1. Intent and Purpose

The frightful measure of the Nazi conspiracy against the Jews is revealed in the eighth and final crime—that of the mass annihilation of almost 6,000,000 defenseless Jews. Never before within the comprehension of man had a so-called civilized nation so completely and systematically planned the extermination of a religious or ethnic group and so nearly approached the realization of its objective. Of the nine and a half million Jews in pre-war Europe, some two-thirds were murdered outright by the Nazis and their henchmen. Of the pitiful surviving remnants, most are broken in body and spirit, uprooted from their homes, without a roof over their heads, or any reasonable hope for economic survival. Each day brings fresh tidings of new Jewish deaths from starvation, exposure, and disease incurred during the long years of Nazi dominance. As a deliberate result of Nazi extermination policy...
Most of the survivors are elderly people—Jewish children are
virtually unknown in Europe.

On 30 January 1939 Hitler swore that if war came it would
result in the "annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe." Three
years later (30 January 1942), he declared before the Reichstag:

We know full well that the war can end only by
the extermination of the Germanic peoples or by the
dispensance of Jews from Europe. Aryan peoples
will not be removed from Europe and this war will
see the destruction of Judaism.

It is now apparent that the Nazis made good their threats.

As to the problem of responsibility for this horrid crime,
documentary evidence is being uncovered daily. According to
newly uncovered documents and confessions of Nazi leaders as revealed
in the press (but not yet available in Washington) those primarily
responsible for planning and executing the policy of extermination
were Hitler, Himmler, Goering, Bormann, Heydrich, and Rosenberg.

Although it is equally clear beyond any shadow of doubt that the
entire Nazi hierarchy is directly implicated in both aspects of
the crime, the agencies which carried out this draconic policy

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were the Gestapo, the SS, and the Wehrmacht—and there is no evidence that they executed their nefarious work with anything less than enthusiasm.

3. General Features

By early 1942 when the Nazis raised the curtain on the final act of the tragedy, the thoroughness with which they had planned their work became apparent. Despite the openly published intentions of the Germans to make Europe Judenfree, the non-German world remained to believe that so barbarously inhuman an act could never be contemplation seriously by a "civilized" nation. Yet the pattern had been obvious from the beginning. One step had led inexorably to the next just as soon as conditions would permit. First had come some of the preliminary measures of disfranchisement, stigmatization, confiscation of property, religious and cultural persecution, curtailment of movement and residence, curfews, and starvation rations. Helpless and bewildered they were then uprooted from their homes and segregated in special ghettos, beyond the prying
eyes of the outside world. The Germans were now in a position to
deal with them as they had originally intended.

The psychological methods which had been applied to the con-
trol of the Jews from the beginning were carried over into the
final stage; these were (a) - the element of surprise, and (b) -
the element of confusion based on deliberate misinformation. These
had as their aim the demoralization of individual Jews and their
disorganization as a group in order to control them more effectively
on the final road to mass destruction.

The element of surprise, so effectively employed in the establish-
ment of the ghettos, was similarly utilized in the process of
mass slaughters. The procedure of moving Jews into ghettos was
always sudden and without advance warning, as was also the changing
of ghetto boundaries. Such moves were always conducted under high
pressure and within drastic time limitations, and carried out in
a manner that inevitably caused the loss of material possessions,
thus reducing the individual's ability to bribe his way out. It
also affected their physical and mental strength because of the
terrific strain of these constant shifts and terrible moves. As
such removals were almost always accompanied by extreme physical
malnutrition, such as beatings, deprivation of food and drink over
long periods, and as the victims had to carry on their person what
little they were able to retain of their belongings, the resistance
of the Jews was finally reduced to the vanishing point.

Each of the steps which drove these weakled and wearied
people into ever smaller areas was accompanied by the dissemination
of deliberate falsehoods calculated to give the impression that
this particular step would be the last required of them and they
would then finally be allowed to settle down in some segregated
area. Then a new order would be announced with the same devastating

effect.

During the first years of Nazi domination, as well as during
the ghettoization period, both Hopkins and deliberate murder of
individuals and groups became part of Jewish daily experience. The
withdrawal of adequate food and medicine plus the intense over-crowding, also caused an ever-accelerating number of deaths from what was euphemistically termed "natural" causes.

In Germany itself, this process of liquidation by "natural causes" had begun long before World War II. By 1938, the concentration camp at Buchenwald, for one, had already become notorious. Few of its victims were actually killed outright in comparison to the number brought to so-called "natural" deaths by other methods. These consisted of repeated violent beatings, starvation, and exposure. Unsanitary surroundings were deliberately maintained as a means of weakening the victims and rendering them more susceptible to the debilitating effects of the concentration camps' punitive actions.

3. Extermination

From the day the Nazis launched their war of aggression, the killing of individual Jews became a means toward an end, extermination, and as well as a form both of amusement and training. The Jews were
driven along the streets like game and shot at random," reports the Polish underground paper, A.B., in its issue of March - April, 1942.

Although the whole process of Jewish murder was carried out in all the occupied countries, it was in Poland that the system was developed into its most efficient forms. This country had been designated by the Nazis as the scene of the final Jewish annihilation, both because the Polish people were themselves deemed an inferior race and because a vast concentration of Jews already existed there.

In addition, the Germans did not wish the news of their activity in this field to become generally known, at least until such time as they had consolidated all their military victories. Poland, far from the western countries, seemed a safe spot in which to carry out their predetermined plan.

Shooting of individuals became an accepted part of the system. Jews were shot for the slightest infraction of any of the host of rules imposed on them. They were not to cross certain streets; they must return to the ghetto at certain hour. Violation of such
orders invariably meant death, as for instance in the case of a
man whose body was found just outside the ghetto gate one morning.

Placed to his coat was a sign indicating that he had returned

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eight minutes late. For this he was shot. Another method was
described by Dr. I. Schearfshott, member of the late London govern-
ments:

*...The Nazi authorities distributed arms to Hitler
Youths of 15 and 16, who go in hordes through the streets
of the ghetto and kill all whom they meet in their path.
They do not choose; children or grown-ups.*

Gradually the policy of mass murder was activated and the
killing off of occasional individuals merged into the larger
process. When forced deportations occurred, in contrast to

"Voluntary resettlement," appalling brutalities prevailed. Anyone
attempting escape was of course killed, but so were many others
whose only fault was that they were too feeble to keep up with
the pace demanded by the guards. One faltering step and a shot
finished off the straggler whose body was left by the roadside.

In some cases, numbers of older or weaker people were dragged out
of line, into the Jewish cemetery, shot, and promptly buried. An
average of 50 to 100 persons out of each of the larger groups of
deporitories would be disposed of in this way, thus cutting down the
number to be transported.

Among the verified personal reports in the hands of the General
Council of the Jewish Community of Palestine, is the following:

"The Jews were ordered to leave their houses without
any baggage, and to march on foot from Lublin to
Medzhenek. Along both sides of the roads, the Gestapo
placed soldiers with machine guns who shot at the
unfortunates during their enforced march. Consequently,
the entire stretch of road was strewn with Jewish corpses." \(^2\)

Similar conditions prevailed in Krakow, according to sworn
statements made by other survivors:

"... Those to whom the order was applicable gathered
in Kielce Plaza. There the German confiscated all
baggage, food and valuables, beating everyone in a
merciless fashion. Toward evening, the majority were
herded to the railroad station. They had to keep up a
running pace... Babies fell from their mother's arms
and were trampled on. At a given signal, the crowds
were shot at. All along the road lay dead bodies..." \(^3\)

In the voluminous reports which had been gathered from survivors,
or put together by reporters from various Allied countries, who
visited the scene immediately after the conclusion of the war,
there is an accumulating picture of random killing, for the sake of
killing, of killing for the sake of personal gain, and killing as
a definite method of exterminating an entire people.

4. Extermination of Groups

Simultaneously with both the smaller and the larger scale
killings, there were constant actions eliminating particular groups,
as entire communities, or for instance, professionals or intellectuals
in general. Whereas continuous maltreatment was taking its steadily
mounting toll, smaller communities were wiped out in the course of
a day or two, measured as a unified group. This second form of
extermination was particularly true of the Eastern areas in the
wake of German conquest. In fact, quite regularly, the first act
of an occupying force was to liquidate all or most of the Jews of
the district.

From interrogations of German prisoners of war captured by the
Russians have come reports of such mass murders. In many cases, an
entire population would be herded into a building, preferably the

synagogue, which then would be burned down, while soldiers standing

guard would shoot anyone who succeeded in getting out.

Franz Hamburger, one such prisoner of war, reporting on

the occupation of Bialystok, said:

"The Jewish families were driven into the synagogue,

Those who did not want to go were dragged by force.

Then the soldiers of the S.S. Reg. "Great Germany,"

set it on fire. Under the burning ruins, thousands of

bodies were buried. Those who attempted to jump out

were shot."

Another favored method of getting rid of the entire popula-

tion in these smaller towns was to drive them out into the

country, forcing them to dig a huge mass grave, shooting them

and then burying them therein.

Thus, a second captured German stated:

"In September, 1941, I was in the city of Zernovsk.

The Germans announced that all Jews of the city and

the suburbs must come with their belongings and food

for shipment to camp. They were taken to the outskirts

of the city in the Anti-back Ditches and shot from machine-

guns. Women with little children in their arms were also

shot. The German officers stood there and laughed. The

Chief of the German Police, Regel, stated that 26,000

Jews were shot in that city."

A third such prisoner reported:

"... the Jews and their families were driven out of

the city and forced to dig their graves. The S. S.
men shot them like cattle. In groups of ten, they dug their own graves, after which they were shot in the face. The last group of ten Jews covered the bodies with earth and then shot the same fate."

A fourth report states:

"... the senseless and brutal murder of the Jews. An S.S. man, after the occupation of Konov accompanied some transports of Jews. They were driven into a ravine and shot from automatics. In all, about 50,000 men, women and children... were exterminated by the S.S. men." 21

Reports of this sort of killing came also, not only from prisoners of war, but from letters found on dead German soldiers picked up on the battlefields. Many of these are in the possession of the Soviet Union. Excerpts from these letters confirm the story of the prisoners-of-war. Private Christian, writing to his brother-in-law in February, 1945, says: "Since we have been in this town (Konov), we have already shot more than 15,000 Jews."

The extermination of communities of several thousand souls was not confined to Russia and Poland. From Latvia comes one report concerning Hungarian Jews, by Sophie Igon, herself one of this group:

"Thousands of Hungarian Jewish men, women and children carrying their belongings were piled aboard a train for
deportation to Riga. At the station of Dorola, near Riga, we were ordered to leave the train and march to some deep pits where we were ordered to undress. Then the Germans opened up with heavy machine-gun fire, killing over 6,000 Jews. I escaped by hiding among the sounds of clothes. When night fell, I saw them covering over the pits, though none of the wounded were still alive and scoring. I saw them rob the tired of our valuables and then drive off toward Riga.

Another report concerns the Jews who were natives of Latvia.

It is the deposition of a medical assistant who succeeded in escaping from Riga in December, 1941, although he remained in hiding in the neighborhood until June, 1942. He states:

"When the German troops entered Latvia, in June, 1941, there were about 300,000 Jews in the country, 20,000 of them in Riga... During the months of July and August, 1941, terrible scenes happened all over Latvia, in the smaller towns and villages. Under the supervision of the Germans, assisted by the Latvian police and the mob, practically all Jews living in the smaller towns and rural districts were killed. They were forced to dig trenches and some days later, were shot and buried in those trenches, together with their wives and children...

"According to a statement of the commander of the Latvian police division who later told about these things to people with whom he took bribes, 15,000 people (of the Riga Ghetto) were led to the woods. Russian prisoners-of-war had to dig trenches 3 to 4 meters deep. The men were separated from the women and children, each group to one side. Anything of value they possessed had to be laid down at a certain spot. Then the mixed men were ordered to lie down in the trenches after which 5 or 6 German soldiers with machine-guns arrived and shot the men lying in the trenches. The next group had to lie down as the bodies and were shot the same way. Women and children suffered the same fate..."

"But in June 1942, he (the medical assistant) was again in Riga and is able to report that at that time there were none..."
left of the German Jews who had been deported to Figa. It would appear that they too had all died.

"...And he (some medical assistant) was told that the Jews of Lithuania, numbering 280,000, have been killed in the same way."

From Eastern Galicia, a report states:

"The horrible story of how the Nazis executed 38,000 Jews in Holmoye was recounted by one who had himself witnessed the destruction. Thousands of Jews were burned alive when forced to leap naked into flaming fires. Others were driven into the forest where they were shot by Nazi firing squads. In order to make certain that not a single Jew remained, the Nazis set the entire Ghetto up in flames."

The conquering German armies continued on their way, methodically, and with infinite cruelty, carrying out their share of the task of exterminating the Jews. A few hundred here, some thousand elsewhere, Jews were wiped out in one selected group after another.

Still the main task remained: it was taking time to annihilate millions of human beings.

5. Liquidation Methods

Liquidation of the Jews by the previously mentioned methods apparently was proceeding on a scale too slow to satisfy those in charge of the extermination program. It gradually became evident to them that the wiping out of millions of human beings was a
major task and called for special and highly efficient methods.

The so-called "extermination camps" were the answer. In
describing the Lublin Assassination Camp, Leonarda Spektor states:

"Two kilometers outside of Lublin...the Germans had built
the largest "death factory" in Europe, the purpose of which
was to annihilate the largest number of war prisoners and
political prisoners as simply, expeditiously and economically
as possible...Equally immense was the number of Jews who were
brought to the camp to be exterminated, literally from all
ever Europe." 36

In all these camps, the best German abilities were harnessed to the
task of mass annihilation, with its attendant task of destroying
the evidence. As slaughter became a major industry for the Nazis,
getting rid of the bodies also became a complicated engineering
problem calling for equally efficient methods. The Polish-Soviet
Extraordinary Commission says:

"The criminal Hitlerite government established in these
camps (Lublin, Dachau, Oswiecim, Chełm, Sobibor, Belzec,
Pawiak, Treblinka and other places) a system of mass
extermination of groups of people it held undesirable, --
in the first place, intellectuals from the occupied
European countries, then Soviet and Polish war prisoners,
and Jews." 37

Construction of these began early in 1942, ready for operation by
May, and working at peak capacity by the latter part of the year.
The largest of these camps was actually a group of separate sections under one administrative control. Located in Upper Silesia, it is usually referred to by its Polish name: Oswiecim (or Auschwitz in German). Under its jurisdiction was primarily Birkenau, but also included were Monowitz, Blechhammer, Ciereszka, and several others.

Majdanek (near Lublin) and Treblinka (near Warsaw) were next in size and importance. The Polish-Soviet Commission (quoted above), states:

"Those camps, including the Majdanek extermination camp, were...places for the wholesale extermination of the Jewish population."

Salcen (near Lwow) and Sobibor, were smaller and the numbers liquidated within their confines were correspondingly less. There were several still smaller units not so highly mechanized, nor set up specifically for extermination work. They were used as part of the system of allocating definite groups or types of prisoners to each locality. Ilya Ehrenburg in an article in PW, September 11, 1944.
reports on his visit to various camps and states:

"The victims were distributed according to a well thought-out plan into certain categories... killed to each camp. Bełżec... was a "universal" death factory. Political prisoners from all countries... were massacred there..."

"At Solahuț, Tirtzyn, near Hincești, Soviet war prisoners and Jews from Bucharest, Anatopol, and Germany were killed... At Târgu-Vețel, Soviet war prisoners and Jews from the Bârlad Ghetto..."

"Russian war prisoners and Italian soldiers who didn't want to fight for Hitler... were killed at Cheile. Theresienstadt was built for Soviet war prisoners and Jews from various countries, Poland, France, Belgium and Germany, etc.

Although some camps operated normally only as concentration camps, that is, internment places from which persons were sent to other destinations, practically all of them served as sources of forced labor as well. In some cases, factories and mines were operated in conjunction with them, the extermination mechanism taking care of those who became too exhausted to work.

The psychological methods of creating confusion among the prospective victims continued to be utilized to facilitate their slaughter. Surprise had helped in herding the people into small areas. Lies became one of the means of getting the victims to the points designated for their extermination with a minimum of
In a report made by the Polish Government in Exile, the liquidation of the Jews in the town of Chełm, is described:

"On January 15, 1942, about 3,000 Jews from the Lodz Ghetto were brought in...No official reason was given...But rumors were spread by the Germans to the effect that Chełm was intended as nothing more than a camp from which the Jews would be taken elsewhere. As the Jews arrived, they were treated very courteously...showered in large bath which was heated and had the appearance of a bath..."

Suddenly the guards began beating them. Then they were packed into vans, locked in and driven to a previously prepared trench in the nearby woods. Finally, the exhaust gas from the motors was turned into the vans.

Dealing with the same type of misinformation in a report from Warsaw made to the above agency by one of the couriers from the Polish underground, stating that:

'A frantic belief spread that the possession of a work certificate would enable the holder to avoid resettlement... People were prepared to do anything to place themselves and their families in shops...and the Germans saw to it that this state of mental blackmail persisted as long as possible so as to distract the attention of the masses from the progressing extermination..."

To understand why Jews went voluntarily to these extermination centers, it is important to realize that such groups were kept..."
completely uninformed regarding the preceding one. Normal communications were disrupted, and all contacts between individuals or groups were discontinued. It took a long time for news to filter through41. Thus, when the people began to understand what serious means, some actually did resist, as proven by the rebellions in the Warsaw and other ghettos. Such actions caused the death of some Germans, complicated the work of bringing the Jews to their end, and finally caused information of these horrors to filter through to the outside world, a development which the Nazis were not anxious to prevent.

In order, therefore, to keep the Jews as docile as possible, ordinary lies were supplemented with gruesome theatricals. The death camp at Treblinka, for instance, may be cited as an example. Victims, (mainly Jews, but also members of other groups), were told they were going to be sent to the Ukraine to work on farms. They were permitted to take along some goods and food. Many even had to purchase their railroad tickets. Because they believed they
would be resettled, they did not object. Those who traveled in
this manner did not know their real destination as none who
learned about Treblinka were allowed to live. Thus it was easy
to keep up the fiction of resettlement. When the trainloads of
victims arrived, they alighted at a regular railroad station
furnished with a ticket office, baggage room and restaurant.
Even signs of the regular type indicated the direction of other
stations further along the line. Actually, the line ended here.

Even after the victims had entered the gate, the comedy was
kept up. They were told to leave their belongings at a certain
collection place while they went on to the "shoeing." At this
point, brutal mistreatment began again, but as these had become
an ordinary routine for the Jews, it did not seem unusual. To
the more alert ones, though, disgusting signs began to be apparent.
Still, the "bath" toward which they were now being pushed at an
ever increasing speed, looked innocent enough, being built of
stone in the form of an ancient temple, with flowers at the doorway.
The temple, however, was the gas chamber.

Application of confusion and surprise was, of course, merely
a preliminary method of control. Their deliberate, even elaborate,
form indicates how carefully the entire process was planned. The
main goal was total extermination to be attained by whatever means
were most efficient and speedy. This was the basic reason for the
creation of Maidanek, Treblinka, Auschwitz and Birkenau, the principal
extermination centers.

Along with the main task of mass murder, the killing of indi-
viduals on various trifling excuses and the liquidating of certain
groups by other than the standard means continued unabated in all
those places. Except for those who were taken to the extermination
room within a few hours of their arrival, all inmates were subjected
to excessive brutality. They were forced to perform arduous labor
while being systematically starved. They were forced to live
under conditions of filth and disease deliberately fostered, and
were subjected to exposure during extreme cold and other inclement
weather. Such conditions accounted for a tremendous number of individuals, while smaller groups were frequently eliminated by other, but allied methods.

One such incident is recorded in the report on Auschwitz contained in the report of the War Refugee Board, previously quoted:

"Malaria among the Jews, and typhus, took such toll among the prisoners in general that...Contaminated Greek Jews were ordered to present themselves and...they were all killed by intracoelial phenol injections administered by a lance-corporal of the medical corps."

Another instance is taken from the statement of Mendel Lichtenstein. He relates how at one time certain inmates of Auschwitz were told they would not be gassed but would be transported westward. He continues:

"At the Cuenta-Gruba (mine), however, about twenty sick prisoners who were not able to walk, were left behind. They, together with 100 fellow prisoners were packed into the Kauzen-Gruba sick-bay, and the whole hut was burnt down."

However, gassing was the principal method of mass extermination, having been finally selected after thorough experimentation. Lethal chambers were carefully designed and built for this specific purpose. Their tremendous productively immediately created the
associated problem of corpse disposal, which was also handled
with great engineering ability. Mass murders through previously
used methods had already developed great difficulties in this
part of the task and in all too many cases, as in mass graves,
the upper layer of bodies was so close to the surface that the
odors of decomposition polluted entire neighborhoods. A report
by a Polish major, the sole survivor of one group imprisoned at
Auschwitz, (previously quoted) states:

"...The crematorium had not yet been constructed, although
there was a small one...Mass graves were dug at this time
into which the corpses were simply thrown. This continued
into the autumn of 1942. By this time, extermination by
gas was being intensified and there was no time even for
such summary burial. Now upon row of bodies of murdered
Jews, covered only by a thin layer of earth, were widely
dispersed in the surrounding fields, causing the soil to
become almost barren through the putrefaction of the bodies.
The smell emanating from these fields became intolerable.
In the autumn of 1942 all that remained of the bodies had
to be burned and the bones collected and burned in the
crematoria. (By that time, four had been completed.)"

Cremation in great pyres was tried, but entailed too much
work. Also Jews after long periods of starvation were little
more than skin and bones and proved to be poor fuel. Fossil
Grossman speaks of this problem, saying:
"At first the work of cremating the bodies did not go well at all -- the bodies did not want to burn. True, it was noticed that women's bodies burned better... Much gasoline and oil was used for igniting them, but that was too costly and the effect was negligible... They seemed to have arrived at an impasse. But a solution was found... An expert was found for digging up and cremating millions of human bodies... Under his guidance the construction of furnaces began."

It also occurred to the Nazis that if these bodies could be properly burned, the resulting ashes might be of value as fertiliser, a commodity much needed in the Reich.

"The gassing and burning of the bodies in the Birkenau Forest was discontinued, the whole job being taken over by the four specially built crematoria. The large ditch was filled in,... and the ashes used as before for fertiliser at the labor camp of Auschwitz..."

Attempts were even made to use the residuary fats for the manufacture of soap and low-grade lubricating oil, but here again, starvation of the victims caused very inadequate returns.

An article by Edgar Snow was sent by wireless direct from Maidanek where he went to report on the conditions in these camps. He writes about --

"...the open-air brick ovens fitted with electric blowers where corpses were cremated... and finally the tons of human ashes scattered about the field in which the Nazi gave their choice cabbages for their tables... No slaughterhouse was ever better organized for its purpose. All by-products were utilized. Here nothing was wasted."
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Among the by-products which Mr. Shaw refers to were also the clothes worn by the victims, their valuables, their food packages, and even the gold fillings in their teeth. All of these were collected by one method or another, to be used for the benefit of the Reich, or at least, of those who represented it in the persons of the S.S. troops, the supervisors, and all the Nazi representatives who actually guarded, directed or administered the work of murder.

The Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission speaks of this, stating:

"The Nazis systematically robbed the camps. . . . The testimony of the former S.S. troops who had formally worked in the extermination camps reveals that it was a matter of routine for the belongings and property of prisoners to be plundered, and for various officials to use the property of persons tortured to death or shot.

Although there was a strong resemblance to one another in all these camps, not only that of the barbarism cruelly inflicted on the prisoners, there were also certain differences. The following is a sketch of some of the major extermination camps. A full account is given of the largest, as presenting most of those
features common to all.

**Auschwitz**

The most complete report on this camp was that published by the War Refugee Board, Washington, D.C., on November 25, 1944, (and previously herein quoted.)

This report is based on the statements of two young Slovak Jews who succeeded in escaping in 1944 after having spent two years in various parts of this camp. The foreword states:

"The declarations tally with all trustworthy yet fragmentary reports Hitler received, and the dates given with regard to transports to various camps agree with the official reports. These statements, therefore, can be considered as entirely credible."

This account begins when the first of these young men reached Auschwitz, which was then operating as a concentration camp for political prisoners under so-called "protective custody." In April, 1943, when he arrived, there were about 15,000 prisoners in the camp, a majority being Poles, Germans and civilian Russians, although there were also a number of Russian war prisoners. The day after his arrival, he was sent over to Birkenau, which adjoined..."
Auschwitz, and subsequently was sent back and forth according to
the duties assigned to him.

He was one of 1,000 men transferred from the camp of Sarej,
and the serial number of this group began with 28,000. As he
learned later that each number was used only once, this revealed
the number of people who had actually been in the camp previously.

Much of his later work being in administrative capacities, he was
able to learn about the serial numbers system and to follow the
changes in camp population.

Upon arrival, he and his fellow prisoners had to deposit all
their clothing and other possessions at once. Then, naked, they
were sent to the barracks where each had his number tattooed on
the left side of his chest:

"The extreme brutality with which this was effected,
made many of us faint."

The prisoners were issued striped prison garb and wooden
shoes, but soon thereafter, these were taken away and replaced
by ragged dirty remains of Russian uniforms. To these were sewed

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various insignia to designate either nationality or category, such as "P" for Poles, a green triangle for professional criminals, other colors for other groups, and the addition of nine yellow points to form a Star of David to indicate the Jewish prisoners.

There were several factories at this camp, primarily the Deutsches Erdgaswerk (Deg), a war production plant belonging to Krupp; and another belonging to Siemens. Outside the enclosure was a tremendous "Buna" works.

The prisoners' barracks were enclosed in an area approximately 500 x 1000 ft. surrounded by an inner and an outer ring of sentries. Between the posts of the inner ring was stretched a dense netting of high-tension wires. Sentries in the outer towers controlled every foot of ground with powerful searchlights and machine guns. There was only one entrance gate, heavily guarded, over which stood the ironic inscription: "Work brings freedom." The two main factories lay between these double lines of sentries.
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The camp was so thoroughly guarded that escape was practically impossible. Many attempts were made; of those who actually got out, almost all were soon brought back, dead or alive.

The pattern of the barrack, for both men and women, was standard for all. Each was about 90 ft. long, by about 30 ft. wide, with walls 6 ft. high. The roof was peaked, very high, and down the center of the room, along this line of the peak, a dividing wall was built. Along all the walls two parallel shelves were built, a little more than 2 ft. apart. With the actual floor, this produced three levels. These were divided into a series of cubicles which necessarily were too short to allow a man to lie outstretched and too low for him to sit upright. Four to five hundred prisoners were housed in each such block.

"The buildings we found on our arrival had been erected by 10,000 Russian prisoners of war brought there in December, 1941. In severe winter weather, they had to work under inhuman conditions as a result of which most of them ... died of exposure. They were numbered from 1 to 10,000 in a series having no connection with the ordinary system. Whenever fresh convoys of Russian prisoners arrived, they ... received those of the deceased Russians...It is therefore difficult to estimate how many such prisoners passed through the camp...We found what remained of them in a terrible state of neglect, in unfinished buildings, without any
A week before the arrival of the young man who gave most of this report, the first group of Jews had reached the camp. It included 8,000 Slovak youths and about 1,500 naturalized French Jews. Of these latter, only 700 were still living, although in "terrible condition," the other 800 having already died in the intervening weeks.

Work on the expansion of the camp now began:

"Together with the remaining Russians, the Slovak Jews worked at the construction of buildings...After 8 days, I was ordered, together with 200 Slovak Jews, to work in the armament factories...Our food consisted of one litre of turnip soup at midday and 300 grams of bread in the evening. Working conditions were incomprehensibly hard so that the majority of us, weakened by starvation,...could not stand it. The mortality was so high that every day, our group of 200 had 20 to 25 dead. Many were simply beaten to death by the overseers...without the slightest protestation...At night we were Counted, the bodies of the dead piled onto trucks and brought to the Birch Forest, where they were burned..."

As there was a steady influx of convoys, the squad was kept to its quota of 200 men. Four convoys of Slovak males Jews had arrived by the middle of May, 1942, and this young
man was transferred from heavy labor to an administrative post.

"Shortly after, a so-called 'sick-bay' was set up. It became the main dreaded 'Block 7', where at first I was order attendant and later administrator. The chief of this 'infirmary' was a Pole. Actually, this was nothing but an assembly center for death certificates. All prisoners incapable of working were sent there. There was no question of medical care. We had some 150 dead daily and their bodies were sent for cremation in Auschwitz." 45

In order to facilitate the clearing out of this infirmary, a process of 'selection' was instituted. By this means, the camp doctor twice weekly indicated those inmates who were to be gassed and burned. These were then loaded into trucks and sent to the Birch Forest. The weekly draft averaged 5,000 of whom 1,000 died of 'natural' causes. For some reason, never explained, the camp authorities issued regular death certificates for these deaths, but not for those who were gassed. Such certificates were then duly filed at Oranienburg, in a central office. From June, 1942, to April, 1943, some 80,000 prisoners died in Block 7 from "natural" or other causes.

In April, 1943, a convoy of about 1,600 individuals was received. Approximately 200 girls and 400 men were picked out
for labor in the camps; all the others went directly from the
trucks to the gas chambers. From this time on, a similar plan
was followed: that is, about 10% of the men and 5% of the women
were allotted to work and the rest exterminated at once.

"During long months, without interruption, trucks
brought thousands of Jews direct from the ghettos
to the pit in the Birkenau forest."

The system of using Jews, beaten and kicked, starved and
filthy, to carry on the work of the camps gradually generalized
but
all the highest types. (It has been noted that the political
prisoners and professional men were able to endure the tortures
without breaking mentally better than the average man.) In this
way, young Slovak Jews at Birkenau were used in what was called
"special squads", which meant that they had to do the work of
gassing and cremating their fellow victims. They had to live
separately because they spread so vile an odor that even the
other prisoners kept away from them. They were always especially
filthy, half wild and brutalized. However, on December 17, 1942,
300 of them planned to awaking and try to escape. This was some.
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how discovered and all of them were promptly killed.

Up to February, 1945, the gassing had been done in a small
building and the burning in open trenches. Then a modern furnace
was installed and the work in the Birch Forest discontinued. The
trenches were filled, the ground levelled, and the ashes shipped
out as fertilizer. No trace of its previous use was left.

Four crematoria were built and used at Birkenau; two larger
and two smaller ones. The larger type consisted of a hall, a gas
chamber and the furnace room.

"A huge chimney rises from the furnace room around
which are grouped nine furnaces, each having four
openings. Each opening can take three normal corpses
at once and after one and a half hours, the bodies are
completely burned. This means 6,000 bodies daily." 48

The reception hall, arranged to look like one in a bathing
establishment, also hold about 5,000 persons. The gas chamber
was down a few steps and was a very long narrow room. Its walls
simulated entries to shower baths, in order to keep up the
confusing fiction. The roof was fitted with three traps which
could be hermetically sealed from the outside.
The victims were brought into the hall, where they were undressed. Each received a towel and a small piece of soap from two men in white coats. Then they were directed toward the gas chamber. At this point, all pretense was dropped; the victims were herded and packed in, with shots being fired to induce those at the far end to handle slower together. When the room was filled, heavy doors were closed. A short wait caused the temperature in the locked room to rise, after which 22 men, wearing gas masks, opened the traps and shook down a prepared powder called “Cyclone,” and labeled “For use against vermin.” It was a type of hydro-dynamic mixture which turns into gas at a given temperature. If an adequate amount had been put in, all in that room were dead in three minutes. When, as sometimes happened for one reason or another, too little was put in, a much slower and agonizing death resulted. The chamber was then opened and aired, after which the “special squads” carted the bodies to the furnace room.
In view of the very large proportion of the entire Jewish population of Europe which had already been exterminated by this time, there is reason to assume that this great expansion of facilities at Oswiecim denoted the intention of the Nazis to turn their attention to other, obviously non-Jewish, groups. However, during the first half of 1943, convoys mostly of Jews were received ceaselessly. The prisoners came mainly from Poland, but some French and Belgian Jews were included. During this period, all without exception, were sent directly to the gas chamber upon arrival.

But in July, the flow stopped suddenly. It had become necessary to clean and repair all installations. By August, they were again ready for use and were at once put into operation.

One of the new convoys, arriving September 7, 1943, consisted
of 4,000 Czech Jews. For some reason not explained, they were
spared the usual horrors. Their hair was not shaved off; families
remained intact. They were lodged in a separate section and a
rabbi was allowed to instruct the children. It was, therefore,
a great surprise to those Jews who worked in the administrative
offices to discover an official order that these Czechs were to
be allowed six months of "quarantine" and then were to receive
a special handling (special handling) which was the Nazi
 euphemism for gassing. Hints were smuggled in to them of their
impending fate and they spoke of starting a revolt. But they did
not have enough time to prepare for one and on March 7, 1944,
extactly six months after their arrival, all were taken to the gas
chamber except eleven sets of twins who were retained for medical
 experimentation. One week before their death, these 4,000 people
had been urged to write home telling of their excellent condition
and requesting friends and relatives to send them food and other
gifts.
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In December, 1943, the first Italian Jews were received, coming from Rome, Trieste and Naples. Dutch, French and Belgian Jews were also received in large numbers.

"Of these, at least 50,000 were immediately gassed. The mortality ("natural") among these Jews was very high and in addition, the "selective" system was still depleting all ranks. The hecatomb of the whole procedure reached its culmination between Jan. 10 and 14, 1944, when even young healthy persons irrespective of profession or working classification—except doctors—were ruthlessly "selected.""

At the same time, the "infirmary" was transferred from Block 7 to another section where conditions were quite bearable.

This did not change its main function, for now every single prisoner was called up and the "selection" proceeded under the same chief as previously. All the inmates of the "infirmary" were gassed, one such action alone taking the lives of some 2,000 men and over 4,000 women.

In February, 1944, groups of Jews who had lived in France for many years although without ever having been naturalized, were received from Vichy. They were practically all gassed immediately upon arrival.

The second of the two young men whose statements comprise

38
this Report had arrived at Czestoch in June, 1942. He corroborated both the main outlines, as well as all the details already given by him first. He further stated that he had been one of 30 sent on from Minsk. Their journey lasted 48 hours, during which they received no food or water. Upon arriving, they were sent to Auschwitz where the cleanliness of the outer court made a good impression on him. The next day he was quickly enlightened as to actual conditions.

He was assigned to the "Speer" plant. The workday began at 3 a.m., with no breakfast. At noon, the workers received some thin soup and at night, some bread. During the working hours, they were constantly mistrusted by their overseers. As this plant was outside the camp confines, it was more heavily guarded than usual. It was divided into areas of about 30 x 30 ft., each guarded by an S.S. man. Workers were not allowed to overstep their particular sections at pain of being instantly shot for "attempting to escape."
"Often it happened that out of pure spite, an SS man would order a person to fetch a given object outside his square. If he followed the order, he was shot for leaving his assigned place."

The work was extremely hard and there were no rest periods. Going and coming was accomplished at a " brisk military trot."

Anyone falling out of line was shot.

"After a number of weeks of painful work at the "Buna" plant, a terrible typhus epidemic broke out. The weaker prisoners died in hundreds. An immediate quarantine was ordered...and those still alive at the end of July, 1942, were sent to the gravel pits but the work there was even more strenuous. We were so weak that even trying to do our best, we could not satisfy our overseers. Most of them got swollen feet...so we were accused of being lazy and disinterested. Soon after, a medical commission inspected us...Anyone with swollen feet or particularly weak was separated from the rest. Although I was in great pain, I controlled myself and stood erect in front of the commission...Out of 300 persons examined, 200 were found unfit and immediately sent to Birkenau to be gassed. I was then detailed for work at the Deutsche Auffbereitungsanstalt where we had to paint ads. The prescribed minimum...was 120 each day. Anyone unable to paint was thoroughly flogged in the evening...Around the middle of August, 1942, all the Jewish girls from Skarzysko who had lived next to our quarters...were transferred to Birkenau. I had the opportunity to talk with them and was able to see how weak and half-starved all of them were. They were dressed in old Russian uniform rags and were wooden clogs. Their heads were shaved clean.

"By chance I learned that there was an opening in the 'clearance squad' and I handed in my application. I was detailed to this task. The squad consisted of about a hundred Jewish prisoners. We were sent to a far corner of the camp...Here we found huge huts full of...luggage...We had to open each piece...and sort its contents into large cases...coats, mirrors, sugar, canned food, chocolate, medicine, etc. The cases were then stored away...clothes of all kinds went to a special barracks where they were..."
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herself, having no sanitary facilities at all. The inmates were in terrible condition and covered with vermin. Many were

large sadistic-type were sent to the sick and those who had to present themselved, nudes, regardless of the weather. Dr. Sinclaire, usually by

themselves against the high tension wires, broken frequent.

Finally there were only about 25 of the original number of girls

remaining. Those numbering about 400 toward the end of 1942.

were riveted for electrical work, language interpretation, and

kitchen and laundry duty.

In connection with the latest reports of the two young nurses

died Polish near major, seriously injured. The Board states

that "there are no divergences in these matters covered in both

statements. There are several other unsubstantiated reports of

survivors of this camp and here also there is agreement on all

important matters."
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The time was December, the 17th of the month, and I was at

office work, typing away on my typewriter. The room was

dark, except for a single lamp on the desk in front of me. The

door was closed, and I could hear my own breathing and the

sound of my typewriter. I was working on a report for my boss,

and I was determined to finish it as quickly as possible.

I had been working for hours, and my hands were cramped

from typing so much. I closed my eyes for a moment, trying to

concentrate and push through to the end. When I opened my

eyes again, I saw a shadow in the doorway. It was my boss,

stepping into the room. He smiled at me and said, "Good job,

on the report. I'll be sure to mention it in your next review."
none for the better. the story was the same.

**Tobolanka**

This camp was located near Warsaw and was solely an extermination center. The only prisoners not killed shortly after arrival were those retained for work connected with the building and maintenance of the establishment.

It was laid out in May 1942. The houses for the officials, like the gas chamber, were of stone, and well-built as if they were expected to serve for a long time.

Because it was ended by a successful revolt of its inmates, there are many statements and depositions available concerning its system of management. In addition to those of survivors, there are also depositions taken from railroad employees and peasants from the nearest villages. One of the most complete collections of these, "Kamp From The Dead," was made by Dr. Otto Grossman (previously quoted). From these various statements it is evident that Tobolanka was the most efficient of all the main camps. No time was
erected on slave labor for factories or farms.

It was apparently Himmler's intention that no knowledge of its existence should leak out. Anyone coming near, even by chance, was instantly shot. German aeroplanes were forbidden to fly over the district. Victims were brought in on a special spur of the railway, without any idea where they were going. Even the guards were not permitted to enter the inner enclosure. Inside, S.S. troops were in control.

Each convoy or shipment to Treblinka contained sixty cars. These were unloaded in lots of twenty. Each new lot was brought to the platform on a schedule, so that the previous lot of victims could be processed and gassed, and the gas chamber cleaned out, just as the next lot was received.

Treblinka functioned for thirteen months and during this period, according to some of the peasants, hardly a day had passed without shipments. Some railroad employees kept a secret record. They reported that each of the 60 cars per shipment carried
numbers inscribed on them, indicating the quota of passengers in each, these usually ranging from 150 to 200. One peasant, an old man named Kostyry Skorobinsk, reported that there were days when six such trains had passed his village. Vasiliy Prokopenko, from this and other such depostions estimated that Treblinka must have exterminated in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 persons in its 13 months of existence, both Jews and non-Jews.

The customary methods used to convince the victims that they were going for resettlement was carried to considerable lengths here. Some even believe they were already in a neutral country, having paid fabulous sums to German officials for exit visas.

Once they were within the enclosure, the guards began ordering them about, steadily accelerating the pace at which they were forced to move. By this time, most of them had come to realize the truth. Heartrending scenes then took place as members of families bade one another farewell before being separated. They were still being told they must first go to the baths and that the women must
have their hair cut off. Grossman investigated this report and learned that all such hair was sent to Germany for stuffing into mattresses and similar purposes.

Various methods were used for the final extinction. Experiementally several types of gas were tried out, some being quick in action, others prolonging the agony into a ghastly, lingering death. Exhaust from heavy motor trucks was also used, as well as the less expensive method of pumping out all the air from the chamber and simply suffocating the victim. Still another system used steam for the same purpose of withdrawing the air.

Of course, there were also the usual killings by shooting and beating, typical of all these murder camps. In addition, the guards and officials did not spare the prisoners their share of humiliation, but forced them to provide amusement by singing, dancing, putting on ball games in tents, etc., under grotesque conditions. Those who worked in the establishment itself furnished
the "normal" ratio of mortality due to mistreatment, starvation and overwork.

For quite some time, burial was the routine method of corpse disposal. But late in 1943, Himmler visited Treblinka and allegedly gave orders for cremation, not only of those bodies now existing from the death chamber, but for all those previously buried. Special furnaces were hastily constructed and the work of cremation kept 100 prisoners working day and night for eight months. But the task was never completely finished.

The story of Treblinka is punctuated by more revolts, large and small, than was true at the other camps. This was probably because the prisoners here arrived in reasonably good condition, not starved and beaten on route with the intensity visited upon those sent to Osviecim and Maidanek.

One such revolt is reported by Wandel Wierzik (previously quoted). Because he was a carpenter, he was kept at the camp a long time.
"On evening rather late, a new transport of Jews arrived. We were already locked in our barracks. Suddenly we heard shooting and firing outside the camp. This went on for some time. In the morning we found the whole square covered with dead...the victims had revolted and died fighting rather than enter the death camp."

Finally, during the summer of 1943, the labor prisoners began to plot a real revolt and gradually, under careful planning, some weapons and ammunition were acquired; squads consisting of five men each were given specific tasks, such as the killing of a certain guard or the burning of a particular building. The date for the revolt had to be postponed several times as some of the plotters were caught. But finally, on August 7, 1943, the signal was finally given and the revolt carried out successfully. By this is meant that most of the German and Ukrainian guards were killed, practically all the buildings burned, and the entire establishment left in ruins. During the fight, most of the prisoners were also killed and of those who escaped many like Tadeusz Wierlicki, were later caught and shot. But a sufficient number had had time to make depositions concerning this camp, which together give the
complete picture of the system.

However, this camp was established near Addis Ababa in the summer of 1988.

It was not as specifically a murder factory as prisons. That
characterized it was considerably the start of the unparalleled
creativity of the prisoners. The Polish writer Wladyslaw SZymborski,
who wrote a particularly full report on this camp witness
it, 'This was a particularly full report on this camp witness
the methods of torture, which I witnessed with my own
eyes. The methods of torture, which I witnessed with my own
eyes, were not only a source of pain but also a source of
enjoyment. It was a way to escape reality, to be free from the
urgency of the prison. I saw the way the prisoners were
suffering, the way they were treated, the way they were
restricted and humiliated. In addition, of course, it made
me realize the scope of the human condition.'
The above quoted Commission in making their survey of Mauthausen interrogated various German war prisoners who had previously served there. One of these stated:

"The main purpose of this camp was to exterminate the greatest possible number of people."

The installations for mass extermination were added in 1942, built by the slave labor of those who were destined to be its victims. However, the equipment had not been as carefully planned as those at Oswiecim and the first gas-chamber handled about 3,000 persons per day while the crematorium could dispose of only a few hundred bodies in that same time. The problem of corpse-disposal, therefore, quickly became acute.

But as neither part of the equipment was considered to be adequate, three more gas chambers and a larger crematorium were soon built. There was still a lag in the disposal end of the work leading to the further use of huge pyres for the handling of additional thousands of bodies which accumulated.

Gradually an adequate installation was achieved, as was
evidenced by an official report sent to Berlin indicating that
18,400 persons had been annihilated in one single day, Nov. 3, 1943.

The Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission stated that

1,300,000 corpses had been burned in this one camp:

"The Commission established that over 300,000 bodies had
been burned in the cremation furnaces alone; over 300,000
on gigantic bonfires in the Krępe Forest; over 60,000
in the two old furnaces; and not less than 400,000 in the
camp itself near the crematoria."

In his article in the "Saturday Evening Post," (previously
quoted), Mr. Edgar Snow refers to the extraordinary numbers who
had been killed on the day above noted, stating:

"Two Germans who worked in the camp told us that on a
single day, November 3 of last year, between 17,000
and 30,000 men, women and children were obliterated
here... Mr. Stengel, a Polish biologist and
professor of forensic medicine at Lublin University,
told us that to date they had identified by chemical
analysis a total of 1,004 cubic meters of human ashes...
the remains of perhaps 1,000,000 corpses." 86

According to various American reports, incidents like

Treadles was very close and neat; that is, the permanent
structures used by the Nazi supervisors. These men were not
merely neat, but were also thrifty. Mr. Snow remarks:
“It is the diabolical system and efficiency, the comprehensive, centrally directed planning, that for the first time made a totalitarian modern industry out of the reduction of human beings... to a kilogram of grey ashes.”

This passion for efficiency was applied also to the care given to all the possessions taken from the prisoners, from their valuables to their clothing, from their hair to the gold in their teeth. Perfect records were kept so that at any moment they could give a correct statement of how many spools of thread, how many buttons, were in their warehouses. One of the camp commandants, Herr Hoesslwald, describes this efficiency to the point of having his quarters and the water for his bath heated from the crematorium furnaces.

Another source of income from the camp, over and above the valuable which were taken from the victims, is also reported by Mr. Bow:

“Near the ovens still lie piles of tin urns. These were filled with ashes from the fires for such people as were foolish enough to believe that they were receiving the remains of their loved ones. Such filled urns netted the Nazis 5,000 billion Guilds each.”
In the end the perfect routine of Mauthausen broke down. At
least suspect when the Russian armies were approaching, the top
officials disappeared, leaving their underlings without definite
orders regarding the destruction of the camp, so that sufficient
evidence remained to make clear exactly what had happened there
and the details of its administrative system. And, of course, the
great masses of ashes remained, too.

Of the other camps, Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka were the
largest. The outstanding difference between Belzec and the others
was in the method used for the actual killing. Belzec employing
electrocution. The death chamber was built with metal bars on
the floor and walls. After the inmates had been crowded in, the
chamber was partly filled with water and a powerful electric
current sent through the metal bars. There were other smaller
death chambers here where German scientists experimented on their
Jewish victims with various types of gas.

In this camp, too, it was the practice to use healthy children.
as involuntary blood donors, bleeding them until no further means of killing them was needed.

Belzec was also a work camp, with shoe and soap factories.

Partial was the only means of corpse disposal used here, with the result that the fields all along the railway and around the camp became the source of such stench and pollution that the neighboring villages were deserted by their inhabitants. **Babi Yar** presented a combination of these various patterns. It was constructed at about the same time, that is, May, 1942. It had factories served by the slave labor of prisoners destined for final liquidation.

Except for those selected for work, the others by the thousands were sent directly to the gas chamber, sometimes within an hour or two after their arrival. Although every effort to prevent escapes had been taken, these were rather frequent, as well as minor insurrections. Like Treblinka, there was a well-organized revolt on a large scale which proved successful in that some actually succeeded in escaping. As a result, the Germans cleared...
Sobibor and the remaining prisoners were sent to other and better equipped camps: **Hanas**, in Sitarska, followed almost exactly the system used in Sobibor. Thousands went through its extermination chamber; at first there were huts; later, crematoria. This very large camp which accounted for so many Jewish lives, came to an end but a few days before the conquering Russian armies overran the district. When the German guards were sure that the Russians were near, they began to liquidate their prisoners by shooting and immediate burning. During this event a revolt was staged and a small group of prisoners managed to save themselves by hiding until the arrival of the Russians.

The overall plan for the complete extermination of the Jews in Europe also included a number of widely spread, smaller centers. Some of these were:

- **Brody**, in the Sze, Rice Valley, Poland. This camp included a very large and efficient crematorium. From records found in the administration building, it has been ascertained that approximately
80,000 persons, mostly Jews, died here. Hard labor, starvation, experimental injection of disease germs and outright torturing, with gassing, hanging, and shooting, accounted for this number. There are evidences of cruelty here even more extreme than that practiced in most camps. Neurenburg, Belgium. Besides various newspaper accounts, a twelve-page report has been written about this camp by British Staff Officers who investigated it late in 1944. An elaborate system of torturing was also characteristic of it.

Ohrdruf, northeast of Magdeburg. This was not an established camp. Tens of thousands had marched some 1,000 political prisoners there in an effort to escape the encroaching American Army. When it became evident that they were moving too slowly to escape, all the prisoners were locked into a wooden barracks, which was then soaked with gasoline and burned. Only six survived the fire, of whom four died shortly thereafter. Theresienstadt, suburb of Litowitz.

Here 300 prisoners were burned to death shortly before the arrival of the American Army.
Carmenbrook, 300 prisoners were locked in a wooden barrack and
burned alive. Four survived to give the report, Lommel. There
were several small camps in the complex. No. 4 was for Jews only,
of whom 4,000 were shot or clubbed to death by the Germans before
they retreated. (S. T. Post, April 31, 1945.) Remagen, east of
Salzburg. Also liberated by the American Army. The system was
similar, but the numbers involved must have been fairly large, as
indicated by the published notation that an average of 200 prisoners
died from torture, starvation and overwork every day. Here, when
a worker became too weak to go on, his fellow prisoners had to
carry him to the crematorium, where he was usually burned alive
before their eyes. Limburg. This too was a rather large camp.
The American Army learned that some 20,000 persons had been systematically
killed here. Of these about 10,000 were gassed and cremated.
Because of the stench of burning, which occasioned complaints from
nearby towns, the method of killing was changed to lethal injections
followed by burial.
19. Ibid., Helmut Meyer, of the 401 Reg., 101 Inf., Div., p. 3.
28. Dr. Perl, II, M. M. of the Society "Forned Labor".
30. Ibid., p. 216.
31. Ibid., p. 217.
32. Here From The Dead, Yossef Grosner, Exhibit J 11.
34. a. War Refugee Board Report, p. 271.
CONFLICTIAL

41. Ibid., p. 1.
42. Ibid., p. 2.
43. Ibid., p. 7.
44. Ibid., p. 8.
45. Ibid., p. 9.
46. Ibid., p. 10.
47. Ibid., p. 13.
49. Ibid., p. 16.
50. Ibid., p. 20.
51. Ibid., p. 20.
52. Ibid., p. 25.
53. Ibid., p. 31.

56. Ibid., p. 2.
57. ibid., p. 19.
58. ibid., p. 25.