HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

The famous Italian Holocaust survivor Primo Levi informed us in his eyewitness account *Survival in Auschwitz* that a number of sickbays and infirmaries etc. existed in the area of the Auschwitz camp. The present book gives an overview of the camp’s organizational and historical development in this regard. For example, there was a change of policy among Himmler and his entourage toward the end of 1942 regarding the main function of Germany’s concentration camps. While initially reeducation and punishment were their main focus, exploiting the inmates’ productive potential became increasingly important later on. The main reason for this was the ever-increasing needs of the German armed forces for manpower. Another reason for the installation of sanitary facilities were epidemics which emerged repeatedly for a number of reasons and which had to be combatted.

In the first part of this book, the author analyzes the inmates’ living conditions as well as the various sanitary and medical measures implemented to maintain or restore the inmates’ health.

The second part explores what happened in particular to those inmates registered at Auschwitz who were “selected” or subject to “special treatment” while disabled or sick. The comprehensive documentation presented shows clearly that everything was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. The last part of this book is dedicated to the remarkable personality of Dr. Wirths, the Auschwitz garrison physician since 1942. His reality refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. In this context, the statements by the former communist concentration camp survivor Hermann Langbein are particularly revealing.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ
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Healthcare in Auschwitz
Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Inmates
1. The Inmates’ Living Conditions

1.1. Provisions to Improve Inmates’ Living Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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11 R-129.
12 Der Reichsführer-SS. Feld-Kommandostelle, 15.12.1942. BAK, NS 19/1542.
On December 28, 1942, Himmler ordered concentration camp inmate mortality to be reduced at any cost. On the same day, SS Brigadeführer Glück sent concentration camp medical officers (camp physicians) a letter concerning “medical activity in the concentration camps” (Arztliche Tätigkeit in den Konz.-Lagern). To this was attached a summary of the variations in camp strengths, which showed that, of 136,000 inmates, there were 70,000 deaths. Glück continues:

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

On January 20, 1943 Glück replied to Himmler’s order and wrote to the concentration camp commandants as follows:

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

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

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13 AGK, NTN, 94, pp. 142f.
14 NO-1523.
“Reichsführer,
After mortality in December 1942 fell to about 10%, already in the month of January 1943 it dropped to 8%, and has since decreased steadily. In essence, this decline in mortality is due to the fact that hygiene measures requested for a long time have now been implemented at least to a large extent. Also, with regard to food, it has been ordered that a third of the nourishment, raw and properly chopped-up, be added to the cooked food just before serving.”

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

On October 26, 1943 Pohl issued an important secret directive that concerned the improvement of inmates’ living conditions. Despite its length, I reproduce the full text of this directive, which was sent to the commandants of 19 concentration camps, including Auschwitz:16

“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 and the doctors must chiefly focus on maintaining the health and the productivity of the inmates.

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

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

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

15 PS-1469.
16 AMS, I-IB-8, pp. 53-57. See DOCUMENT 1 in the APPENDIX.
17 The Abteilung V–Standortarzt (Department V–garrison physician) of the concentration camps.
I) Food

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

a) Store vegetables and potatoes in such a way as to minimize loss of stock. First-class storage facilities.

b) When cleaning potatoes and vegetables, keep waste to the lowest level possible. Constantly monitor peeler teams.

c) Wash potatoes as briefly as possible; do not leave them in running water for hours. If soaking in water is unavoidable, keep them just covered with water, whole and not broken. Distribute boiled potatoes as far as possible in their skins.

d) Shortly before distributing rations, mix 10-50% of all vegetables raw with the cooked food.

e) Stir into the food about 10% of raw grated potato.

f) Only throw away vegetable cooking water when it has a bad smell or taste.

g) Distribute vegetables alongside meals also raw as salad, or uncooked (carrots, sauerkraut). (Sutlership!). The collection of wild greens and herbs must be done with great care as before.

h) Do not overcook warm meals!

i) The amount of the lunch ration should be between a liter and a quarter and a liter and a half, yet not a watery soup, but a substantial dish, rich in content.

j) The cooks must turn their attention mainly to proper seasoning. No excessive amounts of salt, in general no more than 20-30 grams per day. The supply of spices, to the extent that they are not rationed, should be implemented vigorously.

k) Inmate cooks must be supervised constantly and replaced immediately in case of negligence in the service.

l) In contrast to cooking for soldiers, in cooking for inmates, food must be chopped and cooked together. Only workers involved in heavy labor are to receive in their hands their additional sausage ration.

m) All possibilities of providing additional food must be fully exploited (e.g. yeast, curd).

n) In the concentration camps there must be no waste food.

o) Hot food and drinks must be given and consumed hot.

p) Bread may not be ovenfresh. Where possible, distribute bread in whole loaves.

q) Great attention must be given to distribution of the food in equal shares. An inmate who receives food late through no fault of his own is entitled to the same amount as those who ate before him. Portions of surplus food must be distributed equally or equitably in turn.

r) Inmates are to be encouraged to carefully peel potatoes boiled in their skins.

s) The receipt of additional packages is to be encouraged.

t) Eating and digesting well require peace and quiet. Therefore, sufficient time off when food is received. No unnecessary walking: take the food to the people, not the people to the food.
Do not burden meal breaks with other tasks.

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

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

2) Clothing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) Natural hygiene measures.

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

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

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

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

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

4) Avoid unnecessary exertion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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18 GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 80.
5) Promptly remove sick inmates. Better a short period at the hospital under proper medical treatment and then again healthy at the workplace than leave them for a long time on the job without working capacity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Selection (inspection) is carried out, as ordered, by the camp medical officer, by the head of the preventive detention camp, and by the officer in charge of the inmates’ employment; in the case of transfer from one camp to another, possibly in the presence of relevant commandants of the new camp. Until the departure of a train, the head of the preventive detention camp is solely responsible to the camp commandant for the proper preparation of the transport. This requires: assigning sufficient escort, weapons (machine guns) and enough food for them; in the case of larger transports (more than 4 cars) an SS officer must always be appointed as head of the transport. Similarly, proper clothing and enough food for inmates must also be taken along, as ordered. Regarding food provisioning, current traffic conditions must be taken into account, so always give more! Food for the transport must not be given to

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20 Ibid., Frame 598.
21 AGK, NTN, 121, p. 97.
the inmates all at once. The train for the transport must be furnished with packs of wood shavings to lie down on. In each car, there is a receptacle with boiled water or tea, a latrine bucket and safety lighting (stable lanterns). In case of very intense cold, railcars should be equipped with stoves by the Reich Railways. In case of moderate cold, to protect against the cold the floor covering already indicated and wrapping the feet and chest with newspaper will suffice. I ask the camp administration to procure the necessary equipment for the transport, if it is not presently available, and to deliver it to the head of the preventive detention camp. The head of the preventive detention camp transfers the transport equipment in writing to the responsible officer in charge of the transport, who undertakes to return all equipment after delivery of the transport. Before loading the train for the transport, the cars have to be inspected with great attention to safety [issues] by the head of the preventive detention camp and the officer in charge of the transport. Deficiencies detected in this regard must be immediately rectified by appropriate tradesmen.”

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

“In accordance with telex dated Sept. 15, 1944 from Amtsgruppenchef D (Head of Office Group D) of SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, dated Sept. 29, 1944, 1,000 male Jewish inmates and 1,500 male Aryan inmates will be transferred from CC Stutthof to Schomberg Railway Station for the use of CC Natzweiler. Selection [Auswahl] of these inmates was conducted in accordance with verbal instructions by the first head of the preventive detention camp, the SS garrison physician and the head of labor deployment. [...] According to telex no. 9485 dated Sept. 8, 1944 from Amtsgruppenchef D of the SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, on Sept. 29, 1944 500 female Jews will be transferred to the train station in Hannover-Vinnhorst, siding 2, for the use of CC Neuengamme for Brinkerwerke Hannover. The inmates to be transferred were selected [ausgewählt] according to verbal instructions from the first head of the preventive detention camp, the SS garrison physician and the head of labor deployment.”

1.2. Selection of Inmates on Arrival

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

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

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22 AMS, I-IB-3, pp. 196f.
transport was divided on the ramp, and the criterion of this ‘selection’ was the fitness for work of the arriving deportees. Those responsible for the selection were the SS camp physicians. These selections were made quickly, and it sometimes also happened that bad lighting conditions prevailed. The member of the SS performing the selection based his decision only on the appearance of the inmates. All this took place so quickly that not even a superficial examination would have been possible. After usually travelling for several days in overcrowded railroad cars, after not receiving anything to drink for days, with their smelly clothes and the men with their unshaven faces, they did not make a positive impression. In these circumstances, to be classified as fit for work was a matter of chance. Those classified as fit for work and needed at the camp were taken into the camp under surveillance only after the end of the selection."

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

I translate the report of 12 February.23

“Copy.
The camp medical officer Auschwitz, 12 February 1943.
CCL Auschwitz

To
Commandant’s office
The officer in charge of the preventive-detention camp of CC Auschwitz

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

389 inmates are healthy and fit for work
16 inmates are fit for light work
3 inmates are unfit for work.

New arrivals:
Nos. 100444 to 100497 from Katowice (prison)
100498 “ 100522 “ Vienna (prison)

23 RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 119. See DOCUMENT 2.
must undergo a quarantine of 3 weeks in the camp before they can be deployed for labor.

Only those inmates who do not come from a prison, a detention camp or the like can be used directly for labor.

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

(certified true copy)
(Mulka)

SS Hauptsturmführer and aide-de-camp Stamp with the words:
Waffen SS
Commandant’s Office KL Auschwitz."

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

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

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

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

1.3. Treatment of Inmates

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

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

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

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

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

“Question: What must the guard do if he observes laziness, negligence and idleness?
Reply: He must report this to the team leader or the preventive detention camp commandant indicating the inmate’s number.
Question: What may he not do under any circumstances?
Reply: It is prohibited to physically punish an inmate.”

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

25 Dienstvorschrift für Konzentrationslager (Lagerordnung), GARF, 7445-2-96, pp. 2f.
26 Dienstvorschrift für das Fr. KL Ravensbrück (Lagerordnung), NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, Roll No. 18, Frames no. 627-671.
27 Unterricht über Aufgaben und Pflichten der Wachposten in einem Konzentrationslager, RGVA, 1367-1-2, p. 3.
“Particular attention is drawn to the severe punishment in cases of proven ill-treatment of inmates”

and also indicated the punishment:29

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

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

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

“Particular attention must be paid to ensuring that the weapon’s safety catch is engaged at all times, in order not to unnecessarily endanger oneself, comrades, civilians or inmates, whose working strength must be preserved. Each guard also has the duty to encourage inmates to work, and in case of laziness, negligence etc., to report them giving their number. Guards are prohibited from punishing inmates themselves.”

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

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

CC Auschwitz, [day missing] November 1943.

Andreas Lang, SS Sturmmann.”

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

‘NEGOTIATION

ON THE PLEDGE OF SS SCHÜTZE ANTON WESSENHÖFNER.

I was instructed on December 7, 1943 by SS Hauptsturmführer Schemmel34 on my duties in general and in particular pledge to maintain silence on matters that may come to my knowledge during my service.

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

29 Ibid., Frame 650 (p. 22).
30 Merkblätter für Unterricht an die SS Führer im KL Dienst, ibid., Frame 669 (p. 41).
31 AMS, I-IB-6, p. 18.
32 Verpflichtung, GARF, 7021-107-11, p. 30. See DOCUMENT 3.
33 RGVA, 502-4-50, p. 3. See DOCUMENT 4.
34 Alfred Schemmel, commandant of 7. SS-Wachkompanie from the end of May 1944 to September 1944.
I am aware that [otherwise] I am guilty of disobeying a service order, that a violation of this order constitutes high treason. I know furthermore that only the Führer may decide over the life and death of an enemy of the state. No member of the SS and no one who is obliged to serve in the Waffen SS therefore has the right to lay hands on an enemy of state or to abuse him physically. The inmate may be punished only by the [camp] commandant. Similarly, executions to be carried out in concentration camps may be carried out only on the orders of the Reichsführer SS and by SS officers authorized by him.

I make the following declaration with a handshake:

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

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

Anton Wessenhöfner
SS Schütze.”

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

“The garrison physician

Auschwitz June 07, 1943

A u s c h w i t z

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

Subject: Ill-treatment of inmate 115385 Richard Jedrzejkiewicz

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

Attachments: none.

To the

1st head of the protective custody camp

Auschwitz

The Buna camp physician has informed the Auschwitz garrison physician that inmate 115385, Richard Jedrzejkiewicz, 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. [edrzejkiewicz] 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: The garrison physician
Commandant of CC Au. Auschwitz
Section IIIa.

A us c h w i z:

SS Hauptsturmführer."

The second document concerns the Auschwitz camp:36

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

A u s c h w i z June 30, 1943
A Ref.: 4 h (KL)/6.43/Dr.W/Ri.
Subject: Ill-treatment of inmate Z 4684, Jaroslaus Murka
Reference: communication of the camp medical officer of June 29, 1943
Attachments: none.

To the
1st head of the protective custody camp
A u s c h w i z:

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

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

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

For information to: The garrison physician
Commandant of CC Au. Auschwitz
Section IIIa.

SS Hauptsturmführer."

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

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

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

36 Ibid., p. 70. See DOCUMENT 6.
maintaining order and must once more instruct the civilians, through the company, on how to deal with inmates. On the other hand, every case of mistreatment of an inmate is to be reported to me immediately. I take this opportunity again to call attention to the standing order that no SS member may lay a hand on any inmate. In this fifth year of war, it is imperative to preserve the productive capacity of the inmates.”

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

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

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

Disposition reports will be forwarded regularly to the chief of Office Group D in two copies with the following attachments:
(a) in cases of natural deaths, two copies each of
   post-medical-officer report of inspection of corpse
commandant’s report
(b) in cases of unnatural deaths and suicides, two copies each of
   transcripts of witnesses’ testimonies
   commandant’s report
   doctor’s death certificate
   dissection findings report
   funeral certificate by SS and police court
   order for withdrawal of prosecution by the SS and police court.

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

37 AGK, NTN, 131, pp. 186f.
38 Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, Reich Police Office for Criminal Investigation.
IKL[39] Pol./Az. 14 f 1/6 3/L./F., numbered name lists sorted by date of death are to be forwarded with surname, given name, age at death (last birthday), death sentence, class of offense and prior offenses in two copies in the following order:

I) natural deaths in concentration camp from ... to ...
II) suicides in concentration camp from ... to ...
III) fatal accidents in concentration camp from ... to ...
IV) executions by firing squad in concentration camp from ... to ....

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

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

1.4. Punishments

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

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

Administrative punishments:

39 Inspektur der Konzentrationslager. (Inspectorate of concentration camps)
40 NO-3677.
41 Report concerning the inmate Davied Jsef [sic], Monowitz, January 22, 1944 AGK, NTN, 94, p. 138 see DOCUMENT 7.
... Warning under threat of punishment.
... Hours extra duty during off hours under supervision of the SS NCO.
Prohibition from writing or receiving personal mail, for the period of ... weeks.
Denial of lunch at full duty on ...
Assignment to the punishment company from ... to ... (until further notice).
Hard bedding after day’s work in a cell in the following nights: ...

**Detention:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level I</th>
<th>Level II</th>
<th>Level III</th>
<th>Level III can be assigned by itself or day-by-day as needed as enhancement of Level II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>standard</td>
<td>enhanced</td>
<td>harsh</td>
<td>Completion!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 3 days</td>
<td>up to 42 days</td>
<td>up to 3 days</td>
<td>Lever I or II served from ... with...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plank cot</td>
<td>without opportunity to sit or lie</td>
<td></td>
<td>Level III (separately) served from... with...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighted cell</td>
<td>dark cell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Level III (as enhancement of Level II) applied on...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

“**Medical Affidavit:**

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

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

Camp Doctor.”

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

“**Administrative supervision:**

In view of the offense and the above medical affidavit, implementation of corporal punishment is approved – not approved. “
The seal “SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt” was affixed to this part of the form.

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

“Executors:
The penalty of corporal punishment was administered by the following inmates on ... at ... o’clock:
Manual signature (signature, inmate no. 15473).

Witnesses and Supervisor:
As responsible SS officers and witnesses, the following were present:
Camp commandant
Manual signature leader of protective-custody camp
Camp doctor.”

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

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

“Five to 25 lashes may be applied, but only to the buttocks and thighs. The number of lashes are imposed by the camp director and entered by him in the appropriate blank in the disciplinary order.
Medical examination of the prisoner by the camp doctor is performed first. The camp doctor notes with his signature whether any medical concern exists regarding the corporal punishment. Then the disciplinary order (in triplicate) is submitted for consideration and approval to the inspector of concentration camps and the Reichsführer SS and chief of the German police. After approval of the punishment by the inspector of concentration camps and the Reichsführer SS and chief of the German police, the punishment is carried out under the supervision of the camp director in the presence of the head supervisor and the camp doctor, who certify with their signatures the proper implementation of the punishment.”

1.5. Production Bonuses

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


43 NA, T-1021. Record Group No. 242/338, vol. 3, roll 18, frames 670f. (pp. 42f.).
Karl Bischoff, sent the following letter to 31 civilian firms that were involved in carrying out projects in the camp: 

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

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

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

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

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44 RGVA, 502-1-60, pp. 18-18a. See DOCUMENTS 10-10a.
45 Page in File RGVA, 502-1-256.
ery at Birkenau, Construction Project 31, came in at RM234,000 including RM40,000 for five ovens.\textsuperscript{46}

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

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

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

1.6. Correspondence

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

“The following rules are to be observed in correspondence with prisoners:
1.) Every prisoner may receive mail from his family and send it to them twice a month. Letters to prisoners must be clearly legible and written in ink, and may contain only two pages of 15 lines each. Envelopes must be unpadded. A letter may contain no enclosure except a stamp for 6 pfennigs or 12 pfennigs. Everything else is prohibited. Postcards have 10 lines. Photographs may not be used as mail.
2.) Money may be sent only as postal money orders.
3.) Keep in mind that when sending money or mail, the exact address, consisting of name, birth date, and prisoner number, must be written on the piece. If the address is faulty, the piece will be returned to the sender or destroyed.
4.) Newspapers are allowed, but may only be ordered through the Auschwitz Camp post office.
5.) Parcels may not be sent, because the prisoners can purchase everything in the camp.
6.) Requests for release from custody addressed to the camp administration are pointless.
7.) Conversations with and visits to prisoners in the concentration camp are strictly prohibited.
The Camp Commandant”

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

\textsuperscript{47} Pohl letter to the commandants of all concentration camps on “Production Bonuses for Prisoners,” November 18, 1943. AGK, NTN, 94, p. 140.

\textsuperscript{48} See DOCUMENTS 11-11a. Author’s archive.
The postcards of the women’s concentration camp were distinguished from other postcards only in that, instead of “Konz.Lager Auschwitz” they carried the legend “F.K.L. Auschwitz.”

The “Concentration Camp Regulations” mentioned above contained the further provisions concerning prisoners’ correspondence.

“I. Outgoing mail.
II. Incoming mail.

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

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

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

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


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

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

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49 See both postcards shown by Irena Strzelecka (Strzelecka 1997a, pp. 58f.)
50 AGK, NTN 131, pp. 178f. Transcription by Jan Sehn.
51 *einweisende Dienststelle*, authority which sent the inmate to a camp.
The presence of Jewish individuals such as Zionist veterans or rabbis in Auschwitz was known even to the British authorities. These even knew the specific block in which they were confined, for example in the case of Sigmund Sternberg: “Birkenau Labor Camp at Neubrunn, Upper Silesia, Block 19.”^52^

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

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

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

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

The same punishment awaited any prisoner, according to Point 5, who attempted to smuggle forbidden items into the camp in parcels.^53^ This order was promulgated in slightly revised form on November 14, 1942 by the Reich Security Headquarters:^54^

“The Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police has ordered with immediate effect that prisoners may receive parcels of food from their families. The number of parcels that a prisoner may receive is unlimited, but the contents must be consumed by the prisoner on the day of receipt or the following day. Otherwise, they must be shared with other prisoners. This order applies not only to German, but to all other prisoners who have the means to have food parcels sent to them. Every abuse, for example, theft of food parcels, or misuse, such as smuggling of secret messages or other contraband, will be dealt with most severely. The SS Economic and Administrative Main Office, Office Group D – Concentration Camps – has already advised the commandants of all concentration camps. I announce this and ask to decide accordingly when approached by family members. This decree is not applicable to local and county police.”

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^52^ AGMAE, 15-b2. See DOCUMENT 12.  
^54^ RGVA, 504-2-8, p. 14.
As we have seen above (p. 18), within two and a half months more than a million parcels arrived at Auschwitz after the special order of February 14, 1944.

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

“The Supreme Chief – SS Obergruppenführer und General[major] der Waffen [SS] – has ordered that no parcels from abroad, even when they come from the Red Cross, may be turned over to prisoners. All parcels are to be opened and their contents carefully inspected. Cans are to be opened, and all foodstuffs and confections as well as convenience items are to be searched carefully for prohibited messages, propaganda materials and the like. Foodstuffs are to be turned over to the camp kitchen. All other convenience items are to be turned over to the prisoners as needed. Significant cases of prohibited messages are to be reported immediately to the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office via Office Group D.”

Security concerns undoubtedly underlay this directive.

1.7. Provisioning

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

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

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

Head of Department W III SS Sturmbannführer Ohle,
Head of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen SS and Police SS Hauptsturmführer Bischoff with his adjutant SS Untersturmführer (Specialist) Ertl,
Head of the SS General Mess Auschwitz SS Hauptscharführer Engelbrecht.”

55 Pohl letter to the commandants of all concentration camps on the subject of “Parcels for Prisoners from Abroad” August 1, 1944. Copy from Jan Sehn, AGK, NTN, 94, p. 141.
56 RGVA, 502-1-19, pp. 88f.
Agreement: The bakery’s capacity must be expanded so as to be able to produce sufficient bread for about 160,000 men. Department W III has already launched negotiations with the following companies, and so far has reserved the following steam-heated baking ovens as well as received offers therefor:

1.) Werner & Pfleiderer Company
   - 2 pullout ovens contracted
   - 2 pullout ovens awaiting confirmation

2.) Oberle Company
   - 3 pullout ovens offered

3.) Senking Company
   - 3 each double-pullout steam-heated bakery ovens of ‘Rekord’ brand offered.

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

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

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

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

The construction of the stockyard, which is listed as Construction Project 33c in the documentation, began on April 1, 1942 and was completed at the end of July 1943. As indicated in a survey of September 27, 1944, it comprised a building of square plan with sides 36.02 meters long and three floors: basement, ground floor, and attic. In the basement was a refrigeration plant that provided two compartments. The ground floor contained, among other things, a bone-fat-recovery facility, already installed by September 1942. The constituent bone-fat-recovery apparatus was supplied

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57 Baufristenplan Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, 2 Oktober 1943. RGVA, 502-1-320, p. 4.
by the Berlin-Hannover firm of M. Trüsted, as may be inferred from a letter to the administration of Concentration Camp Auschwitz of June 25, 1942. This facility permitted the extraction of the fat (marrow) from the bones of slaughtered animals for the enrichment of the diets of the inmates.

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

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

Prisoner provisioning at Auschwitz – Jewish Camp.
At present, 15,000 hot meals are produces. Fat extractors are not available. 40 cooking vessels are in service, aggregate capacity 15,650 liters. [...]

Prisoner provisioning at Birkenau—Men’s Camp.
10,000 hot meals are produced daily. 22 cooking vessels of 300 liters are in use, aggregating 6,600 liters [...].

Prisoner provisioning at Birkenau—Women’s camp.
10,000 hot meals are produced daily. 22 cooking vessels of 300 liters are in service, aggregating 6,600 liters.”

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

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

60 GARF, 7021-108-44, p. 1. Pages 2-11 contain other documentation of this device, including user instructions and a technical diagram of the apparatus.
61 RGVA, 502-1-170, pp. 102-105.
62 AGK, NTN, 94, p. 33.
Since there was no possibility of expanding the kitchen building, the document proposed the construction of an already-planned new kitchen building.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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64 “Aufstellung über die normale Belegstärke im Kriegsgefangenenlager Auschwitz,” written by Bischoff on November 8, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-272, p. 50.
66 I go into this question in Section 7.4.
17, 1945. This then supports the impression that no prisoners were released during the peak of the alleged mass exterminations—which of course would only be logical, if these exterminations had in fact taken place. Czech could hardly ignore the releases of 1942, because these were reflected in the Census Book,\textsuperscript{67} upon which she relied to a great extent.

Of course, she swept under the carpet the releases that were recorded in the census report of the Women’s Camp Birkenau for October 1944:\textsuperscript{68} on the 7th of that month, nine prisoners were released, on the 12th, ten, and on the 13th, 38.\textsuperscript{69} Twenty-three further freed prisoners, seven Jews among them, are indicated in the “Kommandobuch.”\textsuperscript{70} A further record that shows numerous releases is the “Serial-Number Book 150,000 – 200,000”; under the first 30,000 numbers, there are 168 male prisoners released between September 1943 and November 1944 (cf. Paragraph 6.1.4.).

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

On May 28, 1941 Himmler promulgated the first directives concerning the “Establishment of Labor Education Camps.” The document begins with the following words:\textsuperscript{71}

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

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

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

\textsuperscript{68} Series of reports on changes in census of the women’s camp; the reports in question cover the period October 1 through December 1, 1944.

\textsuperscript{69} APMO, AuII- 3a, FKL, pp. 56, 61a, 62a.

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

\textsuperscript{71} RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 1f.

\textsuperscript{72} Ibid., p. 4.
from October 21, 1941 to September 10, 1944. Czech mentions the last of this kind of registration in the entry for January 14, 1944. On that day, eight educational prisoners with the numbers EH-7234 through 7241 were taken in (Czech 1989, p. 706). A list compiled by the camp resistance mentions the assignment of 7,549 numbers of Series “E” to male prisoners during the period July 16, 1941 through February 20, 1944.\(^73\) Finally, Smoleń speaks broadly of 10,000 male and 2,000 female educational prisoners (Smoleń 1968, p. 17).

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

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

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

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

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

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\(^73\) AGK, NTN, 155, p. 290.

\(^74\) RGVA, 502-1-437, p. 24.

\(^75\) RGVA, 502-1-437, p. 62.
15, 1943; the Polish historian, however, offers no details of this designation, but rather states (Strzelecka/Setkiewicz 1999, p. 152):

“The reasons behind the selection of this name are unknown.”

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

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

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

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

76 APMO, D-AuliI-5/1, Register des HKB von Auschwitz III-Monowitz, p. 374. See below, Section 2.4.
78 See DOCUMENT 15; ibid., p. 190.
79 Ibid., p. 3.
veyed the bodies “direct to the crematorium,” as well as a system of carts that “ran to the fat factory by means of a mechanical shuttle.” According to this witness, the (Jewish) “Section WVIII”\(^{80}\) contained a gas chamber as well as a lubricating-grease factory in which the Germans “converted the bodies of the gassed Jews into grease that then was put into containers with labels that read ‘Auschwitz Grease Factory!’”\(^{81}\)

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

2. The Prisoners’ Infirmary

2.1. Health-Care Provisions of the SS

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

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

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

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

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


\(^{82}\) RGVA, 502-1-170, p. 307.

\(^{83}\) RGVA, 502-1-261, p. 107.
tive barracks to the latrine. It is to be expected that because of the length of the trip, many prisoners will relieve themselves outdoors in the area of the infirmary.

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

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

On March 20, 1943, the SS garrison physician, SS Hauptsturmführer Eduard Wirths, sent the camp commandant the following report on the subject of the “PoW Camp Infirmary”:\n\n“After discussion with the camp commandant, the number of adequate sick-beds for a census of 45,000 prisoners in PoW Camp Sector 2 is settled. Accordingly, at an average sick rate of 10% inpatients, 4,500 beds are required. In the space in PoW Camp Sector 2 planned for the prisoners’ infirmary there are currently 7 standard barracks, of which 2 must be fitted for use as outpatient-treatment spaces, therefore not allocated to the accommodation of patients.

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

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

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

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

\n
84 RGVA, 502-1-261, pp. 111f.
In the vicinity of the prisoners’ infirmary it is further essential that 2 wash barracks and 2 latrine barracks be erected, because bedridden inpatients cannot under no circumstances walk the great distance to the wash and latrine barracks of PoW Camp Sector 2. Bedridden patients must use dry toilets (bedpans lined with lime and peat moss) which, as also already mentioned, are kept in an isolated space in each barracks. For a load of 190 patient-prisoners, 14 dry toilets are required for this, 5 for each 70 patients, thus 343 dry toilets altogether. Furthermore, a disinfection and disinfestation facility with laundry must be provided within the vicinity of the prisoners’ infirmary in order at least to enable disinfestation of the prisoners being admitted to the infirmary. The provision of this facility can, in keeping with wartime conditions, be attained with the simplest means. In one of the planned wash barracks, a diet kitchen must also be installed, in order to provide alimentary fiber and tea for the numerous prisoners with intestinal infection to be expected. For the removal of corpses from the prisoners’ infirmary to the crematorium, two covered handcarts must be obtained, with a capacity of 50 bodies. Furthermore, the SS garrison physician Auschwitz proposes the consideration of a dedicated kitchen for the prisoners’ infirmary for 4,500 patients, since this number by itself very much accords with the demands of an entire camp.

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

When SS Brigadeführer Hans Kammler, head of Office Group C of the WVHA, inspected Auschwitz on May 7, 1943, the garrison physician submitted an unflinchingly frank report on the hygienic conditions in the camp to him, which he described in the following file memo of May 9.85

“II. Buildings under Cognizance of the Garrison Physician: General description from the garrison physician that the maintenance of the prisoners’ health appears tenuous, due to the bad conditions in the latrines, an inadequate drainage system, lack of medical barracks and separate latrines for the sick, as well as lack of laundry, bathing and disinfestation capabilities. For the improvement of the PoW camp, the renovation of the latrines is called for, that these be provided with toilet seats and lids. Due to the often-clogged sewer lines, many of them [the toilets] have to be emptied out on occasion, and the feces have to be removed and recycled for agricultural purposes. The head of the Central Construction Office opposed this approach, and recommended an outlet from the water-supply network in which the latrines would be flushed by means of a ramp over which water would flow continuously. He opposed the septic-tank scheme because of the high groundwater level, from which contamination of the groundwater is to be expected, since the necessary but difficult tub-style insulation works cannot be performed at the moment, and because rough estimates indicate that the amount of feces cannot be deposited anywhere near the camp. The greatest difficulties could be overcome only by

85 RGVA, 502-1-233, pp. 36f.
fitting the entire drainage system with pipes and with a pumping station, for which, however, the necessary allotments [of construction material] are missing. The Brigadeführer has recognized the very special urgency of these matters and promises to do everything possible to remedy them. He wonders, however, that on the one hand he receives favorable reports from physicians about the sanitary and hygienic conditions, and on the other hand later receives completely opposite reports. The head of the Central Construction Office is instructed to submit suggestions to the head of Office Group C until May 15, 1943 for the resolution of the deficiencies and the design of an effective drainage system, while ignoring the current contingency difficulties, which the head of Office Group C will sort out himself.

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

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

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

2.2. Reports on the Medical Treatment of Prisoners

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\(^{87}\) GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 93-98. See DOCUMENT 16.
numbers of inmate physicians and nurses in proportion to their respective strengths.
The activities of the inmate physicians and nurses were divided among the various wards of the medical facilities, the outpatient clinic, x-ray room, chemical laboratory, dental clinic, light therapy, apothecary, and medicinal herbs warehouse. Their additional duties included monitoring of the camp blocks, in particular contagion and lice control as well as supervision of the intake quarantine.
The work of the inmate physicians and nurses are under the direct supervision of the camp doctor and the SS medical personnel. Disinfestation of the individual work details, new admissions, those seconded to branch camps, releases, and well as disinfection of housing is the responsibility of the disinfestation team of the prisoners’ infirmary.

6.
No change has been made during the reporting quarter in the subdivision of the various wards of the prisoners’ infirmary, nor in their accommodation. In Block 28 (central ward and outpatient clinic) the warm-water devices for the shower room were extended and improved, so that it is now possible for new admissions to the prisoners’ infirmary to take a hot shower before seeing the doctor.
In Recovery Ward 9 an outpatient clinic has been installed which made possible minor surgical interventions. Further in this ward, a room for physical therapy has been installed. For carrying out rehabilitative exercises, the erection of a dedicated gym would be necessary, especially since exercises are frequently frustrated by bad weather even during the summer months.

7.
The prisoners’ infirmary offered the following specialty wards in the reporting quarter:
- X-ray room
- Pathology and hematology laboratory
- Ear-nose-throat ward
- Optician
- Light therapy
- Medicinal herbs pharmacy
- Dietetic kitchen
- Dental clinic

The efforts in the special departments of Ward 10 continue.

8.
Outpatient and inpatient treatments outside the facilities of the prisoners’ infirmary were not needed during the reporting period.

9.
Activities of the dental clinic are covered in an attached separate report.
The population of the camp continued to be high during the reporting quarter. Consequently, the quartering capacities also remained unchanged compared with the previous reporting period. The admissions-quarantine blocks (Blocks 2, 2a, 8 und 8a) are especially overcrowded, where prisoners must sleep two to a bed.

The wash and toilet facilities, just like the bathing facilities, are absolutely sufficient even for high occupancies. The prisoners get a bath once a week at least. Likewise, the disinfection and laundry installations meet the needs of the camp at a high occupancy. Laundry can be exchanged every 14 days.

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

In the latter part of November, prisoners who belong to work detachments working in CC Auschwitz II (Birkenau) were diagnosed with typhus. These were admitted for treatment as inpatients. In each case diagnosed, the barracks, room, and detachment of the prisoner were precisely determined, and the appropriate disinfection measures applied. Where several cases arose from a particular barrack, the most affected rooms therein were quarantined.

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

A brothel was established in Block 24 with 19 women. Before their selection, the women were tested for Wa.\textsuperscript{88} and for Go.\textsuperscript{89} These tests are re-administered at regular intervals. Admission into the brothel is permitted every evening after roll call. An inmate physician and an inmate nurse orderly are always present during operating times who perform the required sanitary measures. Supervision is assigned to an SS doctor and a corpsman.

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

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

\textsuperscript{88} Wassermann Reaction: Named after its inventors August Wassermann (1866-1925) chemical reaction to diagnose syphilis.

\textsuperscript{89} Gonorrhea.
The soap supply is at present insufficient, likewise that of dental care. The effective capacity of the prisoners' medical buildings remained unchanged during the reporting quarter, since the [rate of] new cases has remained substantially unchanged since the prior reporting period. The ability to receive packages from home has a favorable effect on the prisoners' state of health; in comparison to the last reporting quarter, the nutritional state of the prisoners remained about the same. Separate reports on the activities of the individual wards of the prisoners' medical buildings are attached hereto.

10 b.
The food supply in general underwent no great change and may be considered adequate. The supply of potatoes at present is not entirely adequate. The bread and sausage rations are likewise unchanged. Furthermore, the prisoners receive milk soup about twice per month. With the onset of colder weather, the clothing of the prisoners has been improved accordingly. At present all work details have been outfitted with woven clothes, overcoats, caps, stockings, wool vests, gloves, ear protection. The provision of shoes to the prisoners has likewise been improved accordingly.

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

10 e.
The quarantine protocols continue to be strictly maintained. Among the prisoners transferred to the concentration camp from prisons, some cases of scarlet fever have been encountered during the reporting period. In all cases, specific protocols of disinfection and quarantine have been followed. To suppress an outbreak of malaria, an extermination campaign against flies and mosquitoes with the Gigs mosquito-control chemical was conducted. Those infected with malaria, including prisoners who have undergone malaria treatment, were by the end of the reporting quarter transferred to CC Lublin, which is an area considered to be free of the anopheles. The disinfection of the worksite latrines and lavatories as well as chlorination of wells is seen to with heightened assiduity as before.

11.
The supply of medicinals was overall secure during the reporting period. Certain unavailable drugs could be replaced by mixtures of medicinal herbs and constituent drugs. Experiences with phytotherapy demonstrated that various drugs can be entirely substituted for with medicinal plants and herbs.

12.
The trend of the incidence of illness in the Auschwitz Prisoners' Infirmary shows that ... for the last quarter no significant [changes] have been encoun-
tered and that the health conditions [of the prisoners], as previously mentioned, may be considered [adequate] in general. The ... in the last ... exceptions to admissions ... attribute to the time of year ... was caused by an increase in conditions causing colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stomach resectioning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of neck lymph nodes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gall bladder excisions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laparotomies</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendectomies</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernia operations</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castrations</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital surgeries</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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90 One page of this register is reproduced in Staatliches Museum... 1995. Vol. 1, p. 131.
92 The data here presented covers 326 operations.
Hydrocele operations 9
Vascular operations 7

Amputation of extremities 11
Mastoidectomies 30
Tonsilectomies 30
Deviated septums 16
Ovariectomies 2
Rotator-cuff resectioning 1
Tubal ligations 1
Skin grafting 2

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

Lower extremities 997
Upper 555
Various surgical illnesses 583

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

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

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

“Cases treated:
In the reporting period 3,138 prisoners [were94] treated in the clinic.
Of these:
Surgical cases 1426
Diarrhea 327
Constipation 253
Angina 79
Diabetes 4
Congestive heart failure 25
Scabies 62
Pneumonia 75
Flu 136
Heat rash/impetigo 268
Other 449
Infectious diseases:
Scarlet fever 5
Mumps 16

94 The subsequently shown list shows only 3,135 cases.
Measles 5
Erysipelas 5.

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

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

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

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

“In coordination with the RSHA, I direct in amendment to my circular D I/1 Az.: 14 c 9/U./S.-Geh.Tgb.Nr. 1113/44 of August 30, 1944, that Jewish prisoners who urgently need surgeries may be transferred to the nearest hospital. The transfer may be effected only when the required surgery will be performed by a Jewish physician, who must also be transferred. The transfers back of the patient and the physician must then occur immediately after the surgery is completed. I expect of you that you that you will apply the strictest standards to the potentially eligible cases, and transfer only those prisoners for whom a surgery is inevitable.”

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

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

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

“The camp physicians are advised to make themselves familiar, through the camp commandants, with Circular DI/1, Az.: 14Sep. U./We. Of December 9, 1944. In this is to be noted that surgeries in civilian hospitals can be performed even if no Jewish inmate physician is available to perform the surgery. In such case, a qualified non-Jewish inmate physician is to be substituted. It is under no circumstances to be permitted for a physician of a civilian hospital to perform the surgery.

95 AGK, NTN, 94, p. 143. Transcription by Jan Sehn.
96 Ibid., p. 145. Transcription by Jan Sehn.
97 Ibid., p. 144. Transcription by Jan Sehn.
A corpsman or matron is to be present at every surgery performed by an inmate physician. The return transfer is to be conducted immediately upon completion of the surgery. The head camp physicians are to coordinate with the hospitals and assure the smoothest possible transitions. The head camp physicians will correspondingly instruct the physicians and corpsmen posted to the satellite camps and assure that the above order is complied with faithfully.”

2.3. Drugs

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

The most frequently used drugs in the treatment of the prisoners were:\(^100\)

- Dextrose
- Coumadin
- Butamirate
- Cardiazol, aspirin
- Karlsbad salt
- prednisone
- Metamizole
- activated carbon
- Uritone, ether, valerian, caffeine

2.4. The Prisoners’ Infirmary in Monowitz

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

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\(^{98}\) AGK, OB, 382, p. 2. See DOCUMENT 19.

\(^{99}\) Ibid., p. 3. See DOCUMENT 20.

\(^{100}\) Some of the proper names listed were brand names of the era which we did not try to translate; translator’s remark.
bly built under an undated project with the title “Prisoners’ Health and Dental Clinic.” This project bore the stamp of the SS garrison physician and the signature of Rudolf Höß as well. But a camp hospital was indeed planned at the time, as may be inferred from a letter of November 5, 1942 from SS Obersturmbannführer Lolling to SS Brigadeführer Kammler. In the text, the following is written with reference to a previous telephone conversation.

“In order to bring about a complete separation of Camp ‘Buna’ from Auschwitz Concentration Camp in the manner discussed on November 4, 1942, the erection of the infirmary facility proposed for the camp branch by the Auschwitz garrison physician is requisitioned, and it is requested to move forward as possible with the construction and furnishing of the infirmary barracks. For the infirmary, 6 barracks are planned for the camp ‘Buna’ (2 surgical, 2 medical, and 2 for infectious diseases). In these 6 barracks, the laundry and bathing facilities are still lacking, as well as latrines. These sanitary installations could be realized in a connecting corridor yet to be erected between the surgical and medical barracks, as was done, for example, in CC Dachau. For the surgical barracks, a room for aseptic surgeries is still missing. The construction of such a room is absolutely indispensable for the anticipated camp population and to prevent a great upsurge in prisoners incapable of working. The installation of the operating room is the responsibility of the I. G. Farben Company. Latrine, laundry and bathing facilities are likewise required for the infectious-diseases barracks. In order to prevent any infestation of the prisoners from the start, the installation of a disinfection and delousing facility is the first order of business. In connection with these facilities, a morgue and an incinerator could be installed in the basement rooms. It is reiterated here that the foregoing planned installations are to be considered as the most urgent hygienic-medical requirement.”

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

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

102 RGVA, 502-1-332, pp. 269-269a.
proved discernibly and the number of bowel movements had declined, the stools had become firm and the prognosis became clearly favorable. For this regimen, the sausage ration as well as the soup was eliminated from lunch, white bread substituted for black bread, and for supper there was a very nutritious sweet semolina soup. Further, the doctors ordered the patients to take little, or best of all, no liquids, although the morning and evening doses of coffee were not reduced by the administration. The pharmacological treatment consisted of three or four Tannalbin pills and the same number of activated-carbon tablets; in severe cases the patients also received five drops of tincture of opium each day as well as some drops of ‘Cardiazol.’” (p. 8)

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

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

On the subject of aseptic surgery, we note that inguinal hernias were regularly operated upon at the request of the patient, at least until mid-Spring 1944; after that such operations were discontinued, except in cases of very serious her-
nias that were actually a hindrance to work; it had to be assumed that the patients requested the operation in order to secure a month’s rest in the hospital. The greatest number of interventions were against phlegmons and were conducted in a department specifically for septic surgery. Next to diarrhea, phlegmons were the most common sickness in the concentration camp. [...] During the surgery on the patient, numerous incisions were made as a precaution, but then it took a long time for the wounds to heal, and with the cessation of purulence, the incisions had no tendency to form scars. Postoperative treatment consisted only in keeping the wound dry; no therapy to stimulate the immune system was employed. For this reason, there were a good many relapses, and because of these, many ‘follow-on operations’ on the same persons with the purpose of opening and drying of the suppurations that had formed around the previous incision site; when the recovery process eventually displayed unmistakable progress, the patients were released from the hospital and sent back to work, although the wounds were not yet fully healed; follow-up treatment was done on an outpatient basis. It is only to be expected that the majority of those released under these circumstances had to be readmitted to the hospital after a few days, whether for relapses on the original site or for the formation of new phlegmons at other sites.

Acute ear infections were also rather numerous, which arose in extraordinary numbers from complications of mastoiditis; these also were regularly operated on by specialists in otorhinolaryngology. The treatment of skin infections relied on the use of four ointments, which were applied according a standard protocol, depending on the state of the lesions. First, at the stage of infiltration, the lesion and the area surrounding it were treated for relief with an Ittiol salve; after lancing and opening of the wound, its bottom was coated with a Collargol salve to disinfect it; finally, after drainage had ceased or at least diminished, a Pellidol salve was applied to support scarring, and finally a further salve of zinc oxide was applied to strengthen the skin.” (pp. 9-11)

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

Clinic for general medicine; clinic for general surgery; ear, nose and throat clinic; dermatology clinic; dental office (where also fillings were done as well as the crudest of dentures); suite for aseptic surgery with attached otorhinolaryngological department; suite for septic surgery; suite for general medicine with a section for nervous and mental ailments (the latter even equipped with a small electroshock device); suite for infectious diseases and diarrhea, as well as finally a ward designated for ‘recovery,’ in which dystrophic and
edematous patients were placed along with certain convalescents. The hospital possessed a physical therapy room with a quartz lamp for ultraviolet light as well as a lamp for infrared light; in addition, a room for chemical, bacteriological and serological analyses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequently the author discussed the sections attached to the surgery room (p. 137):
“For the smooth operation of the hospital as well as good health conditions in the camp, the utilities sections were very important. Among these, the first to mention are:

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

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

“Around mid-1943, a small kitchen was built in the hospital where coffee service in the mornings and evenings and occasionally diet soups were prepared, which assured the sick prisoners an adequate source of fluids and spared them having to fetch these items from the main kitchen. In the kitchen and the larder, the distribution of nourishment for the various barracks as well as departments was accomplished. There the nurses distributed the subsistence rations to the patients and staff under the supervision of the barracks chiefs. In general, the distribution was done very conscientiously and fairly. [...] For those patients with more serious illnesses—invoking impairments of the digestive system after surgical procedures—the hospital received 50 dietetic meals from the main kitchen: instead of the usual soup, black bread and spreads, they received a half-liter of milk soup with grits, sugar as well as 200 grams of white bread. From time to time the hospital received a little sugar and rolled oats, which was given to the convalescents in the form of a dry mixture.”

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

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

in possession of various documents, among which was a register of the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Monowitz.\footnote{ROD, c[2]31.}

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

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

2.5. Disinfection Facilities for Sick Prisoners

On May 28, 1943, the SS garrison physician wrote the following letter to the Central Construction Office:\footnote{RGVA, 502-1-336, p. 97.}

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

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

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

The first contacts with the company that produced this equipment, the Berlin \textit{Umluft-Apparatebau-Gesellschaft MBH} (Air-Circulation Equipment Corporation), were established on May 18, 1943 by Office C III of the \textit{WVHA}.\footnote{RGVA, 502-1-336, pp. 98-98a.} A letter from that company to the Central Construction Office of July 7, 1943 conveyed confirmation that four units had already been supplied to Auschwitz, two on June 25 and two on July 5.\footnote{RGVA, 502-1-170, pp.129-129a.} However, in a letter of SS \textit{Obersturmführer} Werner Jothann, who had replaced Bischoff on October 1, 1943 as head of the Central Construction Office, it says there were only three “recirculatory disinfection units” warehoused in the construction yard, since the installation of the microwave disinfection units
had made them superfluous.\textsuperscript{109} Bischoff, who in the meantime had been named head of the Buildings Inspectorate of the Waffen SS and Police for Silesia, decided therefore to send the three units to the Groß-Rosen concentration camp.\textsuperscript{110}

3. The Prisoners’ Sickbay in Section III of Birkenau

3.1. Jean-Claude Pressac’s Discovery

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

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

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

The French historian commented on these documents as follows (\textit{ibidem}, p. 512):

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


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

\textsuperscript{111} RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 36. See DOCUMENT 23.
away where, according to the official narrative humans in vast numbers were eliminated. The depiction of Plan 2471 of a barracks for sick prisoners in Section III, in which the arrangements of the beds provides unmistakable images, supports this theory. Both drawings come from June 1943, just as the construction office had completed the erection of four new crematoria, and it is obvious that Birkenau Concentration Camp could not concurrently two mutually contradictory functions: health maintenance and mass extermination. The plan for the construction of a very large medical sector in Section III therefore shows that the crematoria were erected solely for incineration, without any human gassings, because the SS wanted to ‘keep’ the concentration-camp labor resource. This argument appears logical and is not easy to contradict. The plan exists and for that matter comes from the WVHA in Berlin, so that it may not be taken as a local humanitarian initiative.” (capitalization in original.)

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

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

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

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

3.2. Origins and Realization of the Sickbay of Birkenau

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

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

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

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112 According to the Bischoff letter of july 18, 1943 the date was May 15, 1943. See below.
113 RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 115.
The planning was entrusted to Agency C of the WVHA, or more precisely to SS Sturmbannführer Wirtz, the head of Department C/III Technical Specialties, as well as to SS Untersturmführer Birkigt, head of Division C/II/3-Sickbays and Infirmaries. Together with the head of Division C/III/1-Engineering Works, SS Obersturmführer Grosch, these two men were also signers of Plan 2521 of June 4, 1943.114

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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114 To indicate his approval of the project, the plan was endorsed by SS-Hauptsturmführer Wirths, garrison physician of Auschwitz.
116 RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 133.
117 Ibid., pp. 267f.
at least the 16 special barracks be transferred from the 1000-bed sickbays east. These must then be brought to the size 42 x 50. (Against this is the fact that the transfer of these barracks would require 120-140 freight cars. The completion of RLM\textsuperscript{118} barracks seems entirely possible.) The decision will be made by C II.

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

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

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

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

A “List of Barracks Needed for Implementation of Special Measures in the PoW Camp” of June 11, 1943 mentions a total of 183 barracks (plus two for the troops’ sickbay), including:\textsuperscript{122}

– 4 Special Barracks 6a\textsuperscript{123} (post-operative)
– 4 Special Barracks 6b (major internal)
– 2 Special Barracks 2 (X-ray and treatment)
– 2 Special Barracks 1 (surgical)
– 111 Barracks for minor illnesses.

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

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

\textsuperscript{118} Reichsluftfahrtministerium – German Aviation Ministry, hence referring to airforce-type barracks.

\textsuperscript{119} RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 5.

\textsuperscript{120} NO-4470, see DOCUMENT 24.

\textsuperscript{121} RGVA, 502-2-110, Page number illegible. See DOCUMENT 25.

\textsuperscript{122} RGVA, 502-1-79, p. 100. See DOCUMENT 26.

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

\textsuperscript{124} Report on the progress of work on the special measures in the PoW camp and the Main Camp, set forth by Bischoff on July 13, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 119.
“In order to allow completion of the construction of Section III as prisoners’ infirmary as ordered by SS Brigadeführer and Generalmajor of the Waffen SS Dr. Ing. Kammler on May 15, occupation during construction is not possible. Construction of the sickbay is already begun, and as is known, sanitary facilities (wash and toilet facilities) are to be installed in each barracks.”

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

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

“Section III:

- BW 3e 114 Ward barracks Type 5Jan. 34
- BW 4c 5 Utility barracks
- BW 4e 2 Utility barracks Type 260/9
- BW 4f 13 Supply and laundry barracks Type 260/9
- BW 4f 4 Supply and laundry barracks Type 5Jan. 34
- BW 6c 4 Disinfection barracks Type VII/5
- BW 7c 11 Staff barracks (“Swiss” barracks)
- BW 12b 12 Barracks for major illnesses 5Jan. 34
- BW 12d 2 Block leader barracks Type IV/3

Conversion of an available house for special measures

- BW 33a 3 Barracks for special measures Type 260/9.”

On September 25 bricklaying works were underway in Barracks 68, 70, 71, 74, 89, 91,92 and 93, as well as carpentry works in Barracks 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 94, 128 and 146. On October 1, 1943 Jothann produced a cost estimate for the PoW camp of the Waffen SS in Auschwitz, in which a cost estimate was submitted for every building already erected or planned. For Section III—called Prisoners’ Sickbay—which covered the buildings listed in the detail report just mentioned, the expected costs appeared as follows:

125 RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 111.
126 “Progress Report on Work for the Special Measures in the Concentration Camp and in the Main Camp,” submitted by Bischoff on July 31, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 100.
127 RGVA, 502-1-332, p. 196.
129 Progress report on work for the special measures in the concentration camp and in the Main Camp, submitted by Bischoff on September 25, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, pp. 215f.
130 Cost estimate for construction of the PoW camp of the Waffen-SS in Auschwitz. RGVA, 502-2-60, pp. 86f.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Barracks Type</th>
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<th>Number of Barracks</th>
<th>Cost (RM)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3e</td>
<td>114 Ward barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,542,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>5 Utility barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>138,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>2 Utility barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>167,304</td>
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<td>4f</td>
<td>13 Supply and laundry barracks</td>
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<td>241,618</td>
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<td>4 Supply and laundry barracks</td>
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<td>127,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>6c</td>
<td>4 Disinfestation barracks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>80,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>7c</td>
<td>11 Staff barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>103,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12b</td>
<td>12 Barracks for major illnesses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>515,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12d</td>
<td>2 Block leader barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33a</td>
<td>3 Barracks for special measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55,758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conversion of an available house for special measures**

4.242

**Total**

6,003,081 RM.

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

“To date Barracks Types 1-2[131] – 6a and 6b[132] have been erected as first priority. Overall there are 12 barracks for the major-illnesses department as well as operations and x-ray. These barracks are structurally complete but for one. In 9 barracks all interior walls and chimneys are installed insofar as they required additional installation. In 4 of these barracks, plastering of the walls has begun. The establishment of connecting ways between these barracks is ¾ complete. 8 units of Barracks Type 7[133] are structurally complete, and installation of walls and chimneys has begun. Further, 4 laundry barracks Type 9, 3 kitchen barracks Type 12, and 20 ward barracks Type 7, therewith in total 47 barracks are structurally complete since March 43.”

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

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

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

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131 Barracks of Type 1: Special Barracks 1 (Surgical); Type 2: Special Barracks 2 (X-ray and Treatment).
132 Barracks of Type 6a: Special Barracks 6a (Post-Operative); Type 6b: Special Barracks 6b (Major Internal).
133 Ward barracks.
134 Advice on the status of construction work in prisoners’ sickbay Concentration Camp Section III, as of October 1, 1943, compiled by Jothann on October 5, 1943. RGVA, 502-1-83, pp. 396f.
Among other things, the following was agreed upon:\textsuperscript{135}

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

In a report dated October 30, Jothann reported:\textsuperscript{136}

“To date 47 barracks erected. Interior work (i.e., masonry and finishing work) is currently underway on these. The pole structure\textsuperscript{137} for 7 additional barracks is complete, and erection of the barracks will begin in the next few days.”

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

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

“This concerns the allocation of 1844.4 kg of zinc-aluminum and 87.8 kg of brass for the provision of furnishings and fittings needed for Section III—prisoners’ sickbay and quarantine camp—of the PoW camp. [...] For the justification of the requested metals it is noted that Section III of the PoW camp comprises in all 180 barracks including kitchen, surgery, treatment, ward and quarantine barracks.”

In a “Report on the Status of Construction in Auschwitz Concentration Camp Including Prisoners’ Deployment,” Jothann wrote on March 25, 1944:\textsuperscript{139}

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

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

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

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

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

\textsuperscript{137} Pfahlroste, probably referring to a supportive pole structure put into the swampy soil.

\textsuperscript{138} RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 158.

\textsuperscript{139} Ibid., p. 38.

\textsuperscript{140} Letter to Jothann from Bischoff of March 31, 1944; ibid. p. 34.
In 1944 the Central Construction Office finalized all bureaucratic practices pertaining to the camp sickbay. On May 25 Jothann submitted a “Detail Report on Construction of the PoW Camp of the Waffen SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Erection of 111 Medical Barracks,” which stated:\footnote{141}

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

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

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

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

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

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

The construction application for the “12 barracks for critically ill” was submitted to the Building Inspectorate of the Waffen SS and Police Silesia on August 12, 1944 by Jothann.\footnote{144} The documentation accompanying it also included a “Detail Report on Extension of the PoW Camp of the Waffen SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Erection of 12 Barracks for Critically Ill in Section III, Project 12b,” which stated that the work had already begun on July 15, 1943,\footnote{145} further a cost estimate for 373,000 RM\footnote{146} as well as finally an “Attachment to the Cost Estimate for 12 Barracks for Critically Ill,” which referred to ancillary work pertaining thereto.\footnote{147} On October 31, Agency C/V of the WVHA issued the appurtenant construction order retroactively.\footnote{148}

\begin{footnotes}
\footnotetext[141]{RGVA, 502-2-110, pp. 1-1a. See DOCUMENT 27.}
\footnotetext[142]{Ibid., pp. 2f. See DOCUMENTS 28-28a.}
\footnotetext[143]{RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 49. See DOCUMENT 29.}
\footnotetext[144]{RGVA, 502-1-261, p. 117. See DOCUMENT 30.}
\footnotetext[145]{RGVA, 502-2-110, pp. 38-38a. See DOCUMENTS 31-31a.}
\footnotetext[146]{Ibid., pp. 40f. See DOCUMENTS 32, 32a.}
\footnotetext[147]{Ibid., pp. 42f. See DOCUMENTS 33, 33a.}
\footnotetext[148]{RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 47. See DOCUMENT 34.}
\end{footnotes}
Besides these, a “Construction Order for Construction of 11 Staff Barracks in Section III – Project 7e” is know which was issued by Bischoff on October 9, 1944.149

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

149 Ibid., page number illegible.
150 Aerial photograph of Birkenau of May 31, 1944. NA, Mission 60 PRS/462 60SQ, Can D 1508, Exposure 3056.
151 Teletype message from Head of Agency C WVHA to Central Construction Office, June 2, 1944. RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 5.
152 Teletype message from Jothann to Kammler June 2, 1944. Ibid., p. 2.
153 Letter from Jothann to Building Inspectorate of the Waffen-SS and Police “Silesia” vom June 2, 1944. Ibid., p. 3.
still under construction. For lack of bedsteads, the prisoners are sleeping on the floor.”

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

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

Weber’s report closed as follows:¹⁵⁴

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁵⁴ RGVA, 502-1-168, pp. 6-6a.
¹⁵⁵ RGVA, 502-1-261, pp. 115-115a.
¹⁵⁶ In February 1943, 96 prisoners worked in the construction office. RGVA, 502-1-256, pp. 171-173.
No. 63003) and was endorsed by Jothann on March 24. This plan had the purpose of showing the future locations of the 111 ward barracks of Section III. In it, the rectangles representing the barracks were marked in red.\footnote{RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 13. See DOCUMENTS 35-35a.} In accordance with usual practice, this plan bore three stamps: The already-mentioned stamps “Approved in Advance” of the Building Inspectorate of the \textit{Waffen} SS and Police Silesia (of June 27, 1944) and “Approved” of Agency C/II of the \textit{WVHA} (of July 13, 1944) as well as in addition the stamp “Entered in Plan Registration Book” (of May 22, 1944).

The dates of these stamps permit the conclusion that the layout drawing formed part of the documentation that Jothann submitted to the Building Inspectorate of the \textit{Waffen} SS and Police Silesia on May 25, 1944,\footnote{The registration stamp of the plan registration book erroneously shows “5/22/44” instead of “2/25/44.”} that is, of the “Detail Report on Construction of the PoW Camp of the \textit{Waffen} SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Construction of 111 Medical Barracks” and of the accompanying “Cost Estimate.” These three documents—detail report, cost estimate and layout drawing—were, according to bureaucratic procedure, indispensable to receive a construction permit for every construction project desired (see Mattogno 2015c on this).

In the detail report it was further explicitly noted as to this layout drawing:\footnote{RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 1a.}

\begin{center}
\textit{The placement of buildings on the site in question is specified by the enclosed layout drawing.}
\end{center}

A copy of this layout drawing was later used to show the locations of the 6 morgues (Projects 3b and 3d). It was enclosed as the layout drawing for these projects in the “Detail Plan for Construction of Camp II of the \textit{Waffen} SS in Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. Construction of 6 Morgues” that Jothann submitted on June 12, 1944 and which the Building Inspectorate of the \textit{Waffen} SS and Police Silesia reviewed on August 28, 1944.\footnote{RGVA, 502-2-95, p. 10a.} The latter date appears on the “Approved” stamp of the Building Inspectorate that was applied to Layout Drawing 3764. The registration stamp in the plan registration book indicates the date July 18, 1944. The 6 morgues had to be installed in Sections I and II, and as to these the unambiguous sentence appears on the layout drawings:\footnote{RGVA, 502-2-95, p. 14. See DOCUMENT 36.}

\begin{center}
\textit{The morgues to be installed are indicated in red on the layout drawing.}
\end{center}

Yet another copy, which is registered in the plan registration book under the date of August 18, 1944,\footnote{AGK, NTN, 93, p. 39.} was enclosed with the documentation of the
retroactive construction orders for the crematoria of Birkenau issued by Kammler on June 23 and 24, 1944.\textsuperscript{163}

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

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

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

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

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

out any human gassings, because the SS wanted to ‘keep’ the concentration-
camp labor resource.”

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

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

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

He received the War Service Cross Second Class with Crossed Swords on
January 30, 1944. 165

4. The Fate of Registered Prisoners Unfit for Work

4.1. Treatment of Registered Prisoners Unfit for Work

In all preserved documents on the camp population of Auschwitz from
1942 to 1945, a very high number of “Prisoners unfit for work or deploy-
ment” is consistently to be seen. The legal status of these prisoners was es-

dablished by the WVHA as early as 1942. On June 24 of that year, the head
of Agency DII, SS Obersturmbannführer Gerhard Maurer, sent the com-
mandants of the concentration camps new instructions for the submission
of reports on the utilization of prisoners for work. Under Point 1 it stat-
ed: 166

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1 für die Verleihung des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes II. Klasse,” Auschwitz, 13. Dezember
1943.


166 PS-3677.
“Prisoners unfit for work or deployment. These are to be listed in the daily reports under ‘Remarks’ in the following order:

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

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

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

For 1943, the preserved documents enable us to derive the following more complete picture of the situation.\textsuperscript{172}

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


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

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

\textsuperscript{171} AGK, NTN, 155, p. 301.

\textsuperscript{172} Compilation by Judge Jan Sehn of the monthly reports in the series “Summary of Prisoner Utilization in Birkenau Concentration Camp, Month... 1943.” AGK, NTN, 134, pp. 277-293.
On September 4, 1943 SS Obersturmbannführer Gerhard Maurer, head of Agency DII of the WVHA (Prisoner Deployment), wrote the following letter to Höß (Berenstein 1960, p. 365):

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

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

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<td>49.7</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* “prisoners unfit for work or deployment”

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

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

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

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

173 The form for the “Summary of Number and Utilization of Prisoners at Auschwitz II Concentration Camp” report showed a stamp at the bottom with the legend “WVHA-D-II-2-43.”
but also appeared regularly in all preserved reports, as one may infer from the following table:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Inpatients</th>
<th></th>
<th>Inpatients</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men’s Camp</td>
<td>Women’s Camp</td>
<td>Men’s Camp</td>
<td>Women’s Camp</td>
</tr>
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<td>3,908</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>4,155</td>
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<td>3,908</td>
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<td>1,869c</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 16, 45</td>
<td>954 (^f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(a\) Including 560 Jews.  
\(b\) “Invalids and aged over 60 years.”  
\(c\) Plus 615 “Recovering in quarters.”  
\(d\) “Invalids over 60”  
\(e\) Plus 615 “Recovering in quarters.”  
\(f\) Plus 57 “Recovering”

On January 28, 1944, out of 77,000 prisoners, no fewer than 12,000 were sick.\(^{174}\)

Concerning Camp Auschwitz III-Monowitz, the preserved documents provide the following picture (Makowski 1978, p. 160):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Camp Strength</th>
<th>Number Sick</th>
<th>Clinic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 42</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 42</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 43</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 43</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 43</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 43</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Camp Strength</th>
<th>Number Sick</th>
<th>Clinic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 43</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 43</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 43</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 43</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 43</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 43</td>
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<td>450</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 43</td>
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<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 43</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 44</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 44</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 44</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 44</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 44</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 44</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 44</td>
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<td>950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Patient Statistics of the Quarantine Camp

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

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

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

\(^{175}\) AGK, OB, 383, p. 3. See DOCUMENT 40.

\(^{176}\) Ibid., p. 10. See DOCUMENT 41.
with infectious diseases—again separated between Aryans and Jews—and finally again the caption “Depot.”

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>May 1944:</th>
<th>June 1944:</th>
<th>July 1944:</th>
<th>August 1944:</th>
<th>September 1944:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>569</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
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<td>June 1944</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1944</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1944</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1944</td>
<td>318</td>
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<td>503</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1944</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The following table shows the data pertaining to the inpatients:

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<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>569</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1047</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>503</td>
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<td>–</td>
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</table>
4.3. Registration and Transfer of Sick Prisoners

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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\(^{177}\) APMO, D-AuI-3a/11, Arbeitseinsatz, p. 102.

\(^{178}\) RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 100. See DOCUMENT 42.

\(^{179}\) Ibid., pp. 101-103.

\(^{180}\) Ibid., p. 100.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitalized</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incapable of or unqualified for work</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infirmitry</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capable of working</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>163</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other serious illnesses as well as bodily ailments were found:

- 17 prisoners with asthmatic bronchitis,
- 1 prisoner with middle-ear inflammation
- 1 “ inflamed bladder
- 4 “ bacterial skin infections
- 3 “ hernia
- 7 “ scoliosis, of which 3 severe
- 4 “ malformed hand
- 2 “ clubfoot

\(^{181}\) NO-1935.

\(^{182}\) RGVA, 502-1-68, pp. 96f. See DOCUMENT 43.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

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

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

Required to be admitted to Auschwitz Prisoners’ Infirmary because of illness as well as weakness 51

Required to be admitted to Prisoners’ Infirmary immediately or within one day after provision 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

Total unfit for work on arrival 111 = 17%

The average age of the prisoners is 39 years.

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

5) On May 27, 1943 the commandants of Camps Auschwitz and Lublin (Majdanek) received the following telex from SS Obersturmführer Arthur Liebehenschel, who at that time acted as deputy to the head of Office Group D/Concentration Camps in the WVHA, SS Brigadeführer Richard Glücks:¹³

“Copy.
Telex No. 3292
Oranienburg 3292 May 27, 43 0930 -Kg-
To Commandants CC Auschwitz and CC Lublin
CC Auschwitz transfers immediately in one transport 800 malaria patients to CC Lublin. Sufficient sustenance for the journey to be included.
CC Auschwitz to provide guards, CC Lublin to report arrival.
CC Auschwitz to report departure of prisoners.
Liebehenschel, SS Ostubaf., Acting Head”

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

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

¹³ APMO, D-Aul-3a/283, p. 281. See DOCUMENT 44.
This means that the prisoners who contracted malaria were in no case consigned to death in the gas chambers, but by order of Office D of the WVHA were transferred to Lublin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Among the male prisoners, 49 prisoners had to be sent to the Prisoners’ Infirmary or to the recovery barracks on account of extensive infirmity, abscesses, or severe hernias. A further 277 prisoners had to stay in Camp A I because of less serious cases of infirmity, so that only 424 could be passed on to their actual destination, Labor Camp Buna. These also will become capable of the hard labor characteristic of Buna only after the prescribed quarantine time of 4 weeks.
Of the female prisoners, 5 were dead on arrival, 2 others had gunshot wounds, 80 others are to be designated as unfit for work. These are grouped as follows:
28 prisoners 15 to 17 years of age
2 with edema
44 with more or less serious injuries to the lower extremities
5 with abscesses on their lower legs
1 with periarthritis.

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

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

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

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

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

“Among the 763 male prisoners transferred on July 11, 43 from Lublin were:
1) 1 dead,
2) 78 in need of treatment and/or admission,
3) 65 suitable for light duty,
4) 382 suitable for hard work.”

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

“Among the 568 female prisoners transferred to Bla Birkenau from Lublin on July 11, 43 were:
1) 49 in need of treatment and/or admission,
2) 32 suitable for light duty,
3) 103 suitable for medium duty,
4) 384 suitable for hard work."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concerning those transferred to Buna from Stutthof, the camp doctor notes that the greater part of this transport appears unsuited, medically speaking. A majority is physically infirm, also among these are many prisoners suffering from varicose veins, fractures, etc. Since the department for labor deployment needs these workers, they were transferred anyway.”

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

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

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

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

The Selections

5. The Minor Selections According to the Chronicle

5.1. “Special Treatment 14 f 13” in Auschwitz

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

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

Since March 1942, Jews were registered in CC Auschwitz as a further category, who in the course of the operation for the complete and final extermination of the Jews had been transported en masse to Auschwitz. Even these Jewish prisoners already registered and admitted to the camp underwent the selections until October 1944. From early 1943 on, generally no individual death documents were issued for these Jews, but rather they were merely recorded by use of the abbreviations SB (Sonderbehandlung [= special treatment]) or GU
Program 14 f 13 was ordered by the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps (IKL), whose chief of staff was SS Obersturmbannführer Arthur Liebehenschel. Among the documents available to me on this subject, which deal with Camp Groß-Rosen, the following appears:

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

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

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

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

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

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185 These are covered by the documents classified under the identifier PS-1151 as well as by Document NO-158.
186 NO-1510.
187 D-569.
188 Letter from Obersturmbannführer Arthur Rödl, commandant of CC Groß-Rosen, to the WVHA of March 26, 1942. PS-1151.
189 PS-1063(F).
But back to Piper. He maintains that the order mentioned was in force until April 27, 1943 for non-Jews and until the end of October 1944 for Jews. As his only source, he here proffers an excerpt from a letter of Richard Glücks, the Head of Office D of the WVHA, where it says:  

“The Reichsführer SS and Head of the German Police has decided in principle that in the future only mentally ill prisoners may be processed by the medical boards created for Program 14 f 13. All other prisoners unfit for work (tuberculars, bedridden, crippled, etc.) are in principle exempt from this program. Bedridden prisoners should be assigned work that they can perform in bed. The order of the Reichsführer SS is to be observed scrupulously henceforward.”

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

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

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

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192 Ibidem, Frame 965.
On the other hand, Glücks does not mention the term “special treatment” a single time in the letter cited by Piper, but rather merely the reference “Program 14 f 13.” This indicates that the bare term “special treatment”—without further elaboration—represented a different concept than the terms “Program 14 f 13” or “Special Treatment 14 f 13,” where its precise meaning was specified by the code number cited. In fact, the term “Special Treatment” had many meanings (see Mattogno 2016c), from “favorable treatment” all the way to execution, and only a further specification (such as the identification code “14 f 13”) or the context, enable unambiguous interpretation.

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

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

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

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

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

194 PS-1151.

195 APMO, Microfilm No. 1523/1.
nosis. Complete this list ASAP and transmit to the Central Records Office of Infirmary B.II.f.

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

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

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

5.2. The Death Certificates of the “Selected”

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

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

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

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196 TNA, HW 16-21, German German Police Decodes No. 3 Traffic: Oct. 29/42. ZIP/GPDD 281b/14.11.42, 3-4.
197 NO-1543.
1.) Deaths of Jews and Jewesses are to be recorded merely in a collective list (one copy), to include the following data: Serial number, Surname, given name, for women also maiden name, Birth date and place, Nationality, Last place of residence, Date of death, Cause of death, Detaining authority. Where protective custody or preventive detention was ordered by Office IV C or Office V of the Reich Security Main Office for Jews or Jewesses, the names of such persons in these lists should be underlined in red, and the case number of Office IV or V shown. The lists are to be ordered by date of death and are to be submitted here by the 3rd day after the end of the reporting month. Priority letters and termination reports will henceforward be unnecessary for death cases of Jewish inmates.

2.) Announcements of deaths of all other prisoners are to be submitted in one copy merely with the familiar form (priority letter) to the Reich Security Main Office—Office IV C 2 and Office V—and to the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office—Office Group D. These forms are to be sent by regular mail to the Reich Security Main Office or to this very agency, respectively. In both cases covered by 1 and 2 above it is of no moment whether deaths occurred by natural or unnatural causes. The instant notification by telex of the detaining authority for the purpose of notifying the next of kin remains unaffected by this as required. The current reporting procedures regarding deaths of Soviet prisoners of war and Russian civilian workers remain unchanged. The camp commandants are responsible to the Reichsführer SS and me personally that despite this relaxation of procedure, it may not be forgotten anywhere in the camps that even the lives of criminals must be accounted for.”

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

Finally, the last sentence confirms that in the regulations of the camps and in all disciplinary instructions under this principle, that it was strictly forbidden to kill prisoners wantonly, that this was, on the contrary, a crime.
Pursuant to a guideline of the *WVHA* that was transmitted to all commandants of concentration camps by Liebehenschel on February 20, 1943, “all occurring deaths” had to be classified by age from February 1943.\(^{198}\)

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

1.) *Deaths of Russians and of Poles who have not been admitted to the lists of ethnic Germans or who are not be admitted to them, have been reported to the RSHA and RKPA\(^{200}\) by most camps with priority mail or teletype. This is forbidden per the existing order. Deaths of such Poles and Russians are merely to be reported to the detaining authority with Form KL 51/4.43 (as previously ordered by circular on 9/20/43). No other reports are needed. Jews are to be reported exclusively in lists. Priority letters and all other reports are discontinued here as well. 2.) Lists of Jewish deaths are to be submitted monthly per Order Ref. 14 f Allg./Ot./S. of Nov. 21, 42 Secr. Serial No. 848/42, thereby the reference number(s) of the RSHA as well as the RKPA are absolutely required. It is not sufficient only to note RSHA or RKPA. The files need to be reviewed thoroughly as to whether they concern deported Jews (IV B 4 a)\(^{201}\) or Jews with protective-custody order from IV C 2.\(^{202}\) The latter are, as already ordered a thousand times, to be underlined in red.”

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

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

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

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198 PS-3677; the template mentioned in the letter seems to be unfindable.
199 Guidelines for Notification to the heads of the political departments per conversation of March 23, 1944. NO-1553.
200 Reich Criminal Police.
201 Office IV B 4 a (Jewish Matters) of the *RSHA*, headed by SS *Obersturmbannführer* Adolf Eichmann.
202 Office IV C 2 (Protective-Custody Matters) of the *RSHA*, headed by SS *Sturmbannführer* Emil Berndorf.
203 NO-1017.
In a letter of a member of the resistance movement of August 12, 1942, one reads (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, p. 130):

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

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

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

Helene Cougno, another ex-inmate of Auschwitz who had worked in the office of vital statistics there, said during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial:\(^\text{205}\)

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

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

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

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

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

\(^{205}\) 67th day (July 17, 1964); Fritz Bauer Institute/Staatliches Museum... 2005, p. 12574.
With certainty it can only be said that this abbreviation appears in none of the documents that have anything to do with deaths or in those concerning occurrences of deaths among prisoners (except for the “Main Record of the (female) Gypsy Camp,” to which I will return in Section 7.3), specifically:

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

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

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

\textit{“Camp Doctor of CC Auschwitz L./Az.: 14 f...........”}

On the right stood the date of the report:

\textit{“Auschwitz, ......................194...”}

After the “14 f” a number was entered (in preserved documents a “1”), that indicated the cause of death as well as in abbreviated form the month and year of the death as well as the initials of the camp doctor. For example:

\textit{“Camp Doctor Auschwitz, March 23, 1942 of CC Auschwitz L./Az.: 14 f 1/3.42. – V/- “}

From the preamble of the death report of the Polish prisoner Johann Sobesto, died on March 23, 1942 and reported by camp doctor SS Untersturmführer Helmut Waldemar Vetter.\textsuperscript{207}

\textsuperscript{206} Before the prisoners who died in Auschwitz Camp were cremated, they were brought to the Morgue that was in the cellar of Block 28. There their prisoner numbers were recorded in the so-called Morgue Record.

\textsuperscript{207} AGK, NTN, 119, p. 59. This volume of the proceedings against the camp management of Camp Auschwitz contains numerous documents of this kind.
These procedures applied likewise to unnatural deaths. During the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, a series of documents were presented that were written after prisoners had been shot while trying to escape.\(^{208}\) Three letters of June 23, August 15 and October 8, 1942 to the “SS and Police Court XV” in Breslau pertained to this. They carry the following headings:

“Headquarters
Concentration Camp Auschwitz
Az.: KL 14 F 3/642./Ka,”

as well as the signature of Höß as “SS Sturmbannführer and Commandant.” The subject of the letters reads “Shootings of Prisoners in Flight.” The prisoners concerned are identified therein (with registration number, complete name and birth date). A series of “events” is mentioned—10 in the letter of June 23, 1942—that are identical with the reports mentioned in the letter, which relates:

“In the attachment the headquarters of CC Auschwitz submits 10 reports concerning ... because of the shooting of the above-named prisoners in flight.
It is requested that the criminal investigation be suspended and the bodies released to the crematorium, because the sentries performed in accordance with their standing orders and did nothing illegal.”

A few days later, the “SS and Police Court XV” answered with a letter to the headquarters of Auschwitz, in which it authorized the cremation of the bodies of the prisoners in question:\(^{209}\)

“The bodies of the prisoners shot in flight ... are released to the crematorium.”

This implies that the “SS and Police Court XV” opened a criminal investigation into possible murder, which was suspended when the killing was found to not be “illegal.” Cases of prisoner deaths by shooting in flight were reported to the RSHA and the WVHA with the protocol number “14 F 3.” As mentioned in Section 1.3, this practice was expressly prescribed by the regulations of the concentration camp.

A further problem comes here to the fore: According to orthodox Holocaust historiography, “SB” and “GU” are also supposed to have been camouflage terms for the gassing of Jews brought to Auschwitz and driven into the gas chambers after selection and without registration. How could one in Berlin, indeed in Auschwitz itself, know the number of gassed Jews—registered and unregistered—when both groups were labeled “SB” and “GU” without distinction? By whom and where were these statistics compiled? Orthodox Holocaust historians shirk from answering these cardinal questions.

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\(^{208}\) “Breslauer Dokumente.” Appendix Volume 1a, Sheets 73-80 (Fritz Bauer Institut/Staatsliches Museum... 2005, pp. 1306-1320).

\(^{209}\) In the files of the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial are three documents of this kind, dated June 29 and August 20 and 27, 1942.
5.3. “Special Treatment 14 f 13” and Phenol Injections in Auschwitz

According to Czech, “Special Treatment 14 f 13” is supposed to have begun in Auschwitz on July 28, 1941. Under this date, she writes (1989, pp. 105f.):

“A special commission announced by Himmler’s order comes to CC Auschwitz that selects prisoners of CC Auschwitz under the auspices of the ‘Euthanasia Program’ for incurables that was extended in 1940 to Jews and in mid-1941 to prisoners of the concentration camps. All invalids, cripples and chronically ill will be presented to the commission who previously have been picked out under the pretext by the camp management to transfer to another camp for lighter work. A member of this commission is Dr. Horst Schumann, who had headed the Grafeneck Euthanasia Institute in Württemberg since January 1940, and who, after its dissolution, became head of a similar institution in Sonnenstein near Pirna. The majority of the selected prisoners come from Block 15, called Recovery Barracks, in which sick, exhausted and unfit-for-work prisoners were assigned when a camp doctor no longer wanted them to stay in the Prisoners’ Infirmary. [...] Per Dr. Schumann’s order, the transport under the supervision of Rapportführer Franz Hössler will be admitted to Sonnenstein. In a report to Höß that Hössler submitted after his return, it says that the prisoners were gassed in a shower room into which carbon monoxide was released through the showerheads.”

I have dealt exhaustively with this first alleged mass selection in another study, to which I may refer those interested in details (Mattogno 2016a, Chapter IV). I shall limit myself here to the most significant points.

From the outset, it is notable that there is not the slightest trace of documentary evidence for this visit of this “special commission” in Auschwitz, and the entire account once more relies exclusively on witness testimony. Czech relies on a report of the resistance movement of the camp (“Mat. R.O., Vol. VII, Sheet 474, a transport of 575 prisoners to Dresden is noted”). In fact, in this—secretly compiled—list of transports for July 28, 1941 a transport of 575 prisoners with destination “Dresden” is mentioned; in an annotation, the word “Gazownia” (gassing) has been added. Another report of the resistance movement, however, represents the incident entirely different (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, p. 47):

“The first use of gas chambers took place in June 1941. A transport of 1700 ‘incurables’ into the sanatorium was put together and [allegedly] sent to the sanatorium of Dresden, but in reality into a building that had been converted into a gas chamber.”

The allegedly selected (1,700, not 575) were thus allegedly gassed in Auschwitz and not in Dresden, and the mass murder is said to have occurred not on July 28 but in June of that year. But that’s not enough confu-
sion: in the first German-language edition of her Chronicle, Czech gave the destination of the transport as “Königstein in Sachsen” and not “Sonnenstein.” Records of this transport are completely lacking, and direct witness testimony about its destination likewise. Finally, the “Report to Höß” from Hößler mentioned by Czech is not a written document; we know of it only from a testimony that Höß gave almost two years after Hößler’s execution.

Regarding the origins of “Special Treatment 14 f 13” in Auschwitz, therefore, a totally unresolvable chaos reigns among orthodox historians. The succeeding phases of this operation are even more puzzling than their origins. Very suddenly, one can’t tell when, why or by whom, the decision was made to kill Auschwitz prisoners who were unfit for work with lethal injections. Czech asserts—as always with reference to eyewitness reports—that this decision was made in August 1941 (1989, p. 108). On May 4, 1942, the selections for the “gas chambers” were launched (ibidem, p. 206):

“The first selections are conducted among the prisoners in Birkenau. The selection in the isolation ward is conducted by an SS corpsman (SDG). The selected prisoners are loaded onto a truck, taken to the bunker put into operation early in the year, and there killed by gas.”

It hardly needs mentioning that this alleged event is not supported by even the slightest documentary trace either, but based merely on witness testimonies, which, however, cannot report the number of the allegedly “selected.” The sources given by Czech are Volume 17, p. 100 of the Höß trial as well as the article “Isolation Ward—’Last’ Block of Cesław Ostańkowicz” (1978, pp. 175ff.). The first source concerns the testimony, not mentioned by Czech, of the former prisoner Adolf Gawalewicz. Czech’s remark, of which I repeat only the first, most important part, is based unmistakably on this testimony, quite as the following remark (ibidem, p. 176):

“When May 4 and 5 [1942] the first transports went out from the ‘Death Block’ [isolation ward], and its destination was concealed by a secret name. It was clear to us. We knew: [they were going] to the gas.” (my emphasis)

The “isolation ward” was located in Block 4 of the Main Camp (later re-numbered to Block 7; ibidem, p. 175). Since the witness was transferred from there to Block 6 (ibidem, pp. 174f.), he could not have known the destination of those “selected,” if this event occurred in the first place. It also bears noting that in her Chronicle Czech overlooks for some mysterious reason the supposed selection of May 5. Furthermore, in the entry for May 4, 1942 she writes (1989, p. 206):

“89 prisoners and a Russian PoW lose their lives in Auschwitz-Birkenau, among them 31 prisoners in the Main Camp.”
The source for this is the census record, but this strength report only notes prisoners who died between the morning and the evening roll call, without distinguishing between the Main Camp and Birkenau. The number of deaths in the Main Camp is better revealed by the Morgue Registry, in which exactly 31 dead are noted.\textsuperscript{210} In any case, none of these dead came from Block 4, the supposed “Death Block.” Far from confirming the “selection murders,” these are positively refuted by the Morgue Registry and the Census Record, and Czech knows this very well, but she promotes this “selection” nonetheless. The orthodox historiography of the “gassing selections” as a result of “Special Treatment 14 f 13,” therefore, begins with a lie.

In order to make the story of the “selections” appear more believable, the author of the \textit{Chronicle} writes of May 5, 1942 (\textit{ibidem}, p. 206):

\begin{quote}
\textit{An SS camp doctor orders 3 kilograms of phenol in the camp pharmacy, which is used in the Prisoners’ Infirmary for killing prisoners by injection into the heart.}
\end{quote}

Of course, the accusation of these injections is based exclusively on testimonies, but there is yet another, utterly grotesque “proof.” We have seen in Chapter 2 that thousands of surgical procedures were performed in Auschwitz. Phenol is best known as a very effective disinfectant:\textsuperscript{211}

\begin{quote}
\textit{This use of phenol goes back to 1867, when Lister introduced its use in Glasgow for surgical procedures.}
\end{quote}

There is therefore nothing unusual about the fact that the Prisoners’ Infirmary in Auschwitz have ordered and been supplied with this chemical.

The Auschwitz Museum has a photo of an order for 5 kg of phenol, placed by corpsman SS \textit{Unterscharführer} Josef Klehr with the camp pharmacy. A syringe was laid across this order, and the combination then photographed. The caption explains that this was all that was necessary “to kill prisoners with phenol” (Długoborski/Piper 1999, Vol. II, p. 396).

This document (of course without the syringe) was sent from the Auschwitz Museum to the Frankfurt Court, which accepted it as Evidence Item No. 127.\textsuperscript{212}

Jerzy Frąckiewicz published a letter from the Prisoners’ Infirmary Golleschau “to the pharmacy of CC Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” of February 26, 1943 in which among drugs and packing materials “5 liters of phenol” were ordered (Frąckiewicz 1966, p. 72). As already mentioned above, the ordering of phenol for the requirements of the operating rooms of this camp was more than justified.

\textsuperscript{210}\ APMO, D-Au-5/3, 1942, p. 80.

\textsuperscript{211}\ Giua/Giua-Lollini 1949, Vol. II, p. 238; see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phenol

Regardless, the Auschwitz Museum has perverted the life-saving disinfectant phenol into a “proof” of killings!

Danuta Czech appeared during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial on its 138th main session day (February 19, 1965) as witness for the plaintiff. During this trial, the defendant Klehr was accused of being either the perpetrator of or an accomplice to the murder of prisoners by means of injection with phenol. Klehr’s lawyer Gerhard Göllner asked the prosecutors for the source of these alleged murders. The author of the Chronicle—at the time the accuracy of the first German-language edition was contested— answered in Polish:213

“So, until December [1942] in a registry, in the so-called Death Book, in the registry [of the morgue] appeared the notation ‘Szpila’ next to selections.”

“Szpila” (there’s no such thing as ‘szpila’) translates to Polish as “awl” or “pin.” This term was interpreted by Czech as the needle of a syringe, and so presented as evidence for lethal injections, even though the Polish term for needle in general is “igła” and for that of a syringe is “igła [do zastrzyków].”

Actually, the term “szpilka” appears nowhere in the registry in question, the Morgue Registry (and not Death Book). The term appears only in a secret “duplicate” of this document produced by members of the resistance, which Czech published in facsimile with the following caption (1960, p. 119):

“Material of the resistance movement. List of ID numbers of deceased prisoners compiled by members of the resistance based on the Morgue Registry. The entry ‘zpil[k]a’ = needle next to some numbers indicates that these prisoners were killed by injection of phenol directly into the heart as a result of a selection conducted in the Prisoners’ Infirmary on Aug. 13, 1942.”

Immediately after her perjurious testimony in Frankfurt, Czech said:214

“After December 15, after December 12, there are no further entries of this kind.”

Nonetheless the Chronicle avers further selections for alleged phenol injections. The first is entered for December 16, 1942 (1989, p. 361). What is the source for this “selection”? It is a simple methodical trick. Czech proceeds from the unsupported assertion that the murders of prisoners by phenol injections into the heart were initiated in Block 28. From this, Czech implies that whenever corpses came from Block 28 after December 15, 1942, they had been killed by this means, despite the fact that most of the previously mentioned “Szpilka” annotations do not pertain to arrivals from

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213 “Więc, do 15 grudnia w książce, tak zwanym Totenbuch, w książce, widniały przy selekcjach wpisy ‘szpila’” (Fritz Bauer Institut/Staßtliches Museum... 2005, p. 29518)
Block 28. Of the 60 “Szpilka” entries in the above-mentioned facsimile 58 pertain to prisoner corpses from other blocks (13, 20, 21, 25, 42 and from the outpatient clinic) and only 2 (two!) from Block 28.

For such “selections,” which are supposed to have happened between the 5th and the 14th of January 1943, the Morgue Registry is Czech’s only “source” (ibidem, p. 377-383). For example, Czech writes for January 11, 1943 (ibidem, p. 381):

“The SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Block 28 of the Prisoners’ Infirmary in which he picks out 55 prisoners who have no prospects of early recovery. These prisoners are killed on the same day with phenol injections.”

In the same spirit, Irena Strzelecka writes with reference to one of her own articles (1999b, p. 397):

“Up to April 1943, between a few or several dozens of prisoners were killed with phenol almost every day in the Main Camp of Auschwitz. Just in August, in September, in November and in December 1943, 2467 prisoners were killed with phenol injections.”

Meanwhile she insisted that “physically exhausted prisoners” also were taken into Block 28 (which previously carried the number 20) allegedly in order to kill them with phenol injections (ibidem, p. 395). This alleged practice of killing terminally ill patients, who would die within a few days in any case, could be seen as a valid form of euthanasia, in order to spare the terminally ill unnecessary suffering. It is possible that some such cases in fact occurred. The most plausible hypothesis is, rather, that Block 28 really was the “anteroom of death” in the sense that the incurably ill, who had but days to live, were transferred there. This would also explain the relatively high rate of deaths for prisoners in this block.

One last major problem remains, which orthodox Holocaust historiography has failed to address: Were the alleged prisoner murders by means of lethal injection part of the overall “special treatment”? If so, why were these prisoners not killed in the supposed gas chambers? Alternatively, if these killings were part of the specific “Special Treatment 14 f 13,” then the question arises, why is no trace to be found of any such treatment in the abundant documentation of deaths in Auschwitz? Under what category were such killings reported to Berlin? Moreover, by what means and according to what order were the “Special Treatment 14 f 13” converted into a general “special treatment,” that is, to those “selections” as they were supposed to have been institutionalized in the framework of the purported extermination of the Jews? In addition, how would such an order be reconciled with the guidelines of the WVHA of June 24, 1942 as well as with the comprehensive practice of registration and medical treatment of inmates incapable of working? All these questions remain so far unanswered.
In summarizing, it is to be stated that the orthodox Holocaust theory of the origins of the “selections” of registered prisoners in Auschwitz is but a patchwork quilt of guesswork that lacks any historical-documentary foundation. These guesses are mutually contradictory—such as the supposed “selection” of July 28, 1941—or provably false, such as that of May 4, 1942. Because these inconsistent and/or false guesses are the two most important elements of the “mechanism of extermination” sworn to by Piper, the purported connection between the “selections” of registered prisoners for the supposed gas chambers and the initial “Special Treatment 14 f 13” collapses.

5.4. The “Selections” in Danuta Czech’s *Chronicle*

In her *Chronicle*, Czech reports numerous selections allegedly from 1941 to 1944, as a result of which about 70,000 victims were sent to the “gas chambers.” None of these selections is supported by any documentation. Quite to the contrary: the preserved documents support that the confirmable selections—and these are the majority—were never for any such thing as the “gas chambers.” In the following section, we will analyze the way and manner in which Czech seeks to interpret in accordance with her preconceptions the lesser selections—that is, those in which a relative small number of prisoners were involved—as well as those broader selections that were supposed to have yielded greater numbers of victims, but which are hardly ever mentioned in the orthodox narrative. In the next section, I will deal with those large selections that involved Jews from the family camp as well as those in the Gypsy camp. We will discuss the documentarily reported selections for each individual year, so that we can review the data from Czech in tabular form.

5.4.1. The “Selections” of 1941: The “First Gassing”

The first selection—and also the only one that counted for 1941—is that of 250 patients who were supposed to have been killed together with 600 Soviet PoWs in the incident of the “first gassing” of September 3, 1941 (Czech 1989, p. 117). I have devoted an entire book to this non-event, in which I prove that the pertinent claims are devoid of any historical fact, and that the respective elaborations in Czech’s *Chronicle* are inventions, plain and simple (Mattogno 2016a).

5.4.2. The “Selections” of 1942

For the year 1942, Czech’s *Chronicle* shows the following “selections”:
Now we shall investigate the documentarily recorded “selections.”

5.4.2.1. The “Selection” of June 11, 1942
Under this date, the Chronicle indicates a selection of 320 prisoners from the Main Camp, who are supposed to have been gassed in the so-called “Bunker 1.” A further 20 prisoners from the penal company are supposed to have been shot on the same day. As source, Czech gives only “Reports of previous prisoners” (1989, pp. 224ff.).

She maintains that these 340 supposed murders are not reflected in the Census Record;215 in this, actually only 103 cases of death are noted. The regulations of the concentration camps and the previously noted orders of the WVHA did not allow that deceased or killed prisoners disappeared without a trace, without being registered as deaths. So what is the assertion based upon that 340 prisoners were murdered that day? Quite aside from the fact that the so-called “Bunkers” of Birkenau never existed (see on this Mattogno 2015a).

5.4.2.2. The “Selection” of August 3, 1942
The assertion that prisoners infected with typhus were supposed to have been gassed for “therapeutic” reasons was put about shortly after the end of the Second World War and promptly picked up by orthodox historians. For example, Gerald Reitlinger wrote in 1953 (p. 116; 1992, pp. 128ff.):

“The number of inmates of the Birkenau men’s camp rose from 16,274 on July 15, 1942 to 23,010 on August 8 as the daily transports from the west started arriving. At that time, it had become necessary to cease work at the Buna fac-

215 Register of changes in the strength of the men’s camp of Auschwitz, in which also the names of deceased prisoners are included. It covers from January 19 to August 19, 1942.
tory, and the entire area around Auschwitz had to be closed off from the rest of the world for two months. Then began what was called a “delousing program,” a systematic clearing out of the medical areas for the gas chambers.”

As we have seen in the first part of the present study (Section 2.2.), however, the documentation clearly shows that the policy followed by the SS concerning those infected with typhus consisted of quarantine, delousing, and assignment of the sick to the Prisoners’ Infirmary:

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

The only gassings with Zyklon B were those that were conducted for the disinfestation of the prisoners’ barracks:

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

In the “Jewish camp” of Blechhammer, which became a satellite camp of Auschwitz a few months later, typhus incidences occurred in September 1943. According to a report of the State Health Service, 31 prisoners underwent blood tests; the results were as follows:

“A mixed epidemic of typhoid fever and typhus has been detected with one case of paratyphus B.”

Various precautions were taken to combat the infestation. Most of all, the Jews of the infirmary were transferred “to a separate concentration camp”; as to those remaining in the camp, the following was ordered:216

“All camp inmates are deloused and their barracks put through a thorough scouring disinfection. Objects used by the infected and those suspected of infection were disinfected or burnt. Individual Jews not yet vaccinated will be inoculated against typhus. The Jews are put to work only under guard in closed groups with their own tools. In the workplace, they do not come into contact with other workers. They have separate toilets.”

Let us return to Czech. Under dateline August 3 she writes (1989, p. 265):

“The SS camp doctor conducts a selection among the prisoners in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, in the course of which he chooses 193 prisoners sick with and recovering from typhus. These are subsequently taken to Birkenau and killed in the gas chambers.”

In a remark, the author of the Chronicle explains (ibidem):

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216 Letter of the State Health Service of Cosel to the government president in Oppeln of September 14, 1943 (APK, OPK 2176, pp. 198f.), and letter from the government president in Oppeln to the governor of Upper Silesia Province in Kattowitz of October 11, 1943 (APK, OPK 2176, p. 205).
“In the registry of the sickbay of Block 28, ‘transferred to Birkenau’ is entered next to the 193 names of the sick prisoners. In the Census Record, however, the names of these prisoners are entered in the list of deaths; these entries are spread over the three following days. 30 of these prisoners were listed on the 10th, 100 on the 11th and 63 on the 12th of August.”

Since the documents mentioned by Czech aren’t available to me, I shall make do with the following considerations. To start with, there is no evidence to hand that the 193 were murdered, much less “in the gas chambers.” In that period the mortality in the camp was sky-high because of typhus infestations and other sicknesses then raging, without the need of any “gassings,” as may be seen from the following table:217

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date 1942</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Non-Jews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 3</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 4</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 5</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 6</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 7</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 8</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 9</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 10</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 11</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 12</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 13</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 14</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 17</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 18</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 19</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|         | 2,670  | 697   | 1,883   |

If the 193 prisoners were actually “gassed” on August 3rd, it is hard to imagine why their deaths were not registered until the 10th. Indications that the death reports concerned were falsified do not exist.

It is further to be noted that there would have been no reason to falsify death certificates if the alleged “special treatment” had been ordered by Himmler with Hitler’s approval, as orthodox historiography would have it. In that case, this special treatment would have been just as legal as the shooting of escapees by sentries.

In the few cases (a few hundred out of 68,864 cases altogether) in which a false cause of death was actually given in retrospect (“sudden heart stoppage” = infarction), the cause thereof was usually an execution

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217 Stärkebuch. Statistical compilation by Jan Sehn. AGK, NTN, 92, p. 110.
(by shooting or the noose; Grotum/Parcer, pp. 243-247). It had to do therefore with “justified” killings. The prisoners shot in an escape attempt were registered as “shot in flight” (67 cases), but also sometimes with “sudden heart stoppage” (ibidem, p. 247). The reason for this falsification of the death reports for these “justified” killings might merely have been to avoid the inevitable bureaucratic rigmarole prescribed for such “unnatural” causes of death such as described in Section 1.3.

The total number of death reports that give “sudden heart stoppage” as cause of death is 2,727 out of 68,864 overall, therefore less than 4% (ibidem, p. 243). Therefore, even if one assumes that they are all false, it follows that the documented murders of registered prisoners (including executions of prisoners sentenced to death) comes to less than 4%. The remaining 66,137 cases, that is, over 96%, would have died a natural death. This cannot be reconciled with the asserted practice of systematically eliminating prisoners unfit for work.

Now back to the table of registered deaths shown above from August 1942. It is inexplicable why the number of Jews among those dying in this period only amounts to 26.1%. According to orthodox historiography, the situation should be the reverse; it would have had the majority of Jewish prisoners infected with typhus consigned to death in the “gas chambers.” Czech says nothing of the nationality of the purported victims, from which it follows that they must for the most part have been non-Jewish.

Bottom line: nothing contradicts the assumption that the 193 persons were terminally ill inmates who were transferred to Birkenau in order to free up space in the hospitals for new arrivals, and who then died in the following days.

5.4.2.3. The “Selection” of August 29, 1942
The second and last selection in August 1942 is supposed to have occurred in Hall 3 of Block 20 of Auschwitz. Czech writes (1989 pp. 289f.):

“SS garrison physician Dr. Uhlenbrock arranged a selection among the sick and recovering prisoners in CC Auschwitz under the pretext of controlling the typhus epidemic. Those selected are to be killed in the gas chambers in order to eliminate the carriers of typhus, the lice, and the sick themselves. [...] In total, the camp doctor Entress selects 746 prisoners from the infectious ward, who are killed the same day in the gas chambers.”

The prisoners sick with typhus were at that time accommodated in Block 20. One of this block’s registers has been preserved and analyzed in an interesting article on “Typhus in Auschwitz Camp I” by Stanisław Kłodziński. The Polish historian writes (Kłodziński 1965, p. 51):

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218 Of course there is no document that speaks of deaths by “gassing” or “phenol injection.”
“The register of Hall No. 3 in Block 20 is an important document concerning typhus in Auschwitz Camp I. It covers the period from March 12 to December 1, 1942 (250 days). During the fumigation operation, that is from August 30 until September 7, Hall No. 3 contained no prisoners. The register consists of 168 numbered, handwritten pages; the headings cover the following items: ‘Date, Census, Intake, From where, Treatment (typhus), Discharge, To where.’ The first registration is dated March 12, 1942. At that time, the hall held 68 patients. On that day 2 patients died. In all, 323 patients died in this hall from March 12 to December 1. At the time of the above-mentioned ‘general fumigation,’ that is, on August 29, 1942, the number of patients in this hall stood at 93. On that day, three patients died natural deaths, and the number fell to 90. On the same day, the hall was evacuated, and the number of inmates fell to zero. On September 8, 1942 62 patients moved in, and the day after the census rose to 93 patients.”

There follows a table (shown below) that depicts the flow of patients in Hall 3 of Block 20. S. Klodziński continues:

“From the table it is evident that from March 12 to December 1, 1942 a total of 1,792 patients were admitted. Of these, 413 (23%) died in this period either of natural causes or following selection. [...] In the above-mentioned register of Hall No. 3 of Block 20, the registration numbers of diagnosed typhus are marked. On March 12, there were already 645 cases of typhus. By November 30, 4,812 cases had been registered. This indicates that in the period from March 12 to November 30, 1942, no fewer than 4,167 cases of typhus were officially registered.”

The last-mentioned figure pertains to the prisoners sick with typhus who were registered in Hall 3 of Block 20 and then distributed to other halls.

This register is said to provide the evidence that on August 29, 1942, a selection was conducted and 90 patients were gassed; the latter were among the 746 killed in the “gas chambers” on that day, if we follow Czech.

I summarize the data provided by Klodziński:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Admitted</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>“Gassed”</th>
<th>Reg. Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 12–Mar. 31</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1–Apr. 30</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1–May 31</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1–June 30</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1–July 31</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1–Aug. 29</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 8–Sep. 30</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1–Oct. 31</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1–Nov. 30</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td>4812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>323 90</td>
<td>&gt;4,167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total number of prisoners admitted to Hall 3 of Block 20 therefore came to 1,792; of these, 323 (18%) died natural deaths, while 90 (5%) supposedly were gassed. The number that passed through this hall from 3/12 to Nov. 30, 1942 came to (4,812 – 645 =) 4,167.

Kłodziński further published a graph from which the number of prisoners processed through the hall in question each month as well as the patient-registration numbers were shown (ibidem, p. 52). I compile the data in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cut-off Date</th>
<th>Patient Number</th>
<th>Patients Processed through Hall 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 13</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>867 [861]</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1,557</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>3,746</td>
<td>1,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 8</td>
<td>3,746</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>4,695</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 29</td>
<td>[4,696]</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>4,812</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,167</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On March 13, therefore, Patient Number 645 had been registered in Hall No. 3; by March 30, Number 717 was registered, which means that 72 additional sick prisoners passed through the hall (717–645=) 72, etc.

Let us return to the alleged gassing of August 29, 1942. All allegations of this rely exclusively upon the proposition that 90 of the prisoners registered in this hall had disappeared. However, from August 30 through September 7 that hall was closed because of the fumigation. Further, it may be inferred from the patient numbers that right after August 28 no further patients were admitted to this hall, so that the cumulative number for this day—3,746—remained unchanged through September 8. It hardly needs mentioning that this cessation of admissions was caused by the fumigation.

On the first day of the fumigation, August 29, Hall 3 was, logically, emptied of its occupants, and this constituted for S. Kłodziński the “evidence” that 90 patients were gassed. The argument of the Polish historian is disarmingly naïve. It is obvious that the sick prisoners were transferred to another hall and then on September 8 and 9 brought back into Hall 3. In fact, 93 patients were lodged in that hall on September 9: the 90 evacuated on August 29 plus three new arrivals. (It is of course possible that on these
days one or more of those evacuated died a natural death; in this case, the number of new arrivals would have been accordingly higher than three.)

To sum up: the register of Hall 3 of Block 20 indicates that none of the 1,792 typhus-infected patients brought there was “gassed.” The only claimed gassing in the course of eight months, to which 90 prisoners are said to have fallen victim—5% of the total—was in fact a temporary evacuation undertaken for the purpose of the pending fumigation of the hall.

As concerns the alleged general selection of 746 prisoners, the assertions concerning it rely solely on witness testimony and are not supported by one single document. Czech submits as the most important of these testimonies that of Wieslaw Kielar (1989 pp. 289f.), but in this neither the date of the alleged selection nor the number of the allegedly selected is stated (Kielar 1979, pp. 155-158). As for the reports of the secret resistance movement of the camp, upon which Czech also relies, it is stated in a letter of August 29, 1942 only:

“Step by step, 750 typhus patients and survivors thereof [therefore, recovered!] are sent to the [gas] chambers as well.”

Just “yesterday,” the letter claims, therefore on August 28, 300 are said to have been gassed. There is no evidence of any kind for these alleged gassings either. Quite to the contrary, the register for Hall 3 of Block 20 shows irrefutably that the normal practice in Auschwitz was not the killing of prisoners sick with typhus, but rather their treatment.

5.4.2.4. The “Selection” of September 5, 1942

Danuta Czech writes:

“The SS camp doctor does a selection among the female prisoners in Block 27 of the Prisoners’ Infirmary in the women’s camp in Birkenau, in which he picks out all sick Jewesses, about 800 women. They are killed the same day in the gas chambers.”

Czech relies on the diary of Dr. Kremer, or more precisely on the entry for September 5, 1942, in which a “Special operation from women’s camp ‘Muslims’” is discussed. The second source used by Czech is “APMO, Höß Trial, Vol. 16, p. 55,” which is the testimony of a Wanda Jakubowska, who served as liaison between the female prisoners and “the male communist conspirators” (Garliński 1974, p. 132), which renders this testimony worthless. This witness’s claims are not supported by any document. Czech cites the diary of Dr. Kremer only because the term “special operation” (Sonderaktion) appears in it, which—according to the unfounded assertions of orthodox historiography—is supposed to be a synonym for gassing people. I have demonstrated in an earlier study that this inference is entirely without foundation (Mattogno 2016c, pp. 82-95).
5.4.2.5. The “Selections” of October 1942
For this month, Czech counts four selections. The first is supposed to have happened on October 1 (1989, p. 312):

“A selection is conducted in Women’s Camp Bla in Birkenau in which 2000 female prisoners are selected. The selectees are killed in the gas chambers.”

On the following day, a second selection is supposed to have occurred \textit{(ibidem}, p. 313):

“A selection is conducted in Women’s Camp Bla in Birkenau in which 2012 female prisoners are selected. The selectees are killed in the gas chambers.”

For both “Selections” Czech provides the same source: “APMO, Höß Trial, Vol. 16, p. 55.” This also is the testimony of Wanda Jakubowska.
Under dateline October 3, Czech reports the third “selection” as follows:

“In a further selection in Women’s Camp Bla in Birkenau 1800 female prisoners are selected. The selectees are killed in the gas chambers.”

This time the citation reads: “APMO, Krakow Auschwitz Trial, Vol. 7, pp. 123f” \textit{(ibidem} p. 312). It is the witness testimony of Maria Świderska in the trial against the camp staff at Auschwitz; this is found in Volume 7 of the trial record on pages 122-127.

Finally, Czech knows of yet a fourth “selection” to report that allegedly happened on October 30. As its consequence, an indeterminate number of Jews are said to have been gassed \textit{(ibidem,} pp. 328f). As to its source, this time it is in the fifth volume of the records of the Höß trial, which contains protocols of witness testimonies. On that day, a certain number of Jews are said to have been murdered.

In all, according to Czech, 5,812 female prisoners were picked out just in the first two days of October 1942 and driven into the gas chambers, although “merely” about 4,600 prisoners are documented as having died in October (the registration numbers cover from about 33,800 to about 38,400),\textsuperscript{219} among them about 1,600 male prisoners who met their end in the Main Camp,\textsuperscript{220} as well as about 3,000 prisoners from Birkenau, and this includes killed prisoners.

For this reason, the stories of the gassing of those 5,812 female prisoners don’t ring true. More precisely: no gassing is documentarily confirmed, and the number of prisoners dying of all causes is substantially below this number.

\textsuperscript{219} Staatliches Museum… 1995. Statistical compilation by the author.
\textsuperscript{220} Morgue Registry. Statistical presentation by Jan Sehn. AGK, NTN, pp. 141f. For October 1942 this registry contains only two entries, but in September 1,636 and in November 1,688 deaths were listed, so that mortality in October must have been around 1600.
5.4.2.6. The Selection of November 14, 1942
Under dateline November 14, 1942, Czech writes:

“The SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, during which he picks out 110 prisoners. The selectees are taken to Birkenau and there killed in the gas chambers.”

The source listing here is as follows: “APMO, D-Auf-5/3, Prisoners’ Infirmary Register of Block 28” (1989, p. 339). It is the same source as that for the selection of August 3, but this time Czech avers neither that the names of these prisoners show the annotation “transferred to Birkenau,” nor that their registration numbers have been confirmed in the Morgue Registry. In the Morgue Registry only 26 deaths are shown for November 14, which is less than half of the average daily number of deaths of (1,688 ÷ 30 =) about 56 for that month.

Of the 26 deaths listed in the Morgue Registry for November 14, ten carry the annotation “28.7.,” nine the annotation “20,” six the annotation “Buna” and one an illegible annotation. Indeed the annotation “28.7.,” which obviously indicates Hall 7 of Block 28 as the place of the prisoner’s death, appears quite routinely also next to other entries, such as twenty times on November 13, thirteen times on November 12, nine times on November 11, etc.

Hence, Czech “proves” the gassing of these 110 “selected” prisoners simply with her unsupported assertion that they were transferred to Birkenau!

5.4.2.7. The Selection of December 3, 1942
This selection concerns the so-called “special unit” (Sonderkommando) of Birkenau. Czech writes thereof (1989, p. 349):

“The 300 or so Jewish prisoners of the special unit assigned to digging up and incinerating the 107,000 bodies buried in mass graves are driven by the SS from Birkenau to the Main Camp. There they are led into the gas chamber at Crematorium I and killed by gas. So the witnesses to the incineration of the bodies are eliminated."

I have dealt with this alleged gassing in one of my separate studies. (Mattogno 2016d, pp. 27-35). I will here only summarize the most significant points.

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221 Register of the morgue of Block 28 of Auschwitz, in which only the prisoner number of the deceased prisoners appear. It covers from October 7, 1941 to August 31, 1943.
222 Morgue Registry. Statistical compilation by Jan Sehn. AGK, NTN, 92, pp. 141f.
As sources, Czech cites Vol. 1, p. 17 and Vol. 4, p. 76 of the Höß trial as well as Vol. 7, pp. 7 & 13 of the trial against the camp staff. The first two concern the witness testimonies of Stanislaw Jankowski and Reinhold Puchala, and the last concerns an unidentifiable further testimony.

Jankowski testified as follows (Staatliches Museum... 1972, p. 48):

“I declare that at that time, i.e., in late 1942, there were not yet any gas chambers at Auschwitz. The only gassing action known to me from that period occurred in November or December 1942. On that occasion, somewhat more than three-hundred-ninety persons, only Jews of various nationalities, who had been employed in the Birkenau special unit, were gassed. This gassing was conducted in the morgue.”

This is Puchala’s testimony:225

“The members of the special unit, including the barracks staff, who had not yet once gone out to work but rather performed functions in the barracks, were sent to the Main Camp and gassed in the gas chamber of Crematorium I. The special unit included about 300 prisoners as that time.”

This is supposed to have happened “in December 1942.”226 The most important source for this supposed event, ignored by Czech, is in fact the written report by Alfred Wetzler as part of the so-called “Auschwitz Protocols,” which began to circulate from early 1944:227

“On December 17, 1942, 200 young Jews from Slovakia who had been working in the so-called Sonderkommando at the gassing [operations] and the incineration of the corpses were executed in Birkenau. The execution resulted due to a prepared mutiny and an attempt to escape, which had been revealed early on by a Jew. The Kommando was replaced by 200 Jews from Poland who had just arrived with a transport from Makow. Among those executed were: Alexander Weiss, Trnava; Fero Wagner, Trnava; Schneider Oskar, Trnava; Wetzler Dezider, Trnava; Aladar Spitzer, Trnava; Vojtech Weiss, Trnava.”

Wetzler had been deported from Slovakia to Auschwitz on April 13, 1942 and there had received the registration number 29162. In that he gave many of their names, he must have had extensive knowledge of the men of the allegedly gassed “special unit.” Before we evaluate this claim, it is to be noted that, during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial, Wetzler gave testimony that seriously contradicted his 1944 report: while the special unit, according to his 1944 report, was made up of 200 men and the place of execution was Birkenau, he testified during the trial that it was 300 men, who were executed in the Main Camp. Furthermore, he provided an important set of details (Langbein 1965, pp. 531f.):

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226 Ibidem, p. 76.

“At that time, there were mostly Slovakian Jews with numbers in the 36,000 range. They came to Auschwitz from Lublin.”

Wetzler is the only witness who gave explicit and verifiable details of the special unit’s execution, including:

Date: December 17, 1942
Number of prisoners: 200 (or 300)
Nationality of the prisoners: Slovakian Jews
Origin of the prisoners: CC Lublin
Registration numbers of the prisoners: range of 36,000.

A transport of Slovakian Jews actually did arrive on May 22, 1942 from CC Lublin-Majdanek in Auschwitz; the 1,000 prisoners of this transport received registration numbers from 36132 to 37131. Thus it obviously is the transport mentioned by Wetzler, from which the 200 or 300 prisoners of the special unit were recruited, who then on December 17, 1942 are said to have been gassed.

Actually, due to the deplorable catastrophic hygienic and sanitary conditions in the Birkenau camp, 947 of these 1,000 detainees died between May 27 and August 15, 1942. If, therefore, only 53 of these detainees were still alive on August 15, 1942, it is impossible for 200 or 300 of them to have been gassed on December 17, all the more so as 20 of these 53 detainees died between August 16, 1942 and March 1, 1943, as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID no.</th>
<th>Last name</th>
<th>First name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
<th>Death register no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36179</td>
<td>Bauer</td>
<td>Ladislaus</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1925</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1942</td>
<td>21295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36650</td>
<td>Blau</td>
<td>Maximilian</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1910</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1942</td>
<td>22370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37045</td>
<td>Ehrenreich</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>July 27, 1925</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1942</td>
<td>21296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37056</td>
<td>Hoenig</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1926</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1942</td>
<td>21245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37098</td>
<td>Mozes</td>
<td>Imrich</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1927</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1942</td>
<td>21364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36829</td>
<td>Hajnal</td>
<td>Zoltan</td>
<td>Apr. 27, 1922</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1942</td>
<td>23914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36767</td>
<td>Ringel</td>
<td>Heinz</td>
<td>July 28, 1921</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1942</td>
<td>23863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37065</td>
<td>Klein</td>
<td>Ladislaus</td>
<td>Dec. 30, 1925</td>
<td>Aug. 24, 1942</td>
<td>24566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36492</td>
<td>Sachs</td>
<td>Leo</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1900</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1942</td>
<td>24900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36498</td>
<td>Gerler</td>
<td>Josef</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1924</td>
<td>Sept. 4, 1942</td>
<td>27683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36900</td>
<td>Schlesinger</td>
<td>Aladar</td>
<td>Apr. 13, 1924</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1942</td>
<td>30198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37039</td>
<td>Braunstein</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1926</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1942</td>
<td>30894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36338</td>
<td>Mandel</td>
<td>Arnold</td>
<td>Mar. 18, 1912</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1942</td>
<td>32464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36186</td>
<td>Joeger</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>May 4, 1919</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1942</td>
<td>34829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36774</td>
<td>Politzer</td>
<td>Wilhelm</td>
<td>May 27, 1913</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1942</td>
<td>35883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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228 Ibidem, p. 19.
229 APMM fot. 423, Manifests of transports. The list also gives the data of death of prisoners who died before August 15, 1942.
In fact, only one detainee from this transport died in December of 1942!

Furthermore, out of the six detainees Alfred Wetzler claims were murdered during the alleged elimination of the special unit on December 17, 1942, only one appears in the Auschwitz death registers: Dezizer Wetzler, born at Trnava on March 11, 1908. He, however, died on July 10, 1942 (ID number 14676).

The asserted gassing of the 200 or 300 or even 390 prisoners of the so-called “Sonderkommandos” in the morgue of Crematorium I therefore has nothing to do with reality. This is also confirmed by other documentation.

For December 3, 1942 – the official date fixed by Czech – the Morgue Registry shows 125 deceased prisoners; for December 4, there are 118, and 102 for December 5. From December 6, the number of deceased prisoners declines noticeable: 22 on the 6th, 48 on the 7th, 53 on the 8th. For the first two days of December, 86 and 59 deaths are shown.\(^{232}\) In November 1942, the mortality was 1,688 prisoners, which is 56 per day on average.\(^{233}\) The same daily average occurred also during December (1,741 ÷ 31 = 56).\(^{233}\) Of the 125 prisoners who died on December 3, fifteen came from Outstation Chelmek, two from Camp Monowitz (“Buna”) and one from Outstation Golleschau.\(^{234}\) Of the 118 deaths of December 4, 9 came from Monowitz.\(^{235}\) Finally, of the 102 deceased prisoners of December 5, eleven came from Birkenau, two from the Outstation Budy, and six from Monowitz.\(^{236}\) Of the 345 prisoners who died between December 3 and 5, therefore, 35 came from various outstations and only eleven from Birkenau. All other dead had been prisoners of the Main Camp.

Czech spares not one word for the fact that the purported bodies of the members of the so-called special unit do not appear in the Morgue Registry. At the same time, however, she claims that 64 registered prisoners were murdered by lethal injection on December 3, 78 more on the 4\(^{th}\), and 60 on December 5—altogether 202 of the 345 prisoners who died on these days (1989, pp. 349-352). If the SS, according to Czech’s view, recorded

\(^{232}\) AGK, OB, 385, Morgue Registry, pp. 32-42.
\(^{233}\) AGK, NTN, 143, Morgue Registry. Evaluation by J. Sehn, p. 142.
\(^{234}\) AGK, OB, 385, Morgue Registry, pp. 35f.
\(^{235}\) Ibidem, pp. 37f.
\(^{236}\) Ibidem, pp. 39f.
these murders-by-injection properly, it is hard to imagine why they would not then have done the same with the allegedly gassed members of the special unit. The fact that their death is registered nowhere in that period can only mean that these prisoners were not murdered at all.

5.4.2.8. The Selection of December 5, 1942
Of all the selections mentioned in Czech’s Chronicle, this is without a doubt one of the most unbelievable. According to the author, the following is supposed to have happened (ibidem, p. 351):

“In Women’s Camp B1a in Birkenau, the SS conducts a larger selection among the prisoners that lasted the whole day. After the selection, about 2000 young, healthy women fit for labor are taken into the gas chambers of the bunkers.”

So only “young, healthy women fit for labor” were gassed, while presumably the old, sick and those unfit for work were left alive—because what other purpose could a “selection” have had? It goes without saying that the only foundation for this assertion is a witness testimony; it comes this time from a Julia Škodowa (ibidem).

5.4.2.9. The Selection of December 8, 1942
Czech describes this selection as follows:

“The SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Prisoners’ Infirmary during which he picks out 94 sick prisoners, who have no chance of early recovery. The 94 selected prisoners are brought to Birkenau and there killed with gas.”

The source reads: “APMO, D-AuI-5/3, Prisoners’ Infirmary Register of Block 28, p. 232-235” (ibidem, p. 354), therefore is the same as given by Czech for the selections of August 3 and November 14 of the same year. As in the case of the latter, this time she also does not state whether the annotation “transferred to Birkenau” can be found next to the selectees’ names, nor does she indicate that the prisoner numbers are shown in the Morgue Registry. Thus, a merely asserted—and nowhere documented!—transfer to Birkenau turns into a gassing!

5.4.3. The “Selections” of 1943
To start, I compile the gassings that according to the Chronicle happened in the Year 1943 in tabular form:
The fifteen selections during 1943 and 1944 as mentioned by key witness Otto Wolken I discuss separately in Section 5.5.

5.4.3.1. The Selection of January 17, 1943

Czech writes (ibidem, p. 385):

"The camp management conducts a selection among the prisoners in Quarantine Barracks 2 and 8 of the Main Camp, during which about 500 prisoners are selected. They are taken the same day to Birkenau and there killed in the gas chambers."

In the Morgue Registry, a total of 1,605 deaths are recorded for January 1943, thus about 52 per day. Up to the 16th of that month about 1,027 prisoners or an average of 64 daily died. On the 17th ten deaths were recorded, from the 17th to the 31st a total of 578 or about 38 per day.\(^\text{237}\) Since the alleged gassing of 500 victims concerned registered prisoners, this mass murder would have to have been reflected in the death statistics—but no, after the 17th, the mortality, instead of rising, declined from 64 to 38 daily! Thus, the Morgue Registry refutes the tale of these 500 pure and simple.

5.4.3.2. The Selection of February 28, 1943

According to Czech (ibidem, p. 425) on February 28, 1943

"... a selection occur, during which 1000 Jewish women are selected. The selectees are taken to Block 25 and wait there until they are taken to the gas chambers."

\(^{237}\) AGK, NTN, 92, pp. 141f. Morgue Registry, statistical presentation by J. Sehns.
On February 27, 1943 there were 9,982 prisoners interned in the women’s camp, of whom 1,971 were “prisoners incapable of work or deployment;” on February 28 the camp census had grown to 10,031, of which 1,973 were “prisoners incapable of work or deployment.” On March 1, of 10,016 female prisoners, 1,828 were “incapable of work or deployment.” On the 28th, no female prisoner was admitted to the camp, so that the number of missing inmates on March 1 was (10,031 – 10,016) = 15, who must have died of “natural” causes. The decline in “prisoners incapable of work or deployment” from 1,973 to 1,828, that is, by 145, is explained by the fact that the category of women “capable of work or deployment” grew from 8,058 to 8,188, that is, by 130.

5.4.3.3. The Selection of August 31, 1943
On this selection, Czech writes (ibidem, pp. 579f.):

“In the Auschwitz-Birkenau Women’s Camp the camp management conducts a selection, during which 498 female Jewish prisoners are picked out, who in the opinion of the camp management and the SS camp doctor cannot be put to work. The chosen Jewesses are sentenced to death in the gas chambers. [...] Among the selectees are 438 Jewesses from Greece. The list of the selected Jewesses is marked ‘G. U.,’ that is, gesonderte Unterbringung (special accommodation), and indicates the death sentence. The list is signed by the camp leader, Head Supervisor Mandel.”

Czech explains in a note:

“A typewritten transcript of this original list of the specific names of the 498 selected Jewesses and the signature of Head Supervisor Mandel is purloined and by illegal channels smuggled out of the camp by a member of the camp resistance movement, the prisoner Stanislaw Klodzinski, and brought to Teresa Lasocka, by whom this information is to be relayed to London.“

The document here in question is the “transcript” of a nonexistent original. It carries the heading “Birkenau Women’s Camp. F.L. 8.43. Ma.Krt.”, and its subject is “G.U. of Aug. 21, 43.” Even if one proceeds from the assumption that the original document actually concerned the subject indicated and that the initials “G.U.” actually meant “special accommodation,” this would still not be evidence for the alleged gassing. As I have established elsewhere, the expressions “special accommodation,” “miscellaneous accommodation” and “specially accommodated” were used for prisoners who had gotten to Auschwitz from places other than concentration camps and who had to be specially quartered to prevent the danger of infesting the other prisoners with lice (Mattogno 2016c, Chapter 7).

The same, however, goes also for prisoners who were released or transferred elsewhere. In the latter case, they belonged to the category “Prepara-

238 AGK, NTN, 134, p. 283.
tion for Transport,” and they were housed separately in particular if they had already been deloused. This was normal practice. In fact, the regulations of the concentration camps prescribed for prisoners scheduled for release their “separation from the other prisoners,” that is, a separated or special accommodation. The rules also prescribed that prisoners to be transferred be housed “separately until transport.” Before their separate housing, they were showered, examined by the doctor, and dressed in clean clothes.239 The educational prisoners had to be “specially accommodated” as well.240 This practice of separate housing was implemented with special diligence when infestations were raging in the camps. For example, the SS garrison physician of CC Stutthof conveyed the following on November 24, 1944 in connection with the transfer of 500 Jews to CC Flossenbürg:241

“You are warned that these prisoners come from a camp in which at present typhoid fever, paratyphus, diphtheria and scarlet fever are epidemic. They should be quarantined and put to work in separate crews. The prisoners are bathed and deloused before transportation.”

It is obvious that this also constituted a “separate accommodation.” As seen before in connection with the “Jewish camp” of Blechhammer, prisoners suspected of having typhus were isolated from their fellow prisoners; they were not only housed separately from them, but they worked in other places and used other tools.

In a radio message to CC Auschwitz of October 25, 1942 that was intercepted and decoded by the British security service, Arthur Liebehenschel announced that in the coming week an inspection committee would visit the work facilities of the camp. Liebehenschel advised that “special facilities of the camp (separate accommodations)” were not to be shown.242

Let us return to our document. Here it is worth noting that it does not come from the sickbay of the Birkenau Women’s Camp, and therefore in no way implies that the female prisoners enumerated therein were really sick and incapable of work. Just as little does anything indicate that they died in August 1943—actually the opposite could be demonstrated.

Death Registries 19 and 20 are missing for 1943. The greatest number of deaths they could encompass is 3,000 names,243 and they cover the period of August 20 through October 7.244 Therefore, it cannot be checked by

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239 AGK, NTN, 172, pp. 25f.
240 AGK, NTN, 131, p. 183.
241 AMS, I-IIC-4, p. 159.
242 TNA, HW 1621, German Police Decodes, No. 3 Traffic: 10.10.42. ZIP/GPDD 262b/25.10.42, 33/34.
243 Each Death Registry contains 1,500 pages at most, of which each contains one death certificate.
244 On October 7, 1943 it was noted in the Death Registries that 30,001 prisoners had died in the Auschwitz camp complex since the beginning of the year.
name whether the 498 female prisoners really were killed. According to the known letter of Pohl to Himmler of September 30, 1943, however, a total of 2,380 prisoners had died in Auschwitz in August, 1,442 of them in the men’s camp and 938 in the women’s camp.\textsuperscript{245} According to this document, the monthly mortality in the women’s camp amounted to 3.6% (938 deaths among an average of 26,000 inmates), while in the previous month the mortality rate was 5.15%. In the men’s camp, on the other hand, the mortality in August was 3%, and in July it was 2.96%. In this month, the average census of the women’s camp ran about 20,000,\textsuperscript{246} and 3,255 new inmates arrived (International Tracing Service 1965, pp. 8f), which means that the median camp census at the time was no higher than about 23,000, and that the mortality could not have been higher than \((23,000 \times 0.0515 =) 1,200\). The number of deaths for August (938) at a mortality rate of 3.61% therefore agrees with these numbers. That means that the 498 allegedly gassed could not have numbered among the 938 dead, because in this case the natural mortality would have sunk below a minimum of \((20,000 \times 0.0515 =) 1,030\) to \((938 - 498 =) 440\). For according to Czech, there were actually no selections in the women’s camp in July, so that all cases of death in that month had “natural” causes.

Per the foregoing, one may conclude with confidence that these 498 female prisoners cannot have died in August 1943. From this the further conclusion follows necessarily that they were transferred to other camps. Czech herself inadvertently supported this chain of reasoning. According to a list of transports submitted by the resistance movement, 508 prisoners were sent to Neuengamme on August 26. Czech mentions earlier and later transports on this list with the correct citation “APMO, Mat. R.O., Vol. VII, p. 474” (Mat. R.O. = Material Ruchu Oporu: Material of the Resistance Movement), for example those for the 18th, 19th, 29th and 31st of that month, not however that of August 26. The reason for this omission is clear: the number of those transferred on that day\textsuperscript{247} came to 508, so 498 plus ten. One may then posit with near-certainty that the 498 allegedly “gassed” female prisoners were transferred to Neuengamme.

This line of reasoning is supported by the similar case of the alleged gassing of 394 prisoners on November 1943, which we will consider further below.

\textsuperscript{245} PS-1469, p. 4.

\textsuperscript{246} AGK, NTN, 134, p. 285. Statistical compilation by Jan Sehn in the report series “Overview of Prisoner Assignments in CC Auschwitz, Upper Silesia.”

\textsuperscript{247} The source does not give the genders of those transferred.
5.4.3.4. The Selection of August 29, 1943
This case has to do with a double selection, which Czech describes as follows (1989, pp. 588f.):

"An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Men’s Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau, in the course of which he picks out 462 Jewish prisoners. They are killed in the gas chambers on the same day. […]

An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the Men’s Quarantine Camp BIIId in Birkenau, in the course of which he selects about 4,000 Jewish prisoners. They are killed on the same day in the gas chambers."

In the Death Registries, there is not the slightest trace of such a huge massacre. In Death Registry 18/1943, deaths are registered up to August 19. The continuous numbering of the death certificates begins on the first of that month with progressive numbers around 26,000. As previously mentioned, the succeeding Death Registries, that is Nos. 19 and 20/1943 are missing; the next series of death certificates starts only on October 7, 1943, which starts out from about Number 30,000. It follows from this that between August 1 and October 6 about 3,900 prisoners met their deaths. As previously mentioned, according to Pohl’s letter to Himmler of September 30, 1943, a total of 2,380 prisoners died in August in Auschwitz, of these 1,442 in the men’s plus 938 in the women’s camp. In September plus the first seven days of October, about 1,500 prisoners must have died according to the capacity of one Death Registry, so that one cannot even suppose that those allegedly gassed on August 29 had died natural deaths, and that the pertinent cases were recorded during the course of September.

The “gassing” of 4,462 prisoners on August 29, 1943 is consequently not only unsupported by any document, but is conclusively refuted by the Death Registries.

5.4.3.5. The Selection of October 8, 1943
Czech writes (1989, p. 623):

"An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in the barracks of the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Women’s Camp BIIa in Birkenau, during which he chooses 156 female prisoners. They are killed on the same day in the gas chambers. The number of sick female prisoners comes to 6,261 after this."

The source upon which Czech relies here is the “Monthly Labor Deployment List” of October 1943. According to this list, 6,417 female prisoners were “incapable of work or deployment,” while on the following day there remained only 6,261 women in this category. Therefore, for Czech (6,417 – 6,261 =) 156 female prisoners had been gassed. However, the number of women capable of work or deployment rose on October 8 from 26,584 to 26,654 on the 9th, therefore, by seventy. Accordingly, the census of female
prisoners declined by \((156 - 70 =) 86\), which also follows from the facts that 33,001 women were registered in the camp on October 8, and 32,915 on October 9. On October 8, however, seven female prisoners from a collection transport (Nos. 64670 to 64706) were admitted into the camp, so that the actual decline came to \((86 + 7 =) 93\). Of course, there is no evidence for the claim that these 93 missing women have been gassed. It is more likely that a portion of these missing women died, another portion was transferred to other camps, and yet another portion was even released, or else that all these women were simply transferred.

5.4.3.6. The Selection of October 22, 1943
This selection is described as follows by Czech (ibidem, p. 635):

“The census of Auschwitz-Birkenau Women’s Camp including the prisoners in the satellite camps, in the administration building, and at Dr. Claiberg’s experimental station comes to 33,649 prisoners. After a selection held on this day, the number declines by 1,260 female prisoners; among these are 394 women from the Prisoners’ Infirmary. The selected prisoners are killed on the same day in the gas chambers.”

The sources for these assertions are the “Monthly Labor Deployment List” as well as the German edition of the well-known book by Gerald Reitlinger (The Final Solution, New York, 1953). Reitlinger speaks generally of “two large selections on September 3 and October 22 [1943],” without even indicating whether these happened in the men’s or the women’s camp. His source is Albert Menasche’s book Birkenau (Auschwitz II), New York 1947, p. 74 (Reitlinger 1953, p. 118). Reitlinger’s work also served Czech as the basis for the alleged gassing of September 3, 1943 (1989, p. 595), in which she transmogrified the “large selection” mentioned by Reitlinger into a selection of “several hundred female Jewish prisoners”!

In the “Monthly Labor Deployment List” for October 1943, the census of the women’s camp on the 22nd of that month is shown as 33,649, and that for the day after at 32,389, which is offered as evidence that the missing 1,260 women had been gassed. Although it is correct that the number of female prisoners “incapable of work or deployment” on October 23 came to 6,210, but on the previous day 6,604 were so registered, so that the decline comes to 394. A greater decline was seen in the category of women “capable of work and deployment.” This fell from 27,045 on the 22nd to 26,179 on the 23rd of October, which amounted to a reduction of 866. 276 of these belonged to the subcategory “occupied,” and 580 to the subcategory “unoccupied.” So only 394 women incapable of work or deployment

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248 Czech remarks: “On the following day 32,389 female prisoners are counted, of which 6,210 women are sick or incapable of work.”
could have been “gassed” hypothetically (not 1,260), but even for the murder of these 394 there is not the smallest shred of evidence. As noted above, the transfer of malaria patients to Camp Lublin-Majdanek had begun in the last quarter of the year 1943, so that it is entirely possible that a portion of these 394 prisoners or even all of them were transferred to that camp.

5.4.3.7. The Selection of November 19, 1943
Czech asserts in this connection:

“In Birkenau Women’s Camp a selection takes place, during which 394 Jewish prisoners are selected.”

Two female prisoners attempted to flee and were shot. The remainder, Czech writes,

“were killed in the gas chambers.”

Czech proffers as source a memorandum of the secret resistance movement, but adds thereto (ibidem, p. 658):

“The date of the selection is confirmed by the enumerations of the monthly labor deployment list.”

In truth, this list “confirms” absolutely nothing, but instead contradicts the alleged gassing categorically. From the 19th to the 20th of that month, the census of the women’s camp actually declined by a mere 25 from 34,201 to 34,176.249

The second attribution (“Mat. RO, Bd. IV, Bl. 267-271,” Materials of the Resistance Movement, Vol. IV, pp. 267-271) concerns a list of the names of 294 prisoners sorted by registration number. The first page of this document is missing, so that the list begins on page two with 101 and ends with 394. The first surviving page with the number 101 carries the heading “Odpis”—Transcript. The list contains seven columns: Sequence Number, Surname, Given Name, Registration Number, Notation “Jewess,” Place of Birth, Date of Birth. The last two entries of this list for Bina Braun (No. 62390) and Rosa Thieberger (65462) show the words “shot attempting to escape” in place of Place of Birth and Date of Birth.

The Auschwitz Museum holds a copy of this list. It published the last page of this list with the following interpretation:250

“The third page of the list of November 19, 1943 with 394 Jewish prisoners selected for the gas chamber. It was signed by the camp commandant SS Untersturmführer Hößler. A typewritten transcript of this list smuggled out of the women’s camp was given to the resistance movement of Auschwitz Camp I and

249 AGK, NTN, 134, p. 286.
250 From the Website www.auschwitz.org, but since either deleted or otherwise lost. See DOCUMENTS 45, 45a.
was sent to Krakow on November 21, 1943 by Stanisław Klodziński for utilization and relay to London."

Above the signature indeed stand the typewritten words “Camp Leader,” and under that a barely legible stamp, probably SS Hauptsturmführer. The signature is with certainty that of “Camp Leader” Maria Mandel, who acted in the capacity of her direct superior, the protective-custody leader of Birkenau Women’s Camp, SS Hauptsturmführer Franz Hößler.

The time period in question is completely covered by Death Registry 22/1943, which encompasses from November 12 to December 11, 1943 and contains 1,400 death certificates. If the prisoners listed were really gassed, their names should have been in this Death Registry. A review, however, reveals that only the two prisoners who were shot appear therein:


All others were transferred elsewhere.

From this it may be concluded that this list contains the data for 394 prisoners who were “separately accommodated” by the head supervisor on November 19, 1943. After 15 days in quarantine, the transport set out on December 4; two inmates attempted escape and were shot.

This suggests that the previously discussed 498 prisoners in the list of August 21, 1943 likewise were not gassed, but rather were transferred to another concentration camp.

5.4.3.8. The Selection of December 10, 1943

Czech proclaims that on that day the following occurred:

“In the late evening, 334 Russian PoWs are selected from the Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau; these are the disabled PoWs transferred from Viljandi on November 28, who are brought to the gas chambers and murdered there. In order to cover up the killing of the PoWs, the camp management put it about that the prisoners were transferred to CC Lublin (Majdanek).”

The source given here by Czech reads: “APMO, Dpr.-Hd/6, Bl. 24; D-AuII-3/1, Bl. 4, Quaranitäneliste” (1989, p. 675).

The first reference concerns the witness testimony of Otto Wolken, which is found in the 6th volume of the record of the Höß trial. On p. 24 of this volume, not the slightest reference to the question of the 334 Soviet PoWs is to be found, but rather on the previous page.251 There one reads that 334 Russian PoWs were admitted to the camp on November 28:

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251 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 23.
“These were all badly disabled invalids. On December 10, trucks came in the late evening and took the whole group of 334 Russians away, probably to transport them to Lublin. In April 1944, a great number of prisoners from Lublin came into our camp who categorically and unanimously testified that this convoy never arrived in Lublin. I am convinced that the entire convoy was gassed, and the circumstances in which the Russians were spirited out of our camp likewise testify in favor of my conviction.”

In the quarantine list, Wolken observed that these PoWs arrived in Quarantine Camp BIIa on November 28, 1943 and were registered under the numbers R/10707–11040 (see Paragraph 5.9.1). Their quarantine period expired on December 26, and on December 10 they were transferred “to Lublin,” Wolken writes.

The story related by Wolken sounds completely nonsensical. If the 334 Soviet PoWs were gassed because of being severely disabled, why then were they registered in the camp and admitted to the quarantine camp? Why were they not dispatched immediately after their arrival?

On the other hand, one cannot seriously believe the prisoners sent from CC Majdanek to Auschwitz would—four months later!—have known with certainty that those Russian invalids had never arrived in Lublin!

The fact is that a “Sickbay for Soviet Russian PoWs” existed in CC Lublin whose establishment was ordered by Himmler on January 6, 1943 (Telesz 1991, p. 89):

“Camp Lublin accommodated PoWs incapable to work in barracks in a section of the camp. The barracks were set up similarly to hospital barracks. Medical care is provided by Russian corpsmen and doctors, as in other camps. Disabled prisoners without legs should receive no modern prostheses, such as are usual in Germany, but rather crutches, as are used in Russia. The camp is obligated to render the greatest possible number of these prisoners marginally or even more capable of working, so that they can engage in adequate activities in our camps. We must utilize the fact of solid support for the disabled for propaganda.”

The first transport with 299 disabled Soviet PoWs arrived in the “Sickbay” on May 21. Up to December 14, a total of 2,573 invalids were admitted. The Polish historian Tomasz Kranz had this to say (2007, pp. 16f):

“From mid-December 1943, Majdanek took on an increasingly international character. In this period, it assumed the function of a ‘reconvalescence camp’, and so rather a dying place for sick and totally exhausted prisoners whose capacity for work had been exploited in the armaments industry in the Reich. In these transports were to be found even Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and Yugoslavian citizens.”

Starting in December 1943, 20,850 sick and invalid prisoners from the camps of the Reich (Buchenwald, Dora-Mittelbau, Neuengamme, Mau-
thausen, Ravensbrück, Auschwitz und Flossenbürg) were transferred to Majdanek, among these (on March 11, 1944) three hundred blind inmates from Flossenbürg (Graf/Mattogno 2012, p. 46). From Auschwitz, the arrival of a transport of 160 malaria-ridden prisoners was added on December 13, 1943.²⁵²

There is, then, no compelling reason to doubt that the 334 Soviet PoWs were indeed transferred to the “Sickbay for Soviet Russian Disabled PoWs” of CC Majdanek.

The instance of the Majdanek Camp gives evidence that there was no order of Himmler’s for the murder of prisoners incapable of work. But then, where should the order have come from according to which such prisoners were to be murdered in Auschwitz?

5.4.3.9. The Selection of December 12, 1943
Czech writes about this selection (1989, p. 677):

“In the women’s camp in Birkenau, 9,324 female prisoners are sick and unable to work. A SS camp doctor conducts a selection with SS men and women, during which 2,106 prisoners are chosen. They are killed in the gas chambers the same day. On the next day, 7,418 female prisoners are sick and unable to work.”

The sources presented by Czech are the usual “Monthly Labor Deployment List,” a report from the secret resistance movement as well as finally a book by Seweryna Szmaglewske from the year 1945.

There were in fact 9,324 “incapable of work or deployment” female prisoners shown on the labor deployment list for December 12 and 7,418 on December 13, which makes a difference of 1,906 (and not 2,106). On the other hand, the number of the “capable of work and deployment” female prisoners rose from the 12th to the 13th from 21,939 to 23,057, that is, by 1,118. This means that 1,118 prisoners were added to the rolls of those capable of working. Thereby the number of female prisoners from the 12th to the 13th had merely fallen by 788, that is, from 31,263 on the 12th to 309,475 on the 13th of December.²⁵³ No evidence exists for the murder of these 788 women.

5.4.3.10. The Selection of December 19, 1943
Czech writes (ibidem, p. 683):

“An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau, during which he selects 338 prisoners, who are killed on the same day in the gas chambers.”

²⁵³ AGK, NTN, 134, p. 260.
In support of this statement Czech settles on the Monthly Labor Deployment List, in which “on this day 388 prisoners are shown as losses,” as well as on two unverifiable sources.

On the list just mentioned, 10,337 female prisoners are indicated as “incapable of work or deployment” for December 19; the day after, 9,949, which amounts to a decline of 388 prisoners. But the number of female prisoners “capable of work” went up in tandem with these numbers from 45,749 to 46,132, by 383, so that the number of female prisoners declined by a mere five (from 56,086 to 56,086) from the 19th to the 20th of December 1943.253

5.4.4. The “Selections” of 1944

The following table affords an overview of the selections of 1944:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 2</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 15</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 21</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>35 (at least)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 22</td>
<td>Auschwitz</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 22</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 23</td>
<td>Golleschau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 2</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 3</td>
<td>Neu-Dachs</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 8</td>
<td>Birkenau (Theresienstadt)</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>3,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 3</td>
<td>Birkenau (not registered)</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 15</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 18</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10</td>
<td>Birkenau (Theresienstadt)</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>Birkenau (Theresienstadt)</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>Gypsies</td>
<td>2,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 18</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 3</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 5</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 6</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 7</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 7</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Birkenau (not registered)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>Gypsies</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
<td>Auschwitz (not registered)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>Birkenau, transit camp</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

253
5.4.4.1. General Considerations

As I have shown elsewhere (Mattogno 2003c, p. 25), a total of 114,500 prisoners were registered in 1944, while a further 98,600 passed through the transit camp of Birkenau. In the course of 1944, at least 250,800 prisoners were transferred or evacuated, 300 were able to escape, about 500 were released (aside from the “educational prisoners”) and about 8,500 remained until the arrival of the Red Army in camp; of these, 536 died, and their corpses were autopsied by the Soviets. The greatest number of fatalities, then, would have been \([85,298 + 114,500 + 98,600] – [250,800 + 300 + 500 + 8,500] = \) about 38,300. The witness Klari Weiss, who was employed in the Political Department of the camp, had mentioned 30,000 deaths, which therefore is eminently plausible (Piper 1993, p. 160). If the story of the “selections” were true, not counting the alleged 5,184 unregistered prisoners gassed, at least \((47,512 – 5,184 + 30,000 =)\) about 72,300 registered inmates would have died. But as already mentioned, the actual highest number could not exceed about 38,000 and the actual number might have been still lower, around 30,000. Furthermore: if the claims about “selections” for the purpose of gassing were true, then no one in Auschwitz would have died a natural death in 1944, and that is clearly not so.

For example, on April 12, 1944 the head of the Gestapo, Heinrich Müller, forbade the internment of “Germanic prisoners” “in view of the high death toll in particular of the German female prisoners in CC Auschwitz” and ordered the rapid transfer of those already in the camp to Ravensbrück.\(^{254}\)

It follows from this that the gassing claims made by Czech in her *Chronicle* are historically false.

\(^{254}\) RGVA, 504-2-8, p. 60.
This irrefutable general conclusion can be strengthened by several specific cases, and fortunately exactly by the most important ones. Of the alleged 47,512 “selections” for gassing in 1944, no less than 43,838 are said to have been killed within three large “gassing cycles”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theresienstadt Jews (Mar. 8, July 10 &amp; 11):</td>
<td>10,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsies (Aug. 2):</td>
<td>2,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Gassings” in October:</td>
<td>30,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>43,838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But let us first consider some of the other selections.

5.4.4.2. The Selection of January 21, 1944

On this, Czech writes (1989, p. 712):

"An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Prisoners’ Infirmary BIIf, during which he selected prisoners infected with typhus. They are killed the same day in the gas chambers. Among those killed are 35 prisoners who were transferred from the Men’s Quarantine Camp BIIa into the Prisoners’ Infirmary BIIf the previous day as suspected typhus cases without confirmed diagnoses."

Czech’s source as well as the following testimony of the ex-prisoner Otto Wolken came from Volume 6 of the Höß Trial (in Polish):

“In January 1944, a typhus epidemic broke out in our sector of Camp Section BIIa. We had to place the prisoners who had been afflicted by this epidemic into Infirmary BIIf. I submit a list of those who contracted typhus from Jan. 7, 1944 to Jan. 31, 1944 that contains 66 names. We were interested in the fate of these prisoners in order to find out whether the diagnosis of typhus was positive. On that occasion, we found out that the prisoners included on that list with the numbers 13, 17, 39 and 50 had died of typhus. The prisoners with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 51 and 52 were sent to by gassed on Jan. 21, 1944. Among these were some in whom typhus had been diagnosed; the others were under regular observation. From a medical standpoint, I must state that all those people sent to the gas chamber, if sick or only suspected of having typhus, were curable. The natural mortality among those infected with typhus was very low: from the statistics I have seen, out of 180 typhus patients only 6 died from the effects of this illness."

Aside from the fact that the indications about the alleged gassing come from a second, unknown source (“we found out”), the peculiar modus operandi of the camp administration needs emphasis. In the course of 25 days, from January 7 to 31, 66 prisoners were consigned to Prisoners’ Sickbay BIIf for either infection or suspicion of typhus. Four of them died natural deaths. Of the 62 others, 35 were “sent to be gassed” on January 21,

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255 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), pp. 24f.
while the remaining 27 were not gassed. Hence these prisoners were allegedly first “selected” for the Prisoners’ Sickbay, and there further “selected” for the gas chamber. In the perspective of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, this alleged gassing was quite pointless, since these prisoners had the potential to recover fully and to be reintegrated into the production process of Auschwitz. This case is therefore one of a gassing claim that is not only unfounded but also quite nonsensical.

5.4.4.3. The Selection of January 22, 1944
On this selection, Czech says (ibidem):

“In the Prisoner’s Infirmary of CC Auschwitz I, an SS camp doctor conducts a renewed control among the 800 Jewish prisoners selected, during which he designated 200 of them as seriously ill. They are taken to Birkenau on the same day and there killed in the gas chambers.”

The source is a laconic report of the resistance movement in the camp, in which it says:256

“On Jan. 22, 1944 200 Jews—seriously ill—were sent to the gas in Auschwitz.”

This page contains statistical data on mortalities for the women’s camp of Birkenau from February 1943 to January 15, 1944. This data is divided into four categories: Poles, Jews, Aryans and “just Jews, Gas.” The first three concern natural deaths, while the last concerns alleged gassings as a result of “selections.” The first thing to notice is that the resistance movement did not mark the allegedly gassed with the initials “SB” nor with the words “specially treated” or “special treatment,” which discloses that this term was unknown to them.

Furthermore, the alleged gassings aren’t supported by documentation. Quite to the contrary, there is a document that categorically refutes this proposition. Pohl’s report to Himmler of September 30, 1943 on the mortality in concentration camps contains a list of the prisoners in all concentration camps who died in August 1943. It contains 938 deaths for the women’s camp in Auschwitz.257 In contrast to this, the resistance movement claims the following deaths in August for Auschwitz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Poles</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Aryans</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>498</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Already the total of natural deaths listed (without the supposed gassings) – 1,035 – is about 97 deaths more than the number reported by Pohl. If the death numbers reported by the resistance movement have any real basis at

257 PS-1469, p. 4.
all, one must consider that the number of Aryans includes the Poles listed, so that these are counted twice. The actual total number of natural deaths reported by the resistance therefore is around \((1,035 - 98 =) 937\), which differs from Pohl’s number by only one death. In any case, it must be concluded that the 938 deaths mentioned in Pohl’s report also included those Jews who died natural deaths (contrary to F. Piper’s thesis), because if Jews were not included, the total would only amount to \((1,035 - 374 =) 661\).

This highlights the lack of believability of the report by the resistance movement with respect to the claimed gassings, including the 220 Jewish inmates selected for being seriously ill.

5.4.4.4. The Selection of January 23, 1944

This is one of those alleged selections in which Czech’s arbitrary method is unusually prominent. The Polish historian sets forth the following (ibidem, p. 713):

“An SS camp doctor conducts a selection in Golleschau Satellite Camp, during which he chooses 26 Jewish prisoners. The selected prisoners are transferred to Birkenau. In general, transfer of sick prisoners to Birkenau is synonymous with them being sent to the gas chambers. The list of the names of the selected and transferred prisoners was signed by the then-leader of the unit, that is, the camp leader of the satellite camp, SS-Oberscharführer Mirbeth.”

Hence the 26 prisoners concerned were gassed, because according to Czech the transfer of sick prisoners to Birkenau “in general” meant “being sent to the gas chambers!”

Jerzy Frąckiewicz, who published a list of the 26 prisoners (Frąckiewicz 1966, p. 73), makes Czech’s claim look even less convincing; he wrote (ibidem, p. 64):

“The Prisoners’ Infirmary (HKB), actually a sickroom, was opened only in 1943 in the satellite camp [Golleschau]. It was located in the ground floor of the residential building. Despite having set up the sickroom, in serious cases the prisoners were transferred to Auschwitz or Birkenau.”

This is perfectly understandable if one considers that the sickroom of Golleschau was sparsely equipped; the prisoners claimed (as usual in keeping with the motto “exaggerating means clarifying”) operations were performed there “with a kitchen knife” (ibidem).

Jerzy Frąckiewicz lists seven transfers from the Golleschau Prisoners’ Infirmary to Auschwitz and Birkenau, in which a total of 164 prisoners were involved. He comments on the transfer here under discussion as follows (ibidem):
“In the transfer of January 23, 1944, which contains the names of 26 prisoners, there is a handwritten notation with the following content: ‘Where to?—Birkenau.’ It is assumed that these prisoners were taken to the Prisoners’ Infirmary at Birkenau (BF [BI I f]) and from there were consigned to the gas chambers as incapable of work.”

The writer puts the whole matter to rest with the following fillip (ibidem, p. 65):

“In Golleschau Camp, killings by phenol injection were also performed.”

To sum up: Although normally, seriously ill patients were sent to the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Birkenau or Auschwitz I, but in the special case here presented, it was “assumed” (where did this assumption come from?) that the prisoners were gassed. Yet instead of sending them directly into the “gas chambers,” they were first sent to the Prisoners’ Infirmary, where they underwent a further selection, were declared “incapable of work” and only then finally gassed—presumably!

And all this, even though in Golleschau itself “killings by phenol injection” were said to have been common: why would these small groups of sick prisoners then be sent to Birkenau for killing in the first place?

5.4.4.5. The Selection of February 3, 1944

The description of this selection shines a bright light upon how sloppily the writer of the Chronicle is operating (Czech 1989, p. 719):

“247 Jewish prisoners from Satellite Camp Neu-Dachs are killed in the gas chambers of Birkenau. The list of the selectees is compiled on January 18, 1944. It contains the names and numbers of 254 prisoners. Four prisoners died beforehand, and three were struck from the list.”

In a footnote, Czech adds (ibidem):

“The list of names from January 18, 1944 is marked with the abbreviation SB for special treatment, and crosses are drawn next to the prisoners’ names.”

The satellite camp Neu-Dachs (also called Jaworzno) also had a Prisoners’ Infirmary. Piper writes on this (Piper 1971, p. 76):

“There was a so-called Prisoners’ Infirmary in the satellite camp. This was a large walled barracks in the form of a horseshoe. The infirmary was divided into three departments: the inner, the surgical and the so-called diarrhea department (for diarrhea patients). In the infirmary was a dental station as well as the room of the block elder and rooms for the personnel. The patients were looked after by inmate doctors and nurses. Czech and German prisoners—Jews—were the doctors. The dentist was a Jewish Czech doctor. The infirmary was intended for minor illnesses. Nonetheless, the mortality of patients was very high. The most basic of medical supplies were lacking in the infirmary. The range of medical supplies ordered by the corpsman was limited primarily
to dressings, disinfectants, aspirin and charcoal. On occasion, seriously ill patients were taken to the camp infirmary in Monowitz.”

Piper then offers some individual examples (*ibidem*):

“For example, on the order of the camp doctor SS Hauptsturmführer Fischer, the following prisoners from Satellite Camp ‘Neu-Dachs’ were transferred to the infirmary in Monowitz in April 1944 in order to undergo operations: Hersz Aifía No. 111669, Iwan Danieluk No. 130881, Isaak Frenkiem No. 138242, Jab Janc No. 123858, Władysław Jarzó No. 108805, Petro Miakota No. 131222 and Włodzimir Rajkow (*Infirmary Registry of CC Auschwitz III, Vol. 6, p. 515*).”

Let’s turn to the list of January 18, 1944 that F. Piper published in its entirety (*ibidem*, p. 78-82), and the first page of which I reproduce in the document appendix.²⁵⁸ There is indeed at its top the handwritten abbreviation “S.B.,” although, even if it is on the original, this is no indication whatsoever that this abbreviation implied a human gassing, any more than the before-mentioned initials “G.U.” (Mattogno 2016c, pp. 59f.). Also, the crosses next to the names prove nothing, because these could be simple check marks. (During the first muster, V-shaped check marks were placed to the right of the name, during the second, a cross). Three names are struck out with a horizontal line; to their left is a cross and a date, either January 22 or 23, 1944, but in these cases, it is the date that imparts evidentiary value to the cross.

The document betrays two attributes that Czech as well as F. Piper pass over in silence. The first is the heading, which simply says “Labor Camp *E.V.O.*” (the initials stand for “*Energie-Versorgung Oberschlesien*” — Energy Supply Upper Silesia,” the firm at whose initiative the satellite camp was built). Hence we are not dealing here with a list of the Prisoners’ Infirmary, and there is not the slightest indication that the prisoners concerned were seriously ill or unfit for work. The second attribute is the printed date—February 3, 1944—on the lower right of the first page; Czech interprets this as the date of the alleged gassing. Piper says this is the date of the prisoners’ transfer to Birkenau, where they were then gassed (Piper 1971, pp. 76f.), but there is no evidence whatsoever that the prisoners in question actually were transferred to Birkenau. If Czech’s and Piper’s hypotheses were correct, then the prisoners would have been loitering about the Satellite Camp Neu-Dachs for 16 days after the issuance of the list. Such a length of time makes much more sense as a quarantine period prior to a transfer.

As already stated, there is nothing to suggest that this list comes from the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Jaworzno Satellite Camp, and just so little is

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there to suggest that the prisoners listed were to be transferred out of Jaworzno. The opposite could also be true, namely that this list contained the names of prisoners who were to be added to the complement of this camp. The documents published by Piper that are in this context show at the top middle the stamp “Registry,” and to the right, the date. Here is an example (ibidem, p. 84):

```
“Registry                Jan. 24, 1944

E.V.O. Labor Camp
Subj: Soap Allotment for Prisoners on the Day Shift”
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The list in question is of little evidentiary value. One may conclude that it is only an attachment to a covering letter that explained its significance. This significance cannot, however, be inferred from the initials “S.B.” added with a pencil, of which one knows neither when nor by whom it was added to this document.

5.4.4.6. The Selection of April 3, 1944

Although this selection does not concern registered prisoners, it is nonetheless worthy of consideration, as it illustrates Czech’s methods well. Czech presents this selection as follows (1989, p. 748):

```
“184 Jewish men, women and children, who were transferred on March 25, 1944 from The Hague and not registered in the camp’s records, are taken from Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau into the gas chambers.”
```

As her source, Czech presented three declarations of Otto Wolken, which may be found in the sixth volume of the records of the Höß trial. Before we subject these to a critical examination, we must repeat the entry Czech made under the date of March 25, 1944:

```
“184 Jews were brought with a transport of the Reich Security Main Office from The Hague. In the transport are men, women and children. They were hidden by Hollanders and are arrested in consequence of denunciations. They are quartered in the so-called men’s quarantine camp BIIa in Birkenau in Block 4, which is isolated. Because orders from the Reich Security Main Office are expected, no numbers are assigned to them. Only inmate officials have access to the barracks they occupy, such as Dr. Wolken, an inmate doctor from the clinic in Camp Sector BIIa.”
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The author explains in a footnote (ibidem, p. 744):

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“They are killed in the gas chambers on April 4.”
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These claims also originate from Wolken’s declarations; I quote them now in their entirety. The first was recorded in Polish:259

```
“In late March 1944, a transport of Dutch Jews arrived in our camp that was made up of men, women and children. This transport was housed in Block 4 of
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259 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 23.
our Camp BIIa. The block was tightly sealed off; no one was allowed in, and only camp officials, including myself as clinic doctor, had access. In camp headquarters, I was told the whole transport was ‘on call’ in our camp, and these people would not be taken into the camp’s population. After 10 days, the whole transport was loaded onto trucks, taken to the sauna [sic] and gassed. The transfer of these people was carried out with all the precautions and methods that were adopted for putting people to the gas."

The second was recorded in German:

“In late February 1944, the date escapes me now, a transport of Dutch came to us in the camp with all their luggage, mostly women with children, some babies among them, some older people. They came from German police stations, they were people who had been hidden in Holland by Aryans and nonetheless fell victim to the German bloodhounds: they stayed almost 10 days with us in the camp, until the Political Department received its orders. Then they were picked up by trucks and taken to the chimney. There were 184 people.”

The third account, likewise recorded in German, is noticeably more laconic:

“In mid-March, 184 Dutch Jews were put up for 10 days in our camp and were then conveyed to the gas chambers.”

We note well that Wolken gives neither the exact date of the alleged gassing nor that of the arrival of the transport in Birkenau, but with regard to the second point to the contrary three conflicting particulars: late February, late March and mid-March. The dates given by Czech—March 25 and April 3, 1944—come from her and are the product of a totally unbelievable manipulation. The date of arrival of the transport, March 25, 1944 relies actually on fragments of manifests that were transcribed by Jan Sehn in a long list of 5,271 names. These are found in the 81st volume of the trial of the camp staff and are precisely known to Czech. In this list under date March 25, 186 prisoners are registered in the usual way, with the notation that most are Dutch Jews.

It concerns the transport of 599 Jews from the Westerbork Camp that left on March 23. Per Czech, 304 men and 56 women were taken into the camp population, while the remaining 239 are supposed to have been gassed (1989, p. 744). This was in fact the only transport that went from Holland to Auschwitz in the second half of March (Benz 1991, p. 163). Thus, the transport of 182 non-registered Jews of which Otto Wolken speaks was part of those allegedly gassed from the transport of March 23. That these 182 Jews are supposed to have been gassed after a ten-day layover in Camp BIIa is an assertion that not only lacks documentary support,

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260 Ibidem, p. 52.
262 AGK, NTN, 156, pp. 134-140.
but also violates the orthodox narrative of the claimed “extermination program” in Auschwitz.

Hence, contrary to all evidence, Czech has fastened onto the transport of March 23, 1944, which contained 599 prisoners, a second, nonexistent transport of 182 prisoners that was supposed to have been “gassed” ten days after the arrival of the first transport!

5.4.4.7. Selections in Women’s Camp BIIC in October 1944
This selection reveals how the witness Leib Langfus and Danuta Czech pull the wool over their readers’ eyes.

In the following table, I first list the selections for gassing in Women’s Camp BIIC according to Czech:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 3</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 3</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Birkenau, unregistered</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Birkenau, unregistered</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>M,F</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
<td>Auschwitz I, unregistered</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>Birkenau, transit camp</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 18</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 19</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>Birkenau</td>
<td>F 1,000</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total   |                                |        | 21,647|

In the next table, I compare Czech’s version with the equivalent from her source Langfus:263

---

263 Leib Langfus or Langfuß, self-styled member of the special unit of the crematoria of Birkenau, is supposed to be the author of a Yiddish manuscript that was dug up in April 1945 by a resident of the town of Auschwitz in the ruins of Crematorium III and given to the Auschwitz Museum in 1970. Part of the document is a list of transports that were gassed and cremated in the crematoria of Birkenau between October 9 to 24, 1944. See also on this: Staatliches Museum… 1972, pp. 61f., 73-129; Mark 1982, pp. 245-264. The [German] translation of the list is on p. 264. The original is in the archive of the Auschwitz Museum: “Wspomnienia” (Memoirs), Vol. 28a. Sygn. Wsp./148, Inventar-No. 105710. The list contains 5 columns: Date, Number of People, Gender (Man, Woman, Child, Family), Origin & Crematorium.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>“Gassed,” Langfus</th>
<th>“Gassed,” Czech</th>
<th>“S.B.” in Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>11,707</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As is shown in the “S.B.” column, if the initials “S.B.” in the pertinent census actually indicated gassing, the number of allegedly gassed on the days shown in Camp BIIc came to 858 but L. Langfus counts 13,200 gas-chamber victims and Czech, who relies upon him, nonetheless only 11,707!

The deceptions by Langfus and the dishonesty of Czech could hardly be more brazen. As we have seen, the census reports and labor deployment reports of Women’s Camp Birkenau for October 1944 enable us to reconstruct the camp census day by day (cf. also Section 7.5.).

According to L. Langfus and Czech, 2,000 female prisoners were gassed on Oct. 9, although the census of the women’s camp declined under “Losses” by only 21.

Both authors aver that 3,000 women were gassed on October 12, although the number of female inmates declined by only 684 (of these 537 transferred and 10 released).

On October 13, too, 3,000 women were driven into the gas chambers according to them, although on that day no decline in the census at all was seen!

As for October 20, L. Langfus speaks of 1,200 gassed, while Czech satisfies herself with 194 (the total, that is, of the numbers that appear under the headings “S.B.” and “Transit Jews S.B.”). Although it is true that the census declined by 1,204 female prisoners on that day, but of these 1,009 were transfers.

For October 21, L. Langfus speaks of 1,000 gassed female prisoners and Czech of 513; the latter number appears under the heading “Transit Jews S.B.”

5.5. The Selections Counted by Otto Wolken

5.5.1. Otto Wolken’s Documentation

The Austrian Otto Wolken was arrested in Vienna and deported to Auschwitz, where he arrived on June 20, 1943 and received Registration Number
128828. On October 2 of the same year, he entered Quarantine Camp BIIa, where he worked as a doctor in the clinic. In this position, he was able to purloin several documents, among these the so-called quarantine list compiled originally by himself,264 in which the transports arriving in the quarantine camp from October 24, 1943 to November 3, 1944 are listed, as well as two books with the “Daily Reports,” that is the daily changes in the camp census. The first of these covered the period September 16, 1943 to April 30, 1944, the second, from May 1 to November 3, 1944. Both books were compiled partly by himself.

Volume 6 of the record of the Höß trial contains a statement by Wolken that is no less than 303 pages long. It begins with a transcript of his interrogation by Jan Sehn that took place on April 24, 1945.265 In it Wolken described the 13 selections allegedly conducted in Camp Section BIIa. In a German-language composition with the title “Pictures of the Camp,” he portrays the following picture of the selections—this time 15 of them:266

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 29, 1943</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>Jan. 22, 1944</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 3, 1943</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>Apr. 15, 1944</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10, 1943</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 1944</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20, 1943</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>Sep. 19, 1944</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 14, 1943</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 1944</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 15, 1943</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1944</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 2, 1944</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Oct. 29, 1944</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 15, 1944</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>3,824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To that, one must further add the 3,792 Jews who arrived on March 3, 1944, from the ghetto of Theresienstadt. I will deal with them in the following chapter.

In her Chronicle, Czech enumerates all these alleged selections, and gives as her source the testimony by Wolken at his interrogation of April 24, 1945. When discussing these claimed selections, I will subject this source to a critical examination. But first, the following observation: Wolken supports the numbers he presents by the previously mentioned “Daily Reports.” From these the daily variations in the census of the quarantine camp can be seen. These lists contain the following headings: “Date,” “Strength” (later “Complement”), “Outpatient treatment,” “De-lousing,” “Referred to Infirmary” (later “To infirmary”), “Re-

264 APMO, D-AuII-3/1, pp. 3-8.
266 GARF, 7021-108-50, pp. 43f.
267 As the date of the selection, Wolken vaguely lets on that it was the day after the one on which the census of the quarantine camp declines as a consequence of the selection of the day before.
port to physician,” “Typhus Control,” “To Delousing,” “Notes.” On the third sheet (p. 4 of the consecutive numbering) two more columns appear between “To Delousing” and “Notes”, specifically “Death cases” and “Gains.” On the seventh sheet (p. 10) appears in place of “To Delousing” “To Sauna”; the heading “Death cases” is missing, and after “Gains” appears the heading “Loss” as well as finally the heading “Scabies.”

These data do not reconcile to the changes in the camp census. For example, the census on October 5, 1943 was of 7,280 prisoners; under the heading “Outpatient Treatment” on that day are 276, under the heading “Transferred to Infirmary” 8, under the heading “Recovery” 5, and under the heading “Referred to Infirmary,” 10 prisoners; under the heading “Notes” appears “1-Bl.8,” by which presumably a death in Block 8 is meant.

Wolken considered not only “Deaths” and “Losses” as reductions in the census, but also those under the heading “Referred to Infirmary” and “Recovery.” Under these circumstances, the census on October 6 must have come to \((7,280 - 8 - 5 - 1 =) 7,266\), but mysteriously it came to 7,721, hence 441 higher than the previous day.\(^{268}\)

On December 25, 1943 the camp census came to 4,279; not one prisoner was listed as “Gains” or “Loss,” and only one prisoner was listed as “Recovering,” yet the census fell on December 26 mysteriously to 4,238, although there was no selection.\(^{269}\) On January 8, 1944 a census of 3,586 was shown; that day had no “Gains” or “Loss” either; 94 prisoners were under the heading “To Infirmary” and 6 under the heading “Recovery,” so that one would have to expect a camp census of \((3,586 - 94 - 6 =) 3,486\). But that would miss by a mile: on January 9, the camp census was down to 2,894, again without any selection.\(^{270}\) On March 26, 1944 the camp census was 656, there were no gains and no losses, nine prisoners were in the infirmary and 2 in recovery, so that one would expect a decline in the camp census of 11, but instead it rose to 738.\(^{271}\)

This allows the conclusion that the evidentiary methods used by Wolken are unreliable, and we may as well skip analyzing the selections described by him in detail. For that reason, I will confine myself to a few significant cases.

5.5.2. The Selection of August 29, 1943

Since Wolken arrived at the quarantine camp on October 2, 1943, it is not clear how he could have recorded any data about these alleged selections.

\(^{268}\) APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 3.

\(^{269}\) Ibidem, p. 10.

\(^{270}\) Ibidem, p. 11.

\(^{271}\) Ibidem, p. 15.
By the way, he did not in the least try to support his claims documentarily. I have already dealt with the selection here under discussion in Paragraph 5.4.3.4.

For the following selections, Wolken relies upon the “Daily Reports.” Here I repeat his testimony and offer commentary.

5.5.3. The Selection of October 2, 1943

On this selection, Wolken states:

“On October 2, 1943 the census of Camp Section BIIa was 5,971 persons; on October 3, the census had sunk to 5,832, which is a difference of 139. Since those sent to the sickbay and the two who died on that day had already been subtracted from the census of October 2, and because no prisoner was transferred on October 3, the number of those selected and sent into the gas stands at 139.”

However, on the day after, on October 4, 1943, the census rose to 7,441, without new admittees according to the “Daily Reports,” which confirms that these documents do not explain for the gains or losses in the census of the Quarantine Camp, so that they provide no illumination as to the reality of the purported selections.

5.5.4. The Selection of October 10, 1943

On this selection Wolken states:

“On October 9, 1943 the camp census amounted to 7,356 persons. On October 10, 1943 in the morning a transport of 270 Russians from Vitebsk arrived, so that the census on October 10 rose to [7,356 + 270 =] 7,626. In the evening of that day there were only 7,298 persons in the camp, which means that—when one accounts for one death—[7,626 – 7,298 =] 327 persons underwent selection and were sent to the gas.”

Czech asserts that “the 270 Russian prisoners from Vitebsk” were among these 327 allegedly gassed (1989, p. 626), but the arrival of such a transport was reported only by Wolken himself; in her pertinent entry on this, Czech in fact relies on Wolken as well (ibidem, p. 625):

“270 Russian prisoners are transferred into the camp by Einsatzgruppe C from Vitebsk and brought into Quarantine Camp BIIa in Birkenau.”

Yet if this transport had been designated for gassing, why would it first be brought into the quarantine camp, instead of being gassed upon arrival?

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272 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 5.
274 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 5.
5.5.5. The Selection of November 14, 1943

On this selection Wolken states:275

“The number of those selected and driven into the gas on November 14, 1943 derives from the following numbers: On November 14, 1943, the camp census came to 4,707 persons; 75 Russian PoWs entered as well as a transport of 364 Poles from Radom, in all [the camp census therefore rose to] 5,146. Of these have to be subtracted: 200 transferred to other camps, 34 admitted to the sickbay, as well as 3 deaths, so that on November 14 still [4,707 + 75 + 364 – 237=] 4,909 persons were in the camp. Since the camp census fell to 4,690 on November 15, 1943, a difference of [4,909–4,690=] 219 persons arises, who were selected and sent to the gas.”

Against this, it is noted that, according to the “Daily Reports,”276 the 364 Poles from Radom were added to the camp’s population on the 13th and not on the 14th of November, 1943. On the later date, only the 75 Soviet PoWs were registered. The “loss” of 200 prisoners was likewise registered on the 13th. The number of 3 deaths agrees, while the number admitted to the sickbay was 16, not 34. On November 14, however, there were only one death and no admissions to the Prisoners’ Infirmary!

5.5.6. The Selection of January 1, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:277

“On January 1, 1944 a camp census of 39,924 was recorded, and on January 2, one of 3,759, which, with accounting for the 12 sent to the Prisoners’ Infirmary and 12 to the recovery barracks, indicates a difference of [3,924 – 3,759 – 12 – 12 =] 141 selected and gassed.”

The “Daily Reports”278 in fact show 12 sent into the Prisoners’ Infirmary and another 12 into the recovery barracks, but on the 2nd and not on the 1st of January. For the first day of the year 1944, however, they show a “Loss” of 118 prisoners, who obviously numbered among the 141 missing from the camp census on the following day.

5.5.7. The Selection of January 14, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:279

“On January 14, 1944 the camp census was 2,975 persons; in addition, 77 Russian PoWs, 343 Polish Jews from Będzin and Sosnowice, as well as 343 from Stutthof arrived; overall the camp census subsequently rose to 3,395. On January 15, it was down to 2,995 persons, which after accounting for 37 losses

275 Ibidem, pp. 5f.
279 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), pp. 6f.
It is undeniable that the underlined number 363 stands in the “Daily Reports,” but no comment accompanies it. According to the quarantine list, the 343 prisoners mentioned encompassed 119 Polish Jews from Stutthof as well as 224 from Będzin and Sosnowice. The 119 new arrivals, however, were taken into the camp on the 13th and not the 14th of January. On January 14, 73 (and not 77) Soviet PoWs (a number that is also confirmed by the quarantine list) as well as presumably also the 224 Jews from Będzin and Sosnowice were registered (the number is barely legible in the document). A gassing of the 363 missing prisoners can nonetheless be ruled out with certainty for the following reason:

The report “Summary of Number and Deployment of Prisoners at Auschwitz II Concentration Camp” of January 15, 1944 informs about the variations in the camp census for the period from January 10 to January 15, 1944. On January 10, the census stood at 21,806. In the period in question, there were 607 gains and 401 losses, among these 2 releases, 13 transfers and 386 deaths. The 386 deaths (64 per day on average) cannot include 363 alleged gassed, because the “natural” mortality would in that case have amounted only to \(\frac{[386-363]}{6}\) about 4 per day. But the Summary of January 31, which covered the time from the 27th to the 31st of the month, reports 257 deaths, on average, therefore, about 51 per day, and no selection is alleged during this period. Furthermore, the heading “Death cases” appears in this report, but not “S.B.,” which should have been there if the theory of the orthodox Holocaust historians were correct concerning “special treatment” of the prisoners incapable of working.

This means that the 363 missing prisoners purely and simply were transferred from the quarantine camp into other sectors of the Birkenau Camp.

5.5.8. The Selection of January 22, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:

“On January 21, 1944 the prisoner census stood at 2,880 persons, on January 22, 1944 only 2,212 persons; since that day, 117 prisoners left the camp—100 in a transport, 15 to the Prisoners’ Infirmary and two deaths; the rest, 542 persons, they were selected and gassed. Under the heading ‘Remarks’ I noted that these people were sent to the sauna, and I underlined this remark.”

\(^{280}\) APMO, D-AuII-5/1, “Tägliche Meldungen,” p. 11.

\(^{281}\) AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 7.
The “Daily Reports” in fact show a census of 2,880 prisoners for January 21, and 2,221 for January 22. On this day, there were “losses” of 100 as well as 542 inmates. In the heading “Remarks” the words “to transport” stand in the line of the 100, and in the line of the 542, “sauna,” and that indeed underlined. On January 21, 667 registered prisoners are shown in the column “To Sauna,” and in the column “Gains” stands “Oct. 13” as well as an illegible word, possibly “various.” On the 22nd the notation “13, 14, 451” appears in the “To Sauna” column.

Since on the next day (100 + 542 =) 642 of these 667 inmates sent to the sauna were transferred out of Camp Sector BIIa, the others probably returned to it. The decline in the census of (2,880 – 2,221 =) 659 prisoners probably included the 15 prisoners who were sent to the Prisoners’ Infirmary on January 22 (although the change in the census in question should have first appeared on January 23).

In this case, Otto Wolken’s assertion is inconsistent. If we grant him that the 100 prisoners in the “transport” of Jan. 22, 1944 were among the 667 inmates who the day before had been sent “To [Central] Sauna” for the purpose of showering and disinfection, and so were not gassed, then why should the remaining 542 of the prisoners sent to the Central Sauna have been gassed?

5.5.9. The Selection of April 14, 1944

On this selection Wolken states:281

“On April 14 the camp census stood at 2,842 persons, on April 15 it fell to 2,658 persons; since there were no losses on that day, [2,842 – 2,658 =] 184 persons fell victim to selection and gassing.”

According to the “Daily Reports,” it can be seen that this decline in fact occurred;282 although on the day before, April 13, when the census stood at 2,895, an “admission” of 320 prisoners was reported, which per the quarantine list was made up of Jews from Athens (Nos. 182440 – 18275).283 No losses were indicated, so that the camp census should have risen to 3,215, while as noted it only amounted to 2,842. Wolken did not ascribe this reduction to a selection for gassing, which supports the assumption that other factors not disclosed by him were affecting the changes in the census.

283 APMO, D-AuII-3/1, “Quarantäneliste,” p. 5.
5.5.10. The Selection of April 18, 1944

On this selection, Wolken states: 284

“On April 18, 1944 the camp census came to 4,949 persons, of whom 169 were transferred (11 women to the Prisoners’ Infirmary and 155 to the women’s camp, 3 men to Camp BIIId); a further 35 persons died, which yields a total decline of 204. That leaves in the camp [4,949 – 204 =] 4,745 persons. On April 19, the camp census came to only 4,444 persons; the remaining [4,745 – 4,444 =] 301 were therefore selected and driven into the gas.”

However, in the “Daily Reports,” the changes in the camp census mentioned by Wolken occurred on April 19th, and not on the 18th, so that they should have reduced the figure for the 20th and not for the 19th of the month. On April 20, however, the camp census stood at 4,400 prisoners. 285

5.5.11. Implications of Wolken’s Testimony

It can be said in conclusion that the selections reported by Otto Wolken do not have the slightest documentary support, since on the one hand the “Daily Reports” provide no information concerning the causes of the fluctuations in the camp census, and on the other hand Wolken’s calculations are entirely arbitrary.

Wolken’s assertions are moreover refuted by documents that he himself introduces. According to the relevant register for this period, 4,032 prisoners were processed through the outpatient clinic of the quarantine camp between September 20, 1943 and November 1, 1944, 286 from where they were transferred to the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Camp BIIIf. (In the “Daily Reports” these prisoners were listed under the heading “Transferred to Prisoners’ Infirmary” or simply “to Prisoners’ Infirmary”). 287 According to the data collected by Wolken, 1,902 deaths are said to have occurred from December 11, 1943 to November 5, 1944 in the quarantine camp. Of these victims, 43 were shot, but not one was gassed. 288 It follows from this that the allegedly selected inmates cannot have been among either the sick or the dead.

In spite of this, Wolken asserts that selections for the purpose of gassing were conducted in the quarantine camp under the code word “special treatment.” He claims that between November 20, 1943 and January 21, 1944 altogether 2,534 inmates fell victims to these gassings, as well as an

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286 APMO, D-AuII-5/2.
287 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), p. 68.
288 Ibidem, p. 69.
unspecified number of prisoners up to September 19, 1944 and finally another 699 by November 1, 1944.\textsuperscript{289}

Fact is, however, that the death registry of the quarantine camp does not reflect Wolken’s 1,902 deaths among the prisoners for the period December 11, 1943 to November 5, 1944, but only 1,746. Furthermore, the abbreviation “S.B.” or the term “special treatment” appears nowhere in the column “Cause of Death.”\textsuperscript{290}

6. The Larger Selections per the \textit{Chronicle}

6.1. Selection and Alleged Gassing of Jews from the Family Camp

6.1.1. Establishment of “Family Camp” BIIb and the Alleged Murders by Gassing

On September 6, 1943, two transports of 2,479 and 2,558—a total of 5,007—Jews from the Theresienstadt ghetto traveled to Auschwitz (Kárný 1995, Vol. I, p. 70). Two days later, on September 8, 5,006 of them\textsuperscript{291} arrived at Birkenau; of these, 2,293 were men and boys who were registered under the numbers 146694-148986, and 2,713 women and girls who received the numbers 58471-61183 (Czech 1989, p. 600). They were finally quartered in Birkenau Camp Sector BIIb, which became known in the camp jargon as the “Family Camp.”

In December 1943, two further transports of Jews from Theresienstadt were sent to the Birkenau Family Camp. The first arrived on the 16th of that month; it held 2,491 persons, of which 981 men and boys, who received registration numbers 168154-169134, and 1,510 women and girls, who were assigned the numbers 70513-72019 and 72028-72030 (\textit{ibidem}, p. 680). The second transport of 2,473 prisoners arrived on December 20; it comprised 1,137 men and boys (registration numbers 169969-171105) and 1,336 women and girls (registration numbers 72435-73700; \textit{ibidem}, p. 684).

Three further transports with Jews from Theresienstadt arrived in May 1944, the first with 2,503 prisoners on the sixteenth: it comprised 767 men and boys (registration numbers A-76—A-842) and 1,736 women and girls (registration numbers A-15—A-999 and A-2000—A-2750; \textit{ibidem}, p. 776). The second transport with 2,447 persons, reached Birkenau on May

\textsuperscript{289} \textit{Ibidem}, pp. 71f. The table above (Paragraph 5.9.1.) reflects a total of 3,824 alleged gassing victims.

\textsuperscript{290} APMO, D-Aul-5/2, and AGK, OB, 384.

\textsuperscript{291} In all likelihood one of the deportees died during the trip.
17. 576 men and boys were in it (registration numbers A-843—A-1418) and 1,871 women and girls (registration numbers A-1000—A-1999 and A-2751—A-3621; *ibidem*, pp. 776f). The third transport, arriving on May 19, numbered 2,499 persons: 1,062 men and boys (registration numbers A-1445—A-2506) and 1,437 women and girls (registration numbers A-3642—A-5878; *ibidem*, p. 778).

In Table 4 of the Appendix, I compile the data concerning the Jewish transports into the Birkenau Family Camp.

As we will see in the following, the transports of September and December 1943 are said to have been kept in quarantine with “SB.” Since the official historiography arbitrarily assigns “gassing” to the abbreviation “SB” (Special Treatment), this their logic would imply that the transports in question were gassed *after six months in quarantine!*

Czech writes under date March 8, 1944 (*ibidem*, pp. 736f.):

> “Toward the morning, a total of 3,791 Jewish prisoners from Theresienstadt—men, women and children—have been killed in Crematoria II and III.”

On July 2, Dr. Mengele selected 3,080 prisoners capable of work.292 Of these, 2,000 were women, who were transferred to the Stutthof and Hamburg Camps, and 1,000 women who went to Sachsenhausen CC, plus 80 boys. Czech writes in a footnote (*ibidem*, p. 811):

> “The census of Camp BIIb currently amounts to about 10,000 prisoners, since of the persons who arrived in the transports of December 16 and 20, 1943 from Theresienstadt, 3,256 prisoners are still alive on May 11, 1944, and on May 16, 17 and 19, 7,449 more persons were received and admitted into Camp BIIb. On June 10293 1944, a total of 6,231 female prisoners were incarcerated; 5,799 women and 432 girls to 14 years of age.”

All the remaining 7,000 Jews, those incapable of working, are said to have been gassed. According to Czech, “3000 women and children went into the crematorium” on July 10, and on July 11, “4000 Jewish women and men” went “into the gas chambers” (*ibidem*, p. 820).

6.1.2. Sources

This alleged gigantic mass murder of *registered* prisoners is in no way supported by documentary sources. The entire story rests entirely upon two essential *witness testimonies*.

Miroslav Kárný cites the first of these in a long article about the Family Camp (Kárný 1997, pp. 177-181; but not Czech, who uses this source without mentioning it). This is the well-known April 7, 1944 report made by Rudolf Vrba and Alfred Wetzler after their escape from Birkenau. In

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292 According to Kraus/Kulka, upon whom Czech relies, it was 3,580. See Paragraph 6.1.8.
293 Should be: On June 30. See following paragraph.
one of the first versions, which was submitted by Dr. Jaromir Kopecky on June 10 of that year to Richard Lichtheim, representative of the Jewish Agency in Geneva, says in rough German:294

“Around 148,000-152,000.295

In the week of September 7, 1943, family transports of Jews from Theresienstadt arrived. It was entirely mysterious to us that these transports enjoyed a never-before-present exceptional treatment. The families were not broken up, not one of them went to the otherwise inevitable gassing. Their hair was not even cut off, and they stayed together as they arrived, men, women and children, put up in a separate part of the camp and were even allowed to keep their luggage. The men didn’t have to go to work, for the children even a school was established under the management of Fredy Hirsch /Makabi, Prague/ and even had free postal privileges. They were bullied in an outrageous way only by their ‘camp elder,’ a German professional criminal named Arno Böhm, Prisoner Number 8, one of the biggest bandits in the camp. Our amazement rose still higher when, after a while, we learned the official designation of this transport, whose title read:

‘SB—Transport of Czech Jews with 6-months quarantine.’

We knew very well what ‘SB’/Special Treatment/ means, but could make no sense of the way they were treated and the exceptionally long quarantine period of 6 months, especially since our own humble experience of quarantine never went above 3 weeks. We began to wonder. But the closer the end of the 6-months quarantine period came, the more we became convinced that the end of these Jews would come in the gas chamber, too. We sought means of contact with the leaders of this group. We made it clear to them what their situation was and what they had to expect. Some of them, particularly Fredy Hirsch, who apparently had the confidence of his compatriots, told us that they would organize a resistance for the eventuality that our fears came to pass. The people of the ‘Special Unit’ told us that, if the Czech Jews undertook to defend themselves, they would join them as well. Some believed to be able to incite a general revolt in the camp in this way.

On March 6, 1944, we learned that the crematoria were being prepared for the reception of the Czech Jews. I hurried to Fredy Hirsch to tell him this and urgently told him to get busy, since they certainly had nothing left to lose. He replied to me that he knew what his duty was. Before evening I slipped into the Czech camp again and learned that Fredy Hirsch lay dying. He had poisoned himself with Luminal. On the next day, on March 7, 1944 he was taken unconscious, together with his 3,791 comrades who had come to Birkenau on September 7, 1943, in trucks to the crematoria and gassed. The young ones rode singing to their death. To our great disappointment, there was no resistance. The men of the Special Unit, who had resolved to take part, waited in vain.

294 APMO, RO, Vol. XXa, pp. 30f.
295 The registration numbers actually assigned during the stated period were 146694-148986.
About 500 older people had died during the quarantine period. Only 11 pairs of twins were spared among these Jews. Various medical experiments are conducted on these children. As we left Birkenau, these were still alive. Among those gassed from Slovakia was, among others, Rozsi Fürst from Sered.

A week before the gassing, that is, on March 1, 1944, all camp inmates were required to write to their relatives abroad about their wellbeing. The letters had to be dated between March 23 and March 25, 1944. They were obliged to request packages from their relatives abroad.

The authors of the report made it abundantly clear that they feared the same fate for the two transports that had arrived in December 1943:

“On December 23, 1943 3,000 more Jews came from Theresienstadt. The manifest showed the same heading as that for those who arrived on September 7: ‘SB Transport, Czech Jews with 6-months Quarantine.’ […] Their quarantine period runs out on June 20.”

The second testimony, also mentioned by Czech, is that of Otto Wolken:

“Adjacent to our camp, separated from it only by an electrified fence, was Camp BIIb. It was at first a Family Camp and was opened on September 9 with a transport of 8,000 men, women and children from the Theresienstadt ghetto. Then, in December 1943, a further transport of 5,000, and in January 1944 a third also of 5,000 arrived. The inmates of this camp were better off than the other prisoners. They were allowed to keep their belongings, their hair, to live with their wives and children, to write home every 14 days and to receive victual packages. For the children, a kindergarten was established, and the children received special provisioning, even milk was given out to them. Nonetheless the bad living conditions and infectious diseases that broke out among them resulted in mainly the older people dying in great numbers. On March 8, 1944, all the men, women and children of the first transport /Sept. 1943/ were rounded up, and after the men had been separated from the women, they all were led in groups of 500 to us in the camp, where they were assigned to the recently vacated Blocks 2 through 12. It was said that they would be prepared for further transfer to Heidebreck [sic]. Provisions were not made for them, and as then in the evening armed SS people appeared in the camp and stationed themselves around the Theresienstadt blocks, the matter seemed suspicious to us. Nothing happened during the night, though, and in the morning, the sentries were withdrawn, and the people were allowed to move about freely in our camp. In the course of the day 40 of them were pulled back from the transport. Food was brought for them at noon, and they also received their evening meal. Muster was held in the afternoon in an entirely normal fashion, and everything seemed to be in order. Suddenly at 7:30 in the evening, I was hanging around one of the blocks where there was a group of Viennese women, a block curfew was decreed, and as I left the block, I saw coming from the direction of the train station the lights of a long line of trucks. The trucks turned

296 Ibidem, pp. 32f.
297 AGK, NTN, 88 (Höß Trial, Vol. 6), pp. 247f.
into our camp, there were 18, a heavily armed SS detachment showed up, reinforced by German and Polish Capos, who took up station in front of the blocks. In the blocks not occupied by the Theresienstadters, everyone had to go immediately into the bunks, and the lights were turned out. Oberscharführer Pollaczek, military commander of BIId, controlled our blocks and threatened us in the outpatient clinic with being shot if lights were still on and not everyone was in bed. And then they started routing out the Theresienstadters block by block, loading every 80 of them onto a truck and taking them to the crematorium /Crematorium 3/. This went on almost the whole night, since there were 3,752 of them. They were completely healthy people, men, women and children.”

Finally, Wolken unburdened himself also about the alleged “liquidation” of the Family Camp in July 1944:298

“The rest of the Theresienstadt camp was liquidated at the end of June. First the sickbay was cleared out and the women taken to the gas. I was on hand myself to see how they grabbed stark naked, sick women by the hands and feet and hove them into the truck with no concern for how they fell one atop the other. In the following days, they picked out all men and women fully capable of work and sent the women to Hannover, Hamburg and Stutthof. The men fit for work came into our camp,299 likewise made ready for further transport. Old men and old women stayed behind, along with the feeble and women with children. The latter were encouraged to separate themselves from their children and to go on the transport. But very, very few did this, despite promises that the children would be well provided for in a dedicated children’s block. On July 8, 50 large, strong boys were taken from this camp to BIId as Pipel300 for the camp bigwigs. Two days later in the early afternoon the rest of the Theresienstadt men of our camp went to Blechhammer. In the evening, the mothers with children had to muster, and they were told that they would be transferred to the Gypsy Camp BIle but must first go through the sauna/showers/ as was customary for any transfer from one camp to another. The only strange thing was that this was done by night, when the watchtowers were manned, and the registrar for the Gypsy camp had already retired for the night. And we should not deceive ourselves: they were all led together into the gas. The next day, the rest of the men and women, about 4000, were taken to the gas from the camp with trucks. Trucks had to be used along with a large contingent of SS because it was already known that the mothers with their children, rather than going into the Gypsy camp, had gone to heaven.”

The number of the “gassed” given here—3,752—is the result of a transcription error, since Wolken gave a different number in his report of March 9, 1944 with the title “Camp Images”; according to him, the number gassed was

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298 Ibidem, p. 250.
299 Quarantine Camp BIla.
300 Camp jargon for “errand boy.”
“3,792 Theresienstadters /men, women and children/, who were in our camp and were perfectly healthy.”

According to Wolken, the rest of the “Theresienstadters”—about 4,000 people—are supposed to have been gassed on July 28, 1944 (sic).\textsuperscript{301} These numbers—3,792 and 4,000—were confirmed by the witness in his account “The Fates of the Women and Children.”\textsuperscript{302}

As further sources, Czech cites three books\textsuperscript{303} that only appeared, however, many years after the events in question and are of little value.

6.1.3. The Census of Camp BIIb

Some documents already mentioned, which are apparently at least partly unknown to Czech and the other orthodox historians specializing on the history of CC Auschwitz, enable us to reconstruct the census of Camp Sector BIIb at least in part. These are the series of reports titled “Summary of the Census and Deployment of Prisoners of CC Auschwitz II,” the series “CC Auschwitz II. Labor Deployment,” for the Men’s Camp, as well as the series “Summary of the Census and Deployment of Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” for the Women’s Camp.

The camp census of Sector BIIb, as it can be reconstructed from these documents, is listed in Table 5 of the Appendix. As we will see in Paragraph 6.1.8, this data does not include the prisoners of the “Family Camp” who were assigned to various work crews.

Let’s now take a closer look at the series of documents just mentioned. The “Summary of the Census and Deployment of Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz II” of January 15, 1944\textsuperscript{304} contains a row of data that are explained in more detail by marginal notes in pencil. At that time, the category “unfit for work or deployment” covered 6,292 prisoners, among these 1,960 Jews, who were further divided into the following subcategories:

- “Bedridden sick”: 1,061
- “Invalids”: 560
- “Youth under 14”: 339.

The category “idle prisoners” contains 5,233 prisoners, of these 3,690 in “quarantine.” Among these were 2,315 Jews in the following categories:

- 800 “hardly capable of work”
- 300 “Feb. 10 (44?)”\textsuperscript{305}
- 1,215 “Theresienstadt.”

\textsuperscript{301} AGK, NTN, 88, p. 44.
\textsuperscript{302} Ibidem, p. 51.
\textsuperscript{303} Adler 1955; Kraus/Kulka 1957; Gert 1962.
\textsuperscript{304} GARF, 7021-108-33, p. 124.
\textsuperscript{305} An uninterpretable mark follows, probably the expiration date of the quarantine.
As results from Table 5 in the Appendix (p. 286), there were altogether 2,340 Jews from Theresienstadt in the Men’s Camp on January 31, 1944. On February 15, 1944, however, the total was 2,978, hence (2,978–2,340 =) 638 more. Since on January 15 only 339 Jewish children fell in the category “Youth under 14,” it must be assumed that a minimum of (638 – 339 =) 299 additional children that belonged to this group on January 31 must have been categorized earlier in the Women’s Camp with their mothers. It follows that the figure of January 15 cannot be the total of all the Theresienstadt Jews. Evidently, some of them had been listed in some of the other categories mentioned above.

From the series of documents “CC Auschwitz II. Labor Deployment,” we can glean the following: On April 20, 1944 BIIb counted 210 “Therslg. boys to 14 years old” as well as 1,268 “Therslg. adults H”; on May 3 the number of boys was likewise 210, that of the adults then 1,250, on May 11 the numbers stood at 210 and 1,242, on May 14, 210 and 1,238, on May 15, 210 and 1,235. The next preserved report comes from July 28, 1944. Camp BIIb no longer appears in it, because it had become an entirely women’s camp.

Now, to the numbers of female prisoners according to the series “Summary of the Census and Deployment of Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia.” On April 3, 1944, Camp BIIb counted 215 “Young from Theresienstadt” and 1,685 “Jews from Theresienstadt”; on May 15, the number for these headings stood at 215 and 1,589, on June 5, 215 and 6,422, on June 19, 895 and 5,514, on June 30, 432 and 5,799. The report of June 30 is the last preserved.

The increase in the camp census from 1,589 to 6,637 (female) prisoners in the report of June 5 was through the arrival of (1,736 + 1,871 + 1,437 =) 5,044 Jewesses from Theresienstadt in the transports of May 16, 17 and 19, 1944, which raised the census of the women’s camp to (1,589 + 5,044 =) 6,633. Four more women whose point of origin is unknown arrived, possibly girls born in Camp BIIb. In the report of June 19, 1944, the “young un-

306 K.L. Auschwitz II. Arbeitseinsatz for April 20, 1944. APMO, D-Aul-3a/1a, No. inw. 425/1, p. 3.
307 Ditto, 3 May 1944. APMO, D-Aul-3a/1a, p. 325.
309 Ditto, 14 May 1944. APMO, D-Aul-3a/1a, p. 333.
310 Ditto, 15 May 1944. ibidem, p. 334.
311 Ditto, 28 July 1944. ibidem, p. 18.
313 Ditto, 5 May 15, 1944. ibidem, p. 147.
314 Ditto, May 6, 1944. ibidem, p. 151.
315 Ditto, June 19, 1944. ibidem, p. 155.
316 Ditto, June 30, 1944. ibidem, p. 159.
der 14 years” in the three transports were separately counted under that heading, in which the census under this heading rose from 215 to 895. That is, the number of new arrivals came to (895 – 215 =) 680. The heading “Jews from Theresienstadt” fell from 6,422 to 5,514, that is, by 908; among these were the 680 “young,” including (908 – 680 =) 228 female prisoners, to whose fate I will return later.

6.1.4. The Transports of September and December 1943

For the alleged gassing of March 8, 1944, Czech claims 3,791 victims, upon which she elaborates in a footnote (1989, p. 737):

“According to the author’s calculation, 3791, according to the testimony of Dr. Otto Wolken 3792 persons” (emphasis mine).

In the first German edition of Chronicle, the Polish historian further wrote that, of the total 5,006 prisoners arriving in the two Jewish transports of September 8, 1943, 1,140 had died natural deaths by the end of March 1944, 3,791 were gassed, and 70 would have survived, (Czech 1961, p. 82). Clearly, these data cannot tally precisely, since 5,006 – 1,140 – 70 gives 3,796, not 3,791.

In a later article, Czech applied slight corrections to these numbers: now 1,145 Jews in the Family Camp died natural deaths, 70 were left alive and 3,791 were gassed (1968, p. 203).

The last-given number is clearly in no way the result of some “calculation”: Czech satisfied herself with lifting it from the Vrba-Wetzler report without granting it so much as a mention! Furthermore, the number she gives as having died natural deaths—1,145—stands in direct contradiction with Vrba and Wetzler, who speak of “about 500,” and the number she offers for survivors—70—comes neither from Vrba and Wetzler—”11 pairs of twins,” that is, 22 persons—nor from Wolken, who reported 40 survivors.

Ota Kraus and Erich Kulka come up with still other survivor numbers: 40 in a first phase, then a further 62 (1958, pp. 144, 146: 9 doctors, 1 pharmacist, 12 medical assistants and 40 patients), 102 prisoners in all.

It is not clear from which source Czech got her number of 70 survivors that contradicts all important witness testimony. It is abundantly clear, however, how she calculated the number of those dying natural deaths: 5,006 – 3,791 – 70 =1,145! But this number is completely arbitrary.

Let’s turn to the 3,791 “gassing victims.” As we have seen, this number was taken from the Vrba-Wetzler report, although it talks exclusively of male prisoners, as the authors of the report asserted that about 4,000 male prisoners from Theresienstadt were taken into the camp’s population with the registration numbers 148000-152000. Of these, about 500 are said to
have died during the first months of the quarantine period and 22 survived, so that the number of the “gassed” should have been about 3,480, which comes pretty close to Wolken’s number of 3,792 gassed. Yet in the “Comments” to his daily reports of the changes in the census of Quarantine Camp BIIa for March 8, Wolken himself reported “3,762” without elaboration.317 This number obviously had to do with the prisoners of the family camp who were transferred temporarily on that date to Camp BIIa.

As we saw in the preceding paragraph, there were 2,978 Jewish prisoners from Theresienstadt in male sector of Camp BIIb on January 31, 1944, of them 638 children up to 14 years and 2,340 adults. These numbers cover both the prisoners who belonged to the two transports of September 8, 1943, and those who arrived with the transports of December 16 and 20, 1943. Since altogether these transports contained 4,411 male prisoners, (4,411–2,978 =) 1,433 were missing on January 31, 1944. What was their fate?

An original German document that the orthodox historians hardly know and in any case don’t analyze, the “150000–200000 Numbers Book,” helps us to shine a light in the darkness. This numbers book318 is a record of the changes in the camp population, in which the 50,000 prisoner numbers from 150,000 to 200,000 are contained (the first number was assigned on September 10, 1943, and the last between September 28 and October 7, 1944). The numbers are recorded in 4 columns over 25 lines per page, and next to each number appears an abbreviated code reflecting each prisoner’s change of status, although without any date. As Kazimierz Smolen testified under oath in an affidavit dated December 16, 1947,319 this register contains altogether 36 abbreviations, none of which is in any way suspicious. Among these is no code such as “SB” (special treatment) or “GU” (separated accommodations), which are interpreted by the orthodox historians as code words for “gassing.” Among the more frequently used abbreviations are “üb” (überstellt = transferred), “†” (died), “gefloh.” (geflohen = escaped), “ent.” (entlassen = released), “II üb.” (transferred from Auschwitz II, i.e., Birkenau), “KB” (Krankenbau = infirmary), “Buna” (transferred to Auschwitz-Buna, i.e., Monowitz), “Blechh.” (transferred to Satellite Camp Blechhammer); otherwise, there are abbreviations for 23 more satellite camps of Auschwitz (see Section 7.1.).

Thanks to this document, it is possible to reconstruct the fate of the “disappeared” Jews from the two December transports as follows:

318 APMO, D-Aul-3/1, 2.
319 NOKW-2824, pp. 12-14.
1) Transport of December 16, 1943:
   – 120 prisoners were transferred to satellite camps of Auschwitz, 112 of these to Blechhammer;
   – 60 died in Birkenau;
   – 148 were transferred to other CCs.

2) Transport of December 20, 1943:
   – 136 prisoners were transferred to satellite camps of Auschwitz, 121 of these to Blechhammer;\(^{320}\)
   – 85 died in Birkenau;
   – 371 were transferred to other CCs.

Thus, the fates of 971 prisoners can be traced, of which:
   – 256 were transferred to satellite camps of Auschwitz;
   – 196 died in Birkenau and its satellite camps;
   – 519 were sent to other concentration camps.

Concerning the other 1,149 prisoners, the numbers book reflects no changes in status, which means that they must have remained in Birkenau. They probably numbered among those 1,201 Czech Jews still in Birkenau on September 2, 1944 (see Paragraph 6.1.8) and who were in part evacuated in January 1945. The “numbers book” went on until January 18, 1945.\(^{321}\)

Interestingly, K. Smoleň, who as clerk in the Political Department had access to the numbers book, said nothing about irregularities or falsifications in the maintenance of this register in his affidavit of December 16, 1947, so that one may confidently assume that the data therein accurately reflect reality.

According to Miroslav Kárny, the deaths of 119 male and female prisoners in the Family Camp are recorded in the Auschwitz Death Registries between December 19 and 31, 1943 (Kárny 1997, p. 174). In the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, one finds in fact the names of 62 prisoners of the Family Camp who died in Auschwitz, which are divided up as follows (Kárny 1995; see Tables 11-13 in the Appendix):
   – Transports of Sep. 8, 1943: 16 (14 women and 2 men)
   – Transport of Dec. 16, 1943: 39 (35 women and 4 men)
   – Transport of Dec. 20, 1943: 7 (4 women and 3 men)

Although the Death Registries of Auschwitz for the period from October 7 through December 31, 1943 are preserved in their entirety, Kárny does not

\(^{320}\) According to Piper (1967, p. 27) 112 prisoners from the transport of December 16, 1943 (Registration Numbers 168156-169120) and 123 prisoners from the transport of December 20, 1943 (Registration Numbers 169974-171042) were transferred to Blechhammer.

\(^{321}\) NOKW-2824, pp. 13f.
mention this at all, and in the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews the first death recorded among the Jews from the transports of September and December 1943 that of Ruzena Hojdova, who arrived in Auschwitz on September 8 and died there on October 22 (Death Registry No. 22/43, Registration Number 34711). There is therefore reason to assume that the registration numbers mentioned by M. Kárný cover the entire period from October 7 to December 31, 1943. Under these circumstances, one may conclude that in the period from September 8 to October 6, 1943, for which the death registries are not preserved, at most a few dozen of the prisoners in question died. This is consistent with the number of deaths indicated in the numbers book overall.

On April 20, 1944, that is, after the alleged mass gassing of March 8, there remained in the men’s sector of the Family Camp 1,478 prisoners after the December transports, so that the number of “missing” comes to 

\[ (2,118 - 1,478) = 640 \]

of these about 20% died and 80% were transferred.322

On April 3, 1944, there were 1,900 prisoners in the women’s sector who had arrived in the transports of December. The total number therefore had fallen by 

\[ (2,846 - 1,900) = 946 \]

Obviously one cannot ascribe this massive reduction only to mortality. A comparison with the men’s camp permits the conclusion that the majority of these 946 women must have been transferred.

Let us consider the transports of September. Czech’s number of 1,145 dead is entirely made up out of thin air. As we just saw, according to the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, of the 62 Jews shown to have died from October 7 to December 1943, 16 were members of the September transports.

Even if assuming that the total number of 119 deaths given by M. Kárný is correct, this changes nothing of the magnitude: the number of dead among those brought in the September transports would lie in the range of a few dozen. Furthermore, the following is noted: since the number of prisoners in the men’s sector who arrived with the transports of September 1943 fell by 1,500 between February 15 and April 20, 1944, the reduction of the overall number of prisoners would have amounted to

\[ (2,293 - 1,500) = 793 \]

This would correspond to a reduction of 

\[ (1,500 \div 2,293) \]

65.4% within 65 days, or some 39% per month, which is impossibly high.

According to the former Auschwitz prisoner Hermann Langbein, who had access to the monthly reports of mortality submitted by the SS garrison physician, the mortality came to 13.2% in January 1944, 6.1% in February and 10% in March (Langbein 1965, p. 101). The highest death rate report-

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322 These percentages are derived from the registrations in the numbers book.
ed by Langbein—for January—not only lies far beneath that just mentioned, but is furthermore quite questionable. In the Men’s Camp of Birkenau there were actually 386 deaths reported from January 10 to 15,\textsuperscript{323} and 257 from January 27 to January 31.\textsuperscript{324} Therefore there were in these eleven days 643 deaths, and this from a camp population of about 21,000. Extrapolating from this, we arrive at a monthly death rate of 8.6%.

The irresistible conclusion thus arises that the majority of the 1,500 missing male prisoners—presumably about 80%, as also in the case of the transports of December 1943—were transferred; this likewise applies to the missing female prisoners.

M. Kárný published two documents that concern two female prisoners (a Czech and a Hollander). As may be inferred from the registration numbers involved, both arrived in the transport of September 8, 1943. The following remarks are found in the documents (Kárný 1997, pp. 188f.):

“Two of the preserved work cards of female prisoners of the Theresienstädter Family Camp in Birkenau with annotation as to their death on March 8, 1944. On March 8/9, 1944 3,791 Jews from Theresienstadt—men, women and children—were killed in the gas chambers of Crematoria II and III. The originals are in the Center for Preservation of Historical Documentation Collections in Moscow, the copies are in the archive of the State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau. “

The Czech historian therefore cites these documents as evidence for the reality of the alleged gassing of March 8, 1944. He carefully avoids mentioning the total number of work cards that indicate that their bearers died on that day. According to the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, actually only three prisoners died on March 8, 1944 (see Table 11 in the Appendix). One may therefore conclude with confidence that the number of documented deaths for that day very likely reflected the average mortality during that period. In this context, the fact is interesting that neither of the two documents contains the abbreviation “S.B.” or the term “special treatment.” Kárný actually admits this (ibidem, p. 183):

“The notation ‘special treatment after six months’ appeared on the manifest, but not on the prisoners’ cards and not on the index cards that the prisoners held in their hands.”

This manifest with these alleged annotations has not in fact yet been made available.

\textsuperscript{323} Übersicht über Anzahl und Einsatz der Häftlinge des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz II. 15.1.1944. GARF, 7021-108-33, p. 137.

\textsuperscript{324} Ditto, 31.1.1944, ibidem, p. 125.
6.1.5. The “Gassing” of the Jews of the Family Camp: A Historically Credible Notion?

The Family Camp of Birkenau was erected, according to Kárný, because Himmler wanted it to be visited by a delegation of the International Red Cross. This visit was supposed to happen concurrently with that of the Theresienstadt Ghetto that Himmler had permitted in May 1944 and which in fact occurred on June 23 of that year (ibidem, pp. 213, 228). The Red Cross is said to have not used the opportunity of a visit in the Family Camp in Birkenau; it allegedly made no such effort, so that, according to Kárný, the ‘Birkenau Work Camp’ in the form of the Theresienstadter Family Camp was superfluous and so was liquidated (ibidem, pp. 236f.).

Although this hypothesis—unsupported by even a single document—provides an explanation for the creation of the Family Camp, it does not explain its elimination. It would have made no sense to impose a six-months quarantine of the transports of September and December 1943, and to follow that with a “special treatment” while the negotiations between Himmler and the Red Cross over the permission for the visit to Theresienstadt were still in progress. For if one accepts the hypothesis just summarized, the Family Camp would have under all circumstances to have been kept until the date of the visit, and this date was unknown.

Even less sensible is the assertion that the prisoners arriving in the transports of September 8, 1943 were gassed.

As we have just seen, of the 3,861 Jews of this transport still alive on March 8, 1944, 3,791 are said to have been driven into the gas chambers on that date. Only 70 prisoners fit for work, that is 1.8%, were left alive. 933 persons over 60 as well as 256 children under 15 belonged to the two transports in question (ibidem, p. 150), therefore 1,189 who were certainly unfit for work, or 23.7% of the entire group. 1,504 persons over 65 of age and 615 children under 15 belonged to the two transports of December 1943 (Kryl 1995, p. 74), therefore altogether 2,119 of the 5,007 deportees,325 which yields a percentage of 42.3% persons unfit for work. Moreover, 775 male prisoners in these two transports, as well as some thousand women were transferred to other camps. According to the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, 426 of them survived the war (see Tables 6f.).

Thus, the following situation arises: Even though one and the same fate, “special treatment” supposedly befell the transports of September and December 1943 after the six-month quarantine, the survivors from the September transports were all gassed with the exception of 70 capable of work,

325 4,964 of these prisoners were registered at Auschwitz; the remaining 43 presumably died en route or escaped.
while of the survivors from the December transports at least (775 +466 =) 1,241 prisoners were spared as fit for work. It all becomes even more un-
believable since the September transports contained 3,270 individuals fit 
for work between 16 and 55 (Kryl 1995, p. 73), while there were only 
1,760 persons “entirely fit for work” among those arriving in December, to 
which one must add 1,126,\(^326\) so that the total comes to 2,886. In the first 
case the SS would have spared the lives of only 2.1% of the 3,270 inmates 
fit for work, in the second case on the other hand 43% of 2,886 fit inmates!

Finally, the following must be considered: Among the 40 survivors rec-
dered in the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews were Hana 
Heitlerova, born January 16, 1930, and Otto Deutelbaum, born April 16, 
1933. Among the 426 recognized survivors of the December transports 
were 15 children born in 1930, 6 in 1931 and 3 in 1932; there were more-
over a pair of twins born in 1933 and two children born in 1939.

6.1.6. The Cremation of the Bodies of Those “Gassed” on March 8, 
1944.

Czech asserts that the 3,791 survivors of the transports of September 8, 
1943 were gassed and cremated in Crematoria II and III, but O. Wolken 
mentions only cremation in Crematorium III. According to a secret report 
of a member of the secret resistance movement of Auschwitz, Józef Cy-
rankiewicz, “on the day after [after the alleged gassing] black smoke” 
poured forth from the chimneys of the crematoria.\(^327\) In reality, however, 
the furnaces of Crematoria II and III would have to have remained in use 
for another five days in order to convert the bodies of all the alleged vic-
tims into ashes. What in fact was their throughput capacity at the time?

On February 24, 1944, the SS garrison administration sent a letter to the 
Central Construction Office on the subject “Crematoria of Birkenau,” in 
which they requested the delivery of 20 bags of refractory mortar, 200 fire-
bricks and 200 firebrick arch-stones “for urgent repairs in the cremato-
ria.”\(^328\) The letter was received by the Central Construction Office on Feb-
bruary 29, as may be seen from the stamp applied thereto. The Central Con-
struction Office for its part had to order the material from the Topf Com-
pany, which would have taken several weeks. Several more weeks would 
elapse before the material would arrive in Auschwitz.

\(^{326}\) Kryl 1995, p. 73, p. 74. It says there that, of 5,005 deportees, 1,504 were older than 65 
and 615 younger than 15 (among the latter 115 under 5 years); the number of the “com-
pletely work-capable” ran to 1,760. It is clear that the remaining 1,126 must have be-
longed to the “work-capable” age groups.

\(^{327}\) Photocopy of this message in: Kárný 1997, p. 149.

\(^{328}\) RGVA, 502-1-313, p. 13.
With reference to a letter of March 10, Construction Superintendent Jothann specified in a letter to the Topf Company of March 25 on the subject of “Auschwitz PoW Camp, Crematoria. Utilization of Exhaust Gases”:329 “Crematoria II and III and eventually also IV and V come into the question.”330 On May 4, 1944, Jothann requested the camp headquarters of Birkenau to send the civilian employee Jährling to visit the crematoria, because he was “instructed to take over supervision of the repair efforts in the crematoria,”331 which means that the repairs also—or even primarily—concerned Crematoria II and III. On May 9, a similar inquiry was made for the Koehler Company (which completed the flues along with the chimneys of the crematoria), “because the Koehler Company is in charge of urgent repair work in the crematoria”332.

When one considers the usual pace at which the bureaucratic interactions between the Central Construction Office and the Topf Company proceeded,333 one can be sure that the “urgent repairs” ordered on February 24, 1944 were undertaken no earlier than the middle of May. In such circumstances, the cremation of almost 3,800 bodies on March 8 is simply unimaginable.

6.1.7. The Transport to Heydebreck

As we have already seen, Wolken reported that the SS put about the rumor that the survivors of both September transports were transferred to Camp Heydebreck (today Polish Kędzierzyn). In Heydebreck-Cosel (today Kędzierzyn-Koźle), a place about 40 km east of Gleiwitz, there was a “Blechhammer Jewish Forced-Labor Camp.” According to the Encyclopedic Informator of the Central Commission for Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland, in all 29,000 “Jews from Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland were admitted” to that camp, “among them even women and children.” (Główna Komisja… 1979, p. 225). The transfer of the Jews unfit for labor from Theresienstadt therefore had nothing unlikely about it. Blechhammer was a common destination for Jews from the Family Camp: not only were the 233 prisoners of the transports of December 1943 men-

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329 Its purpose was to heat water for a shower installation.
330 RGVA, 502-1-313, p. 11.
331 RGVA, 502-1-83, p. 380.
333 In keeping with usual bureaucratic practice, Topf answered the inquiry of the Central Construction Office with a cost estimate; for their part, the Central Construction Office had to place the order in writing and send the Topf Company the waybills bearing Speer’s countersignature (Speer-Marke), so that the material could be shipped by rail. In the case of ordering refractory materials not produced by the Topf Company, they turned to another company such as the Collmener Firebrick Company in Colditz, which then sent the desired material to Auschwitz instead of to the Topf Company.
tioned in the numbers book sent there, but many of the Jews arriving in subsequent transports from Theresienstadt as well. In August 1944, there were about 4,000 prisoners in Blechhammer, 99% of them Jews.334 After the war’s end, at least 147 Czech Jews were liberated there; six of them had been deported to Lodz in October 1941 and from there onward to Auschwitz, 29 had arrived with the transports of December 1943, and 112 with later transports (Kárný 1995). This means that the number of Czech Jews sent to this camp must have been at least 345.

At war’s end, the surviving Jews were scattered among more than 120 municipalities, which I list below in alphabetic order:

Allach   
Altenburg  
Argenau  
Arnstadt  
Augsburg  
Auschwitz  
Bart  
Beehndorf  
Bergen-Belsen  
Berlin  
Bilroda  
Birnbäumel  
Bismarckhütte  
Bissingen  
Blechhammer  
Braunschweig  
Bromberg  
Brünnlitz  
Buchenwald  
Christianstadt  
Dachau  
Danzig  
Deutsch Eylau  
Dora  
Dorbeck  

Allach   
Altenburg  
Argenau  
Arnstadt  
Augsburg  
Auschwitz  
Bart  
Beehndorf  
Bergen-Belsen  
Berlin  
Bilroda  
Birnbäumel  
Bismarckhütte  
Bissingen  
Blechhammer  
Braunschweig  
Bromberg  
Brünnlitz  
Buchenwald  
Christianstadt  
Dachau  
Danzig  
Deutsch Eylau  
Dora  
Dorbeck  

Hirschburg  
Eichmannsdorf  
Feldafing  
Flossenbürg  
Freiberg  
Friedland  
Fürstengrube  
Ganacker  
Georgental  
Glebe  
Gleiwitz  
Glewe  
Golleschau  
Görllitz  
Groß-Rosen  
Grünburg  
Gunskirchen  
Gusen  
Gutovo  
Guttau  
Halberstadt  
Haselbek  
Haselhorst  
Hersching  
Heydebreck  
Hirschburg  
Holzbach  
Holhausen  
Jamlitz  
Janina  
Jaworzno  
Judowa  
Kattowitz  
Kaufering  
Kochstadt  
Korben  
Kratzau  
Kudova  
Kurzbach  
Landsberg  
Landschut  
Langenstein  
Leipzig  
Leitmeritz  
Lensing  
Lobositz  
Magdeburg  
Malchow  
Mauthausen  
Melk  
Mercin  
Mersenburg  
Merzdorf  
Meuselwitz  
Monowitz  
Moorburg  
Mühldorf  
Neuengamme  
Neurohau  
Neustrelitz  
Niederorschel  
Nikolai  
Oederan  
Ohrdrufl  
Oranienburg  
Parsnice  
Platting  
Praust  
Raguhn  
Ravensbrück  
Remsdorf  
Rezow  
Saaz  
Salzwedel  
Scharfenstein  
Schlesiersee  
Schwarzheide  
Scherwin  
Slezsko  
Sosnowitz  
Steinort  
Strasburg/WPr  
Stutthof  
Taucha  
Theresienstadt335  
Trachenberg  
Trebschau  
Türkheim  
Vöcklerbruck  
Vratislav  
Waldenburg  
Warschau  
Weisswasser  
Wels  
Willischthal  
Wöbelling  
Zelle (Aue)  

Some of these places were located in the area around Blechhammer, such as Merzdorf (Mierzyce) with 44 survivors; Friedland (Mierzóstów) with 60 survivors or Gleiwitz with 83 survivors. One survivor was liberated in Heydebreck. This was Mayer Jan, born in 1925, deported from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz on September 28, 1943.

334 AGK, NTN, 155, p. 96, Geheimer Bericht über die Lagestärke des KL Auschwitz.
335 From April 20 between 12,000 and 14,000 prisoners from the evacuated concentration camps were transferred to Theresienstadt.
On the other hand, the prisoners transferred from Birkenau went first into Quarantine Camp BIIa, where they remained “in preparation for transport.” This results from the series of daily reports on “work deployments.” O. Wolken himself explained that on July 10, 1944 the men fit for work brought into Camp BIIa two days before were sent to Blechhammer. M. Kárný writes of this (1997, pp. 221f.):

“At this time, July 10, 1944 at the latest, more Theresienstadter men from Auschwitz were assigned to work details, specifically to the Blechhammer Concentration Camp. They went by truck. Along the way they saw the infamous name Heydebreck.”

6.1.8. The “Liquidation” of the Family Camp (July 1944)

As we have seen, on June 30, 1944, there were 6,231 Jewesses in the women’s sector of the “Family Camp,” of these 432 under 15 years of age. In the men’s sector, there were 1,445 Jews on May 15, 1944, of these 210 under 15 years. The decline in the camp census in the period April 20 to May 15 came to 33—almost entirely the result of deaths, so that one may infer a death rate of one person per day. The population of the women’s camp fell by 96 in the period April 3 through May 15, which amounts to an average death rate of 2 persons per day. But from June 5 to June 30, the census of the women’s camp sank by 405 from 6,637 to 6,231. From June 19 to June 30 a decline of 178 from 6,409 to 6,231 prisoners was recorded. The report of the series “Summary of Numbers and Deployment of the Female Prisoners of Auschwitz Concentration Camp, Upper Silesia” covers the period from June 20 to June 30 and offers us a complete account of the changes in the census of the women’s camp. It is certain that the 178 female prisoners mentioned above did not all die, because in the period in question 126 deaths were recorded in the whole women’s camp. Just as certainly they were not gassed or executed,\(^\text{336}\) released or transferred. So, what did happen to them?

According to my analysis, the explanation is as follows:

In the report mentioned above the prisoners are divided into two major categories: those fit for work (19,200) and those unfit for work (11,678). The second, to which the prisoners officially designated as “incapable of work or deployment” belonged, was further divided into six categories, of which two pertain to the “Family Camp” (“children from Theresienstadt” and “Jews from Theresienstadt”). One knows after all with certainty that the male as well as the female prisoners of the Family Camp normally

\(^{336}\) The *Summary* mentioned above contains in the section “Losses” the heading “S.B.,” under which 225 female prisoners fall. Czech has nothing to report of gassing or execution of small groups of Jewesses from the Family Camp, and no witness testimony asserts any such thing. I will explore this question in Section 7.4.
worked in different crews; here are a few of them: weaving, railcar crew, potato-peel crew, delousing crew, road construction, stone carriers, canal cleaners, sickbay–infirmary, surveying crew (Kárný 1997, pp. 159f.). The prisoners assigned to these crews obviously counted as “fit for work” and were counted in that category. This means that, while they were quartered in the Family Camp, they did not count as “unfit for work” as the other occupants. The reduction in the number of female prisoners by 178 can therefore be explained by the change in their administrative status by virtue of their assignment to a work crew. This applies to the majority of the mentioned 406 female prisoners.

The census of the men’s sector rose by 2,345 with the arrival of the three transports of May 1944. With the 1,445 prisoners already present in that sector on May 15, a total number of 3,790 results. Therefore, the census of the Family Camp on June 30, 1944 must have been around 10,000 persons.

According to Kraus and Kulka about 1,000 prisoners fit for work were subjected to a selection and sent to Schwarzeheide via Sachsenhausen, “and only 220 survived Schwarzheide.” A further 500 prisoners were transferred to Germany, and 80 boys between 14 and 16 were selected “as apprentices for the factories in the Reich.” Furthermore, 2,000 female prisoners fit for labor were sent to Hamburg and Stutthof. The overall number amounted thus to 3,580 (Kraus/Kulka 1958, p. 148). If one accepted the gassing hypothesis, the number of victims accordingly would have come to 6,400, and not 7,000 as Czech asserts.

The purported gassing of these Jews fit for work on July 10 and 11, 1944 would seem even more unlikely than that of March 8. Czech’s sources are, first, the just-mentioned testimony by Wolken and, second, the book by Kraus and Kulka, from which Czech (in part) drew her data concerning the transfer of the prisoners fit for work.

The uncertainty of the author of the *Chronicle* is also reflected in the terminology she uses: The victims were sent “into the crematorium” (which?) and “into the gas chambers” (of which crematorium?). The secret resistance movement of Auschwitz, which had smuggled some reports of the alleged mass gassing of March 8, 1944 out of the camp (such as that cited above by Cyrankiewicz), remained silent as to this massacre, although it is said to have resulted in an even greater number of victims. This is surprising, to say the least. As M. Kárný has pointed out, the Vrba-Wetzler Report had actually aroused much attention from mid-June 1944, not just in the Allied and neutral press, but above all from eminent figures in the Czechoslovakian government in exile in London. These feared, in this case following the report, that the Jews who had arrived at Auschwitz
in the December transports would be gassed when the six-month quarantine period expired on June 20, and directed warnings and threats to the German government (Kárný 1997, pp. 229-233).

On June 16, 1944, the German radio monitoring service intercepted a report concerning the radio transmission of a speech given in London on the day before. The report stated (ibidem, p. 231):

“Reported to London: The German authorities in Czechoslovakia have ordered that 3000 Czechoslovakian Jews are to be exterminated in gas chambers in Birkenau on or about June 20. These 3000 Czechoslovakian Jews arrived in Birkenau in December of last year from the concentration camp of Theresienstadt on the Elbe. 4000 Czechoslovakian Jews who were brought to Birkenau from Theresienstadt in December 1943 were murdered in gas chambers on March 7.”

After so much publicity it is clear that Himmler (assuming that gassing of humans was a fact) would have made sure that the Jews of the Family Camp remained unharmed, and so to demonstrate that Vrba’s and Wetzler’s prophecy was not fulfilled. There was also the risk that the Red Cross, alerted by the shrill warning note, would seek permission from Himmler for a visit to the Jews in the Family Camp. Furthermore, it would have been in the interests of the secret resistance movement of Auschwitz to send a detailed account to London to confirm the prediction of the Vrba-Wetzler report. Contrary to all logic, however, Himmler ordered the prisoners of the Family Camp to be gassed, according to the official narrative, and the resistance movement failed to decry this crime in a report—and it is certain that there was no such report.

Among those members of the crematorium staff, Miklos Nyiszli is to my knowledge the only one who reported the (supposed) end of the Family Camp. Here I translate [into Italian—subsequently retranslated.—Ed.] the Hungarian original text of the passage in question (Nyiszli 1946, p. 65):

“Their number has fallen to 12000 in a short time. Today, on the day of the liquidation, 1500 still-work-capable men and women as well as 8 doctors are picked out. The others are brought to Crematoria III and IV. The next day, the Czech camp, occupied for two years, is depopulated. Everything is again quiet in the two crematoria, too. I see a truck loaded with ashes as it departs the crematorium yard and heads in the direction of Weichsel. In one stroke the camp population has fallen by 10000 people, the archive of the CC will extend one more page for that.”

Apart from a chronological mistake (the Family Camp had been established about 10 months and not two years previously) and the false statement of the camp census (this was at the time about 10,000 and not 12,000, and the number of the transferred prisoners fit for labor ran about 3,580 and not about 1,500), Nyiszli asserts that about 10,000 persons were gassed
and cremated in Crematoria III and IV over the course of a few days. Such an assertion is not the product of a concrete experience, but rather merely the result of a simple mathematical calculation. For Nyiszli every crematorium actually possessed a capacity of 5,000 corpses per day (ibidem, p. 39). That would have meant that Crematoria IV and V, which each had eight muffles, had the same capacity as Crematoria II and III with their 15 muffles each! Anyway, figured Nyiszli, if 10,000 bodies are converted to ashes in two crematoria, the time required had to be one day!

In reality, the cremation of 10,000 or 7,000 corpses (the latter number was given by Czech) in these two crematoria would have taken 18 (or 13) days, if they were operated around the clock for the entire time!

Furthermore, Nyiszli’s account stands in contradiction to the orthodox narrative on an important point: Although he claims to have spoken with Dr. Heller,337 the head physician of the Family Camp (ibidem, p. 66), he knows nothing of the six months’ quarantine and its concluding “special treatment.” And this even though—according to Kárný—all prisoners of the Family Camp became aware of the alleged gassing of March 8 after it had happened (Kárný 1997, p. 183). Rather, asserts Nyiszli, Dr. Mengele ordered the gassing of the Jews of Camp BIIb, because they had become incapable of work (Nyiszli 1946, p. 63):

“The old, the younger who had lost their strength after 2 years in the CC, and the children of the Czech part of the camp who had wasted away to their bones must vacate their places for the new arrivals who are capable of work.”

After the liquidation of the Family Camp in Auschwitz in which the prisoners admitted with the transports of September 1943 to May 1944 had been housed, one would have had to expect that only 80 boys between 14 and 16, as well as a few pairs of twins would have remained. But according to the camp resistance movement, 1,396 male Czech Jews were still at Auschwitz: 289 in Auschwitz I, 175 in Auschwitz II, as well as 737 in Auschwitz III; the number of female Czech-Jewish prisoners came to 195 according to the same source.

It is true that some Czech Jews from Theresienstadt were deported to Auschwitz earlier than September 8, 1943, but the number registered at Auschwitz from all earlier transports amounted to only 1,105, while on September 2, 1944 some 1,201 Czech Jews still remained in Auschwitz. Despite the general evacuation of the camp, 147 prisoners were still there on liberation day who had arrived with the transports from between May

337 Dr. Otto Heller was deported to Auschwitz on September 6, 1943, where he received the registration number 146703. Although he was spared in both of the alleged gassings of prisoners of the Family Camp, the memorial book of the deportation of the Czech Jews shows that he died in Auschwitz, without the disclosure of any particulars of his death; it is therefore implied that he was “gassed.” Kárný 1995, Vol. II, p. 1211.
1943 and September 1944, and of these no fewer than 118 had been born between 1886 and 1927, which means that they were between 17 and 58 years old at the time of the “liquidation” of the Family Camp. There is therefore ample reason to assume that a major part of the mentioned 1,201 inmates had gotten to Auschwitz via the pertinent transports. In fact, of the 147 remaining in the camp at liberation, fully 80 belonged to the transports of December 1943, and 10 to the transports of September of that year.

The reason for vacating (this expression is more fitting than “liquidation”) the Camp BIIb lay without doubt in connection with the massive influx of Hungarian Jews. As already shown, the administration of this part of the camp was transferred from the men’s camp and became the women’s section of the transit camp of Birkenau, where the Hungarian Jews as well as the Jews from the Lodz ghetto were quartered for a certain period of time. Since they were designated for transfer to other camps, they were not registered (see on this Mattogno 2001 and 2003b).

6.1.9. The Dead and the Survivors

In the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, the names of prisoners who survived the deportation are also shown. For the transport of September 8, 1943, 40 survivors are listed, 14 of them men and 26 women. Among those deported in the transport of December 16 there were 266 survivors according to this source (106 men and 160 women), among those carried in the transport of December 20, 469 (203 men and 266 women; see Tables 6f. in the Appendix).

It bears emphasizing that in the memorial book only the names of the deported Czech Jews who were deported to Theresienstadt and from there to Auschwitz (as well as other places) are listed. Therefore, it contains no information about Jews of other nationalities who were sent to Auschwitz by way of Theresienstadt. In the September transports, however, there were also 127 German, 92 Austrian and 11 Dutch Jews included (Kárný 1997, p. 133). In the transports of May 1944 only 2,543 of the total 7,503 deported Jews were of Czech nationality, while 3,125 German, 1,276 Austrian and 559 Dutch Jews belong among the rest (ibidem, p. 215).338

Furthermore, the lists of survivors are not complete. Despite my limited capabilities to investigate this matter, I have discovered about 50 Czech Jews transferred to Stutthof or Dachau and there registered who were summarily numbered among the dead (read: “gassed”) of Auschwitz in the memorial book. Of these, four belonged to the transport of December 15, 1943 and five to that of December 18 of that year (see Tables 8-10 in the Appendix).

338 The number of non-Czech Jews in the transports of December 1943 is not shown.
In the memorial book, 366 mostly female Jewish-Czech prisoners are mentioned as liberated in Bergen-Belsen, but in contrast to this, a list compiled by the Czechoslovak Jewish Committee and published in *Bulletin 14* (May-June 1945) contains the names of 610 Czech Jewesses.\(^{339}\)

In Paragraph 6.1.5. I pointed out the children among the survivors, and there are still other, no-less-revealing cases.

Ruth Elias (Huppertova), who was deported from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz on December 20, 1943 and there had received the registration number 73643, was freed in Taucha at the end of the war. Later she wrote a book in which she described what a cunning trick she played in escaping the “selection” (for the gas chamber) despite being a “woman in the eighth month of pregnancy.” When she had to parade stark naked in front of Dr. Mengele, she arranged for young female comrades fit for labor to walk in front of her so that Mengele wouldn’t notice her, and so included her in the group of those capable of working! But that wasn’t all. The female prisoners selected for work went to the women’s camp, where they were received by hostile Polish and Slovakian women who had been incarcerated for a long time. These were so cruel that they had sent back (that is, to “gassing”) a certain Mrs. Braun, who had hidden her infant in a basket. Since the selected prisoners were subjected to a “gynecological” examination to find pieces of jewelry possibly “hidden in the vagina,” it was found out that Ruth Elias was in the eighth month of her pregnancy—but no bad consequences befell her! (Elias 1988, pp. 156-161)

The author pulled these stupid fairy tales from somewhere better left unnamed, because she would not admit that a pregnant woman would not in any case have ended up in the “gas chambers,” but rather simply was transferred from Auschwitz to another place.

Sara Weissova, born April 8, 1876, was deported on April 28, 1942 to Zamość and from there onward on an unknown date to Auschwitz, where she was normally registered despite her age of 66 or 67, and she died there on December 27, 1943 (Kárny 1995, Vol. I, p. 315).

Even more extraordinary is the case of Minna Grossova, born on Sept. 20, 1874. On October 19, 1942, she was deported to Treblinka (an alleged “pure extermination camp”), and died on December 30, 1943 in Auschwitz. Despite her 68 years, she survived not only Treblinka, but also at least one selection in Auschwitz (*ibidem*, p. 393).

Dinah Gottliebova,\(^{340}\) born on January 21, 1923, was deported to Auschwitz on September 8, 1943. Since she was a painter, she was made

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\(^{339}\) See Website [http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Holocaust/](http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Holocaust/).

assistant to Dr. Mengele, for whom she drew anatomical illustrations. Although she thereby was privy to the “unspeakable secrets” of Mengele, Gottliebova was neither gassed nor otherwise killed, but instead was deported to Ravensbrück and from there to a satellite camp of Neustadt Gleve, where she was liberated in May 1945. She later moved to Paris and emigrated to the USA in 1947. In the memorial book of the deportation of Czech Jews, Dinah Gottliebova was not even mentioned once.

The allegedly very small number of survivors merits some comment. This is an officially accepted number, which is supposed to arouse the impression that the mass gassing of the members of the transport of March 8, 1944 is a reality. But how many survivors of the transport in question have not disclosed themselves to the local authorities and revealed that they were still alive? How many of them never returned to their countries of origin, but instead (like Dinah Gottliebova) emigrating to the USA or other countries—and often from there to Israel? In addition, how many of them died from infestation and privation in that terrible spring of 1945 just before liberation of the western concentration camps?

There is no doubt that the overall death rate of those transferred from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz was very high. In the memorial book of the deportation of the Czech Jews next to the—already mentioned—deaths in Auschwitz, a further 520 deaths are mentioned, of which about 500 occurred in Dachau (3 in Kaufering, one in Holzhausen and the rest in unknown places), while only 77 of those in Dachau are said to have survived. In Paragraph 6.1.6 we saw that the Czech-Jewish prisoners were scattered over more than 120 places, including camps in which at the beginning of 1945 very high death rates occurred: Stutthof, Mauthausen, Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and above all Bergen-Belsen, where in 1945 after liberation 610 of the Jews in question were still alive—but how many had fallen victim to the devastating typhus epidemic raging there? And how many Jews from Theresienstadt died in the other 120 places? A dark irony of fate ordained that an unknown number of those included died right in Theresienstadt, since many prisoners evacuated from the western camps were pushed back there.

6.1.10. The Transport of October 7, 1943

I would like to close this chapter with the discussion of a further alleged gassing of a Jewish transport from Theresienstadt, which allegedly occurred on October 7, 1943. Under this date, Czech writes (1989, p. 623):

“With a transport of the RSHA, 1260 Jewish children and their 53 custodians are transferred from Theresienstadt. They are killed on the same day in the gas chambers.”
The children in question, 1,200 in number plus 20 custodians, arrived in Theresienstadt from Bialystok on August 24, 1943 (Klibanski 1995, p. 93).

According to the manifest “Dn/a”\textsuperscript{341} 1,195 children and 53 custodians were sent somewhere else on October 5, 1943, but there is no indication whatsoever that its destination was Auschwitz. Neither in the Vrba-Wetzler report nor in any other report of the secret resistance movement of the camp is the slightest mention of it to be found. Bronka Klibanski writes merely that the above-mentioned manifest is the only trace of this transport, and “only after the war did one hear that they were all sent to Auschwitz and there promptly killed in the gas chambers” (ibidem, p. 94).

The only source for this assertion is the more-than-dubious witness testimony of a Noah Zabludowitsch, which is kept in the archives of Yad Vashem, Jerusalem. Although Klibanski also refers to Czech’s Chronicle, the only “evidence” Czech adduces for the arrival of that transport in Auschwitz is the “Dn/a” manifest itself! This is an illustrative example of how the orthodox Holocaust scholars cite each other and support themselves with the most questionable sources.

6.2. The Selection and Alleged Gassing of the Gypsies of August 2, 1944

6.2.1. Czech’s Historical Reconstruction

According to the Chronicle of Auschwitz, 2,897 Gypsies who lived in the so-called Gypsy Family Camp in Camp Sector BIIe were gassed on August 2, 1944.

On July 30, 1944, the population of Camp Sector BIIe stood at 1,518 prisoners (1989, p. 833). On August 1, it had climbed to 2,815. Czech explained this thusly (ibidem, p. 837):

“This is probably the total number of all men and women.”

On August 2, the number of inmates of Camp BIIe grew to 2,885, but the total number of Gypsies (including those in Camps BIIa, BIIId and BIIf) was 2,898 persons (per Czech “probably … men and women”; ibidem).

Czechs historical reconstruction proceeds as follows (ibidem, p. 838):

“In the afternoon an empty freight train pulls up at the train ramp in Birkenau. 1408 Gypsies of both sexes from CC Auschwitz [Birkenau] who were selected from Camp BIIe and Blocks 10 and 11 of the Main Camp are brought along. They are supposed to be kept alive and for that reason are transferred to other camps. Those leaving bid goodbyes through the fence to those Gypsies left behind in Camp BIIe. Toward 7PM the train leaves the ramp in Birkenau. In the

\textsuperscript{341} Transport Dn/a. “Special service from Theresienstadt departed on October 5, 1943.” Klibanski 1995, pp. 102f. The list may be found on the Website www.zabludow.com/Bialystockchildrenlist.htm
train are 918 men, including 105 boys from nine to 14 years of age and 490 women. Destination of the train is CC Buchenwald [...] After evening roll call, the camp in CC Auschwitz II [Birkenau] is locked down and a curfew is ordered in the Gypsy Family Camp BIIe. Camp BIIe as well as a few further barracks housing Gypsies are surrounded by armed SS men. Trucks enter the camp with which 2897 defenseless women, men and children are driven to the gas chambers in the crematorium."

Right from the start it is notable that the number of the allegedly gassed is arrant nonsense, arithmetically speaking: if there were 2,898 Gypsies in total in Birkenau and 1,408 were transferred, how could the number of the “gassed” then have come to 2,897? The number obviously would have been (2,898 – 1,408 =) 1,490.

6.2.2. The Documents

As to the fluctuations in the number of Gypsies in Birkenau, airtight documentary sources are available, specifically the series of daily reports on “work deployment” of the Men’s Camp Auschwitz II (Birkenau).

On July 30, 1944, the “Gypsy Camp Census” came to 1,518. On August 1 (the report for July 31 is missing) it came to 2,815, on August 2 to 2,885. On August 3 the heading “Gypsy Camp” no longer appears, and 1,408 Gypsies are now placed under the heading “Gyps. Transfer” in connection with Camp BIIe.

Thus, to all appearances (2,885 – 1,408 =) 1,477 Gypsies have disappeared from the camp population: What happened to them?

Before we can answer this question, we must consider another question closely related to it: is Czech’s above interpretation of the relevant documents correct?

6.2.3. Interpretation of the Documents

Between the end of July and the beginning of August 1944 the Men’s Camp of Auschwitz II encompassed the following sections: Bla, BIIa, BIIc, BIIe, BIIg. All these sections are shown with these designations in the reports of “work deployment.”

Both male and female Gypsies were quartered in Camp Sector BIIe, so that on occasion it was also called the “Gypsy Family Camp.” As logic would suggest, the men were listed as inmates in the Men’s Camp, and the women as such in the Women’s Camp, so that before August 3, Camp Sector BIIe never appeared in the series of reports on “work deployment.” The

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male prisoners of this camp were included under another heading, which bore the legend “Gypsy Family Camp.”

As we have seen, the number of the Gypsies rose on August 1, 1944 from 1,518 to 2,815. Where did the additional (2,815 – 1,518 =) 1,297 Gypsies come from? Czech assumes that it was all Gypsy women—but then, why would they have been shown as a component of the men’s camp? This hypothesis is entirely unrealistic! Czech’s assumption is contradicted by a series of “Strength Reports” of Camp Sector “B.II/e (Women),” which was the women’s sector of the Gypsy Camp. The series goes from July 16 to 31, 1944. The report of July 31, 1944 mentions a strength of 3,422 female Gypsies, for which reason the increase in the Gypsy Camp from 1,518 to 2,815 persons between July 30 and August 1, 1944 cannot be explained by an overall representation of men and women, as Czech proposes.

Gerald Reitlinger has already indicated that the Gypsies from the women’s sector of Camp BIIe were transferred to Ravensbrück on August 1, 1944 (Reitlinger 1992, p. 488). The source quoted by the English-Jewish historian confirms in fact that a pertinent transport left Auschwitz on August 1 and arrived in Ravensbrück on August 3, and one reads there the explanation (Het Nederlandsche… 1952, p. 107):

“The transport arriving on Aug. 3, 44 from CC Auschwitz consisted entirely of the Gypsy females still alive from Camp Birkenau.”

The number of Gypsies transferred in this transport is unknown, quite as it is unknown whether still other transports of Gypsies departed for other camps. There is therefore nothing to refute the assumption that all 3,422 women present in the women’s sector of Gypsy Camp BIIe were transferred to other camps. What documentary basis, however, might be cited to establish that any of these women was gassed?

Czech’s statement that 918 Gypsy males and 490 Gypsy females were transferred to Buchenwald is wrong, since 918 male Gypsies probably entered that camp, but no female Gypsies. The only source cited by Czech is a letter by the Garrison Physician Weimar of the Waffen SS of August 5, 1944 on the subject “Gypsy Transport of Aug. 3, 44 from CC Auschwitz,” in which 918 Gypsies are mentioned. Of these 105 belonged to the cohorts 1930–1935 (9–14 years old), while 2 were over 65 years old.346 (As an aside, one wonders how these children and old people had escaped the “gas chambers!”)

Also in the “record of new admissions from July 1, 1944” of CC Buchenwald—under dateline August 3—a single transport of 918 “Gypsies

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346 This document was mentioned by Czech in the first German edition of the Kalendarium (1964, p. 113).
from CC Auschwitz” is mentioned. Finally, a report of the Dutch Red Cross confirms the arrival of a single Gypsy transport in Buchenwald on August 3. The new arrivals were assigned the registration numbers 74084-74998 (915 numbers; apparently three Gypsies either died or escaped during the transport). This document also explains that the new arrivals came from the “Gypsy Camp” of Birkenau and that the female Gypsies had been sent to Ravensbrück (Het Nederlandsche..., Part VI, pp. 39f.). Since only this single Gypsy transport with the mentioned number of prisoners arrived in Buchenwald, it is clear that another transport with 490 Gypsies must have departed for another camp.

All this in no way changes the fact that the “Gypsy Camp strength” of July 30 grew to 2,815 by August 1. Considering all that has been said so far, these additional 1,297 prisoners could not have been Gypsies—so who were they?

The documents enable us to arrive at an unambiguous answer. On July 30, 1944, a transport with 1,298 Jews from Radom arrived, who received the registration numbers A-18647–A-19944. In the “work deployment” report of August 1 these show up neither under “admissions,” which doesn’t in fact show up at all, nor under “quarantine admissions.” Under the latter are noted only 968 prisoners in Camp Sector BIIa, who represented a portion of the 1,318 prisoners mentioned in the report of July 30. Also in the report for August 2 one looks in vain for these 1,298 prisoners, as it reveals only the presence of 965 persons who were in Camp Sector BIIa in “quarantine gains”—the same ones as the previous day plus two newborns (“gains (newborn)”!)

In the report of August 3 also, Camp Section BIIe appears for the very first time. There 1,415 prisoners are shown under the heading “quarantine admissions” as well as 547 under the heading “admissions.” This heading further covers 16 more prisoners in Camp Sector BIIa as well as 1,797 in Camp Sector BIIa.

The “quarantine list” submitted by Otto Wolken enables us to tease apart the aggregation of the prisoners taken into Camp Sector BIIa.

The 1,797 prisoners registered on August 3 are divided up as follows:

- 1,614 from Blyżyn (July 31), registration numbers B-110–B-2902;
- 129 from Kaunas (August 1), registration numbers B-2774–B-2902;
- 54 from a mixed transport (July 31), registration numbers 190656–190707350 and A-19945–A-19946.

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347 NO-1300.
The 547 prisoners of Camp Sector BIIe registered under the heading “admissions” were Jews from Radom who had been taken into the camp complement on August 2 and assigned the numbers B-2903–B-3449.\textsuperscript{351}

Thus, the “quarantine list” sustains that the 1,298 Jews mentioned did not enter Quarantine Camp BIIa. Although they were certainly registered, they appeared neither under the heading “admissions” nor under the heading “quarantine admissions.” So where had they been quartered? The answer arises on its own: they were put into Camp Sector BIIe, whose strength therefore rose to (1,518 +1,298 =) 2,816. The difference of one prisoner finds its explanation from the fact that the number of Gypsies for July 31 is unknown, but probably fell from 1,518 to 1,517. Thus, the 2,815 prisoners of the Gypsy Camp on August 1, 1944 consisted of 1,517 Gypsies and 1,298 Jews from Radom. On August 2, the census of Camp Sector BIIe was 2,885 prisoners. In the other camp sectors, there were only 13 Gypsies in all: one in BIIa, 5 in BIIId and 7 in BIIf. On August 3, only Camp Sector BIIf had only one Gypsy.

On August 3, the heading “Gypsy camp strength” disappears from the “work deployment” reports, and for the first time Camp Sector BIIe appears, in which the 547 prisoners just mentioned in “admissions” as well as 1,415 prisoners in “quarantine admissions” appear. The latter came neither from outside the camp nor from Quarantine Camp BIIa. Therefore it is clear that they had already been in Camp Sector BIIe, and numbered among the 2,885 prisoners mentioned above. In addition, on August 3, there were 1,408 Gypsies “in transit.” They belonged to this group of prisoners as well. Finally, 72 more prisoners of Camp Sector BIIe appeared under the heading “occupied.”

Now to sum up: On August 3, 1944 (1,405 +1,408 +72 =) 2,895 prisoners must have been present in Camp Sector BIIe, of whom however only 1,408 were reflected in the registries.\textsuperscript{352} On August 2, the number came to only 2,885, but twelve of the thirteen Gypsies in other camp sectors were pulled back into Sector BIIe. Likely two prisoners of Camp Sector BIIe were transferred or died, so that on August 3 2,895 Gypsy prisoners in all remained in Camp Sector BIIe.

Regarding the 1,408 transferred Gypsies, it is certain that these could not have been “selected from Camp BIIe and Blocks 10 and 11 of the Main Camp,” as Czech maintains. This is because if what Czech previously re-

\textsuperscript{350} The “quarantine list” mentions 53 prisoners (Nos. 190656-190706), and one—from Majdanek—prisoner received the number 190707.

\textsuperscript{351} APMO, Ruch oporu, t. XXc. Sygn. D-RO/123, “Liste der Judentransporte,” p. 18

\textsuperscript{352} The prisoners transferred to other concentration camps remained in the paper portion of the camp strength until the camp acquiring them had confirmed their admission.
ported, that 1,500 “Gypsies—men, women, children” had been transferred from Camp Sector BIIe to Blocks 10 & 11 of the Main Camp on May 23, 1944 (Czech 1989, p. 781), they would have been deducted from the census of the Birkenau Gypsy Camp. Then they could no longer appear in the work-deployment report of the Men’s Camp of Birkenau of August 3, 1944 with the remark “transfer” from Camp Sector BIIId in Birkenau. They would then obviously appear in the work deployment of the Auschwitz Main Camp.

In short: the fluctuations in the census of the Gypsy Camp in the period from July 30 to August 3, 1944 can easily be explained as having no particular purpose. Thus, the conclusion emerges that the story of the gassing of the Gypsy Camp possesses no historical basis whatsoever.

7. Documents of the Selections

7.1. “S.B.” and Female Prisoners
The abbreviation “S.B.” (or “SB”) appears in connection with registered female prisoners in two known documents mentioned above: the “main book of the [female] Gypsy Camp” of Birkenau and the document collection “census report.” It appears in addition in other documents apparently unknown to orthodox Holocaust-history writers, specifically the series of reports on “Summary of Numbers and Deployment of the Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” mentioned here in Chapter 4. In all these documents, “S.B.” is used exclusively for female prisoners. The same goes for the only known case where the abbreviation “G.U.” appears; as we saw in the fifth chapter, this also applies only to female prisoners, which could hardly be a coincidence.

The abbreviation “SB” never appears in connection with male prisoners. There is in fact an important document according to which one can positively exclude for a period of 14 months that the abbreviation “S.B.” was used for male prisoners. This has to do with the “Numbers Book 150001–200000.” With regard to this register, Kazimierz Smoleń, former Auschwitz inmate and then-director of the Auschwitz Museum, testified the following on December 16, 1947 in a sworn statement.

“I, Kazimierz Smoleń swear, declare and testify as follows:
1. I have seen the Numbers Book 150001–200000 now before me during my service as recorder in the reception of the Political Department in Concentration Camp Auschwitz and consulted it often during my service.

353 APMO, D-Aul-3/1, 2.
354 NOKW-2824.
2. This Numbers Book lay on in the prisoner’s office on Block 24 and was maintained by inmate recorders. There were in total 7 such books in which the numbers of the prisoners were entered.

3. In the book before me, there are 3 columns next to the prisoner serial number in which entries were made. The meanings of the abbreviations are:

Üb = überstellt/transferred
Buna = Monowitz /I.G. Farben Camp
I = Auschwitz Main Camp
II = Birkenau Camp
† = died

Gleiw I = Gleiwitz I Satellite Camp /Gasrußwerke/
"II = “II “ “
"III = “III “ “
"IV = “IV “ “

Dirl. = Dirlewanger /SS Unit/
Golesch. [sic] = Golleschau Cement Plant
Jawisch. = Jawischowitz Coal Mine
gefloh. = geflohen/escaped
gefl. † = geflohen †/shot while escaping
Bobrek = Bobrek Satellite Camp /Siemens-Schuckertwerke/
Jaworzno = Jaworzno Coal Mine
I. üb. = überstellt/transferred from Auschwitz
II. üb. = überstellt/transferred from Birkenau

EH. = Eintracht Hütte Satellite Camp
Eintracht. = “ “ “
entl. = entlassen/released

Janina = Janina Coal Mine
Laura = Laura barracks
Blechh. = Blechhammer Satellite Camp /Hermann Göringwerke/
Wirt. Birk. = Wirtschaftshof Birkenau/Maintenance Yard
Budy = Budy Satellite Camp
Fürst. Gr. = Fürstengrube Coal Mine
Altham. = Althammer Satellite Camp/ Forest Unit/
KB = Krankenbau/Infirmary
Hubertus = Hubertushütte Satellite Camp
Sons. = Sosnowitz Satellite Camp
Babitz = Babitz Agricultural Unit
F.K.L. = Women’s concentration camp
Günther = Günthergrube Coal Mine
Lagischa = Lagischa Satellite Camp

4. The above-listed abbreviations are shown next to the prisoner number in the Numbers Book, and one can see from them, where the prisoner was transferred or whether he has died. Changes in this book were indicated to the effect that
The prior [pencil] entry was erased and replaced by a new one. Thereby this book gives an accurate reflection of the deployment of the prisoners whose numbers were between 150001 and 200000.

5. This book was maintained up until the dissolution of Concentration Camp Auschwitz and its satellite camps on January 18, 1945.

6. Since this book covers only male prisoners, the entry “Women’s Concentration Camp” is to be understood as the case where a newborn child was of the male gender, who received his own prisoner number at birth, which was tattooed on him immediately.”

The registration number 150000 was, as mentioned above, assigned on September 10, 1943, Number 200000 between October 28 (199883) and November 7 (200001), 1944. Of the 50,000 added to the camp census during these 14 months, about 17,000 were Jews. In the same period, according to Czech’s Chronicle, no fewer than 15,000 registered male prisoners were selected in the Birkenau men’s camp for the “Gas Chambers.” Such dispositions were to be indicated with the camouflage terms “S.B.” or “G.U.”—a claim also made by Smoleń himself (Smoleń 1968, p. 25). But these alleged camouflage terms appear nowhere in the “Numbers Book,” so that none of the roughly 17,000 Jews therein registered can have been subjected to the alleged selection with consequent “gassing.”

7.2. “Sonderkommando Zeppelin”

The only case of “special treatment” concerning prisoners mentioned in the Chronicle concerned two Soviet prisoners of war from a satellite camp. In her entry for January 28, 1943, Czech writes (1989, p. 396):

“Special Unit Zeppelin in Breslau advises Special Unit Auschwitz that pursuant to the decree of the RSHA of December 1, 1942 it has transferred the activists Jakob Semjonow, born September 30, 1916 and Wassili Gatschkow, born October 20, 1918 for ‘special treatment’ because they are infected with tuberculosis of the third degree and are therefore incurable.”

In an entry on January 29, Czech continues (ibidem, p. 398):

“Special Unit Zeppelin of the Sipo and the SD in Auschwitz transmits to the head of the Political Department in CC Auschwitz, Grabner, the request for special treatment of the two transferred activists Jakow Semjonow und Wassili Gatschkow as well as for transmission of a completion report.”

For February 6, one finds Czech’s entry concerning the requested completion report (ibidem, p. 406):

“The head of the Political Department in CC Auschwitz, Grabner, signs a message with which the Special Unit Zeppelin of the Sipo and the SD in Auschwitz are advised that the activists Semjonow and Wassili Gatschkow transferred to Auschwitz have been executed. In the message the code words ‘separately accommodated’ are used, which means that they have been killed.”
The German newsmagazine Der Spiegel summarized the documents concerned as follows (“Unternehmen Zeppelin” 1992, p. 115):

“The medical diagnosis of January 28, 1943 sounded serious enough: ‘Pulmonary tuberculosis II-III stage.’ But the patient in Breslau’s All Souls Hospital, the prisoner of war Soviet soldier Jakow Semjonow, 26, could not suspect that this finding was a death sentence.

On the same day, however, an SS Hauptsturmführer by the name of Walter Weißgerber wrote to the ‘SS Special Unit Auschwitz.’ that for Semjonow as well as for another sick Russian, ‘further in-patient treatment is no longer possible here;’ for which reason ‘special handling is requested for the same’.

The guard who escorted the patients to Auschwitz described later how the patients were led into a washroom. Then an SS member with a special gun appeared and shot both of them.”

The document in question was entered into evidence in English translation with the ID numbers NG-5220–5223 during the Wilhelmstrasse Trial (NMT, Vol. XIII, p. 571-573).

NG-5220:

“To the Commandant of the SS Special Camp, Breslau
The two sick agents, Gatschkow who is at this time in the camp, and Semjenow who is at the All Soul’s Hospital, according to my diagnosis, have pulmonary tuberculosis in the second to third stage.

(Signed) RASUMOVSKI Physician, Special Unit
First Lieutenant
Breslau, 28 January 1943”

NG-5221:

“Breslau 10, 28 January 1943
Schiesswerderplatz 25
Telephon: 41252

(Handwritten) 1 A-212/43 SS Sonderkommando ‘Zeppelin’
We./Brs.
To the SS Special Detachment (SS-Sondereinheit) Auschwitz
Attention SS First Lieutenant Huhn
Auschwitz
Subject: Delivery of sick agents (Aktivisten)
Reference: Letter of the RSHA VI C 1 B. No. 54120/42 of 1 December 1942

The following agents:
(1) Semjenow, Jakow, born 30 September 1916
(2) Gatschkow, Wassili, born 20 October 1918 have been treated here and suffer from TB of the third degree. Any further treatment here is impossible. Referring to the order of the RSHA VI C 1 of 1 December 1942, regarding the delivery of sick agents, paragraph III (incurable patients), it is asked to give them
special treatment. At the same time, notice of the delivery is given from here to the RSHA.

By ORDER:  
(Signed) WEISSGERBER  
SS Captain”

NG-5222:
“Security Police and SD  
Sonderkommando Zeppelin  
Auschwitz, 29 January 1943  
(Stamp) Secret!

Reception Camp (Vorlager) Auschwitz  
Original Top Secret
(Handwritten) Journal No. 174/43 II  
To the Auschwitz concentration camp, Political Department  
For the attention of SS Second Lieutenant Grabner  
Auschwitz  
The agents whose names appeared in the enclosure are being brought here with request that they receive special treatment. It is requested that a report be sent that the action has been carried out.  
By ORDER:  
Signed: DRAF  
SS Staff Sergeant”

NG-5223:
“Auschwitz, 6 February 1943

Concentration Camp Auschwitz  
Department II  
File Reference: KL 14 k 4/2. 43/Ki  
In original with 1 enclosure returned to the—  
Security Police and SD  
Sonderkommando Zeppelin  
Reception Camp Auschwitz, in Auschwitz Upper Silesia  
with the notification that the persons referred to previously ‘have been put into separate quarters.  
(Stamp)

Chief of the Security Police and the SD  
VI C/3  
Preliminary Camp Auschwitz  
By ORDER:  
(Signed) PFLAUM  
(Stamp) Secret

Journal No. 174/43-g.VI.  
In original, returned to the Chief of the Sipo and SD, Breslau—SS Sonderkdo Zeppelin—for the attention of SS Captain Weissgerber.  
In Breslau, with the above report of compliance.  
(Signed) (illegible)  
SS Lieutenant Colonel”
The “order of the RSHA of December 1, 1942” is not mentioned in any documentary source known to me, and was obviously unknown even to the prosecutor Alexander G. Hardy of the Wilhelmstrasse Trial. He “proved” the existence of this order simply because of its being mentioned in precisely this Document NG-5221 (ibidem, p. 594).

The term “Special Unit Auschwitz” is at the very least unusual, which to my knowledge appears only here. The usual term was “Garrison physician Auschwitz” or “SS Garrison Administration Auschwitz.”

Czech confirms in a footnote (1989, p. 385):

“This unit, that is formed for reconnaissance and diversionary purposes in the front area, is under the command of the SD and was headed by Obersturmführer Huhn. Ukrainian nationals among others belonged to it, whom Percy Broad mentions in his report […]”

Broad, however, does not mention a “Special Unit Auschwitz,” but rather “Kommando ‘Zeppelin’ which was formed close by Auschwitz by an Untersturmführer for news-service purposes”.

During his interrogation at the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, Broad testified on this matter on Aug. 2, 1961 as follows (Fritz Bauer Institute/Staatliches Museum… 2005, pp. 3498f.):

“I can remember a special unit that came to Auschwitz sometime during 1943. These were Russians—possibly Caucasians—who probably were trained for a special mission. This special unit was known by the name ‘Zeppelin.’ I myself have only seen these people, these were always only platoons of 30-50 men, marching on the street and heard them singing Russian songs. It was then spoken about that this was a special unit that was intended for special operations behind the Russian lines. More than that, I do not know about it. I have heard nothing of any other special unit.”

An Obersturmführer Huhn is completely unknown. His name was not mentioned during the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial nor does it appear in the chief work of the Auschwitz Museum (Dlugoborski/Piper 1999).

During the Wilhelmstrasse Trial, Walter Schellenberg, former head of Office VI of the RSHA, under whom “Special Unit Zeppelin” operated, was questioned about this special unit by prosecutor A. G. Hardy (NMT, Vol. XIII, p. 590):

“F. What treatment was accorded to these particular prisoners selected for Operation Zeppelin? That is, did they get good food, good clothing, hospital treatment, and so forth, freedom of locomotion, and things of that sort? A. I stated yesterday, in direct examination, what the objective was. The objective was that Soviet Russians were to be won over in our favor to work for us in Russia, and of course they were treated excellently.”

In practice, therefore, particularly favorable treatment was afforded the “Special Unit Zeppelin” because of their duties.

Now let us turn to Czech’s thesis. What first comes to mind in that Breslau at the time was the base of the “SS and Police Court XV,” which had jurisdiction also over Auschwitz. In cases of killings of prisoners, this court opened an investigation which was shelved only if the killing turned out to be legal. In that Haupsturmführer Weissgerber cited the authority of an order of the RSHA, such a killing would have been “legal.” In that case, however, it would not have been necessary to conceal this killing by means of camouflage words such as “special treatment” and “separately accommodated,” just as it was not necessary for killings of prisoners during escape attempts.

Second, Auschwitz is more than 200 km southeast of Breslau. If the two prisoners were to be killed legally, it is not apparent why they weren’t killed right in the hospital where they were treated, for instance with the allegedly customary injection of phenol into the heart. But even if they had to be transferred to a concentration camp for this, why could they not have been transferred to Camp Groß-Rosen, only 60 km away?

“Special Unit Zeppelin” was subordinated to the Auschwitz Camp. From 1942 on it appears frequently in distribution lists of the “headquarters orders,” “garrison orders,” “garrison special orders” and “circulars” of this camp (Frei, et al. 2000, pp. 541-559). Nevertheless, that was no reason not to transfer them to Groß-Rosen.

The article from Der Spiegel carries unmistakable propagandistic features. The “guard’s” duty (who was this, and why just one guard for two prisoners?) would have been ended with the turning over of the prisoners at the entrance to the camp. He would not have accompanied the prisoners into the camp. Therefore, he would not have been able to know where the prisoners were brought. The Spiegel article actually mentions a “washroom” as the place of execution, and the weapon was supposed to have been a “special gun,” as though a guard would have been unable to recognize the weapon and describe it. All this besides the fact that, according to the Chronicle and the Auschwitz Museum, seriously ill patients at the time are supposed to have been killed by means of phenol injections.

If, because of some rigid bureaucratic rule, prisoners could not be killed in Breslau, but instead had to be sent off more than 200 kilometers away, and if their killings required the use of camouflage terms, they still could not purely and simply disappear from the documentation. In such a case, they would indeed likely have been killed right in Breslau.

Since the claimed usual method of killing seriously ill prisoners is said to have been the administration of a phenol injection in Block 20 of the
Main Camp, the prisoners would have been entered in the Morgue Registry. However, not the slightest hint appears in this document, and thus Czech stays utterly silent on this point. This claim of the killing of these two prisoners is therefore untenable.

The alternative scenario is as follows. Since “further in-patient treatment” in the hospital of Breslau was “no longer feasible,” a “special treatment” in the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Auschwitz was applied for. The choice of Auschwitz is justified because “Special Unit Zeppelin” was based at that camp. The inquiry with the Political Department is explained by the fact that this department was responsible for the recruitment of Soviet volunteers for espionage activities behind the Soviet lines. The witness Wilhelm Grünwald testified on that point in Nuremberg:

“The Russians who volunteered for this work received a special treatment and supplemented rations.”

The term “separately accommodated” applied to these two prisoners meant simply that they were to be isolated in the manner that was usual for TB patients in the quarantine camp. The person who advised that these two prisoners were “separately accommodated” was Sturmbannführer Guntram Pflaum, who was the head of the Disinestation Department, of all things. Furthermore, the registration number of this letter was “KL 14 k 4/2. 43/Ki.” But for death cases of whatever kind, including executions, the code “14 f” was used, not “14 k.” Czech herself reports under the date March 14, 1943 (1989, p. 440):

“The numbers 108413 to 108454 are assigned to 42 prisoners sick with pulmonary tuberculosis, who per order of Office Group D of the WVHA from March 1 were transferred from CC Ravensbrück to CC Auschwitz.”

In September 1944, there was a daily average of 186 patients in the infirmary of the Auschwitz quarantine camp alone with confirmed, clinical tuberculosis, plus suspected cases (48 patients), pleuritic and glandular. Czech’s assumption is thus rendered completely groundless.

7.3. “S.B.” in the Main Book of the Gypsy Camp

Czech writes under date May 25, 1943 (ibidem, pp. 503f.):

“The camp doctor orders a lockdown of the Gypsy Camp in Birkenau, in the course of which 507 male Gypsies with the numbers Z-7666 to Z-8178 and 528 female Gypsies with the numbers Z-8331 to Z-8864 are led into the gas chambers. Among these are some sick with typhus and several hundred suspected of being so infected. [...] The prisoners in the records office of the infirmary are

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356 IMT, Vol. XLII, p. 53. Recruitment was done also in Buchenwald.
358 AGK, OB, 383, p. 10.
ordered to record a natural death in the death certificates of the gassed Gypsies, a dozen or so of these each day."

In an annotation, Czech explains (ibidem, p. 504):

“In the main book of the male Gypsies, a cross symbol and the date between May 25 and June 2, 1943 is entered beside the men from this transport who were gassed. In the main book of the female Gypsies, one finds either ‘SB’ for special treatment, or a cross symbol with the date between May 26 and June 11, 1943 is entered beside the names in question from the same transport.”

First of all, note that the alleged selections are based solely on the postwar testimony of witnesses. They were totally unknown to the resistance movement of Auschwitz. The first report of the resisters from Auschwitz, after the alleged gassing in which Gypsies are mentioned, dates from June 10, 1943 and noted only: “Gypsy Camp about 13,000.” Even the report of Stanisław Kłodziński about Teresa Lasocka-Estreicher of June 14, 1943 confined itself to mentioning the presence of 13,000 Gypsies (Świebocki 1998, Note 9 on p. 339). An English radiogram of June 10, 1943 to London by Stefan Korboński provided the following Information:

“In April a new concentration camp for gypsies was formed in Rajsk near Auschwitz. There are 12 thousand people there from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany; there are also artists and German soldiers. They work there and their clothing is marked red. All children have been removed.”

In the resistance report “Appendix No. 54 for the Period June 1-15, 1943,” only this laconic sentence is devoted to the Gypsies (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, pp. 105f.):

“Gypsies were sent here from everywhere, even decorated soldiers. There are 12,000.”

The resistance movement of Auschwitz mentioned gassing of Gypsies only very generally with reference to August 1943. In a report of August 12, 1943, it says that “they were gassed en masse anyway over a couple of days,” and the “Appendix No. 58 for the Period August 1 – 31, 1943” asserts (Marczewska/Ważniewski 1968, p. 121):

“Typhus epidemic in the Gypsy sector. Jews and Gypsies were murdered wholesale in the gas chambers.”

However, the Chronicle and orthodox historiography report no gassing of Gypsies in August 1943.

Let us now turn to the documents. 528 deaths a recorded in the Main Book of the female Gypsies for the period May 25 to June 11, 1943 (State Museum… 1993, Vol. 1, pp. 563-574):

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359 Raisko is a place south of Birkenau (Polish Brzezinka). Some reports of the resistance said that Camp Birkenau was located in Raisko instead of in Birkenau.


361 APMO, D-RO, 192, Vol. XXX, p. 54.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 26, 1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Died S.B.</td>
<td>June 8, 1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 27, 1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Died S.B.</td>
<td>June 9, 1943</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3, 1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>June 10, 1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4, 1943</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>June 11, 1943</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 7, 1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>Total: 528</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First off, we see that the notation “S.B.” appears for only for 100 of 528 deaths, and for none of the 349 deaths of male Gypsies, so in total only for 100 cases of 877 (ibidem, Vol. 2, pp. 1181-1213).\(^{362}\) If all these prisoners fell victim to the alleged selection and ensuing gassing, how is it then that the relevant abbreviation is only next to 100 of their names?

Another attribute of these registrations is the distribution of the deaths. On a total of six days the death of 50 Gypsies is registered and then, on one single day 60 and on June 4 fully 139. On the other hand, for a period of no less than eight days (from May 28 to June 2), and also for the 5th and 6th of June, no deaths at all are reported. If the Gypsies concerned were really murdered and the SS undertook to conceal the killings as natural deaths, why were they so irregularly distributed over the individual days between May 26 and June 11?

Moreover, if the routine of “special treatment with final gassing” was permitted by the WVHA and was legal from the standpoint of the camp administration, what reason would there then be for “concealing” these killing programs? The logic of the “cover-up” makes sense only if the killing measures were considered illegal also from the standpoint of the SS.

As a finale, a further point to note: why do the deceased carry unbroken series of consecutive registration numbers? Before we can answer this question, we must take into consideration what was going on during this time period in the Gypsy Camp. Henryk Świebocki writes in an article in which he analyzes the reports of the secret resistance movement about the Gypsy Camp (1998, p. 332):

“In [...] secret messages from the year 1943 many mentions of the typhus epidemic in the ‘Gypsy Camp’ and of the high death rate appear: ‘Typhus rages in the Gypsy Camp. Mortality up to 30 per day. Gypsies flee frequently’ [May 1943].

‘There is a great typhus epidemic among the Gypsies—high mortality, but the camp is blocked off, therefore I can make no contact’ [June 16, 1943].

‘The high death rate of the Gypsy Camp, which numbers 13,000, is characteristic—mostly intestinal and spotted typhus’ [June 14, 1943].

‘Typhus rages in the Gypsy Camp’ [Jun 20. 1943].”

\(^{362}\) The series of registration numbers mentioned by Czech contains 158 illegible registrations, which Czech likewise regards as deaths.
From mid-May 1943, the installations of the entire Gypsy Camp were freed of pests in the disinfection facility of Camp Bl, but despite this hygienic measure, lice and with them new cases of typhus occurred once more. In early July, SS people who served in the Gypsy Camp also fell ill with this sickness. 

Most of the dead Gypsies belonged to a transport that came from Bialystok on May 12, 1943: 468 Gypsies were registered with the numbers Z-7666 to Z-8133 and another 503 Gypsies with the numbers Z-8331 to Z-8833 (Czech 1989, p. 492). Tadeusz Szymański, Danuta Szymańska and Tadeusz Śniecko wrote (Szymański et al. 1987, Vol. 1, p. 202):

“The first typhus infections were confirmed among Gypsies who had come from the voivodeship Bialystok and from Austria. The infected and those suspected of infection, some 900 persons, were quartered in the infirmary.”

From this, one has to infer that the men and the women who were in close contact with one another infected one another.

The typhus epidemic was the chief cause of the very high mortality in the Gypsy Camp during this period. In these circumstances one must ask oneself, what sense would it have made for “therapeutic” purposes to kill en masse the sick and those suspected of being sick? Why would one have killed people who were dying anyway in great numbers?

To the contrary, at least one document on the “typhus dry-blood test” is known, which inured to the benefit of the Gypsy prisoners and stands in obvious contradiction to the alleged “therapeutic” mass killing.

From the end of February to December 1943, 7,359 of the prisoners registered in the Main Book died. To this, one must add at least half of the 1,329 deaths for which the date is illegible, which means that in all, death must have come to at least 8,000 of these prisoners. Accordingly, the average death rate per day came to about 27. Moreover, if in fact 507 of the Gypsies died, the overall mortality (528 + 507 =) about 1,035 deaths meant therefore about 74 per day. This mortality had to be expected when considering the typhus then raging in the camp. In the Men’s Camp of Birkenau, when the typhus epidemic reached its peak from August 10 to 19, 1942, no fewer than 2,824 prisoners died in a ten-day period, therefore 282 (!) per day—and this with an average census of about 23,000. Since the census of the Gypsy Camp, as we have seen, on average lay around 13,000, a dai-

365 State Museum… 1993, Vol. 2, pp. 1616f. The document is dated March 14, 1944 and has to do with the 100 Gypsies in Block 23.
366 Ibidem, p. 1476. For 1944 the number of deaths came to 3,155, so that at least half of the 1,329 deaths for which no date is given must have occurred in 1943.
ly death rate of 160 prisoners would compare closely to the tragic norm of Birkenau at a time when typhus was rampant.

In short: there is no compelling argument against the assumption that those alleged to have been “gassed after a selection” actually died a natural death, even if it is most unlikely that day after day exactly 50 so died. The registration of the deaths was doubtlessly spread out for bureaucratic reasons in order to spread out the work involved in producing the needed death certificates, and not for any reason of “covering up.”

As for what the abbreviation “S.B.” implies, I have pointed out the inexplicable irregularities associated with its application. I should like to add that the legend “Died S.B.” is no less mysterious: If “S.B.” by itself was a synonym for “gassing,” what might then be the purpose of repeating that the subject had “died?” The whole thing would sooner seem the logic of people who wanted to establish the connection between “S.B.” and the death of the subject, that is, to conjure up evidence for this alleged equivalence. The Main Book of the Gypsy Camp was first dug up in Birkenau on January 13, 1949 (State Museum... 1993, Vol. 1, p. XXXI), that is, at a point in time when Poland was already firmly under the control of the Stalinists. Is it conceivable that some overzealous Stalinist employer of the Auschwitz Museum hit upon the idea of “augmenting” the register, by adding the abbreviation “S.B.” in many cases? If one looks more closely at page 542 of the women’s register—the only published register in which the abbreviation “S.B.” actually appears—one sees right away that the abbreviation is written more clearly, cleanly and with darker ink than the notation “Died,” which is followed by the date of death (Czech 1964, p. 119. See Documents 53-53b). This more-than-rightly invites the suspicion that the abbreviation “S.B.” was retroactively added to the register after its discovery. Three later-published volumes (two for the female, one for the male prisoners) were in bad condition, which foreclosed any systematic manipulation, since on their pages, new ink would have stood out more obviously from the old, faded original ink.

Such a suspicion is not much of a stretch. It is known that the employees of the Auschwitz Museum have committed even more brazen manipulations, in particular as concerns the “reconstruction” of the alleged homicidal gas chamber in Crematorium 1 of the Main Camp, which was presented as original and authentic to the end of 1992 (Mattogno 2016b, p. 218-220).

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368 The Auschwitz Monument was dedicated on June 14, 1947.
7.4. “S.B.” in Strength and Work-Deployment Reports of the Women’s Camp

From the series already mentioned in Chapter 4 “Summary of Numbers and Deployment of the Female Prisoners of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Upper Silesia” these five reports have been preserved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Report</th>
<th>Period of Report</th>
<th>Source*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 3, 1944</td>
<td>Apr. 1-3, 1944</td>
<td>160-162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>May 9-15, 1944</td>
<td>144-147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5, 1944</td>
<td>June 1-5, 1944</td>
<td>148-151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19, 1944</td>
<td>June 16-19, 1944</td>
<td>152-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1944</td>
<td>June 20-30, 1944</td>
<td>156-159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Page numbers in GARF, 7021-108-33

In these reports, the changes in the camp census in the stated periods are noted as “Gains” and “Losses.” The “Gains” are broken down into “Admissions” and “Newborns” as well as “Transferred from,” the losses into “Releases,” “Escaped,” “Transferred to,” “Died” as well as “S.B.” In the following table, I compile the most pertinent data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Newborn</th>
<th>Released</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>S.B.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Newborn</th>
<th>Released</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>S.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>June 27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>June 28</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first thing to notice is that in the above-referenced reports of the camp census, 14 newborn girls are shown. Concerning a girl born on June 25, 1944, Czech writes (1989, p. 806):

“A Jewish girl born in CC Auschwitz, Birkenau, receives Number A-7261.”

Under dateline June 18, 1944, she notes the registration of another Jewish girl born in the camp (under No. A-7260; *ibidem*, p. 803), which clearly is about one of two who were born on the 17th according to the report of June 19. The girls born in the women’s camp were therefore routinely regis-
tered, even the Jewish ones, who according to orthodox Holocaust historiography should have numbered among the very first victims of “special treatment,” just like the pregnant mothers. Among the registration numbers 150000 to 180000 in the Numbers Book appear eighteen newborns, to whom regular prisoner numbers were assigned between October 2, 1943 and April 4, 1944.\textsuperscript{369} Next to the numbers 155912 and 155915 stands the notation “\textit{F.K.L.},” with “\textit{entl.}” next to it, which means that these newborns were released, undoubtedly with their mothers. Finally, births are also recorded for women in the “education” category. In these cases, a birth certificate was issued for each newborn, but the children were not registered.\textsuperscript{370}

On releases, I have already expanded at an earlier point above.

The heading “\textit{S.B.}” encompassed 355 names of female prisoners over a period of 23 days. Czech clearly reports no “selection” of prisoners for any of the 23 days involved, which means that neither the members of the resistance movement nor the postwar witnesses knew of any such.

Furthermore, the registration of a very small number of prisoners is shown in this category almost daily. This contradicts the basis for convictions in the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial mentioned in the introduction to this book, according to which selections were supposed to have been conducted “from time to time” when the hospitals were overfilled—what kind of sense could it then have made to subject two, three or four of more than 11,000 female prisoners unfit for labor to a selection?

In practice, then, there appears not the faintest indication that the female prisoners registered with the abbreviation “\textit{S.B.}” would have been murdered.

In order to understand, to which category the female prisoners assigned the heading “\textit{S.B.}” belonged, one must conduct an exhaustive analysis of the reports of June 19 and of June 30, 1944, which cover the period from June 16 through 30 and thus enable us to discern the fluctuations in the numbers of the various categories of female prisoners reflected therein.

First, we summarize the pertinent numerical data from both reports in tabular form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Report</th>
<th>June 19</th>
<th>June 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number [of prisoners]</td>
<td>30,994</td>
<td>31,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapable of work</td>
<td>11,399</td>
<td>11,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capable of work</td>
<td>19,595</td>
<td>20,692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{369} Registration book. APMO, D-AuI-3/1.2: these were the numbers 153310, 155910, 155911, 155912, 155914, 155915, 158673, 158713, 158722, 158734, 164876, 164880, 166879, 174266, 174268, 175050, 179567, 179963.

\textsuperscript{370} See Documents 54-56. RGVA, 402-1-436, pp. 99, 100-100a, 103.
I. Prisoners Incapable of Work or Deployment

| Inpatients | 3,759 | 3,760 |
| Invalids and over 60 years | 227 | 233 |
| Under arrest | 15 | 4 |
| Youths under 14 | 989 | 985 |
| Youths from Theresienstadt | 895 | 432 |
| Jews from Theresienstadt | 5,514 | 5,799 |
| **TOTAL I** | **11,399** | **11,213** |

II. Prisoners Not Working

| Ambulatory patients | 338 | 427 |
| Outpatients | 118 | 154 |
| Interrogation | 29 | 67 |
| In release quarantine | 221 | 238 |
| Prisoners of limited fitness | 966 | 1,226 |
| In quarantine | 2,318 | 3,051 |
| Arrivals | 6 | 0 |
| In transit | 1 | 25 |
| Unassigned | 1,883 | 1,194 |
| **TOTAL II** | **5,880** | **6,382** |
| **TOTAL I + II** | **17,279** | **17,595** |

In these reports, the total census is divided into two main categories: “Capable of work” and “Incapable of work”; the category “Capable of work” itself encompasses two subcategories: “Prisoners Working” and “Prisoners Not Working.” The category “Incapable of Work,” which has the official name of “Prisoners Incapable of Work or Deployment,” breaks down into the subcategories shown in the table, as does the category “Prisoners Not Working.”

In the period mentioned above, there were 1,328 gains and 417 losses of female prisoners, so that their number on June 30 came to (30,994 + 1,328−417=) 31,905 and the net camp census increased by only (31,905−30,994=) 911. Of those female prisoners in the “losses” category, 126 had died. By another 225 appears the abbreviation “S.B.” According to the Holocaust theory, there 351 women were all killed. If this were the case, the 225 women in the “S.B.” group would have to have come from the prisoners incapable of work, who would have been killed for that reason.

The number of the prisoners capable of work rose by 1,097 from 19,595 to 20,692, while that of those incapable of work fell by 186 from 11,399 to 11,213. The difference between these two numbers amounts to the actual increase in the camp census: 1,097−186 = 911.

The number of deployed female prisoners swelled by 595 from 13,715 to 14,310, that of the undeployed by 502 from 5,880 to 6,382. Thereby
arises the total increase in those fit for work, precisely (595+502=) 1,097. However, if assuming that all “gains”—naturally aside from the five newborns—were capable of work, (1,323–66–1,097=) 160 prisoners are still missing, if one accounts for the 66 released and transferred. This means that in the encompassed time period, 160 women previously capable of work had been newly reclassified as incapable of work. Together with the five newborns the number listed under the heading “capable of work” fell therefore by (186+165=) 351. Of these, 126 had died, so that 255 are still lacking—precisely those accounted for in the category “S.B.”

The majority of these missing female prisoners belonged to the Jewesses from Theresienstadt, whose number fell from 6,409 to 6,231, that is, by 178. As may be seen from the table above, these Jewesses were divided into “youths” and “Jews;” the number of the first sank from 895 to 432, that is by 463, while the number of the latter rose from 5,514 to 5,799, that is by 285. It is therefore obvious that at least a part of the Jewish girls later was included with the adults, although it cannot be established with certainty whether the 178 missing were girls or adults. Orthodox Holocaust historiography knows nothing of any “special treatment” (in the sense of killing) of these 178. In Paragraph 6.1.8, I have presented the most plausible hypothesis as to their fate.

According to the postulates of the orthodox Holocaust historiography, the remaining (225–178=) 47 female prisoners must logically have fallen under the headings “inpatients” and “Invalids and over 60 years,” but the number of prisoners of both categories grew from June 19 to June 30, 1944, that of the first from 3,759 to 3,760, that of the second from 227 to 233. If the 47 female prisoners in question belonged to these two categories, they were immediately replaced by another 56 (the 47 plus the nine others that are found in the record of June 30)—but when and for what purpose is this selection supposed to have occurred? Why were not all 227 invalids and over-60-years-old female prisoners gassed, since no more labor potential was to be expected and they constituted only “dead weight”? Moreover, why were only 47 picked out from the 3,986 prisoners of this category?

7.5. “S.B.” in the Census Reports of the Women’s Camp

A series of reports titled “Census Report” in which gains and losses from the previous day are shown affords information on the daily changes in the population of the Women’s Camp of Birkenau (“Frauen-Lager, Kl. Au. II”). The reports for the months October through December 1944 have
been preserved. In some of these documents, the following breakdown of “Losses” is shown: 

“died natural death”
“S.B.”
“releases”
“transfers”
“S.B.” is normally considered an abbreviation for “special treatment,” which in all probability is correct. Georges Wellers comments on the census report for October 7, 1944, in which the four categories mentioned appear, as follows (Wellers 1983, p. 223):

“If a loss is due neither to a natural death nor a release nor a transfer, what then might it be due to?”

It is a rhetorical question; the implicit answer to it is that the abbreviation “S.B.” refers to an unnatural death, read, to a murder. However, as we’ve seen in Section 1.3, the category “unnatural deaths” was already clearly defined and authorized and encompassed three categories: suicides, accidents, and executions.

Czech, for whom this abbreviation signifies “special treatment” as well, interprets it everywhere as a code word for “killing,” to which she adds the following details: when the number of cases shown for “S.B.” was small, a “violent killing” was to be understood, but when it was large, a “gassing” (1989, p. 894). Czech never stated the latter explicitly, but she nonetheless implied this by considering the prisoners concerned to have been “gassed.” For example, she writes with reference to the Census Report of October 8, 1944 (ibidem, p. 898):

“1236 female prisoners perish in CC Auschwitz II, of whom 1229 are killed in the gas chambers after a selection.”

Hereby the abbreviation “S.B.” is seen to indicate a special category of death that is the consequence of either an unspecified “violent killing” or “gassing.”

This interpretation is only superficially logical, because if one asserts that “S.B.” indicates two special forms of death, one has to answer the question, why it might not rather indicate a special category of release or transfer.

There is actually a document in which “special treatment” appears as a category of loss among all other categories, among these natural deaths, suicide and execution. This is the undated “Coding Key for CC-Prisoner Cards,” which certainly stems from the year 1944. This key appears in the

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371 APMO, Stärkemeldung AuII-FKL, D-AuII-3a.
context of the punch-card system that was invented by the US Firm Hollerith. This system was introduced in 1944 in German concentration camps in order to manage the work skills of the prisoners. In Stutthof, for example, 80,000 prisoners were entered into this system since August 1944 (Orski 1996, p. 214). When prisoners were transferred from one camp to another, their prisoner cards (the so-called Hollerith list) were transferred with them. In Auschwitz, the prisoner card of each prisoner was stamped “Entered Hollerith.”

In the coding key mentioned, the following categories of loss are defined:

- **Release** A1
- **Transfer** B2
- **Died** C3
- **Execution** D4
- **Suicide** E5
- **(SB) Special Treatment** F6
- **Escape** G7

Unlike the various Census Reports, this document precludes the possibility that special treatment could have meant an execution, or authorized, “legal” killing. In order to maintain the assertion that it nonetheless signified killings, one must argue that it concerned unauthorized—that is, illegal—killings. This in turn would indicate that there were legal as well as illegal executions, which is totally absurd, if special treatment was a category of execution that had been ordered by Himmler himself, just as he had ordered the legal executions. Hence, if the executions ordered by Himmler were legally authorized, so also would have been the Holocaust executions implied by special treatment.

The only reason why Czech settled among all possibilities upon murder as the meaning of the abbreviation *SB* is entirely that she peremptorily defines the expression “S.B.” as a synonym for killing. Thus, her interpretation is nothing more than circular reasoning.

This by itself does not dispositively render Czech’s interpretation false, and the question merits a careful investigation. In the absence of documents that would permit an unambiguous answer to the question of exactly what is meant by special treatment, I first assume for the sake of argument that Czech is correct, and turn then to the question of whether this interpretation can be brought into accord with the known documents.

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373 The Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum has published the prisoner personal cards of two prisoners that bear the stamp “Entered Hollerith”: that of the Pole Kasimir Miechowicz, Prisoner No. 119366, confined in "KL Birkenau"; and that of the Pole Siegmund Dusza, No. 112012, confined in "KL Auschwitz." www.auschwitz.org. See Document 58.

There are two essential points to settle first:
– Which prisoners belonged to the “S.B.” category?
– For what reason would these prisoners have been killed?
According to orthodox historiography, “special treatment” in the specific sense of “gassing” was meted out to two categories of inmates: to prisoners deemed incapable of work upon arrival and for that reason never registered, and to registered prisoners who later became incapable of work. Where the abbreviation “S.B.” is applied to registered prisoners, then, necessarily according to this logic it must apply to patients who could no longer be deployed for work.

7.5.1. The Female Jewish Prisoners of the Transit Camp

The “Transit Camp” was established in 1944 in Camp Sectors BIIB, BIIC, BIIE and BIIB of Camp Birkenau and was filled with ten thousands of Jews of both genders, most of them Hungarian but also some Polish, who all were not registered. At least 79,200 Hungarian (Mattogno 2001) and at least 19,400 Polish Jews from the Litzmannstadt ghetto (Lodz; Mattogno 2004a, pp. 31f.) passed through this camp. They were either transferred on to other camps or registered in Auschwitz later on. Piper points to a third possibility (Piper 1999, p. 129):

“A part of these deportees was registered as prisoners of CC Auschwitz, another part was transferred on without registration to other concentration camps, those incapable of working were killed in the gas chambers.”

On October 3, 1944, 17,202 Jewesses who were in the Transit Camp and were shown in the documents collectively as “Jews in transit” were included in the census of the Women’s Camp. These prisoners had not been registered previously and were not registered subsequent to this date either. On October 2, there were 26,230 female prisoners, among them 1,868 “inpatients,” or 7.1%. On October 5, the category “Jews in transit” was divided into five categories for the first time in the series of reports on “work deployment.” On that day, 943 out of 13,760 female prisoners were listed as “inpatients,” or 6.8%, which agreed essentially with the percentage of the other female prisoners. From this, one may assume that these women had already become “inpatients” before their incorporation into the complement of the Women’s Camp two days before.

On October 2, there were also besides these 168 “children under 14 years,” which was 0.6% of the total complement. On October 5, there were, however, 961 “adolescents” among the “Jews in transit,” which came to 7.0% of the total.

That more than 2,800 female prisoners who were either sick or less than 14 years old were regularly registered poses a powerful refutation against
the theory according to which “S.B.” is supposed to be synonymous with killing: in this case the SS would have murdered these unfit prisoners without registration, without admitting them into the Women’s Camp and so without leaving unnecessary documentary traces behind.

### 7.5.2. Changes in the Census of the Women’s Camp in October 1944

The categories “S.B.” and “Jews in Transit S.B.” appear for the first time on October 4 and for the last time on October 21, 1944 in the “Census Report” series of documents. In the following table, I present the changes in the census of the women’s camp between October 1 and 22, 1944:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Morning Roll Call</th>
<th>Gains</th>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Evening Roll Call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 01</td>
<td>26,230</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 02</td>
<td>26,230</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>17,202</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 03</td>
<td>43,462</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 06</td>
<td>38,544</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 07</td>
<td>38,792</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 08</td>
<td>36,406</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 09</td>
<td>36,050</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>36,240</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>32,599</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
<td>32,098</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>31,123</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>30,274</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>30,516</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 18</td>
<td>29,793</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 19</td>
<td>30,155</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20</td>
<td>30,058</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>28,884</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 22</td>
<td>28,031</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,765†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 01</td>
<td>23,469</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 02</td>
<td>21,048</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*“Jews in transit died”; †“Jews in transit transferred.”
7.5.3. “S.B.” and “Jews in Transit”
In the series of reports on “work deployment,” the category “Jews in Transit” appears for the first time in that of October 3; from that of October 6 it was divided up into the following categories: inpatients, preparation for transport, adolescents, arrivals and available. This enables us to make out to which categories to attribute reductions in the camp census relating to “S.B.” Let’s analyze the quantitatively most important cases:

a) “S.B.” of 12, October 12, 1944: 131 Female Prisoners
On October 12 and 13 the Jews in transit present in the camp fell into the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>October 12</th>
<th>October 13</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatients</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>-161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation for transport</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>-383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>+26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>4,412</td>
<td>4,443</td>
<td>+31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,788</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>-487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In view of the indicated changes, the census on October 13 should actually have been (7,788+181–131=) 7,838, but the actual number was 7,301, hence (7,838–7,301=) 537 female prisoners are missing. It is therefore clear that these prisoners are the 537 transferred of October 12. The category “S.B.” covers 131 women, but the number of “inpatients” fell by 161. If one assumes that “S.B.” pertained to this category, then 131 women would have been subjected to “S.B.” and 30 transferred.

b) “S.B.” of October 14, 1944: 477 Female Prisoners
Next we consider the makeup of the camp census on October 14 and 15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>October 14</th>
<th>October 15</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatients</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation for transport</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>4,492</td>
<td>4,520</td>
<td>+28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,217</td>
<td>6,684</td>
<td>-533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On October 14, the census declined by 477 via “S.B.” and via transfer by 49 more, therefore by 526 female prisoners. The total decline in the number of Jews in transit was 533. The category “inpatients” declined by 561 prisoners, of whom 28 were moved to “Available.” Of the remaining 533,

---

375 D-AuII-3a/1a-14c, pp. 339a-360c, October 1 through 22, 1944.
477 were listed under “S.B.” and 49 under Transferred. Seven female prisoners who appear in no category are missing.

c) “S.B.” of October 21, 1944: 513 Female Prisoners
On this date, the changes in the census looked like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>October 21</th>
<th>October 22</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatients</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation for transport</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>4,097</td>
<td>+2,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>+169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>3,236</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>-2,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,444</td>
<td>5,099</td>
<td>-345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On October 21, 169 new female prisoners had been admitted, while 513 left via “S.B.” Arithmetically, however, a net loss of (5,444−5,099+169=) 514 prisoners results. Of the latter, 137 belonged to the category “inpatients” and 110 to the category “Adolescents”; the remaining 266 were newly added to the category “Available” with 3,236, of whom 2,196 were moved to “Preparation for transport.”

d) “S.B.” of November 1, 1944: 2 Prisoners
The significance of this data is in the fact that from November 1 to 2 the number of inpatients shrank by 21 prisoners, although there were only two prisoners in the category “S.B.” on November 1; hence, together with the 634 registered under “Transfers,” altogether 636 prisoners.

Here are the comparative changes in the camp census:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>November 1</th>
<th>November 2</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatients</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation for transport</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>+814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of which 800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ges. * Transport</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>-1,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,587</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td>-636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* It is unknown to me what this abbreviation stood for; possibly “protected.”

The decline of 636 prisoners matches precisely that of the census report, but at least (21−2 possibly “S.B.” =) 19 inpatients were included among the mentioned group of the 634 prisoners to be transferred.

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376 Actually, the number must have come to (2,463−2,196=)267 prisoners and not 166. The difference is explained by the fact that the total of the census change (345) plus the admissions (169) is 514 and not 513.
e) Changes in the Number of “Inpatients” and “Adolescent”
As mentioned above, these are the two groups which would have been subject to “special treatment” according to the orthodox narrative. As already indicated, in this case it seems unlikely that the SS would have registered at least 943 inpatients as well as at least 961 girls who would all have been consigned to be gassed, only to again record them a little later as losses under “SB,” thereby leaving behind a clear indication of their murderous deeds. The development of the number of inmates in these two categories as listed in the next table therefore stands in contradiction to this alleged murderous intent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date 1944</th>
<th>Inpatients</th>
<th>Adolescent</th>
<th>Date 1944</th>
<th>Inpatients</th>
<th>Adolescent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 06</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>Oct. 20</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 07</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 08</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>Oct. 22</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 09</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>Oct. 23</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>Oct. 24</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>Oct. 25</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Oct. 26</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Oct. 27</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Oct. 28</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Oct. 29</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Oct. 30</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Nov. 01</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 18</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Nov. 02</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 19</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After a few fluctuations, the number of inpatients initially climbed from 943 (Oct. 6) to 993 (Oct. 12), then sank step by step to 200 (Oct. 15), after which it slowly rose back (223, Oct. 19). After a fall to only 60 (Oct. 23), number then rose again to 153 a little later (Nov. 1).

Why did the SS report prisoners allegedly slated for gassing in the category “inpatients?” And why would they have put up with these “useless eaters” if they could have just gassed them in one stroke? The same considerations apply to the girls as well.

It should be noted that the decline in the numbers in both categories, which do not always occur at the same times, occur in most cases on the day after the appearance of “SB” cases. For example, there was a “special treatment” of 131 prisoners on October 12 as well as a transfer of 537, and from October 12 to 13 the number of inpatients fell by 131 from 992 to 832, while the number of girls remained unchanged. On October 14, 477 prisoners underwent special treatment and 49 were transferred, and the number of inpatients sank by 561 from 761 to 200 from the 14th to the 15th, again with no change to the number of girls. On October 22, after 513
prisoners had been specially treated the previous day, the number of inpatients (from 197 to 60) fell as well as that of the girls (from 110 to 0; altogether 247). As I have shown above, however, “special treatment” applied not just to inpatients and adolescents, but also to prisoners in “preparation for transport” as well as those “available,” which includes prisoners capable of working. This is in contradiction to the orthodox proposition that mainly inmates unfit for labor were murdered.

Concerning the girls, we know with certainty that their disappearance from the census of the Jewesses’ transit camp by no means indicates that they were murdered. It doesn’t even mean that they were transferred to other camps. When the Soviets occupied the camp, they found, among others, 123 girls of whom the majority had been brought to the camp before November 2, 1944—the date on which, according to Czech, the order was received to stop the gassings (1989, p. 921)—and all Jews arriving later were regularly registered. The vast majority of these girls were twins, the alleged victims of the experiments of Dr. Mengele, which would have made it even more imperative to gas them in order to leave no witnesses behind. At least ten of these girls belonged to the Jewesses’ transit camp (for example, the registration numbers A-27632, A-27633, A-27638, A-27643, A-27660, A-27681, A-27712, A-27772, A-27789, A-27780). For instance Giza Landau, who was registered on October 22 with the number A-26098, although she had only just turned 12—her date of birth was May 5, 1932.377

7.5.4. The “S.B.” of October 3, 1944

As I mentioned earlier, the variations in the census of the entire Women’s Camp are of a complex nature.

The census report of October 4, 1944 shows for the previous day a total of 43,462 female prisoners; 16 registered prisoners and 488 “Jews in trans-

377 Poliakov/Wulf 1955, pp. 285-287. Czech cites the same sources, the census report of the day before October 24 as well as the work assignment report of the same day and confirms that Giza Landau was registered on Oct. 23, 1944 as part of a transport of 2,000 Jews who had arrived in Birkenau the day before from CC Płaszów. Of these, Dr. Mengele was supposed to have selected 1,765 out, who then were designated Jewesses in transit; the rest were supposedly gassed. D. Czech, l. c., p. 914. Giza Landau in her interrogation cited by Poliakov and Wulf, said she actually arrived in Auschwitz on Oct. 21/ and was registered on the next day, for which reason her transport cannot have arrived in Auschwitz on Oct. 23/. On Oct. 21, 1944, a transport of 169 inmates arrived who were registered the next day. Among these prisoners were nonetheless the Polish Jews Hanka Kartusz and Ita Kleiner, who received the registration numbers A-26347 and A-26350 on that day. Czech is silent about Giza Landau’s age, obviously to spare herself the embarrassment of having to explain why Mengele admitted this 12-year-old girl to the camp instead of sending her to the alleged gas chambers.
it” were added in it; there were 4 natural deaths and 989 instances of “S.B.” Czech interprets the document as follows (1989, p. 894):

“In the women’s camp of CC Auschwitz II 993 female prisoners meet their end, of these 989 are killed in the gas chambers after being picked out by an SS camp doctor in a selection.”

The documents on “work deployment” of October 4 and 5 enable us to analyze the changes in the camp census. Since those allegedly selected for gassing must by definition have belonged to the category of “prisoners incapable of work or deployment,” I here repeat the pertinent data for both days under discussion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Oct. 3</th>
<th>Oct. 4</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Inpatients</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>-157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inpatients BII/b</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Recovery</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>+33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ambulatory patients</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Outpatients</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>+12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Adolescents under 14</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Adolescents under 14 BII/b</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Invalids over 60</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Interrogation and political department</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Quarantine (scabies-malaria)</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>+6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. &quot; (arrival)</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>+49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. &quot; (arrival BII/b Warsaw)</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. &quot; (Jews in transit)</td>
<td>17,202</td>
<td>16,614</td>
<td>-588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Releases</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Gains</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>+455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16 + 488)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. In transit</td>
<td>1,508</td>
<td>1,508</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>24,622</td>
<td>24,444</td>
<td>-178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among those prisoners who, if one accepts selections with following gassing as reality, would have been most threatened, a reduction in the “inpatients” category of 157 occurred, and in the category “Invalids over 60” one of 1, while the numbers in the categories “inpatients BII/b,” “Adolescents under 14” and “Adolescents under 14 BII/b” remained stable or even increased a little. Furthermore, the number of Jewesses in transit fell by 588. The overall decline therefore came to (157+1+588=) 746, which implies that (989–746=) 243 women in the “S.B.” category did not belong to the category “prisoners incapable of work or deployment,” in which a reduction of (178+504=) 682 occurred. In order to understand to which categories they belonged, one must consider the variations of the total census of the women’s camp:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oct. 3</th>
<th>Oct. 4</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupied</td>
<td>9,776</td>
<td>9,591</td>
<td>-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not deployed</td>
<td>8,208</td>
<td>8,129</td>
<td>-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners incapable of work or deployment</td>
<td>24,622</td>
<td>24,444</td>
<td>-178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisors(^{378})</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>43,462</td>
<td>42,973</td>
<td>-489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The changes in the census of October 3 to 4 yielded the following picture: 43,462 +16 (admissions) +488 (Jews in transit) –4 (died natural deaths) – 989 \((S.B.)\) = 42,973.

The effective difference came to \((43,462-42,973=)\) 489, because 504 female prisoners were newly added to the camp census, so that the actual decline in the number came to \((489+504=)\) 993, 989 via “S.B.” and 4 through natural attrition.

As may be seen from the table above, 47 supervisors were included among the 489 prisoners mentioned, who are included among the 989 cases of “S.B.”: 79+185+178+504+47 = 993; the last number includes also the four women who died natural deaths.

To sum up: the 989 cases of “S.B.” consisted of 678 “prisoners incapable of work or deployment,”\(^{379}\) 185 deployed inmates, 79 undeployed inmates and 47 supervisors, although the inmates undergoing special treatment are said to have consisted exclusively of those incapable of working, particularly invalids, according to the orthodox viewpoint.

Besides, how can one seriously believe that the SS in Auschwitz would have gassed 47 of their own supervisors?

7.5.5. The “S.B.” of October 7, 1944

On October 7, 1944, the following changes occurred:

Camp census: 38,792 + 7 admissions + 1 transfer – 7 died natural death – 1,229 “S.B.” – 8 released – 1,150 transfers =36,406. The number of female prisoners thereby declined by 2,386. From October 7 to 8, the number of “prisoners incapable of work or deployment” underwent the following changes:

---

\(^{378}\) The supervisors counted as an integral part of the population of the women’s camp.

\(^{379}\) Under the plausible assumption that the 4 natural deaths fell in this category.
As can be seen, the number of prisoners in the categories that would have to be considered most threatened (inpatients, adolescents, invalids) increased by 85 in total. The greatest decline was in the category “Quarantine arrival,” and the total decline came to 1,226.

Let us turn our attention now to the fluctuations in the number of Jews in transit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oct. 7</th>
<th>Oct. 8</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatients</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation for transport</td>
<td>2,742</td>
<td>1,627</td>
<td>-1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>-315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>9,167</td>
<td>8,488</td>
<td>-679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>14,027</td>
<td>11,648</td>
<td>-2,379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By all appearances, the 1,229 cases of “S.B.” as well as the 1,150 transfers concerned no one other than the Jews in transit, because 1,229 +1,150 equals exactly 2,379. The 1,220 “S.B.” cases did not encompass the inpatients, but possibly the 315 adolescents. In this case, however, the remaining (1,229–315=) 914 female prisoners subjected to “S.B.,” together with the 1,150 transferred inmates, had to have belonged to the categories “Preparation for transport” and “Available.”

The 271 female prisoners under the “In transit” category on October 7 were undoubtedly newly added to the “Available” category the following day.
7.5.6. Conclusions

In view of the just-analyzed cases, two conclusions become imperative:
1. The “S.B.” category absolutely did not consist exclusively of prisoners incapable of working and therefore allegedly condemned to gassing, but rather included some inmates capable of working as well; in three cases the number of the latter is even greater and comes to about 55%, while that of those incapable of working comes to only 45%. In one case, the category even included skilled workers fit for labor.
2. The prisoners incapable of working, particularly inpatients, were not assigned exclusively to the “S.B.” category, but also to the “Transfer” category.

The fundamental assumption of the orthodox Holocaust narrative is that the Jews taken into the transit camp, which were almost exclusively Hungarian Jews, were classified as incapable of working and thus were killed in the purported gas chambers. This assumption, however, is categorically refuted by an extremely important document. It is dated July 26, 1944 and its subject is “Prisoners’ Infirmary Clinic BII/a, Auschwitz II. Monthly Report on H[ungarian Jews] Temporarily Quartered in the Camp.” Camp Sector BIIa contained the so-called Quarantine Camp. The report covers the period June 26 to July 26. This report indicates that there was a previous report for the period May 17 to June 15. I translate here the most important parts of this document, of which the second page is missing and the right edge is damaged in places:

“In the period (June 26 through July 26, 1944) vo [...] gaps in original
On average 2,500 Hungarian Jews ready for transport in camp [...] gaps in original] in 3 blocks, stay in camp for 3 – 10 days.
They underwent in the meantime on entry and departure a thorough medical examination and were deloused. Daily monitoring of lice and body temperature enabled delousing of lice carriers in the camp’s own disinestation facility, clothes and linens were disinfested in the steam kettle and impregnated with anti-louse agents.
Seriously ill inmates found during monitoring were sent back to BII/f or transferred to another camp.
On July 1 of the same month arrival of 450 young Jewish Hungarians from B II/d [...] 
Since too many prisoners (up to 1,000) were housed in the barracks, many had to sleep on the bare concrete floor or on damp earthen floors, from which a wave of colds and dysentery. The youths in the special quarantine in Barracks 12 have for 10 weeks, the Hungarians in Barracks 8 for 8 weeks not changed their laundry. Since neither group is part of the camp census, no washing soap could be issued for them. A shipment of soap is urgently requested.”

The report then lists the medical treatments provided to these Hungarian Jews, as I presented in Section 2.2 (see p. 51). This shows that the inmates of the “transit camp” who were incapable of working, rather than being murdered, quite to the contrary were given health care or were being transferred to the Camp Hospital Blff or to another camp. This therefore refutes the assertion that those inmates assigned to “special treatment” were thereby consigned to being murdered.

The conclusion is thus irresistible that the “SB” category indicated no sort of killing, but rather a particular sort of transfer.

During the 101st day of the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem on July 18, 1961, Eichmann was asked what the meaning of the term “special treatment” was. He testified that, besides killings, this term could have other meanings as well (State of Israel 1993, vol. IV, p. 1746):

“Originally special treatment meant the actual transport, the deportation to the concentration camp, or whatever the order had to do with; special treatment also means the utilization of the prisoners in question by the authority that assumed control of the prisoners in question—in this case the Economic and Administrative Main Office. That is specified by the documentation. Special treatment also meant the transfer from a concentration camp to a war-industry facility. And special treatment also had to do with killings, yes.”

The administrative bureaucracy of the SS distinguished between two types of imprisoned Jews:

1. The so-called Jews in transit, that is, Jews who were to be deported following an order of Office IV/B4a “Jewish Affairs” of the RSHA (headed by Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann);
2. Protective prisoners who were sent to a CC on the order of Office IV/C2 “Protective Custody Affairs” of the RSHA (headed by Sturmbannführer Emil Berndorf).

Jews in transit, however, were frequently also categorized as protective-custody prisoners, as may be seen from various documents. As an example, the Hungarian Jews transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof were registered there as “Sch. H.Po.Ung.” (protective prisoner, political, Hungary). Walter Rosenberg (alias Rudolf Vrba) and Alfred Wetzler, who escaped from Auschwitz on April 4, 1944, were likewise “protective-custody Jews” as were also Ceslaw Mordowicz and Ernst (Arnst) Rosin, who escaped on May 28, 1944 — therefore, all four of the authors of the so-called “Auschwitz Protocols.”

The orders of Glück of November 21, 1942 discussed in Section 5.2 and of Höß of March 23, 1944 underscore this distinction even regarding

382 AMS, I-IIB-11, Namensliste des Transports vom 15. August 1944.
deaths cases, as they both specified that the deaths of protective prisoners should be underlined in red. A similar distinction obviously existed among the living as well. The abbreviation “SB” might therefore have served to distinguish protective prisoners from Jews in transit.

This is confirmed by the fact that this abbreviation in no way pertained to deaths in the only document known to me of the SS WVHA in which it appears. This is an order by Höß of January 13, 1944 on the subject of “Submission of Protective Camp Reports” with the protocol number “14 c 2 / Ot / We” (let us recall that death reports had the protocol number “14 f”):\(^{385}\)

> “Transmitted herewith are 100 CC forms 4/Dec. 42. Effective immediately, only these forms are to be used in submission of protective-custody-camp reports of the concentration camps, and thereby to ensure that both the front and the back sides are completed with utmost care. Prisoner classifications other than those appearing in Columns 1-15 may not be used, only the type of arrest may be stated in these columns (for example, police prisoners, when they are conveyed by the Stapo, in Columns 1 or 7, if conveyance is from the Kripo, in Columns 9, 10 or 11). The totals absolutely must agree with those of the reports of the same day to the heads of Offices DJI and DIII. An attachment must be submitted with the protective-custody-camp report listing the following:

- List of names of prominent persons,
- Number of executions carried out,
- Number of prisoners with easing of detention conditions,
- Breakdown of the transports included under 2 b) and 3 c) (e.g.: on Apr. 2, 43 350 prisoners accepted from CC Neuengamme.
  - on Oct. 4, 43 1,000 prisoners transferred to CC Buchenwald).
- Report on all satellite labor camps (as previously).

CC Auschwitz I-III only: Number of SB (as previously).
CC Stutthof only:
- Number of Norwegian special prisoners, separate report not required.
  - From Feb. 1, 44 protective-custody-camp reports are only due on the 15th and last days of each month. Weekly reports are discontinued. As specified in the order of Jan. 13, 44 D I/1 Az.: 14 c 2/Ot/We.- Secr. Journal Serial No. 52/44—, the protective-custody-camp reports are to be sent by courier on the 1 and 16 of each month.” (emphasis added)

For CC Auschwitz I (Main Camp), II (Birkenau) und III (Monowitz) special treatment therefore pertained only to protective prisoners, but not in connection with deaths.

When one takes a good look at the fact that 47 (female) supervisors were assigned to the category “S.B.” as well, everything points to the fact

\(^{385}\) NO-1548.
that this code indicated not a special form of death, but a special form of transfer.

7.6. Selections in the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Monowitz Camp

Numerous inmates were transferred to Auschwitz I as well as Birkenau from the Prisoners’ Infirmary of the Monowitz Camp. These transfers were interpreted by former fellow prisoners to indicate that those transferred were sent to the “gas chambers.” Here this sort of testimony is represented by that given by Primo Levi (1984, p. 55):

“Ka-Be is the abbreviation for infirmary. It is eight barracks, in every respect similar to the others in the camp, but set apart by a rectangle. They hold at all times one tenth of the camp population, but only a few stay there longer than two weeks, and no one more than two months: within these limits, we must either die or recover. Those seen to be recovering are healed in the Ka-Be; those failing to recover are sent to the gas chambers.”

Fate must have smiled upon Primo Levi, though, because he spent from March 30 to April 20, 1944, that is, three weeks, in the main infirmary!  

From the historical-documentary standpoint, however, things are clearly not so simple. Bernd C. Wagner, author of a monograph on the Monowitz Camp, writes of this (2000, p. 184):

“The question of how many prisoners, during the individual selections and in total, were sent to Birkenau to be gassed, encounters similar problems as the previous question as to their frequency. There aren’t even any exact numbers for the last ‘large’ selection which can be reconstructed most easily and which took place before the demolition of the gas chambers in Birkenau. The numbers given vary between 200 and 800 prisoners picked out as incapable of working.”

A short while later, he adds (ibidem, pp. 185f.):

“After the war, transfer lists of the infirmary were found in the area of the Monowitz Camp which prisoners had managed to hide or which were not destroyed during the evacuation. The lists contain 7,295 names of prisoners whom the SS transferred from the Prisoners’ Infirmary to Auschwitz or Birkenau between November 1942 and September 1944. [...] The transfer destination listed for the first months in this document – Auschwitz – can be explained by the fact that at this point in time all serious cases of illness were transferred form the Monowitz Prisoners’ Infirmary, which was not yet properly operational, to Auschwitz. It is to be assumed that a very high percentage of these prisoners were transferred from Auschwitz on to Birkenau, where they were murdered.”

This is a typical example of how orthodox Holocaust historians bend the facts to make them fit the preconceived narrative. If the prisoners selected

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in the Prisoners’ Infirmary were designated for the gas chambers, why then did they not go directly to Birkenau? Bernd C. Wagner knows the facts very well (the seriously ill were treated in the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Auschwitz, because the one in Monowitz was not yet equipped to handle such cases), but he takes the liberty to “assume” that “a very high percentage” of those concerned “were transferred to Birkenau and there murdered.” Such an assumption then permits him to also “assume” that the prisoners transferred directly to Birkenau were not treated in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, but rather were gassed.

If, however, one is not satisfied with hypotheses but rather seeks documentary support for these alleged selections with subsequent gassing, one becomes aware that the orthodox historiography of the Holocaust is hiding from difficulties that are far larger still than Wagner admits.

In all the relevant literature, I have come across only two cases in which at least the appearance of documentary evidence was involved. The first was mentioned by Piotr Setkiewicz; he published a “list of 10 prisoners, who were transferred from the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Camp Buna to CC Auschwitz on January 13, 1943,” as well as an excerpt from the Morgue Registry for January 13 and 14, 1943 and furnished it with the following commentary (1998, pp. 68-71):

“On January 14, 1943 the delivery of ten bodies of prisoners was reported, who the day before had been delivered to CC Auschwitz. They were probably killed by injections of phenol.”

Here there are two original documents involved. The numbers of nine of the ten prisoners actually are also shown in the Morgue Registry (only Prisoner No. 71589 is missing), but from what can it be inferred that these people were murdered?

The second case involves another 10 prisoners, who were transferred to Auschwitz on February 11, 1943. Antoni Makowski notes about this case (1978, pp. 153f.):

“The numbers of 9 of the 10 prisoners transferred from the Buna Camp to CC Auschwitz—on grounds of ‘general weakness’—are registered under the date of the following day in the Morgue Registry with the annotation that the bodies were delivered from Block 28. In that place, phenol injections were administered, among other treatments. By all appearances this is an unambiguous, if not quite direct, proof that the nine prisoners were killed by phenol injections into the heart upon their arrival.”

Makowski did not publish the list of the selected prisoners, but satisfied himself with reproducing the page from the Morgue Registry for February 12, 1943. One inmate survived in this case as well.
There is nothing to indicate that these prisoners were murdered. But even if this were the case, it remains that there is not the slightest evidence that this was part of a general policy of murdering sick prisoners, as I shall demonstrate in the following.

Document NI-14997, introduced in the trial of the executives of IG Farbenindustrie AG (NMT, vol. VII), contains 601 pages and has records of hundreds of transfers of prisoners from the Prisoners’ Infirmary in Monowitz (“Buna”), most of them to Auschwitz. Some of the lists are illegible. The 40 or so transfer lists to Birkenau begin on November 30, 1943 (p. 487). In some cases, they involve more than 100 prisoners. Among these is a list of 121 prisoners with illegible particulars (p. 499). These lists contain 1,585 names in total. All other lists contain just over 1,000 entries, so that the total number of prisoners transferred to Birkenau comes to about 2,600. In addition, seven inmates were transferred to Jawischowitz (May 25 and July 14, 1944) and Jaworzno (May 23, 1944).

After May 6, 1944, Camp Sickbay BIlf in Birkenau is mentioned as the destination for sick prisoners being transferred.

Most of the prisoners transferred from Monowitz ended up in Auschwitz. The number of those whose numbers were entered into the Morgue Registry is of great significance. These deaths can be divided into two categories: those being entered on the day or the day after arrival, and those entered considerably later.

It has been noted, though, that all cases were about seriously ill prisoners, some terminally so, in a concentration camp during wartime, so that it is no wonder that some of them died despite medical treatment. It cannot be ruled out that terminally ill prisoners were euthanized in order to spare them needless suffering, which could explain the deaths in the first category. Some of them may also have died naturally on the day of arrival or shortly afterwards.

All sick prisoners transferred went to the Prisoners’ Infirmary in Auschwitz. There is no evidence that they were transferred to Birkenau in order to be murdered in the alleged gas chambers, as Wagner asserts. Quite to the contrary, many of the prisoners taken into the Prisoners’ Infirmary underwent surgery there.

The “surgical log” encompasses four volumes from the period October 1, 1941 to January 15, 1945. 22,337 prisoners’ names are entered therein.

The register of Block 20 (Prisoners’ Infirmary) contains 5,470 prisoners’ names who were admitted between June 21, 1942 and March 19, 1943. These were mainly inmates who had contracted infectious diseases, among these typhus, tuberculosis, meningitis and dermatitis, but also cases of general exhaustion. This explains the high mortality observed in this facility.
The register of Block 28 covers from August 27, 1941 to January 19, 1944 and contains 8,769 names.

All these registers, which are in the archives of the Auschwitz Museum, have been scanned, and the names of the prisoners therein have been entered in the database, which is accessible via the Web site of the museum.\textsuperscript{387}

From a statistically significant sample of the cases listed in the database it is apparent that the sick prisoners transferred from Monowitz to Auschwitz were routinely admitted to the Prisoners’ Infirmary there.

Table 14 in the Appendix provides an example of 180 Jewish prisoners who were admitted to the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Auschwitz; in 88 of the cases, surgical interventions were made. In cases where the database shows a name written in more than one way, I have listed only the first; this applies to cases in which the lists of Document NI-14997 show only the prisoner number or where the handwritten name is illegible; where the lists are typed and are legible, I adopted that form (the abbreviations “Jsr.” As well as “Isr.” (for Israel) served to identify Jewish prisoners).

None of the 180 prisoners in question appears in the Morgue Registry or in the Death Books.

After May 5, 1944, prisoners from the Monowitz Prisoners’ Infirmary were transferred to the Prisoners’ Infirmary of the prisoners’ sickbay in Sector BIIIf of Birkenau (“Verlegungsmeldung. Nach dem HKB B II f”; NI-14997, p. 568). On that day, the transfer of Prisoner No. 173050 occurred.

On May 3, 15 inmates were transferred into the tuberculosis ward of the quarantine camp in Birkenau’s Sector BIIa. (“Verlegungsmeldung nach B II a zur Tbc - Station”; \textit{ibidem}, p. 572). Among these were the following prisoners:

- 107785 Bernas, Horst Isr.
- 124221 Rabinowicz, David Isr.
- 150628 Courant, Wilhelm Isr.
- 150099 Kaufmann, Herbert Isr.
- 174505 Hirschhorn, Israel.

On May 22, the Jewish prisoner A6773 Feder Sandor Isr. was transferred into Prisoners’ Sickbay BIIIf (\textit{ibidem}, p. 574). Thereafter successive admissions of a large number of additional prisoners ensued.\textsuperscript{388} The last intake noted in Document NI-14997 occurred on September 18, 1944 by way of a “Notice of transfer to Prisoners’ Infirmary Auschwitz I by order of the 1st

\textsuperscript{387} The database permits searching for individual names or prisoner numbers.

\textsuperscript{388} 29 on 7/1 (p. 578); one on 7/10 (p. 572); two on 7/31 (p. 590); 93 on 8/23 (p. 583); 8 on 9/6 (p. 595); 16 on 9/15 (p. 598); 38 on 9/25 (p. 600); 236, among them many Jews, on 9/26 (p. 587). Further, two prisoners were transferred “to Prisoners’ Infirmary Birkenau” on 9/25.
camp doctor CC Auschwitz III” concerning the Jewish Prisoner “A 12523 Galet, Jenö w/ fractured lower jaw” (p. 601).

On Jan. 20, 1944, a “Notice of transfer to Prisoners’ Infirmary Auschwitz for x-ray and return” was issued. The list in question covered 20 prisoners, among these the following Jews (p. 523):

- 128162 Mandelman, Nuchim,
- 115087 Camchi, Elieser
- 104941 Guttentag, Arthur.

There was an “x-ray room” in the clinic of Block 28. The prisoners there x-rayed were recorded in the “x-ray book.” On April 1, 1943, the following letter was written (p. 284):

“To the Prisoners’ Infirmary Auschwitz
The following were transferred from Prisoners’ Infirmary Buna to Prisoners’ Infirmary Auschwitz:

on 3/29 Prisoner 105761
" 3/30 " 105923
" 3/31 " 105644
" 4/1 " 106031

These prisoners are absolutely to be kept capable of working per special order from Oranienburg. In case of death a detailed report to Oranienburg is required.”

These prisoners came from a transport from Berlin on March 4, 1943. They all died at an unspecified date.

Hence there can be no doubt that the purpose of the transfer from the Monowitz Prisoners’ Infirmary to Auschwitz lay in the medical treatment of the inmates in question.

Prisoners were usually disinfested prior to their transfer. Such was specified, for example, in a “Notice of transfer to Birkenau” of March 6, 1943 (p. 218):

“Until today, the prisoners have cleaned and disinfested the quarantine quarters in Branch Camp Buna. The prisoners are deloused and their clothing fumigated.”

This concerned seven inmates, five of them Jewish.

The transfer lists of Prisoners’ Infirmary Monowitz also contain some adolescents, who were unable to perform heavy labor. This is apparent in the “Notice of Transfer to Auschwitz” of March 1, 1943 (p. 224):

“The following prisoners come from a new transport that came directly from Berlin, Leipzig and Magdeburg to Branch Camp Buna. The prisoners are from areas free of epidemics, have not passed through any other prison or camp, and have been completely deloused.

104517 Steinmetz, Edgar Jsr.
104397 Daniel, Bernhard Jsr.
104506 Seliger, Jürgen Jsr.
104414 Gerwin, Jster Jsr.
104380 Mannblock, Wolfgang Jsr.

are adolescents, craftsmen or apprentices and are too weak for hard labor in Branch Camp Buna, for which reason they are transferred for further usage.”

On March 8, 1943, eight prisoners were transferred to Auschwitz, among them even a Jewish child (p. 215):

“106765 Rosenbaum, Erich Jsr., 12-year-old boy, not deployable for hard labor.”

The “Notice of Transfer to Auschwitz” of March 26, 1943 has the names of 10 prisoners, seven of them Jewish, “as adolescents to light labor” (p. 244):

–104668 Lewin, Germar Jsr.
–105703 Rosenberg, Günther Jsr.
–107141 Wolff, Hans Jsr.
–107315 Zytnicki, Samuel Jsr.
–105592 Blumberg, Max Jsr.

According to the database of the museum, Blumberg appears in the “surgical log” as well as in the Morgue Registry—there however without his prisoner number. The name is not to be found in the available Death Books. Berger was admitted to the surgical ward according to the database of the Auschwitz Museum.

As for the other transfers to Birkenau shown in Document NI-14997, there are, with few exceptions that I will discuss below, no further documents to my knowledge. As mentioned, some of these transports were very large. According to the orthodox narrative, these would have been exactly those that would have been subjected to a selection and gassing.

It still remains to be discerned what Danuta Czech knew about it, judging by the documents and testimonies she cites.


- Apr. 21, 1944 (p. 548): 149 transferred prisoners. Czech mentions no sort of “selection” (pp. 758f).
- Feb. 27, 1944 (p. 525): 117 transferred prisoners. Czech mentions no sort of “selection” (p. 730).

Evidently, not even rumors circulated among the prisoners of Auschwitz that these prisoners were gassed.

The same applies to the transfer of 236 prisoners into Camp Section BIIf of Birkenau on September 28, 1944 (p. 587), of which the Chronicle has nothing to say. (p. 888). The “transfer list to Birkenau List A” of May 1, 1944 (NI-14997, p. 561) contains the names of 96 prisoners, of whom five are struck out. These prisoners are Germans, Belgians, Dutch, Frenchmen, Rumanians, Italians and stateless persons. Eight of these inmates were Italians, but according to the Memorial Book of Liliana Picciotto Fargion, at least three of these did not die on that day or the day after (the fates of the others are unknown).389

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>Reg. Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Fate According to L.P. Fargion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>173436</td>
<td>Roberto Jona</td>
<td>Deported from Milan to Auschwitz. Prisoner No.173436. Died in unknown place after November 1944 (p. 341).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is therefore not apparent why these 91 transferred prisoners should have been gassed upon their arrival in Birkenau.

Of the 331 prisoners transferred from Monowitz to Auschwitz in July and August 1943, most of them Jews,390 only the names of four appear in the Morgue Registry:391

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391 AGK, OB, 385, Leichenhallenbuch, July 7 to August 31, 1943, pp. 209-228.
Another case where I was able to verify the inmates’ fate pertains to inmates transferred in November 1943 from the Monowitz Prisoners’ Infirmary to Auschwitz I and Birkenau. Although the surviving Morgue Registry ends in August 1943, the Death Registries for November 1943 are complete (Staatliches Museum… 1995, Vol. 1, p. 131).

For that month, 285 transferred prisoners are shown in the admissions registry of the Monowitz Prisoners’ Infirmary, of whom 222 were transferred to Auschwitz I and 63 to Birkenau. According to orthodox Holocaust historiography, most of those sent to Auschwitz and all of those sent to Birkenau should have ended up in the “gas chambers.” But a search in the Death Registries discloses, however, that, of the 285 transferred prisoners, only the following seven died:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morgue Registry No.</th>
<th>Reg. Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>HKB Monowitz Admission</th>
<th>Transfer Date Auschwitz</th>
<th>Morgue Registry Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9890</td>
<td>127986</td>
<td>David Ajchenbaum</td>
<td>July 10, 1943</td>
<td>July 15, 1943</td>
<td>July 17, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10028</td>
<td>104489</td>
<td>Egon Nossek</td>
<td>July 14, 1943</td>
<td>July 15, 1943</td>
<td>July 22, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10406</td>
<td>106832</td>
<td>Adolf Bartenstein</td>
<td>July 23, 1943</td>
<td>July 26, 1943</td>
<td>July 26, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9921</td>
<td>117533</td>
<td>Moses Grünblatt</td>
<td>July 11, 1943</td>
<td>July 23, 1943</td>
<td>July 30, 1943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On November 30, 1943, 64 prisoners were transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau. The first list (“Transfer Notice to Birkenau,” NI-14997, p. 487) contains 34 names, the second, 30 (p. 488). The diagnosis given for all was “exhaustion.” Among these were 43 Jewish prisoners, identifiable as such by the appendage of “Jsr.” to their names. Of these 64 prisoners, only one appears in the Death Registries: Eljakim Gross, No. 113408, died on December 26, 1943. At least two prisoners appear in the “surgical registry”: Josef Schüftan, No. 107084, and Moses Majerowitz, No. 117634.

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393 The search was conducted by surname, first name and date of death, because the admissions registry of the Monowitz Prisoners’ Infirmary gives no indication of birth date and the death registries give none as to the registration number.
On March 31, 1944 (p. 539) four prisoners were transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau, among them Orvieto, Aldo Isr. with the number 174537 for “diphtheria.” In Fargion’s Memorial Book, the fate of this Jew is described as follows: “Died in the evacuation of Auschwitz after January 18, 1945” (p. 451).

On March 27, 1944, two further Italian prisoners were transferred to Birkenau, likewise “for diphtheria”:

No. 167992: Foa, Mario Isr.

The first however died “at an unknown place after Apr. 17, 1944” (p. 278).

Among the 119 prisoners who were transferred to Birkenau on April 30, 1944 (p. 555), the Italian Alessandro Lewi, No. 174514, was also included, who “died at an unknown place after Jan. 18, 1945” (p. 369).

These prisoners, therefore, did not at all fall victim to the “gas chambers” after a “selection” in the Prisoners’ Infirmary of Monowitz.

Summing up, the inspection of the documents available to me yields the conclusion that the assertion of the Holocaust orthodoxy is unfounded that prisoners who were transferred from Monowitz to Birkenau were systematically murdered. To the contrary, it emerges that natural mortality, despite medical care, was especially high among these prisoners for obvious reasons.

7.7. Report of SS Untersturmführer Kinna of December 16, 1942

In connection with the “Zamosc Action,” Robert Jan van Pelt mentions a telegram by Cavendish-Bentinck, head of the British Psychological Warfare Executive, of August 26, 1943, that “referred to the deportation and killing of gentile Poles and not to the killing of Polish Jews” (van Pelt 2002, p. 128). Franciszek Piper says the following about this (Piper 1999, pp. 53, 58):

“Per decision of the Reich Security Main Office, CC Auschwitz was to become the destination of deportations and in consequence the point of extermination of the ‘racially most inferior Poles’ deported from the Zamosc region—where Himmler sought to carry out his ‘General Plan East’ and settle German immigrants in farms confiscated from Polish farmers. It was planned that from mid-November 1942 three trains each with 1,000 Poles in Racial-Value Group IV between the ages of 14 and 60 should be deported from Zamosc into Auschwitz Concentration Camp. It should be noted in this context that in charge of the resettlement of Poles from the Zamosc region was the department Eichmann, whose primary area of responsibility was the extermination of the Jews. The difference in treatment of the transports of Poles and the transports of Jews was that the Poles were not selected immediately upon arrival at Auschwitz
and sent to the gas chambers, but were first registered as prisoners of CC Auschwitz and then killed by phenol injections to the heart.”

The document upon which Piper relies for these assertions is Headlined “Instructions for the Polish collection camp in Zamosc with guidelines for the classification of Poles to be resettled,” which was issued on November 21, 1942 by SS Obersturmführer Krumey (ibidem, pp. 54-57). There it said:

“Those in Group III, all children under 14 in Groups III and IV and all persons over 60 years of age will be taken to so-called retirement villages by special transportation.”

Under Point d) one reads in this document:

“Families and persons of RuS Group[394] IV will be transferred to ‘Birkenau’ as manpower.”

Birkenau is mentioned also in the following. Krumey ordered that a “central index” be established for the transferees in which each group was to be registered with a distinctive “index”; this applied also “to the Poles brought to Birkenau.” In this “central index,” each group of transferees was to be assigned one of the following designations:

“WE = Can be reassimilated as Germans
AA = Labor deployment Reich
RD = Retirement villages
Ki = Children’s operation
AG = Labor deployment General-Government
KL = Camp Birkenau.”

The last reference to Birkenau was specified as:

“The transports for labor deployment to Berlin and to Birkenau are to be made up of 1,000 persons each and must be guarded by an escort of 1 to 15.”

Summing up: those unfit for work, children up to 14 as well as old people over 60 who fell into the “racially less valuable” categories (Value Groups III and IV)—that is, those (allegedly) consigned to extermination—were in no case to be sent to Birkenau (as Piper fallaciously states), but rather to “retirement villages.” Furthermore, those Poles diverted to Birkenau were used “as manpower” and “for labor deployment.” Under these circumstances, Krumey’s instructions categorically rule out an extermination of Poles in Birkenau.

In this connection, it is pertinent to consider the report of SS Untersturmführer Heinrich Kinna of December 16, 1942, which notably went unmentioned by van Pelt[395] as well as by Piper. This document had already

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394 RuS = Rasse und Siedlung/race and settlement.
been submitted in the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem\textsuperscript{396} and later read out during the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial on the 60th session on July 2, 1964.\textsuperscript{397} It concerns a “report on the transport of 644 Poles to Labor Camp Auschwitz on Dec. Oct. 42.” Kinna referred therein to the transport of Poles that arrived in Auschwitz at 11:00 PM on December 12, 1942, and was received the following day by the camp authorities (14 prisoners escaped during the trip). After the reception of the transport, Kinna had a conversation with the deputy commandant of the camp, SS Hauptsturmführer Aumeier (whom he erroneously calls “Haumeier”). He summarized the content of the conversation as follows:\textsuperscript{398}

“As to fitness for labor, SS Hauptsturmführer Haumeier explained that only Poles fit for labor should be supplied so as to spare the camp as well as transportation resources all unnecessary burdens possible. Disabled persons, half-wits, cripples and sick persons must be liquidated as quickly as possible to relieve the camp of them. This measure is frustrated, however, in that contrary to the measures applied to the Jews, according to the RSHA, Poles must die of natural causes. For this reason, the camp administration wishes to refrain from sending persons who are unable to work.”

First off, I would like to point out that this document is entirely consistent with Krumey’s instructions insofar as it says that Poles incapable of working should not be sent to Birkenau. This constitutes further evidence of the falsity of van Pelt’s and Piper’s assertion according to which the extermination of Poles incapable of working was planned to take place in that camp.

As for the specific statements of the document, the following may be understood from the quoted passage:

1) Poles incapable of working were to be liquidated as promptly as possible, but this violated a regulation of the RSHA according to which Poles in general were not to be killed. Kinna therefore obviously attributes conflicting testimony to Aumeier. It is quite clear that the killing of Poles incapable of working flew in the face of the RSHA directive and therefore was illegal. Moreover, the alleged necessity of their liquidation “as quickly as possible” also stands in contrast to the normal practice in Birkenau. As we have seen in Chapter 4, the WVHA ordered as early as June 24, 1942 that even prisoners incapable of working had to be included in the required daily reports of the concentration camps—Auschwitz not excepted—under such categories as “sick” (“outpatient” and “inpatient”) as well as “invalids.” Likewise in the fourth chapter, I have further compiled the data of all

\textsuperscript{396} T-382. See Documents 60-60a.

\textsuperscript{397} Langbein 1965, pp. 948f., asserts that Kinna testified before the court, which however is not the case.

\textsuperscript{398} T-382, p. 2.
accessible documents, from which it can be seen that the admission of prisoners in these two categories was normal practice in Auschwitz.

2) According to another directive of the RSHA, the Jews in Birkenau incapable of working were to be liquidated. At least that is what it says in the Kinna Report, but no documentary trace of this directive has come to light; this moreover stands in diametric opposition to the normal practice in Birkenau of placing seriously ill Jews in the hospitals. After all, the WVHA directive of June 24, 1942 also applied to Jews.

In consideration of these facts, the remarks that Kinna attributes to Aumeier are contrary to documented facts and so appear to be unfounded.399

7.8. The “Selection” of Polish Boys in Zamość and Elsewhere in Poland

Danuta Czech mentions two “selections” of Poles who are said to have been deported to Auschwitz from Zamość under the guidelines mentioned above. The first is supposed to have occurred on February 23, 1943 (1989, pp. 420f.):

“39 prisoners between the ages of 13 to 17 years are brought to the Main Camp from Camp Birkenau and there assigned to a ward reserved for them in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, Block 20. The boys are transferred to the Main Camp under the pretext that they will take a course in medical assistance. In the evening of that day they are killed with phenol injections.”

The second is supposed to have happened on March 1, 1943 (ibidem, p. 426):

“Liaison officer Palitzsch brings 80 prisoners between 13 and 17 years of age from Camp Birkenau to the Main Camp. The boys are assigned to a ward reserved for them in the Prisoners’ Infirmary, Block 20. These are Polish and Jewish adolescents who have been brought to the camp with their families in transports from various Polish cities. On the evening of that day they are killed with phenol injections by the corpsman SS Unterscharführer Scherpe.”

Pertinent entries in the Morgue Registry would be documentary evidence for these statements. 66 entries of deaths can be found in it on February 23, 1943, among these 39 consecutive numbers for prisoners with the annotation “Birkenau” and two non-consecutive (94720 & 90508), as well as 11 with the notation “[Block] 20.”400 For March 1, 1943, 115 deaths are en-

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399 Editor’s note: The so-called Kinna Report displays a series of formatting and linguistic peculiarities that make it suspect. For example, it states, “that racially attractive persons should not generally but not casually be considered in Value Group II.” The report also mentions that the deported Poles should not be allowed to bring beds (!) with them, as the barracks are already provided with such. Commentary not necessary.

400 Leichenhallenbuch, AGK, OB, 385, pp. 122f.
tered, including 81 with the notation “[Block] 20” and 11 with “Birkenau.”

Although both groups of youngsters were allegedly transferred from Birkenau to Block 20 of the Auschwitz Main Camp in the same manner, for Czech the “evidence” for their murder is their point of origin in the first case (Birkenau), but in the second case the number 20 (for the block number), as they are supposed to have been murdered there. Which of the two “proofs” she chooses depends evidently on the number of the claimed victims: if most of the entries show the origin “Birkenau,” she says the prisoners were killed by injections of phenol; if to the contrary the inscription is “[Block] 20,” the prisoners were murdered there. For this period, the entries in the Morgue Registry actually usually show the annotation “Birkenau,” and Czech mentions this often, or with the annotation “[Block] 20,” which she also occasionally mentions.

Czech’s sources for a murder are therefore not of a documentary nature, but rather are of an anecdotal nature (postwar testimonies as well as unverifiable reports of the camp resistance).

As for the deaths of the Polish youths, it bears noting that the natural mortality in Auschwitz during that period was very high according to the death registries. The consecutive numbers 6001 through 16500 were assigned between February 8 and March 31, 1943, which implies 10,500 deaths, or an average of 202 deaths per day. In that period, 312 male adolescents between 13 and 17 years old died. According to Czech, 121 of them were allegedly murdered, but if the other 191 died of natural causes, there is no reason why the other 121 youths could not also have suffered the same tragic fate.

7.9. Letter of the Head of Office DII of the WVHA of April 16, 1944

In an important study of the labor deployments of prisoners in Auschwitz, Franciszek Piper writes (1995, p. 312):

“One way of keeping the prisoners’ fitness for labor at the highest level was the systematic killing of the sick and exhausted. To this purpose, selections were carried out among the prisoners since mid-1941, as a result of which the

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401 Ibidem, pp. 128-130.
403 Under dateline 2/22, 1943 Czech mentions for example that “83 dead were delivered from the communicable-diseases department of Prisoners’ Infirmary Block 20”; ibidem, p. 420.
404 The first killing of Polish youths from Zamość is supposed to have occurred on January 21, when two boys from Birkenau were transferred to Block 20 of the Main Camp, in order there allegedly to be killed. Czech 1989, p. 389.
prisoners who were regarded as unfit for further exploitation were killed either with phenol injections or in the gas chambers."

Piper cites a letter of the head of Office DII of the WVHA of April 26, 1944 to the engineering company “Ost-Maschinenbau GmbH, Sosnowitz, Upper Silesia,” in which it says (ibidem, p. 414):

“Those prisoners assigned to kitchen duties and to the maintenance of the quarters of prisoners are likewise charged at these rates. The sick prisoners who can no longer be assigned to labor as well as those assigned to the maintenance of the clothing of the guards and the prisoners remain without charge. The sick prisoners will be brought back to Auschwitz Concentration Camp in all cases where their illness is not curable and their restoration to full duties is no longer to be expected.”

This letter does not contain what Piper reads into it: Office D of the WVHA sent form letters of this kind routinely to those private firms that employed prisoners. An entirely similar letter went to the vehicle construction company Demag Fahrzeugbau in Falkensee by Berlin on March 6, 1943 (the first part of the letter is identical with the one just quoted):

“[…] and the prisoners remain without charge. Those sick prisoners who cannot be restored to duty will be exchanged as quickly as possible for prisoners of CC Sachsenhausen who are capable of work.”

Actually, this practice was justified by the circumstance that the enterprises that employed prisoners from SS camps had to pay the camp in question a fee per person and per day (6 RM for skilled and 4 RM for unskilled workers). Of course, these firms did not want to pay for sick prisoners incapable of working. For this reason, prisoners who became incapable of working for the mid-to-long term were returned to their camp of origin. Clearly this does not prove that these prisoners were killed. For the Auschwitz Camp, the large number of those prisoners who stayed for long periods in the Prisoners’ Sickbay there expressly refutes this theory of murder.

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405 RGVA, 1367-2-1a, p. 9.
8. Conclusion

The hypothesis that the registered prisoners who had become sick and therefore unable to work were subjected to a selection in the hospitals of the Auschwitz camp complex and thus consigned to the “gas chambers” lacks all documentary support. Quite to the contrary: from the surviving documents, it emerges that the SS, within the narrow framework of what was possible, exerted itself to improve the living conditions of the prisoners as well as the hygienic conditions in the camp, and that they established hospitals in which, among other things, thousands of surgical interventions were carried out. Other sick prisoners were even transferred to other camps where better facilities for treatment were available.

The project to establish a huge medical facility in Camp Sector III of Birkenau was thoroughly planned, but could be realized only partly because of lack of material and labor support. Yet this project demolishes—as Pressac has already emphasized—the claims according to which a mass extermination was carried out in Birkenau, and it establishes that the policy of the SS regarding prisoners who had become incapable of working consisted not in their murder, but in their medical treatment.

An analysis of the supposed selections of registered prisoners for the gas chambers, as reported by Czech, reveals that none of them has any historical documentary basis. Quite to the contrary, the surviving documents frequently consign all such notions to the realm of fairy tales. Bases for such assertions are not only mere witness statements, but also outrageous manipulations that disclose what the Chronicle is really about: far from being an instrument of historiography to determine real events, it is rather a work of propaganda meant to systematically falsify history.
Part Three:

Dr. Eduard Wirths
Eduard Wirths, M.D., Garrison physician of Auschwitz – a Key Witness to the Holocaust!?

by Christoph M. Wieland

There has never yet been a single credible eyewitness account to the so-called Holocaust. The much-quoted confession of the commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, is provably extorted by torture and in any case contains many mistakes. Other confessions, such as that of Pery Broad, are on the other hand obviously bought. In short, the exterminationists have not been able to present even one witness testimony to the revisionists that elevates the claim of the hundred-thousandfold murder of humans in the purported “gas chambers of Auschwitz” beyond any reasonable doubt. In this article, I would like to bring attention to a grievously neglected confession of a perpetrator: the absolutely credible testimony that the garrison physician of Auschwitz, Eduard Wirths, M.D., gave to the German and as well to the British authorities. Unlike the confession of Höß, Wirths’s confession appears to have been neither bought nor extorted. Furthermore, thanks to his position at Auschwitz, Wirths really rates as a veritable key witness to the Holocaust.

On September 16, 1945, Colonel Draper in the British PoW Camp Stau-mühle near Paderborn had the German prisoner Dr. Eduard Wirths brought before him. After they had shaken hands, he gazed thoughtfully at his own and then said in a soft but portentous voice (Lifton 1988, p. 450):

“Now I’ve shaken hands with the man who, as the head doctor of Auschwitz, is responsible for the death of four million people. Tomorrow I will interrogate you about it. Think about your responsibility tonight. And look at your hands.”

That very night, Eduard Wirths hanged himself in his cell.

Everyone knows Oskar Schindler. Many know Kurt Gerstein. However, hardly anyone knows Eduard Wirths. This is the more regrettable since a genuine tragedy lies behind the death of the garrison physician of Auschwitz.

Born on September 4, 1909 in Geroldshausen, Frankonia, he studied medicine at Würzburg University from 1930 to 1935. In compliance with an ordinance of the Bavarian Culture Ministry that all students had to belong to a National Socialist organization, he joined the SA in 1933. Put off
by the loutish ways of the brownshirts, he soon thereafter applied for membership in the SS. After a stint at the gynecological clinic at the University of Jena, he took up practice as a country doctor in the village of Merchingen in October 1938.

In the “night of broken glass” from November 9 to 10, 1938, he treated Jews who had been beaten up by SA men. As Ulrich Völklein reports in his book Eduard Wirths: Vom Mitläufer zum Widerstand (Eduard Wirths: From Accomplice to Resister), “he made no distinction between Christian and Jewish patients, although Jews were no longer allowed to seek treatment from non-Jewish doctors according to the anti-Semitic discrimination measures implemented after the November 1938 pogrom. According to the recollection of observers in Merchingen at the time, they sneak into his consultation room in the dark of evening, and he treats them free of charge, since the health insurances have expelled their Jewish beneficiaries.” (Völklein 2006, p. 70)

After the war broke out, Wirths was drafted as a doctor in a medical unit of the Waffen SS. He served first in Poland, then in Norway, next in Finland and finally in the Soviet Union. After experiencing cardiac inflammation, he was declared “no longer fit for duty at the front” on March 12, 1942. (Beischl 2005).

Wirths hopes to be finally able to return to his family in Merchingen and devote himself to his practice. But this hope is dashed. Already on April 22, 1942, he is posted as camp doctor at the Dachau Concentration Camp. Wirths is shocked. In the face of the conditions there, he considers applying for a transfer. In his spiritual crisis, he turns, as he writes, to “Father Wolfram Denser in Munich, because as a Catholic I feel myself unable to tolerate what I find in the Dachau Camp. Life there has brought me near despair. But knowing my character, Father Wolfram explained to me that he considered it my duty to continue to work in the CC and there to do good as far as lay within my power within the medical realm, since many clerics were incarcerated in the Dachau Camp.” (Völklein 2005, p. 39).

Although as medical officer he is responsible only for the medical care of the guards, he also concerned himself with the health of the prisoners. One of the first whose attention Wirths attracts is the communist inmate Hermann Langbein. He writes in his memoirs (Langbein 1949, pp. 56f.):

“A new doctor arrives. His name is Dr. Eduard Wirths. Tall, thin, dark hair, very light eyes, determined attitude. In a buttonhole of his uniform jacket is a ribbon that I have never seen on anyone before. ‘That’s the Iron Cross Second Class, he must have been at the front’, Valentin says. Already on the second day, I note that something else distinguishes him from the other SS doctors. He stands in the clinic with neck veins standing out, and
his voice is frighteningly stern. Heini (the young head nurse, who all too often carelessly neglected the patients entrusted to him) stands before him at attention.

‘Why did you not give the injection yesterday that I ordered?’ – ‘Obersturmführer, I didn’t get to it, there was too much to do at the station...’ and Heini wants to talk his ear off. But Dr. Wirths interrupts him: ‘Don’t you realize the man could have died? Do you have no sense of responsibility?’

This is new. He also makes rounds differently than the other doctors. Every day he goes from bed to bed, sometimes has a friendly word for a patient, and once I caught him even trying to communicate with an old Pole in Polish, which would never occur to any other SS doctor in his haughty mindset.”

Wirths became the new garrison physician of Auschwitz on September 6, 1942. On this he writes (Völklein 2005, pp. 40f.):

“Before my assumption of duties there it was explained to me by the head of all concentration camps Gruppenführer Glucks, and the head doctor of all concentration camps Standartenführer Dr. Lolling, that my exclusive task in Auschwitz was to combat a severe epidemic of typhoid fever and typhus among the guards, nothing else was to concern me. I discovered intolerable conditions for the prisoners. There was no running water, no proper toilets, no means of bathing. The barracks in which the prisoners were quartered were unheated, overcrowded, and beds were missing. Lice literally swarmed on the floors, clothes, bodies of the people. The walls were black with fleas. The people in an inconceivable condition, wasted to their ribs, plagued with vermin, the deadly lying between the living and the dying. Every day hundreds of dead were carted off, often after lying for days among the living. I was so spiritually demoralized that I soon saw suicide as the only way out.”

Once again he was moved to stay, however, this time by his father, who explained to him that there was probably no other place in the world where he could do as much good as in Auschwitz. It was also helpful to Wirths that he would meet Hermann Langbein in the records office again. Langbein reports (Langbein 1949, pp. 73f.):

“The door opens. Both SS men leap up and click their heels. A tall man with an officer’s cap enters. But that is Dr. Wiriths from Dachau! He recognized me already as well. Before the toprick could say anything, he called out, ‘Langbein, of all people! How did you get here?’ And then he asked me how the patient was doing who lay in the ward at Dachau with gastroenteritis, and another who had had such bad rheumatism and whom he had treated. Suddenly he turned to the toprick: ‘Langbein will be my secretary’ and went back out. ‘The garrison physician never spoke with me as much as with that prisoner there.’

The other SS man resumed his seat in a huff.”

Upon his arrival in Auschwitz, Wirths reports, there were more than 6,000 cases of typhoid fever and more than 30,000 cases of typhus, “and among these the mortality was incredibly high and amounted to over 90 percent of
the camp inmates according to calculations” (Völklein 2005, p. 42). By upgrading the barracks, establishing clinics, installing water pipes, erecting of toilet facilities and the targeted application of antiseptic measures, he succeeds at least temporarily in suppressing the epidemics.

Wirths goes still further (ibidem, p. 42):

“Through the medical society, approval of the provision of white bread and milk was sought. Instead of polluted drinking water, I arranged for the provision of beverages such as coffee and tea. I arranged for the deployment of field kitchens for working prisoners who, because of the remoteness of their workplaces, would otherwise not be able to get hot food. Where field kitchens were not available, I arranged for motor-vehicle delivery of hot food to the workplaces. I sought authorization to have herbs and wild vegetables gathered by convalescing prisoners and by so doing hoped at the same time to arrange for the possibility for Jewish women confined by the camp authorities to get about in the open air. For the prisoners with bodily infirmity, I demanded rehabilitation, in fact the establishment of entire rehabilitation departments.”

The next improprieties that Wirths put an end to were deliberate killings, of which Langbein made him aware. Langbein writes (Langbein 1949, pp. 84f.):

“The whole time, I sought the opportunity to be able to speak frankly with Wirths for once. I can’t imagine that he would turn me in to the political department, we’ve already had too-candid exchanges for that. ‘Doctor, I must tell you some things that no prisoner in the camp may know.’ He looks at me with astonishment. ‘Most of those who come into the infirmary are not cured, but rather injected.’ – ‘What do you mean by that?’ – ‘They receive an injection of phenol in the heart. A couple of dozen every day.’ – ‘Does Dr. Entress know about this?’ – ‘Dr. Entress picks them out and Oberscharführer Klehr administers.’”

Wirths had Entress and Klehr transferred. A bit later Wirths confronted the head of the camp Gestapo, Maximilian Grabner. Grabner ordered entirely arbitrary executions by firing squad at the “black wall.” As Wirths confronted him, Grabner threatened to arrest him. As luck would have it, SS Judge Dr. Konrad Morgen happened to be in Auschwitz at exactly that time to investigate the disappearance of melted dental gold. Wirths immediately informed him of the arbitrary killings by Grabner. Konrad Morgen took charge of this case and remanded Grabner before the SS court in Weimar for the murder of 2,000 prisoners in all (Pauer-Studer/Velleman 2015). The wanton shootings at the black wall ended therewith.

Despite his success, Wirths renewed his thoughts of leaving Auschwitz. If it hadn’t been for Judge Morgen, he could have ended up in arrest by the Gestapo. But once more he was held back, this time by Auschwitz inmates. At Christmas 1943, they write him a card that reads:
“In the past year you have saved the lives of 93,000 people. We do not have any right to express our wishes to you. – So, we wish to ourselves that you will remain here in the coming year.

One for the prisoners of Auschwitz” (See Document 1)

Early in January 1945, Wirths protected the nurse Maria Stromberger from being arrested, who had joined the covert group “Auschwitz Resistance.” Under the pretext that she had become addicted to morphine, he issued her a referral certificate and sent her to an Austrian sanitarium. In this manner, she was able to get away from the camp Gestapo, who had already become suspicious. (Eder 2007, p. 29).

As Auschwitz was evacuated on January 17, 1945 before the advancing Red Army, there was a two-day march of the prisoners to Loslau, 65 kilometers away. Anyone who fell to the ground exhausted is said to have been shot. As Karl Lill reports – another communist prisoner – Wirths drove behind the marching column and made it clear to the officer in charge, “that he would be held fully responsible that the transport arrives at its destination without further killings. Prisoners falling by the wayside are to be turned over to the police in the next town or otherwise accommodated in barns. To my knowledge, there were no further shootings after that” (Völklein 2005, p. 109).

After the war, many former Auschwitz prisoners testified for Eduard Wirths. The testimony of Jozef Paczynski, the chairman of the Krakow Auschwitz Committee, was typical (Völklein 2006, p. 170):

“The garrison physician was a tall, athletic man. He made a cool, reserved impression. When you got to know him, however, you noticed that he sought contact with the prisoners. He was polite and addressed them in a friendly manner, utterly unlike the other SS men. “

Edward Pys, who had been assigned to cleaning duties in the SS hospital, said (ibidem, p. 169):

“Dr. Wirths always treated the prisoners assigned to the SS hospital unit politely and properly. He dealt with us not as prisoners but as people. He behaved quite as considerately to the Jews in our unit, even though acted like a committed National Socialist.”

Irena Idkowiak said for the record (see Document 2):

“I testify hereby that Dr. Wirths always exerted himself most humanely in the interests of the prisoners and that thousands of prisoners remain alive on the score of his selfless efforts. This was acknowledged universally by us prisoners. His dedication went even so far that the wives of SS men complained that he gave prisoners priority over them.

On January 18, 1945, I went from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen. Dr. Wirths took me and 24 other women from this camp and sent us to Camp Nordhausen, where he had since been posted as camp doctor. From this camp, he assigned
me to work in support of his wife. Since that time, I have remained with Mrs. Wirths.”

Karl Lill of previous mention from Karlsbad stayed in touch with the Wirths family to the end of his life. He once wrote Eduard Wirths’s father (Völklein 2006, p. 106):

“It was always clear to us: your son was no SS man in the usual sense, but was he a National Socialist? We think we have to assume so, and I still think so today. Perhaps it was a matter of his middle-class background, but one thing is clear: he possessed a noble character in rare degree. Langbein was very devoted to him, and called him his ‘fairy-tale prince,’ whom he hoped to see after the war and in a different uniform—as a friend.”

In his book People in Auschwitz, Hermann Langbein summed up all of Eduard Wirths’s good deeds (Langbein 1972, p. 556):

“The lethal poison injections were abolished in the hospitals, the most dangerous murderers in his department—Entress and Klehr—were removed from their key positions, epidemics were stanched, monitoring of nutrition was improved, trustworthy prisoners were brought into influential positions in the prisoners’ hospitals, prisoner doctors were entrusted with medical duties, and measures against mistreatment of prisoners were implemented.”

In view of the fact that Langbein, as Lill writes, was “a communistic revolutionary of great conviction and determination,” this acknowledgement of Wirths’s accomplishments must certainly carry great weight.

Langbein did not forget to report a crime of Eduard Wirths (ibidem, p. 560):

“The darkest chapter in his work as garrison physician of Auschwitz in my eyes was an episode in which actually ‘only’ two persons had to die—by Auschwitz standards a veritable trivium—which do, however, taint Wirths’s image.”

What happened? Wirths had received a new medicine against typhus. Since he had defeated the typhus epidemic, there were no victims anymore available, so he infected four healthy prisoners, of whom two died. When Langbein took him to task, Wirths could not meet his eyes. With great shame, he said:

“That was the last time, Langbein, that this has happened.”

Langbein thus concluded that it was best for Eduard Wirths to have taken his own life.

I, however, view Eduard Wirths’s death as a tragedy. In my eyes, he was a hero. There is a universal and infallible criterion for whether one has been feckless or heroic. This criterion consists of the danger that one was willing to subject oneself to in order to help others. In that Wirths stayed the course for the prisoners in Auschwitz and went up against Grabner for
the sake of their safety, he put his own life on the line. That commands the highest regard.

That he has been denied to this day such recognition is to be laid to the blanket conviction that he was a “Nazi,” although such a conclusion is absurd. Even if it sounds strange to most today: having been a National Socialist does not make someone a criminal. This sounds strange because today we regard “Nazi” as more or less a synonym for “monster,” but this is nonsense. It is not the worldview but rather the deeds of a person that make him a criminal.

In order to see this, one needs only to set the label “National Socialist” against the label “Communist.” No one labels every Communist as a criminal, even though Communism has claimed quite as many, if not more, human lives as National Socialism has. If we do not hold a particular individual Communist responsible for all the crimes committed in the name of Communism, then we may not hold a particular individual National Socialist responsible either for all the crimes committed in the name of National Socialism. Finally, we must in no way assume that Communists and National Socialists are in agreement with every measure that their party chooses to implement its own grand design.

As mentioned above, Eduard Wirths was accused by Colonel Draper to have become responsible for the death of four million human beings. As everyone knows by now, the claim that four million persons were exterminated in Auschwitz originates in the Russian post-war propaganda. Today, the majority of researchers place the Auschwitz death toll at around 1 million (Hilberg 1990). Others speak of 700,000 (Pressac 1994). Still others of 510,000 (Meyer 2002).

Whenever the death toll of Auschwitz is discussed, we note a distinct discomfort. Most people end the discussion after a few minutes with the remark that it really doesn’t matter how many met their end there, since murder is murder in any case. As a philosopher, I grant the point by answering, “Certainly, murder is murder—but truth is truth!”

To understand this as well, one must run another example through one’s mind for just a moment. Assume someone would claim a death toll of Katyn, of Bromberg, of Nanking, of My Lai or of the New York terror attack on the World Trade Center which is multiplied by four, by ten, or even by twenty. Would anyone quietly accept this unquestioningly? Certainly not! If the correct number of victims matters in all these cases, it must also matter in the case of Auschwitz.

The Auschwitz death toll brings me to Eduard Wirths’s involvement in the “Holocaust.” Assuming that the “genocide of the Jews” and the “gas chambers of Auschwitz” actually existed, hardly anyone could be a better-
placed witness than the garrison physician. This is because as Hans Aumeier noted in his October 29, 1945 confession discovered by David Irving, not only the “selections” but also the “gassings” were under the supervision of the garrison physician of Auschwitz.

Before I thoroughly analyze Eduard Wirths’s confessions, a couple of brief observations. The burden of proof for the existence of gas chambers and the murder of hundreds of thousands of people actually lies upon the exterminationists. They are the ones who must prove that the events of Auschwitz actually occurred in the manner they claim day in and day out. This is self-evident already on grounds of pure epistemological considerations: statements claiming existence, such as those of the gas chambers of Auschwitz, can indeed be proven, but they cannot be refuted. Vice versa, statements claiming non-existence are by definition unprovable.

We know this problem only too well from the confrontation between theists and atheists. Here also the burden of proof lies on the believers asserting the existence of God, and not on the unbelievers asserting that God does not exist. Because it is inherently unprovable that God does not exist.

Therefore, like theists and atheists of yore, naturally exterminationists and revisionists can interminably toss the “hot potato” of burden of proof back and forth. It is understood, however, that no advance of knowledge can possibly ensue from that. Meanwhile, on the question of the existence of God, one has implicitly agreed on the atheists pointing out weakness of the theists’ arguments, and on the theists for their part trying to point out the weakness of the arguments of the atheists.

Just like on the question of the existence of God, so there should also be a continuing dialogue on the questions of the existence of gas chambers, in which the revisionists rebut the arguments of the exterminationists and the exterminationists rebut the arguments of the revisionists.

It is, of course, more easily said than done to promote such a dialogue between exterminationists and revisionists. Because revisionists like Faurisson, Mattogno, Graf or Rudolf find themselves today in the same situation in which earlier heretics such as Hobbes, Spinoza, Voltaire and Hume found themselves: as long as the “denial” of the Holocaust is prosecuted the same way as earlier the “denial” of God was, skeptics have good reason to fear for their livelihood, their freedom, in fact partly even for their lives.

I don’t think it is necessary to stress that I find the prosecution of “Holocaust denial” utterly unjustified and unworthy of a free society under the rule of law. I wish to see just as free a dialogue on the question of the existence of gas chambers as it is accepted today on the question of the existence of God. It must be possible for revisionists to advance their arguments
against the exterminationists just as atheists can again against the theists. They must be allowed as well to show that there is not one persuasive argument for the existence of gas chambers.

With this short digression into the fields of philosophy of science and human rights, I can now address the testimonies that Eduard Wirths made during his interrogation by the German and British authorities. Therein, of course, I would like to invite the revisionists to try to dispute the authenticity of the documents or to invalidate the credibility of the confession.

Toward the end of the war, Dr. Eduard Wirths first went to his brother Dr. Helmut Wirths in Hamburg. He soon had to be admitted to the local Eppendorf university hospital because of appendicitis. While still recovering from his appendicitis, he was arrested by the Hamburg criminal police on July 20, 1945. According to the arrest report, he was detained on the same day in the Hütten Jail (see Document 3). The criminal police of Hamburg at that time were evidently obligated to notify the Allies of the arrest of potential "war criminals." For that reason, there exists in addition to the mentioned arrest report another "Arrest Report" in which the "Allied Military Personnel" are informed that "Wirts [sic!] has been active as an SS doctor in various concentration camps such as Dachau, Auschwitz, etc." (see Document 4)

At the beginning of the 8-page interrogation protocol by the Hamburg criminal police, apparently signed by Eduard Wirths himself, his career and the general conditions at the Auschwitz Camp are recorded. The "Holocaust" appears for the first time on page 6. There it says (see Document 5, pp. 6f.):

"Numerous trains filled with Jews who were to be exterminated arrived at Auschwitz. Only a small circle of persons was entrusted with this procedure,\textsuperscript{406} this circle encompassed the Political Department and the camp command. After I became aware of this program through accounts by prisoners and colleagues, I immediately requested transfer from Auschwitz, because this procedure was incomprehensible for me. Transfer was denied me. Then I reported sick, to be admitted to the hospital, but the prisoners repeatedly and urgently beseeched me to stay, to persist, as I would be the only one who would have concern for their lives. I could, however, not be witness to this extermination without at least having tried to exert influence on this procedure or to mitigate its effects. The Jews were driven into chambers and there killed with poison gas. I had nothing to do with the examination of the bodies. Only a very few, I think about 10%, were spared the extermination; the camp command chose the persons who were exempted from extermination and were admitted to the camp's population. In order to gain some influence on this procedure

\textsuperscript{406} Why was "ss" instead of "F" used in the German word for procedure, "Maßnahme" in this document attributed to the Hamburg criminal police? German (language) typewriters have this character, while English (language) typewriters do not.
nonetheless, I emphasized the need in Germany for persons fit for labor, and stressed my opinion that there had to be many more people fit for work among of the arriving Jews. I succeeded in enabling the doctor to have an influence insofar as he was able to state his opinion on the ability to work. Thereby, many more persons were kept alive, in that roughly 10% escaped extermination before, while later at least or probably half of the arriving Jews were kept. By the proposal to erect Jewish family camps, I hoped to be able to reduce this extermination further. Jewish family camps were indeed erected later on. The Russian offensive necessitated evacuation of the camp; the cognizant authority intended to lead the prisoners who could march back into Germany, but the sick were to be exterminated. Since that affected many thousands of persons, I exerted myself by any and all means to work against this crazy decree. I proposed leaving the sick behind with adequate care and medical personnel in the infirmaries, while the plan was to take the sick into the coal mines and there to kill them. Ultimately my proposal prevailed; the sick could be left alive with adequate medical support."

It is self-evident how an exterminationist will read this confession of a perpetrator: He would simply regard it as further evidence for the existence of gas chambers in Auschwitz in which, yes, “obviously” hundreds of thousands of Jews met their end.

A German—and thus usually—a notably self-righteous exterminationist will maybe add that Eduard Wirths tried cowardly to save his skin by inviting us in the most brazen way to believe that he deserves credit for saving Jews—after all, he points out repeatedly that many more Jews would have been murdered, had it not been for him.

Even Hermann Langbein himself, who, as previously noted, called Wirths his “fairy-tale prince” and portrayed him as having lightened the lives of prisoners through numerous improvements, indicates several times in his book People in Auschwitz that the garrison physician banished numerous atrocities, such as wanton shootings and nightly phenol injections, only at Langbein’s urgings. In this, Hermann Langbein resembled his fellow Communist, Eugen Kogon, who was the secretary of the Buchenwald garrison physician. Kogon candidly claimed to have had Dr. Erwin Ding-Schuler “eating out of his hand.”

But whatever the truth might be, here is a report by the garrison physician of Auschwitz in which he confirms the killing of hundreds of thousands of Jews in gas chambers, and it falls now to the revisionists to critique this confession of guilt and if possible to discredit it.

Eduard Wirths’s confession evidently was not bought, or he would not have committed suicide. Was it perhaps extracted by torture? It is impossible to rule out this possibility, but there is little evidence of it.
Nonetheless, there is at least a hint of coercion. In the very last passage of the confession record, Wirths is claimed to have said (see Document 5, p. 7):

“In Salza I immediately set about improving the living conditions of the prisoners and the protection of their lives, but I had little time to accomplish fundamental changes, for I was transferred away from Salza on March 30, 45. The revenge-weapons factories were here in Salza, and the prisoners had to work underground under the most difficult conditions. Every sabotage was punished with death, so that executions (hangings) were very numerous. I learned from the prisoners that the methods of securing confessions must have been horrific, but despite all my efforts I was unable to gain any influence on this.”

First, it is evident that Wirths could not have been talking about Salza, but must have been talking about Dora. Because the “revenge-weapons factories” were found to be in CC Mittelbau-Dora, about which Paul Rassinier has written a very informative report.

Far more unusual is Wirths’s entirely unbidden assertion that “the methods of securing confessions must have been horrific.” Could this possibly be a covert hint that his own confession was coerced from him? Why would Wirths draw attention to the extortion of confessions? While he was at Dora, he managed to get an impression of the working and living conditions of the prisoners. He knew how the prisoners lived in the camp, but not how they had ended up in the camp—whether through irrefutable evidence or through extorted confessions.

As I see it, Wirths’s totally extraneous reference to the extortion of confessions is at least an indication that something about his testimony is not right. Could the passage have been dictated to him in which the “exterminations in Auschwitz” are mentioned? Moreover, could he have sought to call attention to this through the digression about the extortion of confessions?

There are at least two indications that the confession protocol must have been edited. On page 4, Wirths gets to his transfer to Auschwitz and says that there were “unimaginably terrible conditions.” Every reader, above all every Hamburg police officials on the scene would have thought at this point: “Here it comes! Now he’ll finally tell us about the arrival of the Jews in Auschwitz, about the selections on the ramp and the murder of innocent children and old folks in the gas chambers of Birkenau!” But what does Wirths do? He decries the sanitary facilities! He reports that there were “no water supply, no drainage system, no toilet facilities, and no adequate opportunities for washing” and that there were insufficient “blankets, laundry and clothing.” By the point where Wirths said that he suffered
from “depression” because of the inadequate sanitary facilities, the presiding official would have interrupted and asked: “You were in an extermination camp, and all you could worry about was that there weren’t enough toilets?”

The third indication for a subsequent reworking—not to say: forgery—of the interrogation record follows on this. At the time of the interrogation, that is, in September 1945, Auschwitz had already acquired a wide reputation as a place of horror, about which innumerable rumors swirled. The Hamburg police officials therefore had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to interview the man who presided over the extermination of millions of people in this killing factory, yet they let him cover the whole subject with just one sentence: “The Jews were driven into chambers and there killed with poison gas.” No question as to the number of victims? No question as to the size of the chambers? No question as to the type of gas? No question as to the duration of the death struggle? No question as to disposal of the bodies? It is utterly impossible to imagine that the Hamburg criminal police would let Wirths go on and on about the inadequate sanitary facilities, but dispose of the mass gassings with one single sentence!

In addition to the interrogation record of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945 there is also an “Interrogation report” of the British military of July 21, 1945. Under the heading “Special Points” it says (see Document 6, p. 2):

“Can give names of S.S. officers responsible for atrocities at the camps at which he worked. Can give also names of Doctors sent on Himmler’s orders to make experimental operations on the prisoners in these camps.”

Under the heading “Conclusion” it says:

“WIRTHS has on his own admission been present when atrocities and experimental operations took place at concentration camps, and at three of the camps he was the doctor in charge.”

How is it that the British authorities consider Wirths merely as a witness for medical experiments, but not for the broader Holocaust? Just one day before, on July 20, 1945, he had told the criminal police of Hamburg according to the report that he had himself conducted selections on the ramp and sent the Jews into the gas chambers! Yet in the eyes of the British, he is now only of use to give the “names” of SS officers and doctors who took part in cruelties and experiments? After his confession, his capture should have created a sensation rather like the later one of Höß. After all, Wirths is said to have been the man on the scene who directly carried out the Holocaust!

Although the interrogation record of the German police as well as that of the British military raise numerous questions, perhaps it would be prem-
nature to dismiss Wirths’s testimony as worthless out of hand. Because together with the interrogation records there is a further document: a set of notes taken by Captain Ian MacBallister on September 15, 1945 of his interview of Eduard Wirths in the Hamburg Curio House. The testimony that he gives therein seem entirely authentic; as for example his answer to the accusation that he took part in “pseudo-medical experiments” (Völklein 2001, p. 83).407

“Captain MacBallister: As garrison physician, you were also responsible for the pseudo-medical experiments that were conducted forcibly on an unknown, but in any case large number of helpless persons.
Eduard Wirths: I was responsible for these only as the official superior, not as the scientific supervisor. Some experiments, such as those of Professor Claustberg and Dr. Schumann to investigate methods of sterilizing men and women, were conducted on the direct orders of Himmler. Other experiments, among these the ones of Dr. Mengele, were conducted under the direct auspices of research institutes in Germany, that is with universities, [museum] collections and Kaiser-Wilhelm Institutes. And still others, such as pharmacological experiments of Dr. Vetter, were conducted under the auspices of the pharmaceutical manufacturers. As garrison physician, I was these doctors’ superior, but scientifically I had nothing to do with these things. However, I should like further to deny that these experiments were in any way pseudo-medical. These were trials for the advancement of scientific knowledge which could resolve legitimate scientific medical questions.”

Unlike Höß, Wirths also refuted the inflated numbers of victims in Auschwitz (ibidem, pp. 81f.):

“Captain MacBallister: Millions were murdered there, an inconceivable number. They either went to the gas chambers directly, or a bit later, if they had become too weak for the slave labor. Or they starved to death or died of minor illnesses...
Eduard Wirths: ...no, not of minor illnesses, but of typhus or other serious infections. I also do not believe that such a great number died there. The gas chambers were erected in summer 1942, the crematoria in spring and summer 1943. They worked a whole year. I have heard that in all five crematoria at most 5,000 corpses could be incinerated daily, if they ran without interruption day and night. Therefore, no more than two million persons could have been perished, and even this is only a theoreticalumber, because an uninterrupted operation of the gas chambers and crematoria was of course impossible if only on a technical basis.”

Finally, like Fritjof Meyer, Eduard Wirths sees the killings in Auschwitz in the context of the euthanization order of “social deadweight” and “unnecessary eaters” (ibidem, pp 76f; see also Document 7):

“Captain MacBallister: People were sent from the railroad ramp right into death, into the gas chambers, in whose very sight these selections took place.

Eduard Wirths: It would have been impossible in wartime to accommodate and feed all these people in Auschwitz who were no longer capable of productive work. After the political decision was taken to bring all Jews in Germany and the occupied countries of Europe to the east for labor, we were faced with the problem: what do we do with those who cannot or can no longer work? We couldn’t send them back. We couldn’t send them onward either. Where should we have sent them? Keeping them with us was impossible. The camp was much too small for that, in spite of its size. We could not and did not want to let them starve to death either. We would have had to protect them against disease, such as the typhus epidemic due to which I was sent to Auschwitz. For that, too, he had insufficient means. Therefore, the selections and the killing of those incapable of work in the gas chambers disguised as showers were a thoroughly distasteful but, under the imperatives of wartime and the particular circumstances, a still-bearable solution.

Colonel Draper: So you killed out of mercy?

Eduard Wirths: I cannot give an appropriate answer to such a question. It was war. Think of the situation in your own country in these years. You also had labor camps and internment camps for foreigners or such people as appeared dangerous to your government. It was your country that, during the Boer War, established the first concentration camps. War has its own law. As a commander at the front, you have to send men to their deaths. As a soldier, you kill not just soldiers, but also civilians when you shoot up a village or bombard a city. As a military doctor, you have to decide which casualties you help and which you let die. There are unfortunately situations in which you have only two evils to choose from. In this situation, you are unavoidably made responsible for decisions that are, strictly speaking, ethically condemnable, and you become in this sense innocently guilty.”

To be made “innocently guilty” is the hallmark of tragedy. In my eyes the life and death of Dr. Eduard Wirths was truly tragic. Instead of removing himself from Auschwitz, he stayed there due to the entreaties of the prisoners, battled a multitude of evils, and saved the lives of thousands of people. Nonetheless, he was denied the fate of a Dr. Münch or at least of a Dr. Kremer, who was set free after ten years’ imprisonment and lived past the age of eighty.

Whether Eduard Wirths is a genuine tragic figure or not is not the issue. The issue is whether his quoted testimony concerning the controversial gas chambers of Auschwitz is genuine, credible and given of his own free will?

Experience shows that all documents created after the end of the Second World War are highly suspect. Unfortunately, the case of the interview of Wirths is no exception. In his book Der Judenacker (The Field of Jews),
in which the interview was first published, historian Ulrich Völklein wrote in a footnote (ibidem, p. 74):

“Ian MacBallister reported the existence of these notes to the author when the death of the Auschwitz Doctor Josef Mengele became known in the summer of 1985. The then-seventy-five-year-old Briton, who at that time lived in London as a retired bank official, asked that they be utilized only after his death. He died in 1998.”

Why all this secrecy? Why was Völklein supposed to wait until after MacBallister’s death to publish the interview? How did this interview remain in the possession of the captain and not for example in the possession of the Nuremberg prosecution? Did Ian MacBallister neglect to forward the notes to the International Military Tribunal? Did he want this neglect to become known only after his death, or is the whole interview a fake from the start?

Whatever the case, there are also two letters from Eduard Wirths written during the war, in which he appears to address the killing of prisoners in gas chambers. According to orthodox opinion, Himmler ordered the demolition of the gas chambers and crematoria of Auschwitz in November 1944. Only a few days later, on November 29, 1944, Wirths wrote to his wife Gertrud (Völklein 2006, p. 230):

“Can you imagine, dear, how nice it is for me that I will never have to do this awful work anymore, indeed that it will no longer even exist?”

On December 13, 1944, Wirths also told his parents of this order from Berlin (ibidem, pp. 230f; see also Document 8):

“Now it is not so, dear father, as you think, that I instigated the present great changes in Auschwitz, but the order came from the highest level. All that I can claim in it would be, perhaps, that I started the ball rolling by using every opportunity and by impressing on every important personage I came into contact with, to point out the inhumanity, impossibility and true unworthiness of the entire procedure; that in every respect I portrayed in the most glaring colors this terrible burden in order to show these people what they have encumbered our entire people with and continue to encumber, as long as no change is made, and all this in the time of such a horrible war. It is a wonderful satisfaction to me that after my return here I could hear of this clear, unambiguous decision in Berlin, and that I could bringing to Auschwitz the complete rejection, indeed the prohibition of any such things. We have taken a breath of relief that is beyond description. You well know how I think, dear father. Guilt cannot be denied. But certainly our people has also redeemed itself in many ways through its heroic comportment, through our awful sacrifice, especially among women and children, which in my judgement could have been avoided if one had only forgone to enter into such things from the start. Now it is really over for all time, this I know for certain.”
Strictly speaking, Wirths’s letters to his wife and to his parents offer no evi-
dence for the existence of gas chambers. Gas chambers are completely
unmentioned, but what other inhuman, impossible and completely unwor-
thy procedure that is “really over for all time,” discontinued on orders di-
rectly from Berlin, could Wirths be talking about here?
It is of course conceivable that Wirths did not refer to the demolition of gas
chambers, but rather to the discontinuation of euthanasia. As in all hospi-
tals, there would have been patients in the prisoners’ hospitals of whom it
was obvious that, despite the best medical care, they had only a few weeks
or days to live. It is therefore entirely imaginable that Wirths and his phy-
sician colleagues—he did write: “We have taken a breath of relief”—were
assigned the duty in totally hopeless cases to perform euthanasia. As a de-
voted Christian, he might have experienced the order of “merciful death,”
issued on September 1, 1939 by Adolf Hitler himself, as an insufferable
moral burden. Possibly, therefore, it was this practice of euthanasia that he
found an inhuman, impossible and completely unworthy procedure.

Without the assumption that there really were gas chambers in Ausch-
witz, however, the behavior of Wirths’s closest relatives is hard to under-
stand. In 1976, a 60-minute documentary came to German television (Or-
thal 1975) with the title Dr. Eduard Wirths – Garrison physician of
Auschwitz. In this documentary produced by the Dutch filmmaker Rolf Or-
thal, the wife, the father, the daughter and the son of Eduard Wirths ap-
peared as well. Why did they make themselves available to speak of gas
chambers before rolling cameras if they were not convinced of their exist-
ence? No one, not even Rolf Orthal, would have faulted Wirths’s family if
they had declined to appear in the documentary.

After the broadcast of the documentary, Wirths’s father received a letter
from a revisionist who contested the existence of gas chambers and put the
number of all Jews killed in the Third Reich at 1,485,292. The father, who
had visited his son in Auschwitz, answered (see Document 9):

“I am aware of the danger that after such a long time one’s memory can be-
come confused, but my son Eduard Wirths made oral references to the gas-
sings. The gassings – now, my knowledge may also come partly from another
source – were conducted only by the SS. After the arrival of Jewish transpor-
tations, the men capable of work were picked out by the physicians (which my son had
achieved according to his statement), and then the others, old and young, were
led into the room disguised as a shower facility and there immediately gassed.
The bodies were taken to the incineration furnaces by Jewish work details and
incinerated. The Jews involved in this were themselves gassed from time to
time so that nothing could leak out.”
Eduard Wirths’s wife complained to the producer Rolf Orthel after the broadcast about the self-righteousness of a theologian who also appeared in the film and who was a schoolmate of her husband in his childhood. She compared the moral dilemma in which her husband found himself with that of the captain of an overfilled lifeboat: he was forced to sacrifice the lives of a few people in order to save the lives of as many others as possible (see Document 10).

Is there any plausible alternative explanation for the statements of Dr. Eduard Wirths and his family? Since exterminationists are unwilling even to address any such question, I would like to address it to the revisionists.
Documentary Appendix re Wirths

These documents concern only Part Three of the present book. Documents for the first two parts by Carlo Mattogno are in the Appendix, beginning on page 297.

Document 1: Christmas greetings from the prisoners of Auschwitz from the year 1943.
Auszügigung

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Heute, den siebenundzwanzigsten Oktober neunzehnhundertfünfundvierzig,
27. Oktober 1945,
erhielt ich vor mir, Karl M e i x h a r, Notar mit dem Amtsitz in
Würzburg, an meiner Amtsstelle:
Fraulein Jrena J d k o w i a k, geb. am 1.4.1925,
z.Zt. wohnhaft in Geroldshausen, Hz.Nr. 64.
Die Erkärte, dass sich über ihre Person aus durch Vorlage ihrer
zeitweiligen Registrierungskarte, ausgestellt am 24. Oktober 1945 in
Geroldshausen, und durch Vorlage einer Bestätigung des Bürgermei-
sters von Geroldshausen von 26.10.45 über ihre polizeiliche Anmel-
dung.
Auf ihr Ersuchen beurkunde ich ihre nachstehende Erklärung:
über die strafrechtlichen Folgen einer unrichtigen Versicherung an
Eides statt bin ich mir volkommen bewusst, an Eides statt erkläre
ich folgendes:
Ich bin am 1. April 1923 in Posen geboren und besitze die polnische
1945 war ich mit meinen beiden Eltern im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz als Gefangene gewesen. Die Verhaftung erfolgte seinerzeit aus
politischen Gründen, seine beiden Eltern sind im Konzentrationslager
gestorben. Als Gefangene führte ich die Nummer 15 692 – fünfzehntau-
sendesechsundsechshundertsechzehntausendzweihunderteinzig.

Während der ganzen Zeit meiner Gefangenschaft im Konzentrations-
lager Auschwitz war ich leitender Lagerarzt Herr Dr. Eduard Wirths
tätig gewesen. Ich erkläre hiermit unter Benutzung der oben abge-
egelten Versicherung der Richtigkeit meiner Angaben, dass Herr
Dr. Wirths stets in humaener und menschlicher Weise für die Häftlinge
eingesetzt hat und dass Tausende von Häftlingen infolge seiner energi-
gischen Suchenbekämpfung und aufopfernden Fürsorge dem Leben erhal-
ten blieben. Dies wurde von uns Häftlingen allgemein anerkannt.
Seine Fürsorge ging sogar so weit, dass sich Frauen von SS-Männern
darüber beklagen, dass Herr Dr. Wirths die Häftlinge ihnen versie-
he. Ich betone nochmals ausdrücklich, dass ich von meinen Mitgefang-
lingen nur Gutes über Herrn Dr. Wirths sagen hörte.
Am 18. Januar 1945 kam ich von Auschwitz aus zuerst nach verschiede-
denen Zwischenlagern und zum Schluss nach dem Konzentrationslager
Bergen - Belsen. Aus diesem Lager hat mich zusammen mit 24 weiteren
Frauen Herrn Dr. Wirths herausgeholt und nach dem Lager Nordhausen

Document 2 contd.: Notarized affidavit of a (female) inmate of Auschwitz.

Vergessen durch den Notar, von der Beteiligten genannt und eingenäht unterschrieben.

Irena Jäckowiak

- Siegel -

Meixner, Notar,

Kostenberechnung:

Wert: 3.000,-- RM

Geb. 29 16,-- RM

4 138 1,-- RM

Ums. St. 2,928 RM

Sa.: 17,32 RM

Sieg: Meixner, Notar.

Verstehende, mit der U尔斯chrift übereinstimmende Ausfertigung wird hiermit der Ehefrau des Herrn Dr. Wirths, Frau Gertrud Wirths, (Fräulein Irena Jäckowiak fällt weg) a.St. wohnhaft in Geroldshausen, Rs.Nr. 64, auf Ansuchen erteilt.

Würzburg, dem siebenundzwanzigsten Oktober neunzehnhundertfünfundvierzig.

- Siegel -

Die Richtigkeit der Abschrift wird bestätigt

Meixner, Bürgermeister


Document 2 contd.: Notarized affidavit of a (female) inmate of Auschwitz.
HAFTBERICHT

Name: Eduard M. .
Vorname: Eduard .

Geburtsdatum: 2. 9. 1922.

Geburtsort: Fürth.

Adressen der letzten Wohntage:

Nachtungen in Baden.

Beruf: Arzt.

Ausweisnummer: Schwere Kriegsbeschädigungsverfolgung, III.

Einzelheiten der Festnahme:

a) Ort: Hamburg.
c) Zeit: 15 Uhr.

Festnahme erfolgte durch: Kriminalpolizei Hamburg.

Gründe der Festnahme: (falls erforderlich, sind Einzelheiten auf der Rückseite zu vermerken)

Zeugen: (Namens und Adressen)

Anzeigen nach der Festnahme: (falls erforderlich, ist ein Sonderbogen beizufügen)

Eigene Sachen: (die dem Haftling abgenommenen Sachen sind auf der Rückseite zu vermerken. Ebenfalls der Verbleib der Gegenstände, die diesen Fall betreffen)

Alliierter oder ziviler Behörde, in deren Gewahrsam sich der Haftling befindet.

Unterschrift des mit der Festnahme beauftragten:


Dienstgrad: Krim. Chef.
MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

VERHAFTUNGS-BERICHT
ARREST REPORT

An: Das Alliierte Militärpersonal
To: Allied Military Personnel

Dieses Formular must ausgefüllt und der deutschen Polizei übergeben werden wenn eine verhaftete Zivilperson eingeliefert wird.

This form must be completed an handed to the German Police at the time you deliver an arrested civilian.

Name des Gefangenen: Eduard Egia Wirnss,
Name of Prisoner:

Anschrift des Gefangenen: Merchingen/Baden
Address of Prisoner:

Ausweis Nr.: Sturz III ausweis
Identification Card: Schwerkriegsbeschädigten, Nr.: Stufe III S. ausweis

Ort der Verhaftung: Hamburg
Place of Arrest: Hamburg

Datum: 20.7.45. Zeit: 15 Uhr
Date: 20th July 1945. Time: 15 Uhr

Details of incident leading to arrest: Wirnss war in verschiedenen K.Z.Lagern, wie Dachau, Auschwitz u. a. w. als SS Arzt tätig.

Adresse am Aktenübertragung 27
Address for document transfer 27

Registro
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Dr. Eduard W.

Zur Person:

HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ


- 5 -

Things as they were known, and that I was a part of the Auschwitz system, was aware of the suffering of the inmates. Under these conditions, many of the prisoners died, and the few who survived were weakened and often in a state of semi-starvation. The situation was exacerbated by the lack of food and the constant fear of death. The conditions in Auschwitz were such that even the slightest illness could prove fatal. The prisoners were subjected to constant abuse and violence, and the system of interrogation and punishment was brutal. The prisoners were subjected to various forms of torture, including beaten and beaten, raped and raped, and tortured and tortured, to extract information and force confessions. The system was designed to break the prisoners, to make them confess, and to extract information from them. The system was designed to break the prisoners, to make them confess, and to extract information from them. The system was designed to break the prisoners, to make them confess, and to extract information from them.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ


Es konnte noch vieles mehr zu diesen Dingen sagen, aber das muss genügen.
Nachtrag:

"Ich muss noch erwähnen, dass ich bei der englischen durch Herrn Röschau, Hamburg, Rotenbomchaussae 127, Tel. 4-42 20-20,衛
Bericht über meine Tätigkeit eingereicht habe, dieser Bericht ist bei der englischen obersten Kommandobehörde in Vorlage, nach mit dem Ab-
sehen, von einer Festnahme meiner Person abzusehen, bis zur weiteren
Untersuchung. Der Vertreter der englischen Behörde erklärte mir, bei
meiner Vernehmung im Krankenhausppyendorf, dass ich dort (im Krankenhaus)
bis zur weiteren Veranlassung durch ihn bleiben solle. Er wollte wieder-
kommen. Ich wurde dann weiteres hören."

v. z. u.

[Signature]

Krim.-Sekretär (Blancke)
CASE HISTORY CONT:
No experiments at time but many atrocities - camp command - Sturmbahnfuhrer Weiss.
1942 September 5 and 6th - transferred to Auschwitz camp - also Doctor in charge - remained there until January 1945. Saw many atrocities and witnessed many experimental operations for sterilisation.
1945 February 1st. to Salza - forced labour camp for workers making V.I.s.
1945 May worked as a Dr. in S.S. hospital at Hussen.
May 21st. to reserve Lazaret Gr. Flottbek Hamburg where he was treated for heart trouble.
June - to German military hospital at Appendorf Hamburg for appendicitis operation.

SPECIAL POINTS
Can give names of S.S. officers responsible for atrocities at the camps at which he worked.
Can also give names of Doctors sent on Himmler's orders to make experimental operations on the prisoners in these camps.

CONCLUSION
Wirthe has on his own admission been present when atrocities and experimental operations took place at concentration camps and at three of the camps he was the Doctor in charge.

RECOMMENDATIONS
Further interrogation of this man and an investigation into his activities at these camps would be productive of much useful information.

PERSONALITIES

Interrogated by
Cpl. Honey X. N.
Cpl. Ezersky G.


G: Sie haben also keine Mitteilen?

G: Beschreiben Sie, wie eine solche Selektion abließ.

* Die deutsche Ausgabe des Dokuments enthält die Abkürzung "C." (C.) für "Chirurgische Abteilung."
Eduard WIRTHS
Auschwitz, 13.D. 1944

Meine lieben Eltern!

Nun wollte ich Ihnen in Ruhe und ausführlich schreiben, da Gelegenheit ist, den Brief schnell durch einen gemeinsin über Würzburg fahrenden Karier zu Ende kommen zu lassen. Es geht leider nur nicht mehr, weil der Karier schon heute abfahren muß und ich durch das Vorbereiten und Versenden geschwächt nicht zum Schreiben gekommen bin. Nehmen also so meine herzlichsten Grüße für Weihnachten und alle guten Wünsche!

Bleibt uns gesund! Es ist so beruhigend und schön, Elch zuhause zu wissen. Gerade jetzt, da Tante so krank war und ist, hat sich außerordentlich beruhigt zu wissen, wie sehr Ihr Lieber Elch um sie kümmer, und ich bin auch so besonders dankbar, daß Ihr mir immer so liebe Nachricht über ihren Zustand gegeben habt.

Habt auch noch recht herzlichen Dank für Ihren lieben Brief; ich sehr erfreut habe.

Nun ist es aber nicht so, lieber Vater, wie Du meinst, daß ich etwa die jetzigen großen Veränderungen in Auschwitz erreicht hätte, sondern der Befehl ist von höchster Stelle gekommen. So weit reicht denn mein Arm doch noch nicht. Das Einzige, was ich für mich dabei tue, lernet, wäre vielleicht, das im Laufe der Zeit andere Veränderungen auch erreicht werden. 

Ich schicke den Brief in den Kufrüsten tiefen darunter, um ihn zu zeigen, was die unserigen ganze Welt damit erwartet.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

lastung in den Kriegsgeräten aufgestellt, um den Erwin
zu zeigen, was sie unseren ganzen Volke damit aufgebürdet
und weiter aufbürden, solange da keine Änderung erfolgte,
och in der Zeit eines so fürchterlichen Krieges. Es ist eine
lache Genugtuung für mich, daß ich nun bei meiner Rückkehr
doch in Berlin diese klare, eindeutige Entscheidung hören kon
und die völlige Ablehnung, ja das Verbot derartiger Dinge
mit nach Auschwitz bringen durfte. Es ist ein Aufatmen durch
uns gegangen, ich kann euch gar nicht sagen wie
Das weiß je, wie ich denn, lieber Vater. Die Schuld läßt s
nicht leugnen, aber sicherlich hat unser Volk vieles wieder
gemacht durch sein heldenhaftes Verhalten, durch seine unge
ren Opfer gerade unter den Frauen und Kindern, die meinem
menschen frühen hätten werden können, wenn man sich von solc
Dingen von vornherein ferngehalten hätte. Es ist vorbei, nun
wirklich für alle Zeiten, es weiß ich mit Sicherheit.

Den Brief bewahrts bitte nicht auf!

Deinen Wünschen, lieber Vater, kann ich leider nicht ent
Es ist mir unter den derzeitigen Verhältnissen in der Um
hier (Asiatischen usw.) wirklich nicht möglich, irgendein e
besorgen. Wenn es mir aber gelingen sollte, als junger
einige Hosen, die ich in Zukunft noch schießen kann, für
commen, werde ich sie an die von Dir angegebenen Adres
can. Besonders nach Berlin gibt es immer Kuriergelelge.
Heute schicke ich einen Brief mit, der aber für Dich ge
ist, zu Weihnachten; drücke ich sonst leider kein Gesto

Document 8 contd.: Copy of letter from Eduard Wirths of Dec. 13, 1944 to his parents.
Es gab noch eine elektrische Grauflampe für mich, den Leiterschalter an der Wand. Ich konnte sie aber nicht mehr erreichen, weil das Gepäck einfach zu schwer war, um sie sicher an Ort und Stelle zu bringen, schickte ich sie doch als Nachnahme. Da auch diese Lampe als Weihnachtsgeschenk gedacht ist, sende ich im heutigen Brief 50.- RM als Nachnahmebetrag.


Nun seid Ihr, liebe Eltern, an Weihnachten auch ein wenig froh, trotz der schweren Zeit, und seid überzeugt, es gibt noch einsichtige Menschen und es wird auch noch vieles besser und gut, das dem Anschein nach so schlecht erscheint.

Ich nehme das R. ein wenig und packe ihn bitte nicht zuviel für mich auf. Es soll noch verschiedene auf seiner Reise erledigen und hat dann zudem Schleppein. Ich bin ja so gut versorgt hier, Mutter betrübt mich wirklich mitterlich.
Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Klement,


Ich habe Ihnen schon mitgeteilt, daß Sie mein volles Vertrauen besitzen und ich keine anderweitigen Erklärungen abgeben möchte.

Ich bin mir auch der Gefahr bewußt, daß nach so langer Zeit einen die Erinnerung täuschen kann.

Über die Vergasungen hat mir jedoch mein Sohn Eduard wörtliche Angaben gemacht.

Die Vergasungen wurden, nun kann meine Kenntnis s. T. auch von anderer Seite kommen, nur von der SS durchgeführt.

Nach Eintreffen der Judentransporte wurden die arbeitsfähigen Männer durch die Ärzte aus sortiert ( was mein Sohn nach seiner Angabe erreicht hatte) und dann die übrigen, Alt und Jung, in den als Haeckenschrank getarnten Raum geführt und dort sofort vergast.

Die Leichen wurden durch Kommandos von Juden zu... den Verbrennungsöfen geschafft und verbrannt.

Die hiermit beschäftigten Juden wurden von Zeit zu Zeit selbst vergast, so daß nichts hinausdringen konnte.

Bei der außerordentlichen Größe der gesamten Lager die gegeneinander abgeschlossen waren und sehr geringe Bewegungsmöglichkeit der Häftlinge war, kann es wohl sein, daß der Wiener Häftling "Kantsky" vieles erfahren hat.

Nach Angabe meines Sohnes Eduard mir gegenüber, erfolgten die Vergasungen systematisch in großem Umfang.

Berechnungen aufzustellen, ob es räumlich und zeitlich möglich gewesen sei; Tötungen in den fantastischen Zahlen vorsnehmen, können wohl nicht weiterführen, alle Anlagen wurden ja völlig zerstört und die Leichen auch haufenweise mit Benzin übergossen und verbrannt.

M.E. sollte man die Ereignisse im eigentlichen Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, die durch die dauernde Überfüllung des Lageres und die ungenügende Verpflegung der Häftlinge, schrecklich genug waren und die Judenvergasung durch die SS, die sich hierdurch missbraucht fühlte, auseinanderhalten.


Ich kann allen Ihren Ausführungen in vollem Umfang bestimmen, sehr geehrter Herr Professor und füge Durchschlag eines Schreibens an Herrn Schönhöfer bei, der mir einen umfangreichen Brief schrieb.

Ich verweise auch auf die Ihnen gesandte Ablichtung des Schr. meines Sohnes Eduard v. 13. Dez. 1944

3 Anlagen

Yr. Vol. 6b

Document 9 contd.: Copy of letter of Eduard Wirths’s father to a revisionist
Lieber Herr Orthel!

Ich habe die ersten Briefe von 2.9. und meinen Schreibapparat gekannt und werde bald die
nächste Zeit auf Ihre Anschreiben. Ich werde Ihnen lange
Frischわか聯絡in und wohnt mehr und mehr
Deutschland, über die Tragheit meiner Taten. Sie möchten
weiter nicht kaufen. Alles ginge besser, und
mein Freund in London würde mich, und ich würde
Intelligenz gesehen, und die, und ich möchte, um
so mehr nicht zu heiraten. Der Brief ist nicht
so, dass ich ihn lesen kann. Oder meines
dem Brief, oder das meine Sanktionen macht! Ich
der Freund war, oder das meine Sanktionen machten! Der
Sanktionen sind und doch positiver. Der gehört
und der Freund hat, und der Freund meiner Freunde
Gedanken hatte, dieser Verleihung meine Freude, eine.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Document 10 contd.: Copy of letter of Nov. 14, 1976 from Eduard Wirths’s wife to documentary film producer Rolf Orthel.
Abschrift

Der Kommandant
Konzentrationslager
Auschwitz I

Militärische Bewertung
des H.-Hauptsturmführers (H) Dr. Eduard Wirths, geb. 4.9.1909

H.-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Eduard Wirths übernahm am 1.9.1942 die Verantwortung des I-Standortärzte Auschwitz, weil zu diesem Zeitpunkt die Verhältnisse einen tatkraftigen und urteilstüchtigen Ärztlichen Führer verlangten.


Dr. v. Frey verstand es, mit den einfachsten zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln zu improvisieren.

Durch seine hervorragenden Charakterzüge, Fleiß, Ausdauer, Selbstlosigkeit und Härte gegen sich selbst, war und ist er seinem Mitarbeiter das immer gleichbleibende Vorbild.

Von den ihm zur ärztlichen Versorgung unterstellten Angehörigen mit deren Familien wird ihm Achtung und größtes Vertrauen entgegengebracht.

Seine Führerkunst erfuhr und er sein bescheidenen Auftragen wegen geschätzt.

Seine eigene Initiative ist die Errichtung eines hier fast fertiggestellten H-Standortärzte zu schreiben.

Mit der selben soldatischen Zähigkeit, mit der er die ärztliche Versorgung der Truppe organisierte, führte er auch die hier einsitzenden Haftlinge durch. Seine Umsicht und seinem ärztlichen Können ist er zuzuschreiben, daß manche Arbeitskraft der Rüstungsproduktion erhalten blieb.

Er ist dem I-Standortärzte eines Berater von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung geworden.

Seine Beförderung zum H-Sturmbannführer (H) ist auf Grund seiner bisher geleisteten Leistungen und im Hinblick auf die noch gestellten Aufgaben gerechtfertigt.

gez.: Unterschrift

A.-H.-Sturmbannführer

Document 11: Transcript of a “military evaluation” of Dr. Eduard Wirths by the commandant of CC Auschwitz I.
Fachliche Beurteilung

Dr. Eduard Wirths, geb. 4.5.09

Der Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt

Hauptamt des Leiters des Sektionszweiges

Es wird empfohlen, dass Dr. Eduard Wirths, geb. 4.5.09,

Der Leiter des Sekr. des Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamts u. Chef des Leiters des D III

(Seine Unterschrift)

Standarteführer.

Osnabrück, 5.8.43
Document 13: Copy of an “evaluation” of Dr. Eduard Wirths by Enno Lolling, head of Office D III in the SS WVHA in Oranienburg.
Starshauptfuerer Dr. Eduard Wirths


Im Laufe der unten genannten Arbeiten und des SS-Verwaltungspersonals hatte...
Document 14 contd.: Report on Dr. Eduard Wirths that the former commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, produced in Polish captivity.
gand. Doch die Erkenntnisse dieser Forschung sind für die ganze medizinische Welt von weittragender Bedeutung, sie waren w.I. einzig.


XIV/46. 1/1 II.

[Signatur]

Document 14 contd.: Report on Dr. Eduard Wirths that the former commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, produced in Polish captivity.
Photo 1: Dr. Eduard Wirths at the construction site of the SS Hospital of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Photo 2: Student identification card of Eduard Wirths.
Photo 3: A caricature of a prisoner that Wirths displays as a tireless battler against infestation in Auschwitz.
Photo 4: Wirths with a certificate of award. On September 1, 1944, he received the War Service Cross Second Class with Swords. From left to right: Eduard Wirths, Enno Lolling, Richard Baer, Karl-Friedrich Höcker and Rudolf Höß.

Photo 5: On the way to the dedication of the SS Hospital of Birkenau.
Photo 6: Next to Eduard Wirths on the occasion of the dedication of the SS Hospital Karl Bischoff is shown. He is receiving the War Service Cross First Class. Between them, Richard Baer congratulates Karl Bischoff.

Photo 7: Eduard Wirths with his family during a stay at the vacation resort Solahütte.

Sources of the Documents

All photos and documents were made available to me by the kind permission of Peter Wirths, son of Dr. Eduard Wirths. I wish on this occasion to thank him once more for his invaluable assistance and support.
Comments on the Authenticity of the Statements by Dr. Eduard Wirths

by Germar Rudolf and Carlo Mattogno

Regarded from the perspective of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, Dr. Wirths, in his function as SS garrison physician of Auschwitz, is not just some witness or other, but one of the major perpetrators of the extermination of the Jews. This school of historiography follows its own logic and has its own argumentative coherence. Accordingly, Wirths’s statements have an inner logic and coherence only if they are conceived as “confessions.” Every accused person at that time undoubtedly sought by any and every means to ameliorate the accusations of the Anglo-American prosecutors, whether through denial or more often by minimizing his own role in the history of the camps. What makes sense in the juridical domain, however, makes considerably less sense in the moral and historical domains.

Dr. Wirths behaved like a simple, innocent “witness” certainly toward the British, but possibly also toward his own family. His two interrogations display the evolutionary pattern typical of important persons, who at the outset aren’t quite sure what they are supposed to say—as in the case of Hans Aumeier, the first head of the protective-custody camp in the Auschwitz Main Camp from February 16, 1942 to August 15, 1943. (see Mattogno 2015b, pp. 602f.). According to the interrogation record of the Hamburg criminal police of July 20, 1945, Wirths portrayed himself not only as an innocent witness, but also as an ignorant one.

Before we analyze Wirths’s statements in greater detail, a couple of remarks are due. Wirths was apparently arrested in the hospital and taken to jail. He had just had an appendectomy, so it borders on torture to throw someone with open incisions into jail. It fits the scene perfectly that he killed himself a few days later. We don’t know whether he was mistreated in other ways, but we do know that during German police interrogations, no verbatim transcript is made, only an ad hoc summary afterwards. How long was Wirths interrogated with his open incisions before a text was completed and given to him for signature? What was he accused of before he testified? What incriminating material was he confronted with in order to make his “hopeless situation” clear to him, as is often done in such cases? Which threats were uttered? What suggestive questions asked? We don’t know, but Wirths’s repeated mentioning of the prisoner Hermann
Langbein is notable. This could be an indication that Wirths was confronted with statements by Langbein, among others, and the he in turn adjusted his statements accordingly.

Now to the content of Wirths’s testimony. According to it, he was posted to Auschwitz by the SS WVHA, in particular by Dr. Lolling and Glücks, in order to quell the epidemics of typhoid fever and typhus then raging there. Here Wirths employs his first defense strategy by assuming his accusers’ claim, according to which Höß supposedly declared “that I had to use my medical resources only for the troops, that I am not there for the prisoners, because Auschwitz is an extermination camp” (p. 4 of the interrogation record of the Hamburg criminal police). This sentence is obviously absurd. Wirths implies with this testimony that the prisoners in Auschwitz required no health care, because Auschwitz was an “extermination camp.” Since it is known that the typhus epidemic in summer 1942 broke out among the civilian workers and from them spread to the inmates and the SS complement of the camp, Höß would have condemned the majority of the civilian workers along with the registered prisoners to the “extermination,” who had just survived the alleged selections for “extermination” in the “gas chambers” and who had since become integrated in the multifarious efforts upon which the prosecution of the war so critically depended.

Actually, this sentence contradicts both many documents as well as testimonies, first of all the import of Höß’s statements about Wirths that he provided while in Polish custody (see Wieland’s Document 14). Therein, Wirths’s efforts at Auschwitz in behalf of the prisoners are praised to the skies. This concurs with the service commendations that Wirths received from his superiors during the war and in which his efforts for the health of the prisoners is emphasized and praised.

Thus wrote, for example, the Commandant of the Main Camp Liebehenschel on December 13, 1943, as already cited in Section 3.2 of the present work (p. 72):

“With a unique exertion from early until late and in a ceaseless effort, garrison physician, SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths, has succeeded since Sept. 1, 1942 in reducing the danger of epidemics in Auschwitz Concentration Camp to a minimum and thereby in maintaining the health and productivity of the SS men as well as the prisoners in general.” (Emphasis added.)

In his military evaluation of Wirths, Liebehenschel wrote on July 3, 1944 (see Wieland’s Document 11):

“He organized the medical care of the prisoners stationed here with the same military tenacity with which he organized that of the troops. His care and his medical capabilities are to credit for the maintenance of much of the labor strength upon which war production relies.”
It is further to be noted that the term Wirths used, the present-day term “extermination camp,” was first introduced in Allied propaganda and therefore would not have been used by an SS man of his own account, except as a repetition of this propaganda.

At the same time, Wirths overemphasizes the inadequacies of the hygienic-sanitary conditions at the time in Auschwitz, in order to magnify his contributions, and for the same motivations he exaggerates the camp census to 100,000 prisoners (p. 4 of the transcript), although there were only 28,726 inmates on September 22, 1942, that is, a few weeks after his arrival in Auschwitz (RGVA, 502-1-19, p. 20).

Then Wirths makes a further concession to the preconceptions of his interrogators:

“Numerous trains filled with Jews who were to be exterminated arrived at Auschwitz. Only a small circle of persons was entrusted with this procedure, this circle encompassed the Political Department and the camp command. After I became aware of this program through accounts by prisoners and colleagues, I immediately requested transfer from Auschwitz, [...] The Jews were driven into chambers and there killed with poison gas.” (p. 6)

This testimony also is completely unbelievable. Wirths, the garrison physician of Auschwitz would have first learned of the alleged extermination “by prisoners and colleagues,” which is altogether incommensurate with his position, responsibilities and activities in the camp. A plethora of documents unmistakably indicates that Wirths comprehensively integrated himself into the camp in order to improve the hygienic-sanitary conditions as well as the overall living conditions of the prisoners, a circumstance confirmed by Höß in his postwar testimony. This was the basis of the glowing reports of his superiors. In these circumstances, he would not have had a need to rely on rumors and whispering campaigns by which to discover the “horrible truth” about Auschwitz.

He claims to have sought transfer from Auschwitz just because he allegedly heard a rumor from third parties. This seems hardly believable. Efforts to uncover these atrocities and to end them, he does not mention. Compare this with his behavior regarding the abuses of the Gestapo agent Grabner, where he did not leave it at rumors but rather intervened actively.

The Christmas thank-you card from the year 1943, in which the prisoners thanked him for saving 93,000 prisoners during the previous year, can hardly be reconciled with the idea of Auschwitz as an “extermination camp.” Thanks to their deployment to innumerable work details, the prisoners had detailed knowledge of the events unfolding in Auschwitz. If the extermination thesis had any truth to it, they would have known that Wirths was behind the doctors who conducted the “selections” on the “ramps,”
and that he was also responsible for the supply of Zyklon B, whether for purposes of disinfection or murder. It seems therefore hard to believe that the people who had lost their relatives in these “gas chambers” would thank one of those most instrumental in the operation of this “extermination machinery.”

During the interview by Captain Ian MacBallister on September 15, 1945 Wirths again presented himself as innocent, although this time up to speed about the “facts.” “Selections” were known to him, as were also the “killing of those incapable of work in the gas chambers disguised as showers.”

Wirths’s letter to his parents of December 13, 1944 likewise can hardly have anything to do with the alleged extermination of the Jews. The date is important. According to Danuta Czech’s Chronicle, the alleged order to “stop gassing” arrived on November 2, 1944 in Auschwitz. In his letter, Wirths mentions “the current great changes in Auschwitz,” therefore changes that took place at that time (mid-December) or thereafter, that indeed had something to do with an inhuman, impossible and utterly unworthy procedure. As far as we know, there were at that time in Auschwitz no “great changes.” The only event of note was the evacuation of the camp which had been going on for a couple of months by that time.

Let us now turn to statements made by Wirths’s relatives claiming that Wirths told them about the terrible truth of Auschwitz. First, it should be noted that we do not know what Wirths actually said to his relatives. We have no record of any of these statements, if they were ever uttered in the first place. We only have what his relatives claimed he said. For us, these family claims are mere hearsay, made decades after the claimed conversations. Their evidentiary value is thus minimal.

The response of Wirths’s father to a revisionist comes from the year 1976, therefore from a time when the orthodox narrative of Auschwitz had been in place for several decades. Wirths’s purported revelation to his father, as told by his father, obviously derive from this very narrative. His father commented then in accordance with it and said precisely:

“I am aware of the danger that after such a long time one’s memory can become confused. But my son Eduard Wirths made oral references to the gassings. The gassings – now, my knowledge may also come partly from another source – were conducted only by the SS. After the arrival of Jewish transports, the men capable of work were picked out by the physicians (which my son had achieved according to his statement), and then the others, old and young, were led into the room disguised as a shower facility and there immediately gassed. The bodies were taken to the incineration furnaces by Jewish work details and incinerated. The Jews involved in this were themselves gassed from time to time so that nothing could leak out.” (Emphasis added)
Most likely Wirths had told his father of the “selections,” and in the succeeding thirty years his father liberally added to this picture what he had heard “from another source.” At the time, Wirths’s father, like the great majority of Germans, was doubtlessly convinced that Auschwitz was an extermination camp. Therefore, when his son spoke of a “selections,” in his father’s eyes this was an important aspect of the “extermination machinery,” the further details of which clearly had to be supplied “from another source.”

One feature of testimonies by self-appointed eyewitnesses to an event that they themselves have never seen is the extreme generalization and vagueness of the presentation as well as the mindless repetition of propaganda slogans and clichés.

In his interrogation, Wirths was unable to report on anything besides “chambers,” “gas chambers,” “poison gas,” and “showers.” His father added a further element of the propaganda: “room disguised as a shower facility” (only one!). The “shower facility” arose from US propaganda about Dachau, or it might have arisen from the Soviet interpretation of the “bathing facility” of the file memo of Fritz Ertl of August 21, 1942, for which of course a harmless explanation exists (Mattogno 2015b, pp. 206-212).

It is known that, of all the alleged “gas chambers” in Auschwitz and Birkenau, only one, that of Crematorium III, had 14 showers that allegedly were fake, but which were found on closer inspection to be genuine (ibidem, pp. 151-153). These 14 showers were vestiges of a project first mentioned by Fritz Ertl in summer 1942 to install real, genuine, functioning large shower facilities (“Badeanstalten”) for prisoners. The project was later greatly reduced, however, because a separate large hygienic facility was erected instead (the so-called “Central Sauna”). Therefore, no SS man who had seen the rooms which were later labeled “gas chambers” would have sensibly describe them of his own accord as false “shower baths” or “bathing facilities.” Wirths’s only detail of these claimed murder chambers is therefore simply false and therefore by all accounts derives not from Wirths but from his interrogators, who ascribed this word choice to him.

It becomes apparent how such interrogation techniques work from the example of the interrogation of Joachim Drosihn – an employee of the Zyklon-B distribution firm Tesch & Stabenow. During this interrogation on October 17, 1945 the British Captain A. W. Freud asked him out of the blue how many “shower rooms” had to his knowledge been converted into “gas chambers” (The National Archives, WO 3Sep. 1603). This is quite the equivalent of asking a man whether he has finally stopped raping his wife.

Precisely because we have no German verbatim interrogation transcript in the case of Wirths, as mentioned earlier, but rather only a summary sup-
posedly signed by him, it must remain hidden to the critical researcher what might have moved Wirths to adopt this false cliché of Allied propaganda. It indicates, however, that something very odd must have been going on during this interrogation.

But that is not all. As garrison physician, Wirths was in charge of the crematoria in Auschwitz-Birkenau! In his writing of January 21, 1943 to the camp headquarters, he requested modifications to Crematorium II, which was then still under construction. He requested the division of the dissecting room into two spaces, and he requested “to provide an undressing room in the basement” (Mattogno 2004b, Part III). If this room served as the undressing room for the victims of the “gas chamber” as orthodox Holocaust historians claim, Wirths would have been directly responsible for the design of the “gas chambers.” He would have known their structure and methods of operations exactly, and could therefore have provided an exact description of everything that occurred during the “gassings” (for example duration, symptoms of death, color of corpses, and so on). He would also not have depended on rumors put about by third parties in order to find out what was going on before his very eyes. Yet instead of describing the rooms, their equipment and operation in detail, Wirths confined himself to (false) banalities of propaganda.

Wirths’s testimony as to the actual murder weapon is likewise non-committal. He never once mentioned the poison-gas product Zyklon B, but confined himself to mentioning a generic “poison gas.” And this from the chief orderer and manager of Zyklon B of the camp!

The documents of the camp administration of Auschwitz are obviously far more important than mere calculated responses to hostile interrogators.

The fact is that not the slightest hint of an extermination policy in Auschwitz can be found in the surviving documentation of the SS garrison physician.

As Carlo Mattogno has emphasized, some of these documents show that no such extermination could have been carried out in the crematoria of Birkenau (ibidem, Part II). Thus, for example, Wirths urgently requested in a letter to the Central Construction Office of July 20, 1943 the establishment of morgues in Construction Sector II of Birkenau. With that began a correspondence that ended as late as August 4, when the head of the Central Construction Office told him:

“SS Standartenführer Mrugowski has explained in the discussion on July 31 that the corpses are to be collected twice a day, in the morning and the evening, and are to be conveyed to the morgues of the crematoria, for which reason the separate erection of morgues in the individual sectors is redundant.”

Mattogno commented on this as follows:
“the order pertained to all the crematoria and was carried out twice a day, which means that the morgues in question were available without restrictions—and therefore could not be continually misused as ‘gas chambers.’ Wirths was of course fully aware of this fact.”

Wirths was also the initiator and supervisor of the “special measures for the improvement of the hygienic facilities” in Birkenau that were ordered in May 1943 by the SS WVHA and included, among other things, the establishment of the Prisoners’ Infirmary in Construction Sector III of Birkenau. Jean-Claude Pressac very rightly said of this (Pressac 1989, p. 512):

“There is an INCONSISTENCY between the installation of a camp to provide medical care and four crematoria only a couple of hundred meters away in which, as the official history would have it, people were murdered en masse.” (Emphasis in original)
## Appendix

1. Tables

**Table 1**

Prisoners released from Auschwitz according to Czech’s *Chronicle*

<table>
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<td>May 06, 1942</td>
<td>24 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 28, 1942</td>
<td>38 E</td>
<td>May 12, 1942</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>28 E</td>
<td>May 19, 1942</td>
<td>16 E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>67</td>
<td>May 19, 1942</td>
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<td>1,255, of which: 167 W (women); 575 E (educational); 47 Jews; 1 K (PoW); others: 465 protective custody</td>
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Table 2
Prisoners released according to the “crew book”

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<td>Drozdz</td>
<td>Norbert</td>
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<td>Neuheida</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1942</td>
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<td>629</td>
<td>14329</td>
<td>Pole</td>
<td>Golebiowski</td>
<td>Stephan</td>
<td>Apr. 01, 1925</td>
<td>Lublin</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1942</td>
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<td>792</td>
<td>18272</td>
<td>Polit.</td>
<td>Doszak</td>
<td>Franz</td>
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<td>Neudorf</td>
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<td>2091</td>
<td>37947</td>
<td>Pol. Pole</td>
<td>Sermerdak</td>
<td>Waclaw</td>
<td>July 08, 1914</td>
<td>Busko</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1942</td>
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<td>2141</td>
<td>48836</td>
<td>P.Polit.</td>
<td>Harenda</td>
<td>Siegmunt</td>
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<td>Gelsenkirchen</td>
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<td>2142</td>
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<td>Schulz</td>
<td>Johannes</td>
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<td>Schlesienau</td>
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<td>2166</td>
<td>61627</td>
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<td>Pasz</td>
<td>Jozef</td>
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<td>Trzyniec</td>
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<td>Tymiec</td>
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<td>Heinz</td>
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<td>Malisch Oder</td>
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<td>Kostany</td>
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<td>2188</td>
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<td>Treburg</td>
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* In original in Polish occasionally with addition of the triangle color.

Table 3
Prisoners released from “Worker Rehabilitation Camp Birkenau” (civilians)

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<td>Giovanni</td>
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<td>502-1-437, p. 59</td>
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Table 4

Transports from Theresienstadt to the “Family Camp” in Birkenau

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<td>Dec. 16, 1943</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>1,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 20, 1943</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>1,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16, 1944</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>1,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 17, 1944</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>1,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 19, 1944</td>
<td>2,499</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>1,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,419</td>
<td>6,816</td>
<td>10,603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5
Summary of population of Birkenau Family Camp

| Date 1944 | Men’s Camp | | | Women’s Camp | | |
|-----------|------------|---|---|---------------|---|
|           | Boys | Adults | Total | Girls | Adults | Total |
| Jan. 15   | ?     | 0     | ?     | ?     | 0     | ?     |
| Apr. 03   | ?     | ?     | 215   | 1,685 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Apr. 20   | 210   | 1,268 | 1,478 | ?     | ?     | ?     |
| May 03    | 210   | 1,250 | 1,460 | ?     | ?     | ?     |
| May 11    | 210   | 1,242 | 1,452 | ?     | ?     | ?     |
| May 14    | 210   | 1,238 | 1,448 | ?     | ?     | ?     |
| May 15    | 210   | 1,235 | 1,445 | 215   | 1,589 | 1,804 |
| June 05   | ?     | ?     | ?     | 215   | 6,422 | 6,637 |
| June 19   | ?     | ?     | ?     | 895   | 5,514 | 6,409 |

Table 6
Official number of survivors of the transports from the Birkenau Family Camp of September and December 1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 08, 1943</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 16, 1943</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 20, 1943</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7
The places where, according to the official history, the prisoners who survived from the transports of September and December 1943 from the Birkenau Family Camp were found after the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sept. 6, 1943</th>
<th>Dec. 15, 1943</th>
<th>Dec. 18, 1943</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altenburg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argenau</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auschwitz</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen-Belsen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bissingen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechhammer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brodnica</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromberg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1943</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1943</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchenwald</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christianstadt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dachau</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorbeck</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flossenbürg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fürstengrube</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danzig</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glogau</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross-Rosen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunsiedien</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutovo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guttau</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kattowitz</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochstadt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korben</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malchow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauthausen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuengamme</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranienburg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praust</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sachsenhausen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarzeide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohnowitz</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steinort</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stutthof</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taucha</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theresienstadt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wels</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zelle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not stated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8

Jewesses deported from the Theresienstadt ghetto to Auschwitz and from there to Stutthof\textsuperscript{408}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Transfer to Auschwitz</th>
<th>Transfer to Stutthof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eislerova</td>
<td>Eliska</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feuermannova</td>
<td>Marie</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischerova</td>
<td>Hannelore</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischerova</td>
<td>Sonia</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>May 18, 1944</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freundova</td>
<td>Frantiska</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldbergerova</td>
<td>Greta</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>July 23, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grabova</td>
<td>Greta</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>July 23, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratzova</td>
<td>Marie</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grünfeldova</td>
<td>Marta</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grünfeldova</td>
<td>Marta</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grünhutova</td>
<td>Greta</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grünhutova</td>
<td>Zuzana</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutfreindova</td>
<td>Greta</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutfreindova</td>
<td>Greta</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1943</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guttmannova</td>
<td>Greta</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickova</td>
<td>Vera</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sommerova</td>
<td>Vera</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>May 15, 1944</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weinerova</td>
<td>Marta</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1943</td>
<td>July 20, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weisskopfova</td>
<td>Editz</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>May 18, 1944</td>
<td>Aug. 05, 1944</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9

Jewesses deported from the Theresienstadt ghetto to Lodz and from there first to Auschwitz and then to Stutthof\textsuperscript{409}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Deportation to Stutthof</th>
<th>Reg. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metzegerova</td>
<td>Ella</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Aug. 14, 1944</td>
<td>65537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altschulova</td>
<td>Helene</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>74378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischerova</td>
<td>Stella</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>74787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischerova</td>
<td>Valerie</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>74788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedmannova</td>
<td>Henriette</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>74795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huppertova</td>
<td>Hilda</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>75203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinzlova</td>
<td>Greta</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>75379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasztorova</td>
<td>Eliza</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>75380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{408} VHA, fond KT 2May R 1/40. This collection contains still other lists of the “Relief Committee of Jews from Czechoslovakia” with the names of persons liberated from German camps: there were 67 in Auschwitz, 3 in Lichtenau, Drazdany and Buchenwald, 4 in labor camps and 287 in Dachau.

\textsuperscript{409} AMS, I-IIB-11/12.
Table 10

Jews deported from the Theresienstadt ghetto to Auschwitz and from there to Dachau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Transfer from Theresienstadt</th>
<th>Transfer to Dachau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petrovska</td>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>76119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porgosova</td>
<td>Else</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>76120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollakova</td>
<td>Frantiska</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>76121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollakova</td>
<td>Anita</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>76122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinkova</td>
<td>Marianna</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>76348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rindova</td>
<td>Josefine</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1944</td>
<td>76437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wertheimerova</td>
<td>Irena</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Sep. 03, 1944</td>
<td>83412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wertheimerova</td>
<td>Judita Marie</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Sep. 03, 1944</td>
<td>83413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wertheimerova</td>
<td>Hanna</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Sep. 03, 1944</td>
<td>83414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neumannova</td>
<td>Regina</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Sep. 03, 1944</td>
<td>83457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganzova</td>
<td>Regina</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Sep. 03, 1944</td>
<td>83461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aussengbergova</td>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>87834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aussengbergova</td>
<td>Gerda</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>87835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckova</td>
<td>Rita</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>87865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleischmannova</td>
<td>Ilse</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>87864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamplova</td>
<td>Margareta</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>88078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamplova</td>
<td>Mia Ruth</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>88079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterova</td>
<td>Vera</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>88301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexanderova</td>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>88369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Löwitova</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>89200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzova</td>
<td>Zuzana</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>89340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weissbarthova</td>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>89984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmermanova</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>90013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gottliebova</td>
<td>Netti</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>90195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blochova</td>
<td>Edita</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Sep. 27, 1944</td>
<td>90142</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Transferred via Lodz to Auschwitz.

410 RGVA, 1367-2-1a. The data is very incomplete, because the manifests (1,094) names are mostly illegible on the existing carbon copy.
### Table 11

Family Camp prisoners dying in Auschwitz (Transports of September 8, 1943)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First name</th>
<th>Birth date</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Death Book No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>Henriette/</td>
<td>Sep. 05, 1879</td>
<td>Rosnov</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1943</td>
<td>36258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jindriska</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergman</td>
<td>Marta</td>
<td>June 19, 1881</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1943</td>
<td>36214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falik</td>
<td>Adela</td>
<td>May 13, 1902</td>
<td>Stanislau</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1943</td>
<td>36321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hess</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>May 04, 1892</td>
<td>Eisenstadt</td>
<td>Dec. 23, 1943</td>
<td>35625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knetig</td>
<td>Klara</td>
<td>June 29, 1881</td>
<td>Unter Kralow</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1943</td>
<td>35599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Löwy</td>
<td>Ida</td>
<td>July 31, 1883</td>
<td>Zlin</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1943</td>
<td>36319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mai</td>
<td>Else</td>
<td>Aug. 06, 1892</td>
<td>Vlasin</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1943</td>
<td>36630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxl</td>
<td>Gabriela</td>
<td>Jan. 21, 1882</td>
<td>Budweis</td>
<td>Dec. 23, 1943</td>
<td>36216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziegler</td>
<td>Amalie</td>
<td>Jan. 14, 1885</td>
<td>Podol</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1943</td>
<td>35165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boschanova</td>
<td>Vilma</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1894</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 23, 1943</td>
<td></td>
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### Table 12

Family Camp prisoners dying in Auschwitz (Transport of December 16, 1943)

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Table 13

Family Camp prisoners dying in Auschwitz (Transport of December 20, 1943)

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* Died in Majdanek; ** Died in Blechhammer.
Table 14
180 examples of admission of Jewish prisoners into the prisoners’ infirmary of Auschwitz; in 88 cases, surgical interventions were performed.

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* Page number in NI-14997
1: Oswald Pohl order of October 26, 1943 for improvement of the conditions of confinement in concentration camps. AMS, I-B 8, pp. 53-57.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

1. Einführung
Auf die Notwendigkeit einer richtigen und zueckentsprechenden Wirt-
lingsversorgung habe ich bereits mehrfach hingewiesen. Ich bringe
folgende Grundsätze in Beiführung:

a) Gemüse und Kartoffeln so einzeln oder zugemischt wie möglich
verwenden. Rügensartige Mischungen.

b) Beim Einstellen von Kartoffeln und Gemüse abfall möglichst geringt hal-
ten. Die Schüsselkämme dauernd überschneiden.

c) Kartoffeln möglichst kurz wachen, die nicht vermeiden in filter-
rendem Wasser immer liegen lassen. Wenn eine Sanierung nicht zu
vermeiden, dann muss und unverzüglich eben von Wasser getrennt
halten. Pellkartoffeln selten als möglich ausgeben.

d) 10-50% aller Gemüse machen vor der Zuschussabgabe unter den konti-
nuierlichen Speisen mindestens

e) Ebenfalls 10% der Kartoffeln roh und gerieben in die Speisen hinein
mischen.

f) Kochhühner von Gemüse nur dann weggehen, wenn die einen gege-
benen Geschmack- oder Geschmackstatsachen.

g) Gemüse nahe der Mahlzeiten auch roh als Salate oder unverarbeit-
tet (Mühlen, Presskraut) ausgeben. Erst das Essen von
Vollkostgemüse und Gewürzen ist noch so wie vor mit größter Sorgfalt
betrieben.

h) Wurmeisbeutel nicht topfchen

i) Die Menge der Nahrungsaufnahme von 1 1/4 - 1 1/2 ltr. betrugen
über keine eigenen Suppen, sondern die, insbesondere gereichte.

j) Auf gute stärkung die Hauptspeisen der Küche zu richten.

k) Keine zu großen Speisungen. 70 - 90 g tell. dürfen auf keinen Fall ver-

lasse werden. Die Bescheidung von Gemüse ist, soweit dies

l) Die Müllkörbe sind an der Aufnahme und bei Nachbehand-

m) In Gegenwart der Soldaten muss das Füh-

n) Die Möglichkeit der Beschaffung zusätzlicher Fährungsmit-

o) Speisegänge darf es in den KL nicht geben.

p) Würme Mahlzeiten und Getränke müssen h e 0 8 verabreicht und ver-

q) Das F r t und abgelagert sein. Vollkornbrei, wo es möglich ist, 

r) Mit größtem Aufmerksamkeit ist für eine gleichmäßig verteil-

s) Die Menge der Nahrungsaufnahme ist, soweit dies möglich ist, 

1a: continuation, p. 54.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

[Text continues on page 3]

[Page 3 continues]

1b: continuation, p. 55.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

4.) Voraussetzungen: unterlange Anstrengungen

Die Kräftezüge sind möglichst kurz zu halten, lange Herangezogen zu unterlassen. Fahrten der kurzer anzustreben; damit der Körper nicht zu lange gelassen.

Arbeitsplätze müssen normalerweise ordnungsgemäß, entspannt, nach Möglichkeit erneuert werden, dass alle vorhandenen harte, der Arbeitsvorgang ausgelieferte Dinge, einschließlich derartiger Vorsicht, die in dieser Hinsicht notwendig ist, um die Geschäftsnachrichten in der Organisation angedeckt zu werden.

5.) Leistungsfähigkeit


Über die Geschäftsnachrichten, vor allen Dingen, der Antrag auf die Leistungserhöhung ist nur 15. Januar 1944, eingehend und be richtet. Diesen Bericht sind etwaige Verbesserungsvorschläge, die durch die Geschäftsnachrichten, zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Ich erweitere, dass sich diese Hinweise in Kürze positiv für die Leistungserhöhung der KL auswirken.

Sowohl Arbeiten (z.B. Herstellung von Papierwiesten) in größeren Mengen nicht notwendig worden, so sind diese in den Revieren von den letzten Beobachtungshäfen durchgeführt. Diese sind hierzu zu bemühen, in den nächsten Aushäufen, um die Ausstattung zu vertiefen.

1c: continuation, p. 56.

Für die Überwachung der in diesem Schreiben nochmals dargestellten Maßnahmen wurde ich persönlich Sorge tragen.

ges. Pohl

1. Anlage

% Obergruppenführer

und General der Waffen-%

Abschrift hiervon an:
1) Reichsführer -%
2) Amtgruppenchef B
3) Amtgruppenchef D

nur Erhebungsmaß.

F.d.R.d.A.

% Obersturmführer
Abschrift.


An
Kommendantur
Konzentrationslagerfahrt des K.L.


389 Häftlinge sind gesund und arbeitsfähig.
16 Häftlinge sind zur leichten Arbeit fähig.
3 Häftlinge sind arbeitsunfähig.

Die Neuzugänge:

Nr. 100444 bis 100497 aus Kattowitz (Gefängnis)
100498 " 100522 " Wien (Gefängnis)
100523 " 100805 " Judenheime Bialystok
100806 " 100839 " Kattowitz (Gefängnis)
100840 " 100851 " K.L. Stutthof

müssen hier im Lager eine 3-wöchige Quarantäne überstehen, bevor sie zur Arbeit eingesetzt werden können.

Sie können nur solche Häftlinge direkt zur Arbeit eingesetzt werden, die nicht aus einem Gefängnis, Sammellager oder dgl. kommen.

Der Lagerarzt des K.L. Auschwitz
gez. Unterschrift
Hauptsturmführer u. Adjutant

Verpflichtung.

Mir ist bekannt, daß nur der Führer allein über Leben und Tod eines Staatsfeindes entscheidet. Ich darf keinen Staatsgegnern (Häftling) körperlich schädigen oder zu Tode bringen.
Jede Tötung eines Häftlings in einem Konzentrationslager bedarf der persönlichen Genehmigung des Reichsführers-SS.
Ich bin mir bewußt, daß ich bei Zuwiderhandlung gegen diese Verpflichtung unamnestisch zur Rechenschaft gezogen werde.

K.L. Auschwitz, den 11.43.

Name

Sturm...
Verhandlung

über die Verpflichtung des SS-Tätigen Anton Wessenhöfner
(Vor- und Zuname)

Ich wurde am 7. Aug. 43 durch SS-Obersturmführer Schütze
(Chefnachruf und Name des Führers)
über meine Pflichten im allgemeinen, insbesondere über die Verpflichtung belehrt, dass ich
über Angelegenheiten, die mir vermöge meines Dienstes bekannt geworden sind, Ver-
schwiegenheit zu bewahren habe.

Ich wurde ferner darüber belehrt, dass die Pflicht, Dienstgeheimnisse zu wahren, auch nach
meinem späteren Ausscheiden aus der SS fortbesteht.

Ich bin mir bewusst, dass ich mich eines Ungehorsams gegen einen Dienstbefehl schuldig
mache, und ich weiss auch, dass ein Verstoß gegen diesen Befehl Landesverrat bedeutet.

Weiter ist mir bekannt, dass nur der Führer allein über Leben und Tod
eines Staatsfeindes entscheidet. Kein SS-Angehöriger und kein zum Dienst
in der Waffen-SS Verpflichteter ist daher berechtigt, Hand an einen Staats-
feind zu legen oder ihn körperlich zu misshandeln. Bestraft wird der Häftling
nur durch den Kommandanten. Ebenso werden in den KL. durchzuführende
Exekutionen nur auf Befehl des Reichsführers-SS und den von ihm damit
beauftragten SS-Führern durchgeführt.

Ich gebe auf Handschlag nachstehende Erklärung ab:
„Ich gebe an Eiden Statt, dass ich meine dienstlichen Obliegenheiten im Konzen-
trationslager Auschwitz stets pünktlich und gewissenhaft verrichten und das Dienst-
geheimnis wahren werde."

Zur Bestätigung dieses Verpflichtungssaktes unterzeichnete ich nach Verlesung diese Vorhandlung.

Auschwitz, den 7. August 1943.

[Unterschrift]

SS-Schütze

4: Declaration of SS Schützen Anton Wessenhöfner. RGVA, 502-4-50, S. 3.

HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Kommandantur des Konzentrationslagers
Auschwitz III

Grund der Erschöpfung:

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| Arztpraxi...
Körperliche Züchtigung:

Vorschriften:
Zwischen Untersuchung durch den Arzt
Schläge mit einer einstuligen Feder,
welche kurz hintereinander versetzt,
können dabei Schläge nennen; Zähnen und
und Curiosität sowie Körperteile
streng unterliegen. Der zu Entfernde
kann nicht angefaßt werden, sondern
es darf nur auf das Gesäß und die
Oberfläche gelehnt werden.

Kritischer Gutachter:
Der inhaltlich ausgesprochene Häusling wurde vor dem Vollzug der körperlichen Züchtigung von mir ärztlich untersucht.
Vom ärztlichen Standpunkt aus erhebe ich meine Bedenken gegen die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung.

Sowein die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung erlaubt ist, die Zeit festzulegen, und

Der Lagerarzt:

Hauptsturmführer

Die Durchführung der körperlichen Züchtigung wird im Hinblick auf die Tat und gemäß auf das vorliegende ärztliche
Gutachten genehmi – nicht genehmigen.

Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt

Häftlinge

Unterschrift

Zeit und Sitz:
Als verantwortliche Leute und Zeugen waren bei dem Strafzweck gegen:

Unterschrift

Anmerkung:
1. Originalverfügung zu den Schaffellstellen.

Der Lagerkommandant:

Hauptsturmführer

Hauptsturmführer

Hauptsturmführer
**HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ**

---

### Details of the Case:

- **Name:** Maurice Aelion

- **Date:** 25.11.44

- **Type of Work:** Worked in a hospital.

- **Method of Execution:** Sentenced to death by hanging.

---

### Punishment Details:

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### Additional Notes:

- Handwritten notes:
  - Miscellaneous comments about the patient's condition and treatment.
  - Additional remarks on the medical history and current state.

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**References:**

HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Der Autor ist bereits körperlich geprüft worden.

Agiles Shutzam:

Der unbehandelte Häftling wurde vor dem Verlegung der körperlichen Züchtigung von einer ärztlichen Untersuchung vor der ärztlichen Punkte und von der ärztlichen Punkte gegen die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung.

Gegen die Anwendung der körperlichen Züchtigung erhebe ich als Arzt Bedenken, weil...

__________________________
Lagerarzt

____________
Verwaltungshauptamt

_________
Staatsminister

_________________
Einstandesführer

_________________
Häftling

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Eigene Unterschrift

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20291-
Btgh.Nr.: 30314 /43/Po./Schul.

Betr.: Leistungspläne für Häftlinge,
Ss./Kz.
Ang.: 1 Abschrift.

Pa.

Siche Rückseite!. . .


Um eine erhöhte Arbeitsleistung der Häftlinge zu erzie- len, wird geboten, von der Einführung des Prämien systems sofort Gebrauch zu machen und über die Auswirkung desselben bis zum 26. Juni 1943 einen kurzen Bericht an die Zentralbauleitung zu geben.

Verteiler:
Hauptsturmführer, Polizei
Ss./Kz
Ss./Industrielle Abtlg.
" Leiter des Arbeitsengagements
Reg. Stabsleiter des Arbeitsengagements

Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
wird fortlaufend die Ausführung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz

Hauptsturmführer.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

1. Industr. aeg. Bielitz, Elisabethstr. 21
2. Riedel & Sohn, Bielitz, Brückenstr. 1.
4. Josef Kluge, Alt- Gleiwitz, Lohanderweg 59
7. Alfred Kell, Gleiwitz, Karstenstr. 8.
14. Wilhelm Kermal, Elektroinstallation, Kattowitz, Direktionsstr. 5.
15. AMG, Kattowitz, Holzestr. 23.
19. Fritz Siebel, Beuthen/OS., Dr. Stefanstr. 8.
20. Hermann Hersel, Gellersdorf am Quais, über Lebahn.
24. Hermann Richter, Tiefbau, Rohren bei Hannover.
26. Triicht, Tiefbaunetzentnehmung, Kattowitz, Königskircherstr. 87.
27. Economa, Bielitz, OS., Auf der Bleiche 25.

10a: continuation, p. 18a.
Konz. Lager Auschwitz

Postkarte

Abender:

Nam: Juliuss Zowczyk

Postamt: no

Adress: no

Postkarte: no

An: Eltern

Gehalt: 8-10 Pf.

Datum: 21.6.1942

Poststempel: no

Geschenke: no

1. Jede Postkarte darf im Motiv zwei Poststempel haben.
5. Jede Karte darf nur eine Farbe haben.

heiße Eltern!

Bisher habe ich zwei
Briefe von euch erhalten. Ich bin mit
Gott sei Dank gesund und es geht
nur gut. Dein Geld habe ich erhalten
und danke sehr. Bitte schrei-
ben mir gleich was gibt es neues
bei Euch. Was macht meine
Schwestern denn da? Wie lassen
die Gespaltene?

Seid healthy Ihre Tochter: Jude

11-11a (reverse, see below): Postcard written on June 21, 1942 by protective-custody Prisoner Juliuss Zowczyk. Writer’s archive.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZIONIST VETERANS, RABBIS, ETC.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. FRIEDMAN, Masche &amp; family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. FREIST, Symon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. GRINER, Aron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. HILLER, Josef &amp; family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. HOROWITZ, Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. KREZISO, Moroko &amp; family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LEVY, Emma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. LINDBAUM, Loeber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. LIWER, Arish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ORLEAN, Cecilia Family &amp; family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. RECHTMAN, Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ROSENTHAL, Emi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Third list Germany (report from Palestine), dated March 6, 1944; presented by the Commissioner for Migration and Statistics on March 5, 1944. AGMAE, 15-b2.
### Montag, den 11.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4724</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.240 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>94.480 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee, Suppe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>89.480 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.240 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.895 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dienstag, den 12.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4747</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.470 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42.725 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>189.880 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nährmittel</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>222.350 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.470 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mittwoch, den 13.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4734</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>94.680 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>17 1/2</td>
<td>82.845 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>236.700 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee, Suppe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88.580 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.950 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Donnerstag, den 14.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4780</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.800 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43.030 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>191.200 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nährmittel</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>233.000 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>71.700 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Freitag, den 15.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4769</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.690 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>238.450 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42.696 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nährmittel</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>238.450 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>95.580 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Samstag, den 16.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4744</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.440 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42.696 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>71.160 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nährmittel</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>222.200 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>71.160 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Käse</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>222.200 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sonntag, den 17.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4659</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>46.590 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42.931 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>93.180 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee, Suppe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>87.180 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Montag, den 18.12.1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebensmittel</th>
<th>Pro Kopf</th>
<th>Stärke: 4659</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zucker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>46.590 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>93.180 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roggenmehl</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>93.180 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffee, Suppe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>87.180 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.636 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Lagerarzt des
L. Auschwitz I


(Az.: 14 h 8/12.43. -2/-)

Betreff: Vierteljahressmeldung über den San.-Dienst im
K. L. Auschwitz I.
Bezug: Dort.Schreiben v. 25.5.40, Abt. IV b/Az: 14 h
8/5.40 K/K.
Anlagen: 10.

A. d. D.

An das
#-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt,
Austgruppe D, Chef des Anton D III,
Oranienburg b/Berlin.

zu den einzelnen Punkten obigen Befehls wird für das IV.
(vierte) Vierteljahr 1943 folgendes berichtet:

Zu 1.
Die durchschnittliche Belegstärke des K.L. Auschwitz I, mit
den Aussenkommandos Babitz, Dydy und Wirtschaftshof Birk
kau, betrug in der Zeit vom 16. September bis 15. Dezem
ber 1943 insgesamt 'v' Häftlinge.

Zu 2.
Die durchschnittliche Belegstärke des Häftl. Krankenhauses
an stationär Behandelten betrug in der Berichtszeit 'v'
Häftlinge (..., v.H.).

Zu 3.
Die durchschnittliche Zahl der Todesfälle betrug im IV.
(vierten) Vierteljahr 1943: '""'; 92 = '"', täglich

Zu 4.
Die Belegstärke des Häftl.-Krankenhauses in K.L. Auschwitz I
und oben genannten Aussenkommandos an stationär Behandel
ten schwankte zwischen 'v' und 'v' als höchsten Tagesstand. Die Behandlung der Häftlinge war mit
dem vorhandenen Sanitätspersonal sichergestellt.

Zu 5.
Die Zahl der Häftlingspfleger beträgt zum Schluss der Be
richtszeit '"'. Hiervon sind '"' Häftlingsärzte.

b.w.

16-16c: “Quarterly report of the Health Office in CC Auschwitz I,” submitted on December 16, 1943 by the camp doctor of CC Auschwitz I. GARF, 7021-108-32, pp. 93-98.
In der Berichtszeit wurden 15 KdL-Häftlingspfleger aus dem K.L.-Buchenwald überstellt, die zum Dienst im Häftl.-
Krankenbau herangezogen wurden. Ebensowurden sämtliche
in das Lager als Zugänge eingelieferten Häftlingsärzte
zum Sanitätsdienst herangezogen.

Die in der Berichtszeit in der weiteren Umgebung des
K.L.-Auschwitz neu errichteten Nebenlager Lagischa,
Grube Gute Hoffnung, Fürstengrube und Sonemitz wurden
mit einer der Belegstärke der einzelnen Lager entsprechenden
Anzahl von Häftlingsärzten und Häftlingspflegern
versehen.

Die Tätigkeit der Häftlingsärzte und Häftlingspfleger
verteilt sich auf die einzelnen Stationen des Kranken-
baues, den Ambulanzraum, Röntgenraum, chemisches Lab-
boratorium, Zahnstation, Lichtstation, Apotheke und Heil-
kräuterlager. Darüber hinaus obliegt ihnen die Kontrolle
der Lagerblöcke, insbesondere Fieber- und Luescontrole,
so wie Betreuung der Zugangsquarantäne.

Die Arbeiten der Häftlingsärzte und Pfleger stehen unter
direkter Aufsicht des Lagerärztes und der SSM'a.

Den Entlassungskommando des Häftl.-Krankenbaus obliegt
die Entlassung der einzelnen Kommandos, Neuzugänge, der
Abgänge in Wechselzuge, Entlassungen, sowie die Desinfek-
tion sämtlicher Blöcke.

Zu 6.

In der Aufteilung der einzelnen Stationen des Häftl.
-Krankenbaus, sowie deren Unterbringung, ist gegenüber
dem letzten Berichtsvierteljahr keine Änderung einver-
treten.

Im Block 28 (innere Station und Ambulanzraum) wurde
die Wärmeversorgung für die Brauseanlagen umge-
baut und verbessert, so dass es nunmehr möglich ist,
die auf Aufnahme in den Häftl.-Krankenbau bestimmten
Häftlinge zu jeder Sessenzzeit vor der Vorstellung den
Arzt im Waschraum zu finden.

Im Schonungsblock 9 wurde ein Ambulanzraum errichtet,
wodurch die Durchführung kleinerer chirurgischer Eingri-
fe ermöglicht wurde. Ferner wurde in diesem Block ein
Raum für physikalische Behandlung eingerichtet.

Für die Ausübung der Heilgymnastik wäre die Errichtung
eines geeigneten Turnraums notwendig, zumal die Übun-
gen im Frühmorgen während der Sommermonate bei schlech-
ter Witterung ebenfalls behindert sind.

Zu 7.

Der Häftl.-Krankenbau verfügte im Berichtsvierteljahr
über folgende Fachstationen:

- Röntgenraum
- chemisches Laboratorium
- oto-laryngologische Station
- Optikerwerkstatt
- Lichtstation
- Kräuterapotheken
- Diätküche
- Zahnstation

Die Arbeiten in den Sonderabteilungen des Blockes 10 wur-
den weitergeführt.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Zu 8.
Ambulante oder stationäre Behandlungen außerhalb der Einrichtungen des Häftlingskrankenhauses waren während der Besuchszeit nicht notwendig.

Zu 9.
Über die Tätigkeit der Zahnstation des Häftlingskrankenhauses liegt ein Sonderbericht bei.

Zu 10 a.
Die Belegstärke des Lagers war im Berichtsvierteljahr weiterhin hoch. Dadurch haben auch die Unterkunftsmöglichkeiten im Vergleich zu den letzten Berichtsperioden keine Veränderung erfahren. Besonders stark überbelegt sind die Bäder der Zugangs- und Quarantäne (Block 2, 2a, 3 und 6a), in denen die Häftlinge zu zweit in einem Bett schlafen müssen.


Zum Abend der Desinfektions- und Wäschereianlagen von Bedeutung des Lagers auch bei hoher Wäscherei. Der Wäschetausch kann bisher jede 74 Tage stattfinden.

Im Berichtsvierteljahr wurde eine Bettenbekämpfung in sämtlichen Bäderanlagen des Lagers, in allen, eingeschlossenen und dergleichen, mit ZERIO-Giftpaste durchgeführt. Die erzielten Erfolge sind erfreulich ansteigend.

In den letzten Novembertagen wurden bei Häftlingen, die Kommando angehörten, welche in Block 11 (Aussenblock), arbeiten, Fleckfieberfälle festgestellt, die zur ausländischen Besichtigung aufgenommen wurden.

In jedem Beobachtungsfall wurde genau eroben von welchem Block, Stube, Kommando die Häftlinge stammte und entsprechende Desinfektionsmassnahmen eingesetzt. Bei mehreren Einführung von einer Stube wurden ausserdem die am meisten betroffenen Stellen in Quarantäne gelegt.


Die im letzten Berichtsvierteljahr vermaßweise durchgeführte Tätigkeit gegen Läuse mit Läuse-Fumage hat sich nicht bewährt und wurde nicht weiter fortgesetzt.

Im Oktober wurde in Block 24 ein Bordell mit 19 Frauen errichtet. Vor ihrem Einsetzen wurden die Frauen auf W.W. und sofort auf Go. unterzogen. Diese Untersuchungen werden in regelmäßigen Abständen wiederholt.

Der Betrieb des Bordells ist dem Häftlingen allabendlich, auch dem Appell gestattet. Während der Besuchszeit ist

b.w.

16b: continuation, p. 95.
immer ein Häftlingsarzt und Häftlingspfleger anwesend, die die angesprochenen Sanitätsmaßnahmen durchführen. Die Überwachung besorgt ein W-Arzt und ein S.P.G.


Die Seifenversorgung ist weiter, zeitbedingt, unzulänglich, dassbedient die Zahnpflege.


Über die Tätigkeit der einzelnen Stationen des Häftl. Krankenhauses liegen Sonderberichte bei.

Zu 10 b.


Zu 10 c und d.

In der Berichtszeit wurden ""Kastrationen und "" Sterilisationen bestritten und durchgeführt, davon bei weiblichen Häftlingen."
Zu 10 a.

Um eine Verbreitung von Malariaerkrankungen zu unterbinden wurde eine Fliegen- und Mückenbekämpfung mit dem Mückenabtötungspray DDT durchgeführt. Die an Malaria Erkrankten, z.B. Harlinge, welche eine Malaria akut überstanden haben, wurden aus Schloss des Berichtszeitraumes nach dem Erklärung gelassen, das als schmerzlos, gefahrlos, ausgeflossen, überstellt.

Der Gesundheit der auf den Arbeitsstätten sich befindlichen Arbeitnehmer und Arbeitswegebereichs, sowie der Cholerazentrum der Häftlinge wird nach wie vor erhöhter Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet.

Zu 12.

Zu 12.


Genehmigt:
Der Stellvertreter des K.L. Auschwitz

4-Hauptsturmführer

98

Um weitere Verbreitungen von Malariaerkrankungen zu verhindern wurden diejenigen Häftlinge, die auf längere Zeit in K.L. Auschwitz (Birkenau) ausgesetzt wurden, nach dort verlegt. Ausserdem wurde jeder, nicht unbedingt notwendiger Verkehr von Häftlingen zwischen Auschwitz I und Auschwitz II unterbrochen, so dass auszumachen ist, dass bei strenger Durchführung dieser Maßnahmen keine Infektionen von Auschwitz II stammen nicht mehr vorkommen.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Abschrift

Heilungszentrum des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz I.


Bericht über die Tätigkeit der Chirurgischen Abteilung
Zur Heilung des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz I, v. 16.9.1943
bis 25.12.1943.

Die Chirurgische Abteilung in der Berichtszeit, wie früher, in Block 21 untergebracht. Wegen Raumnot in Block 21 wurden viele chirurgisch zu versorgende Kranke in die chirurgische Abteilung Block 19 bezogen. Die ambulatorische Abteilung fand in Ambulatorium im Block 21 statt.

In der Berichtszeit befanden sich in den chirurgischen Abteilungen 1312 Kranke, von denen 214 Kranke aseptische Operationen unternommen wurden. Septische Operationen (bei Phlegmone, Gangrnen usw.) wurden 2155 mal unternommen.

Von den aseptischen Operationen sind folgende ausgeführt:

- Magenresektion
- Darmresektion
- Gallenblasenoperationen
- Appendektomie
- Zwerchfelloperationen
- Magenoperationen
- Nierenoperationen
- Blasenoperationen
- Uterusoperationen
- Genitaloperationen
- Colonoperationen
- Oesophagusoperationen
- Extremitätenamputationen
- Operations am Mastoiditis
- Mandibelentfernung
- Operationen am penisch megal.

HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Am häufigsten wurden vor allem operative Eingriffe ausgeführt. Bei kleinen septischen Eingriffen wurde Chloramphenicol verwendet. Im Berichtsjahr war ein Dringendes, das am häufigsten für septische Eingriffe (Chloramphenicol) fehlte. Das Fehlen von Rauschmedicamenten, die die Behandlung von Wunden, in der septischen Abteilung wirkt sich schlecht auf die Behandlung postoperativer Fäulnisse aus und hemmte diese Arbeit.

Operations-Wasche befindet sich, infolge ununterbrochener Versendung und Mangel an Austauschwasche, im schlechten Zustand.

Chefärzt des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz
SS-Obersturmführer (=)

17a: continuation, p. 63.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ


Zur Versorgung der Sperrbuben wurde ein eigenes Zelt aufgebaut, wo sie zur Abtrennung von der übrigen Bevölkerung standen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Krankenbehandlung: In der Berichtszeit 3152 Mütter in der Ambulanz behandelt. Davon:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chirurg. Fälle</td>
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<td>Obstruktion</td>
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<td>Angina</td>
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<td>Diabet. mell.</td>
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<td>Kyphoskoliose</td>
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HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

H. Krankenbau
Birkenau

Medikamenten
Verbrauch

Vom 1-11-42 -
- Bis

20: “Prisoners Infirmary Birkenau Drug Usage Nov. 1, 1942: to …” AGK, OB, 382, p. 3.
21: “Prisoners’ Clinic and Dental Clinic.” Undated Plan, showing approval by von Rudolf Höß. RGVA, 502-1-261, p. 110.
<table>
<thead>
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HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

25a: continuation
### Aufstellung

Über die zur Durchführung der Sondermaßnahme im K.G.L. notwendigen Baracken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baracken</th>
<th>Offiziere</th>
<th>Luftwaffen</th>
<th>Pferdestall</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.G.L.</td>
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<table>
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<td>Führerbaracken</td>
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<td>Waschereibaracken</td>
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<td>Zahnarztbaracken</td>
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<td>Spezialbaracken 6a</td>
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<td>Frisch Operierte</td>
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<td>Spezialbaracken 6b</td>
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<td>(Röntgen- und Behandlung)</td>
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<td>Baracken für Normalkrank</td>
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<td>Normalkranke</td>
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Zusammen: 25 | 10 | 131 | 9

Vorhanden sind: 25 | 10 | 83 | 2

Anzufordern sind: -- | -- | 42 | 10

Aufgestellt:

Ja/b.

---

Heilige Ort, der der SS Waffen-SS und der Gestapo von der Deutschen Polizei ausgehend, wurde nachgehaltete Abschrift des Rahmenbaufabs als auszuschließliches Zeltlager der Waffen-SS in Auschwitz U/S.

Bericht über die Errichtung von 111 Krankenbarracken

Die Errichtungs- und Verwaltung

Das Krankenlager wird aus vorher, beglaubigter Abschrift des Rahmenbaufabs als auszuschließliches Zeltlager der Waffen-SS in Auschwitz U/S.

Beschaffung u. Beschaffungsrek.


Baugrund

Die Bodenbeschaffenheit ist schlecht. Unter einer 15 cm starken, sandigen Schicht liegt eine 2m tiefe, sandige, von Holzbaustoffen gebeizte Schicht.

Der Grundwasserstand schwankt zwischen 1,50 m, der Grundwasserstand ist um 2,50 m versetzt.

Entwurfserinnerung

Auf dem vorhandenen Gelände sind zu errichten:

- 111 Krankenbarracken Typ 30/4
- 111 Stahl, Krankenbarracken Typ 30/4
- 30/4 Krankenbarracken in Verlegbarkeit errichtet

Lageplan

Die Lageplan der Gebäude auf den zur Verfügung stehenden Gelände geht aus dem folgenden Lageplan hervor.

Baukosten

Diese gehen aus dem beigefügten Kostenplan hervor.

Bauzeit

Mit der Arbeit wurde am 15.1.1943 begonnen. 111 Barracken sind fertiggestellt und zum Teil in Benutzung.

Aufgestellt: Auschwitz, den 25.5.1944

Vorgeprüft:

Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und der Gestapo, Auschwitz

Obersturmführer Werner Jothann

RGVA, 502-2-110, p. 1a

HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

A. Erwerb d. Grundstückes

Der Kriegsgefangenenlager wird auf

A. Erwerb d. Grundstückes

RM - - -

B. Erschließung d. Baugelände

Für Planungarbeiten von etwa

B. Erschließung d. Baugelände

RM 79.920,-

66.600 cm² Bodenfläche, Erstellung

66.600 cm² Bodenfläche, Erstellung

für 1 qm 1,20

für 1 qm 1,20

s.Ü.

s.Ü.

RM 79.920,-

C. Bauten u. Aussenanlagen

1. Bauten


Grundfläche: 42,50 x 12,50

Grundfläche: 42,50 x 12,50

= 531,25 m²

= 531,25 m²

Balkon: 3,60 m

Balkon: 3,60 m

Baracke: 531,25 x 3,60

Baracke: 531,25 x 3,60

= 1931,75 qm

= 1931,75 qm

Kosten für 1 qm: RM 25.902,-

Kosten für 1 qm: RM 25.902,-

25.902,-
25.902,-

für 111 Baracken: RM 2841700.-

für 111 Baracken: RM 2841700.-

= RM 3975277.77

= RM 3975277.77

RM 3975277.77
RM 3975277.77

II. Aussenanlagen

wird ein besonderer Bautenplan gestellt

RM - - -

Zusammenstellung

RM 4422664,77

RM 4422664,77

insgesamt RM 4422664,77

RM 4422664,77

RM 4422664,77

RM 4422664,77

C. Bauten u. Aussenanlagen

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-

RM 3.589.127,-
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

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<td>von Abteilung C: RM 4.427.694</td>
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<td>182,108,25</td>
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Hauptabrechnung

| A. Erwerb d. Grundstückes | RM | - | - |
| B. Erschließung d. Neugrundstückes | RM | 72.920 | - |
| C. Bauten u. Aussenanlagen | RM 3.538.125 | RM 4.422.694 | - |
| D. Hauptabrechnung | RM 180,955 | - | - |
| Gesamtsumme | RM 182,108,25 | - | - |

Aufgestellt:
Auschwitz, den 25.5.1944

Teil./Sgn.

Vorgeprüft!
Auschwitz, den 25.5.1944

Obst. Uff. der Waffen-SS und Polizei, Auschwitz

[Signature]

Carlo Mattogno - Healthcare in Auschwitz
Healthcare in Auschwitz

WVHA

20. Backdated to August 10, 1944 order by Head of Office CV (Central Building Inspectorate) of the WVHA for the building of 111 medical barracks, RGVA, 502-1241, p. 49.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

Auf dem vorhandenen Gelände sind zu errichten:

1. Neuen

2. 12 Baracken für Sonderwachen mit Verpflegungsplatten Nr. 501/341/Polnisch


Die Lage der Gebäude geht aus dem folgenden Lageplan hervor.

Die Baukosten sind aus dem innerhalb der Kostenplanung vorgenommenen

Auszuführung ausgeführt worden. Am 13.7.43. begonnen.

Vorgeprüft!

Katteinsitz O. D. den 13.7.43.

Baaspektion der KZ Ordensburg Schlosser

Obereinheit (3)

31a: continuation, p. 38a.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

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Aufgestellt:

[Signature]

Auschwitz, am 19. August 1944. Der Leiter der Zentralverwaltung der Mittels- u. Polizei, Auschwitz

Vorgeprüft!

Ratzeburg, 8. September 1944

Staatspolizei der Wehrmacht - Schlesien

32a: continuation, p. 41.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

33a: continuation, p. 43.
Abschrift von Abschrift!

WSW Verwaltungshauptamt

Kattowitz, den 16. 11. 44/Hb.

Eingang: 13. 11. 44 Zgb. Nr. 14173

Berlin, den 31. Oktober 1944

Lieber Kollege -

Unter den Böcken 126 - 135


Beginn: 13. 9. 1944 - An.: BI-Schau/33/29/12216/

Meldung: 1 Bauantrag 3fach.

An die

Bauinspektion der Waffen-SS und Polizei Schlesien

Kattowitz 0/31

VII. Kochlowitzer Straße

Bauantrag Nr. 1489

Ausschreibung der eingereichten Unterlagen erteile ich hiermit nachträglich dem Baulast zur Errichtung von 12 Baracken für Schwerkranken im BA III - 25 b EKJ. Lg. II Auschwitz.

Hierzu bemerke ich folgendes:

1.) Das Bauvorhaben ist zum größten Teil fertiggestellt. Anlässlich der Besprechung des Bauunternehmens am 25. 9. 1944 in Auschwitz wurde grundsätzlich die Einrichtung qualifizierter Arbeitskraft in BA III durch Lg. II beschieden. Mit dem Standortträger, 2/5-Sturm- bänker, Baer, ist deshalb festgelegt, welche Bauten noch fertiggestellt werden dürfen.

Das Bauvorhaben ist unter der Bezeichnung VIII / VIII b-19 (VII) durchzuführen.

2.) Die eingereichten Unterlagen wurden baupolizeilich und bauwirtschaftlich geprüft. Hinweise gegen den Entwurf zu legen nicht erhoben. Die Prüferwege auf den Unterlagen sind zu beachten. Es fällt die Einzelplan X. 1:100 für Behandlungsbaracken, Chirurgie und Innere Abteilung, die bei der Lg. II noch vorgesehen sind.

2 Lagerpläne wurden zur eigenen Verfügung entnommen.

3.) Die benötigten Baumittel in Höhe von

RM 375 000. -- 2 42 --

(I. N.: Drei- und einsammelndesganz 100% Roheinruck)

bereitgestellt und sind bei Kapitel 21/7b (Bauaufsicht) vorzulegen.


34: Order to build 12 barracks for seriously ill of October 31, 1944 by Office C/V of the WVHA retroactively issued. RGVA, 502-1-281, p. 47.
35a: Title and proofing remarks lower right of document.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

37a: As above, legend.
### Übersicht über den Gesamtarbeitseinsatz

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<td>1404</td>
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| Beschäftigte         | 1723    | 7794   | 9517   | 117    | 3345    | 3462   | -       | 9747    | 9747    | 1840   | 20886   | 22726   | 244     | 18 - 279 |
| Arbeiter, b. Nichtheizfähige | 2720 | 760   | 2001   | -       | -       | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| Unbeschäftigte       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| Gesamtstärke        | 12237   | 4222   | 11766  | -       | -       | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |

352
### Aufstellung

Über den Häftlingssstand sowie Häftlingseinsatz im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz am 28. Januar 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Häftlingssstand</th>
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<tr>
<td>hiervon</td>
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<tr>
<td>im Arbeitseinsatz</td>
<td>40 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>krank</td>
<td>12 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quarantäne</td>
<td>8 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nicht eingesetzt</td>
<td>17 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aus.</td>
<td>77 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>



&$5/20$772*12ÂHEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

0RQWKO\3DWLHQW6WDWLVWLFVRIWKH4XDUDQWLQH&DPSIRU0D\
-XQH$*.2%S

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Der Lagerarzt des K.L. Auschwitz


Betreff: 163 Häftlinge aus Weimar-Buchenwald für die Zentralbauleitung.

Anlage: 1

An die Kommandantur Auschwitz

Die 163 Häftlinge aus Weimar-Buchenwald, welche zur Zentralbauleitung bestimmt waren und wohl als Maurer verwendet werden sollten, wurden am 4.12.1942 vom Lagerarzt untersucht und der auf beiliegender namentlicher Liste festgestellte Befund erhoben.

Gesehen:


Der 4. Standortarzt Auschwitz


Zentralbauleitung der Wehrm. und Polizei Auschwitz C.C.

Eingang: 5 Dez. 1942

42-42a: Letter of the camp doctor of CC Auschwitz to camp command headquarters, December 5, 1942. RGVA, 502-1-68, p. 100.
HEALTHCARE IN AUSCHWITZ

111. 78657 Polukin Michael gestört
2. 78658 Pobudecko Johann Schlosser, arbeitstüchtig
3. 78659 Pachal Piotr Körperbehandlung
4. 78660 Paletowski Aleksiej Tätung unbekannt
5. 78661 Przybylski Aleksiej KB
6. 78662 Przybylski Alfred Feuerwehr, nicht geeignet
7. 78663 Przybylski Henryk Eiserer, Kneisser, arbeitstüchtig
8. 78664 Prostaszewski Emil Schlosser, arbeitstüchtig
9. 78665 Rzycki Alexander Arztarzt
10. 78701 Rose Fritz Arbeiter, arbeitstüchtig
11. 78702 Rose Fritz Arbeiter, arbeitstüchtig
12. 78703 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
13. 78704 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
14. 78705 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
15. 78706 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
16. 78707 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
17. 78708 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
18. 78709 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
19. 78710 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
20. 78711 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
21. 78712 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
22. 78713 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
23. 78714 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
24. 78715 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
25. 78716 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
26. 78717 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
27. 78718 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
28. 78719 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
29. 78720 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
30. 78721 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
31. 78722 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
32. 78723 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
33. 78724 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
34. 78725 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
35. 78726 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
36. 78727 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
37. 78728 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
38. 78729 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
39. 78730 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
40. 78731 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
41. 78732 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
42. 78733 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
43. 78734 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
44. 78735 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
45. 78736 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
46. 78737 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
47. 78738 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig
48. 78739 Ryczewski Jan Kellner, arbeitstüchtig

KB. = Krankenbau

P.A.B.A.

Unterzeichnende

42a: continuation, p. 3 of the letter.
Abschnitt

Der Lagerarzt des Auschwitz, den 14.4.43.

Betroffen: Neuankömmlinge aus dem KL Mauthausen
Bezug: Deren Untersuchung
Angabe: Keine

An dem 4. Standortarzt Auschwitz

Bei der Untersuchung der 652 Neuankömmlinge, die am 10.4.43. im Zwei-
lager Buna eingetroffen, stellte der Lagerarzt des Zwei-
lageres Buna folgende Rassenmen Test, die hiermit dem 4. Standortarzt Auschwitz
zur Kenntnis gebracht wurden:

Es handelt sich bei diesen Häftlingen um reichsdeutsche Fehl-
linge und einen kleinen Teil Jugoslawen, die vom Konsentrations-
lager Mauthausen-Gusen nach dem Zwei-
lager Buna überstellt wurden.

Der Häftling Nr. 144089 wurde auf dem Transport erschossen, angeblich
wegen Mutters.

Die Bekleidung dieser Häftlinge bestand zum großen Teil aus alten
Uniformstücken verschiedenster Farben und war meist in sehr schlaen-
ter Zustand. Die Fussbekleidung bestand aus Holländer-Holzschuhen.

Infolge dessen war die Zahl der Proviantmangel auffallend hoch. 41 Häft-
linge hatten Oedeme an den Beinen, 36 Proportionenverhältnisse an den Beinen und
54 Häftlinge Schürfungen verschiedener Gendrates.

Der Gesundheitszustand der Neuankömmlinge war ausserordentlich schlecht.
Nicht nur, dass ein großer Teil der Häftlinge dieses Transportes
seit mehreren Wochen an Durchfall erkrankt war, leiden noch fast
alle Häftlinge des Transportes an schwerem Durchfall. 96 Häftlinge
mussten als Korperschadens bezeichnet werden, wovon bei 40 Häftlingen
das Körpergewicht bereits so weit vorgeschritten ist, dass nicht Arbeitser-
fähnlichkeit in absehbarer Zeit unter gar keinen Umständen
erreicht werden kann. Deshalb wurden sofort 31 Häftlinge nach dem
RBK aus der Zwißlagszuschau überstellt, die in der vorgeschriebenen
Zeit im Zwei-lager Buna nicht mehr arbeitsfähig werden können. Bei 6
Häftlingen wurde begründeter Verdacht auf TB festgestellt. Auch diese
mussten zum RBK-Auschwitz überstellt werden.

154 Häftlinge hatten Erkältungserscheinungen, vor allem Bronchitis und
Pharyngitis, wovon ein Teil sofort im RBK zur Behandlung aufge-
nommen werden musste.

7 Häftlinge wurden mit Krätze festgestellt. Diese stehen noch in
Behandlung.

An anderen schweren Krankheiten, besonderswes Körperflecken
wurde noch festgestellt:

17 Häftlinge mit asthmatischer Bronchitis,
1 " otitis media
1 " Blasenkatarh
4 " Fumakulose

3 Häftlinge mit Leistenbruch
7 " Kryptococcosis, davon 3 hohen Grades
4 " verküppelter Hand
2 " Knochen
1 " gesteiner rechter Hand
1 " verdürstet rechten Bein
1 " verdürstet rechten Unterarm
1 " steifer linken Unterarm
1 " Infarkt des rechten Oberarms
1 " Meniskusrasse
1 " Kniegelenkeguss
2 " Panarthritus
1 " Herpes Zoster

Der schlechteste Gesundheitszustand der Neumünder ergibt sich auch aus folgender Zusammenstellung:
In den HKB-Auschwitz mussten wegen Krankheit, bezeichnungsweise Schwindel überstellt werden
In den HKB wurden sofort, bezeichnungsweise einen Tag nach der Einlieferung nach Buna aufgenommen
Am Körperschwäche gestorben (davon einer am Transport)
Blackschämung wegen Krankheit, bezeichnungsweise Körperschämung erhalten

Gänzlich arbeitsunfähig bei Ankunft

Das Durchschnittsalter der Haftlinge beträgt 39 Jahre.
Da der HKB-Buna nicht über einen für dieses Ausmaß ausreichenden Platz verfügt, mussten alle Häftlinge dieses Transports, die nicht als schwer Krank zu bezeichnen sind, in ihrem Blocks mit Blockschämung belassen werden. Es ist natürlich in absehbarer Zeit mit dem Ausschluss weiteren grossen Teil von Haftlingen aus diesem Transport zu rechnen, da die meisten infolge ihrer Körperschämung den Anforderungen des Arbeitszustandes in Buna nicht entsprechen werden, obwohl die schwächeren Häftlinge, bezeichnungsweise die Körperschämung bereits für alle hier in Frage kommenden leichten Arbeiten wie Stubendienst, Kammelschänder usw. verwertet werden.

Der Lagerarzt des
Sauerlager Buna.

Ges. Unterschrift
Hauptsturmmänner.

Für die Richtigkeit d. Abschrift:

Obersturmführer.
Order for transfer of 800 malaria patients from CC Auschwitz to CC Lublin-Majdanek, issued on May 27, 1943 by SS Obersturmbannführer Liebehenschel. APMO, D-Aul-3a/283, p. 281.
<table>
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45: List of names of allegedly gassed prisoners on November 19, 1943. Last page of the transcript. AGK, NTN, 155, p. 271.


48: Work deployments for August 1, 1944. APMO, sygn. Aull-3a/17, p. 35.
### Abteilung IIa

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<td>Zücht.</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Nicht arbeiten &amp; einsetzfähige Häftlinge u. Zücht.</td>
<td>Haftl.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>8692</td>
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#### Abteilung IIIa

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<td>Zücht.</td>
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<td>8692</td>
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51a: Enlargement of the bottom five lines.
52a: as above, enlargement of excerpt.
53a: continuation.
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53b: Enlargement of excerpt from 53a, top right.
Geburtsurkunde

(Standesamt) Ty. Auschwitz Nbr. 54/1944

Wlodimir Zledena

ist am 20. Februar 1944

in Auschwitz, Kasernennstrasse geboren

Vater:

Mutter: Nadia Zledena, griechisch orthodox,

Wohnhaft in Hlohnirka, Bezirk Nikolajew.

Änderung der Eintragung:

Auschwitz den 30. Mai 1944.

Der Standesbeamte

55, 55a – Order for release of Nadia Sledena (Zledena) and her son Wlodimir. RGVA, 502-1-436, pp. 100-100a.

55a: continuation, p. 100a.
Geburtsurkunde

(Standesamt)   N Nr. 57/1943
Auschwitz

Regina Stitschko

ist am 25. November 1943  geboren
in Auschwitz, Kasernenstrasse

Vater:

Mutter: Jevdokiya Teliptschenko geborene Stitschko, griechisch orthodox, wohnt in Siegendorf, seit September 1941

Anderung der Eintragung:

Auschwitz, den 30. Mai 1944

Der Standesbeamte

56: Birth certificate of Regina Stitschko. RGVA, 502-1-436, p. 103.
57: Census report of October 8, 1944 on the changes entered in comparison with the previous day. APMO, AuII-FKL, D-AuII-3a, p. 56.
Heinrich Kinna
H-Untersturmführer
Zamosc, den 16.12.42

Bericht

Der Transport wurde am 16.12.d.M. 10.00 Uhr in Zamosc auf den Weg gegeben. Die Ankunft erfolgte am 12.12. in Auschwitz nach 21.00 Uhr.

Von den 644 Polen entfernten sich insgesamt 14 Personen. 3 Personen, und zwar:

D i a l y
Kareline geb. Hetsdorf, geb. 14.1.00

S e s m i e r e k a
Michalina
geb. 17.2.25


Die Überführung des Transportes verlief abgesehen von der einigermaßen Erleichterung der 14 Personen und der Vermeidung der Verzögerungen, planmäßig.

Auffanggäbe wurde mit dem Verbrecher den Lagerkommandanten, Hauptscharführer H a u m e i e r, über die Klärung der Lagerführung und die Möglichkeit von den in den Transporten erscheinenden II-Ier Familienverhandlungen der Lagerkommandanten II-Ier Familienverhandlungen der Lagerkommandanten

und dem entsprechend in die zuständigen Gruppen aufgeteilt werden. Durch die vorstehend angeführte Anweisung des RSHA ergibt sich möglicherweise die Tatsache, daß rassisch gut aussehende Menschen grundsätzlich aber nicht fahlässigerweise nicht mit der Wirtschaftsgruppe II bedacht werden. In solchen Fällen müßten die als II-er Filale zu bewertenden Menschen nochmals überprüft und unter Inbetrachtziehung ihrer arbeitsfähigen Leistung den zuständigen Dienststellen zur Kenntnis gebracht werden.


F. Přebor [Untersturmführer]
3. Source Abbreviations


AGMAE: Archivo General del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores (General Archives of the Foreign Ministry), Madrid.

APK: Archiwum Państwowego w Katowicach (State Archives of Katowicz)

APL: Archiwum Państwowe w Łodzi (State Museum of Lodz)

AMS: Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof (Archives of the Stutthof Museum)

APMO: Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum Oświęcim-Brzezinka (Archives of the State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau)

BAK: Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Federal Archives Koblenz)

GARF: Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (State Archives of the Russian Federation), Moscow.

ISR: Historical Institute of the Resistance, Turin

IMG: Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, see below

IMT: Trial of the Major War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunal; see Bibliography

NA: National Archives, Washington, D.C

NMT: Trial of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals; see Bibliography

PRO: Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, United Kingdom

RGVA: Rossiiskii Gosudarstvenni Voenii Archiv (Russiab State Military Archives), Moscow.

ROD: Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (Imperial Institute of War Documentation), Amsterdam

SPP: Studium Polski Podziemnej w Londynie (Study of the Polish Underground in London)

TNA: National Archives Richmond, United Kingdom

VHA: Vojenský Historický Archiv, Praha (Military History Archives), Prague
4. Bibliography

Where an English-language version is listed after a source in another language, page numbers appearing in the text are from the first-listed language version.

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Kraus, Ota, and Erich Kulka, Tovarna na smrt. Naše vojsko, Prague 1957.


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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. Compare hardcopy and eBook prices at www.BOOKFINDER.COM.

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 the scientific data. 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 Fetzer. 2nd edition, 257 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#31)

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 refutes, the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative.

Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be a 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. 2nd, revised and expanded edition, 332 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. It continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. Fourth edition, 524 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of Truth and Memory. Edited by Germar Rudolf. Dissecting the Holocaust applies state-of-the-art scientific technique 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 exciting 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! Second revised edition. 620 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. 2nd, corrected edition, foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf containing important updates: 224 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air Photo Evidence: World War Two Photos of Alleged Mass Murder Sites Analyzed. By John C. Ball. 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. John Ball 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. 3rd revised and expanded edition. Edited by Germar Rudolf: with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 168 pages, 8.5”×11”, 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 detailed reports addressing whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world famous. Based on chemical analyses and various technical arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated “could not have then been, or now be, utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.” 4th edition, 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

The Giant with Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the “Holocaust.” By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg’s major work The Destruction of European Jewry is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, carried out mainly in gas chambers? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg’s evidence and examines the results in light of modern historiography. The results of Graf’s critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. 2nd, corrected edition, 139 pages, b&w illustrations, 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 authori-
ties. 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 pp. book (in German) claiming to refute “revisionist propaganda,” trying again to prove “once and for all” that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof... you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd edition, 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

SECTION TWO:
Books on Specific Camps

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. 2nd edition, 372 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

Belzec in 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 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)

Sobibór: 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 in 2000-2001 are analyzed, with fatal results for the extermination camp hypothesis. The book also documents the general National Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal “final solution.” 442 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

The “Extermination Camps” of “Aktion Reinhardt”. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. In late 2011, several members of the exterminationist Holocaust Controversies blog published a study which claims to refute three of our authors’ monographs on the camps Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka (see previous three entries). This tome is their point-by-point response, which makes “mince-meat” out of the bloggers’ attempt at refutation. It requires familiarity with the above-mentioned books and constitutes a comprehensive update and expansion of their themes. 2nd edition, two volumes, total of 1396 pages, illustrations, bibliography. (#28)

Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. The world’s premier holocaust scholar focuses his microscope on the death camp located in Poland. It was at Chelmno that huge masses of prisoners—as many as 1.3 million—were allegedly rounded up and killed. His book challenges the conventional wisdom of what went on inside Chelmno. Eyewitness statements, forensics reports, coroners’ reports, excavations, crematoria, building plans, U.S. reports, German documents, evacuation efforts, mobile gas vans for homicidal purposes—all are discussed. 191 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)
The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. (A perfect companion to the Chelmno book.) By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. It is alleged that the Nazis used mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people. Up until 2011, no thorough monograph had appeared on the topic. Santiago Alvarez has remedied the situation. Are witness statements reliable? Are documents genuine? Are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents, photos and witness statements on this topic, and has examined the claims made by the mainstream. 390 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)

Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Little research had been directed toward Concentration Camp Majdanek in central Poland, even though it is claimed that up to a million Jews were murdered there. The only information available is discredited Polish Communist propaganda. This glaring research gap has finally been filled. After exhaustive research of primary sources, Mattogno and Graf created a monumental study which expertly dissects and repudiates the myth of homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches (“Operation Harvest Festival”) and prove them groundless. The authors’ investigations lead to unambiguous conclusions about the camp which are radically different from the official theses. Again they have produced a standard and methodical investigative work, which authentic historiography cannot ignore. Third edition, 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. The Stutthof camp in Prussia has never before been scientifically investigated by traditional historians, who claim nonetheless that Stutthof served as a ‘massshift’ extermination camp in 1944. 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. Fourth edition, 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt’s Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt is considered one of the best mainstream experts on Auschwitz and has been called upon several times in holocaust court cases. His work is cited by many to prove the holocaust happened as mainstream scholars insist. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac. It shows that their studies are heavily flawed. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 2nd edition, 758 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

Auschwitz: Plain Facts—A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. 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 Auschwitz: Plain Facts, Pressac’s works and claims are debunked. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)


Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “rebuttal” of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Prof. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are—blatant and easily exposed political
lies created to ostracize dissident historiologists. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Third edition, 398 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

**Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office.** By Carlo Mattogno. Based upon mostly unpublished German wartime documents, this study describes the history, organization, tasks and procedures of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz Police. Despite a huge public interest in the camp, next to nothing was really known about this office, which was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the “gas chambers.” 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)

**Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp.** By C. Mattogno. A large number of all the orders ever issued by the various commanders of the infamous Auschwitz camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in these orders pointing at anything sinister going on in this camp. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in clear and insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. (Scheduled for early 2018: #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. Second edition, 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 appropriate health care for the inmates. This is frequently described as special measures to improve the inmates’ health and thus ability to work in Germany’s armaments industry. This, after all, was the only thing the Auschwitz authorities were really interested in due to orders from the highest levels of the German government. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Scheduled for late 2016: #33)

**Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History.** By Carlo Mattogno. The bunkers at Auschwitz are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. With the help of original German wartime files as well as revealing 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. Second edition, 292 pages, b&w illustrations, 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 room. 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 in location, date, preparations, victims etc, rendering it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflect a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. Third edition, 190 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 investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. Second edition, 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

**Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations.** By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz concentration camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these
incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using aerial photographs, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater at Auschwitz and cattle mass burnings. A must read. 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 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 can establish the true nature and capacity of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces. They show that these devices were cheaper versions than what was usually produced, and that their capacity to cremate corpses was lower than normal, too. They reveal that the Auschwitz cremation furnaces were not monstrous super ovens but rather inferior make-shift devices. 3 vols., 1198 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index. (#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 and reveals the appallingly mendacious attitude of the Auschwitz Museum authorities when presenting documents from their archives. With a contribution by Eric Hunt on the Auschwitz Museum’s misrepresentations of its most valued asset, the “gas chamber” in the Main Camp. 248 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

SECTION FOUR

Witness Critique

Holocaust High Priest: Elie Wiesel, Night, the Memory Cult, and the Rise of Revisionism, By Warren B. Routine. The first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceptions and the whole myth of “the six million.” It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. 468 pages, b&w illus., bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Confessions and Testimonies, 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 40 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. (Scheduled for late 2017: #36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions, By Rudolf Höss & Carlo Mattogno. When Rudolf Höss was in charge at Auschwitz, the mass extermination of Jews in gas chambers is said to have been launched and carried out. He confessed this in numerous postwar depositions. Hence Höss’s testimony is the most convincing of all. But what traditional sources usually do not reveal is that Höss was severely tortured to coerce him to “confess,” and that his various statements are not only contradictory but also full of historically and physically impossible, even absurd claims. This study expertly analyzes Höss’s various confessions and lays them all open for everyone to see the ugly truth. (Scheduled for summer 2017: #35)

An Auschwitz Doctor’s Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele’s Assistant Analyzed, By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno. Nyiszli, a Hungarian Jew who studied medicine in Germany before the war, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele’s assistant. After the war he wrote an account of what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others accept that it is a grotesque collection of lies and exaggerations. This study analyzes Nyiszli’s novel and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. (Scheduled for spring 2017: #37)
Wilhelm Stäglich, *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*

Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else. At this detention camp the industrialized Nazi mass murder is said to have reached its demonic pinnacle. This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most important of which was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt.

The late Wilhelm Stäglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, has so far been the only legal expert to critically analyze this evidence. His research reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which the Allied victors and later the German judicial authorities bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the shockingly superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. Second, corrected and slightly revised edition with a new preface and epilogue.  

3rd edition 2015, 422 pp., 6”×9”, pb, ill.

Gerard Menuhin, *Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil*

A prominent Jew from a famous family says the “Holocaust” is a wartime propaganda myth which has turned into an extortion racket. Far from bearing the sole guilt for starting WWII as alleged at Nuremberg (for which many of the surviving German leaders were hanged) Germany is mostly innocent in this respect and made numerous attempts to avoid and later to end the confrontation. During the 1930s Germany was confronted by a powerful Jewish-dominated world plutocracy out to destroy it… Yes, a prominent Jew says all this. Accept it or reject it, but be sure to read it and judge for yourself! The author is the son of the great American-born violinist Yehudi Menuhin, who, though from a long line of rabbinical ancestors, fiercely criticized the foreign policy of the state of Israel and its repression of the Palestinians in the Holy Land.  

2nd edition 2016, ca. 410 pp. pb, 6”×9”

Abdallah Melaouhi, *Rudolf Hess. His Betrayal and Murder*

In May 1941, Rudolf Hess, Hitler’s right-hand man, flew to England to make peace. His plane crashed, and he was made a prisoner of the Allies and kept in solitary confinement nearly the rest of his life. What truths about the war did Hess possess that were of such danger? The author worked as a male nurse caring for Rudolf Hess from 1982 until his death in 1987 at the Allied Prison in Berlin. Minutes after the murder he was called to the prison. Ask by the author what had happened, an unknown U.S. soldier replied: “The pig is finished; you won’t have to work a night shift any longer.” What he experienced there, minutely described in this book, proves beyond doubt that Mr. Hess was strangled to death by his Anglo-Saxon captors.  

300 pp. pb, 6”×9”, ill.

Joachim Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War of Extermination 1941-1945*

Breakthrough bestselling by a German government historian documenting Stalin’s murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author’s lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army’s grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the “World Revolution.” He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history not only in terms of the amount of troops amassed. The Germans noticed Stalin’s aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the most-cruel war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder…  

428 pp. pb, 6”×9”, ill., bibl., index

For prices and availability see www.shop.codoh.com or write to: CHP, PO Box 243, Uckfield, TN22 9AW, UK
Herbert L. Brown, *The Devil’s Handiwork. A Victim’s View of “Allied” War Crimes*
An amazing compilation of war crimes committed by the “good guys” against the “bad guys.” Many of the events covered in this book are to this day censored or twisted in mainstream history books. Chapters cover: Death camps in the Civil War; concentration camps in the Boer War; The Dresden Massacre – the worst war crime in history; the Ukrainian terror famine; the gruesome harvest in Eastern Europe; the myth of the 6 million; Operation Keelhaul; the Nuremberg Trials; the Katyn Forest Massacre; the Stuttgart Atrocity; bastardizing the Germans after WWII; the use of the atom bomb; Cuba betrayed; the Invasion of Lebanon; the policy of de-Nazification; the Malmedy Trial; the Dachau Trial; the Vinnytsia genocide; crimes during the occupation of Germany; FDR’s Great Sedition Trial; the Morgenthau Plan; the propaganda of the Writers War Board; myths of civilian bombings; the Lend-Lease fiasco; truth about Auschwitz; Pearl Harbor; the Soviet genocide across Europe; much more.

275 pp., 5.5″×8.5″, pb

Ralph Grandinetti, *Final Solution. Germany’s Madagascar Resettlement Plan*
Everyone “knows” the Germans had a “final solution” for their so-called “Jewish Problem.” But Adolf Hitler’s final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers and blazing crematory ovens. Instead, Hitler’s final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, back then a French colony. In a meeting with Vichy French Prime Minister Pierre Laval, Laval agreed to turn Madagascar into a new Jewish homeland where, ultimately, all of Europe’s 4,000,000 Jews might be settled. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. What a paradise Madagascar could have become, but instead Zionists insisted on occupying the “Holy Land,” where they knew strife and conflict awaited them. What was the Madagascar Plan, and why did it fail? Which world leaders supported it – and which did not? Why was the plan eventually abandoned?

108 pp., 5.5″×8.5″, pb

John Tiffany, *A Short History of the Balfour Declaration*
Few have heard of the Balfour Declaration, the history of which is known primarily to students of global affairs. What general knowledge there is surrounding its origins is usually limited to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. But here is a case where truth is stranger than fiction. The issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the many consequential global convulsions that followed. And, ultimately, of course, it’s the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration, laid out in no uncertain terms and devoid of euphemism and political correctness. Those who have any serious desire to understand the sources of world conflict need this precise and candid analysis – the facts – about the behind-the-scenes machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being – and why.

118 pp., 5.5″×8.5″, pb

Germar Rudolf: *Resistance is Obligatory!*
In 2005 Rudolf, a peaceful dissident and publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There the local lackey regime staged a show trial against him for his historical writings. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions, as the German penal law prohibits this. Yet he defended himself anyway: 7 days long Rudolf held a speech in the court room, during which he proved systematically that only the revisionists are scholarly in their attitude, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained in detail why it is everyone’s obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his public defence speech as a book from his prison cell, 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., 6″×9″, pb, b/w ill.

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