861	174
93841	20/2/43		Kaplan	Judel	Isr	862	174
94458	20/2/43		Paramolnik	Earke (Berek)	Isr	863	174
92973	20/2/43		Ortowicz	Jecheskiel	Isr	864	174
91272	20/2/43	20/2/43			Isr	865	174
92782	20/2/43	20/2/43			Isr	866	174
93562	20/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	867	174
92553	20/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	868	174

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94275	20/2/43	22/2/43				869	173/174
93839	20/2/43	22/2/43				870	173/174
93852	20/2/43	22/2/43				871	173/174
93767	20/2/43	22/2/43				872	173/174
87529	20/2/43	22/2/43				873	173/174
90114	20/2/43	22/2/43				874	173/174
99908	22/2/43		Strum	Abraham	Isr	875	175
93125	22/2/43		Tarlowski	Benjamin	Isr	876	175
92939	22/2/43		Lipnik	Jakob	Isr	877	175
93088	22/2/43		Polak	Josef	Isr	878	175
91225	22/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	879	175
92780	22/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	880	175
93019	22/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	881	175
89224	22/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	882	175
91260	22/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	883	175
96516	22/2/43		Viskooper	Rafael	Isr	884	176
99908	22/2/43		Strum	Abraham	Isr	885	176
91259	22/2/43		Schillinger	Michel	Isr	886	176
91261	22/2/43		Taper	Leib	Isr	887	176
85807	22/2/43	22/2/43			Isr	888	176
71261	22/2/43		Weisskopf	Rudolf	Isr	889	177
71571	22/2/43	2/3/43	Laborenko	Nikolai		890	177
71905	22/2/43		Gerasimow	Mchail		891	177
71922	22/2/43		Kinenko	Stefan		892	177
72699	22/2/43		Mendlowicz	Isael	Isr	893	177
76276	22/2/43		Figott	Moses	Isr	894	177
81843	22/2/43		Sandacz	Chaim	Isr	895	177
83041	22/2/43		Chmiel	Moszek	Isr	896	177
79132	22/2/43		Hurwitz	Jakob	Isr	897	177
89082	22/2/43		Broderson	Symon	Isr	898	177
89384	22/2/43		Medzowicz	Daniel	Isr	899	177
89410	22/2/43	1/3/43	Syr	Kalma	Isr	900	177
93459	22/2/43	23/2/43			Isr	901	177
71035	23/2/43		Waternann	Bernhard	Isr	902	178
71522	23/2/43		Karino	Wasili		903	178
71565	23/2/43		Kuznycz	Mchailo		904	178
79098	23/2/43		Dworsky	Asbjörn	Isr	905	178
79440	23/2/43		Gordon	Wolf	Isr	906	178
79695	23/2/43		Fajka	Uszer	Isr	907	178
79728	23/2/43		Goldberg	Rubin	Isr	908	178
79952	23/2/43		Wolstein	Juda	Isr	909	178
83087	23/2/43		Freisinger	Elias	Isr	910	178

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83088	23/2/43		Freisinger	Josef	Isr	911	178
91068	23/2/43		Lont	Thaddäus	Isr	912	178
100879	23/2/43		Frank	Siegfried	Isr	913	178
92909	23/2/43		Alexandrowicz	Hirsch	Isr	914	178
87536	23/2/43		Grinberg	Szolim	Isr	915	178
92556	23/2/43	24/2/43			Isr	916	178
91224	23/2/43	24/2/43			Isr	917	178
91123	23/2/43	24/2/43			Isr	918	178
91123	23/2/43		Burtin	Chaim	Isr	919	179
3540/E	23/2/43		Kolosza	Leon		920	179
89957	24/2/43	26/2/43				921	147
71149	24/2/43		Löbl	Hans	Isr	922	180
71213	24/2/43		Reich	Otto	Isr	923	180
71263	24/2/43		Weisskopf	Harry	Isr	924	180
71498	24/2/43		Hlobenko	Wäsil		925	180
71984	24/2/43		Schabudski	Wladislaus		926	180
76021	24/2/43		Knlik	Jankel	Isr	927	180
79914	24/2/43		Schlagmann	Moses	Isr	928	180
81290	24/2/43		Frank	Max	Isr	929	180
90857	24/2/43		Furje	Tewel	Isr	930	180
93546	24/2/43		Kohn	Meroslaw	Isr	931	180
96531	24/2/43		Stec	Johann		932	180
99628	24/2/43		Kantor	Josef	Isr	933	180
99879	24/2/43	25/2/43			Isr	934	180
90066	24/2/43	25/2/43			Isr	935	180
92705	25/2/43		Lapin	Szmul	Isr	936	181
93040	25/2/43 Fleck		Grozycki	David	Isr	937	181
91243	25/2/43 Fleck		Stucar	Meier	Isr	938	181
68567	25/2/43	4/3/43	Luftig	Erwin	Isr	939	182
68655	25/2/43	4/3/43	Seger	Ludwig	Isr	940	182
71108	25/2/43		Hermann	Georg	Isr	941	182
71468	25/2/43		Chukalenko	Grigori		942	182
71621	25/2/43		Pantschenko	Jakob		943	182
71710	25/2/43		Schesnowski	Genadi		944	182
71729	25/2/43		Tischtschenko	Jwan		945	182
72412	25/2/43		Finkelstein	Alexander	Isr	946	182
76350	25/2/43		Katz	Elia	Isr	947	185
79394	25/2/43		Abrablanski	Aram	Isr	948	185
79543	25/2/43		Terespolski	Josal	Isr	949	185
79733	25/2/43		Gelmann	Hirsch	Isr	950	185
82314	25/2/43		Moszkowicz	Josef	Isr	951	185
83133	25/2/43		Wöldbroch	Jdel	Isr	952	185

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83315	25/2/43		Mune	Jankel	Isr	953	185
100908	25/2/43		van Leer	Samuel	Isr	954	185
91412	25/2/43		Klausner	Leopold	Isr	955	183
92585	25/2/43		Cyrulnicki	Judel	Isr	956	183
92600	25/2/43		Edelmann	Ruwki	Isr	957	183
92695	25/2/43		Kuracz	Abraham	Isr	958	183
93564	25/2/43		Münzer	Franz	Isr	959	183
97249	25/2/43	5/3/43	Ertich	Abraham	Isr	960	183
99885	25/2/43		Hllesum	Elias	Isr	961	183
99886	25/2/43		Herzmann	Otto	Isr	962	183
91243	25/2/43	26/2/43	Stucer	Meier	Isr	963	183
92705	25/2/43		Lapin	Szmul	Isr	964	183
93040	25/2/43		Grozycko	David	Isr	965	183
92681	26/2/43		Koscieniewski	Samuel	Isr	966	184
80395	26/2/43		Fuchs	Josek	Isr	967	184
92781	26/2/43		Reizer	?	Isr	968	184
92974	26/2/43		Filower	?	Isr	969	184
93607	26/2/43		Singer	Georg	Isr	970	184
68573	26/2/43	4/3/43	Margulies	Abraham	Isr	971	185
79885	26/2/43		Rozen	Fajwisch	Isr	972	185
71233	26/2/43		Schneider	Moritz	Isr	973	186
71353	26/2/43		Krawczuk	Fjodor		974	186
76378	26/2/43		Kaufmann	Samo	Isr	975	186
79174	26/2/43		Leka	Hermann	Isr	976	186
79320	26/2/43		van Cleef	Hartog	Isr	977	186
79340	26/2/43		Szulewski	Judel	Isr	978	186
79949	26/2/43		Wajsmel	Salomon	Isr	979	186
83021	26/2/43		Baranek	Israel		980	186
91063	26/2/43	20/3/43	Jendrika	Edmund		981	186
92681	26/2/43		Koscieniewski	Samuel	Isr	982	187
91183	27/2/43		Kuszner	Chaim	Isr	983	188
91186	27/2/43	2/3/43	Kapulski	Mendl	Isr	984	188
92666	27/2/43		Kapulski	Jakob	Isr	985	188
92982	27/2/43		Sulkes	Judel	Isr	986	188
93038	27/2/43		Gomicki	David	Isr	987	188
93118	27/2/43		Saposchnikow	Judel	Isr	988	188
76342	27/2/43		Koppel	Hersch	Isr	989	189
76352	27/2/43		Klein	Nathan	Isr	990	189
79206	27/2/43		Kaskow	Jozef	Isr	991	189
79437	27/2/43		Gabowicz	Mowca	Isr	992	189
79487	27/2/43		Pupkin	Josef	Isr	993	189
79903	27/2/43		Schlachmann	Abraham	Isr	994	189

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79950	21/2/43		Wolmann	Jakob	Isr	995	189
81801	21/2/43		Slazer	Nachman	Isr	996	189
83074	21/2/43		Esser	Szyja	Isr	997	189
83131	21/2/43		Golbroch	Fulo	Isr	998	189
83180	21/2/43		Kirsztain	Mojze	Isr	999	189
83363	21/2/43		Papier	Aron	Isr	1000	189
91176	21/2/43		Kwiatkowski	Motel	Isr	1001	190
91213	21/2/43		Nemschinski	Chone	Isr	1002	190
91215	21/2/43		Njeminski	Hirsch	Isr	1003	190
92545	21/2/43		Asch	Chaskel	Isr	1004	190
93036	21/2/43		Grodjinski	Chaim	Isr	1005	190
93069	21/2/43		Lapin	Owszj	Isr	1006	190
93428	21/2/43		Pines	Foli	Isr	1007	190
87361	21/2/43	Birkenau	Wenicki	Eli	(Isr)	1008	146
87599	21/2/43	Birkenau	Prawda	Jsak	(Isr)	1009	146
89379	21/2/43	Birkenau	Munkacz	Tauchal	(Isr)	1010	146
89485	21/2/43	Birkenau	Goldfays	Josef	(Isr)	1011	146
91118	21/2/43	Birkenau	Abramowski	Leizer	(Isr)	1012	146
91124	21/2/43	Birkenau	Bromer	Hirsch	(Isr)	1013	146
91132	21/2/43	Birkenau	Benditzer	Nochim	(Isr)	1014	146
91140	21/2/43	Birkenau	Cola	Josef	(Isr)	1015	146
91142	21/2/43	Birkenau	Dunski	Szimon	(Isr)	1016	146
91163	21/2/43	Birkenau	Galanti	Moses	(Isr)	1017	146
91172	21/2/43	Birkenau	Judowski	Szloma	(Isr)	1018	146
91208	21/2/43	Birkenau	Menakier	Josua	(Isr)	1019	146
91211	21/2/43	Birkenau	Neschkes	Chaim	(Isr)	1020	146
91235	21/2/43	Birkenau	Suchowolski	Gerson	(Isr)	1021	146
91241	21/2/43	Birkenau	Schulkes	Nyson	(Isr)	1022	146
91258	21/2/43	Birkenau	Schmidt	Wolf	(Isr)	1023	146
91284	21/2/43	Birkenau	Chalew	Tewel	(Isr)	1024	146
91472	21/2/43	Birkenau	Reichner	Karl	(Isr)	1025	146
92428	21/2/43	Birkenau 22/3/43	Mandl	Alexander	(Isr)	1026	146
92558	21/2/43	Birkenau	Babindur	Ber	(Isr)	1027	146
92501	21/2/43	Birkenau	Bawli	Meirum	(Isr)	1028	146
92586	21/2/43	Birkenau	Qibulski	Leb	(Isr)	1029	146
92615	21/2/43	Birkenau	Falk	Lothar	(Isr)	1030	146
92649	21/2/43	Birkenau	Jaroszewski	Jowel	(Isr)	1031	146
92654	21/2/43	Birkenau	Judowicz	Weser	(Isr)	1032	146
92673	21/2/43	Birkenau 8/3/43	Kukiel	Fajwel	(Isr)	1033	146
92683	21/1/43	Birkenau	Komgold	Moses	(Isr)	1034	146

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92685	27/2/43	Birkenau 2/3/43	Kirpicz	Jzak	(Isr)	1035	146
92686	27/2/43	Birkenau	Kozichowicz	Elias	(Isr)	1036	146
92688	27/2/43	Birkenau 12/3/43	Krause	Mowja	(Isr)	1037	146
92731	27/2/43	Birkenau	Mlner	David	(Isr)	1038	146
92739	27/2/43	Birkenau	Migowski	Max	(Isr)	1039	146
92745	27/2/43	Birkenau	Notes	Moses	(Isr)	1040	146
92747	27/2/43	Birkenau	Narbi	Abraham	(Isr)	1041	146
92772	27/2/43	Birkenau	Reizen	Jsak	(Isr)	1042	146
92790	27/2/43	Birkenau	Pozanski	Ephraim	(Isr)	1043	146
92845	27/2/43	Birkenau	Staner	Juda	(Isr)	1044	146
92851	27/2/43	Birkenau	Schuster	Benjamin	(Isr)	1045	146
92940	27/2/43	Birkenau	Jelin	Scholem	(Isr)	1046	146
92942	27/2/43	Birkenau	Krupinski	Sizka	(Isr)	1047	146
93004	27/2/43	Birkenau	Wain	Judel	(Isr)	1048	146
93007	27/2/43	Birkenau	Zagorski	Beruch	(Isr)	1049	146
93017	27/2/43	Birkenau	Bermann	Motel	(Isr)	1050	146
93025	27/2/43	Birkenau	Kizerowicz	Jsak	(Isr)	1051	146
93032	27/2/43	Birkenau	Furje	Moses	(Isr)	1052	146
93047	27/2/43	Birkenau	Kiszicki	Joel	(Isr)	1053	146
93055	27/2/43	Birkenau 8/3/43	Lubitzki	Abraham	(Isr)	1054	146
93063	27/2/43	Birkenau	Kitzki	Szimon	(Isr)	1055	146
93076	27/2/43	Birkenau	Menakier	Lipa	(Isr)	1056	146
93085	27/2/43	Birkenau	Posniak	Mojze	(Isr)	1057	146
93086	27/2/43	Birkenau	Polonski	Berko	(Isr)	1058	146
94244	27/2/43	Birkenau	Swetitzki	Szloma	(Isr)	1059	146
94281	27/2/43	Birkenau	Goldenberg	Benjamin	(Isr)	1060	146
94397	27/2/43	Birkenau	Kosowski	Susel	(Isr)	1061	146
73802	28/2/43		Majet	Jakob	Isr	1062	192
82201	28/2/43		Jankalewicz	Israel	Isr	1063	192
87570	28/2/43		Zelasko	Mosze	Isr	1064	192
87509	28/2/43		Okrowicz	Jenk	Isr	1065	192
87559	28/2/43		Jolen	Arie	Isr	1066	192
87560	28/2/43		Hartan	Hersch	Isr	1067	192
87572	28/2/43		Kornecki	Viktor	Isr	1068	192
89135	28/2/43		Echt	Mendel	Isr	1069	192
89242	28/2/43		Hjnowicz	Mejer	Isr	1070	192
90043	28/2/43	3/3/43			Isr	1071	192
90057	28/2/43		Krieger	Lazer	Isr	1072	192
90065	28/2/43		Karter	Heinrich	Isr	1073	192

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90084	28/2/43		Markowicz	Jakob	Isr	1074	192
90116	28/2/43	4/3/43	Schenker	Siegmund	Isr	1075	192
90898	28/2/43		Lapidus	Josef	Isr	1076	192
92447	28/2/43		David	Ernst	Isr	1077	192
92714	28/2/43		Lewaczewski	Finkus	Isr	1078	192
92715	28/2/43		Lewaczewski	Nyson	Isr	1079	192
93074	28/2/43		Marsch	Asyr	Isr	1080	192
93303	28/2/43		de Leeuw	Louis	Isr	1081	192
93479	28/2/43		Agural	Georg	Isr	1082	192
93560	28/2/43		Löffler	Friedrich	Isr	1083	192
93575	28/2/43		Polak	Karl	Isr	1084	192
93576	28/2/43		Pick	Alfred	Isr	1085	192
93589	28/2/43		Reich	Wilhelm	Isr	1086	192
93623	28/2/43		Wener	Huge	Isr	1087	192
97245	28/2/43		Abramowicz	Hler	Isr	1088	192
99615	28/2/43		Benesch	Ernst	Isr	1089	192
99627	28/2/43	5/3/43	Fürnberg	Walter	Isr	1090	192
99901	28/2/43		Philipps	Eduard	Isr	1091	192
89337	28/2/43		Colkowski	Leo	Isr	1092	192
90045	28/2/43		Grünberg	Wladyslaw	Isr	1093	192
93523	28/2/43		Hönig	Gerhard	Isr	1094	192
93525	28/2/43		Hanak	Georg	Isr	1095	192
99616	28/2/43		Eisner	Leopold	Isr	1096	192
85674	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lew	Chiel	Isr	1097	195
85762	28/2/43	Birkenau	Suraski	David	Isr	1098	195
85813	28/2/43	Birkenau	Zalej	Eerko	Isr	1099	195
86817	28/2/43	Birkenau	Etzkowitz	Moses	Isr	1100	195
87492	28/2/43	Birkenau	Adoneilo	Jankel	Isr	1101	195
87497	28/2/43	Birkenau	Block	Eisig	Isr	1102	195
87512	28/2/43	Birkenau	Leiser	Chmiel	Isr	1103	195
87516	28/2/43	Birkenau	Dmoch	Szloma	Isr	1104	195
87522	28/2/43	Birkenau	Dmoch	Moses	Isr	1105	195
87527	28/2/43	Birkenau	Frydman	Simon	Isr	1106	195
87542	28/2/43	Birkenau	Goldwasser	Simon	Isr	1107	195
87557	28/2/43	Birkenau	Jakola	Jakob	Isr	1108	195
87558	28/2/43	Birkenau	Jelin	Wolf	Isr	1109	195
87661	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kaplan	Kadisch	Isr	1110	195
87563	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kartinski	Szmul	Isr	1111	195
87584	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lichtenstein	Israel	Isr	1112	195
87592	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lasko	Ozer	Isr	1113	195
87613	28/2/43	Birkenau	Patazewicz	Leib	Isr	1114	195
87617	28/2/43	Birkenau	Ribicki	Alter	Isr	1115	195

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
87621	28/2/43	Birkenau	Rzepka	Leib	Isr	1116	195
87680	28/2/43	Birkenau	Wloga	Nachim	Isr	1117	195
87677	28/2/43	Birkenau	Zolondek	Pinkus	Isr	1118	195
87519	28/2/43	Birkenau	Dmoch	Berek	Isr	1119	195
87701	28/2/43	Birkenau	Tenenbaum	Zelik	Isr	1120	195
87704	28/2/43	Birkenau	Wapner	Motel	Isr	1121	195
88607	28/2/43	Birkenau	Gebel	Baruch	Isr	1122	195
88612	28/2/43	Birkenau	Holzmann	Moczko	Isr	1123	195
88624	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kawir	Moszko	Isr	1124	195
88734	28/2/43	Birkenau	Wrona	Isak	Isr	1125	195
88845	28/2/43	Birkenau 8/3/43	Karlinski	Oszer	Isr	1126	195
88852	28/2/43	Birkenau 8/3/43	Kwaszni	Juszek	Isr	1127	195
88922	28/2/43	Birkenau	Rubin	Leiser	Isr	1128	195
89115	28/2/43	Birkenau	Czerwin	Abraham	Isr	1129	195
89141	28/2/43	Birkenau	Feigenbaum	Moses	Isr	1130	195
89185	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kronenberg	Moses	Isr	1131	195
89194	28/2/43	Birkenau	Krmarski	Chaim	Isr	1132	195
89221	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lewent	Samuel	Isr	1133	195
89222	28/2/43	Birkenau	Monkacz	Chaps	Isr	1134	195
89288	28/2/43	Birkenau	Steinfeld	Pinchas	Isr	1135	195
89305	28/2/43	Birkenau	Zirok	Moszek	Isr	1136	195
89312	28/2/43	Birkenau	Trestemowicz	Abraham	Isr	1137	195
89324	28/2/43	Birkenau	Wnski	herzs	Isr	1138	195
89400	28/2/43	Birkenau	Rubinstein	Jakob	Isr	1139	195
89442	28/2/43	Birkenau	Wjelgacki	Hirsch	Isr	1140	195
89458	28/2/43	Birkenau 8/3/43	Mnc	Abraham	Isr	1141	195
89484	28/2/43	Birkenau	Gerbart	Szlama	Isr	1142	195
89502	28/2/43	Birkenau	Akubowicz	Ale	Isr	1143	195
89506	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kredowicz	Meier	Isr	1144	195
89526	28/2/43	Birkenau	Mdlarz	Nuta	Isr	1145	195
89563	28/2/43	Birkenau	Schaffmann	Abraham	Isr	1146	195
89852	28/2/43	Birkenau	Bursztajn	Eisik	Isr	1147	195
89867	28/2/43	Birkenau	Gibulski	Nosek	Isr	1148	195
89872	28/2/43	Birkenau	Gieszuk	Leiser	Isr	1149	195
89886	28/2/43	Birkenau	Falkow	Abraham	Isr	1150	195
89903	28/2/43	Birkenau	Sagowicz	Abraham	Isr	1151	195
89910	28/2/43	Birkenau	Sawurin	Benzion	Isr	1152	195
89974	28/2/43	Birkenau	Rosenthal	Hirsch	Isr	1153	195
89985	28/2/43	Birkenau	Sklazenski	Icek	Isr	1154	195

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89995	28/2/43	Birkenau	Wertzba	Chaim	Isr	1155	195
90025	28/2/43	Birkenau	Carnocha	Simon	Isr	1156	195
90086	28/2/43	Birkenau	Matkowicz	Meier	Isr	1157	195
90843	28/2/43	Birkenau	Chomul	Chaim	Isr	1158	195
90893	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kupperfenik	Mordcha	Isr	1159	195
90895	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kaplitzer	Gedalje	Isr	1160	195
90896	28/2/43	Birkenau	Krejsel	David	Isr	1161	195
90909	28/2/43	Birkenau 14/3/43	Lewin	Moses	Isr	1162	195
90910	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lipszak	Chaim	Isr	1163	195
90922	28/2/43	Birkenau	Mocewicki	Fajwel	Isr	1164	195
90932	28/2/43		Polak	Israel	Isr	1165	196
90934	28/2/43		Riwkind	Arje	Isr	1166	196
90964	28/2/43		Wnik	Kadisch	Isr	1167	196
90971	28/2/43		Weinstein	David	Isr	1168	196
91125	28/2/43		Brostow	Josel	Isr	1169	196
91173	28/2/43		Jasinowski	Mowaze	Isr	1170	196
92594	28/2/43		Zorfaz	Chonan	Isr	1171	196
92650	28/2/43		Jasinowski	Lipa	Isr	1172	196
93735	28/2/43		Marejna	Berko	Isr	1173	196
92750	28/2/43		Qjan	Nyson	Isr	1174	196
92758	28/2/43		Polak	Kalman	Isr	1175	196
92947	28/2/43		Krause	Szloma	Isr	1176	196
93012	28/2/43		Beris	Chaim	Isr	1177	196
93022	28/2/43		Chesches	Chaim	Isr	1178	196
93391	28/2/43		Kowalski	Mordcha	Isr	1179	196
93458	28/2/43		Stein	Szmul	Isr	1180	196
93495	28/2/43		Deutsch	Georg	Isr	1181	196
93596	28/2/43		Seiner	Karl	Isr	1182	196
93620	28/2/43		Weinberger	Finkas	Isr	1183	196
97244	28/2/43		Henochowicz	Josef	Isr	1184	196
82140	28/2/43		Qon	Srul	Isr	1185	196
85688	28/2/43		Mankowski	Jankel	Isr	1186	196
85698	28/2/43		Melezerski	Simon	Isr	1187	196
85699	28/2/43		Melezerski	Selik	Isr	1188	196
85702	28/2/43		Najman	Aron	Isr	1189	196
85703	28/2/43		Neumann	Richin	Isr	1190	196
85719	28/2/43		Plasecki	Chaskel	Isr	1191	196
86861	28/2/43		Ladowicz	Menachem	Isr	1192	196
87274	28/2/43		Kaplan	Hersch	Isr	1193	196
87351	28/2/43		Szczecyn	Judka	Isr	1194	196
87502	28/2/43		Bricker	Abraham	Isr	1195	196

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
87518	28/2/43		Danziger	Mosche	Isr	1196	196
87537	28/2/43		Gwner	Frojim	Isr	1197	196
87547	28/2/43		Golzant	Josek	Isr	1198	196
87551	28/2/43		Israel	Jankel	Isr	1199	196
87587	28/2/43		Lustyk	Israel	Isr	1200	196
87604	28/2/43		Portnowitz	Meier	Isr	1201	196
87609	28/2/43		Piekarewitz	Abraham	Isr	1202	196
87638	28/2/43		Srebnik	Mendel	Isr	1203	196
87655	28/2/43		Syger	Jakob	Isr	1204	196
87660	28/2/43		Stem	Icek	Isr	1205	196
87662	28/2/43		Tunkenlank	Mordcha	Isr	1206	196
87663	28/2/43		Tenenbaum	Szloma	Isr	1207	196
87674	28/2/43		Zaremba	Abraham	Isr	1208	196
87693	28/2/43		Sosnowitz	Chaim	Isr	1209	196
88602	28/2/43		Gorjelcani	Szul	Isr	1210	196
88681	28/2/43		Prawitko	Michel	Isr	1211	196
88704	28/2/43		Sloki	Jankel	Isr	1212	196
88740	28/2/43		Snajda	Towje	Isr	1213	196
89005	28/2/43		Samewitz	Ele	Isr	1214	196
89080	28/2/43		Alexandrowitsch	David	Isr	1215	196
89111	28/2/43		Czami	Szolem	Isr	1216	196
89161	28/2/43		Gokowicz	Leiser	Isr	1217	196
89208	28/2/43	13/3/43	Kronrot	Isak/Izak	Isr	1218	196
89229	28/2/43		Miller	Szul	Isr	1219	196
89246	28/2/43		Nlochowicz	Frojim	Isr	1220	196
89250	28/2/43		Nagarka	Abram	Isr	1221	196
89295	28/2/43		Segut	Osej	Isr	1222	196
89299	28/2/43		Szeinkop	Hersz	Isr	1223	196
89350	28/2/43		Jakubowski	Abram	Isr	1224	196
89357	28/2/43		Kazanek	Berach	Isr	1225	196
89429	28/2/43		Wabnjak	Isak	Isr	1226	196
89300	28/2/43		Sejnkop	Gedalje	Isr	1227	196
89513	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kempler	Kurt	Isr	1228	197
89559	28/2/43	Birkenau	Spinner	Abraham	Isr	1229	197
89854	28/2/43	Birkenau	Blumstein	Szloma	Isr	1230	197
89861	28/2/43	Birkenau	Brom	David	Isr	1231	197
89862	28/2/43	Birkenau	Eurstyn	Szloma	Isr	1232	197
89887	28/2/43	Birkenau	Fenster	Szul	Isr	1233	197
89889	28/2/43	Birkenau	Fenster	Aron	Isr	1234	197
89939	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kuropatwa	Nusek	Isr	1235	197
89942	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lipscyz	Henryk	Isr	1236	197
89943	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lubin	Szul	Isr	1237	197

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
89962	28/2/43	Birkenau	Perechter	Abraham	Isr	1238	197
89581	28/2/43	Birkenau	Wyszegrodski	Szmul	Isr	1239	197
89989	28/2/43	Birkenau	Titskiecick	H.ten	Isr	1240	197
89996	28/2/43	Birkenau	Warszawczyk	Hennoch	Isr	1241	197
90023	28/2/43	Birkenau	Borgman	Bernard	Isr	1242	197
90028	28/2/43	Birkenau	Dawid	Natalias	Isr	1243	197
90039	28/2/43	Birkenau	Ferber	Moses	Isr	1244	197
90046	28/2/43	Birkenau	Gdanski	Eisel	Isr	1245	197
90059	28/2/43	Birkenau	Knoll	Samuel	Isr	1246	197
90068	28/2/43	Birkenau	Klein	Aron	Isr	1247	197
90074	28/2/43	Birkenau	Lebwohl	Alexander	Isr	1248	197
90087	28/2/43	Birkenau	Nagelstein	Icek	Isr	1249	197
90100	28/2/43	Birkenau	Rath	Salomon	Isr	1250	197
90826	28/2/43	Birkenau	Bagner	Abraham	Isr	1251	197
90883	28/2/43	Birkenau	Klejbort	Szolem	Isr	1252	197
90899	28/2/43	Birkenau	Liskowski	Hirsch	Isr	1253	197
93312	28/2/43	Birkenau	Smalhaut	Jakob	Isr	1254	197
93484	28/2/43	Birkenau	Buchbinder	Otto	Isr	1255	197
93492	28/2/43	Birkenau	Beck	Wilhelm	Isr	1256	197
93517	28/2/43	Birkenau	Gottlieb	Erwin	Isr	1257	197
93518	28/2/43	Birkenau	Ganz	Zoltan	Isr	1258	197
93519	28/2/43	Birkenau	Hffmann	Bernhard	Isr	1259	197
93526	28/2/43	Birkenau	Hübsch	Rudolf	Isr	1260	197
93537	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kaufried	Paul	Isr	1261	197
93547	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kominik	Georg	Isr	1262	197
93550	28/2/43	Birkenau	Kominik	Otto	Isr	1263	197
93574	28/2/43	Birkenau 5/3/43	Pam	Ludwig	Isr	1264	197
93603	28/2/43	Birkenau	Stern	Franz	Isr	1265	197
93799	28/2/43	Birkenau	Gilbowski	Peisach	Isr	1266	197
104426	1/3/43		Haber	Benjamin	Isr	1267	224
104476	1/3/43		Löwy	Friedrich	Isr	1268	224
104441	1/3/43		Kalkstein	Kurt	Isr	1269	224
104521	1/3/43		Unger	Manfred	Isr	1270	224
104465	1/3/43		Lowin	Heinz	Isr	1271	224
104451	1/3/43		Krause	Ernst	Isr	1272	224
104466	1/3/43		Lichtenfeld	Hans	Isr	1273	224
104385	1/3/43		Behrend	Emil	Isr	1274	224
104450	1/3/43		Kopp	Erich	Isr	1275	224
104437	1/3/43		Jaslowski	Julian	Isr	1276	224
104483	1/3/43		Margoliner	Paul	Isr	1277	224
104411	1/3/43		Gabbo	Erich	Isr	1278	224

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104517	1/3/43		Steinmetz	Edgard	Isr	1279	224
104397	1/3/43		Duniel	Bernhard	Isr	1280	224
104508	1/3/43		Seeleger	Jürgen	Isr	1281	224
104414	1/3/43		Cerwin	Juter	Isr	1282	224
104380	1/3/43		Barkowski	Manfred	Isr	1283	224
104480	1/3/43		Manndlock	Wolfgang	Isr	1284	224
70025	1/3/43		Jtzig	Gert		1285	225
70042	1/3/43		Kempler	Benno	Isr	1286	225
71246	1/3/43		Teichner	Markus	Isr	1287	225
76001	1/3/43		Gornicki	Nssel	Isr	1288	225
83113	1/3/43		Grzyb	Szloma	Isr	1289	225
69034	1/3/43		Kleinkramer	Simon	Isr	1290	226
71015	1/3/43		Stoller	Mozes	Isr	1291	226
71161	1/3/43		Levitner	Wadimir	Isr	1292	226
79466	1/3/43		Ion	Jrael	Isr	1293	226
81338	1/3/43		Lindenberg	Heinz	Isr	1294	226
71123	2/3/43		Kohn	Max	Isr	1295	223
79182	2/3/43		Meiran	Jakob	Isr	1296	223
79740	2/3/43		Grzyb	Leib		1297	223
79808	2/3/43		Kleinmann	Mozsek		1298	223
100959	2/3/43		Wolff	Bernard	Isr	1299	223
68710	3/3/43	10/3/43	Wesner	Abraham	Isr	1300	221
70018	3/3/43		Jngberg	Leib		1301	221
71543	3/3/43		Korobko	Wadimir		1302	221
71705	3/3/43		Scheschen	Wasil		1303	221
72518	3/3/43		Goldfreund	Abraham		1304	221
76336	3/3/43		Jakubowicz	Szaja	Isr	1305	221
76637	3/3/43		Sendrowicz	Szmul	Isr	1306	221
79688	3/3/43		Dach	Topwia	Isr	1307	221
68516	3/3/43		Kirs	Enril	Isr	1308	222
76204	3/3/43		Alter	Elias	Isr	1309	222
79319	3/3/43		Cohen	Michel	Isr	1310	222
79435	3/3/43		Glenbocki	Szmuel	Isr	1311	222
105355	5/3/43		Nawratzki	Siegmund	Isr	1312	219
105366	5/3/43		Peretz	Albert	Isr	1313	219
104613	5/3/43		Brunner	Fritz	Isr	1314	219
104681	5/3/43		Löwenberg	Egon	Isr	1315	219
104694	5/3/43		Rosenthal	Manfred	Isr	1316	219
104738	5/3/43	23/3/43				1317	220a
104682	5/3/43		Meyer	Leo	Isr	1318	220a
104684	5/3/43		Meyer	Theodor	Isr	1319	220a
104738	5/3/43		Zeidler	Arno	Isr	1320	220a

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104948	5/3/43		Herschberg	Max	Isr	1321	220a
105026	5/3/43		Silbersch..	Abraham	Isr	1322	220a
105135	5/3/43		Pollini	Erwin	Isr	1323	220a
105148	5/3/43		Serauer	Siegfried	Isr	1324	220a
105179	5/3/43		Ascher	Brthold	Isr	1325	220a
105181	5/3/43		Helski	Alfred	Isr	1326	220a
105242	5/3/43		Wölf	Hermann	Isr	1327	220a
79719	5/3/43		Cohen	Meilech	Isr	1328	222
79475	5/3/43					1329	222
71488	6/3/43	Birkenau	Filonienko	Chryson		1330	218
72517	6/3/43	Birkenau	Glicksmann	Sally	Isr	1331	218
72596	6/3/43	Birkenau	Kummer	Wölf	Isr	1332	218
79575	6/3/43	Birkenau	Czemikier	Jcek	Isr	1333	218
79691	6/3/43	Birkenau	Ejzenberg	Srul	Isr	1334	218
81277	6/3/43	Birkenau	Casper	Wälder	Isr	1335	218
83060	6/3/43	Birkenau	Daicz	Jakob	Isr	1336	218
76262	7/3/43		Dom	Mosze	Isr	1337	209
76282	7/3/43		Pilut	Hersch	Isr	1338	209
79371	7/3/43				Isr	1339	209
105762	7/3/43		Eckstein	Willi	Isr	1340	209
106024	7/3/43		Rehfeld	Hugo	Isr	1341	209
106369	7/3/43		Abraham	Ludwig	Isr	1342	209
106733	7/3/43		Markuse	David	Isr	1343	209
107216	7/3/43		Hammerstein	Julius	Isr	1344	209
107263	7/3/43		Loewenthal	Sigmund	Isr	1345	209
71852	8/3/43		Bodak	Michal		1346	216
75957	8/3/43		Bloekmann	Szachna	Irs	1347	216
79403	8/3/43		Klacher (Kalcher)	Zelman	Isr	1348	216
96537	8/3/43		Dzendzeluk	Grigori		1349	216
100884	8/3/43		Härtz	Aron	Isr	1350	216
105970	8/3/43		Zwi	Herbert	Isr	1351	216
100917	8/3/43		de Lange	Moses	Isr	1352	216
106025	8/3/43		Reins	Max	Isr	1353	216
106046	8/3/43		Schein	Salo	Isr	1354	216
103555	8/3/43		Kikoler	Artur	Isr	1355	217
105597	8/3/43		Bejach	Willi	Isr	1356	217
105604	8/3/43		Breslauer	Alfred	Isr	1357	217
105609	8/3/43		Cohen	Siegfried	Isr	1358	217
105655	8/3/43		Kikoler	Artur	Isr	1359	217
105657	8/3/43		Klausner	Eduard	Isr	1360	217
105998	8/3/43	15/3/43	Lilienthal	Eugen	Isr	1361	217
106022	8/3/43		Philpsborn	Friedrich	Isr	1362	217

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106028	8/3/43		Rosenstock	Georg Isr.		1363	217
105950	8/3/43		Gerson	Georg	Isr	1364	217
105851	8/3/43		Schulvater	Erich	Isr	1365	217
109974	8/3/43		Kronheim	Fritz	Isr	1366	217
105979	8/3/43		Krisch	Siegfried	Isr	1367	217
105760	8/3/43		Eckstein	Walter	Isr	1368	217
105762	8/3/43		Grünthal	Max	Isr	1369	217
105772	8/3/43		Friedmann	Samuel	Isr	1370	217
105891	8/3/43		Schulvater	Erich	Isr	1371	217
105834	8/3/43		Liebert	Walter		1372	217
105025	8/3/43		Lefevre	Kurt	Isr	1373	217
105815	8/3/43		Kraft	Otto	Isr	1374	217
105812	8/3/43		Knopf	Georg	Isr	1375	217
105912	8/3/43		Knopf	Georg	Isr	1376	217
105902	8/3/43		Wägenhein	Hugo	Isr	1377	217
69980	8/3/43		Crausaz	Chazriel	Isr	1378	217
83096	8/3/43		Frydmann	Wolf	Isr	1379	217
104429	8/3/43		Herzog	Kurt	Isr	1380	217
104721	8/3/43		Sturm	Hans	Isr	1381	217
79871	9/3/43		Panser	Amschel	Isr	1382	214
83215	9/3/43		Kuwka	Jcek	Isr	1383	214
100961	9/3/43		Wynschenk	Hartog	Isr	1384	214
105240	9/3/43		Vogel	Gerhard	Isr	1385	214
105764	9/3/43		Elkan	Theodor	Isr	1386	214
105837	9/3/43		Lubasch	Jakob	Isr	1387	214
106776	9/3/43	19/3/43	Scheidemann	Werner	Isr	1388	214
105839	9/3/43		Majzner	Chilel	Isr	1389	215
106412	9/3/43		Freund	Erwin	Isr	1390	215
106487	9/3/43		Littman	Eugen	Isr	1391	215
106765	9/3/43		Rosenbaum	Erich	Isr	1392	215
106817	9/3/43		Zimche	Adolf	Isr	1393	215
105790	9/3/43		Hirschmann	Wener	Isr	1394	215
104727	10/3/43		Weisstein	Walter	Isr	1395	212
105903	10/3/43		Wasser	Hans	Isr	1396	212
106843	10/3/43		Elal	Helmut	Isr	1397	212
106839	10/3/43		Eauthner	Ludwig	Isr	1398	212
106956	10/3/43		Jonas	Martin	Isr	1399	212
107274	10/3/43		Pietrkowski	Karl	Isr	1400	212
107255	10/3/43		Lewinsohn	Georg	Isr	1401	212
107289	10/3/43		Ruschin	Hugo	Isr	1402	212
107300	10/3/43		Sriem	Artur	Isr	1403	212
107205	10/3/43		Chronowskj	Walter	Isr	1404	212

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
106059	10/3/43		Steinhardt	Georg	Isr	1405	213
107064	10/3/43		Schanpanier	Alfred	Isr	1406	213
69013	10/3/43		Gasiorowicz	Lucian	Isr	1407	213
107094	10/3/43		Sgaller	Erich	Isr	1408	213
106873	10/3/43		Cohn	Paul	Isr	1409	213
105630	10/3/43		Gradenwitz	Benno	Isr	1410	213
105574	10/3/43		Alexander	Berthold	Isr	1411	213
107073	10/3/43		Schlesinger	Wilhelm	Isr	1412	213
106558	11/3/43		Schram	Louis	Isr	1413	210
106799	11/3/43		Stenberg	Siegmund	Isr	1414	210
105965	11/3/43		Jngrer	Josef	Isr	1415	210
76458	11/3/43		Mtgang	Jankow	Isr	1416	210
83106	11/3/43		Fuchs	Hersch	Isr	1417	210
83177	11/3/43		Knedht	Chil	Isr	1418	210
105855	11/3/43		Panthauer	Siegfried	Isr	1419	210
106433	11/3/43		Hnauer	Haru	Isr	1420	210
71135	11/3/43		Kruh	Walter	Isr	1421	211
75960	11/3/43		Bermann	Abraham	Isr	1422	211
83090	11/3/43		Freitag	Benedikt		1423	211
83091	11/3/43		Freisinger	Leib	Isr	1424	211
100903	11/3/43		van der Kar	Eliazer		1425	211
105853	11/3/43		Oppenheim	Walter	Isr	1426	211
105664	11/3/43		Landsberger	Georg	Isr	1427	211
106398	11/3/43		Cohn	Paul	Isr	1428	211
100859	12/3/43		Colthof	Josef	Isr	1429	208
100963	12/3/43		West	Somon	Isr	1430	208
105744	12/3/43		Buchwald	Wlly	Isr	1431	208
106497	12/3/43		Herzfeld	Walter	Isr	1432	208
76592	13/3/43		Rysch	Moritz	Isr	1433	207
81493	13/3/43		Garfinkel	Abraham	Isr	1434	207
83029	13/3/43		Brawemann	Chaskel	Isr	1435	207
105595	13/3/43		Breslauer	Walter	Isr	1436	207
105859	13/3/43	15/3/43	Plpel	Gerson	Isr	1437	207
105886	13/3/43		Simon	Max	Isr	1438	207
106043	13/3/43		Schindler	Sigmund	Isr	1439	207
104609	13/3/43		Behrendt	Egon	Isr	1440	207
104690	13/3/43		Neustadt	Richard	Isr	1441	207
106828	13/3/43		Ascher	Jakob	Isr	1442	207
100901	13/3/43		van der Koop	Abraham	Isr	1443	207
107497	13/3/43		Dobocz	Stanislaus		1444	207
107498	13/3/43		Majewski	Gregor		1445	207
107499	13/3/43		Kabanenko	Gregor		1446	207

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Last Name	First Name	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
107500	13/3/43		Kowsal	Alexander		1447	207
107501	13/3/43		Krawcenko	Iwan		1448	207
107502	13/3/43		Ladrienko	Peter		1449	207
107503	13/3/43		Olzanski	Wladislaus		1450	207
107504	13/3/43		Oracz	Johann		1451	207
107066	13/3/43		Schüften	Karl	Isr	1452	207
107108	13/3/43		Stem	Erich	Isr	1453	207
105300	13/3/43		Herzfeld	Heinz	Isr	1454	207
107220	15/3/43		Hrsch	Martin	Isr	1455	205
76555	15/3/43		Plenica	Gerson	Isr	1456	206
105307	15/3/43		Hrschfeld	Alfred	Isr	1457	206
107247	15/3/43		Leiser	Fritz	Isr	1458	206
105318	15/3/43		Jaffe	Gerhard	Isr	1459	206
105885	15/3/43		Simon	Karl	Isr	1460	206
105922	15/3/43		Ehrenstein	Walter	Isr	1461	206
107829	15/3/43		Gobinski	Georg	Isr	1462	206
107833	15/3/43		Grünthal	Walter	Isr	1463	206
107838	15/3/43		Hartlet	Heinz	Isr	1464	206
107844	15/3/43		Heymann	Reinhold		1465	206
107860	15/3/43		Katschka	Gustav	Isr	1466	206
107866	15/3/43		Kohn	Max	Isr	1467	206
107880	15/3/43		Lewin	Hubert	Isr	1468	206
107938	15/3/43		Salomon	Max	Isr	1469	206
107988	15/3/43		Zadek	Adolf	Isr	1470	206
104624	15/3/43		Feige	Paul	Isr	1471	206
106079	15/3/43		Wenskowitz	Denny	Isr	1472	206
70281	16/3/43		Beer	Robert	Isr	1473	204
105924	16/3/43				Isr	1474	204
106485	16/3/43		Lippmann	Artur	Isr	1475	204
106808	16/3/43		Wirtenberger	Julius	Isr	1476	204
104497	17/3/43		Rosen	Günther	Isr	1477	203
104989	17/3/43		Moder	Jecheziel	Isr	1478	203
105642	17/3/43		Hrschfeld	Leopold	Isr	1479	203
105885	17/3/43		Salo	Willy	Isr	1480	203
106384	17/3/43		Eerstein	Paul	Isr	1481	203
106691	17/3/43		Kahn	Jsfried	Isr	1482	203
107287	17/3/43		Roth	Erich	Isr	1483	203

TABLE VI: List of Inmates Transferred from Buna Inmate Infirmary to Auschwitz/Birkenau in January-March 1943 Who Died There According to Morgue Register and Death Books

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
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Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
80793	1/1/43	4/1/43		Fleckfieber Verdacht	Isr	1	77
82216	1/1/43	4/1/43		Fleckfieber Verdacht	Isr	2	77
77727	1/1/43	4/1/43		Fleckfieber Verdacht	Isr	3	77
79467	2/1/43	15/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	4	78
75270	2/1/43	2/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	5	78
71641	2/1/43	3/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		6	78
71256	4/1/43	15/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	7	82
79530	4/1/43	5/1/43		Lymphadenitis	Isr	8	82
71082	4/1/43	5/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	9	82
71048	4/1/43	5/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	10	83
69008	4/1/43	5/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	11	83
68380	4/1/43	5/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	12	83
68374	4/1/43	5/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	13	83
71013	4/1/43	5/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	14	83
76447	5/1/43	21/1/43		Röntgen Tbc Verdacht	Isr	15	84
76085	5/1/43	28/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	16	84
71906	5/1/43	28/1/43		Ödeme	Isr	17	84
75996	5/1/43	6/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	18	84
71420	5/1/43	6/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		19	84
71155	5/1/43	6/1/43		Ödeme	Isr	20	84
69492	5/1/43	6/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	21	84
71431	5/1/43	6/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		22	85
71327	5/1/43	6/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		23	85
70863	5/1/43	6/1/43		Fussödeme	Isr	24	85
76947	6/1/43	6/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	25	86
79087	6/1/43	7/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	26	86
79721	8/1/43	9/1/43		Phlegmone	Isr	27	88
76058	8/1/43	9/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	28	88
71475	8/1/43	9/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		29	88
71128	8/1/43	9/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	30	88
76406	9/1/43	11/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		31	89
76210	9/1/43	11/1/43		Herzfehler		32	89
76068	9/1/43	11/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		33	89
75998	9/1/43	11/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		34	89
71940	9/1/43	11/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	35	89
71513	9/1/43	11/1/43		zur Operation	Isr	36	89
71437	9/1/43	11/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	37	89
72325	11/1/43	12/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	38	90
71396	11/1/43	6/2/43		Röntgen		39	90
72929	11/1/43	14/1/43		Ödeme	Isr	40	90
79732	11/1/43	12/1/43		Ödeme	Isr	41	91
79395	11/1/43	12/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	42	91

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
79117	11/1/43	12/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	43	91
72747	12/1/43	21/1/43		Amput. d. Ringf.	Isr	44	92
75972	12/1/43	13/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	45	92
72624	12/1/43	13/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	46	92
71496	12/1/43	13/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		47	92
69595	12/1/43	13/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	48	92
69029	12/1/43	13/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	49	92
76088	12/1/43	22/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	50	92
76420	12/1/43	23/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	51	93
79818	12/1/43	13/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	52	93
79471	12/1/43	13/1/43		Phlegmone	Isr	53	93
82291	12/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	54	94
79656	12/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	55	94
79624	12/1/43	14/1/43		Kollaps	Isr	56	94
79421	12/1/43	14/1/43		Kollaps	Isr	57	94
79386	12/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	58	94
70885	12/1/43	14/1/43		Stipsis	Isr	59	94
71175	13/1/43	14/1/43		Erfrierung	Isr	60	95
79349	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	61	96
79243	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	62	96
79326	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	63	96
79243	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	64	96
79152	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	65	96
76613	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	66	96
76575	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	67	96
71500	13/1/43	14/1/43		?		68	97
71691	13/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		69	97
72863	13/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	70	97
75962	13/1/43	14/1/43		Phlegmone	Isr	71	97
76061	13/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	72	97
71265	13/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	73	97
76374	13/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	74	97
76569	13/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	75	97
79214	13/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	76	97
79243	13/1/43	14/1/43		Frostwunde	Isr	77	96
81313	14/1/43	14/1/43		Erfrierung bd. Hl.		78	99
79744	14/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		79	99
79140	14/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		80	99
76272	14/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		81	99
75999	14/1/43	14/1/43		Erfrierung		82	99
72873	14/1/43	14/1/43		Ödeme		83	99
72326	14/1/43	14/1/43		Ödeme		84	99

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
70940	14/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		85	99
69553	14/1/43	14/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		86	99
71236	18/1/43	19/1/43		Frostwunde		87	100
79807	18/1/43	22/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		88	101
79350	18/1/43	19/1/43		Ödeme		89	101
79248	18/1/43	19/1/43		Frostwunde		90	101
76097	18/1/43	19/1/43		Phlegmon		91	101
71171	18/1/43	21/1/43		Frostwunde		92	101
83249	19/1/43	27/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		93	102
77671	19/1/43	22/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		94	103
83654	19/1/43	25/1/43		?		95	103
85742	20/1/43	20/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		96	105
76011	20/1/43	21/1/43		Diphtherieverdacht		97	105
85710	20/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		98	108
85730	21/1/43	25/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		99	109
85637	20/1/43	21/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		100	108
85567	20/1/43	21/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		101	108
70340	21/1/43	21/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		102	111
76419	21/1/43	21/1/43		Lungeninfiltration		103	112
79960	22/1/43	23/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		104	113
79244	22/1/43	29/1/43		Phlegmon		105	113
79228	22/1/43	29/1/43		Pneumonie	Isr	106	113
79084	22/1/43	20/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche + D		107	114
85883	22/1/43	15/2/43		Fleckfieberversuchsreihe		108	139
85689	22/1/43	25/1/43		Fleckfieberversuchsreihe		109	139
89368	22/1/43	26/1/43		Fleckfieberversuchsreihe		110	139
86883	22/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieberversuchsreihe	Isr	111	139
79545	23/1/43	23/1/43		Frostwunde		112	115
76357	23/1/43	23/1/43		Lungeninfiltration		113	115
76244	23/1/43	23/1/43		Abszess		114	115
88680	23/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieberversuchsreihe	Isr	115	137
85766	23/1/43	24/1/43		Fleckfieberversuchsreihe	Isr	116	137
89262	23/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieberversuchsreihe	Isr	117	137
79443	25/1/43	27/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche + D		118	119
79172	25/1/43	27/1/43		Frostwunde		119	120
79699	25/1/43	4/3/43		Frostwunde	Isr	120	120
76042	25/1/43	28/1/43		Frostwunde		121	122
76041	25/1/43	18/2/43		Frostwunde		122	122
71243	25/1/43	27/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche + G		123	122
76328	25/1/43	27/1/43		allgemeine Schwäche		124	123
83163	25/1/43	26/1/43		Ödeme		125	123
89155	25/1/43	2/2/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		126	140

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
85584	25/1/43	27/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		127	140
88887	25/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		128	140
88582	25/1/43	27/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	129	140
89914	25/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		130	140
88823	25/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		131	140
85737	25/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		132	140
87355	25/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht		133	140
70074	26/1/43	19/2/43		Lymphadenitis		134	125
89293	26/1/43	27/1/43		Fleckfieberverdacht	Isr	135	138/142
89309	26/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	136	138/142
89874	26/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	137	138/142
89953	26/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	138	138/142
89184	26/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	139	138/142
88883	26/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	140	138/142
89944	27/1/43	28/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		141	136
86892	27/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		142	136
86891	27/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		143	136
87531	27/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		144	136
87347	28/1/43	29/1/43		non indicato	Isr	145	129
89947	28/1/43	30/1/43		non indicato	Isr	146	129
89282	28/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieber	Isr	147	141
88741	28/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieber		148	141
88816	28/1/43	29/1/43		Fleckfieber		149	141
88963	28/1/43	30/1/43		Fleckfieber		150	141
71142	29/1/43	25/2/43		Kontusion		151	130
87529	29/1/43	22/2/43		non indicato	Isr	152	131
89899	29/1/43	30/1/43		Fleckfieber		153	135
89095	29/1/43	2/2/43		Fleckfieber		154	135
85533	29/1/43	31/3/43		Fleckfieber	Isr	155	135
83039	2/2/43	6/2/43		Pneumonie		156	153
72796	2/2/43	3/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Irs	157	154
76617	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		158	157
76479	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		159	157
76215	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		160	157
71558	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		161	157
71145	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		162	157
71071	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		163	157
69510	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		164	157
76506	11/2/43	12/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	165	157
96525	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		166	158
91076	12/2/43	13/2/43		ulcus crucis		167	158
79755	12/2/43	13/2/43		Fraktur d. Unterschenk		168	158

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
81370	12/2/43	13/2/43		Durchfall		169	159
79897	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		170	159
79449	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		171	159
79383	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		172	159
79379	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		173	159
76714	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	174	159
76704	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	175	159
76063	12/2/43	13/2/43		Kontusion L.F.	Isr	176	159
75975	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	177	159
71588	12/2/43	13/2/43		Lungeninfiltration		178	159
71231	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	179	159
79752	12/2/43	13/2/43		Frostwunde	Isr	180	159
71603	12/2/43	13/2/43		Ödema		181	159
71532	12/2/43	13/2/43		Frostwunde		182	159
71164	12/2/43	13/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	183	159
79372	12/2/43	19/2/43		Lungeninfiltration		184	159
91073	13/2/43	19/2 e 27/2/43		Grippe		185	160
3408/E	13/2/43	23/3/43		Röntgen		186	161
76039	13/2/43	15/2/43		Erysipel		187	161
76333	13/2/43	27/2/43		Gelenksrheuma		188	162
69340	13/2/43	24/2/43		Pleurpneumie		189	162
71132	15/2/43	17/2/43		Hämorrhoiden		190	163
83265	15/2/43	24/2/43		Phlegmon		191	163
76538	15/2/43	28/2/43		Fraktur		192	163
72719	15/2/43	28/2/43		Ödeme		193	163
83051	16/2/43	18/2/43		Pneumonie		194	165
70240	16/2/43	4/3/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	195	165
91197	17/2/43	18/2/43		Pharyngitis		196	166
93615	17/2/43	22/2/43		Ödeme		197	166
99875	17/2/43	25/2/43		Verdacht Tbc		198	166
93636	17/2/43	25/2/43		Schürfwunde		199	166
100905	18/2/43	20/2/43		Phlegmon		200	167
93033	18/2/43	22/2/43		Hämaturie		201	167
100950	18/2/43	19/2/43		Lähmung	Isr	202	167
92476	18/2/43	19/2/43		Kniegelenksetzung	Isr	203	167
94308	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		204	145
93008	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		205	145
93768	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		206	145
92858	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		207	145
93868	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		208	145
91188	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		209	145
94449	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		210	169

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
94440	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		211	169
94439	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		212	169
94428	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		213	169
91200	19/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber		214	169
93445	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		215	171
92978	20/2/43	22/2/43		Paratyphus		216	171
93867	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		217	171
90072	20/2/43	4/3/43		Ödeme	Isr	218	172
70145	20/2/43	5/3/43		Bronchopneumonie	Isr	219	172
93849	20/2/43	24/2/43		Schürfwunde		220	172
79210	20/2/43	25/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		221	172
71639	20/2/43	21/2/43		Bruch r. Wadenbein		222	172
79803	20/2/43	28/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	223	172
93562	20/2/43	22/2/43		Durchfall	Isr	224	174
92553	20/2/43	22/2/43		Durchfall	Isr	225	174
91272	20/2/43	20/2/43		Durchfall	Isr	226	174
92782	20/2/43	20/2/43		Durchfall	Isr	227	174
94275	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		228	173/174
93839	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		229	173/174
93852	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		230	173/174
93767	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		231	173/174
87529	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		232	173/174
90114	20/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe		233	173/174
91225	22/2/43	22/2/43		non indicato	Isr	234	175
92780	22/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	235	175
93019	22/2/43	22/2/43		non indicato	Isr	236	175
89224	22/2/43	22/2/43		non indicato	Isr	237	175
91260	22/2/43	22/2/43		non indicato	Isr	238	175
93088	22/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	239	176
85807	22/2/43	22/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	240	176
89410	22/2/43	1/3/43		Phlegmon	Isr	241	177
71571	22/2/43	2/3/43		allgemeine Schwäche		242	177
93459	22/2/43	23/2/43		Phlegmone	Isr	243	177
92556	23/2/43	24/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	244	178
91224	23/2/43	24/2/43		Phlegmone	Isr	245	178
91123	23/2/43	24/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	246	178
89957	24/2/43	26/2/43		allgemeine Schwäche		247	147
99879	24/2/43	25/2/43		Durchfall	Isr	248	180
90066	24/2/43	25/2/43		Phlegmone	Isr	249	180
68567	25/2/43	4/3/43		Durchfall	Isr	250	182
68655	25/2/43	4/3/43		Durchfall	Isr	251	182
97249	25/2/43	5/3/43		Durchfall	Isr	252	183

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Destination	Diagnosis	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
91243	25/2/43	26/2/43		Fleckfieber-Versuchsreihe	Isr	253	183
68573	26/2/43	4/3/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	254	185
91063	26/2/43	20/3/43		Bronchitis		255	186
91186	27/2/43	2/3/43		Fleckfieber-Verdacht	Isr	256	188
92685	27/2/43	2/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	(Isr)	257	146
92673	27/2/43	8/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	(Isr)	258	146
93055	27/2/43	8/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	(Isr)	259	146
92428	27/2/43	22/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	(Isr)	260	146
99627	28/2/43	5/3/43		non indicato	Isr	261	192
90043	28/2/43	3/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	262	192
90116	28/2/43	4/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	263	192
87563	28/2/43	8/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	264	195
88845	28/2/43	8/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	265	195
89208	28/2/43	13/3/43		non indicato	Isr	266	196
88852	28/2/43	8/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	267	195
90909	28/2/43	14/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	268	195
89458	28/2/43	8/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	269	195
93574	28/2/43	5/3/43	Birkenau	non indicato	Isr	270	197
104451	1/3/43	12/3/43		Neren- u. Blasenleiden	Isr	271	224
68710	3/3/43	10/3/43		allgemeine Schwäche	Isr	272	221
104738	5/3/43	23/3/43		Verd. Tbc		273	220a
105998	8/3/43	15/3/43		als Apotheker	Isr	274	217
106776	9/3/43	19/3/43		Geistesranke	Isr	275	214
105859	13/3/43	15/3/43		Ödeme	Isr	276	207

Table VII: List of 1,285 Inmates Transferred from Buna Inmate Infirmary to Auschwitz in April-June 1943

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
105761	1/4/43		Isr	1	284
105923	1/4/43			2	284
105644	1/4/43	1/4/43		3	284
106031	1/4/43	4/4/43		4	284
104490	2/4/43	5/4/43	Isr	5	283
104969	2/4/43		Isr	6	283
104999	2/4/43		Isr	7	283
105244	2/4/43	5/4/43	Isr	8	283
106471	2/4/43		Isr	9	283
106646	2/4/43		Isr	10	283
106760	2/4/43		Isr	11	283
106842	2/4/43		Isr	12	283
107231	2/4/43		Isr	13	283

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
107794	2/4/43		Isr	14	283
107827	2/4/43		Isr	15	283
107920	2/4/43		Isr	16	283
107951	2/4/43		Isr	17	283
100964	2/4/43		Isr	18	283
104730	2/4/43		Isr	19	283
104963	2/4/43		Isr	20	283
105625	2/4/43		Isr	21	283
105828	2/4/43		Isr	22	283
106514	2/4/43		Isr	23	283
107095	2/4/43		Isr	24	283
107155	2/4/43	25/4/43	Isr	25	283
107188	2/4/43	7/4/43	Isr	26	283
107835	2/4/43		Isr	27	283
107853	2/4/43		Isr	28	283
107854	2/4/43	16/4/43	Isr	29	283
104679	2/4/43		Isr	30	283
106574	2/4/43		Isr	31	283
106844	2/4/43		Isr	32	283
105288	2/4/43		Isr	33	283
105710	2/4/43		Isr	34	283
105177	2/4/43		Isr	35	282
105397	2/4/43	7/4/43	Isr	36	282
105610	2/4/43	30/4/43	Isr	37	282
105838	2/4/43	12/4/43	Isr	38	282
105899	2/4/43		Isr	39	282
105953	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	40	282
106062	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	41	282
106395	2/4/43	2/5/43	Isr	42	282
106461	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	43	282
106470	2/4/43		Isr	44	282
106677	2/4/43		Isr	45	282
106694	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	46	282
106722	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	47	282
106738	2/4/43		Isr	48	282
106748	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	49	282
106901	2/4/43		Isr	50	282
107026	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	51	282

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
107146	2/4/43	1/5/43	Isr	52	282
107251	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	53	282
107258	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	54	282
107873	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	55	282
104617	2/4/43		Isr	56	282
105260	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	57	282
106033	2/4/43		Isr	58	282
106048	2/4/43	15/4/43	Isr	59	282
106597	2/4/43		Isr	60	282
106723	2/4/43		Isr	61	282
106983	2/4/43		Isr	62	282
105195	2/4/42		Isr	63	281
105279	2/4/43		Isr	64	281
105317	2/4/43		Isr	65	281
105343	2/4/43		Isr	66	281
105678	2/4/43		Isr	67	281
105693	2/4/43		Isr	68	281
105878	2/4/43		Isr	69	281
105935	2/4/43	8/4/43	Isr	70	281
105969	2/4/43		Isr	71	281
106930	2/4/43	4/4/43	Isr	72	281
107020	2/4/43		Isr	73	281
107149	2/4/43		Isr	74	281
107198	2/4/43		Isr	75	281
107227	2/4/43	10/4/43	Isr	76	281
107436	2/4/43		Isr	77	281
107855	2/4/43		Isr	78	281
100943	2/4/43		Isr	79	281
105819	2/4/43		Isr	80	281
100864	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	81	281
107046	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	82	281
104470	2/4/43		Isr	83	281
104656	2/4/43	10/4/43	Isr	84	281
104699	2/4/43		Isr	85	281
104417	2/4/43		Isr	86	281
104897	2/4/43		Isr	87	281
105162	2/4/43		Isr	88	281
104907	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	89	280

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
104947	2/4/43	26/4/43	Isr	90	280
106492	2/4/43		Isr	91	280
106890	2/4/43		Isr	92	280
107078	2/4/43		Isr	93	280
107139	2/4/43		Isr	94	280
107228	2/4/43	12/4/43	Isr	95	280
105022	2/4/43		Isr	96	280
105995	2/4/43		Isr	97	280
107130	2/4/43		Isr	98	280
105722	2/4/43		Isr	99	279
105900	2/4/43		Isr	100	279
105986	2/4/43		Isr	101	279
105992	2/4/43		Isr	102	279
106477	2/4/43	3/4/43	Isr	103	279
106491	2/4/43		Isr	104	279
107174	2/4/43		Isr	105	278
107928	2/4/43		Isr	106	278
104034	2/4/43		Isr	107	278
104438	2/4/43		Isr	108	278
104629	2/4/43		Isr	109	278
105107	2/4/43		Isr	110	278
105643	2/4/43		Isr	111	278
105674	2/4/43		Isr	112	278
105726	2/4/43		Isr	113	278
105817	2/4/43		Isr	114	278
106664	2/4/43	6/4/43	Isr	115	278
106717	2/4/43		Isr	116	278
104478	2/4/43		Isr	117	278
104389	10/4/43		Isr	118	277
104654	10/4/43	12/4/43	Isr	119	277
105411	10/4/43	11/4/43	Isr	120	277
106055	10/4/43	12/4/43	Isr	121	277
106710	10/4/43		Isr	122	277
106903	10/4/43		Isr	123	277
106908	10/4/43	13/4/43	Isr	124	277
106993	10/4/43	11/4/43	Isr	125	277
107030	10/4/43		Isr	126	277
107096	10/4/43	12/4/43	Isr	127	277

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
107105	10/4/43	13/4/43	Isr	128	277
113445	12/4/43		Isr	129	276
113448	12/4/43		Isr	130	276
113451	12/4/43		Isr	131	276
113466	12/4/43		Isr	132	276
113475	12/4/43		Isr	133	276
113519	12/4/43		Isr	134	276
113547	12/4/43	1/5/43	Isr	135	276
113578	12/4/43	30/4/43	Isr	136	276
113589	12/4/43		Isr	137	276
113603	12/4/43		Isr	138	276
113629	12/4/43	2/5/43	Isr	139	276
113638	12/4/43		Isr	140	276
113552	12/4/43		Isr	141	276
113636	12/4/43		Isr	142	276
113675	12/4/43		Isr	143	276
113696	12/4/43		Isr	144	276
113700	12/4/43		Isr	145	276
113702	12/4/43		Isr	146	276
113735	12/4/43		Isr	147	276
113763	12/4/43		Isr	148	276
113771	12/4/43		Isr	149	276
113773	12/4/43		Isr	150	276
113782	12/4/43		Isr	151	276
114059	12/4/43		Isr	152	276
105811	12/4/43	28/4/43	Isr	153	275
106425	12/4/43		Isr	154	275
106455	12/4/43		Isr	155	275
107041	12/4/43	28/4/43	Isr	156	275
107893	12/4/43		Isr	157	275
70189	12/4/43		Isr	158	275
76230	12/4/43		Isr	159	275
104388	12/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	160	275
104634	12/4/43	26/4/43	Isr	161	275
105220	12/4/43		Isr	162	275
105739	12/4/43	26/4/43	Isr	163	275
3249	12/4/43			164	275
104391	12/4/43		Isr	165	275

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
104422	12/4/43		Isr	166	275
106924	12/4/43		Isr	167	275
113833	12/4/43		Isr	168	275
113969	12/4/43		Isr	169	275
83159	12/4/43		Isr	170	275
105098	12/4/43		Isr	171	275
105352	12/4/43		Isr	172	275
105625	12/4/43		Isr	173	275
105796	12/4/43		Isr	174	274
83288	12/4/43		Isr	175	274
104404	12/4/43	14/4/43	Isr	176	274
104940	12/4/43		Isr	177	274
105571	12/4/43		Isr	178	274
105805	12/4/43	28/4/43	Isr	179	274
106546	12/4/43	30/4/43	Isr	180	274
107911	12/4/43	18/4/43	Isr	181	274
107147	12/4/43		Isr	182	274
106386	12/4/43	27/4/43	Isr	183	273
106788	12/4/43		Isr	184	273
107122	12/4/43		Isr	185	273
113631	12/4/43		Isr	186	273
113806	12/4/43		Isr	187	273
113859	12/4/43		Isr	188	273
113903	12/4/43		Isr	189	273
113960	12/4/43		Isr	190	273
113970	12/4/43		Isr	191	273
114073 ²⁹	12/4/43	13/4/43	Isr	192	273
105271	13/4/43	14/4/43	Isr	193	272
105322	13/4/43		Isr	194	272
106831	13/4/43		Isr	195	272
107828	13/4/43	13/4/43	Isr	196	272
105719	13/4/43		Isr	197	272
104662	13/4/43		Isr	198	272
105274	13/4/43	16/4/43	Isr	199	272
106533	13/4/43		Isr	200	272
106680	13/4/43	19/4/43	Isr	201	272

¹²⁹ The provenance of this inmate noted in the Morgue Register is "Buna," but the Death Book does not record this number. He likely also died during transport to Auschwitz.

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
106767	13/4/43		Isr	202	272
106868	13/4/43	15/4/43	Isr	203	272
107930	13/4/43		Isr	204	272
114087	13/4/43	15/4/43		205	272
104971	13/4/43	19/4/43	Isr	206	272
105115	13/4/43		Isr	207	272
105291	13/4/43	16/4/43	Isr	208	272
105369	13/4/43	22/4/43	Isr	209	272
105620	13/4/43		Isr	210	272
105624	13/4/43		Isr	211	272
105988	13/4/43		Isr	212	272
106047	13/4/43		Isr	213	272
106685	13/4/43	30/4/43	Isr	214	272
106851	13/4/43	20/4/43	Isr	215	272
106957	13/4/43		Isr	216	272
107143	13/4/43	16/4/43	Isr	217	272
107851	13/4/43	15/4/43	Isr	218	272
113813	13/4/43			219	271
113831	13/4/43			220	271
113848	13/4/43			221	271
113887	13/4/43			222	271
113894	13/4/43			223	271
113909	13/4/43			224	271
113939	13/4/43			225	271
113972	13/4/43			226	271
114000	13/4/43			227	271
114013	13/4/43			228	271
114040	13/4/43			229	271
114053	13/4/43			230	271
106636	13/4/43		Isr	231	270
107259	13/4/43		Isr	232	270
105621	13/4/43		Isr	233	270
107950	13/4/43	22/4/43	Isr	234	270
113563	13/4/43			235	270
113569	13/4/43			236	270
113628	13/4/43			237	270
113899	13/4/43			238	270
3851 E	14/4/43			239	269

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104502	14/4/43		Isr	240	269
104939	14/4/43		Isr	241	269
105188	14/4/43	21/4/43	Isr	242	269
105203	14/4/43		Isr	243	269
105687	14/4/43	23/4/43	Isr	244	269
106648	14/4/43	22/4/43	Isr	245	269
107005	14/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	246	269
107097	14/4/43	15/4/43	Isr	247	269
113530	14/4/43			248	269
113558	14/4/43			249	269
113707	14/4/43			250	269
113727	14/4/43			251	269
113826	14/4/43			252	269
113832	14/4/43			253	269
114083	14/4/43			254	269
100865	14/4/43		Isr	255	269
104606	14/4/43		Isr	256	269
109357	14/4/43		Isr	257	269
101199	14/4/43		Isr	258	269
107801	14/4/43		Isr	259	269
104968	15/4/43		Isr	260	268
106970	15/4/43		Isr	261	268
107104	15/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	262	268
107822	15/4/43		Isr	263	268
113457	15/4/43			264	268
113649	15/4/43			265	268
3573 E	15/4/43			266	268
105129	15/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	267	268
105388	15/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	268	268
105414	15/4/43		Isr	269	268
105874	15/4/43		Isr	270	268
105997	15/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	271	268
106392	15/4/43	2/5/43	Isr	272	268
106850	15/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	273	268
106885	15/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	274	268
107047	15/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	275	268
107059	15/4/43	3/5/43	Isr	276	268
113812	15/4/43			277	268

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81376	16/4/43		Isr	278	267
104913	16/4/43		Isr	279	267
105638	16/4/43		Isr	280	267
105737	16/4/43		Isr	281	267
105845	16/4/43		Isr	282	267
105914	16/4/43	17/4/43	Isr	283	267
106656	16/4/43		Isr	284	267
106838	16/4/43	19/4/43	Isr	285	267
107229	16/4/43		Isr	286	267
107845	16/4/43		Isr	287	267
113717	16/4/43			288	267
113780	16/4/43			289	267
113645	16/4/43			290	267
105053	16/4/43	23/4/43	Isr	291	267
104377	17/4/43		Isr	292	266
104638	17/4/43		Isr	293	266
104674	17/4/43		Isr	294	266
104720	17/4/43		Isr	295	266
105224	17/4/43		Isr	296	266
105383	17/4/43	23/4/43	Isr	297	266
105585	17/4/43		Isr	298	266
105668	17/4/43		Isr	299	266
106703	17/4/43		Isr	300	266
106736	17/4/43	18/4/43	Isr	301	266
106987	17/4/43		Isr	302	266
113526	17/4/43			303	266
105662	17/4/43		Isr	304	266
107156	17/4/43		Isr	305	266
113555	17/4/43	23/4/43		306	266
114084	17/4/43			307	266
71904	19/4/43			308	265
104957	19/4/43		Isr	309	265
104967	19/4/43	21/4/43		310	265
105187	19/4/43		Isr	311	265
105869	19/4/43		Isr	312	265
106673	19/4/43		Isr	313	265
106740	19/4/43		Isr	314	265
106840	19/4/43		Isr	315	265

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106513	19/4/43		Isr	316	265
107085	19/4/43		Isr	317	265
113581	19/4/43			318	265
113729	19/4/43			319	265
113862	19/4/43			320	265
113911	19/4/43			321	265
113943	19/4/43			322	265
113971	19/4/43			323	265
105628	19/4/43		Isr	324	265
106819	19/4/43		Isr	325	265
107267	19/4/43		Isr	326	265
107975	19/4/43		Isr	327	265
107906	19/4/43	21/4/43	Isr	328	265
113459	19/4/43		Isr	329	265
71244	20/4/43		Isr	330	264
100915	20/4/43		Isr	331	264
104423	20/4/43		Isr	332	264
104492	20/4/43		Isr	333	264
104695	20/4/43		Isr	334	264
105146	20/4/43	21/4/43	Isr	335	264
105237	20/4/43		Isr	336	264
105256	20/4/43		Isr	337	264
105417	20/4/43		Isr	338	264
105611	20/4/43		Isr	339	264
105646	20/4/43		Isr	340	264
105704	20/4/43		Isr	341	264
105759	20/4/43		Isr	342	264
105804	20/4/43		Isr	343	264
105908	20/4/43		Isr	344	264
106037	20/4/43		Isr	345	264
106418	20/4/43		Isr	346	264
106556	20/4/43		Isr	347	264
106654	20/4/43		Isr	348	264
106734	20/4/43		Isr	349	264
113454	20/4/43			350	264
113478	20/4/43			351	264
114019	20/4/43			352	264
114044	20/4/43			353	264

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
105337	20/4/43			354	263
105346	20/4/43	3/5/43	Isr	355	263
105857	20/4/43		Isr	356	263
106008	20/4/43		Isr	357	263
106599	20/4/43		Isr	358	263
106600	20/4/43		Isr	359	263
106650	20/4/43		Isr	360	263
106902	20/4/43		Isr	361	263
107017	20/4/43		Isr	362	263
107882	20/4/43			363	263
107925	20/4/43	30/4/43	Isr	364	263
113491	20/4/43			365	263
113570	20/4/43			366	263
113655	20/4/43			367	263
113689	20/4/43			368	263
113731	20/4/43			369	263
113708	20/4/43			370	263
113776	20/4/43			371	263
113778	20/4/43			372	263
113838	20/4/43			373	263
113902	20/4/43			374	263
113951	20/4/43			375	263
113988	20/4/43			376	263
114058	20/4/43			377	263
114070	20/4/43			378	263
107009	20/4/43		Isr	379	242
107115	20/4/43		Isr	380	242
107870	20/4/43		Isr	381	242
107878	20/4/43		Isr	382	242
107914	20/4/43	28/4/43	Isr	383	242
107964	20/4/43		Isr	384	242
107983	20/4/43		Isr	385	242
106692	20/4/43	21/4/43	Isr	386	242
107063	20/4/43		Isr	387	242
107204	20/4/43	27/4/43	Isr	388	242
107309	20/4/43		Isr	389	242
113877	20/4/43			390	242
114034	20/4/43			391	242

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
68351	20/4/43		Isr	392	242
104908	20/4/43		Isr	393	242
105593	20/4/43		Isr	394	242
107088	20/4/43	25/4/43	Isr	395	242
107129	20/4/43	26/4/43	Isr	396	242
107257	20/4/43		Isr	397	242
107874	20/4/43		Isr	398	242
107009	20/4/43		Isr	399	242
79889	20/4/43		Isr	400	242
104396	20/4/43	22/4/43	Isr	401	241
104410	20/4/43		Isr	402	241
104475	20/4/43		Isr	403	241
104498	20/4/43		Isr	404	241
104693	20/4/43	23/4/43	Isr	405	241
105014	20/4/43		Isr	406	241
105090	20/4/43	25/4/43	Isr	407	241
105267	20/4/43	23/4/43	Isr	408	241
105584	20/4/43	21/4/43	Isr	409	241
105612	20/4/43		Isr	410	241
105690	20/4/43		Isr	411	241
105978	20/4/43		Isr	412	241
106480	20/4/43		Isr	413	241
106711	20/4/43		Isr	414	241
106812	20/4/43		Isr	415	241
106813	20/4/43	26/4/43	Isr	416	241
106822	20/4/43	21/4/43	Isr	417	241
106949	20/4/43	22/4/43	Isr	418	241
106995	20/4/43		Isr	419	241
107000	20/4/43	23/4/43	Isr	420	241
107016	20/4/43	28/4/43	Isr	421	241
107062	20/4/43	24/4/43	Isr	422	241
107283	20/4/43		Isr	423	241
107913	20/4/43			424	241
113585	20/4/43			425	241
113726	20/4/43	21/4/43		426	241
104708	21/4/43		Isr	427	240
79366	21/4/43		Isr	428	240
104378	21/4/43		Isr	429	240

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
104933	21/4/43		Isr	430	240
105057	21/4/43		Isr	431	240
105251	21/4/43		Isr	432	240
105401	21/4/43		Isr	433	240
105403	21/4/43	24/4/43	Isr	434	240
105832	21/4/43	22/4/43	Isr	435	240
106400	21/4/43		Isr	436	240
106420	21/4/43		Isr	437	240
106764	21/4/43	22/4/43	Isr	438	240
106872	21/4/43		Isr	439	240
106881	21/4/43		Isr	440	240
113450	21/4/43		Isr	441	240
113505	21/4/43			442	240
113507	21/4/43			443	240
113548	21/4/43			444	240
112605	21/4/43			445	240
113634	21/4/43			446	240
113686	21/4/43			447	240
113693	21/4/43			448	240
113721	21/4/43			449	240
113757	21/4/43			450	240
113772	21/4/43			451	240
113898	21/4/43			452	240
113964	21/4/43			453	240
114012	21/4/43			454	240
107614	22/4/43		Isr	455	239
113434	22/4/43			456	239
113534	22/4/43			457	239
113837	22/4/43			458	239
113860	22/4/43			459	239
113949	22/4/43			460	239
114052	22/4/43			461	239
114081	22/4/43			462	239
103615	22/4/43			463	239
71136	22/4/43			464	239
109017	22/4/43			465	239
113892	22/4/43			466	239
114060	22/4/43			467	239

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116755	22/4/43		Isr	468	238
116803	22/4/43		Isr	469	238
116815	22/4/43		Isr	470	238
116818	22/4/43		Isr	471	238
116826	22/4/43		Isr	472	238
116951	22/4/43		Isr	473	238
117026	22/4/43		Isr	474	238
117030	22/4/43		Isr	475	238
4100 E	22/4/43			476	237
85357	22/4/43		Isr	477	237
104403	22/4/43	29/4/43	Isr	478	237
104922	22/4/43		Isr	479	237
105363	22/4/43		Isr	480	237
105377	22/4/43		Isr	481	237
105712	22/4/43		Isr	482	237
105968	22/4/43		Isr	483	237
105851	22/4/43		Isr	484	237
106912	22/4/43		Isr	485	237
107169	22/4/43		Isr	486	237
117455	22/4/43		Isr	487	237
117456	22/4/43		Isr	488	237
117468	22/4/43		Isr	489	237
117469	22/4/43		Isr	490	237
117470	22/4/43		Isr	491	237
117484	22/4/43		Isr	492	237
117486	22/4/43		Isr	493	237
117488	22/4/43		Isr	494	237
117499	22/4/43		Isr	495	237
117504	22/4/43		Isr	496	237
117506	22/4/43		Isr	497	237
117531	22/4/43		Isr	498	237
105334	23/4/43		Isr	499	236
105880	23/4/43		Isr	500	236
107118	23/4/43		Isr	501	236
107905	23/4/43		Isr	502	236
113544	23/4/43			503	236
113557	23/4/43			504	236
113723	23/4/43			505	236

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113802	23/4/43			506	236
113870	23/4/43			507	236
114045	23/4/43			508	235
104398	24/4/43		Isr	509	235
104603	24/4/43		Isr	510	235
104627	24/4/43		Isr	511	235
105598	24/4/43		Isr	512	235
106495	24/4/43		Isr	513	235
113632	24/4/43	x		514	235
104937	24/4/43		Isr	515	235
105072	24/4/43		Isr	516	235
105152	24/4/43		Isr	517	235
106778	24/4/43		Isr	518	235
107241	24/4/43		Isr	519	235
107250	24/4/43		Isr	520	235
107307	24/4/43		Isr	521	235
107943	24/4/43		Isr	522	235
113857	24/4/43		Isr	523	235
68635	24/4/43		Isr	524	234
100918	24/4/43		Isr	525	234
104456	24/4/43		Isr	526	234
105086	24/4/43		Isr	527	234
106096	24/4/43		Isr	528	234
105360	24/4/43		Isr	529	234
105716	24/4/43		Isr	530	234
106525	24/4/43		Isr	531	234
106700	24/4/43		Isr	532	234
106774	24/4/43	26/4/43	Isr	533	234
106937	24/4/43		Isr	534	234
107068	24/4/43		Isr	535	234
113460	24/4/43		Isr	536	234
113676	24/4/43		Isr	537	234
113966	24/4/43		Isr	538	234
113997	24/4/43		Isr	539	234
117635	24/4/43		Isr	540	234
113575	24/4/43			541	234
117656	24/4/43		Isr	542	234
117678	24/4/43		Isr	543	234

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105384	24/4/43	25/4/43	Isr	544	234
113441	24/4/43			545	234
91802	27/4/43		Isr	546	233
104444	27/4/43		Isr	547	233
104725	27/4/43		Isr	548	233
105026	27/4/43		Isr	549	233
105347	27/4/43		Isr	550	233
106757	27/4/43		Isr	551	233
107215	27/4/43		Isr	552	233
113679	27/4/43			553	233
113683	27/4/43			554	233
113718	27/4/43			555	233
113796	27/4/43			556	233
113755	27/4/43			557	233
113884	27/4/43			558	233
113922	27/4/43			559	233
113937	27/4/43			560	233
113983	27/4/43			561	233
114035	27/4/43			562	233
114041	27/4/43			563	233
116825	27/4/43		Isr	564	233
83010	27/4/43		Isr	565	233
105020	27/4/43		Isr	566	233
106681	27/4/43	2/5/43	Isr	567	233
106891	27/4/43	3/5/43	Isr	568	233
104501	27/4/43		Isr	569	232
105341	27/4/43		Isr	570	232
105769	27/4/43	28/4/43	Isr	571	232
106893	27/4/43		Isr	572	232
107139	27/4/43		Isr	573	232
107808	27/4/43		Isr	574	232
107839	27/4/43		Isr	575	232
107888	27/4/43	1/5/43	Isr	576	232
107933	27/4/43		Isr	577	232
113979	27/4/43	28/4/43		578	232
114086	27/4/43		Isr	579	232
105268	27/4/43		Isr	580	232
104516	27/4/43		Isr	581	232

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105018	27/4/43	29/4/43	Isr	582	232
106637	27/4/43		Isr	583	232
106904	27/4/43		Isr	584	232
107816	27/4/43		Isr	585	232
116315	27/4/43			586	232
113608	28/4/43			587	231
113476	28/4/43			588	231
113538	28/4/43			589	231
113637	28/4/43			590	231
113758	28/4/43			591	231
113795	28/4/43			592	231
113978	28/4/43			593	231
117625	28/4/43		Isr	594	231
117692	28/4/43		Isr	595	231
117703	28/4/43		Isr	596	231
4171 E	28/4/43			597	230
106465	28/4/43		Isr	598	230
113799	28/4/43	2/5/43		599	230
76459	28/4/43		Isr	600	230
105742	28/4/43		Isr	601	230
106732	28/4/43		Isr	602	230
106739	28/4/43	1/5/43	Isr	603	230
106805	28/4/43		Isr	604	230
106864	28/4/43		Isr	605	230
113474	28/4/43			606	230
105947	29/4/43		Isr	607	229
113940	29/4/43		Isr	608	229
113994	29/4/43		Isr	609	229
114038	29/4/43		Isr	610	229
120641	29/4/43		Isr	611	229
105775	29/4/43	30/4/43	Isr	612	228
107057	29/4/43		Isr	613	228
106459	29/4/43		Isr	614	228
106506	29/4/43		Isr	615	228
113599	29/4/43			616	228
113673	29/4/43			617	228
113704	29/4/43			618	228
113644	29/4/43			619	228

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
113910	29/4/43			620	228
113991	29/4/43			621	228
116823	29/4/43		Isr	622	228
117660	29/4/43		Isr	623	228
2727 E	29/4/43			624	228
104607	29/4/43			625	228
104680	29/4/43		Isr	626	228
113469	29/4/43			627	228
113750	29/4/43			628	228
113980	29/4/43			629	228
116761	29/4/43		Isr	630	228
104954	30/4/43		Isr	631	227
104962	30/4/43		Isr	632	227
105117	30/4/43		Isr	633	227
105783	30/4/43		Isr	634	227
106053	30/4/43		Isr	635	227
106419	30/4/43		Isr	636	227
107116	30/4/43		Isr	637	227
107969	30/4/43		Isr	638	227
113644	30/4/43			639	227
113658	30/4/43			640	227
113703	30/4/43			641	227
113710	30/4/43			642	227
113872	30/4/43			643	227
113895	30/4/43			644	227
113950	30/4/43			645	227
117521	30/4/43		Isr	646	227
106520	30/4/43		Isr	647	227
114056	30/4/43			648	227
116978	30/4/43		Isr	649	227
116763	30/4/43		Isr	650	227
116879	30/4/43		Isr	651	227
105031	3/5/43		Isr	652	285
106058	3/5/43		Isr	653	285
114069	3/5/43			654	285
119084	3/5/43			655	285
114833	3/5/43		Isr	656	285
114855	3/5/43			657	285

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114889	3/5/43		Isr	658	285
115092	3/5/43		Isr	659	285
115218	3/5/43		Isr	660	285
115266	3/5/43		Isr	661	285
105400	3/5/43		Isr	662	285
105867	3/5/43		Isr	663	285
107163	3/5/43	7/5/43	Isr	664	286
113474	3/5/43			665	286
113854	3/5/43			666	286
113999	3/5/43			667	286
104487	3/5/43		Isr	668	286
107904	3/5/43		Isr	669	286
107953	3/5/43		Isr	670	286
113659	3/5/43			671	286
3919 E	3/5/43			672	287
79738	3/5/43		Isr	673	288
100894	3/5/43		Isr	674	289
100945	3/5/43		Isr	675	289
104600	3/5/43		Isr	676	289
104982	3/5/43	9/5/43	Isr	677	289
106485	3/5/43	10/5/43	Isr	678	289
106577	3/5/43	5/5/43	Isr	679	289
106871	3/5/43		Isr	680	289
113465	3/5/43			681	289
113490	3/5/43			682	289
113592	3/5/43			683	289
113597	3/5/43			684	289
113609	3/5/43			685	289
113635	3/5/43			686	289
113719	3/5/43			687	289
113739	3/5/43	27/5/43		688	289
113947	3/5/43			689	289
113958	3/5/43			690	289
114079	3/5/43			691	289
116772	3/5/43		Isr	692	289
117490	3/5/43		Isr	693	289
119068	3/5/43			694	289
106981	3/5/43	4/5/43	Isr	695	289

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104528	4/5/43		Isr	696	290
105102	4/5/43		Isr	697	290
105208	4/5/43		Isr	698	290
105217	4/5/43		Isr	699	290
105277	4/5/43		Isr	700	290
105364	4/5/43	15/5/43	Isr	701	290
105734	4/5/43		Isr	702	290
105846	4/5/43		Isr	703	290
106373	4/5/43		Isr	704	290
107123	4/5/43		Isr	705	290
107294	4/5/43		Isr	706	290
107923	4/5/43	24/5/43	Isr	707	290
113383	4/5/43		Isr	708	290
113466	4/5/43			709	290
113611	4/5/43	11/5/43		710	290
113682	4/5/43			711	290
113720	4/5/43			712	290
113761	4/5/43			713	290
113784	4/5/43			714	290
113824	4/5/43			715	290
113974	4/5/43			716	290
114932 ?	4/5/43			717	290
115018	4/5/43		Isr	718	290
116764	4/5/43	25/5/43	Isr	719	290
117589	4/5/43		Isr	720	290
119082	4/5/43			721	290
106126	4/5/43		Isr	722	290
117457	4/5/43		Isr	723	290
3130 E	5/5/43			724	291
76194	5/5/43		Isr	725	291
100947	5/5/43		Isr	726	291
104647	5/5/43		Isr	727	291
105011	5/5/43		Isr	728	291
105094	5/5/43		Isr	729	291
105386	5/5/43		Isr	730	291
106619	5/5/43		Isr	731	291
106376	5/5/43		Isr	732	291
106607	5/5/43	31/5/43	Isr	733	291

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106638	5/5/43		Isr	734	291
106668	5/5/43		Isr	735	291
106673	5/5/43		Isr	736	291
106758	5/5/43		Isr	737	291
106990	5/5/43		Isr	738	291
107067	5/5/43		Isr	739	291
107203	5/5/43		Isr	740	291
107884	5/5/43		Isr	741	291
113463	5/5/43		Isr	742	291
113489	5/5/43		Isr	743	291
113545	5/5/43			744	291
113921	5/5/43			745	291
115061	5/5/43			746	291
104636	5/5/43	30/5/43	Isr	747	292
104696	5/5/43	29/5/43	Isr	748	292
105243	5/5/43		Isr	749	292
105278	5/5/43		Isr	750	292
105348	5/5/43		Isr	751	292
105895	5/5/43		Isr	752	292
107304	5/5/43		Isr	753	292
107869	5/5/43		Isr	754	292
113690	5/5/43			755	292
113986	5/5/43			756	292
114062	5/5/43			757	292
119076	5/5/43			758	292
116846	5/5/43		Isr	759	292
116949	5/5/43		Isr	760	292
117530	5/5/43		Isr	761	292
117588	5/5/43		Isr	762	292
105822	5/5/43		Isr	763	292
104729	6/5/43		Isr	764	293
105024	6/5/43		Isr	765	293
106073	6/5/43		Isr	766	293
107787	6/5/43		Isr	767	293
113323	6/5/43	31/5/43	Isr	768	293
113619	6/5/43			769	293
113883	6/5/43			770	293
113918	6/5/43			771	293

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114027	6/5/43			772	293
114054	6/5/43			773	293
114958	6/5/43		lsr	774	293
115005	6/5/43		lsr	775	293
115137	6/5/43		lsr	776	293
115174	6/5/43		lsr	777	293
115503	6/5/43		lsr	778	293
116804	6/5/43		lsr	779	293
116833	6/5/43		lsr	780	293
117551	6/5/43		lsr	781	293
117658	6/5/43		lsr	782	293
117713	6/5/43		lsr	783	293
105239	6/5/43		lsr	784	293
117641	6/5/43		lsr	785	293
104664	6/5/43		lsr	786	294
104958	6/5/43	25/5/43	lsr	787	294
105025	6/5/43		lsr	788	294
105071	6/5/43	13/5/43	lsr	789	294
105230	6/5/43		lsr	790	294
106401	6/5/43		lsr	791	294
106501	6/5/43		lsr	792	294
107223	6/5/43		lsr	793	294
106693	6/5/43	7/5/43	lsr	794	294
114068	6/5/43		lsr	795	294
104916	7/5/43		lsr	796	295
105390	7/5/43		lsr	797	295
105717	7/5/43		lsr	798	295
105758	7/5/43		lsr	799	295
105842	7/5/43		lsr	800	295
107974	7/5/43		lsr	801	295
113512	7/5/43			802	295
113767	7/5/43			803	295
113866	7/5/43			804	295
113878	7/5/43			805	295
116013	7/5/43		lsr	806	295
100888	7/5/43		lsr	807	295
104676	7/5/43		lsr	808	295
105231	7/5/43		lsr	809	295

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105957	7/5/43		Isr	810	295
106429	7/5/43		Isr	811	295
106634	7/5/43		Isr	812	295
113484	7/5/43			813	295
113650	7/5/43			814	295
113973	7/5/43			815	295
114064	7/5/43			816	295
106961	7/5/43	9/5/43	Isr	817	295
106861	7/5/43	27/5/43	Isr	818	296
106961	7/5/43		Isr	819	296
113789	7/5/43			820	296
117609	7/5/43		Isr	821	296
117675	7/5/43		Isr	822	296
119087	7/5/43			823	296
119083	7/5/43			824	296
107150	7/5/43		Isr	825	296
113733	7/5/43			826	296
119080	7/5/43			827	296
79120	8/5/43		Isr	828	297
104494	8/5/43		Isr	829	297
105963	8/5/43		Isr	830	297
106084	8/5/43		Isr	831	297
113576	8/5/43			832	297
4269 E	8/5/43			833	298
100935	8/5/43		Isr	834	298
104390	8/5/43	2/6/43	Isr	835	298
105530	8/5/43		Isr	836	298
105848	8/5/43	11/5/43	Isr	837	298
106862	8/5/43		Isr	838	298
106942	8/5/43		Isr	839	298
107245	8/5/43		Isr	840	298
107811	8/5/43		Isr	841	298
113471	8/5/43			842	298
113625	8/5/43			843	298
114020	8/5/43			844	298
115455	8/5/43			845	298
117456	8/5/43		Isr	846	298
117682	8/5/43		Isr	847	298

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116713	10/5/43			848	299
117045	10/5/43			849	299
117501	10/5/43			850	299
116984	10/5/43			851	299
117594	10/5/43			852	299
105424	10/5/43			853	299
116794	10/5/43			854	299
104468	10/5/43			855	299
104964	10/5/43			856	299
116966	10/5/43			857	299
116916	10/5/43			858	299
117018	10/5/43			859	299
107955	10/5/43			860	299
107070	10/5/43			861	299
104949	10/5/43	2/6/43	lsr	862	300
75258	10/5/43			863	301
100071	12/5/43		lsr	864	301
105374	12/5/43		lsr	865	301
105326	12/5/43		lsr	866	301
113792	12/5/43			867	301
114739	12/5/43			868	301
115154	12/5/43		lsr	869	301
113376	12/5/43	2/6/43		870	302
115150	12/5/43	13/5/43	lsr	871	302
115315	12/5/43		lsr	872	302
104382	13/5/43			873	303
104394	13/5/43		lsr	874	303
104443	13/5/43		lsr	875	303
105158	13/5/43	22/5/43	lsr	876	303
105245	13/5/43		lsr	877	303
105387	13/5/43		lsr	878	303
105987	13/5/43		lsr	879	303
106448	13/5/43		lsr	880	303
106796	13/5/43		lsr	881	303
106899	13/5/43		lsr	882	303
106926	13/5/43		lsr	883	303
107272	13/5/43		lsr	884	303
107285	13/5/43		lsr	885	303

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113745	13/5/43	24/5/43		886	303
113775	13/5/43			887	303
113841	13/5/43			888	303
113856	13/5/43			889	303
113938	13/5/43			890	303
114972	13/5/43		Isr	891	303
119092	13/5/43			892	303
100866	14/5/43		Isr	893	307
100922	14/5/43		Isr	894	307
104436	14/5/43		Isr	895	307
104912	14/5/43		Isr	896	307
105197	14/5/43		Isr	897	307
106802	14/5/43		Isr	898	307
113906	14/5/43			899	307
113913	14/5/43			900	307
115066	14/5/43		Isr	901	307
106571	14/5/43		Isr	902	308
114065	14/5/43	15/5/43		903	308
115126	14/5/43		Isr	904	308
116869	14/5/43	17/5/43	Isr	905	308
79238	15/5/43		Isr	906	309
100893	15/5/43	29/5/43	Isr	907	309
104620	15/5/43	16/5/43	Isr	908	309
105001	15/5/43		Isr	909	309
106519	15/5/43		Isr	910	309
107027	15/5/43		Isr	911	309
113760	15/5/43			912	309
105909	15/5/43		Isr	913	309
113882	15/5/43			914	309
113916	15/5/43			915	309
116256	15/5/43		Isr	916	309
117600	15/5/43		Isr	917	309
104685	17/5/43	27/5/43	Isr	918	304
104966	17/5/43		Isr	919	304
105153	17/5/43	18/5/43	Isr	920	304
105332	17/5/43		Isr	921	304
105647	17/5/43		Isr	922	304
105849	17/5/43		Isr	923	304

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106670	17/5/43		lsr	924	304
106877	17/5/43		lsr	925	304
113447	17/5/43			926	304
113527	17/5/43			927	304
113810	17/5/43			928	304
113842	17/5/43			929	304
115022	17/5/43	21/5/43	lsr	930	304
117685	17/5/43		lsr	931	304
119069	17/5/43			932	304
100944	17/5/43		lsr	933	304
105525	17/5/43		lsr	934	304
113777	17/5/43			935	304
113946	17/5/43			936	304
114008	17/5/43			937	304
114011	17/5/43			938	304
116051	17/5/43		lsr	939	304
114942	17/5/43		lsr	940	305
114023	17/5/43			941	305
71891	18/5/43			942	306
104735	18/5/43		lsr	943	306
105736	18/5/43		lsr	944	306
106498	18/5/43		lsr	945	306
113521	18/5/43			946	306
113868	18/5/43			947	306
114010	18/5/43			948	306
115943	18/5/43			949	306
116043	18/5/43		lsr	950	306
116172	18/5/43		lsr	951	306
116421	18/5/43		lsr	952	306
116441	18/5/43		lsr	953	306
116555	18/5/43		lsr	954	306
116633	18/5/43		lsr	955	306
117358	18/5/43		lsr	956	306
117363	18/5/43		lsr	957	306
117465	18/5/43		lsr	958	306
62907	18/5/43		lsr	959	306
119085	19/5/43			960	310
107029	20/5/43		lsr	961	311

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107986	20/5/43		Isr	962	311
112826	20/5/43			963	311
113989	20/5/43			964	311
104703	21/5/43	1/6/43	Isr	965	312
107187	21/5/43		Isr	966	312
107262	21/5/43		Isr	967	312
113332	21/5/43			968	312
113728	21/5/43			969	312
114878	21/5/43		Isr	970	312
105806	22/5/43		Isr	971	313
105910	22/5/43		Isr	972	313
113533	22/5/43			973	313
115628	22/5/43			974	313
115689	22/5/43			975	313
116133	22/5/43		Isr	976	313
107033	22/5/43	28/5/43	Isr	977	313
116371	22/5/43			978	313
117542	24/5/43		Isr	979	314
117663	24/5/43		Isr	980	314
55868	24/5/43			981	315
116780	24/5/43		Isr	982	315
116972	24/5/43		Isr	983	315
116975	24/5/43		Isr	984	315
117630	24/5/43		Isr	985	315
117642	24/5/43		Isr	986	315
117725	24/5/43		Isr	987	315
105195	24/5/43		Isr	988	316
105399	24/5/43		Isr	989	316
115900	24/5/43			990	316
115762	24/5/43		Isr	991	316
115320	24/5/43		Isr	992	316
117048	24/5/43		Isr	993	316
115499	24/5/43			994	316
105062	26/5/43		Isr	995	317
114002	26/5/43			996	317
115062	26/5/43		Isr	997	317
116614	26/5/43			998	317
105283	27/5/43		Isr	999	318

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113873	27/5/43			1000	318
116910	27/5/43		Isr	1001	318
117126	27/5/43			1002	318
100929	27/5/43		Isr	1003	318
106665	27/5/43		Isr	1004	318
106962	27/5/43		Isr	1005	318
107160	27/5/43		Isr	1006	318
107797	27/5/43		Isr	1007	318
113626	27/5/43			1008	318
113705	27/5/43			1009	318
3824 E	27/5/43			1010	319
116640	27/5/43		Isr	1011	319
117041	27/5/43		Isr	1012	319
105040	27/5/43		Isr	1013	319
116866	27/5/43	30/5/43	Isr	1014	319
116132	27/5/43		Isr	1015	319
114028	28/5/43			1016	320
116378	28/5/43		Isr	1017	320
68235	28/5/43		Isr	1018	321
104485	28/5/43		Isr	1019	321
106660	28/5/43		Isr	1020	321
106779	28/5/43		Isr	1021	321
106951	28/5/43		Isr	1022	321
115342	28/5/43		Isr	1023	321
115538	28/5/43			1024	321
116924	28/5/43		Isr	1025	321
116887	31/5/43		Isr	1026	322
117717	31/5/43		Isr	1027	322
118015	31/5/43		Isr	1028	322
104925	1/6/43		Isr	1029	324
105295	1/6/43		Isr	1030	324
106784	1/6/43	1/7/43	Isr	1031	324
107915	1/6/43		Isr	1032	324
116963	1/6/43	22/6/43	Isr	1033	324
114771	1/6/43	8/6/43		1034	324
106582	1/6/43		Isr	1035	325
115698	1/6/43			1036	325
116352	1/6/43		Isr	1037	325

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105292	1/6/43	8/6/43	Isr	1038	325
107031	1/6/43		Isr	1039	325
113481	1/6/43			1040	325
113687	1/6/43			1041	325
114009	1/6/43			1042	325
104903	1/6/43	16/6/43	Isr	1043	326
104635	2/6/43		Isr	1044	326
105056	2/6/43		Isr	1045	326
105680	2/6/43		Isr	1046	326
106998	2/6/43		Isr	1047	326
107865	2/6/43		Isr	1048	326
116953	2/6/43		Isr	1049	326
117096	2/6/43			1050	326
117723	2/6/43	1/7/43	Isr	1051	326
114877	3/6/43			1052	327
114893	3/6/43			1053	327
114888	3/6/43			1054	327
114906	3/6/43			1055	327
114930	3/6/43			1056	327
114938	3/6/43			1057	327
114978	3/6/43			1058	327
114993	3/6/43			1059	327
114997	3/6/43			1060	327
115025	3/6/43			1061	327
115041	3/6/43			1062	327
115049	3/6/43			1063	327
115050	3/6/43			1064	327
115051	3/6/43			1065	327
115073	3/6/43			1066	327
115100	3/6/43			1067	327
115120	3/6/43			1068	327
115125	3/6/43			1069	327
115135	3/6/43			1070	327
115169	3/6/43			1071	327
115197	3/6/43			1072	327
115202	3/6/43			1073	327
115213	3/6/43			1074	327
115239	3/6/43			1075	327

Reg. No.	Transfer Date	Date of Death	Isr	#	N-10186 p.
115240	3/6/43			1076	327
115309	3/6/43			1077	327
115322	3/6/43			1078	327
115378	3/6/43			1079	327
115904	3/6/43			1080	327
115934	3/6/43			1081	327
115937	3/6/43			1082	327
115952	3/6/43			1083	327
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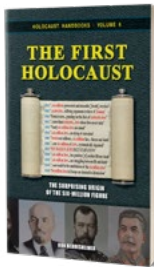
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HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

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. 6th ed., 206 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)

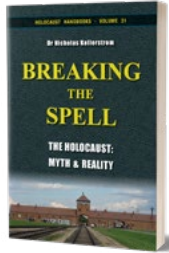
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



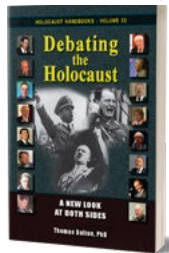
Pictured above are the first 52 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

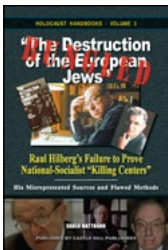
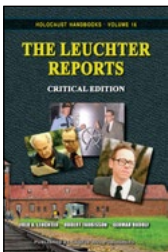
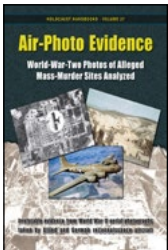
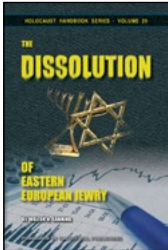
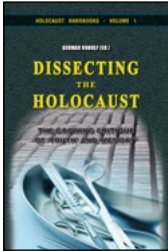
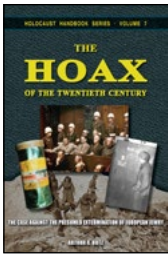
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

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. 7th ed., 286 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, may not 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 48 years. 5th ed., 572 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! 4th ed., 611 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 historiography 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)

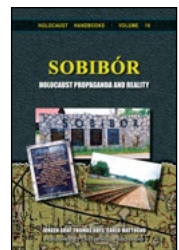
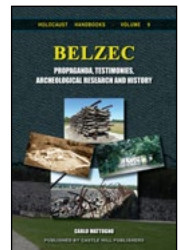
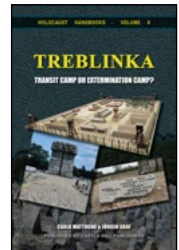
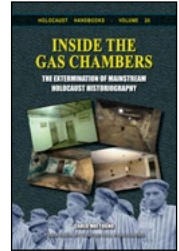
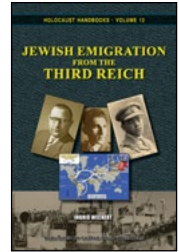
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

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)

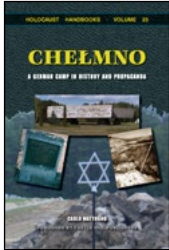
Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high 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., 460 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

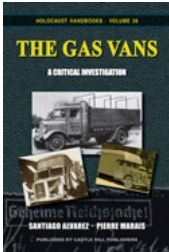




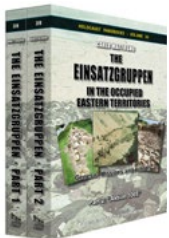
The “Operation Reinhardt” Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Belzec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the “extermination camps” was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archeological 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)

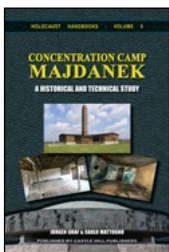


The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order 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)

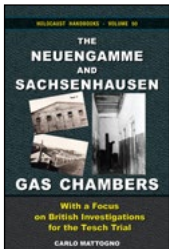


The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily 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 and Friedrich Jansson. 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



camp, among them foremost Auschwitz. 2nd ed., 238 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 Postwar 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)

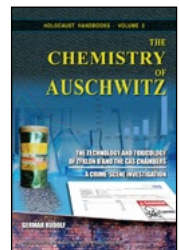
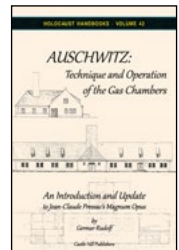
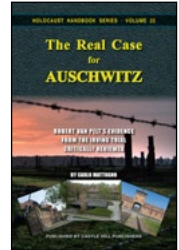
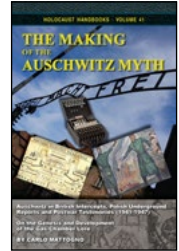
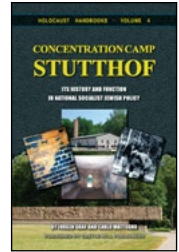
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted 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.

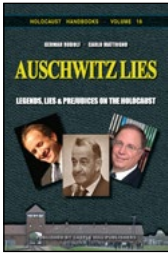
This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

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)

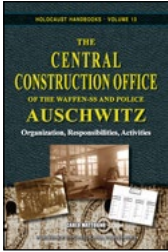
Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reprints are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research 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)

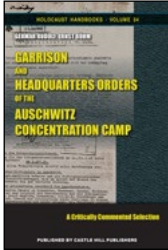




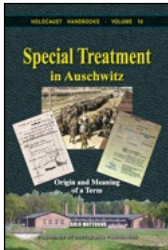
Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “refutation” of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter’s famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. 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)



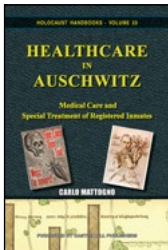
Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at 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)



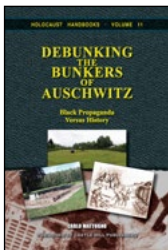
Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

“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 Gassings. 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 gassings, 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)

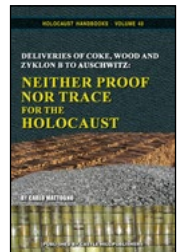
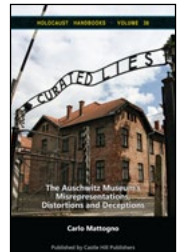
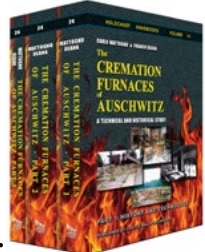
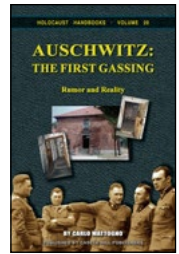
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated 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)

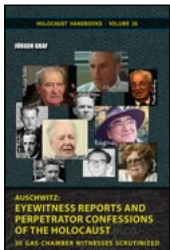
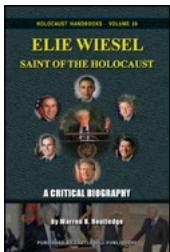
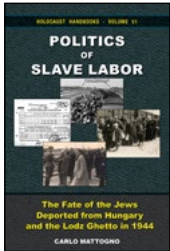
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors 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)

Labor Camp Auschwitz-Monowitz: Exposing the Myth of "Extermination through Labor". By Carlo Mattogno. The Monowitz Camp near Auschwitz was the Third Reich's largest and arguably most infamous forced-labor camp. After the war, it was the focus of one of the Nuremberg Mil-

tary Tribunals. This trial concluded that tenth of thousands of inmates in that camp were systematically worked to death. This book analyzes pivotal documents to reconstruct the Monowitz Camp's history, then juxtaposes this with over 140 witness testimonies presented at that Nuremberg trial. While the orthodox Monowitz narrative is dominated by a few hand-picked witness claims, the present study finally puts the history of the Monowitz Camp on a solid documental basis, supported by many testimonies. It rings in the end of the "extermination through labor" paradigm. 358 pp., bibliography, index. (#53)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Rutledge. An analysis of several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his camp autobiography *Night*, proving that much of what Wiesel claimed can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel 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 increased as well. 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 deceptions 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)

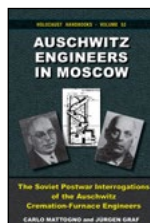
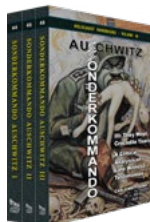
Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds, confessing 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 histo-

rians. 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. Flamenbaum 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)

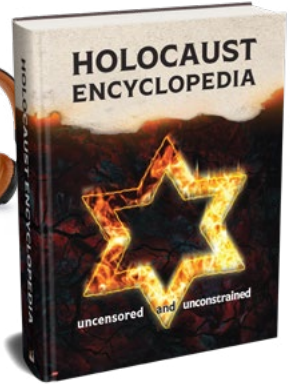
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Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:

HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA **uncensored and unconstrained**

Hardcover, available in b&w or color, 642 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 584 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 584 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

BOOKS ON HISTORY, THE HOLOCAUST AND FREE SPEECH

Please check out the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For changes, prices and availabilities, visit us online 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.

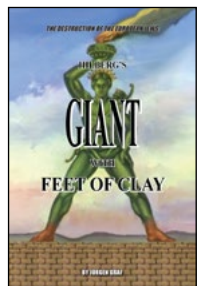
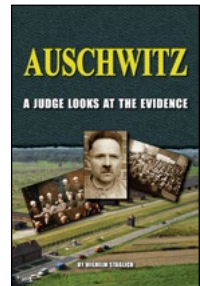
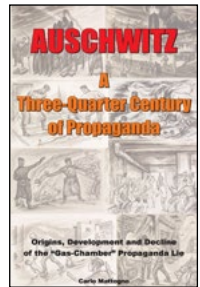
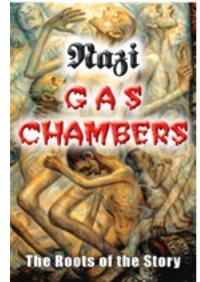
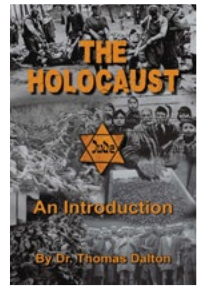
Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story. By Germar Rudolf. Nazi gas chambers are the iconic core of the Holocaust narrative. Millions of Jews were killed in them with poison gas, we are told. However, if we dig deeper, we find early accounts that tell a different story: steam, vacuum and electrocution chambers, murder with chlorinated lime in trains, or with toxic fluids. How did we get from these bizarre claims to what we are told today? This book shows who cleansed the historical record to create an apparently consistent and coherent narrative, and which methods were used in the process. 146 pp pb, 5"x8", ill., bibl., index.

Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda. 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 epochal work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is considered a 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"×9", b&w ill.

Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. This booklet condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into an easy read. Section One reviews forensic investigations conducted so far. Section Two summarizes the most-important results of these studies. The main arguments focus on two topics: 1. The poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave traces in masonry? Can it still be detected? 2. Mass cremations: Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do wartime air photos confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. Section Three reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

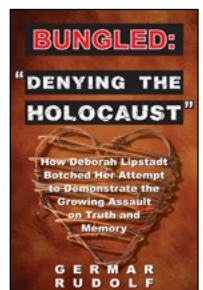
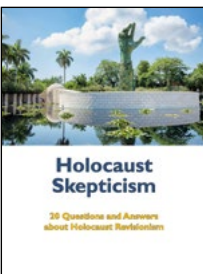
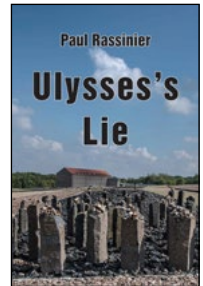
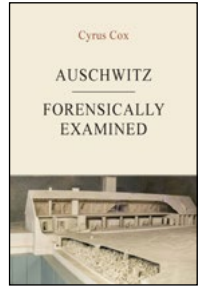
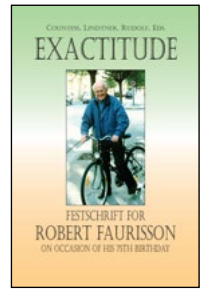
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassiner. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassiner, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassiner 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 Rassiner's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"×9" pb, bibl, index.

Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Qs & As about Holocaust Revisionism. By Ger-mar 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.arm-reg.co.uk. This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell, drop it accidentally in a bookstore... 19 pp., 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Ger-mar 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. 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 M. Shermer and A. 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 research. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked evidence, and piled falsifications, contortions and omissions upon fallacious interpretations. They merely “demolished” a ridiculous parody of revisionism, dooming their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6”x9”, 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. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus “revisionist” scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge of the matter is dismal, and their arguments are pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

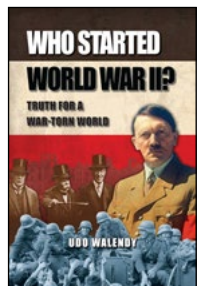
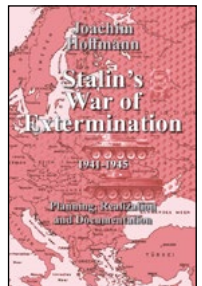
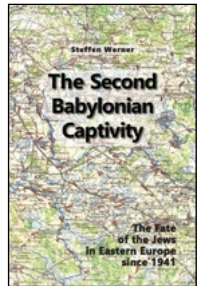
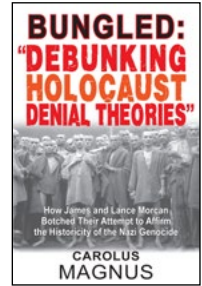
The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. “But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?” This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar 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

Stalin’s War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A docu-

mentation of 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 preempted Stalin’s invasion, but underestimated the Red Army’s strength. This book shows how Stalin and his henchman used violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army, and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited to unlimited hatred against everything German, and gives the reader an unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers reached German soil: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture and mass murder... 428 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. Mainstream historians insist that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing WWII in Europe. In the present book, this myth is refuted. A great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before the war and a wealth of literature, such as memoirs of leading politicians of the time, enable Walendy’s present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war. 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”x9”, 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

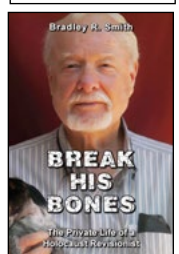
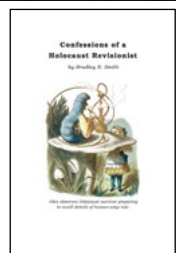
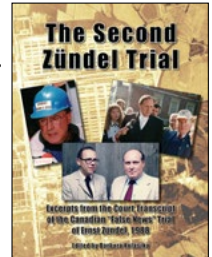
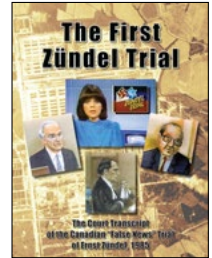
expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"x9", index.

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.

Confessions of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradly R. Smith. This first autobiographical book of the founder of the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust interweaves two strands of Smith's early involvement in Holocaust revisionism. The first spans the early years of his conversion in 1979 and 1980, while the other covers his increasingly deep revisionist engagements during the mid-1980s. It chronicles the budding of what was to become the world's most effective campaign for an open debate on the West's last standing taboo subject. 4th ed. 2024, 132 pp. pb, 6"x9."

Break His Bones: The Private Life of a Holocaust Revisionist. By Bradly R. Smith. Initially, *Confessions* (see previous book) was announced as Part 1. *Bones* is Part 2 of Smith's confessions. It picks up where *Confessions* left off in 1987. First released in 2002, this book covers 15 more years of Smith's personal account of his incessant lobbying for a free market of ideas, a free press, no censorship and intellectual freedom for all regarding the orthodox Holocaust narrative and its skeptical scrutiny. Includes an appendix with eulogies of his many friends. 2nd ed. 2024, 326 pp. pb, 6"x9", 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 Gernar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Gernar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Gernar 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.

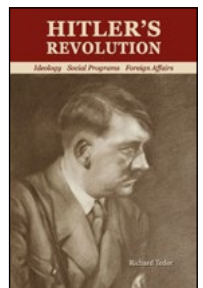
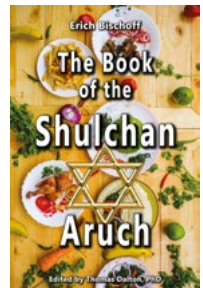
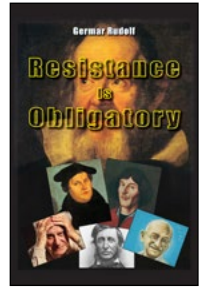
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages 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. 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"×9", index, bibl.

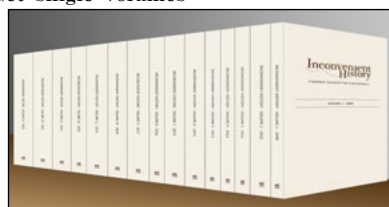
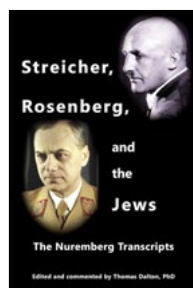
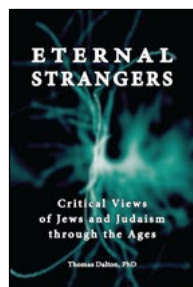
The Jewish Hand in the World Wars. By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly 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. This book examines tail the Jewish hand in the world's wars. It dissects Jewish motives and strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"×9", 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"×9", 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 Nuremberg Tribunal, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question had a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their own testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, gas chambers, gas vans, 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 read the voices of two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. This lends some clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Inconvenient History, Annual Volumes. Since 2009, the revisionist on-line journal *Inconvenient History* has been the main publishing platform for authors of the revisionist school of historical thought. *Inconvenient History* seeks to maintain the true spirit of the historical revisionist movement; a movement that was established primarily to foster peace through an objective understanding of the causes of modern warfare. Get single volumes or the complete set at a discount. Various page ranges, on average some 500 pages per volume, pb, 6"×9", illustrated.



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