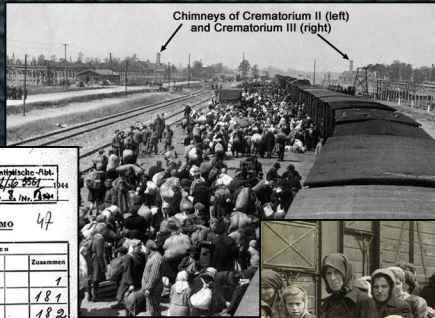


POLITICS OF SLAVE LABOR



AN DIE STATISTISCHE ABTEILUNG, BUCHHALTUNG, Litzmannstadt-Ghetto, dem 146 355 344 am 3. Dez. 1944

Bem. 26 Bericht für Monat *Dez* 1944

Bezugszeitpunkt: **STAND DER JUGENDLICHEN AM MONATSBILTIMO** 47

Geschlecht	Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach Jahrgängen							Zusammen
	1921	1926	1930	1934	1938	1942	1945	
männlich	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
weiblich	—	—	4	26	38	36	77	181
zusammen	—	—	5	26	38	36	77	182

Geschlecht	Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach Monatsbewegung				MONATSBEWEGUNG		
	mit der Bevölkerung	aus der Bevölkerung	in die Bevölkerung	aus der Bevölkerung	einw.	weib.	Zu- nahmen
männlich	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
weiblich	181	—	181	181	2	4	6
zusammen	182	—	182	182	2	4	6

Die vom 3. eines jeden Monats einlesen

Statistikamt
Litzmannstadt



The Fate of the Jews
Deported from Hungary
and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944

CARLO MATTOGNO

POLITICS OF SLAVE LABOR

Politics of Slave Labor

The Fate of the Jews
Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto
in 1944

Carlo Mattogno



Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd

January 2024

HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS, Volume 51:

Carlo Mattogno:

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944

Translated from the Italian and German by DeepL.com

Published and distributed by:

Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd

86-90 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4NE, United Kingdom

Published under a license granted by Castlehill Publishing LLC

January 2024

ISBN: 978-1-911733-59-1

ISSN 1529-7748

www.HolocaustHandbooks.com

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Set in Times New Roman

Cover Illustration: From the top clockwise: Three photos from the Auschwitz Album (see Photo 1 in the Appendix), and Document 8 of the Appendix.

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Part One:
The Deportation
of Jews from Hungary
to Auschwitz (May – July 1944)

Introduction

The last revisionist writings on the deportation of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz date back more than twenty years: Jürgen Graf's article "What happened to the Jews Who Were Deported to Auschwitz but Were Not Registered There?" (Graf 2000a&b) and the related response by Arthur Butz, titled "A Reply to Jürgen Graf: On the 1944 Deportations of Hungarian Jews," plus the articles by Richard A. Widmann and Samuel Crowell, headlined "Transfers to the Reich. The Unregistered Inmates of *Auschwitz*" and "Beyond Auschwitz: New Light on the Fate of the Hungarian Jews," respectively. My contribution to this exchange was the 2001 article headlined "The Deportation of Hungarian Jews from May to July 1944."

In 2002 appeared Christian Gerlach and Götz Aly's book whose German title translates to *The Final Chapter: Realpolitik, Ideology and the Murder of Hungarian Jews 1944-1945*, in which they mentioned a hitherto unknown document they had found in the archives of the Yad Vashem Institute. The German headline of this document translates to "Compilation of the transports /men/ arriving in Concentration Camp Auschwitz II Birkenau in the period from 16 May to 20 Sept. 1944, Lambach, 5 August 1945. For the correctness: sgd. Leo Glaser, Director of the Insurance Institute of the Austrian Federal States, Vienna."

In the book, the document is first mentioned in a marginal context (Gerlach/Aly 2004, p. 275, note 133):

"Trains from Hungary – 141 in all – arrived at Auschwitz almost daily from 16 May to 11 July, none during the periods of 19-26 June and 2-6 July."

The second mention is also rather terse (*ibid.*, p. 286):

"The assumption that the people from the transports arriving at night were killed indiscriminately also proves to be clearly wrong. This is shown by numerous survivors' reports and a list newly discovered by us, according to which male Hungarian Jews from 141 deportation trains were selected as forced laborers in Birkenau between May 16 and July 11, 1944. [note 185]."

I will discuss the related note later. After a fleeting mention a few pages later (*ibid.*, p. 292, note 221), Gerlach and Aly return to it in their calculation of Hungarian Jews – registered and unregistered – who were interned at Auschwitz (*ibid.*, p. 294):

“All this gives a picture that is as shocking as it is conclusive as to the total number of Hungarian Jews selected for forced labor at Auschwitz, and not immediately murdered. We estimate them at a little more than 100,000 people, a quarter of the deportees.”

Then they note that the number of Hungarian Jews (men and women) recorded in the A series is 29,210 according to Danuta Czech’s *Auschwitz Chronicle*, and they refer to Glaser’s list as follows:

“The list of male forced laborers selected from among Hungarian Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau between 16 May and 11 July includes 55,937 men. If women made up about half of those ‘selected’ for forced labor,^[1] as indicated by the ratio of Jewish men to women who returned to Hungary after the war (see chapter 7), the total number of those provisionally excluded from murder may have been about 110,000.”

In confirmation of this figure, Gerlach and Aly cite two testimonies:

“Dieter Wisliceny testified after the war that 108,000 Hungarian Jews had been selected for forced labor in Auschwitz. Even more serious is the post-war statement of Fritz Schmelter, the former head of the ‘Jägerstab,’ hence an important functionary, that about 100,000 Hungarian Jews had been used as forced laborers.” (Gerlach/Aly, pp. 295f.)

The overall balance of Hungarian Jews outlined by the authors is as follows:

“About 110,000 of them were taken to Auschwitz between May and July, where most of them were redistributed to other camps. [...] Another 320,000 Hungarian Jews were murdered in the gas immediately after their arrival at Auschwitz-Birkenau.” (*ibid.*, p. 375)

The starting point is the transport from Hungary of 437,402 or 434,351 Jews in 147 trains (*ibid.*, p. 275), of which four trains with 15,000 people were diverted to Strasshof, Austria, one to Bergen-Belsen, and one with an unknown destination. Therefore, about 425,000 Hungarian Jews arrived at Auschwitz.² Subtracting the 110,000 mentioned earlier, they arrive at a figure of 320,000 (but it should be 315,000).

Despite the obvious historiographical force of this disruptive document, Gerlach and Aly did not care to prove its authenticity and veracity; indeed, they did not even ask who this Leo Glaser was, but merely wrote (*ibid.*, p. 286):

¹ As reflected in Pohl’s telegram to Himmler of 26 May 1944, quoted at the top of the page; see Chapter 1.2.

² Gerlach/Aly, pp. 275f. The figure of 425,000 is a bit too high, because subtracting from the highest figure of deportees (Veesenmayer’s) the four trains with 15,000 deportees of the six diverted trains gives (437,402 – 15,000 =) 420,712 deportees, and even less if the other two diverted transports are deducted (the one diverted to Bergen-Belsen had 1,690 deportees). I will return to this later.

“The authenticity of this document, which lists the number of male Jews selected for work from 141 transports from Hungary with the respective day (men classified as unfit for work and instantly murdered were certainly not registered as such), is confirmed, despite dubious documentation, by its correspondence with other documents, especially the match of the dates with those of the list of Slovak railroad officials (Braham, Politics, pp. 1403-1405).”

This explanation is bafflingly superficial. Even assuming that there is a real “match of the dates,” how can this fact prove that the figures given in the Glaser list are correct? On the other hand, since the transports from Hungary left practically every day (with two breaks from June 19 to 26 and July 2 to 6, 1944), and Košice [Kassa], where the “list of Slovak railroad officials” was compiled (*ibid.*, p. 275), is about 300 km from Auschwitz, the dates of passage through this location could very hardly coincide with the dates of departure from Hungary and arrival in Auschwitz. This issue will be addressed in Chapter 1.4.

The section of the book that contains the data I set out above (“‘Selections’ and mass murder at Auschwitz,” *ibid.*, pp. 274-298) denotes an unusual lack of critical sense and uncertainty regarding sources. For example, the authors devote ample space to the “Report of summer 1944” of an “unknown woman from Szolyva”— a rather fanciful account, as I have documented in another study (Mattogno 2021b, pp. 198f.) – and claim to establish its reliability on the basis of irrelevant details (Gerlach/Aly, pp. 285f.); they cite as a reliable witness the notorious impostor Miklós Nyiszli (*ibid.*, p. 298); they know Otto Wolken’s “Quarantine List” (to which I will return below) only from this secondary source: “Höß, Kommandant, p. 163, footnote by the editor Martin Boszat” (*ibid.*, p. 295, note 235. Broszat’s reference to the “quarantine station” is on p. 164, though). They also inexplicably transcribed the file memo about Pohl’s visit to Auschwitz: “‘Construction of 6 **corpse cremors** [crematoria]’ in camp sections Ba I and II,” although that phrase clearly states “Construction of 6 **corpse chambers** [=morgues] in BaI and II” (*ibid.*, p. 294; this is Nuremberg Document NO-2359). However, they should be praised for having published the Glaser list.

Gerlach and Aly’s conclusions were promptly noticed by Fritjof Meyer, who, the same year, drafted his well-known article, whose German headline translates to “The Number of Victims of Auschwitz. New Insights through New Archive Findings.” In it, he observed (Meyer, p. 638):

“The fate of the deportees from Hungary in 1944 requires its own investigation. If we rely solely on the information provided by Danuta Czech, 60 trains arrived at Birkenau between mid-May and early July.³⁴ Each

transport contained 3,000 persons, so that according to this 180,000 would have arrived, of whom, according to Czech, 29210 received a registration number. 110 000 were transferred to other camps, and according to Czech probably 40564 people were killed in the gas in the month of October 1944 alone."

In his note 34, Meyer refers indirectly to the Glaser list:

"Pressac, Menschen [Fn. 11],[³] pp. 198f., p. 201, reads from Czech only 53 Hungarian transports from May 2 to July 11, 1944 = 160,000 people, and concludes rather arbitrarily to a total of 240,000 arrivals. According to a dubious document, 141 trains, in: Christian Gerlach/Götz Aly: Das letzte Kapitel. Munich 2002, pp. 275, 286." (ibid.)

Two years later, John C. Zimmerman published a scathing critique of the article in question, in which he also addressed the Glaser List:

"Meyer simply ignored all of this evidence. But even worse was his treatment of the evidence he did use. He based his claim that 110,000 Hungarian Jews were transferred from Auschwitz to other camps on a recent book by Christian Gerlach and Götz Aly. They based their conclusion on a document from the Yad Vashem Archives (Gerlach and Aly, 2002, pp 295–296). The author also obtained a copy of this document from Yad Vashem. It does not support their contention. The six page document was prepared after the war and lists over 55,000 Hungarian male Jews arriving at Auschwitz in addition to other arrivals. Gerlach and Aly doubled the number for female Jews since none were listed in the report. However, the document says nothing about those Jews being transferred from Auschwitz to other camps or that the Jews listed in the document even survived after entering the camp. Rather, it is merely an incomplete report by an unfamiliar individual, apparently not associated with Auschwitz, based on very limited information available to him on prisoner arrivals into the camp (Glaser, 1945)." (Zimmerman, p. 253)

The final judgment, patently false, was dictated only by excessive polemical ardor. After this, the dispute took place only online, which lasted for a few years.

In 2006, the ARC (Aktion Reinhard Camps) website devoted an article specifically to the matter.⁴ The authors first noted that the number of Jews admitted to the camp in the above-mentioned period was not 55,937, but about 52,000. Then they verified the veracity of the document with a "Table of comparison of the data in Glaser's list with the information from D.

³ Here Meyer erroneously cited the second edition of Hermann Langbein's book *Menschen in Auschwitz*, which he mentioned in footnote 28; the reference should have pointed to Pressac 1994a.

⁴ "Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz. Last Update 18 September 2006," online at <http://www.deathcamps.org/occupation/glaser.htm>.

Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle* (1989).” Regarding the number of transports, they noted that

“the most complete list until now – the list of the Hungarian transports passing through Kosice – contains 136 entries for the period of 14 May to 9 July. Glaser’s list has 142 relevant entries for the period of 16 May to 11 July (Gerlach and Aly erroneously state that 141 transports are listed; if we disregard two entries which state that 3 and 5 Jews were selected, then there are 140 transports; if we take them into account, then we have 142 transports). Thus, Glaser’s information is the most complete.”

They concluded

“that Leo Glaser’s list of Hungarian transports is indeed generally correct, and thus the number of the Hungarian Jews gassed in Birkenau upon arrival during the Hungarian action must be reduced to about 320,000.”

Regarding Glaser and the circumstances of the document’s drafting, the ARC authors stated that Glaser had been foreman at the inmate clothing department at Auschwitz, which lent credibility to him and his list.

In a 2007 article, former deportee Gábor Hirsch published the document drafted by Glaser, and argued its historical value based primarily on the so-called Kassa List (see Chapter 1.4), and observed:⁵

“One has to wonder how it is possible that this explosive document could remain unnoticed / undiscovered – at least for the general public – for 58 years, and that the discovery did not make big waves in Hungary [...].”

In 2017, he included the text of this article with some modifications in his book *Békéscsaba, Auschwitz-Birkenau and Back*, which contains precisely the paragraph “Leo Glaser’s List” (Hirsch, pp. 97-115), to which I will return later.

In 2008, Michael Honey published an article online, titled “Research Notes on The Hungarian Holocaust,” which made extensive use of the Glaser List, the reliability of which was simply assumed, as reflected in his brief presentation of this issue:⁶

“The Leo Glaser list was made by the Capo of the Kleiderkammer (Clothing Department) at the arrival rail ramp in Birkenau Auschwitz. This list records only date of arrival of each train, a general description of the prisoners such as ‘Hungarian Jews’ and it records the number of men selected to be prisoners able to do manual labour.”

Honey also presented the original text of the Glaser List, and compiled a table (“Train Analysis of the Hungarian Genocide Action”) in which he compared the “Gaško List” (the list of trains that passed through Kassa; see Chapter 1.4) and the Glaser List. By assuming “that 10% more women

⁵ G. Hirsch, “Die Leo-Glaser-Liste,” <https://www.zukunft-braucht-erinnerung.de/glasers-liste>.

⁶ <http://www.zchor.org/hungaria>.

were selected than men,” and by deducting from the number of deportees the men and women “selected,” he believed he could calculate the number of victims “gassed,” as I will explain more fully later.

In subsequent Holocaust literature, the first references to the Glaser List resurfaced only many years later. In an article that appeared in 2014, Gabriel Mayer mentioned it in a “Table 2. Deportations (tabulated by author from the ‘Leo Glaser’ list)” (Mayer, p. 102).

The following year, Stefan Hördler, Christoph Kreutzmüller and Tal Bruttmann dusted off the Glaser List with great ease, as if it were a document known to all, and of proven authenticity and veracity:⁷

“According to a list by Auschwitz survivor Leo Glaser, only 53172 Jewish men from Hungary were registered in Birkenau in the period from 16 May to 22 July. No figures are available for women. Leo Glaser gives the percentage of registered prisoners as about 20 percent. With a similar proportion of women and men, it is estimated that 325,000 to 349,000 Hungarian Jews were murdered directly upon arrival, when comparing the number of deportees and those registered.”

In a book published in 2018, Hungarian historian Szita Szabolcs referred to the Glaser List with equal ease, presenting it as follows:

“In the tragedy of Hungarian Jewry, Leo Glaser’s important train list is an authoritative document [hiteles]. It is worthy of attention, because it contains valuable data on the Hungarian convoys that arrived at Birkenau.” (Szabolcs 2018, p. 152)

In this sense, he used Glaser’s data several times (*ibid.*, pp. 152f., 156f.).

In a book that appeared in 2022, Anna-Raphaela Schmitz evoked the Glaser List in these terms (Schmitz, p. 376):

“Research currently assumes that around 350,000 Jews from Hungary were murdered in Birkenau,”

with the following source reference in a footnote:

“Cf. Compilation by former camp inmate Leo Glaser dated 5 Aug. 1945, Nurembg. Doc. PS-3686.”

The author does not explain which “research” she is referring to, nor how the Glaser List can prove that 350,000 Hungarian Jews were exterminated in Auschwitz.

Also in 2022, Ian Baxter’s book *Images of War: Operation Höss. The Deportation of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz-Birkenau May-July 1944*,

⁷ Hördler/Kreutzmüller/Bruttmann 2015, p. 610. They repeated these statements almost verbatim in their book (*idem*, 2019, p. 42). Stefan Hördler was likely the author, because he had already considered the Glaser List, and expressed himself in similar terms, in a book by him published in 2015 (Hördler 2015), in which he came to the following conclusion (p. 299): “Based on these figures, it is estimated that 325,000 to 349,000 Hungarian Jews were murdered.”

appeared, in which he included, as his “Appendix IV,” a table headlined “Hungarians Deported and Selected for Labor,” with a transcription of the data from the Glaser List (*ibid.*, pp. 129f.), which he also reproduced as illustrations (*ibid.*, pp. 135-139).

According to him, 52,752 deportees are recorded in this list, but the sum of the figures he transcribed is 52,036; moreover, three figures are transcribed incorrectly: 20 May: 647 instead of 447; 23 May: 575 instead of 573; 29 June: 5 deportees are recorded who were not Hungarians but Polish Jews (“*poln. Juden*”). The correct figure is 51,829 (see Chapter 1.3).

The book’s “Appendix V” contains a “Detailed Listing of Male and Female Train Transports” (*ibid.*, pp. 131-134) which I will analyze later.

Considering the merit of these historians, one should not be surprised that they did not take the slightest care to examine the three fundamental questions raised by the Glaser list: authenticity, veracity and completeness. The first is the most difficult to address, but, in the end, also the least important: what really matters is whether the list in question corresponds to reality and whether it is complete.

These three problems – authenticity, veracity and completeness – are dealt with organically in Chapter 7. A similar treatment is also given with regard to the list of trains that passed through Kassa (see Chapter 1.4).

In the Italian edition of my article on the subject mentioned earlier, which appeared in 2007 as a booklet, I relegated to an appendix a brief analysis of Glaser’s transport list (“A New Document on the Deportation of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz”). I merely noted in it that the list confirmed the number of Hungarian Jews who were admitted to Auschwitz as fit for work, some 107,200, which I had established with another method thanks to the sources then available (Mattogno 2007, pp. 59f.).

The reason for this caution, in retrospect and hindsight, was rather naive, for I observed (*ibid.*, p. 60):

“The Auschwitz Museum has not yet commented on this matter, so I am relegating to the appendix the treatment of this document, which is currently kept at the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem.”

In fact, the Auschwitz Museum waited 20 years before reluctantly mentioning this document in its historical context (see Chapter 1.8). The reasons for this hesitation will be exposed in Part Two.

* * *

Despite the numerous Holocaust books that have appeared so far, there are still issues that have barely been touched upon, and in any case have never been set forth organically. The most important of them concerns the Birkenau “Transit Camp”: how many Jewish deportees were admitted there

without being registered? And how many were transferred from this camp section to other camps?

The present study systematically analyzes this and other questions, and attempts to provide well-founded answers.

1.1. The Orthodoxy's Stance one the 1944 Deportation of Jews from Hungary

The first (German) edition of the *Auschwitz Chronicle* (Czech 1959-1962, 1964) lists 91 transports of Jews from Hungary between 2 May and 18 October 1944, from which a total of 29,159 persons were registered.⁸ As for the fate of unregistered deportees, the *Chronicle* invariably claims: "The remaining people are gassed"; Czech 1964a, starting on p. 91).

In his 1983 essay – which was the most important study on this topic until Franciszek Piper's 1993 monograph – Georges Wellers presented precisely an attempt to calculate the number of Auschwitz dead based on Danuta Czech's *Chronicle*. Treating the case of Hungary, he stated that a total of 437,402 Jews were deported to Auschwitz in 87 trains, averaging about 5,028 people per train. Subtracting from the total number of deportees the number of those registered: – which he calculated at 27,758 – Wellers concluded that 409,640 Hungarian Jews had been gassed at Auschwitz (*ibid.*, pp. 147, 153).

This calculation was based on a jarring contradiction and a serious omission by Czech regarding the Hungarian Jews. In my critique of Wellers' article, I noted that, according to Exhibit 112 of the Eichmann Trial in Jerusalem (based on the report by Hungarian Lieutenant Colonel Laszlo Ferenczy dated 9 July 1944⁹), from mid-May to 8 July 1944, 434,351 Jews were deported from Hungary in 147 trains (Poliakov, p. 199), but the *Auschwitz Chronicle* recorded only 91 transports, including 33 after 11 July, the certain arrival date of the last train that had left Hungary on 8 July.¹⁰ The conclusion was inescapable: only the 58 transports recorded in the *Chronicle* up to 11 July had arrived at Auschwitz, while the remaining 33 did not arrive there (Mattogno 1987, pp. 15-20, 37, 39).

No historian noticed, or wanted to notice, this evident fact.

⁸ In Mattogno 1987, pp. 51-54, I reproduced the complete list of transports.

⁹ At that time, I did not yet have the text of this report.

¹⁰ As is known, Veessenmayer mentioned 437,402 deportees on 9 July 1944. NG-5615. See further below.

Before accepting this conclusion, I submitted the problem to various historical institutes specializing in the study of the Holocaust – *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* (17 February 1986), *Zentrale Stelle der Landesjustizverwaltungen* (21 February 1986), *Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine* (14 April 1986), *Wiener Library* (14 April 1986), *Yad Vashem* (21 January 1987), *Auschwitz Museum* (21 January 1987) – and, of course, to Wellers himself (17 February 1986). No one was able to resolve this contradiction. On 15 April 1987, when my aforementioned study had already been published, the Auschwitz Museum replied to my letter specifying the following:

1. A part of the Hungarian Jews who arrived in Auschwitz were assigned without registration to the so-called “Depot Camp” or “Transit Camp.” From there, a certain quota had been registered subsequently and admitted to the camp. Therefore the *Chronicle* entries after 11 July 1944, do not refer to transports from Hungary, but to inmates from the Transit Camp.
2. The registration of the Hungarian Jews was cumulative, so that a registration could have referred to several transports which arrived the same day.

This explanation was then adopted two years later by D. Czech in the second edition of her *Chronicle*. In it the author states that a part of the Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz were assigned to the Sectors BIIe, BIIC, BIIIb and BIII of Birkenau, which are called “Transit Camp CC Auschwitz II” in wartime documents (Czech 1990, pp. 563f.). The registrations of Hungarian Jews are often marked with the phrase “from the RSHA transports from Hungary,” by which Czech indicates that the respective registrations refer to several transports. (*ibid.*, starting on p. 628).

As an aside it should be pointed out that the Auschwitz Museum was aware of the truth about the Birkenau Transit Camp already long before the publication of the first *Chronicle* edition. For example, already in the files of the 1947 Höss Trial, we find the following statement by Otto Wolken, a witness held in high regard by Polish historians and judges:¹¹

“The women were initially housed in Camp [Section] B II c and, since there were 2,000 of them on each block, they had to sleep in 2 groups. Later, Construction Section III, which was still under construction and was demolished before completion, was occupied by 50,000 Hungarian girls.”

A year earlier, a transcript of a letter from the head of the *Verwaltung* (administration) of Auschwitz II to the head of the *Zentralverwaltung* (central administration) had been published in an important Polish documentary

¹¹ AGK, NTN, 88 [= Höss Trial, Vol. 6], pp. 46, 237.

collection, stating that the Birkenau Camp Section BII “is being used as a reception and transit camp” (Blumental 1946, p. 95). Moreover, the information regarding the presence of “30,000 unregistered Hungarian Jews in the transit camp,” which appears in the second edition of the *Chronicle* (Czech 1990, p. 695), was also known since the Höss Trial. At the eighth hearing, witness Jerzy Skotnicki, to whom I will return later, stated Camp Section III, nick-named “Mexico,” housed “30,000 Hungarian and Slovak Jews.”¹²

This means that the Auschwitz Museum kept silent about the truth as long as possible.

In 1989, Jean-Claude Pressac accepted the hypothetical conclusion that I had conceded in my study on Georges Wellers and the gassing victims of Auschwitz: some 271,000 Hungarian Jews had been deported to Auschwitz, on the assumption that all 91 transports listed in the first edition of the *Chronicle* had actually arrived there.¹³ In his first work on Auschwitz, Pressac calculated the number of Hungarian Jews allegedly gassed at Auschwitz at 200,000 to 250,000 (Pressac 1989, p. 253). These numbers were clearly inferred from those in my study (271,000 – 29,000 ≈ 242,000) with a wide margin of safety.

In 1993, Pressac also conceded my more rigorous conclusion. After summarizing the problem I outlined above, he noted that, according to the second edition of the *Chronicle*, between 2 May and 11 July 1944, 53 transports with Jews from Hungary arrived at Auschwitz,¹⁴ corresponding to about 160,000 deportees.¹⁵ He moreover provided a second figure of deportees – 240,000 – which is, however, based on erroneous data. In fact, Pressac assumed that 20,000 to 30,000 Hungarian Jews had been transferred to Stutthof from Auschwitz, which, when added to the approximately 28,000 registered and the approximately 25,000 transferred Jews, gives a total of about 80,000 people; as deportees fit for work, they accounted for one third of all deportees, so the total was precisely 240,000.¹⁶ In reality, however, only about 10,600 Hungarian Jews were transferred to Stutthof.

In the interview he granted to Valérie Igounet on June 15, 1995, Pressac stated the following in this regard (Igounet, pp. 643f.):

¹² United Nations Archives. Security Microfilm Program, 1988, Reel No. 62. Höss Trial, 8th Session, 19 March 1947, Deposition of J. Skotnicki, p. 821.

¹³ This number results from the following calculation: $[(437,402 \div 147) \times 91 \approx] 271,000$.

¹⁴ There were in fact 57 transports.

¹⁵ Pressac 1994, pp. 170, 173. The appendix titled “*Numero degli ebrei ungheresi arrivati ad Auschwitz e loro tasso di mortalità*” (pp. 169-173) is not included in the original 1993 French edition.

¹⁶ *ibid.*, pp. 171, 173.

“Concerning the Hungarian Jews he [Mattogno] was right when he wrote in 1987 that the deportations took place from May to June [correct: beginning of July], whereas Danuta Czech, the Polish editor of the ‘Chronicle of the Events in the Concentration Camp Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945,’ as well as Georges Wellers, who used these sources unchecked, have alleged that they lasted from May to October. Wellers refused, to get into contact with Mattogno by letter about this question, because from his point of view, one does not discuss with revisionists. A super-zealous judge even issued an [international] arrest warrant against Mattogno, in case he should enter French territory.¹⁷ Czech published her ‘Chronicle’ in the sixties, on which Wellers based his calculation of the number of Auschwitz victims (1.6 million instead of four million [which was at that time still alleged by the Auschwitz museum]). A corrected second edition of the ‘Chronicle’ appeared in 1989. Of the mentioned 91 transports [in the first edition] remained only some 50. Czech made a mistake and thought that the camp-internal transfers in Birkenau were transports. [...]

Since Czech was left with only some 50 transports which comprised 150,000 people, instead of the originally assumed 438,000, Czech, in order to ‘compensate,’ increased the number of transports which arrived in May and June – without any proof – by alleging that on this or that day ‘transports’ instead of ‘a transport’ arrived, by which she made herself guilty of history falsification. However no international arrest warrant was issued against Czech. Weller’s calculation were worthless after the second ‘Chronicle’ edition had appeared, but that did not prevent the Poles to use Weller’s erroneous results as a ‘serious’ source.”

To be exact, Georges Wellers wrote me a very arrogant letter in 1987, in which he accused me of “distorting historical truth.” He probably disliked very much the fact that, in my study on him and the ‘gassing victims’ of Auschwitz, I had exposed his impostures with which this oh-so-honest whistleblower of alleged forgers had invented 594,191 “gassed” Jews!

¹⁷ The fact goes back to early 1987, when the first issue of the revisionist periodical *Annales d’Histoire Révisionniste* appeared in France, in which a French translation of my paper “*The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews*” was published.

1.2. Purpose and Destination of the Deportation of Jews from Hungary

On 18 February 1944, the *Reichsmarschall* of the Greater German Reich, Hermann Göring, sent the following telegram to the *Reichsführer-SS* (Himmler) in response to a request from him on 14 February:¹⁸

“At the same time, I ask you to provide me with as large a number of concentration-camp convicts as possible for air-force arms production, since experience to date has shown these workers to be very useful. The air-war situation makes it necessary to move industry underground. It is precisely here that concentration-camp convicts can be grouped together particularly well in terms of labor and storage. These expansion measures are necessary to ensure that the most modern aircraft, which have been completed in development, can be manufactured. During his visit to Insterburg, the Führer attached great importance to these aircraft. Interim discussions have already taken place between my and your departments. I would be particularly grateful for your support in carrying out this task.”

Himmler responded on 18 February with another telegram:¹⁹

“I immediately gave corresponding instructions to SS Obergruppenführer Pohl. We will participate with all possible forces in the transfer of industry underground and in manufactures themselves.”

A few weeks later, the “Fighter Plane Construction Program” (“*Jägerbauprogramm*”) arose from these demands. It was established on 1 March 1944 by decree of *Reichsminister* Albert Speer for the purpose of decentralizing and increasing the production of fighter aircraft.

At a meeting on 25 March 1944, *Generalfeldmarschall* Erhard Milch, General Inspector of the German Air Force, outlined the history of the *Jägerstab*. The Allies were pursuing a strategy of destroying German air defenses, particularly the airplane factories, and without these defenses, the entire armament industry would be destroyed:

“Thus it came about that a definite proposal was made to the Reich Marshal and the Fuehrer: the Jaegerstab was created. The order of the Fuehrer provides clearly that the fighter plane program which the Jaegerstab is starting has priority over all other fields of armament, which means, to be sure, that other important armaments are not to be infringed upon by it.”

Then Milch outlined the organizational chart of the *Jägerstab*,²⁰ at the top of which were *Reichsminister* Albert Speer and Milch himself. The other

¹⁸ PS-1584(I), IMT, Vol. XXVII, pp. 351-353.

¹⁹ *ibid.*, pp. 354f.

²⁰ The complete organizational chart was reconstructed by Saur on 14 November 1946; NOKW-261. *NMT*, Vol. 2, p. 536.

leading officers were specialists in various fields. Engineer Karl-Otto Saur, state secretary at the armaments ministry, was the chief of the main office.²¹

SS Gruppenführer Hans Kammler became “Plenipotentiary of the Reichsführer-SS to the Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production. ‘Jägerstab,’”²² and was responsible for below-ground construction and inmate deployment. The “Fighter Plane Construction Program” was divided into three parts, the first two of which, (a) new construction underground, and (b) expansion underground, fell to Kammler, the third to Organization Todt.

On 9 March 1944, Himmler addressed a letter to Göring with the subject line “Deployment of inmates in aviation industry,” in which he informed him:²³

“Following my telex of 18 Feb. 1944, I am submitting herewith an overview of the deployment of inmates in the aviation industry. This overview shows that at present about 36,000 prisoners are being deployed for air-force purposes. The increase to a total of 90,000 prisoners is planned. [...] The transfer of production facilities of the aviation industry underground requires a further deployment of about 100,000 inmates. The planning for this deployment on the basis of your letter of 14 Feb. 1944 is already in full swing.”

On March 16, 1944 Dietrich Wilhelm Bernhard von Jagow, German envoy in Hungary, informed Admiral Miklós Horthy that the Führer wished to meet with him. Two days later, Horthy, accompanied by General Ferenc Szombathelyi, Chief of the Hungarian General Staff, went to Klessheim Castle near Salzburg, where the meeting took place. Eugene Levai reports as follows about this meeting (Levai, p. 77):

“In the course of the conversation that followed, Hitler informed the Hungarian representatives in terms which were both extremely cold and rude, that the attempts of the Kallay Government to establish contact with the British Government had come to his knowledge, and that he was aware of the fact that the purpose of the negotiations was to pave the way for the conclusion of a separate peace with the United Nations. Hitler declared that he had decided, as a result, to occupy Hungary.”

On that occasion, as Randolph L. Braham reports, Horthy agreed to Hitler’s request

“to the delivery of at least 100,000 ‘Labor Jews’ for the Germany war effort. These were to be employed by the Todt Organisation for the building

²¹ NOKW-017, Extracts from the minutes of the conference with air force engineers and chief quartermasters under chairmanship of Milch, 25 March 1944. *ibid.*, pp. 527-529.

²² NARA, T 175/226, 2764970.

²³ PS-1584(III), *IMT*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 355-357.

of an underground aircraft factory in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia within a few months. This quixotic plan was designed to overcome the losses suffered by the Luftwaffe and to compensate for the destruction of the German aircraft industry by the Allies. On the basis of the Klessheim agreement, Edmund Veesenmayer took up the question of the 100,000 'Jewish workers' immediately after arriving in Budapest as the Plenipotentiary of the Third Reich." (Braham 1981, Vol. 2, p. 597)

The next day, 17 March 1944, a *Jägerstab* conference was held, during which Carl Stobbe-Dethleffsen, in charge of transfer of fighter-plane production to bomb-proof factories above ground, and Saur dwelt on the number of workers needed:²⁴

"Stobbe-Dethleffsen: We already count on 100,000 men for the tasks of the Jaegerstab. To transfer them would mean breaking into the rest of the armament economy to an unheard-of degree.

(Saur: 100,000 without Kammler !)

Including the labor we give Kammler but not including the concentration camp people.

Saur: Right from the beginning we realized that 200,000 men would be transferred."

On 6 and 7 April 1944, meetings were held in the presence of Hitler, which were also attended by *Generalfeldmarschall* Milch, in which they discussed the activities of the *Jägerstab*. In the minutes, which were compiled by Saur, the following is said in this regard:²⁵

"As an immediate task, in addition to the step-by-step securing of the bottleneck products of the Junkers plants, the production of the [Messerschmitt jet fighters] Me 262 with 1000 units per month and of a further fighter with 2000 units per month is to be scheduled, and it is to be ensured that it is suggested to the Fuehrer that, for lack of construction forces and facilities, the second large-scale construction project should not be built on German territory but in the immediate vicinity of the border on suitable terrain (above all gravel base and transport possibilities) on French, Belgian or Dutch territory. The Fuehrer agrees with this proposal, if the plant can be built behind a fortified zone. In favor of the proposal on French soil is especially the fact that it will then be much easier to provide the necessary workers. Nevertheless, the Fuehrer asks to try to build this second plant in a much safer area, namely in the Protectorate. If the labor force cannot be provided there either, the Fuehrer will personally contact the Reichsfuehrer SS, and have him raise the necessary approximately 100,000 men from Hungary by providing appropriate contingents of Jews. The

²⁴ NOKW-338. NMT, Vol. 2, p. 545.

²⁵ Der Chef des Technischen Amtes. Berlin, den 9. April 1944. Punkte aus den Besprechungen beim Fuehrer am 6. und 7. April 1944. BK, R 3/1509, p. 26 (p. 6 of the report). Cf. Fritz, Document 128, pp. 450-452.

Fuehrer, sharply emphasizing the failure of the construction organization at the Industrial Community of Silesia, expressly demands that this plant be built exclusively by the OT, and that the manpower be supplied by the Reichsfuehrer SS. He demands that a meeting be held with him at short notice to discuss the details in the presence of the men involved."

On 14 April 1944, Edmund Veesenmayer, Plenipotentiary of the Greater German Reich in Hungary, sent a telegram to Karl Ritter, Ambassador on special assignment to the German Foreign Office, stating:²⁶

"Sztójay^[27] gave me a binding promise at a meeting yesterday that at least 50,000 Jews capable of work would be made available to the Reich by Hungary by the end of April. The practical measures are already under way through the action initiated by the SD and the Hungarian police. The agreement of the Reichsverweser and the willingness of the Honved^[28] and the Ministry of the Interior to cooperate has also been obtained. At the same time, Jews between the ages of 36 and 49, who had not yet been affected by the Jewish labor service, will soon be registered and drafted. As a result of this and other actions already envisaged, it should be possible in the course of May to make available to the Reich an additional 50,000 Jews for labor service, and at the same time to increase the number of Jews grouped together in labor battalions in Hungary to between 100 and 150,000."

In another telegram sent on 15 April to Ritter, Veesenmayer specified:²⁹

"In response to my request to Prime Minister Sztójay, which he accepted, that 50,000 Jews be made available for work in Germany by the end of this month, I received word today from the Honved Ministry that 5,000 Jews would be made available immediately, and then another 5,000 every three to four days until the number of 50,000 was reached. I will arrange the details of the transport with Obergruppenfuehrer Winkelmann^[30] and reserve the right to report further on this matter. However, I request immediate instructions as to where the transport is to be directed in the Reich."

On 16 April 1944, Ritter sent the following telegram to Germany's Foreign Office, Group Domestic II, "to be forwarded to SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Eichmann" (in capital letters, without umlauts):³¹

"Reich Plenipotentiary Budapest reports that Hungarian Prime Minister makes 50,000 Jews available for work in Germany. 5,000 Jews are to be

²⁶ PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 5.

²⁷ Demö Sztójay, then prime minister of Hungary.

²⁸ The Ministry of the Hungarian Armed Forces.

²⁹ PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 7.

³⁰ Otto Winkelmann, then higher SS and police leader in Hungary.

³¹ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891B, p. 72.

made available immediately (semicolon) The rest are to be deported in further groups of 5,000 at intervals of 3-4 days each.

Reich Plenipotentiary, who will arrange the details of the removal with Obergruppenfuehrer Winkelmann, asks for a decision by the Reichsfuehrung-SS as to where the transport of Jews in the Reich is to be directed. (ABS) Foreign Office would be grateful if it could be informed immediately."

On 19 April, Veesenmayer sent the following letter to the Foreign Office:³²

"Honved Ministry informs that 10,000 Jews are ready for deportation and asks that the transport begin as soon as possible. Administrator D e s [?] (Obergruppenführer Winkelmann) announces that all preparations have been made and that the transport can begin as soon as the necessary railway cars are available. For the time being, however, I am encountering the greatest difficulties. Request all support from there as well on the question of providing railway cars."

In an express letter of 20 April addressed to the RSHA, "c/o SS Obersturmbannführer Eichmann," Eberhard von Thadden, legation councilor in the Domestics II Group of the German Foreign Office, reported on the decision mentioned earlier:³³

"The German envoy in Budapest has telegraphed that, according to information from the Honved Ministry, 10,000 Jews are now ready for deportation to Reich territory."

After mentioning the difficulties related to finding railway cars, von Thadden added:

"The German envoy has therefore requested that the question of railway-car provision be supported from here as well. As Sturmbannführer Günther informed us during a telephone discussion of the matter, the question of the provision of railway cars will be solved from there as soon as a final instruction is received from the head of the Reich Security Main Office on the overall question of taking over these Jews for work there."

On 24 April 1944, the office of "The head of the Security Police and the SD" (Ernst Kaltenbrunner) sent "to the Foreign Office" (*Legationsrat* von Thadden) a letter with the subject "Labor deployment of Jews from Hungary in the Reich," where we read:³⁴

"In the meantime, the temporary head of the Security Police and SD in Hungary has been informed by express telegram of the contents of the telegram from the Plenipotentiary and Envoy of the Greater German Reich in Hungary, according to which the Hungarian Prime Minister, in a meeting

³² *ibid.*, p. 43.

³³ *ibid.*, pp. 44f.

³⁴ *ibid.*, pp. 50f.

on 13 April 1944, bindingly promised to make available to the Reich an initial 50,000 Jews fit for work from Hungary.

With reference to the transport difficulties mentioned above, it was asked at the same time whether it is considered necessary for the Reich Security Main Office to intervene with the Reich Ministry of Transport in order to remedy this. Nothing prevents the Jews in question from being taken over by labor camps located in the Reich and under the control of the Reichsführer SS. A so-called open labor deployment in factories of the Reich cannot be considered for fundamental reasons, as was already expressed during the telephone discussions, since it would contradict the de-Jewification of the Reich territory, which by and large has been completed in the meantime, and would make illusory the removal of the Jews from the factories, which was carried out some time ago."

Veesenmayer's telegram to the Foreign Office of April 23 shows a major change in deportation policy. He reported that the ghettoization had begun on 16 April "in the Carpathian region," which had affected 150,000 Jews, and another 250,000-300,000 were to be rounded up in other districts. He then added:³⁵

"Transport negotiations are initiated and provide for the daily transport of 3,000 Jews, mainly from the Carpathian region, starting on 15 May. If technically possible, they will also be transported from other ghettos at the same time, with Auschwitz as receiving location. It is to be ensured that the implementation of this operation will largely take into account concerns of war economy. In order not to jeopardize the implementation of the operation, it seems expedient to postpone the removal of the 50,000 labor Jews from the area around Budapest, as demanded by me and already promised by the government, which will be necessary in any case in view of existing transport difficulties. Transport on foot not feasible."

Veesenmayer's telegram of 15 April referred to an initial quota of 5,000 Jews already set for deportation. Their fate was decided at the end of the month. On April 27, he informed the Foreign Office:³⁶

"Of the Jews prepared for deportation by the Honved Ministry, two transports, each containing about 2,000 men and women fit for work between the ages of 16 and 50, are dispatched to Auschwitz on 27 and 28 April. By consultation with the Hungarian police and by visiting the collection camps, it was ascertained that Jews from neutral and enemy countries were exempted from deportation."

On 29 April, Veesenmayer reported the departure of the first transport:³⁷

³⁵ PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 13.

³⁶ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891B, p. 54.

³⁷ *ibid.*, p. 56.

“Today, the first transport of 1800 labor Jews between the ages of 16 and 50 left Budapest. Tomorrow, another train with 2000 labor Jews will leave from Topolya.”

These were the first two transports of Hungarian Jews to arrive at Auschwitz in 1944. They constituted the first quota of 50,000 “labor Jews” that the Hungarian government had made available to the Reich government. The deportees’ were all “fit for work” and “between the ages of 16 and 50.” Nevertheless, contrary to all logic and common sense, Danuta Czech found a way to introduce alleged gassing among these deportees as well. In her entry for 2 May 1944, she wrote:

“Two transports arrive from Hungary, the first sent from Budapest on April 29 and containing approximately 1,800 able-bodied Jewish men and women between the ages of 16 and 50, the second sent on April 30 from Topoly and containing 2,000 able-bodied prisoners. After the selection, 486 men, given Nos. 186645- 187130, and 616 women, given Nos. 76385-76459 and 80000-80540, are admitted to the camp. The remaining 2,698 men and women are killed in the gas chambers.” (Czech 1990, p. 618)

She therefore preferred to believe that 2,698 deportees, already selected in Hungary as fit for work, at Auschwitz were incomprehensibly sent to the “gas chambers,” rather than to the Birkenau “transit camp.”

Such conjecture is all the more unfounded, since the “List of names of inmates employed in the Trzebinia oil refinery,”³⁸ a list of 813 names compiled by Judge Jan Sehn from original documents and well known to Czech, contains the names of 188 inmates between the ages of 14 (year of birth 1930) and 68 (1876) (see Chapter 1.8).

Czech mentions the Trzebinia subcamp and its oil refinery in her entry on 7 August 1944, where she refers to a specific article by Franciszek Piper, titled “The Trzebinia Subcamp,” in which he reproduced a “Directory of Adolescents” dated 21 August 1944 (Piper 1978, p. 125), and a breakdown by age groups (14-15 years to 66-68 years) of the 813 inmates on the list mentioned above (*ibid.*, p. 128). Therefore, Czech was fully aware of this and knew that deportees aged 14 to 68 had been admitted. But if that is so, then how could she seriously believe that the 2,698 deportees between the ages of 16 and 50 who were fit for work had been gassed?

On 2 May, von Thadden sent the following telegram to the German embassy in Bratislava:³⁹

“The railway schedule for transporting a large number of Hungarian Jews to work in the Eastern territories will be drawn up in Vienna on 4-5 May.”

³⁸ “Lista imienna więźniów zatrudnionych w Rafinerii Nafty w Trzebini.” AGK, NTN, 145.

³⁹ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891B, p. 58.

Most of the transports will probably have to pass through Slovakia. If there are serious reservations about this, please send a wire report.”

On 3 May, Hans Ludin, a German minister in Bratislava, replied:⁴⁰

“Request that, in the event of the removal of a large number of Hungarian Jews for work in the Eastern territories, the territory of Slovakia should not be touched if possible.”

In a telegram dated 4 May, Veesenmayer communicated the following to the Foreign Office:⁴¹

“Ghettoization in the Carpathian region /Zone I/ completed these days. Some 200,000 Jews are contained in 10 camps and ghettos. In Transylvania /Zone II/, the concentration of about 110,000 Jews living in this area was initiated today.

The transport of the 310,000 Jews from Zones I and II to Germany is to begin in mid-May, planning four transports of 3000 Jews per day. On 4 May, a conference on the railway schedule for these transports will be held in Vienna, attended by representatives of the Reichsbahn, the security police and the Hungarian gendarmerie.

Since it is assumed that foreign Jews were also included in the concentration, the legation’s liaison to the Special Operations Command Eichmann will visit eastern Hungary in the course of next week, to separate Jews from neutral and enemy countries, and have them placed in special accommodations.”

In early May, a meeting was held in Nagybánya between Ferenczy, Police Captain László Uray and Gestapo Captain Martin Zöldi, in which the deportation schedule was discussed:⁴²

“110 convoys will transport Jews to Kassa station, where German police take over transports. Designation: D.A.-unsiedler [DA Umsiedler⁴³], resettlement of German workers. One^[44] convoy carries 3,000 people. It consists of 45 g [G⁴⁵] cars each with 70 people including baggage, and 2 C cars^[46] in front and back for guards. [...] The lists of names are to be prepared in two copies. One copy stays with the transport, the other copy must be sent to the Munkács police headquarters, to the commander of the station of departure.”

⁴⁰ *ibid.*, p. 60.

⁴¹ PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 46.

⁴² T/1162, p. 16.

⁴³ “Da” was the abbreviation for Jewish transports (*Sonderzüge*) outside Poland.

⁴⁴ “1.” in the original text.

⁴⁵ *Güterwagen*, freight cars.

⁴⁶ 3rd-class passenger cars for the guards.

On 5 May, von Thadden sent Ludin another message with the subject line “Deportation of Hungarian Jews for Labor Deployment in the Eastern Territories,” where we read:⁴⁷

“The following difficulties arise in the matters mentioned above: For military reasons, it is extremely difficult to route transports via Lemberg; routing transports from Eastern Hungary – and it is in this part of the region that transports are to begin – via Budapest-Vienna would lead to considerable and at present undesirable agitation of the population of Budapest. For this reason, the RSHA has attached particular importance to the fact that at least the transports from eastern Hungary, in so far as they cannot pass through Lemberg, should be routed through Slovakia.

In view of the extraordinarily tense transport situation, however, the decision on the routing will be made essentially from the purely transport-technical point of view. As soon as the result of the railway-schedule conference is available, further information will follow.”

A “memo” by von Thadden added the following comment:

“Sturmbannführer Günther was informed by telephone about the statement of the Bratislava embassy. He explained that he could not consider the statement for the schedule conference, since it would be concluded by noon on 5 May.

Moreover, the RSHA was also most interested in routing the transports via Lemberg, because it would be the shortest route. Insofar as the Lemberg route was approved at all by the military authorities, it would therefore be used for the transports.”

From these documents, it appears that the deportation of Jews from Hungary was to begin in eastern Hungary, the purpose of the transports was “labor deployment,” the destination of the transports was the “eastern territories,” and the shortest route to that destination was via Lemberg.

However, if the destination was Auschwitz (which, however, was not in the eastern territories, but within Greater Germany, on the border with the *Generalgouvernement*, the route to Lemberg was the longest one. In his atlas, Martin Gilbert illustrated in a specific map the “Deportations from Carpathian Ukraine and Northern Transylvania, 15 May – 8 July 1944” (Gilbert, p. 197). It shows three main routes, two of which crossed eastern Slovakia. The first, the one furthest west, was the shortest and passed through Košice [Kassa, Kaschau], L’ubotin [Stará L’ubovna], Tarnów, Krakow and Auschwitz; the middle one went from Sanok to Przemyśl, then to Tarnów, Krakow and Auschwitz; the third route was the easternmost and longest: it reached Lemberg [Lwów] via Stryj, then bent west and followed the Przemyśl – Tarnów – Kraków – Auschwitz line.

⁴⁷ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891B, p. 61.

However, there is no doubt that the destination of the vast majority of transports was Auschwitz, as Veesebmayer had already said on 23 April: "Auschwitz as receiving location."

In his report of 29 May 1944 Ferenczy, confirmed this:⁴⁸

"The German Security Police proposes, and it is its clear intention, that the Jews take food with them for at least five days for the duration of their transportation, since upon their arrival at Auschwitz, after selection has taken place, they are sent immediately (azonnal) by trains (vonatokkal) to their various workplaces (munkahelyekre)."

Evidently, the term "eastern territories" was a misnomer for Auschwitz.

On 6 May 1944, the Foreign Office received the following communication:⁴⁹

"Sturmbannführer Guenther communicated the route for the transports of Jews:

Start on 15 May, every day 4 trains.

Transport route: Karpatho-Ukraine, Kaschau, Muszyna, Tarnow, Krakow, etc.

The route passes through Eastern Slovakia, namely through the best-known place there, Presov. Transports from Transylvania have the same route."

This was the first of the three routes described earlier.

On 11 May, Himmler transmitted to the head of the SS Main Office and to the head of the SS WVHA the following order, issued by Hitler two days earlier:⁵⁰

"The Fuehrer has ordered that 10,000 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers, be transferred to the Waffen SS to guard the 200,000 Jews whom the Reichsführer SS is transferring to the concentration camps of the Reich, to be used in the large OT constructions and other tasks important to the war effort."

A "Memo for SS Brigadeführer Fegelein" dated 9 May specifies:⁵¹

"Today, the Fuehrer has determined that, of soldiers coming from Sevastopol, 10000 men will be withdrawn for guarding the manpower needed for the fighter construction program of Ministerial Director Dorsch."

The project was also mentioned by Himmler on 24 May 1944 during his speech to German generals in Sonthofen (Smith/Peterson, p. 203):

"At present, however – it is peculiar in this war – we are introducing first 100,000, later another 100,000 male Jews from Hungary into concentration camps, with whom we are building underground factories."

⁴⁸ T-1163, p. 18.

⁴⁹ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891B, p. 64.

⁵⁰ NO-5689, pp. 1f.

⁵¹ NO-5689, p. 3.

At a meeting of the *Jägerstab* that took place on 26 May 1944, Speer asked about the project involving the Hungarian Jews. Kammler replied:⁵²

“This is underway, with the first transports for the above-ground bunkers arriving at the end of the month.”

At the same meeting, Walter Schlempp, the representative for general construction tasks in the *Jägerstab*, reported that Franz Xaver Dorsch, head of *Organisation Todt*, had told him the day before that he wanted to deploy “100,000 Jews from Hungary,” along with other workers, including 50,000 Italians.

On 24 May 1944, Pohl sent Himmler a telegram with the subject line “Transports of Jews,” in which he wrote:⁵³

“The first transports of Jews from Hungary indicate that about 50 percent of the Jews capable of work are women. Since we do not have purely female labor on a corresponding scale for this large number of women, we have to deploy them for construction projects of the OT. I ask for permission, the OT agrees. Heil Hitler, Pohl.”

Himmler replied on 27 May with another telegram:⁵⁴

“Of course, Jewish women are to be put to work. In this case, it is only necessary to provide healthy food. Here it is important to provide raw vegetables. You better don’t forget to import garlic in sufficient quantity from Hungary.”

On 7 July, the regent (*Reichsverweser*) of Hungary, Miklós Horthy, prohibited further deportations of Jews from Hungary, but the last transports left the next day for Auschwitz. On 11 July, Veessenmayer informed the Foreign Office of the following:⁵⁵

“I. Concentration and deportation of Jews in Zone V including Operation Budapest Suburbs completed as planned on 9 July, with 55,741. Total number from Zones I to V, including Operation Suburbs, now 437,402.

II. Progress of operation against Budapest has been reported separately to Fuschl.”

Therefore, the operation was not yet over for the Germans. On 25 May 1944, von Thadden summarized the deportation situation and the plans of the Reich authorities as follows:⁵⁶

“The next morning, I visited the Eichmann office. An overview showed that by noon on the 24th, 116,000 Jews had been transported to the Reich. Another 200,000 or so are concentrated and awaiting deportation. These are mainly Jews from the northeastern parts of Hungary. In addition, concen-

⁵² NOKW-336.

⁵³ NO-592.

⁵⁴ NO-030b.

⁵⁵ PAAA, RZ-214, 100893, p. 27.

⁵⁶ PAAA, RZ-214, 100894, p. 22.

tration has been carried out in the south, southeast and southwest of the country, in a 30 km wide border zone. On 7 June, concentration will begin in the provinces north and northwest of Budapest. It is expected that there will be about 250000 Jews. At the same time, the ghettoization of the provinces to the south of Budapest is completed. At the end of June, it is hoped that the concentration of the Jews living in Budapest can begin. It is believed that a total of about 1,000,000 (possibly even a little more) will be apprehended, of which about 1/3 will be fit for labor deployment, and will be received by Sauckel, the OT, etc. in Upper Silesia. Only 80,000 Jews fit for labor deployment are to remain behind in Hungary under Honved guard, to be employed in the Hungarian armaments industry. The entire operation is to be completed about the end of July (including deportation)."

Horthy had thus anticipated and thwarted the German government's plans. However, the Germans did not consider this to be his final decision. A memo of the Group Domestic II A of the Foreign Office, dated 4 August 1944,⁵⁷ informs that the requests of the governments of Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, relating mainly to permission for the emigration of 7,000 Jews from Hungary, could only be considered on the assumption

"that the temporarily halted deportation of Jews from Hungary to the Reich be completed as quickly as possible, and that this deportation has not yet been resumed."

Eichmann, on his own initiative, succeeded in organizing two Jewish transports, one of 1,220 deportees from Kistarcsa on 19 July (Levai, pp. 256f.), another from Sárvár on August 4. This is documented by a German radio message of 5 August 1944, which was intercepted and deciphered by the British:⁵⁸

*"To RSHA, Group IV A B C, c/o SS Sturmbannführer GUENTHER,
[...] BERLIN.*

Subject: Deportation of Jews. Reference: known.

Special train with Transport No. 6320410 left SARVAR on 4 Aug. 44 at 2230 hours for Auschwitz. Transport occupancy – 1296. Head of transport SS Untersturmführer HARTENBERGER [...]"

In August, Horthy rescinded his prohibition, albeit in a limited way. His administration, however, was more radical. On 14 August, Theodor Grell, who was legation councilor and a case handler for Jewish issues at the German embassy in Budapest, informed the German Foreign Office by telegram of these developments:⁵⁹

⁵⁷ PAAA, RZ-214, 100893, p. 196.

⁵⁸ TNA, HW 16-23. German Police Decodes Nr 1 Traffic: 5.8.44. CIRO/PEARL/ZIP/GPD 2918/GG, HH 17.8.44, n .5.

⁵⁹ PAAA, RZ-214,100893, p. 129, 206.

“The Hungarian minister of the interior [Miklós Bonczos] informed SS Obersturmbannführer Eichmann that the Hungarian government, with the approval of the Reichsverweser, would begin evacuating Jews from the urban area of Budapest on 25 of this month. The Reichsverweser had agreed to evacuate a limited number of Jews only, but his administration is determined to evacuate all Jews, except for Jews already segregated as of 1 January 1941, and other exempted Jews, as well as a special group of 3,000 Jews whose exceptional treatment the Reichsverweser had personally ordered. Concentration begins on 25 August as planned in 3 camps. First transport with 6 trains, a total of 20,000 Jews, to leave 27 August, followed by 3 trains daily with 9,000 Jews. [...] Embassy has not yet received official notification from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry.”

Two notes in German from Hungary’s foreign minister dated 23 August set out the Hungarian government’s position:⁶⁰

“The Royal Hungarian Government declares itself ready – after obtaining the consent of His Serene Highness the Reichsverweser – to place at the disposal of the German Reich Government Jewish laborers necessary for the German war economy – together with their families – as of 28 August 1944. In this respect, first of all the non-resident Eastern Jews, whose number is about 60,000, will be considered. After exhaustion of this category, if necessary, other Jews will also be made available to the Reich Government for the above purpose.”

This is followed by a list of the categories of Jews who were to remain in Hungary. The note continues as follows:

“The Jewish workers and their families who are to be delivered to the Reich government will be handed over to a Hungarian-German mixed commission in Hungary, in collection camps, and their removal and travel to the Hungarian state border will be under the supervision of the same. Care will be taken to ensure that no more than 50 persons travel in a rail car, and that the passengers are properly fed during the journey. Food, etc., will be provided for this purpose by Hungary. The Hungarian Red Cross will provide health care and refreshment services at the staging railway stations.”

The second note states:⁶¹

*“The Royal Hungarian Government – after obtaining the consent of His Serene Highness the Reichsverweser – declares its readiness:
a/ all those Jews called up for labor service whose families are already in Germany /about 55 – 60,000/,*

⁶⁰ MOL, K64-1944-43, pp. 200f.

⁶¹ *ibid.*, p. 202a.

b/ to place at the disposal of the German Government, as of 28 August 1944, for German war-economic labor purposes, those Jews who have a criminal record or are dangerous to the public, whose presence endangers public order, national nutrition and the internal security of the country. The Reich Government assures the Hungarian Government that the Jews sent from Hungary to Germany – without distinction as to age and sex – will be used exclusively for labor-service or auxiliary-service purposes.”

On 25 August 1944, Veesenmayer wrote to Berlin:⁶²

“SS Obergruppenführer Winkelmann just informed me by telephone that he received an order from the Reichsführer SS by telex at 3 o’clock this morning, according to which any deportation of Hungarian Jews to the Reich is strictly forbidden with immediate effect. When I asked whether this order was official and whether I could make use of it, Winkelmann answered in the affirmative.”

However, this order, which is possibly related to the negotiations then in progress between Saly Mayer, representative of the “American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee” in Switzerland, and SS Obersturmbannführer Kurt Becher, who spoke “as the personal representative of Himmler” in the deal for the liberation of Jews in exchange for materials (Braham 1981, Vol. II, p. 959), did not remain in force for long.

After Horthy’s proclamation regarding Hungary’s exit from the alliance with the Axis on 15 October 1944 and his arrest by the Germans, Ferenc Szálasi became the new minister president and head of state.

Three days later, Veesenmayer informed the Foreign Office of new developments in this regard:⁶³

“Follow result of today’s negotiations between Obersturmbannführer Eichmann and the new Hungarian minister of the interior concerning the Jewish question:

1.) In spite of Szalasi’s basic statement that no Hungarian Jews should be transported into Reich territory, the minister of the interior will attempt to obtain exceptional approval for the requested temporary transfer of 50,000 male Jews fit for deployment, who are urgently needed in Reich territory for the fighter program and to replace Russian prisoners of war used elsewhere. Transport is to be by foot accompanied by German commandos, where, on crossing the Reich border, shorter deployment at the southeast fortification is planned.”

In a memo dated 27 October 1944, Horst Wagner, legation councilor and head of Group Domestic II of the Foreign Office, expounded a summary of the situation. There had been about 900,000 Jews in Hungary, “of these, 437,402 had been sent to the Eastern territories for work by 10 July of this

⁶² PAAA, RZ-214, 100893, p. 69.

⁶³ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891A, p. 65.

year.” About 462,000 Jews were still in the country. Section 5) sets out future plans:⁶⁴

“After the establishment of the Szálasi government, the evacuation of Jews in Budapest who are fit for work was begun; initially, 25,000 were to be sent to the Reich for work, and Envoy Veesenmeyer intends to negotiate for another 25,000 in the near future. Jews unfit for work are currently to be concentrated in camps outside Budapest.”

On 23 October, Veesenmeyer wired to Berlin:⁶⁵

“Today obtained concession from Szalasi that the first 25,000 (25,000) [sic] Hungarian male Jews fit for work be released provisionally for half a year to perform work in the Reich.”

The next day, Veesenmeyer informed the foreign minister that the purpose of requesting these labor Jews was “their use in the German fighter-plane program.”⁶⁶

These additional 25,000 Jews were requested on 29 October with a “special train” (von Ribbentrop’s code name for telegraphic messages) to “Diplogerma Budapest” (code name for the German embassy in Budapest):⁶⁷

“Reich Foreign Minister asks you to raise and enforce with Szalasi as soon as possible the demand for the removal of another 25,000 labor Jews to the Reich, since the need for labor is very great.”

In the report of 27 October 1944, written by Hans-Ulrich Geschke as “The Commander of the Security Police and SD in Hungary and Chief of Einsatzgruppe G,” we read the following (Boberach, p. SOE 0347-13; p. 5 of the report):

“In agreement with the minister for the total-war effort, the Honvéd Ministry carried out an operation, by which about 15,000 male Jews were registered, assigned to the Honvéd labor service and immediately transported to the Danube for fortification construction. – On 23 October, all Jews fit for work born between 1884 and 1928, as well as adolescents fit for work born between 1924 and 28, had to report for work at assembly points. The result was about 25,000 female and 4,000 male Jews. About half of these Jews were deployed by the Higher Pioneer Leader 19 for fortification construction. – With the approval of Minister President Szálasi, 25,000 Jewish laborers were transported to the Reich on foot. The first trek was started on 27 Oct. After apprehending all Jews fit for work, it is planned to ghettoize the rest of the Jews in Budapest, estimated at about 120,000.”

⁶⁴ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891A, p. 53.

⁶⁵ PAAA, RZ-214, 100894, p. 87.

⁶⁶ PAAA, RZ-214, 100894, p. 89.

⁶⁷ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891A, p. 41.

A telegram dated 13 November 1944 by Veessenmayer informs about the development of German demands.⁶⁸

“According to SS Obersturmbannführer Eichmann, to date about 27,000 Jews of both sexes who are fit to march and working have been put on the march to Reich territory. It is expected that there will be a remaining contingent of about 40,000 Jews still fit for work, who will be transported away in daily installments of 2 - 4,000.”

He returned to the issue in more detail in another telegram dated 21 November 1944:⁶⁹

“In the course of the evacuation of Jews from Budapest, a fundamental change occurred. Szalasi ordered that, in view of the inadequacies that had arisen in this connection, the transport of Jewish women should no longer be permitted by foot, but only by means of transport provided, which, in view of the impossibility of procuring rail cars, was practically tantamount to stopping the deportation. On the other hand, the head of the Jewish deployment in the Lower-Danube Area, SS Obersturmbannführer Hoess, who was present here, stated that he could only deploy men who were capable of the best work, if possible not over 40 years of age, and who were able to endure the particularly heavy work to be performed underground in the Reich territory for a longer period of time. Jews who did not meet these requirements, including women, currently represented the heaviest burden on his labor operations, so that he even had considered rejecting unsuitable contingents already en route to the Reich border, and had only refrained from doing so for political reasons. Accordingly, the principle of clearing out as much of the urban area as possible is no longer decisive for further work here, but only the removal of Jews who are absolutely fit for work.”

According to a “Report on the situation of the Hungarian Jews” by Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg dated 8 December 1944,

“about 40,000 Jews, comprising 15,000 members of the Jewish Forced Labour Corps and 25,000 other persons of both sexes were apprehended in their homes or in the streets and forced to set out for Germany on foot. [...] 20,000 members of the Jewish Forced Labour Corps were taken to the frontier by train.” (Levai, pp. 381f.)

These Jews were not deported to Auschwitz, but to Austria, where they were mainly deployed in the construction of the line of fortifications called *Südostwall*.

⁶⁸ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891A, p. 43.

⁶⁹ PAAA, RZ-214, 100894, p. 123.

1.3. Reports on the Deportation of Jews from Hungary

The course of the Jewish transports from Hungary is amply documented by multiple telegrams from German officials in Budapest to the authorities in Berlin, sent mainly by Veessenmayer to Ambassador Ritter.

The first is dated 16 May, and has the number 182:⁷⁰

*“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 15 May [...]:
Jews: A total of about 300,000 Jews are now concentrated in the Carpathian Region and in Transylvania. Their removal began on 14 May. Four special trains with 3,000 Jews each are leaving daily.”*

Telegram No. 188, dated 18 May 1944:⁷¹

*“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 17 May 1944 [...]
Jews: Of the approximately 300,000 Jews concentrated in the Carpathian Region, 23,363 have been deported so far. [...]”*

Telegram No. 191, dated 19 May 1944:⁷²

*“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 18 May 1944 [...]
Jews: Total number of deportees: 51,000”*

Telegram No. 193, dated 20 May 1944:⁷³

*“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 19.5. 44 [...]
Jews: The evacuation operation in eastern Hungary continues to proceed according to plan. So far, 62,644 Jews have been deported.”*

Telegram No. 207, dated 25 May 1944:⁷⁴

*“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 23 May [...]
Jews: Total number deported to the Reich 110,556.”*

Telegram No. 212, dated 25 May 1944:⁷⁵

*“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 24 and 25 May 1944 [...]
Jews: 24 May. Total number deported to the Reich 117,082. [...]
25 May. Total number deported to the Reich 138,870.”*

Telegram No. 1474 by Veessenmayer to the Foreign Office, dated 25 May 1944:⁷⁶

“Deportation Jews from Karpatho Region and Transylvania runs smoothly as planned. To date, about 150,000 have been dispatched to their destina-

⁷⁰ NG-5607.

⁷¹ PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 76.

⁷² *ibid.*, p. 78. NG-5603.

⁷³ *ibid.*, p. 81. NG-5606.

⁷⁴ *ibid.*, p. 99. NG-5602.

⁷⁵ *ibid.*, p. 102. NG-5608.

⁷⁶ *ibid.*, p. 100.

tions. Due to increased occupancy of the rail cars, evacuation operation from the above-mentioned zones is completed as early as 7 June."

Report by von Thadden, dated 25 May 1944:⁷⁷

"The next morning, I visited the Eichmann office. An overview showed that, by noon on the 24th, about 116,000 Jews had been transported to the Reich."

Report by von Thadden, dated 26 May 1944:⁷⁸

"These concentration measures led to the apprehension of about 320,000 Jews, of whom 12-14,000 were transported to the Generalgouvernement for dispatch every day since 15 May. By noon on 24 May, 116,000 Jews had been deported."

Telegram No. 217 by Veesenmayer to Ambassador Ritter, dated 27 May 1944:⁷⁹

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 27 May 1944 [...] Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 17,038 [sic]."

Telegram No. 225 by Veesenmayer to Ambassador Ritter, dated 31 May 1944:⁸⁰

"Jews: Total number deported to the Reich 204,312."

Telegram No. 226, dated 1 June 1944:⁸¹

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 31 May 1944 [...] Jews: Number deported to the Reich 217,236."

Telegram No. 232, dated 1 June 1944:⁸²

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 1 June 1944 [...] Jews: Total number deported to the Reich 236,414"

Telegram No. 238, dated 2 June 1944:⁸³

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 2 June 1944 [...] Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 247,856."

Telegram No. 241, dated 6 June 1944:⁸⁴

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 3 June 1944 [...] Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 253,389."

Telegram No. 243, dated 6 June 1944:⁸⁵

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 6 June (1944) [...] Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 274,949"

Telegram No. 245, dated 7 June 1944:⁸⁶

⁷⁷ PAAA, RZ-214, 100894, p. 22.

⁷⁸ PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 103. NG-2190.

⁷⁹ *ibid.*, p. 115.

⁸⁰ *ibid.*, p. 119. NG-5624.

⁸¹ *ibid.*, p. 135. NG-5623.

⁸² NG-5622.

⁸³ PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 136. NG-5621.

⁸⁴ *ibid.*, p. 138.

⁸⁵ *ibid.*, p. 141.

“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 7 and 8 June 1944 [...]

Jews. [...] Total number deported to the Reich on 8 June: 289,357.”

Telegram No. 1657 by Veessenmayer to the Foreign Office, dated 13 June 1944.⁸⁷

“Deportation of Jews from Carpathian Region and Transylvania (Zones I and II) to destinations completed on 7 June, a total of 289,357 Jews in 92 trains of 45 cars each.”

The deportation plan also called for the transport of 67,000 Jews in 21 trains from 11 to 16 June from the area north of Budapest, and 45,000 in 15 trains from 17 to 24 June from Zone IV (area east of the Danube, without Budapest).

Telegram No. 251 by Veessenmayer to Ambassador Ritter, dated 14 June 1944.⁸⁸

“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 13 June 1944 [...]

Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 316,803.”

Telegram No. 258, dated 15 June 1944.⁸⁹

“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 14 June [...]

Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 324,005.”

Telegram No. 259, dated 15 June 1944.⁹⁰

“To date, some 340,000 Jews have been handed over to the Reich.”

Telegram No. 1820 by Veessenmayer to the Foreign Office, dated 17 June 1944.⁹¹

“Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 326,009.”

Telegram No. 1830 by Veessenmayer to the Foreign Office, dated 17 June 1944.⁹²

“The total number of Jews deported to the Reich amounts to 340,142.”

Telegram No. 280 by Veessenmayer to Ambassador Ritter, dated 27 June 1944.⁹³

“The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 26 June 1944 [...]

Jews. Total number deported to the Reich: 351,850.”

Telegram No. 1838 by Veessenmayer to the Foreign Office, dated 30 June 1944.⁹⁴

⁸⁶ *ibid.*, p. 152.

⁸⁷ *ibid.*, p. 157. NG-5619.

⁸⁸ *ibid.*, p. 162.

⁸⁹ *ibid.*, p. 163.

⁹⁰ *ibid.*, p. 165.

⁹¹ NG-5618.

⁹² PAAA, RZ-214, 100892, p. 167. NG-5617.

⁹³ *ibid.*, p. 191.

⁹⁴ *ibid.*, p. 196.

"I) Removal of Jews from Zone III completed on schedule with 50,805. Total number from Zones I-III 340,162.

II) Concentration in Zone IV and removal completed on schedule with 41,499. Total number 381,661."

Telegram No. 292 by Veessenmayer to Ambassador Ritter, dated 1 July 1944:⁹⁵

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 29 June 1944 [...] Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 377,601."

Telegram No. 295, dated 6 July 1944:⁹⁶

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 30 June: Jews. Total number deported to the Reich: 381,661. – This concludes the evacuation of Zone IV."

Telegram No. 306 of 8 July 1944:⁹⁷

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 6 and 7 July 1944 [...]: Jews: Total number deported to the Reich 422,911."

Telegram No. 309, dated 9 July 1944:⁹⁸

"The Higher SS and Police Leader reports to me on 8 July 1944 [...] Jews: Total number deported to the Reich: 429,078."

Telegram No. 1927 by Veessenmayer to the Foreign Office, dated 11 July 1944:⁹⁹

"I. Concentration and deportation of Jews in Zone V including Operation Budapest Suburbs completed as planned on 9 July, with 55,741. Total number from Zones I to V including Operation Suburbs now 437,402."

From the reports by Ferenczy which provide useful numerical data,¹⁰⁰ the following data about the deportations of Jews from Hungary can be drawn:

- 21 May: up to midnight, 94,667 Jews had been deported in 29 trains.¹⁰¹
- 28 May: up to midnight, 184,049 Jews had been deported in 58 trains.¹⁰²
- By 7 June, 275,415 Jews had been deported in 92 trains.¹⁰³
- By 29 June, 380,238 Jews had been deported in 129 trains.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁵ *ibid.*, p. 198.

⁹⁶ PAAA, RZ-214, 100893, p. 8.

⁹⁷ *ibid.*, p. 16. NG-5616.

⁹⁸ *ibid.*, p. 26.

⁹⁹ *ibid.*, p. 27. NG-5615.

¹⁰⁰ Reports of 21 and 29 May; 7, 8, 12, 29 and 30 June; 9 July (2 reports), published in Karsai/Molnár, pp. 507-522. The following reports were admitted into evidence at the Eichmann Trial in Jerusalem: 3 May (T/1159), 9 May (T/1160), 10 May (T/1161), 30 May (T/1162), 29 May (T/1163), 7 June (T/1164), 8 June (T/1165), 9 July (T/1166).

¹⁰¹ Karsai/Molnár, p. 507. Report of 21 May.

¹⁰² *ibid.*, p. 508. Report of 29 May. T/1163, p. 18.

¹⁰³ *ibid.*, p. 514. Report of 9 June. T/1165, p. 26.

¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*, p. 519. Report of 29 June.

- From 14 May to 6 July, 410,223 Jews had been deported in 139 trains, with the exception of Police District I (Budapest, suburbs).¹⁰⁵
- By 8 July, 434,351 Jews had been deported in 147 trains.¹⁰⁶

These reports also contain more-specific information regarding individual areas of operation:

Zone III (Districts II & VII): deportation from 11 to 16 June.

Jews *concentrated* in preparation for deportation:

- 23,725 in the Szèkesfehérvár District,
- 28,104 in the Miskolc District,
- a total of 51,829 (12-June report).

The number of trains is not given, but is obtained by subtracting the 28-June number (129 trains) from the 7-June number (92 trains): 37 trains, 14 of which belong to the period 25-28 June (see below), so 23 trains must be counted for the period 11-16 July.

Ferenczy does not report figures for Jews *deported*, except this: up to noon on 6 June, 16,238 Jews had been deported in 6 trains (12-June report).

Zone IV (Districts VI & VII): deportation from 25 to 28 June.

- 21,489 from the district of Szeged
- 19,016 from Debrecen district,
- a total of 40,505 in 14 trains (29-June report).

Zone V (Districts III & VI): deportation from 4 to 6 July.

- 17,667 from Szombately district.
- 11,889 from the district of Pécs
- a total of 29,556 in 10 trains (9-July report)

Zone V (District I): deportation from 6 to 8 July.

- 24,128 Jews in 8 trains (9-July report).

Braham summarizes Ferenczy's reports in a table, in which he compares them with Veesemayer's data (Braham 1981, Vol. 2, p. 607):

¹⁰⁵ *ibid.*, p. 521. Report of 9 July. There are two different reports dated 9 July 1944.

¹⁰⁶ *ibid.*, p. 522. Report of 9 July. T/1166, p. 40: "From 14 May 1944 to today, a total of 434,351 people of the Jewish race have left this country by 147 trains."

Table 1.1: Deportation Data by Ferenczy and Veesenmayer Compared

Police District	Deportation Period	# Trains	# Deportees	
			Ferenczy	Veesenmayer
VIII, IX, X	15 May – 7 June	92	288,333 [275,415]	289,357
II, VII	11-16 June	23	23,725	50,805
			28,104	
V, VI	25-28 June	14	21,489	41,499
			19,016	
	4-6 July	10	17,667	55,741
			11,889	
III, IV, I	6-8 July	8	24,128	
Totals:		147	434,351	437,402

Although, on the whole correct, these figures require clarification. Braham writes (*ibid.*):

“In his report of June 8, 1944, Ferenczy lists the number of those deported from Police Districts VIII, IX, and X as 275,415. His later reports, however, brought the figure closer to that of Veesenmayer.”

However, in no report did Ferenczy mention the figure of 288,333 deportees; it is the result of a calculation. In fact, if we subtract from the total number of deportees the subtotals from June 5 to July 8, we obtain:

$(434,351 - 51,929 - 40,505 - 29,556 - 24,128 =) 288,333$

If, on the other hand, one subtracts from the figure of 29 June those for 5-28 June, one obtains:

$(380,660 - 51,929 - 40,505 =) 288,326$

On the other hand, Ferenczy never corrected the figure of 275,415 (as he did for a much less important case¹⁰⁷), which, as I will explain later, was not the result of an error, but was only an incomplete figure.

Ferenczy's reports, for the periods of 11-16 and 25-28 June, and 4-6 July also present the relevant deportation plans with the indication of concentration centers, number of persons concentrated, day and number of transports planned. Examination of these plans shows that the numbers of trains actually departed diverges in some cases from those indicated above. I return to this question in Chapter 1.4.

The following general picture of Jewish deportations from Hungary can be deduced from the above data.

¹⁰⁷ In his report of 10 May 1944, Ferenczy specified that the numbers of Jews concentrated in Szilágysomlyó was not 8,500, as he had previously written, but 7,200. Karsai/Molnár, p. 506.

Table 1.2: Cumulative Deportation Figures

Day 1944	Total # Deportees
17 May	23,363 ¹⁰⁸
18 May	51,000
19 May	62,644
21 May	94,667
23 May	110,556
24 May	138,870
25 May	150,000
27 May	17[?],038
28 May	184,049
30 May	204,312
31 May	217,236
1 June	236,414
2 June	247,856
3 June	253,389
6 June	274,949
7 June	289,357 (Veesenmayer)
7 June	[288,333] (Ferenczy)
13 June	316,8035
14 June	324,005
17 June	340,142 [340,162] ¹⁰⁹
26 June	351,850
29 June	377,601
29 June	380,660
30 June	381,661
6 July	410,223 ¹¹⁰
7 July	422,911
8 July	429,452
9 July	437,402 (Veesenmayer)
9 July	434,351 (Ferenczy)

¹⁰⁸ This figure is blatantly anomalous, because there would have been (51,000 – 23,363 =) 27,637 departures in just one day, meaning 8 or 9 trains. This most likely refers to the morning of 17 May, when 7 transports had presumably left.

¹⁰⁹ According to Veesenmayer's telegram of 30 June 1944, 340,162 Jews had been deported from Zones I-III, a figure confirmed by the sum of deportees from Zones I-II and III: 289,357 + 50,805 = 340,162. Therefore, the figure in Veesenmayer's telegram no. 1830 of 17 June 1944 (340,142 deportees) is incorrect.

¹¹⁰ Without Zone VI (24.128 deportees).

1.4. The Kassa List

The “list of Slovak railroad officials” evoked by Gerlach and Aly, also called Gaskó List (Gaško in Czech), first appeared in 1984 in the Toronto magazine *Menora-Egyenlőség* with the title “*Halálvonatok*” (“Death Trains”). They published the documents they had received on 7 May 1984 from Mrs. Edith Alexander, widow of Dr. Dr. Ladislav Alexander, who had been a friend and colleague of Dr. Miklós Gaskó of Kassa.

The documents consist of (the accompanying letter is in English):

“1. *Three pages of eyewitness testimony written by Dr. Miklos Gasko entitled ‘Death Trains’ (Halálvonat[ok]).*

2. *Excerpts from the original daily records of the military headquarters of Kassa, page 173,697 dealing with the trains (137 in number) deporting 401,439 Jews by way of Kassa.*

3. *Biography of Dr. Miklos Gasko and his obituary notice.”*

Although a reference to a document is given here – a note [or record: *feljegyzése*] from the headquarters of the Kassa Railway Station, p. 173,697 (a somewhat improbable page number) – the article contains a simple list of 137 transports, the total of which, however, does not amount to 401,439 deportees, but to 400,426 (“*Halálvonatok*,” 1984).

In 1988, Randolph L. Braham transcribed this list, with reference to the above-mentioned Canadian journal article, but with numerous transcription errors, so that the total turned out to be 398,233 deportees.¹¹¹ Later, Braham republished the list correctly (Braham/Tamás/Iván, Vol. II, pp. 1357-1359).

In the following years, more information about the origin of the list in question surfaced. Stefan Hördler wrote in 2015 (2015, pp. 298f., note 80):

“*The Košice List originated from the notes of the railroad station official István Vrancsik in Kassa/Košice on the Slovak-Hungarian border, which were handed over to the lawyer Dr. Mikuláš Gaško and compiled by him into a typewritten list.”*

Recently, Dóra Pataricza reiterated (Pataricza, p. 309):

“*István Vrancsik, the commander of the Kassa train station, compiled this data. He made notes on the trains passing through Kassa and the number of deportees. Vrancsik recorded every day at the station how many trains passed through the railway station, from which area of Hungary they came, and how many Jews the trains carried. According to him, the wagons were opened at the station, and people were counted and handed over to the German and Slovakian railway staff. The rail car doors were then*

¹¹¹ Braham 1988. Vol. 2, pp. 514f.; in Mattogno 2007, I reproduced this flawed list (pp. 53-56).

resealed. Vrancsik's acquaintance, lawyer Gaskó, helped in preserving these records. As such, this is one of the most important sources on the number of victims of the Hungarian Holocaust."

The problem in this narrative is that István Vrancsik was neither "the commander of the Kassa train station," nor a "railroad official" at all.

In the account published in the above-mentioned article (in Hungarian), Dr. Gaskó stated that the source of his information was a good friend of his, István Vrancsik, the owner of a delicatessen shop (*csemegeüzlet*) on Kossuth Lajos Street, which catered to the military railroad command at the Kassa Station. István reported to him how many trains had passed through Kassa, what region of Hungary they came from, and how many Jews they contained. At Kassa, the deportee cars were opened and people counted, then they were closed up and handed over to Slovak personnel. The first train passed through Kassa on 14 May 1944, the last on 20 July; there were a total of 137 trains carrying 401,439 deportees.

Dr. Gaskó added ("Halálvonatok," p. 4):

"This is attested by a copy [másolata] of the 1944 military register of the military command of the Kassa Station, obtained by Vrancsik and attached hereto as a copy [másolatban]."

So the list published in Menora-Egyenlőség was a copy of a copy. The "military register" of transports does not exist, so it is impossible to know whether the list in question is an authentic copy of the original document. What is more, the manner in which it was obtained by Vrancsik is unknown.

The Gaskó List or Kassa List has been accepted by Holocaust historiography as authentic without any critical analysis. However, it poses significant problems. First, if, of the total of 437,402 or 434,351 deportees in 147 trains, 400,426 deportees in 136 trains passed through Kassa up to 8 July 1944, where did the remaining 36,976 or 34,105 deportees in 11 trains pass through?

Second, it cannot be said with absolute certainty that all trains that passed through Kassa were directed to Auschwitz, nor that all trains that did *not* pass through there were *not* directed to Auschwitz. But even assuming that all trains that passed through Kassa later arrived at Auschwitz, it is impossible to establish a direct correlation between the Kassa List and the Glaser List. This is precisely the "match-of-the-dates" argument proposed by Gerlach and Aly, which was later developed by Michael Honey and taken up by Ian Baxter, as I mentioned earlier.

Two documented events help shed light on the issue.

Kassa was the border station with Slovakia; across the border, the first station, a few miles away, was Kysak.

On 14 June 1944, Ludin sent the German Foreign Office a telegram, in which he reported an unpleasant incident:¹¹²

“Slovak intelligence has brought the following report of Police Station Kysak, Presov District, to the attention of German intelligence officer: ‘On 24 May, while German transports No. 6332316, 6332316 and 6332318 were passing through, which brought Jews from Hungary, it was established that the German transport escorts, during their stay at the Kysak railroad station, went into the cars and forced the Jews, by shooting them, to give them jewelry and other valuables such as watches, rings, fountain pens and also money. It was found out that the accompanying German units of transport no. 6332317 entertained themselves with this money in the station restaurant, got drunk and sang.

The transports stood in Kysak, No. 6332318 from 11:15 a.m. to 2:23 p.m., No. 6332316 from 1:35 p.m. to 4:12 p.m. No. 633231[7] from 6:25 p.m. to 9:35 p.m.’”

On 27 August 1944, engineer Endre von Biró forwarded “to the German embassy” in Budapest a request for his wife’s release, explaining the background:¹¹³

“On 28 May 1944, my wife, Iren von Biró, née Hirsch, was transported from Marosvásárhely by train no. 6,332,340 [sic] Da schedule 502, through Kassa to Greater Germany. The train left Kassa on 30 May 1944 at 2:23 p.m. as no. 4,637.”

Thus, there was a detailed “schedule” for the transit of each deportation train, which was assigned a specific number (the documents mention numbers 6332316, 6332317, 6332318 and 6332340, also the number 6320410, which left Sárvár on 4 August 1944).

These trains stopped at Kysak Station, and this was probably the norm. However, the military command of Kysak Station, like that at Kassa, should also have compiled a list of trains that passed through there. The numbering of the trains, one must assume, respected the chronological order of departure from Hungary, but train no. 6332318 arrived and departed there before the other two.

As for the other case, the Kassa List mentions precisely a train that left Marosvásárhely on 27 May 1944 with 3,183 people. It arrived in Kassa on the 28th, departed on the 30th, and arrived in Auschwitz probably on the

¹¹² PAAA, RZ-214, 100891AB, p. 20. NG-5569.

¹¹³ PAAA, RZ-214, 100891A, pp. 80f. Von Biró had received a release certificate for his wife from the Hungarian Foreign Office, but it was received after the train had departed, so he asked for her to be sent back. On 10 September, the German embassy in Budapest replied that, “since the deported Jews whose return is requested must be considered as carriers of secrets with regard to their passage through A Camp or their present activity in Germany, sending them back to Hungary is unacceptable.” PAAA, RZ-214, 100891A, p. 78.

31st. It is unknown whether such a long stop in Kassa was an exceptional event or whether it was the norm. All this makes the “match-of-the-dates” argument even more flimsy.

But already the mere fact that, up to 9 July 1944, the Kassa List contains 136 records and the Glaser List 142, makes it impossible to match dates accurately without arbitrary external forcing, as I shall show in more detail later.

Scholars who had unrestricted access to the archives, such as Braham and Gerlach/Aly, did not care at all to investigate the historically important issue of the railway schedules, the numbering of the trains and their passage through Kysak Station. Instead, from the first document quoted earlier, they simply drew a cock-and-bull story, as if this fact, from their perspective of a mass extermination of hundreds of thousands of people, was more valuable than issues concerning transportation.¹¹⁴

The problem of missing transports has been addressed in particular by Eszter Garai-Édler and Michael Honey. In 2014, the former compiled a list of transports sorted by zone and deportation location,¹¹⁵ distributed as follows:

- Zone I: 57 transports with 174,589 persons¹¹⁶
- Zone II: 35 transports with 100,341 persons
- Zone III: 17 transports with 47,246 persons
- Zone IV: 16 transports with 44,942 persons
- Zone V: 14 transports with 34,086 persons
- Zone VI: 8 transports with 22,067 persons

Total: 147 transports with 423,271 persons (including the transport of 20 July).

The essential source is the Kassa List, with some additions (trains that did not pass through Kassa):

- 28 May: 5.200 deportees from Baja
- 26 June: 2.999 deportees from Debrecen
- 26 June: 2.567 deportees from Szolnok
- 27 June: 3.842 deportees from Debrecen
- 28 June: 3.263 deportees from Szeged
- 29 June:¹¹⁷ 1.684 deportees from Szeged.

¹¹⁴ Braham 1981, Vol. 2, p. 610; Gerlach/Aly, pp. 277f.

¹¹⁵ https://hungarianfreepress.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Tablazat_Menetrend—1944_-angol.pdf

¹¹⁶ The deportations from Zone I (corresponding to Police District VIII) did not occur consecutively, but were interspersed with transports from Zone II (Districts IX and X). Therefore, the 57 transports in question bear no relation to the 58 indicated by Ferenczy up to 28 May 1944. See further below.

Total: 19,555 deportees in 6 trains.

The list compiled by Michael Honey, which was reproduced as such by Ian Baxter, is similarly based on the Kassa List, which is completed with 8 more transports (9 if including one transport on 19 July), each of 3,160 people. Honey explicitly mentions deportations to Strasshof, which he says involved 20,787 people, but another figure appears incomprehensibly in the summary:

3,800 deportees from Budapest (Kistarcsa) and Bácska Topolya arrived at Auschwitz on 2 May 1944, 402,117 deportees ascertained by the Hungarian government, and “9 more trains as per Glaser List (these are in the tabulation 3160 people per train) 28,440.” Adding up these figures, he gets the total of 434,357 deportees, which is almost identical to Ferenczy’s: 434,351.

This is actually a forced calculation in order to arrive at a predetermined result. First, Ferenczy’s figure does not include the first two transports (29 and 30 April 1944), so 3,800 deportees must be subtracted. Second, the ninth train refers to 19 July, so up to 9 July, one has to consider 8 transports with 25,280 deportees, but those going to Strasshof were 20,787 (figure taken from Braham), so it is not clear where the remaining (25,280 – 20,787 =) 4,493 came from. This is another artifice to arrive at the figure of 434,357 deportees. Honey’s true total is actually 426,064.

For the period 14 May to 9 July, Honey therefore incorrectly considers (434,357 – 3,800 – 3,160 =) 427,397 deportees in (136 + 8 =) 144 trains.

The 8 added trains are as follows:

1. 24 May: 3.160 deportees “possibly Barcs”
2. 26 May: 3.160 deportees, “possibly Baja via Gänserndorf, Aust.”
3. 26 May: 3.160 deportees, “possibly Baja (as above)”
4. 29 May: 3.160 deportees, with no origin given
5. 6 June: 3.160 deportees from Dej
6. 10 June: 3.160 deportees from Székesfehérvár
7. 11 June: 3.160 deportees, with no origin given
8. 17 June: 3.160 deportees from Dunaszerdahely.

However, these are mere conjectures, especially – but not exclusively – for the claimed number of deportees.

R.L. Braham states that between 25 and 28 June, 6 or 7 trains with Jews departing from Zone IV went from Hungary to Strasshof (20,787 people). The deportees origins: 5,640 from Baja, 6,841 from Debrecen, 5,739 from Szeged and 2,567 from Szolnok (Braham 1981, Vol. 2, p. 652).

Szita Szabolcs writes on this subject (2005, p. 103):

¹¹⁷ In the list incorrectly 29 July.

“At Eichmann’s behest, a total of 15,011 Jews – 6,641 from Debrecen, 5,239 from Szeged, 2,567 from Szolnok and 564 from Baja – arrived to the labor camp with their families. [...]

The Vienna Landeswirtschaftsamt (regional economic office) recorded 14,700 Hungarian prisoners. Existing records from the end of August and beginning of September indicate that 5,972 people (41%) performed forced labor in the Greater Vienna region of the Reichsgau. According to data collected by one of the record keepers, a deportee from Mezőtúr named Éva Friedmann, there were 6,889 men (41.05%) and 9,812 women (58.95%) among the Hungarians who had been sent to the Strasshof camp.”

These data, however, do not come from a document, but from the testimony of former inmate Edit Csillag (never mentioned by Szabolcs), who claims to have had access to Strasshof’s inmate personnel files. She mentioned the aforementioned transports while also specifying the dates of their arrival:¹¹⁸

Day 1944	Origin	# Deportees
27 June	Szolnok	2,567
29 June	Debrecen	6,641
30 June and 1 July	Szeged	5,239
30 June	Budapest	1,690
30 June	Baja	564
Total:		16,701

The transport from Budapest is the one mentioned by Rudolf Kastner (who claimed 1,684 deportees for it), which left on 30 June and arrived in Belgen-Belsen on 8 July (Kastner 1961, pp. 130, 134).

Comparison of Braham’s figures with those given by Edit Csillag suggests that the former (except for the one departing from Szolnok) are an obvious corruption of the latter, caused by transcription errors.

The 564 Jews from Baja deported to Strasshof were associated with the transport from Bácsalmás on 28 June 1944. Braham asserts that “approximately 400” Baja Jews remaining there after the two May deportations were transferred to Bácsalmás on 17 June and deported from there on 25 June (Braham 1981, Vol. 2, p. 644), but the date is inaccurate. In the entry “Bácsalmás” in the *Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos*, Cristina Bejan notes (White, p. 315):

“Between June 25 and 28, 1944 the Bácsalmás ghetto was emptied. Most of the Jews from Bácsalmás were sent to Auschwitz, with a smaller group

¹¹⁸ http://degob.hu/index.php?showjk_img_full=3628&page=1.

sent to the Strasshof camp, near Vienna, as part of Rudolf (Rezső) Kaszner's negotiations with Adolf Eichmann."

Evidently, the transport from Bácsalmás on 28 June, which contained 2,737 deportees, also passed through Vienna. 564 people were taken off at Strasshof, so that 2,173 arrived at Auschwitz.

Gábor Hirsch notes that "there were transports to Auschwitz via Kassa/Košice which are not mentioned in the Vrancsik/Gaško list. How many differences there are is difficult to say," and supports this assertion with two examples, but only the first is based on documents. He notes that Braham, in his book *A magyarországi Holocauszt földrajzi Enciklopédiája* (*Geographical Encyclopedia of the Hungarian Holocaust*), mentioned a transport of 2,743 deportees that arrived at Auschwitz on 17 June from Székesfehérvár, and followed the Gödöllő-Hatvan-Milskolc-Hidasnémeti railway line. Various accounts from the DEGOB¹¹⁹ attest to this transport. The most important is No. 3564, which was written by the twins Andre and László Kiss.¹²⁰

Hirsch continues:

"The twin László Kiss of Seregélyes writes in his 'Auschwitz Diary' that the train composition with 25-30 wagons and drawn by two locomotives halted in Kassa/Košice, where the police officials confiscated the last valuables and the transport was taken over by SS guards. It arrived in Auschwitz-Birkenau on Saturday, 17 Juni (the transport was not listed by Vrancsik/Gaško)." (Hirsch, p. 101)

The twins in question were registered at Auschwitz under numbers A-14319 and A-14320 (Kubica, p. 452). According to the "List of Jewish Transports," these numbers were assigned precisely on 17 June 1944 (see Appendix, Table 1.D).

The *Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos* also states that "documentation suggests that 2,743 Jews were deported from Székesfehérvár to Auschwitz on June 14, 1944" (White, p. 376).

To assess the reliability of the Kassa List, it must be compared with known transport data. This comparison cannot be made with the data in Table 1.2, because they refer to the departure of trains from Hungary, and it is not known with certainty when they passed through Kassa: the same day? On the next day? After two days?

Therefore, it is necessary to take as a reference the chronology of the various stages of deportation from the Hungarian police districts, which were separated by intervals of more than three days, so the passage of the

¹¹⁹ *Deportáltakat Gondozó Országos Bizottság*, National Committee for Assistance to Deportees.

¹²⁰ http://degob.hu/index.php?showjk_img=3564.

trains through Kassa occurred before the start of the next stage. Since even the final figures for Veessenmayer (437,402) and Ferenczy (434,351) differ roughly by 1%, one should not expect a perfect coincidence between the number of deportees who left Hungary and the number of those who passed through Kassa. In practical terms, the respective figures can be considered coincident if they do not diverge much more than 1%.

With regard to the first phase of deportation (14 May to 7 June 1944), one must take up the data presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.4: Deportation Data from Police Districts VIII, IX and X Compared

Date	# Trains	# Deportees		Kassa List	# Trains
		Ferenczy	Veessenmayer		
21 May	29	94,667		94,697	29
28 May	58	184,049		183,583	58
15 May- 7 June	92 [96]	288,333 275,415	289,357	273,517 ¹²¹	91

The following should be observed here.

1) Up to 21 and 28 May, the number of actual deportees and that of the Kassa List agree almost perfectly.

2) At the end of the first phase of deportation, 7 June 1944, the Kassa List records the passing of 273,517 deportees in 91 trains. The missing transport may be the one from Nagykálló (1,900 deportees on 21 May 1944) which is reported by Eszter Garai-Édler in the list mentioned earlier; in that case, this results in $(273,517 + 1,900 =) 275,417$ deportees in 92 trains, a figure virtually identical to Ferenczy's: 275,415. I have already mentioned that this was simply an incomplete figure, because it did not take into account the Jews sent to Gänserndorf, and probably to Estland, who were thus $(288,333 - 275,415 =) 12,918$ in 4 transports.

On the basis of testimony, Eleonore Lappin-Eppel informs us that at least two transports were directed to Gänserndorf, near Vienna, from Baja/Bácska on 25 and 26 May 1944. The second of them counted 4,200 people in 56 rail cars. From the first one, 200-300 deportees were taken off, 700 from the second.

According to information the witness received later, the latter transport continued on to Auschwitz (Lappin-Eppel 2010, pp. 45f.; 1996, pp. 57-59).

¹²¹ Until 9 June, when the last transport from Districts IX and X passed through. The next transport (2,794 deportees from Maklár) was part of the deportation period 11-16 June 1944.

Judit Molnár cites reports from the mayor of Baja, Bernhart Sándor, that the camp strength was 5,154 people on 17 May 1944. On the same day, another 1,749 deportees arrived from Szabadka, and 2,260 more from Szeged (Molnár, p. 65), so the total number was 9,163 people. Subtracting the 564 people who were taken to Strasshof from the transport that left Bácsalmás on 28 June, that leaves 8,599 people. Hence, if the transport from Baja of 26 May contained 4,200 deportees, the one on 25 May contained about 4,400. Therefore, in the two remaining transports, probably sent to Estland, about $(12,918 - 8,599 =) 4,300$ people were deported.

Ruth Bettina Birn writes that “five hundred Jewish women from Hungary arrived in Estonia in June 1944” (Birn, p. 182, footnotes 135). Former deportee E. B. (DEGOB Protocol No. 5, see earlier) stated that she arrived in Auschwitz on 5 July 1944, and was transferred to Riga three days later in a transport, from which 500 female inmates were then sent “to a village called Urbe,” evidently *Ÿurbe* (Dondangen/Dundaga), a subcamp of the Riga-Kaiserwald Camp (camp nos. 16 and 28 in Szita Scabolcs’s list mentioned earlier). Lilly Breuer was deported to Auschwitz on 10 June 1944, and was transferred to Kiviöli three days later (see Chapter 1.6).

Baja was located in Police District V, but the above-mentioned two transports departed during the deportations from Districts VIII, IX X. That is no doubt why they were not accounted for at once, and the two missing transports also likely came from another district.

As for the number of trains, it should be noted that Ferenczy indicated the number of 92 in connection with 275,415 deportees, but the final figure of 288,333 assumes 96 trains, viz:

275,415 in 92 trains

288,333 in 96 trains

As I anticipated above, for deportation phases 11-16 June, 25-28 June and July 4-6, Ferenczy set out detailed transportation plans, which I reproduce in the following tables.

Table 1.5: Transportation Plan for the Period 11-16 June 1944
(Karsai/Molnár, p. 516).

Origin	Day:	11	12	13	14	15	16	# Deportees	# Trains
Miskolc		1	1	1	1	1	1	13,500	6
Eger		1	/	/	/	/	/	2,744	1
Hatvan		/	1	/	/	/	/	3,800	1
Salgótarján		/	/	1	/	/	/	2,240	1
Balassagyarmat		1	/	/	1	/	/	5,820	2
Komárom		/	1	/	/	1	/	5,040	2
Érsekújvár		/	1	/	1	/	/	4,843	2
Győr		/	1	/	/	1	/	5,085	2
Székesfehérvár		/	1	/	/	/	/	2,743	1
Dunaszerdahely		/	/	1	/	1	/	2,940	2
Léva		/	/	1	/	/	/	2,624	1
Totals:								51,379 [51,829]	21

The above transport plan shows 51,379 deportees in 21 trains, but Ferenczy's general summary mentions 51,829 deportees in 23 trains. The initial plan (report of 29 May 1944; *ibid.*, pp. 511f.) envisaged for Miskolc the deportation of 19,100 (recte: 18,999)¹²² in 6 trains, but there were actually 13,500 deportees, who were transported in 5 trains. Consequently, the train scheduled for 16 June was undoubtedly cancelled. For Dunaszerdahely, 4,500 people were counted on being deported in two trains, but in fact 2,940 were transported, and the train scheduled to leave on 13 June was cancelled. Therefore, 19 trains actually departed, and it is not explained why Ferenczy mentioned 23. The difference of four trains implies a higher number of deportees on the order of 9,000 to 12,000, while the difference between the two figures is only (51,829 – 51,379 =) 450. The actual number of trains must therefore be 19.

The Kassa List notes 47,180 deportees in 17 trains; two trains are missing: the one that left Győr on June 12 (2,100 deportees)¹²³ and the one from Székesfehérvár on June 14 (2,743 deportees). By adding these two transports, the Kassa List becomes complete, both for the number of trains (19) and for the number of deportees: (47,180 + 2,100 + 2,743 =) 52,023, as opposed to 51,829, a virtually identical figure.

This results in the following transportation plan:

¹²² Error in the sum of Jews concentrated in 13 localities.

¹²³ Assuming that the figure from the Kassa List is correct, subtracting the figure of the Kassa List from the total number of deportees from Győr results in: (5,085 – 2,985 =) 2,100.

Table 1.6: Corrected Transportation Plan for the Period 11-16 June 1944

Day (F)	Day (K)	Origin	# Deportees	
			Ferenczy	Kassa List
11	11	Maklár [Eger]	2,744	2,794
11	12	Diósgyőr [Miskolc] (1)		2,675
11	12	Balassagyarmat (1)		2,810
12	12	Diósgyőr [Miskolc] (2)		2,941
12	12	Érsekújvár (1)		2,899
13	12	Diósgyőr [Miskolc] (3)		3,051
12	13	Hatvan	3,800	2,961
12	13	Komárom (1)		2,790
12	/	Győr (1)		missing
13	13	Salgótarján	2,240	2,310
14	14	Miskolc (4)		3,968
14	14	Balassagyarmat (2)	1 + 2 = 5,820	1,867
14	/	Székesfehérvár	2,743	missing
13	15	Léva	2,624	2,678
13	/	Dunaszerdahely (1)		
15	15	Miskolc (5)	$\Sigma 1-5 = 13,500$	2,829
14	15	Érsekújvár (2)	1 + 2 = 4,843	1,980
15	16	Győr (2)	1 + 2 = 5,085	2,985
15	16	Komárom (2)	1 + 2 = 5,040	2,673
15	16	Dunaszerdahely (2)	1 + 2 = 2,940	2,969
		Totals:	51,379 [51,829]	47,180

Adding the two missing transports to the Kassa List total yields: 47,180 + (2,100 + 2,743 =) 52,023.

Table 1.7: Transportation Plan for the Period 25-28 June 1944¹²⁴

Origin	Day:	25	26	27	28	# Deportees	# Trains	
Kecskemét		1	/	1	/	5,413	2	
Szeged		1		1	1	8,617	3	
Bácsalmás			1			2,793	1	
Debrecen		1	1	1	2	13,084	5	
Nagyvárad			1			2,819	1	
Szolnok		1		1		4,666	2	
Békéscsaba			1			3,113	1	
						Totals:	40,505	15

The transportation plan mentions 40,505 deportees in 15 trains; the general summary shows the same number of deportees, but in 14 trains. The Kassa

¹²⁴ Karsai/Molnár, report of 12 June 1944, p. 518; report of 29 June 1944, p. 518.

List has ten transports with 31,278 deportees. The four missing transports are those that were directed to Strasshof. At this point, it is conducive to take Edit Csillag's data and compare it with Ferenczy's data that of the Kassa List:

Table 1.8: Data Comparison, Number of Deportees acc. to Csillag, Kassa List, Ferenczy

Origin	Csillag	Kassa List	Ferenczy	Csillag + Kassa List
Debrecen	6,641	9,154	13,084	15,795
Szeged	5,239	3,199	8,617	8,438
Szolnok	2,567	2,038	4,666	4,605
Totals:	14,447	14,391	26,367	28,838

As can be seen, the total number of deportees from Debrecen (Csillag + Kassa List) turns out to be greater than the actual number: 15,795 versus 13,084. This means that the transports from Debrecen had 6,641 deportees withdrawn at Strasshof, and those that arrived at Auschwitz were $(13,084 - 6,641 =) 6,443$.

Thus, four transports with 13,084 deportees left Debrecen on 25, 26, 27 and 28 June, three of which are recorded in the Kassa List. The first two (25 and 26 June) carried $(2,286 + 3,842 =) 6,128$ deportees to Auschwitz; the remaining two (27 and 28 June) contained $(13,084 - 6,128 =) 6,956$ deportees. One of these two transports, the one on 28 June, after being registered in the Kassa List (3,026 deportees), went on to Auschwitz, so the other transport contained $(6,956 - 3,026 =) 3,930$. From these two transports were taken the 6,641 Strasshof deportees.

One transport departed from Szeged on 25 June with 3,199 deportees, which arrived at Auschwitz, and two transports on 27 and 28 June with $(8,617 - 3,199 =) 5,418$ deportees, which were directed to Strasshof, where 5,239 of them were taken off.

Finally, two transports departed from Szolnok, one with 2,038 deportees on 27 June, which went to Auschwitz, and one two days earlier (25 June) with $(4,666 - 2,038 =) 2,628$ deportees, which arrived at Strasshof, where 2,567 deportees were admitted.

The transport from Budapest with 1,690 deportees that arrived at Strasshof on 30 June is not part of Ferenczy's deportation records. This reduces the gap between Veessenmayer's total (437,402) and Ferenczy's to $(434,351 + 1,690 =) 436,041$.

The transports for this period are summarized in the following table.

Table 1.9: Comparison of Deportation Figures for 25-28 June 1944

Day (F)	Day (K)	Origin	# Deportees	
			Ferenczy	Kassa List
25	25	Debrecen (1)	2,286	2,286
25	26	Szeged (1)	3,199	3,199
25	/	Szolnok	2,628	/
26	27	Debrecen (2)	3,842	3,842
25	27	Kecskemét (1)		2,642
26	27	Nagyvárad	2,819	2,819
26	27	Békéscsaba	3,113	3,118
27	?	Debrecen (3)	3,930	/
26	28	Bácsalmás	2,793	2,737
27	29	Kecskemét (2)	1 + 2 = 5,413	2,790
27	/	Szeged (2)	5,418	
28	/	Szeged		
27	29	Szolnok	2,038	2,038
28	29	Debrecen (4)	3,026	3,026
Totals:			40,505	31,278

Adding the four missing transports on the Kassa List, we obtain: 31,278 + (2,628 + 3,930 + 5,418 =) 40,473, versus Ferenczy's 40,505.

Table 1.10: Transportation Plan for the Period 4-6 July 1944¹²⁵

Origin	Day:	4	5	6	# Deportees	# Trains
Szombathely		1	/	/	3,000	1
Sárvár		1	/	1	5,621	2
Sopron		/	1	/	3,000	1
Pápa		/	1	/	3,000	1
Zalaegerszeg		/	1	/	3,000	1
Pécs		1	/	1	5,963	2
Kaposvár		1	/	/	5,139	2 ¹²⁶
Paks		/	1	/	1,083	
Totals:					29,806	10

Ferenczy's general summary shows 29,556 deportees in 10 trains, including 17,667 in Police District III (Szombathely) and 11,889 in District IV (Pécs). The Kassa List reports 10 transports¹²⁷ (the one from Zalaegerszeg on 5 July is missing), with 26,093 deportees, with 14,282 of them from

¹²⁵ *ibid.*, report of 30 June 1944, p. 520.

¹²⁶ 1/3 of the train loaded at Paks was to be merged at Pusztaszabolcs with 2/3 of the train coming from Kaposvár.

¹²⁷ The transport from Paks is counted separately there, while in the transport plan it is merged with transport from Kaposvár.

District III, and 11,811 from District IV. Adding the missing transport (3,000 deportees), the overall total is 29,093, that of District IV 17,282. These figures correspond to Ferenczy's. This results in the following list of transports:

Table 1.11: Comparison of Deportation Figures for 4-6 July 1944

Day (F)	Day (K)	Origin	# Deportees	
			Ferenczy	Kassa List
4	5	Sárvár (1)		3,105
4	5	Szombathely	3,000	3,103
4	6	Kaposvár (1)		3,050
4	6	Pécs (1)		3,100
5	6	Kaposvár (2)	1 + 2 = 5,139	2,066
5	7	Sopron	3,000	3,077
5	7	Pápa	3,000	2,793
5	7	Paks	1,083	1,072
5	?	Zalaegerszeg	3,000	/
6	7	Sárvár (2)	1 + 2 = 5,621	2,204
6	8	Pécs (2)	1 + 2 = 5,963	2,523

No transport plan exists for the period 6-8 July. Ferenczy's general summary speaks of 24,128 deportees in eight trains. On 30 June 1944, Ferenczy planned the deportation of 8,000 Jews in three trains from the Monor Collection Camp, and 18,000 in six trains from Budakalász (Karsai/Molnár, p. 521), a total of 24,000 people.

The Kassa List has eight trains, with a total of 23,909 deportees, as listed in the following table:

Table 1.12: Deportation Figures for 6-8 July 1944

Day	Origin	# Deportees	
		Ferenczy	Kassa List
7	Monor	?	3,549
7	Óbuda	?	3,151
8	Óbuda	?	2,997
9	Monor	?	3,065
9	Óbuda	?	3,072
9	Budakalász	?	3,072
9	Monor	?	3,079
9	Békásm	?	1,924
	Totals:	24,128	23,909

The conclusion drawn from the data presented above is that the Kassa List, from which 400,426 deportees result, is fully reliable (see Appendix, Table

1.II). On the basis of the data collected above, it thus enables us to reconstruct the complete picture of the deportations of Jews from Hungary, assuming that the 20-July transport from Rákosc-saba, both in terms of the date and the number of deportees, is evidently the same as the one mentioned earlier of 1,220 deported on 19 July 1944 from Kistarcsa.

The following table contains data of transports that are not contained in the Kassa List.

Table 1.13: Deportation Trains not included in the Kassa List

Date	Origin	Number of Deportees	Strasshof/ Gänserndorf	Auschwitz	Estonia
29 April	Kistarcsa	1,800	/	1,800	/
30 April	Topolya	2,000	/	2,000	/
25 May	Baja	4,400	4,400	/	/
26 May	Baja	4,200	4,200	/	/
?? May	?	4,300	/	/	4,300
14 May	Székesfehérvár	2,743	/	2,743	
25 June	Szolnok	2,628	2,567	61	/
27 June	Debrecen	3,930	6,641	315	/
28 June	Debrecen	3,026			
27 June	Szeged	5,418	5,239	179	/
28 June					
28 June	Bácsalmás	[2,737] ¹²⁸	564	2,173	/
30 June	Budapest	1,690	1,690	/	/
5 August	Sárvár	1,296	/	1,296	/
Totals:		37,431	25,301	10,567	4,300

Therefore:

- Jews deported from, Hungary: $400,426 + 37,431 = 437,857$, of whom:
- deported to Strasshof/Gänserndorf: **25.301**
- deported to Auschwitz: $400,426 + 10,567 = 410,993$
- deported to Estland: **4.300**

The second problem remains to be examined: can the Kassa List be used in correlation with the Glaser List in order to calculate how many deportees were admitted to the Auschwitz Camp and how many were allegedly gassed each day?

In his table reproduced by Baxter, Honey places next to each entry on the Kassa List, with the corresponding number of deportees, an entry on the Glaser List, one purely conjectural relating to female inmates, and finally the number of deportees allegedly killed. For example, the first transport on 14 May contained 3,200 people, of whom 221 men and 243

¹²⁸ This transport is included in the Kassa List.

women were admitted to the camp, and the remaining 2,736 were therefore allegedly killed.

As mentioned earlier, such a correlation is marred first of all by the fact that the Glaser List contains 142 entries, while the Kassa List contains 136 transports. Second, it is not necessarily the case that the transports arrived at Auschwitz in exactly the same order as they passed through Kassa, so the order of the records in the Glaser List does not necessarily correspond to the order of the Kassa List, as G. Hirsch observed (Hirsch, p. 100):

“In comparing the lists, the question remains, however, whether the order of passing through Kassa/Košice was the same as that of arrival in Auschwitz, and whether this actually corresponds to the order documented by Glaser’s list. As I have mentioned, I ascribe the discrepancies of the lists to the redirection of transports (such as that of Debrecen) and different routes taken which did not lead through Kassa/Košice (2 transports via Zsolna-Teschen-Krakow-Auschwitz and 6 transports via Vienna-Krakow-Auschwitz).”

Third, the calculation of the number of women is based on the assumption that for each transport 10% more women were admitted to the camp than men, which is conjectural and simplistic. Finally, Honey neglects the “List of Jewish Transports,” which would have prevented him from making some further gross errors. Thus, for 22 May, he assumes the admission to the Auschwitz Camp of (487 + 368 + 471 + 575 =) 1,901 deportees (men). However, on that day, 2,000 Hungarian Jews were registered (A-3103-5102). For May 30, he considers (457 + 170 + 554 =) 1,181 admitted inmates, of which 554 were fictitious (invented transport), while in fact 1,100 Hungarian Jews were registered on that date (A-10741-11840). For 7 June, Honey claims the admission of (376 + 328 + 269 + 444 =) 1,417 deportees, but 2,004 were registered on that day (A-12091-14094). For 28 June, he assumed the admission of just two Hungarian Jews, but on that day, 1,000 were registered (A-7270-8269). This obviously affects the assumed number of female inmates as well. A percentage of 110% of female deportees admitted to the camp compared to men undoubtedly makes sense. However, this is true only for the total, not for each individual entry, as I will show later.

1.5. The Birkenau Transit Camp

The first transport of Jews from Hungary arrived at Birkenau on 16 May 1944. Daily Report No. 246 concerning the work at railway siding (con-

struction project BW 27), written the same day by SS *Unterscharführer* Franz Sihorsch, states (Bartosik *et al.*, Document 75, p. 391):

“At 1350 h arrived the first special transport; the construction site had to be left by all workers and inmates.”

Upon arrival at Auschwitz, Hungarian Jews were divided into three categories:

1. inmates fit for work, registered upon arrival;
2. inmates fit for work, not registered upon arrival;
3. inmates unfit for work, not registered upon arrival.

The inmates fit for work and registered were deployed for the camp's labor needs. The unregistered inmates fit for work were crammed into a part of the Birkenau Camp called “transit camp,” consisting of Camp Section BIIc, part of Camp Section BIIa, and later part of Camp Sections BIIe and BIII.

An important German document explains how the reception of this category of inmates took place.

On 26 June 1944, the Dachau Camp complained to the Auschwitz Camp's administration, because inmates who had been transferred from Auschwitz on 15 June had arrived at Kaufering Camp dressed in rags. In response, the head of the Birkenau Inmate Clothing Department wrote a letter to the camp administration on 14 July, trying to justify himself. I quote the most important passages:¹²⁹

*“In order to clarify the facts, the entire process from the arrival of the Hungarian Jewish inmates to their loading onto trains is described below. After the arrival of the inmates in the concentration camp, all civilian clothes is removed from them, and after a thorough delousing process, they are dressed in inmate clothes provided by the administration. [...] After the individual inmate transports have been dressed, they are transferred to the transit camp of Concentration Camp Auschwitz II [Birkenau], and taken over by the Labor Service Leader *Unterscharführer* Olexius. He issues a receipt for the clothing with which the inmates are clothed. This receipt shows which clothing the inmates are provided with. This receipt is presented for inspection. In the transit camp, the inmates stay for several days (up to 2-3 weeks). In view of the lack of sufficient accommodation, 1,000 to 1,200 prisoners are lodged in each building, which is intended for a normal occupancy of 300 inmates. This circumstance alone causes severe contamination of the clothing. In the transit camp, transports are assembled from the inmates housed there, and these are transferred to the quarantine camp, where they remain for several days until they are transported away. [...]*

¹²⁹ AGK, NTN, 88, pp. 111-113. See Doc. 1.

Since May 16, 1944, the clothing department of Concentration Camp Auschwitz II have dressed approximately 57,000 prisoners, and have dispatched 48 transports with 45,132 prisoners for deportation without receiving the slightest complaint."

The "quarantine camp" was Birkenau Camp Section BIIa. In Moscow, Jürgen Graf and I found an important report on the activities of this camp as a "transit camp" for Jews deported from Hungary. The document, dated 26 July 1944, lacks the second page, and is partially damaged at the right margin. It bears the following headline: "Prisoner Hospital. Outpatient Clinic BIIa. Auschwitz II. Monthly report on Hungarian Jews provisionally housed in the camp." The report refers to the period 26 June to 26 July. From this, it can be inferred that there was an earlier report that ran from 15 May to 25 June. I quote the essential part of the document:¹³⁰

"In the reporting period /26 June to 26 July 1944/ [...gap in original] on average 2,500 Hungarian Jews, ready for transport in the camp in 3 blocks, remained in the camp for 3 to 10 days.

On arrival and departure, they were subjected to a thorough medical examination, and checked for lice. Lice carriers detected during daily fever and lice checks were deloused in the camp's own delousing facility, and clothes and linen were disinfected in a steam boiler and impregnated with Lauseto.^[131]

Seriously ill persons identified during the inspections were transferred back to [Hospital Section] BII/f, or transferred to another camp.

On 1 July of this year, arrival of 450 young Hungarian Jews from B II/d. [...]

Since too many prisoners were accommodated in the blocks /up to 1000/, many had to sleep on the bare concrete floor or on the damp ground, resulting in an accumulation of colds and diarrhea. The young people in special quarantine in Block 12 have not changed their clothes for 10 weeks, the Hungarians in Block 8 for 8 weeks. Since both groups are not part of the camp strength, no soap could be distributed to them. Allocation of soap urgently needed."

There is moreover a report on "PoW Camp, Construction Sector III," compiled on 16 June 1944 by "The Hygienist of the Construction Inspection 'Silesia'," which describes the catastrophic sanitary conditions in this sector of the camp. The author of the report stated:

"The first transport of prisoners arrived on 9 June 44. At present, the construction section is occupied by about 7,000 female inmates (Jews)."

¹³⁰ GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76. See Doc. 2.

¹³¹ Trade name of the German-licensed version of the Swiss insecticide DDT, introduced at Auschwitz Camp in 1944.

Regarding “quarantine measures,” the author explains:¹³²

“Since the inmates of Construction Section III are to be put to work in an accelerated manner, an actual quarantine is not carried out. In order to avoid major delays in the work assignment in the event of an epidemic, it is necessary to subdivide the camp into 4 separate fields by fencing instead of the usual quarantine measures. In this way, in the event of an epidemic, at least a portion of the prisoners can continue to be used or transported away.”

Camp Section BIIC consisted of 32 lodging barracks. According to the documents cited earlier, 1,000 people were crammed into each building in June 1944, so that the occupancy of this section averaged about 35,000 unregistered Jews from Hungary. And if 7,000 Jews, evidently from Hungary, had been housed under very precarious conditions in Section BIII from 9 June to 16 June, it is clear that Camp Section BIIC’s housing possibilities were exhausted. This means that there were at least 42,000 unregistered Jews deported from Hungary lodged inside the Birkenau Camp at that time.

1.6. Transfers of Hungarian Jews from the Transit Camp

Beginning on 17 May, huge numbers of male and female Jews from Hungary were transferred from the Birkenau Transit Camp to other concentration camps. Until 21 August 1944, the *Auschwitz Chronicle* (1990) records 21,497 of them. The actual figure is enormously higher, as demonstrated by the table presented below, which supplements the data provided by Czech.

In this context, it is also useful to turn to the testimonies of Jews deported from Hungary to Auschwitz. These were made accessible on the DEGOB website (the Hungarian National Committee for Assistance to Deportees).¹³³ These statements indicate various transfer locations (mostly

¹³² RGVA, 502-1-168, pp. 6-6a.

¹³³ The witnesses are usually identified only by their initials, except for rare cases with full names. They were recorded in the original Hungarian or German text, and for most Hungarian depositions in an English translation. They are identified here by their protocol number. The following data are given about the witnesses: Name (usually initials only), gender, place of birth, date of birth, place of residence, occupation, concentration camps or ghetto. A single deposition may have been written by two or more witnesses. Each original deposition’s URL is composed of <http://www.degob.hu/index.php?showjk=> followed by the protocol no., here given in the section headline. English translations are

subcamp of other concentration camps) that do not appear in the *Auschwitz Chronicle*.

Plaszów

I will start this with a brief compilation of testimonies about the Plaszów Camp.

Protocol No. 117

Name: S. F. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1924. Concentration: Munkács:
“We were entrained from the Mohács ghetto on 15th of May, 1944. [...] The train left for Kassa, where SS troops took us over. After three days and three nights of travelling, we arrived in Birkenau. [...] Three weeks later, there were selections, and we were taken to Krakow-Plaszow in freight cars. [...] The journey was even more horrible than that to Birkenau, because there were 135 people in a freight car. The heat was enormous, they gave us no water, there was no toilet again, and we were travelling in these conditions without any food for two nights and two days. We were told that we would get to a better camp, when, to our greatest surprise, we found ourselves back in Birkenau when we got off. Here the already known procedures began again, such as selections, baths, haircut. Dr Mengele made the weaker ones stand aside in the baths, and we never saw them again. The same day, after a whole day of roll call, our left arm was tattooed and they registered our precise data on cards, which we had to sign.”

Protocol No. 220

Name: K.S. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1929. Ghetto: Ipolyság:
“We arrived in Auschwitz on June 19. We were received by men in striped clothes and SS officers. Men and women were separated. I was shouting that I wanted to go with the elderly; I was told that we would see each other in half an hour. Then we were taken to the bath and on the way we met a group of women who were close-cropped: it was a terrible sight. We were undressed in the bath, our hair was cut, our good clothes were taken away and we were given rags in exchange. The good shoes were also taken away and clogs were distributed. We were assigned to the Gypsy camp. There was no room; the barrack was not finished yet, so we did not even spend the night there. In the evening we were squeezed into a half-built block: 1300 of us into block 7. [...] On the third day I was put on a transport after a medical examination. We were entrained, 50 of us in one cattle car. We got bread for the travel, some salami and margarine too. We arrived in Plaszow on about June 25. [...]

posted at <http://www.degob.org>, with the same URL pattern. A letter in parentheses behind the protocol number indicates the deposition's language as posted online, if no English translation is provided (D=German; H=Hungarian).

After arriving in Auschwitz in the afternoon of June 8, we had to get off the train, but the luggage stayed in the cattle cars. On the platform we were lined up in rows of three; I was queuing up with my mother, but a German officer separated us and ever since I have not heard anything from my poor mother. I was taken to the disinfecting room and my hair was cropped. I was given a ragged dress and put into a barrack. First I was taken to camp A where we were lying on the floor of the block, because there were no beds. We did not work yet. The food was the usual terrible German camp supply. Early morning we were woken up to report for roll call, then we had to stand at the roll call area for hours. This was repeated in the afternoon. We were treated very badly and beaten all the time. We knew about the crematoria only by hearsay. In ten days ca. 800 of us were put on a labourer's transport and taken to Plaszow, near Krakow. We arrived there after 10 days of travel in cattle cars with 50 prisoners each. We were accommodated in barracks in Plaszow as well, but here we had bunks, straw mattresses and blankets. [...]

A revolt broke out in the Krakow, therefore the camp was evacuated and we were taken back to Auschwitz. We travelled for two days again; only a sliver of bread was distributed and only for a few people. After our arrival we were disinfected and cropped again, then we were put into camp B3. There were ca. 1000 of us and there was no work again; large part of the day was spent by lining up for roll call. Selections were frequent at the end of August. On September 2, 500 of us were put on a transport again and were taken to Augsburg. There were perhaps 60 prisoners in a freight car. We got a whole loaf of bread and some sausage for the four-day travel. After our arrival we were lodged in an aircraft factory; all of us had a separate berth and a blanket."

Protocol No. 2703 (D)

1. Name: Sára Simon. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1921. Ghetto: Mátészalka;
2. Name: Helén Simon. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1916. Ghetto: Beregszász;
3. Name: Laura Simon. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1919. Ghetto: Beregszász;
4. Name: Rosa Simon. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1923. Ghetto: Beregszász:

"The sisters Laura, Rosa and Helén Simon were deported on 22 May from the ghetto of Beregszász, where they had been brought from their birth-place and permanent residence Nagymuzsaly, a village in the Carpathian Mountains, and the fourth sister Sára Simon was deported on 4 June 1944 from the ghetto of Mátészalka to Auschwitz. [...] Laura, Rosa and Helén Simon remained in Auschwitz even after the selection, which they were not

to leave again until its evacuation. Sára Simon, on the other hand, was put on a labor transport two days after her arrival in Auschwitz, and she left for Krakow with it. The labor camp to which the transport was taken was located in Plaszow, a suburb of Krakow, and Sára Simon was assigned to work in a construction squad. [...] After three months, when the vast majority of the prisoners had achieved this goal, the transport, which consisted of 4,500 Hungarian Jewish women, was returned to Auschwitz.”

Protocol No. 958 (D)

Name: E. K. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1930. Ghetto: Dunaszerdahely.

“The above states the following: [...]

Immediately after our arrival in Auschwitz, we were selected according to those who were able and those who were unable to work. I was placed among those fit for work, while my grandmother and mother were taken elsewhere with my two siblings, my 13-year-old brother and my 9-year-old sister. What happened to them and whether they are still alive at all, I have not been able to find out to this day. After only five days, I was placed in a work transport consisting of about 5,000 inmates, all of them women. [...]

We had to stand roll call all night because the transport had not yet been completely assembled, and it took just as much time to put 5,000 girls and women into one transport. We literally breathed a sigh of relief when we were already sitting in the rail cars, and the train left Auschwitz. After a four-hour ride, the train stopped in Plaszow, a suburb of Krakow, which was actually the ghetto of that city, and surrounded by wires charged with high-voltage electricity. It was a terrible six weeks that I spent here. [...] As the Russians approached Krakow, and the thunder of the guns grew stronger and stronger, we were led away from Plaszow. We were put in rail cars, with 130 prisoners in one car. During the trip, we repeatedly stopped along the track, which only had the purpose of exposing us to the scorching rays of the sun without protection, and to increase our agonies of thirst even more. Of course, we had neither food nor water for the trip. Thus it happened that for the same distance which we had covered in four hours on the outward journey, it took us three full days on the return trip. Thus, we arrived back at Auschwitz, where we spent five weeks doing nothing, starving and standing in roll call. After this time, I was again put on a work transport, this time to Oederan near Chemnitz, where there was a cartridge factory.”

Protocol No. 3055

Name: L. Z. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1930. Ghetto: Mezocsát:

“After arriving in Auschwitz in the afternoon of June 8, we had to get off the train, but the luggage stayed in the cattle cars. On the platform we were lined up in rows of three; I was queuing up with my mother, but a German

officer separated us and ever since I have not heard anything from my poor mother. I was taken to the disinfecting room and my hair was cropped. I was given a ragged dress and put into a barrack. First I was taken to camp A where we were lying on the floor of the block, because there were no beds. We did not work yet. The food was the usual terrible German camp supply. Early morning we were woken up to report for roll call, then we had to stand at the roll call area for hours. This was repeated in the afternoon. We were treated very badly and beaten all the time. We knew about the crematoria only by hearsay. In ten days ca. 800 of us were put on a labourer's transport and taken to Plaszow, near Krakow. We arrived there after 10 days of travel in cattle cars with 50 prisoners each. We were accommodated in barracks in Plaszow as well, but here we had bunks, straw mattresses and blankets. [...]

A revolt broke out in the Krakow, therefore the camp was evacuated and we were taken back to Auschwitz. We travelled for two days again; only a sliver of bread was distributed and only for a few people. After our arrival we were disinfected and cropped again, then we were put into camp B3. There were ca. 1000 of us and there was no work again; large part of the day was spent by lining up for roll call. Selections were frequent at the end of August. On September 2, 500 of us were put on a transport again and were taken to Augsburg. There were perhaps 60 prisoners in a freight car. We got a whole loaf of bread and some sausage for the four-day travel. After our arrival we were lodged in an aircraft factory; all of us had a separate berth and a blanket."

Augsburg refers to a subcamp of the Dachau Camp located near the city of the same name.

Krakow

Based on various accounts, this was not the Płaszów Camp itself, but one of several labor camps in its vicinity that employed Jews. The Polish *Encyclopedic Informer* records at least four of them (Główna ... 1979, pp. 254f.)

Protocol No. 935

1. Name: R. M. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1919. Ghetto: Nagysurány;
2. Name: S. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1925. Ghetto: Nagysurány;
3. Name: S. O. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Nagysurány;
4. Name: D. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1924. Ghetto: Nagysurány;
5. Name: D. I. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1926. Ghetto: Nagysurány;
"After three days of travel we arrived in Auschwitz in the evening of June 15. After getting off we were selected and taken to the disinfection room. Here our hair was cut, our clothes were taken away and in exchange we were given grey prisoner's uniform. We were taken to the Gypsy camp

where we spent three days, but during the whole time we saw no sign of water whatsoever. From here we were taken away and after two days of travel we arrived in Krakow. We got one-fourth of a loaf of bread and some Zulag for the journey. After arrival 400 of us were put into one block and four of us slept on a bunk. We performed heavy work here in a quarry; the guards beat us, the rations were very small and there were two roll calls a day. There used to be a crematorium in Krakow, but when we were there, the corpses were burnt in ditches, since the crematorium was out of order. By the end of August we were transported back to Auschwitz where we spent six weeks. During this time we performed occasional work then we were taken with a worker's transport to Kratzau."

Protocol No. 2373 (D)

1. Name: M. J. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Munkács;
2. Name: R. J. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Munkács;
3. Name: S. J. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1925. Ghetto: Munkács;
4. Name: H. J. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1921. Ghetto: Munkács:

"Early May, we were deported to Auschwitz from the ghetto of the town of Munkács, where we had been taken from our place of birth and permanent residence, Ilosva, after the publication of the Hungarian government's ghetto decree. [...] Already after two days, we left Auschwitz on a work transport that was brought to Krakow. [...]

In Krakow, we worked first in a quarry and then in various other places, but each time the work we had to do was hard. [...]

Four weeks passed before we were put on a new work transport. The new transport went to Bunzlau, where we had to work for a construction commando. The work was not hard, and we would have resigned ourselves to our fate, if we had been given more to eat, and if we had not suffered so much from the cold."

Kratzau

Near the village of Kratzau was located a subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp.

Protocol No. 2179 (D)

1. Name: D. J. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Mátészalka;
2. Name: E. D. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Mátészalka:

"After six weeks, we were deported to Auschwitz. Although selections were made very frequently in Auschwitz, and we were found fit for work each time, we were not placed on any work transport, which was all the less understandable, since during the six months we spent in Auschwitz, numerous transports left for various labor camps. We were not even used for internal camp work, but only had to stand roll call from half past two in the morn-

ing until eight in the morning, and from four in the afternoon until eight in the evening, starve and endure the most varied punishments. If we were ill, we were careful not to let anyone know, for we feared that we would be found unfit for work at the next selection, and we knew only too well the fate of these unfortunates. So six months passed until we were finally designated for a work transport, which, however, was only small – 250 women and girls – and had been requested by a munitions factory. This munitions factory was located in Kratzau /near Reichenberg/ in Bohemia.”

Warsaw

Protocol No. 2

Name: S. N. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Munkács:

“There were 90 people in the cattle car in which I was travelling. They put a bucket of water and a bucket to serve as a toilet in the cattle car. The cattle car was not opened until we reached Kassa: there we got water, but we were not allowed to get off. After a three-day-long horrible journey we arrived at Auschwitz at dawn. The Kanadakommando received us. There was a Star of David tattooed on their foreheads.¹³⁴ We had to get out of the cattle cars quickly and leave all our luggage there. I lived in Auschwitz in Camp C for 8 days. [...] 8 days later they put us in cattle cars again and transported us to Warsaw. The Warsaw ghetto had already been destroyed by bombs, and our task was to separate the scraps and to clear away all the ruins.”

Protocol No. 4

Name: M. S. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1909. Ghetto: Técsó:

“We spent three days in Auschwitz and then we were transported to Warsaw.”

Protocol No. 38

Name: S. M. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1921. Ghetto: Huszt:

“In Kassa German soldiers appeared and took over the cars and we travelled on in their escort. Nobody knew where we were taken. Nobody tried to escape, as there was no way. The train rattled on with us on it for 3 days and 3 nights until we arrived in Birkenau, around the 5th of May [sic], last year. [...] The next morning each of us was interrogated as to what our job had been. Construction workers were taken to Warsaw, that is how I myself got to Warsaw a week later, there were ca. 2,000 of us like me. In Warsaw, accommodation and provisions were somewhat better than in Birkenau. We mostly cleared up debris.”

¹³⁴ This is blatant nonsense.

Protocol No. 69

Name: B. J. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1911. Ghetto: Mátészalka:

“Obersturmbannführer Kadok [Kaduk] selected us: he sent the able bodied to the left and those doomed to die to the right. We were transported to Warsaw where we stayed for 3 months.”

Protocol No. 90

Name: G. E. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1924. Concentration: Nagyszőlös:

“I was assigned to block 19 where 1200 of us stayed for about five to six days. Our food was a small piece of bread and some soup. From there we were transported to Warsaw. I received my first prisoner number there and I was taken into a block.”

Protocol No. 124 (D)

Name: T. D. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Sátoraljaújhely:

“We arrived at Auschwitz at 2 a.m. on 28 May. Immediately a selection was made: in one group came those able to work, in the other those unable to work, as well as women and children. [...] After three days, we were put on the train again; this time, the journey went to Warsaw, where we worked in a brickyard. We lived in a camp, and were fed as follows: in the morning half a liter of coffee, at noon half a liter of soup, and in the evening 400 grams of bread and either coffee or soup. We stayed in Warsaw for twelve weeks. Then the city was evacuated before the Russians came closer and closer. Before the city was evacuated, a selection was made among us. Those who were unable to march were separated and gassed; the rest received a day’s ration of bread, and then we began our march. The marching distance was 40 kilometers a day. Of the 4,500 men who marched from Warsaw, about half perished from the privations (hunger and thirst).”

Protocol No. 655

Name: S. J. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Sátoraljaújhely:

“Four days later we were taken to Warsaw with a transport. The trip lasted for two days; there were 50 of us in a freight car. We got one loaf of bread and margarine, but no water, despite the hot weather. Upon our arrival in Warsaw, we were standing outside, and all of us were given new numbers.”

Protocol No. 1732 (H)

Name: H.S. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1929. Ghetto: Munkács:

“We arrived in Warsaw with a transport at the end of May, [...]”

Protocol No. 2103 (D)

Name: L. B. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1924. Ghetto: Huszt:

“From the ghetto of my birthplace and permanent residence Huszt, where I arrived with my family immediately after the announcement of the ghetto decree in Hungary, I arrived at Birkenau on 23 May 1944. Of my entire family that had come here with me – father, mother, two sisters and three brothers – only my father remained with me after the selection carried out immediately after my arrival at Birkenau. What happened to the rest of the family, I do not know. I never saw them again, nor did I hear from them. I stayed in Birkenau with my father for only five or six days, because after this time, we were put into a work transport, which was 2,000 men strong and left for Warsaw.”

Protocol No. 2305 (H)

Name: K.M. Gender: female (nő¹³⁵). Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Chuszt:

“The journey took five days. We arrived in Birkenau. Here we were separated from our relatives, and three days later I went to Warsaw.”

Protocol No. 2872 (H)

Name: S.N. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1921. Ghetto: Kolozsvár:

“I stayed four days in Auschwitz, then I went to Warsaw. We left with a transport of 2,000 [persons] at the end of May.”

Protocol No. 2952

Name: D.W. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Munkács:

“I got with the first working transport to Auschwitz. There were 72 persons travelling in one car. [...] During the 10 days that we passed in Auschwitz, we were led from one barrack to the other, in consequence we were not provided with food. We lived upon the small portion of bread that we given in the evening. Soon I was selected in a working transport, and were transferred to Warsaw. Fifty persons were crammed in one car, 2 SS guarded us there. We got bread sausages, and margarine. Next morning we arrived to our destination. We were put up into the old ghetto of Warsaw. We had to clear away the ruins. The town was in good repair, but the ghetto was demolished. The new barracks were just completed, for the newcomers, we were put up in those. The barracks were made from bricks. Everybody had his own bed to sleep in, and an extra rug to cover with. Each got a mess tin and a spoon. It was heavenly comparing the life here that of Auschwitz's. The work was very hard, we started at 6 a.m. It was not allowed to stop the work during the day. The usual pause ‘Brotzeit’ [meal time] was neither permitted to keep. There were 3.000 Hungarians in the camp.”

Protocol No. 3200 (H)

Name: D.J. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1925. Ghetto: Huszt:

¹³⁵ This is probably a mistake, because only men were transferred to Warsaw.

“After a couple of days in Auschwitz, I volunteered to work as a bricklayer, so I came to Warsaw as a construction worker. We went with two transports, about 4,000 [people].”

Riga

Protocol No. 5

Name: E. B. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1914. Ghetto: Nagyvárad:

“We arrived in Auschwitz on 5th July, after 5 days of travelling. They gave us water on the way in Debrecen and Kassa, but we could not get off. In Kassa, Hungarian gendarmes searched the cattle cars and they took away everything we still had: money, clothes, blankets, shoes, etc. SS soldiers took over in Kassa and one of them addressed a speech to us saying that we should not be afraid, because we would work and he who works would receive food. Our arrival in Auschwitz was horrible. We arrived in the evening in heavy rain and we had to leave the cattle car very quickly. They told us to leave our baggage there, they would take it after us. They selected us immediately. They bathed us in hot water and put a single ragged dress on us, then they chased us in an enormous toilet building where we were terribly cold after the hot bath, standing on cold stone ground in a single dress at night. A large number of us were crammed there and we were terribly tired, we could not even sit down. Many people died there that night. On the next day they made us line up for roll call, they put our names down and put together a transport. On the third day they sent us to Riga. From there they took 500 of us to a village called Urbe, where we cut down a forest and built a railway.”

Protocol No. 348

Name: K. M. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1920:

“This is how we got to Auschwitz after three days of suffering. At the station of Auschwitz we went through the usual selections. [...] After three days suffering they transported me into Riga in a transport of labourers. I stayed in Riga for 2 weeks in quite good conditions. We took part in an airport construction; provisions were tolerable. Two weeks later, they took us in Latvia, in Dundagen. I had a very good life there, as I became the servant of the Oberscharführer. One day, the 13th of August, 1944, I escaped from the camp with the Latvian man and went hiding in the woods for a week.”

Protocol No. 644 (D)

Name: M. G. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1925. Ghetto: Ungvár:

“On 3 June, I was taken from the ghetto of my birthplace and permanent residence, Ungvár, to Auschwitz, from where, however, I was immediately taken away after a two-day stay. The journey, which lasted three days, led

to Riga, where a labor camp had been set up. The work site was not inside the camp, however, but 10 kilometers outside the city, where an airfield was being built. We were taken by car to the airfield every day, and picked up from there at 6 o'clock in the evening. The daily working time was twelve hours /with a half-hour lunch break/. There were about 4,000 women and girls, and 2,000 men in the camp. There were several work crews that built bunkers, did woodwork in the woods, etc. [...]

I worked in Riga for fourteen days, and then came with a work transport consisting of 400 people to Dundanga, a place also located in Latvia. In Dundanga, we had to clear trees in the forest, which was very hard work for us. Dundanga was a new camp, and we were its first inmates. [...]

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After we had worked here for a month, the front was approaching with incredible speed, so that the place was evacuated, and we had to be taken away. The retreat was started on foot. The march lasted eight days, and we had received all in all a quarter loaf of bread as food for the whole time. Those who could not keep up from hunger or fatigue, or who were sick, were summarily shot. Finally, after great hardships, we arrived at Stutthof near Danzig. In Stutthof, there was a large concentration camp. In one block, 1,500 to 2,000 persons were accommodated, but I cannot say how many inmates the whole camp had."

Protocol No. 2799 (D)

1. Name: E. E. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Ghetto: Szeklence;

2. Name: P. E. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1916. Ghetto: Szeklence:

"We were transported to Riga. On the way, which we covered with 50 people per car, we were terribly cold in our thin clothes. It was very hot there during the day, but very cold in the morning. To prepare an airfield, we had to haul stony sand in wagons; four girls or women had to fill seven wagons a day. It was very hard work. [...] Via Kaiserhof we were taken by train to Dundanga."

Kiviöli

Kiviöli was a subcamp of the Vaivara Concentration Camp in Estonia

On 16 August, 1945, former inmate Lilly Breuer made a statement, in which she asserted that she arrived at Auschwitz on 10 June 1944, and on the 13th she was transferred to Kiviöli, where she remained until 30 August, after which she was transferred to Stutthof.¹³⁶

¹³⁶ YVA, O.15E-2670.

Dörnhau

Another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Dörnhau.

Protocol No. 755 (D)

Name: M. W. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1924. Last residence: Budapest:
“The first night after our arrival at Auschwitz, after we had been bathed and given inmate clothes instead of our civilian clothes, we were led to our block at about half past ten at night. [...] I stayed in Auschwitz for only three days, and was then put on a work transport that left for Dörnau. In Dörnau, a small town near Breslau, there was a men’s camp with about 1,000 inmates. We worked in a quarry.”

Wolfsberg

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Wolfsberg.

Protocol No. 86.

Name: F. P. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Kassa:
“After a three-day journey we arrived in Auschwitz on 21st May. [...] Three days later we were taken to Wolfsberg.”

Protocol No. 91

Name: K. A. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1915:
“I spent five days in Auschwitz and then I was selected for work. I was transported to Upper Silesia, to Wolfsberg. We travelled for two days under SS escort. Wolfsberg is 200-300 kilometres from Auschwitz.”

Protocol No. 1217

Name: M. J. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1925. Ghetto: Ungvár:
“The Germans took over at Kassa and we were given water for the first time in Eperjes. Six days later, on a morning, we arrived in Auschwitz; prisoners told us that the baggage should stay in the cattle cars and we got off. Then they lined us up and separated men from women, then old people and able-bodied ones were stood on opposite sides. We spent only six days in Auschwitz, then they put us in a transport and took us to Wolfsberg. The journey lasted one and a half days. We received two thirds of a loaf of bread and some Zulag for the way.”

Protocol No. 1279

Name: E. I. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1889. Ghetto: Beregszász:
“When we arrived in Auschwitz, they immediately separated me from my wife and daughter already at the train. They took me in the camp, took off my dress, cut off my hair, made me have a bath and gave me striped clothes

like the ones prisoners have. It is needless to say that I lost all my belongings as a result. After three days stay in Auschwitz they entrained me and took me into Wolfsberg. Here we constructed roads, which was a very hard work. There were 3,200 of us in this camp. Food was ok but of course not enough. We slept in tents lying on the floor, 20 of us in a tent. In August, they picked 40 people including me and transported us 6 kilometres away into Wüstegiersdorf.”

Protocol No. 1394 (D)

Name: M. D. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1923. Ghetto: Munkács:

“In May of last year, we arrived at Auschwitz. At that time, about 2,000 people were accommodated in one barracks. I was here for only two days, when I was transported to Wolfsberg. Here, I was assigned to water-pipe work.”

Geislingen

A subcamp of the Natzweiler Concentration Camp was located near the town of Geislingen.

Protocol No. 99

Name: H. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1906. Ghetto: Munkács:

“On our arrival in Auschwitz they separated me from the rest of my family and I had no idea what was in store for me. We did not even want to believe it from a Slovakian woman there that they were burning our family members in the crematorium. They took all the expectant mothers away and still we managed to hide an expectant woman, who gave birth to her child in secret; of course we arranged it so that the child would not remain alive. When we arrived in Geislingen, we thought that it would be a very good place to stay, because we could sit at a table, where we had to work 12 hours a day.”

Protocol No. 125

Name: K. Z. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1931. Concentration: Munkács gettó:

“After four weeks we were entrained and taken to Auschwitz. [...] From Auschwitz we went to Geislingen. We did not work for three weeks and were not given anything to eat either, so we starved a lot.”

Markkleeberg

A subcamp of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp was located near the town of Markkleeberg.

Protocol No. 110

1. Name: L. E. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1926. Ghetto: Aknaszlatina;

2. Name: L. M. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Ghetto: Aknaszlatina;
3. Name: L. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1925. Ghetto: Aknaszlatina:

“On the 25th of May, gendarmes herded us together with our luggage into a huge garden. [...] After three days of horrible travel we arrived in Birkenau, where they selected us. [...] Three months later, they took us to Markleeberg, where we prepared aircraft parts in the Junker plant. Treatment was good here. There were 1,600 women working here.”

Görlitz

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the city of Görlitz.

Protocol No. 133

Name: P. M. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1923. Concentration: Szatmárnémeti Ghetto:

“The transport came to Auschwitz the 8th of May [sic]. [...] Appell [roll call] was not going well, or someone was missing out of the 32,000 people, the whole camp had to stay on their knees because of one person. [...] It was in June, and it was somewhat better here. We got tattoos. We had to work carrying bricks. [...] 4 weeks later, after a selection they transported us into Görlicz, to an ammunition factory.”

Protocol No. 153

1. Name: H. G. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1924. Concentration: Huszt Ghetto;
2. Name: H. N. Gender: female. Place of birth: Huszt. Date of birth: 1930. Concentration: Huszt Ghetto;
3. Name: H. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1925. Concentration: Huszt Ghetto:

“We stayed here for 4 days before they took us to another camp. [...] This is how we lived for three months in this camp. [...] From Auschwitz we went to Görlicz [Görlitz], where they separated us and selected for different work in the plant.”

Gelsenkirchen

A subcamp of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp was located near the city of Gelsenkirchen.

Protocol No. 173

Name: T. H. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Beregszász:

“When we arrived in Auschwitz, we were selected at the station. My mother and my twelve-year-old younger sister were made to stand apart, I was put among those fit for transport. They took my clothes, and because I ran away from haircutting, I was slapped twice so hard that I fainted. I was assigned to stay in Camp A. I did not have to work, but there was five hours of roll call every day. Food was very little. After two months we were selected again, and I was put among those fit for a transport. I was entrained and taken to Gelsenkirchen.”

Protocol No. 1945

Name: S. P. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1921. Ghetto: Beregszász:

“The 21st of May 1944, Friday night, we arrived in Auschwitz, and stayed in freight cars till the morning of the following day when Polish prisoners in striped clothes came to receive us, together with SS soldiers. [...] We were led into the dressing room where there were 1,400 of us surrounded by 200 SS soldiers. [...] I stayed in Auschwitz for six weeks, every day I heard sadder and sadder news. I could not work, and that was even worse. Six weeks later they put together a transport. As I was already very thin I did not hope to be selected but I had luck. In the afternoon they threatened us that this transport would be taken into the crematorium. As a result, many of us tried to get away from the blocks. They started to shoot around, and many got injured. Luckily, I did not try to escape. After three days of travel we arrived in Gelsenkirchen. We received two-thirds of a loaf of bread, a portion of margarine, cheese and salami for the journey. There were 50 of us in a freight car; we had to sit leaning our backs to each other. One of the guards was a Wehrmacht soldier, the other one was an SS man who did not let us drink water. We arrived in Gelsenkirchen, and were accommodated in a tent, 500 of us in a block, 6-7 of us in a bed, we had also two blankets and were very happy about it.”

Protocol No. 1446

Name: W. H. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1929. Ghetto: Beregszász:

“When we arrived in Auschwitz they made us get off the train; men had to stand aside, women with children and the elderly to the left side, and we were in another separate group. We entered a block, where they bathed us, grabbed our clothing and also the shoes if they were good shoes, and gave us ragged clothes in return. They shaved our hair and sent us back into the block the way we were. Twelve of us lay in a bed. We spent here six weeks. We did not work but lived in continuous terror. They kept coming to select us. I cannot even remember; it is so awful even to think of that suffering. Six weeks later, during a roll call they selected us for work. We travelled for two days with half a kilo of bread, sausage and margarine as provi-

sions. We arrived in Gelsen[kirchen] to clear the rubble. We constructed a factory. We got food. We slept in a canvas tent.”

Gelsenberg

Yet another subcamp of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp was located near the town of Gelsenberg.

Protocol No. 174

Name: K. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1923. Ghetto: Ungvár:

“We arrived in Auschwitz at half past eight in the morning on the 26th of May, 1944. [...] The journey was not particularly hard, because Wehrmacht soldiers accompanied us. We got a loaf of bread, three portions of margarine and sausage for the journey. Our transport of labourers arrived in Gelsenberg at a large, ugly factory on the 5th of July, 1944.”

Reichenbach

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Reichenbach.

Protocol No. 418

1. Name: V. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Ghetto: Kassa;

2. Name: T. H. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Ghetto: Kassa:

“We arrived in Auschwitz, where they separated me from my parents and my younger sister. They accommodated me in Camp C. [...]. In August, we were taken with a transport of labourers to Reichenbach, Oberschlesien. We worked in a factory, 12 hours a day.”

Protocol No. 1860

Name: R. B. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1929. Ghetto: Huszt:

“We arrived in Auschwitz after four and a half days of travel. [...] The day after they took me into the baths, newly disinfected me, gave me back the same clothes and took me to the station where they entrained us and transported to Reichenbach. We got into a labour camp in Reichenbach, and went out to work for a company producing radio lamps.”

Lippstadt

Another subcamp of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp was located near the city of Lippstadt.

Protocol No. 437

Name: G. M. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1919:

“We arrived in Auschwitz in three days. At the station of Auschwitz Dr Mengele did the selections. I got separated from my parents and siblings

and was sent to the right side. They took us to the bath, cut our hair off, gave me cheap clothes and a bad pair of shoes, and put me in Camp C. I stayed here for 3 months. [...] At the end of August, they took us from Auschwitz to Liebenstadt [Lippstadt], where we worked for an ammunition plant.”

Salzwedel

A subcamp of the Neuengamme Concentration Camp was located near the town of Salzwedel.

Protocol No. 502

Name: A. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Concentration: Télecsoi Ghetto:

“Three days later we arrived in Auschwitz. [...] Three months later there was a selection and the stronger ones (including myself) were taken away with a labourer’s transport. After two days of travel we arrived in Salzwedel. We were working in an ammunition factory in Salzwedel.”

Protocol No. 699

1. Name: W. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1924. Ghetto: Ungvár;
2. Name: W. L. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1914. Ghetto: Ungvár;
3. Name: J. H. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Ungvár;
4. Name: J. S. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1924. Ghetto: Ungvár;
5. Name: J. E. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Ghetto: Ungvár;

“On the 20th of May, Friday evening, we arrived in Auschwitz. [...] At the end of August, we got on a train, 50 of us in a car. We received half a loaf of bread, sausage, and a little margarine for a three-day journey. In the end, we arrived in Salzwedel (close to Hamburg). We had to work here in a factory, 12 hours a day, swapping day and night shifts.”

Merzen

A subcamp of the Stutthof Concentration Camp was located near the town of Merzen.

Protocol No. 722

Name: L. E. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1930. Ghetto: Munkács:

“Three days later we arrived in Auschwitz. [...] After four weeks I was taken from Auschwitz to Mersén [Merzen] with a transport. We were performing very hard work: we were digging trenches for 12 hours a day.”

Weisswasser

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Weisswasser.

Protocol No. 759

1. Name: W. B. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Felsovisó;
2. Name: P. B. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Felsovisó;
3. Name: P. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Felsovisó:
"We arrived in Auschwitz on May 10. [...] Later she suggested that I should leave the camp with a transport. She put me on a transport in September and I departed along with the others. Luckily I could stay together with my relatives all along. We were given a lot of food for the trip, and there were only 25 women in each freight car, therefore one day later we arrived at Weisswasser in good condition, escorted by SS soldiers."

Fallersleben

Another subcamp of the Neuengamme Concentration Camp was located near the city of Fallersleben.

Protocol No. 873

Name: K. L. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1920:

"That was how we lived till August, when they took us into a war plant in Fallersleben, which was a weapons factory."

Protocol No. 1339

Name: G. B. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1902. Ghetto: Iza:

"We arrived in Auschwitz. During the selection I was sent among those who were able to work. After bath we were sent into camp C. We did not have to work, but there were 3-4-hour-long roll calls either in the rain or in the blazing sun. There were constant selections in the block. One day I was put among the weak ones, but I joined the other group instead and I was taken to Fallersleben with a transport the next day. We were working in an ammunition factory in Fallersleben."

Erlenbusch

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Erlenbusch.

Protocol No. 929

Name: M. É. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1925. Ghetto: Munkács:

"After four days of travel we arrived in Auschwitz on May 15. We were taken to the bath; our hair was cropped and we were given other clothes. After spending three days in the quarantine I was put on a worker's

transport. In this transport only 50 people were put into one cattle car, but we were heavily beaten on the way. In Ellenburst [Erlenbusch] we were accommodated in ten barracks. Two hundred fifty prisoners stayed in one of these barracks; we were lying on the ground on straw."

Protocol No. 1799 (D)

Name: A.J. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1923. Ghetto: Ungvár:

"There were 60 of us in the railway car, after which we were severely beaten while boarding. Two older people died in our car; in others there were suicides. In Birkenau, we had to endure many beatings in the barracks, and stood for long roll calls in the pouring rain. From there, we came to Ellenbusch, where we spent three months building a large loading ramp. After completion, 160 railway cars with building materials arrived daily, and we unloaded them. I was the greaser for the excavator that unloaded and reloaded the gravel."

Bunzlau

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Bunzlau.

Protocol No. 1110

Name: V. M. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1918. Ghetto: Kistécső:

"We had travelled three days amidst terrible sufferings before we arrived in Auschwitz. There was a selection and then they made us have a shower and shaved our heads. They crammed 1500 people into one block. Sleeping was out of the question. When a little water was brought into the block, everybody ran for it, and in the turmoil the SS men shot dead a lot of prisoners. We did not have to work, but we had to line up for roll call from 3 am until sunrise. Afterwards we lined up for bread and meal, which took hours as well. The whole day was going on like that. I was there for 12 days. Then they selected the stronger ones and took 1000 people to Bunzlau. We travelled for one day. They assigned us to an aircraft factory; sometimes we had to unload trains too. We worked 16 hours a day (from 4 am to 10 am) with a 30-minute lunch break."

Protocol No. 1884 (D)

Name: D.N. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1924. Ghetto: Técső:

"After a three-day journey in a sealed railway car, without water, we arrived in Auschwitz on the morning of 29 May. The first and perhaps most terrible experience was the selection. My mother was placed with the old people, and with her my fourteen-year-old sister. We, who were able to work, were disinfected, dressed in striped suits, and herded into the Gypsy

Camp. After only 5 days, a transport was assembled, and I was part of it. In Bunzlau, there were 500 Polish Jews besides us, new arrivals.”

Hamburg

Protocol No. 1176

1. Name: S. H. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1900. Ghetto: Ungvár;
2. Name: S. L. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Ungvár:

“We arrived in Birkenau after three days of travel. When we got off train they told us to leave beyond our belongings since they would carry them to our place. We did believe them. As we proceeded right away they separated me from my husband and son. They took me into the baths where they cut our hair off, seized our clothes, and gave us a long garment in return but nothing else. This was how we got into Camp A. Here, in the first block, ten of us slept on a sleeping place, although we could hardly sit so many on this little narrow place. We stayed here for seven weeks. We did not work at all but lined up for roll calls three times a day. There were several selections; once according to the alphabet, another time according to localities, always by chance. After seven weeks we were selected for a transport. It was the SS that entrained us. We travelled 65 of us in a freight car and arrived in Hamburg three days later. On the road, we got a little bread with margarine. As soon as we arrived we had to start working. We had to clear up the rubble. We cleared the rubble of factories for six months. We woke up at 4 am and sailed to our workplace, and walked another ca. 8 kilometres from the ship. We got soup twice a day, and one sixth of a loaf of bread with sausage or margarine.”

Protocol No. 2385

Name: H. M. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1915. Ghetto: Ungvár:

“Three days later, on the 16th of May at 3.30 pm we arrived in Auschwitz. [...] On the railroad-sidings SS-henchmen were already waiting for us. After selections we were taken into the building of the baths, where they cut our hair, shaved us, gave us some bad, old clothes and took us into Camp A, where there were 1,500 of us in a block, 14 of us on a bunk. Our rations were the usual camp rations: little and bad food. We did not work in Auschwitz; we had to stand for roll calls almost all day long: between 4 and 8 at dawn, and later again for hours in the evening. At the end of June, I was selected for a transport of labourers and was taken to Hamburg. The journey lasted again for three days but there were now 50 of us in a car.”

Mettenheim

A subcamp of the Dachau Concentration Camp was located near the town of Mettenheim.

Protocol No. 1530

Name: F. L. Gender: male. Date of birth: 1903. Concentration: Bé-kásmegyér:

“I was eager to get away from there and registered for every transport. Finally I managed to get in a transport of labourers and I was taken to Mettenheim [Mettenheim] near Mühldorf, North Bavaria on 26th July. It was a totally new camp in the middle of a vast pine forest. An underground airplane factory was being built there. There were two camps for Jews: Alt-Lager and Wald-Lager I.”

Neusalz

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Neusalz.

Protocol No. 1607

1. Name: I. B. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1926. Ghetto: Aknaszlatina;
2. Name: I. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1927. Ghetto: Aknaszlatina:
“Three days later we arrived in Auschwitz. They separated me from my family; I remained together with my sister. [...] At the beginning of September, they took us into Neusalz with a transport of labourers.”

Peterswaldau

Yet another subcamp of the Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp was located near the town of Peterswaldau.

Protocol No. 2336

1. Name: K. S. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1917;
2. Name: W. E. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1928:
“The 10th of June, we arrived in Auschwitz. [...] We spent three weeks in Auschwitz before they selected us for a transport. We got clothes and shoes and travelled in carriages to a little village called Peterswaldau in Lower Silesia. 30 of us lived in the factory called Hansefabrik and we also worked there doing the job needed in a weaving mill.”

Mühldorf

Yet another subcamp of the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp was located near the town of Mühldorf.

Protocol No. 2476

Name: S. H. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1929. Ghetto: Munkács:
“Finally, we reached our destination, Auschwitz. We arrived at night. [...] I stayed here for 2 months. One day suddenly they took away 350 people

from our barrack, then again 150 – these were all people from Kassa and the destination was supposedly Hamburg. They selected another 200 people, amongst them also me. We had to give blood – for soldiers, as they claimed – and were taken into the baths and put on freight cars. We went to Mühldorf, where there were only few men left.”

Protocol No. 1148 (D)

Name: L. P. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1928. Ghetto: Aknaszlatina:

“After three days, we arrived in Auschwitz. – Here followed the selection, on the part of the camp doctors of the Mengerle [sic], then the disinfection, and [we] were placed in barracks. –We were assigned to the so-called ‘gypsy camp.’ – There was no work, but we suffered horrible tortures from hunger. [...] For 8 weeks, I was in Auschwitz, then there were selections, and those fit to work were transported to Mühldorf. –There we were assigned to construction work.”

Hessisch-Lichtenau

Another subcamp of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp was located near the town of Hessisch-Lichtenau.

Protocol No. 1828 (D)

Name: H. W. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Ghetto: Sajószentpéter:

“On 15 May, we moved to the ghetto. [...] On 13 June, we arrived in Birkenau, and were immediately overtaken by the SS, and divided into different groups. Those who were able to work and those who were not. Men and women were separated in any case. Of my family, I was left all alone. We were disinfected and given torn clothes and wooden shoes, Krumpa. In the block, we slept on the ground, in the excrement. But even here, it was hard to snatch a spot. The first day, we received neither food nor water, which was dirty and rusty. We could not wash for seven weeks. It could not be called drinking. Three times there was a selection during the time we were there. We lived in constant fear. I was convinced that I would not leave Auschwitz alive. When we were selected for a transport, we were sent to the C camp. We were able to wash, were given decent clothes and shoes. Provided with some provisions, we waggoned [boarded the train]. Our final destination was the Lichtenau Camp near Kassel. It was a women’s camp with 1,000 inmates.”

Protocol No. 2830

Name: S. R. Gender: female. Date of birth: 1922. Ghetto: Tab:

“The 3rd of July, we received the order to pack and the day after we already set off. We could carry 15 kilos of luggage. [...] The 7th of August, I was selected for a group meant to work in Lichtenau. The journey took us

three days and we received sufficient bread and sausage for these days. We travelled 60 of us in a car and when we arrived to Lichtenau I was very glad we got into a relatively clean camp."

These witnesses generally spent between three days and a few weeks in Auschwitz, less frequently two to three months.

Gerlach and Aly cite the testimony of Fanny Kopolowitz, who in early June 1944 was deported from Uzhorod to Auschwitz, and a little later was transferred to Latvia (Gerlach/Aly, p. 381). Moric Katz and Abraham Berkovics were deported from the Iza Ghetto to Auschwitz at an unspecified date. After six weeks of quarantine in the Gypsy Camp, they were sent along with 300 other Jews to Brück, Silesia (*ibid.*, p. 382).

The destinations of these deportees were thus:

Krakow, Dörnau, Kratzau, Augsburg, Warsaw, Riga, Wolfsberg, Geislingen, Markkleeberg, Görlitz, Gelsenkirchen, Gelsenberg, Reichenbach, Lippstadt, Salzwedel, Merzen, Weisswasser, Fallersleben, Erlenbusch, Bunzlau, Hamburg, Mettenheim, Neusalz, Peterswaldau, Mühldorf, Hesisch-Lichtenau, Brück.

The testimonies for 19 of these 27 locations are female, the remaining 8 are male. Many of the transports mentioned in these testimonies are documented.

Boizenburg (subcamp of Neuengamme Camp)

"Approximately 400 Hungarian Jewish women were incarcerated at Boizenburg in the second half of August 1944. They had been transported from Auschwitz to northern Germany. These women were expelled from their Hungarian hometowns in the spring of 1944, incarcerated in various Hungarian ghettos, and from there deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp. Most Jewish women in Auschwitz II Birkenau were held in Camp C, the so-called transit camp (Durchgangslager), where these women were selected for labor details in Boizenburg." (Megargee, p. 1085)

Bremen-Hindenburgkaserne (subcamp of Neuengamme Camp)

"Jewish women reached Bremen during the night of August 1 or 2, 1944. Most likely, this transport to Bremen [di 500 detenute] was composed exclusively of Hungarian women, who had been expelled from their homes in the spring of 1944, incarcerated in various ghettos in the country, and from there deported to Auschwitz. In Auschwitz II- Birkenau, many of them were held in Camp C, the so-called transit camp (Durchgangslager), where they were selected for work in Bremen." (*ibid.*, p. 1090)

Fallersleben

"Until July 5, 1944, the camp held 300 male Hungarian Jewish prisoners." (*ibid.*, p. 1107)

Gelsenberg

On 17 October 1944, 1,216 Jews deported from Hungary were transferred from Auschwitz to the Sömmerda Subcamp.¹³⁷

Gelsenkirchen

A transport to Gelsenkirchen is documented by at least two inmate personnel cards of former Hungarian Jewish female inmates. Gabriella Schwartz (No. 12647) was admitted to Auschwitz on 21 May 1944, and was transferred “to Bu[chenwald Camp], labor unit Gelsenkirchen” on 4 July.¹³⁸ Iren Rosenfeld was admitted on 19 May 1944, and transferred to Gelsenkirchen on the same date.¹³⁹ A list from the political department in Weimar-Buchenwald, which concerns “New admissions of 4 October 1944, female inmates from Auschwitz CC to labor unit Essen (arrived at labor unit Gelsenkirchen on 24 Aug. 44),” contains the names of 518 people (the names of the two above-mentioned female inmates are not included).¹⁴⁰ Essen was an subcamp of the Buchenwald Camp that was opened precisely on 24 August 1944.¹⁴¹

It can be assumed that this was the transport from Auschwitz to Gelsenkirchen of 4 July 1944.

Gross-Rosen

On 12 September 1944, 250 Hungarian Jewesses were transferred from Birkenau Women’s Camp to the Gross-Rosen Camp, Unit Ober-Hohenelbe.¹⁴²

Görlitz

In a letter to the International Tracing Services in Arolsen dated 23 Dec. 1975, Dr. Alfred Konieczny wrote:¹⁴³

“According to the current state of my research on the Görlitz Labor Camp, this camp was occupied by the first group of prisoners around 8 Aug. 1944. There were a total of 250 persons: a total of 225 Jewish prisoners from Hungary, Carpathian-Ukraine and Slovakia came from the Auschwitz-

¹³⁷ ISD, O.C.C. 2/27 (1-36) IC/6. Transportlisten nach Buchenwald (Frauen) 1944-1945. Politische Abteilung, Weimar-Buchenwald, 17. Oktober 1944. Neuzugänge vom 17. Oktober 1944. Weibl. Häftlinge vom KL. Auschwitz nach Akdo Sömmerda (über Akdo Gelsenberg). Politische Ungarinnen/Jüdinnen, pp. 126-146/495599-495619.

¹³⁸ ISD, 7712541.

¹³⁹ ISD, 7696648.

¹⁴⁰ ISD, O.C.C. 2/27 (1-36) IC/6. Transportlisten nach Buchenwald (Frauen) 1944-1945, pp. 84-92/495562-495570.

¹⁴¹ Schwarz, p. 152. Information about the various subcamps (*Aussenkommandos*) mentioned in this paragraph is also taken from this source.

¹⁴² ISD, Ordner Nr. 97, “F.A.L. Ober-Hohenelbe. Fa. Lorenz A.G. Frauenlager Auschwitz Abt. II. Auschwitz, den 12.IX.1944. Transportliste über 250 Jüdinnen,” 149121-149125.

¹⁴³ ISD, Reference Code 150519.

Birkenau Camp, as well as 25 prisoners – probably inmate functionaries – who were assigned in Gross-Rosen. These were exclusively male inmates.”

Dörnhau (subcamp of Gross-Rosen Camp)

An admissions list of the Gross-Rosen Camp, Unit Wüstigiersdorf – Lager Camp II Dörnhau, dated 9 June 1944, lists 250 inmates with the essential data (registration number, last and first name, date of birth, occupation), but without nationality or origin.¹⁴⁴ Among them were at least 42 Hungarian Jews, as can be inferred from the names.¹⁴⁵ The remaining first and last names are not inconsistent with Hungarian deportees, so it is likely that the 250 detainees were all Hungarian Jews.

Hamburg-Geilenberg (Dessauer Ufer, subcamp of Neuengamme Camp)

“On September 19, 1944, a subcamp for male inmates was created at a recently evacuated grain ware house on Dessauer Ufer in the port of Hamburg. Prior to the arrival of the inmates, the ware house had been used as a camp for over 1,000 Czech and Hungarian Jewish women who had been deported to Hamburg from Auschwitz II- Birkenau in July 1944 for forced labor.”¹⁴⁶

Hessisch-Lichtenau

On 19 September 1944, 1,000 Hungarian Jews from Auschwitz arrived at Buchenwald.¹⁴⁷ The witnesses mentioned earlier spoke of two transports of 4,000 inmates, each leaving Auschwitz in late May 1944.

Markkleeberg

500 Hungarian Jewesses were transferred on 31 August 1944 from the Birkenau Women’s Camp to the subcamp Markkleeberg.¹⁴⁸ That they were Hungarian Jewesses is specified in a special addendum.¹⁴⁹ A “Registration

¹⁴⁴ ISD, Ordner Nr. 129.

¹⁴⁵ The most-frequent names are: Bela 8 times, Andor, Endre, Tibor and Zoltan each 5 times, Bernat 4 times, Dezső and Ernő 2 times, Ede[k], Imre, Izso, Laszlo, Miksa and Vilmos each once.

¹⁴⁶ Megargee, Part B, p. 1115.

¹⁴⁷ ISD, O.C.C. 2/27 (1-36) IC/6. Transportlisten nach Buchenwald (Frauen) 1944-1945. Politische Abteilung, Weimar-Buchenwald, den 19. Sept. 1944. Neuzugänge vom 19. Sept. 1944. 1000 weibl. Häftlinge von KL. Auschwitz nach Außenkommando Hess. Lichtenau. (Jüdinnen). Politische Ungarinnen (Jüdinnen), pp. 47-67/495524-495540. Cf. Czech 1990, p. 712.

¹⁴⁸ ISD, O.C.C. 2/27 (1-36) IC/6. Transportlisten nach Buchenwald (Frauen) 1944-1945, pp. 29-36/495506-495513. “Nachweis der 500 am 31.8.1944 vom Frauen-KL.-Birkenau nach dem Arb. - Kdo. Junkers, Markkleeberg bei Leipzig überstellten Juden.” Cf. Czech 1990, p. 700.

¹⁴⁹ ISD, *ibid.*, pp 37-41/495514-495518. “Nachtrag zur Ueberstellungsliste vom 31.8.44. der 500 weibl. Häftlinge (ungar. Jüdinnen aus Auschwitz).”

of female inmates according to the order of 16 Aug. 44” records 998 Hungarian Jewesses.¹⁵⁰

On 5 October 1944, there was a further transfer from the Birkenau Woman’s Camp of 200 Hungarian Jewesses registered there within the “A” series or registration numbers.¹⁵¹

Natzweiler

On 27 August 1944, 1,620 Hungarian Jewesses were transferred from the Birkenau Women’s Camp to the Natzweiler Camp. On 6 September, they were sent to Labor Camp Frankfurt Main/airport.¹⁵² This list is incomplete. These inmates were later transferred back to Frankfurt-Walldorf, and appear on another list of 1,660 inmates.¹⁵³

The *Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933-1945* states on this:

“On August 22, 1944, 1,700 female prisoners arrived in Walldorf from the Auschwitz concentration camp. The majority of them were Hungarian Jews; many of the others came from Romania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.” (Megargee, Part B, p. 1068)

Riga-Kaiserwald

“In addition to the Ostland ghettos, Kaiserwald received approximately 2,000 Hungarian Jewish women from Birkenau in June 1944.” (*ibid.*, p. 1231)

Salzwedel

“There were roughly 1,500 to 1,550 women in Salzwedel between October 1944 and March 1945. In the camp’s early period, the late summer of 1944, there were 700 to 800 female Jewish Hungarians in the camp. These women had been transported from Auschwitz directly to Salzwedel.” (*ibid.*, p. 1170)

A “List of Hungarians who arrived in Bergen-Belsen from Salzwedel” (“*Névjegyzék a Salzwedelből Bergen-Belsenbe érkezett magyarokról*”), compiled by the Hungarian Red Cross, lists the names of 234 Hungarian Jewesses.¹⁵⁴ Another list, which has the same heading, contains the names of 2,141 Hungarian Jewesses.¹⁵⁵ According to the accounts I have given earlier, these inmates were transferred from Auschwitz to Salzwedel in late August 1944.

¹⁵⁰ *ibid.*, pp. 64-83/495542-495561.

¹⁵¹ *ibid.*, pp. 43-46/495572-495575.

¹⁵² ISD, Ordner Nr. 54. “Natzweiler, den 6.9.1944. Zugänge vom 27.8.1944. Überstellung von K.L. Auschwitz nach Arbeitslager Frankfurt/Main - Flughafen. Ung. Jüdinnen,” pp. 1-27/3139466-3139492.

¹⁵³ ISD, Ordner Nr. 54a, “Frankfurt - Walldorf Jüdinnen,” pp. 1-28/3139528-3139555.

¹⁵⁴ ISD, G.C.C. 1/27a IVA/5, pp. 15-18/3396089-3396092.

¹⁵⁵ ISD, G.C.C. 1/27b IVA/5, pp. 22-55/3396094-3396128.

Warsaw

“After mid-May 1944, transports of an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 Hungarian Jews replenished the inmate population, which was considerably depleted by then.” (Megargee, Part B, p. 1512)

Kaunas, Riga and Płaszów

The cases of Kaunas, Riga and Płaszów are more complex and need to be explored separately.

From Kaunas (for the Germans Kauen), the following Hungarian Jewesses arrived at Stutthof Camp:

- 54 (registration numbers 48947-49000) on 19 July in a transport of 1,097 Jewesses;¹⁵⁶
- 588 on 4 August in a transport of 793 Jewesses, of whom the names of 743 are known,¹⁵⁶ hence in total 642 Jewesses.

It is noteworthy that on 15 May 1944, just as the deportations from Hungary began, a transport of 878 Jews, almost all of whom fit for work, left Drancy for Kaunas (Klarsfeld, pp. 13, 20; my pagination).

From Riga, the following Hungarian Jewesses arrived in Stutthof:

- 484 on 9 August with a transport of 6,382 Jewesses, of whom the names of 1,858 are known, with the percentage of Hungarian Jewesses among the known names amounting to 26%;¹⁵⁷
- 15 on 1 October with a transport of 1,777 Hebrews, of whom the names of 817 are known,¹⁵⁸ hence in total 499 Jewesses.

The Stutthof Camp’s Evidence Book No. 12159 records 468 Hungarian Jewesses relocated from Riga on 9 August; the data also includes the “residence,” meaning the last residence, which in many cases is the ghetto from which these Jews were deported. The most frequent locations are Nagyvárad (82 persons), Kassa (45), Kolozsvár (38), Ungvár (34), Beszterce (29), Dsés (16), Nagyszölls (13), and Nyiregyháza (11). In all, a minimum of 1,141 Hungarian Jewesses came to Stutthof from Kaunas and Riga.

A letter from the “Baltic Petroleum Company Ltd” (“*Baltische Öl Gesellschaft m.b.H.*”) dated 2 June 1944 “to Labor Deployment Office of the Plenipotentiary of Labor Deployment Kiviöli”¹⁶⁰ with the subject “Deployment of Hungarian Jews” sets out the following plan:¹⁶¹

“With reference to the oral statements submitted by our Messrs. Schlüter and Schreiber, we inform you of the following classification:

¹⁵⁶ AMS, I-IIB-10.

¹⁵⁷ AMS, I-IIB-11 (Transportliste, fragments) and I-IIE-12 (Evidenzbuch).

¹⁵⁸ AMS, I-IIB-12.

¹⁵⁹ AMS, I-IIE-12.

¹⁶⁰ Kiviöli was a subcamp of the Vaivara Camp established in October 1943.

¹⁶¹ ERA, R-187-1-33, p. 58.

Plant I 600 male Jews, 100 female Jews.

" III 770 " " , 80 " "

" VI 540 " " , 60 " "

Logging 400 " " , – " "

Mötsu

In all, 2310 male Jews, 240 female Jews.

The housing is in place, except for some minor structural changes and additions.

As far as the male forces are concerned, we ask to be referred primarily people who are fit for mine work. Furthermore, we are particularly interested in construction craftsmen of all kinds as well as metal workers."

The "Memo on meeting at the Labor Deployment Office of the Plenipotentiary for Labor Deployment in Kiviöli on 26 June 44," written on 27 June by "The Representative of the Plenipotentiary for Labor Deployment for the Reich Commissariat Ostland and the Economic Inspectorate North and Center – Baltöl Labor Deployment Office," states in a section headline "Jewish inmates":¹⁶²

"An exchange of the existing inmates for PoWs is no longer an option. – Further inmates from Hungary have been rejected by the labor deployment office in telexes and reports to Plenipotentiary for Labor Deployment and Gebechem^[163] because of poor performance due to lack of supervision."

This suggests that the project set forth in the letter of 2 June had been implemented. Gerlach and Aly observe in this regard (Gerlach/Aly, pp. 382f.):

"Thus, the Germans deported to the Baltic States apparently exclusively women, in several transports in June 1944 at least 4,000. Some of them had to work in the oil-shale mines of Kiviöli (Estonia), but some of them were quickly withdrawn and then forced to work in the forests."

Franziska Jahn writes that a transport of 2,300 to 3,500 Hungarian Jewesses departed Auschwitz between 5 and 7 June 1944. It was divided into two parts: 500 were sent directly to Kretinga (German Kröttingen), Lithuania, while the other 1,800 to 3,000 arrived at the Riga Main Camp on 9 June. 500 of these were transferred to Kiviöli on 11 June. The two parts of the transport met in Kaunas, then continued to Siauliai (Jahn, pp. 281-284).

The 1,141 Jewesses mentioned earlier were thus part of the transport from Auschwitz on 5-7 June 1944.

The Płaszów Camp was located on the outskirts of Krakow. According to reports by Polish historian Aleksander Bieberstein, SS *Standartenführer*

¹⁶² ERA, R-187-1-33, p. 60.

¹⁶³ *Generalbevollmächtigter für Sonderfragen der chemischen Erzeugung* – Plenipotentiary for Special Issues and Chemical Production.

Gerhard Maurer, head of Office DII (inmate labor deployment) of the SS WVHA, asked the commandant of this camp on 14 May 1944, whether he could take in 10,000 Hungarian Jewesses who were to be sent to work in armament industries (Bieberstein, p. 138).

In her “Płaszów Camp Calendar 1942-1945,” Magdalena Kunicka-Wyrzykowska writes in reference to the months of May and June 1944 (p. 68):

“[Arrival of] *Transports of Hungarian female inmates of Jewish origin, who came to Płaszów from Auschwitz Camp; they were assigned to work in labor sections in the camp area (among others in the Bauhofkommando – the construction section.*”

She adds that 8,000 male inmates (więźniów) from Płaszów were transferred to Auschwitz on 6 August, and that the next day there was a “transport of about 4,000 to 5,000 female inmates (więźniarek) from KL Płaszów Camp (Hungarian citizens of Jewish origin) to Stutthof via Auschwitz” (*ibid.*, p. 69).

In reference to the Płaszów Camp, Artur Eisenbach states:

“*To tell the truth, some transports of Jews from Hungary also arrived there in May 1944, from various smaller camps in the Krakow district, and even from Borysław and Drohobycz. However, already in the first half of 1944, a transport of 8,000 Jews was sent from Płaszów to Auschwitz, another transport of 6,000 to Mauthausen; also in July 1944, several thousand Jews were sent to the camps in Stutthof, Flossenbürg and others.*” (Eisenbach 1961, p. 554)

For this Polish historian, these transports came directly from Hungary, but some witnesses claim that these were inmates transferred to Płaszów from Auschwitz, and then transferred back to this camp.

In her entry for 6 August 1944, Czech states that on that day “7,500 female Jews” arrived in Auschwitz from Płaszów Camp, who were housed in the Birkenau “transit camp” (Czech 1989, p. 842; the English edition does not mention the transit camp: 1990, p. 680). The source for this entry, not mentioned by Czech, is a 1945 or 1946 statement by former inmate Bronisława Krakauer, reported in a document collection published in 1946 by the Central Jewish Historical Commission. The witness stated (Blumental, p. 63):

“*On 6 August 1944, 7,500 women went from the Płaszów Camp to Auschwitz and Birkenau. There they were shaved, clothed in the same clothes, without underwear, ordered to get up at 3 a.m., were forced into heavy labor, were beaten and starved. Many women died, while weak inmates received the coup de grace; they were poisoned with gas. There were fewer and fewer of them left.*”

No documents exist in this regard. The trial against Amon Goeth, the former commandant of the KL Płaszów Camp, which was staged in Kraków from 27 August to 5 September 1946,¹⁶⁴ did not clarify the matter; on the contrary, it was convoluted with conflicting and fictional testimonies.

The indictment, drafted by prosecutor Tadeusz Cyprian on 30 July 1946, merely noted (Blumental *et al.*, p. 32):

“In July 1944, therefore, transports amounting to several thousand people left for Auschwitz, Stutthof, Flossenbürg and Mauthausen.”

During the seventh session (3 Sept. 1946), Prosecutor Cyprian stated (*ibid.*, p. 407):

“People destined for Auschwitz were loaded onto a train. They were crammed into the railway cars, the floor had been sprinkled with quicklime; little by little, a layer of moisture formed that produced gas. These people perished; of 8,000 people loaded into the cars with destination Auschwitz, 400 arrived. For what purpose? For the gas chamber.”

The grounds for the judgment added further confusion (*ibid.*, p. 486):

“And so, for example, in August 1944, a transport of over [sic] 2,000 to 4,000 people was sent from Płaszów to Stutthof via Auschwitz. This entire transport was to perish in the waves of the Baltic Sea. In early August 1944, a transport of Hungarian Jews departed from Płaszów for Auschwitz.”

No list of transports with progressive registration numbers exists for the Płaszów Camp, as has been preserved for Auschwitz and other concentration camps. Therefore, an attempt must be made to reconstruct the list, at least limited to the arrival at the camp and the transfer of the Hungarian Jewesses.

The point of departure is a list of names headlined “Daily list of Hungarian Jewesses deported from Płaszów Camp in the summer of 1944.”¹⁶⁵ This document bears the letters of the alphabet in the right margin, in which the inmates are recorded whose last names begin with the respective letter. The total number of female inmates is 334. Their registration numbers, after the three isolated numbers 19539, 19885 and 19900, start from 20196 and go up to 21838. Here, many numbers are consecutive.¹⁶⁶

The “Index of Names of Płaszów Camp Detainees,” edited by the Central Commission of Inquiry into Hitler Crimes in Poland, contains 1,716

¹⁶⁴ The defendant was sentenced to death and executed in Krakow on 13 September 1946.

¹⁶⁵ “Spis skorowidz węgierskich żydówek wywiezionych z obozu w Płaszowie w sierpniu 1944,” ISD, Ordner Nr. 3.

¹⁶⁶ For example the series 20766-20800; 21006-21025; 21028-21050; 21058-21079; 21701-21800, with five numbers missing.

names, but only for a portion of them is the registration number given.¹⁶⁷ Over 160 inmates arrived at the camp on 15, 16 and 17 March 1944, and received (almost consecutive) numbers from 12191 to 12371.

The list includes the names and registration numbers of Hungarian Jewesses from the list mentioned earlier, but with no indication of the date of arrival at the camp. It moreover contains few names of inmates who arrived later and received higher numbers:

Table 1.14: Hungarian Jewesses arriving late at Płaszów Camp

Page*	Last Name	First name	Reg. No.
201	Pierzchała	Jan	18407
209	Przewdziecki	Stanisław	18521
81	Goldberger	Helén	21902
262	Szeprólgyi	Serolta	21903
170	Löbl	Alfred	22260
47	Dworzcyk	Stanisław	22606
84	Góra	Lucjan	22608
142	Kowalski	Michael	22609
97	Halbreich	Eugenia	29700

* ISD Ordner Nr 6, see Note 167.

The first two female inmates listed were Hungarian Jewesses. Before the number 19539, only the two registration numbers given above are listed, assigned to two Poles: nos. 18407 and 18521.

According to the relevant lists of names, the transport from Drohobycz and Boryslaw to Płaszów on 14 April 1944 contained 777 men (registration numbers 12801-13574, plus 13821), and 245 women (13577-138171).¹⁶⁸

Kunicka-Wyrzykowska informs us that inmates evacuated from the Jewish labor camp in Rzeszów (Force-Labor Camp for Jews at the aircraft-engine factory Reichshof) arrived at the camp on 24 July, and were transferred to Mauthausen after three days (Kunicka-Wyrzykowska, p. 69).

On 10 August 1944, Hans Maršálek recorded the arrival at Mauthausen of “4,589 [4,590] Jewish inmates from Plaszow-Krakow Camp.”¹⁶⁹

The following conclusions can be drawn from these documents:

1. The above-mentioned 4,590 inmates merely transited through Płaszów, and definitely kept the numbers they had received in the Rzeszów

¹⁶⁷ Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich e Polsce, “Indeks imienny więźniów obozu w Płaszowie,” ISD, Ordner Nr. 6.

¹⁶⁸ ISD, Ordner Nr. 1. There is some error in the numbering, because 214 numbers were assigned, while there are 245 names. As shown by the assigned registration numbers, the numbering was continuous and included both men and women.

¹⁶⁹ Maršálek, p. 126. The relevant registration numbers – 84251-88840 – correspond to 4,590 detainees.

Camp. Otherwise, the numbering (starting with the last known number assigned on 14 April 1944), 13821, would have arrived at (13821 + 4,590 =) 18,411 as early as 24 July, and the Hungarian Jewesses with numbers 19539, 19885 and 19900, 20196-21838, 21902-21903, would have arrived after that date, but the testimonies speak with certainty of transfers from Auschwitz to Płaszów as early as June. In particular, former inmate E. K., who was deported to Auschwitz from Dunkirk, stated that she was sent to Płaszów with a transport of 5,000 inmates around 24 June.¹⁷⁰ Sára Simon stated that she had been deported to Auschwitz from the Mátészalka Jet on 4 June 1944, thus had arrived camp on 7 or 8 June, and was transferred to Płaszów two days later. After three months (actually after two months), she was transferred back to Auschwitz with a transport of 4,500 Hungarian Jews.

2. The Hungarian Jewesses transferred from Auschwitz to Płaszów received numbers between 13800 and 22600 (not considering the isolated number 29700), so their number was about 8,800.
3. The “List of Jewish Transports” concerning the Birkenau Women’s Camp (to which I will return later) has numerous entries between 8 and 12 August 1944, namely (see Appendix, Table 1.I):

Table 1.15: List of Jewish Transports arriving at the Birkenau Women’s Camp between 8 and 12 August 1944

Date	# Inmates	Registration Numbers
8 August 1944	1,414	A-17141 – A-18554
10 August (2 entries)	2,446	A-18555 – A-20000
11 August (2 entries)	1,999	A-21001 – A-22000
12 August	1,020	A-23000 – A-24019
Total:	6,879	

Thus, if the figures of Holocaust historiography have any basis in facts, at least in the order of magnitude, then it must be concluded that a maximum of 6,879 Jewesses were transferred back to Auschwitz from Płaszów, probably in multiple transports beginning on 6, 7 or 8 August 1944. About 2,000 remained in Płaszów, and were later transferred to other camps.

However, the picture shown above is still rather limited regarding the displacement of Hungarian Jews. According to Szita Scabolcs’s research, these deportees were eventually distributed to almost all German concen-

¹⁷⁰ According to the list of transports of Hungarian Jews that passed through Kassa Station, only one transport departed from Dunkirk on 16 June 1944. The transport arrived at Auschwitz most likely on 19 June. The witness stated that she was transferred to Płaszów five days after her arrival in Auschwitz, thus approximately 24 June 1944.

tration camps. The destinations of these transferred deportees are alphabetically sorted in the list below (Szabolcs 1989, pp. 281-287):

1. Altenburg (HASAG)
2. Arolsen Kommando, Buchenwald
3. Aschersleben Frauenlager, Junkers
4. KL Auschwitz I. Kommando Blechhammer
5. KL Auschwitz III. Monowitz, Kommando Gollerschau (Goleszow)
6. Durchgangsbahnhof Glöwen, Plattenburg (railway line Berlin-Hamburg), KL-Außenlager Glöwen
7. Bad Salzungen Nebenlager Heinrich Kalb
8. Berga/Elster Nebenlager, Turingia
9. KL Bergen-Belsen and Nebenlager: Braunschweig, Fallersleben Blankenburg, Kommando Buchenwald, Kommando Dora
10. KL Buchenwald and Nebenlager: Allendorf, Altenburg (HASAG), Bochum (Eisen- und Hüttenwerke AG), Bochumer Verein, Essen, Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks AG, Gelsenkirchen-Horst, Hessisch-Lichtenau Dynamit-Nobel AG Hirschagen, Leipzig-Schönefeld (HASAG Frauen Außenlager), Leipzig-Schönau (HASAG), Lippstadt I. (Lippstädter Eisen- und Metallwerke GmbH, Westfälische Metall-Industrie AG), Lippstadt II, Magdeburg (Polte-Werke), Markkleeberg bei Leipzig, Mühlhausen, Sömmerda, Taucha (Männer- und Frauenlager), Torgau, Wansleben
11. Calw Kommando Natzweiler
12. Colditz Kommando Buchenwald
13. KL Dachau and Nebenlager: Allach, Kaufering, Mettenheim M1
14. Danzig-Neufahrwasser (Gdansk) Kommando KL Stutthof,
15. Dernau/Ahr Kommando „Rebstock“ Buchenwald Gollnow&Sohn, Koblenz
16. Dondangen (Dundaga) I. and II. Kommando Kaiserwald HASAG
17. KL Dora-Mittelbau
18. Dortmund-Hoerder-Hüttenverein Kommando Buchenwald (femminile)
19. Duderstadt, Polte Kommando Buchenwald (femminile)
20. Essen Humbold
21. Essen, Krupp AG Kommando Buchenwald
22. KL Flossenbürg and Nebenlager: Zschachwitz, Zschopau
23. Flößberg Kommando Buchenwald HASAG “Floessberger Metallwerke”
24. Gleiwitz II., Kommando Auschwitz
25. KL Gross-Rosen and Nebenlager: Breslau-Lissa, Eule (Mühlhausen), Friedland, Arbeitslager Fürsteinstein, Hochweiler, Lebau, Schlesiersee, Weisswasser

26. Halberstadt Junkerswerke (Malachit)
27. KL Krakau
28. Kurben (Latvia, unknown classification)¹⁷¹
29. Landsberg am Lech
30. Langenstein, Kommando Malachyt, Kommando Buchenwald
31. Langenstein Zwieberge, Kommando Buchenwald
32. KL Lebrechtsdorf-Potulitz
33. Libau (Liepaja) Ghetto
34. Lübbstedt, Lufthauptmunitionsanstalt, Kommando Neuengamme
35. KL Mauthausen and Nebenlager: Gusen, Lenzing, Ebensee
36. Meuselwitz (HASAG)
37. Mittelbau Salza, Kommando Dora
38. Mühlhausen Gerätebau GmbH
39. KL Natzweiler
40. KL Neuengamme
41. Neustadt bei Coburg (Kabel und Leitungswerk) Kommando Buchenwald
42. Niederorschel (Junkerswerke), Kommando Buchenwald
43. Ohrdruf VIII, Kommando Buchenwald
44. Oranienburg (Heinkelwerke)
45. Penig (Max-Gehrt Werke), Nebenlager KL Buchenwald
46. KL Plaszów
47. Plömnitz Nebenlager Leopard
48. Porta Westfalica, Kommando Neugamme
49. Raguhn, Nebenlager KL Buchenwald
50. KL Ravensbrück, Kommando Malchow
51. Reichenbach
52. Riga, Kommando Sachsenhausen, KL Riga-Kaiserwald, Riga-Spilwe, Kommando Kaiserwald
53. KL Sachsenhausen
54. Schlieben (Nebenlager KL Ravensbrück, HASAG)
55. Schönebeck (Nebenlager KL Buchenwald)
56. Sonneberg-West (Thüringer Zahnradwerke, Junkers)
57. Sömmerda Thüringen
58. KL Stutthof
59. Thekla, Kommando Buchenwald
60. Tröglitz/Rehmsdorf Kommando Buchenwald
61. Windau (Ventspils, Lettonia) Nebenlager Kaiserwald
62. Wolfrathausen Kommando Dachau.

¹⁷¹ Kurben was a different name for Dondangen.

In the immediate aftermath of the war, the oft-mentioned DEGOB (*Deportáltakat Gondozó Országos Bizottság*, National Committee for Assistance to Deportees) sent its representatives to multiple former German concentration camps in search of surviving Hungarian Jews. The relevant lists were published in the newspaper *Hírek az elhurcoltakról* (News about Deportees), the first issue of which was published on 5 July 1945.¹⁷² It listed the names of former prisoners found in the camps of Homberg (near Kassel), Kammer-Schärfling, (Litzberg), Leipzig, Frielendorf (Kassel), Hillersleben (Magdeburg), Aurolzmünster (Ried, Upper Austria), Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen, Leipzig, “Dresden Hotel,” Sondheim (Rhön-Grabfeld, Bavaria), Unter-Themenau (Nikolsburg), Görlitz, Wells (Wels, Mauthausen), Tröbitz (Bergen-Belsen).

Issue No. 2 of the periodical (17 July 1945) deals with “Auschwitz and Surroundings.” A couple of thousand Hungarian Jews were present in the camps of Auschwitz, Katowice, Krakow, Częstochowa, Łódź, Warsaw, Blomberg, Lautenburg, Lublin and Chemnitz. In Auschwitz itself, only 48 Jews were still in that camp on 20 May, who were being treated by Soviet doctors. Hungarian Jews had been deported via Auschwitz to various camps in Silesia and the Sudetenland: Gross-Rosen, Parschnitz, Bernsdorf, Schatzler, Trautenau, Gabeldorf, Oberaltstadt, Troppau, etc. At Theresienstadt, 4,800 Hungarian Jews were found in early June 1945 (pp. 1f.). In Austria, repatriation had already begun; the first train had left Linz with 1,200 people. In Reich territory, DEGOB delegates visited camps in Leipzig, Buchenwald, Waldenburg, Nordhausen, Celle, Bergen, Braunschweig, Hannover, Salzwedel, Hamburg, where they found small groups of Hungarian Jews (p. 2). This is followed by lists of former deportees who were in Sweden, Theresienstadt (the list includes 48 children aged 1-14; pp. 3-5), Celle, Salzwedel (about 760 names; pp. 6-9), Altenberg, Buchenwald, Ziegenhain, near Kassel (over 860 names; pp. 9-16), Bergen-Belsen (over 1,800 names, mostly women; pp. 16-24).

Issue No. 3 (14 August 1945) contains lists of survivors who were in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bavaria), Dornach (about 1,800 names) coming from Wels (near Linz) and Lambach (near Wels; pp. 3-9). In Dornach and other locations on the Danube, there were still about 2,200 Hungarian Jews at the beginning of August 1945 (p. 3). The Soviets rounded up 850 Jews from Monowitz and other camps in Częstochowa, and deported them to Sluck, Belarus; the relevant list contains over 800 names (pp. 10-13). Another list, concerning Feldafing (south of Munich) contains over 650 names (pp. 14-16).

¹⁷² *Hírek az elhurcoltakról*. Budapest, 5 July 1945, pp. 1-16; dates and page numbers in text refer to this, unless stated otherwise.

Issue No. 4 (7 Sept. 1945) is devoted to Hungarian PoWs who were in Siberia, the Ural region, Germany and Austria.

Issue No. 5 (20 Oct. 1945) gives lists of Hungarian Jews who were in Italy and Switzerland (pp. 3-5), who had been transferred to Sweden (pp. 6-11). It also contains a geographic table with an indication of the places where Hungarian Jews had been deported or were found (pp. 14f.), to which I will return in Chapter 1.10.

Here, however, only direct transfers from Auschwitz to other camps and for a limited period of time are of interest, as I will explain later. In addition to those mentioned earlier, there are many other documented transports, only some of which are mentioned by Czech in her *Auschwitz Chronicle*.¹⁷³

I summarize all available data in the following table. It is divided into two parts: the first covers the period from 17 May to 14 July, during which 45,160 Hungarian Jews were transferred away from Birkenau, as indicated by documents. The second part runs from 15 July to 21 August, the day for which the strength of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp is known. The choice of these two dates will be explained later.

Table 1.16: Transfers of Hungarian Jews away from Auschwitz, 17 May through 14 July 1944

Date [d/m/y]	#	Hungarian	Destination	Source
17/5/1944	1,500	Jews	KL Gross-Rosen	174
25/5/1944	1,004	Jews	KL Buchenwald	175
24/5/1944	3,000	Jews	KL Gross-Rosen	176
24/5/1944	189	Jews	KL Gross-Rosen	177
28/5/1944	2,000	Jews	KL Mauthausen	178
end of May	4,000	Jews	Warsaw	179
end of May	1,000	Jews	Mittelbau-Dora	180
2/6/1944	1,013	Jews	KL Buchenwald	181

¹⁷³ In Table 16, I have given Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle* as a source only in cases where she refers to ISD transport lists, which I was unable to verify (1, 10, 13 July).

¹⁷⁴ Sprenger, p. 335.

¹⁷⁵ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, den 25.5.44. Liste der Neuzugänge. Vom 25.5.44 von K.L. Auschwitz. Politische Ungarn (Juden). ISD, 5285224-5285244.

¹⁷⁶ Sprenger, p. 336.

¹⁷⁷ Konieczny, p. 58. Registration numbers 36516-36704. The Jewesses were transferred to the Peterswaldau Labor Camp.

¹⁷⁸ Maršálek, p. 126. Registration numbers 66964-68963. The transferred deportees were divided into two lists of 1,000 people each. AGK, 131-11, pp. 146-165 and pp. 166-185.

¹⁷⁹ Megargee, Part B, p. 1512.

¹⁸⁰ *ibid.*, p. 980.

¹⁸¹ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, 2. Juni 1944. Neuzugänge vom 2. Juni 1944 von K.L. Auschwitz. Politische Ungarn (Juden). ISD, 5285253-5285269.

Date [d/m/y]	#	Hungarian	Destination	Source
5/6/1944	2,400	Jews	KL Sachsenhausen	182
5/6/1944	2,000	Jews	KL Buchenwald	183
5-7/6/1944	3,500	Jewesses	KL Riga, Kiviöli, Kaunas	184
8/6/1944	1,000	Jews	KL Mauthausen	185
8/6/1944	1,000	Jews	KL Mauthausen	186
8/6/1944	4,000	Jews	KL Gross-Rosen	187
13/6/1944	500	Jews	KL Mauthausen	188
13/6/1944	1,000	Jews	KL Mauthausen	189
15/6/1944	1,000	Jews	KL Dachau (Kaufering)	190
18/6/1944	1,000	Jews	KL Buchenwald	191
19/6/1944	750	Jews	KL Mauthausen	192
19/6/1944	750	Jews	KL Mauthausen	193
20/6/1944	500	Jews	KL Natzweiler	194

¹⁸² K.L. Sachsenhausen. Zugänge Monat Juni 1944. GARF, 7021-104-4, p. 133.

¹⁸³ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, den 7. Juni 1944. Neuzugänge vom 6. Juni 1944 von K.L. Auschwitz. Politische Ungarn/Juden. ISD, 5285273-5285308.

¹⁸⁴ Jahn, pp. 281-284.

¹⁸⁵ Konzentrationslager Mauthausen. Schutzhaftlager. Mauthausen, den 8. Juni 1944. Liste der Zugänge vom 8. Juni 1944 /vom K.L. Auschwitz (1000 Ung. Juden – alle befinden sich im Nebenlager Gusen). Registration numbers 69401-70400. ISD, 1319417-1319436.

¹⁸⁶ Konzentrationslager Mauthausen. Schutzhaftlager. Mauthausen, den 9. Juni 1944. Liste der Zugänge vom 8. Juni / 1000 Ung. Juden vom K.L. Auschwitz. Registration numbers 70401-71400. ISD, 1319437-1319456.

¹⁸⁷ Sprenger, p. 337. This group likely included the 250 Hungarian Jews transferred on 9 June to Camp II-Dörnhau, Registration numbers 43131-43380. ISD, 154219-154226.

¹⁸⁸ Konzentrationslager Mauthausen. Schutzhaftlager. Mauthausen, den 14. Juni 1944. Liste der Zugänge vom 13. Juni 1944 (500 Juden-Ung. vom K.L. Auschwitz, wurden am 14. Juni nach dem Nebenlager Gusen überstellt). Registration numbers 71701-72200. ISD, 1319466-1319475.

¹⁸⁹ Konzentrationslager Mauthausen. Schutzhaftlager. Mauthausen, den 14. Juni 1944. Liste der Zugänge vom 13. Juni 1944. (1000 Ungarische Juden vom K.L. Auschwitz. Häftlinge von lf. Nr. 1 bis 975 befinden sich im Aussenkommando Quarz). Registration numbers 72701-73700. ISD, 1319488-1319508.

¹⁹⁰ K.L. Auschwitz II. Abtlg. Arbeitseinsatz. Auschwitz II, den ... Juli 1944. Transportliste ungarischer Juden nach Kaufering (Dachau). ISD, 129637132-29637140. This transport is mentioned in the letter from the head of the inmate clothing department dated 14 July 1944 (AGK, NTN, 88, pp. 111-113).

¹⁹¹ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, den 18.6.44. Neuzugänge vom 18. Juni 1944. RSHA von K.L. Auschwitz. Politische Ungarn (Juden). ISD, 5285311-5285327.

¹⁹² Konzentrationslager Mauthausen. Schutzhaftlager. Mauthausen, den 20. Juni 1944. Liste der Zugänge vom 19. Juni 1944 (750 Ungarische Juden vom K.L. Auschwitz, alle am 19. d. M. überstellt dem Nebenlager Gusen). Registration numbers 73951-74700. ISD, 1319522-1319536.

¹⁹³ Konzentrationslager Mauthausen. Schutzhaftlager. Mauthausen, den 20. Juni 1944. Liste der Zugänge vom 19. Juni 1944 (750 Juden-Ungarn vom K.L. Auschwitz). Registration numbers 74701-75450. ISD, 1319537-1319552.

Date [d/m/y]	#	Hungarian	Destination	Source
24/6/1944	434	Jews	KL Buchenwald	195
29/6/1944	2,502	Jewesses	KL Stutthof	196
[June-July]	500	Jewesses	Neuengamme (Bremen-Obernheide)	197
1/7/1944	2,000	Jewesses	KL Buchenwald	198
4/7/1944	518	Jewesses	KL Buchenwald	199
5/7/1944	300	Jewesses	KL Neuengamme (Fallersleben)	200
6/7/1944	2,500	Jews	KL Buchenwald	201
10/7/1944	800	Jewesses	KL Dachau (Allach)	202
13/7/1944	2,500	Jewesses	KL Buchenwald	203
14/7/1944	2,500	Jews	KL Buchenwald	204
20/7/1944	2,500	Jewesses	KL Stutthof	205
26/7/1944	500	Jews	KL Dachau (Kaufering)	206
27/7/1944	800	Jewesses	KL Dachau	207

¹⁹⁴ YVA, O.51-9. Natzweiler, den 27.6.1944. Zugänge vom 20.6.1944. 500 ungarischer Juden (Überstellung vom K.L. Auschwitz nach Aussenkommando Longwy), registration numbers 17755-18154.

¹⁹⁵ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, den 24. Juni 1944. Neuzugänge vom 24. Juni 1944. Von K.L. Auschwitz (1. Liste). Politische Ungarn (Juden) RSHA. ISD, 5285329-5385336.

¹⁹⁶ AMS, I-IIB-8, pp. 1-2, *Jüdische Transporte*. Registration numbers 37642-40143.

¹⁹⁷ Megargee, Part B, p. 1096.

¹⁹⁸ Czech 1990, p. 655.

¹⁹⁹ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, den 4.X.44. Neuzugänge vom 4. Oktober 1944. Weibliche Häftlinge von KL. Auschwitz nach Akdo Essen (Eingetroffen vom Akdo Gelsenkirchen am 24.8.44). Politische Ungarinnen/Jüdinnen. ISD, 495562-495570, and 5288878-5288886. The inmate personnel cards of two female inmates (Gabriella Schwartz and Iren Rosenfeld; ISD, 7712541 and 7696648) show that this transfer occurred on 4 July 1944.

²⁰⁰ Megargee, Part B, p. 1107.

²⁰¹ Verzeichnis der Neuzugänge ab 1. Juli 1944. NO-2300.

²⁰² 1990, p. 661.

²⁰³ *ibid.*, p. 664.

²⁰⁴ M.K.L. Auschwitz II. Abtlg. Arbeitseinsatz. Auschwitz II, den 14. Juli 1944. Transportliste ungarischer Juden nach K.L. Buchenwald. ISD, 129637325-129637366. The inmates were without registration numbers, so they certainly came from the “transit camp” in Birkenau. Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, 16. Juli 1944. Neuzugänge vom 16. Juli 1944 von K.L. Auschwitz. Politische Ungarn/Juden RSHA. ISD, 495121-495163.

²⁰⁵ AMS, I-IIB-8, pp. 1-2, *Jüdische Transporte*. Registration numbers 50571-53070.

²⁰⁶ M.K.L. Auschwitz II. Abtlg. Arbeitseinsatz. Auschwitz II, den ... Juli 1944. Transportliste ungarischer Juden nach Kaufering (Dachau). ISD, 129637132-129637140. The inmates were without registration numbers, so they certainly came from the “transit camp” in Birkenau. Cf. Czech 1990, p. 671.

²⁰⁷ Frauenlager Birkenau, II. K.L. Auschwitz. Birkenau, den 27.7.44. Transportliste (800 ung. Jüdinnen). ISD, 129637158-129637171. The inmates were without registration numbers, so they certainly came from the “transit camp” in Birkenau.

Date [d/m/y]	#	Hungarian	Destination	Source
28/7/1944	600	Jewesses	KL Natzweiler (Geislingen)	208
31/7/1944	530	Jewesses	KL Buchenwald	209
??/7/1944	800	Jews	?	210
2/8/1944	500	Jewesses	KL Neuengamme (Bremen)	211
13/8/1944	1,000	Jewesses	KL Buchenwald	212
14/8/1944	2,800	Jewesses	KL Stutthof	213
2 nd half Aug.	400	Jewesses	KL Neuengamme (Boizenburg)	
16/8/1944	2,800	Jewesses	KL Stutthof	214
21/8/1944	270	Jews	KL Buchenwald	215
Total:	61,160			

²⁰⁸ Megargee, Part B, p. 1033.

²⁰⁹ Namentliche Liste der am 31.7.44 vom K.L. Auschwitz beim Arbeitskdo. I. Lippstadt Kappeler Landstrasse 132 (Eisen. und Metallwerke.) eingetroffenen 530 weibl. Häftlinge. /Ungarische Jüdinnen/. ISD, 5288794-5288803, and 495478-495488. Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, 9. Dezember 1944. Neuzugänge vom 9. Dezember 1944. 530 weibl. Häftlinge von Kl. Auschwitz nach Akdo Lippstadt (eingetroffen 30.8.44). Politische Ungarinnen-Jüdinnen. ISD, 5288805-5288522.

²¹⁰ M.K.L. Auschwitz II. Abtlg. Arbeitseinsatz. Auschwitz II., den ... Juli 1944. Transportliste ungarischer Juden nach... ISD, 129637143-129637146. 800 Hungarian Jews without registration numbers, so they certainly came from the "transit camp" in Birkenau.

²¹¹ Megargee, Part B, p. 1090.

²¹² Frauenlager KL. Auschwitz. Abt. II. Auschwitz, den 13.8.1944. Transportliste über 1000 ung. Jüdinnen. Allendorf (written in pencil). ISD, 5288860-5288886; and 129637175-129637191; Nachweis über 1000 ung. Jüdinnen, welche vom KL. Auschwitz nach dem Arb. Kdo. Allendorf überstellt wurden und folgende Buchenwald Nummern erhielten. ISD, 5288824-5288840. The inmates were without registration numbers, so they certainly came from the "transit camp" in Birkenau. Nachweis über 1000 ung. Jüdinnen, welche am 13.8.1944 vom KL. Auschwitz nach dem Arb.-Kdo. Allendorf überstellt wurden und folgende Buchenwald Nr. erhielten. ISD, 495489-495505.

²¹³ AMS, I-IIB-8, pp. 1-2, Jüdische Transporte. Registration numbers 63847-66646. Konzentrationslager Stutthof. Kommandantur. Politische Abteilung. Stutthof, den 14. August 1944. Betr.: Einweisung von Häftlingen. An das Schutzhaftlager. Nachstehend aufgeführte Häftlinge – Juden und Jüdinnen – wurden am 14.8.1944 in das Konzentrationslager eingewiesen. AMS, I-IIB-11, pp. 25-66, last page missing, 2,780 inmates from Auschwitz Camp.

²¹⁴ AMS, I-IIB-8, pp. 1-2, Jüdische Transporte. Registration numbers 66702-69501. Konzentrationslager Stutthof. Kommandantur. Politische Abteilung. Stutthof, den 17.8.1944. Betr.: Einweisung von Häftlingen. An das Schutzhaftlager. Nachstehend aufgeführte Häftlinge – Juden und Jüdinnen – wurden am 16.8.1944 in das Konzentrationslager eingewiesen, pp. 67-93, partial list (up to no. 2330).

²¹⁵ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, 31. Okt. 1944. Neuzugänge vom 31. Okt. 1944. 270 Häftlinge von KL. Auschwitz nach Arb. Kdo Bochum (eingetroffen am 21. Aug. 44) Politische Ungarn / Juden. ISD, 495260-495264, and 5285485-5285489.

A few remarks are pertinent here.

1. According to the report of the head of the inmate clothing department quoted earlier, 45,132 detainees were transferred from Birkenau in 48 transports during the period from 15 May to 14 July 1944; this list shows 27 entries, which evidently should be understood cumulatively (individual entries may refer to two or more transports).
2. The list shown above contains all deportees transferred from Birkenau; the (45,160 – 45,132 =) 28 extra transferees result from rounded figures assumed for transports whose original lists are unknown.
3. Up to 21 August 1944, 61,160 Hungarian Jews were transferred, of which 24,550 were women, and 36,610 men.
4. To the above figures must be added the approximately 2,000 Hungarian Jews sent to Płaszów in May-June 1944 who were not transferred back to Auschwitz; moreover the 518 Hungarian Jews who were sent to Gelsenkirchen on 4 July, as I explained earlier.

Therefore, in the period indicated, the transfer away from Auschwitz of (24,550 + 2,000 + 510 =) about 27,100 women and about 36,600 men, in total about 63,700 Jews from Hungary, can be considered documented.

1.7. Leo Glaser's List of Transports with Jewish Men

On 5 August 1945, Leo Glaser wrote a letter “to the military government in Linz,” to which he attached a transport list, and also explained its origin:²¹⁶

“Subject: SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Kramer of Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp.

Through the press and radio I have learned that SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Kramer, the camp commandant of the Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp, has been charged with the murder of 27,000 Jews. Kramer was the camp commandant of Auschwitz II (Birkenau) Concentration Camp in 1944. In the period from May to 20 September 1944, about 650,000 Jews (men, women and children) were killed by poison gas and burned in the crematoria of the Auschwitz II (Birkenau) Camp under his direction. This is the biggest mass murder of all times. In the aforementioned period, about 825,00[0] Jews came to Auschwitz from all the countries of the world, about 20% of the total number (men and women) were sent to the camp, the rest were exterminated.

²¹⁶ YVA, O.18-240.

I have enclosed a detailed list of the male transports that arrived in Birkenau during the above-mentioned period. The number of female transports during the same period is approximately the same, if not higher.

I was detained for seven years in various concentration camps as a political prisoner until my liberation on 6 May of this year, and was in Auschwitz-Birkenau from October 1942 until 8 January 1945. I was an eyewitness to the above-mentioned atrocities, and had the opportunity to keep records of all incoming transports. I carried these records with me at constant risk to my life, until my liberation.

The special representative appointed by Adolf Hitler for this 'Hungarian Jewish Action' was SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Hess [sic], who was notorious for his brutality and special cruelty; the camp commandant was SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Kramer, and the first Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer leader of the protective custody camp was SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Schwarzhuber. SS Hauptscharfuehrer Moll was particularly cruel and bestial in his bloody work. He was responsible for the supervision and organization of the 4 crematoria.

I request the American Military Government to forward this letter to the appropriate authority in the event that my information should be of interest. I am prepared to swear to my statements at any time.

Sgd. Leo Glaser

Director of the Insurance Institute of the Austrian Federal States, Vienna.

Presently: Vienna 1, Elisabethstrasse 24

Enclosure: 1 detailed List."

This letter, and presumably the attached list (see Doc. 3), was classified by the Americans as document PS-3686, but it remained buried in the archives, and was never used in any trial, nor was Glaser ever called to testify, despite the obvious importance of the document.

According to the ARC website article mentioned earlier, Leo Glaser had been Kapo der head of the Birkenau inmate clothing department. However, this is not supported by documents, but only by testimony. One of the earliest dates from the immediate postwar period. Former inmate Zygmunt Janiak was interned at Auschwitz in March 1943, and remained there until the day of his escape on 17 April 1944. On 28 August 1947, he made a statement in which he stated:²¹⁷

"Throughout my stay in Auschwitz, I worked at the clothing department, with the exception of the last five days of my stay, when I was assigned to the external unit railway detachment. This detachment built the railway from Auschwitz Station to the Birkenau crematorium. I was able to escape precisely because of my work in this unit. My boss at the clothing-department warehouse was SS Unterscharfuehrer Markmann, the head of

²¹⁷ AGK, NTN, 139, Vol. 56, p. 169.

the overall department was SS Scharführer Reichenbach. I performed the duties of messenger and aide, first to Schelsinger, then to chief foreman Glaser.”

According to the Auschwitz Museum’s database, Glaser was registered under number 70284, from which it can be inferred that he arrived in Auschwitz on 25 October 1942 by transport from Sachsenhausen Camp, which confirms his claim that he was interned in Auschwitz “from October 1942.”

Leo Glaser’s inmate personnel card indicates that he was born on 12 July 1893, lived in Vienna, was arrested on 24 April 1938, and was sent to Ravensbrück on 27 March 1942. Under the heading “transferred,” it states that he was transferred on 20 September 1942 to “Sac.,” evidently Sachsenhausen, and on 5 October 1943 [meaning 1942] to “Ausch.,” Auschwitz. The inmate personnel card in question is not from Auschwitz, however, because it bears the registration number “6751 DR Sch,”²¹⁸ which belonged neither to this camp nor to Sachsenhausen.

On 3 April 1963, Glaser was interrogated in Vienna as part of the criminal investigation against Bruno Albrecht and others. He deposited a five-page statement, but page 3 is unfortunately missing in the digitization of the volume. On the first page we read:²¹⁹

“I came from Sachsenhausen to Auschwitz in September 1942 as a political prisoner. I was given prisoner number 70,284. I was immediately sent to Birkenau, and remained there until the evacuation to Mauthausen. At first, I was assigned to various work units, was a block clerk in various blocks, and in about the spring of 1944, I became foreman at the inmate clothing department, and remained so until the evacuation. As foreman of the clothing department, I repeatedly came to the ramp. The selections were carried out at the ramp by the camp doctors in the presence of the block and rapport leaders.”

He then briefly returned to his assignment, stating about it:²²⁰

“As Kapo foreman of the clothing department, I had free access to all sections of the Birkenau Camp.”

Then Glaser listed the SS men he remembered, including:²²¹

“4.) The paramedic Klehr, who was generally known as gas master. On my way to the clothing storage, I repeatedly passed by Crematoria 3 and 4,

²¹⁸ ISD, 1460020.

²¹⁹ Zeugenvernehmung. Landes-Gericht für Strafsachen Wien am 5.4.1963. Hess. HStA Wiesbaden, Auschwitzprozess I, Abt. 461, Nr. 37638/84, pp. 15735-15739 (Bandzählwerk: 0021-0023; Filmzählwerk: 1258-1260: each scan contains two pages); here p. 15735.

²²⁰ *ibid.*, p. 15736.

²²¹ *ibid.*, p. 15738.

and saw Klehr several times, controlling the gassing and venting of the gas chamber.”

Glaser's name does not appear in any of the major studies on the history of the camp (Długoborski/Piper 1999 & 2000) and the activities of the inmates (Garliński 1974; Langbein 1987), but this does not carry decisive weight regarding the compilation of the list.

During the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt (20 December 1963 to 20 August 1965), Leo Glaser was mentioned by two witnesses, but only in passing. Otto Wolken stated that, in the clothing warehouse "a Viennese, a certain Glaser, was Kapo".²²² Kurt Knuth-Siebenlist stated:²²³

“As a further witness to [Pery] Broad's behavior and activity, I would like to mention: General Manager Leo Glaser, former Kapo of the inmate clothing department in Birkenau, now living in Vienna.”

Before going into detail, a brief comment on the letter's numerical data is necessary. Glaser states that “In the period from May to 20 September 1944,” 650,000 Jews were gassed at Birkenau, that 825,000 arrived during the same period, and that only 20 percent of these were admitted to the camp. This number should therefore correspond to $(825,000 - 650,000 =) 175,000$, but 20 percent of 825,000 is 165,000. In the general summary of his list, Glaser gives the figure of 82,435 admitted Jews (men only); the number of female inmates, according to Glaser, was the same, “if not higher,” which explains the total number of internees (men and women) of 165,000.

The figure of deportees (825,000) is greatly exaggerated. According to F. Piper, about 563,000 Jews arrived at Auschwitz from May to September 1944.²²⁴ Hence, if 165,000 were admitted to the camp, the percentage would not be 20%, but $(165,000 \div 563,000 \times 100 =) 29.3\%$.

One could chalk this off as an inevitably part of the anti-German hysteria that raged in 1945. The question that needs to be clarified is another: what was the inmate clothing department, and why could a list of new arrivals to the camp be compiled there?

A book from the Auschwitz Museum devoted specifically to Birkenau's main disinfestation facility, the so-called Zentralsauna (to which the inmate clothing department was closely connected), which is accompanied by numerous testimonies, makes it possible to answer these questions. The book in question presents a detailed description of the Zentralsauna and a “Plan

²²² Interrogation of Otto Wolken, 20th Session, 27 February 1964; Fritz Bauer Institut/Staatl. Museum Auschwitz, p. 5093.

²²³ Reading of a witness interrogation record by Kurt Knuth-Siebenlist of 3 December 1959; *ibid.*, pp. 10207f.

²²⁴ Piper 1993, “Tabelle D – Die Transporte mit Juden nach Auschwitz aus den einzelnen Ländern von 1940 bis 1945,” inserted between page 144 and 145.

of the Sauna on the Basis of Extant Construction Documents” (Świebocka, pp. 34-36, 49). Both are not fully accurate, so it is better to rely on the original plan drawn by the Birkenau Construction Office No. 2151, titled “Disinfection and disinfestation facility at the PoW Camp Auschwitz,” dated 2 March 1943 (Pressac 1989, p. 72; see Doc. 4). It gives the names of all rooms, to which I assign consecutive numbers, starting with the entrance.²²⁵

1. entrance
2. waiting and undressing room
3. toilet facilities
4. valuables
5. admission (this room is missing in the Auschwitz Museum’s description and plan)
6. unclean side
7. shearing room
8. examination room
9. doctor
10. vestibule
11. W.C.
12. entrance for the doctor
13. shower room
14. drying room
15. supervision
16. towels
17. clean side
18. clothes issue room
19. waiting and dressing room
20. toilet facility
21. clothes storage and issue room
22. entrance
23. exit.
- 24, 25: Materials
- 26, 28, 29. stoker pit

²²⁵ The transfer-protocol documents (“*Übergabeverhandlung*”) for the Zentralsauna of 22 January 1944 include the following “building description”:

“Kellergeschoß: 1 Heizraum, 1 Brennstoffraum, 3 Heizgruben.

Erdgeschoß: 1 Ausgaberaum, 1 Ankleideraum, 1 Auskleideraum, 3 Aborte, 1

Kleiderausgaberaum, 1 Wertsachenraum, 2 Durchgänge rein u. unrein, 4

Entwesungs-Heißluftkammern, 3 Entwesungsöfen, 2 Magazine, 1 Scherraum, 1 Untersuchungsräum, 1 Arztzimmer, 1 Flur, 1 Waschräum, 1 Brauseraum, 1 Boilerraum, 1 Handtuchausgaberaum, 1 Aufsichtsraum, 1 Trockenraum.” RGVA, 502-1-335, p. 1a.

27/1-4: Disinfestation chambers 1-4.

The new arrivals were admitted to the facility through the entrance (1), and entered the waiting and undressing room (2), where they undressed and handed over their valuables (4), then were registered (admission, 5) and went through the unclean-side (6) corridor to the shearing room (7), where they were shaved. In the next room, they were medically examined (examination room, 8), after which they went to the shower room (13). From there, they passed to dry themselves in the drying room (14), where they were given towels (16). From there, crossed to the clean side (17) and entered the waiting and dressing room (19). There, they received clean clothing either from the local clothes issue room (18), if they were female detainees; or from the local clothes storage and issue room (21), if they were male inmates. Once clothed, new arrivals would leave the facility through the exit (23).

A number of testimonies report useful facts about the treatment of inmates in the Zentralsauna and their registration, from which the Glaser list is evidently derived.

Władysław Szydłowski, who worked at the Zentralsauna from May to December 1944, stated (Świebocka, pp. 100-102):

“After establishing the number of prisoners, the commander of the escort turned the new column over to the SS garrison Kommandoführer [unit leader] on duty in the sauna, who was responsible for them from then on. During the intake of a transport of prisoners at the camp, there were six or seven SS men on duty in the sauna, under the command of the Kommandoführer whom I have mentioned. When there was no incoming transport, a single SS man was on duty in the sauna. At times of peak operations, there was an intake of three transports a day – that is about 6,000 people.

The intake of a new transport of prisoners into the camp had more or less the following character:

After being carefully counted, the people were herded into the so-called dirty room [the unclean side...]. They undressed there and had to give their civilian clothing to prisoners on detachment from the Effektenkammer (storage for prisoners' personal effects). [...]

Along the wall next to the door leading from the 'dirty room' to the corridor stood tables. Reception department scribes (Aufnahmeschreiber) sat there and wrote down the personal data of the people on the appropriate file cards for the registration of new prisoners. The cards also had a place to note what the prisoners had placed on deposit. Then the prisoner obtained the number that he or she would be required to use in the camp from then on. [...]

After taking showers and having their entire bodies disinfected by a prisoner from the sauna staff who wiped them with cotton-wool soaked in a disinfectant solution, the newly registered prisoners entered the 'clean side' of the Sauna and obtained striped uniforms passed out by one of the prisoners from the Bekleidungskammer [clothing department] detail.

At first, transports of men and women alike were received by a crew made up exclusively of men prisoners. Later, the situation changed. A women's Bekleidungskammer detail, made up of a dozen or more Jewish women prisoners, was set up in May 1944.

The men's Bekleidungskammer detail, where I worked, occupied a room (...) where there were shelves holding the various items that made up a prisoner's standard-issue "kit." On these shelves, standing parallel to the entrance, were boots, blouses, trousers, and so on. [...] After the completion in the sauna of all the tasks connected with the reception of a transport in camp, the prisoners left the sauna building. They were clothed in striped camp uniforms, shaves, and marked with numbers tattooed on their forearms. In the square in front of the sauna, they were again formed up into columns and counted. The number of prisoners received by the sauna Kommandoführer had to tally with the number of prisoners ready to march into the camp."

The above-mentioned book also contains an extensive excerpt from Jerzy Skotnicki's deposition at the Höss Trial (*ibid.*, pp. 105f.), but it has serious omissions, so I translate from the original text.

Skotnicki, who testified during the eighth session of the Höss Trial (19 March 1947), made important statements about the arrival of the deportees at Birkenau in the summer of 1944 and the role of the Zentralsauna (which he called the "new sauna") within the reception procedure at the camp.²²⁶

"From the weaving section I was assigned to the effects unit. Then a new sauna was built at Birkenau, a new bathing facility. [...]

It was a large building, divided into a dirty and a clean part. On one side were received transports of arriving inmates. These transports underwent haircuts, were shaved, went to the toilet, then were sent to the camp. Only those who were destined for work at the camp or in other camps went there; in addition inmates who came from other camps to Auschwitz, which served as a transit camp for them."

"In May 1944, the first Hungarian transports began [to arrive]. The first transport arrived in mid-May. Six hundred ten or twenty women from Budapest. [...] After two weeks, the first Hungarian transports began to arrive, at first from Subcarpathian Russia, from Rachów [?] and Mukac [Munkács], then from other regions except Budapest. We tried to establish

²²⁶ Höss Trial, 8th Session, 19 March 1947, Deposition of J. Skotnicki, p. 815; page numbers in text from there, unless stated otherwise.

the number of those arriving by transports. We didn't think they could survive, but some were under the illusion that they would survive and that it could be talked about. We did the calculation in this way: at the Effektenkammer [inmate-effects department], a book was kept of the arrival of inmates at the bathing facility [=Zentralsauna]. There were the following columns: Date of arrival, time, origin, type of transport, and from where these people were deported. Date and time were clear things; as for the kind of transport, there were the following types: If [there was indicated] Reich Main Security Office [RSHA], they were mainly Jews, then [also] political detainees, if other camps, they were only detainees." (p. 817)

The percentage of Hungarian Jews admitted to the camp was about 20 percent. The witness stated (p. 818)

"At first, these transports were not very numerous, 2 to 5 arriving per day, up to 15 to 20,000 [people] per day. As time went on, they began to increase. At the end of June, in the middle of July 1944, there was a day when 7,000 [people] a day [sic] passed through the inmate-effects department, which means that about 35,000 [people] were sent to the camp, that means that 28,000 probably perished that day."

Skotnicki moreover stated that, "if on average each transport amounted to 3,000 to 5,000 people, 600,000 arrived at the camp" (*ibid.*), but it is unclear how these figures can reconcile with the period of deportation: mid-May to mid-July, about 60 days, hence $(600,000 \div 60 =) 10,000$ per day.

It is also unclear why Skotnicki introduced the figure of 35,000, which, in reference to a single day, would mean that five times 7,000 deportees would have passed through the inmate-effects department. The resulting killing of 28,000 implies the arrival in a single day of $(35,000 + 28,000 =) 63,000$ people, of whom, surprisingly, 55.5% would have been left alive, and only 45.5% killed.

Moreover, in "Mexico" (Construction Section III), as mentioned earlier, there were "30,000 Hungarian and Slovakian Jewesses" (p. 821). The Slovak Jews came from the southern part of Slovakia that the Treaty of Trianon had assigned to Hungary.

In cross-examination by lawyer Umbreit, the witness reported other remarkable things (p. 828):

"As stated before, the book containing the registration data of deportees who went to the bathing facility [Zentralsauna] gave us the possibility to reconstruct the presumable number of arrivals at the camp. So, I remember that every month the numbers of those who arrived and those who were sent to the bathing facility were added up. We did these sums in the break period, that is, in the first ten days of July 1944. The figure – to the best of my recollection – amounted to about 130,000 people. That means that 130,000 people went to the bath, to the Birkenau sauna, from the beginning

of June to the first ten days of July. Calculating the 10 percent in other transports that arrived during this period, we get the figure of 120,000 people, since the average figure of those who arrived at the camp in relation to the total figure amounts, as I said, to about 20 percent during this period.^[227] That brings the figure to about 100,000, that is, the figure of those gassed amounts to about 480,000.^[228]

Attorney Umbreit: How did the witness establish the figure of 30,000 women in 'Mexico'?

Witness: We learned this from the reports. "

A small digression is necessary here. On 15 May 1944, the headquarters of Auschwitz III Camp (Monowitz and subcamps) drafted the following "Certificate (to be presented to the Economic Office)"²²⁹

"The Deutsche Gasrusswerke Ltd Gleiwitz, Plessnerstrasse 206, is hereby certified that the forced-labor camp there was taken over in concentration on 3 May 1944, with 245 women and 261 men. The Rapportführer appointed by us is fully responsible for the daily occupancy report, and gives a copy to the company. On the basis of this occupancy report, the contingent certificates are to be applied for at the responsible economic office."

On the same day, the "Garrison Administration Auschwitz – Provisioning Dept." in turn drew up the following "certificate."²³⁰

"The SS Auschwitz garrison administration certifies that 600 prisoners will be fed by the 'Deutsche Gasrusswerke, Gleiwitz' as of 4 May 1944. It is requested that the necessary ration coupons for this number be issued."

Since the transit camp's unregistered inmates also had to eat, they too had to be subject to a "daily occupancy report," so the Auschwitz headquarters knew their exact numbers every day. Consequently, even inmates with administrative duties could learn from these reports the number of people in the transit camp.

In an earlier interrogation of 5 December 1945, Skotnicki had stated:²³¹

"Then I was transferred to the bath-sauna at Birkenau (BIIg), Effektenlager,^[232] which was recently built but not [yet] in operation. This job made it possible for me to have contact with inmates from a wide variety of

²²⁷ Apparently, 120,000 represents 20% of the alleged 600,000 deportees.

²²⁸ This number results from 600,000 – 120,000; however, it is unclear how the witness arrives at 100,000. According to logic, he subtracted from the above-mentioned 130,000 the 30,000 Jews from "Mexico," whom he considered to have all been exterminated subsequently, so that they figured both in the *Zentralsauna* register and also in the tally of those allegedly gassed.

²²⁹ ISD, 82347179.

²³⁰ ISD, 82347180.

²³¹ AGK, NTN, 89, Vol. 7, p. 209. Protokół przesłuchania świadka, Jerzy Skotnicki, 5 December 1945.

²³² The camp section where property seized from deportees was stored, which consisted of 30 barracks

camps, as well as with people who had arrived from freedom [from outside the camp], the so-called Zugangi [Zugänge, admissions]. My work consisted of serving at a disinfection boiler [autoclave], which stood next to the little table in which the register of those who entered and left the bathhouse was kept by the Schreiber scribe. In this register were the following columns: date of arrival of the transport, location from which it had arrived, number, gender [of the deportees], date the bath was taken, and departure from the sauna for the camp or elsewhere, remarks. The remarks section noted the reasons why the sum of those who arrived at the sauna did not agree with the sum of those who left for the camp. This was the case when some sort of additional selection was made at the sauna, in which case people who were disabled, who had abscesses, [women] who were pregnant, indicated by the doctor or his substitute paramedic. Those selected were sent directly to the crematorium.”

Dymitr Wasilewski was assigned to the Zentralsauna as a doctor on 19 June 1944. He reported:

“The sauna was located in sector BIIg, and from the name of the building the whole sector was commonly referred to as the ‘sauna’ or ‘Effektenlager’.”

1,400 female inmates worked at the inmate-effects department (*Effektenkammer*), and

“from 250 to 400 men worked in the sauna, depending on the arrival of ‘zugangs’ [Zugänge]. The men’s detail was also divided, like the women’s, into ‘Kanada,’²³³ the sauna, and the Effektenkammer.” (Świebocka, p. 107)

Józef Wenland was employed at the *Zentralsauna* as admission scribe from January to December 1944 with a group of 60 inmates. He recounted (*ibid.*, p. 108):

“We wrote out files on new prisoners, and on ad hoc basis we sorted the baggage that they brought with them. [...]

The kapo [foreman] of the Schreibstube [typing office] was Dr. Eisen-schimmel, a Viennese. Others working in the detail I am speaking about included Dr. Waclaw Lietz, Wasilewski from the Wilno region, Zygmunt Staniszewski, Stanisław Ryś, Jan Pawliczak, and Leon Zabieski.”

Krystyna Żywulska also provided useful information (Żywulska, pp. 122f.):

“The Birkenau sauna had been built with special care, a solid brick building. Inside, there were the showers and the clothing room, where the arriving inmates had their striped ‘clothes’ thrown at them, as well as the chambers for disinfecting the clothes. Day and night hot running water. [...] We lined up in rows of five. Our chief had lined up in front of us. He

²³³ Campo jargon for the *Effektenlager*.

explained that a transport had arrived from Majdanek. About a thousand people. We had to record the arrivals 'card-wise,' i.e., enter the personal data of each arrival on the personnel sheet."

Describing the various sectors of the Birkenau Camp, Otto Wolken stated:²³⁴

"[Camp Section] BIIg [was the] inmate-effects department [and consisted of] 30 blocks. Here was also built the bathing facility, the so-called 'sauna,' with hot-air disinfection for clothes and linen, clothing room for men and women, and rooms for the barbers."

On 25 July 1945, former inmate Stanisława Rachwałowa made a statement, in which she provided important information about the admission of female inmates to the camp:²³⁵

"I was assigned to the political office, whose official name was 'Political Department, admissions.' This office was located in the sauna building in a single room. Twenty female inmates worked there, under the supervision of an SS man. Our work consisted of filling out printed forms that contained the inmate's personal and penal data. Each transport of female inmates was recorded in alphabetical order, then tattooed, then the last name, first name, nationality and type of triangle of a given inmate were noted in the so-called Numbers Book, and finally the deportees were passed to the political office for registration in the forms, the so-called sheet, which I mentioned earlier. I state that each transport of female detainees, before being admitted to the political office, was received in the sauna, where the women stripped naked, were shaved, and, after bathing, dressed in striped uniforms, and with this clothing were led to the political office. The inmate was given a serial number in the political office which was entered in the Numbers Book; in the sauna, the inmate was given a numbered tag. The inmates' belongings were deposited in the inmate-effects department. [...] Only the Numbers Book and the 'admissions list' were kept at the women's political office, while the forms, so-called sheets and documents, were sent the same day by the head of the women's political office to the central political office in Auschwitz. Based on the sheets and the documents that came from those arrested and were called Unterlagen [documents], or reasons for arrest, so-called 'admissions list' were typed at the central political office in Auschwitz. These lists noted the detainee's number, citizenship and type of triangle, first and last name, full date of birth, place of birth and occupation. This register was the basis for ascertaining a detainee's identity. Copies of the admissions lists were sent to the women's or men's political section, camp headquarters, inmate-effects department, typing room, and clothing department. [...]"

²³⁴ AGK, NTN, 88 (Höss Trial, Vol. 6), p. 190.

²³⁵ AGK, NTN, 84 (Höss Trial, Vol. 3), pp. 99-102.

In June and July 1944, mass transports of Hungarian Jews arrived at Auschwitz, of which about 70,000 women were received in the women's camp area and placed in the camp section called Mexico. These Jews did not receive numbers or tattoos, nor were they included in the aforementioned register. In the fall of 1944, they were sent en masse, several thousand a day, to work in factories in Reich territory. Our office typed up the list, which contained only first and last name, and date of birth. Transports went to the designated work place."

The inmate clothing department or simply clothing department was part of Department IV of the administration of the Auschwitz Camp. Aleksander Lasik described it as follows:

"The clothing section of Department IV in Auschwitz concentration camp was run by a non-commissioned SS officer (Leiter der Bekleidungskammer or Chef der Bekleidungskammer), who was in charge of directors for prisoners' clothing (Leiter der SS-Bekleidungskammer). The section was centrally located in the main camp, and its only branches were in the Birkenau and Monowitz camps. Each was headed by a non-commissioned SS officer, who supervised the SS men or prisoners employed there at a given moment. The section for supplying clothing to women prisoners in Birkenau was organized in a similar way." (Długoborski/Piper 2000, Vol. I, p. 236)

The inmate clothing department therefore carried out "card-wise" the registration of new arrivals (this was the specific task of the typing room in the admissions room, where the admission scribes worked), collected and catalogued the clothing brought along, and supplied clean inmate clothing (clothes issue room).

The letter from the head of the inmate clothing department of 26 June 1944 quoted earlier confirms this procedure. It informs us that SS *Unterscharführer* Olexius "issues a receipt for the clothing with which the inmates are clothed. This receipt shows which clothing the inmates are provided with. This receipt is presented for inspection."

This procedure also applied to the Women's Camp, as is attested by a document I transcribe:²³⁶

"Women's Camp, CC AU II

Birkenau, 20 Oct. 1944.

Certificate.

Today the transport [of] ...1,000... female inmates were fully clothed with: Dress, shirt, pants, coat, shoes and socks handed over for transport to Hochweiler.

*Properly taken over: The camp leader:
(illegible signature) (illegible signature)
The transport leader Head Supervisor."*

²³⁶ ISD, 82346497.

Three pages of the 1940 clothing department's register are known. It is a handwritten list divided into 14 columns, with the heading "Clothing certificate for inmates transferred on 10 Dec. 1940 to Dachau"; the first three columns concern the inmates' personal data ("Last name", "First Name" and "Inmate No. "), the other ten show the clothing items issued to them ("linen jacket," "linen trousers," etc.).²³⁷ This register, which recorded outgoing inmates, was different from the one compiled in the *Zentralsauna*, in which incoming inmates were noted.

Picking up the thread of the discourse interrupted by this digression, new arrivals were counted before entering the *Zentralsauna*, inside it and after leaving it, after which some inmates were tattooed and registered, while others were sent to the transit camp (but no witnesses speak of this, or rather no reference to it appears in the excerpts of the testimonies presented by Teresa Świebocka).

Therefore, if Leo Glaser worked as a foreman at the clothing department (but he was not named by any of the above-mentioned inmates who worked there), the figures on his list came from the registrations made in the typing room. It can be ruled out that he had taken "these records" on his own initiative. It is possible that he merely copied clandestinely the figures noted in the book that "was kept of the arrival of inmates at the bathing facility," which must have been an "admissions books," as did the compilers of the transport lists already known, which I will deal with immediately.

It is also possible that the compiler of the list was Hans Eisenschimmel, who according to the witness Józef Wenland was foreman of the typing room in 1944.²³⁸ He was from Vienna, and may have handed the list to Leo Glaser, who in August 1945 was living precisely in Vienna.

There remains no doubt, however, that the list could only have come from the typing room, and this is a guarantee of authenticity. The fact that it records only male transports can be explained by the fact that, as Władysław Szydłowski reported, a female clothing room run by female inmates was established in May 1944, which evidently had a different record than the male one.

In a protocol dated Krakow, 16 December 1946, Investigating Judge Jan Sehn transcribed and analyzed the following lists of transports and registration numbers, which were later used by Czech in compiling her *Auschwitz Chronicle*:

²³⁷ A barely legible reproduction of the document appeared in *Auschwitz Studies*, No. 28. Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, Auschwitz, 2018, pp. 242-245.

²³⁸ Hermann Langbein confirmed that "Eisenschimmel was employed in the inmate-effects department." Langbein, p. 44.

- a. 2,377 male transports from 20 May 1940 to 18 September 1944 with the associated assignment of registration numbers 1-199531;
- b. 1,046 female transports from 26 February 1942 to 26 March 1944 with the related assignment of registration numbers 1-75697;²³⁹
- c. 78 RSHA²⁴⁰ male Jewish transports from 13 May to 24 August 1944 with the related assignment of registration numbers A-1/A-20,000;
- d. 60 RSHA male Jewish transports from 31 July to 21 September 1944 with the related assignment of registration numbers B-1/B-10481;
- e. 90 RSHA female Jewish transports from 15 May to 20 September 1944 with the related assignment of registration numbers A-1/A-25378;
- f. 171 transports of educational inmates (inmates sent to the camp for “reeducation”) from 21 October 1941 to 10 September 1944 with the corresponding assignment of matriculation numbers E-1/E-9,339.²⁴¹

Lists a) and b) are the “Transport Lists,” which were in the records of the Political Department. They were clandestinely copied in a summarizing format by inmates of that office under the direction of Kazimierz Smoleń.

Lists (c) and (d) together constitute the “Lists of Transports of Jews.” They were similarly copied clandestinely and in a summarizing format from records of the Political Department, although it is not known by whom and under what circumstances.

Another important document is the “Quarantine List” of Camp Section BIIa, clandestinely compiled by inmate Otto Wolken.²⁴²

Added to these lists is the Glaser List. As for its veracity, it should first be noted that the starting and ending dates of the transports coincide exactly with those of the women’s “Lists of Transports of Jews” (15 May to 20 September 1944),²⁴³ and almost exactly with those of the men’s list (13 May to 21 September),²⁴⁴ which can hardly be accidental. Comparison of the Glaser List on the one hand, the “Quarantine List,” the “Lists of Transports of Jews,” and the “Transport Lists” on the other, shows that in many cases the figures recorded are perfectly equal. In the following table, I report the most significant coincidences.

²³⁹ These lists were forwarded by K. Smoleń on 16 December 1947 to the U.S. Counsel for War Crimes, and became the document NOKW-2824.

²⁴⁰ Transports of Jews organized by the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt*.

²⁴¹ AGK, NTN, 95, pp. 12f. The protocol runs from p. 12 to p. 123.

²⁴² *Quarantäne-Liste 1944*. APMO, D-AuII-3/1, Inventory No. 29739.

²⁴³ APMO, Ruch oporu, Vol. XXc. D-RO/123, pp. 15-19.

²⁴⁴ *ibid.*, pp. 20-22.

Table 1.17: Comparison of Glaser List with other Similar Lists

Glaser List			Quarantine List ²⁴⁵ List of Transports of Jews Transport Lists (Smoleń's List)		
d/m/44	#	Nationality	d/m/44	#	Reg. Nos.
20/5	19	Poles	20/5	19	188041–188059 ²⁴⁶
24/5	288	Russians	24/5	288	188089–188376
1/6	277	Russians	2/6	277	188589–188865
16/6	9	Italian Jews	16/6	9	A-14298–14306
16/6	12	German Jews	16/6	12	A-14307–14318
30/6	180	Italian Jews	1/7	180	A-15677–15856
7/7	44	Russian PoWs	7/7	44	R-11574–11617
28/7	463	Polish Jews	28/7	463	A-17954–18416
30/7	1,298	Polish Jews	30/7	1,298	A-18647–19944 ²⁴⁷
3/8	398	French Jews	3/8	398	B-3673–3963 ²⁴⁸
1/8	129	Polish Jews (children)	1/8	129	B-2774–2902
11/8	16	Polish Jews	11/8	16	B-5676–5689
16/8	346	Greek Jews	17/8	346	B-7159–7504
17/8	8	Croatian Jews from Lodz	17/8	8	B-7505–7512
17/8	10	Polish Jews from Kattowitz	17/8	10	B-7517–7521, 192897
5/9	258	Dutch Jews from Amsterdam	5/9	258	B-9108–9385 ²⁴⁹

In one case, the numerical difference is only one inmate. This is the transport of Polish Jews from Bliżyn, for which the Glaser List gives 1,616 deportees, while the Quarantine List has 1,615, with registration numbers B-1160 through 2773.

In one case, the Glaser List is more precise than the Quarantine List. On 3 August 1944, the former lists has “6 It.[alian] Jews” and “10 various Jews” as separate entries, while the second presents the total number of 16 with the indication “various It.[alian] Triest” and registration numbers 190708 through 190713, plus A-19952 through 19961.

These matches show that the Glaser List was compiled on the basis of official camp records, so it must be considered reliable. It contains various records of registered detainees, but also many records that do not appear in

²⁴⁵ Data without reference were taken from the Quarantine List.

²⁴⁶ Smoleń List, Männer, p. 9. *Sammeltransport*.

²⁴⁷ *Liste der Judentransporte*, Männer, p. 17. The transport's origin was “Radom.”

²⁴⁸ *ibid.*, p. 18. The origin was “Fr.[ance],”.

²⁴⁹ *ibid.*, p. 19. The origin was “Holl.[and].”

the three aforementioned lists, all of which refer to registered detainees. It follows that the Glaser list, as a whole, covers, cumulatively, both matriculated inmates and those who were sent to the Birkenau without having been previously registered. However, there is one important exception, which will be set out later. With regard to the completeness of the data, it should be considered that, in the spring-summer of 1944, during the period of the greatest influx of deportees within 1944, the men admitted to the camp were made to pass not only through the *Zentralsauna*, but also through the disinfection facility of the Gypsy Camp, which also had its own clothing department (State Museum..., Vol. 2, pp. 1576f.). The inmates then remained there for some time. This is evident from various testimonies. In particular, Jenő Vamosi stated (Piper 2019, p. 174):

“I came to Auschwitz in the second transport from the [ghetto in — F. P.] Kecskemet. We departed on Sunday, and on Thursday (around June 29, 1944) our transport reached Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau. ... They took us from the unloading ramp in the Birkenau camp to the former Gypsy camp. There, we were registered. I got camp number A-17193, which was tattooed on me... I was at the Gypsy camp briefly.”

It cannot be ruled out that inmates who were not registered also passed through this facility. This can be inferred from Alfred Galewski's account (*ibid.*, p. 140):

“As early as May 1944, Hungarian Jews came to the Gypsy camp, and in such numbers that there was nowhere for them to sleep and they had to sleep on the floor. More than 1,000 Hungarians lived in one block. Only after the liquidation of the Gypsy camp, that is, on August 2, 1944, was there more room. These Hungarians were only in the camp temporarily, however, because after a short stay they were sent to Hungary for labor, or were used for the coal mines in Silesia. Only those Hungarian Jews fit for work were placed in the Gypsy camp.”

Kazimierz Smoleń confirmed this fact, albeit misrepresenting it childishly (*ibid.*, p. 94):

“It happened more than once that the gas chambers were so full that no more people could be poisoned. Then male Hungarian Jews were sent to the Gypsy camp, while women marked for the gas were placed in a special camp segment that was completely unfinished, that is segment III (Bauabschnitt III). We called this segment Meksyk [Mexico], and the women there were not registered at all or designated with numbers.”

The figures for unregistered inmates admitted to the camp are considerable, and contrast starkly with the propaganda of the immediate postwar period, which claimed that Jews deported from Hungary to Auschwitz were for the most part exterminated. As outlined earlier, this propaganda was still in vogue in 1964, since D. Czech then considered all Hungarian Jewish in-

mates who had been sent without registration to the Transit Camp to have been “gassed.” Georges Wellers had inferred from this fact that the Hungarian Jews allegedly gassed at Auschwitz numbered nearly 410,000.

In the following table, I compare the data from the List of Transports of Jews (registered inmates; 148 entries) with those from the Glaser List (142 entries).

d/m/1944	Reg. Inmates	Reg. Nos.	Inmates of Glaser List
16/5	/		221
16/5	/		173
17/5	19	A-1419–1437	247
18/5	/		309
18/5	/		441
18/5	/		484
18/5	/		33
19/5	7	A-1438–1444	581
19/5	/		468
19/5	/		507
20/5	34	A-2507–2540	503
20/5	/		447
20/5	/		992
21/5	5	A-2541–2545	412
21/5	3	A-3100–3102	127
21/5	/		556
21/5	/		362
21/5	/		395
22/5	2,000	A-3103–5102	487
22/5	7	A-5103–5109	368
22/5	/		471
22/5	/		575
23/5	/		205
23/5	/		196
23/5	/		345
23/5	/		573
24/5	/		499
24/5	/		630
24/5	2,000	A-5729–7728	494
24/5	/		470
25/5	/		224
25/5	/		515
25/5	/		528
25/5	/		529
26/5	/		510

d/m/1944	Reg. Inmates	Reg. Nos.	Inmates of Glaser List
26/5	/		551
26/5	/		485
26/5	/		674
26/5	/		509
26/5	/		500
27/5	2	A-5331-5332	528
27/5	/		606
27/5	/		520
27/5	/		635
27/5	/		441
28/5	12	A-5717-5728	479
28/5	12	A-7729-7740	625
28/5	/		455
28/5	/		477
28/5	/		499
28/5	/		282
28/5	/		211
28/5	/		304
28/5	/		155
29/5	2,000	A-7741-9740	/
30/5	1,000	A-9741-10740	506
30/5	/		170
30/5	/		457
30/5	/		554
31/5	100	A-10741-10840	538
31/5	1,000	A-10841-11840	592
31/5	/		466
1/6	/		429
1/6	/		519
1/6	/		426
1/6	/		696
1/6	/		165
2/6	11	A-12080-12090	620
2/6	/		510
2/6	/		379
2/6	/		419
3/6	/		576
3/6	/		543
3/6	/		497
3/6	/		286
3/6	/		443
3/6	/		363
3/6	/		358
3/6	/		496

d/m/1944	Reg. Inmates	Reg. Nos.	Inmates of Glaser List
5/6	/		441
5/6	/		404
5/6	/		416
5/6	/		397
6/6	/		441
6/6	/		524
6/6	/		401
7/6	2,002	A-12091–14092	376
7/6	2	A-14093–14094	328
7/6	/		269
7/6	/		444
8/6	/		405
8/6	/		138
9/6	/		280
9/6	/		279
10/6	/		166
11/6	/		329
12/6	/		3
12/6	/		5
12/6	/		84
13/6	/		111
13/6	/		162
13/6	/		59
14/6	/		208
14/6	/		66
14/6	/		389
15/6	203	A-14095–14297	172
15/6	/		256
15/6	/		62
15/6	/		620
16/6	9	A-14298–14306	53
16/6	/		355
17/6	10	A-14319–14328	195
17/6	320	A-14329–14648	190
17/6	309	A-14640–14948	353
17/6	120	A-14949–15068	207
18/6	/		405
18/6	/		255
27/6	/		215
28/6	/		232
29/6			236
29/6	150	A-15069–15218	206
29/6	2	A-15675–15676	193
29/6	/		203

d/m/1944	Reg. Inmates	Reg. Nos.	Inmates of Glaser List
1/7	/		318
1/7	/		50
1/7	/		339
3/7	174	A-15857-16030	/
3/7	500	A-16037-16536	/
5/7	4	A-16935-16938	/
5/7	13	A-16939-16951	/
7/7	283	A-16952-17234	/
7/7	217	A-17235-17451	288
7/7	3	A-17458-17460	219
8/7	2	A-17452-17453	300
8/7	/		209
8/7	/		356
8/7	/		361
8/7	/		335
9/7	10	A-17500-17509	259
9/7	/		193
9/7	/		220
9/7	/		85
10/7	2	A-17454-17455	248
10/7	2	A-17456-17457	183
10/7	/		299
10/7	/		378
11/7	/		426
11/7	/		409
Totals:	12,549	in 148 entries	51,829 (142 entries)

If the Glaser List recorded all Jews admitted to the camp, it should always contain figures equal or greater than those containing only registered inmates. For example, on 17 May, this list shows 247 inmates admitted to the camp, while the list of registered inmates has only 19, so (247 – 19 =) 228 inmates were sent to the Transit Camp, and precisely 19 were matriculated. However, the Glaser List has conspicuous anomalies that cast doubt on this interpretation: in seven cases (in bold in Table 18) the number of registered inmates is higher than the number of those admitted to the camp, as shown in the following table:

Table 1.19: Anomalies in the Glaser List

Date	Registered	Glaser List	Missing
22 May	2,007	1,901	106
29 May	2,000	0	2,000
31 May	1,000		
7 June	2,004	1,417	587
15 June	203	172	31
17 June	320	190	130
3 July	674	0	674
5 July	17	0	17
Totals:	7,225	3,680	3,545

Therefore, of 7,225 registered inmates, the Glaser List contains only 3,680, while 3,545 were not included. From this fact, it can be inferred that the Glaser List refers exclusively to inmates sent to the Transit Camp, which implies that the Hungarian Jews admitted to the camp were altogether at least $(12,549 + 51,829 =) 64,378$. This is confirmed by the verification I present in the next chapter.

1.8. An External Verification of the Glaser List

On 22 August 1944, a member of the underground resistance movement at Auschwitz, operating under the pseudonym “Urban,” compiled detailed statistics of the camp’s occupancy relating to the situation on the 21st. In the relevant table, the occupancy is given by camp and by inmate category. The total number of inmates was 104,891, broken down as follows:²⁵⁰

Auschwitz I: 15,974²⁵¹

Auschwitz II: 19,424

Auschwitz III: 30,539

FKL (= *Frauenkonzentrationslager*, Women’s Camp): 38,954.²⁵²

These figures can be considered reliable, as they are reflected in the only possible documentary verification: according to the statistical report “Labor Deployment” of 21 August 1944, the occupancy of the Birkenau Camp was 19,468 inmates,²⁵³ a figure virtually identical to the one given above.

²⁵⁰ AGK, NTN, 155, p. 115.

²⁵¹ “15971” in the original due to an addition error.

²⁵² “39234” in the original due to an addition error.

²⁵³ APMO, D-AuII-3a/39, p. 71.

“Urban” mentions the presence in the Auschwitz complex of 11,821 registered Hungarian male Jews (3,881 at Auschwitz I and 7,940 at Auschwitz III), and another 16,187 Hungarian female Jews registered in the Women’s Camp at Auschwitz II (Birkenau). In total, therefore, there were 28,008 registered Hungarian Jews (male and female) in Auschwitz on 21 August 1944.

From the “List of Transports of Jews” (see Attachment 1),²⁵⁴ which contains only the records for the number series “A” and “B,” it appears that up to 21 August 1944, 13,374 male and 15,127 female Hungarian Jews were registered, a total of 28,501 persons. However, Hungarian Jews were also registered in the ordinary number series. In fact, from the two transports of Jews that left Hungary on 29 April 1944, 486 men (186645-187130) and 616 women (76385-76459 and 80000-80540) were registered at Auschwitz on 2 May, but these inmates were transferred “to work places in Upper Silesia” (Gerlach/Aly, p. 274), some of them also to Gross-Rosen Camp.²⁵⁵ Therefore, on 21 August 1944, they were not part of the Hungarian Jewish inmate force, and “Urban’s” total figure of 28,008 in his report is reliable.

“Urban’s” report adds:²⁵⁶

“In Birkenau, in addition to the [detainees] mentioned above, there are currently about 30,000 unregistered Hungarian Jews destined for gassing. This figure is variable. [...]

To this must be added the variable figure of ‘passing-through’ inmates, at this time 30,000 Hungarian Jews.”

The data set forth above make it possible to establish the following situation regarding Hungarian Jews/Jewesses on 21 August 1944:

– present in the camp:	~ 28,000
– transferred to other camps by 21 August 1944:	~ 63,700
– unregistered, present in the Transit Camp:	~ 30,000
Total:	121,700

²⁵⁴ APMO, D-RO/123.

²⁵⁵ A list of inmates transferred from Wüstegiersdorf, a Gross-Rosen subcamp, compiled after the war, also contains the heading “Admission date at Gross-Rosen Camp.” This list contains the names and registration numbers of 25 Hungarian Jews who were transferred to this camp “early May 1944”. In three cases (inmate nos. 33691, 33789 and 34384) it is specified that the inmate had arrived “on 1 May 1944 at Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp.” ISD, 150809-150822.

²⁵⁶ AGK, NTN, 155, pp. 95f. Right after the war, former inmate Seweryna Szmaglewska wrote: “In July [1944], the maximum number [of Jews] in Sector ‘c’ and Mexico amounted to 42,000” (Szmaglewska, p. 234).

Total inmates present in the camp and transferred (28,000 + 63,700), including (11,821 + 36,600 ≈) 48,400 men and (16,187 + 27,100 ≈) 43,300 women.

As for female inmates, on 21 August 1944, there were 16,187 registered Hungarian Jewesses in the Auschwitz-Birkenau complex; up to 21 August, some 27,100 had been transferred to other camps. On 2 October, 17,202 “transit Jews,”²⁵⁷ undoubtedly Hungarian Jewesses,²⁵⁸ were registered, but this does not mean that the “Transit Camp” was abolished or even merely emptied. The series of occupancy reports of the Women’s Camp²⁵⁹ and “Labor Deployment of the Birkenau Women’s Camp” continue to carry the section “transit Jews” (and related changes in occupancy) even after 2 October 1944.²⁶⁰ In particular, on 24 October, the “Occupancy Report” recorded the admission of 1,765 “transferred transit Jews,”²⁶¹ and so did the next day’s report of the “Labor Deployment of the Birkenau Women’s Camp” (“Transit Jews – admissions 1,765”).²⁶²

Danuta Czech attempted to explain this set of registrations by assuming the arrival of a transport from Płaszów that never existed, as I documented in another study (Mattogno 2022, pp. 272f.). On the other hand, by the end of October 1944, the exceptional situation that had prompted the camp authorities to establish the transit camp no longer existed, so the most reasonable explanation is that the admission of “transit Jews” after 2 October originated in the registration of Jews that had been lodged without registration in the for quite some time, which explains, even bureaucratically, their qualification as “transit Jews.”

This explanation is corroborated by the fact that, even in November 1944, the camp still contained unregistered detainees, as reflected in various documents:

- An untattooed Hungarian Jewish female inmate (*untät.*).²⁶³
- An untattooed Polish Jewish female inmate (*untät.*).²⁶⁴
- One untattooed Polish Jewish female inmate (*untät.*): Robiczek Maria.²⁶⁵

²⁵⁷ APMO, Stärkemeldung AuII-FKL, sygn. D-AII-3a, p. 53a.

²⁵⁸ In addition to the Hungarian Jewesses, Jewesses from the Łódź Ghetto were also sent to the transit camp. See Chapters 2.8 and 2.11 of Part Two.

²⁵⁹ APMO, Stärkemeldung AuII-FKL, D-AuII-3a, p. 62a.

²⁶⁰ APMO, D-AuII-3a/1a-14c, p. 352c. The correct term would have been *Durchgangsjüdinnen* – transit Jewesses.

²⁶¹ APMO, Stärkemeldung AuII-FKL, D-AuII-3a, p. 70a

²⁶² APMO, D-AuII-3a/1a-14c, p. 362c.

²⁶³ Frauen-Lager, KL. Au. II Abteilung III/a. Birkenau, den 20.11.44. Transportliste. Überstellung nach KL. Buchenwald AL. Gerätebau GmbH Mühlhausen/Thür. ISD, 5289149.

²⁶⁴ *Idem.*, Transportliste. Überstellungen nach KL. Flossenbürg, AL Metallwerke Holleichen. ISD, 129637271.

- Three untattooed (*untät.*) Hungarian Jewish female inmates.²⁶⁶
- Most female inmates with series “A” numbers (273 inmates), 23 female inmates with ordinary series numbers, and four untattooed (*untätow.*) Hungarian Jewish female inmates.²⁶⁷
- 23 female inmates have ordinary series numbers, 277 A-series numbers, and four have no numbers (*untätow.*).²⁶⁸

It can also be added that, among the Hungarian Jewish female inmates who remained in Auschwitz, at least 21, who had arrived in Auschwitz between May and July 1944, were registered after 19 October,²⁶⁹ so they necessarily came from the transit camp.

In this regard, one can add the testimony of the aforementioned Gábor Hirsch, who was deported from Békéscsaba on 26 June 1944, and arrived in Auschwitz on the 29th. After passing the “selection,” he was sent to the *Zentralsauna* along with other Hungarian Jews (Hirsch, pp. 31f., 43):

“The majority of the deportees were not tattooed upon arrival at the camp. Only the ones selected for the work Kommando or sent to a sub-camp belonging to the Auschwitz complex were tattooed, the rest were registered later in the camp and had a linen patch with their number sewn on to their pants and jackets. The untattooed prisoners were held in camp as so-called depot prisoners and served as a reserve workforce for other concentration camps. The unregistered and untattooed prisoners, including myself, were distributed into sub-camps at Birkenau, the younger ones, doctors, and some well-educated prisoners were sent to the Gypsy-family-camp. [...] Because of the large number of new arrivals, the Hungarian youth was also quartered in this sub-camp. It became my place of residence for a long time.”

He stayed for five months in the Gypsy Camp, meaning Camp Sections BIIa and BIIc, then became ill and was admitted to the hospital camp (BIIIf), where he was finally tattooed with the number B-14781.

Between 22 August and 2 October, at least the following Hungarian Jewesses were transferred away from Auschwitz:

²⁶⁵ *Idem.*, Transportliste. Überstellungen nach KL. Flossenbürg, AL Främowerke. Hainiken/Sa. ISD, 129637274.

²⁶⁶ *Idem.*, Transportliste. Überstellungen K.L. Flossenbürg A.L. Bohemia Neurohlgau/Karlsbad. ISD, 129637280.

²⁶⁷ Frauen-Lager Kl. Au. II. Abteilung III/a. Birkenau den ... Nov. 44. Transportliste 300 Häftlinge nach Lippstadt. ISD, 55289176, anche 129637261-1296372.

²⁶⁸ *Idem.*, Transportliste. 300 Häftlinge nach Lippstadt. ISD, 129637261-129637266.

²⁶⁹ Reg. nos.: A-27620, 27623, 27624, 27629, 27632, 27636, 27639, 27640, 27643, 27655, 27660, 27665, 27688, 27701, 27772, 27775, 27776, 27789, 27791, 27845, 27857; Mattoigno 2023, Part 2, p. 112. The last number mentioned by Czech (25640) was issued on 19 October 1944 (1990, p. 735).

- 400 to Neuengamme (Boizenburg) in the second half of August.²⁷⁰
- 700 to Ravensbrück (Salzwedel) at the end of August.²⁷¹
- 100 to Neuengamme (Bremen-Uphusen) in August.²⁷²
- 500 to Neuengamme (Lübberstedt) in August.²⁷³
- 1.620 to Natzweiler on 27 August.²⁷⁴
- 500 to Buchenwald on 31 August.²⁷⁵
- 250 to Gross-Rosen on 12 September.²⁷⁶
- 100 to Flossenbürg on 12 September.²⁷⁷
- 1.000 to Buchenwald on 19 September.²⁷⁸
- 200 to Gross-Rosen on 19 September.²⁷⁹
- 84 to Gross-Rosen in September.²⁸⁰

The total is about 5,454 women.

²⁷⁰ Megargee, Part A, p. 1070.

²⁷¹ Megargee, Part B, p. 1170.

²⁷² *ibid.*, p. 1101.

²⁷³ *ibid.*, p. 1157.

²⁷⁴ Natzweiler, den 6.9.1944. Zugänge vom 27.8.1944. Überstellung von K.L. Auschwitz nach Arbeitslager Frankfurt/Main - Flughafen. Ung. Jüdinnen. ISD, 3139466-3139492. Incomplete list. These female inmates were later transferred back to Frankfurt-Walldorf and appear on another list of 1,660 female inmates. Frankfurt – Walldorf Jüdinnen. ISD, 3139528-3139555.

²⁷⁵ Abschrift. B. II.b. Birkenau, den 31.8.44. Ueberstellung. ISD, 129637195-129637204. Nachweis der 500 am 31.8.1944 vom Frauen-KL.-Birkenau nach dem Arb. - Kdo. Junkers, Markkleeberg bei Leipzig überstellten Jüdinnen. ISD, 495506-495513, and 5288885-5288902. Nachtrag zur Ueberstellungsliste vom 31.8.44. der 500 weibl. Häftlinge (ungar. Jüdinnen aus Auschwitz). ISD, 495514-495518. Female inmates registered in the "A" series (mostly from 18000 to 23000, non-consecutive numbers). There were 998 Hungarian Jewesses in Markkleeberg on 16 August 1944, but it is unknown whether they were transferred there from Auschwitz directly or via Buchenwald. ISD, Erfassung der weiblichen Häftlinge laut dortiger Verfügung vom 16.8.44. ISD, 495542-495561.

²⁷⁶ F.A.L. Ober-Hohenelbe. Fa. Lorenz A.G. Frauenlager Auschwitz Abt. II. Auschwitz, den 12.IX.1944. Transportliste über 250 Jüdinnen. ISD, 149121-149125. One Polish and two French Jewesses; registration numbers 60231-60300 and 61701-61880.

²⁷⁷ *I. Transport vom 12.9.1944. Transportliste über jüdische Häftlinge von Auschwitz nach K.L. Flossenbürg.* ISD, 129637206-129637207. Female inmates registered in the "A" series (from 17000 to 23000, non-consecutive numbers).

²⁷⁸ Politische Abteilung. Weimar-Buchenwald, den 19. Sept. 1944. Neuzugänge vom 19. Sept. 1944. 1000 weibl. Häftlinge von KL. Auschwitz nach Außenkdo Hess. Lichtenau. (Jüdinnen). Politische Ungarinnen (Jüdinnen). ISD, 495524-495540; and 5288977-5288996.

²⁷⁹ SS-Kommando Trautenau. Parschnitt 270. Namentliche Liste der vom K.L. Auschwitz am 19.9.44. an die Fa. Laska Liebau überstellten Jüdinnen. ISD, 149187-149188, registration numbers 59801-59850.

Idem, Namentliche Liste der vom K.L. Auschwitz an die Firma Wendt Liebau überstellten Jüdinnen (19.9.). ISD, 149194; registration numbers 59851-59900.

Idem, Namentliche Liste der vom K.L. Auschwitz am 19.9.44. an die Fa. Nordland Liebau überstellten Jüdinnen. ISD, 149190-149191; registration numbers 59901-60000.

²⁸⁰ Registration numbers 50144-50227. Konieczny, p. 60.

How many of these were from the transit camp?

Another message from the Auschwitz resistance gives the “Camp occupancy of 2 September 1944.”²⁸¹ It lists the occupancy in detail by camp (Auschwitz I, II, III, FKL) and by nationality, with the distinction between Jews and non-Jews. There were 11,725 Hungarian male and 16,169 female Jews, or 18 fewer than on 21 August. Consequently, the transfers of Hungarian Jews from 22 August to 1 September – a total of 3,820 inmates – could only have come from the transit camp. Assuming this figure, the number of Hungarian female Jews admitted to the camp was: 16,187 + 27,100 + 17,200 + 3,820 = approximately 64,300.

From this, it can be deduced that the 30,000 Hungarian Jews lodged in the transit camp on 22 August 1944 were about (17,200 + 3,820 =) 21,000 women and about 9,000 men.

The above figure (64,300) is fully congruent with that of the male list, 64,378 inmates.

This result is supported by four pieces of evidence:

1. In the telegram of 24 May 1944 mentioned earlier, Pohl communicated to Himmler:

“The first transports of Jews from Hungary indicate that women account for about 50 percent of the working Jews.”

The compilation presented here resulted in about 128,700 Jews admitted to the camp, of whom precisely 50 percent were men and 50 percent women.

2. The order of magnitude of the total number is confirmed by Jerzy Skotnicki’s statement that up to the first ten days of July,²⁸² when the deportation of Jews from Hungary had ended, about 130,000 inmates had passed through the *Zentralsauna*, hence precisely Hungarian Jews.

3. The order of magnitude of the number of inmates is also confirmed by S. Rachwałowa’s statement mentioned earlier, according to which 70,000 Jews were received in Camp Section III nicknamed “Mexico” (i.e., in the Birkenau Transit Camp).

4. The total figure corresponds to 30 to 33% of deportees fit for work.

I quoted von Thadden’s report of 25 May 1944 earlier, which mentions a percentage of about 33 percent. The next day, he prepared another report, in which he noted:²⁸³

“According to the findings so far, about 1/3 of the deported Jews are fit for work. Immediately after arriving at the Auschwitz collection camp, they are distributed among the offices of Gauleiter Sauckel, the OT, etc.”

²⁸¹ AGK, NTN, 155, p. 133.

²⁸² He mistakenly mentioned early June instead of mid-May as the starting point for the deportations.

²⁸³ Nuremberg Document NG-2190.

The proportion of 1/3 deportees fit for work mentioned by von Thadden is confirmed by Kaltenbrunner's letter to SS *Brigadeführer* Blaschke dated 30 June 1944 regarding Hungarian Jews deported to Strasshof, Austria. Kaltenbrunner wrote:²⁸⁴

"According to previous experience, it is estimated that about 30% (in the present case about 3,600) of these transports will be Jews fit for work, [...]."

Rudolf Höss also stated during his trial that the percentage of Hungarian Jews fit for work at Auschwitz was 30 percent (Mattogno 2020b, p. 305).

The total figure of those admitted to the camp is precisely equivalent to $(128,700 \div 410,993 =)$ 31.3% of the total number of deportees sent to Auschwitz.

The total calculated above (121,700 admitted to the camp) represents 94.5% of the latter number (128,700), so, overall, the two figures corroborate each other; the difference of 7,000 people is attributable to transports from Auschwitz that are not included in the list set out earlier, which is inevitably incomplete.

* * *

It is obvious that the Glaser List, from the orthodox perspective, is central to the calculation of the alleged gassing victims among the Hungarian Jews, but also among those deported from the Litzmannstadt (Łódź) Ghetto, as I will show in Part Two.

Rudolf Höss claimed in his very first "confession" – the handwritten statement of 14 March 1946 – that 400,000 Hungarian Jews had been exterminated in Auschwitz (Mattogno 2020b, pp. 33, 303). He maintained this figure in all subsequent interrogations until his trial. He gave very questionable statistics of Jews allegedly exterminated, listing victim numbers by country of origin. These numbers are best known from his "Notes" written while in a prison in Krakow, resulting in a total of 1,130,000 Auschwitz victims (Broszat, p. 167). Significant in this regard is the fact that Franciszek Piper, in his 1993 study of the number of Auschwitz victims, carefully avoided giving figures by nationality.

Braham wrote in this regard (1981, Vol. 2, p. 676):

"As a result of this application of science and technology, about 400,000 Hungarian Jews were killed by this conveyor-belt system of mass murder in Auschwitz during the summer of 1944."

From the orthodox Holocaust perspective, the number of alleged gassing victims among the Jews deported from Hungary would instead be $(408,347 - 128,700 \approx)$ about 279,650.

²⁸⁴ IMT Document PS-3803.

No longer able to cover up the existence of the Glaser List, the Auschwitz Museum finally decided in 2022 to mention it in passing. In an article on the Museum's official website, Piotr Setkiewicz mentioned it as follows with obvious embarrassment (Setkiewicz 2022):

"From recently discovered documents (the notes of a Kapo from the Birkenau clothing warehouse) we also know that as a result of the selections of transports from Hungary the SS sent 52,000 Jewish men to the camp, and it might be presumed that a similar number of Jewish women were also sent to the camp. This would mean that some 325- to 330,000 Hungarian Jews were killed in the gas chambers directly after their arrival at Auschwitz. Of those who remained, 25- to 30,000 were registered in the camp and given prisoner numbers, some 25,000 (primarily women) died in the transit camps or became victims of so-called 'secondary selections', and some 45- to 50,000 were transported to camps in Germany." (Emphases added)

In fact, however, the "recently discovered documents" were discovered in 2002, hence twenty years earlier. Furthermore, the alleged 25,000 victims of the Transit Camp due to "secondary selection" are mere figments of Setkiewicz's imagination, while the figure of those transferred from Auschwitz is much higher, as I documented earlier.

1.9. Selection Criteria for Deportees Fit for Work

In Auschwitz, the criteria for selecting those fit for work were very elastic. On 14 August 1944, 300 Hungarian Jews were registered from the Birkenau Transit Camp with numbers B-5860 through B-6159, and were sent to work in the Trzebinia oil refinery.²⁸⁵ Another 101 Hungarian Jews were registered on 15 September with numbers B-10072 through B-10172, and sent to the same refinery.²⁸⁶

These inmates belonged to the following age groups:

²⁸⁵ AGK, NTN, 145, pp. 82-92 (list of names).

²⁸⁶ *ibid.*, pp. 92-95. See Appendix, Table 1.III.

Table 1.20: Ages of Deportees “Fit for Work”

Age	14 August	15 September
14 (born 1930)	9	0
15 (born 1929)	106	7
16 (born 1928)	84	8
17 (born 1927)	29	4
18 – 20	22	7
21 – 30	14	9
31 – 40	24	20
41 – 50	7	32
51 – 60	3	12
61 – 68	2	2
Totals:	300	101

On 3 July, 174 Hungarian Jews from the Transit Cap were registered (reg. nos. A-15857 through A-16030); the relevant list of names contains two children aged 11 and 8: Leszlo Leszlauer, born in Budapest on 2 March 1933, registration number A-15952, and Isnac Herskowitz, born in Czanaosz on 4 February 1936, registration number A-15922.²⁸⁷

The report dated 26 June 1944, cited earlier, mentions for 1 July 1944 the transfer of 450 Hungarian boys from Camp Section BIIId to the Quarantine Camp (Section BIIa). The boys sent to Trzebinia were probably part of this group.

Finally, the 578 Hungarian Jews who were in Auschwitz when the Soviets arrived were distributed as listed among the following age groups:²⁸⁸

- 1 to 10 years old: 29
- 11 to 14 years old: 52
- 15 to 49 years old: 433
- 50 to 60 years old: 50
- 61 to 70 years old: 9
- 71 to 79 years old: 3
- unknown age: 2

Unlike the adults, the children were mostly twins.²⁸⁹

²⁸⁷ ROD, c(21.23)31, list nos. 1866 and 1836.

²⁸⁸ GARF, 7021-108-26, pp. 1-16; 108-22/23.

²⁸⁹ See in this regard the interesting article by Jean-Marie Boisdefeu “À propos des jumeaux d’Auschwitz” (*Études Révisionnistes*, vol. 1, pp. 257-267), in which the author, on the basis of an original method of calculation—but carried out in my opinion with insufficient data, comes to the conclusion that about 118,500 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz.

Historian Szita Szabolcs, among other things the author of a detailed study on the Hungarian Jews deported to Strasshof, gives the following age groups of 16,600 deported to this Austrian camp (Szabolcs 1991, p. 97):

Table 1.21: Age-Group Distribution of Hungarian Jews deported to Strasshof

Age Group	Male	Female
0-2 years	200	250
3-6 years	500	500
7-12 years	900	900
13-14 years	400	350
15-20 years	800	1,300
> 31 years [<i>sic</i>]	4,500	6,000
Totals:	7,300	9,300

There is no doubt that Strasshof is a case in point. What is important to note, however, is the fact that inmates in Austria who were theoretically unfit for work were also assigned to labor employment. The author publishes a letter from the “Technical emergency assistance. Office Bad Vöslau” to the “BdS and Security Service, Special Deployment Unit for Hungarian Jews, External Unit Vienna II.” It contains a list of 42 Hungarian Jews employed “in the construction of a foundation (tunnel) for the SS infirmary since 1 October 1944.” The information continues as follows (*ibid.*, p. 93):

“These Jews came from the Strasshof Camp and have worked in Klein-Mariazell and Bernhof after the storm disaster and in the construction of makeshift homes.”

These were therefore actual workers. The list includes 13 Jews over the age of 70, one of 15, one of 13, one of 10, one of 8, and one of 4 years of age. The oldest, Arnold Singer, born 28 March 1868, was 76 years old; the youngest, Agnes Anisfeld, born 31 August 1940, was 4 years old.

Although at Auschwitz the unregistered Hungarian Jews were housed in the Transit Camp under primitive conditions – because the camp administration was unprepared to accommodate such a mass of people – the SS not only did not “gas” sick deportees, but treated them, even with surgery. The 28 June 1944 report cited earlier contains the following list of the medical treatment of these Hungarian Jews:²⁹⁰

“Treatment of the sick:

During the reporting period, 3138 inmates treated in the outpatient clinic. Of which:

²⁹⁰ GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76. See Doc. 2a.

<i>Surgical cases</i>	1426	<i>Scabies</i>	62	<i>Infectious diseases:</i>	
<i>Diarrhea</i>	327	<i>Pneumonia</i>	75	<i>Scarlet fever</i>	5
<i>Constipation</i>	253	<i>Influenza</i>	136	<i>Mumps</i>	16
<i>Angina</i>	79	<i>Intertrigo</i>	268	<i>measles</i>	5
<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	4	<i>various</i>		<i>erysipelas</i>	5
<i>Heart failure</i>	25	<i>other</i>	449”		

1.10. The Impossible Extermination of Hungarian Jews Unfit for Work

With the present state of knowledge, it cannot be established with documents, and thus with certainty, what the fate of the Hungarian Jews was who were deemed unfit for work. However, based on the actual capacity of the Birkenau cremation facilities (Mattogno/Deana; Mattogno 2020a) and on U.S. and British air-force aerial photographs from the spring and summer of 1944, I have demonstrated in various studies that Hungarian Jews unfit for work were not – and could not have been – “gassed” and cremated upon arrival (Rudolf/Mattogno, pp. 174-179; Mattogno 2016a & b). This is therefore a certain and documented fact. It is furthermore confirmed by the photographs collected in the *Auschwitz Album* (Freyer/Pressac), which were taken by SS photographers Bernhard Walter and Ernst Hofmann on 26 May 1944.

This issue is of great importance and requires proper investigation, not least because these photographs have been commented on in detail by Stefan Hördler, Christoph Kreuztmüller and Tal Bruttman in their book mentioned earlier.

First, several photographs show that, while deportees fit for work left all their luggage on the platform, those deemed unfit kept a light luggage consisting of backpacks, bags and various containers. Particularly telling are photographs 6 on p. 51, 163 on p. 185 (where those unfit for work, mostly children, even carry two large pots and pans), 165 on p. 187, 169 on p. 191, and 171 on p. 191 (see Photos 1-5). The photographs also show that those categorized as unfit for work stopped in the grove by the pond located east of Crematorium IV (the “birch forest”). Photograph 174 on p. 194 shows in the foreground an elderly man about to descend the small slope of the pond’s bank to draw water from it with a metal container (see Photo 6).

Why were those unfit for work sent to the “gas chambers” with bags, backpacks, pots and pans?

Hördler *et al.* report these photographs,²⁹¹ but without even asking this simple question.

It is clear from the photographs that those selected as unfit for work walked along the camp's main road ("Lagerstrasse") that lined the railway tracks all the way to the end, past Crematoria II and III, then turned right along "Ring Road" ("Ringstrasse"), passed between the central disinfection plant (*Zentralsauna*) and the inmate-effects storage area (*Effektenlager*), passed the west side of Crematorium IV, turned right and reached the grove by the pond.

Particularly important in this regard are photos 152 and 153 on p. 176 and 177 (see Photos 7f.), in which a group of women and children is portrayed. In the background of photo 152, the east wing of Crematorium III appears, and in photo 153 the courtyard gate and part of the western fence of the same crematorium. From this it can be inferred that photo 153 chronologically precedes 152, since the people were proceeding from east to west, and in photo 152 they were 25-30 meters further along the road.

Hördler *et al.* report these two photos equally in reverse and comment on them in a rather fanciful way. According to them, the women with children portrayed in them

"had been on their way to Crematorium II and were now diverted. Probably they were supposed to wait there. Perhaps a work detail or a truck had to pass, or the gas chamber still had to be prepared. Many people had stood here before them. The grass had long since been trampled." (*ibid.*, p. 269; the two photos are numbered 148 and 134.)

These are mere conjectures unsupported by any evidence. The people in question were not "on their way to Crematorium II," but toward the aforementioned grove. There is nothing to suggest that they were stopping in "in a small free area" (*ibid.*; which, after all, did not exist²⁹²), waiting for "a work detail or a truck" to pass. At most, they had stopped for a moment on the photographer's orders. The claim that "Many people had stood here before them" is also completely unfounded, while the final sentence, "The grass had long since been trampled," is inexplicable, since in neither photo is the ground visible.

And here is the specific commentary on the second photograph (Hördler *et al.* 2020, p. 270):

²⁹¹ Hördler *et al.* 2020, pp. 143, 147, 211, Photo 16; p. 150, Photo 19; p. 154, Photo 4; p. 212, Photo 4 and 17; p. 122, Photo 129, 130 and 131.

²⁹² According to the two air photos taken on 31 May 1944, the *Lagerstrasse*, about 10 meters wide, ran along the fence of Crematorium II at a distance of about 5 meters. From its northern limit to about 5 meters from the fence of Crematorium III was a wide strip of land about 50 meters wide. The distance between the two crematorium gates was about 70 meters.

“Hofmann stood in direct view of Crematorium III, directly in front of the quasi-identical Crematorium II, where the women would very soon be murdered (photo 134).”

Therefore, the women and children who appear in the two photos were purportedly gassed shortly thereafter in Crematorium III! An astonishing deduction, considering that the courtyard gates of Crematorium II and III were opposite each other, but in photo 152 (148 for the three authors), the gate of Crematorium III is visible in the right margin of the picture, so that the deportees photographed had already *passed* the gate of Crematorium II, rather than walked through it.

By this puerile subterfuge, Hördler and colleagues attempt to explain a fact inexplicable from an orthodox viewpoint: granted that many photos show those selected as unfit for work standing in the grove by Crematoria IV and V, but none (except the two mentioned above) depict them in correlation with Crematoria II and III (and less so in the area of the “Bunker 2”). From this, one must conclude that they were intended for gassing inside Crematoria IV and V. But these notoriously had a (presumed) extermination and (real) cremation capacity far lower than that of Crematoria II and III. If that was so, then why, at a time of a very large influx of people (allegedly) destined for the “gas chambers,” were Crematoria II and III not used?

This issue is closely related to the fundamental issue of the activity of the crematoria and the alleged incineration pits. Photos in the *Auschwitz Album* show all the chimneys of the crematoria (Crematoria II-III: Photo 6 on p. 51, 7 on p. 53 [see Photo 9], 17 on p. 63; Crematoria IV-V: Photo 99 on p. 131, 125 on p. 155 [see Photo 10]). None of them were smoking. They were therefore inactive. In the orthodox perspective, as expressed by Honey/Baxter, 10,745 Jews had been gassed the day before, on 25 May.²⁹³ Even if one were to take seriously the “official” cremation capacity of 4,416 bodies within 24 hours for the four crematoria at Birkenau (Crematoria II-III: 1,440 each; IV-V: 768 each; *ibid.*, p. 30) – but this claimed capacity was four times the actual capacity – then they would have had to operate continuously for more than 58 hours, hence for two days and 10 hours. This would have made it essential to use the alleged incineration pits (to which I will return later). This in turn means that, within 24 hours, 4,416 bodies would have been cremated in the crematoria, and 6,329 in the incineration pits.

²⁹³ The Auschwitz arrival dates given for the transport from Užhorod are 25 and 26 May 1944; the first date is in accordance with the Glaser List, based on which the alleged 2,264 gassing victims are also calculated; the other date is based on testimonies.

Why then does none of the crematorium chimneys emit smoke in the photographs published in the *Auschwitz Album*?

Hördler *et al.* do not answer this question either. In particular, regarding the photo with the best resolution, showing in the background the chimneys of Crematoria II and III – not smoking, but with the top edge blackened by soot – their only concern is to show “that the ramp was not part of the protective-custody camp as such,” and to highlight this, they diligently circle five details, but ignore the chimneys of the crematoria, which are exactly above two of the encircled details! (*ibid.*, p. 154, Photo 4)

Yet already in 1989, Danuta Czech had written in her entry for 16 May 1944 (Czech 1989, p. 776; here from 1990, p. 627; emphasis added):

“The first long block arrest for prisoners is ordered in Auschwitz II. Three freight trains arrive on the track connection; they are the first RSHA transports of Hungarian Jews. The arriving Jews are ordered to unload their luggage; thereafter they are to stand in rows of five and are led in the direction of the crematoriums. From this night on the chimneys of the crematoriums begin to smoke.”

This annotation, based on witness accounts, practically summarizes the statements made by Wanda Szaynoka on 12 September 1945; in particular, the witness asserted:²⁹⁴

“I am convinced that the majority of them were gassed and then cremated, because from that night on, all the crematorium chimneys began to smoke almost nonstop.”

Another source mentioned by Czech is Otto Wolken’s statement that “Day and night, the 4 chimneys of the crematoria smoked” (see below).

As mentioned earlier, this issue is closely related to that of the incineration pits, which, in the orthodox perspective, must necessarily appear in air photos of Birkenau, and must necessarily be adequate in size and number to the number of bodies purportedly cremated.

Hördler *et al.* publish a “air photo of the South-African Air Force of Auschwitz II (Birkenau), 31 May 1944”²⁹⁵ on which they labelled various installations (within the camp: Crematoria II and III, “Kanada II” (*Effektenlager*), *Zentralsauna*, Crematoria IV and V), with the exception of “Bunker 2.” The corresponding caption states (Hördler *et al.* 2020, p. 24 [photo] and 25 [comment]):

“The murder facilities extended along the entire western length, and are visible on the air photo to the left of the construction sections mentioned

²⁹⁴ AGK, NTN, 87, Vol. 5, p. 94.

²⁹⁵ Correct reference: National Archives, Washington, Mission 60 PRS/462 60 SQ, Exposure 3056. There is also another photo (Exposure 3055) that includes a larger section of land to the west of the camp. In this image, the area of the alleged “Bunker 2” is well centered (in the other, it appears in the upper [west] margin).

above. The two largest gas chambers (Crematorium II and III) were directly connected to the new ramp, while the two smaller ones (IV and V) were located in a grove about one kilometer away from Crematorium III. Behind Crematorium V, the SS had dug several incineration pits for the 'Hungary Program.' The smoke rising there is visible in the air photo.

Adjacent to Crematoria IV and V was the effects camp 'Canada II' with 30 barracks, and the so-called Zentralsauna. New concentration camp prisoners were registered there. Outside the barbed wire fence, 200 meters west of the 'Zentralsauna', was 'Bunker II.' The converted former farmhouse was one of Birkenau's first two gas chambers, and was used again for the 'Hungary Program.' Incineration pits are also visible as dark spots in its perimeter. Those cremation pits can also be seen in two of the four photos that Alberto Errera had secretly taken in the crematorium area a few weeks earlier. NARA, RG 373, Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency, 1920-2006, National Archives Identifier 305987."

The reference to alleged "several incineration pits" behind Crematorium V is purely imaginary: in the two photos of 31 May 1944, only one smoldering site ("The smoke rising there") is seen, to whose surface area I will return later.

The claim that in the area of the alleged "Bunker 2" "Incineration pits are also visible as dark spots in its perimeter" is so flimsy that the authors thought it appropriate not to point out to the inexperienced reader the location of "Bunker 2," which, in the photograph they reproduce, is also indistinct.

Hördler *et al.* mention the four crematoria at Birkenau, but are careful not to point out that none of their chimneys smoke.

Before ascertaining what is actually seen in the two air photos of 31 May 1944, it is necessary to establish what should be seen there from the orthodox Holocaust perspective.

In this regard, it is essential to remember that, in the orthodox perspective, the "incineration pits" were prepared specifically for the cremation of the allegedly gassed Hungarian Jews, that is, for the surplus of bodies that could not be cremated in the crematoria. Since the Auschwitz commandant knew the overall deportation plan, and knew that the crematoria could not cope with the influx of deportees, the "incineration pits" had to be ready in adequate quantity and size from the arrival of the first transport on 16 May 1944.

For this reason, they form the fundamental and indispensable basis of the Holocaust narrative, without which it would fatally collapse.

In the immediate postwar period, the story of the immense open-air cremations was described in grossly hyperbolic terms. Worthy of note, as

significant examples, are three eloquent testimonies. In 1946, Miklós Nyiszli wrote the following in his memoir “I Was Dr. Mengele’s Medical Anatomist at the Auschwitz Crematorium” (Nyiszli 1946, p. 59; translation in Mattogno 2020c, p. 57):

“We start off in the direction of the thickly billowing, dense, black column of smoke. Everyone whom misfortune has brought to this place sees this column of smoke. It is visible from every part of the camp. The terrified gaze of all who descend from the wagons and line up for selection immediately falls upon it. It was visible every hour of the day and night. During the day it covered the sky above the Birkenau woods like a dense cloud; at night it lit up the surroundings as if it were the flames of hell.”

A former Russian prisoner of war, Pavel Lukich Gavrish, who escaped from Auschwitz on 6 May 1944, stated in a “SMERSH” Report of 8 September 1944:²⁹⁶

“The pyres [костры: kostry] burned day and night, day and night the smoke and stench of burning human bodies burdened the camp.”

Otto Wolken drafted, among other things, a short report whose titles translates to “Camp Images,” which contains the paragraph “The Fate of the Hungarian Jews.” Here he wrote:²⁹⁷

“At the end of May 1944, the first transports of Hungarian Jews arrived. [...] Soon it turned out that the capacity of the crematoria and gas chambers was not sufficient to process the material. [...] Pits were dug and covered with tarpaulins to serve as temporary gas chambers, and 2 huge pits were dug to burn the corpses in the open air. Day and night, the 4 chimneys^[298] of the crematoria smoked, day and night, a thick smoke from the incineration pits lay over the camp, and at night, the sky was colored glowing red for miles around.”

When Holocaust historiography was confronted with the question of incineration pits beyond this crass propaganda, it realized the insurmountable difficulties involved: all the details concerning these pits came in fact from “eyewitnesses.” However, they blatantly contradicted one other on the

²⁹⁶ Архив Управления ФСБ России по Омской области (Arkhir Upravlenii FSB Rossii po Omskoj oblasti, Archives of the General Security Service of the Omsk Region). Scans of the original document published without indication of the background online at: http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/history/archival_material/Gavrish.htm. SMERSH is an acronym for *smert shpionam*, death to spies; the Soviet counterintelligence organization.

²⁹⁷ AGK, NTN, 88 (Vol. 6 of the Trial against Members of the Auschwitz Camp administration), p. 45.

²⁹⁸ The four crematoria at Birkenau notoriously had six chimneys altogether, because Crematoria IV and V each had two.

number, location, size and cremation capacity of the claimed incineration pits.²⁹⁹

For this reason, no historian has ever dared to undertake a serious study of this burning issue, including the Auschwitz Museum. The consequence of this is that, even in the specialized Holocaust literature, this fundamental topic is treated with bewildering superficiality. Even Franciszek Piper is extremely guarded in this regard in the Auschwitz Museum's *opus magnum*. He was careful not to say anything specific in it (Długoborski/Piper 2000, Vol. 3, p. 143):

"In May 1944, during the killing of the Hungarian Jews, it [Bunker 2] was put back into operation. Several new burning pits were dug and a new barracks for undressing constructed at that time."

"[...] Crematorium V, where corpses were also burned in the open air" (ibid., p. 164)

"These [doors of Crematorium V] served for airing out the gas chambers and for removing bodies that were to be burned in open-air pits." (ibid., p. 168)

Hördler *et al.* mention incineration pits many times, but they are equally cautious. In the photo caption cited earlier, they merely mention "several incineration pits" (Crematorium V) and "incineration pits" ("Bunker 2"). Even in the book's main text, they avoid giving any details.

It is worthwhile noting how they were described over the years by historians of the Auschwitz Museum. A 1971 publication devoted to the manuscripts of the men of the *Sonderkommando* shows Birkenau Plan No. 1991 dated 17 February 1943, in which the major sites are indicated by numbers. In the north courtyard of Crematorium V, "the area of the cremation pits" (*teren dolów spalenskowych*) is indicated by a strip about 170 meters long and about 12 meters wide, with two extensions at either end of about 35 meters in the direction of the crematorium, marked No. 12.³⁰⁰ In another German-language book from 1997 about the "confessions" of Rudolf Höss, Pery Broad and Johann Paul Kremer, the same map appears with the same numerical indications, but here No. 12, indicating "area with incineration pits," is at the northwestern corner of the aforementioned courtyard, and the previous strip has disappeared.³⁰¹

²⁹⁹ Mattogno 2016a, Chapter 4, "Testimonies Concerning the Incineration Trenches," pp. 17-28, where I examine and compare the relative statements by (self-proclaimed) former members of the "Sonderkommando" H. Tauber, H. Mandelbaum, S. Jankowski, S. Dragon, S. Bendel, M. Nyiszli, D. Paisikovic, J. Rosenblum, F. Müller, J. Sackar, S. Chasan, J. Gabai, S. Venezia.

³⁰⁰ Bezwińska/Czech 1971, insert between pages 64 and 65. The same map is also included in Bezwińska/Czech 1974, insert between pages 128 and 129. See Doc. 5.

³⁰¹ Bezwińska/Czech 1997, insert between pages 96 and 97; the map is not included in the 1984 English edition.

Volume 3 of the Auschwitz Museum's 5-volume series on the general history of Auschwitz, which was written entirely by Franciszek Piper and is devoted to the alleged exterminations, neither contains an air photo of Birkenau from 1944, nor any map showing the various sites of the camp. However, it does contain a reproduction of one of the two clandestinely taken ground photos mentioned earlier by Hördler *et al.*, presumably depicting "The burning of corpses in the open air near Crematorium V."³⁰²

In 2011, in an impressive mental and historiographical regression, Piotr Setkiewicz reverted to the conception of the 1970s. In fact, in a work devoted specifically to the crematoria and alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz, he presented a plan of the Birkenau Camp in which the "Places where the corpses of the victims were burned in the open air" are represented by a long rectangular strip running at right angles parallel to the entire north and west sides of Crematorium V!

In addition, two rectangular areas in the vicinity of the "little white house" (C2: "Bunker 2"; Setkiewicz 2011, p. 25) indicate several incineration pits, but these are two of the three cleared and flattened areas that I have labeled with Nos. 2, 3, and 4 in Photo 12a, on two of which (Nos. 3 and 4) two barracks can be seen in air photos of 26 June and later!³⁰³

In the text, aimed at disproportionately inflating the cremation capacity of the Birkenau crematoria, incineration pits are an utterly marginal topic. The Polish historian writes in this regard (Setkiewicz 2011, p. 21):

"On the other hand, during periods when very high numbers of transports were arriving (for instance from the Dąbrowa Basin, Łódź, or Hungary), significant numbers of corpses were burned in pits that had, in practical terms, unlimited capacity – that is, the SS could order new pits to be dug as needed. [...] Expense and reliability notwithstanding, the crematoria in Auschwitz and Birkenau turned out to be an effective means of burning the remains of almost a million victims.^[304] More than the burning pits, they

³⁰² Długoborski/Piper 2000, Vol. 3, insert between pp. 112 and 113.

³⁰³ Mattogno 2016b, Subchapter 9.3, "'The undressing Barracks' of 'Bunker 2,'" pp. 192-194.

³⁰⁴ This is pure technical nonsense. The refractory masonry of the Topf cremation furnaces could endure a maximum of about 2,000 cremations, after which it had to be completely replaced. However, the documentation of the Central Construction Office in Auschwitz, which makes it possible to reconstruct all the orders it placed with the Topf Company, categorically rules out the replacement of the refractory masonry of even one of the 46 muffles in the crematoria at Birkenau. It follows that these could have supported a maximum of about $(46 \times 2,000 =)$ 92,000 cremations, and that 1,000,000 cremations would have required the total replacement of the refractory masonry of all muffles $(1,000,000 \div 92,000 =)$ ten to eleven times! my previously cited article "An Accountant Poses as Cremation Expert," in: Rudolf/Mattogno, pp. 145-150; Mattogno 2019, pp. 268-270; Mattogno 2020a, pp. 168-171; Mattogno/Deana, pp. 348-350.

have also become the symbol of the tragedy of the Holocaust, the greatest tragedy that humanity has so far experienced.”

This is also a convenient excuse for not dealing seriously with the incineration pits.

In 2019, F. Piper published the same map, with identical indication regarding Crematorium V, but here, the two “burning pits” of “Bunker 2” have disappeared (Piper 2019, p. 55). In the text, on the other hand, any reference to pits near Crematorium V has disappeared. F. Piper writes in this regard (*ibid.*, p. 28):

“Sometimes, during peak periods of arriving transports, up to 8,000 corpses per day were burned in these crematoria. In order to achieve such a capacity, the cremation process was abbreviated and unburned bones were removed from the furnaces to be mechanically ground into powder.^[305] This was done, for example, during the liquidation of the ghettos of Sosnowiec, Bedzin, and Łódź and at the time of the annihilation of Hungarian Jews.”

He also reproduced the air photo of 31 May 1944 (Exposure 3056) and a photo from the Auschwitz Album (No. 6, my Photo 1), but without the slightest reference to the smokeless crematorium chimneys or even the tiny smoking area near Crematorium V (*ibid.*, pp. 387, 389).

It is clear that the Auschwitz Museum is not the least bit interested in these basic aspects of the alleged Jewish extermination. On the contrary, it intentionally omits everything that is at odds with its historiographical dogmas, beginning with the very testimonies it invokes, as the following example shows.

Piper refers to a “Deposition by former SS man Erich Mussfeldt, supervisor of crematoria in the camp, on the functioning and operation of the gas chambers and crematoria in Birkenau” (*ibid.*, pp. 114f.) which contains excerpts from the interrogation protocol of former SS *Oberscharführer* Erich Mussfeldt dated 19 August 1947. In 1944, he was transferred back from Lublin-Majdanek to Auschwitz, where he served from the end of May to mid-August and, for 14 days, directed cremations in Crematoria II and III (which he called I and II). Piper quotes his “confessions” about the alleged gassing of Hungarian Jews (Mussfeldt, like Höss, also fully adopted the “truth” of Polish propaganda), but omits an essential part of the in-

³⁰⁵ This alleged procedure is technical nonsense. In the Topf furnaces, the main combustion took place in the muffle; when it was sufficiently advanced, the remnants (the “unburnt bones”) fell through openings of the muffle grate into the ash chamber below, where they continued to burn. In the meantime, another body could be introduced into the muffle that had thus been freed. It is obvious that the extraction of “unburnt bones” from the ash chamber would in no way have shortened the duration of the main combustion and thus the cremation process.

terrogation. After “It was therefore a matter of saving Zykon.” (end of p. 114), the text continues as follows:³⁰⁶

“During these 14 days in Crematoria I and II, 4 gassings were carried out [W czasie tych 14 dni przeprowadzono w krematoriach I i II 4 gazowania]. These gassings were carried out at night, when I was in the barracks; the two front halves of the gas chambers^[307] were full only twice. The cremation of the contents of such a [front] half of a chamber took about a day and a half [półtora dnia]. I believe that altogether during my service there, in Crematories I and II, 10,000 to 12,000 corpses were cremated [spalono 10 – 12 tysięcy zwłok].”

Therefore, during a period of eight weeks (from 16 May to 11 July 1944), when some 313,800 Hungarian Jews were allegedly gassed and cremated (according to Honey/Baxter), Mussfeldt claimed that within two of those weeks only 10,000 to 12,000 bodies were cremated in Crematoria II and III.³⁰⁸

Piper claims that the alleged gas chambers in Crematoria II and III could each hold 2,000 people (Długoborski/Piper 2000, Vol. 3, p. 169); Mussfeldt stated that the cremation of 1,000 bodies (those in the “front half”) took one and a half days, so the capacity of these crematoria was $(1,000 \div 1.5 =)$ less than 700 bodies per day.

Therefore, Mussfeldt downgraded the claimed mass extermination of the Hungarian Jews to a relatively small affair, or to express it with the words of Robert Faurisson – coined in 1989 to describe Jean-Claude Pressac’s down-sized extermination theses – to “*bricolage et ‘gazouillages.*”³⁰⁹ This is the obvious reason why Piper omitted this passage.

For the analysis of the air photos, the accounts of two important “eye-witnesses,” the self-proclaimed former *Sonderkommando* members Filip Müller and Dov Paisikovic, can be taken as a testimonial point of reference. I have dealt with both in great detail in another study, in which I extensively quoted and analyzed their statements (Mattogno 2021a, esp. pp. 115-131, 144-146). Here, I merely summarize my conclusions.

³⁰⁶ AGK, NTN, 144, pp. 86f.

³⁰⁷ Erich Mussfeldt had accepted witness accounts claiming a subdivision of the alleged gas chambers into two parts.

³⁰⁸ Mussfeldt did not know the term “Bunker 2” (or of “Bunker V” or “5”: see below). For him, there was only a cottage (*chalupa*) where transports that arrived during the day were gassed and cremated in pits (*przy dołach [dolach]*). This was also the case for Crematoria IV and V, where cremation was also carried out “in open pits” (*w otwartych dołach*); AGK, NTN, 144, pp. 83f. It is clear that in this regard he knew nothing, and only echoed the tenets of black Jewish-Polish propaganda.

³⁰⁹ The French expression, invented by J.-C. Pressac, denotes grossly improvised small-scale gassings. See Faurisson 1991, 2020.

In his 1979 book, Filip Müller wrote that, at the beginning of May 1944, SS *Hauptscharführer* Otto Moll “ordered the excavation of five pits behind crematorium 5” and an unspecified number near “Bunker V.”³¹⁰ The first two measured 40-50 m × 8 m and 2 m deep. Around the middle of the month, the remaining three were dug, the dimensions of which Müller did not indicate. However, in an interview granted to Claude Lanzmann in 2010, he claimed that the five pits near Crematorium V measured about 40 by 8 meters and were more than 2.5 meters deep. They were located 10-20 meters from the building, and each one could cremate 1,200 to 1,400 corpses within 24 hours. Therefore, there were five pits near Crematorium V with minimum dimensions of 40 by 8 meters.

Müller further stated that at “Bunker V” “an additional four cremation pits were dug” (1979, p. 133). He told Lanzmann that 1,400 corpses could be cremated in each pit within 24 hours, from which it can be inferred that they were similar in size to those at Crematorium V.

Dov Paisikovic made two statements in this regard, one given in Vienna on 17 October 1963, the other on 10 August 1964 to the Auschwitz Museum. In them, he recounted that he had worked at “Bunker V” or “Bunker 5” for eight days, or, according to another statement, for two weeks, thus from 21 May to 28 May or 3 June. Hence, the alleged events he describes refer to exactly the same period as indicated by Müller.

According to Paisikovic, two incineration pits existed near the “Bunker,” 30 m long and either 6 or 10 m wide, one of which was burning.

For Müller, however, there were four incineration pits near “Bunker 2,” with minimum dimensions of 40 m × 8 m, hence a surface area of 320 square meters each. Their total surface area would have amounted to at least 1,280 square meters. Hence, although both witnesses referred to the same period of time, their claims blatantly contradict each other.

As far as historians are concerned, a typical example is given by German authors Eric Friedler, Barbara Siebert and Andreas Kilian. In a book on the *Sonderkommando*, they list the precise number, location and size of the alleged incineration pits near Crematorium V. On a map of Birkenau they drew, they show three of them (Friedler *et al.*, pp. 414f.; see Doc. 6). In the text of the book, they state with regard to the alleged extermination of the Jews deported from Hungary (*ibid.*, p. 184):

³¹⁰ “Bunker V” or “Bunker 5” was allegedly another name for “Bunker 2” in 1944. No witness or historian has ever explained why the original designation was changed and why the illogical and incomprehensible number “V” (or 5) was adopted. It is in fact derived from another strand of Auschwitz black propaganda, according to which each of Crematoria IV and V possessed four gas chambers named “Bunker I,” “Bunker II,” “Bunker III” and “Bunker IV.” Continuing the numbering from there leads to “Bunker V.” See Mattogno 2021b, pp. 363-366.

“Since it was clear from the outset that the capacity of the cremation furnaces would not suffice for the expected quantity of corpses, Moll ordered the Sonderkommando inmates to dig two large cremation pits on the grounds of Crematorium IV [= V]. [...] Within a very short time, the inmates – among them Filip Müller – dug two pits about fifty meters long, eight meters wide and two meters deep. [...] A few weeks later – the mass extermination of the Hungarian Jews had already begun – the Sonderkommando inmates had to dig three more, smaller pits, each two meters deep, behind Crematorium IV. Two of these pits were about 10 meters long and 4 meters wide, the third measured thirty by five meters.”

Hence, the following incineration pits existed:

1. 50 m × 8 m = 400 m²
2. 50 m × 8 m = 400 m²
3. 10 m × 4 m = 40 m²
4. 10 m × 4 m = 40 m²
5. 30 m × 5 m = 150 m²

in total 1,030 square meters.

However, on the above-mentioned map, only three of these pits are drawn, and quite clumsily, because compared to the size of Crematorium V (67.5 m × 12.85 m), their dimensions do not correspond to any of those listed above. Their Pit No. 1 measures about 30 m × 10 m, No. 2 some 40 m × 10 m, and No. 3 some 35 m × 10 m.

Friedler *et al.* rely on Filip Müller’s testimony and air photos of Birkenau, but these radically contradict Müller’s claims. Indifferent to this obvious fact, they created a collage, in which they put together:

- a distorted version of Müller’s testimony, because they included Müller’s first two incineration pits (with maximum dimensions 50 m × 8 m), but omit the other three (of at least 40 m × 8 m);
- two smoking areas from air photos with realistic sizes (10 m × 4 m), although these two areas never appear simultaneously in the same photos;
- finally, they added a pit of 30 m × 5 m, the source of which is unknown.

Following Müller, they also claim that four incineration pits were excavated near “Bunker V” (*ibid.*), but they did not include them on their map.

In contrast to this, as I will clarify later, Polish historians Igor Bartosik and Łukasz Martyniak claimed to have identified in the same area two incineration pits.

That said, it must be determined what can actually be seen in the air photos. Photo 11 (Exposure 3056) shows the western part of the Birkenau Camp, where the area of the alleged “Bunker 2” and that of Crematorium V (which I have circled in Photo 11a) are clearly visible.

Photo 12 is an enlargement of the area of the alleged “Bunker 2.” The labels added to Photo 12a denote:

ZS = *Zentralsauna*

Z = *Zaun*, the camp’s fence

1 = access road to the “Bunker 2” area from the Birkenau Camp.

2 = area cleared of plant life and flattened

3 = area cleared of plant life and flattened

4 = area cleared of plant life and flattened

Two buildings were later erected in areas 2 and 3.

Z = fence southwest of the area of “Bunker 2.”

B = alleged “Bunker 2,” a house with sides measuring 12 × 10 meters.

5 & 6: 2 alleged incineration pits.³¹¹ No. 5 measures about 15 × 5 meters,

No. 6 about 20 × 5 meters.

In the area of “Bunker 2” and along the road, there is no sign of human activity; no trucks or columns of people can be seen. Access to the area is prevented by a thick hedge (Z) blocking the road. The alleged incineration pits do not smoke. They do not even have sharp contours, and do not correspond to defined geometric objects, so there is nothing to indicate that they are man-made artifacts.

Finally, the alleged undressing buildings are missing. In this regard, Müller wrote, again with reference to May 1944 (1979, p. 133):

“The changing rooms were located in three wooden barracks [...]”

Paisikovic knew nothing about this, because he claimed that

“the SS led people into the rooms of the little house. 300 people entered at a time, and for this reason there were about 8-10 SS [men].”

The rest of the transport waited 700 meters away from the “Bunker,” to prevent them from hearing the screams of those being gassed.³¹² This is a further contradiction to Müller’s narrative.

We must now examine the area of Crematorium V.

Photo 13 is an enlargement of this area of Exposure 3056. In Photo 13a, I have added labels to important objects. Crematorium V measured about 13 × 67.5 meters. Based on its length, it can be calculated that the area from which smoke rises, which was at the edge of the drainage ditch (G), was about 7 meters wide. The drainage ditch, about 5 meters wide, is clearly visible in a 1945 Polish photo (see Photo 15). The distance from the north side of the crematorium to the fence was about 30 meters, divided as follows:

³¹¹ According to the commentary on an air photo of the area around “Bunker 2” that appears in Bartosik/Martyniak, p. 26.

³¹² Deposition of 10 August 1964. APMO, *Zespół Oświadczenia*, Vol. 44, pp. 89f.

- at 17 meters: beginning of the smoking area;
- at 24 meters: end of the smoking area and beginning of the drainage ditch;
- at 29 meters: end of the drainage ditch;
- In front of the fence was a strip of land about 1 meter wide.

Photo 14 is an enlargement of Exposure 3055. In it, the smoking area is well demarcated by a square of about 7 x 7 meters (Photograph 14a).

The only witness who marked the location of the alleged incineration pits on a map is Stanisław Jankowski, in a report for the Auschwitz Museum compiled in 1985. According to Jankowski, there were two pits, each measured 20 × 2 meters, and located east of Crematorium V, 313 in a place where no air photo ever shows any smoke (see Document 7). The number and size of the pits are furthermore in blatant contradiction to Müller's related statements.

In conclusion, the two air photos of 31 May 1944 clearly refute the contradictory testimonies of Müller, Paisikovic and Jankowski, but also the claims of historians, beginning with Friedler, Siebert and Kilian.

The claimed orthodox scenario can be gleaned from the list of gassing victims compiled by Honey and Baxter. According to this, some 126,700 Jews were killed in Birkenau between 16 to 30 May 1944, hence within 15 days. Even if assuming the insane cremation capacity of 4,416 bodies within 24 hours for the four Birkenau crematoria (and assuming that all four were in operation), these facilities could have incinerated only ($4,416 \times 15 =$) 66,240 bodies. The remaining ($126,700 - 66,240 =$) 60,460 bodies would have had to be disposed of in incineration pits, averaging ($60,460 \div 15 =$) about 4,030 per day.

But in the two air photos taken on 31 May 1944, the only smoking area on the ground measures about 50 square meters. In terms of surface area, this is ($2,280 \div 50 =$) about 57 times less than claimed by "eyewitness" Filip Müller. If we stick to the cremation capacity he indicated (1,200 to 1,400 bodies per pit), cremation of the (fictitious) surplus of 4,030 bodies per day would have required three incineration pits each measuring 40 × 8 meters.

In real terms, the cremation capacity of all Birkenau furnaces was about 1,120 bodies per day (given the hypothetical presence of children's bodies and a minimum daily maintenance break of three hours for cleaning the hearth grates; see Mattogno 2020a, esp. Chapter 11, pp. 82-100). However, in 1944, the furnaces of Crematorium IV were out of operation, which would have lowered the theoretical capacity to about 930 corpses per day.

³¹³ APMO, Zespół Oświadczenia, Vol. 113. Sygn. Oświadczenia/Fajnzylberg/2613, p. 6.
See Doc. 7.

Therefore, these facilities could have cremated only some ($930 \times 15 =$) 13,950 bodies within 15 days. Hence, the surplus that had to be processed by the incineration pits would have been ($126,700 - 13,950 =$) 112,750 bodies, averaging over 7,500 per day. This means that, on the two air photos of 31 May 1944, we should see at least five incineration pits measuring 40×8 meters in full action, meaning five times 320 square meters of burning and smoking surfaces. Instead, we find only one tiny surface of some 50 square meters that emits some smoke.

This is the final confirmation of the legendary character of the incineration pits, thus also and the immense extermination associated with them.

All that remains, therefore, is to apply Sherlock Holmes's famous maxim:

"Once you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains, no matter how improbable, must be the truth."

The case of the Hungarian Jews deported to Strasshof can perhaps give an idea of how they were accommodated. In the Lower-Danube District (*Gau Niederdonau*), these Jews were in fact scattered out among at least 175 settlements, in which those unfit for work were also placed, and which were called "Family Camps" ("*Familienlager*"; Szabolcs 1991, p. 279). And at least until 22 June 1944, the front line in the northern sector of the Eastern Front was still east of the Narva-Opocka-Vitebsk-Bobrujsk line. Hence, much of the eastern territories, immensely larger than the Lower-Danube District, were still in the hands of the Germans.

We need to keep in mind, however, that the Hungarian Jews were sent to many more locations. The aforementioned periodical *Hírek az elhurcoltakról*, listed 322 of them in alphabetical order in its Issue No. 5 of 20 October 1945 (pp. 14f.):

Admont (Salzburg)	Auschwitz	Bori (Pilsen)
Ahlen (Hannover)	Baden (Vienna)	Boschitz (Prague)
Allach (Munich)	Bad Dirsdorf (Breslau)	Brunswick
Allendorf (Kassel)	Badhall (Linz)	Bresnitz (Pilsen)
Altenberg (Breslau)	Bad Warmbrunn (Görlitz)	Brieg (Breslau)
Altenburg (Leipzig)	Barth (Rostock)	Bruck (Vienna)
Alt Lomnitz (Breslau)	Berga-Elster (Weimar)	Buchenwald
Althammer (Katowice)	Bergen-Belsen	Brünau (Nuremberg)
Althejde Bad (Breslau)	Berlin	Buchenberg (Strassburg)
Amstetten (Linz)	Bernau (Berlin)	Bunzlau (Breslau)
Ampfing (Munich)	Bernsdorf (Breslau)	Biesdorf (Berlin)
Ansbach (Nuremberg)	Birkenau	Bolkenheim (Breslau)
Argenau (Bromberg)	Blechhammer (Gleiwitz)	Burggrafen (Dresden)
Aschersleben (Magdeburg)	Bobrek (Kattowitz)	Burgau (Weimar)
Aurolzmünster (Linz)	Boizenburg (Hamburg)	Buchenu (Regensburg)

Guarantor (Cologne)	Fürstenberg (Berlin)	Hildesheim (Hannover)
Celle (Hannover)	Fürstenstein (Breslau)	Hitzendorf (Graz)
Chemnitz (Dresden)	Fürstenwalde (Berlin)	Hillersleben (Magdeburg)
Cottbus (Berlin)	Füßel (Insbruck)	Hofkirchen (Regensburg)
Dachau	Fallersleben (Hannover)	Horleischen [Holleischen]
Gdańsk (= Danzig)	Flössberg (Leipzig)	(Flossenbürg)
Dielich (Kassel)	Florisdorf (Vienna)	Hollenstein (Linz)
Ditrich (Hannover)	Fehring (Graz)	Holleschau (Brünn)
Dulich (Cologne)	Fritzow (Stettin)	Homberg (Kassel)
Doberlugk (Dresden)	Friedenberg (Danzig)	Hollenstein (Vienna)
Dorla (Weimar)	Fürstenfeld (Graz)	Hörsching (Linz)
Dornach (Mauthausen)	Gablonz (Prague)	Hutzenbach (Strassburg)
Dörnbau (Breslau)	Gardelegen (Hannover)	Helmbrechts (Regensburg)
Dornholz (Brünn)	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Hundsfeld (Breslau)
Dettum (Hildesheim)	(Munich)	Horneburg (Cologne)
Donaueschingen (Frei- burg)	Gera-Tinz (Weimar)	Heilbrunn (Munich)
Duderstadt (Kassel)	Gifhorn (Hannover)	Immendingen (Stuttgart)
Ebensee	Görlitz (Breslau)	Itzehee (Hamburg)
Eggenburg (Vienna)	Göstling (Linz)	Iffeldorf (Munich)
Erfurt (Weimar)	Grabow (Hamburg)	Jasewitz (Stettin)
Eilenburg (Leipzig)	Grahlitz (Pilsen)	Kaltwasser (Breslau)
Eisenach (Kassel)	Grehberg (Nuremberg)	(Berlin)
Emmersdorf (Salzburg)	Grimma (Leipzig)	Lenting (Munich)
Engerauf (Bratislava)	Grossau (Wiener Neustadt)	Malchow (Hamburg)
Erlenbusch (Breslau)	Gross-Rosen	Manetin (Pilsen)
Eberau (Sopron)	Grünau (Berlin)	Mannheim (Nuremberg)
Eidelstedt (Hamburg)	Gunskirchen (Linz)	Mardorf (Kassel)
Eggenfelden (Passau)	Gusen	Mark[k]leeberg (Leipzig)
Eintrachthütte (Kattowitz)	Gallspach (Linz)	Mattersburg (Sopron)
Elbing (Danzig)	Geretsried (Munich)	Mauthausen
Els (Vienna)	Gelsenkirchen (Cologne)	Mecklenburg (Hamburg)
Eilenburg (Breslau)	Gelenau (Dresden)	Meerane (Weimar)
Espenfeld (Weimar)	Germersdorf (Berlin)	Meinersenen (Hannover)
Falkenberg (Breslau)	Gleinau (Breslau)	Melk
Feldafing (Munich)	Gleisdorf (Graz)	Merzdorf (Dresden)
Feldbach (Graz)	Glöwen (Hannover)	Mittelsteine (Brünn)
Felixdorf (Wiener Neu- stadt)	Guben (Berlin)	Mittweida (Dresden)
Flossenbürg	Grenzdorf (Reichenberg)	Monowitz
Forst (Berlin)	Guttau (Hamburg)	Mühdorf (Munich)
Freiburg (Breslau)	Hertime (Dresden)	Mittenwald (Innsbruck)
Freudenthal (Stuttgart)	Harzebrock (Cologne)	Mistelbach (Nuremberg)
Friedland (Breslau)	Haffkrug (Hamburg)	Mühdorf (Munich)
Frielendorf (Kassel)	Halberstadt (Magdeburg)	Mettenheim (Mainz)
Fritzlar (Kassel)	Halle (Leipzig)	Natzweiler
Fünfeichen (Berlin)	Hartberg (Vienna)	Neuberg (Vienna)
	Helldorf (Bromberg)	Neubrandenburg (Stettin)
	Herzbruck (Nuremberg)	Neudörfel (Sopron)

Ne[u]nkirchen (Vienna)	Reinickendorf (Berlin)	Strasshof
Neunburg (Nuremberg)	Rentzsch-Mühle (Pilsen)	Tauchau (Leipzig)
Neuhaus (Hamburg)	Riesa (Leipzig)	Tannhausen: (Breslau)
Neruppin (Hannover)	Rochlitz (Breslau)	Teplitz-Schönau (Dresden)
Neustad (Hamburg)	Sachsenhausen	Theresienstadt
Neustadt (Koburg)	Sagan (Breslau)	Thorn (Danzig)
Niederorschel (Kassel)	Salzwedel (Hamburg)	Trautenau (Prague)
Nordhausen	Sauerbrunn (Wiener Neu- stadt)	Türkheim (Munich)
Neustift (Innsbruck)	Saufwassergraben (Bres- lau)	Tröbitz (Dresden)
Neuengamme	Seeshaupt (Munich)	Tutzing (Munich)
Neusalz (Breslau)	Siegersdorf (Graz)	Unter-Thamenau (Brünn)
Niederoderwitz (Dresden)	Siemensstadt (Berlin)	Verl (Cologne)
Oberaltstadt (Prague)	Simmeri[n]g (Vienna)	Waldenburg (Chemnitz)
Offenburg (Strassburg)	Sondheim (Nuremberg)	Walle [= Valy] (Prague)
Ohrdruf (Gotha)	Söm[m]erda (Leipzig)	Wahlenburg (Munich)
Parchim (Hamburg)	Sondhofen (Innsbruck)	Warmbrunn (Dresden)
Parschnitz (Prague)	Schachendorf (Burgen- land)	Weisswasser (Breslau)
Penig (Chemnitz)	Schattendorf (Vienna)	Weitra (Linz)
Persenbeug (Linz)	Schmiedmühlen (Nurem- berg)	Wellendorf (Tropau)
Peterswaldau (Breslau)	Schottenberg (Stettin)	Wels (Linz)
Peuerbach (Linz)	Schotterwerk (Breslau)	Werden (Bremen)
Pfaffroda (Weimar)	Schönholz (Berlin)	Wernau (Cologne)
Plan (Pilsen)	Schwandorf (Regensburg)	Wittstock (Stettin)
Plaunen (Nuremberg)	Schatzlar (Reichenberg)	Wolfsberg (Breslau)
Plöm (Hamburg)	Spandau (Berlin)	Wörischofen (Munich)
Prenzlau (Stettin)	Spre[m]berg (Dresden)	Wurzen (Leipzig)
Pritzwalk (Hamburg)	Stadlau (Vienna)	Wünschiendorf (Weimar)
Purbach (Sopron)	Stailtsch (Munich)	Wüstegi[e]rsdorf (Breslau)
Penzing (Munich)	Stolberg (Chemnitz)	Ziegenheim [Ziegenhain] (Frankfurt)
Ravensbrück	Stutthof	Znaim (Brünn)
Regensburg		Zittau (Dresden)
Reichenau (Prague)		Zwickau (Weimar)
Reichenbach (Breslau)		Zwittau (Brünn)
Reinholzhain (Chemnitz)		

This is undoubtedly also where those unfit for work might have been sent, not excluding the still-occupied territories outside the Greater German Reich.

Conclusions

The deportation of Jews from Hungary to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 had the primary purpose of procuring a slave-labor force for the German armaments industry, particularly for the “Fighter Plane Construction Program.”

The initial agreement between the Third Reich and the Hungarian governments was to send 100,000 Jewish workers to Germany, who were then deported to Auschwitz together with their families. Of the more than 430,000 deportees, about one-third turned out to be fit for work, so that at least 128,700 male and female Jews from Hungary were interned at the camp, and then transferred to a myriad of camps in Greater Germany to contribute to the German war effort. Therefore, the Auschwitz Camp served as a sorting center for Jewish labor, and this also applied to the Jews deported from the Łódź Ghetto.

The documents contain no hint as to the fate of the deportees unfit for work. They moreover contain not even a veiled allusion to their alleged extermination. Instead, they show that the policy of the German government constantly and tenaciously aimed at seizing an increasing number of Jews who were fit for work, and that German officials made no effort to get their hands on as many Jews unfit for work as possible in order to kill them in the alleged “gas chambers” of Auschwitz.

The photographs in the *Auschwitz Album* and the aerial photographs taken by the U.S.-American Air Force in May 1944 constitute convincing and irrefutable proof of the fictitious nature of the claimed immense exterminations of Hungarian Jews at Auschwitz.

Part Two:
The Evacuation
of the Łódź Ghetto
and the Deportations
to Auschwitz (August 1944)

Introduction

The Glaser List also provides detailed data regarding the admission to the Auschwitz Camp of Jews evacuated from the Łódź Ghetto in August 1944. The most accurate study on this subject is a 2005 book by Andrzej Strzelecki, historian of the Auschwitz Museum. It is titled *The Deportation of Jews from the Łódź Ghetto to KL Auschwitz and Their Extermination*. In the Introduction to the present work, I wrote that the Auschwitz Museum has deliberately ignored the Glaser List for 20 years. This is clear from the following observation by Strzelecki (2005, p. 9, footnotes 5):

“In their book entitled Das letzte Kapitel: Realpolitik Ideologie und der Mord an den ungarischen Juden 1944/1945 (Stuttgart-München, 2002) Christian Gerlach and Götz Aly concentrate chiefly on the background and execution of the deportation of Jews from Hungary to KL Auschwitz, but they do not examine in such detail the fate of those Hungarian Jews who were ‘deposited’ in the so-called ‘transit camp’ of KL Auschwitz. This subject requires further research.”

He learned from this book that the Yad Vashem Institute has a “Compilation of the transports /men/ arriving in Concentration Camp Auschwitz II Birkenau in the period from 16 May to 20 Sept. 1944, Lambach, 5 August 1945. For the correctness: sgd. Leo Glaser, Director of the Insurance Institute of the Austrian Federal States, Vienna.” Can we believe that he did not even have the curiosity to glance at a document with such a sensational title? Especially since he himself stated that the issue of the Birkenau Transit Camp “requires further research”?

Strzelecki tried to fill this gap-or rather, omission-by analyzing the transports of Jews from the Łódź Ghetto who were directed from this Transit Camp to other camps or subcamps.

Seven years later, in 2012, Strzelecki mentioned the Glaser List in passing in No. 27 of the *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie (Auschwitz Notebooks)*. Here, in the context of a 2011 review of a book by Gábor Hirsch, in which Strzelecki listed the evidence adduced by this former Hungarian deportee, he mentioned,

“a transport list of male inmates of various nationalities who arrived at Auschwitz in the period from 16 May to 20 September 1944 (more precisely, a list of men interned at the camp as registered inmates by name or as inmates in storage³¹⁴) compiled in 1945 in Austria by former inmate Leo

³¹⁴ “*więźniów depozytowych*,” term derived from the German term “*Depot-Juden*.”

Glaser on the basis of notes illegally made at the Auschwitz Camp. Discounting internet sources, this document was first published in G. Hirsch's book (with the permission of the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem, where it is preserved)." (Stzrelecki 2012, p. 323)

As noted in Part One, the Glaser List was later published again by G. Hirsch, and then by I. Baxter (2022). By then, the Auschwitz Museum could no longer ignore it. Hence, in 2022, Piotr Setkiewicz was forced to mention it in the condescending way set out earlier, a mere reference without any hint of critical analysis.

Before examining Strzelecki's theses in the above-mentioned book, a brief historical background of the problem is necessary.

2.1. The Łódź Ghetto

The Łódź Ghetto (German: Litzmannstadt), second in importance after Warsaw, was established in February 1940. In the course of that year, it came to contain more than 160,000 Jews. Because of its huge production of items of all kinds, especially textiles, it soon became a vital economic center for the German economy. The percentage of Jews employed in labor was always very high. For example, in the period from 6 to 12 October 1942, 74,735 Jews (32,571 men and 42,164 women)³¹⁵ were working in the ghetto in 137 labor departments. This was almost 84 percent of a total population of about 89,200.³¹⁶ In July 1944, this percentage exceeded 88 percent (see below, Chapter 2.3).

Precisely because of its great economic importance, the Łódź Ghetto survived until 1944. It was evacuated only during the summer of that year due to the danger of the Soviet advance.

A report prepared on 22 January 1944 by Max Horn, the CEO of Ostindustrie Ltd, describes the situation in the ghetto as follows. As of 11 January 1944, it contained "80,062 Jews, 5,365 of them children under the age of 10." The report continues:³¹⁷

"There are 99 factories in the Litzmannstadt Ghetto, in which 60,200 Jews [are working], namely.

³¹⁵ APL, PSZ, 180, pp. 75-78.

³¹⁶ The population of the ghetto during the aforementioned period ranged from 89,279 (7 Oct. 1942) to 89,163 (12 Oct. 1942) people. Dąbrowska/Dobroszycki, Vol. 2, pp. 485, 491.

³¹⁷ ISD, Ordner Nr. 455. "Tgb.Nr. 16/44 g. 22. Januar 1944. Die Betriebe des Ghettos Litzmannstadt und die Ostindustrie GmbH."

5317 ... in the iron sector
 4463 ... in the wood sector
 11570 ... in the leather sector
 28754 ... in the textile sector
 10096 ... in other establishments.

The number of workers in the factories varies between 5 and 1975, averaging around 600. The remaining Jews are accounted for by:

(a) internal ghetto needs (fire department, order service, etc.) as well as preparation and construction of new workshops 13943

b) children under 105305^[318]

(c) temporary non-employees 614. [...]

The greater part of the enterprises is labor-intensive: only some factories, for example weaving, are machine-intensive.”

A report by the head of the statistical department dated 11 January 1944 confirms the presence of 5,305 “children below 10 years of age” and 74,758 adults. Therefore, the ghetto’s total population was 80,062 people.³¹⁹

The last detailed figure regarding the ghetto’s population was dated 1 March 1944. This is a “List of the ghetto population as of 1 March 1944, with approximate years of birth.” which is stamped “The Eldest of the Jews. Przełożony Starszeństwa Żydów w Litzmannstadt [The Chief of the Jewish Eldest in Lodz]. Ch.[aim] Rumkowski.”³²⁰ The original document gives a yearly breakdown of the birth year of men and women, plus the total, from 1858 to 1944. (See Table 2.I in the Appendix.) In the following table, the data is grouped into 10 age brackets.

Age Bracket	Men	Women	Total
Up to 8 Years	2,248	2,247	4,495
From 9 to 14 Years	3,371	3,315	6,686
From 15 to 20 Years	5,670	6,308	11,978
From 21 to 30 Years	5,501	11,181	16,682
From 31 to 40 Years	7,988	10,739	18,727
From 41 to 50 Years	5,153	6,746	11,899
From 51 to 60 Years	2,663	3,705	6,368
From 61 to 70 Years	881	1,530	2,411
From 71 to 80 Years	127	242	469
From 81 to 86 Years	5	18	23
Totals:	33,607	46,031	79,638

³¹⁸ I will address the age group of children later.

³¹⁹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 20013, sygn. 1396, p. 405.

³²⁰ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21344, sygn. 29260, p. 392.

The report of the head of the statistical department of 2 March 1944 mentions for the previous day the same occupancy: 79,638 people, including 75,012 adults and 4,626 children.³²¹ On March 29, the total population was 77,727, including 73,179 adults and 4,548 Children.³²²

By May 1944, there were 96 departments of all kinds in the ghetto.³²³ The organizational structure of the ghetto was highly organized. At the top stood the “head of the ghetto administration,” to whom were directly subordinate a deputy “responsible for the comprehensive labor deployment and material utilization,” and a deputy “responsible for overall acquisition and finances.” To them, either directly or through four subordinate offices (Labor procurement and material utilization / Financial management and central purchasing) were 21 departments:

1) Head of Textile Department, 2) Wehrmacht procurement, 3) metal-goods fabrication, 4) sheet-metal-goods fabrication, 5) leather processing and saddlery manufacturing, 6) bookbinding, 7) cork processing, 8) broom-brush fabrication, 9) woodworking, 10) upholstery; in addition, directly subordinate, 12) management of transshipment Bluter Ring, 13) management of the department of transport insurance, 14), personnel office, 15) goods utilization, 15a) textile manufacturing, 16) central accounting, 17) accounting department, 18) management of purchasing department food, 19) management of purchasing department additional commodities, 20) main registry, 21) management of transshipment Baluter Ring.

Numerous subsections depended on these departments.

According to orthodox Holocaust historiography, the evacuation of the Łódź Ghetto had two specific destinations: first the alleged extermination camp at Chełmno (German Kulmhof), where more than 7,000 Jews were presumably gassed, then the alleged extermination camp at Auschwitz, to which the rest of the Jews still present in the ghetto were sent, most of whom were allegedly likewise gassed.

2.2. Judicial and Historiographic Background

However, this version is the result of a historiographical development that began in the immediate postwar period. At least until the years 1946-1947,

³²¹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 20013, sygn. 1396, p. 130.

³²² *ibid.*, p. 13.

³²³ APL, Mikr. Nr. 21289, sygn. 29205, pp. 23-25, “Aufstellung sämtlicher Abteilungen des Arbeits-Ressorts.”

Poles knew practically nothing about the deportation of Jews from the Łódź Ghetto to Auschwitz in August 1944.

From 21 June to 9 July 1946, they staged a trial in Poznań against Artur Greiser, the former German district leader (*Gauleiter*) and Reich governor (*Reichsstatthalter*) of the Warthegau (Główna... 1946). In Section III/2, the indictment noted the defendant's responsibility regarding the Łódź Ghetto, "from where [Jews] were gradually deported and killed – mostly in the gas chambers at the nearby execution camp Chełmno on Ner" (*ibid.*, p. 13). In a chapter titled "The Extermination of the Jewish Population," the relevant explanatory statement contains the following fleeting reference (*ibid.*, p. 38):

"The final liquidation of the Łódź Ghetto follows in the summer of 1944. Transports are directed to the Auschwitz Camp for killing at Birkenau."

During the fourth session (24 June 1944) the case "The Łódź Ghetto and Greiser's Responsibility" was dealt with (*ibid.*, pp. 126-129), but without any reference to the August 1944 evacuation.

During the eleventh session (2 July 1947), Hans Biebow, who had been head of the ghetto administration of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto, testified as a witness for the prosecution, but the questioning never touched on the above-mentioned topic.

In the trial verdict (9 July 1946), the tribunal copied verbatim the short sentence from the indictment I quoted above (*ibid.*, p. 405). In the grounds for the judgment, the judges considered eleven counts as established, among them (*ibid.*, p. 415):

"X. The total extermination of the Jewish population.

XI. The atrocious execution camp for Jews at Chełmno on the Ner (Krematorium) [sic]."

Bibow had been arrested by the British. The extradition request by the Poles contained the following charge:

*"Chief of the administration of Ghetto in Lodz (took active part in murdering 200000 Jews in annihilation camp in Kulmhof)."*³²⁴

During the trial against Hans Biebow, which was staged in Łódź from 23-30 April 1947, the Polish judiciary knew virtually nothing about an alleged extermination of ghetto Jews at Auschwitz in August 1944. No witnesses provided useful details about the evacuation of these Jews to Auschwitz. The prosecution's expert witness, prosecutor Władysław Bednarek, expounded a lengthy report on the Chełmno Camp, which was considered the center of the alleged extermination of the Jews of Łódź (Główna... 1947, pp 162-172). He also added an enigmatic reference to Auschwitz, asserting

³²⁴ Polish War Crimes Commission, Bad Oyenhausen, 17.4.1946. Subject: Biebow a. Jaeger. TNA, WO 309-1431, p. 22.

that “there was still a considerable number of Jews in the ghetto, however, only the last 50-60,000 were transported to Auschwitz” (*ibid.*, p. 172). There was also a witness, Izrael Szpiegelman, who claimed – with a shameless lie – to have “seen” Biebow at Auschwitz (*ibid.*, p. 114), but the Tribunal disregarded these vague hints.

In the verdict of 30 April 1947 that sentenced Biebow to death, the Auschwitz Camp is not even mentioned. He was accused of morally and physically participating in the transport “of about 300,000 Jews to the death camp Chełmno on the Ner and other German death camps” (*ibid.*, p. 204).

The grounds for the verdict stated that, upon Biebow’s call for volunteers for the transfer from the ghetto, “more than 55,000 people showed up, who were taken to Chełmno and murdered there” (*ibid.*, p. 209).

The only statement on the liquidation of the ghetto was made by Biebow himself (*ibid.*, p. 63):

“As the eastern front approached, rumors circulated that the ghetto would be completely relocated. Since this seemed [logistically] impossible, because it would have involved some 70,000 people, it was said that we should move individual factories to individual places in the Reich and Czechoslovakia.”

The evacuation of the Łódź Ghetto in August 1944 was mentioned neither during the trial against Rudolf Höss (Warsaw Trial, 11-29 March 1947) nor during the trial against former members of the Auschwitz camp garrison (Krakow Trial, 25 November through 16 December 1947).

Indeed, the legend of the immense extermination of the Łódź Ghetto Jews was born among non-Polish witnesses. As early as October 1945, Charles Sigismund Bendel had been ranting about this during the Belsen Trial:³²⁵

“When was the first occasion that you actually worked or went into one of the crematoria?”

A. In the month of August 1944 [...]

Who was being gassed at that time?

A. On that occasion it was the Ghetto of Lodz. 80,000 people were gassed.”

The *Daily News Bulletin* of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported the news as follows:³²⁶

“80,000 LODZ JEWS KILLED IN ONE NIGHT AT OSWIECIM, JEWISH DOCTOR TESTIFIES

³²⁵ Proceedings of a Military Court for the Trial War Criminals held at Luneburg, Germany, on Monday, 1 October, 1945 upon the Trial of Josef Kramer and 44 Others. Thirteenth Day. Transcript of the Official Shorthand Notes, pp. 2f. United Nations Archives. Security Microfilm Programm, 1988, Reel No. 51.

³²⁶ *JTA Daily News Bulletin*, Vol. XII, No. 224 (27th year), 2 October 1945, p. 6.

Lueneburg, Oct. 1 (JTA) – Eight-thousand Jews from Lodz were gassed and burned to death in one night at Oswiecim, Dr. Sigismund Bendell [sic], a Jewish physician who was forced to work among the internees, testified today before the British military court trying 45 former guards at Oswiecim and Belsen.”

And in 1946, Miklós Nyiszli raved (Mattogno 2020c, p. 105):

“The arrival of the Litzmannstadt ghetto has been announced. One should know about this ghetto that the Germans established it in the winter of 1939. The number of its inhabitants at the beginning was 500,000 souls. The ghetto’s inhabitants worked in enormous war factories. In payment for their work they received ghetto marks, but they could exchange this currency only for extremely narrowly defined rations. It follows of itself that the disproportion between superhuman work performance and nutrition brought about their destruction en masse. Frequent epidemics also decimated them. In this way, the 500,000 souls melted away to 70,000 by the autumn of 1944.

Now the end has come for these as well. Each day they arrive at the Jews’ ramp of K.Z. Auschwitz in groups of ten thousand. The selection sent ninety-five percent to the left, five percent to the right.”

The West-German postwar judiciary tried to be a little more serious. In the indictment for the trial against Günter Fuchs, former Gestapo detective in Łódź, and Otto Bradfisch, former Gestapo head and Fuchs’s superior, which took place in Hannover in 1962-1963, the two defendants were questioned several times. In the interrogation of 5 May 1960, Fuchs stated:³²⁷

“One day in July 1944, Bradfisch summoned me to his office at the city administration. He told me that the Lodz Ghetto with all the armaments factories was to be evacuated to the Reich territory in view of the front situation. He charged me with the task of supervising this evacuation by the security police. The situation was also tense at the time because the Polish uprising had broken out in Warsaw. It was therefore feared that there would also be uprisings in Litzmannstadt. As far as I know, the ghetto was transported in stages from the Radegast Station in the course of August 1944 in individual rail transports. According to Bradfisch’s statement, I assumed that the transports went to the Reich territory. There was talk at the ghetto administration that the factories would be moved to Saxony. I have also seen sketches in which the department heads of the ghetto administration had entered the destinations in Saxony.”

³²⁷ Landeskriminalamt Baden-Württemberg, interrogation protocol of G. Fuchs. YVA, TR.19-60, p. 45.

During an interrogation on 6 June 1962, Fuchs provided additional details about the evacuation of the ghetto.³²⁸

“In 1944, the resettlement was initially carried out on an operational basis. Machines were also added to the transports. The Jews also took their luggage with them. I also know that the Jews were given plenty of rations by the ghetto administration. A circumstance that moreover brought Biebow and us reproaches from the general public. In contrast to the transports of 1942, which were mainly carried out in passenger cars, only freight trains were available in 1944. When the individual cars could no longer be sufficiently filled by the factories, the ghetto was evacuated street by street, and in each case individual parts of the ghetto were completely cleared. [...]

I know that a residual detachment of Jews stayed behind to do the clean-up work. At that time, a transport of about 1,200 to 1,500 people left every day.”

On 12 February 1963, Fuchs returned to the matter as follows:³²⁹

“The Jews were to be deported. At that time, I was of the opinion that the Jews were coming to the Reich for armament work. The dissolution of the ghetto lasted about 3 weeks. During this period, I was assigned by my superior Otto Bratfisch [sic], at the request of the Jewish elder of the ghetto, to supervise the transports, and to ensure the security of the ghetto area. [...]

In the case of transports out of the ghetto, things went as follows: The Jewish administration of the ghetto arranged the transports, in each case by order of the head of the service. The Jewish Order Service led the transports to the ghetto train station, and handed them over to the police’s transport escort squad there. I was occasionally present at such departures from the ghetto. In every case, one of my officers was present.”

He then added:³³⁰

“During the time of my work, about 50,000 Jews were transported from the ghetto. I do not know how many had already been transported before that. The entire transport was carried out in freight cars. My supervisor Bradfisch had given the destination as ‘Reich territory.’ He said that the Ghetto armaments factory was to be relocated to Central Germany because of the front-line situation. It is certain that the transports were taken to the Reich border. Where they actually went, I did not know at that time. Today I have been told that the transports were all sent to the Auschwitz Concentration

³²⁸ Der Untersuchungsrichter bei dem Landgericht Hannover. Interrogation of G. Fuchs on 5 and 6 June 1962. YVA, TR.19-60, pp. 78f.

³²⁹ Staatsanwaltschaft bei dem Landgericht Bonn. Interrogation of G. Fuchs, Hannover, 12 February 1963. YVA, TR.19-60, pp. 101-103.

³³⁰ *ibid.*, p. 107. Warthebrücken was the district (Landkreis) where the Chelmno Camp was located.

Camp. I never heard anything about the fact that transports also went to the Warthebrücken district.”

Otto Bradfisch made extensive statements about the evacuation of the Łódź Ghetto during an interrogation on 17 January 1961:³³¹

“In August 1944, the ghetto as a whole was evacuated as an armament factory. However, I do not remember the exact date. This happened at the intervention of the Minister of Armaments, Speer. Since the front was approaching, the people in the ghetto and the machines were to be transported to a safe place where work would continue. This armament should not and could not be dispensed with, as was ordered from above. Some Jews who were not employed in the armament factory remained behind in the ghetto. I cannot give the number. I was not aware that the Jews were to be taken to Auschwitz. I emphasize once again that the sole purpose of this evacuation was the preservation of the armament industry, which was necessary for the continuation of the war, and that I could therefore by no means assume that, contrary to these accounts, a killing of the Jews elsewhere was intended.”

2.3. The Ghetto’s Evacuation

The certain starting fact is that Himmler ordered the evacuation of the ghetto in early June 1944.³³² Regarding the subsequent events, orthodox Holocaust historiography shows embarrassing inconsistencies, because it claims that the first 10 transports with altogether 7,171 evacuees, leaving between 23 June to 14 July, were sent to Chełmno for total extermination, while the remainder, starting in early August, had Auschwitz as their destination, where a portion of the evacuees were admitted to the camp as slave laborers.

According to the most extreme theses, such as that of Shmuel Krakowski, all the Jews of the Łódź Ghetto were to be exterminated (Kogon *et al.*, S. 142 p. 99):

“In August 1944 the Lodz ghetto was liquidated within three weeks. The seventy thousand Jews who were in the ghetto at the time were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau to be gassed. The possibilities offered by Kulmhof

³³¹ Staatsanwaltschaft bei dem Landgericht Hannover. Interrogation of O. Bradfisch, Munich, 17 January 1961. YVA, TR.19-60, p. 118.

³³² This order is inferred from the beginning of Greiser’s letter to Himmler dated 9 June 1944: “Reichsführer, against the evacuation of the ghetto in Litzmannstadt ordered by you [...]” Eisenbach 1961, reproduction of the document in the unpaginated documents appendix.

would not have been sufficient to murder tens of thousands of people within a short span of time."

This explanation presupposes that Himmler and his subordinates were incurably demented men who first sent over 7,000 Jews to die in the phantom "gas vans" at Chełmno, and only after this alleged extermination was over did they realize that this camp could not eliminate another 70,000 "within a short space of time"!

In Himmler's defense, it must be said that he was not the originator of such nonsense. During the trial of "United States of America vs. Ulrich Greifelt, et al (Case 8),"³³³ the so-called "RuSHA Case" (the trial against the Race and Settlement Main Office), which was staged at Nuremberg from 1 July 1947 to 12 February 1949, the "Opening Statement of the Prosecution" made the following accusation regarding the Łódź Ghetto (NMT, Vol. 4, p. 673):

"The Jews in the Litzmannstadt Ghetto were apparently able to survive as late as 1944, because they were used to produce goods manufactured in plants within the ghetto. But in the summer of 1944 it was decided that the Litzmannstadt Jews were to be exterminated and the ghetto destroyed. Greifelt was advised of this decision by Greiser, the gauleiter of the Warthegau, and the Staff Main Office was assigned the task of demolishing the ghetto and confiscating the property of the Jews. Greifelt directed the defendants Schwarzenberger, Meyer-Hetling, and Huebner to work out the necessary details. In August 1944, 60,000 Jews were sent from Litzmannstadt to the 'concentration camps for execution.'"

Strzelecki's argument is more reasoned, but no less fallacious (Strzelecki 2005, pp. 25-27):

"As a consequence of Himmler's order from 23rd June to 14 July 1944, a total of 7,196 people were transported out of the Łódź Ghetto, officially to work in the German interior, but in fact to be exterminated at Chełmno. On 14th July, these deportations were suddenly stopped although they were supposed to have lasted approximately another six weeks. [...] The German authorities began the final shutting down of the Łódź Ghetto in August 1944, clearly as a reaction to the Uprising in nearby Warsaw. This time the "deportation" transports of Jews were bound for KL Auschwitz. No extant documentation has been found explaining how this change of course, from Chełmno to Auschwitz, came about. Presumably it was the work of Speer, who managed to convince Hitler that it was essential to keep alive for some time longer at least some of the Ghetto's inhabitants who were qualified slave-workers. [...]"

³³³ Ulrich Greifelt, chief of the main office of the Reichskommissar für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums/Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Ethnicity.

It was because of the labour shortage affecting the German war economy that in the spring of 1944 the Konzentrationslager in Deutschland judenfrei principle was waived.^[334] This was a principle, introduced in 1942, by which all Jewish prisoners were removed from concentration camps situated within Germany proper and sent chiefly to the Auschwitz or Majdanek concentration camps. In May and June 1944, large transports of Jews from concentration camps in occupied Poland, above all Auschwitz, started being sent to the German interior. The Jews were mainly those from Hungary who at Auschwitz had not been selected for immediate annihilation. In April 1944, Hitler agreed to have some 100,000 Hungarian Jews employed in the Reich as part of the so-called Jägerprogramm – a vast building project aimed at moving the production of aircraft into bunkers and tunnels. Then in May 1944, Himmler decided that Jewish women would also be sent en masse to work in the armaments industry. Within a very short space of time all sorts of industrial building sites and certain factory production halls deep within the Reich were filled with tens of thousands of Jewish slaves. In the light of these circumstances it would appear that the sending of over seven thousand Jews from the Łódź Ghetto at the end of June and in July 1944, must have resulted from an oversight in Berlin. This mistake must have been eventually noticed and then the rest of the Ghetto's inhabitants were sent to Auschwitz, where some could be temporarily spared the fate of mass extermination.”

The last assertion is bafflingly insulting: according to this, the Berlin authorities, who had been sending Hungarian Jewish manpower for the sake of slave labor to Auschwitz already since mid-May, had supposedly forgotten by June their desperate necessity of this manpower for the German war economy. Instead, they supposedly sent the first ten transports of Jews from Łódź to Chełmno for wholesale slaughter, and only later, in August, did they allegedly notice their “mistake,” and directed the remaining Jews to Auschwitz!

On the other hand, it is an incontrovertible fact that, at the beginning of 1944, the Reich authorities were in desperate need of manpower, as I have extensively documented in Chapter 1.2.

³³⁴ On 6 November 1942, SS *Gruppenführer* Heinrich Müller sent the following telegram to all commandants, commanders and commissioned officers of the State Police and the SD with the subject “Incarceration of Jewish inmates in the concentration camps” (PS-1063):

“The Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police has ordered that all concentration camps in the Reich be made free of Jews, and that all Jews be transferred to Auschwitz Camp and the prison camp Lublin. The Inspector of Concentration Camps has already issued the corresponding transfer orders. The respective Concentration Camps will report about the transfers of such inmates.”

The contradiction resulting from the orthodox thesis has no logical solution, because the problem is badly set up. Indeed, here we start from the unproven assumption that the first ten transports were sent to Chełmno for the purpose of extermination. But on what is this assumption based?

Clarification of this question is crucial, because from the orthodox perspective, the alleged extermination at Chełmno validates the alleged extermination at Auschwitz. However, if the former is false, there is no reason to assume the latter to be true.

2.4. Alleged Transports to Chełmno

An official publication of the State Museum in Łódź from 1999 states that from 23 June to 14 July 1944, ten transports were sent to Chełmno, and 7,196 Jews from the Łódź Ghetto were killed there.³³⁵ However, the source of these deportations is not given. Page 97 of Baranowski's book contains reproductions of the top part of the first page and the bottom part of the last page of the transport list of 23 June 1944, again without giving any source.

Two types of name lists concerning these ten transports are preserved in the Łódź State Archives: the first groups the names in alphabetical order on individual sheets for each letter (e.g., for the 23-June transport, last names beginning with the letter A are listed on pages 1 and 2, those beginning with B on p. 3, etc.).³³⁶ The second group consists of normal name lists with last names in consecutive alphabetical order.³³⁷ I transcribe the relevant data in the following table, adding the composition of some transports resulting from the partial set of documents titled "List of the I [II/III/IV/VII] transport"³³⁸ and from the "Daily Report" of 5 July 1944 (transports No. V and VI, number of men and women, without mentioning children).³³⁹ The number of deportees appearing in the "Daily Reports"³⁴⁰ of the days when the transports left (see last column) is slightly different than those on the Transport List only in two cases:

³³⁵ Baranowski, pp. 94, 99-101; the claimed number of victims is wrong, as I explain later.

³³⁶ APL, PSZ, 1309.

³³⁷ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19491, syg. 870.

³³⁸ GFHA, Catalog No. 342.

³³⁹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19704, syg. 1087, p. 383.

³⁴⁰ *ibid.*, pp. 359-398.

Table 2.2: Initial Ten Evacuation Transports from the Łódź Ghetto

#	d/m	Deportees acc. to Transport Lists	Adults		Children		Deportees acc. to Daily Reports
			M	F	M	F	
1	23/6	561	270	290	1	/	561 (562) ³⁴¹
2	26/6	912	360	552	/	/	912
3	28/6	799	257	546	/	/	803
4	30/6	700	203	497	/	/	700
5	3/7	700	182	518	/	/	700
6	5/7	700	212	488	/	/	700
7	7/7	700	243	457	/	/	700
8	10/7	700					700
9	12/7	700					700
10	14/7	699					700
Totals:		7,171					7,176

The “Daily Report” of 30 June summarizes the strength of the transports of 23, 26, 28 and 30 June, that of July 5 the strength of the transports of 3 and 5 July, and that of 14 July gives the total figure of 7,196 deportees,³⁴² but this is a typographical error, because adding up the number of deportees of the individual transports yields a total of 7,176. The erroneous figure of 7,196 appears in virtually all texts of orthodox Holocaust historians dealing with this issue, which is striking evidence of their carelessness. This is even true for Patrick Montague’s book on the Chełmno Camp. In his summary of the deportations to that camp, he lists the ten transports mentioned earlier, but does not escape the orthodox fixation on this number, although he erroneously attributes to the sixth transport (5 July 1944) 709 deportees (rather than 700), which brings his actual total to 7,186.³⁴³

The decisive question to ask here is: what documentary evidence exists that these ten transports were actually sent to this camp? The answer is simple: None.

This is so true that Polish-Jewish historian Artur Eisenbach wrote in his well-known documentary collection on the Łódź Ghetto in 1946, with reference to the evacuation of the ghetto (Eisenbach 1946, p. 265):

“At that time, the Chełmno Camp had already been liquidated, so the Jews were sent to Auschwitz and other camps.”

In this context, he mentioned the first three transports in the table set forth above (*ibid.*). It is thus clear that he, who had studied the documentation in

³⁴¹ The “Daily Report of 23 June has 562 (*ibid.*, p. 359), which is later corrected to 561 (see below).

³⁴² *ibid.*, pp. 374, 383, 398.

³⁴³ Montague, p. 187. The author mentions the figure 7,196 on p. 185 and again on p. 187 as “Total for 1944.”

the possession of the Central Jewish Historical Commission, did not have even the slightest hint that the above-mentioned ten Jewish transports went to Chełmno.

Even if one assumed that the ten transports in question had contained Jews unfit for work (which they did not, as I will show later), then the same insoluble problem would still remain: why were these allegedly unfit people sent to Chełmno? And why was another sizeable portion of deportees unfit for work diverted to Auschwitz?

The Bonn Jury Court that had tried 13 former members of the SS *Sonderkommando* operating at Chełmno, stated in its grounds for the judgment of 30 March 1963 (Rückerl, p. 293):

“Although it is true that it is not expressly stated in the statistical lists that these transports went to Chełmno and not to Auschwitz, as had been the case since August 1944. However, this follows from the credible testimony of witness Z., who himself came to Chełmno with the 7th or 8th transport, and stated that the total number of all transports to Chełmno was ten to twelve. The jury court is therefore convinced that the above-mentioned ten transports went to Chełmno, and that therefore at least 7,000 Jewish people were killed in Chełmno during the second camp period.”

The witness “Z.” was Mordechai or Mordka or Mieczysław Żurawski, who claims to have been deported to Chełmno. The name Zorawski Mordka does indeed appear on the seventh labor-evacuation list from the Łódź Ghetto, which bears the date 7 July 1944,³⁴⁴ but this does not mean that the transport in question was sent to Chełmno, and that its deportees were exterminated there. It all depends on whether one is inclined to believe a simple testimony from 1945.³⁴⁵ In fact, there is no document supporting this, and the transport lists only state that the deportees have “traveled away from the Litzmannstadt Ghetto for work.”

Already earlier, other Jews had been transferred “for work outside the [Lodz] ghetto”: 750 on 4 March, and 850 on 10 March 1944.³⁴⁶ As Artur

³⁴⁴ “Zur Arbeit aus Litzmannstadt-Getto am 7.7.1944 ausgereist.” APL, PSZ, 1309, p. 250. Mikrofilm 19061, sygn. 442, p. 84 (list of names). In both lists Zorawski is the last one, No. 700. The relevant date of birth is 1910, and Żurawski was born on 11 June 1910 (Pawlicka-Nowak, p. 131), so they are undoubtedly the same person.

³⁴⁵ This witness was dealt with by Mattogno 2017, pp. 62f. Polish-Jewish black propaganda had set in motion as early as January 1942, and developed considerably in the following years (see Sakowska, in particular pp. 23-25; and Tyszkowa). By 1945, the “eyewitness” Żurawski could draw on an extensive propaganda resources for his accounts of that camp.

³⁴⁶ APL, PSZ, 1223, pp. 60-73, 12-59 (name lists of those transferred). The second list is titled “To work on 16 [sic] March 1944 from Litzmannstadt Ghetto,” but it is accompanied by a note addressed “To the Office for Resettlers,” which reads: “The Central Prison sends in the enclosure a list of names of persons who left the Z.G. for work outside the ghetto on 10 March 1944.” *ibid.*, pp. 12f. The “Daily Report” of 4 March 1944 lists

Eisenbach informs us on the basis of documents kept in the archives of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, these 1,600 Jews were sent to the armament factories in Skarżysko-Kamienna, a locality located about 45 km southwest of Radom (Eisenbach 1961, p. 568). It appears from the Transport Lists that the deportees, for the most part, belonged to the age bracket spanning from 18 to 45 years of age.

The notes headlined “File memo: number of Jewish inhabitants in the Ghetto,” which report the daily change in population (according to the pattern population /admission /departure/ population of the next day) broken down by “adults” and “children.”³⁴⁷ These notes list a “departure” of 750 “adults” on 3 March as “traveled away (deployed for work outside of ghetto),”³⁴⁸ and one of 850 more on 9 March with the reason “transport away to external work places.”³⁴⁹ These documents confirm that the above two transports did not include any “child.”

The “Daily Report” of 8 February 1944 reported the following “file memo”:³⁵⁰

“Subject: Sending 1,500 workers outside the ghetto.

1,500 healthy workers are to be sent outside the ghetto. They should be physically and mentally fit, so that they can be trained and educated for special purposes. No large luggage is to be taken along; the workers are to be equipped only with sound footwear and winter clothing. The transport should probably go in two groups of 750 workers each.”

The “Activity Report March 1944” contains a detailed statistical analysis of the activities in the ghetto during this month. The “Reporting month March 1944” of the “Department Registry and Vital Statistics” informs us that during this month there was a “departure for work outside the ghetto” of 1,670 people (1,320 men and 350 women),³⁵¹ which included the 1,600 deportees mentioned earlier. The “Reporting month March 1944” of the “Department Labor Exchange” reports the following:³⁵²

*“As of 1 March 1944,..... 7,004 workers
were employed outside the ghetto.*

In the course of March 1944 1,670 workers

as “Expulsions”: “750 men for work outside the ghetto”; and that of 10 March: “850 /men and women for work outside the ghetto/.” APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19704, syg. 1087, pp. 158, 175. However, the “departure” of these deportees was recorded on 3 and 9 March. See below.

³⁴⁷ Here, “children” were children 8 years old and under (birth years of 1936-1944), as I will explain later.

³⁴⁸ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21322, sygn. 29238, p. 647.

³⁴⁹ *ibid.*, p. 642.

³⁵⁰ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19704, syg. 1087, pp. 98-99.

³⁵¹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21289, sygn. 29205, p. 67.

³⁵² *ibid.*, p. 72.

went to work outside the ghetto.

Together..... 8,674 workers

During the month of this report, no workers were reported to have died or to have returned to the ghetto.

Thus, the number of workers outside the ghetto as of 31

March 1944 8,674 workers”

This demonstrates that the phrase “went to work outside the ghetto” had a literal meaning. It is therefore completely abusive and unjustified to consider the equivalent phrase “traveled away from the Litzmannstadt Ghetto for work” as a kind of “code language” hiding the claimed fact that they were sent to their extermination instead.

The documentation of the administrative office of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto that has been preserved contains various information about this type of deportation.

25 February 1944³⁵³

“Subject: Litzmannstadt Ghetto.

With NL 9059 dated 10 Feb. 44 it was reported that a transfer of Jews from the Litzmannstadt Ghetto for use in the armaments industry was planned. In particular, unskilled laborers were to be selected.

In addition, the Research Center was able to learn from the local State-Police office that Jews from the Litzmannstadt Ghetto were to be employed in armaments factories in Czestochowa and near Sosnowitz. About 1,500 Jews were planned to be deployed.”

14 July 1944³⁵⁴

“Subject: Administrative Office Ghetto Litzmannstadt (Eldest of Jews)

File: NL 9834 of 10 July 1944.

When the above report was handed over, RR [Regierungsrat, government councilor] Kucke informed Dv. Seemann that not only transports would be composed of Jewish prison inmates, but that other inhabitants of the ghetto would also be pulled out. RR Kucke added that Jews had been requested from the Generalgouvernement, who were probably to be used for the construction of fortifications. However, one ought to resort to prison inmates in order to spare the ghetto workers, who mainly worked for the Wehrmacht.”

24 July 1944³⁵⁵

“Subject: Dissolution of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto.

³⁵³ Litzmannstadt, den 25. Februar 1944. MzA Litzmannstadt Nr. 491. YVA, O.51-13, p. 280. MzA = *Meldung zu Auswertefragen*, report on evaluation questions.

³⁵⁴ Litzmannstadt, den 14. Juli 1944. MzA Litzmannstadt Nr. 546. YVA, O.51-13, p. 274.

³⁵⁵ 24. Juli 1944. MzA-Litzmannstadt Nr. 552. O.51-13, p. 317.

Government Councilor Kucke of the Litzmannstadt State Police informed Fstl. Nau on 22 July that, during a meeting held a few days ago, it had been decided to dissolve the Litzmannstadt Ghetto, and to begin the removal of the Jews to the Old Reich this week. Government Councilor Kucke added that the Jews, in their majority, posed too great a danger to the German population of Litzmannstadt in the event of unrest."

This makes Strzelecki's above-mentioned explanation even more nonsensical, because the Reich authorities transferred Jewish workers from the ghetto for the "armaments industry" already in March 1944, then forgot about this need for workers, and in June-July had the Jewish workers from the ghetto gassed in Chełmno, but then realized this "mistake," since Chełmno had been shut down in 1943, hence they then sent the Jewish workers to Auschwitz!

Returning to the 7,171 ghetto dwellers transferred between 23 June and 14 July 1944, the name lists are of crucial importance in understanding whether these Jews were really deported "for work." Indeed, for 6,781 people on these lists, birth dates ranging from 6 to 70 years of age are given. However, the extreme dates are exceptions: there are only three children aged 6; four 7-year-olds; seven 8-year-olds; and eight 9- and 10-year-olds each. Likewise, the lists contain only one elderly person aged 70, 69 and 66; two aged 65; six aged 64; two aged 63; seven aged 62; four aged 61; and 17 aged 60. The age distribution of deportees is illustrated in the following table.

Age Bracket	Deportees
Up to 8 Years	14
From 9 to 14 Years	181
From 15 to 20 Years	1,662
From 21 to 30 Years	2,300
From 31 to 40 Years	1,341
From 41 to 50 Years	917
From 51 to 60 Years	342
From 61 to 70 Years	24
Total:	6,781

The deportees were taken from all of the ghetto's departments. On the day of the deportation each department received a notice saying:

"Please remove the following persons from your records with immediate effect, as they have left today for work outside the ghetto:"

This was followed by a list with “Serial Number,” “Reg. No.,” “Last and First Name” and “Address” of the deportees.³⁵⁶ 84 notices in my possession, sent to as many departments, contain the names of 682 deportees. The deportees taken from each department ranged from one to a maximum of 45. The breakdown results from the following table:

Table 2.4: Notices to Ghetto Departments, Grouped by Number of Workers Withdrawn

# of Notices	# of Names	# of Notices	# of Names
12	1	2	15
7	2	2	16
10	3	2	17
7	4	1	18
4	5	1	19
6	6	1	21
4	7	2	22
8	8	1	24
4	9	1	25
3	10	1	40
2	12	1	45
2	14		

These were therefore people who were already working in their respective department, so they were evidently skilled at their work.

The State Archives in Łódź also has a folder titled “Eldest of Jews in the Łódź Ghetto. Statistics of youth employed in wards and sectors. Gender, age, position, length of employment,”³⁵⁷ which contains 96 forms sent monthly “to the statistics department Kirchplatz 4,” from each enterprise, department, or productive and administrative sector in the ghetto. The cards concern the “Balance of young people at the last day of the month” (the month is May 1944). Each card has three pre-printed forms. The first (“Number of young people by birth year”) is broken down by age group – usually 1927 to 1935 – and by gender (“male” and “female”), with their respective totals. The second, bearing the same title, shows “type of employment,” “type der remuneration” and “work duration,” and is similarly broken down by gender. The third shows “monthly changes.”

The enterprise completing the form is usually indicated by a stamp in the upper left corner of the form. Adding it up, it appears that there was a

³⁵⁶ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19919, syg. 1302. See Doc. 8 and Table 2.II in the Appendix.

³⁵⁷ “Przełożony Starszeństwa Żydów w getcie łódzkim. Statystyka zatrudnionych młodocianych w wydziałach i resortach. Płeć, wiek, funkcje, długość trwania pracy,” APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19506, syg. 885.

total of 4,996 young people in the age group of 9 to 14 (birth years 1935 to 1930). I give the respective numbers in the following table:

Table 2.5: Children Doing Child Labor in the Łódź Ghetto

Birth Year	Age	#
1930	14 years	975
1931	13 years	864
1932	12 years	1,244
1933	11 years	792
1934	10 years	432
1935	9 years	689
Total:		4,996

In some departments, 9- and 10-year-olds were particularly numerous (see Documents 9-12). However, in the transports between 23 June and 14 July 1944, as shown in Table 2.3, there were only 181 9- to 14-year-olds, 3.67 percent of the total number of deportees.

In the following table, I transcribe the data given in the series of reports already mentioned “File memo: number of Jewish inhabitants in the Ghetto,” for the period 23 June to 19 July 1944 (the last report).

Table 2.6: Number of Jewish Inhabitants in the Łódź Ghetto, 23 June through 19 July 1944

Date [d/m/44]	Adults	Children	Total	Page ³⁵⁸
23/6	71,738	4,641	76,379	360
24/6	71,672	4,639	76,311	360
25/6	71,672	4,640	76,312	360
26/6	71,641	4,641	76,282	360
27/6	71,622	4,641	76,263	10
28/6	71,610	4,642	76,252	359
29/6	71,599	4,640	76,239	358
30/6	71,589	4,637	76,226	357
1/7	71,574	4,636	76,210	356
2/7	71,574	4,638	76,212	356
3/7	70,979	4,636	75,615	356
4/7	70,954	4,638	75,592	355
5/7	70,935	4,639	75,574	354

³⁵⁸ Page numbers refer to APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21270, sygn. 29186, *Statystyka ludności getta* (Ghetto population statistics) – 11 March 1944 through 19 July 1944. In this series, the reports for 27 June and 7 and 9 July are missing. I have taken their data from a parallel series, which ends with 10 July 1944. APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21322, sygn. 29238, pp. 1, 2, 10.

Date [d/m/44]	Adults	Children	Total	Page ³⁵⁸
6/7	70,014	4,632	74,646	353
7/7	70,013	4,632	74,645	2
8/7	69,175	4,630	73,805	352
9/7	69,175	4,631	73,806	1
10/7	68,441	4,626	73,067	351
11/7	68,425	4,628	73,053	350
12/7	68,414	4,632	73,046	349
13/7	67,700	4,631	72,331	348
14/7	67,690	4,631	72,321	347
15/7	66,971	4,635	71,606	346
16/7	66,971	4,635	71,607	345
17/7	66,235	4,633	70,868	345
18/7	66,213	4,633	70,846	343
19/7	66,194	4,633	70,829	344

The *Ordnungsdienst* (Jewish Ghetto Police) also prepared a daily report on changes of the ghetto population, which recorded the total in the morning, admissions, departures and the total for the morning of the next day. It was divided into the headings set out below.

In the following table, I summarize the data from the report dated 24 June 1944, which accounts for the changes of the day before:³⁵⁹

Table 2.7: Daily Report on Changes of the Łódź Ghetto Population, Jewish Ghetto Police, 24 June 1944

	Adults		Children		Together		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
23 June 44	29,010	42,728	2,323	2,318	31,333	45,046	76,379
Deduction Death Cases	11	5	1	1	12	6	18
Deduction Departed	50	0	0	0	50	0	50
Deduction Departed	270	290	1	0	271	290	561
24 June 44	28,679	42,433	2,321	2,317	31,000	44,750	75,750

For both groups registered as departures (of 50 and 561 people), the same phrase is given: “Traveled away for work outside the Ghetto on 23 June 1944.”

The total ghetto population on 24 June (75,750 people) results from deducting the two departed groups from the previous total. The figure that appears in Table 2.6 (76,311 people) does not take into account the second

³⁵⁹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 18958, syg. 339, p. 38.

departed group, in deference to a specific order that the head of the Ghetto Police communicated to the “6th Police District” in these terms:

“On the instructions of the Getto administration, evacuation transports are to be included in the report on changes of the population only after 10 days in each case.”

The above-mentioned report was therefore withdrawn and replaced by another, in which the departure of the first transport were not recorded,³⁶⁰ which explains the difference in the above two totals.

In the variations of Table 2.6, the departures concerning the deportees of the 10 transports of June-July 1944 is only partially indicated and, curiously, after nine days, instead of the prescribed ten. Only the first four transports, of 23, 26, 28 and 30 June, are recorded there in the variations of 2, 5, 7 and 9 July.

The “List of employees, cut-off date: 22 July 1944” /based on the reports of the following work sites” gives a very detailed account of those employed in the 143 ghetto departments: 63,856 people, including 26,273 men and 37,583 women.³⁶¹

The total of 63,856 people, which is 2,338 lower than on 19 July (66,194), evidently includes the departure of at least three other transports.

During the period of the first wave of deportations, the number of children did not change significantly. It dropped very slightly from 4,641 on 23 June to 4,633 on 19 July.

The 24-July report mentioned above (Table 2.7) specifies that there were 2,323 male and 2,318 female children.

There is also an “List of children in the ghetto under approximate indication of years of birth; cut-off date: morning of 15 July 1944.”³⁶² which gives detailed statistics of the boys and girls born from 1935 to 1944, as shown in the following table. In the last column, I add for comparison the data from the 1 March 1944 statistics.

³⁶⁰ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 18958, syg. 339, p. 23.

³⁶¹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21344, sygn. 29260, pp. 397-400.

³⁶² *ibid.*, p. 380.

Table 2.8: Children in the Łódź Ghetto by Birth Year, 15 July 1944

Birth Year	Boys	Girls	Together	1 March 1944
1944	155	153	308	94
1943	105	83	188	190
1942	87	104	191	192
1941	106	84	190	196
1940	220	239	459	465
1929	382	375	757	769
1938	463	445	908	923
1937	470	492	962	980
1936	329	343	672	686
1935	414	366	780	792
Totals:	2,731	2,684	5,415	5,287

Two important facts can be inferred from this table. The first is the age definition of “children.” On 15 July, as the above table shows, there were 4,635 “children” in the ghetto, but on the same day the sum of “boys” and “girls” was 5,415. Subtracting from this figure the total number of those born in 1935 (780) gives, precisely, 4,635, so the “children” listed in the “file memo” statistics were those born from 1936 to 1944, that is, those 8 years old and under. The second figure is that the total number of “children,” increased from $(5,287 - 792 =) 4,495$ ³⁶³ to 4,635. The largest increase was in new births, which had a positive balance of $(308 - 94 =) 214$ new births in 1944.

All this categorically rules out a policy of evacuating those unfit for work for the purpose of extermination, beginning with children.

The presence of the above-mentioned few children in the June-July 1944 transports can be explained in this way: the deportees were not only selected by departments, but also by family, as is evident not only from the last names and addresses of the deportees, but also from the documents mentioned below.

For example, one of the three 6-year-old children, Johanna Dahl, born in 1938, was deported with the third transport together with Greta Dahl, born in 1912, evidently her mother. Both lived at the same address: Kräuter[*strasse*] 25.³⁶⁴ The second child born in 1938, Dora Gerstel, was deported with the second transport together with Edith Gerstel, born in

³⁶³ The statistics “*Gettobevölkerung nach Berufs- bzw. Beschäftigungsgruppen. Per 1. März 1944*,” broken down by men and women, lists in alphabetical order about 60 activities; at the end, the number of “children,” a total of 4,495 is given (2,448 boys and 2,247 girls). APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21344, sygn. 29260, pp. 12f.

³⁶⁴ APL, PSZ, 1309, p. 58, numbers 136 and 137 of the list.

1904. Both lived at Siegfried[strasse] 14.³⁶⁵ The third 6-year-old child, Moniek Szytycki, was deported with the fourth transport together with Gela Szytycka, born in 1900. Both lived in Hohensteiner [Strasse] 13.³⁶⁶

In conclusion, the ten transports of Jews mentioned earlier were not sent to Chełmno to be gassed, but really to concentration camps “for work.”

In this regard, the “Announcement No. 416” of 16 June 1944 leaves no doubt:³⁶⁷

“Attention.

Subject: Voluntary registration for work outside the ghetto.

I hereby announce that men and women (including married couples) may register for work outside the ghetto. As far as families with children of an age fit for work are concerned, these children can also be registered for work outside the ghetto together with their parents.

– These persons will receive full equipment such as: clothes, underwear and socks. Luggage can be taken in the weight of 15 kg per person.

I would like to make special note of the fact that postal service has been opened for these workers, so there is a possibility to write.

Furthermore, it is expressly stated that those persons who register for work outside the ghetto will be given the opportunity to immediately take the rations to which they are entitled, out of sequence.

The aforementioned registrations will be made at the Ghetto Labor Office, Hamburgerstrasse 13, beginning Friday, 16 June 1944, daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Ghetto Litzmannstadt, 16 June 1944. (-) Ch. Rumkowski The Eldest of the Jews in Litzmannstadt.”

In the orthodox perspective, the premise of these deportations, as Andrea Löw explicitly states, was this (Löw, p. 163):

“The ghetto resident ‘unfit for work’ were to be murdered immediately in any case.”

However, the above-quoted “Announcement” was aimed at volunteers who could take children with them, as long as they were of an age “fit for work”!

The “Daily Report” of 23 June 1944 describes the departure of the first transport as follows:³⁶⁸

“To work outside the ghetto. This morning 1st transport.

The 1st transport of 562 people left Radegast Station today at 8 o’clock in the morning. Before the transport departed, Gestapo Commissar Fuchs spoke a few reassuring words to the departing persons. He explained that

³⁶⁵ *ibid.*, p. 70, numbers 223 and 224 of the list.

³⁶⁶ *ibid.*, p. 201, numbers 589 and 590 of the list.

³⁶⁷ GFHA, Catalog No. 5812.

³⁶⁸ APL, Mikrofilm 19704, syg. 1087, p. 359.

they were now going to work in the Reich, and that decent rations would be provided. Due to the lack of passenger cars, the loading was now done in a freight train, but a reloading into passenger cars is planned on the way. Let no one be alarmed.

Of course, this speech spread like wildfire through the ghetto, and had a somewhat calming effect.

The loading took place smoothly, without any incidents. Families were not separated. The [floors of the] freight cars were covered with straw.

One man who was particularly desperate was returned to the central prison by Commissar Fuchs.

The departing persons did not have to carry their luggage. Everything was brought to the station on trolleys. Everyone received their hand luggage at the station, while the larger luggage was stowed in separate freight cars. Everything was neatly marked with numbers. The treatment of the people at the station was decent."

The pre-printed form "Departure Request" for July 1944 stated:³⁶⁹

"Luggage allowance is 15-20 kg per person. It must include a small pillow and a blanket. The luggage should be packed in the best possible manner. Food is to be brought along.

Family members may join those asked to depart. All ration cards are to be brought along."

I pointed out earlier that children under the age of 9, hence those unfit for work par excellence, were virtually untouched by the deportations.

The documents also show that the deported Jews were not only fit for work, but, as it were, they were *the fittest* at work.

The "Application for allocation of allowance cards for long-hours, long-distance and nighttime workers" records the weekly presence in the ghetto of all employees and workers, who fell into these three categories. In the following table, I summarize the data concerning the employees for the period from 20 April to 16 July 1944.

³⁶⁹ GFHA, Catalog No. 436.

Table 2.9: Number and Types of Employees in the Łódź Ghetto

Week [d/m/44]	Employees	Long-Hour	Heavy-Duty	Nighttime	Page
24-30/4	72,438	2,884	24,124	2,223	165*
1-7/5	72,298	2,902	24,262	2,506	111*
8-14/5	72,213	2,903	24,462	2,718	1085*
15-21/5	72,091	2,901	24,585	2,911	1139*
22-28/5	72,091	2,901	24,161	2,905	612 [†]
29/5-4/6	71,918	2,963	24,201	2,905	554 [†]
5-11/6	71,711	3,104	24,016	2,905	501 [†]
12-18/6	71,556	3,099	23,447	3,041	450 [†]
19-25/6	71,015	2,943	21,988	2,623	354 [‡]
26-6/2-7	68,572	2,883	21,883	2,535	304 [‡]
3-9/7	66,417	2,679	18,255	256	255 [‡]
10-16/7	64,366	2,573	18,599	187	208 [‡]

* APL, 22104/30013; † APL, 22102/30011; ‡ APL, 22101/30010

From 23 June to 14 July 1944, 7,171 Jews were deported from the ghetto. Before that, the ghetto had 71,556 employed Jews, afterwards there were 64,366, a decrease of 7,190. This shows that all deportees had been employed, so none of them was unfit for work.³⁷⁰ The categories of “long-hour, heavy-duty and nighttime workers” included the quintessential able-bodied people, since they had to do the most strenuous work. In the week of 12-18 June 1944, they totaled 29,587; in the week of 10-17 July, this number went down to 21,539. Hence, they decreased by 8,049 workers. In practice, workers par excellence were deported from the ghetto.

Therefore, the statement appearing in the “Daily Report” of 26 June 1944 that the second transport, in addition to numerous young people, “among them numerous volunteers,”³⁷¹ included “also quite a lot of weak and sickly people,”³⁷² cannot be true.

As a rule, in fact, sick persons were not deported. They were allowed to submit a request, accompanied by a doctor’s certificate,³⁷³ to the Interdepartmental Committee, which sent it to the health-care department, with a

³⁷⁰ The ghetto population during the weeks of 16 June to 2 July, 3-9 July and 10-16 July was 72,433, 74,812 and 76,243, respectively, figures from which the following percentages of employment are derived: 88,8%, 88,7% and 89,9%.

³⁷¹ Volunteers reported to the ghetto’s labor office, which drew up lists that it sent to the Interdepartmental Committee. Various lists from 28 June to 3 July, 8, 9 and 13 July 1944 can be found at the beginning of the file APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19917, syg. 1300.

³⁷² APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19704, syg. 1087, p. 367.

³⁷³ Many medical diagnoses are collected in the file APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19916, syg. 1299.

request to examine each case. These communications ended with the phrase:³⁷⁴

“We request that the cases be examined by a medical commission, and that the findings be sent to us as soon as possible.”

The decision of the health-care department was then communicated to the Central Prison, which, if so ordered, removed the names of certified sick persons from the transport lists. The Interdepartmental Committee also informed of the decision the department in which the person worked who had submitted the request. For this, there was a pre-printed form for granting, and one for denying the request. They contained the same items, concerning the applicant’s position, and differed in the final phrase: “The request ... was granted,” and “The request ... was denied.” A file containing a portion of these documents contains about 50 forms of the first type (“granted”) and nearly 550 of the second (“denied”).³⁷⁵ Probably many diagnoses had been drawn up by complacent physicians, and had not passed the health-care department’s most rigorous scrutiny. There are many communications from the Interdepartmental Committee to the Central Prison with lists of persons exempted from deportation. Some were published by Strzelecki.

A communication dated 6 July 1944 contains four names. The Polish historian comments (Strzelecki 2005, p. 200):

“According to extant KL Auschwitz document, Paul Ascherman and Chaim Unikowski³⁷⁶ (both from Prague) were in fact deported.”

Another communication presents a list of 23 names, and is dated 12 July 1944. Strzelecki states (*ibid.*, pp. 201f.):

“According to extant KL Auschwitz documents, Ruchla Gombińska and Szek Ajzyk were eventually deported to the camp.”

He makes a similar comment about another list also dated 12 July (*ibid.*, p. 203):

“According to extant concentration camp Auschwitz documents, Michał Poncz was sent to KL Auschwitz.”

However, it must be considered that, from his point of view, the essential question to ask is whether Jews exempted from deportation to Chełmno for the purpose of extermination because they were sick, were deported there anyway despite the health-care department’s decision to the contrary. To ascertain this, it is sufficient to check whether these names appear on the

³⁷⁴ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19919, syg. 1302, p. 3. This file contains numerous documents of this type.

³⁷⁵ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19921, syg. 1304.

³⁷⁶ A handwritten note in Polish states that “Unikowski Chaim – Mühl. 91 – is on the list of colonial goods of 6 July 1944, number 96.” APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19917-1300, p. 113.

transport lists after the date of the communication. It is a fact that none of these names appear there.

It follows from this that sick people were exempted from extermination!

Unable to accept this absurdity, Strzelecki mischievously suggests that in any case these people were eventually deported to Auschwitz. However, again in his perspective, all *but* about 1,400 of the ghetto inhabitants were deported to Auschwitz. Hence, his comments about the alleged transport lists to Chełmno are patently captious.

In conclusion, mostly experienced workers fit for labor were deported to Chełmno, excluding children under 9 years of age, the old and the sick! It is thus clear that the above-mentioned ten transports were not sent to Chełmno, but to labor camps.

Therefore, Strzelecki's false problem of the "change of course, from Chełmno to Auschwitz" also vanishes: both sets of deportations – those of June-July 1944 as well as those of August – had labor as their only purpose.

It should not be forgotten that other small transports, in which orthodox Holocaust historians have never shown any interest, also departed "for work outside the ghetto" during this period. One of them with 50 men is the one dealt with in the report I have summarized in Table 2.7. It left the ghetto on 23 June 1944, and the relevant list of names shows that those transferred were between 18 and 45 years old.³⁷⁷

Where were these workers sent?

Regarding the 1941 deportations, I quote a report that appeared in 21 July 1944 in the well-informed German-language Jewish magazine *Aufbau*, published in New York (p. 10):

"Baranovich – Green 'life cards.'

In 1941, the Germans deported thousands of Jews from Lodz to Baranovich – southwest of Minsk. 12,000 people were locked in a ghetto. Although they had to work for the Germans, they were not otherwise harassed until March 1942. Then, however, the Nazis began to issue green cards. These were work cards distributed to those capable of work. Those who did not receive one were, so to speak, condemned to death. From 6 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning, the Nazis called out the names of the lucky ones who were allowed to stay alive. Twelve thousand desperate people tried with claws and teeth to make their way into the house where the distribution point was. Women and children were trampled on, and those who had passed over tried to snatch cards from those who had received them."

³⁷⁷ APŁ, Mikrofilm Nr.19061, sygn. 442, pp. 2f.

According to Montague (2012, pp. 185f.), about 17,000 Jews had been deported to Chełmno from the Łódź Ghetto up to the end of February 1942 – 12,000 of whom had evidently ended up in Baranovichi, not in the phantom “gas vans”!

2.5. Transports to Auschwitz

The orthodoxy insists that the second and largest set of transports from the Łódź Ghetto was directed to Auschwitz. This claim creates several fundamental problems:

- 1) How many Jews were deported there?
- 2) In how many transports?
- 3) How many people were in each transport?
- 4) On what days did the Jewish transports arrive at Auschwitz?
- 5) How many transports arrived each day?
- 6) How many Jews were registered?
- 7) How many Jews were admitted to the Birkenau Transit Camp without registration?

Orthodox Holocaust historians have always limited themselves to dealing merely with Points 1 and 6. Strzelecki also dealt with Point 7, in the way I will expound below.

In his study devoted to the number of Auschwitz victims, Franciszek Piper states that 60,000 to 70,000 Jews were deported to Auschwitz from the Łódź Ghetto in 1944 (Piper 1993, p. 127). In the table titled “Transports with Jews from Poland (in its pre-war borders) to Auschwitz,” he lists Jewish transports from Łódź – taken from Danuta Czech’s *Auschwitz Chronicle* – and estimates a total of 55,000 to 65,000 deportees (*ibid.*, p. 186). Strzelecki starts from the figure that appears in what he claims to be the report of 31 July 1944 [yet in fact 30 July³⁷⁸] of the *Kronika Getta Łódzkiego* (*Chronicle of the Łódź Ghetto*): 68,561 people, from which he subtracts about 1,400 people who avoided deportation. Hence, he assumes that “approximately 67,000 Jews were deported from the Łódź Ghetto to KL Auschwitz” (Strzelecki 2005, p. 37).

The State Archives in Łódź, which contain an incredible amount of documents about the ghetto, including hundreds of statistics of its population and transport lists, curiously retains no statistics pertaining to August

³⁷⁸ Tagesbericht von Sonntag, den 30. Juli 1944. Tageschronik Nr. 211. APŁ, Mikrofilm Nr. 19704, sygn. 1087, p. 1130. This is the last Tagesbericht/daily report.

1944 and, more importantly, no name lists of transports from August 1944. Chronologically speaking, the last extant lists of transports are those, already examined, for the period 23 June to 14 July. Only one document exists on the deportations of August 1944, which I will examine below. The extant “Daily Reports” stop on 30 July 1944.

Given the unique statistical procedure adopted in the “Daily Reports,” it is worthwhile to preliminarily verify the reliability of the figure of 68,561.

The “Daily Reports” list daily changes in the ghetto population, with the indication of “population,” “death cases,” “births,” “departures,” and “admissions.” The entries for “death cases” and “departures” (mostly transports from 23 June to 14 July) constitute deductions, while “births” and “admissions” were additions.

Theoretically, the ghetto population of a given day is obtained in this way: population of the day before minus deductions plus additions. For example, on 23 June, the ghetto population was 76,379; the next day, there were 18 death cases, so on 24 June, the ghetto population was (76,379 – 18 =) 76,361.

In fact, however, this procedure is followed only occasionally in the “Daily Reports.” At first glance, the figures there appear scrambled. In the following table, I report them in Columns II-V. The last two columns contain the actual figures resulting from the above procedure.

Table 2.10: Łódź Ghetto Population Figures in “Daily Reports” versus Calculated Figures

Date	Deaths	Births	Departures Daily Rep.	Population Daily Reports	Actual Departures	Actual Population
23/6	/	/	/	76379	561	76379
24/6	18	0	/	76361	/	75800
25/6	0	1	/	76362	/	75801
26/6	32	2	/	76332	912	74859
27/6	20	1	/	76313	/	74840
28/6	12	1	/	76302	803	74026
29/6	13	0	/	76289	/	74013
30/6	13	0	/	76276	700	73300
1/7	17	0	/	73234	/	73283
2/7	0	1	/	76212	/	73284
3/7	36	1	/	75615	700	72549
4/7	25	2	/	75592	/	72526
5/7	19	1	/	75574	700	71808
6/7	18	2	912 //II	74646	/	71792
7/7	18	1	/	74643	700	71075
8/7	17 + 20*	2	803/III	73805	/	71038
9/7	0	0	/	73805	/	71038

Date	Deaths	Births	Departures Daily Rep.	Population Daily Reports	Actual Departures	Actual Population
10/7	39	1	/	73067	700	70300
11/7	16	2	/	73053	/	70286
12/7	14	6	/	73046	700	69578
13/7	15	0	700 /V	72331	/	69563
14/7	10	0	/	72321	700	68853
15/7	20	5	700/V	71606	/	68838
16/7	0	1	/	71607	/	68839
17/7	39	0	/	70868	/	68800
18/7	24	2	/	70846	/	68778
19/7	18	1	/	70829	/	68761
20/7	14	2	700/IX	70117	/	68749
21/7	26	1	/	70092	/	68724
22/7	0	0	/	69376	/	68724
23/7	0	0	700/IX	69376	/	68724
24/7	36	3	/	69343	/	68691
25/7	15	0	/	69328	/	68676
26/7	12	1	/	69317	/	68665
27/7	0	0	/	69296	/	68665
28/7	16	2	/	69282	/	68651
29/7	22	1	700/X	68561	/	68630
30/7	1	1*	/	68561	/	68630

For 2-5, 12 and 16-17 July, the population is not given. The figures in the table are taken from the “File memo: number of Jewish inhabitants in the Ghetto” (see above, Table 2.6).

As is clear from the table, first of all, departures are never recorded on the day they took place, which followed a specific order, as I explained earlier. What is more, only seven transports are mentioned, and incorrectly too, because on 13 and 15 July, the same transport is counted (the fifth, that of 3 July), and even the ninth transport, that of 12 July, is recorded twice, both on 20 and 23 July.

On June 30, the population is 76,259 people. The next day, there were 17 death cases, so the proper figure should be $(76,259 - 17 =)$ of 76,242, whereas it is 73,234, a decrease of 3,025 persons; the departures of the first four transports, of $561 + 912 + 803 + 700 = 2,976$ persons (according to the figures in the “Daily Reports”), should be included here, but adding the above-mentioned deduction of 17 persons, the total shortfall results in 2,993, not 3,025.

The departure of **912** people (second transport) appears on 6 July, however, but is not deducted from the population of the next day, which still remains unexplained:

74,646 [6 July] – 18 (death cases) + 2 (births) [7 July] = 76,630, but in the relevant “Daily Report,” the figure 74,643 appears.

On 1 July, the population is 73,234 people. On 6 July, it is 74,646, an increase of 1,412 people, with no admissions to the ghetto.

This brief analysis shows that the daily population statistics are unreliable. However, by virtue of shrewd manipulations, the final figure, that of 30 July, is almost identical to the real one: 68,561 versus 68,630.

As for the transportation issues (items 2-5 in the list mentioned earlier), a single document allows us to shed full light on a significant part of them. It is to be found in a file containing the ghetto’s administrative documents, in particular the forms of payment by the ghetto administration for supplies, services or work it had received. For these transactions, the administration had a “Special Account No. 12300,” into which also the sums of monies due were paid. The document in question is a “receipt” of RM 2,331, paid by the ghetto administration on 9 September 1944 to the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII, for the following activities:³⁷⁹

“With carrying out a total of nine transports, the following Jews were delivered to Auschwitz Concentration Camp:

<i>On 5 Aug. 44</i>	<i>562</i>
<i>" 8 Aug. 44</i>	<i>485</i>
<i>" 11 Aug. 44</i>	<i>2,508</i>
<i>" 15 Aug. 44</i>	<i>2,021</i>
<i>" 18 Aug. 44</i>	<i>2,496</i>
<i>" 21 Aug. 44</i>	<i>2,191</i>
<i>" 24 Aug. 44</i>	<i>2,146</i>
<i>" 27 Aug. 44</i>	<i>2,297</i>
<i>" 30 Aug. 44</i>	<i>2,254</i>
<i>Total:</i>	<i>16,960 Jews</i>

[signature].”

Another document, headlined “Pol. Guard Company Regensburg” and dated “Litzmannstadt, 7 Aug. 1944,” lists “Leaders, subleaders and men of the transport unit,” and includes 26 names. The first is that of the compiler of the document, First Lieutenant of the Protective Police and Company Commander Heinrich Herbst, who signed it (p. 216; see Doc. 14). The same signature is also found at the bottom of the “receipt” mentioned earlier. Next to each name is written in pencil the amount due: 135 RM for the first lieutenant, 108 RM each for one *Meister* and one *Hauptwachtmeister*,

³⁷⁹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21412, syg. 29326a, p. 215; document reproduced by Smolorz, p. 295. See Doc. 13. Subsequent page numbers from there unless stated otherwise.

90 RM each for one *Bezirksobewachtmeister*, four *Zugwachtmeister* and 18 *Wachtmeister*, in total 2,331 RM. Each of these figures is divisible by 9 and, from the division, the amounts for each transport result, in order: RM 15, 12 and 10; RM 259 for all 26 men.

The nine transports mentioned earlier cover approximately 25 percent of the total number of deportees. They were escorted by the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII, which would suggest that the remaining 75% were accompanied by other companies of this battalion.

However, the document mentioned above is unique, and one cannot think of gaps in the above-mentioned file, because it provides the complete picture of payments made in August and September 1944.

Periodically, in fact, an account statement of "Special Account No. 12300" was prepared, which contained all payments made by the ghetto administration. We are interested in "Account statement of 20 September 1944 Special Account Nr. 12300," which covers the period from 1 March to 20 September 1944 (pp. 188-190). Here, the payment mentioned above is recorded in this way, dated 6 September (p. 189):

"Payment to Pol. Guard Battl. XIII, Litzmannstadt / Debit RM. 2,331"

In addition to this, there is only one other payment to a police battalion, dated 5 August, worded as follows (p. 188):

"Zahlung an Schutzpolizei, Transportkosten / Ausgang RM. 2.250 RM."

"Payment to protective police, transport costs / Debit RM. 2.250 RM."

The pertinent payment form states (p. 243):

"Receipt."

It is hereby confirmed to have received from the ghetto administration for the 1st Comp. 2nd Guard Battl. 9, of the protective polic RM 2.250,--. Litzmannstadt, 5 Aug. 1944."

This payment, however, referred to the ten transports of June to July mentioned earlier, as can be seen from an undated "Proof on transportation costs" (p. 244) consisting of seven columns, of which only the first four are filled in ("Serial No.," "Rank," "Last Name," "First Name"). It contains a list of 22 names with ranks of the protective police. A handwritten note next to the header reads, "10 transports Tel 12262 1 Comp. 1st Lt. Brandt" (First Lieutenant of the Protective Police Richard Brandt is the first name on the list). The following three empty columns are headed "Fees f. June," "Fees f. July," and "Receipt." At the bottom, again handwritten, is the number 2,250, the same amount as on the "Receipt."

Also linked to these transports is an “invoice” from the “Litzmannstadt Electric Streetcar Inc.” to the ghetto administration dated 3 August, which states (p. 224):³⁸⁰

“For the provision of special trains for the journeys from Schlesing [a Łódź city district] to Main Cemetery on 5, 10, 12, and 14 July 1944 on the basis of the telephonic requests by 1st Lt. Gernhuber /each 1 car and 20 performed wagon km).

4 cars = 80 wagon km at RM 0.48 = RM 38.48”

Payment was made on 23 August, as is reflected in the account statement mentioned earlier, which states, “Payment to Litzmannstadt Electric Streetcar Inc., Litzmannstadt” (p. 189).

The file mentioned earlier contains only one other document that explicitly refers to the general evacuation of the ghetto, a “Payment instruction to the main treasury of the ghetto administration,” dated 8 August 1944, in the amount of RM 50,000. It was paid to the “*Deutsche Reichsbahn*, Railway Station East,” with the subject: “Payment at the behest of Head of Office, Mr. Hans Biebow, for transportation costs of Jews” (p. 242).

No doubt also related to Jewish transportation were the four payments to the Main Railway Station, bearing the wording “Payment to Railway Treasury Litzmannstadt, Main Railway Station” (pp. 188f.):

- 9 August: 50,000 RM
- 24 August: 50,000 RM
- 29 August: 50,000 RM
- 7 September: 26,790 RM.

The “Receipt” of the “Ticket Office Litzmannstadt East” of 16 August, in the amount of RM 120,000 (p. 239), also concerns evacuation transports.³⁸¹

Three announcements issued by Chaim Rumkowski help to understand how the evacuation of the ghetto was carried out. “Announcement No. 420” of 5 August 1944 states:³⁸²

“At the instigation of the mayor of Litzmannstadt, the following is announced:

³⁸⁰ One “Wagenkm” corresponds to 2 km, because the wagon had to return to the starting point (*Zeitschrift für Transportwesen und Strassenbau*, Vol. XI, Berlin, 1894, p. 148). In this case, 4 cars had to travel 10 kilometers out and back again.

³⁸¹ The “Proof of Jews processed between 16 March and 2 April 1942 – Special Train” gives the travel costs per person (with 50% reduced fare) as RM 2.95 for the 147 km from Radegast Station (Litzmannstadt) to Prybyłów (located 5 km southeast of Koło). (See Hilberg 1981, p. 146). If we extrapolated this data to the present case, it follows that the ticket price for the approximately 245 km to Auschwitz was about RM 4.90, and that the above-mentioned RM 120,000 covered the transportation costs of about 24,500 people.

³⁸² YVA, O.6-277.

On Tuesday, 8 Aug. 1944, are evacuated:

*Enterprise 3 – tailor shop, Hanseatenstr. 53
and Enterprise 4 – tailor shop, Froschweg 13.*

All preparations are to be made for the departure of these enterprises. The machines are to be packed as soon as possible.

The managers will be instructed to ensure that the employees of the enterprises line up together. They must also make all the necessary preparations at home to be ready for transport.

The maximum luggage weight is 15-20 kg.

Family members of employees will join the transport. This is to avoid separation of the relatives.

The departing persons have to gather at the responsible police stations.”

“Announcement No. 421” dated 6 August 1944 advised that “Mr. Head of Office Biebow” would give a speech on 7 August at 10 a.m. “in the yard of the tailor shop, Hanseatenstr. 53, to the workers of the tailor enterprises Hanseatenstr. 53,” then at 4 p.m. “in the yard of the tailor shop, Rembrandtstr. 16, to the workers of the tailor enterprises Mühlg 2.” The presence of the workers’ family members was also recommended “so that they receive clarification from Mr. Biebow about the program of relocation of the ghetto.”³⁸²

“Announcement No. 423” was issued on 7 August 1944, and had the subject “Further sequence of enterprises to be relocated.” It stated:³⁸²

“At the instigation of the Lord Mayor will leave the ghetto:

Wednesday, 9 August 1944,

the complete tailor shops: Mühlgasse 2 and Neustadtstrasse 28.

The members of these enterprises must gather with their family members at the central prison on Tuesday, 8 August 1944, until 12 noon at the latest. Food and lodging will be provided.

On Thursday, 10 August 1944,

the complete tailor shops: Rembrandtstrasse 8,

Rembrandtstrasse 14

and Rembrandtstrasse 16.

The members of these enterprises must gather with their family members at the central prison on Wednesday, 9 August 1944, until 12 noon at the latest. As mentioned above, food and lodging will be provided.”

It can be inferred from this that the evacuation of the ghetto was carried out by departments, that families were not separated, and that machinery was packed up and taken along.

In addition, the already mentioned “List of employees, cut-off date: 22 July 1944” /based on the reports of the following work sites” allows us to know how many Jews belonging to the above departments were deported.

“Announcement No. 420” states that, on 8 August 1944, workers from tailor shop Hanseatenstrasse 53, which employed 179 men and 253 women, a total of 432, and tailor shop Froschweg 13, in which 249 men and 259 women were employed, a total of 508, were all to be evacuated. Therefore, on 8 August, (432 + 508 =) 990 workers plus their family members were to be evacuated, but according to the document cited earlier, the 4th Company of Guard Battalion XIII escorted 485 people on 8 August, presumably the 432 in question plus some family members.

“Announcement No. 420” contains two numbers:

On 9 August, workers from tailor shop Mühlgasse 2 (282 men and 373 women, a total of 655) and those from tailor shop Neustadtsstrasse 28 (276 men and 377 women, a total of 653 people) were to leave. The evacuees were thus to be (655 + 653 =) 1,308, plus their families.

On 10 August, three more shops of the tailor department, located at Rembrandtstrasse No. 8 (288 men and 388 women, total 676), No. 14 (355 men and 310 women, total 665) and No. 16 (237 men and 459 women, total 696), were to be evacuated. Therefore, (676 + 665 + 696 =) 2,037 workers plus their families were to be deported on this day.³⁸³

In the speech Biebow gave on 7 August 1944 to the workers of the tailor shop at Rembrandtstrasse 16, to which I will return later, he stated:

“Subsequently, Mühlg. and Neustadt 8 will leave. According to the Eldest, this is 1000 men, with family members at least 2000 persons. So, if the wife works in the tailor shop, the husband currently in the carpet department, he goes along. Families go together to the various camps, are relocated; factories are built.” (Eisenbach 1946, pp. 267f.)

Reports from the ghetto administration show the following:

11 August 1944:³⁸⁴

“Finally, Czarnulla remarks that 3,000 Jews are being loaded at Radegast station today.”

12 August 1944:³⁸⁵

“On the evening of 11 August, Biebow reports to Czarnulla from the ghetto administration that 2710 (Jews?) left today. He (Biebow) had started at 6:00 a.m. sharp, and wanted to do it again the next day.”

³⁸³ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21344, sygn. 29260, p. 16. “Aufstellung der Beschaeftigten Stichtag: 22. Juli 1944 /auf Grund der Berichte der nachstehenden Arbeitsstellen/.” This is a list of all the enterprises in the ghetto, with their identifying number, the name of the work place, the address, the number of men and women who worked there, and the total number. It is divided into three parts: I: 86 enterprises; II: 32 enterprises; III: 25 enterprises. A total of 63,856 people were employed there, 26,273 men and 37,583 women.

³⁸⁴ 11. August 1944. Verwaltungsstelle Getto, Litzmannstadt. YVA, O.51-13, p. 49.

³⁸⁵ 12. August 1944. Verwaltungsstelle Getto, Litzmannstadt. YVA, O.51-13, p. 47.

In contrast to this, the report of the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII mentions 2,508 deportees.

28 August 1944.³⁸⁶

“Czarnulla from the Litzmannstadt ghetto administration, who is staying with the district leadership in Posen, asks Biebow on 28 August for numbers. Biebow states that about 60,000 Jews have been transported away, so that 8,000 are still in the ghetto. The next day, two more trains would be on their way, and it could be expected that everyone would be gone by 31 August.”

To draw more-precise elements from the documents set out above, we need to examine them in the context of the Glaser List.

2.6. The Glaser List

In the following table, I compare the data resulting from the Glaser List and the “List of Jewish Transports” regarding the arrival of deportees from the Łódź Ghetto at Auschwitz during the period in which they were recorded there (9 August to 18 September 1944).

Table 2.11: Jews Arriving at Auschwitz from the Łódź Ghetto – Glaser List versus Registered Deportees

Date [d/m/44]	Glaser List	Registered Deportees (List of Jewish Transports)	Reg. Nos.
9/8	288	/	/
10/8	415	/	/
11/8	16	/	/
11/8	539	/	/
11/8	440	/	/
13/8	643	/	/
15/8	473	244	B-6210–6453
16/8	496	400	B-6454–6853
17/8	8 ³⁸⁷	270	B-6889–7158
18/8	598	/	/
19/8	434	/	/
20/8	522	/	/
21/8	469	131	B-7566–7696
22/8	688	64	B-7697–7760

³⁸⁶ 28. August 1944. Verwaltungsstelle Getto, Litzmannstadt. YVA, O.51-13, p. 43.

³⁸⁷ “Croat Jews from Litzmannstadt.”

Date [d/m/44]	Glaser List	Registered Deportees (List of Jewish Transports)	Reg. Nos.
23/8	557	/	/
24/8	477	10	B-7860–7869
24/8	435	7	B-7870–7876
24/8	/	222	B-7905–8126
25/8	598	/	/
25/8	546	/	/
26/8	748	/	/
26/8	589	/	/
27/8	788	/	/
27/8	545	/	/
28/8	630	/	/
28/8	568	/	/
29/8	265	/	/
29/8	784	/	/
30/8	483	/	/
30/8	925	75	B-8129–8203
31/8	184	/	/
31/8	245	/	/
31/8	28	/	/
2/9	/	393	B-8210–8602
2/9	/	500	B-8603–9102
7/9	/	245	B-9372–9618
8/9	/	50	B-9767–9816
8/9	/	216	B-9817–10032
15/9	/	97	B-10173–10269
18/9	/	150	B-10270–10419
Totals:	15,424	3,074 ³⁸⁸	

On 17 August, the Glaser List has eight arrivals, while the List of Jewish Transports has 270. On 24 August, the Glaser List has no arrival, while in the List of Jewish Transports has 222. This confirms that, even for the Jews from the Łódź Ghetto, the Glaser List refers to inmates sent to the Transit Camp, and does not include those regularly registered.

Jews from the Łódź Ghetto were registered on their day of arrival until 31 August; registrations after this date concern drafts from the Transit Camp. Until 31 August, 1,423 Jews had been registered, so the total number of Jews who arrived at Auschwitz was (15,424 + 1,423 =) 16,839.

³⁸⁸ Strzelecki found 3,055 registered Jews (2005, pp. 56f.).

A problem arises here, however. Strzelecki publishes eleven inmate personnel cards concerning Jews residing (“*Wohnort*”) in the Łódź Ghetto, which give the inmates’ personal data, including the admission day at Auschwitz Camp (“Admitted on...”). In five cases, the admission date is incongruent. The relevant inmates are (page nos. of Strzelecki 2005):

- Abbe, Hersz, born in 1910, “Admitted on 8 Aug. 44” (p. 260)
- Ajzen, Hersz, 1928, “Admitted on 8 Aug. 44” (p. 244)
- Abramsohn, Dawid, 1929, “Admitted on 12 Aug. 44” (p. 244)
- Glowacka, Laja, “Admitted on 12 Aug. 44” (p. 262)
- Auer, Idek, 1923, “Admitted on 25 Aug. 44” (p. 261)

None of them appears as having been admitted on these dates on the List of Jewish Transports. To these, we can add the inmate personnel card of Dymant Marek, born in Łódź in 1927, who was admitted on 14 August 1944,³⁸⁹ but there were no registrations on this day either.

The case of Pankowski Abram, born in Łódź in 1928, is problematic, because the archives of the former Sachsenhausen Camp have two inmate personnel cards for him: according to the first, he was admitted at Auschwitz on 12 August 1944,³⁹⁰ according to the other on 24 August³⁹¹

The registration numbers of the “B” series are consecutive and continuous, without any gaps, so one cannot imagine that the above-mentioned inmates were registered there. Moreover, the female List of Jewish Transports does not contain any records of Jews from Łódź, but Laja Glowacka was precisely a woman. The most likely thing, therefore, is that these Jews did not come directly from the Łódź Ghetto, but from other locations. We need to remember that, from March to July 1944, at least 8,841 Jews were transferred “for work” from the ghetto. To these, we must also add 90 Jews transferred on 4 May 1944;³⁹² 50 on 17 May;³⁹³ 30 on 27 May;³⁹⁴ 60 on 30 May;³⁹⁵ and 50 on June 23. This yields a total of 280 Jews. Thus, before the beginning of the August mass deportation, more than 9,000 Jews had already been transferred, who had their residence in the ghetto. This residence passed into their inmate personnel card, which were compiled at the destination camps.

The account of the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII mentions nine transports to Auschwitz totaling 16,960 people. The first two

³⁸⁹ ISD, 1424855.

³⁹⁰ ISD, 1671771.

³⁹¹ ISD, 1671773.

³⁹² APL, PSZ, 1223, pp. 11f., list of names.

³⁹³ *Ibid.*, p. 9, list of names.

³⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 10, list of names.

³⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 5f., list of names.

were rather small (562 on 5 August and 485 on the 8th), while the remaining seven transported included altogether 15,913 people, averaging 2,273 people per transport.

This police company carried out its mission every third day (with one exception: after the transport on 11 August, its next mission was four days later, on the 15th). This probably corresponds to one day out, one day back and one day off.

This poses a fundamental problem: since the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII escorted only nine transports, which police unit accompanied the others?

According to a rational organization of work, there should have been two more police companies, for example a 1st and a 2nd company of this battalion. These three units could have had to the following *hypothetical* order of service:

- 4th Company: 5 August → Auschwitz; 6 August → Łódź; 7 August: day off; 8 August → Auschwitz
- 1st Company: 6 August → Auschwitz; 7 August → Łódź; 8 August: day off; 9 August → Auschwitz
- 2nd Company: 7 August → Auschwitz; 8 August → Łódź; 9 August: day off; 10 August → Auschwitz
- 4th Company: 8 August → Auschwitz; 9 August → Łódź; 10 August: day off; 11 August → Auschwitz.

But in the extant documentation, there is no trace of any involvement of the other two companies, or any other escort unit, in these deportations.

Roman Smolorz, the only scholar who has published and examined the document in question, rightly notes that the 16,960 deportees who were escorted to Auschwitz by the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII constitute “one quarter (25.31%) of all Jews transferred there” (Smolorz, p. 294). However, he does not even ask by whom the remaining roughly 50,000 deportees were escorted, let alone address this question. In this regard he merely states (*ibid.*, p. 297):

“Since the evacuation of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto had already begun before August 1944, it can be assumed that the 4th Company of the Guard Battalion XIII for special use also accompanied the ten transports with 7,000 people to Chełmno for extermination between 23 June and 14 July 1944. For the perpetrators, money was less of a motivation for conscientious service: the fees for the transports, as paid to the protective police, amounted to RM 2,250.00 in August 1944, according to a surviving source, and were paid from a special account no. 12300. However, since the Regensburg guard company was paid RM 2,331.00 from the same account

(cf. Fig. 3), monthly running costs must be assumed here; further research is required here.”

As demonstrated earlier, however, the escort for the ten transports in June-July 1944 was done by the “1. Comp. 2. Guard Battal. 9,” which received for this amount of 2,250 RM.

Furthermore, Smolorz does not explain that all payments from the ghetto administration went through “Special Account No. 12300.” He also fails to address the fact that the “Account statement for 20 September 1944 Special Account No. 12300,” which, as demonstrated earlier, list all payments from 1 March to 20 September 1944, contains only this one payment of RM 2,331 to the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII for the above-mentioned nine transports.

Therefore, Smolorz sidesteps the fundamental problem stated above: who escorted the remaining approximately 50,000 deportees?

The statements quoted earlier by G. Fuchs, who in August 1944 was Gestapo commissar in Łódź, leave no doubt about this: he had been instructed by his direct superior “to supervise the transports,” and:

“The Jewish Order Service led the transports to the ghetto train station, and handed them over to the police’s transport escort squad there.”

The problem to solve is: why is there no trace in the ghetto administration’s account for any corresponding payments to these other police units for any service rendered?

In the “Account statement for 20 September 1944 Special Account No. 12300” mentioned above also appears a “Payment to Gestapo” of RM 20,000 dated 29 August, but also another one in the same amount already on 31 July.³⁹⁶ This leads me to exclude that it was a payment for escort service of Jewish transports. The large amount also speaks against this: If a group of 26 policemen whose total pay was RM 259 was sufficient to escort one transport, these RM 20,000 would have been enough to cover (20,000 ÷ 259 =) over 77 transports, which is far too much.

Without more documents, it is impossible to solve this problem, and for the time being it is enough to have raised it.

Returning to the subject of deportation to Auschwitz, one must first fix its chronological limits.

Strzelecki states that the evacuation of the ghetto began on 8 or 9 August 1944 (Strzelecki 2005, p. 35), and that the last transport left on 29 August (ibid., p. 36). Julian Baranowski gives the period 9-29 August (Baranowski, p. 100). There is, however, a communication from Biebow dated 30 August that states:³⁹⁷

³⁹⁶ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21412, syg. 29326a, pp. 1034-1035.

³⁹⁷ Verwaltungsstelle Getto, Litzmannstadt. 31. August 1944. YVA, O.51-13, p. 42.

“Today (30 Aug.) at 6.00 o’clock, the ghetto had been cleared of the last Jews.”

A. Eisenbach states instead that the evacuation of the ghetto took place from 2 to 30 August (Eisenbach 1946, p. 266). However, the “Announcement No. 417” of 2 August 1944 says explicitly (Strzelecki 2005, p. 204):

“At the instigation of the mayor of Litzmannstadt, the ghetto has to be relocated. The factories go to work united with their families. The first transport leaves on 3 August 1944. Every day, 5,000 people have to turn themselves in. The luggage must not exceed 15-20 kg.”

The deportations thus took place from 3 to 30 August 1944, within 28 days. On average, $(67,000 \div 28 =)$ 2,393 people were evacuated each day. It is documented that in seven transports (on 11, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30 August) 15,913 people were evacuated, an average of 2,273 per transport, which is almost the same average.

If the first two, decidedly anomalous transports of 562 and 485 deportees are also taken into account, this results in about 17,000 deportees in nine transports, and about 50,000 in 19, an average of about 2,630. This figure is somewhat higher than the highest documented figure: 2,508 persons for the 11-August transport. This is also the order of magnitude resulting from testimonies.

Szyja Lajzerowicz stated that he arrived at Auschwitz with a transport of 2,500 people (see Chapter 2.7). Jehuda Widawski asserted that his transport numbered 2,000 people (*ibid.*, p. 336). Clandestine messages from the Auschwitz resistance, which I will deal with in Chapter 2.9, stripped of their fictitious embellishments, offer two other important clues. They mention a transport from the Łódź Ghetto containing 2,500 people – the same figure given by Lajzerowicz – and one of 40 railway cars, which means $(2,500 \div 40 =)$ about 62 people per car, with luggage of 15-20 kg.

Therefore, to fall within the normal average, one would have to assume 21 transports = 2,380 people per transport. This implies that on 5 and 8 August, two transports left instead of just one. Sending just 562 and 485 deportees to Auschwitz, considering that on average each car contained 60 people, thus eight or ten cars, is implausible. I showed earlier that, according to “Announcement No. 420,” 990 workers plus their family members were to be deported on 8 August. In the 7-August speech quoted earlier, Biebow alluded to the deportation of “1000 men, with family members at least 2000 persons.” Hence, it is likely that about 2,000 people were deported that day. The same is undoubtedly true for 5 August. “Announcement No. 417” ordered that 5,000 people show up each day, evidently the number for two consecutive transports.

“Announcement No. 418” of 4 August 1944, which had as its object “Relocation of the Ghetto,” stated (Eisenbach 1946, p. 269):

“Since Enterprises I and III (tailor shop, Hanseatenstrasse 34/36 and Hanseatenstrasse 45)³⁹⁸ did not comply with Announcements No. 417 of 2 Aug. 44 concerning the relocation of the ghetto, the following was ordered with immediate effect:

1. The food rations for the members of the tailor shops I and II will be suspended with immediate effect.

2. Whoever harbors, hides or feeds a member of tailor shops I and II will be punished by death.

Sgd. The Lord Mayor of Litzmannstadt.”

It is therefore possible that only 562 and 485 people were present at the morning assembly on 5 and 8 August, and that only these were deported. The remainder was rounded up and deported in the afternoon or evening of that day. However, these are mere speculations based on the clues presented above.

Another problem arises here: why do the first transports (including the ascertained one of 562 people on 5 August) not appear on the Glaser List? And why do the Glaser List and the List of Jewish Transports contain no entries for 12 and 14 August?

In the orthodox perspective, the only possible explanation is that these transports were “gassed” in their entirety. In view of the very high percentage of Jews interned at Auschwitz, however, this hypothesis is untenable, not least because the evacuation of the ghetto, as I explained earlier, took place by labor departments. The transports encompassed working men and women, plus children from the age of 9 (see above, Table 2.5), and also their family members. Transports exclusively containing persons unfit for work destined for alleged comprehensive gassing simply do not fit into this logistical organization.

The only sensible explanation is that they did not pass through the *Zentralsauna* – so they were not recorded on the Glaser List – but through the disinfestation building of the Gypsy Camp. After the transfer of the remaining Gypsies on 2 August 1944,³⁹⁹ this camp section became the Auschwitz camp section for male Jews from Łódź. And it is possible that other transports, or parts of transports, were subsequently admitted to this section as well.

³⁹⁸ These two enterprises had a workforce of 579 and 217 workers, respectively, hence a total of 796 people, who were to be deported with their families. APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21344, sygn. 29260, p. 16. “*Aufstellung der Beschaeftigten Stichtag: 22. Juli 1944 /auf Grund der Berichte der nachstehenden Arbeitsstellen!*”

³⁹⁹ About D. Czech’s relative extermination obsessions see Mattogno 2022, entry for 2 August 1944, pp. 224-231.

It can moreover be inferred from the above that transports which left the ghetto were usually registered in Auschwitz on the next day, the last one on the 31st.

The Glaser List and the List of Jewish Transports contain 33 entries, but this does not necessarily mean that there were 33 transports. In fact, this can be ruled out. If the first entry (9 August) refers to the transport of 485 people on 8 August, there were at least five other transports from 3 to 7 August, so in total they would be 38. Some $(67,000 \div 38 =)$ 1,760 people would have been deported per transport on average. However, this clashes with the average of the seven transports mentioned earlier, which was 2,273 deportees. Therefore, the nine transports with double or triple registrations on the same day as per the Glaser List (9 to 31 August) were actually subdivisions of a single transport.

The fact that Glaser List and the List of Jewish Transports contain 33 entries therefore means that several transports were split into two or more parts before being admitted to the *Zentralsauna*.

The report of the ghetto administration office of 14 August 1944 reports about Biebow's communications of the previous day:⁴⁰⁰

"In his opinion, at least another 150 railway cars would be needed for the removal, since it would be necessary to take care that the barracks were also included."

The report of 31 August sets out the planned deportation of 500 Jews from the ghetto to Obersitz (Polish Obrzycko), an subcamp of the Stutthof Camp, and to Samter (Posznan District). The antecedents are not known, nor is it known what happened next. Strzelecki outlines the fate of the "metal group" in the ghetto, stating that

"the entire 'department,' its equipment and its Jewish workforce were originally to be transferred to Szamotuły near Poznań (or nearby Obrzyck [sic]), but the decision was changed and they were sent to Dresden instead."

The inmates of the "metal group" were sent to Auschwitz and then to Stutthof, from where they

"were sent for a time to Szamotuły (or Obrzyck) first to unload machinery exported from the Ghetto and then to load it into freight cars that would take it to Dresden. [...] There in the factory halls the work group had to install the machinery that had been brought over from the Ghetto." (Strzelecki 2005, p. 86)

On 22 July 1944, the so-called "metal group" consisted of three groups, which were called Metal Department I, II and III. 2,154 people worked in it (1,581 men and 573 women).⁴⁰¹

⁴⁰⁰ 14. August 1944. Verwaltungsstelle Getto, Litzmannstadt. YVA, O.51-13, p. 46.

Neither the Glaser List nor the List of Jewish Transports records women from the Łódź Ghetto who came to Auschwitz. Strzelecki mentions four (registration numbers 87095-87098), who would have been registered on 22 August, and “probably several dozen” in November 1944, “between A-27700 and A-27871” (Strzelecki 2005, p. 56). No sources are not given. Czech states that two inmates were registered on 22 August with numbers 87095 and 87096 (Czech 1990, p. 694). However, in this case they would have been in the “A” series, in which the Jews were registered. According to the Arolsen Tracing Service, numbers 87096 and 87096 were in fact attributed to “Dds ‘Adriatic Coastland.’”⁴⁰²

The lists of detainees found by the Soviets in the Auschwitz-Birkenau complex⁴⁰³ contain few numbers between A-27700 and A-27871 belonging to Polish female detainees, and only one was from Łódź (A-27665).⁴⁰⁴

Strzelecki attempted to reconstruct the transfer of female inmates from Łódź admitted to the Auschwitz Camp on the basis of transports of Łódź Ghetto Jews from Auschwitz to other camps. He presents this study in his Chapter 4, headlined “‘Deposit’ prisoners and their deportation into the Reich’s interior” (Strzelecki 2005, pp. 72-117), and summarizes the relevant transfers as follows (*ibid.*, p. 114):

- Stutthof: “circa 7,000 prisoners, chiefly women”
- Gross-Rosen: “at least 7,000 prisoners, mainly men”
- Bergen-Belsen: “c. 2,000 women”
- Dachau: “c. 2,000 men”
- Neuengamme: “at least 450 prisoners, mainly men”
- Flossenbürg: “at least 600 prisoners, mainly women”
- Buchenwald, KL Mauthausen, KL Sachsenhausen: “around 1,000, mainly women.”

Hence, Strzelecki concluded that about 9,450 male Jews and about 10,600 female Jews from the Łódź Ghetto were lodged in the Birkenau Transit Camp, about 20,000 in total.

Strzelecki states that, of the approximately 67,000 deportees, 67% were killed in the alleged gas chambers (*ibid.*, p. 48). He then reiterates this by adding that the remaining 33% “were not immediately exterminated”

⁴⁰¹ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21344, syg. 29260, p. 399.

⁴⁰² Internationaler Suchdienst Arolsen (International Tracing Service). Arolsen, den 15. Dezember 1957. *Häftlingsnummernverteilung in Konzentrationslager. Auschwitz. Nummern-Serie (Frauen)*, p. 34 of the ist.

⁴⁰³ GARF, 7021-108-22 and 7021-108-23.

⁴⁰⁴ GARF, 7021-108-22, p. 30. Five inmates from Łódź who arrived at Auschwitz in August 1944 had numbers B-14764, B-14820, B-14827, B-14828 and B-14894 (*ibid.*, pp. 66, 77, 95, 181). They had undoubtedly been registered by the “Transit Camp,” probably with other inmates.

(*ibid.*, p. 56), and finally specifies that this corresponds to 22,000 admitted to the camp, with 19,000 of them not getting registered in the Transit Camp, while the remaining 3,000 were registered (*ibid.*, p. 114).

I note at once that the number of male Jews he adduced (9,450) is much lower than that resulting from the lists examined earlier (16,839). As far as the female Jews are concerned, I first report a collection of testimonies of former female inmates (but also of former male inmates). These were deposited in the immediacy of events (1945-1946) and were not considered by Strzelecki. The intent is to establish when these women were deported to Auschwitz, how long they stayed there, and where they were transferred later.⁴⁰⁵

2.7. Testimonies of Jews Deported from the Łódź Ghetto in August 1944

Since 1945, the British have been questioning huge numbers of former camp inmates during their investigations leading up to their various show trials against so-called German “war criminals.” Some of these former inmates were male and female Jews who had been deported from the Łódź Ghetto in August 1944. I report the essentials of the most important testimonies.

Pola Hineberg was

“deported to Auschwitz from the Łódź ghetto in August 1944. After several days in Birkenau, she was transferred to the Freiburg sub-camp of Flossenbürg Concentration Camp.”

She stated furthermore (Świebocka, p. 133):

“I spent a very short time in the Auschwitz camp. As far as I remember, it was only two or three days. [...] My whole group of Jewish women from Łódź must have been designated from the start for transfer to another camp and because of this we were kept outside until we left Auschwitz, on a concrete (cement) square ‘behind the barracks’.”

Jehuda Widawski was

“deported from the Łódź ghetto to Auschwitz Concentration Camp, along with his parents, three brothers and sister, on August 30, 1944. [...] After eight days in the former ‘Gypsy camp’ (sector BIIe) in Auschwitz, Jehuda Widawski was transferred to the Friedland sub-camp of Gross-Rosen Con-

⁴⁰⁵ Strzelecki devoted a section of his book to “Accounts and recollections” (2005, pp. 281-338), but these are mostly very late statements selected for the purpose of showing living conditions at Auschwitz and other camps.

centration Camp, where he was liberated. Auschwitz was a 'deposit camp' for him – that is, he was not registered or given a camp number.”

The witness stated furthermore:

“I spent eight days in Birkenau. Along with the others transported from the ghetto, I was sent from the sauna to the so-called Gypsy camp. Along with a large number of my fellow veterans of the ghetto, I was taken back to the sauna on September 8, 1944, but this was not the same sauna where we had gone through the procedure of admission to the camp. [...] We were again given other clothing, this time consisting entirely of worn but laundered striped camp uniforms. On this same day, we were transferred to the Gross-Rosen sub-camp in Friedland.” (*ibid.*, pp. 134f.)

Natek Jakobowicz:⁴⁰⁶

“I was a prisoner for 9 1/2 months and then taken to the Ghetto at Lodz, where I remained until August 1944. I was then taken to Auschwitz and remained here for about three months before being sent to a working camp at Brunswick [Braunschweig].”

Gedaljahn Wyrobnik:⁴⁰⁷

“I am 23 years of age and of Polish Nationality. I was arrested in May 1940 and taken to the Ghetto at Lodz. In August 1944 I was transferred to Auschwitz and in September to Braunschweig.”

Julius Jacobowicz:⁴⁰⁸

“I am 18 years of age and of Polish nationality. I was arrested and taken to the Ghetto at Lodz in May 1940 and transferred to Auschwitz on 24th. August 1944. After spending 10 days there I was taken to Braunschweig where I remained for two weeks before being sent to Vechelde, 12 kilometers from Braunschweig.”

Sala Zuker:⁴⁰⁹

“I am Jewish and in August 1944 was arrested at the LODZ Ghetto and taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp. I was there for three days and was then sent to WALDESLUST Concentration Camp. Hambühren.”

Josia Lichtman:⁴¹⁰

“I am a Jewess and in August 1944 the Germans arrested me in the Ghetto at Lodz. I was taken to AUSCHWITZ concentration camp, where I remained for three days and was then sent to WALDESLUST concentration camp,

⁴⁰⁶ Examination of Natek Jakobowicz, 24 August 1945. Exhibit No. 42c. TNA, WO 309-1699.

⁴⁰⁷ Deposition of Gedaljahn Wyrobnik, 23 August 1945. Exhibit No. 322. TNA, WO 309-1698.

⁴⁰⁸ Deposition of Jacobowicz Julius, 23 August 1945. Exhibit No. 325, *ibid.*

⁴⁰⁹ Summary of Examination of Sala Zuker, 27 October 1945. Exhibit No. 400, *ibid.*

⁴¹⁰ Summary of Examination of Josia Lichtman of Kunov, 29 October 1945. Exhibit No. 401, *ibid.*

Hambueren Kreis Celle. There were about 400 women in that camp and REDDEHASE was the Commandant.”

Chaja Pomeranc:⁴¹¹

“I am Jewish and in August 1944 the Germans arrested me in the Ghetto in LODZ. I was taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, where I remained for three days and was then sent to WALDESLUST Concentration Camp near Hambüren, near CELLE.”

Stella Levinska (Lewinska):⁴¹²

“I am 14 years of age, of Polish nationality born at LODZ, Poland on the 21st June 1931. [...]

I am Jewish, and in August 1944 the Germans arrested me at the ghetto in LODZ: I was taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, where I remained for three days, and was later sent to WALDESLUST Concentration Camp, Hambüren, Kreis Celle.”

Sala Najman:⁴¹³

“I am Jewish, and in August 1944 the Germans arrested me in the Ghetto at LODZ: I was taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, where I remained for three days, and was then sent to the WALDESLUST Concentration Camp, Hambüren, Kreis Celle. There were about 400 women in this Camp; REDDEHASE was the Commandant.”

Sonja Bercholz:⁴¹⁴

“I am Jewish, and in August 1944 the Germans arrested me at the Ghetto in LODZ. I was taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, where I remained for three days, and was then sent to WALDESLUST Concentration Camp. Hambüren, Kreis Celle.”

Ita Cytryn:⁴¹⁵

“I am a Jewess and in August, 1944, the Germans arrested me in the Ghetto at LODZ. I was taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, where I remained for two days, and was then sent to WALDESLUST Labour Camp, HAMBÜREN, Kreis CELLE.”

Jenta Lichtman:⁴¹⁶

“I am a Jewess and in August, 1944, the Germans arrested me in the Ghetto at Lodz. I was taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp, where I remained for two days, and was then sent to WALDESLUST Labour Camp, HAMBÜREN, Kreis CELLE.”

⁴¹¹ Summary of Examination of Chaja Pomeranc, 27 October 1945. Exhibit No. 403, *ibid.*

⁴¹² Summary of Examination of Stella Levinska (Lewinska), 27 October 1945. Exhibit No. 404, *ibid.*

⁴¹³ Summary of Examination of Sala Najman of LODZ, Poland, 27 October 1945. Exhibit No. 405, *ibid.*

⁴¹⁴ Summary of Examination of Sonja Bercholz, 27 October 1945. Exhibit No. 406, *ibid.*

⁴¹⁵ Summary of Examination of Ita Cytryn, 26 November 1945. Exhibit No. 440, *ibid.*

⁴¹⁶ Summary of Examination of Jenta Lichtman, 26 November 1945. Exhibit No. 441, *ibid.*

Reva Cytryn:⁴¹⁷

"I am a Jewess [and] I was taken to the Lodz Ghetto on the 1st May, 1940, and had to live there until the 28th August, 1944. I was then taken to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp for four days, and from there went to STUDHOF [sic] Concentration Camp near DANZIG until the 22nd April, 1945. [...] We arrived at AUSCHWITZ thirty-six hours later."

Arie Hajschreck:⁴¹⁸

"I am a Jew [and] I was sent to Ghetto at LODZ on 12th. March 1940. I remained there until I was taken to AUSCHWITZ on 29th. August 1944, where I stayed until moved to ALTHAMMER on 15th. September 1944."

Syma Calel-Warszawska:⁴¹⁹

"I was arrested in March 1940 and taken to the Ghetto at LODZ, where I remained until 21st August 1944 then being sent to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp. After three days at AUSCHWITZ I was transferred to the WALDESLUST Labour Camp [...]"

Chaske Liebka:⁴²⁰

"I am 17 years of age of POLISH nationality born at RIPIN, POLAND. [...]"

In May 1940 I was sent to the Ghetto at LODZ, because I am a Jew and I remained there until August 1944. I was taken to the AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp and in September 1944 to the Concentration Camp at HANNOVER-STECKEN [Stöcken]."

Schmulek Blumenstein:⁴²¹

"In April 1940 I was taken to the LODZ Ghetto (Granatstrasse 24) because I am a Jew. In August 1944 I was sent to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp and 10 days later to the HANNOVER-STECKEN Concentration Camp... [...] When we arrived at HANNOVER-STECKEN from AUSCHWITZ our transport consisted of more than 1000 men."

Moses Kliegermann:⁴²²

"I was arrested by the Germans in May 1942, because I am a Jew, and was taken to the Ghetto in LODZ. In August 1944 I was transferred to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp where I stayed until September 1944 then being sent to HANNOVER-STECKEN."

Michael Lemberger:⁴²³

⁴¹⁷ Summary of Examination of Reva Cytryn, 6 December 1945. Exhibit No. 445, *ibid.*

⁴¹⁸ Summary of Examination of Arie Hajschreck, 5 December 1945. Exhibit No. 450, *ibid.*

⁴¹⁹ Summary of Examination of Syma Calel-Warszawska, 10 December 1945. Exhibit No. 466, *ibid.*

⁴²⁰ Summary of Examination of Chaske Liebka, 31 December 1945. Exhibit No. 483, *ibid.*

⁴²¹ Summary of Examination of Schmulek Blumenstein, 2 December 1945. Exhibit No. 494, *ibid.*

⁴²² Summary of Examination of Moses Kliegermann, 22 December 1945. Exhibit No. 497, *ibid.*

“In April 1940 I was arrested because I am a Jew, and was sent to the Ghetto at LODZ, where I remained until August 1944, when I was sent to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp. In September 1944 I was transferred to HANNOVER-STECKEN (sic) [...]”

Samuel Toronczyk:⁴²⁴

“In July 1942 I was taken to the LODZ Ghetto (ZYDOWSKA 18) where I remained until August 1944 when I was transferred to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp and then, fourteen day later, to the HANNOVER-STECKEN [sic] Concentration Camp.”

Paul Beder:⁴²⁵

“I was taken to the LODZ Ghetto in March 1940 because I am a Jew and had to live at Wolborska 25 until August 1944. I was then sent to AUSCHWITZ for three weeks and from there to the DORA Concentration Camp near Nordhausen.”

Bella Kopik:⁴²⁶

“On 15th May 1942 I was arrested by the Germans because I am a Jewess and taken to the Ghetto at LODZ. In August 1944 I was taken to AUSCHWITZ for 14 days and then to the HARBURG Concentration Camp near HAMBURG.”

Rosa Kamelgarn:⁴²⁷

“I lived in PABIANICE until 15th May 1942 when, being a Jewess, I was sent to LODZ Ghetto. About August 1944 I was taken to AUSCHWITZ and in the same month was sent to HARBURG Labour camp. I stayed there for two week and in September 1944 I was taken to SASEL.”

Josef Goldband:⁴²⁸

“In April 1940 the street in which I lived in LODZ became part of the Ghetto and, being a Jew, I was forced to live there until August 1944. I was then sent to AUSCHWITZ for about a week and from there to the KAUFERING Concentration Camp near DACHAU.”

Fanny Miller:⁴²⁹

“On 17th May 1942 I was taken to the Ghetto at LODZ, because I am a Jewess, and had to live there until August 1944. I was then sent to AUSCHWITZ, where I remained for two weeks and was then taken to BELSEN.”

⁴²³ Summary of Examination of Michael Lemberger, 2 December 1945. Exhibit No. 502, *ibid.*

⁴²⁴ Summary of Examination of Samuel Toronczyk, 2 December 1945. Exhibit No. 503, *ibid.*

⁴²⁵ Summary of Examination of Paul Beder, 2 January 1946. Exhibit No. 514, *ibid.*

⁴²⁶ Summary of Examination of Bella Kopik, 6 January 1946. Exhibit No. 532, *ibid.*

⁴²⁷ Summary of Examination of Rosa Kamelgarn, 18 January 1946. Exhibit No. 536, *ibid.*

⁴²⁸ Summary of Examination of Josef Goldband, 18 January 1946. Exhibit No. 537, *ibid.*

⁴²⁹ Deposition of Fanny Miller, 26 January 1946. Exhibit No. 538, *ibid.*

Aron Jakubowicz.⁴³⁰

"In September 1939 I was drafted into the Polish Army as a Tank Driver. In early November 1939, when things looked quite hopeless for the Poles I deserted near KUTNA and returned to my home at LODZ. In March 1940 German officials appointed me their Driver and I had to live at Brunnerstrasse 19, WARTA, near LODZ. At the end of August 1942 I had to return to my home at the LODZ Ghetto and lived there until August 1944, when I was transferred to the FRIEDLAND Labour Camp near BRESLAU, where the Russians liberated me on 9th May 1945."

David Lipka.⁴³¹

"In May 1940 I was sent to the LODZ Ghetto, because I am a Jew, and remained there until August 1944, when I was taken to the AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp. In September 1944 I was transferred to the Concentration Camp at HANNOVER-STECKEN... [...] On our arrival from AUSCHWITZ at HANNOVER-STECKEN I, together with between 350 to 400 other men from this transport, was put into Block 2."

Gedalie Fuchs.⁴³²

"On 17th May 1942 I was moved to the Ghetto at LODZ, Zawisza 38. In August 1944 I was sent to AUSCHWITZ and three days later to the GLEIWITZ Labour Camp."

Leon Fajwlowicz.⁴³³

"On the 28 August '44 I was taken from the Lodz ghetto to the concentration camp at Auschwitz, from which, after 8 days, I was taken with a group of about 1000 Lodz Jews to Hannover-Stocken."

Motek Diament.⁴³⁴

"On 27th Aug. 1944, I was deported from LODZ Ghetto together with other Jews to Concentration Camp OSWIECIM (Auschwitz). Ten days later I was transferred with another party of Jews to Concentration Camp in STOCKEN."

Lajb Kochanski.⁴³⁵

"On 28th August 1944 I was deported from the Lodz ghetto together with other Jews to OSWIECIM (Auschwitz) Concentration Camp. On 7th of September 1944 I was transferred to STECKEN concentration Camp [...]"

Szyja Lajzerowicz.⁴³⁶

⁴³⁰ Deposition of Aron Jakubowicz, 30 January 1946. Exhibit No. 548, *ibid.*

⁴³¹ Summary of Examination of David Lipka, 29 January 1946. Exhibit No. 550, *ibid.*

⁴³² Deposition of Gedalie Fuchs, 29 January 1944. Exhibit No. 551, *ibid.*

⁴³³ Translation of Deposition of Dr. Leon Fajwlowicz, 8 March 1946. Production No. 3. TNA, WO 311-480.

⁴³⁴ Translation of Deposition of Motek Diament, 21 March 1946. Production No. 13, *ibid.*

⁴³⁵ Translation of Deposition of Lajb Kochanski, 22 March 1946. Production No. 14, *ibid.*

⁴³⁶ Translation of Deposition of Szyja Lajzerowicz, 27 March 1946. Production No. 18, *ibid.*

“During the liquidation of LODZ Ghetto I was deported with my wife and my daughter to OSWIECIM (Auschwitz) Concentration Camp in a party of 2,500 Jews. I spent there eight days and was sent away with a transport of about 1,020 Jewish men to NORDHAVEN Concentration Camp, which was a part of HANNOVER-STOECKEN Concentration Camp.”

Moniek Miedzinski:⁴³⁷

“On 27th August 1944, I was deported with other Jews to Auschwitz and 10 days later to STECKEN concentration camp.”

Josef Rosenberg:⁴³⁸

“I was arrested on the 26th February 1940, because I am a Jew, and taken to the Ghetto in LODZ where I stayed until I was sent to AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp on the 23rd August 1944. On the 2nd September 1944 I was transferred to HANNOVER-STECKEN [...]”

Anneliese Dawidowicz:⁴³⁹

“In Sept 1944 our transport from C.C. AUSCHWITZ arrived on BELSEN station. We were 1000 women who have spent four years in the GHETTO in LODZ (POLAND) or as it was called by the SS the Dying Camp. We have spent four weeks in the AUSCHWITZ camp where our men, children, parents, brothers and sisters, were separated from, us, probably never to see again.”

Ruchla Koppl:⁴⁴⁰

“I am 29 years of age. In January 1940 the Germans converted Lodz, where I lived, into a Ghetto and I was held there until about June [sic] 1944 when I was transferred to AUSCHWITZ concentration camp. After about a fortnight at AUSCHWITZ I was transferred to Belsen.”

The destinations of the evacuations were thus Waldeslust, Hannover-Stöcken, Braunschweig, Friedland, and moreover Freiburg, Stutthof, Althammer, Gleiwitz, Dora, Harburg, Kaufering and Bergen-Belsen.

The *Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933-1945* provides useful information regarding the first three destinations.

Waldeslust (subcamp of Bergen-Belsen).

“The Hambüren subcamp was located about 12 kilometres (7.5 miles) south of Bergen-Belsen in the village Ovelgönne, a part of the Hambüren municipality. The subcamp was a little off the track in a wooded area and was also known as Waldeslust. The first transport probably arrived in Hambüren on August 23, 1944, with 400 Jewish, predominantly Polish

⁴³⁷ Translation of Deposition of Moniek Miedzinski, 20 March 1946. Production No. 21, *ibid.*

⁴³⁸ Summary of Examination of Josef Rosenberg, 24 December 1945. Exhibit No. 504. TNA, WO 311-1326.

⁴³⁹ Anneliese Dawidowicz, Report dated 11 October 1944. TNA, WO 309-425.

⁴⁴⁰ Deposition of Ruchla Koppl, 15 June 1945. TNA, WO 235-24.

women. The women and girls were from the Łódź ghetto and had spent a few days in Auschwitz before being sent to Hambüren. The transport comprised altogether probably about 1,400 women, most of whom were brought to Bergen-Belsen, or to the Unterlüss subcamp, while the remaining 400 went directly to Hambüren." (Megargee, Part B, p. 284)

The witnesses were transferred there after two to three days in Birkenau; according to Sala Najman, the transport contained 400 inmates.

Hannover-Stöcken (subcamp of Neuengamme)

"On September 10, 1944, about 1,000 Jews were brought from Auschwitz to Hannover on a grueling transport by freight train that lasted several nights. [...]

The prisoners in the Hannover-Stöcken camp at the Continental factory were male Jews who had been deported from the Łódź ghetto to Auschwitz and selected for work outside the camp." (ibid., p. 1146)

Braunschweig (subcamp of Neuengamme)

"A large number of the prisoners deployed in Braunschweig near Büssing were Polish Jews. They had survived the Łódź ghetto and, after the ghetto's liquidation, were deported to Auschwitz. In Auschwitz, representatives of the Büssing NAG selected them for labor details in Braunschweig. Above all, metalworkers were in demand. In addition to the prisoners' claims of being skilled laborers, their physical appearance was the main criterion for selection. The prisoners arrived at Braunschweig in three transports between September and November 1944. The first transport of 350 prisoners left Auschwitz in mid-September 1944." (ibid., p. 1086)

Harburg

There is no known presence of an subcamp in Harburg, which is a suburb of Hamburg. Two former inmates, Bella Kopik and Rosa Kamelgarn, stated that they were transferred there from Auschwitz in August 1944; the second was sent on to Sasel after two weeks, in September 1944, which is documented.

Hamburg-Sasel (subcamp of Neuengamme).

"The Sasel-Poppenbüttel camp for women was probably occupied by 500 Polish Jewish female prisoners on September 13, 1944. This date is taken as the date the camp opened because most of the customs officials who were to guard the women commenced duty at the camp on September 13, 1944. The prisoners had been sent from the Neuengamme/Hamburg-Geilenberg (Dessauer Ufer) subcamp for women to the camp at Sasel-Poppenbüttel. Before that they had been in Auschwitz and then sent to Dessauer Ufer in the middle of August 1944. Most of the Polish women were held for a short time in the so-called C Camp of Auschwitz II-Birkenau, ar-

iving there in early August 1944. Prior to that they had been in the Łódź ghetto.” (ibid., p. 1125)

Friedland (subcamp of Gross-Rosen)

On 8 September 1944, 300 Jews were transferred from Auschwitz to the Friedland Labor Camp. The relevant transport list contains the headings “Reg. No.,” “First Name” “Last Name,” “Birth Date” and “Profession.” These were Polish skilled workers (electricians, locksmiths, mechanics, assemblers, electrician-assemblers, plumbers, printers, etc.).⁴⁴¹ who were previously employed in the Łódź Ghetto.

Althammer (subcamp of Auschwitz)

Jews from the Łódź Ghetto were transferred there on 2, 7 and 8 September 1944 (the number is not given; Piper 1971, p. 146). These were undoubtedly already registered inmates, because a list of eleven sick inmates dated 7 November 1944 mentions inmate registration nos. B-8660, 8661, 8707, 8730, 8901 and 9096, who were assigned on 2 September 1944 (within the series B-8603-9102), and also the numbers B-9781 and 9816 who were assigned on 7 September (ibid, p. 152).

Gleiwitz

Gleiwitz was the name of four labor camps subordinate to Auschwitz Camp III (Monowitz), and designated I, II, III and IV. Jews from the Łódź Ghetto – registered inmates – were sent to Gleiwitz I in September 1944 (Strzelecka, p. 75).

Hannover-Ahlem (Außenkommando del KL Neuengamme)

“1. In November 1944 an Aussenkommando of the main camp Neuengamme was formed at HANNOVER-AHLEM. The prisoners were Polish Jews and had been sent from Lodz via Auschwitz after the liquidation of the Ghetto in the former place.

2. The first transport of prisoners which arrived at HANNOVER-AHLEM in November of 1944 consisted of some 1000 Polish Jews. They were employed in the Aussenkommando as labour for the Continental factory working in stone mines.”⁴⁴²

⁴⁴¹ K.L. Gross-Rosen, A.L. Friedland. Friedland, den 8./9.1944. Transportliste über die am 8.9.44 vom K.L. Auschwitz nach K.L. Gross-Rosen, AL. Friedland überstellten 300 jüdische Haeflinge. ISD, Ordner Nr. 27a.

⁴⁴² War Crimes Group (North-West Europe) at H.Q., B.A.O.R. Legal Section. 10 Feb 47. War Crimes Hannover (Ahlem Detachment) Neuengamme Concentration Camp. TNA, WO 311-480.

2.8. Transfer Balance Sheet

Stzelecki points out that these transfers concerned “Transit Jews” who were in the Birkenau Transit Camp (Strzelecki 2005, p. 72). Registered inmates were transferred only to subcamps of the Auschwitz Camp (such as Althammer, Gleiwitz and Trzebinia⁴⁴³).

I note only in passing that, for the Neuengamme Complex, 2,350 male and 500 female inmates are documented (for Strzelecki only 450 inmates). For Mauthausen, at least 193 Jews from Łódź are documented.

On 20 September 1944, 600 Jews arrived at this camp (in a transport with altogether 1,300 inmates), including 395 Hungarians, 193 Poles, nine Czechs, two Germans, and one Luxembourger.⁴⁴⁴ The Polish Jews were mostly born in Łódź and in the Warthegau localities whose Jews had been deported to the ghetto (Konskie, Zdunska, Pabianice, Wieluń, Warta, Piotrków, Łask). Of the nine Czech Jews, eight had been deported from Prague to the Łódź Ghetto in 1941. Their names are recorded in the official book of deportees to and from Theresienstadt. They are the following inmates (page number refer to Kárný 1995, Vol. 1):

- Alt, Leo, List No. 706; born 12 Aug. 1916, deported with the transport of 26 October 1941 (p. 104).
- Blass, Karl, No. 732; born 6 May 1913, deported with the transport of 31 October 1941 (p. 116).
- Doktor, Otto, No. 771; born 13 Oct. 1910, deported with the transport of 31 October 1941 (p. 118).
- Edelstein, Vladimir, No. 779; born 17 Apr. 1902, deported with the transport of 31 October 1941 (p. 118).
- Grünberger, Franz, No. 876; born 9 Jan. 1917, deported with the transport of 31 October 1941 (p. 98).
- Lustig, Alfred, No. 1025; born 14 Dec. 1891, deported with the transport of 26 October 1941 (p. 104).
- Planer, Peter, No. 1069; born 12 Oct. 1918, deported with the transport of 21 October 1941 (p. 104).
- Steckler, Robert, No. 1247; born 27 Feb. 1894, deported with the transport of 21 October 1941 (p. 100).

⁴⁴³ The 97 inmates registered on 15 September 1944 (Reg. Nos. B-10173-B-10269) were transferred to the Trzebinia oil refinery. *Lista imienna więźniów zatrudnionych w Rafinerii Nafty w Trzebini*. AGK, NTN, 145, pp. 95-97.

⁴⁴⁴ Konzentrationslager Mauthausen. Schutzhaftlager. Mauthausen, den 21. September 1944. Liste der Zugänge vom 20. September 1944 (1300 Häftlinge vom K.L. Auschwitz, davon 700 Polen Schutz. 600 Juden). ISD, 1319967-1319992. The 700 Jews had the numbers 701-1300.

We can infer from this that the Polish inmates mentioned earlier also came from the Łódź Ghetto.

As for the Jewesses, Strzelecki states that about 7,000 were transferred to Stutthof, but Danuta Drywa explicitly states that “in June, July and August, 10,602 Hungarian female Jews came to Stutthof, and in September, 11,464 male Jews from Łódź” (Drywa 1990, p. 17). However, the latter were not male Jews (Żydów), but female Jews (Żydówek) like the ones from Hungary.

The official history of Stutthof Camp, compiled by various historians at the local museum, explicitly asserts that only two transports of Jews from the Łódź Ghetto arrived at the camp from Auschwitz, one on 28 August with 2,800 people, the other on 10 September with 1,750 (Drywa 1996, p. 309). Two other transports of with female Jews arrived from Auschwitz during this period: one of 2,405 on 3 September (Reg. Nos. 81968-84372), the other of 4,501 on 27 September (Reg. Nos. 87812-92312), which contained 1,849 female Jews from Hungary, 2,615 from Poland and the Protectorate, and 37 more from other countries.⁴⁴⁵ Three fragments of the list of the 3-September transport have been preserved, to which I will return later. From these fragments, it can be deduced that the deportees were almost all Polish. Like the 2,615 deportees mentioned earlier, these also could only have come from the Łódź Ghetto, as I will explain immediately.

Among those transferred with the transport of 3 September 1944⁴⁴⁶ were also a number of Jews from the Protectorate. These had been deported to Łódź from the Theresienstadt Ghetto at the end of 1941;⁴⁴⁷ among others:

Table 2.12: Łódź Ghetto Residents from Theresienstadt, Transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof on 3 September 1944

List No.	Last Name	First name	Stutthof Reg. No.	Deported to Łódź
1445	Wertheimer	Irene	83412	21 Oct. 1941
1446	Wertheimer	Judith Maria	83413	21 Oct. 1941
1447	Wertheimer	Hana	83414	21 Oct. 1941
1490	Neumann	Regina	83461	16 Oct. 1941
1494	Ganz-Pick	Regina	83461	16 Oct. 1941
1652	Salomonowicz	Dora	83619	3 Nov. 1941

⁴⁴⁵ Drywa 1996, pp. 309f. “Jüdische Transporte.” AMS, I-IIB-8. This list contains the list of Jewish transports from Auschwitz Camp, Sipo Kowno, and Sipo Ryga from 29 June to 28 October 1944. The numbering starts at 37642 and ends with 100629.

⁴⁴⁶ AMS, I-IIB12, list of names of the transport.

⁴⁴⁷ The names of these inmates appear in the official book of deportees to and from Theresienstadt (Kárný, Vol. I, pp. 85, 98, 101).

The transport of 27 September 1944⁴⁴⁸ also contained a few dozen Jews from the Protectorate who had been deported to the from Łódź Ghetto in 1941.⁴⁴⁹ Among others:

Table 2.13: Łódź Ghetto Residents from Theresienstadt, Transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof on 27 September 1944

List No.	Last Name	First name	Stutthof Reg. No.	Deported to Łódź
23	Aussenberg	Amanda	87834	16 Oct. 1941
24	Aussenberg	Gerda	87835	16 Oct. 1941
54	Beck	Rita	87865	16 Oct. 1941
103	Fleischmann	Ilse	87914	21 Oct. 1941
267	Lampl	Margerete	88078	21 Oct. 1941
268	Lampl	Mia Ruth	88079	21 Oct. 1941
490	Winter	Vera	88301	31 Oct. 1941
558	Alexander	Anna	88369	21 Oct. 1941
1977	Krauss	Olga	89788	31 Oct. 1941
2173	Weisbard	Anna	89934	26 Oct. 1941
2202	Zimmermann	Ruth	90013	21 Oct. 1941
2331	Bloch	Edith	90142	31 Oct. 1941
2384	Gottlieb	Netti	90195	21 Oct. 1941

The “Transport list to Flossenbürg Camp – Company Bernsdorf & Co. Dresden” concerning the transfer of 284 Polish Jewesses on 24 November 1944 from Stutthof contains seven inmates from the 28-August transport (non-consecutive Reg. Nos. 75101 to 76880), 234 from the 3-September transport (Reg. Nos. 81970 to 84127; 82016 to 83755; 82375 and 82014) and six from the 27-September transport (Reg. Nos. 88184, 88298, 88845, 88525, 87815 and 87812).⁴⁵⁰ This list also contains the names of a dozen children (see Chapter 2.10).

The men’s “Transport List,” also dated 24 November 1944 and bearing the heading “The following Jews were transferred to Flossenbürg Concentration Camp today,”⁴⁵¹ records 216 names of detainees, of whom 193 had arrived at Stutthof with the 3-September transport (non-consecutive Reg. Nos. 84128-84372) and 28 with that of October 28 (non-consecutive Reg. Nos. 99132-100456). This transport included altogether 1,500 deportees, who were assigned Reg. Nos. 99130-100629.

⁴⁴⁸ AMS, I-IIB12, list of names of the transport.

⁴⁴⁹ Kárný, Vol. I, pp. 80, 91, 93, 94, 97, 101, 113, 117, 122, 125.

⁴⁵⁰ AMS, I-IIC-3, pp. 119-122.

⁴⁵¹ AMS, I-IIC-3, pp. 124-127.

The Jews and Jewesses in the above two transports came from the Łódź Ghetto, where they had been part of the “metal group.” As I mentioned earlier, Strzelecki devotes a couple of pages of his book to this issue (Strzelecki 2005, pp. 85f.). The *Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos* reports the 1967 testimony by a former deportee, Abraham S. (Megargee, Part A, p. 578):

“In November 1944, I was brought to the Bernsdorf and Co.-Dresden camp with about five hundred Jews of both sexes and varying ages. Even in the Łódź ghetto, where I lived before my deportation to the camp. The core of this group was the so-called metal group. The metal group consisted of specialists and their family members. The metal group was supposed to remain – by order of the German authorities – a closed organization, and thus we had to leave Łódź in late August, with the last leaving in early September 1944, and were first brought to Stutthof via Auschwitz, we passed through the gate at Auschwitz without selection.”

This is confirmed by the telegram dated 23 November 1944 and sent by SS *Sturmbannführer* Gerhard Maurer, who was head of Office DII/Labor Deployment of the WVHA, “to the commandant of Stutthof Camp – commandant of Flossenbürg Camp” with the subject “Inmate Transfer Bendsdorf & Co. Dresden.”⁴⁵²

“Stutthof Camp transfers as documented to Flossenbuerg Camp 300 male inmates who had already been employed by Berndsdorf & Co., Obersitz, and two hundred male inmates who had been discharged by the aptitude examiner Czarnulla, and immediately sets them in motion for the Berndsdorf & Co. Labor Camp, Dresden A 21, Schandauerstrasse 68, railroad station: Dresden-Reick unloading station. Stutthof Camp will provide transport escorts.”

It must therefore be assumed that the Jews from the ghetto transferred to Stutthof via Auschwitz were (2,800 + 1,750 + 2,405 + 2,615 =) 9,570. The figure given by Drywa evidently comes from the sum 2,800 + 1,750 + 2,405 + 4501 + 8 = 11,464, where the final eight are the eight Jews transferred to Auschwitz on 31 August 1944 (Reg. Nos. 80191-80198), so it is incorrect.

Therefore, taking up and completing Strzelecki’s data, the Łódź Ghetto Jews transferred from the Auschwitz Transit Camp were:

- 500 to Hamburg-Sasel (Neuengamme) (13 Sept. 44)
- 9.570 to Stutthof (28 Aug. .44)
- 2.000 to Bergen-Belsen (23 Aug. 44)
- 600 to Flossenbürg
- 1.000 to Buchenwald, Mauthausen and Sachsenhausen,

⁴⁵² AMS, I-IIC-4, p. 153.

- 1.100 to Gross-Rosen
- 800 to Neuengamme

Hence in total 15.570

It should be pointed out that the above figures are partial.

As I have already noted, on 22 July 1944, there were 63,856 Jews occupied in the ghetto, 26,273 men and 37,583 women. The nominal occupancy was 69,376. The real occupancy was 68,724. In practice, 652 of the 699 people in the 14-July transport had not been subtracted, but this is irrelevant for calculation purposes. It is known that the number of children up to 8 years of age was 4,633 on 19 July, and that there were 2,317 boys and 2,316 girls on 8 July. These are almost identical figures that do not affect the male-female ratio. Thus, it can be said that the percentage of men on 22 July was $(26,273 \div 63,856 =)$ 41.14% of all employed male Jews, while that of women was 58.86%. This order of magnitude also applies to the entire ghetto population (68,724 people).

Consequently, the number of female inmates established above – 15,564 – is necessarily underestimated, because the total number of those admitted to the camp, both men and women, turns out to be $(16,839 + 15,564 =)$ 32,403, of which women are only 48%, while they constituted almost 59% of the adult population. This confirms, indeed makes it necessary, that the number of Jews transferred to Stutthof is correct.

It follows that, compared with 16,839 men, there had to be an even larger number of women, on the order of about 23,000, based on the above percentage.

The problem of children will be examined in Chapter 2.10.

It can therefore be concluded that approximately 67,000 Jews from the Łódź Ghetto were deported to Auschwitz, and that a minimum of 32,400 adults were admitted to the camp.

A letter of SS *Sturmbannführer* Wilhelm Burger, head of Office Group D IV of the WVHA, to the head of Office Group B, SS *Gruppenführer* and Lieutenant General of the Waffen SS Georg Lörner, mentions the total occupancy of all concentration camps on 1 August 1944 – 524,286 persons – and specifies:⁴⁵³

“In addition, there are the following announced new acquisitions:

- 1.) *from the Hungarian program (Jew Operation) 90,000*
- 2.) *from Litzmannstadt (police prison and ghetto) 60,000 [...]*”

The list of “New arrivals” – 612,000 inmates – closed with the following comment:

“A large portion of the inmates are already en route and will arrive in the next few days to be admitted to the concentration camps.”

⁴⁵³ IMT Document PS-1166.

Burger declared that there was no clothing for the new 612,000 incoming inmates, and accordingly requested the allocation of “special contingencies of fabrics.” Office D IV/4 was in fact in charge of “clothing.”

Regarding the 90,000 Hungarian Jews, Gerlach and Aly explain (Gerlach/Aly, p. 344):

“From this number, one can infer a plan for the deportation and clothing of all Jews from Budapest, assuming that they were to be ‘selected’ according to similar criteria as those already deported to Auschwitz before.”

However, legation councilor Theodor Grell’s briefing of 14 August 1944 (Chapter 1.2), reporting on the planned deportation of Jews from the city of Budapest, mentioned 29,000 deportees as of 27 August. About 30,000 (or more) could have come from the Birkenau Transit Camp, which would bring the total to about 60,000. The origin of the remaining 30,000 is unknown.⁴⁵⁴

The case of Litzmannstadt, however, is perfectly explained. Approximately 67,000 Jews were evacuated from the Łódź Ghetto, of whom 60,000 were expected in the concentration camps.⁴⁵⁵ By 15 August, the deportation was in full swing, and a portion of the deportees had already arrived at their destination. These were practically the Jews already sent or expected at Auschwitz. If, therefore, at least 32,400 were received there, it is only logical that the remainder (67,000 to 60,000 – 32,400 =) 34,600 to 27,600 were transferred immediately to other camps, without first passing through the Birkenau Transit Camp, or at least the *Zentralsauna*. Jehuda Widawski’s assertion that deportees from the ghetto also passed through “the sauna to the so-called Gypsy camp,” where they were not registered or, if they were, the relevant documentation was lost, is important in this context. As I anticipated earlier, this also applies to the two transports that arrived in Auschwitz on 12 and 14 August. Strzelecki states that the men were housed in barracks 4, 13, 14, 22 and 25 of the Gypsy Camp (see Chapter 2.11). It is reasonable to assume that they had passed through the disinfestation facility of this camp section. The five barracks in question could simultaneously hold at least 4,000 people, who stayed there for a few

⁴⁵⁴ The Hungarian Foreign Minister’s note of 23 August 1944 quoted in Chapter 1.2 speaks of the possibility of making 60,000 Jews available to the Reich government, which, added to the above 30,000, would bring the total figure to 90,000, but it is not certain that such a readiness on the part of the Hungarian government existed and was known to the German government as early as 15 August.

⁴⁵⁵ This figure was perhaps based on the assertion of the ghetto authorities that the ghetto had about 7,000 persons unfit for work (see below). Deducting them from the approximately 67,000 deportees, there would have been precisely 60,000 able-bodied workers left. In fact, the latter were even more. See Chapter 2.10.

days, after which they were transferred to other camps. This means that a huge number of Jews passed through there.

If we rule out the unlikely mass gassing of inmates fit for work – as I noted earlier – the alternative is their direct transfer from the ghetto to other concentration camps. This seems to be alluded to by Hans Biebow, the Łódź Ghetto's administrator, in his speech of August 7, 1944 (Eisenbach 1946, pp. 267f.):

“Now during the war, when Germany is struggling for its last, it is necessary to relocate the labor force, because due to Himmler's order, thousands of Germans are sent from factories to the front; these must be replaced. [...]

Families go to the various camps united, are repositioned, factories are built. [...]

At Siemens, A.G. Union, Schuckert Werke, everywhere where ammunition is made, workers are needed. In Czenstochau, where the workers are working in the munitions factories,⁴⁵⁶ they are very satisfied, and the Gestapo is also very satisfied with their performance. [...]

Arrangements will be made to put food in the railway cars. The trip will take about 10-16 hours. Take along luggage up to 20 kg. [...]

Come with your families; take pots, drinking vessels and eating utensils. We do not have them in Germany, as they are distributed to households damaged by bombs.”

Among the survivors of the transports that were transferred from Prague to the Łódź Ghetto in late 1941, some were liberated precisely in Częstochowa (Tschenstochau): Leopold Chajemowić,⁴⁵⁷ František Kafka,⁴⁵⁸ Sylva Stiborská,⁴⁵⁹ Jan Büchler and Františka Haasová.⁴⁶⁰

Strzelecki cites the letter from SS *Sturmbannführer* Wilhelm Burger, but tries to downplay its significance with inappropriate commentary (Strzelecki 2005, p. 37):

“In this letter, written in the final stages of the Łódź Ghetto's ‘evacuation,’ Burger mentions as potential concentration camp prisoners 400,000 Poles (then involved in the Warsaw Uprising) and 60,000 persons from the police prison and Ghetto in Łódź.”

By 15 August 1944, at least 31,000 Jews had already been evacuated from the ghetto (based on the average of 2,393 per day calculated earlier), who

⁴⁵⁶ At Tschenstochau (Polish Częstochowa) existed the *Judenlager* Hasag-Apparatenbau, *Arbeitslager* Hasag-Raków, *Arbeitslager* Hasag-Pelzery, *Arbeitslager* Hasag-Warta and *Arbeitslager* Hasa-Częstochowianka that employed Jewish inmates. (*Główna...* 1979, pp. 146f.).

⁴⁵⁷ Transport of 16 October 1941; Kárný, Vol. I, p. 90.

⁴⁵⁸ Transport of 21 October 1941; *ibid.*, p. 102.

⁴⁵⁹ Transport of 26 October 1941; *ibid.*, p. 114.

⁴⁶⁰ Transport of 3 November 1941; *ibid.*, p. 137.

were certainly not “potential concentration camp prisoners,” but actual inmates. And yet, he avoids explaining why the SS expected such large numbers of deportees from the Łódź Ghetto to arrive in concentration camps.

2.9. The Łódź Ghetto in Messages of the Auschwitz Camp Resistance

In the orthodox Holocaust perspective, the number of (67,000 – 22,000 =) 45,000 alleged gassing victims in one month is certainly significant. One should expect that the Auschwitz resistance had proffered precise and detailed information about it. With a rare lack of any sense of proportion (and ridicule), Strzelecki claimed that the relevant information constitutes “irrefutable evidence of the crimes committed at Auschwitz Camp” (*ibid.*, p. 39). All that remains, therefore, is to examine them.

The most comprehensive collection of reports and messages related to Auschwitz during the period of 1941 through 1944 is a collection whose titled translates to “The Auschwitz Concentration Camp in the Light of the Proceedings of the Delegation of the Government of the Polish Republic in the Country” (Bezwińska et al. 1968). However, it inexplicably stops on 10 July 1944, so that it contains no reference to the August-1944 evacuation of the Łódź Ghetto. There are, however, important reports covering precisely this period.

The “Periodic Report from 1 August to 1 September 1944” (“*Sprawozdanie okresowe /od 1.VIII do 1. IX/*”) elaborates on various topics: concentration camp inmates, “The Auschwitz executioners ‘Political Department,’” the arrival of Rudolf Höss at Auschwitz to direct “the killing of the Jews/Aktion Höss-Reinhardt,” the murder of 20,000 persons by lethal injection by “Camp Physician Untersturmführer Entress” and 14,000 by Unterscharführer Scherpe and Rottenführer Kantel. The report is wrapped up with statistics on the camp’s occupancy, divided into Auschwitz I, II, III and the Women’s Camp; also into Poles, Polish Jews, inmates of other nationalities. The total occupancy was 105,168 persons, 65,934 men and 32,234 women.⁴⁶¹

⁴⁶¹ APMO, RO, Vol. VII. Sygn. D-RO/91, Nr. inw. 72786, pp. 455-458.

“Urban’s” report of 22 August 1944, details the occupancy of individual camps (the total is still 105,168), and mentions 30,000 unregistered Hungarian Jews.⁴⁶²

The first reference to Jews from the Łódź Ghetto is found in the “Periodic Report from September 1 to September 20, 1944 Special Communiqué” (“*Sprawozdanie okresowe /od 1. IX 1944 do 20 IX 1944/ Komunikat specjalny*”). It discusses the arrival of transports of Warsaw inmates at Auschwitz, and the bombing of the camp on 13 September. There is also a section headlined “Gassing continues,” which states:⁴⁶³

“The gas chambers [gazownie] and crematoria at Birkenau still carry on their monstrous activity heedless of the rapidly approaching judgment. Recently, Jews from the Łódź Ghetto were gassed and burned, liquidating the last remnants in this way.”

An undated report written by “Stakło” (Stanisław Kłodziński) has a reference in two of its 13 points. They concern alleged gassings of Jews:⁴⁶⁴

“4/ Jewish transports from Płaszów went partly into the gas – a small group was admitted to the camp.

5/ The gassing continues. Today, for example, 40 railway cars arrived with Jews from Łódź – all completely gassed.”

A “Note” added by an employee of the Auschwitz Museum who typed up the message reads:⁴⁶⁵

“The original contains no date, but there are subsequent pencil entries in it: ok. [ca. on] 23.VIII.44 and also PWOK^[466] 23.VIII.44. Therefore, the transport from Łódź mentioned in the letter arrived on 22 August 1944, so the letter is from this same day, although in the text it is stated ‘Today, for example, 40 railway cars arrived with Jews from Łódź.’”

If the report’s date is 23 August 1944, then it is unclear how the adverb “today” can mean the day before, 22 August. However, the fact remains that on 22 August 1944, 688 male Jews from Łódź were sent to the Transit Camp, and probably a roughly similar (or even greater) number of female Jews (the next day, 557 men and at least as many women were admitted). Therefore, “Stakło’s” claim that the Jews who arrived that day were “all completely gassed” is patently false.

The last such reference is found in a report dated 26 September 1944.⁴⁶⁷

⁴⁶² AGK, NTN, 155, pp. 94-96 (the report goes up to page 118).

⁴⁶³ APMO, RO, Vol. VII. Sygn. D-RO/91, Nr. inw. 72786, p. 460.

⁴⁶⁴ AGK, NTN, 155, p. 117 (APMO, RO, t.II, p. 117).

⁴⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 118.

⁴⁶⁶ *Pomoc Więźniom Obozów Koncentracyjnych*, Relief for Concentration-Camp Inmates

⁴⁶⁷ APMO, Ruch Oporu, Vol. II, p. 167. D-RO/85.

“Currently, 2,500 Jews from the Birkenau Camp have been gassed, including 80% of the children aged 13-16, who were transferred from the Lodz Ghetto.”

Danuta Czech interpreted this message as follows in her entry on 18 September 1944 (Czech 1990, p. 712):

“An RSHA transport with 2,500 Jews arrives from the Lodz ghetto. After the selection 150 men are admitted to the camp and given Nos. B-10270–B-10419. Up to 80 percent of the transport consists of children between 13 and 16 years of age. The remaining 2,350 persons were killed in the gas chambers.”

First, it should be noted that the report containing this message is headed *“Tell. Boruta pilne! [urgent!] 26.9.44,”* so the exact date is precisely 26 September, not the 18th.

Next, the registration numbers assigned (B-10270 – B-10419) were indeed assigned on 18 September 1944 according to the “List of Jewish Transports” (p. 19).⁴⁶⁸ However, this could not have been a transport from Łódź, because the last transport left the ghetto on 30 August. The aforementioned entry thus concerned Jews who had been in the Birkenau Transit Camp for a while.

Finally, the meaning that Czech ascribes to the message is forced: in the camp resistance’s lore, this message refers to a “selection” of 2,500 inmates taken from (“z”) the Birkenau Camp, 80% of which were boys aged 13-16. This means that $(2,500 \times 0.8 =)$ 2,000 boys had passed the initial “selection” for admission to the camp, and had been lodged in the Transit Camp. Then, after at least a couple of weeks, they were allegedly and inexplicably selected again in order to be gassed!

These references by the resistance are incredibly sparse and superficial, considering that it refers to an event that lasted for 28 days and allegedly involved the massacre of 45,000 people, if we believe Strzelecki. This betrays the fictitious nature of these claims, and that nature can be demonstrated.

Hördler *et al.* report the “Air photo of the Royal Air Force of Auschwitz II (Birkenau), 23 Aug. 1944” with this comment (Hördler *et al.* 2019, p. 47):

“In August 1944, the Auschwitz SS murdered several tens of thousands of people from the evacuated Litzmannstadt Ghetto as well as from the disbanded ‘Gypsy Camp’ in Auschwitz-Birkenau, who had previously been housed in Construction Section B II. Several train sections can be seen on the ramp (tracks 21 and 22). Smoke from the incineration pits north of

⁴⁶⁸ This is the last record in chronological order concerning Jews from the Łódź Ghetto.

Precisely for this reason, Czech falsely attributed the date of 18 September 1944 to the resistance message.

Crematorium V is clearly visible from a bird's eye view, as are the installations and pits (without smoke) around 'Bunker II' to the west of the camp. NCAP, No. 000-000-029-091."

This photograph shows a small column of smoke rising from a location behind Crematorium V. This smoking site is about 30 meters further west⁴⁶⁹ than the site that appears in the 31-May-1944 photograph, but the ground area here is also very limited: its length does not exceed 12 meters, its width does not exceed 4 meters (see Photos 16).

As early as 2005, I had linked this photograph to the two photographs taken clandestinely by Auschwitz inmates presumably depicting a scene of open-air corpse incineration, showing that the burning site seen there appears to be identical to the one from which the column of smoke rises in the 23-August-1944 photograph (Mattogno 2016a, p. 38).

In 2022, Auschwitz Museum historian Igor Bartosik confirmed this interpretation,⁴⁷⁰ but without even hinting at the resulting devastating consequences for the orthodox Holocaust thesis.

He sets the chronological limits of the two ground photos by noting that Alter Feinsilber (aka Jankowski), who claims to have participated in taking these photos, stated that there was a watchtower with SS sentries just in front of the entrance to the "gas chamber." Bartosik then mentions a letter written on 5 July 1944, by the head of the Central Construction Office, SS *Obersturmführer* Werner Jothan, to the head of the Auschwitz farms, SS *Obersturmbannführer* Joachim Cäsar, asking him for permission to cut down some trees "at Crematorium IV" because two large and six small watchtowers had to be built in Camp Section III. This was evidently an urgent request, because the work was to begin the next day (Bartosik, p. 207, Doc. 58).

Another self-proclaimed participant in taking the two ground photos, Alberto Errera, died in early August 1944, so it could not have been later than that. Considering these dates, Bartosik concludes that "it may be assumed that the photographs were taken between July 5 and 20, 1944" (*ibid.*, p. 78).

The earlier date makes no sense, however, because Jothan's letter is dated precisely 5 July, and states that work would only begin the next day. Bartosik also runs into a major misunderstanding, because he believes that the watchtower evoked by Feinsilber-Jankowski is the one seen in a 1945

⁴⁶⁹ The two photos, attributed by the three authors to Alberto Errera, and showing an outdoor cremation scene, were taken from inside Crematorium V at an angle perfectly compatible with the site in question. See Mattogno 2016a, Photos 18 (p. 162) and 27 (p. 171).

⁴⁷⁰ Bartosik, pp. 208f. Documents 59 and 59a are a section enlargement of the air photo dated 23 August 1944, as is my Document 16.

photograph he published (*ibid.*, p. 207), whereas this is a simple open high seat of rather crude workmanship. The small watchtowers were enclosed two-story structures with an entrance door, an interior staircase, the first-floor guard post surrounded on each side by windows, and a real roof. They had a base of 3×2.70 meters and a total height of 7.20 meters. The floor of the guard post was at a height of 5.2 meters above the ground. This type of guard tower was even equipped with an indoor toilet, which was connected to an almost completely buried septic tank excavated next to the tower.⁴⁷¹ A tower of this type is clearly visible in another photograph taken in the north yard of Crematorium V in 1945.⁴⁷²

It is obvious that the construction of this type of tower would have taken at least a week, so it was probably occupied by any guards only after 11 July 1944, when the last transport of Hungarian Jews had already arrived at Auschwitz. But in the second and third decades of July, there were no mass exterminations – according to Czech’s *Auschwitz Chronicle*, a few thousand gassing victims in all. But if that is so, then what was the purpose of the “cremation pit” visible in the two ground photos? Why was it necessary?

The 23 August 1944 air photo raises additional problems that Holocaust historians prefer to ignore. In Part One, I showed that, from 16 to 30 May 1944, within 15 days, 126,700 Jews were allegedly murdered in Birkenau, according to the orthodox narrative. In round numbers, this amounts to an average of about 8,450 per day. Despite this claimed immense extermination, there is no trace of any immense incineration pits in the air photo of 31 May 1944. But without them, the bodies of the alleged victims could not have been disposed of, and the crematorium chimneys did not smoke either.

The 23-August photograph is supposed to document the alleged extermination of the Jews from Łódź – according to Strzelecki, 45,000 people within 21 days (9-29 August). This would have amounted to some 2,140 per day, or some 25% of the alleged daily Hungarian victims mentioned earlier. Yet the scenario on the ground is exactly the same: the chimneys do not smoke, and the area around “Bunker 2” also has no smoke sources.

The small smoking area of about 50 square meters behind Crematorium V therefore allegedly proves at the same time the extermination of more than 8,400 Jews per day (on 31 May 1944), a few hundred per day (during the second and third decades of July), and more than 2,100 per day (on 23 August). This patently absurd fact proves that the smoking area visible on

⁴⁷¹ Bestandsplan des kleinen Wachturmes im K.L. Maßstab 1:10. Plan Nr. 3482, drawn on 26 January 1944. RGVA, 502-2-50, p. 158.

⁴⁷² APMO, Mikrofilm Nr. 938.

the various photographs had no relation to any claimed mass extermination. Furthermore, since this small area is the only smoking area on any photo, this proves that the claimed mass exterminations fall completely within the realm of fairy tales.

2.10. Surviving Children

Danuta Czech states that in 1944 in Auschwitz “children under 14 years of age” were gassed.⁴⁷³

On 1 March 1944, there were 11,181 children up to the age of 14 in the Łódź ghetto, of whom 5,287 were up to 9 years old, and 5,894 were 10 to 14 years old. On 15 July, there were 5,415 children up to age 9. In the June-July 1944 transports, 195 children aged 6 to 14 were deported, of whom 173 were aged 10 to 14.

In the documentable period from 1 March through 9 July 1944, there were 108 deaths of children.⁴⁷⁴ For the period from 29 May through 25 June 1944, and 3-9 July 1944, name lists exist of deceased persons (a total of 539) with all biographical data. 31 children up to 9 years old (72 percent) and 12 from 10 to 14 years old (about 28 percent) are recorded these lists.⁴⁷⁵ It can therefore be assumed that the $(108 - 12 =)$ 96 deaths mentioned above correspond to $(96 \times 0.72 =)$ 69 total deaths of children up to 9 years old, so that those of children 10 to 14 years old should be approximately $(108 - 69 =)$ 39.

Concluding, there were a total of $(5,894 - 173 - 39 =)$ 5,682 children ranging from 10 to 14 years old in the ghetto, in addition to the 5,415 up-to-9-year-old kids, hence in total about 11,100.

The maximum age of admission to the camp is not indicated by any source, but several lists of registered Jews help establish it with a sufficient degree of certainty.

1. List of 5,271 names of former inmates containing registrations from 25 June 1942 to 20 October 1944, compiled by Judge Jan Sehn on the basis

⁴⁷³ Czech 1990, p. 563; the German edition says “children up to the age of 14 years”; 1989, p. 698

⁴⁷⁴ These data are derived from the “Tagesberichte” (APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19704, syg. 1087), and the “Akttenotiz” series of reports (APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21322, syg. 29238), which daily record the departure (by death) of children.

⁴⁷⁵ APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 20184, syg. 1570, pp. 11-24; Mikrofilm Nr. 20539, syg. 1925, pp. 104-107 (this list was mistakenly included in the file of 1943 death cases).

- of personal files (*Personalbogen*) found at the camp.⁴⁷⁶ The oldest inmates were 64 (No. 5057 on the list) and 60 (No. 4,016) years old.
2. List of 2,348 names from the “Unit Book Labor Unit Golleschau.”⁴⁷⁷ The oldest inmates were 64 (No. 397) and 63 years old (No. 1257).
 3. List of 813 names from the Trzebinia oil refinery, already reviewed in Part One: the oldest inmates were 68 (No. 458) and 65 (No. 382) years old.

One can therefore conservatively assume an age of 60 (but, as I will show below, there were conspicuous exceptions).

On 1 March 1944, there were 2,803 adults over 60 years old, of whom 24 left in the above transports. During the period from 29 May to 25 June 1944, 37 Jews over the age of 60 (born before 1884) died out of 403 deaths,⁴⁷⁸ approximately 9.2%. The death rate was 1.3 per day. In the period from 3 January to 6 February 1944,⁴⁷⁹ 44 elderly people died, and the death rate was similarly 1.3% per day. Therefore, from 1 March to 30 July 1944, about 200 elderly people presumably died. In the same period, the general mortality was about 2,100 deaths. If we assume the percentage found above, the Jews over the age of 60 who died were $(2,100 \times 0.092 =)$ 193, so the figure of 200 is reliable.

Consequently, at the beginning of the deportations, there were still about 2,600 elderly Jews in the ghetto.

In conclusion, at the beginning of the evacuation, there were (11,100 children and 2,600 elderly =) 13,700 Jews in the ghetto purportedly destined for gassing. However, if we follow Strzelecki, the supposedly gassing victims incomprehensibly numbered 45,000. Hence, in addition to the 13,700 persons deemed unfit due to their age, 31,300 deportees fit for work were allegedly also gassed!

A few weeks before the general evacuation of the ghetto began, the vast majority of its inhabitants were employed in its many departments, so they were all fit for work, and this is a documented fact.

As I have shown earlier, the “Application for allocation of allowance cards for long-hours, long-distance and nighttime workers” for the period of 10 to 17 July 1944 records the presence of 64,366 workers in the ghetto. On 3 July, the ghetto population was distributed as follows:⁴⁸⁰

⁴⁷⁶ AGK, NTN, 156, pp. 3-185.

⁴⁷⁷ ROD, c[21-23].31. Certified copy of the original prepared by the Dutch Red Cross on 15 December 1947.

⁴⁷⁸ APŁ, PSZ 1570, pp. 11-24.

⁴⁷⁹ APŁ, PSZ 1925, pp. 153-163.

⁴⁸⁰ Der Aeltesten der Juden in Litzmannstadt-Getto. Statistische Abt. Litzmannstadt, den 3.Juli 1944. GFHA, Catalog No. 342.

Table 2.14: Gender Distribution of Łódź Ghetto Population on 3 July 1944

Adults		Children		Total
male	female	male	female	
28,616	42,363	2,320	2,316	75,615
- 820	- 1,595	/	/	- 2,415
27,796	40,768	2,320	2,316	73,200

A note states that, from the 75,615 figure, had not been subtracted the 2,415 evacuated from the ghetto in the transports from 26 June to 2 July, of whom the same documentation gives an account with breakdowns of men, women and children (see Table 2.2), data which I have included in the table.

At that time, therefore, out of 73,200 inhabitants of the ghetto, 64,366 were deployed for work, while 8,834 were unemployed. Of them, 4,636 were children under the age of 10.

It should also be mentioned that a “List of employees, cut-off date: July 22, 1944” /based on the reports of the following work sites” states that 63,856 Jews were deployed for work in the ghetto (26,273 men and 37,583), out of a total population of 68,724, hence, practically everybody except the children (up to 8 years of age: 4,633 on 19 July) and just over 200 adults.⁴⁸¹

Returning to Danuta Czech, her hypothesis of the killing of children and young people up to the age of 14 is refuted by several documents.

1) The 3-September-1944 transport to Stutthof included at least 41 children from 6 months to 14 years old. If Czech were right, they all should have ended up in the “gas chambers” of Auschwitz, but instead were transferred with their mothers to Stutthof and duly registered there. I list them in the following table.

Table 2.15: Children on Transport from Auschwitz to Stutthof on 3 September 1944

#	Last Name	First Name	Birth Date [d/m/y]	Reg. No. Stutthof
1588	Baude	Golda	12/9/1937	83555
1590	Brin	Hala	23/4/1937	83557
1592	Darl	Dina Sissel	30/6/1938	83559
1594	Borenstein	Lotte	14/6/1934	83561
1595	Borenstein	Eva	14/11/1939	83562
1597	<i>Brijmann</i>	<i>Lilianna</i>	<i>14/7/1938</i>	<i>83564</i>
1599	Chimonovits	Josef	22/11/1935	83566

⁴⁸¹ It is unclear how the statement in the Daily Report for 19 July 1944 that there were about 7,000 persons unfit for work in the ghetto can be reconciled with these figures.

#	Last Name	First Name	Birth Date [d/m/y]	Reg. No. Stutthof
1600	Chimonovits	Mejer	2/11/1936	83567
1601	Chimonovits	Izak	19/10/1943	83568
1603	Chimowicz	Eugenia	6/11/1935	83570
1604	Chirug	Zila	9/9/1941	83571
1606	Chirug	Ruth	21/4/1937	83573
1608	Czariska	Sara	30/6/1932	83575
1610	Danziger	Arjela	19/3/1937	83577
1811	Feinsilber	Eva	4/1/1940	83578
1614	Fürstenberg	Abram Meier	9/2/1932	83581
1616	Gutmann	Dora	17/1/1937	83583
1618	Glückmann	Schmul	24/3/1935	83585
1619	Glückmann	Chaja	12/8/1930	83586
1621	Jacob	Gittel	6/3/1944	83588
1623	Jalanowicz	Felga	10/1/1940	83590
1627	Kupferschmidt	Abraham	29/10/1938	83594
1629	<i>Kasz</i>	<i>Bronia</i>	<i>21/2/1930</i>	<i>83596</i>
1631	Frantz	Noemi	2/11/1937	83598
1633	Lachmann	Kazimierz	1/3/1937	83600
1635	Neuberg	Lila	10/10/1936	83602
1637	Potok	Trunseb	24/2/1944	83604
1638	<i>Rosenblum</i>	<i>Bronka</i>	<i>27/12/1931</i>	<i>83605</i>
1641	Rotstein	Regina	12/8/1932	83608
1942	Rotstein	Sala	3/10/1938	83609
1643	<i>Richer</i>	<i>Tela</i>	<i>14/6/1932</i>	<i>83610</i>
1645	<i>Reingold</i>	<i>Elchanan</i>	<i>12/12/1937</i>	<i>83612</i>
1646	Steier	Frema	25/7/1942	83613
1648	Stelowicka	Ruchla	1/4/1936	83615
1650	<i>Szyper</i>	<i>Adam</i>	<i>6/12/1939</i>	<i>83617</i>
1653	<i>Salomonowicz</i>	<i>Michael</i>	<i>6/10/1933</i>	<i>83620</i>
1654	<i>Salomonowicz</i>	<i>Josef</i>	<i>1/7/1938</i>	<i>83621</i>
1656	Skura	Estera	27/12/1933	83623
1657	<i>Tabackschmeker</i>	<i>Jochwet</i>	<i>25/3/1930</i>	<i>83624</i>
1660	Wolman	Kristina	25/9/1930	83627
1735	Wolf	Helga	2/7/1935	83702

These children were all Polish, except for the two Salomonowicz brothers, who were traveling with their mother, Salomonowicz Dora, born 28 August 1904, number 1652 on the transport list, registered in Stutthof under number 83619. All three were from the Theresienstadt Ghetto, from where

they had been deported on 3 November 1941. All three survived the War (Kárný, Vol. I, p. 138). Michael and Josef were thus 8 and 3 years old, respectively, when they were deported to Łódź and, despite this, they survived both the “selections” for “extermination” at Chełmno and those for “extermination” at Auschwitz!

The nine names I have put in italics also appear in the “Transport list to Flossenbürg Camp – Company Bernsdorf & Co. Dresden” of 24 November 1944 that I mentioned earlier.

On 14 April 1945, 143 Jews from the subcamp Bernsdorf & Co. Dresden were transferred to Zwodau.⁴⁸² Among them were the children Kasz, Rosenblum, Reingold, Szyper, the Salomonovic brothers and Tabakschmeker from the above list.

2) As Strzelecki notes, about 500 female inmates were transferred to the Sachsenhausen Camp, “mainly Polish Jewish women who had arrived from the Łódź Ghetto, via KL Auschwitz” (Strzelecki 2005, p. 109). In a letter from the “*Kulturlandschaft Dahme – Spreewald e.V.*” to the Yad Vashem Institute dated 21 November 2004, we read that at the Sachsenhausen Camp “there were about 600 Jewish forced laborers from the former Litzmannstadt Ghetto (Lodz in Poland).” On the basis of various documents, it was possible to reconstruct a list with the names of 427 Jewesses, in which basic data (serial number, first and last name, date of birth, registration number in Sachsenhausen) are recorded.⁴⁸³ This list includes 37 children from 3 to 14 years of age, which I reproduce in the following table. The list also includes two Jews aged 72 and 70.

Table 2.16: Children at Sachsenhausen Camp, arriving from Łódź Ghetto via Auschwitz

#	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year	Reg. No. Sachsenhausen
8	Becker	Jurek (Jerzy)	1937	79306
12	Beliska	Fella	1932	79353
17	Bialek	Stella	1933	79277
21	Borojewski	Natan	1934	79291
30	Bull	Miriam	1930	?
32	Burstin	Markus	1939	79269
33	Burrzynska	Renia	1930	79361

⁴⁸² “Frauen des Außenkommandos Dresden Bernsdorf & CO, die vermutlich größtenteils am 14. April 1945 in das Außenlager Zwodau (Svatava) des KZ Flossenbürg und dann nach Neu-Rohrlau überstellt wurden.” YVA, O.51-444, pp. 27-29. At the end of the list we read “Laut Stärkemeldung vom 14.04.1945 des KZ Flossenbürg wurden 143 Frauen des Außenkommandos Dresden Bernsdorf & Co nach Zwodau überstellt.”

⁴⁸³ YVA, O.51-444, pp. 36-48.

#	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year	Reg. No. Sachsenhausen
52	Dziewiecka (Fabiszewicz)	Wolf	1936	79299
64	Farber	Eduard (Ezra)	1934	79340
67	Fagot	Richard	1935	79346
74	Fejtlowicz	Mala	1930	79418
98	Gerstenowicz	Biana	1941	79282
108	Glazer (Glaser)	Bella	1931	?
123	Grünbaum	Leonia	1935	79347
134	Harlang	Icek	1930	?
142	Hochkelenter	Minia	1935	79293
175	Klieger	Alina	1939	79308
184	Kokocinska	Primeta	1930	79546
208	Leszczynsky	Pawel	1937	79329
229	Lubinska	Zofia	1932	79393
249	Nowak	Oskar	1940	79303
264	Orenbuch	Fisziel (Fischel)	1933	79322
281	Rawet	Towja	1936	79295
288	Rosenberg	Nathan	1938	79315
290	Rosenberg	Emanuel	1937	79274
297	Rosner	Ludwig	1937	79351
300	Sandberg	Sylvia	1937	79318
342	Sonabend	Fruma (Freda)	1933	79332
350	Szarf	Jerzy	1935	79297
365	Terkeltaub	Jerzy	1938	79302
375	Überbaum	Arkadius	1933	79338
382	Weicmann	Szmul	1941	?
392	Weissbrot	Luba	1930	79280
393	Weissbrot	Paula	1933	79281
410	Winograd	Ilona	1940	79334
414	Wiszogrodzki	Jakob	1939	79313
423	Zimmermann	Lewek	1941	79276
130	Grundmann	Shimson	1872	?
353	Szmulewicz	Regina	1874	79443

There is no doubt that the remaining children – all Polish – were also from Łódź.

3) At least five other children survived the war who had been deported to the Łódź Ghetto from Prague with the 21 October 1941 transport (Kármány, Vol. I, p. 90).

Table 2.17: Surviving Prague Children Deported to Łódź Ghetto

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date [d/m/y]	Liberated at	Age in 1941	Age in 1944
Krausová	Hana	6.10.1929	Weisswasser	12 years	15 years
Lederer	František	11.7.1930	?	11 years	14 years
Petrovský	Mario	20.4.1932	Auschwitz	9 years	12 years
Popperová	Ireana	21.1.1932	Malchow	9 years	12 years
Rössler	Ludvik Petr	4.6.1930	Allach	11 years	14 years

These children survived three full years in the ghetto and then also the “selection” at Auschwitz.

Strzlecki himself gives another example of two children who were admitted into Auschwitz: Chaim Liss, born 25 March 1931, who was 13 years old in 1944 (Strzelecki 2005, p. 163), and Leon Frydman, born in 1930, registration number B 7593 (*ibid.*, p. 247). Stella Levinska (Lewinska), mentioned in Chapter 7, was born on 21 June 1931, hence was 13 years old in August 1944.

4) A list titled “Jewish Survivors Registered in Lodz July 1945. Received by the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada” contains about 5,100 names recorded alphabetically (A-H) by “Name,” “Year of birth,” and “Address before 1939.”⁴⁸⁴ There were about 2,030 Jews residing in Łódź and therefore in the ghetto, 145 of whom were children born between 1930 and 1945.

5) There is also a list titled “Łódź [sic] Ghetto List of Survivors Surnames R-Z only 1945.”⁴⁸⁵ The title line in Polish gives the serial number (usually 60 names per page, but there are various exceptions), first and last name, date of birth, then address, parents’ names, and the 1939 address. In a many cases, the first and last names are illegible,⁴⁸⁶ in many cases also the year of birth. The 1939 address is often omitted.

The total number of registered Jews is about 5,750, among whom are at least 279 children born between 1930 and 1945. The decipherable names of children who resided in Łódź in 1939 and were therefore in the ghetto are at least 56. The total number is about 1,800.

6) The archives of the International Tracing Service in Arolsen contain various lists of “Jewish Survivors Registered in Lodz” sponsored by the “Jewish Immigrant Aid Society Canada.” They are structured like the one mentioned earlier (“Name,” “Year of birth,” “Address before 1939”). The layout, however, is different. These lists are divided into groups of letters,

⁴⁸⁴ YVA M.7-1227.

⁴⁸⁵ TWL, Documents 054. Roll 7/46.

⁴⁸⁶ These are low-quality microfilms of typed carbon copies.

but their classification is rather chaotic. I try keep it ordered in the following table.

Table 2.18: Jewish Survivors from Łódź Ghetto (Canadian List)

Initials	Pages	Reference Code	# registered persons
A-B	1-11	?	~ 1,400
B-F	12-25	378785630-78785643	~ 1,700
F-F	26-30	?	~ 650
F-H	31-44	78785550-78785564	1,800
H-L	45-71	78785565-78785593	3,484
L-O	72-94	78785595-87855720	1,468
P-Z	1-80	78785725-78785808	~ 5,500
Total:			~ 16,000

Each page of lists B-F, F-H, H-L contains two columns of names, averaging about 130. The remaining lists contain only one column of names.

The A-H list mentioned in 4) is not part of these lists; in fact, the names recorded under the same letters are different.

As can be seen from the table above, pages 1-11 and 26-30 are missing, also some scattered pages. The number of registered persons is given explicitly for letter groups F-H, H-L, L-O and P-Z. For groups A-B and B-F, it was calculated from the average number of names per page (130) multiplied by the number of pages.

In total, the lists mentioned above contain the names of at least 405 children born between 1930 and 1945 who resided in Łódź in 1939 (or their mothers, if born after 1939; see Table 2.III in the Appendix).

The list of adults also included very old people, including:

Table 2.19: Examples of Very Old Jewish Survivors from Łódź Ghetto (Canadian List)

Reference	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year	Age in 1944
ISD 78785580	Kozuch	Abraml	1850	94 years
ISD 78785717	Niewiarski	Joel Dawid	1859	85 years
TWL, p. 68	Gold	Hena	1866	78 years
TWL, p. 74	Hajman-Jarecki	Gustaw	1868	76 years

7) At least 42 children from the Lodz Ghetto were among the Jewish refugees in Sweden in 1946, as shown in the table below.

Table 2.20: Jewish Children from the Lodz Ghetto in Sweden in 1946

Reference ⁴⁸⁷	Name	Birth Year
I, p. 67	Benkaim, Daniel	1938
II, p. 8	Buchman, Estera	1930
I, p. 71	Burcjnska, Renia	1931
I, p. 72	Ciechanowska, Berys	1940
I, p. 73	Cymerman, Sabina	1930
I, p. 76	Fajtlowicz, Mala	1931
II, p. 9	Fajtlowicz, Sala	1930
I, p. 79	Frydman, Rajzla	1930
I, p. 80	Garfinkel, Marion	1931
II, p. 10	Gerecht, Sabina	1937
II, p. 10	Gerecht, Szymon	1934
I, p. 82	Goldmann, Zelda	1930
II, p. 10	Granek, Genek	1930
I, p. 83	Granek, Gronem Girenek	1930
I, p. 86	Here, Berek	1936
II, p. 12	Kasanowski, Hirsz	1932
I, p. 93	Kliiger, Estera	1930
II, p. 13	Kozłowska, Hela	1930
I, p. 95	Kronenberg, Lea	1931
I, p. 97	Lelserowitsch, Aron	1942
I, p. 98	Liber, Towje	1930
I, p. 101	Mastbaum, Sala	1930
I, p. 104	Miller, Frania	1930
II, p. 14	Minc, Chaim	1934
II, p. 15	Minc, Slama	1932
I, p. 105	Nomberg, Hersch	1931
I, p. 106	Parzencka, Bela	1930
I, p. 106	Pfeffer, Mirjam	1930
I, p. 108	Probst, Dina	1930
I, p. 108	Ravet, Beniek	1930
I, p. 110	Rosenblatt, Josef	1934
I, p. 110	Rosenblatt, Lusia	1934
I, p. 110	Rosenblatt, Ryszard	1936
I, p. 112	Rubinowitsch, Dora	1930
I, p. 117	Sonabend, Freda	1935
II, p. 17	Slaszewska, Regina	1931

⁴⁸⁷ I: World Jewish Congress, pp. 65-130; II: World Jewish Congress/Jewish Agency, pp. 6-19.

Reference ⁴⁸⁷	Name	Birth Year
I, p. 119	Szolid Tadeusz, Dawid	1944
I, p. 123	Wachtel, Fela	1931
I, p. 123	Warszawska, Inka	1931
II, p. 19	Womberg, Hersz	1931
I, p. 127	Zablitzki, Stefan	1930
I, p. 129	Zylberat, David	1932

8) A “List 3 of Polish Jewish women released from the camp of Bergen-Belsen. Submitted by the World Jewish Congress”, dated 29 May 1945,⁴⁸⁸ which contains the names of 20 children born between 1930 and 1945, two of them in the Łódź Ghetto:

- ISD, 3399237: Grabes, Salla, born in 1930
- ISD, 3399237: Gerecht, Sabina, born in 1936

9) A “List of Polish children in Theresienstadt. Submitted by the World Jewish Congress, New York,” dated “Aug. 24, 1945,”⁴⁸⁹ records 247 names, including 107 of children born between 1930 and 1945. Of these, 16 were residents of Łódź in 1939.

10) A “List of Polish Jewish survivors at Buchenwald submitted by the World Jewish Congress,” dated “5/14,45” (sic),⁴⁹⁰ lists 762 names of former inmates, of whom 49 were born between 1930 and 1945. Of these, nine were residents of Łódź in 1939.

11) List of children from Buchenwald who are currently in the Rhein-felden refugee camp. 7 August 1945. ISD, 78776724-78776726: seven Polish Jewish children, two born in Łódź, one in Piotrków.

In the following table, I summarize the data from lists 8) through 11):

Table 2.21: Data of several lists of Jewish Children with Łódź Ghetto Survivors

Birth Year	Bergen-Belsen		Theresienstadt		Buchenwald 1		Buchenwald 2		Sum	Sum Łódź
	Total	Łódź	Total	Łódź	Total	Łódź	Total	Łódź		
1930	3	1	60	10	20	5	2		83	16
1931	0	0	24	6	6	1	1		30	7
1932	5	0	17	0	7	0	1	1	29	0
1933	2	0	5	0	4	0			11	0
1934	1	0	0	0	2	2			4	2
1935	1	0	1	0	2	0			4	0
1936	2	1	0	0	3	1			4	2

⁴⁸⁸ ISD, 3399229-3399239.

⁴⁸⁹ ISD, 4955147-4955148.

⁴⁹⁰ ISD, 5363643-5363662.

Birth Year	Bergen-Belsen		Theresienstadt		Buchenwald 1		Buchenwald 2		Sum	Łódź
	Total	Łódź	Total	Łódź	Total	Łódź	Total	Łódź		
1937	1	0	0	0	2	0			3	0
1938	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
1939	2	0	0	0	3	0	1		5	0
1940	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
1941	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0
1942	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
1943	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
1944	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
1945	2	0	0	0	0	0			2	0
Totals:	20	2	107	16	49	9	7	2	183	29

There are many other lists of Polish Jewish children compiled in 1945 and 1946 in which, in addition to first and last name and date of birth, the birth location is given. As for the locations Łódź and the Warthegau ghettos, it is most likely that the relevant children were in the Łódź Ghetto in 1944; their number, however, is rather small: 57 children in all.

12) List of refugee children in the Selvino home near Bergamo (Italy). (Communicated by the Israelite Community of Milan). 14 December 1945. ISD, 78781973-78781974: 35 Polish Jewish children, five born in Łódź, two in Kalisz.

13) List of children and young people rescued from the Buchenwald Camp who left France for Palestine on 8 July 1945. ISD, 78779358-78779359: six Polish Jewish children, one born in Łódź, two in Piotrków.

14) Children brought from Poland to Belgium by the Vaad Hatzala, 9 December 1946. ISD, 78793193: 26 Polish Jewish children, six born in Łódź.

15) List of children at the childrens' home of Rymbach, Poland. Submitted by World Jewish Congress, New York. March 1946. ISD, 78786494: 32 Polish Jewish children (without indication of birthplace).

16) List of Polish children who arrived in Great Britain. August 23, 1946. YVA, M.7-1699: 66 Polish Jewish children, seven born in Łódź.

17) List of Jewish children at the childrens' home at province Czenstochau, Poland. Submitted by World Jewish Congress, New York. March 1946. 78785138: 24 Polish Jewish children, two born in Łódź and one in Piotrków.

18) List of children from Poland at present in transit – Camp School Cadorna – Milan. 28 November 1946. ISD, 78781632-78781633: 84 Polish

Jewish children, six born in Łódź, three born in Kalisz and one in Piotrków.

19) List of children brought to France by the Vaad Hahatzala. February 1947. ISD, 78779257-78779265: 58 Polish Jewish children, one born in Kalisz.

20) List of children brought from Poland to France by the Vaad Hahatzala. 3rd list. ISD, 78779273: 58 Polish Jewish children (without indication of birthplace).

21) List of children in France. 5 December 1945. ISD, 78779290: 15 Polish Jewish children, five born in Łódź.

22) List of boys and grown-ups. 11 November 1946. ISD, 78779261-78779265: 142 Polish Jewish children, six born in Łódź, two in Kalisz.

23) List of children at the childrens' home at Otwock, Poland. Submitted by World Jewish Congress, New York. March 1946. ISD, 78786348-78786350: 107 Polish Jewish children, three born in Łódź, one in Kalisz.

A total of 705 Polish Jewish children appears on these lists, of whom 41 were born in Łódź, nine in Kalisz and five in Piotrków. Their ages are broken down as follows:

Table 2.22: Data of various lists of surviving Jewish Children born in three Polish Cities

	Total	Łódź	Kalisz	Piotrków		Total	Łódź	Kalisz	Piotrków
1930	107	7	1	1	1938	33	2		1
1931	123	7	3		1939	24	2		
1932	103	6	1	1	1940	12	1		
1933	86	5	2	1	1941	6			
1934	70	5	1		1942	5			
1935	57	6			1943	1			
1936	44	1			1944	1			
1937	33	1	1	1	Totals:	705	43	9	5

In the following table I summarize all the data presented in this section.

Table 2.23: Data of Surviving Jewish Children Born or Residing in Łódź

Birth Year	Children Total	Residing or Born in Łódź	Born in Łódź (Lists 11-22)	Total
1930	355	104	6	110
1931	273	54	7	61
1932	252	44	6	50
1933	183	33	5	38
1934	169	41	5	46
1935	148	39	6	45
1936	125	23	0	23

Birth Year	Children Total	Residing or Born in Łódź	Born in Łódź (Lists 11-22)	Total
1937	125	41	1	42
1938	119	37	2	39
1939	114	22	2	24
1940	67	26	1	27
1941	54	23		23
1942	35	16		16
1943	25	8		8
1944	40	14		14
1945	54	25		25
Totals:	2,138	550	41	591

Here we must add the children who in 1939 were in the Warthegau ghettos, whose inhabitants were later deported to the Łódź Ghetto. In the following table, I examine seven ghettos (see Table 2.IV in the Appendix).

Table 2.24: Age of Jewish Children from various Polish Ghettos Deported to the Łódź Ghetto.

	Brześć Kujawski	Brzeziny	Kalisz	Pabianice	Piotrków Kujawski	Wieluń	Złoczew	Totals
1930	0	1	8	1	9	1	1	21
1931	0	1	6	2	8	1	0	18
1932	0	2	2	1	7	0	1	13
1933	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	8
1934	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	8
1935	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1936	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
1937	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	6
1938	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
1939	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	6
1940	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
1941	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
1942	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
1943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1944	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
1945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	2	8	30	10	42	3	4	99

The total number of children born between 1930 and 1944 who were transferred from the Łódź Ghetto to Auschwitz in 1944 (or who were born in 1945 to parents transferred there) that can be documented (last and first name, date of birth) is thus at least $(591 + 99 =) 690$, plus an additional 57 born in these localities who were probably in the ghetto in 1944.

The above lists show 2,138 children, of whom at least 690 resided in the ghetto in 1939, or were born in this city. The remainder (except for the 57 mentioned above) came from localities in which the Jewish population had allegedly been exterminated, at least the old people and children. The cases of the Warsaw, Wilna and Lida Ghettos are well known. In Nowogródek, only about 110 adult Jews survived (Jäckel *et al.*, Vol. 2, pp. 1018f.). From many locations, the Jewish population was deported to Treblinka (Ciechanowec, Gniewosów, Kaluszyn, Kosów, Krymki, Międzyrzec, Mordy, Opatów, Ostrowiec, Otwock, Radomsk, Stanisławów, Starachowice, Suchedniów, Szydłowiec, Węgrów, Wolomin), to Treblinka and Auschwitz (Białystok, Grodno, Radom), to Treblinka and Sobibór (Dęblin, Ryki), to Sobibór (Bełżyce, Chełm, Włodawa), to Bełżec (Nowy Sącz, Tycczen), to Bełżec and Treblinka (Sokolów), to Bełżec and Auschwitz (Przemyśl), to Auschwitz (Będzin, Sosnowiec) (Schwarz, pp. 113-122).

Two girls were born in Chełmno: Gur Zonia in 1935,⁴⁹¹ and Gur Pinia in 1937.⁴⁹²

As I explained earlier, these figures refer to about 16,000 Jews, but the relevant lists of names I mentioned earlier are deficient, so that the percentage of children can be considered to be around $(1,400 \div 16,000 =) 8.7\%$. According to statistics from the Institute of Jewish Affairs, titled "Jewish Survivors and Jewish Dead in European Countries under Axis Domination," there were between 475,000 and 525,000 surviving Polish Jews in 1945 (Institute..., p. 2). Even taking the lower figure, assuming the aforementioned percentage, there would have been over 33,000 surviving children.

It is true that the total number of children I have traced – 690, undoubtedly only a fraction of the actual survivors – is roughly 6.2% of the children deported from the Łódź Ghetto (11,100), but it is also true that, from the orthodox perspective, this percentage should be zero.

The data presented in this paragraph show that the children deported to Auschwitz were not gassed, but were admitted to the Transit Camp together with their mothers, and the case of the children born in 1945 is proof that pregnant Jews were also admitted there.

⁴⁹¹ YVA, M.7-1227, p. 65.

⁴⁹² ISD, 78785558.

In a table titled “Łódź Ghetto Jews killed in the gas chambers of KL Auschwitz or in unknown circumstances at Auschwitz or other camps (mentioned in the accounts of or questionnaires answered by former KL Auschwitz prisoners from the Łódź Ghetto),” Strzelecki, lists the following six children allegedly gassed (Strzelecki 2005, pp. 138-144):

Table 2.25: Data of six Jewish Children Allegedly Gassed at Auschwitz

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date [d/m/y]
Fabrykant	Awiwa	24/5/1938
Faktor	Hala	24/2/1930
Kiersz	Malka	31/5/1936
Klugman	Szlama	9/5/1938
Koplowicz	Abraham	18/2/1930
Pelcman	Chaim Dawid	16/11/1935

As mentioned earlier, Strzelecki mentions in another table a child who passed through the Birkenau Transit Camp: Chaim Liss, born on 25 March 1931 (*ibid.*, p. 163).

From the fragmentary documents that have been preserved, it can be added – although this does not directly concern the Jews of Łódź – that the following Dutch Jewish children were evidently registered on 6 June 1944:⁴⁹³

Table 2.26: Dutch Children Registered at Auschwitz on 6 June 1944

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date [d/m/y]	Reg. No.
Jacobson	Heinie	19/12/1935	188930
Noach	Hans	4/6/1933	188932
Slager	Jack	4/6/1933	188932
Viskoper	Jack Robert	20/4/1938	188934

There is no need to point out that none of this fits at all with an alleged policy of extermination at Auschwitz of those unfit for work, in particular children. And it is easy to object to those who argue otherwise that, while there is no documentary evidence of the gassing of a single child at Auschwitz, every surviving child is living proof that no such policy was implemented.

In this particular case, the **six** children allegedly gassed are opposed by at least **690** children who were transferred, obviously alive, from Auschwitz – and Strzelecki should explain why some were gassed and others were not.

⁴⁹³ AGK, NTN, 156, p. 175.

The number of children transferred was undoubtedly much higher, given that the documented figure results from very a limited number of sources. This obviously affects the total figure of Jews from the ghetto registered at Auschwitz. It was a well-established practice to leave children with their mothers. Therefore, to the minimum figure of 15,564 adult inmates, an unspecified number of children must be added, on the order of at least hundreds.

It should also be considered that Western Jews were also deported to the ghetto in 1941, as shown in the table below:

Table 2.27: Western Jews Deported to the Łódź Ghetto in 1941

Origin	I	II	III	IV	V	Totals
Berlin	18/10: 1,082	25/10: 912	30/10: 1,030	2/11: 1,030	/	4,054
Vienna	16/10: 1,000	24/10: 999	28/10: 1,000	29/10: 1,000	3/11: 1,000	4,999
Prague	19/10: 1,000	22/10: 999	27/10: 1,000	1/11: 1,000	3/11: 1,000	4,999
Luxembourg	18/10: 512	/	/	/	/	512
Frankfurt	22/10: 1,186	/	/	/	/	1,186
Düsseldorf	28/10: 1,004	/	/	/	/	1,004
Hamburg	26/10: 1,063	/	/	/	/	1,063
Totals:	6,847	2,910	3,030	3,030	2,000	17,817

Due mainly to mortality (4,159 deaths) and resettlements, only 3,141 Jews remained in the ghetto on 1 November 1942.⁴⁹⁴

The series of reports titled “Evidenz,” which have been preserved for January through August 1943, lists the occupancy on the first day of each month of transports from 21 locations: Prague, Berlin, Vienna, Cologne, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Luxemburg, Leslau (Włocławek), **Pabianice**, **Löwenstadt** (Brzeziny), Osorków, Belchatów, Żelów, **Kalisz** (Kalisz), Heidemühl, **Wieluń**, Sieradz, Warta, Zduńska Wola, Łask. The names in bold are those of the localities I examined earlier (Table 2.23).

On 31 August 1943, the total number of Jews in the Łódź Ghetto who had been deported from the above-mentioned localities was 17,368;⁴⁹⁵ they represented more than 20 percent of the total population of the ghetto,

⁴⁹⁴ APL, PSZ, 174, pp. 1-4.

⁴⁹⁵ APL, PSZ, 1203, p. 12.

which on that day was 84,140 persons.⁴⁹⁶ From September to December 1943, there were no additions of note to the ghetto (admissions), because on 31 December, its population was 83,132 persons,⁴⁹⁷ and this was also true for 1944.

The survivors among these more than 17,000 inmates are not considered in these reports, so neither are the children, who, based on the percentage given above, must have numbered about 1,500.

To sum up, to the certain figure of 32,400 Jews from the Łódź Ghetto registered at Auschwitz, we must add:

- 1) a surplus of women over the documented number, resulting from their preponderant proportion to men;
- 2) men who passed through the disinfection facility at the Gypsy Camp, who were not registered on the Glaser List;
- 3) children who were not registered.

Having made these clarifications, the $(67,000 - 32,400 =)$ 34,600 missing Jews were presumably gassed, if we follow the orthodox narrative. But the data set forth above show that such an assumption is unreasonable. As noted earlier, on 22 July 1944, the ghetto population stood at 68,724, of whom 63,856 were deployed at work in the various departments. There were 4,633 children, hence there were $(68,724 - 63,856 - 4,633 =)$ 235 unemployed persons, presumably because they were unfit for work.

Since the missing persons number 34,600, it follows that the SS at Auschwitz is said to have gassed the $(4,633 + 235 =)$ 4,868 children and adults unfit for work, plus, in round numbers, another 29,700 persons perfectly fit for work. This fact – especially at a time of severe labor shortages, as I remarked earlier – is in itself an absurdity. And this does not even consider the fact that the documents refute the alleged policy of exterminating all Children.

According to Strzelecki's thesis, 45,000 of these 63,856 deportees – obviously Jews fit for work – became inexplicably incapacitated after a few weeks, such that they had to be exterminated at Auschwitz! Alternatively, the SS in the camp intentionally “gassed” huge numbers of Jews who were fit for work.

This is all the more absurd since on 30 July 1944, Greiser had decreed total mobilization for work precisely in the Warthegau for men and women

⁴⁹⁶ APL. Mikrofilm Nr. 19703, syg. 1085, p. 361, “Tagesbericht vom Dienstag, den 31. August 1943.”

⁴⁹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 598, “Tagesbericht vom Freitag, den 31. Dezember 1943.”

aged 15 to 65. The daily newspaper *Litzmannstädter Zeitung* spread the news as follows in its issue of 1 August:⁴⁹⁸

“Posen, 30 July 1944. The Reich Defense Commissioner for the Reich Defense District of Wartheland has issued the following order:

Effective 1 August 1944, I order:

(1) All men and women fit for work, of German and Polish and other foreign nationalities, from the age of 15 to 65, who are resident or presently residing in the Reichsgau Wartheland, are obligated to perform emergency service for a short time for the purpose of the Reich’s defense. They shall obey the instructions of the labor authorities. [...]

(4) Anyone who fails to comply with the instructions of the labor authorities issued on the basis of this order will be punished according to martial law.”

The second absurdity is that the SS at Auschwitz inexplicably saved hundreds of children, allegedly slated for murder, from the “gas chambers.”

2.11. Łódź Ghetto Jews in the Birkenau Transit Camp: an Open Problem

Strzelecki mentions in a footnote a statement by the Auschwitz resistance dated 22 August 1944, “which indicates that apart from those who were registered there were also 30,000 unregistered Jews from Hungary” (Strzelecki 2005, p. 72, footnote 1). However, he adds the following without further comment (*ibid.*, p. 73):

“It is estimated that from July to September 1944 some 30,000 Hungarian and Polish Jewish men and women were held in ‘deposit’ in various transit camps within Birkenau, including sectors BIIC and BIII (which the prisoners called ‘Mexico’) as well as isolated barracks in sector BIIe (which until 2nd August had served above all as the Gypsy Camp – Zigeunerlager) and BIIB (which until July 1944 had been the family camp for the Jews from Theresienstadt). So far it has been established that Jews from the Łódź ghetto were held in the former Gypsy Camp (some of the men in barracks 4, 13, 14, 22 and 25) and in sector BIIC (in this case only the women).”

There is no doubt that, in round numbers, at least 28,000 male and female Jews from the Łódź Ghetto were admitted to the Transit Camp in August 1944 alone. On the other hand, as I demonstrated in Part One, the presence

⁴⁹⁸ “Notdienstverpflichtung im Reichsgau Wartheland. Ein Erlaß des Reichsverteidigungskommissars / Die näheren Einzelbestimmungen,” in: *Litzmannstädter Zeitung*, Year 27, No. 214, 1. August 1944, p. 1.

of 30,000 Hungarian male and female Jews in the Transit Camp on 22 August 1944 is perfectly congruent with the Glaser List. One wonders then: why did the Auschwitz resistance never mention the presence in, or passing through, the Transit Camp of at least 28,000 people from the Łódź Ghetto?

With their puerile fairy tales quoted earlier they might have hoped to make people believe that these deportees had all been exterminated. Strzelecki adds the following to this topic (*ibid.*, p. 114):

“Not so long ago it was accepted that in 1944 the Nazi authorities had ‘transferred’ through KL Auschwitz to work in other camps approximately 25,000 male and female ‘deposit’ prisoners – Jews from Hungary and Poland. But more recent estimates suggest that the figure was actually higher and that Łódź Ghetto Jews did not even account for the majority.”

He does not provide any new estimates, but as early as 1995, he had carried out a detailed analysis of evacuation transports from Auschwitz. He arrived at the following conclusion (Strzelecki 1995, p. 353):

“In the period May through October 1944, several tens of thousands, most probably up to one hundred thousand Jewish prisoners passed through the Birkenau Camp without being registered.”

In fact, the figure of about 100,000 is still too conservative, because just the Jews deported from Hungary who passed through the Transit Camp, as shown in Part One, numbered about 93,700 (63,700 transferred up to 22 August 1944, and 30,000 still present on this date), to which must be added at least 31,000 Jews from the Łódź Ghetto (about 15,400 men and 15,600 women), which brings the total to 124,700.

As for the 7,500 Jews who were transferred back to Auschwitz from Płaszów in the first ten days of August 1944, and who allegedly housed in the Transit Camp, these were unregistered inmates (at most about 6,900) who had been transferred to Płaszów in June 1944 and who, when they returned to Auschwitz, were duly registered, so they did not go to the Transit Camp.

Conclusions

In early June 1944, Himmler ordered the evacuation of the Łódź Ghetto. After the war, the former German officials Fuchs, Biebow and Bradfisch stated, and some documents confirm, that the plan was to relocate the entire ghetto “as an armament factory” to Germany proper and Czechoslovakia. This probably concerned the transports of June and July. In August,

the ghetto's occupants were transferred to Auschwitz. Some orthodox historian inferred that the initial plan was later modified, so that these Jews were sent to Auschwitz to be mostly killed there. However, the facts are very clear: the machinery was shipped directly to the specified destinations, while the men were sent to Auschwitz as a labor sorting center.

A sentence from the report dated 22 January 1944, as mentioned earlier, explicitly states:

"The greater part of the enterprises is labor-intensive: only some factories, for example weaving, are machine-intensive."

In practice, the work of the 99 Ghetto enterprises that existed at that time was based essentially on Jewish labor and only partly on machinery. For logistical and organizational reasons, the Jews of Łódź were first sent to Auschwitz, from where they were then relocated to the destination camps.

This is also explicitly stated by Strzelecki (2005, p. 75):

"Auschwitz also served as a transit camp (particularly from the spring of 1944) for prisoner slaves to be transported deep into the German interior."

In this camp, a portion of the deportees were registered, but

"thousands of others, including many Jewish men and women from the Łódź Ghetto, were transported to concentration camps in the Reich's interior to work in industries contributing to the German war effort." (ibid., pp. 72f.)

From this perspective, the claimed extermination of 45,000 Jews fit for work does not make sense, just as the transfer from Auschwitz of at least 690 children does not make sense from the orthodox Holocaust perspective.

Appendices

Abbreviations

- AGK:** *Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni w Polsce* (Archives of the Central Commission of Inquiry into German Crimes in Poland), Warsaw
- AMS:** *Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof* (Stutthof Museum Archives)
- APL:** *Archiwum Państwowe w Łodzi* (State Archives of Łódź)
- APMO:** *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum Oświęcim-Brzezinka* (Archives of the State Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau)
- BK:** Bundesarchiv Koblenz
- ERA:** *Eesti Riigiarhiiv* (State Archives of Estonia), Tallin
- GARF:** *Gosudarstvenni Archiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii* (State Archives of the Russian Federation), Moscow
- GFHA:** *Ghetto Fighters' House Archive*, Kibbutz Lohamei Haghetat
- ISD:** Internationaler Suchdienst, Arolsen
- MOL:** *Magyar Országos Levéltár* (Hungarian National Archives), Budapest
- NARA:** National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C.
- PAAA:** Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts, Berlin
- ROD:** *Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie* (State Institute for War Documentation), Amsterdam
- RGVA:** *Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv* (Russian State Archives of War), Moscow
- TNA:** *The National Archives*, Kew Richmond, United Kingdom
- TWL:** The Wiener Library, London
- YVA:** Yad Vashem Archives, Jerusalem

Tables

Part One

Table 1.I: List of registration numbers assigned to transports of Jews deported from Hungary to Auschwitz

	Date [d/m/1944]	Reg. Males	Reg. Nos.	Reg. Females	Reg. Nos.
1	17/5	19	A-1419-1437	/	
2	18/5	/		20	A-3622-3641
3	19/5	7	A-1438-1444	/	
4	20/5	34	A-2507-2540	58	A-5079-5136
5	21/5	5	A-2541-2545	6	A-5137-5142
6	21/5	3	A-3100-3102	/	
7	22/5	2,000	A-3103-5102	3	A-5342-5344
8	22/5	7	A-5103-5109	/	
9	23/5	/		5	A-5415-5419
10	24/5	2,000	A-5729-7728	/	
11	25/5	/		100	A-5667-5766
12	25/5	/		253	A-5770-6022
13	25/5	/		1	A-6023
14	26/5	/		4	A-6024-6027
15	27/5	2	A-5331-5332	6	A-6028-6033
16	28/5	12	A-5717-5728	/	
17	28/5	12	A-7729-7740	2	A-6034-6035
18	29/5	2,000	A-7741-9740	/	
19	30/5	1,000	A-9741-10740	3	A-6036-6038
20	31/5	100	A-10741-10840	1000	A-6039-7038
21	31/5	1,000	A-10841-11840	/	
22	1/6	/		26	A-7039-7064
23	2/6	11	A-12080-12090	/	
24	4/6	/		3	A-7199-7201
25	6/6	/		4	A-7202-7205
26	7/6	2,002	A-12091-14092	3	A-7206-7208
27	7/6	2	A-14093-14094	/	
28	8/6	/		1	A-7209
29	12/6	/		1	A-7210
30	13/6	/		5	A-7211-7215
31	14/6	/		6	A-7216-7221
32	14/6	/		3	A-7222-7224
33	15/6	203	A-14095-14297	/	

	Date [d/m/1944]	Reg. Males	Reg. Nos.	Reg. Females	Reg. Nos.
34	16/6	9	A-14298-14306	/	
35	17/6	10	A-14319-14328	2	A-7254-7255
36	17/6	320	A-14329-14648	/	
37	17/6	309	A-14640-14948	/	
38	17/6	120	A-14949-15068	/	
39	18/6	/		4	A-7256-7259
40	28/6	/		1,000	A-7270-8269
41	29/6	150	A-15069-15218	/	
42	29/6	2	A-15675-15676	/	
43	3/7	174	A-15857-16030	/	
44	3/7	500	A-16037-16536	/	
45	5/7	4	A-16935-16938	/	
46	5/7	13	A-16939-16951	/	
47	7/7	283	A-16952-17234	6	A-8735-8740
48	7/7	217	A-17235-17451	/	
49	7/7	3	A-17458-17460	/	
50	8/7	2	A-17452-17453	/	
51	8/7	/		999	A-8741-9739
52	9/7	10	A-17500-17509	5	A-9740-9744
53	10/7	2	A-17454-17455	2	A-9745-9746
54	10/7	2	A-17456-17457	2	A-9747-9748
55	10/7	/		4	A-9749-9752
56	11/7	/		2	A-9753-9754
57	11/7	/		2	A-9755-9756
58	14/7	2	A-17543-17544	/	
59	15/7	2	A-17545-17546	/	
60	25/7	11	A-17677-17687	2,001	A-9818-11818
62	26/7	/		2,008	A-11819-13826
63	27/7	261	A-17688-17948	/	
64	27/7	5	A-17949-17953	/	
65	30/7	2	A-19945-19946	/	
66	31/7	/		683	A-16457-17139
67	8/8	25	B-5569-5593	1,414	A-17141-18554
69	10/8	/		1,446	A-18555-20000
70	10/8	/		1,000	A-20001-21000
71	11/8	/		1,000	A-21001-22000
72	11/8	/		999	A-22001-22999
73	12/8	/		1,020	A-23000-24019
74	13/8	151	B-5709-5859	/	
75	14/8	300	B-5860-6159	/	
76	14/8	50	B-6160-6209	/	
77	16/8	/		6	A-24191-24196
78	17/8	/		9	A-24204-24212

	Date [d/m/1944]	Reg. Males	Reg. Nos.	Reg. Females	Reg. Nos.
79	19/8	16	B-7550-7565	/	
80	22/8	3	B-7761-7763	138	A-24041-24178
81	24/8	28	B-7877-7904	/	
82	28/8	/		1	A-24981
83	4/9	5	B-9103-9107	/	
84	5/9	5	B-9366-9370	/	
85	7/9	3	B-9619-9621	/	
86	15/9	101	B-10072-10172	/	
87	18/9	3	B-10420-10422	/	
88	20/9	31	B-10423-10453	22	A-25357-25378
89	21/9	28	B-10454-10481	/	
	Totals:	12,581		15,288	

Table 1.II: List of Jewish transports from Hungary (Kassa List, completed).
N = serial number; Nd = Serial number of transports from Police Districts
VIII, IX and X

N	Nd	Date 1944	Origin	District	# Deportees
1		29 April	<i>Kistarcsa</i>	VI	1,800
2		30 April	<i>Topolya</i>	IV	2,000
3	1	14 May	Nyíregyháza	VIII	3,200
4	2	14 May	Munkács	VIII	3,169
5	3	16 May	Kassa	VIII	3,055
6	4	16 May	Beregszász	VIII	3,818
7	5	16 May	Máramarosszig	VIII	3,007
8	6	16 May	Munkács	VIII	3,629
9	7	16 May	Kassa	VIII	3,629
10	8	17 May	Kassa	VIII	3,352
11	9	17 May	Ungvár	VIII	3,455
12	10	17 May	Ökörmező	VIII	3,052
13	11	17 May	Munkács	VIII	3,306
14	12	18 May	Máramarosszig	VIII	3,248
15	13	18 May	Beregszász	VIII	3,569
16	14	18 May	Sátoraljaújhely	VIII	3,439
17	15	18 May	Munkács	VIII	3,025
18	16	19 May	Felsővisó	VIII	3,032
19	17	19 May	Mátészalka	VIII	3,299
20	18	19 May	Szatmárnémeti	IX-X	3,000
21	19	19 May	Munkács	VIII	3,222
22	20	20 May	Máramarosszig	VIII	3,104
23	21	20 May	Nagyszöllös	VIII	3,458
24	22	20 May	Munkács	VIII	3,026
25	23	21 May	Felsővisó	VIII	3,013
26	24	21 May	Nyíregyháza	VIII	3,274

N	Nd	Date 1944	Origin	District	# Deportees
27	25	21 May	Sátoraljaújhely	VIII	3,290
28	26	21 May	Munkács	VIII	2,861
29	27	22 May	Máramarosszig	VIII	3,490
30	28	22 May	Ungvár	VIII	3,335
31	29	22 May	Szatmárnémeti	IX-X	3,300
32	30	22 May	Mátészalka	VIII	3,298
33	31	23 May	Felsővisó	VIII	3,023
34	32	23 May	Nyíregyháza	VIII	3,272
35	33	23 May	Munkács	VIII	3,269
36	34	23 May	Nagyvárad	IX-X	3,110
37	35	24 May	Beregszász	VIII	2,602
38	36	24 May	Kassa	VIII	3,172
39	37	24 May	Huszt	VIII	3,328
40	38	24 May	Munkács	VIII	3,080
41		25 May	Baja	IV	4,400
42	39	25 May	Ungvár	VIII	3,334
43	40	25 May	Nagyvárad	IX-X	3,148
44	41	25 May	Kolozsvár	IX-X	3,130
45	42	25 May	Aknaszlatina	VIII	3,317
46	43	25 May	Felsővisó	VIII	3,006
47	44	26 May	Huszt	VIII	3,249
48		26 May	Baja	IV	4,200
49	45	26 May	Szatmárnémeti	IX-X	3,336
50	46	27 May	Sátoraljaújhely	VIII	3,325
51	47	27 May	Nagyszöllös	VIII	3,415
52	48	27 May	Nyíregyháza	VIII	2,708
53	49	27 May	Ungvár	VIII	2,988
54	50	27 May	Marosvásárhely	IX-X	3,183
55	51	28 May	Técső	VIII	2,208
56	52	28 May	Dés	IX-X	3,150
57	53	28 May	Nagyvárad	IX-X	3,227
58	54	29 May	Beregszász	VIII	860
59	55	29 May	Mátészalka	VIII	3,299
60	56	29 May	Kolozsvár	IX-X	3,417
61	57	29 May	Szatmárnémeti	IX-X	3,306
62	58	29 May	Nagyvárad	IX-X	3,166
63	59	30 May	Kisvárd	VIII	3,475
64	60	30 May	Marosvásárhely	IX-X	3,203
65	61	30 May	Nagyvárad	IX-X	3,187
66	62	30 May	Szatmárnémeti	IX-X	3,300
67	63	31 May	Ungvár	VIII	3,056
68	64	31 May	Kolozsvár	IX-X	3,270
69	65	31 May	Nagybánya	IX-X	3,073
70	66	31 May	Szilágysomlyó	IX-X	3,106

N	Nd	Date 1944	Origin	District	# Deportees
71	67	31 May	Mátészalka	VIII	3,299
72		May	?	?	4,300
73		May	?	?	
74	68	1 June	Kisvárd	VIII	3,421
75	69	1 June	Nagyvárad	IX-X	3,059
76	70	1 June	Szatmárnémeti	IX-X	2,615
77	71	2 June	Huszt	VIII	2,396
78	72	2 June	Beszterce	IX-X	3,106
79	73	2 June	Kolozsvár	IX-X	3,100
80	74	3 June	Nagyszöllös	VIII	2,967
81	75	3 June	Kassa	VIII	2,499
82	76	3 June	Nagyvárad	IX-X	2,972
83	77	4 June	Szilágysomlyó	IX-X	3,161
84	78	4 June	Szászrégen	IX-X	3,149
85	79	4 June	Sátoraljajhely	VIII	2,567
86	80	5 June	Nagyvárad	IX-X	2,527
87	81	5 June	Mátészalka	VIII	3,100
88	82	5 June	Nyíregyháza	VIII	2,253
89	83	5 June	Nagybánya	IX-X	2,844
90	84	6 June	Huszt	VIII	1,852
91	85	6 June	Dés	IX-X	3,160
92	86	6 June	Beszterce	IX-X	2,875
93	87	6 June	Szilágysomlyó	IX-X	1,584
94	88	8 June	Dés	IX-X	1,364
95	89	8 June	Kolozsvár	IX-X	1,784
96	90	8 June	Marosvásárhely	IX-X	1,163
97	91	9 June	Kolozsvár	IX-X	1,447
98		11 June	Maklár		2,794
99		12 June	Diósgyőr		2,675
100		12 June	Balassagyarmat		2,810
101		12 June	Diósgyőr		2,941
102		12 June	Érsekújvár		2,899
103		12 June	Diósgyőr		3,051
104		13 June	Hatvan		2,961
105		13 June	Komáron		2,790
106		13 June	Salgótarján		2,310
107		14 June	Miskolc		3,968
108		14 June	Balassagyarmat		1,867
109		14 June	Székesfehérvár		2,743
110		15 June	Léva		2,678
111		15 June	Miskolc		2,829
112		15 June	Érsekújvár		1,980
113		16 June	Győr		2,985
114		16 June	Komáron		2,673

N	Nd	Date 1944	Origin	District	# Deportees
115		16 June	Dunaszereahely		2,969
116		25 June	Debrecen		2,286
117		25 June	Szolnok		2,628
118		26 June	Szeged		3,199
119		27 June	Debrecen		3,842
120		27 June	Debrecen		3,930
121		27 June	Kecskemét		2,642
122		27 June	Nagyvárad		2,819
123		27 June	Békéscsaba		3,118
124		27 June	<i>Szeged</i>		5,418
125		28 June			
126		28 June	Bácsalmás		2,737
127		28 June	Debrecen		3,026
128		29 June	Kecskemét		2,790
129		29 June	Szolnok		2,038
130		29 June	Debrecen		3,026
131		30 June	Budapest		1,690
132		5 July	Sárvár		3,105
133		5 July	Szombathely		3,103
134		6 July	Kaposvár		3,050
135		6 July	Pécs		3,100
136		6 July	Kaposvár		2,066
137		7 July	Sopron		3,077
138		7 July	Pápa		2,793
139		7 July	Paks		1,072
140		7 July	Monor		3,549
141		7 July	Óbuda		3,151
142		7 July	Sárvár		2,204
143		8 July	Pécs		2,523
144		8 July	Óbuda		2,997
145		9 July	Monor		3,065
146		9 July	Óbuda		3,072
147		9 July	Budakalász		3,072
148		9 July	Monor		3,079
149		9 July	Békásm.		1,924
150		220 July	Rákócscsaba		1,230
151		5 August	Sárvár		1,296
				Total:	437,857

Table 1.III: List of very young and old Hungarian Jewish inmates employed at the Trzebinia oil refinery

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Birth Date [d/m/y]	Serial No.	Reg. No.	Birth Date [d/m/y]
321	B-5867	15/6/1887	583	B-6129	5/5/1889
329	B-5875	5/5/1885	584	B-6130	15/7/1889
330	B-5876	18/2/1889	586	B-6132	2/3/1888
338	B-5884	14/4/1930	592	B-6138	22/11/1886
339	B-5885	5/9/1886	597	B-6143	12/5/1928
342	B-5888	17/4/1883	598	B-6144	30/10/1889
347	B-5893	10/12/1887	599	B-6145	27/7/1889
350	B-5896	14/11/1885	601	B-6147	17/5/1885
351	B-5897	7/3/1889	621	B-10077	9/8/1928
358	B-5904	23/4/1888	622	B-10078	1/7/1929
359	B-5905	10/11/1888	623	B-10079	5/7/1929
362	B-5908	7/2/1928	626	B-10082	26/9/1930
363	B-5909	24/10/1880	627	B-10083	11/1/1928
366	B-5912	21/6/1885	628	B-10084	27/10/1929
376	B-5922	14/12/1885	630	B-10086	17/11/1928
382	B-5928	21/12/1879	631	B-10087	18/3/1928
401	B-5947	19/7/1881	632	B-10088	13/12/1887
408	B-5954	4/6/1887	633	B-10089	7/4/1928
410	B-5956	20/4/1929	634	B-10090	28/2/1929
418	B-5964	30/4/1888	636	B-10092	15/2/1928
419	B-5965	26/1/1888	639	B-10095	13/7/1928
420	B-5966	31/8/1929	643	B-10099	13/2/1928
425	B-5971	9/2/1930	644	B-10100	24/9/1929
427	B-5973	20/12/1886	645	B-10101	7/7/1928
433	B-5979	17/5/1928	646	B-10102	6/12/1928
434	B-5980	24/8/1882	647	B-10103	14/4/1928
436	B-5982	8/2/1886	648	B-10104	17/10/1930
439	B-5985	26/3/1889	649	B-10105	1/5/1928
455	B-6001	18/11/1888	650	B-10106	11/11/1929
456	B-6002	20/7/1888	653	B-10109	17/2/1887
458	B-6004	3/5/1876	654	B-10110	20/4/1928
472	B-6018	30/4/1889	655	B-10111	14/4/1928
473	B-6019	4/9/1889	656	B-10112	6/11/1929
475	B-6021	26/12/1889	659	B-10115	15/10/1928
477	B-6023	16/9/1884	660	B-10116	28/8/1928
492	B-6038	18/1/1887	661	B-10117	29/7/1929
495	B-6041	28/6/1888	662	B-10118	28/5/1928
498	B-6044	21/12/1929	663	B-10119	11/2/1928
500	B-6046	30/8/1883	664	B-10120	27/6/1929
502	B-6048	12/7/1885	669	B-10125	9/7/1928

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Birth Date [d/m/y]	Serial No.	Reg. No.	Birth Date [d/m/y]
597	B-6053	29/11/1886	671	B-10127	28/7/1928
508	B-6054	27/3/1889	672	B-10128	3/4/1928
510	B-6056	10/8/1888	673	B-10129	20/8/1928
513	B-6059	26/9/1886	674	B-10130	21/4/1886
514	B-6060	17/2/1886	675	B-10131	20/8/1929
515	B-6061	5/5/1928	677	B-10133	2/4/1928
517	B-6063	25/4/1885	679	B-10135	15/8/1928
524	B-6070	25/2/1886	682	B-10138	26/3/1928
529	B-6075	10/12/1889	685	B-10141	18/4/1928
533	B-6079	26/1/1887	686	B-10142	1/10/1928
537	B-6083	13/10/1887	689	B-10145	12/9/1928
557	B-6103	16/7/1928	694	B-10150	8/4/1928
563	B-6109	25/5/1883	696	B-10152	13/5/1928
568	B-6114	24/5/1928	697	B-10153	15/5/1929
569	B-6115	7/7/1928	699	B-10155	23/5/1887
570	B-6116	9/3/1888	704	B-10160	6/6/1928
573	B-6119	15/5/1883	800	B-10256	15/5/1928
574	B-6120	25/8/1884	804	B-10260	1/8/1928
578	B-6124	20/1/1889	806	B-10262	27/1/1928

Part Two

Table 2.I: "List of the ghetto population as of 1 March 1944, with approximate years of birth"; APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21344, syg. 29260, p. 392.

Birth Year	Men	Women	Birth Year	Men	Women
1944	46	48	1900	582	785
1943	109	81	1899	457	637
1942	88	104	1898	463	644
1941	107	89	1897	462	674
1940	224	241	1896	426	619
1939	389	380	1895	414	542
1938	470	453	1894	442	561
1937	482	498	1893	362	495
1936	333	353	1892	352	347
1935	398	394	1891	314	364
1934	443	419	1890	299	445
1933	457	439	1889	267	353
1932	743	765	1888	264	401
1931	637	620	1887	213	356
1930	693	678	1886	240	328
1929	840	773	1885	197	355
1928	974	887	1884	155	261
1927	970	998	1883	148	219

Birth Year	Men	Women	Birth Year	Men	Women
1926	984	1,026	1882	139	229
1925	1,025	1,299	1881	95	123
1924	877	1,325	1880	122	195
1923	872	1,391	1879	111	174
1922	621	1,235	1878	86	150
1921	512	1,013	1877	50	105
1920	540	1,234	1876	54	183
1919	498	1,072	1875	41	87
1918	374	960	1874	35	65
1917	470	923	1873	26	51
1916	453	1,015	1872	31	47
1915	478	999	1871	24	44
1914	683	1,339	1870	15	30
1913	678	1,191	1869	4	18
1912	779	1,292	1868	12	19
1911	797	1,063	1867	8	15
1910	845	1,263	1866	4	9
1909	837	1,042	1865	2	6
1908	878	1,104	1864	1	3
1907	878	1,025	1863	3	5
1906	800	970	1862	1	7
1905	715	986	1861	0	1
1904	781	803	1860	0	2
1903	710	796	1859	1	2
1902	675	874	1858	0	1
1901	522	614	Totals:	33,607	46,031
Grand Total:				79,638	

Table 2.II: List of workers from the various departments of the ghetto selected for the evacuation transport on 7 July 1944. APŁ, Mikrofilm Nr. 19919, syg. 1302.

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
Schneiderei – Rembrandtstrasse 14				
1	Gecel, Jinna	176	Gecel, Jinna	1920
2	Jakubowicz, Chil	277	Jakubowicz, Chil	1909
3	Juzefowicz, Fajga	290	Josefowicz, Fajga	1928
4	Liwsze, Ajzik	419	Liwsze, Ajzyk	1913
5	Najman, Josef	469	Najman, Josef	1904
6	Nowak, Rywka	480	Nowak, Rywka	1918
7	Bilater, Calel	498	Pilater, Calel	1911
8	Pilater, Towie	503	Pilater, Towia	1908
9	Pingwaszewska, Lana	506	Pingwaszewska, Lena	1925
10	Rosenblit, Mania	554	Rozenblit, Mania	1913
11	Rozycki, Lajzer	568	Rozicki, Lajzer	1914

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
12	Skórka, Abram	582	Skorka, Abram	1925
13	Szumiraj, Mojze	617	Szumiraj, Mojsze	1908
14	Tondowski, Abe	630	Tondowski, Abe	1923
Stelle f. Abfälle – Bleicherweg 24/26				
1	Israelewicz, Szprynca	270	Israelewicz, Szprynca	1899
2	Glicensztajn, Fajga	189	Glicensztajn, Fajga	1888
Kohlenabteilung				
1	Beer, Gustav	40	Beer, Gustav,	1882
2	Glikman, Tobiasz	195	Glicksman, Tobiasz	1921
3	Najberg, Chaim	467	Najberg, Chaim	1906
4	Slodowska, Dwojra	584	Slodowska, Dwojra	1900
5	Szerman, Chil	601	Szerman, Chil	1908
6	Weinberg, Fiszel	660	Weinberg, Fiszel	1904
7	Zymelstein, Szmul	698	Zymelstein, Szmul	1924
Metall-Abteilung II – Hohensteiner 56				
1	Bursztynowicz, Jak	96	Bursztynowicz, Jakob	1926
2	Goldberg, Chaim	200	Goldberg, Chaim	1927
3	Herc, Karl	241	Herc, Karl	1907
4	Lisoprawski, Abram	415	Lisoprawski, Abram	1928
5	Merker, Fraida Pesa	444	Merker, Frajda Pesa	1911
6	Pacanowski, Lajb	487	Pacanowski, Lajb	1928
7	Solan, Rywka	587	Solarz, Rywka	1923
8	Szajewicz, Jakyb	596	Szajewicz, Jakob	1927
Schumacher-Abteilung II – Marysin				
1	Ast, Frymeta	29	Ast, Frymeta	1921
2	Bloch, Marta	65	Bloch, Marta	1897
3	Cwikielska, Chaja	100	Cwikielska, Chaja	1902
4	Dawid, Friedrich	107	Dawid, Friedrich	1896
5	Imberg, Bluma	264	Imberg, Bluma	1905
6	Schumacher, Brandla	575	Schumacher, Brandla	1902
7	Wyszegrod, Rachela	684	Wyszegrod, Rachela	1914
8	Seligman, Hanna	576	Seligman, Hanna	1914
Militärstickerei – Mühlgasse 5				
1	Borensztajn, Renia	75	Borensztajn, Renia	1926
2	Ciechanowska, Sura	97	Ciechanowska, Sara	1925
3	Herszbajn, Sura	244	Herszbajn, Sura	1926
4	Kalisz, Josef	300	Kalisz, Josef	1910
5	Knopf, Genendla	322	Knopf, Genendla	1925
Winterbaukästen-Radegast				
1	Argiewicz, Dwojra	26	Argiewicz, Dwojra	1925
2	Bekier, Laja	43	Bekier, Laja	1923
3	Goldberg, Laja	202	Goldberg, Laja	1912
4	Grynbaum, Kryna	218	Grynbaum, Krysia	1926
5	Klein, Moszek	316	Klajn, Moszek	1923

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
6	Kowalska, Chana	337	Kowalska, Chana	1918
7	Majlech, Rywka	431	Majlech, Rywka	1921
Korsett & Büstenhalter-Abtlg. – Steinmetzstrasse				
1	Alter, Jacheta	12	Alter, Jacheta	1921
2	Borenstein, Chawa	74	Borensztajn, Chawa	1902
3	Kohn, Mariem	327	Kohn, Mariem	1900
4	Kott, Frajda	336	Kott, Frajda	1902
5	Leder, Sara	378	Leder, Sala	1917
6	Lewkowicz, Bajla	397	Lewkowicz, Bajla	1925
Wäsche & Kleider-Abteilung – Matrosengasse 10				
1	Brummel, Edith	90	Brümel, Edith	1907
2	Frenkiel, Golda	156	Frenkiel, Golda	1914
3	Herszfinger, Fajga	247	Herszfinger, Fajga	1905
4	Haas, Lidia	227	Haas, Lidia	1924
5	Kranc, Hudesa	342	Kranc, Hudessa	1914
6	Pelcer, Margot	493	Pelcer, Margot	1902
7	Pozner, Jochwet	512	Pozner, Jochwet	1899
8	Siedlecka, Marjem	579	Siedlecka., Marjem	1923
9	Trop, Laja	631	Trop, Laja	1924
Schneider-Abteilung – Rembrantstrasse 16				
1	Arnstein, Elisabet	27	Arnstein, Elisabeth	1896
2	Boruchowicz, Rywka	81	Boruchowicz, Rywka	1921
3	Dorembus, Sara	115	Dorembus, Sara	1925
4	Hecht, Rachela	238	Hecht, Rachela	1924
5	Kronkopf, Rachela	350	Kronkopf, Rachela	1922
6	Szmul, Malka	603	Szmul, Malka	1904
7	Szwajcer, Icek	618	Szwajcer, Icek	1920
Tabak-Abteilung – Sulzfelderstrasse				
1	Kaczka, Laja	298	Kaczka, Laja	1899
Sekretariat und Hektographie				
1	Hahn, Ernst	228	Hahn, Ernst	1915
Wäsche- und Kleider-Abt. – Franztrasse 85				
1	Freuman, Mindla	155	Freuman, Mindla	1917
Handweberei – Kelmstrasse 71				
1	Szmulewicz, Sura	607	Szmulewicz, Sura	1918
Molkerei-Abteilung – Garbarska 8				
1	Pacanowski, Chaim	486	Pacanowski, Chaim	1892
Gasküchen-Abteilung – Matrosengasse 20				
1	Skomulinska, Estera	581	Skomulinska, Estera	1916
Hausschuhabteilung II – Strochengasse 22				
1	Rosen, Gela	544	Rozen, Gela	1918
Arbeitsamt				
1	Awerbuch, Chaim	30	Awerbuch, Chaim	1915
Holzbetrieb IV – Basargasse 6				

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
1	Arbeitsman, Josef	22	Arbeitsman, Josef	1927
2	Cywie, Gitla	102	Cywic, Gitta	1928
3	Dzialowska, Sura	123	Dzialowska, Sura	1920
4	Gliksman, Rywka	193	Gliksman, Rywka	1920
5	Gliksman, Mariem	191	Gliksman, Mariem	1918
6	Kupersztok, Gitla	358	Kupersztok, Gitla	1920
7	Rozenfarb, Fajga	559	Rozenfarb, Fajga	1925
8	Sulkowski, Natan	590	Sulkowski, Natan	1922
9	Wien, Ita	665	Wien, Ita	1926
10	Wargocz, Szmul	652	Wargocz, Szmul	1924
Fleischzentrale – Sulzfelderstrasse 40				
1	Mittelman, Salomon	450	Mitelman, Salomon	1893
Hausschuhabteilung – Goplanska 26				
1	Wajc, Estera	642	Wajc, Estera	1930
Schneiderei – Hanseatenstrasse 53				
1	Bach, Dina	31	Bach, Dina	1895
2	Kane, Lajb	302	Kane, Lajb	1933
3	Lewi, Alma	382	Lewi, Alma	1923
4	Lewi, Frieda	385	Lewi, Frieda	1899
5	Mendel, Louis	441	Mendel, Louis	?
6	Niski, Jakob	476	Niski, Jakob	1918
7	Salcszajn, Szymon	572	Salcszajn, Simon	1918
8	Wajnberg, Mojsze	645	Wajnberg, Mojsze	1927
Schuhmacher-Abteilung II – Sulzfelderstrasse 82				
1	Aronowicz, Michal	28	Aronowicz, Michal	1927
2	Fuks, Icek	173	Fuchs, Icek	1929
3	Herszbajn, Chaim	243	Herszbajn, Chaim	1927
4	Mandelsys, Mindla	437	Mendelzys, Mindla	1908
5	Rosenblum, Mojsze	557	Rozenblum, Mojsze	1925
6	Rotberg, Szlama	535	Rotberg, Szlama	1905
7	Sedryjewska, Fajga	577	Sedryjewska, Fajga	1924
8	Tugetrajch, Boruch	636	Tugetrajch, Boruch	1924
9	Tuszynski, Szmul	637	Tuszynski, Szmul	1926
10	Wiener, Jakob			
Nähmaschinen-Reparatur-Abteilung – Rembrandtstrasse				
1	Passalski, Majer Wolf	491	Passalski, Majer Wol	1926
Wirtschaftsabteilung – Fischgasse				
1	Brajtbart, Rojza	83	Breitbard, Rojza	1925
2	Dunkielman, Sara	119	Dunkielman, Sara	1888
3	Friedland, Fajga	163	Frydland, Fajga	1923
4	Gelbard, Szlama	179	Gelbart, Szlama	1902
5	Infeld, Estera	265	Infeld, Estera	1919
6	Kac, Chil	293	Kac, Chil	1930
7	Kac, Josef	295	Kac, Josef	1903

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
8	Lewin, Gedalja	389	Lewin, Gedalja	1896
9	Mager, Izrael	426	Mager, Izrael	1893
10	Nowak, Abram	478	Nowak, Abram	1898
11	Pachciarska, Gucia	488	Pachciarska, Gucia	1905
12	Perelmuter, Lajbusz	494	Perelmutter, Lajbusz	1903
13	Ringler, Bina	532	Ringler, Bina	1912
14	Rokman, Chaja	533	Rokman, Chaja	1923
15	Szpic, Nusen	609	Szpic, Nusen	1900
16	Salberg, Pinkus			1892
17	Wroblewski, Efroim	682	Wroblewski, Efroim	1898
18	Zeligman, Mojsze	688	Zeligman, Mojsze	1903
Gerberei				
1	Buda, Brajndla	94	Buda, Brandla	1922
2	Fajner, Szmul	132	Fajner, Szmul	1908
3	Laufer, Feliks	373	Laufer, Felix	1927
Altschuh-Abteilung – Sulzfelderstrasse 96				
1	Merker, Eliasz	443	Merker, Eliasz	1916
2	Wajs, Gerszon	648	Wajs, Gerszon	1920
Bahnhof Radegast				
1	Goldsztajn, Jsak	212	Goldsztajn, Izak	1913
2	Krasnopol, Rywka	158	Krasnopol, Rywka	1907
3	Welcman, Szyja	661	Welcman, Szyja	1905
4	Zorawski, Mordka	700	Zorawski, Mordka	1910
Friedhof, Marysin				
1	Hauser, Ruchla	234	Hauser, Ruchla	1928
2	Arbus, Masza	24	Arbus, Masza	1917
Handstrickerei – Fischgasse 21				
1	Lewi, Erna	384	Lewi, Erna	1909
2	Adler, Roza	5	Adler, Rozia	1928
3	Adler, Perla	4	Adler, Perla	1925
Kürschner-Abteilung				
1	Feldmann, Hermann	136	Feldman, Herman	1883
2	Flum, Chana	149	Flum, Chana	1900
3	Haas, Friedrich	226	Haas, Frydrych	1920
4	Jablonski, Chunne	271	Jablonski, Chune	1907
5	Jablonski, Icek	272	Jablonski, Icek	1913
6	Liwsze, Fajga	420	Liwsze, Fajga	1918
7	Magnes, Michal	427	Magnes, Michal	1916
8	Rapaport, Sura	526	Rapaport, Sura	1923
Hausschuh-Abteilung I – Hohensteinerstrasse 40				
1	Herz, Nacha	252	Herc, Nacha	1915
2	Lewkowicz, Icek	400	Lewkowicz, Jcek	1924
Schneiderei – Hanseatenstrasse 37				
1	Blankowska, Sura	62	Blankowska, Sura	1927

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
2	Feldon, Zalma	138	Feldon, Zalma	1925
3	Krajsberg, Chana	339	Krajcberg, Chana	1926
4	Kranc, Lajb	344	Kranc, Lajb	1925
5	Landsberg, Sara	372	Landsberg, Sara	1927
6	Lewi, Kurt	386	Lewi, Kurt	1928
7	Popinska, Chana	258	Popinska, Chana	1926
8	Rozenstrauch, Roza	562	Rozenstrauch, Roza	1926
Teppisch-Abteilung – Am Bach 10				
1	Feldman, Fania	135	Feldman, Fania	1887
2	Lederman, Chana	379	Lederman, Chana	1887
3	Lipszyc, Brandla	408	Lipszyc, Brandla	1924
4	Majlech, Chana	430	Majlech, Chana	1890
5	Rozenfarb, Sara	560	Rozenfarb, Sara	1898
6	Szmulewicz, Chana	605	Szmulewicz, Chana	1921
7	Wozelman, Małka	680	Worcelman, Malka	1904
8	Wolfowicz, Pesa	674	Wolfowicz, Pesa	1899
Metall-Abteilung III – Rauchgasse 44				
1	Daun, Sara	106	Daun, Sara	1915
2	Kac, Chan Laja	291	Kac, Chana Laja	1914
3	Rakowska, Sara	525	Rakowska, Sara	28 J.
4	Wendel, Alter	662	Wendel, Alter	1917
Gesundheits-Abteilung – Hanseatenstrasse 25				
1	Hamburger, Rajzla	225	Hamburger, Rajzla	1919
2	Lewinska, Ilse	392	Lewinska, Ilse	1920
3	Dr. Natansen, Hugo	473	Natanson, Hugo	1897
Strickerei – Holzstrasse 77				
1	Kohn, Chaim Israel	325	Kohn, Chaim Jsrael	1908
2	Rosenblat, Towia		Rosenblat, Poria	1924
3	Wajnsztajin, Elie Lajb	647	Wajnsztajin, Elie Lajb	1908
Elektrotechnische-Abteilung – Alexanderhofstrasse 36				
1	Baum, Jakob	36	Baum, Jakob	1925
2	Bryn, Abram	93	Bryn, Abram	1925
3	Weil, Arnold	658	Weil, Arnold	1929
Schneider-Abteilung – Neustädterstrasse 28				
1	Amster, Etila	13	Amster, Etila	1923
2	Granás, Ita	215	Granás, Ita	1922
3	Gutman, Mojsze	224	Gutman, Mojsze	1902
4	Hahn, Recha	230	Hahn, Recha	1892
5	Infeld, Sala	267	Infeld, Sala	1923
6	Jablonska, Raca	273	Jablonska, Raca	1909
7	Kohn, Chil	326	Kohn, Chil	1902
8	Lajb, Sura	364	Lajb, Sura	1920
9	Lajb, Izrael	362	Lajb, Jsrael	1923
10	Lipszyk, Jakob	410	Lipszyk, Jakob	1905

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
11	Majerowicz, Gitla	429	Majerowicz, Gitla	1925
12	Pila, Chana Pesa	504	Pila, Chana Pesa	1914
Wäsche-u.Kleider – Cranach 19				
1	Erlich, Rosa	130	Erlich, Roza	1926
2	Engelhardt, Betty	126	Engelhardt, Betty	1927
3	Himelfarb, Basia	254	Himmelfarb, Basia	1925
4	Ptasznik, Estera	583	Ptasznik, Estera	1927
Gemüse-Abteilung				
1	Apelbaum, Sura	15	Apelbaum, Sura	1919
2	Apelbaum, Mordka	14	Apelbaum, Mordka	1925
3	Goldstein, Benjamin	209	Goldsztajn, Benjamin	1924
4	Kaszub, Fajwel	309	Kaszub, Fajwel	1900
5	Lajzerowicz, Selig	367	Lajzerowicz, Zelig	1900
Nadelrichterei – Sulzfelderstrasse 21				
1	Lewin, Rywka	391	Lewin, Rywka	1925
2	Nys, Brucha	481	Nys, Brucha	1924
3	Prync, Guta	519	Prync, Guta	1920
4	Rajchbard, Pesa	524	Rajchbard, Pesa	1910
5	Rozental, Lola	565	Rozental, Lola	?
Holzlager Radegast				
1	Boms, Efraim	68	Boms, Efraim	1920
2	Fischer, Michal	142	Fischer, Michal	1922
3	Lewkowicz, Abram	396	Lewkowicz, Abram	1913
4	Wolfowicz, Mojsze	673	Wolfowicz, Mojsze	1923
Elektr. Strassenbahn				
1	Apfelbaum, Moses	19	Apfelbaum, Moses	1898
2	Fleischmann, Moses	148	Fleischman, Moses	1895
3	Friedmann, Dawid	166	Frydman, Dawid	1914
4	Goldberg, Chaja	201	Goldberg, Chaja	1907
5	Herszkowicz, Sara	249	Herszkowicz, Sara	1904
6	Nadel, Aron	465	Nadel, Aron	1924
Metallabteilung I – Hanseatenstrasse 63				
1	Bokser, Szmul	67	Bokser, Szmul	1928
2	Boms, Rafal	69	Boms, Rafael	1926
3	Fizsman, Jose	145	Fizsman, Josef	?
4	Glassman, Szlamak	188	Glassman, Szlama	1927
5	Hirsz, Arno	255	Hirsz, Arno	1928
6	Kaczka, Lajzer	297	Kaczka, Lajzer	1927
7	Lipszyk, Szoel	414	Lipszyk, Szoel	1927
8	Majerowicz, Rafal	432	Majerowicz, Rafal	1926
9	Probersztajn, Abram	514	Probersztajn, Abram	1926
10	Rotsztajn, Chaim	540	Rotsztajn, Chaim	1928
11	Rozenblum, Josef	556	Rozenblum, Josek	1926
12	Szpic, Abram	608	Szpic, Abram	1926

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
13	Waj, Chaim Szulim	641	Wajc, Chaim Szulim	1927
14	Winer, Chaim	666	Wiener, Chaim	1925
15	Zalcman, Jsrael	687	Zalcman, Izrael	1905
Schneider-Zentrale – Hanseatenstrasse 45				
1	Erdynast, Ruda	128	Erdynast, Ruda	1919
2	Leczycki, Szlama	380	Łeczycki, Szlama	1922
3	Najman, Rywka	470	Najman, Rywka	1921
4	Symel, Golda	591	Symel, Golda	1920
Holzwolle-Fabrik, Marysin				
1	Symel, Szymon	592	Symel, Szymon	1909
2	Moszkowicz, Emmerich	457	Moszkowicz, Emmerich	1919
Holzbetrieb V – Bleicherweg 26				
1	Brokman, Abram	88	Brokman, Abram	1912
2	Kuperminc, Chawa	356	Kuperminc, Chawa	1902
3	Litwin, Bajla	418	Litwin, Bajla	1904
Tischlerei – Zimmerstrasse 12				
1	Beker, Izrael	42	Beker, Izrael	1918
2	Frankenthal, Lothar	154	Frankenthal, Lothar	1924
3	Frankenthal, Paulina	153	Frankenthal, Paulina	1894
4	Fleischman, Elsa	147	Fleischman, Elsa	1902
5	Finkiel, Eli	140	Finkiel, Eli	1911
6	Grynszpan, Mojsze	220	Grynszpan, Mojsze	1918
7	Gerszonwicz, Abram	182	Gerszonwicz, Abram	1919
8	Herszlikowicz, Szlama	250	Herszlikowicz, Szlama	1911
9	Hirsz, Hilel	256	Hirsz, Hilel	1924
10	Kibel, Pinkas	313	Kibel, Pinkus	1928
11	Kuczynski, Fajwel	353	Kuczynski, Fajwel	1927
12	Kolski, Michal	328	Kolski, Michal	1923
13	Klubski, Lajzer	319	Klubski, Lejzer	1899
14	Lipszyc, Szmul L.	413	Lipszyc, Szmul L.	1928
15	Lichensztajn, Szaja	407	Lichensztajn, Szaja	1914
16	Lewi, Adolf	381	Lewi, Adolf	1906
17	Mozes, Tauba	463	Mozes, Tauba	1924
18	Noech, Sura	477	Noech, Sura	1925
19	Rawska, Gitla	529	Rawska, Gitla	1923
20	Rendsburg, Werner	531	Rendsburg, Werner	1924
21	Szmulewicz, Roza	606	Szmulewicz, Rosa	1920
22	Siedlecka, Dwojra	578	Siedlecka, Dwojra	1926
23	Tobiasz, Chaja	629	Tobiasz, Chaja	1920
24	Wajser, Ber	649	Wajser, Ber	1910
25	Wojdyslawska, Dwojra	670	Wojdyslawska, Dwojra	1922
Mützenwerkstätte – Sulzfelderstrasse				
1	Arensztajn, Olga	25	Arensztajn, Olga	1923
2	Tuch, Karola	634	Tuch, Karola	1923

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
Tricotagen-Abteilung – Sulzfelderstrasse 50				
1	Beer, Frajda	41	Beer, Frajda	1928
2	Berger, Ruta	49	Berger, Ruta	1931
3	Borncwajg, Rywka	78	Borencwajg, Rywka	1931
4	Brokman, Chan	89	Brokman, Chana	1908
5	Erdynast, Fajga	127	Erdynast, Fajga	1917
6	Feldon, Estera	134	Feldan, Estera	1925
7	Głogowska, Łaja	197	Glogowska, Laja	1909
8	Holcman, Sura	260	Holcman, Sura	1928
9	Jakubowicz, Fajga	278	Jakubowicz, Fajga	1926
10	Lewkowicz, Rachela	404	Lewkowicz, Rachela	1928
11	Lewkowicz, Perla	403	Lewkowicz, Perla	1918
12	Lipszyc, Gela	409	Lipszyc, Gela	?
13	Lewkowicz, Rywka	406	Lewkowicz, Rywka	1015
14	Nowak, Regina,	479	Nowak, Regina,	1913
15	Rozenblum, Franja	555	Rozenblum, Frania	1927
16	Rozenthal, Ingeborg	564	Rozental, Ingeborg	1924
17	Szajbe, Estera	594	Szajbe, Estera	1904
Schuhfabrik				
1	Apetyt, Abram	16	Apetyt, Abram	1906
2	Boruchowicz, Abram	79	Boruchowicz, Abram	1926
3	Dunkielman, Selig Jos.	120	Dunkielman, Selig Josef	1926
4	Gliksman, Mascha	192	Gliksman, Masza	1913
5	Grzywacz, Bajla	222	Grzywacz, Bajla	1910
6	Herszbajn, Usza	244	Herszbajn, Sura	1926
7	Kempinska, Rachela	310	Kempinska, Rachela	1896
8	Kurek, Mendel	359	Kurek, Mendel	1924
9	Mendlewicz, Dawid	442	Mendlewicz, Dawid	1923
10	Rotsztajn, Rywen	543	Rotsztajn, Rywen	1927
11	Szwedt, Hersz	623	Szwedt, Hersz	1903
12	Swierk, Szyja	626	Swierk, Szyja	1905
13	Szajewicz, Szejna	597	Szajewicz, Szajna	1923
14	Szer, Ida Arje	600	Szer, Ida Arje	1905
Transport-Abteilung – Matrosengasse 7				
1	Fryde, Taube	162	Fryde, Tauba	1920
2	Rotheim, Josef	538	Rotheim, Josef	1923
3	Rotheim, Szyja	537	Rotheim, Szyja	1928
4	Rotheim, Noeh	536	Rotheim, Noech	1919
5	Rozenberg, Hinda	549	Rozenberg, Hinda	1902
6	Silbergold, Machel	580	Silbergold, Machel	1888
Abbruchstelle – Sulzfelderstrasse				
1	Akst, Estera	11	Akst, Estera	1917
2	Apfelbaum, Szajndla	20	Apfelbaum, Szajndla	1914
3	Benedykt, Alter	44	Benedykt, Alter	1888

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
Abtlg. Papier-Erzeugnisse				
1	Boms, Roma	71	Boms, Roma	1924
2	Frymer, Pola	167	Frymer, Pola	1912
3	Jablonska, Rojza	274	Jablonska, Rojza	?
4	Lewinska, Mariem	393	Lewinska, Mariem	1922
5	Mordchajewicz, Abram	454	Mordchajewicz, Abram	1924
6	Szmulewicz, Chaja	604	Szmulewicz, Chaja	1918
Wäscherei – Holzstrasse 77				
1	Con, Edit	99	Con, Edit	1918
2	Dzialoszynska, Frymeta	121	Dzialoszynska, Frymeta	1922
3	Engel, Luba	125	Engel, Luba	1909
4	Frydman, Czarna	165	Frydman, Czarna	1901
5	Gerszonowicz, Drajzla	183	Gerszonowicz, Drajzla	1914
6	Josefowicz, Fajga	291	Josefowicz, Fajga	1920
7	Jakubowicz, Chawa	278	Jakubowicz, Chawa	1926
8	Herzberg, Frymeta	253	Herzberg, Frymeta	1914
9	Klajman, Hinda	315	Klajman, Hinda	1911
10	Landsberg, Gitla	371	Landsberg, Gitla	1902
11	Mandel, Gitla	434	Mandel, Gitla	1922
12	Manela, Rajzla	438	Manela, Rajzla	1898
13	Motala, Laja	462	Motala, Laja	1915
14	Pakula, Ita	490	Pakula, Ita	1903
15	Pilater, Rywka	502	Pilater, Rywka	1910
16	Proch, Niecha	517	Proch, Niecha	1896
17	Rozenberg, Rywka	551	Rozenberg, Rywka	1921
18	Szulzynger, Miriam	616	Szulzynger, Mirjam	1911
19	Wajnberg, Laja	644	Wajnberg, Laja	1916
20	Wajnberg, Rojza	646	Wajnberg, Rojza	1918
21	Wladyslawska, Fajga	669	Wladyslawska, Fajga	1920
22	Wysocka, Rywka	683	Wysocka, Rywka	1923
23	Zulto, Marie	694	Zulto, Marie	1895
24	Berkowicz, Estera Maria	52	Berkowicz, Estera Marja	1922
Schneiderei – Hanseaten 34/36				
1	Adler, Tema	6	Adler, Tema	1921
2	Bauman, Henryk	37	Bauman, Henryk	1927
3	Bauman, Laja	38	Bauman, Laja	1896
4	Berek, Luba	47	Berek, Luba	1911
5	Biezunska, Chana	59	Biezunska, Chana	?
6	Borensztajn, Chana	73	Borensztajn, Chana	1912
7	Borcwajg, Lejbusz	76	Borencwajg, Leibusz	190
8	Brenner, Maryla	86	Brenner, Maryla	1926
9	Cyberknopf, Masza	101	Cimberknkof, Masza	1925
10	Fiszlewicz, Rajzla	144	Fiszlewicz, Rajzla	1923
11	Frajman, Chaja	152	Frajman, Chaja	1916

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
12	Kasztan, Ruchla	308	Kasztan, Ruchla	1909
13	Klubska, Fela	318	Klubska, Fela	1918
14	Kochman, Chaja	324	Kochman, Chaja	1898
15	Kronkpo, Malka	349	Kronkpo, Malcia	1925
16	Landau, Gitla	370	Landau, Gitla	1900
17	Lisoprawska, Malka	417	Lisoprawska, Malka	1907
18	Lipszyc, Natan	411	Lipszyc, Natan	1930
19	Lewkowicz, Rojza	405	Lewkowicz, Rojza	1919
20	Lewkowicz, Liba-Szajndla	401	Lewkowicz, Liba Szajndla	1918
21	Miller, Fela	448	Miller, Fella	1923
22	Moszkowicz, Rafal	459	Moszkowicz, Rafal	1917
23	Osjak, Juda	484	Osjak, Juda	1906
24	Pelcman, Hersz	492	Pelcman, Hersz	1920
25	Piernik, Regina	496	Piernik, Regina	1912
26	Pilater, Chaim	499	Pilater, Chaim	1906
27	Podchlebnik, Genendla	507	Podchlebnik, Genendla	1915
28	Procel, Jakob	515	Procel, Jakob	1921
29	Slobidska, Renia	583	Slobidska, Renia	1924
30	Solarz, Chil	585	Solarz, Chil	1894
31	Strykowska, Chana	589	Strykowska, Chana	1907
32	Szajbowicz, Ruchla	595	Szajbowicz, Ruchla	1916
33	Szwarc, Nuchem	622	Szwarc, Nuchem	1893
34	Trzesniewska, Mariem	632	Trzesniewska, Mariem	1911
35	Urbach, Estera	640	Urbach, Estera	1923
36	Warszawski, Gedalje	654	Warszawski, Gedalja	1902
37	Wojdyslawski, Rachela	671	Wojdyslawski, Rachela	1907
38	Wolkewicz, Fradla	676	Wolkewicz, Fajdla	1922
39	Worcman, Lajzer	681	Worcman, Lajzer	1898
40	Zaklikowska, Ela	685	Zaklikowska, Ela	1912

Schneiderei -Bleicherweg 3

1	Dichterman, Chaja			
2	Dunkielman, Mendel			
3	Flum, Lajzer			
4	Goldberg, Aron			
5	Grynbaum, Sara			
6	Hauser, Kopel			
7	Hofman, Chawa			
8	Kon, Szprinca			
9	Kozłowska, Brucha			
10	Sajtman, Szajndla			
11	Lajzerowicz, Rada			
12	Lwenda, Fajga			
13	Leder, Ela			

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
14	Jochlowicz, Chana			
15	Mode, Herta			
16	Munter, Masza			
17	Olsztajn, Rywka			
18	Ryzman, Szyfra			
19	Szternfeld, Nadzia			
20	Wajnberg, Hena			
21	Wladyslawska, Estera			

Schneiderei -Franzstrasse 29

1	Berger, Helmut	48	Berger, Helmut	1928
2	Berholc, Judel	46	Berholc, Judel	1923
3	Brauner, Estera	85	Brauner, Estera	1926
4	Goldberg, Sura	203	Goldberg, Sura	1927
5	Goldsztajn, Sura	207	Goldsztajn, Sura	1906
6	Goldsztajn, Cyrla	210	Goldsztajn, Cyrla	1928
7	Grosman, Luba	216	Grosman, Luba	1930
8	Grosman, Laja	217	Grosman, Laja	1927
9	Herszenberg, Syma	246	Herszenberg, Sima	1919
10	Kranc, Chana	341	Kranc, Chana	1908
11	Kranc, Kalma	343	Kranc, Kalman	1923
12	Magier, Chana	424	Magier, Chana	1900
13	Pila, Hersz	505	Pila, Hersz	1919
14	Szwalberg, Abram	620	Szwalberg, Abram	1928
15	Szwalberg, Frajda	621	Szwalberg, Frajda	1923
16	Zonenblik, Frymeta	691	Zonenblik, Frymeta	1918

Schneiderei – Rembrandtstrasse

1	Bokser, Sara	66	Bokser, Sara	1926
2	Majerowicz, Chaja	428	Majerowicz, Chaja	1922
3	Rozenbaum, Tola	547	Rozenbaum, Tola	1930

Schneiderei – Mühlg. 2

1	Ajzenband, Frajda Perla	9	Ajzenband, Frajda Perla	1905
2	Borencwajg, Chaja	72	Borencwajg, Chaja	1904
3	Dluznowska, Hela	112	Dluznowska, Hela	1917
4	Finkelstein, Rywka	141	Finkelstein, Rywka	1919
5	Fuks, Chana	169	Fuks, Chana	1916
6	Gliksman, Tauba	194	Gliksman, Tauba	1913
7	Karmazyn, Cyla	305	Karmasyn, Cyla	1905
8	Kasian, Aron	306	Kasiarz, Aron	1908
9	Krauskopf, Dora	346	Krauskopf, Dora	1923
10	Kron, Fiszel	348	Kron, Fiszel	1893
11	Krygier, Mindla	352	Krygier, Mindla	1911
12	Pienikarz, Szmul	497	Pienikarz, Szmul	1917
13	Rosenstrauch, Hersz	561	Rozenstrauch, Hersz	1920
14	Rozenal, Doris	563	Rozenal, Doris	1916

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
15	Solarz, Jakob	586	Solarz, Jakob	1925
16	Zyferman, Chaja Sura	695	Zyferman, Chaja Sura	1915
Wäsche & Kleiderabteilung – Franzstrasse 13/15				
1	Goldman-Piątkowska Estera	205	Goldman-Piatkowska Estera Dworska	1912
2	Hochszpigel, Hendla	257	Hochszpigel, Hendla	1909
3	Kirszencwajg, Ruchla	314	Kirszencwajg, Ruchla	1911
4	Kot, Hinda	334	Kot, Hinda	1920
5	Rotman, Rachela,	539	Rotman, Rachela,	1911
6	Rozenbaum, Ruda	548	Rozenbaum, Ruda	1915
7	Szmul, Dina	602	Szmul, Dina	1905
8	Szträusler, Olga	615	Szträüssler, Olga	1895
9	Zynger, Edit	699	Zynger, Edit	1889
Hausschuhabteilung V				
1	Abramowicz, Ruchla	3	Abramowicz, Ruchla	1910
2	Boms, Hela	70	Boms, Hela	1896
3	Jochimowicz, Estera Malka	286	Jachimowicz, Estera Malka	1913
4	Lewit, Brucha	395	Lewit, Brucha	1896
5	Porcelan, Cywia	511	Porcelan, Cywia	1907
6	Unglik, Daba	639	Unglik, Doba	1917
Hut-Abteilung				
1	Berlinska, Chawa	54	Berlinska, Chawa	1922
2	Glowinski, Hersz	198	Glowinski, Hersz	1925
3	Nadel, Bluma	466	Nadel, Bluma	1919
4	Zonenszein, Sara	692	Zonenszein, Sara	1917
Sammel-, Sortierungs- und Verwertungsstelle -Steinmetzgasse 7				
1	Goldman, Dina	204	Goldman, Dina	1918
2	Hauser, Laja	232	Hauser, Laja	1900
3	Jakubowicz, Frajda	279	Jakubowicz, Frajda	1923
4	Kotland, Sura	335	Kotland, Sura	1922
5	Landau, Chaja	369	Landau, Chaja	1902
6	Leder, Estera	376	Leder, Estera	1908
7	Warszawski, Abram	653	Warszawski, Abram	1926
Wäsche & Kleider Abteilung -Matrosengasse 14				
1	Ajzenband, Estera	8	Ajzenband, Estera	1925
2	Akst, Chaja	10	Akst, Chaja	1925
3	Frydland, Rajzla	164	Frydland, Rajzla	1928
4	Horanska, Chaja	261	Horonska, Chaja	1914
5	Leder, Rywka	377	Leder, Rywka	1917
6	Neustadt, Cela	475	Neustadt, Cela	1902
7	Natanson, Hariette	472	Natanson, Hariette	1894
8	Rendsberg, Mina	530	Rendsburg, Mina	1924

Wäscherei – Reigergasse

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
1	Arbus, Bella	23	Arbus, Bela	1923
2	Gevow, Perla	177	Gevow, Perla	1904
3	Pomeranc, Ruta	508	Pomeranc, Ruta	1925
Chemische Reinigungs- und Waschanstalt – Hohensteinerstrasse 68				
1	Hauzer, Dobrysz	235	Hauser, Dobrysz	1914
2	Hauzer, Rojze	237	Hauser, Rojza	1906
3	Lubliner, Ruchla	422	Lubliner, Ruchla	1913
4	Proch, Estera	516	Proch, Estera	1924
Holzbetrieb – Putzigerstrasse 9				
1	Baharier, Mendel	33	Baharier, Mendel	1914
2	Ber, Ruchla	45	Ber, Ruchla	1924
3	Borzykowska, M.	459	Borzykowska, A.?	1921
4	Ciołek, Izrael	98	Ciołek, Izrael	190
5	Dajch, Chawa	104	Dajch, Chawa	1912
6	Dubkiewicz, Sura	116	Dubkiewicz, Sura	1920
7	Fajersztajn, Abram	131	Fajersztajn, Abram	1900
8	Feldman, Szyfra	137	Feldman, Szyfra	1917
9	Fogel, Tobiasz	151	Fogel, Tobiasz	1923
10	Fride, Mindla	159	Fride, Mindla	1918
11	Frydman, Ruchla	160	Frydman, Ruchla	1914
12	Friede Estera Ita	161	Friede Estera Ita	1922
13	Gajer, Szajndla	175	Gajer, Szajndla	1914
14	Granas, Bluma	214	Granas, Bluma	1914
15	Holman, Estera	259	Holman, Estera	1921
16	Infeld, Gitla	266	Infeld, Gitla	1925
17	Jachimowicz, Mirjam	275	Jachimowicz, Mirjam	1915
18	Jakubowicz, Moszek	280		1884
19	Janowska, Mariem	284		1916
20	Kasziarz, Chana	307	Kasziarz, Chana	1921
21	Kac-Taradajka, Fajga	294	Kac-Taradajko, Fajga	1924
22	Lam, Brandla	368	Lamm, Brandla	1926
23	Lewin, Rywka	390	Lewin, Rywka	1923
24	Makower, Natan	433	Makower, Natan	1923
25	Mandel, Liselotte	435	Mandel, Liselotte	?
26	Michel, Blanche	446	Michel, Blanche	?
27	Miller, Icek	449	Miller, Icek	1927
28	Mlinaczewska, Malka	451	Mlinoczewska, Malka	1922
29	Ordynans, Edzia	483	Ordynans, Edzia	1922
30	Pilater, Estera	500	Pilater, Estera	1916
31	Pilater, Hinda	501	Pilater, Hinda	1908
32	Ptaszkowski, Moszek	520	Ptaszkowski, Moszek	1917
33	Rotsztajn, Hena	541	Rotsztajn, Henia	1917
34	Rotsztajn, Roza	542	Rotsztajn, Rojza	1926
35	Rosenbaum, Hilel	546	Rozenbaum, Hilel	1925

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
36	Rozenblum, Zysla	558	Rozenblum, Zysla	1926
37	Rozenal, Szyfra	567	Rozenal, Szyfra	1907
38	Sauer, Chaja	574	Sauer, Chaja	1906
39	Szer, Giska	599	Szer, Giska	1911
40	Tobiasz, Bluma	628	Tobiasz, Bluma	1924
41	Wald, Chaja	650	Wald, Chaja	1926
42	Wągczevska, Laja	656	Wągczevska, Laja	1926
43	Woler, Chan	672	Woler, Chana	1910
44	Wolniewicz, Abram	678	Wolniewicz, Abram	1928
45	Zulicka, Chana	693	Zulicka, Chana	1925
Leder- und Sattlerwarenabteilung -Schneidergasse 18				
1	Ajlenberg, Chana	7	Ajlenberg, Chana	1913
2	Arbeitsman, Fajga	21	Arbeitsman, Fajga	1924
3	Binsztok, Berta	60	Binsztok, Berta	1920
4	Buda, Genendla	95	Buda, Genendla	1924
5	Gad, Tuna	174	Gad, Timan	1922
6	Gerszon, Kalman	181	Gerszon, Kalman	1909
7	Glasman, Sura Perla	187	Glasman, Sura Perla	1925
8	Goldzstajn, Laja	213	Goldzstajn, Laja	?
9	Henechowicz, Mira	239	Henochowicz, Mirla	1920
10	Hercberg, Szlama	242	Hercberg, Szlama	1924
11	Jakubowicz, Rachela	282	Jakubowicz, Rachela	1924
12	Jakubowicz, Regina	283	Jakubowicz, Regina	1925
13	Joskowicz, Szajndla	289	Joskowicz, Szajndla	1914
14	Kaczka, Hersz	296	Kaczka, Hersz	1925
15	Krakow, Kajla	340	Krakow, Kajla	1915
16	Natanson, Juta	474	Natanson, Juta	1921
17	Pytel, Juda Hersz	523	Pytel, Juda Hersz	1920
18	Rozenberg, Szajna	552	Rozenberg, Szajna	1925
19	Szylis, Perla	625	Szylis, Perla	1910
20	Targownik, Perla	627	Targownik, Perla	1920
21	Tuch, Hanka	633	Tuch, Hanka	1923
22	Ziemniak, Jakob	690	Ziemniak, Jakob	1914
Schäfte-Abteilung – Marysin				
1	Berger, Sophie	50	Berger, Sophie	1910
2	Bloch Moszkowicz, Emmi	63	Bloch Moszkowicz, Emmi	1920
3	Bloch, Erich	64	Bloch, Erich	1928
4	Diament, Szlama	110	Diament, Szlama	1902
5	Dunkielman, Abram	117	Dunkielman, Abram	1905
6	Dzialoszynski, Chil	122	Dzialoszynski, Chil	1226
7	Erlich, Izrael	129	Erlich, Izrael	1903
8	Fuks, Chaim	168	Fuks, Chaim	1928
9	Jastrzebska, Hela	285	Jastrzebska, Hela	1927

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
10	Lewi, Szlama	388	Lewi, Szlama	1898
11	Kleinman, Menachim	317	Klajnman, Menachem	1907
12	Lipszyc, Szmul	412	Lipszyc, Szmul	1916
13	Kanner, Laja	303	Kanner, Laja	1924
14	Mandel, Szmul	436	Mandel, Szmul	1916
15	Moszkowicz, Abram	456	Moszkowicz, Abram	1926
16	Pakentreger, Pinkus	489	Pakentreger, Pinkus	?
17	Princ, Herszlik	513	Princ, Herszlik	?
18	Prust, Zelig	518	Prust, Selig	1911
19	Szafir, Fiszel	593	Prust, Zelig	1906
20	Wengliszewski, Jakub	663	Wengliszewski, Jakob	1926
21	Wolman, Jankiel	677	Wolman, Jankiel	1927
22	Zylbergolg, Szmul	696	Zylbergolg, Szmul	1925

Strohschuh-Abteilung – Rungestrasse 4

1	Abramowicz, Fela	1	Abramowicz, Fela	1919
2	Bergman, Bluma	51	Bergman, Bluma	1917
3	Glassman, Chaja	186	Glassman, Chaja	1912
4	Gliksman, Chana	190	Gliksman, Chana	1920
5	Fuks, Dwojra	170	Fuks, Dwojra	1926
6	Fuks, Hinda	172	Fuks, Hinda	1923
7	Kon, Fajga	330	Kon, Fajga	1922
8	Kuprsztok, Estera Laja	357	Kupersztok, Estera Laja	1924
9	Mlynarzewska, Marza	452	Mlynarzewska, Masza	1919
10	Rawicka, Alta	527	Rawicka, Alka	1921
11	Rokman, Malka	534	Rokman, Malka	1925
12	Warszawski, Szlama	655	Warszawski, Szlama	1923

Schneiderei – Frosch 13

1	Berlinski, Mojzesz	57	Berlinski, Mojzesz	1929
2	Kron, Dawid	347	Kron, Dawid	1926
3	Krol, Ita	398	Krol, Ita	1925
4	Kuczynska, Gitla	355	Kuczynska, Gitla	1920
5	Mendel, Johanna	440	Mendel, Johanna	?
6	Moszkowicz, Zyskind	461	Moszkowicz, Zyskind	1910
7	Rawicki, Szmul	528	Rawicki, Szmul	1914
8	Salomonowicz, Ruchla	573	Salomonowicz, Ruchla	1922

Werkküchen-Abteilung – Matrosenstrasse 20

1	Bryl, Tauba	92	Bryl, Tauba	1925
2	Berlinska, Kajla	56	Berlinska, Kajla	1896
3	Dancyger, Ruchla	105	Dancyger, Ruchla	1905
4	Deutsch, Rajzla	109	Deutsch, Rajzla	1903
5	Gelbart, Chaja	178	Gelbart, Chaja	1902
6	Grzyborska, Szajndla	221	Grzybowska, Szajndla	1910
7	Glogowska, Dwojra	196	Glogowska, Dwojra	1910
8	Goldsztajn, Edzia	211	Goldsztajn, Edzia	1927

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
9	Hauser, Ruchla	233	Hauser, Ruchla	1901
10	Kenig, Baila	311	Kenig, Bajla	1903
11	Klubska, Malka	320	Klubska, Malka	1898
12	Lewi, Cilli	383	Lewi, Cili	1886
13	Lewkowicz, Chana	398	Lewkowicz, Chana	1890
14	Lewkowicz, Mania	402	Lewkowicz, Mania	1890
15	Mager, Halina	425	Mager, Halina	1924
16	Rozental, Ruchla	566	Rozental, Ruchla	1892
17	Rubin, Rywka	569	Rubin, Rywka	1903
18	Szpiro, Sara	610	Szpiro, Sara	1918
19	Unger, Laja	638	Unger, Laja	1904

Zentral-Lager-Abteilung für Eisen und Metall

1	Lajb, Bencjon	361	Lajb, Bencjon	1917
2	Lajb, Mojsze	362	Lajb, Mojsze	1912
3	Michel, Walter	447	Michel, Walter	1901
4	Perelsztajn, Estera	495	Perelsztajn, Estera	1916
5	Sträussler, Julius	614	Sträussler, Julius	1885

Schneiderei-Abteilung – Kreuzgasse 2

1	Besser, Cela	58	Besser, Cela	1921
2	Braun, Josef	84	Braun, Josef	1908
3	Domankiewicz, Chana	113	Braun, Josef	1922
4	Feld, Samuel	133	Feld, Samuel	1893
5	Hampel, Ita	231	Hampel, Jta	1894
6	Jakubowicz, Pesa	281	Jakubowicz, Pesa	1921
7	Kolton, Chaja	329	Kolton, Chaja	1914
8	Koplowicz, Estera	333	Koplowicz, Estera	1923
9	Kuczynska, Frania	354	Kuczynska, Frania	1922
10	Moszkowicz, Sara	460	Moszkowicz, Sara	1921
11	Szternszos, Rywka	613	Szternszos, Rywka	1910
12	Szukocki, Abram	598	Szczukocki, Abram	1899
13	Tugenrajch, Sara	635	Tugenrajch, Sara	1916
14	Wolfsztadt, Bajla	675	Wolfsztadt, Bajla	1914
15	Wolniewicz, Gitla	679	Wolniewicz, Gitla	1925

Bau-Abteilung – Steinmetzgasse 15

1	Bajnwel, Szmul	34	Bajnwel, Szmul	1907
2	Herz, Erich Israel	240	Herc, Erich	1925
3	Israelowicz, Szlama	269	Izraelowicz, Szlama	1927
4	Szycman, Adolf	624	Szycman, Adolf	1926
5	Werman, Majer	664	Werman, Majer	1909
6	Zylberman, Henryk	697	Zylberman, Henryk	1919

Referat für Büroarbeiten

1	Dawid, Gertrud	108	Dawid, Gertrud	1901
2	Frenkiel, Hedwig	157	Frenkiel, Hedwig	1888
3	Freudenberg, Gertrud	158	Freudenberg, Gertrud	1885

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
4	Gloessner, Grete	184	Gloessner, Grete	1896
5	Hertz, Hedwig	251	Hertz, Hedwig	1898
6	Kohn, Mania	331	Kon, Mania	1904
7	Lewinska, Sidonia	394	Lewinska, Sidonia	1893
8	Lewkowicz, Frajda	399	Lewkowicz, Frajda	1911
9	Wajl, Sara	659	Weil, Sara	1902
Leder- und Sattler – Fischgasse 15				
1	Abramowicz, Jenta	2	Abramowicz, Jenta	1912
2	Banniel, Basia	39	Baumel, Basia	1918
3	Brill, Estera	91	Bryl, Estera	1911
4	Flamm, Elka	146	Flam, Elka	1923
5	Grzywacz, Sura	223	Grzywacz, Sura	1910
6	Markowicz, Mariem	439	Markowicz, Mariem	1916
7	Moszkowicz, Nacha	458	Moszkowicz, Nacha	1904
8	Najman, Chuma	468	Najman, Chuma	1913
9	Najman, Sura Rywka	471	Najman, Sura Rywka	1901
10	Rozenbaum, Chana	545	Rozenbaum, Celana	1920
Textilfabrikationsabteilung – Holzstrasse 77				
1	Apfelbaum, Etel	17	Apfelbaum, Etel	1909
2	Kadysz, Chaim	299	Kadysz, Chaim	1902
3	Kuren, Estera	360	Kurek, Estera	1920
Schneiderei -Rembrandtstrasse 8				
1	Badower, Hudes	32	Badower, Hudys	1923
2	Fiedler, Hersz	139	Fiedler, Hersz	1895
3	Lubersztejn, Juda	421	Fiedler, Hersz	1926
4	Leczycka, Golda	423	Leczycka, Golda	1920
5	Popinski, Welwel	510	Popinski, Welwel	1917
6	Pytel, Abram	522	Pytel, Abram	1922
7	Stopnicka, Szajndla	588	Stopnicka, Szajndla	1915
8	Waldman, Abram	651	Waldman, Abram	1921
9	Zielonka, Szprinca	689	Zielonka, Szprinca	1906
Strohschuh-Abteilung – Sulzfelderstrasse				
1	Bajnwel, Finkla	35	Bajnwel, Pinkla	1907
2	Czaper, Mojsze	103	Craper, Mojsze	1929
3	Dzubak, Chawa	124	Dzinbak, Chawa	1917
4	Goldsztajn, Bajla	206	Goldsztajn, Bajla	1926
5	Hahn, Herta	229	Hahn, Herta	1922
6	Herszkowicz, Ita	248	Herszkowicz, Ita	1922
7	Huberman, Hinda	263	Huberman, Hinda	1927
8	Huberman, Fajga	262	Huberman, Fajga	1925
9	Izrael, Rajzla	268	Izrael, Rajzla	1915
10	Jochlowicz, Brucha	287	Jochlowicz, Brucha	1923
11	Kane, Cyrla	301	Kane, Cyrla	1903

#	Name in Company File	Reg. No.	Name on Transport List	Birth Year
12	Lisoprawska, Cywia	416	Lisoprawska, Cywia	1920
13	Michalowicz, Rywka	445	Michalowicz, Rywka	1890
14	Molkenstein, Bluma	453	Molkenstein, Bluma	1924
15	Osowska, Chana M.	485	Ossowska, Chana Malka	1911
16	Stajzman, Pava	611	Stajzman, Chava	1915
17	Szwajcer, Mania	619	Szwajcer, Mania	1922
Schwachstrom-Abteilung				
1	Zalcman, Chana	686	Zalcman, Chana	1918
Drahtzieherei und Nägelfabrik				
1	Fischer, Rudolf	143	Fischer, Rudolf	1926
2	Weber, Chil	657	Weber, Chil	1926

Table 2.III: Jewish Survivors from Łódź Ghetto (Canadian List), who residing in Łódź in 1939 (or their mothers).⁴⁹⁹

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
YVA, 1	Ajchner	Krystyna	1935
YVA, 3	Aleksandrowicz	Olek	1935
YVA, 3	Aleksandrowicz	Lusia	1930
YVA, 6	Alfus	Sabina	1939
YVA, 3	Altman	Salek	1930
YVA, 5	Ast	Chana	1936
YVA, 5	Ast	Mojsze	1934
YVA, 5	Awronska	Bincia	1931
YVA, 5	Awronska	Rachela	1933
YVA, 5	Awronska	Ozosna	1938
YVA, M.7, 1699	Bador	Adolf	1935
YVA, 13	Bajer	Andrzej	1945
YVA, 7	Ballberyjski	Teodor	1931
YVA, 7	Bankier	Salomon	1945
YVA, 14	Bardyni	Renata	1945
YVA, 15	Barkal	Abram	1945
YVA, 14	Barloge	Wiktor	1931
YVA, 7	Baruch	Zofia	1932
YVA, 14	Baumwolszpiner	Cecylja	1936
YVA, 15	Bedrowski	Benjamin	1932
YVA, 18	Belrzycki	Jakow	1933
YVA, 17	Berger	Olga	1930
YVA, 16	Bergman	Fania	1930
YVA, 16	Berkenstadt	Fredek	1932
ISD, 4955147	Berliner	Sija	1931
YVA, 16	Berlinska	Fajga	1934

⁴⁹⁹ Unless stated otherwise, all references to YVA give page numbers referring to YVA archival reference M.7, 1127.

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
YVA, 18	Bialek	Estera	1934
YVA, 18	Bialek	Jadwiga	1930
ISD, 7879290	Biberstein	Ryszard	1935
ISD, 4955147	Binke	Szloomo	1930
YVA, 19	Binsztok	Chawa	1932
YVA, 19	Binsztok	Szlojma	1934
YVA, 19	Blajberg	Majer	1930
YVA, 20	Blas	Robert	1935
YVA, 20	Blas	Aleksander	1933
YVA, 19	Blaugrund	Bluma	1930
YVA, 19	Blaugrund	Abram	1930
YVA, 10	Blizinski	Abram	1930
YVA, 21	Bojm	Marek	1941
ISD, 78785631	Borensztajn	Joanna	1941
YVA, 22	Borensztajn	Icek	1941
YVA, 22	Borman	Malgerzata	1944
YVA, 22	Bornstein	Elzbieta	1930
ISD, 78785630	Borowiecki	Natan Hersz	1934
YVA, 22	Borsztajn	Chaim	1937
YVA, 23	Brand	Smienka	1938
YVA, 23	Branner	Janeta	1937
YVA, 23	Brans	Szymon	1941
YVA, 23	Brasz	Szmul	1930
YVA, 23	Braszskind	?	1930
YVA, 23	Bratman	Lejb	1931
YVA, 23	Brawer	Renia	1932
YVA, 24	Brem	Sara Rywka	1943
YVA, 11	Bremer	Jakub	1930
YVA, 24	Bresmak	Mojsze	1930
YVA, 24	Brin	Aron	1937
YVA, 25	Bruder	Szaja	1930
YVA, 12	Bryn	Tadeusz	1930
YVA, 24	Bryn	Heniek	1938
YVA, 24	Bryn	Moniek	1938
YVA, 12	Brystowski	Szmul	1931
YVA, 25	Brzezinski	Szmul	1935
ISD, 78785633	Buch	Senyk	1941
ISD, 78785633	Bunch	Zusanna	1943
ISD, 78785633	Bunch	Ryszard	1935
ISD, 4955147	Burgeman	Moniek	1930
ISD, 78785633	Bursztajn	Naftali	1940
ISD, 78785633	Buselewicz	Berko	1945
ISD, 78785633	Buselewicz	Rowena	1945
ISD, 7879264	Buszicka	Sara	1935

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
YVA, 27	Celer	Majer	1935
YVA, 27	Chaskielewicz	Jankiel	1941
YVA, 28	Chencinski	Stefan	1942
YVA, 28	Chencinski	Robert	1942
ISD, 4955147	Chimowicz	Sisig	1930
YVA, 28	Chodes	Gitla	1945
YVA, 28	Chodes	Motek	1934
YVA, 28	Chodzko	Roza	1937
YVA, 28	Chojnacki	Izrael	1931
YVA, 29	Chude	Krystyna	1931
YVA, 29	Chustecki	Herzyk	1940
YVA, 29	Cielski	Chana	1935
YVA, 29	Cielski	Gerszon	1943
YVA, 30	Cwajfler	Izak	1938
YVA, 30	Cypel	Abram	1942
YVA, 30	Cypel	Rosa	1944
ISD, 5363645	Czapniki	Abram	1930
YVA, 31	Czechonowska	Krajna	1941
ISD, 78785637	Dawidowicz	Danuta	1940
YVA, 35	Debrzynska	Dorora	1932
YVA, 37	Dik	Cyla	1944
ISD, 78785638	Diller	Wladyslaw	1944
YVA, 34	Dlugonoga	Jakob	1931
YVA, 34	Dlugonoga	Rajzel	1932
YVA, 34	Dlugonoga	Urin	1931
YVA, 35	Dobreniecki	Adam Jerzy	1937
YVA, 38	Dubowis	Terenia	1941
YVA, 36	Dykorman	Jozef	1939
YVA, 36	Dylion	Renata Liliana	1934
YVA, 36	Dynin	Marcela	1934
YVA, M.7, 1699	Dynkiowicz	?	1933
YVA, 37	Dziewiecka	Wolf	1938
YVA, 40	Engel	Wiktoria	1935
YVA, 42	Fagot	Ryszard	1935
ISD, 78785542	Fajn	Ryszard	1938
ISD, 7879290	Fajngold	Irena	1931
ISD, 7879290	Fajngold	Lazar Aron	1938
YVA, 51	Farber	Edward	1934
YVA, 43	Farbiers	Rosia	1934
YVA, 43	Feferanc	Moniek	1941
YVA, 43	Feferman	Margo	1931
YVA, 47	Felberg	Saba	1934
ISD, 78785548	Fidler	Teodor	1931
YVA, 52	Fila	Teodor	1931

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
YVA, 45	Fiszelson	Jerzy	1940
ISD, 78785138	Fischer	Halina	1933
YVA, 49	Fiszerson	Jakub	1938
YVA, 49	Fiszerson	Dina	1935
YVA, 49	Fiszerson	Malwina	1934
ISD, 78781632	Flajszakier	Minia	1934
ISD, 78781632	Flajszakier	Sala	1935
YVA, 52	Flajszman	Sonia	1945
ISD, 78785544	Flam	Gerszon	1935
YVA, 46	Flam	Jankiel	1930
YVA, 44	Flowe (?)	Joanna Noemi	1939
ISD, 78785545	Fogiolman	Miriam	1942
ISD, 78785545	Folberg	Saba	1934
ISD, 78781973	Francemental	Alisa	1933
YVA, 48	Frost-Glajch	Lusia	1944
YVA, 48	Fryd	Ciena	1944
YVA, 48	Fryd	Icek	1935
ISD, 78781632	Fryd	Sala	1932
YVA, 49	Frydman	Sonia	1945
ISD, 78785545	Frydman (Fiszerson)	Jakub	1938
ISD, 78785545	Frydman (Fiszerson)	Dina	1935
ISD, 78785545	Frydman (Fiszerson)	Malwina	1934
ISD, 5363648	Fryrman	Leon	1930
YVA, 50	Fryszdorf	Gabriel	1944
YVA, 50	Fryszman	Anna	1939
YVA, 53	Fujara	Jakub	1943
YVA, 53bis	Fuks	Mania	1930
YVA, 53bis	Fuks	Tesia (Teonia)	1930
YVA, 50	Funt	Paulina	1938
YVA, 51	Futerman	Ewa	1931
YVA, 53bis	Garber	Ewa	1932
YVA, 53bis	Gasko	Lida	1945
YVA, 54	Geldman	Paulina	1939
YVA, 54	Gelman	Chaja	1945
YVA, 54	Gendler-Page	Lea	1940
YVA, 67	Gerszenowicz	Krajndla	1934
YVA, 67	Gerszenowicz	Szyfja	1939
YVA, 46	Gerszonowicz	Stanislaw-Marcel	1936
YVA, 67	Gesund	Izydor	1940
YVA, 55	Ginsburg	Janusz	1942
ISD, 78781632	Gladewicz	Rozia	1932
YVA, 56	Glass	Zofia	1931
YVA, 68	Glazer	Mietek	1930
YVA, 68	Glazer	Mordychaj	1933

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
YVA, 56	Gliksman	Izak	1930
YVA, 68	Gold	Cesia	1930
YVA, 57	Goldach	Wlodzimierz	1936
ISD, 7879358	Goldberg	Berek	1934
ISD, 78781973	Goldhammer	Pinchas	1934
YVA, 69	Goldin	Leonid	1941
YVA, 69	Goldwasser	Krystyna	1931
YVA, 65	Gorewicz	Awina	1934
YVA, 61	Gorzyczanski	Calek	1935
YVA, 69	Gotengenade	Josef	1930
YVA, 61	Goterman	Leo	1930
YVA, 61	Gotheinmer	Hans	1934
YVA, 70	Granach	Stefan	1939
ISD, 78779358	Grinstein	Moise	1930
ISD, 78793193	Gross	Tibor	1939
YVA, 71	Grund	Jakub	1941
YVA, 71	Gryner	Estera	1945
YVA, 72	Grynfeld	Jan-Norbert	1931
ISD, 78776724	Gurt	Gabriel	1932
YVA, 65	Gutgeld	Jakub	1933
ISD, 4955147	Gutler	Pinkus	1931
YVA, 66	Gutman	Waldi (?)	1942
YVA, M.7, 1699	Haber	Andrzej Bernard	1934
YVA, 73	Halberstadt	Tola	1932
ISD, 78785563	Hammermestain (?)	Edwarda	1936
YVA, 73	Hammersztajn	Kazimierz	1937
YVA, 73	Haskiel	Eleasz	1945
YVA, 74	Hauzer	Roza	1945
YVA, 74	Helsztajn	Fela	1937
ISD, 78781973	Hirsch	Shlomo	1931
ISD, 78785566	Hoberman (Koslowski)	Janusz	1935
ISD, 78785566	Hocherman	Wlodzimierz	1937
ISD, 78785566	Hochgelernter	Minia	1935
ISD, 78785138	Hoda	Krystyna	1931
ISD, 78785566	Holckerer	Hanna	1935
YVA, 75	Hupert	Anna	1945
ISD, 78785568	Intersztajn	Stefan	1935
ISD, 78785568	Izakowicz	Elzbieta	1940
ISD, 78785568	Izakowicz	Liliana	1938
ISD, 78785569	Jaffe	Aronika	1939
ISD, 78776724	Jakubowitsch	Stefan	1940
ISD, 5363651	Jakubowicz	Jerzy	1934
ISD, 78785569	Jakubowski	Szlama	1939
ISD, 78785570	Jankiel	Mila	1938

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
ISD, 78785570	Jelska	Irena	1936
ISD, 78785571	Jochelson	Zygmunt	1938
ISD, 78785571	Josefowicz	Pesa	1939
ISD, 78785570	Judelewicz	Jozef	1933
ISD, 78785575	Kajlerman	Michel	1941
ISD, 5363651	Kalman	Leon	1931
ISD, 78785572	Kalmanowicz	Pawel	1937
ISD, 78785572	Kalmanowicz	Marcel	1932
ISD, 78785572	Kalmanowicz	Karol	1933
ISD, 78785572	Kalmanowicz	Marjam	1934
ISD, 78785572	Kalmanowicz	Karol	1932
ISD, 78785574	Kaluszymer	Lusia	1938
ISD, 5363651	Kaplanski	Moniek	1930
ISD, 78785575	Karas	Elisa	1937
ISD, 78785575	Karmin	Elzbieta	1943
ISD, 4955147	Kasanowski	Heniek	1931
ISD, 78785575	Kasierz	Sura	1935
ISD, 78785575	Kawalek	Perman	1932
ISD, 78785583	Kazuchowicz	Sabina	1945
ISD, 78785575	Kedsierska	Ina	1940
ISD, 78785583	Kerman	Dobrysz	1930
ISD, 78785576	Kibessein	Franciszka	1942
ISD, 78785576	Kiecherer	Jozel	1945
ISD, 78786348	Kilbert	Josef	1936
ISD, 78785576	Kimel	Chaja	1942
ISD, 78785576	Kinstler	Jozef	1943
ISD, 78785583	Kirszenbaum	Izrael	1931
ISD, 78785576	Kirszenblat	Maksymiljan	1944
ISD, 78781973	Kirszstein	Zwi	1930
ISD, 4955147	Klaczski	Chaim	1931
ISD, 78785577	Kligier	Zalina	1939
ISD, 78785577	Klot	Rozlja	1945
ISD, 78785574	Kmenc	Gera	1931
ISD, 78785577	Kochen	Rafael	1942
ISD, 78785577	Kochenski	Andrzej	1945
YVA, M.7, 1699	Kocon	Roman	1932
ISD, 4955147	Kolski	Natan	1930
ISD, 78785578	Komorowski	Izrael	1932
ISD, 78785578	Kopf	Kerzyk	1940
ISD, 78785578	Kopf	Henia	1939
ISD, 78785578	Kopiejka	Abram	1935
ISD, 78785579	Kordelas	Szmul	1932
ISD, 7879290	Koszycki	Izak-Lajzer	1939
ISD, 78785584	Kot	Leon	1930

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
ISD, 78785580	Kozuchowicz	Izak	1943
ISD, 78785580	Krajcman	Jehoszua	1933
ISD, 78785580	Krakowska	Stefania	1937
ISD, 78785580	Kramenc	Ida	1931
ISD, 78785580	Kramenc	Vera	1931
ISD, 78781633	Kreichman	Leon	1930
ISD, 78785580	Krein	Tauba	1938
ISD, 78785580	Krein	Towja	1934
ISD, 78785580	Krein	Helsz	1931
ISD, 78785580	Krol	Tesia	1935
ISD, 4955147	Krowicki	Jakub	1930
ISD, 78785580	Kruglamska	Wlodzimierz	1938
ISD, 78785581	Kruszer	Edward	1944
ISD, 78785581	Kruszniewski	Szymon	1940
ISD, 78785581	Krymolowski	Mistek	1932
ISD, 78785581	Krymolowski	Zygmunt	1935
ISD, 78785581	Kubryk	Szaja	1933
ISD, 78785581	Kuperman	Krystyna	1936
ISD, 78785581	Kuperman	Helena	1934
ISD, 4955147	Kutner	Dawid	1930
ISD, 78785588	Lajchman	Jerzy	1933
ISD, 78785588	Lajzerowicz	Ruth	1937
ISD, 78785588	Lange	Herman	1942
ISD, 78785589	Ledowska	Bronislaw	1934
ISD, 78785589	Lejderowski	Arkadiusz	1933
ISD, 78786349	Lemberg	Antoni	1931
ISD, 78785590	Lewartowicz	Kazimierz	1930
ISD, 78785590	Lewitan	Mira	1930
ISD, 78785591	Lewkowicz	Sala	1932
ISD, 78785614	Lichman	Bela	1944
ISD, 78785614	Licht	Izrael	1930
ISD, 5363652	Licht	Lewel	1930
YVA, M.7, 1699	Lichtenholz	Aron	1930
ISD, 78785615	Liksnianski	Izaak	1941
ISD, 78785592	Lipka	Josef	1930
ISD, 78785592	Lisek	Tadeusz	1930
ISD, 78785588	Litwin	Icek	1930
YVA, M.7, 1699	Litwin	Mala	1932
ISD, 78785615	Liwszyk	Sura	1945
ISD, 78785615	Lotenberg	Elizabeth	1930
ISD, 78785593	Lubel	Halina	1940
ISD, 78785593	Lubelski	Zofia	1933
ISD, 78793193	Lubinski	Aron	1935
ISD, 78793193	Lubinski	Josef	1931

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
ISD, 78793193	Lubinski	Neche	1930
ISD, 78785711	Marzuk	Menzulam	1930
ISD, 78785701	Mel	Maniek	1935
ISD, 78785701	Meniok	Bronia	1941
ISD, 78785701	Micenmacher	Godel	1941
ISD, 78785707	Miller	Marek	1933
ISD, 78785702	Minc	Szloma	1932
ISD, 78785702	Minc	Motek	1936
ISD, 78785702	Minc	Moty	1937
ISD, 78785702	Minc	Chaim	1934
ISD, 78785703	Mirebel	Krystyna	1934
ISD, 78785703	Mirocz	Polina	1932
ISD, 78785709	Monat	Irene	1932
ISD, 78785709	Monat	Fela	1936
ISD, 78785709	Monat	Chana	1931
ISD, 78785709	Monet	Anna Elzbieta	1936
ISD, 78785712	Mordowicz	Bela	1930
ISD, 78785713	Morgensztern	Abram	1931
ISD, 78785709	Mozer	Szoel	1938
ISD, 78793193	Mueller	Robert	1931
ISD, 78785716	Najman	Szlama	1930
ISD, 78785715	Najman	Johosza	1930
ISD, 78785715	Najman	Helena	1933
ISD, 78785716	Namiot	Aleksander	1935
ISD, 78785716	Nasanowicz	Marian	1937
ISD, 78781973	Neuman	Moses	1930
ISD, 78785717	Nikonorow	Stanislaw	1932
ISD, 78785717	Not	Rachela	1931
ISD, 7879265	Not	Rachela	1932
ISD, 78785717	Not	Chana	1932
ISD, 7879265	Not	Chawa	1933
ISD, 78785718	Nowak	Glika	1930
ISD, 78785718	Nowomiast	Jakub	1930
ISD, 7879290	Opatowska	Halina	1935
ISD, 78785719	Openhajn	Janka	1938
ISD, 78785719	Orenbuch	Fiszel	1936
ISD, 78785720	Ostern	Hanna	1934
ISD, 78785720	Ostrowicz	Helena	1938
ISD, 78785720	Ostrowska	Krystyna	1937
ISD, 78785720	Oterman	Ber	1938
ISD, 5363656	Perelmutter	Dawid	1936
ISD, 7879290	Prajs	Estera	1934
TWL, 12	Rabinowicz	Julia	1937
ISD, 78786349	Rabinowicz	Ludwik	1937

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
ISD, 78785742	Radoszycky	Ryszard	1932
TWL, 2	Radzicka	Romana	1941
ISD, 78785742	Radzymer	Chaim	1933
ISD, 4955147	Rajchkind	Moniek	1930
ISD, 78785742	Rajngold	Elchan	1937
ISD, 78785732	Rakoczynska	Frymka	1933
TWL, 7	Rakower	Elisa	1937
TWL, 7	Rawicka	Margot	1933
TWL, 7	Rawicki	Stefan Manfeld	1931
TWL, 15	Rechtman	Abraham	1932
ISD, 7879265	Reibenbach	Miriam	1938
TWL, 2	Reichman	Mojzesz	1930
TWL, 6	Rejngolg	Ila	1937
TWL, 17	Ritt	Joanna	1932
ISD, 78785732	Rolzik	Danusis	1938
TWL, 3	Romanowska	Chawa	1931
ISD, 78785740	Ronicki	Ryszard	1939
ISD, 78785735	Rosenberg	Hersz	1930
ISD, 78785744	Rosenberg	Ada	1935
TWL, 21	Rosenblat	Israel	1930
TWL, 21	Rosenblat	Ilie	1940
TWL, 22	Rosenblum	Szilek	1930
TWL, 23	Rosental	Liliana	1940
ISD, 78785735	Rozenbaum	Henia	1935
TWL, 9	Rozenberg	Rita	1942
TWL, 9	Rozenberg	Henryk	1930
ISD, 78785735	Rozenberg	Emanuel	1937
ISD, 78785736	Rozenblatt	Izrael	1930
ISD, 78785736	Rozenblatt	Ilia	1940
ISD, 78785736	Rozenblum	Szulek	1930
ISD, 78785737	Rozenfeld	Pinkus	1933
ISD, 78785737	Rozenfeld	Monika Bina	1939
ISD, 78785737	Rozensztajn	Ruchela (Rachla)	1931
ISD, 78785738	Rozental	Liliana	1940
ISD, 78785738	Rozental	Chana	1935
ISD, 78785731	Rozner	Ludwik	1937
ISD, 78785739	Rubinowicz	Elzbieta	1933
ISD, 78785739	Rudzinska	Halina	1939
TWL, 26	Rutman	Samuel	1940
ISD, 78785739	Rutman	Bluma	1932
ISD, 78785740	Rybak	Uszer	1936
ISD, 78785746	Rybojad	Jan	1942
ISD, 4955147	Sidlowski	Moses	1931
ISD, 78785748	Sieredzka	Chaja	1930

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
TWL, 32	Sinnik	Rita	1932
ISD, 78785749	Skewron	Adela	1932
TWL, 39	Skorecka	Janina	1937
TWL, 39	Skorecka	Paulina	1938
TWL, 39	Skorecka	Leokadia	1937
ISD, 78785749	Skornicka	Paulina	1934
TWL, 37	Skornicki	Henryk	1940
ISD, 78785749	Slepan	Chaja	1940
ISD, 78785749	Slobocka	Janina	1937
TWL, 37	Smigar	Henryk	1932
ISD, 78785763	Snycer	Malwina	1931
ISD, 4955147	Solberger	Julek	1930
ISD, 78785747	Solomonowicz	Stefan	1935
ISD, 5363659	Spektor	Wolf	1930
ISD, 78785751	Srebrnik	Misza	1937
ISD, 78785751	Srebrnik	Mendel	1930
ISD, 78781632	Szrebrnik	Szymon	1931
ISD, 78785751	Stepinska	Krystyna	1938
TWL, 61	Stera	Jakow	1930
ISD, 78785773	Stern	Jakow	1930
TWL, 63	Strassberg	Jakub	1934
ISD, 78785751	Strychowska	Dorota	1942
ISD, 78785755	Swietowicz	Aleksander	1933
ISD, 78785756	Swiger	Henryk	1932
ISD, 78785761	Szajnsznajder	Lucyna	1933
TWL, 48	Szapiro	Anita	1934
TWL, 48	Szatan	Mordka	1941
TWL, 43	Szatan	Ignacy	1930
ISD, 78785759	Szefner	Maria	1938
YVA, M.7, 1699	Szejnsznajder	Lucyna	1933
ISD, 4955147	Szotland	Moniek	1931
TWL, 59	Szpilfegel	Ewa	1939
ISD, 78785766	Szternszus	Sala	1930
ISD, 78785766	Sztrossberg	Jakub Weislo	1934
ISD, 78785767	Sztrumpf	Heniek	1931
ISD, 78785767	Sztyller	Michalina	1931
ISD, 78785774	Szustak	Abram	1945
ISD, 78785769	Szwarcberg	Rita	1942
TWL, 67	Szyper	Icek	1931
TWL, 67	Szyper	Zenon	1938
TWL, 68	Tabcznik	Rozana	1932
TWL, 68	Tajchman	Abram	1941
ISD, 7879261	Tanzer	Leon	1933
TWL, 69	Tauzman	Feliks	1934

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
ISD, 78785777	Tempelhof	Halina	1936
ISD, 78785777	Tencer	Regina	1930
ISD, 78785777	Tencer	Mordka	1933
ISD, 78785777	Tencer	Mariusz	1931
TWL, 69	Tobianska	Adela	1945
ISD, 78785775	Tysz	Mejer	1935
ISD, 78785781	Urbach	Jerzy	1933
TWL, 83	Wajdegarten	Maria	1937
TWL, 83	Wajnbach	Adam	1938
TWL, 84	Wajnberg	Zygmunt	1944
TWL, 84	Wajnberg	Janna Mary	1930
ISD, 78785786	Wajsbrod	Pola	1934
TWL, 86	Wajsbrod	Luba	1932
TWL, 86	Wajsfeld	Maksim	1940
TWL, 87	Wajsler	Bianka	1940
ISD, 78785788	Warszawska	Romana	1933
ISD, 78785793	Weicer	Soszana Elka	1945
ISD, 78793193	Weiss	Josef	1930
TWL, 91	Wilk	Aleksander	1935
TWL, 98	Wincygster	Szymon	1937
ISD, 78785790	Winograd	Ilona	1940
TWL, 81	Winterrek	Elzbieta	1938
TWL, 82	Wojdyslawska	Ludwika	1931
TWL, 95	Wurzak	Sonia	1937
TWL, 101	Zadzjewicz	Janina	1938
ISD, 78785801	Zajbert	Ignacy	1939
ISD, 78785801	Zajbert	Bronislaw	1933
ISD, 78785802	Zalewski	Leon	1934
ISD, 78785802	Zalewski	Emanuel	1933
ISD, 78785803	Zalkowicz	Guta	1930
ISD, 78785800	Zaszkon	Gersz	1931
ISD, 78785803	Zawankin	Motel	1941
ISD, 78785804	Zelkowicz	Szymon	1938
TWL, 99	Ziegel	Rachela	1945
ISD, 78785804	Zlotowski	Miroslaw	1934
TWL, 111	Znawirowska	Tauchema	1932
TWL, 104	Zolkewicz	Sayada	1938
TWL, 104	Zolkewicz	Guta	1930
TWL, 106	Zylberberg	Arek	1932
TWL, 99	Zylberberg	Jakub	1930
ISD, 78785806	Zylberg	Wolf	1945

Table 2.IV: Jews residing in the Brześć, Brzeziny, Kalisz, Pabianice, Wieluń and Złoczew Ghettos who were deported to the Łódź Ghetto.⁵⁰⁰

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
Brześć			
YVA, 2	Ajzenberg	Jewa	1944
YVA, 45	Fiszer	Nuta	1937
Brzeziny			
YVA, 69	Goldfajer	Berek	1931
YVA, 39	Eksztajn	Maryla	1932
YVA, 41	Eksttajn	Zofia	1930
ISD, 78785718	Nowak	Osier	1940
ISD, 78785802	Zulc	Maryla	1932
YVA, 2	Ajzenberg	Desza	1934
YVA, 2	Ajzenberg	Swietlana	1942
YVA, 3	Akselrad	Romana	1933
Kalisz			
ISD, 78785592	Lipszyk	Ewa	1940
ISD, 78785591	Liebeskind	Halina	1931
YVA, 28	Chencinski	Szymon	1938
YVA, 28	Chencinski	Estera	1934
YVA, 28	Chencinski	Abram Hilel	1932
YVA, 28	Chencinski	Michal	1939
YVA, 28	Chencinski	Symcha	1935
YVA, 24	Brokman	Rafal	1930
YVA, 23	Brande	Mojzesz	1944
ISD, 78785769	Szwet	Szymon	1930
ISD, 4955148	Tennenbaum	Selig	1930
ISD, 4955148	Treger	Henryk	1930
ISD, 78785787	Wartka	Elilia	1940
ISD, 78785791	Wisniewicz	Roman	1930
YVA, 9	Berman	Samuel	1937
YVA, 9	Bielka	Izrael	1939
YVA, 9	Bielka	Josek	1934
YVA, 10	Blatyter	Chaim	1930
YVA, 10	Blizinski	Abram	1930
YVA, 11	Borensztein	Mosze	1931
YVA, 11	Borochowicz	Chana	1931
ISD, 78786348	Jakubowicz	Rafal	1931
ISD, 78781973	Bruchman	Rafael	1932
ISD, 78781973	Libenszind	Hana	1930
ISD, 78781633	Sznyder	Zew	1931
ISD, 78781633	Sznyder	Abraham	1933

⁵⁰⁰ Unless stated otherwise, all references to YVA give page numbers referring to YVA archival reference M.7, 1127.

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
ISD, 78781633	Weber	Mania	1931
ISD, 78779261	Fukman	Izak	1937
ISD, 78779261	Fukman	Akiwa	1934
ISD, 7879257	Blaszkowski	Lotek	1933
Pabianice			
ISD, 5363643	Abramowicz	Zyszek	1939
ISD, 78785585	Kozuch	Aron	1934
ISD, 78785585	Kozuch	Izrael	1931
ISD, 78785585	Kozuch	Masza	1932
YVA, 74	Harczstark	Henryk	1934
ISD, 78785742	Rajnherc	Estera	1933
ISD, 78785766	Sztern	Tuska	1940
ISD, 78785798	Zawadzki	Manel	1931
YVA, 47	Felberg	Saba	1934
SW II, 9	Friedman	Mala	1930
Piotrków			
ISD, 5363658	Rybsztajn	Berek	1930
ISD, 4955147	Wolraich	Abraham	1930
ISD, 4955147	Wilder	Israel	1930
ISD, 4955147	Marmur	Simcha	1930
ISD, 4955147	Kurnenc	Pinkus	1930
ISD, 4955147	Grunbaum	Efroim	1930
ISD, 4955147	Buki	Moszek	1930
ISD, 4955147	Brauner	Chil	1930
YVA, 13	Balsam	Jadzia	1931
ISD, 5363660	Swarc	Natan	1931
ISD, 5363644	Blum	Leon	1931
ISD, 4955147	Zyskind	Hersz	1931
ISD, 4955147	Kielstein	Leib	1931
ISD, 4955147	Kesselstein	Tibor	1931
ISD, 4955147	Freiman	Sloma	1931
ISD, 4955147	Dratwa	Wolf	1931
ISD, 5363658	Semel	Leon	1932
SW II, 16	Rundbaken	Paulina	1932
ISD, 4955147	Granatstein	Srul	1932
ISD, 3399238	Janaschewitz	Paula	1932
SW II, 7	Blum	Leon	1932
ISD, 3399236	Altman	Ruta	1932
YVA, 47	Frajman	Idel Hersz	1933
YVA, 47	Fener	Aron	1933
SW II, 14	Litmanowicz	Frania	1933
ISD, 5363655	Margules	Fredek	1936
ISD, 3399237	Franke	Sala	1936
ISD, 5363654	Lau	Israel	1937

Ref.	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year
ISD, 3399237	Frankel	Fella	1937
YVA, 70	Goldsztajn	Elza	1938
SW II, 14	Litmanowicz	Henryk	1938
ISD, 5363649	Goldblum	Izak	1939
ISD, 3399236	Brem	Marek	1939
SW II, 7	Blum	Marian	1940
YVA, 47	Felman	Rafal	1941
YVA, 47	Felman	Rafal	1941
ISD, 78785545	Folman	Rafal	1941
ISD, 78776724	Goldblum	Isaak	1939
ISD, 78779358	Lau	Israel	1937
ISD, 78779358	Silber	Berek	1932
ISD, 78781633	Szereszewski	Iosef	1933
ISD,78785138	Murmur	Symcha	1930
Wieluń			
ISD, 4955147	Tuch	Moric	1931
YVA, 1	Abramowicz	Blima	1932
YVA, 69	Goldsztajn	Estera	1938
			3
Zloczew			
YVA, 55	Gesber	Edgar	1930
ISD, 78785774	Szweig	Sulamita	1932
ISD, 78785717	Niewialski	Stefan	1942
YVA, 75	Herszaft (Rapacki)	Aleksander	1934

Documents

<u>O d p i s.</u>	<u>Załącznik Nr. 5.</u> /str. 7 protokołu/ 111
Häftl. Bekleidungs-Kammern <u>K.L. Auschwitz II</u>	Auschwitz II, den 14 Juli 1944.
<u>Betreff:</u> Bekleidung u. Wäsche f. jüd. Häftlinge	
<u>Besug:</u> Schreiben KL Dachau v. 26.6.44. AZ: V/3 151a/6.44. -H	
<u>Anlagen:</u> 3	
An die Verwaltung, Abt. Bekleidung	
<u>K.L. Auschwitz</u>	
Vor dem 29. Juni 1944 wurde von K.L. Auschwitz II nur 1 Transport u. zw. am 15.6. nach dem K.L. Kaufering abgefertigt. Zur Aufklärung des Sachverhaltes wird im Nachstehenden der gesamte Vorgang vom Eintreffen der ungarischen Juden-Häftlinge bis zur Bahnverladung beschrieben. Nach Eintreffen der Zugänge im hiesigen Konzentrationslager werden den Häftlingen die gesamte Zivil-Bekleidungsstücke abgenommen und nach gründlichster durchgeführter Entlausung werden diese Häftlinge mit den von der Verwaltung zur Verfügung gestellten Häftl. Bekleidungsarten eingekleidet. Die Bekleidungsstücke sind mit Ausnahme der Wäsche und der Schuhe neu-. Hemden und Unterhosen werden aus den jüdischen Sammelbeständen der Effektenkammer entnommen, nachdem diese entlaust und mit Lausette bespritzt wurden. Eine vorherige Reinigung dieser Wäschestücke ist mit Rücksicht auf den Umfang der Transporte und mangels neuer Wäschegarnituren nicht möglich. Die Unterwäsche wird aber vor Abgabe sorgfältigst sortiert, sodass nur einwandfreie, also nicht zerrissene Wäsche gelangt. Die Schuhe werden den Häftlingen beim Zugang nicht abgenommen. Es behalten daher die Häftlinge ihre eigenen Schuhe, nachdem diese gründlichst desinfiziert wurden. Jene Häftlinge, deren stark beschädigt bzw. unbrauchbar sind, erhalten nach Weisung der Standortverwaltung neue Holzschuhe. Strümpfe oder Fusslappen, wie in obzitierten Schreiben erwähnt, erhalten die Häftlinge überhaupt nicht. Sie erhalten ausschliesslich die im K.L. Auschwitz II angefertigten Füsslinge. Das Einkleiden der	

Document 1: Letter by the department head of the inmate clothing department Birkenau to the local administration dated 14 July 1944, with the subject "Bekleidung u. Wäsche f. jüd. Häftlinge" ("Clothes and laundry for Jewish inmates.") Source: AGK, NTN, 88, pp. 111-113.

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Zugänge wird vom Kammerwart und dem Capo der Häftl. Bekleid.Kammer strengstens überwacht. Nachdem die einzelnen Zugangstransporte eingekleidet sind, werden diese in das Durchgangslager K.L.Auschwitz II überstellt und vom Arbeitsdienstführer Uscha Olexiuk übernommen. Dieser stellt über die Bekleidungsarten mit denen die Zugänge bekleidet sind eine Quittung aus, aus welcher ersichtlich ist, mit welchem Bekleidungsstücken die Häftlinge versehen sind. Diese Quittung wird zur Einsichtnahme vorgelegt. Im Durchgangslager verbleiben die Zugänge mehrere Tage /bis zu 2-3 Wochen/. Mit Rücksicht auf den Mangel an ausreichenden Unterküften sind in jeder Baracke, welche für einen Normalbeleg von 300 Häftlingen vorgesehen ist, 1000-1200 Häftlinge untergebracht. Schon dieser Umstand bedingt eine starke Verunreinigung der Bekleidungsstücke. Im Durchgangslager werden aus den dort untergebrachten Häftlingen Transporte zusammengestellt und diese ins Quarantenlager verlegt, wo sie bis zum Abtransport mehrere Tage verbleiben. Vor dem Abtransport werden die Häftlinge von dem Capo der Häftl.Bekl.Kammer des Quarantänenlagers einer genauen Kontrolle unterzogen. Sämtliche Bekleidungsstücke, welche sich bei dieser Kontrolle als schadhafte erweisen, werden vor dem Abtransport ausgetauscht. Der Kammerwart überzeugt sich von der Durchführung dieser Bestimmung. Der Arbeitsdienstführer SS-Uscha Olexiuk der den Transport zusammengestellt an den Transportführer übergibt, bestätigt auf einem Lieferschein die Übernahme jener Bekleidungsstücke mit denen die Häftlinge ausgestattet sind.

Der fragliche Transport, der zur Beanstandung Anlass gegeben hat, wurde lt.Lieferschein Nr.12, der in der Anlage beigelegt ist, am 15.6.1944 abgefertigt. Nach diesem Lieferschein wurden die Häftlinge mit neuen Dreilgarnituren versehen, lediglich 47 Dreiljacken und 43 Dreilhosen waren nicht neu, sondern gebraucht, aber in gewaschenem und einwandfreiem Zustand. Diese alten Dreilgarnituren mussten ausgegeben werden, da mit Rücksicht auf die umfangreichen Zugänge

Document 1, continued

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die neuen Drellgarnituren in entsprechendem Umfang nicht rechtzeitig angeliefert wurden. Es wurde daher von der Verwaltung Auftrag gegeben in einem solchen Notfall alte Drellgarnituren auszugeben um eine Stockung zu vermeiden und eine reibungslose Abfertigung der umfangreichen Zugänge zu sichern. Zu diesem Zweck hat die Verwaltung in Auschwitz mit Schreiben vom 5.6.44 den Auftrag gegeben sämtliche im Lager befindlichen überzähligen alten Drellgarnituren einzusichern und für die Einkleidung von Zugängen zur Verfügung zu halten. Wenn die Häftlinge, wie in obzitierten Schreiben behauptet, mit Hosen, die nur ein oder anderthalb Hosenbeine hatten oder mit Höschen mit einem sogar ohne Krauel bekleidet gewesen wären, wären diese Transporte von Arbeitsdienstführer bei der Übernahme beanstandet bzw. überhaupt nicht übernommen worden. Es ist für diese Beanstandung nur eine Erklärung möglich, d. i., dass die Häftlinge sich während der Fahrt bei der herrschenden Hitze in den geschlossenen Waggons ausgezogen haben und die Bekleidungsstücke, welche dann beim Transport schadhaft wurden, weggeworfen haben. Die Erfahrung hat weiterhin gezeigt, dass speziell Durchfall-Kranke, Hemd und Unterhose, die beschmutzt werden, wegwerfen oder zerreißen und sie an Stelle von Toilettenpapier benutzen. Die Bekleidungskammern K.L. Auschwitz II haben seit dem 16.V.1944 bis heute ca 57.000 Häftlinge eingekleidet und 48 Transporte mit 45.132 Häftlingen für den Abtransport abgefertigt, ohne dass bisher die geringste Beschwerde eingelaufen wäre. Die Beanstandungen können daher nur während des Transportes entstanden sein.

Der Kammerwart:

/-/ podpis nieczytelny
SS-Unterscharführer

Z oryginału zgodny:

Joakim
Sędzia śledczy.

Document 1, continued

HKB Ambulanz B II/a. 27.6.44. Auschwitz II
 Monatsbericht über vorübergehend im Lager untergebrachte u. [ungarische] Juden 76

In der Berichtszeit /26. Juni bis 26. Juli 1944/ vor- durchschnittlich 2500 ungar. Juden tagesweise in Lager in 3 Blocks, verblieben 3 - 10 Tage im Lager.

Sie wurden jeweils bei Zugang und Abgang einer gesamten Anstaltlichen Untersuchung unterzogen und auf diese kontrolliert. Hyg. Fleißer und Lausekontrolle. Mittelte Läuseträger in der Lagerzeit am Hutabhangplätze ent- laust, Kleider und Wäsche im Dampfrennfeld desinfiziert und in untergebrachte Bei dem Kontrollieren fertige Teile einzelner Bekleidungsstücke nach B II/2 Rücküberstellt oder in ein anderes Lager verlegt. 76

Am 1.7. nach Zugang von 400 jugendl. ungar. Juden aus B II/a Bei der ärztl. Untersuchung 2 Fälle verdichteter Lungen isoliert und Lager darauf als Scharlach erkrankt. Block wurde sofort gesperrt, Kranke nach anderer Lager verlegt. Zur gesamten Hyg. Kontrolle und Einhaltung strengster Absonderung aus B II/2 ein Arzt als Blockarzt und Blockältester eingesetzt. Während der Quarantäneseit Auftreten von Kampferkrankungen. Diese Kranken wurden im Inf. Krankenblock des Lagers / Bl. 16 / untergebracht. Ebenso ein bereits in Schar- lung befindl. Scharlachförmig Ablauf der Sonderquarantäne Bad und Desinfektio- nen Kleider und Wäsche-Block ausgespart. Abends bei der Nachkontrollie- alle von Mägen erkrankt. Daraus in neuerliche Sonderquarantäne verlegt. Die von Pava wurden in F K L Röntgenbestrahlung.

Bei einem Zugang trans- portierter ungar. Juden von 30. Juni 2. Juli ein Scharlachfall. /Bl. 9 / Der Kranke nach aus dem Lager verlegt der Block gesperrt und der kurz Beobachtet am Abend von Bl. 12 / ungar. Juden / unterste It. Da keine Heiserkrankung die Sonderquarantäne Juli aufgehoben. Desinfektion wie bei Bl. 12 beobachtet und 2 Tage in Schar- lung Scharlachfall. Daher neuerliche Sonderquarantäne. Der Kranke nach Abtlg. des Lagers verlegt.

Zur Versorgung der Sperrblöcke ein eigener Kommando eingesetzt, sanitär Versorgung, mit Wasser, Lebensmittel, Wäsche, Wasser und Essen 6. Blockes zuführt und die Müllabfuhr beauftragt.

Am 19. 7. morgens ein ungar. Jude aus Bl. 10 bei dem plötzl. Das ten in der Sperrzone zwischen Jäger B II/a und Block 7 tot auf- gefunden. Blokt. Stauung. Ob Scharlach oder Typhus nicht feststellbar.

Da zu viele Häftlinge jeweils auf den Blöcken untergebracht wurden, bis zu 1000 / mussten viele auf dem nackten Boden schlafen. Dies führt zu Erbrechen schlafen, wodurch Anstieg von Bakterienkonzentration und Durchfall. Die in Sonderquarantäne befindl. an Jugendlichen auf Bl. 12 haben seit 10 Wochen, die Ungarn auf Bl. 8 seit 8 Wochen keine Wäsche bekommen. Da keine Gruppen nicht nur Lagerhygiene gebildet, konnte auch keine Wäsche an die nur Ausgabe gebracht werden. Zunahme von Seife dringend erforderlich.

Krankenbehandlung: In der Berichtszeit 3158 Häftl. in der Am- bulanz behandelt. Davon:

Chirurg. Fälle	1426	Skabies	62	Infektionskrankheit von:	
Durchfall	327	Pneumonie	75	Scharlach	5
Obstipation	233	Grippe	130	Typhus	10
Angina	79	Intertrig.	200	Malaria	5
Diabet. mell.	4	divers.		Erysiel	8
Hernienleide	25	Gonorrhoe	440		

Weseträger wurden 64 ermittelt. Die Intertrig. Personen unter der Beobachtung mit Petrol. nach Reaktionen in der Sonne. Sie wurden in nur die abkühlen und nicht die schlag, essen erfrischet. Verlegt nach B II/2 oder in andere Lager waren 52 Häftl.

Document 2: Report "HKB Ambulanz BII/a. Auschwitz II. Monatsbericht über vorübergehend im Lager untergebrachte u[ngarische] Juden]" ("Inmate hospital. Infirmary BIIa. Auschwitz II. Monthly report on Hungarian Jews provisionally housed in the camp") covering the period 26 June to 26 July 1944. Source: GARF, 7021-108-32, p. 76.

Krankenbehandlung: In der Berichtszeit 3132 Mittel. in der Ab-
 bulanz behandelt. Davon:

chirurg. Fälle	1426,	Skabies	62	Infektionskrankheiten:	
Durchfall	327	Malario	78	Schischack	5
Obstipation	253	Crippe	130	Mumps	10
Angina	79	Intestinalg.	208	Mening	5
Diabet. mell.	4	Sivere.		Bryal ol	5
Herzschäche	25	Gemeinige	449		

Leusträger wurden Si ermittelt. Die Interzig. Bred. entet. en d.
 Bertäubung mit Petrol. nach Baizeron in der Bausen. witten d.
 nur die Märiomen und nicht die noch, ellen erisat.
 Verlet nach Bilis bzw. anerer 1021 uron 52 Mittel

Document 2, section enlargement

Abschrift

3686-PS
018/240

Direktor Leo Glaser

Lambach, den 5. August 1945

An die
Amerikanische Militaerregierung

in L i n e

Betrifft: SS- Hauptsturmfuehrer Kramer des Konzentrationslagers
Bergen-Belsen.

Durch die Presse und den Rundfunk habe ich erfahren, dass SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Kramer, der Lagerkommandant des Konzentrationslagers Bergen-Belsen, wegen Mordes an 27.000 Juden angeklagt ist. Kramer war im Jahre 1944 Lagerkommandant des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz II (Birkenau).

In der Zeit von Mai 1944 bis 20 September 1944 wurden in dem Krematorium des Lagers Auschwitz II (Birkenau) unter seiner Leitung ca 650,000 Juden (Maenner, Frauen und Kinder) durch Giftgas getoetet und in den Krematorien verbrannt. Es ist dies der gresste Massen - mord aller Zeiten. In dem vorgenannten Zeitabschnitt kamen ca. 825,00 Juden aus allen Herrenlaendern nach Auschwitz, ca. 20 % der Gesamt - zahl (Maenner und Frauen) kamen ins Lager, der Rest wurde vernichtet.

In der Anlage erlaube ich mir eine detaillierte Aufstellung der in der obengenannten Zeit in Birkenau eingelangten maennlichen Transporte zu ueberreichen. Die Anzahl der Frauentransporte in glei - chen Zeitabschnitte ist annaehernnd dieselbe, wenn nicht hoeher.

Ich war sieben Jahre in verschiedenen Konzentrationslagern als politischer Haertling bis zu meiner am 6. Mai d.J. erfolgten Befreiung festgehalten und befand mich von Oktober 1942 bis zum 8. Janner 1945 in Auschwitz-Birkenau. Ich bin Augenzeuge dieser oben - genannten Greuelthaten gewesen und hatte Gelegenheit, mir ueber alle einlangenden Transporte Aufzeichnungen zu machen. Diese Aufzeichnungen habe ich unter staendiger Lebensgefahr bis zu meiner Befreiung bei mir getragen.

Der von Adolf Hitler fuer diese " Ungarische Judenaktion" ernannte Sonderbevollmaechtigte war der durch seine Brutalitaet und besondere Grausamkeit beruehmteste SS Obersturmbannfuhrer Hees, der Lagerkommandant SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Kramer und der erste Schutz - haftlagerfuhrer war SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Schwarzhuber. Ganz beson - ders grausam und bestialisch betrieb SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Moll sein blutiges Handwerk. Ihm oblag die Oberaufsicht und Organisation der 4 Krematoriumsbetriebe.

Ich bitte die Amerikanische Militaerregierung, dieses Schreiben fuer den Fall, als meine Angaben von Interesse sein sol - len, an die zustaeundige Stelle weiterleiten zu wollen. Ich bin jeder - zeit bereit, meine Angaben zu beaeidigen.

gez. Leo Glaser
Direktor der Vers. Anstalt der
Oesterreichischen Bundeslaender Wien.
derzeit: Wien 1, Elisabethstr.24

Anlage: 1 detaillierte Aufstellung.

0.18/240

031/036

Zusammenstellung

der
in der Zeit vom 16.V. bis 20.9.1944
im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz II
Birkenau

eingetroffenen Transporte / Massner/

Monat Mai :	28.457	Haftl. -	292	Arier u.	28.165	Juden
Monat Juni:	20.318	"	-	296	Arier u.	20.020
Monat Juli:	12.443	"	-	739	Arier u.	11.704
Monat August:	24.174	"	-	2070	" u.	22.104
Monat Sept.	6.391	"	-	5949	" u.	442
<u>Zusammen:</u>	<u>91.781</u>	<u>Haftl. -</u>	<u>9346</u>	<u>Arier u.</u>	<u>82.435</u>	<u>Juden</u>

Lenbach, den 5. August 1945

Für die Richtigkeit:
Gen. Leo Glaser
Direktor der Vers. Anstalt der
österreichischen Bundesländer, Wien.

- 2 -

Im Lager Auschwitz eingetroffene Transporte:

16. V.	221	ung.	Juden		
"	173	"	"		
17.	247	"	"		
"	14	pol.	"		
18.	309	ung.	"		
18.	441	ung.	"		
18.	484	"	"		
"	33	"	"		
19.	581	"	"		
"	468	"	"		
"	507	"	"		
20.	503	"	"		
"	547	"	"		
"	19	pol.	"		
"	992	ung.	"		
21.	412	"	"		
21.	5	pol.	"		
21.	127	ung.	"		
21.	556	"	"		
"	362	"	"		
"	395	"	"		
22.	487	"	"		
"	368	"	"		
"	471	"	"		
"	575	"	"		
23.	205	"	"		
"	196	"	"		
"	345	"	"		
"	575	"	"		
24.	499	"	"		
"	630	"	"		
24.	288	Russen			
"	494	ung.	"		
"	470	"	"		
25.	224	"	"		
"	515	"	"		
"	528	"	"		
"	529	"	"		
"	2	Zigeuner			
"	510	ung.	Juden		
26.	551	ung.	"		
26.	1	deutscher Jude			
"	485	ung.	Juden		
"	674	"	"		
"	509	"	"		
"	500	"	"		
27.	528	"	"		
27.	606	"	"		
"	520	"	"		
"	835	"	"		
"	441	"	"		
				28. V.	479 ung. Juden
				"	625 " "
				"	455 " "
				"	477 " "
				"	499 " "
				"	282 " "
				"	211 " "
				"	304 " "
				"	155 " "
				30.	506 " "
				"	170 " "
				"	457 " "
				"	554 " "
				31.	538 " "
				31.	592 " "
				"	2 Zigeuner
				"	466 ung. Juden
				Zusammen:	28.457
				davon	292 Arier
				Rest:	28.165 Juden

Document 3, continued

3-

1. VI.	429	ung. Juden		
1.	519	" "		
"	426	" "		
"	696	" "		
"	165	" "		
"	277	Russen		
2.	620	ung. Juden		
"	510	" "		
"	379	" "		
"	5	Zigeuner		
"	419	ung. Juden		
3.	576	" "		
"	543	" "		
"	497	" "	17.5.	195 ung. Juden
"	1	Zigeuner	"	190 " "
"	286	ung. Juden	"	5 Zigeuner
"	443	" "	"	353 ung. Juden
"	363	" "	"	207 " "
"	3	Italiener	18.	405 " "
"	358	ung. Juden	"	255 " "
"	496	" "	26.	17 juedische Mischling
5.	441	" "	27.	215 ung. Juden
"	404	" "	28.	2 jugoslav. Juden
"	416	" "	"	6 deutsche Juden
"	397	" "	"	232 ung. Juden
6.	441	" "	29	236 " "
"	524	" "	"	206 " "
"	401	" "	"	193 " "
7.	376	" "	"	12 poln. Juden
"	328	" "	"	5 poln. Juden
"	269	" "	"	203 ung. Juden
"	444	" "	30.	509 griechische Juden
8.	405	" "	"	180 italienische Juden
"	138	" "		
9.	280	" "	Zusammen:	20.316
"	279	" "	davon	296 Arier
10.	166	" "	Rest:	20.020 Juden
"	5	Zigeuner		
11.	329	ung. Juden		
12.	3	" "		
12.	5	" "		
"	84	" "		
13.	111	" "		
13.	162	" "		
"	59	" "		
14.	208	" "		
"	66	" "		
"	389	" "		
15.	172	" "		
"	256	" "		
"	62	" "		
"	620	" "		
16.	53	" "		
"	9	italienische Juden		
"	12	deutsche Juden		
"	355	ung. Juden		

Document 3, continued

- 4 -

1.VII.	318	ung. Juden		
"	50	" "		
"	339	" "		
"	6	Russen		
"	2	deutsche Juden		
"	1000	tschechische Juden		
"	5	Italiener		
4.	400	tschechische Juden		
"	398	franzoesische Juden		
6.	2	Zigeuner		
7.	44	russische Kriegsgefangene		
7.	288	ung. Juden		
"	219	" "		
8.	300	" "		
"	209	" "		
"	356	" "		
"	361	" "		
"	335	" "		
9.	259	" "		
"	193	" "		
"	220	" "		
"	85	" "		
10.	248	" "		
"	183	" "		
"	125	tschechische Juden		
"	299	ung. Juden		
"	378	ung. Juden		
11.	426	" "		
"	409	" "		
14.	10	deutsche Juden		
"	2	italienische Juden		
"	1	Zigeuner		
19.	3	Zigeuner		
"	9	poln. Juden		
22.	371	ung. Juden		
"	11	" "		
"	8	Polen		
"	34	Russen (K.G.)		
23.	85	pol. Juden		
25.	25	Polen		
"	2	ung. Juden		
26.	1	Zigeuner		
28.	463	pol. Juden		
"	376	Polen		
"	21	russ. Kriegsgefangene		
"	3	Z. Russen		
29.	684	gemischter Transport		
"		(32 Franzosen, 182 Deutsche, 243 Polen, 227 Juden)		
"	2	Zigeuner		
30.	1,298	pol. Juden		

31.VII.	26	Russen
"	2	ung. Juden
"	25	Polen
"	1,198	pol. Juden
zusammen:	<u>12,473</u>	
davon	739	Arier
Rest:	<u>11,704</u>	Juden

Document 3, continued

-5-

1.VIII.	1.616	Juden			
"	129	pol.Juden (Kinder)			
"	547	" "			
3.	6	it.Juden			
"	10	diverse Juden			
4.	1.441	pol.Juden			
"	109	russ. Kriegsgefangene			
5.	46	pol.Juden			
"	1432	" "			
"	9	franzoesische Juden			
6.	43	polnische Juden			
"	129	" Juden			
"	140	" "			
7.	114	" "			
"	344	ung. Juden			
"	23	polnische Juden			
8.	9	italienische Mischlinge			
"	2	Zigeuner			
"	80	italienische Juden			
"	148	polnische Juden			
9.	288	" " aus Litzmannstadt			
10.	415	" " " "			
11.	16	" " " "			
"	539	" " " "			
"	440	" " " "			
13.	643	" " " "			
14.	1.859	" " " Warschau			
15.	473	" " " Litzmannstadt			
16.	496	" " " "			
16.	346	Griechische Juden aus Rhodos			
17.	8	kroatische Juden aus Litzmannstadt			
"	412	polnische Juden aus Kattowitz			
"	10	" " " Kattowitz			
18.	598	" " " Litzmannstadt			
19.	434	" " " "			
20.	522	" " " "			
21.	469	" " " "			
22.	688	" " " "			
23.	557	" " " "			
24.	477	" " " "			
24.	435	" " " "			
25.	598	" " " "			
"	546	" " " "			
26.	748	" " " "			
"	589	" " " "			
27.	788	" " " "			
"	545	" " " "			
28.	630	" " " "			
"	568	" " " "			
29.	265	" " " "			
"	784	" " " "			
30.	483	" " " "			
"	925	" " " "			
31	184	" " " "			
"	245	" " " "			
"	28	" " " "			
"	116	franzoesische Mischlinge aus Lyon			
Zusammen:	24.174	davon 2.070 Arier	Rest: 22.104 Juden		

Document 3, continued

- 6 -

2.IX.	6	slovakische Juden aus Slowakei
"	72	franzoesische Juden aus Lyon
3.	5	oesterreichische Juden aus Wien
5.	258	hollaendische Juden aus Amsterdam
"	1.995	Polen aus Warschau
6.	32	franzoesische Juden aus Clermont-Ferrand
7.	13	italienische Juden aus Triest
8.	17	deutsche Juden aus Berlin
13.	932	Polen aus Warschau
19.	3.022	Polen aus Warschau
20.	31	slovakische Juden aus Terenje
"	8	ung. Juden aus Budapest
<u>zusammen:</u>		
	6.391	
davon	5.949	Arier
Rest:	442	Juden

Document 3, continued

OSI/4-3 E

Zusammenstellung
 der
 in der Zeit vom 16.V. bis 20.9.1944
 im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz II
Birkenau

eingetroffenen Transporte / Maenner/

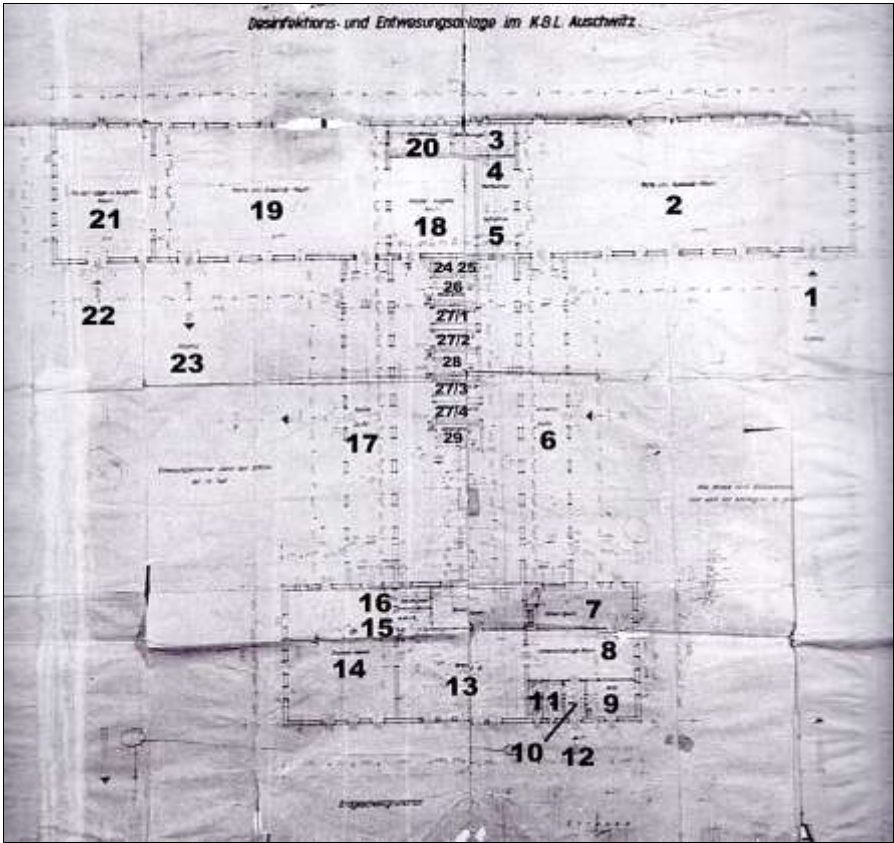
Monat Mai :	28.457	Haftl. -	292	Arier u.	28.165	Juden
Monat Juni:	20.316	"	-	296	Arier u.	20.020
Monat Juli:	12.443	"	-	739	Arier u.	11.704
Monat August:	24.174	"	-	2070	" u.	22.104
Monat Sept.	6.391	"	-	5949	" u.	442

Zusammen: 91.781 Haftl. -9346 Arier u. 82.435 Juden

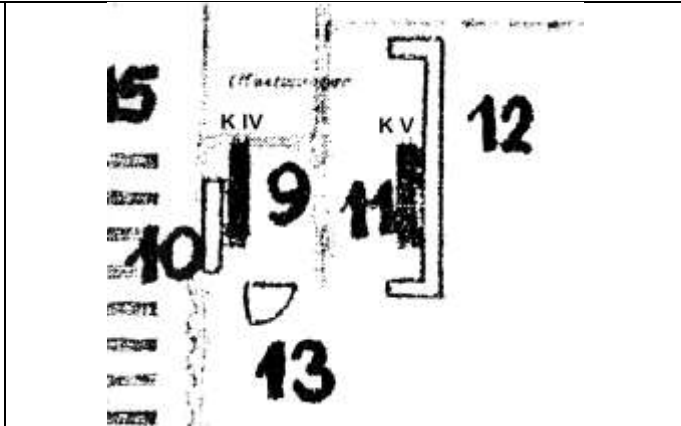
Lembach, den 5. August 1945

Fuer die Richtigkeit :
 Gez. Leo Glaser
 Direktor der Vers. Anstalt der
 oesterreichischen Bundeslander, Wien.

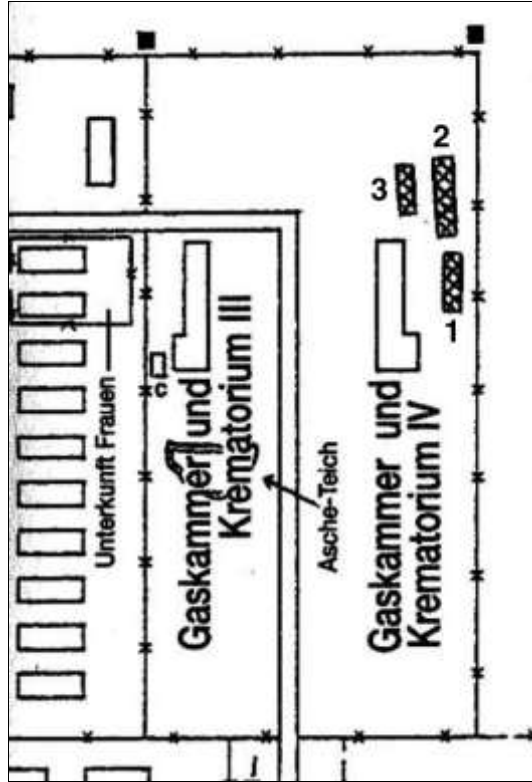
Document 3, continued



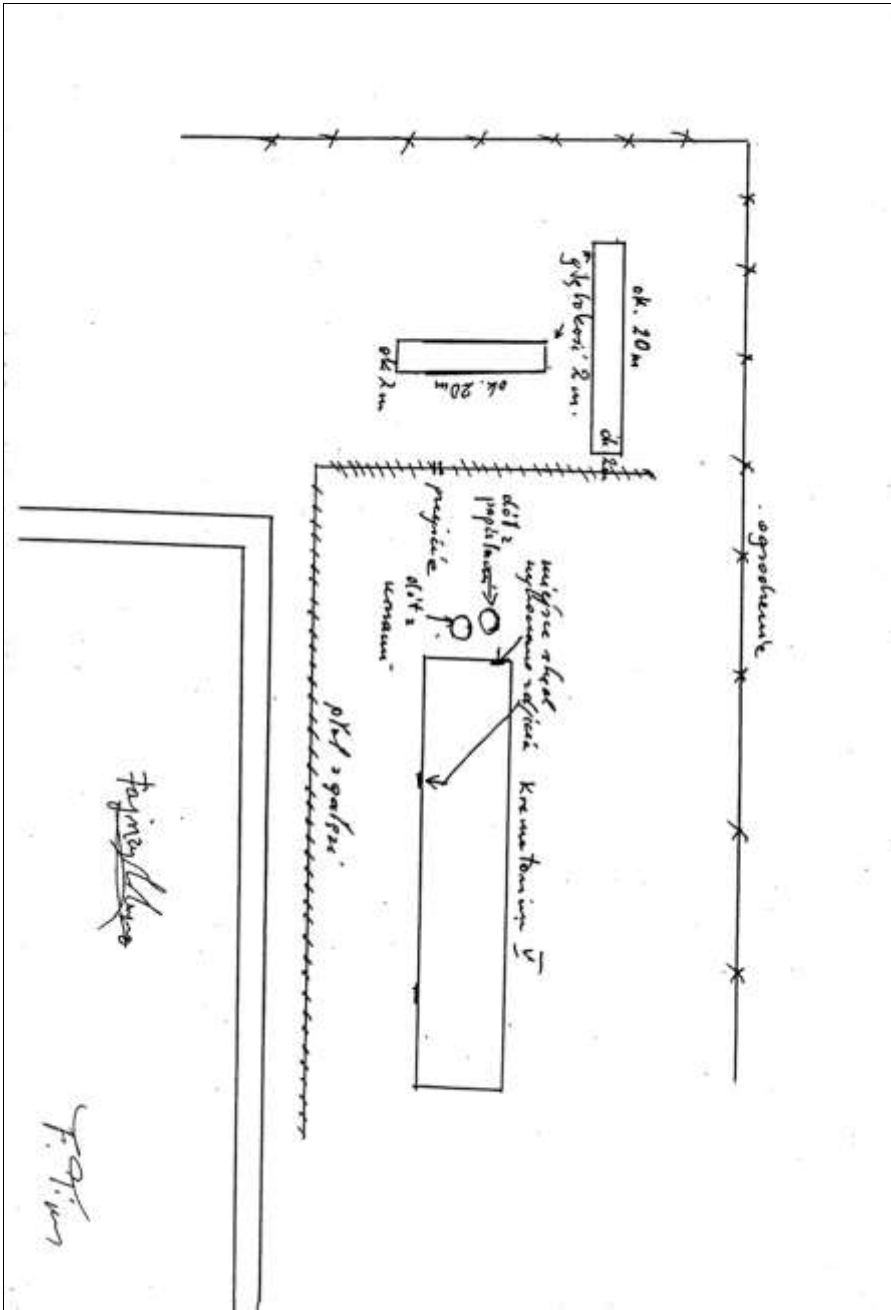
As Document 4, with numbers added by the author.



Document 5: Section of a Birkenau Camp map drawn by the Auschwitz Museum showing the cremation area near Crematorium V. Source: *Bezwińska/Czech 1971*, insert between pp. 64 and 65.



Document 6: Section of a Birkenau Camp map showing incineration pits near Crematorium V. Source: Friedler et al. 2005, pp. 414f.



Document 7: Drawing by Stanisław Jankowski depicting Crematorium V and its two incineration pits. Source: APMO, Oświadczenia, Vol. 113. Sygn. Oświadczenia/Fajnzylberg/2613, p. 6.

jf. Litzmannstadt-Getto, den 7.7.1944.

An den
Werkküchen-Abteilung
Matrosenstrass. 20

Wir bitten Sie, die am heutigen Tage zur Arbeit ausserhalb des
Gettos ausgereisten Personen mit sofortiger Wirkung aus Ihrer
Evidenz zu streichen:-

Lf.Nr.	Tr.Nr.	Name u. Vorname	Adresse
1.	675	Bryl Tauba	GHase 7
2.	405	Berlinska Rajla Fajga	Schneider 20
3.	607	Dancyger Ruchla	Mühlg. 9
4.	477	Deutsch Rajala	Braune 13
5.	15	Gelbart Ehaja	Hausierer 6
6.	600	Gręboreka Szajndla	Steinmets 9
7.	524	Glogowska Dwojra	Kela 20
8.	34	Goldstajm Edzia	Sattler 12
9.	59	Hauser Ruchla	Reiger 5
10.	155	Kenig Bajla	Königsberger 9
11.	547	Klubaka Malka	Insel 32
12.	311	Lewi Cilli	Towianskiego 12
13.	305	Lewkowiec Chana	Insel 9
14.	588	Lewkowiec Mania	Mühlg. 9
15.	634	Mager Halina	Frans. 60
16.	455	Rosental Ruchla	Elei 29
17.	519	Rubin Rywka	Brunnen 22
18.	470	Sapiro Sara	Alex. 16
19.	566	Unger Laja	Rauch 34

Document 8: Communication of the Central Prison to the Department
Factory Kitchens, dated 7 July 1944, regarding workers deported on the
same day. Source: APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19919, syg. 1302, unpaginated.

AN DIE STATISTISCHE ABTEILUNG, KIRCHPLATZ 4. Bericht für Monat Mai 1944

Litzmannstadt-Ordnung des Polnische-Abt. Nr. 5734 vom 14.11.1934

ARBEITS-BERICHT Nr. 30, HUT-ABTEILUNG, Fabriknummer: 9-11, Litzmannstadt-Ordnung

STAND DER JUGENDLICHEN AM MONATSULTIMO

I. Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach Jahrgängen

Geschlecht	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1944	1955	Zusammen
männlich	-	3	1	-	5	7	6	5	-	6	33
weiblich	29	52	35	30	28	35	41	7	1	71	304
zusammen	37	55	36	30	33	42	46	9	1	77	337

II. Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach:

Geschlecht	Art der Beschäftigung				Art d. Einlohnung			Arbeitsdauer	
	Fach- Arb.	Boten	Büro- Angest.	Arbeiter	Tagelöhner	Altk- Arb.	Bis 1 Uhr	Über 1 Uhr	
männlich	33	-	-	-	12	16	33	-	
weiblich	303	-	1	-	136	167	304	-	
zusammen	336	-	1	-	153	184	337	-	

MONATSBEWEGUNG

	männl.	weibl.	Zusammen
Anfragen	1	8	9
Angebot	-	6	6

Dies zum 3. eines jeden Monats einzuenden

1. Januar 1944

Arbeitsleiter von: *[Signature]*

ARBEITS-BERICHT Nr. 30, HUT-ABTEILUNG, Fabriknummer: 9-11, Litzmannstadt-Ordnung

Document 9: Overview of children working at the hat-makers department, Enterprise No. 30, on 31 May 1944. Source: APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19506, syg. 885, p. 2

AN DIE STATISTISCHE ABTEILUNG, KIRCHPLATZ 4. Bericht für Monat Mai 1944

Litzmannstadt-Ordnung des Polnische-Abt. Nr. 5734 vom 14.11.1934

ARBEITS-BERICHT Nr. 75, Handweb- u. Näh-Abteilung, Fabriknummer: 9-11, Litzmannstadt-Ordnung

STAND DER JUGENDLICHEN AM MONATSULTIMO

I. Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach Jahrgängen

Geschlecht	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1944	1955	Zusammen
männlich	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
weiblich	-	-	-	-	4	26	38	36	77	-	181
zusammen	-	-	-	1	4	26	38	36	77	-	182

II. Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach:

Geschlecht	Art der Beschäftigung				Art d. Einlohnung			Arbeitsdauer	
	Fach- Arb.	Boten	Büro- Angest.	Arbeiter	Tagelöhner	Altk- Arb.	Bis 1 Uhr	Über 1 Uhr	
männlich	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	
weiblich	181	-	-	-	181	-	181	-	
zusammen	181	1	-	-	182	-	182	-	

MONATSBEWEGUNG

	männl.	weibl.	Zusammen
Anfragen	-	-	-
Angebot	2	4	6

Dies zum 3. eines jeden Monats einzuenden

Arbeitsleiter von: *[Signature]*

1. Mai 1944

ARBEITS-BERICHT Nr. 75, Handweb- u. Näh-Abteilung, Fabriknummer: 9-11, Litzmannstadt-Ordnung

Document 10: Overview of children working at the hand-weaving and stitching department, Enterprise No. 75, on 31 May 1944. Source: APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19506, syg. 885, p. 47

SCHAFTE ABTEILUNG
Betrieb 14
Siegfriedstr. 100.

AN DIE
STATISTISCHE ABTEILUNG,
KIRCHPLATZ 4.

Litzmannstadt-Geb. 576
Statistische-Abt.
den 15. Mai 1944
am 15. 5. 1944

1520/44
Bericht für Monat Ma 1944

52

Abteilungsleiter
STAND DER JUGENDLICHEN AM MONATSULTIMO

I.

Geschlecht	Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach Jahrgängen										Zusammen	
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936		
männlich	50	31	29	13	13	6	12	3	66	26	—	229
weiblich	11	8	5	4	4	6	6	1	2	—	—	47
zusammen	41	39	34	17	17	12	18	4	68	26	—	276

II.

Geschlecht	Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach:					Arbeitsort		Zusammen
	Art der Beschäftigung	Art d. Erziehung			bis 15. Handk. u. über	über 15. Handk.		
	Boien	Berungst.	Anfänger	Einzel			Nicht-Einzel	
männlich	3	—	226	—	223	227	2	
weiblich	—	—	47	—	47	46	1	
zusammen	3	—	273	—	270	273	3	

MONATSBEWEGUNG

	männl.	weibl.	Zusammen
Aufgenom.	8	—	8
Ausgetret.	13	—	13

Die zum 5. eines jeden Monats einenden.

Angefertigt von: M. Kutschera

Nr. 5 für Abteilung.

Stamp: **STATISTISCHE ABTEILUNG**
Litzmannstadt-Geb. 576
KIRCHPLATZ 4.
am 15. 5. 1944

Document 11: Overview of children working at the buttstock department, Enterprise No. 14, on 31 May 1944. Source: APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19506, syg. 885, p. 52

AN DIE
STATISTISCHE ABTEILUNG,
KIRCHPLATZ 4.

Litzmannstadt-Geb. 576
Statistische-Abt.
den 31. Mai 1944
am 31. 5. 1944

BEREITUNG UND STICHEN
Betrieb 35
Goldschmiedegasse 18.

Report for Month Ma 1944

69

Abteilungsleiter
STAND DER JUGENDLICHEN AM MONATSULTIMO

I.

Geschlecht	Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach Jahrgängen										Zusammen	
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936		
männlich	1	1	1	1	9	38	59	60	57			197
weiblich	~	~	~	~	14	39	71	60	3	1		209
zusammen	1	1	1	1	23	77	130	120	60	1		406

II.

Geschlecht	Anzahl der Jugendlichen nach:			Art d. Erziehung		Arbeitsort		Zusammen
	Fach-Arbeit	Boien	Berungst.	Einzel	Tage-Wechsel	bis 15. Handk. u. über	über 15. Handk.	
männlich	196	1	—	197	—	197	—	
weiblich	220	—	—	220	—	220	—	
zusammen	416	1	—	417	—	417	—	

MONATSBEWEGUNG

	männl.	weibl.	Zusammen
Aufgenom.	3	4	7
Ausgetret.	3	3	6
	6	7	13

Die zum 5. eines jeden Monats einenden.

Angefertigt von: Jahn

Nr. 5 für Betrieb.

Stamp: **STATISTISCHE ABTEILUNG**
Litzmannstadt-Geb. 576
KIRCHPLATZ 4.
am 31. 5. 1944

Document 12: Overview of children working at the hand-weaving and stitching department, Enterprise No. 35, on 31 May 1944. Source: APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 19506, syg. 885, p. 69

1838 197
215

4./Pö.Wachbatl.XIII Litzmannstadt, den 31.8.44.
z.Zt.Litzmannstadt,
Danzigerstr.28.

Bei Durchführung von insgesamt 9 Transporten
wurden im KL. Auschwitz an Juden abgeliefert:

Am	5.8.44	-----	562
"	8.8.44	-----	485
"	11.8.44	-----	2508
"	15.8.44	-----	2021
"	18.8.44	-----	2496
"	21.8.44	-----	2191
"	24.8.44	-----	2146
"	27.8.44	-----	2297
"	30.8.44	-----	2254
<u>Insgesamt: -----</u>			16960 Juden

Empfangsbescheinigung

Ich bescheinige von der Gettoverwaltung Litzmann-
stadt Konto 12300

RM 2.331.--
=====

in Worten --Zweitausenddreihundertundeinunddreißig
Reichsmark zur Auszahlung an die Umstehenden rich-
tig erhalten zu haben.

Litzmannstadt, den 31. September 1944

Document 13: "Receipt" of the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII dated 31 August 1944 for 2,331 RM. Source: APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21412, syg. 29326a, p. 215

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Pol. w. sch. Kompanie
Regensburg.

Litzmannstadt, d. 7. 8. 1944.

Führer, Untergführer und Männer des Transportkommand.

1. Oberlt. d. SchP.	Herbst Heinrich	151 -	117 -
1. Meister "	Brandl Max	112 -	117 -
2. Hauptw. "	Roland Oswald	112 -	118 -
3. Bzobw. d. Gend.	Bartmann Reinhard	110 -	118 -
4. Zgw. d. SchP. d. R.	Bauer Alois	"	118 -
5. " " "	Lambser Curt	"	118 -
6. " " "	Wagner Gustav	"	118 -
7. " " "	Hammer Josef	"	118 -
8. Wm. " "	Bader Raimund	"	118 -
9. " " "	Diller Josef	"	118 -
10. " " "	Blöschinger Ludwig	"	118 -
11. " " "	Eiban Ludwig	"	118 -
12. " " "	Ettwiller Alfons	"	118 -
13. " " "	Gerard Eugen	"	118 -
14. " " "	Heiland Eugen	"	118 -
15. " " "	Kasper Max	"	118 -
16. " " "	Kapfer Franz	"	118 -
17. " " "	Käser Michael	"	118 -
18. " " "	Küffner Georg	"	118 -
19. " " "	Meyer Theodor	"	118 -
20. " " "	Sertl Andreas	"	118 -
21. " " "	Rosenlehner Franz	"	118 -
22. " " "	Trauner Josef	"	118 -
23. " " "	Wahl Albert	"	118 -
24. " " "	Wallner Michael	"	118 -
25. " " "	Schreiber Reinhold	"	118 -

2331


 Oberleutnant der Schutzpolizei
 und Kompanieführer

Document 14: Officers, NCOs and rank-and-file men of the 4th Company of Police Guard Battalion XIII. Source: APL, Mikrofilm Nr. 21412, syg. 29326a, p. 216

Photos



Photo 1: Hungarian Jews waiting for their “selection.” Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 6 on p. 51. Crematoria II and III (KII and KIII) and their respective smokeless chimneys are visible in the background.



Photo 2: “Selected” Hungarian Jews go to the “gas chambers” with bags and pots. Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 163 on p. 185.



Photo 3: "Selected" Hungarian Jews go to the "gas chambers" with large bags. Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 165 on p. 187.



Photo 4: "Selected" Hungarian Jews go to "gas chambers" with bags. Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 169 on p. 191.



*Photo 5: "Selected" Hungarian Jews go to "gas chambers" with bags.
Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 171 on p. 191.*



*Photo 6: Unregistered Hungarian Jews resting near a pond at Birkenau.
Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 174 on p. 194.*



Photo 7: "Selected" Hungarian Jews go to the "gas chambers" past Crematorium III, whose gate (right) is closed. Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 152 on p. 176.



Photo 8: "Selected" Hungarian Jews go to the "gas chambers" past Crematorium III. Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 153 on p. 176.



Photo 9: Hungarian Jews waiting for their "selection." Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 7 on p. 53. Crematorium II (KII), whose chimney does not smoke, is visible in the background.



Photo 10: Female inmates sorting garments at the inmate-effects warehouse. Source: Freyer/Pressac, Photo 125 on p. 155. Above are the two chimneys of Crematorium IV (KIV) and one chimney of Crematorium V (KV), all without smoke.



Photo 11, Air photo of 31 May 1941; section showing all crematoria, the Zentralsauna and the area around "Bunker". Source: National Archives, Washington, Mission 60 PRS/462 60 SQ, Exposure 3056.



Photo 11a: section enlargement of Photo 11, with area around Crematorium V and "Bunker 2" circled.



Photo 12: Air photo of 31 May 1941; section enlargement of the area of the alleged "Bunker 2." Source: as Photo 11.

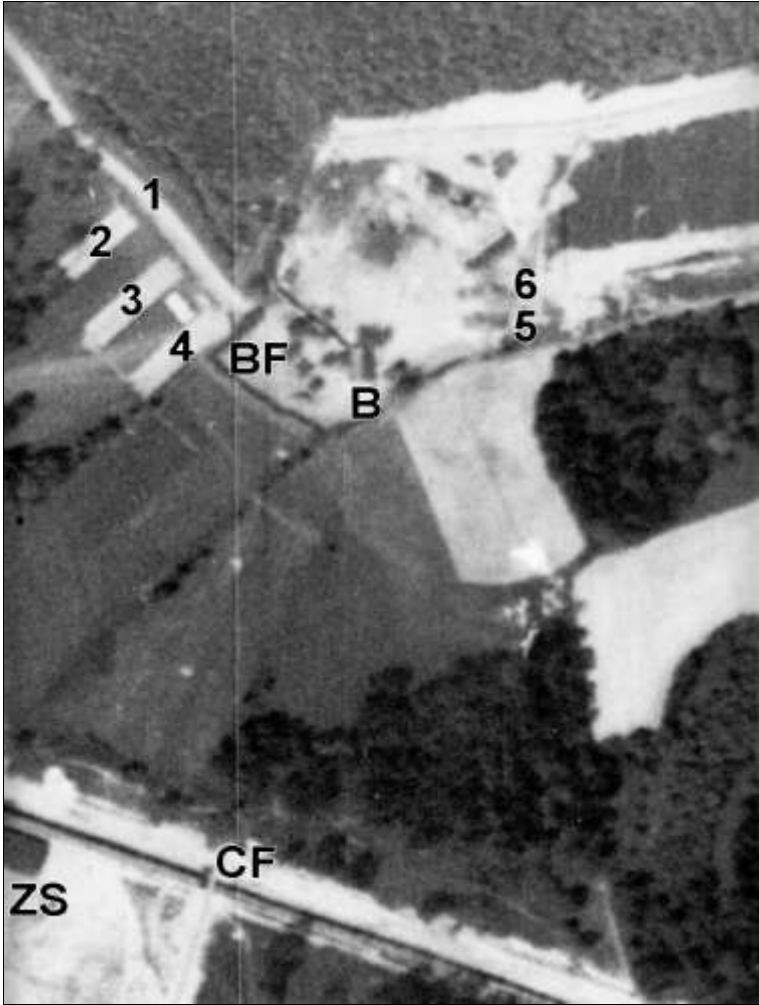


Photo 12a: as Photo 12, with added labels:

ZS = Zentralsauna; CF = Zaun, camp fence; 1 = Access road to the "Bunker 2" area from the Birkenau Camp; 2 to 4 = areas cleared of plant life and flattened; 3 = area cleared of plant life and flattened; two buildings were later erected in areas 2 and 3; B = alleged "Bunker 2," house measuring 12 m x 10 m; BF = fence southwest of the area of "Bunker 2";

5 & 6: two alleged incineration pits (according to commentaries in Bartosik/Martyniak, p. 26). No. 5 measures about 15 m x 5 m, No. 6 about 20 m x 5 m.

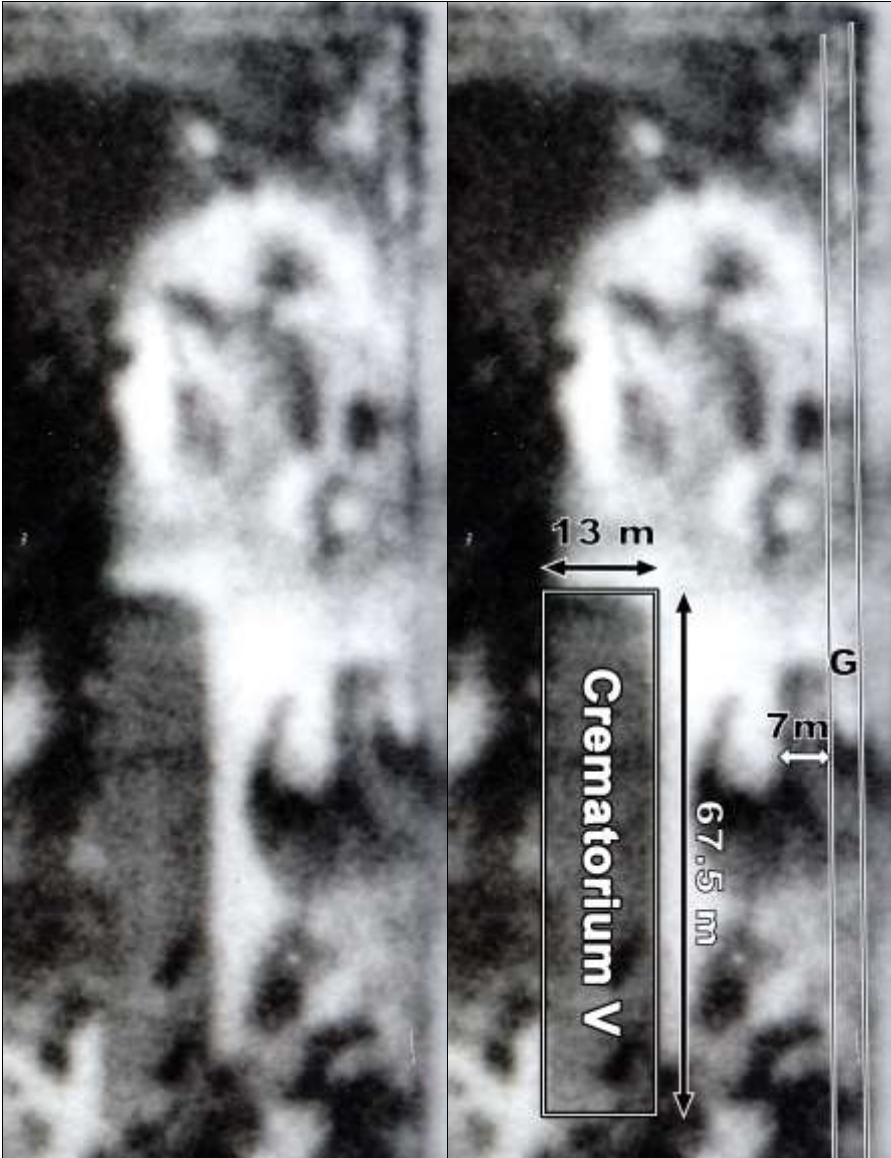


Photo 13 (left), 13a (right): Section enlargement of the air photo of 31 May 1944 around Crematorium V. Added to Photo 13a: Box around Crematorium V measuring 13 m x 67.5 m. Lines labeled G denote a drainage ditch. Width of area with smoke rising: about 7 meters wide. Source: as Photo 11.

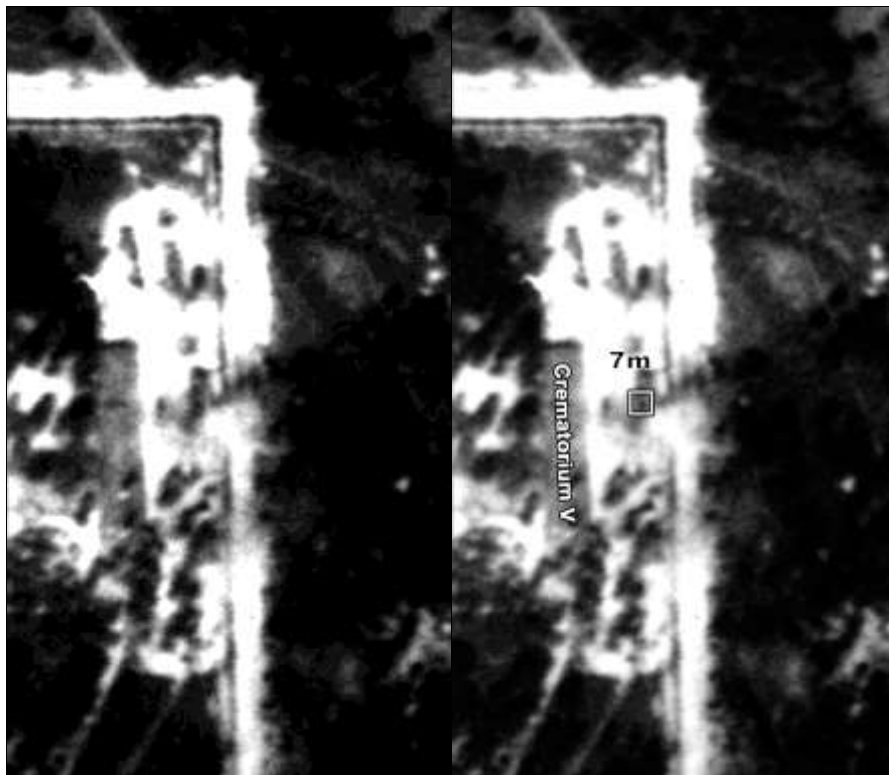


Photo 14, 14a (right): Section enlargement of the air photo of 31 May 1944, with labels added in the right version. Source: as Photo 11, but Exposure 3055.



Photo 15: Left of the fence: the drainage ditch that ran along the northern fence behind Crematorium V. Polish photo from 1945. Source: APMO, negative no. 21334/137.

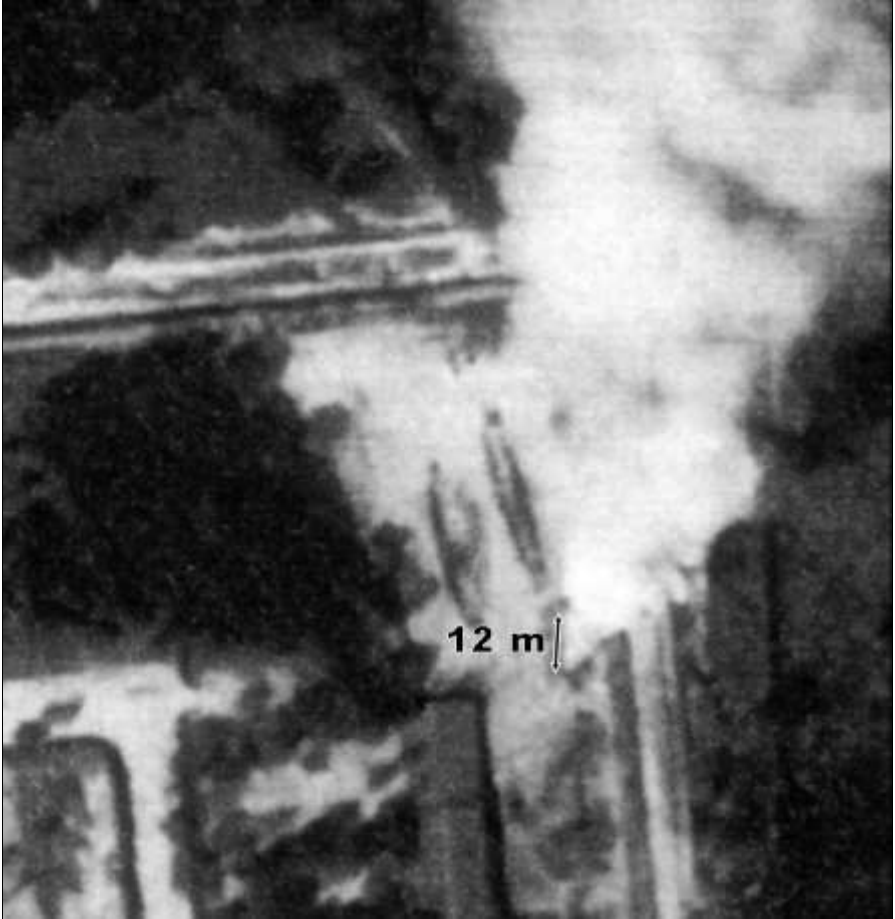


Photo 16: Air photo of Birkenau taken by the RAF on 23 August 1944; section showing the northern courtyard of Crematorium V, with arrow and label added: maximum width of smoke source: 12 m. Source: NCAP (National Collection of Aerial Photography), Historic Environment Scotland, Sortie: 60PR/0686, Frame: 3084

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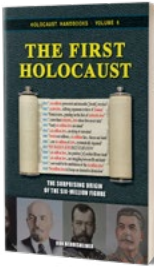
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HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

This ambitious, growing series addresses various aspects of the “Holocaust” of the WWII era. Most of them are based on decades of research from archives all over the world. They are heavily referenced. In contrast to most other works on this issue, the tomes of this series approach its topic with profound academic scrutiny and a critical attitude. Any Holocaust researcher ignoring this series will remain oblivious to some of the most important research in the field. These books are designed to both convince the common reader as well as academics. The following books have appeared so far, or are about to be released.

SECTION ONE: General Overviews of the Holocaust

The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents



propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 5th ed., 200 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why “the Holocaust” is an important topic, and that it is essential to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, the physical traces and documents about the various claimed crime scenes and murder weapons are discussed. After that, the reliability of witness testimony is examined. Finally, the author argues for a free

exchange of ideas on this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialogue style, it is easy to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 4th ed., 597 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#15)

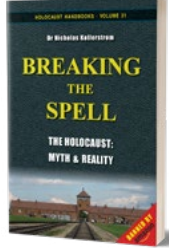
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



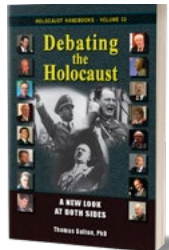
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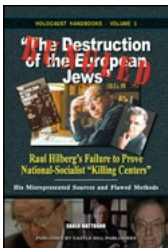
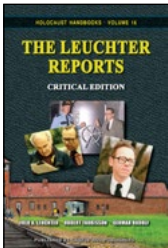
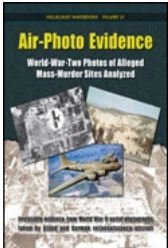
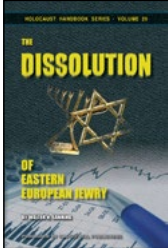
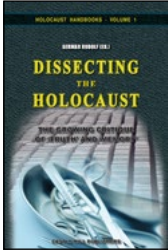
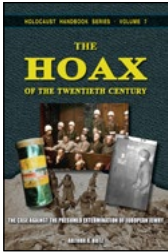
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics.

Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that “witness statements” supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi “Holocaust” has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzner. 6th ed., 285 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)



Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream’s responses to them. He reveals the weaknesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate.





4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. 4th ed., 524 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and Memory. Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the “Holocaust.” It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 3rd ed., 635 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as “Holocaust victims,” had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 3rd ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf, and an update by the author containing new insights; 264

pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air-photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 6th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 167 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four reports on whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on various arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could never have been “utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.” The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome about Auschwitz. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

Bungled: "The Destruction of the European Jews". Raul Hilberg's Failure to Prove National-Socialist "Killing Centers." By Carlo Mattogno. Raul Hilberg's magnum opus *The Destruction of the European Jews* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But how does Hilberg support his thesis that Jews were murdered *en masse*? He rips documents out of their context, distorts their content, misinterprets their meaning, and ignores entire archives. He only refers to “useful” witnesses, quotes fragments out of context, and conceals the fact that his witnesses are lying through their teeth. Lies and deceptions permeate Hil-

berg's book, 302 pages, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400-page book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof... you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust historiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

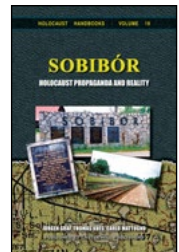
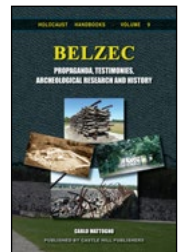
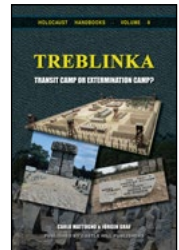
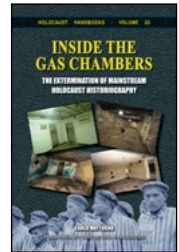
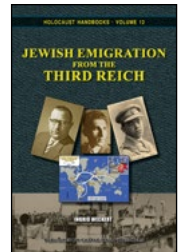
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

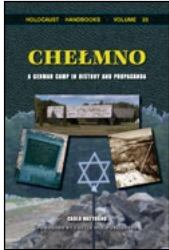
Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 456 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

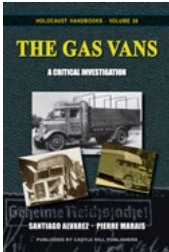




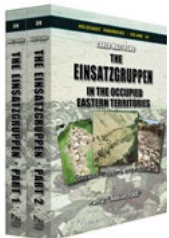
The “Operation Reinhardt” Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Belzec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the “extermination camps” was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archeological efforts made by mainstream scholars in their attempt to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares the findings of the second part with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and myth. 402 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#28)



Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chelmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in “gas vans” or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports and excavations, German documents – all come under Mattogno’s scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chelmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)

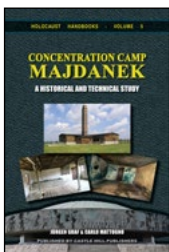


The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno’s book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 2nd ed., 412 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)

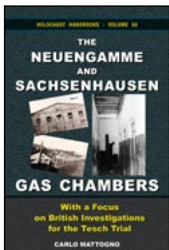


The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering Jews. This study sheds a critical light onto this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. It reveals on the one hand that original war-time documents do not fully support the orthodox genocidal narrative, and on the other that most post-“liberation” sources such as testimonies and forensic reports are steeped in Soviet atrocity propaganda and are thus utterly unreliable. In addition, material traces of the claimed massacres are rare due to an attitude of collusion by governments and Jewish lobby groups. 2nd ed., 2 vols., 864 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#39)

Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war’s end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were “only” two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove it groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)



The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other camps, among



them foremost Auschwitz. 178 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp near Danzig, East Prussia, served as a “makeshift” extermination camp in 1944, where inmates were killed in a gas chamber. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. The claimed gas chamber was a mere delousing facility. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into “history” by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of “witnesses” to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 514 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#41)

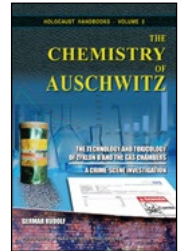
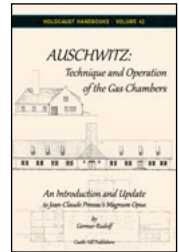
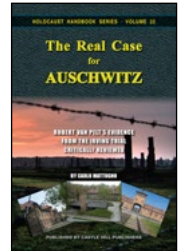
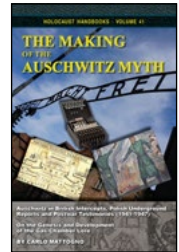
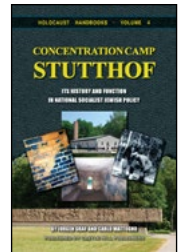
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them. This is a book of prime political and

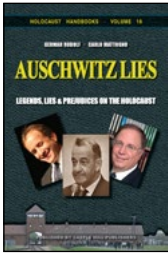
scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the “technical” method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the “revisionists.” In his book, Pressac's works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiates what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

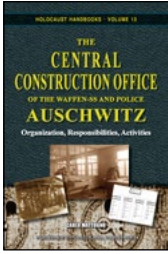
Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reprints are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research results on Auschwitz gained during the past 30 years. With many references to Pressac's epic tome, it serves as an update and correction to it, whether you own an original hard copy of it, read it online, borrow it from a library, purchase a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#42)

The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to some degree. This book addresses questions such as: How were these gas chambers configured? How did they operate? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B is examined in detail. What exactly was it? How did it kill? Did it leave traces in masonry that can be found still today? Indeed, it should have, the author concludes, but several sets of analyses show no trace of it. The author also discusses in depth similar forensic research conducted by other scholars. 4th ed., 454 pages, more than 120 color and over 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)

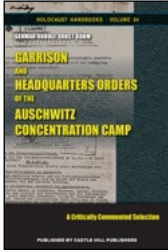




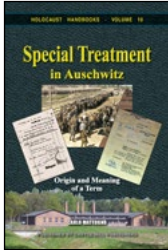
Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “refutation” of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter’s famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf’s chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (who turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 4th ed., 420 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)



Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. When Russian authorities granted access to their archives in the early 1990s, the files of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, stored in Moscow, attracted the attention of scholars researching the history of this camp. This important office was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the “gas chambers.” This study sheds light into this hitherto hidden aspect of this camp’s history, but also provides a deep understanding of the organization, tasks, and procedures of this office. 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)



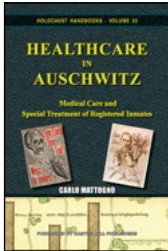
Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at anything sinister going on. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered, such as the children of SS men playing with inmates, SS men taking friends for a sight-seeing tour through the camp, or having a romantic stroll with their lovers around the camp grounds. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. 185 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index (#34)



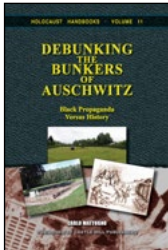
Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

“special treatment,” “special action,” and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while “special” had many different meanings, not a single one meant “execution.” Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged “code language” by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates’ living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. It documents the vast construction efforts to build a huge inmate hospital inside the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were “selected” or subject to “special treatment” while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. The reality of this caring philanthropist refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)



Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The “bunkers” at Auschwitz-Birkenau, two former farmhouses just outside the camp’s perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. They supposedly went into operation during the first half of 1942, with thousands of Jews sent straight from deportation trains to these “gas chambers.” However, documents clearly show that all inmates sent to Auschwitz during that time were properly admitted to the camp. No mass murder on arrival can have happened. With the help of other wartime files as well as air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal “bunkers” never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality by “historians.” 2nd ed.,



292 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study analyzes witness statements and hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

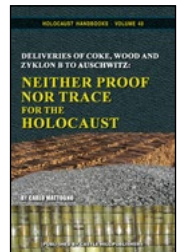
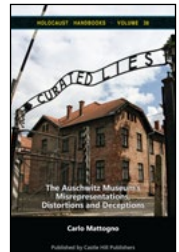
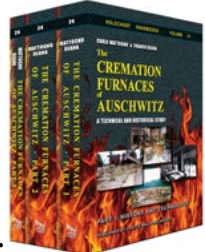
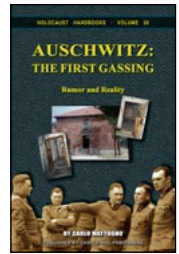
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in trenches. The sky was filled with thick smoke, if we believe witnesses. This book examines many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

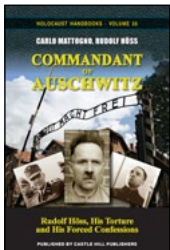
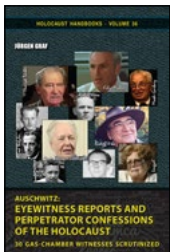
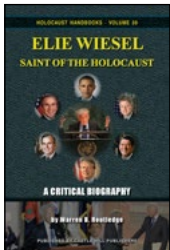
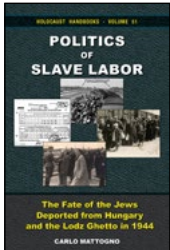
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors establish the nature and capacity of these cremation furnaces, showing that these devices were inferior makeshift versions, and that their capacity was lower than normal. The Auschwitz crematoria were not facilities of mass destruction, but installations barely managing to handle the victims among the inmates who died of various epidemics. 2nd ed., 3 vols., 1201 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under enormous pressure to answer this challenge. They've answered. This book analyzes their answer. It first exposes the many tricks and lies used by the museum to bamboozle millions of visitors every year regarding its most valued asset, the "gas chamber" in the Main Camp. Next, it reveals how the museum's historians mislead and lie through their teeth about documents in their archives. A long string of completely innocuous documents is mistranslated and misrepresented to make it look like they prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. 2nd ed., 259 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, as is done by this study, these documents prove the exact opposite of what those orthodox researchers claim. This study exposes the mendacious tricks with which these museum officials once more deceive the trusting public. 184 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#40)

Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By Carlo Mattogno. The *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of the Auschwitz





Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at creating the otherwise unsubstantiated claim that homicidal gas chambers and lethal injections were used at Auschwitz for mass-murdering inmates. This literary mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#47)

The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By Carlo Mattogno. Nagging is easy. We actually did a better job! That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the initially catastrophic hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports, camp occupancy and mortality figures. For the first time, we find out what this camp's real death toll was. 2 vols., 906 pp., b&w illustrations (Vol. 2), bibliography, index. (#48)

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944. By Carlo Mattogno. The deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 is said to have been the pinnacle of this camp's extermination frenzy, topped off in August of that year by the extermination of Jews deported from the Lodz Ghetto. This book gathers and explains all the evidence available on both events. In painstaking research, the author proves almost on a person-by-person level what the fate was of many of the Jews deported from Hungary or the Lodz Ghetto. He demonstrates that these Jews were deported to serve as slave laborers in the Third Reich's collapsing war economy. There is no trace of any extermination of any of these Jews. 338 pp., b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#51)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Rudledge. This book analyzes several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his

camp autobiography *Night*. The author proves that much of what Wiesel claims can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. This study also shows how parallel to this abuse of power, critical reactions to it also increased: Holocaust revisionism. While Catholics jumped on the Holocaust band wagon, the number of Jews rejecting certain aspect of the Holocaust narrative and its abuse grew as well. This first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds in which he confessed his involvement in the "Holocaust." This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various "confessions." Next, all of Höss's depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening... 2nd ed., 411 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno.

Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli's writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 2nd ed., 484 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#37)

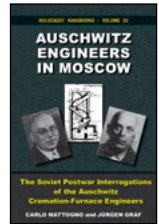
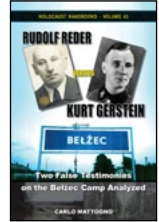
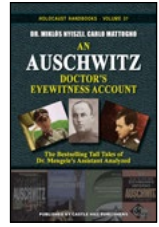
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades. It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraba, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Fliamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon. By Carlo Mattogno. Auschwitz survivor and former member of the so-called "Sonderkommando" Henryk Tauber is one of the most important witnesses about the alleged gas chambers inside the crematoria at Auschwitz, because right at the war's end, he made several extremely detailed depositions about it. The same is true for Szlama Dragon, only he claims to have worked at the so-called "bunkers" of Birkenau, two makeshift gas chambers just outside the camp perimeter. This study thoroughly scrutinizes these two key testimonies. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#45)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon, J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)



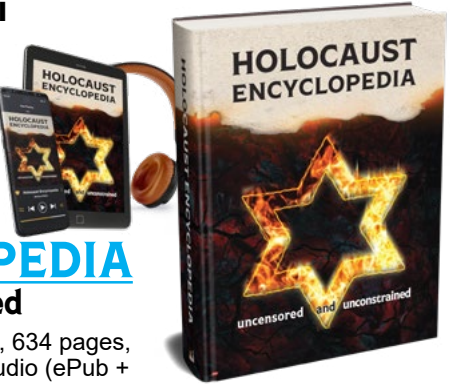
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.



Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:

HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA **uncensored and unconstrained**

Available as paperback (b&w) or hardcover (color), 634 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 579 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. **Online at www.NukeBook.org**



We all know the basics of “The Holocaust.” But what about the details? Websites and printed encyclopedias can help us there. Take the 4-volume encyclopedia by Israel’s Yad Vashem Center: *The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* (1990). For every significant crime scene, it presents a condensed narrative of Israel’s finest Holocaust scholars. However, it contains not one entry about witnesses and their stories, even though they are the foundation of our knowledge. When a murder is committed, the murder weapon and the crime’s traces are of crucial importance. Yet Yad Vashem’s encyclopedia has no entries explaining scientific findings on these matters – not one.

This is where the present encyclopedia steps in. It not only summarizes and explains the many pieces that make up the larger Holocaust picture. It also reveals the evidence that confirms or contradicts certain notions. Nearly 300 entries present the essence of important witness accounts, and they are subjected to source criticism. This enables us to decide which witness claims are credible.

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid

narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

Other entries discuss tools and mechanisms allegedly used for the mass murders, and how the crimes’ traces were erased, if at all. A few entries discuss toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used.

This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of “Who said it?” This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes entries on psychological warfare and wartime propaganda; on conditions prevailing during investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators; on censorship against historical dissidents; on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative; and on motives of all sides involved in creating and spreading their diverse Holocaust narratives.

In this important volume, now with 579 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

BOOKS ON THE HOLOCAUST AND FREE SPEECH

On the next six pages, we list some of the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For our current range of products, visit our web store at www.ARMREG.co.uk.

The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. 128 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index.

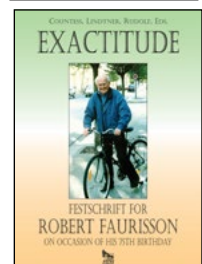
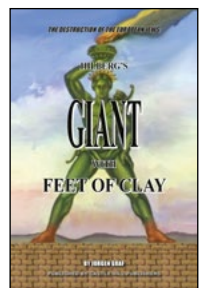
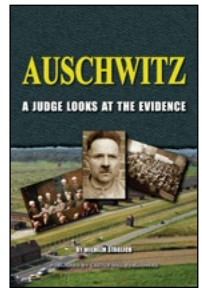
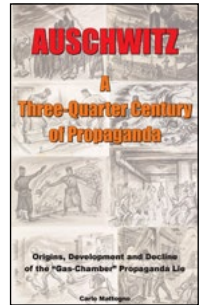
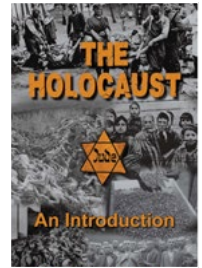
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims... Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else.

The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This book describes and celebrates the man and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by in-submission. 146 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.



Auschwitz – Forensically Examined.

By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. There are many big tomes about this. But if you want it all in a nutshell, read this booklet. It condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into a quick and easy read. In the first section, the forensic investigations conducted so far are reviewed. In the second section, the most-important results of these studies are summarized. The main arguments focus on two topics. The first centers around the poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave any traces in masonry where it was used? Can it be detected to this day? The second topic deals with mass cremations. Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do air photos taken during the war confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. The third section reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

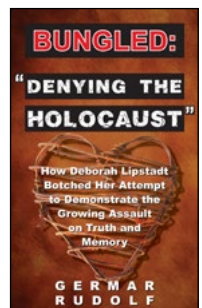
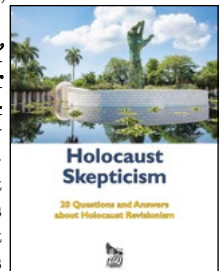
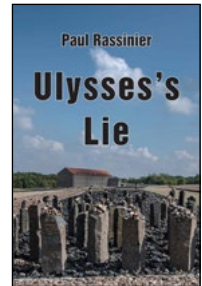
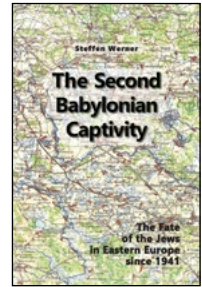
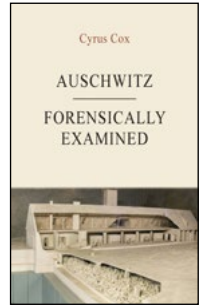
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassinier. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"×9" pb, bibl, index.

The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to

propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill., bibl., index

Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Questions and Answers about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 15-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? ... Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com. Option "Promotion". This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell... 20 pp., stapled, 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up with anything. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt's book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific



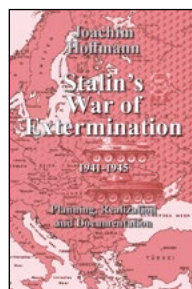
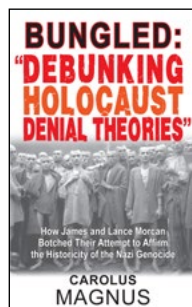
arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Denying History". How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers." As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist archival and forensic research. Furthermore, they piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilized unverified and incestuous sources, and obscured the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; they don't even mention them. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus "revisionist" scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side's source material is dismal, and the way they back up their misleading or false claims is pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A German government historian documents Stalin's murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author's lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans noticed Stalin's aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the cruelest war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder... **428 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.**

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl., b&w ill.



The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like... 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"x11"

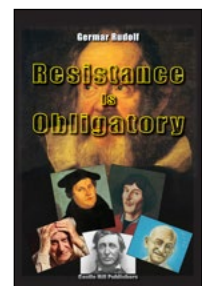
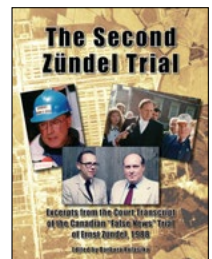
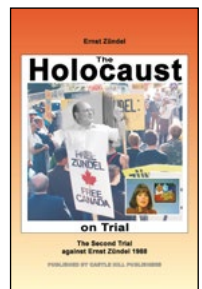
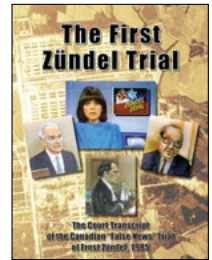
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly

spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"x9", index.

The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript... 498 pp. pb, 8.5"x11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speech-proving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway... 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made



him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a “Western democracy”... 304 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

Love: The Pursuit of Happiness. By Germar Rudolf. Rudolf’s autobiography on the sensual and emotional aspects of his life: love, affection, romance and erotica, as well as the lack of it. It tells about his human relationships with parents, siblings, friends and girlfriends, wives and children – and with a little puppy called Daisy; about his trials and tribulations as a lover and husband, and most importantly as a father of five children. This book might assist many readers to understand themselves and to help resolve or avoid relationship conflicts. It is an account filled with both humility and humor. Ca. 230 pp. pb, 6”x9” (to appear in late 2024)

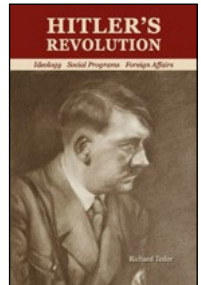
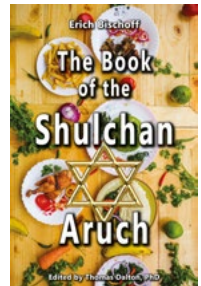
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and analysis of this book. He shows us many dark corners of the Jewish religion. 152 pp. pb, 6”x9”.

Hitler’s Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf

Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany’s most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears apart the dense web of calumny surrounding this controversial figure. It draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the Nazi era, as well as documents from British, U.S., and Soviet archives that describe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

Hitler on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. That Adolf Hitler spoke out against the Jews is beyond obvious. But of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler’s exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence have incentives to present a simplistic picture of Hitler as a blood-thirsty tyrant. However, Hitler’s take on the Jews is far more complex and sophisticated. In this book, for the first time, you can make up your own mind by reading nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews, in considerable detail and in full context. This is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews. As you will discover, Hitler’s analysis of the Jews, though hostile, is erudite, detailed, and – surprise, surprise – largely aligns with events of recent decades. There are many lessons here for the modern-day world to learn. 200 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl.

Goebbels on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. It gives us a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler’s dislike of the Jews, and likewise wanted them removed from the Reich. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from Europe—perhaps to the island of Madagascar. This would be the “final solution” to the Jewish Question. Nowhere in the



diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million. This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. Also included are partial or full transcripts of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews. 274 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars. By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting wars. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hard-line stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and Judaism through the Ages. By Thomas Dalton. It is common

knowledge that Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best hope for understanding this recurrent 'anti-Semitism' is to study the history: to look at the actual words written by prominent critics of the Jews, in context, and with an eye to any common patterns that might emerge. Such a study reveals strikingly consistent observations: Jews are seen in very negative, yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments is remarkable and strongly suggests that the cause for such animosity resides in the Jews themselves—in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their beliefs.. This book addresses the modern-day "Jewish problem" in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world's social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts. By Thomas Dalton. Who, apart from Hitler, contrived the Nazi view on the Jews? And what were these master ideologues thinking? During the post-war International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their personal testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the shootings in the East, and the "6 million." The truth of the Holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

