

Polen 2018 - III

Auschwitz

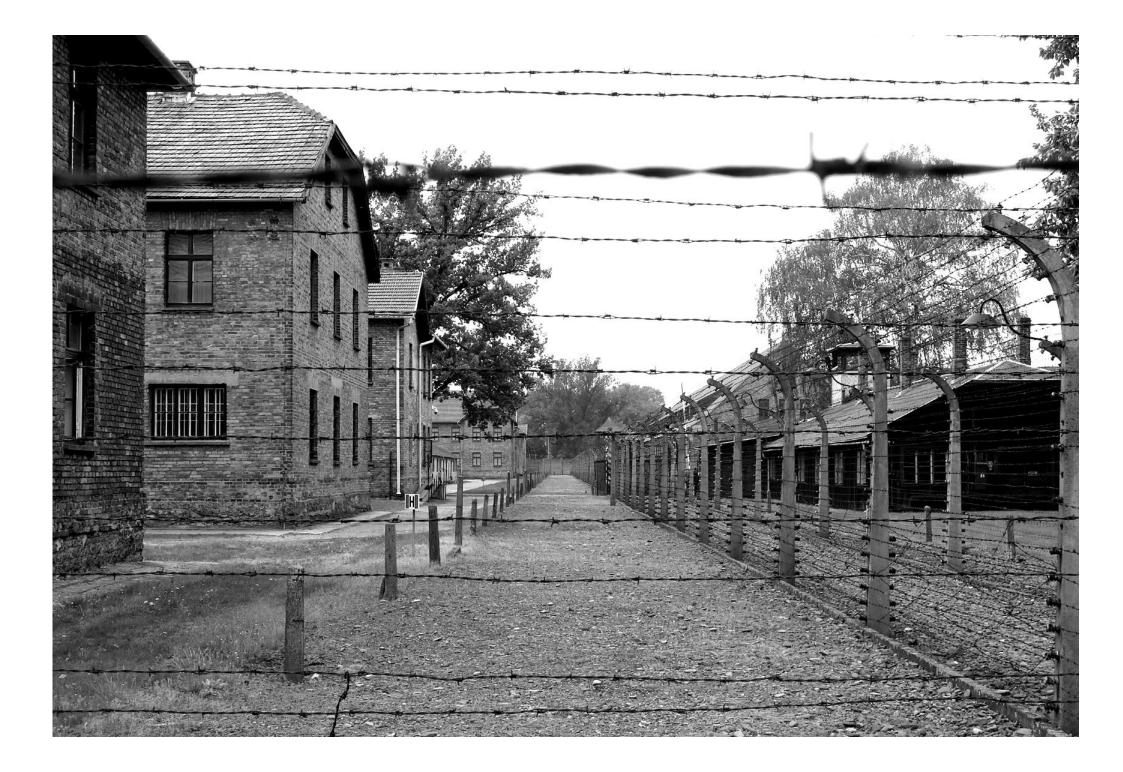
Auschwitz var det största av Nazitysklands koncentrationsoch förintelseläger. Auschwitz är det tyska namnet på Oświęcim, en stad ca 60 kilometer väster om Kraków.

Auschwitz bestod av Auschwitz–I, det ursprungliga koncentrationslägret och administrativt centrum; Auschwitz II–Birkenau, koncentrations- och förintelseläger; samt Auschwitz III–Monowitz, arbetsläger.

Åren 1940–1945 deporterades 1,3 miljoner personer till Auschwitz, varav 1,1 miljoner dog i lägret. Nittio procent av dem var judar, de flesta mördades i gaskamrarna. De övriga var polacker, romer, sovjetiska krigsfångar och personer av annan nationalitet, liksom homosexuella.

Källa: auschwitz.org samt information på plats.



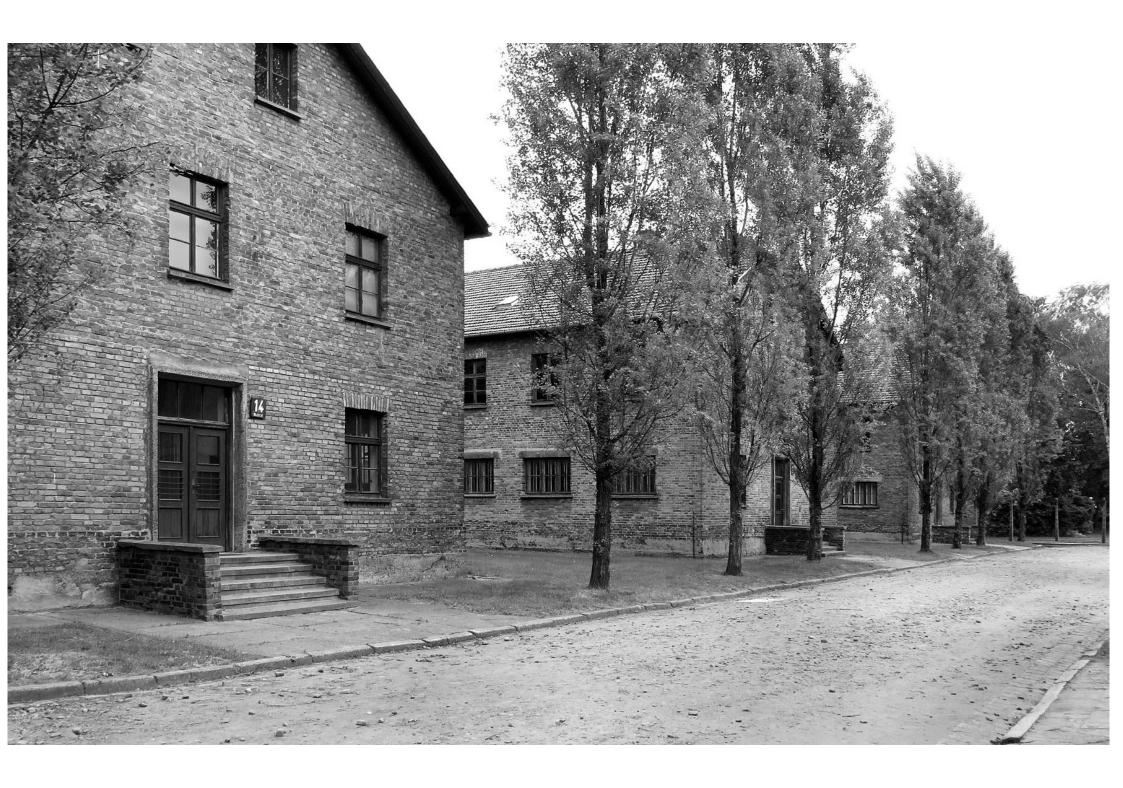












Zugänge am 26.September 1941:

Haftart	Haftl. Nr.	Name	Vorname	Geb.Dat.	Geb.Ort	Beruf
		Staatspolize	istelle K	lagenfurt:		
Schutzh.P.	21123	Gruszewski	Felix	10.11.08	Kieleze	Schuhmacher
		Kostuch	Marian	8.84 6.22	Biezanow	Gerber
	21125	Podskrobek	Anton	9. 3.21	Olszyny	Elektromech.
PP .	21126	Podgorski	Josef		Orzechowce	Landarbeiter
198	21127	Danielewics	Johann	25. 2.09	Warschau	Maurer
**	21128	Starzyk	Johann	3. 4.08	Zukowice	Landwirt
19	21129	Swiech	Ludwig	8. 9.05	Wojcina	Schlosser
	21130	Kawezak	Nikolaus	1.10.09	Sterznica	Landwirt
					lisei und des S	
		besetzten Ge	bieten Kii:	rntens und	Crains in Ve	1 d e s:
hutzh.Jug	.21131	Kopmaier	August	29. 7.17	Liescha	Kaufmann
11 10		Kraiger	Alois	9. 4.13	Prävali	Dreher
M M	21133	Kristan	Johann	4. 5.09	Prävali	Arbeiter
n	21134	Lampe	Paul	27. 3.23	Schwanzenberg	Arbeiter
	21135		Frans	3.12.99	Prävali	Dreher
	21136	Muller	Vinzent	20. 7.20	Bleiburg	Beamter
10 10	21137	Mech	Johann		Braunbaber	Elektriker
16 19	21138	Paonik	Lorenz	5. 8.06	St.Johann	Bergmanny
# . #		Petschnig	Jakob		rettengupf	Fabrikarbeit
y n	21140	Schmidt	Marian	24. 8.21	Eisnern b. Lask	
10 10		Sitter	Josef		St.Jakob	Automechanik
19 10	21142	Stebich	Matheus		Kulmberg	Bauschlosser
#	21143		Ernest	10.12.16		Arbeiter
聲 錚		Trinkaus	Willi		Liescha	Schmied
H W	21145		Refael	24.10.13		Arbeiter
N IF	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Boschitsch	Gustav	14. 7.17		Tischler
* - *		Brodar	Valentin		Ober-Dobrawa	Arbeiter
B #	21148	Brunker	Alois	15. 6.11	Prävali	Arbeiter
W. L	400 40					va, Weber delsgehlf.
vvykaz	nowo	przybyłych w	ięzniow do	eportowanyc	n z roznych	ch.Schlos
krajów c	OKIA	uschwitz.				fmann
Majow	TATE A	acciiwitz.				- Lacotton

Auschwitz.





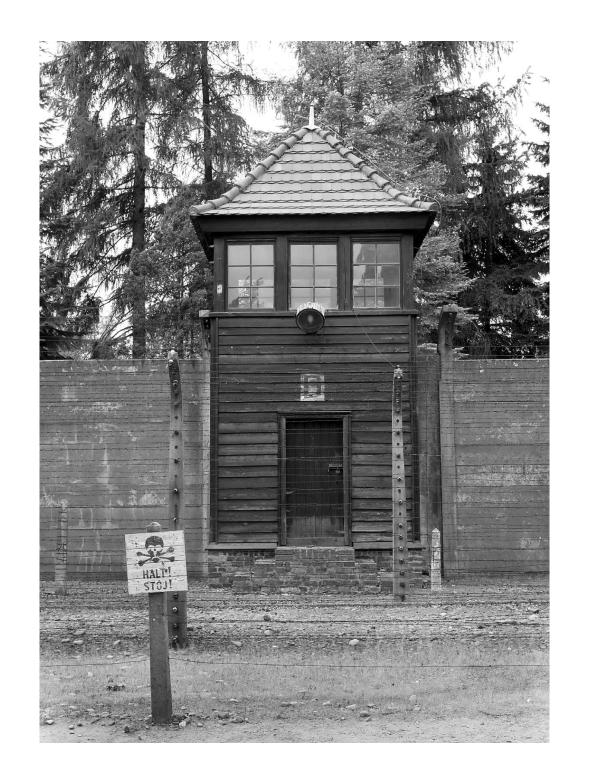












AUSCHWITZ WAS THE LARGEST NAZI GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AND DEATH CAMP.

IN THE YEARS 1940-1945, THE NAZIS DEPORTED AT LEAST

1,300,000 PEOPLE TO AUSCHWITZ:

1,100,000 JEWS,
140,000-150,000 POLES,
23,000 ROMA (GYPSIES),
15,000 SOVIET PRISONERS OF WAR,
25,000 PRISONERS FROM OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS.

1,100,000 OF THESE PEOPLE DIED IN AUSCHWITZ. APPROXIMATELY 90% OF THE VICTIMS WERE JEWS. THE SS MURDERED THE MAJORITY OF THEM IN THE GAS CHAMBERS.

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SZACUNKOWA LICZBA ŻYDÓW, DEPORTOWANYCH DO KL AUSCHWITZ: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWS DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ:
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430 000
        Z WEGIER / FROM HUNGARY
300 000 Z POLSKI / FROM POLAND
 69 000 Z FRANCJI / FROM FRANCE
 60 000 Z HOLANDII / FROM THE NETHERLANDS
 55 000 Z GRECJI / FROM GREECE
 46 000 Z PROTEKTORATU CZECH I MORAW
         FROM THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA
 27 000 ZE SŁOWACJI / FROM SLOVAKIA
 25 000 Z BELGII / FROM BELGIUM
 23 000 Z AUSTRII I NIEMIEC / FROM AUSTRIA AND GERMANY
 10 000 Z JUGOSŁAWII / FROM YUGOSLAVIA
  7 500 Z WŁOCH / FROM ITALY
   690 Z NORWEGII / FROM NORWAY
         ORAZ OKOŁO 34 000 OSÓB NARODOWOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIEJ
PRZYWIEZIONYCH Z INNYCH OBOZÓW KONCENTRACYJNYCH.
         PLUS APPROXIMATELY 34 000 JEWISH INDIVIDUALS
TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER CONCENTRATION CAMPS.
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Block 11 was known as the "Death Block". It served several functions, of which the most important was its role as the central camp jail. Male and female prisoners from all parts of the camp complex were held in this building. Most of these people were suspected by the camp Gestapo of involment in clandestine activities: attempting to escape, organizing mutinies, and maintaining contacts with the outside world.

Poles from outside the camp who had been arrested for rendering aid to prisoners were imprisoned here too. Following brutal interrogations, they were in most cases sentenced to death by shooting. In the early years of the camp the Strafkompanie (penal unit) and Erziehungskompanie (re-education unit) were also held in this block. The prisoners of the penal unit, to which almost all the Jewish men and Polish priests held in the camp at that time were sent on arrival, were assigned to the most back-breaking work; most of them died.

For some time the block also held the Sonderkommando, the special unit of prisoners employed to burn the bodies of the dead.

From 1943 on, Polizeihäftlinge (police detainees) were also held here. These were Poles from the area under the jurisdiction of the Gestapo in Katowice who were suspected of involvement in the resistance movement. They would be held here awaiting sentence from a special German summary court. Usually the penalty was death.

In the basement, known as the bunker, were punishment cells where the SS confined prisoners regarded as guilty of violating camp regulations. In 1941 prisoners sentenced to death by starvation were held here.

Over the period 3-5 September 1941, the SS carried out experiment in the basement with Zyklon B in preparation for the mass murder of Jews: 600 Soviet POWs and 250 Polish political prisoners, selected from the camp infirmary as human guinea-pigs for this experiment, were murdered here in this way.

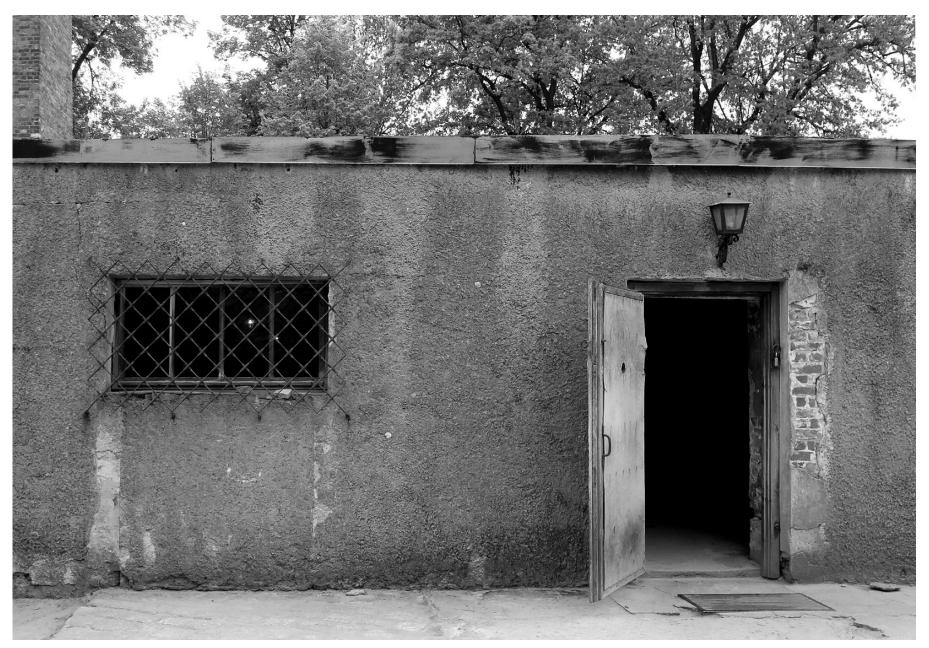


Block 11, "Dödshuset".



Här kläddes kvinnorna av och leddes sedan nakna ut på gården där de sköts mot dödsmuren.





Ingång till gaskammare.







Auschwitz II – Birkenau.











Foto © Ingemo & Charley Nilsson maj 2018.