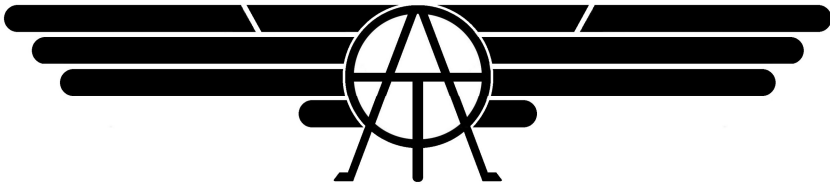


Fiction to Fact

Following

Eyes Wide Shut – Connecting the Dots

Hollow Cost



by

Theodorus

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This book should be used for reference on

The Missing True German WWII

History

So many years, so many stories, and on these stories go.

Every year more inventful than the last.

With this book I set out to publish the information left out of historical books and their one-sided views on history, namely the view of the Cabal or Antifa.

More elaborate.

We learn all the stories in school, we are shown facts and stories and we believe these, just as I did.

Until a Jewish teacher came along and showed me that things are not what they seem.

Until my friend who was born in a concentration camp showed me the truth is not so far away. Until a friend came along and taught me that to think is ok, to ask questions is ok.

We – the Americans, Europeans, White Russians, Whites around the world – are under attack, just like we were 100 or so years ago.

Some woke up and showed us how to wake up.

We have been so brainwashed not to think, driven into a corner having to have an income to pay off debt.

Now it's come to the point where they want to totally destroy us through violence. Our universities are breeding grounds for marxism with their promises, they are only using you, you will be destroyed once their goal is achieved. All we are taught and shown is to be parrots and to follow like sheep ...

Wake up people, you are being used.

Another survivor is traumatised by what he or she remembers.
Why?

People are like water, they always choose the path of what appears to be that of least resistance, regardless of how many rapids and obstacles are in the way.

This book takes the path of the highest resistance and breaks down the obstacles.

History – like the current Covid-19 crisis – is all first written and then shown to us, it is all a deception!

Why?

The Historical Deception is shown so we do not see what is really going on, especially German history is used as a deception, and the German people even today are made to feel guilty of crimes they did not commit!

We are always given a scapegoat, someone to blame, a reason for another war, massive arms purchases by governments – who are played! And we are played!

The media is owned by the Cabal/Antifa, and Bolsheviks own it all.

Just when you think life is about going to work, drink, have sex, watch a Tell a Vision, get programmed and do the same again tomorrow ... you're in the Cabal/Antifa and Bolshevik world.

Best thing to do is turn off the Tell a Vision, better still destroy it!

We are always played, every war had nothing to do with us, but a reason for destroying our future, be it for freedom, technology, fuel and more so for the drug trade. Wars like Vietnam and Afghanistan were about the drug trade, we were sold the idea of a Bogeyman and we fell for it. Saddam Hussein was sold to us as the Bogeyman as were Muammar Gaddafi and so on. These leaders of their countries were not our problem. The war against them was all fabricated to give us another Bogeyman ...

As with the following: Holow-Cost, a story of a country that wanted to step out of the Cabal/Antifa Bolsheviks system and nearly succeeded, before being pushed into a war it never wanted. Creating a reason, creating a Bogeyman, and killing millions of people, only to end up paying a price no country should have to pay. A history based on stories, stories where only the parts that suit the Cabal/Antifa Bolsheviks System with their media of lies fit into.

Just like every time a word is created to suit the situation, in Vietnam the people were then called Slopes or Chinks, the Germans were called Nazis, both never existed until the media with their Cabal/Antifa Bolsheviks created these words:

Why Anti-Gentilism?

We always hear of Anti-Semitism, but we never question this, why?

Let's see what Maurice Samuel said:

“We Jews, we are the Destroyers and will remain the Destroyers. Nothing you can do will meet our demands and needs. We will forever Destroy because we want a World of our own.”

In other words, Jews fear gentiles en masse discovering that the first bullet of hate is actually embedded and fossilized in the Jewish Talmud.

Jews deeply-deeply fear that gentiles unravel the true identity of the owner of the first bullet of hate in the war between Gentile and Jew.

They absolutely and utterly fear the discovery of their pathological and deep-seated Anti-Gentilism.

Sure, they have managed to suppress the 'Anti-Gentile' discussion and debate for over four thousand years – they have even succeeded at

covertly suppressing even the mere 'mention' of the phrase 'Anti-Gentilism'.

More Anti-Gentilism is done by liberalism, feminism, migration or forced migration, homosexuality, black lives matter, racism etc. The Goyim will swallow anything. If you don't know what a Goyim is: it's you!

Nazi

The term Nazi is too often wrongly used in the pejorative sense in connection with National Socialists.

Greek Jews coined the term "Nazi" 2000 years ago, which stands for persons from the "holy place of origin" (Nazareth) as well as for "holy persons chosen by God" and found its way into the Bible.

"The designation 'Jesus of Nazareth' could thus be understood as 'Jesus the Nazarether' (in the English Bible called 'Nazirite', in German: Nazi) ...

The term 'Nazirite' meant 'a holy or emphasized person, chosen by God'.

In the 1930's an American * Newspaper used the term loosely again to put down anything German.

Just like we were played with the following Truth on History.

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Let's start with W. Churchill.

Or Church-ill! That Winston Church-ill was an ambitious young man would be a classic example of English understatement. By the age of 25, the freckled-faced redhead had already written three books, run unsuccessfully for Parliament and participated in four wars on three continents. Nicknamed "Push-full the Younger" by a newspaper reporter, Church-ill hungered for fame and glory and was hardly shy in sharing the belief that he would one day become prime minister, he thinks war is his vehicle to political power.

He felt he was missing out on further opportunities for glory. "I had only cut myself out of the whole of this exciting war (Boer War) with all its boundless possibilities of adventure and advancement," he lamented. He came home victorious from the Boer War, until his idea of opening a Front in the First World War in Turkey was misplanned and failed, and with tons of War Dead and Wounded, it became a Church-ill disaster.

Then, when Poland fired the first shots at the Germans in Danzig, Germany had been preparing to take back its stolen land, stolen after World War I. After the Poles started killing anyone with German roots, in this new Polish territory, the British decided to stand by Poland, as they were also responsible for stealing this land from the Germans and giving it to the Poles.

After the Poles fired on the Germans, Germany invaded and recovered the stolen territories, saving countless of German lives.

(History of South African Concentration Camps [in Afrikaans])

Who developed Concentration Camps?

We need to go back several years, to the History of the Concentration Camps, to when the British were supposedly colonising the World, in other words raping the World.

Hard labour camps were set up by the British in India, in Africa and in Ireland, where food was rationed to the bare minimum, to less than what the Germans were providing for the workers in their concentration camps!

In the British camps the lack of food resulted in a 94% death rate per year. Even after WWII the British did not stop, in Kenya they built concentration camps for the local tribe, the Kikuyu people, from whom the British stole their land, putting these people in the CCs, and with over a million people in these camps, they systematically tortured them to death.

The males were subjected to torture with a new type of pliers that would first crush their testicles before cutting them off!

Women were raped, had bayonets shoved up their vaginas, they were doing the same with men but into their rectum, also ramming sand into these areas with a stick.

They would also roll people in barbed wire and roll them around the compound until they bled to death.

British Soldiers would boast about doing these things. The British media covered it all up.

In Africa, Slavery for Profit still continues today!

(History of South African Concentration Camps (in Afrikaans))

In South Africa

The British managed to erase almost all traces of these camps, but after years of investigations, the information was found.

Every South African Boer family was affected by the British killing camps.

During the Boer war the British built 126 Concentration Camps, in these camps they put Dutch, German and French descendents known as Boers. So for only three short years these camps were for the good of the Boer, however, in these camps the British would murder these Boers during the three years of this Greed War from 1899 until 1902. On these killings, so far 34,000 traceable names have been found. The women and children, driven from their houses and their farms were burned to the ground. Pregnant or not, the women were marched to these camps from their farms, often having to walk up to 70 kilometres. If they did not die on the way in the heat, they were starved to death.

Many of the pregnant women aborted their unborn children, and both died and were buried somewhere along the road. Many died of shock or illnesses on the way as well.

At least 38,000 women and children were killed this way. This was just in one of the 126 camps in the Free State.

In Natal, the British would use train transport and let these trains stand two to three days to see how many would die. They were put in coal wagons without toilets, they went through the embarrassment of having to relieve themselves in front of everyone.

They also had transfer camps set up before people were shipped to a large concentration camp.

Some women watched as eight of their children starved to death within two weeks!

Over 110,000 Africans were employed by the British to build the train tracks. For all their dirty work they used Africans.

The local tribes were promised farms, but never got paid, like from the big hole in Kimberly the British took the diamonds and left without paying for them.



Concentration Camp Krugersdorp



They had to bury their dead as crematoriums did not yet exist.



Children in the British Concentration Camps.

(History of South African Concentration Camps (in Afrikaans))



United States Concentration Camps:





Does this look familiar? The housing? Selection of the train? Note the armed guards!

Switzerland:



Looks familiar? Notice the sleeping arrangement, wooden bunks and straw? So normal then, how horrible it must have been ...

Transports:

Troops transported in box cars!







USA, Soviets, Poles, Germans transported most troops in cattle cars

Why this deception?

It is done so we do not see what is going on in our lives, how we are made slaves day by day. We still believe we are free, free to vote for whoever is shown to us as a new politician.

Then come more movies pretending to show how bad Germany was, how bad dictatorship is – while the whole time we are being deceived.

Almost all politicians are controlled by one group of people, these people control the whole world. If you think this is nonsense then you are as badly brainwashed as are 97% of the people.

We always need to ask questions.

The current Covid-19 crises shows who controls the world. It is never possible in a democracy that the whole world has the same problem at the same time. Your governments or presidents think they can just make laws to control us even more, because their Cabal/Antifa Bolshevik bosses told them to do so.

Compared with how bad the Germans apparently were with their forced labour camps, their tattooing of the workers:

What do you believe is happening with you today?

Maybe not a tattoo, but if you own a mobile phone, it is the same, technology has just changed, with your number, facial recognition, voice recognition, and now with G5 they can also do biometric scans, you are much more controlled than with just a tattoo!

Why were these people tattooed?

They started out with giving each forced labourer a number on their uniforms.

The labourers would change uniforms with each other to confuse the camp guards and use this confusion to escape.

In the end it was decided to start tattooing these people as tattoos were much harder to exchange.

The tattooing was done at the time as it was usually done, with a long stick-type tattoo pin dipped in a special ink.

The changing of the numbers did happen later, and this is where the tattoo stamps come from, these stamps were never used by the German soldiers.

Stop believing what you see in Movies.

Movies like Schindler's List are just fictional movies, just at the beginning you see a so-called gas chamber. This shows you how much nonsense this is, as just to the left of this room are big windows. Once you introduce gas into a room you raise the pressure in the room, so the windows would blow out.

Or were the people so stupid not to break the windows to let fresh air into the room?

BTW: Dachau had a priest block with around 400 priests in it, none of them Jewish!

The blaming of all Germans is a crime in itself.

Once you discover the full interviews of the survivors, you will hear that this never happened, if it did, then how did they survive?

An interview is usually 1 1/2 to 4 hours long, and most people or survivors will say they went from one camp to the next, none actually saw a gas chamber, people were separated at the camps, men and women had different areas. Normally families were kept together, unless they showed signs of having typhus. These people were then sent for delousing.

These events are well described by the survivors.

However, in the railway box cars, many left signs on the inner walls, written with lipstick or scratched into the walls of the box cars.

“You are going to die”

“You are going to be gassed”

So once they arrived at the camps, they presumed they were going to die in gas chambers!

Many of the 1.1 million survivors mention these in their interviews.

Gas chambers for the de-lousing of clothing were established, most of these were stopped and exchanged for steam cleaning chambers as the Zyklon-B could no longer be delivered due to raw material shortages already in 1941.

These events
These stories
These so-called truths
These so-called lies
These all haunt us all
Time and time again
This has become a circus
This has gone beyond everything
Time to look at the facts
Time to look what happened
The time has come to set aside our differences
The time has come to find out where my family really went
To see the facts
To see the fiction
To see the figures
To honour
The sacrifices
The duty
The light
Through
The dark

Assumption

It's time to put aside the stories, the movies and see what happened to our families.

It's time to revisit the past and lay it to rest once and for all.

I want the truth to lay to rest my family.

To stop pointing a finger, and only wanting more guilt paid in the form of money.

This is about lives and the cost of these lives.

Let those who suffered rest in peace once and for all.

This book will only display facts as they are all there in the archives, in the books so many have written from the paperwork left behind in the archives.

To stop those we let into our countries destroy us.

Who was Adolf Hitler?

We all heard the stories that he was a nobody, a nothing ... this could not be further from the truth.

Like with most people today and in those days life was a struggle.

Adolf Hitler had one dream, this dream was to re-unite Germany and Austria into the Great German Nation it was. When he was just 24 the First World War broke out, this was a chance to live a dream, a dream that could lead to the unification of the German people. However, to get into the army would not prove the easiest as he was rejected several times.

Until he wrote to the King of Bavaria begging him to be able to join the German Army.

The King accepted his plea and he was able to join the 6th army.

Mr. Hitler wanted to challenge his mental strength, thus this was a perfect opportunity, these dangerous conditions where for four long years in trenches fighting a horrible war where 20 million people DIED, over 20 million were wounded. But of course these figures are not important, as we are always reminded of the other 6 Million that magically appeared, even as this war was still going it was already published in the newspapers in the United States.

The Sun of New York – Sunday June 6, 1915

M Maklakoff, Minister of the interior.

By Herman Bernstein, Editor of the Day.

Since the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem the Jewish people have had no darker page in their history than that which the Russian Government is writing today. **Six million Jews**, one-half of the Jewish people throughout the world, are being persecuted, hounded, humiliated, tortured, starved. Thousands of them have been slaughtered. Hundreds of thousands of Jews, old men, women and

children, are being driven mercilessly from town to town – driven by the government, attacked by the troops of their own country, plundered and outraged.

“Dear brethren, have mercy on the **six million Jews** in Russia and take our part! Ask the Russian ministers why we are being tortured so mercilessly. Our children are slaughtered in the Russian army. We are contributing large sums of money, too, but we are attacked from all sides. We have no rights.”

The New York Times – Friday, October 18, 1918, page 12.

\$1,000,000,000 FUND TO REBUILD JEWRY

Six Million Souls will need Help

to Resume Normal Life When War Is Ended.

Loans without interest

Committee of American Jews Lays Plans for the Greatest Humanitarian Task in History.

6,000,000 Jews need Help.

The New York Times, September 8, 1919

Ukrainian Jews aim to stop pogroms

Commission to visit Europe and Prepare a Memorandum for President Wilson.

Lansing gives permission

Mass meeting hears that 127,000 Jews have been killed and **6,000,000** are in peril.

We come out now before the world with the determined slogan, Those pogroms must stop.

said the President in his annual message. It is only a question of holding these facts continually before the civilized world. we must not permit the world to slumber. This fact that the population of **6,000,000 souls** in Ukrainia and in Poland have received notice

through action and by word that they are going to be **completely exterminated**- this fact stands before the whole world as the paramount issue of the present day.

The New York Times, Wednesday, November 12, 1919, Page 7.

Tells sad plight of Jews.

Felix M. Warburg says they were the worst sufferers in War.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the joint distribution committee of American Funds for Jewish war sufferers, who returned several days ago from a trip to Europe for that organization, made public yesterday some of his findings.

The successive blows of contending armies have all but broken the back of European Jewry, he said, and have reduced to tragically unbelievable poverty, starvation and disease about **6,000,000** souls, or **half the Jewish population of the earth**.

The Atlanta Constitution, Monday, February 23, 1920, Front Page.

\$50,000 Raised in City to save suffering Jews.

He called upon the Atlanta Jews to arise to the occasion, and to contribute to the emergency fund in order that the lives of **six millions of Jewish** people may be saved.

Rabbi Marx Speaks.

Mr. Selig was followed by Rabbi David Marx, who is one of the best known citizens of Atlanta, and who is looked upon as one of the most magnetic and forceful speakers of the south.

Dr. Marx made an eloquent plea for generous responses to the call of the representatives of the Jewish relief fund. He drew a graphic picture of the starvation and suffering of the **6,000,000 Jews** who live in Eastern Europe and Palestine and reviewed the persecution they have undergone, not only in the last four years but for almost a century.

The New York Times, Friday, May 7, 1920, Page 11.

Jewish war aid gets \$100,000 gift.

Nathan Straus Tells Sympathy for Coreligionists in Europe.

The fund for Jewish was sufferers in Central and Eastern Europe, where **six millions** face horrifying conditions of famine, disease and death, was enriched yesterday by a contribution of \$100,000 from Nathan Straus.

The New York Times, Wednesday, July 20, 1921, Page 2.

Begs America save **6,000,000 in Russia**.

Massacre Threatens all Jews as Soviet power wanes, Declares Kreinin, Coming here for Aid.

Berlin, July 19.- Russia's **6,000,000 Jews** are facing extermination by massacre. As the famine is spreading, the counter-revolutionary movement is gaining and the Soviet's control is waning. This statement is borne out by official documents presented to the Berlin Government, which show that numerous pogroms are raging in all parts of Russia and the Ukraine.

The Gazette, Montreal, Tuesday, December 29, 1931, Page 6.

Six Million Jews face Starvation.

Bad conditions in South Eastern Europe Reported by Rabbi Wise.

Six Million Jews in Eastern Europe face starvation, and even worse, during the coming winter.

The New York Times, Sunday, May 31, 1936, Page 14.

Americans Appeal for Jewish Refuge.

The petition, in expressing the opinion of enlightened Christian leadership in the United States, favouring a larger Jewish immigration into Palestine, stressed the intolerable suffering of the millions of Jews in "**The European holocaust**", the salvation of Israel and restoration to

its ancient patrimony. Great Britain has it within her power to throw open the gates of Palestine and let in the victimized and persecuted Jews escaping from the European holocaust.

The New York Times, Wednesday, February 23, 1938, Page 23.

Jewish Teachers chided by Isaacs.

Jewish Tragedy Pictured.

A depressing picture of **6,000,000 Jews** in Central Europe deprived of protection or economic opportunities, slowly dying of starvation, all hope was gone.

Why mention these newspaper articles?

So we can understand that what Germany is blamed for in the end, many others were blamed for long before! But why? Without the six million dead figure according to the Zionists, the state of Israel cannot exist. With this figure the state of Israel can exist, so this figure has to stick somewhere. So the circus of Oświęcim was created.

Returning to Mr. Hitler

During his time in the German army in France and Belgium he received on the 2nd December 1914 The Iron Cross 1st class for valour one of the highest decorations a soldier could receive. Colonel Anton Tubeuf stated on giving the medal that Mr. Hitler was always ready to help in any situation. Then, on 5th October 1916, he was wounded and spent two months in hospital. He returned to the battlefield on the 15th October only to be gassed. Even one of his comrades, a Colonel Spatny then the commander of the 16th Regiment, commented that Mr. Hitler inspired all his comrades, he was fearless and devoted to duty, particularly in combat, he earned a great respect for his comrades and superiors.

In 1922, a time when Hitler was still unknown, General Friedrich Petz summarised the High Command's appreciation of the gallant and self-effacing corporal as follows:

'Hitler was quick in mind and body and had great powers of endurance. His most remarkable qualities were his personal courage and daring that enabled him to face any combat or perilous situation whatsoever.'

Karl Hanisch, a Jewish man who shared lodgings with Hitler, recalled Mr. Hitler as "a pleasant and likeable man who took an interest in the welfare of all his companions."

He later recalled that his fellow lodger was neither proud nor arrogant, and he was always available and willing to help. If someone needed fifty Hellers to pay for another night's lodging, Hitler would always give whatever he had in his pocket without another thought. On several occasions, I personally saw him take the initiative and pass the hat for such a collection.

During his time in France Mr. Hitler had an affair with a French woman, she hid the fact that she became pregnant and later had a son ... Jean Loret. A daughter in 1936, another daughter with ... this information may be true, it may not, but so far no evidence is there saying it's not!

His views were nationalistic, everything for his country and his people first. Thus all foreigners had to leave, this is perfectly ok to build your country back up.

Not like today's Marxist views of the world, where everything and everyone needs to mix race, why? To what end? For who's purpose?

Only one people is the elite.

All the rest need to die!

Why else would a picture be painted that one Race of People were so evil? To distract us all from what is going on.

The dates of his achievements will be amongst the dates below:

We will return to where it all began early last century – around the 1920s.

But first a short interlude for better understanding.

In Judaism, white People in general are called Goyim, or singular Goy! This is a slang word that is used, as they see you as people to use, as you never seem to learn.

A white woman is generally called a Schickse, as they are easily bought and used to breed with.

Once upon a time a man was born in Jerusalem to Mary, most of us know him as Jesus. He was a man believed to be the son of God, the stories that followed were incredible as it must have been out of this world what he could do. But among the main religion of the time the leaders were getting worried, this man was starting to stand in their way, more and more people were listening to this Jesus than to them. A plan had to be devised and the leaders got together and set up a plan. They organised a group of armed men, these were sent by the Jewish authorities to arrest Jesus. He was first betrayed by Judas. Jesus is then questioned by a group of Jewish leaders.

The chief priest Caiaphas wanted to destroy Jesus before he caused a rebellion that would bring down their comfortable world of the temple and would enrage the Roman authorities.

At the trial Jesus said enough for the Romans to see him as a rebel and the Jews regarded him as a blasphemer.

At the trial before the Jewish authorities, it turned out that a source of much controversy had been used in the past to justify **Anti-Semitism**.

The Jewish authorities had their reasons to be angry:

the	Jesus was at the Temple a week earlier protesting against money changers.
Temple	This symbolised a denunciation of all the injustice the stood for.
	Jesus was reinterpreting Jewish Law.
	And breaking their Laws concerning the Sabbath.

Jesus would be tried before Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor, on charges of treason.

At the trial he was found guilty of a capital crime, for which the people demanded flogging and crucifixion.

This is the clever way in which it is easy to point the finger!

But pointing a finger causes three fingers to point back to the pointer!

So who is guilty?

Speech by Rabbi Yosef Tzvi ben Porat:

But again a short look back to December 2012 in Israel, Rabbi Yosef Tzvi ben Porat will explain. Who is he? He teaches history and hated Germans, so this came as a surprise, here an extract from the speech he gave in front of a crowd:

Important stories, important facts, that clarify things we didn't receive in school. We didn't receive the curriculum. They didn't teach them even in high education. I gave lectures in front of history professors. Why really (did) Hitler hate the Jews? What did he want from them? How did they bother him? But it's all written here in this book. This book was published only recently, it just got approved to be translated into Hebrew (my language). It was forbidden all these years. But there is an earlier translation made by Yad Vashem. Hitler claims in his book, that Jews are communists. They made the Russian Revolution. They **killed** there **30 million** Russians (Alex. Solzhenitsyn claims 66 million.) All the intelligent ones, in a cruel and horrific way, and that's their plan for the entire world.

The next country in line is Germany. They founded the German communist and socialist parties, and that's true. "If we don't defeat them now, they will eliminate us, and they will slaughter another **20 million**, all the intelligent people." And that's how they went from country to country. So eventually the only intelligent ones remaining would be the Jews. And he (**Hitler**) repeats it many times, make no mistake. **And he is right.**

The Russian Revolution was made by the Jews. The Russian Army was built by Trotsky, who was an incredible genius, an anti-semitic like no other. He created the Jewish division of the (Russian) Communist Party, whose members informed on their fathers, mothers, brothers and sons, whoever owns a Siddur or even a Hebrew learning book, I'm not even talking about Tefilin and Mikveh. He (Trotsky) destroyed everything by the Jews, but for sure, by using the Russians. In the first picture of the Russian government, out of 13 members, six were Jews. Who founded the KGB? Jews. So everything is clearly written. He (Hitler) didn't hate the Jews because they had "Peos,,, he didn't hate them for observing Mitzvot, (he hated them) because they are

communists. He writes it clearly: **“The Jews destroyed religion and faith.** They spread in Germany the heresy in God.” That’s how he writes ... “I feel like the messenger of God to exterminate the Jews, because they don’t believe in Him”, (Hitler) writes this (in *Mein Kampf*).

Now you understand why they don’t teach (the book) in schools? Because **who writes the curriculum? ... Those same Leftists.**

Of course they will not write that Hitler wanted to kill the Jews because they are the forefathers of the Left, and of Marxism, of Communism and Leninism. But that’s what Hitler writes. They (Jews) destroyed all the values (Weimar republic), poisoned literature and theatre. Who did that? Torah-observant Jews poisoned the German theatre?

Out of nine large German newspapers seven were owned by Jews.

There was one of the great composers, Wagner, whose pieces are still forbidden to be played (in Israel), up until now he is banned. Because he was anti-semitic, long before the NAZI era. I was very interested to know what (Wagner) really said. So the Hebrew University published his book translated to Hebrew. He writes this: “I don’t like the Jews. The religious ones, I don’t like them. But what do I care?

The Jews who left the Torah and the Mitzvot, and look like the gentiles, I hate. Because they merge into our society, and destroy our culture and poetry and the German being. Those who converted to Christianity, I see them as 5th column. Traitors that are going to destroy the German nation, if we don’t defend ourselves of them from now, they will finish us. **Because they are disguised as Germans, but they are not Germans, they are (still) Jews (it happened in medieval Spain too).**” So do you understand why it is forbidden here (Israel) to teach about them (Hitler or Wagner) and what they say? Just how everyone here hates the Nuremberg Laws without even knowing them (Rabbi makes derisive gesture). Nuremberg said that a Jew can’t marry a gentile, so for sure the schools here call it racism. To say that a Jew is different from a gentile is racism, here in this state, unfortunately.

Nuremberg just copied what's written in the Torah.

Wagner just said what's written in the Torah. That a Jew is a Jew, even if he wears a mask, even if he converts to Christianity. "A Jew who sinned is still a Jew." (Wagner) writes "You are merciful people. We are cruel people. You destroy our culture." Yes, that's how Wagner writes. Therefore his entire book is aimed against the Jewish composer (Felix) Mendelsohn, whose father converted to Christianity and baptized him in church when he was five years old. He (Wagner) writes to him (Mendelsohn): "Listen, do you think that if you speak German, and converted to Christianity, you are German?"

No! Your poetry is of a cry baby, your music is not authentic, (not German) and you poison our culture, because people think that this is German music. German music is filled with pride, and you can't do it. And therefore you are called the enemy of German culture." So isn't he (Wagner) right? Of course he is right! "You choose us from all the nations", true, we (Jews) are humble, merciful, shy, indeed. This is our source of pride.

So understand that things didn't just happen, not a coincidence, it didn't happen without alerts. "Our sins sent us to exile, out of our land." And thank God we returned (to Israel), and we have to be careful not to repeat the same mistakes, and re-assimilate right here, and give legitimacy to that low self-esteem in front of the gentiles, and the will to be like them.

We came to this world to be different, we were created in this world to be Jewish, and our entire purpose is to be with God. Whoever really wants to be with God, God is with him. In any place. In good times and bad, here and also not here, and may it be God's will that God will say to our troubles "**Enough**". In any form, and in any situation, and in any place, may we have the merit for eternal redemption, and eternal happiness.

Thank you Rabbi Yosef Tzvi ben Porat.

Now back to the first point on the 1920s

1918–1920 – The Spanish Flu

50,000,000 or 50 million dead

Foreword:

“Truth has nothing to do with how many people are convinced of it.”

Never before have so few told so many lies.

The following quotes are taken from publications before WWII.

“The Germans cannot understand the talk of civilized people.

They must be approached in their own idiom.

That’s why I wrote ‘Germany Must Perish’.

[The Canadian Jewish Chronicle, 26 September 1941]

“... the solution for the ills of the world lies in sterilization of the

German people.” [Ibid.] “I advocate the sterilization of all Germans.”

[Ibid.] By sterilization. “To achieve the purpose of German extinction it would be necessary to only sterilize some 48,000,000 — a figure which excludes, because of their limited power to procreate, males over 60 and females over 45 ...”

By Starvation.:

Other groups of Jews wanted to exterminate the Germans by starvation.

A notorious advocate of the method was Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt Administration. The following quotation is from the memoirs of Cordell Hull, who was

Secretary of State in the same administration. “Morgenthau’s plan, I added, would wipe out everything in Germany except land, and the Germans would have to live on the land. This meant that only 60% of the German population could support themselves on the German land, and the other 40% would die.”

[Germany Must Perish, Theodore N. Kaufman]

“When Earnest Albert Hooton, [a Jewish] professor of Anthropology, talks about either apes, men or politics, he generally makes news. Last week at a convention held at the University of Michigan he combined all three to turn out a speech that has hit front pages all over the country. In it he declared that Germany, by his definition a “sick nation”, should be eradicated as we would eradicate a plague spot. To Hooton, Germany is “the rogue elephant of the herd of national pachyderms, and it baffles veterinary skill to discover the basic cause of its homicidal mania.”

It evils have so permeated the present generation of the country that “nothing short of a complete obliteration of the German state” can destroy its influence.” [The Harvard Crimson, November 15, 1941]

“The millions of Jews who live in America, England and France, North and South Africa, and, not to forget, those in Palestine, are determined to bring the war of annihilation against Germany to its final end.”

[Centraal-Blaad Voor Israeliten in The Nederlands, September 13, 1939]

“The fight against Germany has been carried on for months by every Jewish community, conference, congress, trade organization, by every Jew in the world. There is reason to believe that our part in the

struggle will be of general value. We shall let loose a spiritual and material war of the whole world against Germany.

Germany's ambition is to become a great nation again, to reconquer her lost territories and colonies.

Our Jewish interests on the other hand demand the complete destruction of Germany.

The German nation is collectively and individually a danger to us Jews." [Natcha Retch, January 1934]

Soviets under Lenin, every person who does not follow our Communist System will be declared an enemy of the state and will mercilessly suffer until the end.

With the Secret Agency *Checka* spreading fear amongst the people.

All their Leaders were of one religion.

In their Gulag, 300 prisoners were shot per day, only one round of ammunition was made available, and wounded prisoners were thrown with the dead, where some lay for days before they were dead.

Church-ill protects whatever the Soviet Leader does, covers up all the murders.

20 to 40 million people dead!

A few further notes of interest:

The best known of all KZs or Concentration Camps is Auschwitz, but which camp at Auschwitz? Today called Oświęcim.

Auschwitz I, also known as Stammlager.

Built in 1919 by the American Army as a delousing station!

This is the most common error to believe this was a German-built camp.

The Americans needed this after World War 1 to delouse troops and locals due to a typhus plague, as follows:

Contrary to what is generally believed to be absolutely true, the Auschwitz camp in Poland has a different start and surprisingly different roots. Not the Germans, but the Americans set up this camp in the aftermath of the First World War as a quarantine camp and a prisoner of war camp that also served as a refugee camp. The main reason for setting up this camp in the town of Oświęcim (Oswiecim), as it is called in Polish, was to combat the epidemic of typhus at the time.

What preceded

The territory of Poland had been redistributed several times in the years prior to the French Revolution. The country had been brought under Russian, Austrian and Prussian rule in the years 1792, 1793 and 1795 and had effectively ceased to exist. It was Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who after a while rebuilt part of it as Duchy of Warsaw (1807-1815) after which, following the Congresses of Vienna (1815), it was brought into a personal union with Russia under the name Congress Poland. After revolt and rebellion Poland lost its relative independence and self-determination in 1831 and was more or less

conscripted into Russia. After the outbreak of the First World War, Polish units within the Habsburg (Austrian) army led by Marshal Yosef Pilsudsky fought against the Russian troops on the Eastern Front. On 6 August 1914, Pilsudsky's units from the relatively autonomous Galicia attacked the Russian part of Poland. In 1916, under the supervision of the German Empire (until 1918), this led to the formation of the Kingdom of Poland. Pilgrims took advantage of the defeat of the Centrals and the armistice of 1918 to proclaim the independence with which the Kingdom of Poland was abolished. After the armistice of 1918, the superpowers decided that a new state was formed from the former German and Austrian Poland, together with Russian Poland. Not agreeing with the Eastern border, which was initially equated with the Curzon line, Pilsudsky went to war against Russia. A Greater Polish state received some Allied support, a Catholic buffer state in the east was in the geopolitical interest of the Allies. The country, plagued by war, hunger, death and misery since 1914, was not at peace but was thrown into a new struggle that would eventually continue until 1921.

During this battle, in March 1919, the 'Big Four' (as the victorious Allied superpowers were called) pointed out through the English Minister of Foreign Affairs Lord Curzon that especially in the East such states as Poland, Ukraine, Serbia, Romania and others were plagued by a rapidly spreading typhus epidemic to the West. Cities such as Vienna, Krakow and Budapest were already attacked by this epidemic, which was spread by lice, and millions of Eastern Europeans were threatened and fled to the west.

On 29 May 1919, the new Polish health minister, Dr Thomas Janiszewski, declared that a Cordon Sanitary Service had been established from the Baltic States to the Mediterranean Sea to stop the epidemic. At that time, it was estimated that more than a million people in Poland were infected with typhus and that hundreds of thousands of people died every week as a result of the epidemic, which spread like a forest fire to the west. Janiszewski's plan was to intern and isolate people infected with typhus (or other diseases). Thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and shaved, their clothes had to be

removed and disinfected (replaced if necessary) and the people kept in quarantine until they no longer posed a threat to public health and were discharged with a 'Certificate of Delousation'.

General John J. Pershing, commander of the AEF (American Expedition Force), who was about to be shipped back to the USA, was ordered by President Woodrow Wilson on 25 June 1919 to take on this task. Pershing ordered Colonel Harry L. Gilchrist of the Army Medical Corps to report to D' Thomas Janiszewski and take on the fight against the typhoid epidemic in Poland. The Gilchrist unit was later renamed the American Polish Thypus Relief Expedition (APTRE) to American Polish Relief Expedition (APRE) with its headquarters in Warsaw.

Due to its excellent railway connections, the town of Oświęcim, located seventy-five kilometres from Krakow's Bacteriological Laboratory, became the most suitable location for the Quarantine and Refugee Station. Its favourable location because of the many surrounding spacious fields that were extremely suitable for the necessary food supply was also an important point. In addition, the prisoners of war could be used directly for cultivation and harvesting in order to alleviate the burden that Poland had to bear as a result. Camp Auschwitz became operational in mid-August 1919 and received an average of 5,000 to 6,000 people a day, most of them prisoners of war.

Large numbers of steam sterilizers, autoclaves and mobile bathing installations were supplied from American, English, French and German military supplies. The Foden-Tresh steam sterilizer, whether mobile or not, by horse-drawn traction or motorised, was an integral part of the enormous amount of de-lousing equipment required.

Prisoners of war Bolsheviks who were barely dressed and poorly fed were happy to have their luggage and lice-packed outerwear removed in exchange for underwear, soap and footwear from American army supplies. Together with the received potato rations, the clothing disappeared into the steam sterilizers for half an hour, after which the lice were destroyed and the potatoes were cooked.

“We have found lately that the Bolsheviks have taken to putting potatoes in the pockets of their clothes as they go in the sterilizers – on getting back their sterilized clothes they have enough fine boiled potatoes. This is quite a popular way of getting them to [have] their clothes sterilized. The Q.M. (Quarter Master) passes out each man’s raw potato (sic) ration, and there is always a line up now at the machines.”

The sleeping bags filled with shreds of paper were regularly cleaned with diesel vapour, the sand in the barracks was cleaned at regular intervals and the vermin in the barracks themselves were gassed with cyanide under the supervision of the Swedish doctor Vamos. The personnel had to wear special gas masks of the “Drägerwerke Lübeck” type, which also had a small oxygen cylinder because the deadly poison could not be properly filtered. Small amounts of HCN were already lethal. Sulphuric Acid and Sodium Cyanide had been used before. The pests in the used trains and wagons were eliminated by gassing in closed tunnels. At the end of 1920 the work of the American Polish Relief Expedition was finished and on 4 January 1921 the unit was relieved of its duties and officially disbanded.

The 1920s into the 1930s

Here I will touch on just the tip of the iceberg for your understanding:

The German people are being starved, mothers are forced to work as strippers, degeneracy and perform bizarre acts of sexual perversion on stage and as prostitutes in Berlin just to be able to feed their kids. And who are the owners of these clubs that employ them? They were mostly not from German heritage. Most were members of the Communist Party in Germany.

10 May 1933

Book burning, the Germans burned all pornography books, banning 4,175 book titles.

Book burning was repeated from 1945 by the Allies in Germany, and banning 34,645 book titles. All school books were banned and destroyed.

In September 1939, the German army invaded Poland to stop its campaign in mid-November. After five months, on 1 April 1940, the Auschwitz camp was officially delivered as a prison camp for the German army. With the arrival of the first transport of thirty German criminals who arrived on 20 May 1940, Auschwitz was again used.

Above the entry a new sign was installed, but the maker was a little pissed and put the "B" in *ARBEIT MACHT FREI* upside down.

German soldiers and the Schutzstaffel (Protection Squad) or SS were ordered to follow the Geneva Convention regardless of what happened. Even the air force was ordered not to shoot at pilots of enemy aircraft, to bring down the plane, as per Geneva Convention.

Allied air forces, however, did the opposite, why?

There were incidences where some of these persons (German) committed crimes against civilians, and when this was discovered by their leader Heinrich Himmler, he would set up an investigation into this matter, and when a responsible person was found, they were prosecuted and in a lot of cases executed.

There was an officer who converted a hotel cooling room in France into a gas chamber (the only one known) and ordered 100 Jewish workers from Auschwitz to be sent there, receiving 89, this after he found out that his family back in Munich had been burnt to death by British napalm bombs. He used mustard gas for his deed, as Zyklon-B would take too long. After Himmler found out about this crime, he informed the Americans and the British, they found him in the Black Forest, where he then shot himself.

As far as making 100's of movies on the subject to make the vast majority of people believe their version of events for monetary gain.

Using pictures from movies again to convince the world that their version is true.

Using pictures taken some time after the event to persuade us from believing this is how it was.

Whenever we come with archival evidence, with scientific proof as any court should expect in a normal country, we are still being controlled by the same people who make the movies, fill our minds with nonsense and then call us liars, anti semitic, racist and whatever else they can find to use against us.

Turning our own people against each other for their gain, making them believe they are doing something good.

All these people do is destroy.

Start with our religions all those years ago, when Christ was alive. Their religious leaders found him to be a threat, they organised a plot to have him guilty of a crime, punishment was to die on a cross!

Then they started religions like the Catholic religion and several others in order to put us under control with a belief that is only partly true, as they always will hide the truth and point the finger.

Those who point a finger at someone always point three fingers back at themselves.

Those who believe they have the right to pick up the phone, write a letter to the authorities or an email, should think about what they are really doing.

All you do is help these people fulfil their goal of total control and keep you stupid!

They teach you it is ok to destroy families for their benefit. and you think your doing the right thing.

All you people are their servants and assholes.

Feel proud of the fact that your helping those who wish to destroy and always keep us in fear.

They rule by fear only, you have been warned.

So here is an outline of events, dates and crimes.

The figures where more and more zeroes are added to the end to make it seem like a crime was committed.

The constant reminder through movies how bad all German people are.

Germans need to wake up and make movies of how well their soldiers behaved, compared to foreign soldiers who bombed their women and children by bombing cities with high explosive bombs, followed by napalm bombs, then continued with phosphor bombs and bombed them again with high explosives, who shot their Prisoners of war, starved their prisoners of war. These are the true war crimes, hidden behind lies.

Hide behind ever more complicated laws and costs, to keep us quiet and working for them.

More and more taxes, why? To give some a life of luxury?

To tell us that we have to integrate with other races, because our blood has to mix.

The pride in our races is being destroyed for the goals of one religion.

Distractions:

1943, US & UK Bombing of German Cities Murdering
Women and Children

Distraction Movie: Hangman Also Die

1954, USS Nautilus first Atomic Submarine is launched

Distraction Movie: The Dam Busters

1956, Last German Prisoners of War Return Home from
Russia

Distraction Movie: Night and Fog

1963, John F. Kennedy is Shot and Killed

Distraction Movie: The Great Escape

1969, US begins Carpet Bombing Eastern Cambodia

Distraction Movie: Battle of Britain

1973, October Oil Embargo starts

Arab/Israeli War!

1974, Nuclear Testing in the USA

Distraction Film Series: World at War

1970, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

Distraction Movie: The Big Red One

1981, The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer
married

Distraction Movie: Das Boot

1985, Israel's 6-week Operation Moses

Distraction Movie: Shoah & Come and See

1992/3, Bosnian War

Distraction Movies: Schindler's List, Stalingrad

1998, Ongoing Bosnian War Atrocities

Distraction Movie: Saving Private Ryan

2002, Israeli-Palestinian conflict

Distraction Movie: The Pianist

2004, CIA admits no weapons of mass destruction before
the 2003 invasion of Iraq

Distraction: Movie, Downfall

2006, Saddam Hussein is Executed

Distraction Movie: Black Book

2015, Terror Attack in Paris

Distraction Movie: Son of Saul

2017, Donald Trump becomes President of the USA

Distraction Movie: Dunkirk

If this is not enough there is also this:

Close to 900,000 Germans died of starvation in 1918 and 1919.

The “starvation policy” had begun in 1914. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty and one of the framers of the scheme, admitted that it was aimed at “starving the whole population — men, women and children, old and young, wounded and sound — into submission.”

Such British policy was in contravention of international law on two major points:

First, in regard to the character of the blockade, it violated the Declaration of Paris of 1856, that Britain itself had signed, and that, among other things, permitted “close” but not “distant” blockades. A belligerent was allowed to station ships near the three-mile limit to stop traffic with an enemy’s ports; it was not allowed simply to declare areas of the high seas comprising the approaches to the enemy’s coast to be off-limits.

The second point is related to contraband. Briefly, following the lead of the Hague Conference of 1907, the Declaration of London of 1909 considered food to be “conditional contraband”, that is, subject to interception and capture only when intended for the use of the enemy’s military forces.

In December 1918, the National Health Office in Berlin calculated that 763,000 persons had already died as a result of the blockade by that time. In some respects, the armistice saw the intensification of the suffering, since the German Baltic coast was now effectively blockaded and German fishing rights in the Baltic annulled.

The reason for the food blockade to be kept in place after the end of the hostilities was aimed at **forcing Germany** to sign the **Versailles Treaty** (10th January 1920) without any change on the strict conditions they were imposing.

During the 1920s Germany suffered hyperinflation when 100,000 German Marks was worth US\$1

In 1928 a New Plan was made to reduce Germany's forced debt to 121 billion Gold Marks.

This failed as the Great Depression started and Germany's economic disaster continued.

When Mr Hitler came to power he vowed to overturn the Treaty of Versailles and cancel the forced debt, the payments were cancelled in 1933, the Treaty of Versailles took a little longer to dismantle.

The non-payments resulted in **Judea Declaring War on Germany** in 1933!

Let's check the numbers, religion Jewish:

Germany: Total	510,000
Emigrated to USA,	150,000
Emigrated to Palestine,	51,000
German Army:	160,000
Remaining:	149,000

Poland: Total	3,113,900
Deported to Siberia by Soviets,	1,700,000
Shot Russian invasion,	200,000
Remaining:	1,213,900

Survivors: Total, see note below in 2003:	1,092,000
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Calculation:

Germany	149,000
Poland	+ 1,213,900
	= 1,362,900
Survivors in 2003	- 1,092,000
Total Deaths	= 270,900
Survivors, Recorded May 1945	3,500,000
Historical Killed Total:	6,000,000

Deaths (all causes)	1937:	1,157,032
by year in:	1938:	1,083,564

USA in 48 states:

1933:	1,342,108	France:	
1934:	1,396,903	1935:	658,379
1935:	1,392,752	1936:	642,318
1936:	1,479,228	1937:	623,503
1937:	1,450,427		
1938:	1,381,391	Germany:	
1939:	1,387,897	1935:	792,018
1940:	1,417,269	1936:	795,793
1941:		1937:	793,192

Australia:

1935:	63,599	Italy:	
1936:	63,932	1935:	593,953
1937:	64,496	1936:	589,636
1938:	66,451	1937:	615,420
		1938:	612,229

Canada:

1935:	105,567	Japan:	
1936:	107,050	1935:	1,161,936
1937:	113,824	1936:	1,230,278
1938:	106,817	1937:	1,207,899
		1938:	1,259,805

UK:

1935:	1,085,464
1936:	1,125,026

These figures include typhus, cancer, tuberculosis, plague, cholera etc.

The numbers of “Holocaust survivors” are enormous –
even today.

In May 1945 it was recorded that 3,500,000 or 3.5 million Jewish people survived the Holocaust. (Wikipedia)

In 2003 an Israeli demographer, Sergio Della Pergola, stated in an official Israeli report that there were 1,092,000 Jewish Holocaust survivors alive in the world in 2003.

And the events to help prevent these:

Prevention:

Let us have our free speech

No more income Tax

Reduce Government size

No more forced Taxes

No more Fake Food

No more chemicals, aluminium in our food

No more forced health care

No more forced health care payments

Easy to understand of laws

Few laws like: you shall not kill, steal, no work
on our weekly rest day

Cheap affordable housing

Interest free money

In 1933, Hermann Göring said: In Germany there is no place for Freemasonry!

The following allied presidents and leaders were all **Freemasons**:

Roosevelt

Churchill

Stalin

Truman

1918–1919

Close to 900,000 German people starved to death due to the food blockade by the banksters in the U.S.A.

28 June 1919

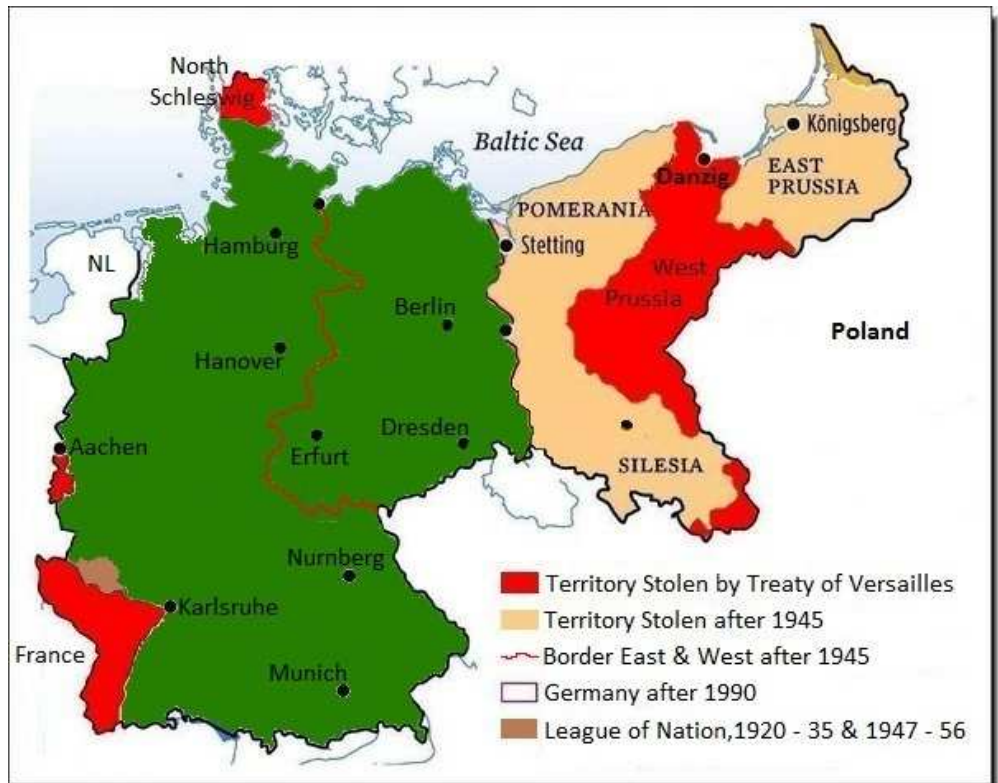
Germany won the war, but through an international blockade starving the people, Germany is forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles. They call this a peace treaty, it was a treaty to destroy the people of Germany.

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

- 1-26 The Covenant of the League of Nations
 - Germany was not allowed to join.
- 42 The Rhineland was demilitarised
 - the German army was not allowed to go there.
- 45 The Saar, with its rich coalfields, given to France for 15 years.
- 51 Alsace-Lorraine returned to France.
- 80 Germany forbidden to unite with Austria.
 - Lands in eastern Germany – the rich farmlands of Posen and the Polish corridor between Germany and East Prussia – given to Poland.
- 100 Danzig made a free city under League of Nations control.
- 119 All Germany's colonies taken and given to France and Britain as 'mandates'.
- 160 The German army restricted to 100,000 men.
- 181 The German navy restricted to six battleships and no submarines.
- 198 Germany not allowed to have an air force.
- 231 Germany was responsible for causing all the loss and damage caused by the war.
- 232 Germany would have to pay reparations, to be decided later
 - eventually set at **132 billion Gold Marks**.

All German territories were stolen.

Land Grab,



The above map shows territory stolen from Germany, on the East this was given to Poland, the German families living there were now cut off from Germany, many of these were murdered by the Poles up until 1939.

1919-1939 Polish Murderers

The Allies did not mind that more than 250,000 Germans were murdered in Poland between 1919 and the beginning of the war in 1939 as part of the de-germanization of former German territories.

10 January 1920

The Treaty of Versailles comes into effect, starving even more Germans to death.

24 February 1920 – The 25-point programme of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

The programme of the National Socialist German Workers Party is a time programme. The leaders refuse to set new goals once the goals set out in the programme have been achieved, only for the purpose of enabling the party to continue through artificially heightened mass dissatisfaction.

1. We demand the union of all Germans on the basis of the peoples' right to self-determination into a Greater Germany.
2. We demand the equal rights of the German people towards the other nations, the abolition of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.
3. We demand land and soil (colonies) to feed our people and settle our surplus population.
4. Citizens can only be citizens of the people. Comrade of the people can only be who is German blood, without consideration of denomination. No Jew can therefore be a member of the people.
5. Whoever is not a citizen should only be able to live as a guest in Germany and must be subject to foreign legislation.

6. The right to determine the leadership and laws of the state may only be vested in the citizen. Therefore we demand that every public office, no matter what kind, no matter whether in the Reich, country or community, may only be held by citizens.

We are fighting the corrupting parliamentary economy of a job occupation only from a party point of view without regard to character and abilities.

7. We demand that the state commit itself first and foremost to ensuring the earning and living opportunities of its citizens. If it is not possible to feed the entire population of the state, the nationals of foreign nations (non-citizens) must be expelled from the realm.

8. Any further immigration of non-Germans must be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans who have immigrated to Germany since August 2, 1914, be immediately forced to leave the Reich.

9. All citizens must have equal rights and duties.

10. First duty of every citizen must be to create mentally or physically. The activity of the individual must not be contrary to the interests of the general public, but must take place within the framework of the whole and for the benefit of all.

That's why we're demanding ...

11. ... the abolition of income without work or effort.

Breaking the bondage to interest!

12. In view of the enormous sacrifices of goods and blood which every war demands of the people, personal enrichment through war must be called a crime against the people. We therefore demand the complete confiscation of all war profits.

13. We demand the nationalization of all (so far) already socialized (trust) enterprises.

14. We demand profit sharing in large enterprises.

15. We call for a generous expansion of the old-age pension scheme.

16. We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its preservation, immediate communalization of the large department stores and their letting at cheap prices to small tradesmen, sharpest consideration of all small tradesmen with supply to the state, the countries or municipalities.

17. we demand a land reform adapted to our national needs, creation of a law for the free expropriation of land for non-profit purposes. Abolition of land interest and prevention of any land speculation.

18. We demand the ruthless fight against those who damage the common interest through their activities. Common people criminals, usurers, traffickers, etc. are to be punished with death, without consideration of denomination and race.

19. We demand replacement of the Roman law serving the materialistic world order by a German common law.

20. In order to enable every capable and diligent German to achieve higher education and thus to enter leading positions, the state must ensure a thorough expansion of our entire folk education system. The curricula of all educational institutions are to be adapted to the requirements of practical life. The understanding of the idea of the state must already be achieved with the beginning of the understanding by the school (civics). We demand the education of intellectually especially inclined children of poor parents, regardless of their status or profession, at the expense of the state.

21. The State shall ensure the improvement of public health and through the protection of the mother and the child, through the prohibition of youth work, through the provision of physical exercise by means of the legal establishment of a gymnastics and sports obligation, through the greatest support of all clubs concerned with physical youth training.

22. We demand the abolition of the mercenary troops and the formation of a people's army.

23. We demand the legal fight against the conscious political lie and its spreading by the press. In order to enable the creation of a German press, we demand that

a) All editors and employees of newspapers that appear in German must be members of the people.

b) Non-German newspapers require the express permission of the state to appear. They may not be printed in German.

c) Any financial participation in German newspapers or their influence by non-Germans is prohibited by law and demand as punishment for violations the closure of such a newspaper as well as the immediate expulsion of the non-Germans involved from the Reich.

d) Newspapers that offend the common good shall be prohibited. We demand the legal fight against an art and literature movement that exerts a corrosive influence on our people's lives and the closure of events that violate the above demands.

24. We demand the freedom of all religious confessions in the state, as long as they do not endanger its existence or offend against the morality of the Germanic race.

The party as such represents the viewpoint of a positive Christianity, without committing itself denominationally to a certain confession. It

fight the Jewish-materialistic spirit in and outside of us and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our people can only take place from within on the basis:

Public interest before self-interest

25. To carry out all this we demand the creation of a strong central power of the empire. Unconditional authority of the Central Political Parliament over the entire Country and its organizations in general.

The formation of chambers of estates and professional chambers for the implementation of the framework laws enacted by the Reich in the individual federal states.

In contrast to the lying interpretations of Point 17 by opponents of the Party, the following statement is still necessary:[1]

Since the NSDAP stands on the ground of private property, it follows by itself that the passage "unpaid expropriation" refers only to the creation of legal possibilities to expropriate, if necessary, land which has been illegally acquired or is not administered according to the aspects of the common good. Accordingly, this is primarily directed against Jewish real estate speculation.

This last piece refers to the banks, who were mostly Jewish owned, and during the depression would buy your property for a loaf of bread!

1922 Henry Ford

Publishes a four-volume book set, *The International Jew*
Warning of the globalisation of the Jewish people and taking over the world.

1925 Adolf Hitler

Writing and publishing his book, *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle)
Warning of the Jewish takeover of the whole world, controlling newspapers and the banking system.

Bankers:

Germany is so broke, a wheelbarrow with 100 million in paper money could not buy a loaf of bread.

4 April 1925

Founding of the Personal Protection unit or Bodyguard unit for Adolf Hitler, known in German as the **Schutzstaffel** or **SS**.

The two main constituent groups were the **Allgemeine SS** (General SS) and **Waffen-SS** (Armed SS) the latter was expanded with foreign volunteers sometime in 1940 after the invasion of Poland, as foreigners could not join the German Army.

6 January 1929

Heinrich Himmler is appointed to Leader of the Personal Protection unit.
The unit now has 280 men.

1930

Physicist Manfred von Ardenne developed the first electronic image decomposition and reproduction with line-by-line scanning via a photocell. Also reproduction on a cathode ray tube. The world premiere of electronic television. Telefunkenwerk Zehlendorf part of AEG.

19 September 1931

Geli Raubal commits suicide in Mr Hitler's apartment in Munich using his pistol.

1932 Ukraine

Stalin imposes collectivism in the Ukraine, **3.9 million** are starved to death!

50,000 deported to Siberia.

1932 U.S.A. Testing

The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment is started on 400 Afro-American Men, these men are never told they have syphilis and are not offered any treatment.

1932 "National Socialist Welfare Party" (NSV) Founded

The NS-Social Welfare Party (NS-Volkswohlfahrt) was founded as a local self-help association in Berlin in 1932. During National Socialism, however, it became the second largest mass organization of Germany. The NSV's activities focused on health care, preventive medical check-ups and medical care. All welfare institutions, health programmes and social welfare initiatives were subordinated to it. The NSV thus made a very important contribution to the self-portrayal of the Nazi regime.

1933 World Almanac is Released. Population Census Originals, not the later doctored versions.

POPULATION, WORLDWIDE, BY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.							
The figures in the following table are based on the latest official and unofficial estimates of the various standard sources of authority in such matters.							
All figures relating to the strength of membership of the religions of the world are, at best, simply estimates.							
Sect.	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Oceania.	Total.
Christians							
Roman Catholics	40,000,000	61,000,000	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	1,000,000		120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000		144,000,000
Protestants	75,000,000	900,000	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Total Christians	116,000,000	61,900,000	455,000,000	34,000,000	8,000,000	7,500,000	682,400,000
Non-Christians							
Jews	4,383,643	293,474	9,494,363	882,809	530,869	30,401	15,515,559
Mohammedans	20,000		5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000		209,020,000
Buddhists	180,000			150,000,000			150,180,000
Hindus	150,000			230,000,000			230,150,000
Confucianists, Taoists	600,000			330,000,000			330,600,000
Shintoists				25,000,000			25,000,000
Animists	50,000			45,000,000	90,500,000	100,000	135,650,000
Miscellaneous	25,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	18,000,000		870,000	50,870,000
Total Non-Christian	30,383,643	2,293,474	19,494,363	978,582,809	135,030,869	1,000,401	1,168,785,359
Grand total	146,383,643	64,193,474	474,494,363	1,012,582,609	143,030,869	8,500,401	1,849,185,359

The estimate for Jews in the above table is for 1933, and is by the American Jewish Committee.

JEWES IN THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES.

The American Jewish Committee, which gives the figures in the table below, estimated the Jewish population of the world, in 1933, as follows: Europe, 9,494,363; Africa, 530,869; Asia, 882,809; Australasia, 30,401; the Americas, 4,377,217.

Country.	Jews.	Country.	Jews.	Country.	Jews.	Country.	Jews.
Abyssinia	50,000	Finland	1,772	Lithuania	155,125	Saar Basin	4,968
Aden and Perim	4,161	France & Poss.	220,000	Luxemburg	2,242	Serb-Croat	
Afghanistan	5,000	Germany	538,000	Malta	35	Slovene State	68,405
Alaska	500	Gibraltar	1,123	Mexico	16,000	S. W. Africa	200
Algeria	110,127	Great Britain & No. Ireland	300,000	Morocco (Fr.)	120,000	Spain	4,000
Arabia	25,000	Great Britain & No. Ireland	300,000	Morocco (Sp.)	15,000	Surinam	628
Argentina	215,000	Great Britain & No. Ireland	300,000	Netherlands	160,517	Syria & Lebanon	20,061
Australia	27,000	Great Britain & No. Ireland	300,000	New Zealand	2,591	Sweden	6,199
Austria	250,000	Greece	525,949	Norway	1,457	Switzerland	17,973
Belgium	60,000	Greece	72,791	Palestine	175,006	Tangier Zone	8,000
Brazil	40,000	Guiana (Brit.)	1,786	Panama	750	Trans-Cauc.	62,194
British Empire	720,540	Haiti	150	Panama Can. Z.	25	Tunisia	65,000
Bulgaria	46,481	Hawaii	810	Paraguay	400	Turkmenistan	3,040
Canada	155,614	Hong Kong	150	Peru	300	Turkey in Asia	26,280
Chile	2,200	Hungary	444,667	Philippine Isl.	600	Turkey in Eur.	55,562
China	15,000	India	24,141	Poland	3,028,837	Ukraine	1,674,425
Congo (Belgian)	177	Indo-China (Fr.)	1,000	Portugal	1,200	Union of S. A.	71,811
Crimia	45,000	Iran (Persia)	40,000	Puerto Rico	200	U. S. (Cont'n'l)	4,238,028
Cuba	7,300	Iraq	57,488	Rhodesia (No.)	426	U. S. and Poss.	4,239,401
Curaçao	555	Irish Free State	3,686	Rhodesia (So.)	2,021	Uruguay	5,000
Cyprus	195	Italy	47,485	Roumania	984,213	Uzbekistan Rep.	37,934
Czechoslovakia	356,768	Jamaica	1,250	Russia in Asia	49,571	Venezuela	533
Danish	9,239	Japan	1,000	Russia in Eur.	539,272	Virgin Islands	70
Denmark	8,947	Latvia	94,398	Russ. (U.S.S.R.)	2,072,398	White Russia	607,059
Egypt	63,550	Libya	24,342				
Estonia	4,560						

Original Copy World Almanac 1947

Religious Population of the World							
Sect	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Catholics:							
Roman	47,056,724	60,836,143	203,944,823	9,213,413	6,866,072	1,858,488	329,775,663
Orthodox	1,208,157		112,447,669	8,106,071	5,868,089		127,629,988
Protestants*	41,943,104	657,481	81,767,054	4,422,777	2,782,864	6,372,250	137,945,630
Total	90,207,985	61,493,624	398,159,546	21,742,261	15,517,025	8,230,738	592,406,541
Jews	4,971,261	228,958	9,372,868	572,930	542,869	28,954	15,753,633
Mohammedans	1,400		5,672,225	138,299,144	55,538,211	21,467,868	220,978,845
Others*	79,020,577	22,134,807	137,981,585	956,607,018	75,301,961	46,868,606	1,318,914,284
Total	83,984,238	22,361,565	153,026,476	1,095,479,692	132,383,041	68,363,328	1,555,546,740
Grand total	174,202,223	83,855,189	551,186,022	1,117,221,353	147,900,666	76,594,066	2,150,959,919

Orthodox (Eastern) Catholics includes Russian, Greek, Albanian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Serbian, Syrian, Armenian and Coptic Catholics.

Roman Catholics include also Polish Catholics and Old Catholic Churches.

Others includes Philosophic and heathen religions, unchurched and unknown.

(*) The totals for "Others" in North and South America and Europe are mostly those who consider themselves Protestants but are not regular communicants.

The new Almanacs have been altered to show the purported 6 million deaths?!?!

January 1933

The Personal Protection unit had now been extended to over 52,000 members.

Books were censored, any books that were against the German Ideology were destroyed or banned, today over 60,000 titles are still banned since 1945, any books that hold the truth are banned. Any books that destroy culture or heritage are banned???

Newspapers, journalists were told what they could write, any newspaper that opposed the ideology was shut down, all control by publishers was taken over.

Since 1945, newspapers are controlled in what they can write, all control of publishing has been taken over???

Cinema, films showing the German way of life and its benefits were allowed. Films showing the Bolshevik ways were shown in order to let people see what would happen.

Since 1945, the Bolsheviks use cinema and Tell a Vision to steer people into their way of thinking, enslaving them, always a super hero to save the day, pornography as a normal way of life, consumerism, end of the world, viral dangers like epidemics. Creation of wars and fake enemies like Moslems, all this is a front for what is really going on, wars like in Vietnam and Afghanistan were created for their drug running campaigns, while you were being convinced these people were the enemy! And you thought the Germans were the only ones???

30 January 1933

The new Prime Minister or Reichskanzler comes to power, Mr Adolf Hitler, taking over a totally collapsed economy with over 6,000,000 (6 million) unemployed. Or 33% of the working population.

1933 Money

1933 Germany starts printing its own money, the Reichsmark, freeing the country from the debt slavery of the international bankers' cartel.

This currency was based on people, not gold.

The real Reason for the War and Propaganda Against Germany was because of Germanys money printing outside of the international Gangsters, sorry Banksters.

27 February 1933

Reichstag Fire, started by Marinus van der Lubbe, out of frustration that the Communist Party was doing too little to take power. He had started several fires on this day.

22 March 1933

First KZ or opens near München, at Dachau. It will serve as an example for the other KZ's

23 March 1933, Empower Day

On this Day, Reich chancellor wins the vote of 444 votes for, with 94 against, to have free reign over Germany without presidential interference.

24 March 1933, Judea Declares War on Germany

The Worldwide Jewish community declares war on Germany and organises worldwide boycotts on all German made products. The reason

was that Germany started printing its own money. State Government Money. Not Bankers Money.

Canadian researcher Dr. Henry Makow (who is Jewish himself) says the main reason why the bankers arranged for a world war against Germany was that Hitler sidestepped the bankers by creating his own money, thereby freeing the German people. Worse, this freedom and prosperity threatened to spread to other nations. Hitler had to be stopped!

Germany now classifies those who **Declare War on Germany as Enemies of the State**. Enemies of the State shall be put in Work Camps as In the United States, where enemies were put in Work Camps as Political Prisoners.

27 March 1933,

The Lewiston Daily Sun, sees the **Rebirth of Propaganda Against the German government**.

1933 Ukraine

During 1933, Stalin started to take over small peasant farms in the Ukraine, starving 10 million people to death.

The Chicago American Reported 6 Million!

Really FINE to Use Cigarettes
AMERICAN WANT ADS

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935
15

SECOND SECTION
NEWS, FEATURES

SIX MILLION PERISH IN SOVIET FAMINE

Peasants' Crops Seized, They and Their Animals Starve



Like forward feet, two peasant women gaze — where 6,000,000 children, women and men have
horror of grain called to order. They must die — died of starvation. The women were permitted, as
this to keep alive in a land of plenty—the Ukraine — a great privilege, to pick the kernels.

World's beautiful thoroughbred horses, known the world — Ten million died in a few years. Here one horse is seen,
over, are and now in the agricultural districts. The animals, another is too weak to stand. Peasants begging food to save
needed on every farm, are dying off by the millions of starva- their livestock were driven off by armed soldiers.





1 April 1933

A countrywide boycott against all Jewish-owned businesses is announced. This would follow as in any country against whom war is declared to incarcerate those who declared war.

In Paris, an Anti German Boycott was declared effective from 10am, **Jewish shops displayed signs that Germans were not welcome in their shops.**

Boycott campaign of German products launched by **Bernard Lecache**, based on the slogan: **"Boycott the executioners!"** Georges Zérapha, treasurer of the LICA, an organisation the hides behind anti-racist slogans.

Even in Britain:



Europe must become Christian or Communist; it was decided that Europe shall become Christian. Note the posters!



This Jewish/Communist poster clearly depicts a Jewish/Communist War against the Christian Europe led by Germany. The Torah, root of Jewish supremacy.

Spring 1933

250,000 Volga Germans starved & shot to death, sent to Siberia to die through forced labour. Every three seconds a person died under Stalin's orders.

April 1933

Communist Party is banned in Germany.

4 April 1933

R. Walther Darré Becomes The Agriculture Minister (Reichsbauernführer), Herbert Backe becomes State Secretary.

HARTWIG VON RHEDEN on the Bückeberg 1933:

“Respect for God’s rule in the life of the nations, sense of responsibility for ancestors and grandchildren, Faith in Germanity and the primordial power of the people, loyalty to the family, to the people and to the Fatherland, respect for the customs of the fathers and for the fatherland, love for God’s nature, for the the home plaice of the fathers! Faithfulness to the centuries-old German dialect, devotion to the the high profession of the nutritional status of the Germans, will to the people through joyful work to morality in daily and business life, valuation of one’s own honor and honor of all the people, willingness to sacrifice for the concerns of the German people, knowledge of the reward and Blessing of work, joy in the commitment of service, feeling for man pride and Independence, adoration of the hero and strong individual, trust in the the will to the moral community of the species like, gratitude, a to be a German human being, longing for the freedom of work and of man, Belief in the future of the Greater Germany of the people. That’s peasantry!”

Heathen (Pagan) Saying of 1936:

“Our daily bread” ... after Dr. Hermann Reischle, Chief of Staff of Agriculture:

“The work of the German farmer is the bread of the people. Whoever of the ‘daily bread’, which should therefore not only be served to the heaven and sun, to whom we give this noblest gift, but also to the farmer, who through his work has become the Mediator of the earth and sun gift of the daily bread becomes. The scope of such an idea is of comprehensive importance.”

21 April 1933

Hermann Göring announced an end to the “unbearable torture and suffering in animal experiments” in the First Animal Rights Laws in the World!

2 to 10 May 1933

The Abolishment and banning of all Trade Unions. Replaced with the German Workers Front.

10 May 1933, Book burning

All Pornography & Communist Books are burned as these poison peoples thoughts. Mostly in Berlin.

20 July 1933

Agreement between the Vatican and Germany is signed.

22 July 1933

The Vatican concludes a treaty with Germany acknowledging the National Socialists State by the Catholic Church.

July 1933

Amsterdam, the Jewish Council of the World meets and orders Germany to fire Adolf Hitler and return every Jewish person to their previous position no matter what it was, even if they were Communists. Germany refused to give into this demand. See August 8 1933.

August 1933

Brown Book is published, written by Albert Norden and Otto Katz, Reichstag fire. The book is pure Communist fiction. The Brown Book of NS Terror.

2 August 1933

Death of Reichs-President von Hindenburg. German Army swears loyalty to President Hitler.

8 august 1933

Germany refused to give into the Jewish threat of March 1933, thus the boycott against Germany was instigated by Mr Untermyer who announced this on ABC Radio in New York.

Again he made a statement that now the Jews of the World declare a holy war against Germany. We are now engaged in a Sacred Conflict against the Germans.

We Will Starve Them Into Surrender.

We will start a World Wide boycott against them that will destroy them because they are dependent upon their exports.

Germany responded: Who do these people think they are by imposing a boycott on us and stop our industry?

The new World Jewish Economic Federation created when 15,000 Jewish people came together.

25 August 1933

Founding of the *Haavara Project*, the ultimate goal was to re-settle as many Jewish families back into Palestine after negotiations with the Palestinian state.

It was agreed that Jewish people could settle and live here once more besides the Palestinian people as they had lived together for long before the British took over Palestine.

Areas would be given for settlement with German assistance, Jewish people would bank their money in a German bank, this money would be transferred to Palestine and their transfer to Palestine could be organised. Around 60,000 Jewish people left Germany under this project up until the War stopped this in 1939.

Germany was looking for other areas where to settle Jewish people, like Uganda or Madagascar, these possibilities stopped to exist because of the War with Britain.

September 1933

President Hitler sets out to continue the autobahn (highway) construction throughout Germany.

13 September 1933 Nutrition

“The Reich’s Nutritional Status”

Immediately after they took power, the National Socialists began to bring agriculture into line. With the Law on the Structure of the Countries Nutritional State on 13 September 1933, all persons, businesses, associations and chambers of agriculture active in agriculture, fishing and horticulture were finally united. Among the central tasks of the Countries Nutritional Department (Reichsnährstand) was the production,

distribution and price of agricultural products. A major concern of the Countries Nutritional Department was also to halt the rural exodus and the decline of agricultural workers. The ideal of the pre-industrial peasantry was always propagated.

September 1933

“Winter relief organization” (Winterhilfswerk – WHW)

The Winter relief organization (WHW) was founded in September 1933. It served to combat the consequences of unemployment and poverty. In the winter months, money was collected for the needy by means of house and street collections and by selling badges. The aim was for all sections of the population to work in solidarity and socially for others. Like many other NS organizations, the WHW also served the purpose of self-control for the National Community “Volksgemeinschaft”.

27 November 1933 “Power through joy”

“Power through joy” (Kraft durch Freude – KdF)

The “Power through joy” (KdF) was founded on this day, and was the most popular organization in National Socialism. Among other things, it organized local and long-distance trips and events for relaxation and recreation. Through the KdF, the workers for the first time also had the opportunity to afford such privileges that had previously been reserved for the upper middle class. The KdF organization was ultimately to serve to implement a classless society in the sense of the NS “Volksgemeinschaft”.

The KdF was run by Dr Robert Ley, the leader of the German Labour Front. He worked out that there are 8,760 hours in a year. He said that the average German spent one third of the time sleeping and a quarter of the time at work. He calculated that there were 3,740 hours of free time.

Dr Ley wanted to make sure all this free time was not wasted. He said people who had nothing to do would become bored and frustrated in

their free time. This meant they would become bored and frustrated workers. Dr Ley felt that if people were happy and contented, with lots to do with their free time, they would be much more likely to work hard at their jobs.

The KdF arranged massive leisure programmes for German workers. The largest of these plans provided workers with cheap holidays. Doctor Ley had two 25,000 tonne liners built to take workers on ocean cruises at bargain prices. A cruise to the Canary Islands cost 62 marks – about two weeks wages!

The trips of the KdF also led to Bavaria, for example to the borderland in the Bavarian Forest (“Bavarian Ostmark”), that had not yet been discovered by tourism, in order to promote the local economy, in the established health resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen or Bad Reichenhall.

To buy a car like a Volkswagen, a Hire Pay Scheme was introduced where 5 Marks a week were paid into an account, when this account reached 750 Marks, they would be given an order number for their car. The lack of material meant only 1,700 VW could be produced.

January 1934

Unemployment has dropped to 3,300,000 (3.3 million)

20 January 1934

Non-aggression pact between Germany and Poland.

1934 Hilfswerk MuK was Founded

“Mother and Child Relief Agency” (Hilfswerk MuK)

The relief organisation Mother and Child was founded in 1934 and looked after pregnant women as well as young mothers and their offspring. With the help of the NS sisterhood, examinations and vaccinations of small children as well as children’s meals were carried out or maternity camps

were offered. The aim of the National Socialists was to increase the birth rate and to fix women on their role as caring mothers and spouses.

21 March 1934

First soil is turned in the building of highway A1 (Autobahn A1) at Oyten (Bremen).

September 1934

The Personal Protection unit is expanded into the Armed Personal Protection unit.

January 1935

Unemployment has dropped to 2,900,00 (2.9 million)

1935–1937

Building of Zeppelin Square.

February 1935

Since the declaration of War by Judea in 1933, and the boycott all German products, for the first time Germany re-acts by boycotting Jewish shops, doctors, nurses, officials etc.

16 March 1935

Reintroduction of Compulsory Military Service,

15 September 1935

New race laws are introduced in Nürnberg.

5 & 6 October 1935

Zoe Droysen: "Mother Earth":

"Mother Earth, again you have given yellow corn,
You made great harvests thrive,
You hang the trees heavy with fruit,
And the field was buried in long rows
Those fruits that give us food.
You filled them with power from your life.
Look, we gratefully waved the colourful harvest wreath now,
Carrying him singing through home corridors.
And we pray before we go to the dance
Hurry: bless all creatures!
Wanted us in holy waste
Donate our daily bread kindly even farther away!"

"The People" are the bearers of education. ... Through them the farmer and the country people are given a new conviction, objective and training provided for the people.

The Agriculture Department is dedicated to all the tasks that the human, economic and socio-political, intellectual and social mental development of the agricultural sector and to serve the people.

December 1935

New Laws as a result of the Declaration of War by Judea on Germany and the boycott of all German-made goods, Germany reacted with more laws making it more difficult for any Jewish person to work in Germany unless they could prove their German heritage.

More than 150,000 were in the German Army, including two generals.

1936 Winston Churchill Stated:

**“We will force Hitler to go to war,
whether he likes it or not.”**

1936 Poland

Starting in World War One, while most Polish Jews were neutral to the idea of a Polish state, many played a significant role in the fight for Poland's independence during World War One; around 650 Jews joined the Legiony Polskie formed by Józef Piłsudski, more than all other minorities combined. Prominent Jews were among the members of KTSSN, the nucleus of the interim government of re-emerging sovereign Poland including Herman Feldstein, Henryk Eile, Porucznik Samuel Herschthal, Dr. Zygmunt Leser, Henryk Orlean, Wiktor Chajes and others. The donations poured in, including 50,000 Austrian kronen from the Jews of Lwów and the 1,500 cans of food donated by the Blumenfeld factory among similar others.

A Jewish organization during the war that was opposed to Polish aspirations was the Komitee für den Osten (Kfdo)(Committee for the East) founded by German Jewish activists, **who promoted the idea of Jews in the East becoming “spearhead of German expansionism”** serving as “Germany's reliable vassals” against other ethnic groups in the region and serving as “living wall against Poles separatists aims”.

Russian Jews escaping persecution especially in the Ukraine, where up to 2,000 pogroms took place during the Civil War, an estimated 30,000 Jews were massacred directly and a total of 150,000 died.

The Socialist are once again in power in Poland, Szmul Milman was the chosen Alderman. This Socialist party was confronted with harsh Anti-Semitism by Right Wing politicians. They transformed every Political Debate into a debate on “The Jewish Question”. Representatives of the

Polish National Camp, rejected members of the Jewish fractions to present their manifestos, they would try to install "Ghetto Benches" into the council, or to dismiss all Jews working for the departments. Rendering nearly all work impossible. In Lodz the Anti-Jewish policy was to motion to change the statue to award the Prize of the city only to Catholic poles. There were regular fights between National Poles and Jews right into the second half of the 1930's.

In June 1937 the ruling under Piasecki in an official partnership the ONR-Falanga issued a new programme that advocated extreme, radical Solutions to the Jewish Problem. Jews in Poland will be removed and their possessions will be seized through legal measures.

The Expulsion of Jews will be proceed, **the Programme stated**, "by expropriation of their property and its return to the Polish Nation." The Programme continued that the expulsions would be carried out in two stages. **In the first**, the Jews would be "absolutely removed from Polish life." **The second stage** would include the "planned, **total removal of the Jews** from Poland." It went on the say that Jews will be deprived of the right to engage in Polish business, to employ Poles or to work for Poles. **Jews** will be barred from attending Polish schools, while Polish cultural life will be off-limits to them.

The formation of Piasecki's openly **Anti-Jewish** Union of Young Poland in 1937 the ONR signalled the Governments more extreme position. This new direction was made official the following year during a convention of the ruling governments Party Chief council in **May 1938**. The Camp passed a series of resolutions, among which were the so-called **Thirteen Theses on the Jewish Question**. The declaration characterized Jews as transnational, foreign elements that had separate national goals. The only viable solution, the resolution stated, was "The large scale reduction in the number of Jews in Poland with the State supporting already-existing emigrational tendencies of Polish Jewry."

In support of the strong Zionist movement within Poland, the Thirteen Theses stated that “**Palestine** must be regarded as the principal destination for Jewish emigration”, while acknowledging that Palestine could not absorb the entire community, thus requiring the exploration of alternative sites.

“The Jews high involvement in certain professions must be reduced,” Polish social and cultural life from Jewish influence.

Jewish penetration of the press, literature, theatre, music, cinema, radio.

The problem stemmed from “The Jewish National Character” that predisposed the Jews to an alleged lack of loyalty to the Polish State. Polish Jewry possessed its own national interests that conflicted with the interests of Poland and could not expect any feeling of civic duty from them. The government’s position in favour of measures to curb “Jewish Influence” coincided with a rise of Anti-Jewish activity in the whole of Poland.

This included the banning of kosher slaughtering, some universities introduction of Ghetto benches separating Jews from non-Jews. And limiting places in universities for Jews.

In 1937 Col. Josef Beck in a meeting with France and Britain, insisted on discussing the Jewish problem stating Poland had room for 500,000 Jews, this meant 3,000,000 had to go!

The French had proposed that they could settle the Polish Jews on the Island of Madagascar which at that time was a French Colony. With little progress he felt the Jews needed more pressure to leave on their own. In **February 1939** Beck proposed that the government should begin to carry out a radical purge in the administration and in the state’s economic apparatus of Jews.

20 September 1938, Jozef Lipski, then Polish ambassador to Germany, met with Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop in Berlin. Hitler had an idea of settling the Jewish problem by way of emigration to the colonies in accordance with an understanding with Poland, Hungary and possibly Rumania. At which time, Ambassador Lipski added, "I told him (Adolf Hitler) that if he finds a solution we will erect a beautiful monument for him in Warsaw."

4 January 1936

Murder of Wilhelm Gustloff, Swiss NS Chief, in Davos, Switzerland by David Frankfurter. (Jewish)

January 1936

Unemployment dropped to 2,500,000 (2.5 million)

6 February 1936

Opening of the Winter Olympic Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

7 March 1936

Germany cancels the Treaty of Locarno. German Army re-occupies the Rhinelands.

11 May 1936

German Railways set new World Record with a new 05 Class Steam Locomotive at 200.4 klm/h.

17 July 1936

Spanish Civil War breaks out under General Franco it will last till 1939.

1 August 1936

Opening of the XI Olympic Games in Berlin. 470 German athletes, 49 countries with 4069 athletes representing them.

Jesse Owen won Gold, as Mr Hitler leaves for an appointment, he returned and had his bodyguard find Mr Jesse Owen, then personally congratulated him on winning Gold.

The bodyguard, Mr Karl Wilhelm Krause talked about this experience in his interview.

He wore an SS uniform but was in actual fact a Navy Officer.



Karl Wilhelm Krause



Jesse Owen

5 August 1936

Greek Parliament is dismissed by Prime Minister General Ioannis Metaxas, annulled its Constitution and introduces a Dictatorial Regime.

26 August 1936

Germany Starts its four- year plan to re-arm and be in a position to defend itself, in other words to be prepared for war.

25 October 1936

Over 500 metric tons of gold is sent from Spain by the Republican Government to Odessa, to receive support from Stalin for the Civil War in Spain.

November 1936

Mercedes start the first series production of the Mercedes Benz 260D (Diesel) cars.

26 November 1936

People still had problems with food and did not want to pay the high rentals on their housing, the Government responded with a general rental freeze after people refused to pay further rent.

30 November 1936

The Crystal Palace in London burns down.

1 December 1936

The Hitler Youth (HJ) is officially renamed to State Youth.

1937

Madagascar Plan: The Polish Government to discuss their Jewish problem and to find a solution, they met in Paris with the French who suggested to rid Poland of its Jewish population by sending them to Madagascar.

NKVD 1937

Order No.: 00485

This order gave permission to round up people of Polish origin, reasons given were espionage for the Army. Over 111,000 Poles were executed this way, and over 28,000 were sent to Prison Camps. The bodies of the Poles killed in NKVD torture chambers were buried in mass graves at Kuropaty near Minsk.

This same terror was also responsible for millions of killed Soviet people.

The Soviet Secret Agency, starts a campaign to rid Russia of its so-called enemies, quotas are set and people are picked up at night and put in prison, shortly after, the choice of weapon is the German Walther in 7,65 Calibre, two men would hold the prisoner while the third shot the person in the back of the head.

The bodies would be taken to crematoriums with trucks, the Soviets were the only ones who had crematoriums who would burn all night. However, these were not sufficient and many mass graves would be dug and filled in with bodies, shortly after pine trees would be planted over these so soon no trace could be found of the mass graves. 750,000 civilians are killed this way.

Shortly after Nikolai Iwanowitsch Jeschow is put in charge, Stalin finds him guilty of letting traitors into the NKVD and they start liquidating each other. All traces are eliminated.

15 March 1938 the NKVD leader is shot.

13 April 1990 Gorbatschow admits the massacres, but only in 1993 Boris Jelzin released the files showing that the NKVD was solely responsible for these massacres, and many more. See April 1940 for more info.

January 1937

Unemployment dropped to 1,800,000 (1.8 million)

26 April 1937

Supporting General Franco of Spain, the German airforce bombs Gernika.

30 July 1937

Stalin order **00447**, set to rid Russia of the old guard, 1,550,000 convicted of imaginary crimes, **800,000 executed**. Eight Hundred Thousand!!!

11 August 1937

Soviet Order 00485, to remove Poles living in the Soviet Union,
The Russians Executed 111,091 People by Shooting.

January 1938

Unemployment dropped to 1,000,000 (1 million)
Hitler Youth Membership reached 8,000,000 (8 million)

13 March 1938

Reunification with Austria.

29 September 1938

Munich Agreement signed. This is for the taking back of land stolen in Czechoslovakia from Germany through the Versailles Treaty, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlin was there.

7 November 1938

Minister von Ribbentrop shot by Polish Jew Hershel Gruenspan in Paris.

9 November 1938

Anti-Jewish riots in Germany set around 400 Synagogues on fire and destroyed around 7,500 Jewish shops. This is also known as the "Kristallnacht" (Crystal Night).

Adolf Hitler comments "what have the idiots done now?"

January 1939

Unemployment dropped to 302,000

2 January 1939

Time Magazine Man of the Year



30 January 1939

German Parliament Speech:

“Today I will once more be a Prophet!”

If the international Jewish financiers in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then the result will not be the Bolshevization of the Earth and thus the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe.

15 March 1939

German Army Marches into Czechoslovakia, taking back the stolen land.

1939, Germany lost 10% of its land to Poland after WW1

Now the Poles regularly terrorized the German population of West Prussia, Silesia & Pomerania (now Poland), Poland took every opportunity to humiliate Germany over its lost territory and stonewalled every attempt to resolve problems for the Germans to access their city of Danzig.

The Poles would persecute the Germans, use anti-aircraft fire on Lufthansa civilian flights into Danzig.

1939, the Poles were openly talking about attacking Berlin at the same time.

Poland planned to invade the Central European states as far as Berlin and overrun the Baltic states and part of the Soviet Union.

6 August 1939

Polish Marshall, Rydz Smigly, Daily Mail:

Poland wants war with Germany, and Germany will not be able to avoid it, even if she wants to!

20 August 1939

A Polish appeal “Strike down the Germans wherever you meet them!”
The Allies rewarded Poland for its countless atrocities against Germany and German people.

23 August 1939

Stalin’s double play on the non-aggression pact signed with Russia.

Khrushchev later recalled that Stalin had said after the conclusion of the treaty:

“Hitler thinks he’s smarter than me, but in reality I outsmarted him.”

After the conclusion of the Non-Aggression Pact, Hitler believed he had his back free to put an end to the Polish atrocities against the Germans; he ordered the attack on Poland, **26 August 1939**. However, the **English-Polish Alliance Treaty of 25 August 1939** made him shy away from it.

Hitler wanted neither the war with England nor the world war, otherwise he probably would have attacked Poland on the 26th of August 1939. Hitler now tried once again to negotiate with Poland, but Poland refused, again. England agreed to mediate; but England used its offer of mediation to drive Poland into war against Germany.

24 August 1939, Poland partially mobilized, confident that England and France would support them.

30 August 1939, Poland fully mobilized

Warsaw orders a general mobilization against Germany at 17:30 Hours.

Poland began the invasion of Danzig (Gdansk), this was still Germany at the time!

At 22:30 Hours **Shots are fired at the City of Danzig** at the border of Steinfließ.

31 August 1939 World War II is started!

At 0:40 hours a phone call from the General Consul in Danzig reported that Danzig was being fired upon from the Polish border. It was unknown if any property was damaged or persons injured at this time.

The High Commissioner of the League of Nations responsible for Danzig, Burckhardt, fled from the attacking Poles to East Prussia

31 August 1939, Germany proposed a 16-point plan to Poland

for a settlement of the dispute over Danzig and a corridor there. Poland rejected this plan without reading it, handing it over to Britain where it was broadcast on the BBC. This was a tantamount to a declaration of war against Germany.

September 1939

Further concentration camps for Germans were added from the beginning to September 1939, including in Chodzen. During this period there was an increase in the number of mass arrests and pogroms of the German population, which led to the flight of tens of thousands. From 1,131 villages in Posen and Pomerelia there were deportations to camps. The Polish concentration camp Chodzen was a former sugar factory between Wloclawek and Kutno, where in the first days of September 1939 about 7,000 deported ethnic Germans – among them women and children, old people and cripples – were imprisoned.

After the First World War, Poland continued to use the former German prisoner-of-war camp Szczypiorno as a concentration camp for the German civilian population remaining in its homeland in the areas previously belonging to the German Reich – until 1918 – as well as the camp in the core factory in Posen. There were serious human rights violations, murders and inhuman torture that are characteristic of

extermination camps. In Szczypiorno alone, some 1,500 civilians aged between 13 and 70 were imprisoned.

These camps were in operation after 1926 further camps were set up, not only for Germans, but also for Ukrainians and other minorities in Poland and the territories occupied by Poland, as well as for Polish opposition members, the Bereza-Kartuska and Brest-Litowsk camps. Official figures on the number of prisoners and those murdered were not published.

1 September 1939, Poland fires first shots in Danzig at the German Military.

Danzig is under fire from the Poles, Germany is tired of the mass killings of German nationals in Poland and attacks Poland after several warnings to stop the murders. Re-instating their German Government back into the old German States.

„SEIT 5.45 UHR WIRD JETZT ZURÜCKGESCHOSSEN“ Zerbrechung des



... „Polen hat den Kampf gegen die freie Stadt Danzig entfesselt! Es war weiter nicht bereit, die Auslieferung in eines irgendwelch billigen und den Interessen beider gerecht merkbaren Ziele zu fügen! Und es hat endlich nicht daran gedacht, seine Kinderlebensverpflichtungen einzubehalten. Ich muß hier feststellen: Deutschland hat diese Verpflichtungen eingehalten...!“

... „Meine Friedensliebe und meine erhabene Vergnügen soll man aber nicht mit Schwäche oder gar mit Feigheit verwechseln!... Ich habe mich daher nun entschlossen, mit Polen in der gleichen Sprache zu reden, die Polen seit Monaten uns gegenüber angewendet...“

... „Auchland und Deutschland haben im Weltkrieg gegeneinander gekämpft und waren beide bis zum Ende der Schicksalshände. Ein zweites Mal wird das nicht mehr geschehen...“

... „Ich bin entschlossen: erstens die Frage Danzig, zweitens die Frage des Korridors zu lösen und drittens dafür zu sorgen, daß im Verhältnis Deutschlands zu Polen eine Wendung eintreffe, die ein friedliches Zusammenleben sicherstellt! Ich will von den deutschen Grenzen das Element der Unsicherheit, die Anspannung zwiger, bürgerkriegsähnlicher Zustände entfernen. Ich will dafür sorgen, daß im Osten der Friede an der Grenze sein anderer darf, als wir ihn an unseren anderen Grenzen kennen...“

... „Polen hat nun heute nach zum ersten Male auf unserem eigenen Territorium auch durch reguläre Soldaten geschossen! Seit 5.45 Uhr wird jetzt zurückgeschossen! Und von jetzt ab wird Bombe mit Bombe vergolten! Wer mit Ost kämpft, wird mit Willigen bekämpft! Wer sich nicht von den Regeln einer humanen Kriegsführung entfernt, kann von uns nichts anderes erwarten, als daß wir den gleichen Schritt tun...“

... „Mein ganzes Leben steht von jetzt ab erst recht meinem Volk! Ich will jetzt nichts anderes sein als der erste Soldat des Deutschen Reiches! Ich habe damit wieder jenen Adolf angesprochen, der mir selbst der heiligste und teuerste war. Ich werde ihn mit angesehen nach dem Sieg über — ich werde dieses Ende nicht erleben...“

ADOLF HITLER IN SEINER REICHSTAGSREDE VOM 1. SEPTEMBER 1939

Original Artical

Translation:

Seit 5:45 Uhr wird jetzt zurückgeschossen

Polen hat den Kampf gegen die Freie Stadt Danzig entfesselt!

Es war weiter nicht bereit, die Korridorfrage in einer irgendwie billigen und den Interessen beider gerecht werdenden Weise zu lösen! Und es hat endlich nicht daran gedacht, seine Minderheitenverpflichtungen einzuhalten. Ich muss hier feststellen: Deutschland hat diese Verpflichtungen eingehalten ...!

... Meine Friedensliebe und meine endlose Langmut soll man aber nicht mit Schwäche oder gar mit Feigheit verwechseln! ... Ich habe mich daher nun entschlossen, mit Polen in der gleichen Sprache zu reden, die Polen seit Monaten uns gegenüber anwendet ...

... Russland und Deutschland haben im Weltkriege gegeneinander gekämpft und waren beide bis zum Ende die Leidtragenden. Ein zweites Mal wird das nicht mehr geschehen ...

... Ich bin entschlossen: erstens die Frage Danzig, zweiten die Frage des Korridors zu lösen und drittens dafür zu sorgen, dass im Verhältnis Deutschlands zu Polen eine Wende eintritt, die ein friedliches Zusammenleben sicherstellt! Ich will von den Deutschen Grenzen das Element der Unsicherheit, die Atmosphäre ewiger, bürgerkriegsähnlicher Zustände entfernen. Ich will dafür sorgen, dass im Osten der Friede an der Grenze kein anderer ist, als wir ihn an unseren anderen Grenzen kennen ...

... Polen hat nun heute Nacht zum ersten Male auf unserem eigenen Territorium auch durch reguläre Soldaten geschossen! Seit 5:45 Uhr wird jetzt zurückgeschossen! Und von jetzt ab wird Bombe mit Bombe vergolten! Wer mit Gift kämpft, wird mit Giftgas bekämpft. Wer sich

selbst von den Regeln einer humanen Kriegsführung entfernt, kann von uns nichts anderes erwarten, als dass wir den gleichen Schritt tun ...

... Mein ganzes Leben gehört von jetzt ab erst recht meinem Volke! Ich will jetzt nichts anderes sein als der erste Soldat des Deutschen Reiches! Ich habe damit wieder jenen Rock angezogen, der mir selbst der heiligste und teuerste war. Ich werde ihn nur ausziehen nach dem Sieg oder – ich werde diese Ende nicht erleben ...

Adolf Hitler seiner Reichstagsrede vom 1. September 1939

Since 5:45 a.m. we are now shooting back

... Poland has unleashed the fight against the Free City of Gdansk! It was still not ready to solve the Corridor question in a way that was somehow cheap and fair to the interests of both! And finally, it did not think about keeping its minor obligations. I must say here: Germany has fulfilled these obligations ...!

... But my love of peace and my endless patience should not be confused with weakness or even cowardice! ... I have therefore decided to speak to Poland in the same language that Poland has been using against us for months now ...

... Russia and Germany fought against each other in the world wars and were both the victims until the end. This will not happen a second time ...

... I am determined: firstly to solve the question of Gdansk, secondly the question of the corridor, and thirdly to ensure that the relationship between Germany and Poland takes a turn for the better, so that we can live together peacefully! I want to remove from the German borders the element of insecurity, the atmosphere of eternal, civil war-like conditions. I want to make sure that in the East, peace on the border is no different from what we know on our other borders ...

... Tonight, for the first time, Poland fired on our own territory, even through regular soldiers! Time 5:45 a.m. is now fired back! And from now on bomb will be rewarded with bomb! Whoever fights with poison will be fought with poison gas. Whoever distances himself from the rules of humane warfare can expect nothing else from us but that we take the same step ...

... My whole life belongs to my people from now on! I want to be nothing else but the first soldier of the German Reich! With this I have put on the skirt again, which was the holiest and most expensive one for me. I will only take it off after the victory or – I will not experience this end ...

Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of September 1, 1939

3 September 1939, Britain and France Declare war on Germany

5,437 Germans killed in Poland by the Polish.

4 Sept 1939: Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Schillig

30 RAF bombers attacked the German Navy at **Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven** and **Schillig** in Germany. Seven of thirty aircraft were shot down and the handful of bombs that hit their targets failed to explode. No.107 Squadron from Wattisham lost four out of five Blenheim bombers, which were the RAF's first fatalities.

17 September 1939

Soviet Union invades Poland from the East.

October 1939

General Governor Hans Frank ordered the mobilization of the pre-war Polish police into the service of the Germans. The policemen were to report for duty.

According to the German plan, the police force was to consist of approximately 12,000 officers, but the actual number of its cadre was much lower. However, some sources put the numbers as high as 14,300. However, in February 1940 it is stated that it reached its peak in 1943 with 16,000 members. The Blue Police consisted primarily of Poles and Ukrainians from the Eastern parts of the General Government. The Blue Police had no autonomy, and all of its high ranking officers came from the ranks of the German police. It served in the capacity of an auxiliary force, along with the police forces guarding seats of administration (Schutzpolizei), Railway Police (Bahnschutz), Forest Police (Forstschutz) and Border Police (Grenzschutz). Blue Police was subordinate to German Ordnungspolizei. From the German perspective, the primary role of the Blue Police was to maintain law and order on the territories of occupied Poland, as to free the German police for other duties. As Heinrich Himmler stated in his order from May 5, 1940: "providing general police service in the General Government is the role of the Polish police. German police will intervene only if it is required by the German interests and will monitor the Polish police."

6 October 1939, the last Polish troops capitulated

15 October 1939, Churchill and Stalin negotiated a secret pact of co-operation in a war on four fronts with Germany.

15 October 1939, While Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty and a member of the war cabinet, in July it was agreed that when Germany and the Soviet Union attacked Poland, a declaration of war of the Western Allies would be focused only against Germany.

17 October 1939, Soviet Union Invades Poland

without a declaration of war, Britain, France and the USA did not oppose this action. The Soviet annexation was accompanied by the widespread

arrests of government officials, police, military personnel, border guards, teachers, priests, judges etc., followed by the NKVD prisoner massacres and massive deportation of 320,000 Polish nationals to the Soviet interior and the Gulag slave labor camps where, as a result of the inhuman conditions, about half of them died before the end of war.

Concentration Camps (KZ) continued after 1939 until liberation by the Wehrmacht (German Army)

Chodzen

KZ Potulice

Laband warehouse (Labedzka)

Myslovitz

Bereza Kartuska

Zgoda concentration camp, German name Eintrachthütte near Schwientochlowitz

Indiscriminate bombing of civilians started

15 January 1940: Bremen & Kiel

RAF bombers attacked Bremen and the Kiel Canal in Germany. The Kiel Canal Bridge suffered a direct hit and collapsed on the Finnish ship Yrsa.

15 January 1940: Emden & Wilhelmshaven

Overnight, Wellington bombers of No. 57 Squadron RAF attacked Emden, Germany, while 76 RAF bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

25 January 1940

The re-opening of Auschwitz (Oswiecim) Camp, Auschwitz was used by the Polish Army as barracks up until this point. It had been built by the U.S. Army around 1918 as a delousing station for U.S. soldiers and prisoners of war before the troops could be sent home.

This was the most suitable place in the East at this time, here the Standard European Railway gauge stopped, from here further East travel was only possible on Russian gauge railway trains.

With the ongoing War and unable to bring more Jewish people to Palestine under the *Haavara Programme*, not to Madagascar, it was decided that **The Final Solution** would be to settle them to the East as a buffer between Germany and Russia.

As the War expanded rapidly East more and more KZs or KLs (Konzentrationslager) or Concentration Camps, these were used for re-education of people, as Transfer Camps, and as the War went on and more men were needed for the War these would become Labour Camps. They could be established further East, away from the War over Germany.

28 January 1940: Stalin

Stalin signed the pact. See file S-32 of Marshal Mannerheim.

8 Feb 1940: Churchill

Churchill signed the pact. See file S-32 of Marshal Mannerheim.

5 March 1940

Soviet Army executes 22,000 Polish officers, police and leaders. These were Soviet prisoners from the invasion of Poland.

5 April 1940: Wilhelmshaven

British RAF aircraft attacked German shipping at Wilhelmshaven.

April 1940

Katyn Massacre,

The Russian Army NKVD **murdered nearly 22'000** Polish officers and others.

These were identified first by German medical personnel, and shortly after the German Army requested the International Red Cross to examine the site and the bodies.

It was confirmed that the Polish officers were executed by the NKVD. Marian Wodzinski, leader of the Polish Justice Medicine Department Krakow, is ordered to take a Polish Red Cross team to Katyn, here they were shown the unearthed bodies, the stench of which was horrible even when it was still very cold. "We were completely speechless by this sight. We needed to recover.

We then decided the only way ahead was to determine the time of these executions. The bodies were being exhumed by Russian prisoners of war. The bodies were pressed together so hard that they were difficult to remove without damaging them. The upper rows of bodies were pressed together like a thick layer of fat, this means they had not been moved since they died. Every body was examined, personal papers, newspaper articles. These were then brought to a hut where a German team registered each document and had them translated. We had free reign over the documents even though the Germans wanted to keep these, no document found had a date later than 20th April 1940!



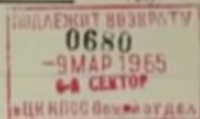
Most of the bodies had their hands tied behind their backs, many had bayonet stabs in their backs, arms and legs. This proves that most officers resisted their executioners. All the bodies still had winter uniforms on, nor were any insects found proving the executions took place when it was still cold.

It was found all were shot the same way with the same calibre pistol, a 7,65mm pistol. This calibre was only manufactured by Walther at the

time! How can this be? The Russians did not use this calibre, Goebbels was informed, he was completely blown away. This is not possible, he said, this must remain secret information. It was discovered later that the German firm Walther sold a large number of pistols to the Soviet Union. The last entries in all the diaries of the shot officers were dated 20th April 1940. This was when Katyn was still under Russian control. When the Russians re-occupied Katyn, the Polish people were afraid to talk about Katyn, they were threatened with arrest or worse.

Совершенно секретно

ОСОБАЯ ПАПКА



Товарищи Хрущеву Н.С.

В Комитете государственной безопасности при Совете Министров СССР с 1940 года хранятся учетные дела и другие материалы на расстрелянных в том же году пленных и интернированных офицеров, жандармов, полицейских, осадников, помещиков и т.п. лиц бывшей буржуазной Польши. Всего по решениям специальной тройки НКВД СССР было расстреляно 21.357 человек из них: в Катынском лесу (Смоленская область) 4.421 человек, в Старобельском лагере близ Харькова 3.820 человек, в Остафьевском лагере (Калининская область) 6.311 человек и 7.305 человек были расстреляны в других лагерях и тюрьмах Западной Украины и Западной Белоруссии.

Вся операция по ликвидации указанных лиц проводилась на основании Постановления ЦК КПСС от 5-го марта 1940 года. Все они были осуждены к высшей мере наказания по учетным делам заведенным на них как на военнопленных и интернированных в 1939 году.

С момента проведения названной операции, т.е. с 1940 года никаких справок по этим делам ни кому не выдавалось и все дела в количестве 21.357 хранятся в опечатанном состоянии.

Для Советских органов все эти дела не представляют ни оперативного интереса, ни исторической ценности. Вряд ли они могут представлять действительный интерес для наших польских друзей. Наоборот какой-либо непредвиденной случайностью может привести

к расконспирации проведенной операции, со всеми
нежелательными для нашего государства последстви-
ями. Тем более, что в отношении расстрелянных
в Катынском лесу существует официальная версия,
подтвержденная произведенным по инициативе Советских
органов власти в 1944 году расследованием Комиссии
именовавшейся: «Специальная комиссия по установ-
лению и расследованию расстрела немецко-фашист-
скими захватчиками в Катынском лесу военноплен-
ных польских офицеров.»

Согласно выводам этой комиссии все ликви-
дированные там поляки считаются уничтоженными
немецкими оккупантами. Материалы расследования в
тот период широко освещались в Советской и зару-
бежной печати. Выводы комиссии прочно укрепились
в международном общественном мнении.

Исходя из изложенного представляется целесообраз-
ным уничтожить все учетные дела на лиц расстре-
лянных в 1940 году по названной выше операции.

Для исполнения могущих быть запросов по ли-
цам ЦК КПСС или Советского правительства можно
оставить протоколы заседаний тройки НКВД СССР,
которая осудила указанных лиц к расстрелу и акты
о приведении в исполнение решений троек. По об-
щему эти документы незначительны и хранить их
можно в особой папке.

Проект постановления ЦК КПСС прилагается.

Председатель Комитета Государственной
безопасности при Совете Министров СССР

А. Шелепин

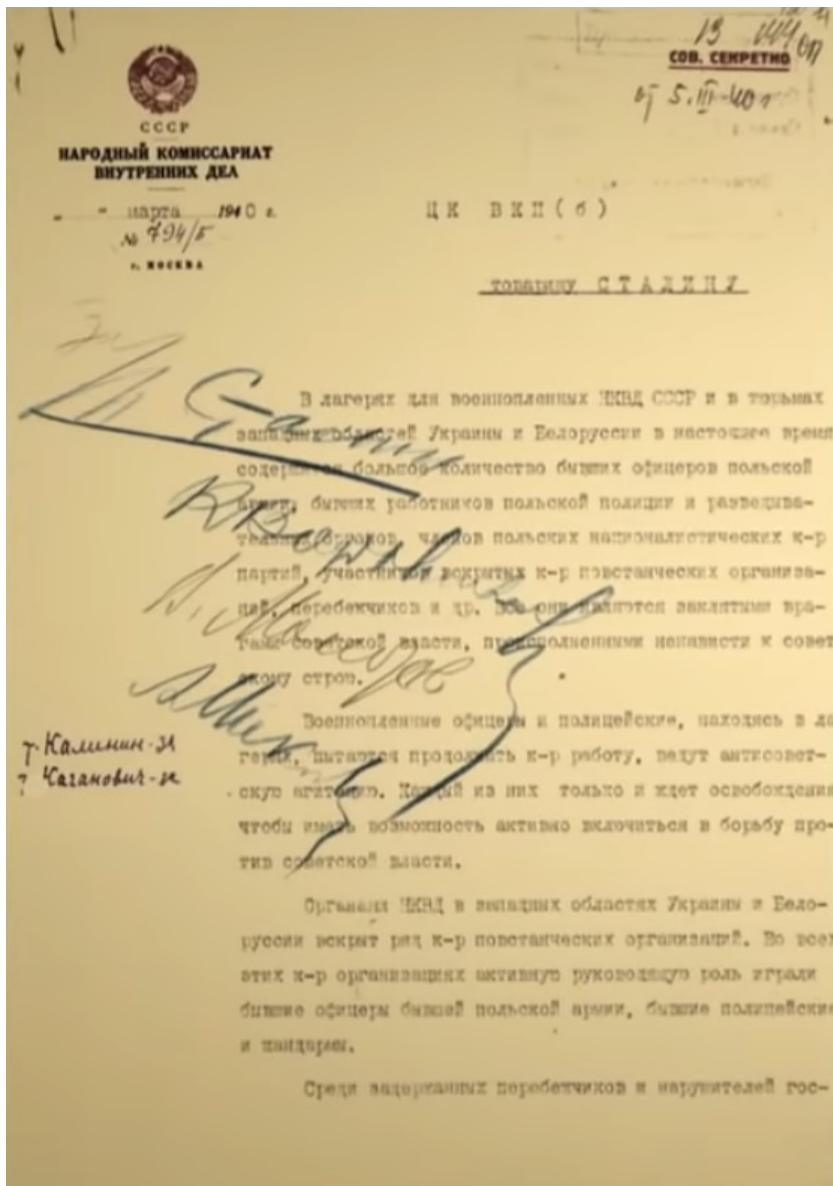
3 марта 1959 года

А. Шелепин

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И. 632-14



13 April 1990 – The Soviet Union admits the Katyn massacre & more. See 1937 NKVD.

1 April 1940

Auschwitz (Oświęcim) Is Re-Opened

A timeline of Auschwitz.

Auschwitz would become the main transfer station to the East, this was the end of the Standard Railway gauge (**4Ft 8½in or 1.435M**) of Europe as this was former German territory, from here on all railways were Russian gauge (**5Ft or 1,52Meters**).

For this reason it is logical to build these transfer camps here, at the same time use this labour force in the huge IG Farben fuel and Buna plants.

Auschwitz I

The discovery of the former barracks of the Polish army.

Some Background Information on This Camp.

The American/Polish Typhus Relief Expedition of 1919 to 1921.

29 May 1919 After World War I a typhus epidemic rages through Europe, **1,000,000** Poles are infected by this epidemic.

Hundreds or thousands died every week due to this typhus epidemic. It was planned to isolate those infected with typhus and other diseases, to thoroughly clean, disinfect, shave them and have their clothes removed and disinfected or replaced, to keep them in quarantine until they no longer posed a threat to public health. Once completed they would be given a certificate of delousation.

Due to its excellent railway connections, the town of Oświęcim, located seventy-five kilometres from Krakow's Bacteriological Laboratory, became the most suitable location for the Quarantine and Refugee Station. Its favourable location because of the many surrounding spacious fields that were extremely suitable for the necessary food supply was also an important point. In addition, the prisoners of war could be used directly for cultivation and harvesting in order to alleviate the burden that Poland had to bear as a result. **Camp Auschwitz** became operational in **mid-August 1919** and received an average of **5,000 to 6,000 people a day**, most of them prisoners of war.

Foden Sterilizer

Large numbers of steam sterilizers, autoclaves and mobile bathing installations were supplied from American, English, French and German military supplies.

The Foden-Tresh steam sterilizer, whether mobile or not, by horse-drawn traction or motorised, was an integral part of the enormous amount of de-lousing equipment required.

Prisoners of war Bolsheviks who were barely dressed and poorly fed were happy to have their luggage and lice-packed outerwear removed in exchange for underwear, soap and footwear from American army supplies.

Together with the received potato ration, the clothing disappeared into the steam sterilizers for half an hour, after which lice were destroyed and the potatoes were received cooked.

WWI U.S. Delousing Vehicles

Delousing Bolsheviks 1919:

“We have found lately that the Bolsheviks have taken to putting potatoes in the pockets of their clothes as they go in the sterilizers – on getting back their sterilized clothes they have enough fine boiled potatoes. This is quite a popular way of getting them to [have] their clothes sterilized. The Q.M. (Quarter Master) passes out each man’s raw potato (sic) ration, and there is always a line up now at the machines.”

The sleeping bags filled with shreds of paper were regularly cleaned with diesel vapour, the sand in the barracks was cleaned at regular intervals and the vermin in the barracks themselves was gassed with cyanide under the supervision of the Swedish doctor Vamos. **The personnel had to wear special gas masks of the “Drägerwerke Lübeck” type, which also had a small oxygen cylinder because the deadly poison could not be properly filtered.** Small amounts of HCN were already lethal. Sulphuric Acid and Sodium Cyanide had been used before. The pests in the used **trains and wagons** were eliminated by **gassing in closed tunnels**. At the end of 1920 the work of the American Polish Relief Expedition was finished and on 4 January 1921 the unit was relieved of its duties and officially disbanded.

Typhus was a huge problem in the 1st World War, if bodies could not be buried in a sealed container they had to be cremated to stop the spread of the disease.

Huge tunnels were build under the manufacturer Degesch, where whole trains could be gassed while their passengers were being given a shower close by.



Degesch specialized in building large gas chambers for de-lousing railway carriages, wagons, but also fumigation of housing, factories, ships etc. The British used these railway tunnels to fumigate railway trains in Russia and Poland in the early 1920's when they were present in these areas. These were then called delousing tunnels.

Clean zones were established, cordoned off with barbed wire fences. This was all done to keep de-loused people from the ones that had not yet been de-loused. So as to not re-infect those who had their hair shaved, bathed, clothing disinfected or new clothing supplied. 10,000 refugees would be de-loused every day.

Louse-borne typhus fever is an acute infectious disease lasting from twelve to sixteen days and characterized by a continued temperature, a generalized maculopapular rash that may become haemorrhagic, severe

toxaemia, and marked nervous manifestations. The disease is carried by lice and spreads with extreme rapidity especially through a badly nourished population. Thus in Russia during the period 1919 to 1922 the estimated number of cases was 10,000,000, with 3,000,000 deaths.

See also American Polish Typhus Relief Expedition from 1919 to 1921.

Jewish Resistance and the Torture of Bathing

The intense resistance by the local population, by Poles as well as Jews, to the public health measures that responsible authorities intended for their welfare is also evident in a remarkable recent book, entitled *Typhus and Doughboys*, about the American military expedience in post World War 1 Poland. The book is based largely upon the internal correspondence of the American Polish Typhus Relief Expedition from 1919 to 1921. The book deals at great length with the difficulties American troops encountered when they tried a variety of methods to induce people simply to bathe and have their clothes deloused either with steam or cyanide.

The difficulties were illustrated by the following passage about the efforts of one American officer in what appears from the context to have been a predominantly Jewish community.

The school children were bathed and deloused. Gorman observing that “if the older people were as enthusiastic as these children, typhus would no longer be a dread in Poland.” Unfortunately, the older people were content to live in the unimaginable dirt and filth, one old woman having been heard to cry out, “**death here in my hovel rather than the torture of bathing.**”

1 April 1940, Auschwitz I, This was to be for the housing of political prisoners, criminals.

27 April 1940, Auschwitz II, Polish Military Barracks are to be rebuilt as a Prison Camp for Polish political prisoners.

20 May 1940, the First Political and Criminal Prisoners arrive from Germany.

20 brick buildings. **6** of these were single story buildings, this was largely to hold the SS barracks and from **1943** also contained about **30,000** prisoners.

1943, the remaining buildings had a second story added to them.

Auschwitz II or Birkenau, this camp would be built in four segments or stages.

22 June 1941

Germany invades Soviet Russia after discovering a plot by Stalin to invade Germany – Operation Barbarossa

October 1941,

10,000 Soviet POWs were brought in for the first stage of construction. After 3.5 million Soviet POWs were captured.

Stage I, (BI) After the arrival of the POWs the construction could commence, it was the winter of **1941/1942**, construction continued into the winter of **1942**.

62 residential barracks would be build, **30** brick buildings and **32** wooden buildings.

10 Buildings would be built as washrooms and toilets.

2 kitchens.

2 bath houses.

2 storage buildings.

Stage II, (BII) 1942 to the end of 1943 (winter).

7 sectors of wooden barracks.

BIIa, 16 residential barracks.

3 barracks as washrooms and toilets.

1 kitchen building.

Sectors BIIb, BIIc, BIId & BIIe each had **32** residential barracks.

6 building with washrooms & toilets.

2 buildings as kitchens.

Sector BIIf, 17 residential barracks.

1 bath house (**sauna**)

Sector BIII, 1944 construction started but as the Russians were approaching construction seized.

Winter 1942/1943 building of sewer canals by the labour force.

28 October 1942

Auschwitz III Buna, work is started on the Buna factory and barracks.

After a smallpox outbreak in July 1942 caused a delay.

1943 building of morgue rooms commences.

4 May 1943

Bombing raid over Oswiecim (Auschwitz) Poland. (Russian attack?)

Delousing: The system worked like this:

Some additional details for handling people riding the trains in Eastern Europe were given by a German doctor:

The large delousing facilities worked in the last years according to the following principle: The train arrives at the unclean side of the railroad station. All passengers then give their baggage on the unclean side to the baggage handlers. They are then led into the unclean changing rooms where specially constructed iron clothes hangers and linen sacks which can be boiled with valuables and flammable objects are available. After giving up the clothes hangers with their clothing, they each receive a

control token. Now they go with their boots and the sack with valuables to a short medical examination, for the sorting out (Selection) of persons sick with infection, and after receiving a hand-towel and soap to the showers. Here even the boots are disinfected with 5% creosol soap solution. After showering, one receives a linen outfit. In the dressing room of the clean side, they wait for the calling of their control token number and then the deloused clothing is put on again. Upon leaving the delousing facility one receives a certificate and can then, after picking up one's baggage on the clean side of the baggage area, get on to the train which is waiting on the clean side of the railroad station for continuation of the trip. The entire facility is so constructed that it is impossible to go directly from an arriving train into a departing train without passing through the delousing facility. In all rooms of the facility there are, of course, medical personnel who, among other things, see to it that all flammable objects are taken out of the pockets and that all pieces of clothing and pockets are turned inside out before being hung on the hangers.

Train arrives depending on which train lines have been bombed in the East you would have to wait. Russians started bombing already in 1943, as did the Americans and then the British.

One never knew, but most travelled in goods wagons to Auschwitz, where they then waited in line.

Those who could work in the Buna Factory or on any of the other projects happening around Oswiecim would be sorted for delousing before being assigned a work detail.

We would walk through a corridor of electrical fencing, these were marked Warning High Voltage in German as on the sign here:



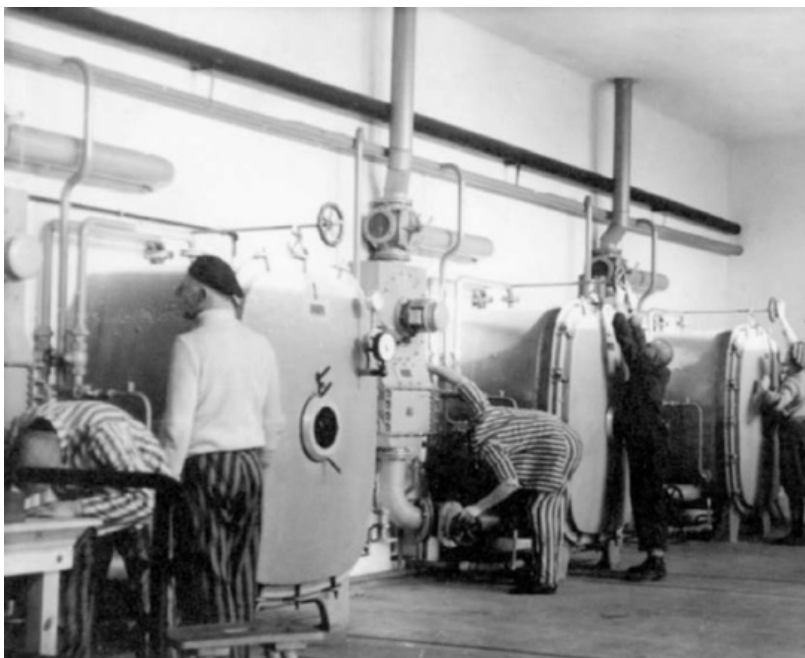
This is an actual sign on the fencing at Auschwitz.
Beware: High Voltage, Kills

Clothes mostly would go in a delousing chamber marked in German Gaskammer (gas chamber in English), where the clothes would be exposed to a product called Zyklon-B that was specially designed for de-lousing, even the Americans were using this German product in the U.S.A. for de-lousing.

Here the former airraid shelter, then used as a munitions bunker, before a room was used unsuccessfully as a de-lousing room.



Then a room was converted into a crematorium at some point, most likely after the Russian occupation of the site when the chimney was built.



These at Birkenau II, Auschwitz, were used for delousing clothes.

First your hair would be cut, this was the same in Poland, Germany and in the U.S.A., as hair could hold lice that in turn could bring the deadly Typhus disease. Shower rooms were scary as most had windows on one side where people could look in.

Some people spoke of these like they were gas chambers? Absurd, how can gas flow through water pipes, one could just smash the window to get fresh air ...

Lice were killing so many people I would not have liked to dispose of all the bodies, but this happened in Poland only 20 years earlier as well. 4000 to 5000 people would die a day, the doctors tried everything to save these poor people.

Crematoriums were built to try and deal with the high amount of people dying, these were built by the best company available in Germany, Topf and Sons. There are receipts in the archives for these crematoriums, also strict instructions on their usage.

Crematorium II on the 17.3.43 – The oven designers calculated that at maximum the oven could run for **12 hours** and would use **5.6 tons of coke**. This is enough to burn two bodies to ash, in the best ovens available. With this calculation it would take 12 hours to burn two bodies? In the most modern ovens today using the best fuels, it takes four hours to burn one body to ash!

Month	1942	1943
January	--	23
February	22	40
March	39	114.5
April	39	60
May	32	95
June	29.5	61
July	16.5	67
August	31.5	71
September	52	61
October	15	82
November	17	
December	39	

Coke delivered to Auschwitz, this was used for the crematoriums, cooking and heating.

You can calculate this yourself. have a look at aerial pictures of the piles of coke at the crematoriums!

10–11 May 1940:

36 British aircraft attack **Waalhaven**.

11–12 May 1940:

37 British aircraft attack **Mönchengladbach**.

12–13 May 1940:

12 British aircraft attack **bridges on the Rhine to Germany**.

13–14 May 1940:

12 British aircraft attack **Aachen, Eindhoven & Maastricht**.

14–15 May 1940:

52 British aircraft attack **Aachen, Roosendaal, Breda, Kiel**.

15–16 May 1940:

The British War Cabinet decided to attack the German oil industry, communications centres and forests and crops. Attacks on industrial areas were to focus on the Ruhr region. Also, due to the costly daylight bombings, attacks were to be launched at night. On the same day these directives were issued, the RAF began attacking industrial targets in the Ruhr, with 99 bombers flying the first mission. The decision to begin bombing civilian property outside of combat zones was the direct result of the German bombing of Rotterdam on the previous day.

16–17 May 1940:

12 British aircraft attack **the Ruhr and communications**.

17–18 May 1940:

78 British aircraft attack oil storage facilities in **Bremen and Hamburg**.

18–19 May 1940:

60 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany, Belgium.**

19–20 May 1940:

78 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany, Belgium & France.**

20–21 May 1940:

92 British aircraft attack **Northern France.**

21–22 May 1940:

124 British aircraft attack **Mönchengladbach, Aachen.**

22–23 May 1940:

47 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany, Holland, Belgium & France.**

23–24 May 1940:

122 British aircraft attack **troops, communications in Germany, Holland to France.**

24–25 May 1940:

59 British aircraft attack **communications.**

25–26 May 1940:

103 British aircraft attack **troops, communications in Belgium & France.**

26–27 May 1940:

43 British aircraft attack **troops, railways in Holland, Belgium & France.**

27–28 May 1940:

120 British aircraft attack **Hamburg & Bremen.**

28–29 May 1940:

95 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

29–30 May 1940:

66 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

30–31 May 1940:

28 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

31 May–1 June 1940:

252 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

1–2 June 1940:

65 British aircraft attack **various targets from Hamburg to Koblenz, inc. Dunkirk**.

2–3 June 1940:

30 British aircraft attack **various targets from Hamburg to Mannheim, including Dunkirk**.

3–4 June 1940:

142 British aircraft attack **various targets from Hamburg to Mannheim, including Dunkirk**.

4–5 June 1940:

57 British aircraft attack **various targets in France and Belgium**.

5–6 June 1940:

92 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany**.

6–7 June 1940:

41 British aircraft attack **various targets in Hamburg and France**.
16 people killed.

7 June 1940 First Bombs on Berlin:

As the French auxiliary bomber *Jules Verne* approached Berlin at midnight on June 7, 1940, the crew was amazed to see the capital of the Third Reich fully illuminated. The aircraft commander, naval Captain Henri Daillière, instructed pilot Henri Yonnet to act as though they were landing at Berlin's Tempelhof Airport, but then to overfly the field and head at low altitude in the direction of Tegel. Daillière called out "Attention!" as they drew near the target, the Siemens factory. Dropping bombs at low altitude was dangerous because the plane could be caught in the blasts, but when the bombs were released their luck held.

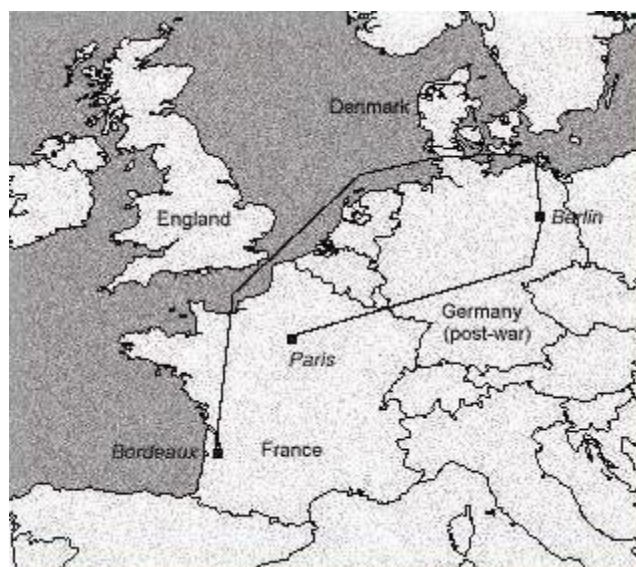
Meanwhile, Corneillet, the flight mechanic, and Deschamps, the bombardier, were busy dropping incendiary bombs. *Jules Verne* had racks for the demolition bombs but none for the small incendiaries, so they simply opened the passenger door and tossed them out by hand.

The explosions finally brought the German air defenses to life. Sirens screamed, and searchlight beams suddenly stabbed the night sky. Several anti-aircraft guns began uncoordinated firing. Still flying low and at top speed, the bomber headed west toward home. But could *Jules Verne's* crew avoid the German air defenses and reach safety in France?

7–8 June 1940:

336 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and France.**

10 June 1940: Berlin



A French Navy NC.223 aircraft bombed Berlin, Germany.

11–12 June 1940:

95 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany, France and Italy.**

12–13 June 1940:

37 British aircraft attack **various targets in France.**

13–14 June 1940:

163 British aircraft attack **various targets in France and Belgium.**

14–15 June 1940:

43 British aircraft attack **various targets in France.**

15–16 June 1940:

22 British aircraft attack **Genoa.**

17–18 June 1940:

139 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany.**

18–19 June 1940:

69 British aircraft attack **Hamburg and Bremen.**

19–20 June 1940:

112 British aircraft attack **Hamburg to Mannheim.**

20–21 June 1940:

39 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany.**

21–22 June 1940:

105 British aircraft attack **the Ruhr, Schiphol and Antwerpen.**

23–24 June 1940:

53 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany.**

24–25 June 1940:

103 British aircraft attack **Hamburg and Mannheim.**

25–26 June 1940:

48 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany.**

26–27 June 1940:

107 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

27–28 June 1940:

96 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

28–29 June 1940:

108 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

29–30 June 1940:

83 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

30 June–1 July 1940:

88 British aircraft attack **Hamburg, Darmstadt Hamm and Henau.**

July 1940

Sosnitza (Gleiwitz-Oehringen) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp to work on demolition of buildings of a prisoner of war camp. Total inmates: 30, closed August 1940.

1–2 July 1940:

73 British aircraft attack **Osnabrück and Kiel.** 10 people killed.

3rd July 1940:

33 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam.**

4–5 July 1940:

73 British aircraft attack **various targets in Northern Germany.**

5th July 1940:

60 British aircraft attack **Hamburg.**

5–6 July 1940:

51 British aircraft attack night bombing raids on **Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.**

6–7 July 1940:

43 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

7–8 July 1940:

54 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

8–9 July 1940:

64 British aircraft attack **various targets in N. Germany and Holland.**

9–10 July 1940:

55 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

11–12 July 1940:

64 British aircraft attack **Stettin.**

12–13 July 1940:

23 British aircraft attack **Kiel and Emden.**

14 July 1940: Diepholz

British RAF Bomber Command launched raids against two Luftwaffe bases in Germany, with 9 Whitley bombers of No. 102 Squadron hitting Paderborn and 12 Whitley bombers of No. 10 Squadron and No. 51 Squadron hitting Diepholz.

15–16 July 1940:

33 British aircraft attack **Hannover, Hamborn and Paderborn +.**

17–18 July 1940:

16 British aircraft attack **Morlaix.**

18 July 1940: Dortmund-Ems

68 British aircraft attack on the Dortmund-Ems Canal in Germany.

19–20 July 1940:

89 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

20–21 July 1940:

95 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

21 July 1940: Hamm and Kassel

3 bombers of No. 51 Squadron RAF attacked Hamm, Germany; the rail marshalling yard was the primary target. 10 bombers of No. 77 Squadron RAF and 10 bombers of No. 102 Squadron RAF attacked Kassel, Germany; the aircraft factory was the primary target. Finally, 5 bombers of No. 78 Squadron RAF attacked Soest, Germany; the rail marshalling yard was the primary target.

21–22 July 1940:

81 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

22 July 1940: Bremen and Ruhr

Whitley bombers of 4 Group of British RAF Bomber Command attacked various targets in Germany; 8 bombers of No. 10 Squadron and 8 bombers of No. 58 Squadron attacked the aircraft factory at Bremen (3 of No. 58 Squadron attacked alternate targets), and 7 bombers of No. 51 Squadron attacked industrial targets in the Ruhr region.

22–23 July 1940:

68 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

23–24 July 1940:

85 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany and Holland.**

24–25 July 1940:

27 British aircraft attack **various targets et in Germany and Holland.**

25–26 July 1940:

166 British aircraft attack **The Ruhr and Holland.**

26–27 July 1940:

18 British aircraft attack **Ludwigshaven and Hamm.**

27–28 July 1940:

24 British aircraft attack **Hamburg, Bremen, Borkum and Leeuwarden.**

28–29 July 1940:

89 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany, Holland, Belgium +.**

29–30 July 1940:

76 British aircraft attack **Cologne and Homberg.**

30–31 July 1940:

14 British aircraft attack **Cologne and The Ruhr.**

1 August 1940: Essen

British aircraft attack the Krupp factory in Essen, Germany.

1–2 August 1940:

43 British aircraft attack **The Ruhr.**

2–3 August 1940:

62 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany.**

3–4 August 1940:

71 British aircraft attack **The Ruhr and Kiel.**

4–5 August 1940:

11 British aircraft attack **Krefeld.**

5–6 August 1940:

85 British aircraft attack **Hamburg, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven +.**

6–7 August 1940:

26 British aircraft attack **Homberg and Dutch Airfields.**

7–8 August 1940:

50 British aircraft attack **Kiel, Hamm and Soest.**

8–9 August 1940:

46 British aircraft attack **various targets in Germany.**

9–10 August 1940:

38 British aircraft attack **Cologne and Ludwigshaven.**

10–11 August 1940:

57 British aircraft attack **Hamburg. (First Petrol Bombs Recorded)**

11–12 August 1940:

59 British aircraft attack **The Ruhr.**

12–13 August 1940:

79 British aircraft attack **Dortmund.**

13–14 August 1940:

83 British aircraft attack **various targets in Holland, Germany, France.**

14–15 August 1940:

92 British aircraft attack **various targets in Holland, Germany, France.**

15–16 August 1940:

83 British aircraft attack **various targets in Holland, Germany, France.**

16–17 August 1940:

150 British aircraft attack **Ruhr, Frankfurt to Augsburg.**

17–18 August 1940:

102 British aircraft attack **airfields in Holland, Germany, Belgium, France.**

18–19 August 1940:

20 British aircraft attack **Rheinfelden, Waldshut and Freiburg.**

19–20 August 1940:

120 British aircraft attack **North Germany, Holland to France.**

21–22 August 1940:

42 British aircraft attack **Germany and Holland.**

22–23 August 1940:

52 British aircraft attack **Ruhr and Rheinlands.**

23 August 1940: Berlin

The British RAF flew a retaliation strike against **Berlin, Germany.**

24 August 1940: London (by accident)

Germans accidentally bomb London. Bomber crews responsible demoted to infantry battalions as punishment. Luftwaffe stays well away from London over the next few days and nights – a show of fair play. Rudolf Hess initiates secret contacts with high level British officials, so Britain knew the bombing of London had been an accident!

24–25 August 1940:

68 British aircraft attack **Stuttgart**.

25–26 August 1940: Berlin

103 British aircraft attack **Berlin, Cologne and Hamm** using **incendiary bombs (on Churchill's personal orders)**. No casualties. Hitler eats it.

26–27 August 1940:

99 British aircraft attack **Hannover, Leipzig to Nord-Hausen**.

27–28 August 1940:

50 British aircraft attack **German, French and Italian targets**.

28–29 August 1940:

79 British aircraft attack **Berlin**. German casualties. Public outrage. Nazis fear civil unrest. Hitler eats it.

29–30 August 1940:

81 British aircraft attack **Mannheim and Soest**.

30–31 August 1940:

87 British aircraft attack **German, French, Belgium and Dutch airfields**.

31 August–1 September 1940:

77 British aircraft attack **Berlin, Cologne**.

1–2 September 1940:

131 British aircraft attack **Germany, Holland and Italy.**

2–3 September 1940:

84 British aircraft attack **Lorient.** 9 people killed, 27 injured.

3–4 September 1940:

90 British aircraft attack **Berlin.** Further German casualties. Public outrage. The NS fear civil unrest. Hitler prepares speech.

4–5 September 1940:

86 British aircraft attack **Berlin, Magdeburg** + While bowing to public pressure, **Hitler** speaks at Berlin Sports Palace warning Britain to cease **Terror Bombing** or else Germany would retaliate. **Churchill knew further bombing of Berlin would provoke retaliation.**

5–6 September 1940:

82 British aircraft attack targets from **Turin to Stettin.**

6–7 September 1940: Berlin

68 British aircraft attack **Berlin** again with 81 bombers. The RAF has now bombed civilians in Berlin four times. All the while, Rudolf Hess has been apologizing to the British government, and the Luftwaffe has been bending over backwards to avoid London airspace. **Churchill's terrorism** (violence against civilian non-combatants) is unambiguously unprovoked.

7 September 1940: London

Luftwaffe raids London docks. That night, 240 Luftwaffe bombers attack London again. Over the next two months, London is bombed every night but one, in what is now known as *The Blitz*.

Berlin, the capital of Nazi Germany, was subject to 363 air raids during the Second World War. It was bombed by the RAF Bomber Command between 1940 and 1945, by the USAAF Eighth Air Force between 1943 and 1945, and the French Air Force between 1944 and 1945 as part of the Allied campaign of strategic bombing of Germany. It was also attacked by aircraft of the Red Air Force, especially in 1945 as Soviet forces closed in on the city. British bombers dropped 45,517 tons of bombs; the American bombers dropped 23,000 tons. As the bombings continued, more and more people moved out. By May 1945, 1.7 million people (40% of the population) had fled.

7–8 September 1940:

92 British aircraft attack **Barges and The Ruhr.**

8–9 September 1940:

133 British aircraft attack **Hamburg, Bremen to Ostend and Boulogne.**

9–10 September 1940:

76 British aircraft attack **Channel Ports.**

10–11 September 1940:

106 British aircraft attack **Berlin, Potsdam and Bremen.**

11–12 September 1940:

133 British aircraft attack **Channel Ports.**

12–13 September 1940:

40 British aircraft attack **Germany and Brussels.**

13–14 September 1940:

92 British aircraft attack **Channel Ports.**

14–15 September 1940:

157 British aircraft attack **Antwerpen and Brussels.**

15–16 September 1940:

155 British aircraft attack **Antwerpen**.

17–18 September 1940:

194 British aircraft attack **Channel Ports**.

18–19 September 1940:

174 British aircraft attack **Channel Ports**.

19–20 September 1940:

53 British aircraft attack **German Railways +**.

20–21 September 1940:

172 British aircraft attack **German Railways and St. Nazaire**.

21–22 September 1940:

92 British aircraft attack **Channel Ports**.

22–23 September 1940:

95 British aircraft attack **Dresden**.

23–24 September 1940:

128 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

24–25 September 1940:

122 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

25–26 September 1940:

117 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

26–27 September 1940:

77 British aircraft attack **Dortmund and Kiel**.

27–28 September 1940:

86 British aircraft attack **Lorient**.

28–29 September 1940:

109 British aircraft attack **Amsterdam**.

29–30 September 1940:

88 British aircraft attack **Amsterdam**.

30 September–1 October 1940:

104 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

October 1940

Porombka (Międzybrodzie) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, concentration camp to work on the construction of an SS holiday home ("Solahütte"), total inmates: Several thousand men and some women. Closed January 1945

1–2 October 1940:

99 British aircraft attack **Germany** +.

2–3 October 1940:

81 British aircraft attack **Germany and Eindhoven**.

5–6 October 1940:

20 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany and Rotterdam**.

7–8 October 1940:

140 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

8 October 1940: Chicago

Sentinel (Jewish magazine): When the National Socialists and their friends cry or whisper that this war is brought about by Jews, they are perfectly right.

8–9 October 1940:

108 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven +**.

9–10 October 1940:

70 British aircraft attack targets in **Essen and Holland**.

10–11 October 1940:

157 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany + Eindhoven**.

11–12 October 1940:

86 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany +**.

13–14 October 1940:

125 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven, Kiel**.

14–15 October 1940:

79 British aircraft attack **Berlin, Stettin, Magdeburg and Le Havre**.

15–16 October 1940:

134 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany +**.

16–17 October 1940:

73 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany +**.

18–19 October 1940:

28 British aircraft attack **Hamburg and Lünen**.

20–21 October 1940:

139 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

21–22 October 1940:

42 British aircraft attack **Hamburg, Reisholz and Stuttgart**.

23–24 October 1940:

79 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

24–25 October 1940:

113 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany** +.

25–26 October 1940:

94 British aircraft attack targets in **Hamburg, Kiel and Berlin**.

26–27 October 1940:

84 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany** +.

28–29 October 1940:

82 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany** +.

28–29 October 1940:

98 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany, Belgium and France**.

29–30 October 1940:

98 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

30–31 October 1940:

28 British aircraft attack **Duisburg, Emden, Antwerpen and Flushing**.

1–2 November 1940:

81 British aircraft attack **Berlin, Gelsenkirchen and Magdeburg**.

3–4 November 1940:

11 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

4–5 November 1940:

10 British aircraft attack **Le Havre and Boulogne**.

5–6 November 1940:

97 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany & Italy** +.

6–7 November 1940:

64 British aircraft attacked **Munich** +, narrowly missing Hitler.

7–8 November 1940:

91 British aircraft attack **Essen**.

8–9 November 1940:

106 British aircraft attack targets in **Germany and Italy** +.

10–11 November 1940:

111 British aircraft attack targets in **France & Germany**.

12–13 November 1940:

77 British aircraft attack targets in **France & Germany**.

13–14 November 1940:

72 British aircraft attack **various targets Germany**,

14–15 November 1940:

82 British aircraft attack **Berlin** and **Hamburg**.

15–16 November 1940:

67 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 26 people killed, 102 injured.

16–17 November 1940:

130 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 5 people killed, 16 injured.

17–18 November 1940:

49 British aircraft attack the Ruhr overnight, RAF bombers raided Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr region of Germany, bombing the

Scholven/Buer hydrogeneration plant, that made aviation fuel, and Gelsenberg-Benzin-AG plant, that converted bituminous coal to synthetic oil.

18–19 November 1940:

11 British aircraft attack **Merseburg**.

19–20 November 1940:

63 British aircraft attack **Pilsen CZ**.

20–21 November 1940:

43 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

22–23 November 1940:

95 British aircraft attack **Dortmund, Duisburg and Wanne-Eickel**.

23–24 November 1940:

70 British aircraft attack targets **over Germany, France and Italy**.

24–25 November 1940:

42 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

25–26 November 1940:

36 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven and Kiel**.

26–27 November 1940:

69 British aircraft attack targets **over Germany, France and Italy**.

27–28 November 1940:

62 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

28–29 November 1940:

77 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

29–30 November 1940:

42 British aircraft attack **Bremen and Cologne.**

1–2 December 1940:

10 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven.**

2–3 December 1940:

9 British aircraft attack **Lorient.**

3–4 December 1940:

20 British aircraft attack **Essen, Duisburg and Mannheim.**

4–5 December 1940:

83 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf and Turin.**

6–7 December 1940:

55 British aircraft attack **German Anti-Aircraft Operations.**

7–8 December 1940:

69 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf and Ostend.**

8–9 December 1940:

90 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf, Bordeaux and Lorient.**

9–10 December 1940:

39 British aircraft attack **Bremen and Antwerpen.**

10–11 December 1940:

62 British aircraft attack **Blindheim.**

11–12 December 1940:

42 British aircraft attack **Mannheim +.**

12–13 December 1940:

15 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

13–14 December 1940:

33 British aircraft attack **Bremen and Kiel**.

15 December 1940: Mannheim, 34 dead (firebombs)

134 RAF bombers attacked Mannheim, Germany in retaliation for German raids on British cities; 34 civilians were killed, 81 were injured, and 1,266 homes destroyed by 100 tons of high explosive bombs and 14,000 incendiary bombs. This was the first Allied area bombing raid of the war against a populated target, as opposed to targets of military or industrial value.

15–16 December 1940:

71 British aircraft attack **Berlin, Frankfurt, Kiel, Cologne and Emmerich**.

16–17 December 1940:

134 British aircraft attack **Mannheim** (Operation “Abigail Rachel”).

17–18 December 1940:

9 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

18–19 December 1940:

31 British aircraft attack **Mannheim and Milan**.

19–20 December 1940:

85 British aircraft attack **Cologne, Duisburg and Gelsenkirchen**.

20–21 December 1940:

125 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

21–22 December 1940:

71 British aircraft attack **Germany, France, Holland and Italy**.

22–23 December 1940:

59 British aircraft attack **Germany, Holland and France.**

23–24 December 1940:

43 British aircraft attack **Ludwigshaven and Mannheim.**

26–27 December 1940:

6 British aircraft attack **Bordeaux.**

27–28 December 1940:

75 British aircraft attack **Bordeaux.**

28–29 December 1940:

59 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam, Antwerpen, Boulogne & Lorient.**

29–30 December 1940:

27 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt, Hamm & Boulogne.**

It is now becoming clear all Germans need to defend Germany, keep the Bolscheviks (Soviets) from destroying Germany. To keep the attack on them going.

Put all foreigners into the SS (as this was the only unit that could take in foreigners) or put them to work in Concentration Camps towards the war effort, supplying and supporting Germany.

1941 New Unit formation:

The **Ordnungspolizei** (Police Law enforcement) formed units called the **“Schutzmannschafts-Bataillonne”** these were made up of volunteers from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

January 1941:

Lichterfelde (Sachsenhausen) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration sub-camp & Stalag III D, AEG subsidiary Telefunken Gesellschaft. Stalag III D was for work for the Reichsbahn (railways). Total inmates: 1500, closed 1945.

1941, influential Jews in the USA were agitating for the Genocide of Germans.

Germany must Perish, T. Kaufman proposed the extermination of the German people according to the law of the Talmud-Torah. The German extinction will be achieved by sterilizing all Germans males under 60 and females under 45 within three years after the end of the war.

1941, Truman stated, regarding the Nazi invasion of Russia, if we see the Germans winning we should help Russia and if Russia is winning we should help the Germans, that way let them kill as many as possible.

1941 Bombing of Germany

the order was changed in 1941 to night bombing.

Churchill's message, terror bombing of Germany must stop as we will come into possession of a ruined land 45'000 died in Hamburg.

They used a petroleum gel, the first form of napalm, people would jump into lakes and rivers, when they came out they would re-ignite.

All this was illegal warfare.

Secret Letter, classifying KZ inmates and where to place them, Translated from original German.

Written by Heinrich Heydrich, Head of the Security Police and the SD:

Secret!

Berlin, 2 January 1941

The head of the Security Police and the SD

To

- a. The Reich Security Main Office
- b. all state police headquarters and agencies
- c. all commanders of the Security Police and the SD

Message to

- d. all Security Police and SD inspectors
- e. the inspector of the concentration camps (with 15 copies for the camp commanders)
- f. the commanders of the Security Police and SE in Krakow and Prague

Subject: Classification of concentration camps

The Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police has given his consent to the division of the concentration camps into different stages, which are related to the personality of the prisoner and the degree of risk to the State. Thereafter the concentration camps are divided into the following levels:

Stage I: For all prisoners of protective custody who are under little strain and are absolutely capable of improvement, also for special cases and solitary confinement, the camps:

Dachau,
Sachsenhausen and Auschwitz I
(The latter is also partly eligible for stage II)

Stage I a: For all old and partially fit for work prisoners who are still in medicinal herb garden can be employed, the camp: Dachau

Stage II: For those who are more severely burdened, but still capable of upbringing and improvement Protective detainees, the camps:

Buchenwald,
Flossenbürg,
Neuengamme and Auschwitz II

Level III: For those who have been severely incriminated, in particular those who have a criminal record and asocial, i.e. hardly educable, prisoners of conscience, the camp: Mauthausen

Excluded from the introduction to the level listed under I a are old and prisoners who are unfit for work and require medical treatment and who therefore remain in the designated compartment of the concentration camp concerned, or more serious cases must be transferred to the sickbay of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

The prisoner population was not affected by a regrouping of the prisoners according to the new the bearing must be replaced because of the measures currently being taken to implement the for the time being. New admissions, on the other hand, in future will be carried out according to the level classification.

I therefore request that in future all applications for protective custody orders and transfers to a concentration camp, taking into account the personality of the prisoner to be protected and degree of danger to the state from the prisoner, at the same time proposals regarding I'm gonna have to do a bearing level. I am making it my duty to make sure that the entire political and criminal past, criminal record, leadership since coming to power, etc. and, in particular, applications for level III instruction in each individual case be particularly well justified.

This decree is not intended for the district and local police authorities.

signed Heydrich

Source:

Letter from Reinhard Heydrich, head of the Security Police and SD, on the classification of concentration camps (2 January 1941).

1–2 January 1941:

141 British aircraft attack **Bremen**. 11 people killed, 30 injured.

2–3 January 1941:

47 British aircraft attack **Bremen**. 8 people killed, 44 injured.

3–4 January 1941:

71 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

4–5 January 1941:

53 British aircraft attack **Brest and Hamburg**.

4 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

8–9 January 1941:

48 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven and Emden**. 12 people killed.

9–10 January 1941:

135 British aircraft attack **Gelsenkirchen**. 1 person killed.

11–12 January 1941:

35 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**. 1 boy killed.

12–13 January 1941:

26 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

13–14 January 1941:

24 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

15–16 January 1941:

96 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**. 21 people killed, 34 injured.

9 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam and Emden**.

16–17 January 1941:

81 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**. 2 people killed.

22–23 January 1941:

40 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

26–27 January 1941:

17 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

29–30 January 1941:

34 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**. 18 people killed, many injured.

1–2 February 1941:

13 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

2–3 February 1941:

12 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

3–4 February 1941:

18 British aircraft attack **Brittany Ports**.

4–5 February 1941:

30 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

38 British aircraft attack **Brest and Le Havre**.

31 British aircraft attack **Bordeaux and Calais**.

37 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk, Ostend and Quiberon**.

7–8 February 1941:

37 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

27 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

8–9 February 1941:

15 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

9–10 February 1941:

23 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

10–11 February 1941:

222 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

43 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

11–12 February 1941:

79 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

18 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

14–15 February 1941:

44 British aircraft attack **Gelsenkirchen**.

44 British aircraft attack **Homburg**.

15–16 February 1941:

73 British aircraft attack **Sterkrade**.

67 British aircraft attack **Homburg**.

43 British aircraft attack **Bologne**.

21–22 February:

34 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

22–23 February:

29 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

23–24 February:

52 British aircraft attack **Bologne**.

24–25 February:

57 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

25–26 February:

80 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

26–27 February:

126 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

28 February–1 March 1941:

116 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

1–2 March 1941:

131 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 21 people killed, 35 injured.

2–3 March 1941:

54 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

3–4 March 1941:

71 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

10–11 March 1941:

20 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 24 people killed, 60 injured.

8 British aircraft attack **La Havre**.

12–13 March 1941:

86 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

88 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 8 people killed, 96 injured.

72 British aircraft attack **Berlin**. 11 people killed, 24 injured.

13–14 March 1941:

139 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 51 people killed, 139 injured.

14–15 March 1941:

101 British aircraft attack **Gelsenkirchen**. 5 people killed.

24 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

7 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

15–16 March 1941:

37 British aircraft attack **Lorient**. 5 people killed, 10 injured.

21 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

17–18 March 1941:

57 British aircraft attack **Bremen**. 5 people killed, 10 injured.

21 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshafen**.

3 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

18–19 March 1941:

99 British aircraft attack **Kiel**. 5 people killed, 10 injured.

44 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

19 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

19–20 March 1941:

36 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 6 people injured.

20–21 March 1941:

24 British aircraft attack **Lorient**.

21–22 March 1941:

66 British aircraft attack **Lorient**.

23–24 March 1941:

63 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

31 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

26 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

7 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

27–28 March 1941:

40 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

39 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

30–31 March 1941:

109 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

31 March–1 April 1941:

28 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

5 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

3–4 April 1941:

90 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

7 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

4–5 April 1941:

54 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

16 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

6–7 April 1941:

71 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

19 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

7–8 April 1941:

229 British aircraft attack **Kiel**. 88 killed, 184 injured.

24 British aircraft attack **Bremerhaven**.

8–9 April 1941:

160 British aircraft attack **Kiel**. 125 killed, 300 injured.

22 British aircraft attack **Bremerhaven**.

9–10 April 1941:

80 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

9 British aircraft attack **Vegesack**.

7 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

10–11 April 1941:

53 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

29 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

12–13 April 1941:

66 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

24 British aircraft attack **Bordeaux**.

14–15 April 1941:

94 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

15–16 April 1941:

96 British aircraft attack **Kiel**. 5 people killed, 13 injured.

16–17 April 1941:

107 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

17–18 April 1941:

118 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

20–21 April 1941:

61 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

17 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

22–23 April 1941:

24 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

23–24 April 1941:

67 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

24–25 April 1941:

69 British aircraft attack **Kiel**. 1 person killed, 3 injured.

25–26 April 1941:

62 British aircraft attack **Kiel**. 7 people killed, 8 injured.

26–27 April 1941:

50 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 6 people killed, 12 injured.

28 April 1941:

1 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

4 British aircraft attack **Holland**.

28–29 April 1941:

22 British aircraft attack **Brest**

29–30 April 1941:

71 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**. 4 people killed, 4 injured.

31 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

28 April 1941: Emden

British Stirling bombers of No. 7 Squadron RAF attacked Emden, Germany during the day.

30 April–1 May 1941:

81 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

2–3 May 1941:

95 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 16 people killed, 16 injured.

17 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

3 May 1941

Auschwitz, Transfer of 56 prisoners to Dachau.

3–4 May 1941:

101 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 11 people killed, 14 injured.

33 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

4–5 May 1941:

97 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

5–6 May 1941:

141 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**. 4 people killed.

6–7 May 1941:

89 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

15 British aircraft attack **St. Nazaire**.

7–8 May 1941:

115 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

16 British aircraft attack **Le Havre**.

10 British aircraft attack **Ameland**.

8–9 May 1941:

188 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 185 people killed, 518 injured.

133 British aircraft attack **Bremen**. 2 POWs killed, 22 injured.

9–10 May 1941:

146 British aircraft attack **Mannheim and Ludwigshafen**. 64 people killed, 122 injured.

5 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

10–11 May 1941:

92 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 11 people killed, 44 injured.

11–12 May 1941:

119 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**. 31 people killed, 151 injured.

23 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

12–13 May 1941:

105 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

15–16 May 1941:

105 British aircraft attack **Mannheim and Ludwigshafen**. 92 soldiers and 8 people killed.

16–17 May 1941:

93 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

16–17 May 1941:

British aircraft attack **Bramsfeld**, 12 kilometers northwest of Köln, Germany; the Atlantik rubber plant was hit with 2 high explosive and 44 incendiary bombs.

17–18 May 1941:

70 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

95 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 20 people killed, 24 injured.

23–24 May 1941:

51 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

27 May 1941:

64 British aircraft attack the ship **Prinz Eugen**.

27–28 May 1941:

64 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

28–29 May 1941:

14 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

1 June 1941:

110 German aircraft attack **Manchester**.

2–3 June 1941:

150 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**. 5 people killed, 13 injured.

25 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

8 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

7–6 June 1941:

30 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

8–9 June 1941:

104 British aircraft attack **Dortmund**.

9–10 June 1941:

37 British aircraft attack **Dortmund**.

11 June 1941: Ruhr, Rhinelands, Hamburg and Bremen

After dark, British bombers conducted the first of 20 consecutive nightly raids on the Ruhr and Rhineland industrial areas in Germany. Several German port cities such as Hamburg and Bremen were also hit.

11 June 1941:

25 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

11–12 June 1941:

92 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

80 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

24 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

2 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

12–13 June 1941:

91 British aircraft attack **Soest**.

80 British aircraft attack **Schwerte**.

82 British aircraft attack **Hamm**.

61 British aircraft attack **Osnabrück**.

11 British aircraft attack **Hulls**.

13–14 June 1941:

110 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

36 British aircraft attack **Schwerte**.

14–15 June 1941:

29 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

15–16 June 1941:

49 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

31 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

16 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

16–17 June 1941:

105 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 19 people killed, 17 injured.

65 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

39 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

7 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

17–18 June 1941:

43 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

57 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

26 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

8 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

8 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

11 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

18–19 June 1941:

100 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

57 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

19–20 June 1941:

28 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

20 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

20–21 June 1941:

115 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

21–22 June 1941:

68 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

28 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

22 June 1941: Operation Barbarossa

Germany attacks Russia in Poland and continues the war East.

As soon as the Soviets captured any German soldiers, they shot them in masses. This continued into 1942. So why should the Germans behave?

180 shot at Bromiki by Soviet troops.

22–28 June 1941:

Soviet, NKVD massacre in Lviv (Lwów) The massacres in this city began immediately after German attack of Soviet Union on 22 June 1941 and continued until 28 June. Before fleeing the German advance the Soviet NKVD murdered thousands of Ukrainian and Polish civilians, mainly members of the city's intelligentsia. Unable to evacuate them in time, the NKVD slaughtered their prisoners en masse during the week of 22-28 June 1941.

Ukrainian Nationalists, the OUN, the Ukrainian Militia would then be drafted into the Ukrainian auxiliary police, they would drag Jews out of their houses, they were forced to clear the streets, others were taken to the NKVD Prison to clear out the bodies. Others were stripped naked to be chased and beaten. Not only did the Ukrainians do this but also people out of the crowd and even children would take part in the Pogrom.

22–23 June 1941:

45 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

16 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

23–24 June 1941:

44 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

26 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

30 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

24–25 June 1941:

32 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

25 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

23 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

25–26 June 1941:

30 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

56 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

6 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

26–27 June 1941:

30 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

41 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

32 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

27–28 June 1941:

73 British aircraft attack **Bremen**. 7 people killed, 39 injured.

28 British aircraft attack **Vegasack**.

29–30 June 1941:

106 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

28 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

29 June 1941:

29 June till 6 July 1941 Iași pogrom in Romania – in which over 13,200 Jews were killed

30 June–1 July 1941:

64 British aircraft attack **The Ruhr**.

June 1941:

Prisoner Massacres NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) Russia.

With *Operation Barbarossa* now ongoing, the German Army comes across massacre after massacre, these would be blamed on the Germans by the Russians. But the NKVD had executed over 100,000 Polish, Jewish civilians, military and prisoners, forced labourers from their forced labour camps.

30 June 1941:

As soon as the Soviets captured any German soldiers, they shot them in masses. This continued into 1942. So why should the Germans behave? 180 shot at Bromiki by Soviet troops.

Documents captured by the Germans did show that the high command was trying to stop these killings, proving it was happening.

1–2 July 1941:

52 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

5 British aircraft attack **Cherbourg**.

2–3 July 1941:

61 British aircraft attack **Essen**.

39 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

67 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

33 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

39 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

4–5 July 1941:

65 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

25 British aircraft attack **Lorient**.

5 July 1941: Münster

Münster, Germany saw its first large scale bombing. 63 British Wellington bombers arrived shortly after midnight with 396 500-pound bombs, 50 250-pound bombs, and almost 6,000 4-pound incendiary bombs. The city was caught unprepared, with anti-aircraft weapons not arriving until the 8 July. Prior to the bombing, historian Dr. Franz Weimers was hired by the city to chronicle the war, and he was given permission to wander the streets to make observations and take photographs even during air raids.

On 9 July he wrote of what he had witnessed that morning after the British bombers had already left.

The poor people who stood at corners and in the squares with their few retrieved belongings but did not know where to go were a pitiful sight to behold. The authorities responsible for providing accommodation, such as the Red Cross, the security service and deployed battalions, were all working at it full speed and consequently all homeless people could be accommodated in the evening, even if some of the solutions were only provisional.

The city continued to receive bombings throughout the war. By the end of the war, more than 90% of the Old City and more than half of the city overall were destroyed. 21 people killed.

5–6 July 1941:

39 British aircraft attack **Osnabrück**.

33 British aircraft attack **Bielefeld**.

6 July 1941: Russia Operation Thunder

in 1974 General S.P.Ivanov admitted that the Soviet Union planned to attack Germany on July 6th 1941 under the code-name “Operation Thunder”.

6–7 July 1941:

47 British aircraft attack **Münster**.

31 British aircraft attack **Dortmund**.

7–6 July 1941:

115 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 45 people killed, 114 injured.

54 British aircraft attack **Osnabrück**.

40 British aircraft attack **Mönchengladbach**.

40 British aircraft attack **Münster**. 9 people killed.

8 July 1941:

11 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**, 14 people killed, 25 injured.

8–9 July 1941:

45 British aircraft attack **Hamm**.

33 British aircraft attack **Bielefeld**.

13 British aircraft attack **Merseburg**.

51 British aircraft through the British Air Ministry instructed Bomber Command to concentrate its efforts against the German transportation system and breaking the morale of the civilian population. At about 0130 hours, British bombers attacked Münster, Germany; the reading room of the state archive, warehouse of the state theatre, the post office at the Domplatz, and the eastern wall of the cathedral were destroyed. 15 people killed.

9–10 July 1941:

82 British aircraft attack **Aachen**. 60 people killed, 85 injured.

57 British aircraft attack **Osnabrück**.

10 July 1941: Jedwabne

Massacre at Jedwabne Poland. Poles in the town of Jedwabne rounded up around 1,600 Jewish people and herded them into a barn, soaked it with fuel and set it ablaze, all but 7 of the Jewish people died.

10–11 July 1941:

98 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

11 July 1941:

6 British aircraft attack **Hazebrouck**.

11–12 July 1941:

47 British aircraft attack **Wilhemshaven**. 2 people killed.

12–13 July 1941:

33 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

13–14 July 1941:

47 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.
20 British aircraft attack **Vegesack**.
2 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

14–15 July 1941:

78 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.
85 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

15–16 July 1941:

38 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

16 July 1941:

36 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

16–17 July 1941:

107 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

17–18 July 1941:

50 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

19–20 July 1941:

49 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

20–21 July 1941:

113 British aircraft attack **Cologne**. 3 people killed.
15 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

21–22 July 1941:

37 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**. 16 people killed.
36 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

22–23 July 1941:

63 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**.

29 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

23–24 July 1941:

51 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**. 3 people killed.

33 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**.

30 British aircraft attack **La Pallice**.

25 July 1941: Kiel & Hanover

65 British bombers took off at 22:30 hours on the previous day, reaching Kiel, Germany at about 01:45 hours on this date; bombs were dropped on the Deutsche Werke shipyard facilities; those surviving attacks landed at their bases in Britain at about 06:00 hours. On the same day, bombers of British No. 102 Squadron RAF attacked Hanover, Germany after sundown.

43 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

150 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

30 July 1941:

116 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

43 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

2 August 1941:

80 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

53 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

50 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

3 & 4 August 1941:

39 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**.

34 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

5 & 6 August 1941:

65 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

97 British aircraft attack **Karlsruhe**.

46 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**.

7 August 1941: Essen (firebombs)

After dark, 84 British aircraft were launched to attack Essen, Germany (108 tons of high explosive bombs and 5,720 incendiary bombs were dropped, damaging the Krupp coke oven batteries), 31 launched against Hamm (damaging rail marshalling yard), 32 launched against Dortmund, 88 launched against Kiel (104 tons of high explosive bombs and 4,836 incendiary bombs were dropped, damaging Deutsche Werke Shipyards), and a number of bombers were launched against Hamburg (poor visibility, so results were not observed).

8 August 1941:

31 Soviet Ilyushin aircraft attack **Berlin**.

106 British aircraft attack **Essen**.

45 British aircraft attack **Hamm**.

20 British aircraft attack **Dortmund**.

9 August 1941:

50 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

44 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

11 August 1941:

31 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

20 British aircraft attack **Krefeld**.

12 August 1941: Köln

Before dawn, British bombers attacked railway yards at Hanover, Germany. After sundown, 78 British bombers, escorted by 485 fighters, conducted the heaviest daylight attack against Germany to date, targeting the powerplants near Köln (Fortuna Power Station in Knapsack and Goldenburg Power Station in Quadrath) and other targets in a wide area. The Germans were only able to scramble a few fighters, but anti-aircraft fire was heavy. The Germans suffered four fighters shot down (plus five likely shot down) and heavy damage to both powerplants; the British suffered 12 British Blenheim bombers shot down and 10 British fighters shot down.

13 August 1941:

70 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

65 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

36 British aircraft attack **Magdeburg**.

35 British aircraft attack **Essen**.

14 August 1941:

152 British aircraft attack **Hannover**.

52 British aircraft attack **Magdeburg**.

15 August 1941:

72 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

52 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

10 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

17 August 1941:

39 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

41 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

10 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

18 August 1941:

62 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

41 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

Debate, British War Cabinet member Mr. Butt wrote a report to the RAF Bomber Command, noting “of those aircraft recorded as attacking their target, only one in three got within five miles” of the intended targets. The conclusion was reached after studying post-bombing reconnaissance photos taken between 2 Jun and 25 Jul 1941.

19 August 1941:

108 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

21 August 1941:

24 British aircraft attack **Ijmuiden**.

22 August 1941:

56 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

24 August 1941:

44 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

25 August 1941:

37 British aircraft attack **Karlsruhe**.

38 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

26 & 27 August 1941:

99 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

27 & 28 August 1941:

91 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**. 13 people injured.

28 August 1941:

18 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

28 & 29 August 1941:

118 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

29 & 30 August 1941:

143 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**. 8 people killed.

94 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

31 August 1941:

103 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

September 1941

Janowska, Lwów Concentration Camp opens, closes November 1943.

(From 1939 to 1941 this town was occupied by the Russians.)
German Armament Works D.A.W. factory where in 1943 15,500 prisoners worked.

From April 1942 4/5,000 prisoners started work in municipal workshops.
These manufactured luxury items.

The Schwarz Company employed 3-5,000 prisoners repairing clothing.

1 & 2 September 1941:

34 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

2 & 3 September 1941:

126 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**.

49 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

3 & 4 September 1941:

140 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

6 & 7 September 1941:

86 British bombers attacked chemical works at **Hüls**, Germany.

7 & 8 September 1941:

197 British bombers attacked **Berlin**, Germany. 36 people killed.

51 British aircraft attacked **Kiel**.

47 British aircraft attacked **Boulogne**.

8 & 9 September 1941

95 British aircraft bomb **Kassel**, 15 people killed, 39 injured.

10 / 11 September 1941

76 British aircraft bomb **Turin**.

11 & 12 September 1941

56 British aircraft bomb **Rostock**.

55 British aircraft attack **Kiel**, 4 people killed, 2 injured.

32 British aircraft attack **Warnemünde**.

130 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**, 27 people killed, 17 injured.

14 September 1941

147 British aircraft bomb **Brest**.

15 September 1941:

169 British bombers attacked the rail station at **Hamburg**,

66 killed, 171 injured.

17 / 18 September 1941

55 British aircraft bomb **Karlsruhe**.

38 British aircraft bomb **Karlsruhe** again.

20 September 1941

72 British aircraft bomb **Stettin**.

20 September 1941

74 British aircraft sent but recalled, 10 continued bomb **Berlin**.

34 British aircraft bomb **Frankfurt**.

139 British aircraft to bomb **Stetting**.

93 British aircraft to bomb **Hamburg**.

29 & 30 September 1941: Stettin and Hamburg

82 British aircraft bomb **Hamburg**, 8 people killed, 11 injured.

40 British aircraft bomb **Stetting**.

2 & 3 October 1941:

44 British aircraft attack **Karlsruhe**.

27 British aircraft attack **Stuttgart**.

3 & 4 October 1941:

103 British aircraft bomb **Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brest.**

10 & 11 October 1941:

78 British aircraft bomb **Essen.**

69 British aircraft bomb **Cologne**, 5 people killed, 6 injured.

12 October 1941: Hüls and Bremen

118 British aircraft attack **Hüls and Bremen.**

7 November 1941:

160 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 20 bombers were shot down. The Germans reported minimal damage.

11 & 12 October 1941:

27 British aircraft bomb **Emden.**

24 British aircraft bomb **Boulogne.**

12–13 October 1941:

152 British aircraft attack **Nuremberg.**

99 British aircraft bomb **Bremen.**

79 British aircraft bomb **Hüls.**

13–14 October 1941:

53 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf.**

30 British aircraft attack **Cologne**, 6 people killed, 5 injured.

14–15 October 1941:

80 British aircraft attack **Nuremberg.**

15–16 October 1941:

27 British aircraft attack **Cologne.**

16–17 October 1941:

87 British aircraft attack **Duisburg**.

20–21 October 1941:

153 British aircraft attack **Bremen**.

47 British aircraft attack **Wilhemshaven**.

35 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

22–23 October 1941:

123 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

23–24 October 1941:

114 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

24–25 October 1941:

70 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**.

26–27 October 1941:

115 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

29–30 October 1941:

45 British aircraft attack **Schiphol Amsterdam**.

16 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

31 October–1 November 1941:

123 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

48 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

25 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

7 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**

1–2 November 1941:

134 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

17 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

13 British aircraft attack **Le Harve**.

3–4 November 1941:

8 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

4–5 November 1941:

28 British aircraft attack **Essen**.

5–6 November 1941:

24 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

7–8 November 1941:

75 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

169 British aircraft attack **Berlin**.

55 British aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

13 November 1941:

The British Air Ministry instructed Sir Richard Pierse, the Commander-in-Chief Bomber Command, to curtail drastically the scale of sorties against Germany, especially in bad weather. The War Cabinet stated the instruction “having stressed the necessity to conserve our resources in order to build a strong force to be available by the spring of next year”.

7–8 October 1941:

251 Allied aircraft attack **Aachen and Brest**.

8 December 1941:

Radostowitz, (Pszczyna (Pless)), Opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on an SS estate (poultry, rabbits and fish farming). Total inmates: 70 men, closed 18 January 1945

8–9 November 1941:

54 British aircraft attack **Essen**.

18 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

9–10 November 1941:

103 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

15–16 November 1941:

6 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

51 British aircraft attack **Lorient**.

36 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

18–19 November 1941:

49 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

47 British aircraft attack **Kiel**.

9 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

25–26 November 1941:

18 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

17 British aircraft attack **Cherbourg**.

26–27 November 1941:

100 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

16 British aircraft attack **Ostend**.

27–28 November 1941:

86 British aircraft attack **Düsseldorf**.

30 November–1 December 1941:

181 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

50 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

7–8 December 1941:

130 British aircraft attack **Aachen**.

30 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

24 British aircraft attack **Calais**.

11–12 December 1941:

60 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

21 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

12–13 December 1941:

18 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

9 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

14–15 December 1941:

22 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

15–16 December 1941:

25 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

16–17 December 1941:

83 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

40 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

17–18 December 1941:

Allied aircraft attack **Soesterberg NL**.

121 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

18 December 1941:

47 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

18–19 December 1941:

19 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

22–23 December 1941:

12 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

23–24 December 1941:

68 British aircraft attack **Cologne**.

38 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

3 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

27–28 December 1941:

132 British aircraft attack **Dusseldorf**.

34 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

28–29 December 1941:

86 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

81 British aircraft attack **Hüls**.

40 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

1942:

The Soviets sort of got a grip on the killing of German prisoners and found them to be useful for labour.

2–3 January 1942:

31 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

27 British aircraft attack **St. Nazaire**.

3–4 January 1942:

18 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

5–6 January 1942:

154 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

6–7 January 1942:

31 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

7–8 January 1942:

68 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

27 British aircraft attack **St. Nazaire**.

8–9 January 1942:

151 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

9–10 January 1942:

151 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

10–11 January 1942:

124 British aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**, Germany was bombed for the first time by main force aircraft of the British RAF Bomber Command; the raid would last through the early hours of the next date. Wilhelmshaven would ultimately be bombed on 9 occasions, destroying 13% of the city.

14–15 January 1942:

95 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**, was bombed for the first time by mainforce aircraft of RAF Bomber Command; this raid conducted by aircraft of No. 207 Squadron would last until the early hours of the next date. Altona railway station and other targets were hit. Hamburg would ultimately be bombed on seventeen occasions, destroying 75% of the city.

15–16 January 1942:

96 British aircraft attack **Hamburg**.

50 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

17–18 January 1942:

83 Allied aircraft attack **Bremen**.

24 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

20–21 January 1942:

25 Allied aircraft attack **Emden**.

21–22 January 1942:

54 Allied aircraft attack **Bremen**.

38 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

22–23 January 1942:

47 Allied aircraft attack **Münster**.

5 British aircraft attack **Dunkirk**.

25–26 January 1942:

61 Allied aircraft attack **Brest**.

26–27 January 1942:

71 Allied aircraft attack **Hannover**.

31 British aircraft attack **Emden**.

25 British aircraft attack **Brest**.

28–29 January 1942:

55 Allied aircraft attack **Münster**.

48 British aircraft attack **Boulogne**.

29 British aircraft attack **Rotterdam**.

31 January–1 February 1942:

72 Allied aircraft attack **Brest**.

31 British aircraft attack **St-Nazaire**.

6–7 February 1942:

60 Allied aircraft attack **Brest**.

10–11 February 1942:

55 Allied aircraft attack **Bremen**.

20 Allied aircraft attack **Brest**.

11–12 February 1942:

49 Allied aircraft attack **Mannheim**.

31 Allied aircraft attack **Le Havre**.

13–14 February 1942:

85 Allied aircraft attack **Cologne and Aachen**.

14 February 1942:

British Deputy Chief of Air Staff informed the RAF Bomber Command that **“the primary object of your operations should be focused on the morale of the enemy civilian population.”**

14–15 February 1942:

98 Allied aircraft attack **Mannheim.**

15–16 February 1942:

20 Allied aircraft attack **St. Nazaire.**

16–17 February 1942:

37 Allied aircraft attack **Frisian Islands.**

17–18 February 1942:

10 Allied aircraft attack **Emden, Hamburg, Kassel and Aachen.**

21–22 February 1942:

15 Allied aircraft attack **Norway.**

22–23 February 1942:

50 Allied aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven.**

23–24 February 1942:

23 Allied aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven.**

24–25 February 1942:

51 Allied aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven.**

25 February 1942:

A two-day debate in the British House of Commons ended with many being critical of the policy of bombing German cities.

25–26 February 1942:

61 Allied aircraft attack **Kiel**.

21 Allied aircraft attack **Norway**.

26–27 February 1942:

49 Allied aircraft attack **Kiel**.

27–28 February 1942:

68 Allied aircraft attack **Kiel**.

33 Allied aircraft attack **Wilhelmshaven**.

3–4 March 1942:

235 Allied aircraft attack **Renault in Boulogne**.

7–8 March 1942:

17 Allied aircraft attack **St. Nazaire**.

8 March 1942:

211 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, some equipped with the new GEE navigational system. The results were less than hoped for as only a few homes and a church were destroyed, killing 29 civilians, while the industrial centres, the primary targets, were untouched.

9 March 1942:

211 British aircraft attack **Essen**, again using the new GEE navigational system, had similar dismal results as the first raid on the previous day, as the haze made the target difficult to spot.

10–11 March 1942:

187 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, damaging railways leading to Krupp factories, killing 6 civilians and wounding 12.

13–14 March 1942:

135 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**, killing 62 and wounding 84.

15–16 March 1942:

3 British aircraft attacked **Schiphol**.

20 March 1942:

19 British aircraft attacked **Frisians**.

24 March 1942:

The British House of Commons began a two-day debate on the conduct of the war in Germany; bombing of German cities was to be a focal point.

25 March 1942:

254 British aircraft attacked Krupp iron works and factories at **Essen**, 5 civilians were killed, 11 were wounded. The British lost 5 Manchester, 3 Wellington and 1 Hampden aircraft.

26–27 March 1942:

125 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, destroying 2 homes and killing 6 civilians; 11 bombers were lost in this attack.

26–27 March 1942:

125 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

27–28 March 1942:

62 British aircraft attacked **St. Nazaire**.

28–29 March 1942:

234 British aircraft attacked **Lübeck**.

The first major bombing by the Royal Air Force Bomber Command was conducted against the port city of Lübeck. The city dated back to the Hanseatic days, thus many buildings were made of wood; Harris said that Lübeck was built “more like a fire-lighter than a human habitation”. 234 Wellington and Stirling bombers dropped about 400 tons of bombs. Though German defenses were light, 12 of the RAF bombers were still lost

in the attack. The damage inflicted was heavy. The first of three waves of bombers used the new “blockbuster” bombs to blast open the building roofs and windows, allowing subsequent bombers and their incendiary bombs to set the contents inside of buildings on fire. 1,468 buildings were destroyed, 2,180 were seriously damaged, and 9,103 were lightly damaged; together, this represented 62% of all buildings in Lübeck. Initial German reports showed 301 killed, 3 were missing and 783 were wounded, but actual deaths might be as high as 1,000; 15,000 people, or 10% of the city’s population was displaced. After seeing footage of the destruction, German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels wrote in his diary “the damage is really enormous, I have been shown a newsreel of the destruction. It is horrible. One can well imagine how such a bombardment affects the population.”

29–30 March 1942:

26 British aircraft attacked **Frisians**.

30–31 March 1942:

34 British aircraft attacked **Trondheim**.

April 1942:

Budy (Brzeszcze near Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on an SS estate. Total inmates: 313, closed January 1945.

1–2 April 1942:

56 British aircraft attacked **Le Havre**.

49 British aircraft attacked **Hanau**.

51 British aircraft attacked **Paris**.

1–2 April 1942:

50 British aircraft attacked **Paris**.

49 British aircraft attacked **Le Havre**.

4 April 1942:

16 British aircraft attacked **St. Omer**.

4 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

5–6 April 1942:

263 British aircraft attacked Humboldt Engineering Works at **Kalk near Cologne**, most of the bombs fell far from the Humboldt factories. Killing 16 and wounding 30.

20 British aircraft attacked **Paris**.

6–7 April 1942:

157 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, most of them were turned back by a storm. 5 aircraft were lost in this mission.

8–9 April 1942:

272 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**.

10–11 April 1942:

254 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, most bombs fell on the nearby residential areas instead, destroying 12 houses, killing 7 civilians, and wounding a further 30.

12–13 April 1942:

251 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, damaging the Krupp factory and destroying 28 homes; 36 civilians were killed, 36 were injured. The British lost 10 bombers on this attack.

13–14 April 1942:

4 British aircraft attacked **Boulogne**.

14–15 April 1942:

208 British aircraft attacked **Dortmund**, damaging 6 buildings and killing 4 civilians. 9 bombers were lost in this attack.

15–16 April 1942:

152 British aircraft attacked **Dortmund**, destroying 1 home and killing 1 civilian. 4 bombers were lost on this attack.

17 April 1942:

12 British aircraft attacked on the MAN diesel engine factory at Augsburg deep in the heart of Bavaria.

17–18 April 1942:

173 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**.

22–23 April 1942:

64 British aircraft attacked **Cologne** (Köln), Germany using the new Gee radio transmitter system for blind navigation and bombing. About 15 aircraft were able to bomb accurately, killing 4 civilians and wounding 8, while a few bombers released their bombs as far as 10 miles from **Köln**. Two Wellington bombers were lost during this raid.

23–24 April 1942:

161 British aircraft attacked **Rostock**, 143 of them attacked the town while 18 attacked the nearby Heinkel aircraft factory, both with extremely poor results.

24–25 April 1942:

125 British aircraft attacked **Rostock**, Heinkel aircraft factory again failed to do much damage. One Hampden bomber was lost during this attack. 39 British aircraft attacked **Dunkirk**.

25–26 April 1942:

128 British aircraft attacked **Rostock**, in the town and the nearby Heinkel aircraft factory.

26–27 April 1942:

106 British aircraft attacked **Rostock**, 1,765 buildings destroyed, 204 civilians killed, and 89 civilians injured.

27–28 April 1942:

97 British aircraft attacked **Cologne** (Köln) 1,520 homes and killed 11; 7 bombers were lost.

43 British aircraft attacked **Trondheim**.

6 British aircraft attacked **Langenbrugge**.

28–29 April 1942:

88 British aircraft attacked **Kiel**, destroying all three main shipyard facilities and killing 15.

29–30 April 1942:

88 British aircraft attacked **Paris**.

May 1942:



“Polnisches Schutzmanschaftsbataillon 202” was a collaborationist police battalion, composed primarily of Poles and Jews, drafted by Germans from inhabitants of General Gouvrenment supporting the Nazi security police.

Created in May-June 1942, the battalion, that operated mostly in Volhynia and Podolia, was subordinated to the German Schutzpolizei. The initial volunteer recruitment gave only 2 members. Afterwards the German authorities resorted to forceful draft among members of Blue Police. Due to attempts to dodge the draft, another method included false advertisements for paid work in "Polish Police". German major Walery Saueremann was made the commander of the unit, and Germans made up all of the officers. In November 1943 more than half of the battalion deserted. The unit was practically destroyed in combat with the Red Army at the beginning of 1944.

3–4 May 1942:

81 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**, 77 people killed, 243 injured.

4–5 May 1942:

121 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**, targeting the Bosch factory. All bombs missed the factory buildings but killed 13 civilians and wounded 37.

5–6 May 1942:

77 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**.

19 British aircraft attacked **Nantes**.

180 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

6–7 May 1942:

97 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**.

19 British aircraft attacked **Nantes**.

8–9 May 1942:

193 British aircraft attacked **Warnemünde, Rostock**, 19 British bombers lost.

15–16 May 1942:

4 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

16–17 May 1942:

14 British aircraft Dropped Mines at **Heligoland and Kiel**.

19–20 May 1942:

198 British aircraft attacked **Mannheim**, 11 bombers were lost on this attack.

22–23 May 1942:

27 British aircraft attacked **St. Nazaire**.

29–30 May 1942:

77 British aircraft attacked **Paris**.

30 May 1942:

1047 British aircraft bomb **Cologne**,

By adding 367 training aircraft, British Air Marshal Harris managed to mount the first **thousand-plane raid** against Germany (the actual count was 1,046), *Operation Millennium*. Originally targeted for **Hamburg**, it was switched to **Köln** due to weather. Over 1,400 tons of explosives were dropped on that city during the night of 30-31 May 1942, killing 500, injuring 5,000, and making nearly 60,000 homeless. 40 British bombers failed to return. The German government estimated that Köln received 900 tons of high explosive and 110,000 incendiary bombs, and about 400 were killed.

30–31 May 1942:

1046 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**. The techniques for the carpet bombing strategy was probably perfected at Köln (commonly anglicized as Cologne) on 30-31 May 1942 when 2,000 tons of high explosives were delivered by 1,046 bombers in a small 90-minute window. The original target was supposed to be Hamburg, that city was saved as it was shrouded in bad weather. Post-action reports claimed that 250 factories were destroyed, marking the mission a success. What the British report left out was the destruction to downtown Köln, that was clearly the centre of the target; countless civilians died and 45,000 were left

homeless. Official German reports noted the destruction of only 36 factories, while 3,300 residences; German reports noted only 469 deaths. *Luftwaffe* commander Hermann Göring refused to believe such figures; “[i]t’s impossible! That many bombs cannot be dropped in a single night!” Author Daniel Swift noted that “Cologne was perfect ruin, and what survived, like the front of the great cathedral, stood only to mark the loss.”

With the bombing of Köln, the RAF achieved a great propaganda success. With the magic number of 1,000 bombers on this raid, the RAF proved that the United Kingdom was able to put more bombers in the air against Germany than Germany could against the United Kingdom.

31 May 1942:

Monowitz Buna (Oświęcim [Auschwitz]) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, work on the construction of a chemical plant; company: IG Farbenindustrie AG. Total inmates: 10223, closed 27 January 1945. The people working here were the only ones who received a tattooed number from the German wardens to identify those working at this plant.

June 1942:

Budy (Brzeszcze near Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp for work on an estate of the SS for irrigation (digging ditches) as well as for cleaning and deepening fish ponds. Total inmates: 400 females, closed in Autumn 1944.

June 1942:

Harmense (Near Oświęcim, Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on an estate of the SS (poultry and rabbit breeding). Total inmates: 50 females, closed on 18 January 1945.

Summer 1942:

Plawy (Near Oświęcim (Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, forestry work. Authority: Oberforstamt Pless. Total inmates: 20, closed Summer 1943.

1–2 June 1942:

956 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, 31 bombers were lost in this attack. This attack was billed as a 1,000-bomber raid.

2–3 June 1942:

195 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, 14 bombers were lost on this attack.

3–4 June 1942:

170 British aircraft attack on **Bremen**, killing 83 at the cost of 11 bombers lost.

4 June 1942:

Assassination – Murder

Heinhard Heydrich, Head of the German Police and SD killed in Prague.

6–7 June 1942:

233 British aircraft attacked **Emden**, destroying 300 houses, killing 17 people, 49 injured.

8–9 June 1942:

170 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, killing 13 people, 42 injured.

16–17 June 1942:

106 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

45 British aircraft attacked **Bonn**.

17–18 June 1942:

27 British aircraft attacked **St. Nazaire**.

19–20 June 1942:

194 British aircraft attacked **Emden**.

20–21 June 1942:

185 British bombers attacked **Emden**.

22 June 1942:

227 British aircraft attacked **Emden**, killing 6 people, 40 injured.

25-26 June 1942:

1067 British aircraft attack on **Bremen**, although only 696 successfully reached the city, they were able to damage the capacity of the Focke-Wulf factory and destroy 572 houses. 85 were killed on the ground, with a further 497 wounded, at a cost of 48 Bomber Command and 5 Coastal Command aircraft.

Bombing of the Ruhr Industrial Region

Essen, the center of the Krupp enterprise in the heart of the industrious Ruhr region, received their share of bombing as well. A Belgian chaplain who had been imprisoned there recalled the effect of British bombing on the region's women and children as "completely chaotic". In Essen, too, the target was the residential districts of the workers, not the factories themselves. Nearby cities of Dortmund, Bochum, Duisburg, Düsseldorf, and Hamm all received similar waves of destruction.

Sir Arthur Harris of the RAF Bomber Command launched the third Thousand Bomber Raid, this time sending 1,067 aircraft (including some aircraft from Coastal Command and Army Cooperation Command) to attack **Bremen**, Germany; only 696 reported successfully reaching the city. The RAF Bomber Command lost 48 aircraft, half of which had inexperienced crews recruited from training squadrons flying worn out aircraft; the RAF Coastal Command lost 5 aircraft. 572 houses were destroyed, 6,108 were damaged. 85 were killed, while 497 were wounded and 2,378 were made homeless. An assembly shop at the Focke-Wulf factory was destroyed, while the Bremer Vulkan shipyard and nearby docks and warehouses were also damaged.

27–28 June 1942:

144 British aircraft attack on **Bremen**, Germany, damaging the Atlas Werke and the Korff refinery, killing 7 people, 80 injured.

29–30 June 1942:

253 British aircraft Attack, **Bremen**, damaging the Focke-Wulf aircraft factory and the A.G. Weser submarine shipyard.

2–3 July 1942:

325 British aircraft attack **Bremen**, Germany, damaging 1,000 houses and 4 small industrial facilities, damaging 3 cranes in the port area, damaging 7 ships, and sinking transport ship Marieborg. The Germans suffered 5 deaths and 4 wounded while the British lost 13 bombers.

8–9 July 1942:

285 British aircraft attacked **Wilhelmshaven**, killing 25 people, 170 injured.

11 July 1942:

24 British aircraft attacked **Danzig**.

13 July 1942:

194 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**, destroying 11 houses and killing 17 people.

15 July 1942

Golleschau, (Golleszow), Opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to Work in a SS cement factory; Company: Ostdeutsche Baustoffwerke GmbH, Golleschauer Portland Zement AG. Total inmates: 1008. Closed 21 January 1945.

16 July 1942:

21 British aircraft attacked **Lübeck**.

18 July 1942:

10 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

19 July 1942:

99 British aircraft attacked the Vulkan submarine yard at **Vegesack district of Bremen**.

21–22 July 1942:

291 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

22 July 1942:

8 USAAF aircraft attacked **Ghent**.

23–24 July 1942:

215 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

25–26 July 1942:

313 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

26–17 July 1942:

403 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**, destroying 823 houses, damaging 5,000 houses, killing 337 People, 1,027 injured, and making 14,000 homeless.

28–29 July 1942:

256 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**, but bad weather forced most of them to turn back before reaching the city. The 68 aircraft that reached **Hamburg** killed 3 people and injured 48.

29–30 July 1942:

291 British aircraft attacked **Saarbrücken**, destroying 396 buildings, damaging 324 buildings, killing 155 people.

31 July–1st August 1942:

630 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**, with 900 tons of bombs, destroying 453 buildings, damaging 15,000 buildings, 276 people killed, 1,018 injured.

August 1942

600 Members of the Schulze-Boysen/Hartnack-Organisation arrested.

4–5 August 1942:

38 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

5–6 August 1942:

25 British aircraft attacked **Essen and Bochum**.

6–7 August 1942:

216 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**, destroying 18 buildings, 24 people killed.

9–10 August 1942:

192 British aircraft attacked **Osnabrück**, destroying 206 houses, 62 people killed, 107 injured.

11–12 August 1942:

154 British aircraft attacked **Mainz**, killing 162 and destroying many buildings in the city center.

12–13 August 1942:

138 British aircraft attacked **Mainz**, hitting the rail station, industrial areas, at least 40 people killed.

15–16 August 1942:

131 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**, in poor weather; one stray 4,000-pound bomb hit the town of **Neuss**, 1 person killed, 13 injured.

15 August 1942

Jawischowitz (Brzeszcze) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the “Brzeszcze-Jawischowitz” mine in coal mining and construction work above ground. Company: Reichswerke Hermann Göring. Total inmates: 1988, closed in 19 January 1945.

17–18 August 1942

139 British aircraft attacked **Osnabrück**, destroying 77 houses and 4 military buildings, 7 people killed and 15 injured.

18–19 August 1942

118 British aircraft attack **Flensburg in Denmark** and **Schleswig-Holstein in Germany** for the 87 bombers following behind them; most of the bombers targeting **Flensburg** missed and hit the towns of **Sønderborg** and **Abenra** to the north, destroying 26 houses, damaging 660 houses and wounding 4 **Danish civilians**.

24–25 August 1942

226 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**, most bombs missed their targets and fell on the villages of **Schwalbach** and **Eschborn**.

27–28 August 1942

306 British aircraft attacked **Kassel**, Germany, destroying 144 buildings, damaging 3 Henschel aircraft factories, killing 28 military personnel and 15 civilians, and wounding 64 military personnel and 187 civilians; 31 bombers were lost on this mission. On the same day, Soviet bombers attacked Königsberg, East Prussia (now Kaliningrad, Russia).

28–29 August 1942

159 British aircraft attacked **Nürnberg**.
113 bombers attacked **Saarbrücken**.

29 August 1942

In Germany, 100 Soviet Pe-8, Il-4, and Yer-2 bombers attacked **Berlin** while 7 Pe-8 bombers attacked **Königsberg**. The raid was a complete failure. Most of the Russian airplanes were shot down.

31 August 1942

100 Resistance Fighters arrested from the Red Chapel organisation.

1–2 September 1942:

231 British aircraft attacked **Saarbrücken**, Germany but instead hit **Saarlouis** 13 miles to the northwest by mistake, 52 people killed.

2 September 1942:

200 British aircraft attacked **Karlsruhe**, Germany, destroying many buildings, 73 people killed.

4–5 September 1942:

251 British aircraft attacked **Bremen**, damaging or destroying 71 industrial buildings and 1,821 houses.

6–7 September 1942:

207 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

8–9 September 1942:

249 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**, most bombs missed and fell in **Rüsselsheim** 15 miles southwest of the city.

10–11 September 1942:

479 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf** and **Neuss**, damaging or destroying 52 industrial targets and 2,417 houses, 148 People killed.

13–14 September 1942:

446 British aircraft attacked **Bremen**, Germany, damaging Lloyd dynamo works, Focke-Wulf factory, 7 historical buildings, 6 schools, and 2 hospitals; 70 people killed.

14–15 September 1942:

202 British and Canadian aircraft attacked **Wilhelmshaven**, Germany; 77 people killed.

16–17 September 1942:

369 British & Canadian aircraft attacked **the Ruhr industrial region of Germany**, damaging buildings in **Essen** (damaging a Krupp factory in Essen; 47 people killed), **Bochum**, **Wuppertal**, **Heme** and **Cochem**.

19–20 September 1942:

118 British aircraft attacked **Saarbrücken**, generally missing military targets and instead destroying 13 houses and killing 1 person, 5 bombers were lost on this mission. 68 Lancaster bombers and 21 Stirling bombers attacked **München**.

21 September 1942:

British aircraft attacked **München**.

23 September 1942:

83 British aircraft attacked **Wismar**.

28 British aircraft attacked **Flensburg**.

24 British aircraft attacked **Vegesack**.

25 September 1942:

4 British aircraft attacked **Oslo Gestapo Headquarters**.

26–27 September 1942:

28 British aircraft attacked **Flesnburg**.

1 October 1942

Altdorf (Stara Wies) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp with Forest Workers, total inmates: 20.

1 October 1942

Chelmek, (Chelmek), Opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on a shoe factory (deepening and cleaning of the pond/water reservoir). Company: Ota Schlesische Schuh-Werke (formerly “Bata”), Total inmates: 150. Closed 9 December 1942.

1 October 1942

Kobier, (Kobiór), Opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to do Forestry work; Authority: Oberforstamt Pless. Total Inmates: 158, Closed in 30 September 1943.

1–2 October 1942:

78 British aircraft attacked **Flensburg**.

25 British aircraft attacked **Lübeck**.

2–3 October 1942:

188 British aircraft attacked **Krefeld**.

5–6 October 1942:

257 British aircraft attacked **Aachen**.

6–7 October 1942:

237 British aircraft attacked **Osnabrück**.

12–13 October 1942:

59 British aircraft attacked **Wismar**.

13–14 October 1942:

288 British aircraft attacked **Kiel**. 8 people killed, 43 injured.

15–16 October 1942:

289 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**.

17 October 1942:

94 British aircraft attacked **Le Creusot**.

22–23 October 1942:

112 British aircraft attacked **Genoa**. 39 people killed, 200 injured.

23 October 1942:

26 British aircraft attacked **The Ruhr**.

4 British aircraft attacked **Hengelo**.

23–24 October 1942:

122 British aircraft attacked **Genoa**.

24 October 1942:

88 British aircraft attacked **Milan**.

71 British aircraft attacked **Milan**.

31 October 1942:

17 USAAF aircraft attacked **France**.

8 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

1 November 1942:

6 USAAF aircraft attacked **St. Omer**.

6–7 November 1942:

72 British aircraft attacked **Genoa**.

7–8 November 1942:

175 British aircraft attacked **Genoa**.

9–10 November 1942:

213 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**.

13 November 1942:

6 British aircraft attacked **Emden**.

13–14 November 1942:

76 British aircraft attacked **Genoa**.

15–16 November 1942:

78 British aircraft attacked **Genoa**.

6 November 1942:

6 British aircraft attacked **Emmerich** +.

18–19 November 1942:

77 British aircraft attacked **Turin**.

20–21 November 1942:

232 British aircraft attacked **Turin**.

22–23 November 1942:

222 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**. 28 people killed, 71 injured.

28–29 November 1942:

228 British aircraft attacked **Turin**. 67 people killed, 83 injured.

29–30 November 1942:

36 British aircraft attacked **Turin**. 16 people killed, 15 injured.

2–3 December 1942:

112 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**.

6 December 1942:

93 USAAF aircraft attacked **Eindhoven**.

6–7 December 1942:

272 British aircraft attacked **Mannheim**.

8–9 December 1942:

133 British aircraft attacked **Turin**.

9–10 December 1942:

227 British aircraft attacked **Turin**.

11–12 December 1942:

82 British aircraft attacked **Turin**.

16–17 December 1942:

8 British aircraft attacked **Diepholz**.

17–18 December 1942:

33 British aircraft attacked **various towns and Opel at Fallersleben**.

20–21 December 1942:

323 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

6 British aircraft attacked **Lutterade**.

21–22 December 1942:

137 British aircraft attacked **Munich**.

22–23 December 1942:

4 British aircraft attacked **Hambron and Rheinhausen**.

23–24 December 1942:

5 British aircraft attacked **Essen, Hambron and Rheinhausen**.

24–25 December 1942:

3 British aircraft attacked **Essen and Miederich**.

29–30 December 1942:

3 British aircraft attacked **Essen and Miederich**.

31 December–1 January 1943:

10 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**.

1943

Birkenau (Brzezinka at Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a Concentration Camp, to work on an SS estate, total inmates: 192
Closed January 1945

Sachsenhausen, KZ, a Concentration Camp in Bad Saarow. Carry out construction work for SS positions in the external command on the Air Force base where there was research into new types of weapons. Total inmates: 700. Closed April 1945

1943 Unit Formations:

Latvian and Estonian SS Legion is formed

15th & 19th SS-Waffen-Grenadier-divisions from the Latvian 1st and 2nd.

20th SS-Waffen-Grenadier-divisions from the Estonian 1st.

German prisoners of the Soviets were now being put to work in the Gulags, constructing railroads etc. The Soviets were still disorganized due to the sudden invasion of the Germans and were not prepared for the large number of German prisoners.

As with the Germans, who had not expected the large number of Soviet prisoners.

The number of Germans dying in Soviet hands can be as high as 1,000,000 + million. A known figure of 363,000 deaths and over 700,000 missing.

2–3 January 1943:

24 British aircraft attacked **Biscay Ports**.

3–4 January 1943:

22 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

4–5 January 1943:

33 British aircraft attacked **Essen**. 14 people killed, 64 injured.

7–8 January 1943:

22 British aircraft attacked **Essen**. 10 people killed.

8–9 January 1943:

41 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

9–10 January 1943:

52 British aircraft attacked **Essen**. 28 people killed.

11–12 January 1943:

76 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

12–13 January 1943:

59 British aircraft attacked **Essen**. 28 people killed.

13–14 January 1943:

69 British aircraft attacked **Essen**. 63 people killed, 113 injured.

14–15 January 1943:

122 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**. 12 people killed.

15–16 January 1943:

157 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**. 12 people killed.

16–17 January 1943:

201 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 198 killed, 21 injured.

17–18 January 1943:

187 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, journalist Richard Dimbleby flew in a British No. 106 Squadron Lancaster bomber over **Berlin** during a raid to record a live report that was broadcast by the BBC on the following day. 8 people killed, 41 injured.

21 January 1943:

Allied leadership issued the directive to RAF and USAAF commanders “**your primary objective will be the progressive destruction and dislocation of the German military, industrial and economic system, and the undermining of the morale of the German people to a point where their capacity for armed resistance is fatally wounded.**”

21–22 January 1943:

82 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

22–23 January 1943:

2 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**.

23–24 January 1943:

121 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**.

83 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**.

26–27 January 1943:

157 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**.

27–28 January 1943:

162 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**. 66 people killed, 225 injured.

The USAAF struck Germany proper for the first time as B-17 and B-24 bombers attacked **Emden** and **Wilhelmshaven**.

29–30 January 1943:

116 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**.

30 January 1943:

6 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**.

30–31 January 1943:

158 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**. 58 people killed, 164 injured.

2–3 February 1943:

161 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**. 14 people killed, 63 injured.

3–4 February 1943:

263 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**. 55 people killed, 40 injured.

4–5 February 1943:

188 British aircraft attacked **Turin**. 29 people killed, 53 injured.

128 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**.

4–5 February 1943:

323 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**.

11 February 1943:

177 British aircraft attacked **Wilhelmshaven**.

Due to the heavy bombing by the Allies on **Berlin**,

25,000 15-year-old children are set in as anti aircraft batteries.

13–14 February 1943:

466 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**.

14–15 February 1943:

243 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**. 51 people killed, 135 injured.

142 British aircraft attacked **Milan**.

16–17 February 1943:

377 British aircraft attacked **Lorient**.

18–19 February 1943:

195 British aircraft attacked **Wilhelmshaven**. 5 people killed, 47 injured.

19–20 February 1943:

338 British aircraft attacked **Wilhelmshaven**. 3 injured.

21–22 February 1943:

143 British aircraft attacked **Bremen**.

24–25 February 1943:

115 British aircraft attacked **Wilhelmshaven**.

25–26 February 1943:

337 British aircraft attacked **Nuremberg**. 12 people killed.

26 February 1943:

33 USAAF aircraft attacked **Dunkirk**.

20 British aircraft attacked **Rennes**.

26 February 1943:

USAAF heavy bombers made a daylight attack on **Wilhelmshaven**, Germany.

26–27 February 1943:

427 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**. 109 people killed, 150 injured.

28 February 1943:

712 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 20 aircraft were lost.

28 February–1 March 1943:

437 British aircraft attacked **St. Nazaire**. 29 people killed, 12 injured.

1–2 March 1943:

302 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, did not escape bombing, either. On 1 Mar 1943, Harris noted to his bomber crews that “you have an opportunity to light a fire in the belly of the enemy and burn his Black Heart out” and sent 302 aircraft, over half Lancaster bombers, over Berlin. Press officer Hans-Georg von Studnitz noted in his diary: We came upon places through which it was impossible to pass by car. Craters filled with water, heaps of rubble, firehoses, ... and convoys of lorries blocked the streets, where thousands of those rendered homeless were searching the ruins, trying to rescue some of their possessions, or were squatting on the pavements and being fed from field kitchens.

711 people killed.

1 March 1943:

Babitz near Oswiecim (Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp.

Inmates: 159 men and 180 women, closed 18 January 1945.

3–4 March 1943:

417 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**. 27 people killed, 95 injured.

5–6 March 1943:

442 British bombers attacked Krupp works at **Essen**, This attack also saw the first successful use of Oboe, an aerial blind bombing targeting system. 482 people killed.

8 March 1943:

Evacuation, **700,000 People leave Berlin**.

8–9 March 1943:

335 British aircraft attacked **Nuremburg**. 343 people killed.

9–10 March 1943:

264 British aircraft attacked **Munich**. 208 people killed. 425 injured.

11 March 1943:

British Secretary of State for Air Sir Archibald Sinclair spoke at the House of Commons, noting that “[t]he past 12 months have been marked by striking changes in the conduct and effectiveness of ... the pulverising offensive of Bomber Command ... The monster raids saturating the enemy’s active and passive systems of defence is one example. A second example is the success achieved in finding, marking and illuminating targets which has contributed enormously to the recent triumphs of Bomber Command Praise the men who are striking these hammer blows at German might ... fearless young men flying through storm and cold and darkness higher than Mont Blanc, through the flak, hunted by the night fighters, but coolly and skillfully identifying and bombing these targets.” **Some Members of Parliament, such as Mr. Montague, representing West Islington, voiced concerns for the “wanton destruction” delivered by the Bomber Command.**

11–12 March 1943:

314 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**. 112 people killed, 386 injured.

12–13 March 1943:

457 British aircraft attacked Krupp steel plants in **Essen**, 322 people killed.

12 March 1943:

Auschwitz, transfer of 37 prisoners to Flossenburg.

Auschwitz, transfer of 996 prisoners to an unknown location.

14 March 1943:

Aircraft of the US 8th Air Force bombed **Kiel**, Germany.

18 March 1943:

USAAF aircraft bombed the **Vegesack district of Bremen**, Germany.

20 March 1943:

12 British aircraft attacked **Louvain**.

22–23 March 1943:

357 British aircraft attacked **St. Nazaire**.

23 March 1943:

In its heaviest bombing raid to date, the British RAF Bomber Command attacked **Dortmund**, Germany with 2,000 tons of explosives.

24 March 1943:

The British RAF Bomber Command had by this date dropped 100,000 tons of explosives on **Germany**.

26–27 March 1943:

455 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**. 102 people killed, 260 injured.

27–28 March 1943:

396 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**.

28–29 March 1943:

323 British aircraft attacked **St. Nazaire**.

29–30 March 1943:

329 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 148 people killed.

157 British aircraft attacked **Bochum**. 28 people killed.

31 March 1943:

Replying to a question from Member of Parliament Richard Stokes, the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told the British House of Commons the lie that Bomber Command's targets were always of a military nature, but that bombing of military targets would necessarily involve bombing areas in which they were situated.

April 1943:

Budy (Brzeszcze near Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on an SS estate. Total inmates: Several 100 females, closed in Autumn 1944.

1 April 1943:

12 British Mosquito aircraft destroyed a power station and a railways yard at **Trier**, without any losses; local reports recorded 21 deaths. On the same date, RAF Squadron Leader C. O'Donoghue of 103 Squadron commanded a lone Lancaster bomber on a bombing attack on **Emmerich**, Germany; the aircraft was shot down, killing the entire crew.

2–3 April 1943:

British aircraft attacked **St-Nazaire and Loraint**.

3–4 April 1943:

348 British aircraft attacked **Essen**. 118 people killed, 458 injured.

4–5 April 1943:

577 British aircraft attacked **Kiel**. 26 people killed.

8–9 April 1943:

392 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**. 36 people killed.

9–10 April 1943:

109 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**. 27 people killed.

10–11 April 1943:

502 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**. 18 people killed.

12 April 1943:

Joseph Stalin informed Winston Churchill of his delight to see German industry in shambles.

13–14 April 1943:

211 British aircraft attacked **La Spezia**.

14–15 April 1943:

462 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**. 619 people killed.

16 April 1943:

25 USAAF aircraft attacked **Haarlem**. 85 people killed, 160 injured.

16–17 April 1943:

327 British aircraft attacked **Pilsen**. 200 people killed.

271 British aircraft attacked **Mannheim**. 130 people killed, 269 injured.

17 April 1943:

115 USAAF aircraft attack **Focke-Wolf Factory**.

18–19 April 1943:

173 British aircraft attacked **La Spezia**.

20–21 April 1943:

339 British aircraft attacked **Stettin**. 586 people killed.

26–27 April 1943:

561 British aircraft attack on **Duisburg**. 207 people killed.

30 April–1 May 1943:

305 British aircraft attacked **Essen**. 53 people killed, 218 injured.

2 May 1943

The RAF Bomber Command reported to the British Air Ministry that it currently had 725 ready crews for operations; the number included 129 crews of Wellington bombers and 250 crews for Lancaster bombers.

3 May 1943:

12 N.Z. aircraft attacked **Amsterdam**.

4 May 1943

Auschwitz II or **Buna Monowitz KZ** is attacked by Russian Aircraft.

4 May 1943

596 British aircraft attacked **Dortmund**, late in the night and into the next day, log book of pilot J. H. Searby noted there were “considerable flak” and that he “took ciné (35mm) film hoping to get pictures to convince the ‘public’ that we do bomb Germany.” 693 people killed, 1075 injured.

12–13 May 1943:

572 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**. 273 people killed.

13–14 May 1943:

442 British aircraft attacked **Bochum**. 302 people killed.

156 British aircraft attacked **Pilsen**.

16 May 1943:

Joseph Goebbels noted in his diary that **Kiel**, Germany ,was heavily damaged in an Allied bombing.

16–17 May 1943:

19 British aircraft attacked **Dam Raids**. 1294 people drowned + 859 killed.

21 May 1943:

4 British aircraft attacked **Orleans**.

23–24 May 1943:

826 British aircraft attacked **Dortmund**. 599 people killed, 1275 injured.

24 May 1943:

British Bombers attacked **East Frisian Islands** (Ostfriesische Inseln) in northwestern Germany.

25 May 1943:

Joseph Goebbels noted in his diary that the industrial and residential districts in **Dortmund**, Germany were heavily damaged by Allied bombing.

25–26 May 1943:

759 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**, 30 people killed.

27–28 May 1943:

518 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, 196 people killed, 547 injured.

29–30 May 1943:

719 British aircraft attacked **Wuppertal**, Germany, with 1,900 tons of explosives. The Ruhr region city housed an I. G. Farben chemical plant and a G. & J. Jaeger ball-bearing factory. 3400 people killed.

13–14 May 1943:

442 British aircraft attacked **Bochum**.

June 1943:

Raisko (Near Oświęcim, Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on an SS estate (horticulture, experimental planting of Kok-Saghys. Total inmates: 50 females, closed in January 1945.

7 June 1943:

Eintrachthütte (Schwientochlowitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the “Eintrachthütte” in the production of anti-aircraft guns; companies: OSMAG and Ost-Maschinenbau. Total inmates: 1297. Closed 23 January 1945

10 June 1943:

USAAF and RAF began a coordinated air offensive with the RAF over Europe, conducting area bombing at night, and the USAAF flying precision bombing raids by day. The British Assistant Chief of the Air Staff noted that the primary objective of bombing campaign was “the destruction of German air-frame, engine and component factories and the ball-bearing industry on which the strength of the German fighter force depend” and the secondary objective was “the general disorganization of those industrial areas associated with the above industries”.

11–12 June 1943:

200 USAAF aircraft attacked **Wilhelmshaven**.

72 British aircraft attacked **Münster**. 52 people killed.

783 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**. 1292 people killed.

12–13 June 1943:

503 British aircraft attacked **Bochum**. 312 people killed.

14–15 June 1943:

197 British aircraft attacked **Oberhausen**. 85 people killed, 258 injured.

15 June 1943:

Neu-Dachs (Jaworzno) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, work in the hard coal mines in Jaworzno and construction of the power plant “Wilhelm”. Company: Energieversorgung Oberschlesien AG. Total inmates: 3664, closed 19 January 1945.

15 June 1943:

Lagischa (Lagischa) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, for the construction of the thermal power plant “Walter”. Company: Energie-Versorgung Oberschlesien AG. Total inmates: 1000, closed 6 September 1944.

16–17 June 1943:

202 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**. 147 people killed, 213 injured.

19–20 June 1943:

290 British aircraft attacked **Le Creusot**.

26 British aircraft attacked **Montchanin**.

20–21 June 1943:

The RAF initiated shuttle bombing, where planes departed home fields to bomb Germany, re-armed in Africa, then bomb Italian targets en route back to Britain.

60 British aircraft attacked **Friedrichshafen**, 44 people killed.

21–22 June 1943:

705 British aircraft attacked **Krefeld**. 1056 people killed, 4550 injured.

22–23 June 1943:

557 British aircraft attacked **Mülheim**. 587 people killed, 1174 injured.

23–24 June 1943:

52 British aircraft attacked **La Spezia**.

24 June 1943:

British aircraft attacked **Elberfeld** in the **Ruhr region**.

630 British aircraft attacked **Wuppertal**. 1800 people killed, 2400 injured.

25–26 June 1943:

473 British aircraft attacked **Gelsenkirchen**. 37 people killed. 58 injured.

28 June 1943:

608 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**, heavily damaging the cathedral.

About 4,000 people killed, 1,500 injured.

2 July 1943

Jewish Post:

Manila Ghetto Set Up

By Jewish Telegraphic Agency

LONDON — The London press this week reports that Japanese authorities in Manila have isolated the Jews in a ghetto and have prohibited them from coming into contact with other sections of the population.

Many U.S. Jews Against Jewish State—Rosenwald

By Jewish Telegraphic Agency

NEW YORK — Great numbers of Americans of Jewish faith do not consider the establishment of a National Jewish State in Palestine, or elsewhere, to be a part of a constructive or desirable solution of the post-war Jewish problem, according to Lessing J. Rosenwald, writing in the current issue of *Life* magazine, completing the discussion on Jewish rights in Palestine raised by King Ibn Saud.

Declaring that the problem of the Jew is part of the total human problem and must be solved as such in those places where it exists, Mr. Rosenwald says that “the demands for a National Jewish State today exceed by far anything that was contemplated under the Balfour Declaration 26 years ago. He admits that Palestine has contributed in a tangible way to the alleviation of the present catastrophe in Jewish life by providing refuge for European Jews and adds that “under proper auspices Palestine is capable of absorbing even more settlers, to the advantage of themselves and their Mohammedan neighbours.” At the same time he points out that a “homeland” does not necessarily carry with it the implication of independent statehood. A National Jewish State, he says, carries with it, among other things, certain dangers to Jews now living outside Palestine. “Palestine has made a great record,” Mr. Rosenwald writes. “Palestine’s achievement should not be wasted. Palestine should be one of the countries selected for resettlement. But a National Jewish State not only is not essential to such a purpose; it will be a detriment to such a service. In all probability, little if any difference of opinion exists regarding the desirability of considering Palestine as a place of settlement. It is very likely that it is the demand for a National Jewish State in Palestine that engenders the opposition of King Ibn Saud and many others.

"It is hoped that Palestine can look forward to the ultimate establishment of a democratic, autonomous government wherein Jews, Moslems and Christians shall be justly represented; every man enjoying equal rights and sharing equal responsibilities; a democratic government in which Jews will be free Palestinians whose religion is Judaism, even as we in this country are Americans whose religion is Judaism. It is further hoped that such a program, embodying the spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, would be one to which Moslem and Christian would subscribe together with the Jew, and that Palestine might be another demonstration to the world that men of all faiths can live together in mutual respect for one another, and that such high regard of man for man is the cornerstone of lasting peace," he concludes.

3–4 July 1943:

653 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**, 588 people killed, 1'000 injured.

8–9 July 1943:

282 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**, 502 people killed.

9–10 July 1943:

418 British aircraft attacked **Gelsenkirchen**, 41 people killed.

12–13 July 1943:

295 British aircraft attacked **Turin**, 792 people killed, 914 injured.

13–14 July 1943:

295 British aircraft attacked **Aachen**, 294 people killed, 745 injured.

15–16 July 1943:

165 British aircraft attacked **Montbéliard**, 123 people killed, 336 injured.

24 July 1943:

The first operational use of "Window" radar jamming took place during Operation Gomorrah when 746 RAF planes dropped 2,300 tons of explosives on **Hamburg**, Germany, losing 12 aircraft. **Hamburg burned in a major firestorm that killed a significant number (masses) of civilians.** 1'500 people killed, 140 zoo animals killed.

25 July 1943

109 USAAF bombers attacked **Hamburg**, Germany in the afternoon as a follow-up to the night raid by British bombers on the previous day; 15 bombers were lost. Elsewhere, **Essen** was also targeted with 2,000 tons of bombs.

25 July 1943

800 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**. The pilots used the neo-Gothic spire of St Nikolai's church in the city's historic heart as a landmark and killed 1'500 people.





25–26 July 1943:

705 British aircraft attacked **Essen**, 500 people killed, 1208 injured.

27–28 July 1943

787 British & USAAF aircraft attacked **Hamburg**, 42000 people killed.

The Bombing created a fire storm in which an estimated 42,000 people perished, most of them by carbon monoxide poisoning when all the air was drawn out of their basement shelters. The fire storm, in which the heat and humidity of the summer night was a contributory factor, raged for three hours until there was nothing left to burn.

29–30 July 1943

777 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg**, 370 people killed.

Joseph Goebbels' diary entry of this date noted that **Hamburg**, Germany had been **devastated and about 800,000 were made homeless**.

30 July 1943

Jewish Post:

THE OVERTURN in **Italy** is a first cousin to the recent overturn in **Argentina**. Both were revolutions designed to keep revolutions from happening. The first acts of both regimes were to stop the mouths of the people, to forbid assemblies, to ban parades and manifestations. Therefore we are entitled to say that these regimes came in, not as the result of popular action, but to head off popular action. In both countries, the powers that be have merely **decided that a new formula is needed to keep the people down**.

30–31 July 1943

273 British aircraft attacked **Remscheid**. 1'120 people killed, 6'700 injured.

2–3 August 1943

740 British aircraft attacked **Hamburg, Elmshorn**, suffering its ninth and final raid in eight days. 30 of the bombers were shot down. **By this time Hamburg had lost as many civilians as Britain had in the entire air war**. 57 people killed.

4–5 August 1943

5 British aircraft attacked **Cologne and Duisburg**.

9–10 August 1943

457 British aircraft attacked **Mannheim**. 269 people killed, 1'210 injured.

10–11 August 1943

653 British aircraft attacked **Nuremberg**. 577 people killed, 1'210 injured.

12–13 August 1943

504 British aircraft attacked **Milan**. 1'174 people killed.

13 August 1943

US 9th Air Force bombed the Messerschmitt factory at **Wiener Neustadt** in the German state of Austria. Planners of the attack thought they were conducting a strike on a factory producing fighter aircraft, but in actuality it was manufacturing parts for V-2 rockets.

14–15 August 1943

140 British aircraft attacked **Milan**.

15–16 August 1943

199 British aircraft attacked **Milan**.

16–17 August 1943

154 British aircraft attacked **Turin**. 5 people killed, 56 injured.

17–18 August 1943

376USAAF aircraft attacked **Regensburg** and **Schweinfurt**.

596 British aircraft attacked **Peenemünde**. +/-780 people killed.

22–23 August 1943

462 British aircraft attacked **Leverkusen**.

23–24 August 1943

727 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 854 people killed, 83 Missing.

26–27 August 1943

674 British aircraft attacked **Nuremberg**. 65 people killed.

30–31 August 1943

660 British aircraft attacked **Mönchengladbach**. 117 people killed.

31 August 1943

622 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 68 people killed, 109 injured.

31 August 1943

Sosnowitz I (Sosnowiec), opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on renovation of an office building in Market Street 12 (ulica Targowa 12). Total inmates: 100, closed 17 January 1945.

2 September 1943

Fürstengrube (Myslowitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the mine “Fürstengrube” in coal mining and excavation of new mines. Company: Fürstengrube GmbH. Total inmates: 1283, closed 29 January 1945.

3–4 September 1943

316 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 422 people killed, 225 injured, 170 Missing.

4 September 1943

Jawischowitz (Libiaz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the “Janina” coal mine; company: Fürstengrube GmbH. Total inmates: 853, closed in 18 January 1945.

5–6 September 1943

605 British aircraft attacked **Mannheim**. 127 people killed, 568 injured.

6–7 September 1943

257 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**.

8–9 September 1943

257 British aircraft attacked **Boulogne**.

15 September 1943

To combat the growing strength of Allied bombing attacks the Luftwaffe reorganised its air defences into two territorial fighter commands; one in the Reich and the other in western occupied territories.

15–16 September 1943

9 British aircraft attacked **Lübeck** as diversion for the main target of **Kiel**.

257 British aircraft attacked **Montluçon**.

8 British aircraft attacked **Dortmund**.

16–17 September 1943

340 British aircraft attacked **Modane**.

21 September 1943

Auschwitz, Transfer of 105 Prisoners to **Buchenwald**.

22–23 September 1943

711 British aircraft attacked **Hannover** and **Osnabrück**. 147 people killed.

23–24 September 1943

628 aircraft attacked **Mannheim**, 47 people killed, 260 injured.

21 British aircraft attack **Darmstadt**, 147 people killed.

27–28 September 1943

678 British and USAAF aircraft attacked **Hannover**.

22 September 1943

711 aircraft attacked **Hannover**.

29–30 September 1943

352 British aircraft attacked **Bochum**. 161 people killed, 337 injured.

1 October 1943

Brünn (Bruno) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to construction work at the Technical Academy of the SS and the Police; Employer: SS-WVHA, Amt C. Site management AG. Total inmates: 250, closed between January and March 1945.

1–2 October 1943

243 aircraft attacked **Hagen**, 266 people killed, 2521 injured.

2–3 October 1943

294 British aircraft attacked **München**, 191 people killed, 748 injured.

3–4 October 1943

547 British aircraft attacked **Kassel**, 118 people killed, 304 injured.

4–5 October 1943

406 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**, 90 children + 14 nuns killed.
66 British aircraft attacked **Ludwigshaven**.

7–8 October 1943

343 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**, 164 people killed, 300 injured.

8 October 1943

17 USAAF aircraft attacked **Vegesack and Bremen**.

8–9 October 1943

USAAF aircraft attacked **Marienburg**.
504 British aircraft Attacked **Hannover**. 1200 people killed, 3345 injured.
119 British aircraft attacked **Bremen**.

14 October 1943

US 8th Air Force launched 291 B-17 bombers and 60 B-24 bombers to attack the **Schweinfurt** ball bearing plants in Germany; the 60 B-24 bombers were diverted to another target. 77 American bombers and

1 escorting fighter were lost, while 38 Luftwaffe fighters were shot down during their defense. 122 American bombers returned to base in bad condition but they were able to be repaired.

18–19 October 1943

360 British aircraft attacked **Hannover**, 191 people killed.

20–21 October 1943

358 British aircraft attacked **Leipzig**.

22–23 October 1943

569 British aircraft attacked **Kassel**, the RAF began *Operation Corona* to jam German night-fighter communications. Until the end of November 5'599 people killed, 3587 injured.

36 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**.

26 October 1943

British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**, before dawn; during the day, USAAF bombers bombed **Bremen**.

November 1943 Unit Formations:

The formation of the **East Muslim SS Division** was formed.

The Formation of the **Turkumuselman Division** was formed.

Volunteer unit formed “Orient-Völker” (Oriental People), meaning Non-Russian and Non-Slavics from Crimean and the Caucasus and Central Asia are set up. These units were mostly **Muslim units**.

2 November 1943

The US 15th Air Force made its operational debut when 139 B-17 and B-24 bombers operating from **Tunisian bases** (and escorted on part of the route by P-38 Lightning aircraft) attacked the Messerschmitt subsidiary at **Wiener-Neustadt in Austria**. The attack caused heavy damage to the plant and deprived the Luftwaffe of an estimated 250 Bf 109G-6 deliveries over the next two months.

3–4 November 1943

400 USAAF bombers, escorted by 600 fighters, attacked **Wilhelmshaven**. 589 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**. 622 people killed, 942 injured. 52 British aircraft attacked **Cologne**, 7 people killed.

7 November 1943

Alfred Jodl met with Nazi party Gauleiters in Munich, Germany; he noted that the Allied terror raids on German cities must be stopped, otherwise morale of the German people would be overly damaged, and it would be fertile grounds for subversive activities.

10–11 November 1943

313 British aircraft attacked **Modena**.

11–12 November 1943

134 British aircraft attacked **Cannes**. 39 people killed.

13 November 1943:

143 USAAF aircraft attacked **Bremen**.

17–18 November 1943:

83 British aircraft attacked **Ludwigshaven**.

18–19 November 1943

444 British aircraft attack **Berlin**, Command launched a concerted series of attacks on the **Berlin**, Germany dubbed “Operation Berlin”. During the first attack, more than 700 tons of bombs were dropped. Over a five-month period, Berlin is attacked 32 times and hit by 25,000 tons of bombs, killing more than 6,000 and leaving 1.5 million homeless; RAF lost 1,047 aircraft during the five-month bombing campaign. 131 people killed, 391 injured.

395 British aircraft attacked **Mannheim/Ludwigshaven**. 21 people killed, 154 injured.

19–20 November 1943:

266 British aircraft attacked **Leverkusen**.

22 November 1943

Berlin, Germany was heavily bombed by 764 RAF aircraft (469 Lancaster, 234 Halifax, 50 Stirling, and 11 Mosquito), dropping over 2'300 tons of explosives; 26 bombers were lost. 175,000 Germans were made homeless and the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church was destroyed. 2'000 killed.

22–23 November 1943

764 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 2'000 people killed.

23–24 November 1943

383 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 1'500 people killed.

25–26 November 1943

262 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**, 80 people killed.

26–27 November 1943:

427 USAAF aircraft attacked **Bremen**,
450 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 800 people killed.
84 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**. As a diversion.
178 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**.

28–29 November 1943:

10 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.
21 British aircraft attacked **Bochum**, **Cologne** and **Düsseldorf** in Germany.
154 USAAF aircraft attacked **Bremen**.

30 November 1943: Essen

4 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

2–3 December 1943: Berlin

458 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 36 people killed, 105 missing.

3–4 December 1943:

527 British aircraft attacked **Leipzig**. 614 people killed, 464 injured.

4 December 1943:

9 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

10 December 1943:

25 British aircraft attacked **Leverkusen**.

10 December 1943

Greece, Kalavryta Communist ELAS guerrillas (Greek) massacre. ELAS policy was to execute all German prisoners. Here about 80 captured German soldiers were thrown off a cliff. 7 survived and told what happened.

Spiedel was so infuriated by this manner of execution that he agreed with General Le Suire to have repressive measures. A special order was made against the inhabitants of the region where this killing took place. See 31 December 1943.

11 December 1943:

The USAAF bombed **Emden**, while 18 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

12–13 December 1943:

18 British aircraft attacked **Essen**.

9 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**.

13 December 1943

Auschwitz, transfer of 200 prisoners to **Buchenwald**.

15–16 December 1943:

16 British aircraft attacked **Düsseldorf**.

4 British aircraft attacked **Leverkusen**.

16 December 1943:

498 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 25 Lancaster bombers were lost in combat and 29 more were lost while landing in bad weather. The Berlin rail system was disrupted heavily, while the National Theater and the National Archives buildings were destroyed. 720 people killed.

20–21 December 1943:

650 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**, 64 people killed, 111 injured.
44 British aircraft attacked **Mannheim**.

21 December 1943:

9 RAF Mosquito aircraft attacked the Mannesmann factory at **Düsseldorf**.

22 December 1943:

A small number of RAF Mosquito bombers attacked **Frankfurt** and **Bonn**.

23–24 December 1943:

379 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 178 people killed.

29 December 1943:

712 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 182 people killed, 600 injured.

31 December 1943:

Massacre in Kalavryta **Greece**, After the Communist ELAS guerrillas (Greek) massacre in Kalavryta. ELAS policy was to execute all German prisoners. Here about 80 captured German Soldiers were thrown off a cliff. 7 survived. See 10-13 December 1943.

Special order was made against the inhabitants of the region where this killing took place. A telex was sent from Spiedel's headquarters. The order was that 758 hostages be shot in retaliation.

The Partisan ELAS guerrillas consisted of a Third Division of 4'500 Men split into 5 guerrilla regiments. The Germans had to take every precaution, as every German soldier was executed by this group.

A special group was called the GFP-640, supported by Pro-German Greek Evzone troops in surrounding Villages. Brutal reprisal measures followed,

set in motion by the manner in which the ELAS guerrillas executed German soldiers. The decision was made to destroy the villages that – with the provided information – supported the ELAS guerrillas. According to the reports two groups were formed from the 117 Jäger division called Kampfgruppe “Gnass” and “Ebersberger”. These two groups – with the help of the Greek Evzone troops – then set ablaze 24 villages and killed 696 civilians.

January 1944

Freudenthal (Wesola) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work processing of fruit. Company: Emmerich Machold. Total inmates: 301 women. Closed between January and May 1945.

January 1944–1950

Jewish crimes

Marceli Reich, who later called himself Marcel Reich-Ranicki, was active from 1944-1950 as a captain for the Polish secret service UB (like Soviet GPU/ NKVD). As head of the operations department in Katowice, he was responsible for setting up camps and prisons for arbitrarily apprehended Germans. About 80’000 Germans – 99.2% of them women, children and the elderly – died in these camps.

Further Jewish employees of the Soviet Polish security service in Katowice were Yurik Cholomski, Berek Eisenstein, Major Frydman, Jacobowitz, Mordechai Kac, Leon Kaliski, Mosche Kalmewicki, Hermann Klausner, Schmuel Kleinhaut, Josef Kluger, Heniek Kowalski, Adam “Krawecki”, Laudon, Lieutenant Malkowski, Nachum “Salowicz”, Captain Stilberg, Mosche Szajnwald, Vogel, Hela Wilder and Leo Zolkewicz. Eisenstein estimated that 90 percent of the Jewish employees of the State Security Service adopted Polish names. One of them was even buried in a Catholic cemetery. Józef Musiał, 1990 Deputy Minister of Justice in Poland, said: “I don’t like to talk about it”, but throughout Poland most of the officers of the State Security Service were Jews. The State Security Service in Silesia employed two to three hundred officers, three quarters of whom were Jews. Among the Jewish commanders in Silesia were Major Frydman (camp Beuthen), Jacobowitz in an unidentified camp, Schmuel Kleinhaut (Mysłowice), Efraim Lewin (Neisse), Schlomo Morel in Schwientochłowice, Oppeln and Katowice, and Lola Potok Ackerfeld (Gleiwitz). Czesław

Geborski, the commander of the Polish concentration camp Lamsdorf, was probably a Catholic – he was the only non-Jewish commander, the later extradition request to “Israel” by the Polish state concerning Salomon Morels, the commander of the Polish concentration camp Zgoda, to where he had fled, was rejected, since “Israel” does not extradite citizens accused of crimes against humanity to other states.

1944 Typhus Vaccine

One interesting fact that Pfannenstiel discussed in the text quoted earlier was that in 1944, the Germans still did not have a totally effective anti-typhus vaccine but only a vaccine that “protected against death from the typhus” – in other words, they only had a vaccine that reduced the severity of typhus when a vaccinated person contracted the disease. American troops were repeatedly inoculated against typhus which suggests that the American vaccine was not totally effective either. The major line of defense against typhus, for the Americans as well as for the Germans, was thorough repeated delousing.

The SS personnel records for Dr Josef Mengele show that he contracted typhus while at Auschwitz even though he, as a doctor, would certainly have been given preferred access to any available vaccine.

1944 Graz Austria

Bombing of the city of Graz in Austria, 56 bombing sorties to this city alone. These campaigns lasted into 1945. 1’000s of civilians died.

1 January 1944:

421 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 28 aircraft were lost. 15 Mosquito aircraft attacked **Hamburg** as a diversion.

2 January 1944:

383 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 36 people killed.

3 January 1944:

8 British aircraft attacked **Solingen** and **Essen**.

4 January 1944:

13 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**.

5 January 1944:

358 British aircraft attacked **Stettin**, while 28 Mosquito aircraft attacked five other cities (13 against Berlin) in diversion; 16 aircraft were lost. 244 people killed, 1016 injured.

6 January 1944:

19 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg, Bristillerie, Dortmund and Solingen**.

7 January 1944:

11 British aircraft attacked **Krefeld and Duisburg**.

8 January 1944:

23 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt, Solingen, Aachen and Dortmund**; 2 aircraft were lost.

10 January 1944:

20 British aircraft attacked **Berlin, Solingen, Koblenz and Krefeld**.

11 January 1944:

US 8th Air Force launched over 600 bombers against **Ascherleben, Braunschweig, and Magdeburg** in Germany.

13 January 1944:

25 RAF Mosquito aircraft attacked **Essen, Duisburg, Aachen and Koblenz**
1 aircraft was lost.

14 January 1944:

498 British aircraft attacked **Braunschweig**, 14 people killed.

17 January 1944:

Auschwitz – It was decided to leave Auschwitz, due to the War, supplies of coal, food, medicines could no longer be delivered to the camps in Auschwitz, with the Allies Bombing Raids in the West and the Russians approaching from the East. We have seen how the Russians killed everyone on their way.

The Camp Commander spoke to everyone who was still in the camp, soldiers and prisoners alike. He explained the two possibilities: You can stay and hope the Russians will treat you well or walk with us as far west as possible. We will need to walk as we have no more transport, trucks and trains alike were being shot at and or bombarded.

Most took the option to walk with us, as we had no supplies we could not provide food or medical aid. Thus many prisoners and soldiers died along the way. For this reason this was called the **Death March**.

We took the prisoners to Gleiwitz (Gliwice) that was only about 20 kilometres away, remember it was the middle of winter! There was no camp here, only a Railway Rolling Stock Repair Yard. Witnesses have said that the Sondercomandos shot anyone who lagged behind.

No mention of the German soldiers or SS doing so!

20 January 1944:

The heaviest RAF raid on **Berlin** to date was launched, with 769 aircraft (495 Lancaster, 264 Halifax, 10 Mosquito) dropping over 2'300 tons of explosives on the German capital. 13 Lancaster and 22 Halifax bombers were lost. Damage in **Berlin** was thought to be extensive, but this could not be confirmed due to bad weather on the next day.

20 January 1944:

Kattowitz (Katowice) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, work on the construction of air-raid shelters and barracks for the Gestapo. Total inmates: 10, closed on 31 January 1945.

21 January 1944:

648 British aircraft attacked **Magdeburg**.

769 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**.

27 January 1944:

515 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**, 28 people killed.

28 January 1944:

677 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**.

29 January 1944:

22 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg, Herbourville, Berlin** +++
USAAF aircraft attacked **Frankfurt am Main and Ludwigshafen**.

30 January 1944:

534 British aircraft attacked **Berlin**. 1'000 people killed.

1 February 1944:

Günthergrube (Lendzin) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the mine "Piast" in coal mining and the excavation of the mine "Günther". Company: Fürstlich-Plessische Bergwerks AG. Total inmates: 586, closed 19 January 1945

30 February 1944:

12 British aircraft attacked **Limoges**.

11–12 February 1944:

4 British aircraft attacked **Aachen**.

4 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

15–16 February 1944: Berlin 6'000 dead

Berlin main target. 561 Lancasters, 314 Halifaxes, 16 Mosquitos (891 aircraft), despatched to **Berlin**. Despite cloud cover most important war industries were hit, including the large **Siemensstadt** area, with the centre and south-western districts sustaining most of the damage. This was the largest raid by the RAF on Berlin, **killing over 6'000 civilians**. A diversionary raid by 24 Lancasters of No. 8 Group on **Frankfurt-on-the-Oder** failed to confuse the Germans. RAF lost 43 aircraft –26 Lancasters, 17 Halifaxes, which was 4.8 per cent of the force. A further 155 sorties were flown against other targets.

16 February 1944

German Government and the Berlin City council asks **pensioners** to “**Voluntary Honorary Service**” for the German war effort.

19 February 1944:

823 British aircraft attacked **Leipzig**.

20 February 1944:

USAAF launched the “Big Week”, sending 970 bombers against **Braunschweig, Hamburg** and Leipzig in Germany. The RAF followed through by hitting **Stuttgart**.

24 February 1944:

266 USAAF & 734 British aircraft attacked **Braunschweig**.

25–26 February 1944:

594 British aircraft attacked **Augsburg**. 760 people killed, 2’500 injured.

March 1944:

Gleiwitz KZ, At the Railway Rolling Stock Repair Yards it was decided to Build a Barracks here to Bring Prisoners back West Away from the Advancing Russian Army. Here Prisoners could start repairing the damaged Railway Cars this would not happen till the late Summer of 1944 by this time the Russians were really close. By January 1945 there were 1,336 Prisoners here who were then Marched to Gross-Rosen away from the oncoming War over 200 Kilometres away.

March 1944:

Gleiwitz I (Gleiwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to repair railway wagons. Company: Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk Gleiwitz. Total inmates: 1336. Closed 21 January 1945.

1–2 March 1944:

577 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**. 125 people killed, 510 injured.

2–3 March 1944:

177 British aircraft attacked **Meulan-Les-Meureaux**.

3 March 1944: Berlin

29 USAAF bombers attacked **Berlin**; the attack was “accidental”, as it was actually called off, but the aircraft failed to receive the order.

4 March 1944:

USAAF launched its first major bombing raid on **Berlin**.

6 March 1944:

730 USAAF bombers attacked **Berlin**, 69 aircraft were lost.

6–7 March 1944:

261 British aircraft attacked **Trappes**.

7–8 March 1944:

304 British aircraft attacked **Le Mans**.

8 March 1944:

USAAF bombers attacked **Berlin**.

9–10 March 1944:

44 British aircraft attacked **Marignane**.

12–13 March 1944:

11 British aircraft attacked **Aachen**.

3 British aircraft attacked **Duisburg**.

13–14 March 1944:

213 British aircraft attacked **Le Mans**.

15–16 March 1944:

863 British aircraft attacked **Stuttgart**. 88 people killed, 203 injured.

140 British aircraft attacked **Amiens**. 18 people killed.

16–17 March 1944:

130 British aircraft attacked **Amiens**. 18 people killed, 14 injured.

18–19 March 1944:

846 British aircraft attack **Frankfurt**. 421 people killed, 80 injured.

22 March 1944:

816 British aircraft attacked **Frankfurt**, 948 people killed, 346 injured.

23–24 March 1944:

143 British aircraft attacked **Laon**.

24–25 March 1944:

811 British aircraft attack **Berlin**, 150 people killed.

25–26 March 1944:

192 British aircraft attacked **Aulnoye**. 550 people killed, 1569 injured.

29–30 March 1944:

76 British aircraft attacked **Vaires**, 1'270 Troops Killed.

30–31 March 1944:

795 British aircraft attacked **Nürnberg**, 82 aircraft were lost on the way to the attack, and a further 12 were lost on the return flight; nearly **700** lives were lost by the RAF. This was Bomber Command's heaviest single loss of the war. German casualties included 69 civilians and 59 foreign laborers.

1 April 1944:

US bombers unintentionally hit **Schaffhausen, Switzerland**, leading to official protests and reparation payments.

1 April 1944:

Blechhammer, (Blachownia Slaska), Opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to Building of a Chemical Plant, for Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke AG, Total Inmates: 192 Closed January 1945.

1 April 1944:

Laurahütte (Siemianowice) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, work in the “Laurahütte” in the production of anti-aircraft guns. Company: Berghütte Königs- und Bismarckhütte AG. Total inmates: 937, closed 24 January 1945.

4 April 1944:

Auschwitz Monowitz & I.G. Farben – Royal Air Force **photo run**.

8 April 1944:

USAAF bombers attacked a Volkswagen factory near **Hannover**.

18 April 1944:

aircraft of No. 466 Squadron RAAF conducted bombing operations against **Helgoland**.

21 April 1944:

Operation Chattanooga: Allied aircraft destroyed German rail and other transportation targets.

Restriction on use of Gas and electricity by civilians, **schools closed**.

22 April 1944:

The RAF used of the new liquid incendiary device, J-Bomb, for the first time against **Brunswick**.

24 April 1944:

British bombers attacked **München**. During this attack, the Spinosaurus fossil specimen BSP 1912 VIII 19 was destroyed at the Paläontologische Staatssammlung München (Bavarian State Collection of Paleontology).

May 1944:

Bobrek, (Oswiecim near Auschwitz), Opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to produce electrical fittings for aircraft and submarines, Siemens-Schuckertwerke AG. Total inmates: 213 men and 38 women. Closed 19 January 1945.

May 1944:

Gleiwitz II (Gleiwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in soot production (women), repair and maintenance of machinery, extension of factories (men). Company: Deutsche Gasrußwerke GmbH. Total inmates: 740 men and 371 women. Closed 22 January 1945.

May 1944:

Sosnowitz I, (Sosnowiec) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in an ironworks, casting pipes for anti-aircraft guns and manufacturing grenades. Company: Berghütte Ost-Maschinenbau GmbH. Total inmates: 863. Closed 17 January 1945.

May 1944:

The **Muslim SS Division “New Turkistan”** was formed.

7 May 1944:

1’500 bombers of the US 8th Air Force attacked **Berlin**.

10 May 1944:

Auschwitz III, transfer of 84 prisoners to **Dora**.

12 May 1944:

The German synthetic fuel plants at **Brüx** in southern Germany (post-war **Most**, Czechoslovakia) and **Leuna-Merseburg**, **Lützenkendorf** and **Zeitz** in eastern Germany were hit by 800 US bombers.

14 May 1944:

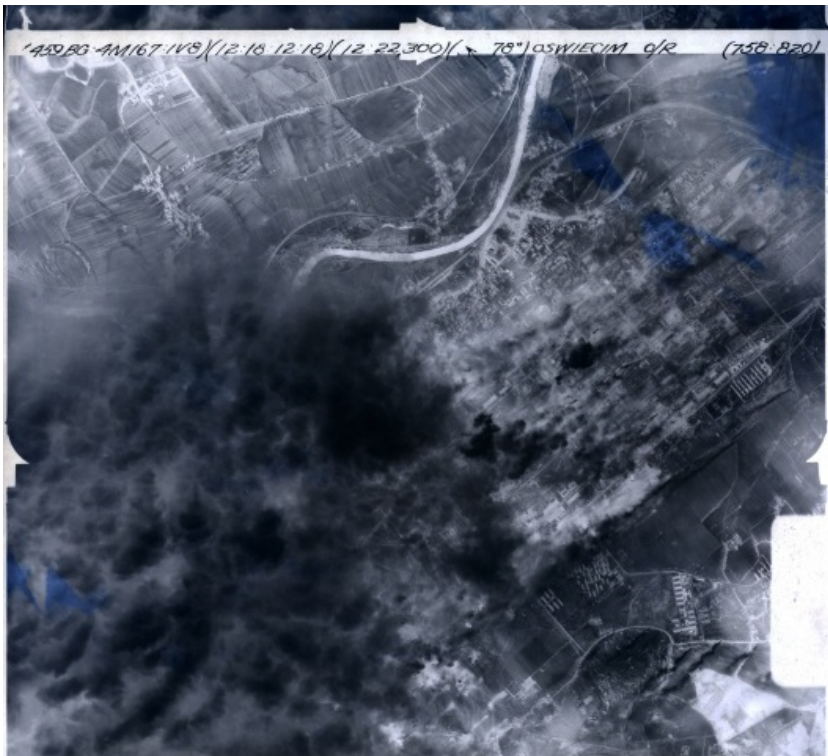
Auschwitz I, transfer of 82 prisoners to **Flossenbürg**.

22 May 1944:

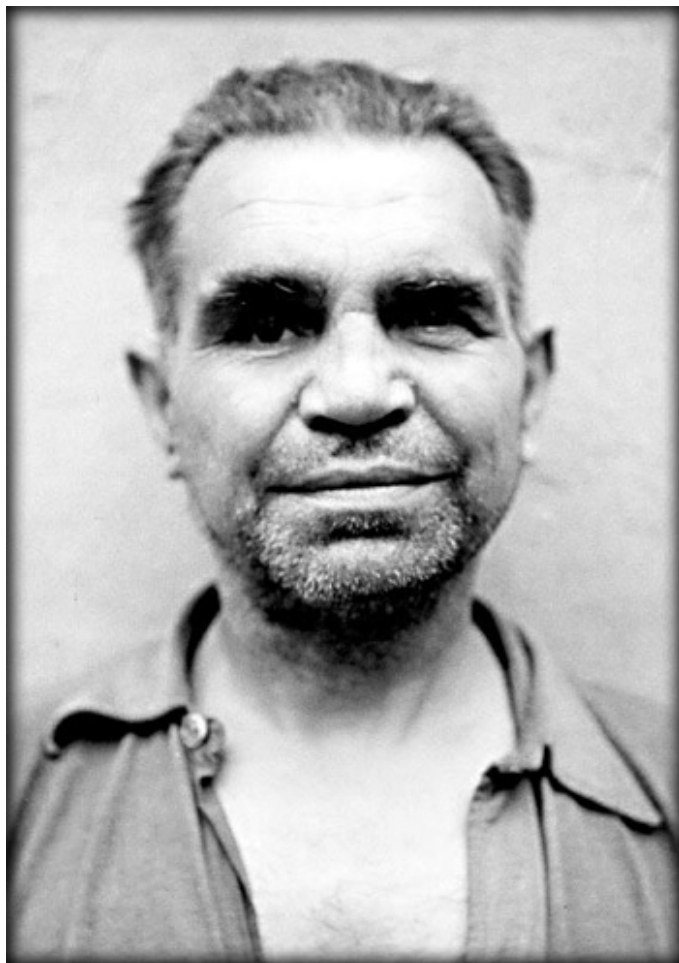
Auschwitz II, transfer of 65 prisoners to an unknown place.

May 1944

U.S. Bomber groups 756, 757, 758 & 759 of the 459 B G on the 18th December 1944. Destination IG Farben or Buna Factory at Oswiecim (Auschwitz) Poland.



23 May 1944:



OTTO KULESSA, 1/2 Aboriginal, conscripted into the German Army on this day.

Married with three children. Trained at Struthhof, on the 15th September 1944 was transferred to Mittelbau Concentration Camp, after only two days he was transferred once again this time to the SS and sent to Nordhausen. then to Neuengamme on 4th April 1944, then to Bergen Belsen on the 10th April 1944.

A witness stated that when he asked you for water you replied you can get water with my pistol? This did not happen. The witness also described how you beat prisoners entering Block 88, this also did not happen.

Interview records:

On this train on which you left Dora, what food did the prisoners have? – Each prisoner when he left Dora got blankets, 1 loaf or 1½ loaves of bread and 1 kilogramme of meat.

Did the Jews get any? – Everybody.

What arrangements were made for water on the journey? – The water situation was very bad. We had no water ourselves and whenever we stopped and tried to get some water from the houses round about the answer was always that there was no water because the water-works had been destroyed.

The journey took five days. Did the prisoners get any water at all? – When there was some water in the ditches they got that water.

How often were prisoners allowed out of the train? – When we stopped anywhere for a long period they left the train.

How many wagons were there? – Perhaps 35.

How many prisoners did you cram into each? – They sat quite nicely and comfortably, about 100 in each wagon.

Were the prisoners famished by the time you got there? – They were very hungry, yes, but it was not our fault.

How many S.S. men had you on the train? – 124.

When the train stopped what precautions did you take to see the prisoners did not escape? – In each wagon there were four S.S. men responsible and when the prisoners left there was a chain of S.S. guards put round the train. There was another Hauptscharführer from a guard company and he was responsible for the security of the whole train.

Do you remember on the third day after you had started, the train pulling up and the prisoners being allowed out? – I do not remember that because the train stopped very often.

I suggest to you that on the third day when some of those starving prisoners tried to pick some carrots by the side of the railway you shot one of them and killed him? – No, that is not true because on the third day they could not have been very hungry because they still had food left. There were no carrots there, and apart from that it was never my habit to shoot prisoners who were without weapons.

Do you remember any prisoner coming and asking for water? – Many prisoners asked me for water and I even gave them hot water from the engine driver.

Quite a lot of prisoners died on that journey, did they not? – No, very few. At one station another transport of 1'700 women joined us and they had already some dead. Hartwig told me that at a station some other dead prisoners were lying who belonged to another transport which he had to receive with ours.

People were dying on all these transports, were they? – Well, now and again people died, yes, but out of our transport of about 5000 prisoners 42 died.

When you arrived at the station at Bergen-Belsen were the prisoners paraded in hundreds? – I do not know, that was Hartwig's duty. I unloaded my own wagon, took my bicycle and went.

Accused No. 14 (Schmitz) told us there were piles of carrots there on the far side of the line. Is that right? – It is possible, I do not know.

Did you not go up to the camp with the prisoners? – I had nothing to do either with the transport or with the prisoners.

You said you got hot water, out of the engine. Where did the engine get the water from on this six-day journey if there was no water? – On the railway stations, because whenever the engine was exchanged then the new engine was ready, including water of course.

Why did you not get water, for the prisoners then? – Because the amount of water was very small, even at the railway stations. Although they had all their own water-works, even the necessary amount for the engines was difficult to obtain.

How many rivers and streams did you pass on this journey? – Very many.

Then why on earth did you not stop the train and get some water for these people who were dying of thirst? – Because the engineer had his own time-table and it was impossible for somebody to interfere with that and tell him to stop.

But as this train kept on stopping, another stop would not make any difference, would it? – When the train stopped near a ditch or small river, of course we fetched water, but most of the time it stopped in the open.

I suggest that when you arrived at Belsen station the starving prisoners broke across the line and tried to get at that pile of carrots, and that you pulled out your pistol and shot and wounded one of them in the leg? – I do not know anything about it. I was in charge every day of 8'000 prisoners at Nordhausen and if I wanted to beat anybody or shoot anybody I would have had plenty of opportunity to do it then.

If you were in charge of 8'000 prisoners why did you tell the Court that you had nothing to do with the camp? – They were working in the mines, and I was in charge of instructing them to use the machines. I had nothing to do with the camp.

Who did you report to when you got to Bergen-Belsen Camp? – Obersturmführer Hoessler.

Did he put you in charge of several blocks, including Block 87? – No.

Hoessler has stated in his evidence that you were responsible for several blocks? – I know that he said that, but it is wrong.

Hoessler, met you at the station, did he not? – I did not see Hoessler at the station.

Was not one of the first jobs that you had to do when you got to the camp to put your men into four blocks? – No. Hartwig told me that he was now Rapportführer, and was responsible for the distribution of the blocks, and that I would be put in charge of 88.

Zamoski said that you stood at the door of his block and beat, with an iron bar, prisoners who were too weak to move quickly. Did you or did you not stand at the door of the block seeing men in? – No.

Is it not a fact that, as he says, a lot of men who were injured were taken to hospital? – I do not know.

Did you not kill a man called Leibl Naidan that day by hitting him on the head with an iron bar? – I would not dream of hitting anyone with an iron bar.

Do you really mean that you spent the next two or three days going for walks? – Nobody was able to give me any sort of jobs because I did not belong to that company.

Were not Kramer and Hoessler so short of men they were trying to borrow some? – No. We had so many S.S. people that on the 12th or 13th a large party of them had to be sent away.

Were you told by Hoessler to see that the place was tidied up? – No.

Then everything Hoessler has told us about you is untrue, is it? – I do not know.

Did you start wearing a white armband? – Yes.

Did you not go into Block 87, order all the Jews to go outside and start cleaning up the road, and stand by the door as the prisoners went out, beating them on the head and body with your stick? – That was not my responsibility. Nobody in Block 88 was beaten.

You kept a broomstick? – I do not call that beating at all. I told them to sweep the place, and I just hit them with the broomstick and they laughed about it. I call it hitting if one gets either wounded or has some bruises.

Did you not have a steel rod amongst the things you brought with you? – No.

Are you sure you did not have one in your hand as you got up to the block to put the prisoners in? – No.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE – How many people do you say there were on this journey of five days? – I do not know exactly, but certainly more than 4600, because, apart from these few, smaller transports joined us.

Were they enclosed or open trucks? – Our transports were open and the trucks with the 1'700 women were closed.

You say 42 died on the journey. What was causing their deaths? – I do not know, they might even have been sick when they boarded the trains. The majority of my transport were fit men at the start.

How many of those died on this comparatively short journey of five days?
– I do not know.

You do not think that to lose 42 people on a journey of that kind extraordinary at all? – If they belonged to my transport that would be a very big number indeed, but they did not do so, and I heard from Hartwig that at a station a few bodies were also loaded. We took all the bodies with us.

Why did you want to take the dead and the living together on a journey of five days? – We could not leave the bodies just on the open road or on the rails. When anybody died they were moved into another wagon. It was an open truck covered with canvas.

Did you ever feel worried as to whether, when you got to Belsen, somebody might ask why so many as 42 people had died on this journey; or did you feel that nobody would bother at all, that it really did not matter, and that you had no responsibility whatsoever? – That was the duty of the man in charge of the transport, Hartwig, and he reported the number of dead when we arrived, and they were loaded into the trucks.

Did the man in charge of the train never come and ask you what you thought you ought to do to stop these deaths which were occurring on this journey? – No.

28 May 1944:

USAAF again bombed the synthetic oil plant at **Leuna-Merseburg**.

28 May 1944 Poznań Poland

100 U.S. Bombers bomb the City of Poznań as well as Krzesiny.

29 May 1944:

Taking advantage of their range, US bombers began hitting **Marienburg and Posen**.

June 1944:

Gleiwitz IV (Gleiwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on the extension of barracks and repair and conversion of military vehicles. Total inmates: 444, closed 21 January 1945.

8 June 1944:

Order 74 – Outrageous Antics

Armed robberies and murders of local residents by the Soviet Army, the so-called liberators!

In western Belarus and western Ukraine, the atrocities of the “liberators” increased, and even more so in the Baltic states, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, where acts of violence against the local population have taken terrible proportions. But the complete terror came on the territory of Poland. Mass rapes of Polish women and girls started there, and the leadership of the troops, who had a negative attitude towards Poles, turned a blind eye.

It is absolutely impossible to explain these atrocities by “revenge on Germans for the occupation”. The Poles did not participate in this occupation, but they were raped almost as much as the Germans. Therefore, the explanation has to be sought in another way.

Not only soldiers and officers, but also the highest ranks of the Soviet army – the generals – were tainted by half crimes (not only in Germany, but even earlier in Poland). Many Soviet generals – “liberators” – raped local girls. A typical example: Major General Berestov, commander of the 331st rifle division, on February 2, 1945 in Petershagen near Preisish-Eilay – with one of the officers accompanying him – raped the daughter of a local peasant woman whom he forced himself to serve, as well as a Polish girl. In general, almost all Soviet generals in East Germany were involved in particularly serious sexual crimes: child rapes, rapes with violence and mutilation (cutting off breasts, tormenting female genitals with all kinds of objects, eye popping, cutting off tongue, nailing, etc.) and the subsequent murder of the victims. Joachim Hoffmann, on the basis of documents, names the main persons guilty or involved in such crimes: these are Marshal Zhukov, these generals: Telegin, Kazakov, Rudenko, Malinin, Chernyakhovsky, Khokhlov, Razbitsev, Glagolev, Karpenkov,

Lakhtarin, Ryapasov, Andreev, Yastrebov, Tymchik, Okorokov, Berestov, Papchenko, Zaretsky, etc.

All of them either personally raped German children and Poles or participated in it, allowing and encouraging it by their instructions to the troops and covering these sexual crimes, a criminal act that under the USSR Criminal Code means the firing squad.

According to the lowest estimates of current studies in Germany, during the winter of 1944 and the spring of 1945, Soviet soldiers and officers killed 120'000 civilians in the territory they occupied (usually with the rape of women and children, with torture) (they were not killed in action!). Another 200'000 innocent civilians died in Soviet camps, more than 250'000 died during the deportations to Soviet labour slavery that began on 3 February 1945. Plus a great many died from the occupation policy of "blockade – as revenge for the blockade of Leningrad" (in Königsberg 90'000 people died from hunger and inhuman conditions of the "artificial blockade" during the occupation for six months).

I will remind you that since October, 1944, Stalin has allowed parcels with trophies to the military homes (generals – 16 kg, officers – 10 kg, sergeants and privates – 5 kg). As evidenced by the letters from the front, it was perceived so that "looting is unequivocally allowed by the top leadership".

At the same time, the leadership allowed the soldiers to rape all women. Thus, the commander of the 153rd rifle division, Eliseev, announced to the troops in early October 1944:

"We are going to East Prussia. Red Army soldiers and officers are granted the following rights: 1) To destroy any German. 2) To seize property. 3) Rape of women. 4) Robbery. 5) Soldiers of the ROA are not taken prisoner. They are not worth spending a single bullet on. They shall be slaughtered or trampled with the feet. (BA-MA, RH 2/2684, 18.11.1944) Girls aged twelve were taken away from their fathers and mothers and raped by groups of 10-15 soldiers, among whom there were many patients with STDs. The first group was followed by others who followed the example of their predecessors. Several of our comrades were killed trying to protect their wives and daughters ...

"Liberators" are difficult to understand. Here, for example, is just one of the episodes listed below. On October 26, 1944, Soviet units invaded German territory, as they began to create incomprehensible atrocities

there. Soldiers and officers of the 93rd Rifle Corps of the 43rd Army of the 1st Baltic Front in one manor nailed five children with their tongues to a big table and left them to die in this position. Why? Which of the “liberators” came to think of such a sadistic execution of children? And were these “liberators” even mentally normal, not sadistic psychos?

10 June 1944:

Distomo Massacre, 218 people killed. See 10 December 1943 for the lead-up.

On 9th June 1943 a company of Waffen-SS from the 4th Police Panzergrenadier-Division were ambushed by ELAS guerrillas (men, women and children formed this group), they incurred heavy losses, in retaliation Captain Fritz Lautenbach attacked the village (**Distomo**) and massacred all inhabitants of this village.

21 June 1944:

2'500 American bombers and fighters, US 8th Air Force bombers conducted shuttle raids on **Berlin** and **Leuna-Merseburg** in Germany, landing at Russian airfields.

30 June 1944:

Due to the heavy bombardment and desperation in Berlin, 381'500 foreign forced labourers put to work in the Berlin industry.

July 1944:

Gleiwitz III (Gleiwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the Gliwice Ironworks on the repair of the halls and then on the production of weapons, ammunition and railway wheels. Company: Zieleniewski Maschinen- und Waggonbau GmbH, Krakow. Total inmates: 609 men. Closed 21 January 1945.

July 1944:

Auschwitz II, transfer of 785 prisoners to **Dachau**.

1 July 1944:

Trzebinia (Trzebinia) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work on the expansion of a refinery. Company: Erdöl Raffinerie GmbH. Total inmates: 641. Closed 31 January 1945.

11 July 1944:

Auschwitz II, transfer of 484 prisoners to Allach.

14 July 1944:

Auschwitz II, transfer of 2'500 prisoners to Buchenwald.

16 July 1944:

A total of 1'087 B-17 Flying Fortress bombers USAAF Eighth Air Force attacked Germany in three waves (407, 238, and 407 bombers, respectively), escorted by 240, 214, and 169 fighters, respectively, with most of the bombers targeting **Munich, Stuttgart, Augsburg** and **Saarbrücken**; a total of 11 bombers and 3 fighters were lost.

18 July 1944:

In Germany, 291 American B-17 bombers, escorted by 48 P-38 and 84 P-51 fighters, attacked the port facilities at **Kiel** and oil refineries at **Cuxhaven**. To the east, 377 American B-17 bombers, escorted by 294 fighters, attacked **Peenemünde, Zinnowitz** and **Stralsund**. In southern Germany, B-17 and B-24 bombers of US Fifteenth Air Force attacked **Memmingen** Airfield and the Dornier factories at **Manzell**; 20 aircraft were lost.

19 July 1944:

1,082 B-17 and B-24 bombers, escorted by 670 P-38, P-47, and P-51 fighters attacked factories (hydrogen peroxide, chemical, aircraft and ball bearing), six rail marshalling yards, a dam, and four airfields in western and southwestern Germany; 17 bombers and 7 fighters were lost. From Italy, US 15th Air Force launched 400 B-17 and B-24 bombers attacked an ordnance depot, an aircraft factory, an automobile factory, and an airfield in the **München** (Munich) area; 16 US aircraft were lost.

20 July 1944:

Bombers of US 8th Air Force in Britain and US 15th Air Force in Italy attacked **Dessau, Kothen, Leipzig, Nordhausen, Rudolfstadt, Merseburg, Bad Nauheim, Koblenz** and many other targets across Germany.

21 July 1944:

1'110 bombers of US 8th Air Force were launched from England, United Kingdom against Germany, hitting **München** (Munich), **Saarbrücken** (targeting rail marshalling yards), **Oberpfefenhofen, Walldrun** (targeting rail marshalling yards), **Regensburg, Stuttgart, Schweinfurt** and other locations; a total of 31 bombers and 8 escorting fighters were lost.

23 July 1944:

After dark, a large group of British bombers attacked **Kiel**, the attack lasted through midnight into the next date. The German fighters summoned to intercept went after the decoy force rather than the main force.

24 July 1944:

The British bombing of **Kiel**, that began on the previous date, ended before dawn. The damage was extensive, causing the city to have no running water for three days, the trains and buses were out of commission for eight days, and gas service was out for nearly three weeks.

August 1944:

Tschechowitz I (Czechowice-Dziedzice) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, bomb commando to work clearing of unexploded ordnance in the refinery and on the adjacent site. Company: Vacuum Oil Company. Total inmates: 100. Closed September 1944.

Belzig, subcamp of Brandenburg, opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, working 12-hour shifts at the Roederhof ammunition factory to produce much needed ammunition for anti-aircraft guns. This belonged to the Treuenbrietzen metal goods factory of Kopp & Co. Total inmates: 750. Closed 3 May 1945.

1 August 1944:

Hindenburg (Zabrze) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the “Donnersmarckhütte” in the production of weapons and ammunition. Company: Vereinigte Oberschlesische Hüttenwerke AG. Total inmates: 50 Men and woman. Closed on 19 January 1945.

15 and 20 August 1944:

Auschwitz-Monowitz U.S. 15th Air Force bomb attack.

20 August 1944

U.S. Bombing of Buna Plant at **Oswiecim** (Auschwitz), Poland.

Heavy damage was caused to the plant, in which 75 prisoners were killed and 150 injured.

23 August 1944:

The Russian Army walked into **Debica**, Poland, only 172 kilometres from Auschwitz.

26-27 August 1944:

In August 1944 plans were drawn for an operation code named **Thunderclap**, but it was shelved and never implemented. The plan envisaged a massive attack on **Berlin** that would cause **220'000 casualties with 110'000 killed**, many of them key German personnel, which would shatter German morale. But on consideration it was decided that it was unlikely to work, so it was shelved. The plan was reconsidered in early 1945, to be implemented in coordination with a Soviet advance, but again was rejected again as impractical, and instead a number of coordinated smaller attacks against cities in the communications zone of the Eastern Front, through which key routes to the east converged, were chosen. The cities designated as choke points where the bombing would be most effective were **Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz and Leipzig**. Intensive bombing of these targets was carried out with the intention of disrupting the rear areas of the German Eastern Front lines, to aid the Soviets advance as had been requested by the Soviets at the Yalta Conference. These raids were large ones, but were not the massive raids envisaged in the original Thunderclap plan.

On 26/27 and 29/30 the RAF bombed **Königsberg** causing mass destruction of this mediaeval city.

29 August 1944:

11 B-17 Flying Fortress bombers and 34 B-24 Liberator bombers attacked **Helgoland**, Germany, escorted by 169 P-38 Lightning and P-51 Mustang fighters; 3 Liberator bombers were damaged.

30 August 1944:

650 Allied aircraft bomb **Königsberg (Kaliningrad)**. This over 700 year old German City with phosphor bombs (a war crime). Also referred to as *Terror Bombing*, as this is what happens when civilians are bombed.

August 1944:

Tschechowitz II (Czechowice-Dziedzice) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, removal of debris, maintenance of the refinery. Company: Vacuum Oil Company. Total inmates: 561. Closed January 1945.

31 August 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 450 prisoners to Markkleeberg.
Auschwitz, transfer of 500 prisoners to Markkleeberg.
Auschwitz, transfer of 1 prisoner to Akdo Altenburg.

September 1944:

Karlsruhe (Karlsruhe) started, to work from a SS-Railway Construction train, removal of debris and repair of railway tracks. Authority: Office C of the SS-WVHA. Total inmates: 500, closed October 1944.

1 September 1944:

Bismarckhütte (Chorzow) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to produce firearms and tanks, today. Total inmates: 192. Closed 27 January 1945.

3 September 1944:

A B-17 Flying Fortress bomber was mistakenly directed to **Düne Island, Helgoland**, Germany; its original target was a German submarine pen.

3 September 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 2 prisoners to Büchenwald.

Auschwitz, transfer of 2 prisoners to Altenburg.

Auschwitz, transfer of 3 prisoners to Lichtenau.

Auschwitz, transfer of 3 prisoners to Lippstadt.

Auschwitz, transfer of 1 prisoners to Wolfen.

7 September 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 1 prisoner to Altenburg.

11 September 1944:

The bombing of **Darmstadt** in World War II with 226 Lancasters and 14 Mosquitos of the RAF on the night of 11/12 September 1944 killed 12'000 innocent civilians. 70'000 of the 110'000 inhabitants of Darmstadt at the time became homeless. 20% of the victims were children under the age of 16, and women comprised 64.5% of the victims. The once beautiful city was completely destroyed.

11 September 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 3 prisoners, 2 doctors and 1 nurse, to Akdo HASAG Leipzig.

13 September 1944

U.S. bombing of the Buna plant at **Oswiecim** (Auschwitz), Poland.

96 B-24 Liberators, **Auschwitz II** or **Buna** was also hit in this raid, 300 people prisoners and German guards were killed or injured. 5 barracks were heavily damaged.

15 September 1944:

Althammer (Stara Kuznia) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to build a power station, today called **Halemba**. Total inmates: 486. Closed January 1945.

16 September 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 998 prisoners to an unknown location.

18 September 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 1 prisoner, a female doctor, to **Adko Wolfen**.

18 September 1944:

213 British aircraft attacked **Bremen**.

19 September 1944:

Charlottengrube (Rydultowy) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the mine "Charlotte" at coal production and the extension of the mine. Company: Reichswerke Hermann Göring. Total inmates: 833. Closed 31 January 1945.

19 September 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 500 prisoners to an illegible location.

Auschwitz, transfer of 1'000 prisoners to **Lichtenau**.

26 September 1944:

Neustadt (Prudnik) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, for work in a textile factory. Company: Schlesische Feinweberei AG. Total inmates: 399 women. Closed 19 January 1945.

26 September 1944:

553 USAAF aircraft attack **Bremen**.

28 September 1944:

RAF bombers dropped 909 tons of bombs on **Kaiserslautern**, destroying 36% of the town.

October 1944: New Unit Formation:

Waffen-SS & Luftwaffe Volunteer Unit consisting mostly of Caucasians (Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Georgians and North Caucasians): 7'000 volunteers. Field Battalions: 48'600 volunteers. Construction and Supply Units: 25'000 volunteers.

5 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 201 prisoners to Markkleeberg.

7 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 2 prisoners, 1 a french female doctor, to Akdo Essen.

10 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 3 prisoners, 1 female doctor, to Lichtenau.

Auschwitz II, transfer of 392 female prisoners to Lichtenau.

Auschwitz, transfer of 400 prisoners to Hasag Taucha.

Auschwitz II, transfer of 400 prisoners to Buchenwald.

12 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 500 female prisoners to Altenburg/Thüringen.

12 October 1944:

262 plus 274 USAAF aircraft attacked the Borgward & Goliath plants.

13 October 1944:

Auschwitz II, transfer of 200 female prisoners to Markkleeberg.

14 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 200 prisoners to Markkleeberg.

17 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 1'216 female prisoners to Sömmerda.

18 October 1944:

New obligation for men aged 16 to 60 to be educated by the Volkssturm into Military Service.

22 October 1944: Nemmersdorf

The Russians arrived here, taking women, children, nailing them by their hands and feet, some to wagons, tables before raping them by 10, 20 or more men before killing them. Some were nailed to barn doors before being killed. Babies having their heads smashed in, or just cut in half with a spade. Those people fleeing were overtaken by the Soviets, these people suffered the same fate, of being nailed to their wagons and being gang raped before being killed.

The German Army managed a counter attack and discovered these atrocities. one cart was seen with four naked women nailed in crucifix form, who had been raped and killed by the Soviets.

Just in one house a total of 72 Woman were found. One old woman had half her head cut off with an axe or spade. Old men who tried to protect their families were themselves knocked down and cut in half.

A group of 50 French POWs who were sent in to help, who went to help the people, they were castrated, then killed.

25 October 1944:

Bergen-Belsen, transfer of 300 prisoners to an unknown location.

26 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 18 female prisoners to Sömmerda.

26 October 1944:

Soviet units invaded German territory, as they began to begin incomprehensible atrocities there. Soldiers and officers of the 93rd Rifle Corps of the 43rd Army of the 1st Baltic front in one manor nailed five children with their tongues to a big table and left them to die in this position. Why? Which of the “liberators” got the idea of such a sadistic execution of children? And were these “liberators” even mentally normal, not sadistic psychos?

Inflamed by the Soviet military propaganda and command structures of the Red Army, the soldiers of the 16th Guards Rifle Division of the 2nd Guards Tank Corps of the 11th Guards Army in the last decade of October 1944 began to carve out the peasant population in an outpost south of Humbinnen. In this place, the Germans, having captured it again, were able to carry out more detailed investigations as an exception. In Nemmersdorf alone, at least 72 men, women and children, women and even girls were raped before being killed, and several women were nailed to the barn gate. Not far from there, a large number of Germans and French prisoners of war who were still in German captivity fell at the hands of Soviet killers. The bodies of the brutally murdered inhabitants were found everywhere in the surrounding settlements – in Banfeld, Teichhof, Alt Wusterwitz (the remains of several burnt alive were also found in the stable there) and elsewhere. “By the road and in the yards of the houses there were masses of dead civilians ...” – said Lieutenant Dr. Amberger, “– in particular, I’ve seen many women who ... were raped and then shot in the back of the head, and some of the children who had also been killed were lying next to them.”

About his observations in Schillmeisschen near Heidekrug in the Memel region, where units of the 93rd rifle corps of the 43rd army of the 1st Baltic front invaded on October 26, 1944, the canoner Erich Cherkus from the 121st artillery regiment reported the following during his military court interrogation: “By the barn, I found my father lying face to ground with a bullet hole in the back of his head ... A man and a woman were lying in the same room, hands tied behind their backs and both tied with the same cord ... In another manor we saw five children with tongues nailed to a large table ... Despite the strenuous search, I have not found a trace of my mother ... On the way we saw five girls tied up with one cord, clothes almost completely taken off, backs strongly twisted. It was as if the girls had been dragged quite far on the ground. Also, we saw several completely crushed carts near the road.

Continued 20 January 1945.

29 October 1944:

The **Köln**, Germany, archive noted that overnight, British bombers dropped about 4'000 high explosive bombs and 200'000 incendiary bombs (firebombs) on the city.

29 October 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 500 female prisoners to Buchenwald.

Auschwitz, transfer of 500 female prisoners to Hasag-Altenburg.

November 1944:

Soviet Army is approaching.

1 November 1944:

Formation of the **East Turkish Waffen-SS "Harun-el-Raschid"**.

2 November 1944:

Bombers of the No. 550 Squadron RAF attacked **Düsseldorf**, Germany.

2 November 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 200 female prisoners to **Mühlhausen**.

4 November 1944:

Bombers of the No. 550 Squadron RAF attacked **Bochum**, Germany.

Airman John Riley Bryne noted in his diary that "the target was a blazing inferno". With 240 attacks in one day!

6 November 1944:

Bombers of the No. 550 Squadron RAF attacked **Gelsenkirchen**, Germany.

Airman John Riley Bryne noted in his diary that "it was really wonderful experience to see hundreds of kites [sic] attacking the hun".

11 November 1944:

Lichtewerden (Světlá) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in a yarn factory; company: G. A. Buhl and Son. Total inmates: 300 women. Closed 6 May 1945.

19 November 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 250 female prisoners to **Akdo Torgau**.

20 November 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 1 prisoners to **Buchenwald**.

22 November 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 21 prisoners to **Hasap Leipzig**.

23 November 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 300 female prisoners to **Lippstadt**.

4 December 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 12 female prisoners to **Akdo Sömmerda**.

5 December 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 31 female prisoners to **Akdo Sömmerda**.

9 December 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 2 female Prisoners to **Essen**.

14 December 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 570 prisoners to **Buchenwald**.

Auschwitz, transfer of 998 prisoners to an unknown location.

17 December 1944:

British bombers attacked **Ulm**.

18 December 1944:

Auschwitz, I.G. Farben factory bombed, more heavy damage. Five barracks at the Buna Auschwitz III KZ damaged.

20 December 1944:

Hubertushütte (Łagiewniki, Śląskie) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, to work in the "Hubertushütte". Company: Berghütte Königs- und Bismarckhütte AG. Total inmates: 202. Closed 19 January 1945.

20 December 1944:

Plawy (Near Oświęcim (Auschwitz) opened, KZ-Nebenlager, a concentration camp, work on an estate of the SS. Total inmates: 138 men and 200 women. Closed 18 January 1945.

23 December 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 11 female prisoners to **Akdo Sömmerda**.

26 December 1944

U.S. Bombing of Buna plant at **Oswiecim** (Auschwitz) Poland. Serious damage caused to the plant.

31 December 1944:

One B-17 Flying Fortress bomber of USAAF 8th Air Force attacked **Helgoland**.

31 December 1944:

Auschwitz, transfer of 405 prisoners to **Hasag-Taucha**.

January 1945:

At the beginning of 1945, **Greater Berlin** had 2.8 million inhabitants, 50% of the 1.5 million apartments were destroyed. The supply of water, electricity and gas in the inner city districts has collapsed.

2 January 1945:

British bombers attacked **Nürnberg**.

15 January 1945:

Auschwitz, transfer of 1 female prisoner to **Magdeburg**.

16 January 1945:

The RAF bombed and destroyed much of the city of **Magdeburg**, the official death toll was 16'000, but the "re-educated" government of the Federal Republic of Germany minimizes the number to 2'000 people.

17–21 January 1945:

Auschwitz, as the Russians approached, the Germans were evacuating as many prisoners as possible, anyone who could walk and decided to leave would leave, as the Commander had explained the situation.

19 January 1945

U.S. Bombing of Buna plant at **Oswiecim** (Auschwitz), Poland. This was the last bombing of Oswiecim (Auschwitz) by the U.S. Airforce.

19 January 1945:

Soviet Troops invade **Krakow**, Poland.

Last U.S. Air-Force Bombing of **Auschwitz**.

19 January 1945:

Auschwitz, transfer of 12 female prisoners to **Akdo Sömmerda**.

20 January 1945:

Auschwitz, due to the heavy bombing and the Russian Army approaching and with all means of transport destroyed, it is decided to evacuate Auschwitz by foot. All those who are able to walk would take part, rather than face capture by the Russian Forces.

20 January 1945:

Continued from 26 October 1944

It is impossible to aspire to display all terrible details or, moreover, to present a full picture of what has happened. So let a number of selected examples give an idea of the actions of the Red Army in the eastern provinces, and after the resumption of the offensive in January 1945, the Federal Archives in its report on "Exile and Crimes in Exile" of May 28, 1974, published accurate data from the so-called final sheets on atrocities in two selected districts, namely the Eastern Prussian border district of **Johannisburg** and the Silesian border district of **Oppeln** [now Opole, Poland]. According to these official investigations, the murder of January 24, 1945, along with countless other murders, stood out in the district of **Johannisburg**, at the site of the 50th Army of the 2nd Belorussian Front. 120 (according to other data 97) civilians as well as several German soldiers and French prisoners of war from a refugee convoy near the road Nikelsberg-Herzogdorf, south of Arys [now Ozhisch, Poland] were killed. Thirty-two refugees were shot near **Stollendorf-Arys** and about 50 by a Soviet officer near Arys-Drigelsdorf near Szlagakrug on February 1, most of them children and youths who were taken from their parents and relatives in refugee wagons. Near **Gross Rosen** (Gross Rosensko) in late January 1945, the Soviets burned alive about 30 people in a field barn. One witness saw how the road to Arys "lay one dead body after another". In Arys itself there was "a large number of shootings", apparently, at the assembly point, and in the torture cellar of the NKVD "torture of the cruelest kind" until death.

In the Silesian district of **Opeln**, soldiers of the 32nd and 34th Guards Rifle Corps of the 5th Guards Army of the 1st Ukrainian Front killed at least 1264 German civilians by the end of January 1945. Russian *astarbeiters*, mostly forcibly deported to Germany for work, and Soviet prisoners of war in German captivity also did not escape their fate. In Opeln, they were driven away in a public place and, after a brief propaganda speech, were killed. A similar case was made for the camp of the Kruppamule *ostarbeiters* by the Malapane River [Mala Panev] in Upper Silesia. On January 20, 1945, after the Soviet tanks had reached the camp, several hundred Russian men, women and children were summoned here, and as "traitors" and "collaborators of the fascists" were shot with machine guns

or milled with the caterpillars of tanks. In **Gottesdorf**, on January 23, Soviet soldiers shot about 270 people, including young children and 20-40 members of the Mariana Fraternity. In **Karlsruhe** [now Pokui, Poland] 110 inhabitants were shot, including the inhabitants of the Anna Shelter, in **Kuppa** 60-70 inhabitants, among them also inhabitants of a nursing home and a priest who wanted to protect against rape of women, etc. in other places. But Johannesburg and Oppeln were only two of the many districts in the eastern provinces of the German Reich occupied by units of the Red Army in 1945.

27 January 1945:

Katowice is invaded by the Russian Army.

Auschwitz, it is the middle of winter when Auschwitz is overrun by the Russians. As the Germans had abandoned Auschwitz and there were no supplies of food or medicines left, many of the people who stayed behind with nowhere to go had died or were dying.

However, new evidence from Russia shows that the Red Army actually arrived on the 20th of January!

30 January 1945:

At **Gotenhafen**, the *Wilhelm Gustloff*, a passenger ship, was now taking German refugees on board. It was still taking on refugees as it was leaving with nearly 10'000 people onboard. At 21:16 hours it was hit by three Russian torpedos. It was freezing cold.

About 900 people would survive the sinking, the Russians were waiting out to sea and sinking any ship leaving with refugees. The *General von Steuben* was also torpedoed, with the loss of 3'400 people. 600 managed to survive.

30 January 1945:

Events in the resort suburb of **Metgethen**, located west of **Königsberg**, which on the night of 30 to 31 January 1945 was captured by units of the Soviet 39th Army (192, 292, 338th rifle regiment), and on February 19, after bloody battles, was again liberated by units of the German 1st Infantry Division, 561st Division of People's Grenadiers and 5th Tank Division, more than once described in literature recently, and in the

publication of the Russian magazine "Novoe Vremya" under the title "Crimes of the Red Army". In this regard, mention should also be made of Alfred M. de Zayas, an American specialist in International Law, who in his research pays special attention to the events in Metgethen. German soldiers have made horrific discoveries in Metgethen and the surrounding area. Survivors (e.g. former 3rd staff officer at the commandant's office in Königsberg fortress, reserve major Professor Dr. G. Ipsen) were "in a state bordering on madness".

Already on the approaches, the corpses of several hundred German soldiers were found, partly mutilated beyond recognition, in almost all houses and gardens there were killed men, women and children, women showed clear traces of rape, and their breasts were often cut off. In one place, according to a former commissioned officer at the headquarters of the 561st C.A. Knorr Division of People's Grenadiers, two approximately 20-year-old girls were torn apart by vehicles. There was at least one train with refugees from Königsberg at the station. In each carriage lay the bodies of "brutally murdered refugees of all ages and gender". The tennis court in Methegen was beaten by German prisoners of war and civilians, and then a bursting charge was detonated. Parts of the human bodies were found 200 meters away from the giant explosion sinkhole. As early as February 27, 1945, Captain Sommer of the Fortress Commandant's headquarters accidentally discovered the bodies of twelve completely undressed women and children lying together in a gravel pit at the street and road junction in front of Metgethen; they had been torn apart by bayonet and knife strikes.

In addition to the individual corpses scattered throughout the spa village, of which there were hundreds, several large earth hills were discovered, under which hundreds (according to Captain Sommer and Professor Dr. Ipsen 3'000) of those killed were buried. The inquiry of the commission of inquiry appointed by the fortress commandant, Infantry General Lash, was difficult, as the Soviets doused piles of corpses with gasoline and tried to burn them. However, it was possible to establish that most of the victims were not shot, but often brutally killed with chopping and stabbing weapons. In addition, a large proportion of those killed were not Germans, but Ukrainian refugees, of whom there were around 25'000 under Metgethen, as well as members of the so-called Ukrainian "labour service" who were forcibly mobilized (and mistreated by the Germans)

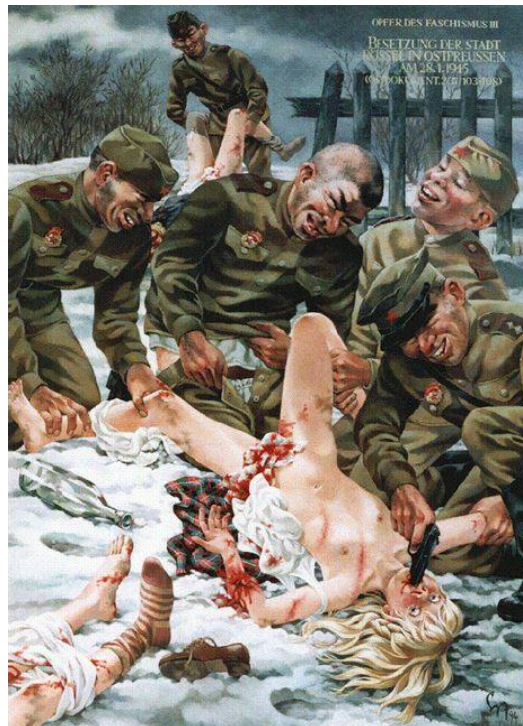
and now, like many of their tribesmen elsewhere, fell victim to Soviet acts of retaliation.

To the west of Metgethen, as Captain Sommer reported, the bodies of civilians, either shot in the back of the head or “completely stripped, raped, and then brutally killed by bayonets or buttstocks”, were everywhere along the road all the way to **Powayen**. At the intersection in front of Powayen, four stripped women were crushed to death by a Soviet tank. Captain Sommer, as well as Major Professor Dr. Ipsen, testified directly to the disgusting symbolic acts by Soviet soldiers in the Church of **Gross Heidekrug**. A young girl was crucified there, and to her right and left hung a German soldier. All this was happening at the gates of the provincial center of **Königsberg**. The unspeakable atrocities and crimes committed by the incited Soviet soldiers later, after the capture of the city from 7 to 9 April 1945, do not lend themselves to any description and could only be found schematically reflected also in the diaries of doctors Deichelman and Count von Lendorf.

With violations of international law committed on German soil, a large part of the Red Army has put itself outside the original soldierly tradition. As a mass phenomenon, crimes against unarmed persons such as those presented above, committed at the instigation and with the participation of military commanders, were unknown in the armies of other European states, even during the Second World War, and could never have been tolerated by command structures. And the German Wehrmacht was no exception. Robbery and pillaging, not to mention murder and rape, were threatened with serious penalties under the mandatory prescriptions of the Military Penal Code. In order to maintain military discipline, military courts and on Soviet territory generally punished Wehrmacht soldiers for offences and crimes against civilians with strict punishment and often decided to impose even death sentences. Therefore, if we raise the question of those responsible for war crimes committed in the eastern provinces of Germany, then – following the old military principle that commanders are in any case responsible for the actions of their subordinates – most of the commanders and military commanders who acted there and many middle and lower commanders should be considered “war criminals” also in the interpretation of the Nuremberg Charter.

British Field Marshal Montgomery, who later learned something from the Soviet occupation zone, in his memoirs called the “Russians” (he meant the Soviets) “really uncivilized Asians” and added: “Their behaviour, especially towards women, disgusted us. In some areas of the Russian zone there are practically no Germans left. They fled under the pressure of barbarians.” According to American General Keating, familiar only with the situation in Berlin, in many cases “their unbridled actions were akin to the barbaric hordes of Genghis Khan”. And George F. Kennan once again verbally confirmed to the American expert on international law Alfred M. de Zayas what he wrote in his memoirs: that the Soviets “swept the local population off the face of the earth in a way that has no analogues since the Asian hordes”.

The Soviets were so proud of their disgusting methods they even produced posters:



February 1945: Neustettin

Soviet troops came across a labour camp, mostly young girls, around 2'500 of them. German soldiers recaptured this area shortly after and were horrified by what they discovered: These girls were stripped of clothes, swastikas carved into their bodies, some of these girls productive organs were hanging out, breast were cut up, faces beaten to a pulp. swollen and puffy. Others were tied to the furniture by their hands and feet, then massacred. Several had objects inserted into their vaginas, these girls were only ten to twelve years old, had been raped by up to 20 men, these girls watched their mothers and grandmothers being raped before being tortured to death.

Those who fled and managed to travel to one of the ports, if they were lucky to survive the journey would face the next problem. There were hardly any ships. Woman were giving birth to children everywhere, many thought they would give birth to monsters, many died. Older people would just lie down in the snow and not wake up.

When these people were lucky enough to board a ship, they could leave only to face the next terror from the sky as Allied bombers and fighters would now strafe and bomb them. Again innocent civilians were being slaughtered as if these people had not suffered enough. Many of those who could not leave committed suicide, many moms poisoned their children before taking their own lives in order not to have to live through the horror again.

On the basis of the reports of the field command services, the department of "foreign armies of the East" of the General Staff of the Ground Forces drew up several lists "of violations of international law and atrocities committed by the Red Army in the occupied German territories", which, although, also do not give a general picture, but in the fresh traces of events document many Soviet atrocities with a certain degree of reliability. Thus, the Army Group "A" reported on January 20, 1945, that all inhabitants of the newly occupied night settlements of **Reichtal** [Rychtal] and **Glausze** near **Namslau** [now Namysłów, Poland] were shot by Soviet soldiers of the 9th Mechanized Corps of the 3rd Guards Tank Army. On January 22, 1945, according to the report of the Army Group "Tsentr", near **Grunhain**, in the Velau district [now Znamensk, Russia] the tanks of the 2nd Guards Tank Corps "caught up,

fired tank shells and machine gun bursts” a refugee column four kilometres long, “mostly women and children”, and “the rest were put down by machine guns”. A similar incident occurred on the same day near **Gertlauken**, where 50 people from the refugee convoy were killed by Soviet soldiers, partially shot in the back of the head.

In West Prussia, in an unspecified locality, at the end of January a long train of refugees was also caught by advanced Soviet tank detachments. According to several female survivors, tankers (5th Guards Tank Army) doused horses and wagons with gasoline and set them on fire: “Some civilians, most of them women and children, jumped off the wagon and tried to escape, some already resembling living torches.” After that, the Bolsheviks opened fire. Only a few managed to escape. Similarly, in **Ploen** at the end of January 1945, tanks of the 5th Guards Tank Army attacked the refugee column and shot it down. All women between 13 and 60 years old from this locality, located near **Elbing** [now Elbląg, Poland], were continuously raped by the Red Army “in the most brutal way”. German soldiers from a tank scout found one woman with a bayonet sprained on her lower abdomen and another young woman on a wooden bunk bed with a crushed face. Destroyed and looted carts of refugees on both sides of the road and the bodies of passengers lying next to them in a roadside ditch were also found in **Meislatain** near **Elbing**.

The intentional destruction by caterpillars or shelling of refugee carts, that stretched everywhere along the roads and were well recognized as such, was reported from the eastern provinces everywhere, for example, from the area of operation of the Soviet 2nd Guards Tank Army. In the **Valdrode** district on January 18 and 19, 1945 in several places such columns were stopped, attacked and partially destroyed, “fallen women and children were shot or pressed” or, as another report said, “most women and children were killed”. Soviet tanks fired guns and machine guns at a German hospital near **Waldrode**, “only 80 of the 1’000 wounded were saved”. In addition, there are reports of attacks by Soviet tanks on refugee convoys from **Schauerkirche**, **Gombin**, where “about 800 women and children were killed”, **Ditfurt Filene** and other localities. On 19 January 1945, several such carts were found near **Brest**, south of **Torn** [nowadays Brzec Kujawski and Torun, Poland], in **Wartegau** at the time,

and passengers, mainly women and children, were shot. According to a report dated February 1, 1945, in this area within three days “of about 8’000 people killed about 4’500 women and children, the rest are completely dispersed, we can assume that most of them were killed in the same way”.

SYLESIA

Near the border of the Reich, west of Veluni, Soviet soldiers of the 1st Ukrainian Front poured gasoline on refugee wagons and burned them along with passengers. Countless bodies of German men, women and children were lying on the roads, partly mutilated, with their throats cut, tongue cut and belly twisted. Also to the west of Wieluni, 25 servicemen (front workers) of the Todt Organization were shot by tank crews of the 3rd Guards Tank Army. All men were also shot in **Heinersdorf**, women were raped by the Soviet soldiers, and near **Kunzendorf** 25-30 men from the Volkssturm were shot in the back of the head. In the same way, in **Glausch** near Namslau, 18 men “including men from the Volkssturm and nurses” were killed by murderers, members of the 59th Army. In **Beatenhof** near Olaów [now Olawa, Poland], all the men were found killed by gunshots to the back of the head. The criminals were soldiers of the 5th Guards Army.

In **Grunberg** [now Zielona Góra, Poland] eight families were killed by soldiers of the 9th Guards Tank Corps. Tannenfeld estate near **Grottau** [now Grodków, Poland] was the scene of terrible crimes. There, Red Army soldiers from the 229th Infantry Division raped two girls and then killed them by abusing them. One man’s eyes were gouged out, his tongue was cut out. The same thing happened to a 43-year-old Polish woman, who was then tortured to death.

In **Alt Grottau**, members of the same division killed 14 prisoners of war, cut off their heads, gouged out their eyes and crushed them with tanks. The Red Army soldiers of the same rifle division were also responsible for atrocities in the **Schwarzengrund** near Grottkau. They raped women, including monastic sisters, shot peasant Kalert, ripped his wife’s stomach open, cut off her hands and shot peasant Christoph and his son, as well as

a young girl. In the estate of Icedorf near **Mertsdorf**, Soviet soldiers from the 5th Guards Army poked out the eyes of an elderly man and an elderly woman, apparently a married couple, and cut off their noses and fingers. In the vicinity, eleven injured soldiers from the Luftwaffe were found brutally killed. Similarly, 21 German prisoners of war were found in **Güterstadt** near Glogau [now Pugw, Poland], killed by Red Army soldiers from the 4th tank army. In the village of **Heslicht** near Strigau [now Strzegom, Poland] all the women were “raped one after another” by the Red Army from the 9th Mechanized Corps. Maria Heinke found her husband, who was still showing weak signs of life, dying in a Soviet guard-house. A medical examination revealed that he had his eyes poked out, his tongue cut out, his arm broken several times and his skull smashed.

Soldiers of the 7th Guards Tank Corps in Ossigau near Strigau raped women, killed six to seven girls, shot twelve peasants and committed similar serious crimes in **Hertwisswaldau** near Jauer [now Jawor, Poland]. In **Lignica** [now Legnica, Poland] corpses of numerous civilians were found, shot by Soviet soldiers from the 6th Army. In the town of **Kostenbluth** near Neumarkt [now Sieroda Śląska, Poland], captured by units of the 7th Guards Tank Corps, women and girls were raped, including the mother of eight children who was on demolition. A brother who tried to stand up for her was shot and killed. All foreign prisoners of war were shot, as well as six men and three women. Nor were the sisters from the Catholic hospital able to escape the mass rape.

Pilgramsdorf near Goldberg [now Złotoryja, Poland] was the scene of numerous murders, rapes and arson by members of the 23rd Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade. In **Beralsdorf**, a suburb of **Lauban** [now Luban, Poland], 39 remaining women were disgraced in the “lowest manner” by Soviet soldiers from the 7th Guards Tank Corps, one woman was shot in the lower jaw, locked in a cellar, and a few days later, when she was seriously ill with fever, three Red Army soldiers “raped her one after another, threatening her with a pistol in the most brutal manner”.

BRANDENBURG (mainly Neimark and Sternberger Land)

A general picture of the treatment of the population in the eastern part of the province of Brandenburg is given by the Russian agents Danilov and Chirshin, who were sent by the 103rd branch of front intelligence from February 24 to March 1, 1945. According to him, all Germans aged twelve years and over were ruthlessly used in the construction of fortifications, unused part of the population was sent to the East, and the old men were condemned to starvation. In **Zorau** [now Zhary, Poland] Danilov and Chirshin saw "a mass of bodies of women and men ... killed (slaughtered) and shot (shot in the back of the head and in the heart) lying in the streets, yards and houses". According to one Soviet officer, who himself was outraged by the scale of terror, "all women and girls, regardless of age, were ruthlessly raped". And in the **Scampa** near Zullikhau (now respectively Skompa and Sulehuv, Poland), Soviet soldiers from the 33rd Army deployed "terrible bloody terror". In almost all houses there were "strangled bodies of women, children and old people". Near the Scampa, near the road to **Rencen** [Bencen, now Zbonszyń, Poland], the bodies of a man and a woman were found. The woman's stomach was dissected, the fetus was torn out, and the hole in her stomach was filled with uncleanness and straw. The bodies of three men who had been hanged from a Volksstorm were close by.

In Qaye, near Züllihau, soldiers of the same army shot the wounded in the back of the head, as well as women and children from the same area. The town of Neu-Benchen [now Zbonszycek, Poland] was looted by the Red Army and then deliberately set on fire. Near the road **Schwibus** [now Swebodzin, Poland]-**Frankfurt**, Red Army soldiers from the 69th Army shot civilians, including women and children, so the corpses lay "on top of each other". At **Alt-Drewitz** near Kalentsig, members of the 1st Guards Tank Army shot and killed a major medical officer, a major and a soldier-sanitary, while simultaneously shooting at American prisoners of war who were being returned from Alt-Drewitz base camp, injuring 20-30 of them and killing an unknown number. Near the road in front of **Gross-Bloomberg** (on Oder), the bodies of about 40 German soldiers were lying in groups of 5-10, killed by gunfire to the head or back of the head and then robbed. In **Reppen**, all men from the passing refugee camps were

shot by Soviet soldiers from the 19th Army and women raped. In Gassen near Sommerfeld [now Jasien and Lubsko, Poland respectively] tanks of the 6th Guards Mechanized Corps opened random fire on civilians. In **Massina** near **Landsberg** [now Gorzów Wielkopolski, Poland] soldiers of the 5th Shock Army shot an unknown number of inhabitants, raped women and children and took out looted property. In an unknown locality near Landsberg, members of the 331st Infantry Division shot eight male civilians and robbed them beforehand.

When units of the Soviet 11th Tank Corps and 4th Guard Rifle Corps suddenly broke into the town of **Lebus**, west of Oder, in early February, the residents were immediately robbed and a number of civilians were shot. The Red Army raped women and girls, two of whom were killed with rifle butts. The unexpected breakthrough of the Soviet troops to Oder and places behind Oder was a nightmare for countless residents and German soldiers. In **Gross-Neuendorf** (on Oder) ten German prisoners of war were locked in a barn and killed with machine guns by Soviet soldiers (probably the 1st Guards Tank Army). In **Reitwein** and **Trettin**, soldiers (apparently of the 8th Guards Army) shot all German soldiers, police officers and other “fascists”, as well as entire families, in whose homes Wehrmacht soldiers may have taken refuge. In **Wiesenu** near Frankfurt, two women aged 65 and 55 were found dying after hours of rape. In **Ceden** [now Cedinja, Poland] a Soviet woman in officer uniform from the 5th Guards Tank Corps shot a merchant couple. And in **Genshmar**, Soviet soldiers killed a landowner, managing the estate and three workers.

3 February 1945 Evening:

1'500 Allied Bombers attack **Friedrichstadt**.

9 February 1945:

On February 9, 1945, the Vlasovskaya army shock group led by Colonel Saharov of the ROA, with the support of the Germans, reoccupied the settlements of **Neulevin** and **Kerstenbruch** in the Oder bend. According to the German report of March 15, 1945, the population of both sites “was subjected to the worst abuses” and was then “under the terrible impression of bloody Soviet terror”. The Mayor of Neulevin was shot

dead, as well as a Wehrmacht soldier on vacation. In one barn lay the bodies of three desecrated and murdered women, two of whom had their legs tied. One German woman was shot and killed at the door of her house. An elderly couple had been strangled. As in the nearby village of Neubarnim, soldiers of the 9th Guards Tank Corps were identified as criminals. In **Neubarnim**, 19 residents were found dead. The body of the hostess was mutilated and her legs wired. Here, as in other localities, women and girls were desecrated, while in Kerstenbruch even a 71-year-old woman with amputated legs was desecrated. The picture of violent crimes by Soviet troops in these villages is complemented by looting and intentional destruction, just as everywhere else in the German eastern territories.

APPLICATIONS

There were only relatively few reports from Pomerania in February 1945, as the fighting for a breakthrough did not really begin until the end of the month. But the report of the Georgian lieutenant Berakashvili, who, being sent by the Georgian communications staff to the junker school in **Posen** [now Poznan, Poland], there together with other officers of volunteer units participated in the defense of the fortress and made his way towards Stettin [now Szczecin, Poland], still conveys some impressions of the territory south-east of Stettin. ... The roads were often surrounded by soldiers and civilians shot in the back of the head, "always half-naked and, at least, without boots". Lieutenant Berakashvili witnessed the brutal rape of a peasant's wife in the presence of screaming children near Schwarzenberg and found traces of looting and destruction everywhere. "Eerily destroyed" was the town of **Ban** [now Bane, Poland], and on its streets lay "many corpses of civilians" who, as the Red Army explained, were killed by them "in the form of retribution".

The situation in the settlements around **Piritz** [now Pyrzyce, Poland] fully confirmed these observations. In **Billerbekk**, the owner of the estate was shot, as well as old and sick people, women and girls from the age of ten were raped, apartments were robbed and the remaining residents were stolen. In the Bradjerlov Estate, the Red Army desecrated women and girls, one of whom was then shot, as was the wife of a fleeing Wehrmacht vacationer. In **Kozeleitz**, the district chief, a peasant on vacation, a lieutenant, in **Eichelshagen**, a low-ranking leader of the National People's

Congress and a peasant family of six were killed. The criminals in all cases were soldiers of the 61st Army. The same happened in villages around Greifenhagen [now Gryfino, Poland], south of Stettin. Thus, in **Jädersdorf**, soldiers of the 2nd Guards Tank Army shot 1tem evacuated women and a 15-year-old boy, killed still alive victims with bayonets and pistols, and “cut out” entire families with small children.

In **Rorsdorf**, Soviet soldiers shot many residents, including an injured soldier. Women and girls were desecrated and then partially killed as well. In **Gross Zilber** near Callis, Red Army soldiers from the 7th Guards Cavalry Corps raped a young woman with a broomstick, cut off her left chest and crushed her skull. In **Preisich-Friedland**, Soviet soldiers from the 52nd Guards Rifle Division shot eight men and two women, raped 34 women and girls. The commander of the German Engineer Tank Battalion of the 7th Tank Division reported about the terrible event. At the end of February 1945, Soviet officers from the 1st (or 160th) Rifle Division north of **Konitz** drove several children aged ten to twelve years into a minefield for reconnaissance. German soldiers heard the “complaining screams” of children seriously wounded by exploded mines, “powerless and bleeding from torn bodies”.

EAST PRUSSIA

And in East Prussia, for which there were heavy battles, in February 1945, the atrocities continued with unflagging force ... Thus, near the road near **Landsberg**, soldiers of the 1st Guards Tank Army killed German soldiers and civilians with bayonets, buttstocks and shots at point-blank range and partially cut out. In Landsberg, Soviet soldiers from the 331st Infantry Division drove a stunned population, including women and children, into basements, set houses on fire and began shooting at people running in panic. Many were burned alive. In a village on the **Landsberg-Geilsberg** road, 37 women and girls were locked up for six days and nights in a basement by the same rifle division, partly chained to them and raped many times every day with officers. Because of the desperate screams, two of these Soviet officers carved the tongue of two women with a “semicircular knife” in front of everyone. The other two women were bayoneted to the floor with their arms folded together. German tank

soldiers eventually managed to free only a few of the wretched, 20 women died of abuse.

In **Hanshagen** near **Preisich-Eilau** [now Bagrationovsk, Russia], Red Army soldiers from the 331st Rifle Division shot two mothers who opposed the rape of their daughters and a father whose daughter was at the same time pulled out of the kitchen and raped by a Soviet officer. Then the following were killed: a married couple of teachers with three children, an unknown refugee girl, an innkeeper and a farmer, whose 21-year-old daughter was raped. In **Petershagen**, near Preisich Eilau, soldiers of this division killed two men and a 16-year-old boy named Richard von Hoffmann, and subjected women and girls to brutal violence.

The Soviet armies have unexpectedly burst into the western part of **Zamland**, having grasped the big number of settlements. A few days later, the Germans managed to smash and partly throw back the advance forces and during a bold offensive operation on a large scale on February 19 and 20, 1945 to restore the interrupted land and sea communication with Koenigsberg. The command of the army group Zamland and the Army Group "North", with the help of the police, conducted investigations into the fate of the population in the newly liberated territory, the results of which are, however, only a few settlements. For example, members of the 271st Special Motorized Battalion (riflemen motorcyclists) of the 39th Army killed four civilians in **Georgenwald** and threw the corpses into the flames of an arsonized estate. The officers and their Red Army soldiers brutally desecrated women and girls. In **Kragau**, members of the 91st Guards Rifle Division raped and strangled two young women; in **Medenau**, members of the 358th Rifle Division killed at least 11 civilians. Here, the bodies of two women, a small child and a baby were lying in front of one house. Two elderly men and a 14-year-old boy were killed, as were two women and two girls after they were raped. The completely undressed body of an approximately 30-year-old woman had stab wounds on her chest, her skull was cut and she was riddled with gunshots. In **Gross Ladtkheim**, members of the 91st Guards Rifle Division shot two German prisoners of war and four civilians, including the burgomaster and his wife. No trace was left of their 18-year-old daughter. However, the body of a young girl was found who had her breasts cut off and her eyes gouged out after being raped.

The Soviet 91st Guards Rifle Division, that broke through **Tirenberg** to **Krattlau**, Germany, was surrounded and partially defeated in heavy fighting on February 7, 1945. Gross violations of international law were established in the settlements it captured. In **Tirenberg**, 21 German soldiers were killed and driven there from a shelter for the disabled near **Sorgenau**. Elisabeth Homfeld was raped and shot in the head together with her son-in-law, just like Minna Kottke, who tried to resist the rape, and Ernst Trunz, son of the tenant of the priest's estate. A grenade thrown into the barn killed three women and a man who were locked up there, and several people were seriously injured. At the same time, Soviet officers and soldiers later admitted to captivity that they were continuously and "brutally" raping women and even young girls. In **Krattlau**, members of the 275th Guards Rifle Regiment of the 91st Guards Rifle Division killed 6 men and two German soldiers with bayonet or headshot wounds. All women and girls, including 13-year-olds, were continuously raped and some women were "sexually abused by 6-8 soldiers 5-8 times a day". The 3-4 youngest women were left to officers, who handed them over to their subordinates after the criminal violence had ended. In **Annental**, the German liberators found the bodies of two women who had been desecrated (one on a dung heap) and then strangled.

Detailed investigations were conducted in Germany, where the headquarters of the 91st Guards Rifle Division and the headquarters with units of the 275th Guards Rifle Regiment were located. In Germany, the bodies of 21 men, women and children were found. The eleven men did not endure horrific torture and committed suicide themselves. Fifteen German wounded were killed by shattering their heads and one of them had a harmonica violently pushed into his mouth. According to the medical service captain Dr. Tolzien, one female body had the following wounds: a through-shot wound to the head, crushing of the left shin, a wide open cut wound on the inside of the left shin, a large open wound on the outside of the left thigh inflicted by a knife. Another woman had the back of her head smashed like a young girl's undressed head. A married couple of Retkovskys, a married couple of Sprengels with three children, a young woman with two children and an unknown Polish man were found murdered. In a common grave lay the bodies of an unknown

refugee, Rosa Til, born Witte, and a 21-year-old Polish girl – all three were brutally murdered after being raped, followed by the bodies of two local bushes, one of which, miller Magun, was shot as he was trying to protect his young daughter from rape.

Two girls were found near the road **Germanu-Palmnikken** [now Amber, Russia], near a 5-kilometre sign. Both girls were shot in the head from close range, one had eyes pierced out. The female population of **Germäu**, about 400 women and girls, on the order of the commander of the 91st Guards Rifle Division, Colonel Koshanov, was locked in the church, allegedly (at least, as claimed by POW Major Kostikov) to protect them from atrocities. Nevertheless, Soviet officers and soldiers broke into the church and conducted “mass rapes” in the choir. And in the surrounding houses in the following days, women were continuously raped, mostly by officers, young girls – up to 22 times a night; an officer and several Red Army soldiers raped 13-year-old Eva Link eight times in the church bell tower in front of her desperate mother, who then suffered the same fate.

13 February 1945:

The Bombing of Dresden – 350’000 Dead (Allied War Crimes)

Early in 1945, Allied commanders gathered to plan *Thunderclap*, a new plan to strategically bomb Germany, particularly to aid the advance of Soviet troops. They argued that carpet bombing of large cities in eastern Germany would allow Soviet troops to exploit the confusion that would ensue, hampering movement of German troops from west of the target cities. On 27 Jan 1945, given the Allied Joint Intelligence Command’s conclusion that the Germans could reinforce the Eastern Front with half a million men (up to 42 divisions), Sir Archibald Sinclair of the RAF sent Churchill the recommendation of bombing **Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz, Leipzig** or other large cities with available resources, in order to hinder efficient enemy movement should such a reinforcement be ordered by Berlin. Interception of Enigma-coded messages confirmed that such movements were likely. Documents dated 4 Feb revealed that RAF bombing priority list were, in specific order:

1. Cities with oil production facilities, such as **Politz, Ruhland** and **Vienna**
2. Cities that were considered transportation hubs or with considerable industrial facilities, such as **Berlin** and **Dresden**.
3. Cities with factories capable of producing tanks, self-propelled guns and jet engines.

In sum, the official documents as well as the Yalta Conference discussions noted the goal of the strategic bombings was to disrupt enemy communications and other military or industrial goals, not to kill evacuees. However, rumors of “off the record” discussions ran rampant. For example, British Air Commodore Grierson was accused in saying that the (after the bombing of Dresden) that the aim of *Thunderclap* was the bomb large population centers to disrupt the logistics of relief supplies.

Dresden was the capital of the state of Saxony, situated on the Elbe River. It was a cultural center, containing famous landmarks as the Frauenkirche, and was dubbed the Florence of the Elbe. Population of the city was largely anyone’s guess as refugees flooded into the city shortly prior to the bombing as Soviet troops advanced to the city’s east, however common estimates put the population at the time of bombings at greater than 650’000.

The attacks were originally planned to start with a raid by the US Eighth Air Force, but weather prevented the American bombers from taking off. During the night of 13-14 Feb, 796 British Lancaster and 9 Mosquito aircraft were displaced and dropped 1’478 tons of high explosive and 1182 tons of incendiary bombs on the first bombing run and 800 tons of bombs on the second run. The incendiary bombs contained combustible chemicals such as magnesium, phosphorus, or petroleum jelly/napalm. There were claims that due to the extreme temperatures inside buildings caused by the tremendous fires, air currents were formed where people fleeing would be sucked into the burning buildings. Three hours later, 529 Lancaster bombers dropped 1’800 tons of bombs. On the next day, 311 American B-17 bombers dropped 771 tons of bombs while the escort Mustang fighters strafed traffic (no distinction between military and civilian) on the streets to cause further havoc. Some reports indicate that

civilians fleeing the bombing were strafed by American fighter pilots, but these reports are largely without solid evidence. Margaret Freyer, a Dresden resident, recalled:

“The firestorm is incredible, there are calls for help and screams from somewhere but all around is one single inferno. To my left I suddenly see a woman. I can see her to this day and shall never forget it. She carries a bundle in her arms, it is her baby. She runs, she falls, and the child flies in an arc into the fire ... Insane fear grips me and from then on I repeat one simple sentence to myself, ‘I don’t want to burn to death’.”

Lothar Metzger, another Dresden resident who was only nine years old at the time, recalled:

“We did not recognize our street anymore. Fire, only fire wherever we looked. Our 4th floor did not exist anymore. The broken remains of our house were burning. On the streets there were burning vehicles and carts with refugees, people, horses, all of them screaming and shouting in fear of death. I saw hurt women, children, old people searching a way through ruins and flames ... all the time the hot wind of the firestorm threw people back into the burning houses they were trying to escape from. I cannot forget these terrible details. I can never forget them.”

Prior to this bombing, Allied bombers had already bombed Dresden railways twice (7 Oct 1944 and 16 Jan 1945). After the massive bombings on 13-14 Feb 1945, American bombers once again bombed Dresden on 2 Mar 1945.

The bombing methods used by the Allied were to encourage total destruction of buildings: the high explosive bombs first expose the wood frames of buildings, then the incendiary bombs ignite the wood, and finally followed by various explosives to hamper the firefighting efforts. The results were devastating. 24'866 out of 28'410 houses in the inner city of Dresden were destroyed, many of them schools, hospitals and churches. Estimate of deaths range from 25'000 to more than 60'000 (the

official German report stated 25'000 estimated with 21'271 registered burials). Roy Akehurst, a wireless operator in a RAF bomber crew, was struck by the destruction that he had help caused.

“It struck me at the time, the thought of the women and children down there. We seemed to fly for hours over a sheet of fire, a terrific red glow with thin haze over it. I found myself making comments to the crew ‘Oh God, those poor people’. It was completely uncalled for. You can’t justify it.”

The civilian deaths at Dresden would be used by two political machines as propaganda. First, the Nazi Propaganda Ministry would attempt to use this to stir public resentment against the Allied invaders. Then during the Cold War, Soviet propaganda would describe this bombing as western cruelty, alienating the East Germans with the British and Americans. Churchill, too, started to feel guilty of the widespread destruction the western Allies had caused in Germany, even though he was an early proponent of bombing German cities. In a memorandum sent to Harris, Churchill noted that:

“It seems to me that the moment has come when the question of bombing of German cities simply for the sake of increasing terror should be reviewed ... I feel the need for more precise concentration upon military objectives ... rather than on mere acts of terror and wanton destruction.”

Although Dresden did not see particularly more attacks when compared to other German cities, the ideal weather conditions and the common usage of wooden structure made the destruction more widespread. The lack of anti-aircraft fire also contributed to the higher level of destruction, as Germany did not defend her with anti-aircraft guns as Dresden was far from Allied bomber bases, at least earlier in the war. However, contrary to that statement, a study conducted by the United States Air Force indicated that Dresden was indeed defended by anti-aircraft guns, operated by the Combined Dresden and Berlin Luftwaffe Administration Commands.

In recent history German historian Jörg Friedrich suggested that the Dresden bombings might be considered a war crime. German sources often suggestion Dresden, even during war time, was nothing more than a cultural center. However, Allied reports indicated the presence of the Zeiss-Ikon optical factory and Siemens glass factory (which produced gun sights), and other factories building radar, anti-aircraft shell fuses, gas masks, fighter engines, and various fighter parts. The proponents of the war crimes argument claimed that Dresden was bombed by Allied terror bombing strategy, meanwhile prominent military historians such as B. H. Liddell Hart compared the bombing to the methods of the 13th century Mongols. For years to come, Air Marshal Arthur Harris had been again and again under challenge to justify the attacks. He held fast to the belief that although it was near the end of the war, the military needs at that time warranted the bombing of this communications hub.



Piles of bodies prepared to be burned in München.

14 February 1945:

The Bombing of **Prague** occurred towards the end of World War II on February 14, 1945, when the US Army Air Forces carried out an air raid over Prague. The city was the main city of the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. According to American pilots, it was the result of a

navigation mistake: at the same time, a massive bombing of **Dresden** was under way, 120 km north from Prague. More than 2'000 people were killed or wounded, the claim that the pilots made a "mistake" is strongly disputed. **759 British bombers** dropped **1'472 tons** of high explosive bombs and **648'586 termite bombs** on civilians, a war crime!

23 February 1945:

A raid of 379 British bombers attacked the German town of **Pforzheim**, killing 17'000 people and destroying 80% of the town's buildings.

24 February 1945:

383 plus 93 USAAF aircraft attacked **Bremen**.

2 March 1945:

The RAF conducted its last major raid on **Köln** (Cologne), with 858 aircraft; also on this date, one USAAF B-17 bomber attacked Köln as a target of opportunity.

8 March 1945

1'200 Allied heavy bombers struck six benzol plants.

11 March 1945:

413 plus 255 USAAF aircraft attacked **Bremen**.

12 March 1945:

1'108 RAF bombers attacked **Dortmund**, Germany, dropping 4'851 tons of bombs.

At **Swinemünde** the Bombers would also attack shipping coming into Port with refugees from Poland, bombing and strafing these ships. One ship had just docked when it was hit, sending it to the bottom and killing 2'000 innocent people.

12 March 1945:

Vienna, the inner old city is bombed, 52 attacks in one day! With 8'769 dead civilians.

14 March 1945:

A British No. 617 Squadron RAF Lancaster bomber commanded by Squadron Leader C. C. Calder dropped a 22'000-lb *Grand Slam* bomb on the **Bielefeld viaduct**, breaking two spans. It was the first time the Grand Slam bomb was used in combat.

17 March 1945:

1'260 Allied heavy bombers hit two synthetic oil plants in Germany while 650 medium bombers attacked the rail system.

27 March 1945:

115 British aircraft attacked **Farge**.

30 March 1945:

USAAF aircraft attack the ports of **Hamburg, Bremen**, and **Wilhelmshaven**.

April 1945

Mr. Hitlers last will:

I order the German Government and the German People to uphold the Nationalist Law to limit and resist mercilessly the poisoner's of all Nations, the international Jewry.

14 April 1945:

724 Bombers of the Royal Air Force destroy **Potsdam** in the night of 14/15 April with 1'752 tons of bombs. 5'000 civilians die, 70'000 become homeless.

16 April 1945:

The Allied Chiefs of Staff formally decreed the ending of the area bombing campaign against Germany. In one of British Bomber Command's last major operations of the war, 900 bombers were despatched to attack the German island fortress of **Helgoland**.

The **Russian Army starts its attack on Berlin**.

17 April 1945: Helgoland

33 British Lancaster bombers of Group 5, six carrying *Grand Slam* bombs and the remainder carrying *Tall Boy* bombs attacked **Helgoland**, Germany; they reported that the centre of the island was still ablaze from the previous day's attack.

19 April 1945: Helgoland

617 Lancaster, 332 Halifax and 20 Mosquito aircraft attacked **Helgoland**, Germany; 3 Halifax bombers were lost. The attack prompted Germany to evacuate civilians from the island to the mainland.

20 April 1945: Dachau

American Troop arrive at Dachau Concentration Camp. Many of the soldiers left fearing what the Americans may do, Dachau was in the middle of a Typhus epidemic. With no more raw material to delouse. Two trainloads of bodies were discovered here, but why were they here? Weeks earlier the Germans were trying to take two trainloads of inmates out of the war zone further East, the trains were stopped due to being attacked by the allies, one train was shot to pieces killing nearly everyone on board, the other was stuck for nearly two weeks. While this was not planned and not much food was on board, most of the weak peoples onboard died, the Germans managed to push both trains back to Dachau when the Americans arrived. The Americans would send the German soldiers into the camp, these did not want to go in, as they did not want to be exposed to typhus. There were warning signs everywhere. The Americans believed that what they saw was proof of what they had heard about in the propaganda films and leaflets, turned their rage towards the soldiers who were still there, wounding them, some were shot. One SS man who had been sent from the front to Dachau still in his camouflage clothing was shot on the spot blowing half his head off. One American officer ordered 300 Germans against a wall, put two machine guns ready and ordered his men to open fire, in all over 500 were shot in cold blood (War crimes). To top it off, the people living around Dachau were forced to bury the dead, due to the infectious nature of typhus many more died.

Conditions everywhere were identical to Dachau, due to all the bombings there were no supplies to feed the people or to burn the disease-ridden corpses of those who died of typhus.

23 April 1945: Lübeck

British bombers attacked **Lübeck**, Germany.

25 April 1945:

British bombers attacked **Berchtesgaden**, Germany. The US 8th Air Force conducted its last heavy bomber raid on Germany.

26 April 1945:

The Battle over the Berlin inner city starts, the **Bunker** is heavily defended by **French SS**.

26 April 1945:

“On 26 April 1945 Langenau took over the camp Kaltwasser, located near Bromberg and on 1 June 1945 the camp Hohensalza, with the latter also the camp commander Wladyslaw Dopierala, called the horror of the camp. He brought with him very special educational measures. All too often he personally told us how many Germans he had killed. Then in the Hohensalza camp provisionally made coffins had been put up in two rows, here the people had to lie down, he went through the rows and gave them the shot in the back of their necks. That was the end of many Germans.”

In general, all Germans were deported to Polish concentration camps with the aim of extermination, according to which a Polish genocide can be assumed.

“The Poles, on the other hand, had completed their sentences after 1945. The Germans with the “Volksliste 2” were mostly taken to Polish concentration camps at night, where many Germans were killed.”

Places of horror

“After hell, when the Red Army marched in, the Poles, who were also murdering and plundering, followed. In 1945 they brought over 900'000 German men and women to Polish concentration camps and forced labour camps.”

For example, camps existed in Gronowo, Grottkau, Hohensalza, Jaworzno, Kaltwasser, Kruschwitz, Kulm, Lamsdorf, Landsberg/Warthe, Langenau, Leobschütz, Lissa, Petrikau, Potulice, Schwetz and Zgoda, many of them with dreaded subcamps. In addition there are the other institutions that served no other purpose than to concentrate the Germans and to decimate them if possible, i.e. also the penitentiaries and prisons overcrowded with Germans. In addition, these include buildings other than places of torture, including even places of worship.

Above all Silesians and Ukrainians, but also politically unpopular Poles were interned. The camp for Ukrainians, Poles and Germans in **Jaworzno** should also be mentioned here. Thousands of inmates had to work in Silesian mines, where many died. The inmates were the German inhabitants who had not been able to flee quickly enough in 1945. The reason for their imprisonment was not some personal perpetration, but German nationality or language. Thus it is a targeted genocide. The population of entire villages—from infants to the elderly—was deported to camps, murdered there or deliberately subjected to starvation. The possible Polish citizenship, which some had, did not play a role, since it was about the annihilation of the German population in order to be able to take over the houses without inhabitants. There is evidence of at least **60'000 to 80'000 Germans murdered** in these Polish concentration camps after 1945. The survivors were driven west on death marches.

After the Second World War, the expulsion of the German civilian population from the areas of the German Reich that were temporarily placed under Polish administration **led to the establishment of 1'255 concentration camps with a mortality rate of 20 to 50 %**, e.g. in Tost (Toszek), Lamsdorf, Potulice and Schwientochlowitz.

Tost, however, was not under Polish supreme command, but was a camp of the Soviet NKVD. **The camp inmates were maltreated, with excessive cruelty, and systematically murdered.** The cases of the concentration camp commanders Lola Potok, Czesław Gęborski and Salomon Morel (Zgoda concentration camp) became particularly known. The Polish concentration camps of the post-war years were therefore not labour camps or internment camps, **but extermination camps in which as many Germans as possible were to die.**

27 April 1945:

Bombing of the bulkheads, flooding the Berlin Underground and city train system.

March/April 1945: Frankfurt

A trainload of German prisoners was left standing for over a week. 900 prisoners died, more than likely because of fighting.

30 April 1945:

Someone was shot in the Bunker, perhaps Mr. Hitler?

In **Nussdorf am Inn** in Southern Germany on the Austrian border, there were 20 U.S. prisoners of war.

One morning, a U.S. prisoner of war is walking from his barracks to the farm he was assigned to work on. When a short convoy of three black Mercedes cars comes down to a crossing where he is walking – his name is Aubrey M. Temples – he freezes as he sees them as there were soldiers on these with weapons.

The first car drives past and stops, the second stops next to Mr. Temples and the third behind this. The car is so close that he could reach out and touch the armed guard on the car, as he is standing there he looks through the closed window of the car and who is sitting there? Adolf Hitler, with a shaved of moustache.

Mr Temples froze as he was unarmed, but the three Mercedeses drove off onto a farm field where he noticed three Fieseler Storch aircrafts

parked and ready to go. Mr. Hitler was assisted into the second plane. All three planes then took off in the direction of Austria. Road distance from Nussdorf am Inn to Adolf Hitlers house in Klettgau is 362 km.

Mr. Temples then continued to walk towards the farm where he worked as he was to have breakfast with the family there. Upon his arrival there was a lot of excitement, Mrs. Moser came up to Mr. Temples, very excited she said last night the Führer stayed with Mr. Bouhler or Pullen as Mr. Temples called him.

Mr. Temples asked Mrs. Moser for a piece of paper, on this Mr. Temples wrote what he had seen: Mr. Hitler, and that he flew off in a Fieseler Storch this morning. Two days later on the 2nd of May a jeep with four Americans and a half-track drove into Nussdorf am Inn. These were from the 7th Army 36th Infantry Division, Mr. Temples thought these were 2nd division in his book. He gave the note to Major "Junie", or Isaac Mitchell Baker Jr. who was on temporary duty with the Division as a Liaison Officer. Mr. Temples remembers the Liaison badge that looks like an airforce badge with wings.

There were several teenagers in town, some of whom spoke to the prisoners, one in particular spoke English very well, he was born in the U.S., his family emigrated to Germany in 1934 and still spoke English at home. This boy also heard that people on the farm talked about the fact that Adolf Hitler stayed in town the evening of the 29th April and that the three planes left on the morning of the 30th of April 1945.

This boy, "Willi" William Knippschild, lived next door to the Mosers, he later moved back to the U.S. and lived on Pawleys Island, South Carolina. He wrote his memoirs called "Footsteps in the Sand" in March 2017.

The last defence of Berlin and the Bunker was done by a **French SS Unit!**

April until September 1945:

Dachau, a wagon is unloaded with naked corpses, note the darker heads, why are these bodies naked? All inmates wore clothes, these are German soldiers who were starved to death in the American Rhineland Camps, as ordered by General Eisenhower. German Soldier who Survived helped undress the dead and stack them onto wagons in Rhein Meadows. Thus the reason they are naked, their colleagues had to undress their dead. these were loaded onto wagons, trucks and trains and transported to various KZ or Concentration Camps to be displayed as dead Jewish people!!!



Germany financed its entire government and later its war operations from 1935 until 1945 without gold and without debt!

It then took the whole Capitalist (democracy/capitalistic) and Communist Worlds to destroy the German power over Europe and bring it back under the heels of the bankers.

On the day he decided to lead the USA at Britain's side into the war, Roosevelt expressed to his son Elliot: Would anyone maintain that Germany's attempt to dominate trade in Central Europe was not a good reason for the war?

Under National socialism, profession, marriage and family were self-evident goals for us young people. People helped each other, kids with their schoolwork.

After Germany was defeated, anyone in uniform was at the behest of Eisenhower put in a field in the Rhinelands, without shelter, food or even water until they died. Anyone bringing food from the local towns was chased away or shot and the food burned.

Circumventing the Geneva Convention, Eisenhower renamed the prisoners *Unarmed Enemy Soldiers*. This still became a human rights issue and is STILL a **War Crime!**

More War Crimes by the Allies.

The above is against the Geneva convention to which the Germans did everything to adhere. Over 2.4 million were thus starved to death.

The second wave of Allied troops, who had not experienced war, were looting, raping the German civilians everywhere. They would use hunger as a weapon in order to rape woman.

Their bodies would be stripped of clothing, thrown onto wagons are driven to by truck, tractor or train to the concentration camps in order to boost the dead corpses in the camps for the Allied propaganda films, as inmates in these camps all received clothing and were dressed when they died from Typhus or Hunger, why suddenly are all the bodies naked?

There are pictures released where you can see these wagons being unloaded.

After 1945 – Concentration Camps (KZ) Continued:

Potulice near Bydgoszcz in West Prussia (was only dissolved in 1949/50)

KZ Lamsdorf in Lamsdorf near Falkenberg (Upper Silesia)

(in this KZ alone in the years 1945/46, 6'048 Volksdeutsche (Germans) were murdered by the Poles)

Tost near Gleiwitz in Upper Silesia

Myslowitz in Upper Silesia

Granowo near Lissa

KZ Sikawa near Lodz

Jaworzno near Czestochowa

Source reason (Upper Silesia)

Kreuzburg (Upper Silesia)

Zgoda concentration camp, German name Eintrachthütte ,near Schwientochlowitz

“The Czechs have suffered a thousand times less and the Poles a hundred times less compared to what they have done to the Germans in the last two generations.” – Prof. David L. Hoggan, US-American historian.

May 1945:

2.8 million or 2,800,000 people were killed or lost their homes in Germany, with 28.5 square kilometres of housing of a total of 187 square kilometres destroyed.

The final count left 5,500,000 German soldiers dead!

And up to 8,800,000 civilian German men, women and children dead!

Polish priest: The truth for Jews is whatever is beneficial for them.

For non-religious Jews, he added, “the truth is subjective or whatever serves Israel’s interests.”

There is a Jewish conspiracy against all Nations. (René Groos, Paris 1927)

The media and the western propaganda who lied and are still lying about the Second World War have the blood of innocent civilians on their hands.

In total, 93 trains with 58’585 Jews were sent to Auschwitz and other camps.

After 1945 the truth about the true genocide became known.

They call this the **true** First World War.

There were 60,000,000 Native Americans when Columbus arrived in the Americas.

After 1945 only 800,000 remain!

They are facing near extinction.

October 22, 2015

But, in a speech this week, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu suggested it wasn’t Hitler’s idea.

Rather, he pointed to Jerusalem’s then-grand mufti Haj Amin al-Husseini, who met with the Nazi leader in Germany in the early 1940s.

“Hitler didn’t want to exterminate the Jews at the time, he wanted to expel the Jews,” Netanyahu said Tuesday at the 37th Zionist Congress, according to a transcript on his website. “And Haj Amin al-Husseini went to Hitler and said, “If you expel them, they’ll all come here.”

The Tanach or Torah (Jewish Bible)

Exodus

- 1. I am the Lord your God.**
“I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, from the house of slavery.” (Exodus 20:2)
- 2. You shall have no other gods before Me. You shall not make for yourself an idol.**
“You shall not recognize other gods before Me. You shall not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of what is in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the water under the earth.” (Exodus 20:3–4)
- 3. You shall not take the name of God in vain.**
“You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain, for the Lord will not leave him unpunished who takes His name in vain.” (Exodus 20:7)
- 4. Remember and observe the Sabbath and keep it holy.**
“Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God; you shall not do any work, you or your son or your daughter, your male or your female servant, your animal or your stranger within your gates.” (Exodus 20:8–10)
- 5. Honour your father and mother.**
“Honour your father and your mother, so that your days may be prolonged in the land which the Lord your God gives you.” (Exodus 20:12)
- 6. You shall not murder.**
“You shall not murder.” (Exodus 20:13)
- 7. You shall not commit adultery.**
“You shall not commit adultery.” (Exodus 20:13)
- 8. You shall not steal.**
“You shall not steal.” (Exodus 20:13)
- 9. You shall not bear false witness.**
“You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.” (Exodus 20:13)
- 10. You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife or house.**

**“You shall not covet your neighbor’s house; you shall not covet your neighbor’s wife or his male servant or his female servant or his ox or his donkey or anything that belongs to your neighbor.”
(Exodus 20:14)**



Where does that leave us? And what does Judaism say about lying and how to regard the liar?

It would be incorrect to assume that Jewish law considers any detour from the truth sinful behaviour. Like so much in Judaism, there is a gray area between the absolute poles of right and wrong. For example, lying is permissible when a life is at stake. Lies, under certain conditions, are permitted when told in order to protect another’s privacy or prevent the humiliation of another person.

Deceiving others for personal gain, defrauding in one’s business interactions, and exaggerating one’s virtues in order to be elevated in the eyes of others, however, are forbidden.

In 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev opened the KBG archives and gave Elizabeth Dole the complete official German register of all deaths, which totalled 74’000. Not one gas chamber for the extermination of humans has ever been found at any camp.

Up to Oswiecim (Auschwitz) all train lines were Standard European gauge (1.435mm), from Oswiecim (Auschwitz) all train lines in the state of Galizia were Russian Broad Gauge or 1.520mm wide. This means people

travelling beyond Auschwitz to other labour camps had to get off the train at Auschwitz to be transferred to Russian gauge trains!

From October 1942, Auschwitz III opens this camp houses only prisoners who would work in the IG Farben Factory. These workers were the only ones who received an Identification Number on their Left Arm at Auschwitz I, from here they were moved to sub-camps of Auschwitz III or Buna as its commonly known, Buna was the IG Farben Factory.

Auschwitz I opens in May 1940, these were old Polish Army Barracks, Build in 1919 when the Americans used these for Delousing!

Professor Roger Dommergue

All the same, they did find documents that conflict with the orthodox extermination story. One refers specifically to a “delousing chamber for crematory II” (“Entlausungskammer für Krematorium II”) in Birkenau. This document apparently clarifies the real meaning of one or more of Pressac’s so-called “criminal traces”, as well as of the widely-cited letter of January 29, 1943 that refers to a “gassing cellar” (“Vergasungskeller”) in Birkenau Crematory II. It is often claimed that this must be a reference to a homicidal gas chamber. (See A. Butz’ “Some Thoughts on Pressac’s Opus”, in the May-June 1993 *Journal*, pp. 27-31, 35 [n. 23].) This long-suppressed German document, that was overlooked by Fleming and Pressac, suggests instead that this “gassing cellar” was installed to save life by killing typhus-bearing lice.

Also found were documents showing the roster of sick and chronically sick people at Birkenau over extended periods. According to the extermination story, of course, all such persons were immediately put to death as unfit for work. Other documents confirm the strict rules that prohibited SS camp personnel from mistreating Auschwitz prisoners. Additional documents unearthed by Graf and Mattogno establish that a remarkably large numbers of prisoners were released from Auschwitz. (This is in addition to prisoners who were transferred to other camps.) During just a few days in June and July 1944 alone, 186 short-term

prisoners were set free. (Over the entire period of the camp's existence, there must have been thousands.) Most of these were Poles who had been sentenced to "re-education by labor" at Birkenau for terms of four to ten weeks for breaking employment contracts. After serving their sentences, says Graf, these prisoners returned to their factories. Nothing has so far been published anywhere about these large-scale prisoner releases. As Graf notes, if many tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews were actually killed in Auschwitz in May-June 1944, as alleged, the released prisoners could easily have told the world about it.

List of people in the Bunker:

Rochus Misch

Heinz Linge

Martin Bormann

Otto Günsche

Heinrich Muller

Gen. Burghof

Hewel

Gen. Krebs

Hermann Fegelein

Admiral Voss

Adjutants von Below

Günsche

Heinz Lorenz

Siegfried Knappe

Helmut Kunz

Dr. Stumpfegger

Traudl Junge

Erich Kempka

Hans Baur

Nurse Flegel

15 year old Johanna Ruf

Cook, (Body Double)

Hitler Youth, Armin Lehmann

1948 World Almanac is Released. Population Census

Sect	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Catholics:							
Roman.....	47,058,724	60,836,143	203,944,823	9,213,413	6,866,072	1,858,488	329,775,663
Orthodox.....	1,208,157	112,447,660	8,106,071	5,868,089	127,629,989
Protestants*	41,943,104	657,481	81,767,054	4,422,777	2,782,864	6,372,250	137,945,530
Total.....	90,207,985	61,493,624	398,159,546	21,742,261	15,517,025	8,230,738	592,406,541
Jews.....	4,971,261	228,958	9,372,660	572,930	542,869	26,954	15,753,635
Mohammedans..	1,400	5,672,225	138,299,144	55,535,211	21,467,868	220,978,845
Others*.....	79,020,577	22,134,607	137,981,586	956,607,018	76,301,961	46,868,606	1,318,914,254
Total.....	83,984,238	22,361,565	153,026,476	1,095,479,092	132,383,041	68,363,328	1,555,546,740
Grand total ..	174,202,223	83,855,189	551,186,022	1,117,221,353	147,900,066	76,594,066	2,150,959,919

Orthodox (Eastern) Catholics includes Russian, Greek, Albanian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Serbian, Syrian, Armenian and Coptic Catholics.
 Roman Catholics include also Polish Catholics and Old Catholic Churches.
 Others includes Philosophic and heathen religions, unchurched, unclassified and unknown.
 (*) The totals for "Others," in North and South America and Europe are mostly those who consider themselves Protestants but are not regular communicants.

Shulamit Aloni, former Israeli Minister, stated clearly: The trick we always use is that whenever someone in Europe **criticises Israel**, then we bring out the **Holocaust**, when someone does this in the United States, we call them **anti-Semitic** and thus we can **justify** whatever we do, especially **against Palestine**.

Memory of the Holocaust is Central to the New World Order. Ian Kagedan 1991 Canada.

Mild Schizophrenia

is the inability to tell what is real from what is imagined, what is fantasy from what is reality.

Now, imagine if we were talking and somebody else came into the room, and all of a sudden we got distracted and we stopped talking.

Now, that person starts to think, "My God, they're talking about me."

Then, they leave the room and we continue talking because the distraction is gone.

Now, they are certain that we are talking about them, and they plan some kind of revenge.

That is heading towards Mental Illness.

After World War II,

General George S. Patton described Jews living under his military authority in southern Germany. Martin Blumenson the editor of *The Patton Papers* regarded these remarks as indicative of a growing anti-Semitic attitude.

September 17, 1945 – five months after the liberation of the last of the German concentration camps.

Patton wrote:

“We drove for about 45 minutes to a Jewish camp ... established in what had been a German hospital. The buildings were therefore in a good state of repair when the Jews arrived but were in a bad state of repair when we arrived, because these Jewish DPs, or at least a majority of them, have no sense of human relationships. They decline, where practicable, to use latrines, preferring to relieve themselves on the floor ...

This happened to be the feast of Yom Kippur, so they were all collected in a large wooden building which they called a synagogue. It behooved General Eisenhower to make a speech to them. We entered the synagogue which was packed with the greatest stinking bunch of humanity I have ever seen. When we got about half way up, the head rabbi, who was dressed in a fur hat similar to that worn by Henry VIII of England and in a surplice heavily embroidered and very filthy, came down and met the General ...

However, the smell was so terrible that I almost fainted and actually about three hours later lost my lunch as the result of remembering it.

Clearly, on the basis of the preceding passages, there was general agreement among German doctors, British doctors, Polish doctors, American military officers and even some Jews as to the frequent aversion to cleanliness of Jews in and from Poland. To some extent, the backwardness of the Polish Jews can be explained by poverty and persecution. But, whatever the cause, it is still difficult to comprehend the hysterical resistance to minimal standards of hygiene and civilized living when a modest amount of common sense should have told them that it

was necessary for their own survival. An attachment to a traditional lifestyle going back centuries, if not millenia, may have been regarded as vital to their religious and ethnic identity.”

People from the following countries lived and served in the German Armed Forces until 1945:

Albania	6,500+
Algerian	
Armenia	33,000+
Austria	1,500,000+
Australia	(Aborigines)
Azerbaijani	40,000+
Belgium	40,000
Bohemia	77
Bosnian	
Bulgaria	500+
China	
Cossacks	53,000+
Croatian	17,000+
Denmark	6,000
Egypt	
Estonia	20,000
Finland	1,180+
French	20,000+
Georgian	30,000+
Greece	
Hungary	20,000
India	4,500+
Iraq	
Ireland	
Italian	15,000
Japan	
Jordan	
Kalmyks	5,000
Korean	
Latvia	80,000+

Lebanon	
Lithuanian	
Mongolian	
Moroccan	
Netherlands	25,000+
Norwegian	6,000+
Palastine	
Poland	200,000+
Romania	50,000+
Russia	11,197
Saudi Arabia	
Serbia	27,500+
Slovakian	
Soviet	310,000+ – up to 1,400,000
Spain	47,000+
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Syria	
Thai	
Tunisia	
Turkish	180,000+
Ukraine	250,000+
United States	
United Kingdom	54

From 1942, the cossack Cavalry Unit was set-up. This unit consisted of mainly Russians, Ukrainians, Turkestanis, Kalmyks, Caucasians etc. together nearly 1,000,000 men.

Religions covered all: Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim.

1947:

In Birkenau, the Soviets tampered with the destroyed *Cremas* – they attempted to break holes into the collapsed roof to match the absurd story of Zyklon B thrown into the chamber through the holes in the roof. About these chiseled-out holes, court-certified expert engineer **Walter Luftl**, as quoted by Germar Rudolf in his book *Lectures on the Holocaust* (Theses and Dissertations Press, 2005), p 246, said:

In the cellars of Crematories II and III, the entire force of explosion was forced upward, causing heavy damage to the roofs. The hole under consideration is characterized by the fact that all the cracks and breaks of the slab are found around it, but do not go through it! According to the rules of construction technology this fact alone proves with scientific certainty that it was made after the roof had been destroyed.

Cremas IV and V were also shower houses – they were close to The Central Hygiene building (called “the Sauna” because it contained hot-air and hot-steam chambers for disinfecting clothing) and served the same purpose although on a smaller scale. It was these shower rooms that Soviet propaganda claimed to have been “gas chambers” in these crematories, pretending that gas somehow came out of the shower heads! Crema IV had already been heavily damaged in an uprising on October 7, 1944.

Remember what Rabi Ben Porat said: Page 36

Auschwitz I Gas Chambers

We are beginning to see official omissions of previously claimed homicidal gas chambers, for example at Auschwitz I (Stammlager), the main camp that tourists visit. The USHMM now specifically distinguishes only Auschwitz II (Birkenau) as the site of homicide gassings.

Revisionists like Robert Faurisson have always contended that the gas chamber shown to visitors is a fake. Even though the French newspaper *L'Express* was able to get the Auschwitz Museum to admit that the gas chambers they show to people are phony, official tour guides still present

the exhibit as an authentic homicide gas chamber. On the infamous Deborah Lipstadt's website, it says that the gas chamber isn't a fake intended to fool visitors, it's a "recreation meant to be"!

Film: The Flat

A very boring film from Israel, where a family clean out the flat of their mother after she passed, they just want to clean it out and sell it.

But they find photo albums and have a look. Shocked.

The mother who moved from Germany in the 1930s with their father under the *haavara* scheme, had pictures of them both with German officers, then a coin fell out, showing the Jewish star of David on one side and the Swastika on the other??

Then 100s of letters, from Germany from these officers, more photos of when the parents visited these families in Germany and when the Germans came to Palastine/Israel.

Then they start to presume ...

Haavara – see The Transfer Agreement.

Your enemy is within, the Gentiles just don't want their system of control. Stop protecting those who will destroy you in the end.

Let's take a look at events at Majdanek:

Order to build this was given on 20 July 1941.

It was needed for the vast amount of Soviet POWs.

The World was told that the Germans murdered 2,000,000 (2 million) people here.

When the Nurnberg Trials started this figure sounded a little high???

It was then reduced to 1,500,000 (1.5 million)???

Did 500,000 (½ million) people seize to exist?

On 23 July 1944 the camp was overrun by the Soviet Army.

In Majdanek's main source of work was repairing shoes.

On entry to Majdanek, you were guided to the first building on entry to the right, "Bad und Desinfektion I" (bath and disinfection I)

Procedure:	Hair cut
	Undress
	Shower
	New clothes
	Dress

Every receipt for every item in Majdanek has been found.

**The truth is Majdanek had a problem with typhus, like in most places.
With all the precautions available to combat typhus, still
47,000 people died from this disease.**

The *Majdanek Museum* later revealed that the camp had a warehouse to which old shoes were sent from all the other camps for recycling purposes. The number of victims of the camp was revised twice downwards by the *Majdanek Museum*, which first lowered it to 360'000, then to 235'000, and finally (for now) to 78'000. The number of real deaths is about 42'000.

13 April 1990

Gobachov admits to the massacre, but only in 1993, when Boris Jeltsin released the files, it was shown that the NKVD was solely responsible for these massacres. And many more.

See 1937 NKVD and April 1940

Conclusion:

An opinion I do not have, I started this book after learning that the truth about our past, especially about the events that led up to and during World War II, were not what we were taught at school. Then I was learning this from my Jewish teachers: That people like Adolf Hitler were actually the good guys!!! The Good Guy? Now I am confused. Meeting my good friend who was born in a Concentration Camp, telling me this same thing? Adolf Hitler was the Good Guy?? Now I was more confused than I ever was, all history books are full of how bad Adolf Hitler is, how can he be the good guy??? Then I started to learn and the need arose to start this book. Then, after starting this book, I decided that seeing the full interviews of more and more survivors, the truth comes out.

In the end, it was decided to only put facts in this book and let the reader decide what must be the truth.

7 July 2020

From the Reichstag Speech by Hitler 30 January 1939.

If the international Jewish financiers in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more in a world war, then the result will not be the Bolshevization of the World and thus the victory of Jewry.

Bolshevization of the Earth by way of war has now succeeded, thus the world and you are now owned by the world of the Bolshevik Jews under Marxism.

Sources: Auschwitz Archives Argolsen, Russian State Archives, Yadvashem, Holocaust Museum New York, New York Times, The Jewish Post 1940s.

After the War 100s of 1000s of children were registered at the Children's Center Aglasterhausen, Germany and sent to the USA and Australia?

Why is the World not told about this?

Introduction to Auschwitz

Liberals are easily confused by science. When someone in a white lab coat tells them something they believe it without bothering to investigate their statements for factual accuracy.

We need to go back several years, to the *History of the Concentration Camp*. Hard Labour Camps were set up by the British in India, in Africa and in Ireland, where food was rationed to bare minimum, less than the Germans were providing to the workers in their Concentration Camps! In the British Camps due to the lack of food, the result was a 94% deathrate per year. Even after WWII the British did not stop, in Kenya they built concentration camps for the local tribe the Kikuyu people from whom the British stole their land, putting these people in the CC Camps, with over a million people in these Camps, they systematically tortured them to death.

The males were subjected to torture with a new type of pliers that would first crush their testicles before cutting them off!

Women were raped, bayonets shoved up their vaginas, doing the same with men but into their rectum, also ramming sand into these areas with a stick. They would also roll people in barbed wire and roll them around the compound until they bled to death. British soldiers would boast about doing these things. The British Media covered it all up.

In Africa the slavery for profit still continues today!

In South Africa:

Now the Germans copied the British Camps in SA!

As we know today the German Army and the SS were the most advanced dumb people ever, why?

They had train gas chambers build at stations to gas several wagons to complete trains, this was done to keep the spread of typhus carrying lice at bay.

They would unload all the prisoners at these stations, then gas the train with Zyklon B. They did do this in a safe manner, as all the equipment to heat the Zyklon B was installed in these building, also all the equipment to remove the gas and clean the air after the gassing of the train or wagons. Then the transport could continue to places like Auschwitz.

Why Auschwitz?

Firstly, there are three camps here, the Cabal like to confuse people with these all mixed up.

Auschwitz I, was the former Polish artillery barracks in Oświęcim.

Auschwitz II, built by prisoners first from Germany, then Soviet prisoners from Auschwitz I.

Auschwitz III, built by prisoners from Auschwitz I & II, for workers in the Buna plant.

Auschwitz, was at the end of the original German border to the East.

From there on all trains ran on Soviet gauge train tracks!

German trains could not until the later years continue East, only after all train tracks were converted to the German train guage.

Thus it was the main centre for transfers East.

Most of the witness testimonies – not the 1 to 3 minute extracts to suit other goals – state this: We came to Auschwitz, we went through delousing in an underground delousing station, received fresh clothes, picked up our baggage after delousing and were put on trains going East to places like Majdanek, Sobibor, Belzec, Krakow, Zaslav etc etc.

Once these trains arrived at Auschwitz, they would be unloaded, the people sorted into males and females and children. They would then be marched according to their condition to different locations.

Here their hair would be cut, they had to undress and take a shower! Oh miracle, water came out, not gas?? Strange, their equipment malfunctioned?

After the shower they would receive new clothing (this was manufactured in one of the local factories at or near Auschwitz). Especially in the beginning many would receive a tattoo for easier identification, much like a badge today! This was done in the way that was known at the time with long needles as described by many of the survivors.

The same number was then added to their clothing and an identification triangle identifying them to why they were there. Almost all wore stripped pyjama-type clothing, regardless of race or religion.

Now you give them a place to sleep, in most cases this was on straw, which was more than most people had in one of the Ghettos.

Now the Germans, after passing by the gas buildings for trains, wash the people, delouse them or get them back to health, they would decide to gas them, without any substance that could do so quickly and painlessly in a building underground that had massive problems with ground water, build the door to open to the inside?? This would cause huge problems in opening these supposed chambers.

Then burn these bodies without the necessary coal or gas, in a crematorium that needed to be shut down every 20 hours and could incinerate around 15 bodies a day.

If the crematoriums were not shut down they could self-destruct due to the heat in the bricks. The technology on these early crematoriums was still relatively new.

In a desperate attempt to stop the typhus epidemic they resorted to burning some bodies out in the open, but the result showed that this was just not an option.

The Germans were so dumb to do all the above, waste so many resources and men to destroy humans as though they were animals, yet the Soviets on the other hand were much smarter. They would just rape the woman and then kill everyone and blame it on the Germans.

A note on Race at the time:

Most Auschwitz inmates were Roman Catholic, Evangelist, Moslem or similar with some from the ☆ religion. But as most of these people came from places like today's Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Bulgarian, Palestine, Rumania etc. these were all classified as ☆ at this time.

Those prisoners who would be transported to other camps like Majanodec would have to wait for their train to be sanitized before boarding again, this could take from three hours to several weeks. Those who were able to work were then assigned work at various locations.

Goethe wrote: "If you want to know who rules over you look at who you can't criticize."

Firstly, do you know what Auschwitz is?

Always ask Questions, also when our laws prohibit this.

- 1: Who built Auschwitz?
- 2: Why was it built?
- 3: When did the Germans arrive?
- 4: How did the Germans go about running Auschwitz?
- 5: The orders that were given?
- 6: When did the first prisoners arrive?
- 7: Who were these prisoners?
- 8: Camps difference in Auschwitz or Oświęcim?
- 9: What are Birkenau I or II or III or Buna?

1991: Mikhail Gorbachev opened the KBG archives and gave Elizabeth Dole the complete official German register of all deaths, which totalled 74,000. No gas chamber for the extermination of humans has ever been found at any camp.

Recent News:

we are beginning to see official omissions of previously claimed homicidal gas chambers, for example at Auschwitz I (Stammlager), the main camp tourists visit. The USHMM now specifically distinguishes only Auschwitz II (Birkenau) as the site of homicide gassings.

Revisionists like Robert Faurisson have always contended that the gas chamber shown to visitors is a fake. Even though the French newspaper *L'Express* was able to get the Auschwitz Museum to admit that the gas chambers they show to people are phony, official tour guides still present the exhibit as an authentic homicide gas chamber. On the infamous **Deborah Lipstadt's** website, it says that the gas chamber isn't a fake intended to fool visitors, it's a "recreation of how it is meant to be"!

1. Who Built Auschwitz I?

Auschwitz I, also known as Stammlager (Main Camp).

Build in 1915/19 by the American Army as a delousing station!

This is the most common mistake: To believe this was a German-built Camp.

The Americans needed this after World War 1 to delouse troops and locals due to a typhus plague, as follows:

Contrary to what is generally believed to be absolutely true, the Auschwitz camp in Poland has a different start and surprisingly different roots. Not the Germans, but the Americans set up this camp in the aftermath of the First World War as a quarantine camp and a prisoner of war camp that also served as a refugee camp. The main reason for setting up this camp in the town of Oświęcim (Oswiecim), as it is called in Polish, was to combat the epidemic of typhus at the time.

What Preceded

The territory of Poland had been redistributed several times in the years prior to the French Revolution. The country had been brought under Russian, Austrian and Prussian rule in the years 1792, 1793 and 1795 and had effectively ceased to exist. It was Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who after a while rebuilt part of it as Duchy of Warsaw (1807-1815) after which, following the Congresses of Vienna (1815), it was brought into a union with Russia under the name Congress Poland. After revolt and rebellion Poland lost its relative independence and self-determination in 1831 and was more or less conscripted into Russia. After the outbreak of the First World War, Polish units within the Habsburg (Austrian) army led by Marshal Yosef Pilsudsky fought against the Russian troops on the Eastern Front. On 6 August 1914, Pilsudsky's units from the relatively autonomous Galicia attacked the Russian part of Poland. In 1916, under the supervision of the German Empire (until 1918), this led to the formation of the Kingdom of Poland. Pilgrims took advantage of the defeat of the Centrals and the armistice of 1918 to proclaim the independence with which the Kingdom of Poland was abolished. After the armistice of 1918, the superpowers decided that a new state was formed from the former German and Austrian Poland, together with Russian-Poland. Not agreeing with the Eastern border, which was initially equated with the Curzon line, Pilsudsky went to war against Russia. A Greater Polish state received some Allied support, a Catholic buffer state in the east was in the geopolitical interest of the Allies. The country, plagued by war, hunger, death and misery since 1914, was not at peace but was thrown into a new struggle that would eventually continue until 1921.

During this battle, in March 1919 the 'Big Four' (as the victorious Allied superpowers were called) was pointed out by the English Minister of Foreign Affairs Lord Curzon that especially in the East countries such as Poland, Ukraine, Serbia, Romania and other eastern states were plagued by a typhus epidemic rapidly spreading to the West. Cities such as Vienna, Cracow and Budapest were already attacked by this epidemic that was spread by lice, and millions of Eastern Europeans were threatened and fled to the west.

On 29 May 1919, the new Polish Health Minister, Dr. Thomas Janiszewski, declared that a cordon of sanitary service had been established from the Baltic States to the Mediterranean Sea to stop the epidemic. At that time, it was estimated that more than a million people in Poland were infected with typhus and that hundreds of thousands of people died every week as a result of the epidemic which spread like a forest fire to the West. Janiszewski's plan was to intern and isolate people infected with typhus (or other diseases). Thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and shaved, their clothes had to be removed and disinfected (replaced if necessary), they would be kept in quarantine until they no longer posed a threat to public health and were discharged with a 'Certificate of Delousing'.

General John J. Pershing, commander of the AEF (American Expedition Force), who was about to be shipped back to the USA, was ordered by President Woodrow Wilson on 25 June 1919 to take on this task. Pershing ordered Colonel Harry L. Gilchrist of the Army Medical Corps to report to Dr. Thomas Janiszewski and take on the fight against the typhoid epidemic in Poland. The Gilchrist unit was later renamed from the American Polish Typhus Relief Expedition (APTRE) to American Polish Relief Expedition (APRE) with its headquarters in Warsaw.

Due to its excellent railway connections, the town of Oświęcim, located seventy-five kilometres from Krakow's Bacteriological Laboratory, became the most suitable location for the Quarantine and Refugee Station. Its favourable location because of the many surrounding spacious fields that were extremely suitable for the necessary food supply was also an important point. In addition, the prisoners of war could be used directly for cultivation and harvesting in order to alleviate the burden that

Poland had to bear as a result. Camp Auschwitz became operational in mid-August 1919 and received an average of 5'000 to 6'000 people a day, most of them prisoners of war.

Large numbers of steam sterilizers, autoclaves and mobile bathing installations were supplied from American, English, French and German military supplies. The Foden-Tresh steam sterilizer, whether mobile or not, by horse-drawn traction or motorised, was an integral part of the enormous amount of de-lousing equipment required.

Prisoners of war Bolsheviks who were barely dressed and poorly fed were happy to have their luggage and lice-packed outerwear removed in exchange for underwear, soap and footwear from American army supplies. Together with the received potato ration, the clothing disappeared into the steam sterilizers for half an hour, after which lice were destroyed and the potatoes were received cooked.

“We have found lately that the Bolsheviks have taken to putting potatoes in the pockets of their clothes as they go in the sterilizers – on getting back their sterilized clothes they have enough fine boiled potatoes. This is quite a popular way of getting them to [have] their clothes sterilized. The Q.M. (Quarter Master) passes out each man's raw potato (sic) ration, and there is always a line-up now at the machines.”

The sleeping bags filled with shreds of paper were regularly cleaned with diesel vapour, the sand in the barracks was cleaned at regular intervals and the vermin in the barracks themselves was gassed with cyanide under the supervision of the Swedish doctor Vamos. The personnel had to wear special gas masks of the “Drägerwerke Lübeck” type that also had a small oxygen cylinder because the deadly poison could not be properly filtered. Small amounts of HCN were already lethal. Sulphuric Acid and Sodium Cyanide had been used before. The pests in the used trains and wagons were eliminated by gassing in closed tunnels. At the end of 1920 the work of the American Polish Relief Expedition was finished and on 4 January 1921 the unit was relieved of its duties and officially disbanded.

In September 1939, the German army invaded Poland to stop its campaign in mid-November. After five months, the Auschwitz camp was officially handed over to the German army as a prison camp on 1 April 1940. With the arrival of the first prisoner transport of thirty German criminals on 20 May 1940, Auschwitz was used again. See list below.

From:

Kamp Auschwitz –1919/1921

By *Beheerder in Geschied-en-is* on 12 juli 2017.

(Dutch investigator)

28 June 1919

Treaty of Versailles signed, Germany won the war but lost due to food boycott starving the German People.

20 September 1919

Treaty of Saint-Germain signed, further suffocating the German people. Then the Communist Jewish.

1930s

In the 1930s tattooing was still not common and mostly still performed with large needles, witnesses in Auschwitz who in the beginning received tattoos confirm the use of large needles.

Social security numbers appeared in the 1930s and everyone was told to memorize their personal number. Many resorted to tattooing their social security numbers onto their bodies so they would always have access to them.

However, tattoos were still not socially accepted. Those who got a social security number tattoo did so more out of necessity rather than desire. Those with a social security tattoo were not viewed in the same way as people with more decorative and personal tattoos. Tattoos were still only accepted on performers, sailors and criminals.

Tattooing was performed by tattooists who came as prisoners, numbers were delegated. These were applied with the system of the time which were sticklike needles dipped in ink.

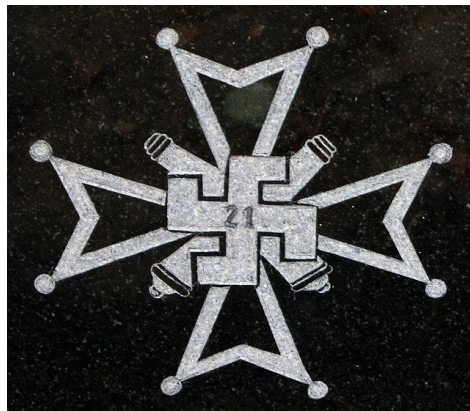
(From Auschwitz Survivors Testimony)

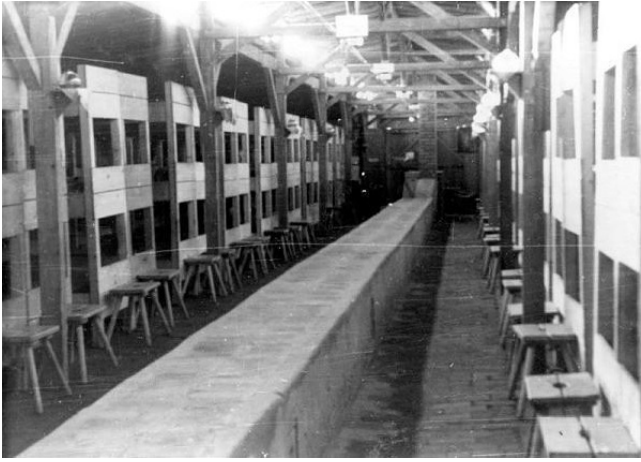
In 1938 Oświęcim (Auschwitz)

The Barracks were still in use by the Polish Army in 1938

In September 1939, the German army invaded Poland to stop its campaign in mid-November. After five months the Auschwitz camp was officially delivered as a prison camp for the German army on 1 April 1940. With the arrival of the first transport of thirty German criminals who arrived on 20 May 1940, Auschwitz was again used.

The Polish Army Unit 21 was situated in Auschwitz, their unit symbols were the following:



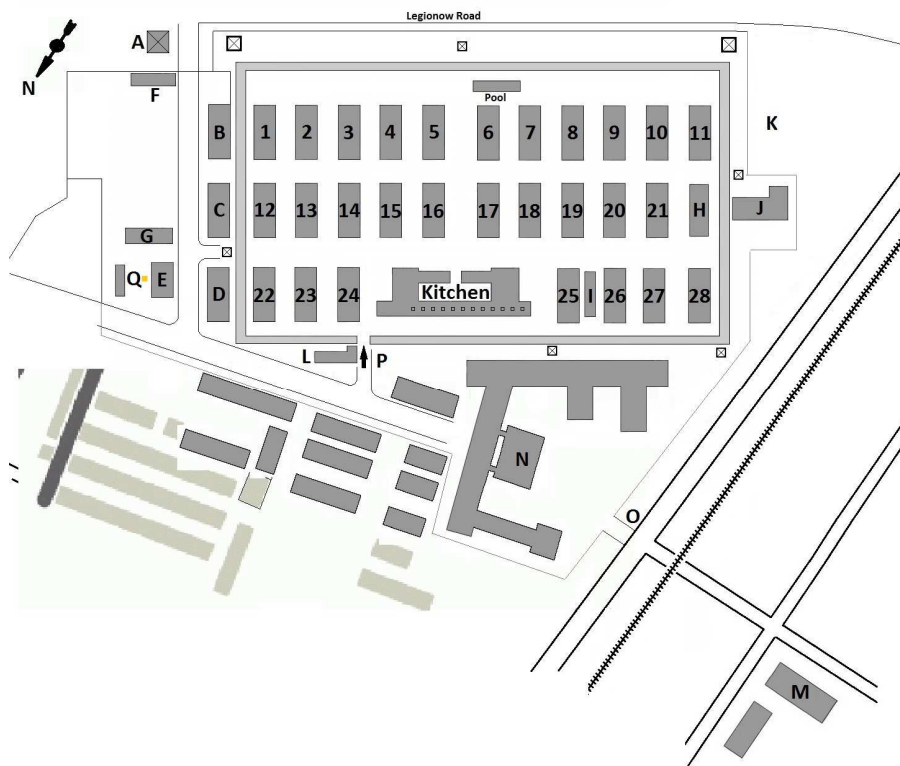


Inside the Barracks of the Polish



Shoe Manufacture

Description Auschwitz I



Map of Auschwitz I

- 1: Washing Block
- 2: Washing Block – Troop Body Disinfection
- 3: Disinfection chamber (Soviet Prison section until Feb 1942)
- 4: Family Block?
- 5:
- 6:
- 7:
- 8:
- 9: Prison Block (Poles) (until January 1943 this was a Jewish Block)
- 10: Medical Research Block (Women's Block)
- 11: Prison & Punishment Block
- 12: Staff Block

13:
14:
15:
16:
17: NS Prisoners
18:
19: Recuperation block for convalescents
20: Selection Block and Infirmary
21:
22:
23: French Prisoner Block – Natan Orbach (Jewish Capo in charge)
24: French Prisoner Block – Natan Orbach (Jewish Capo in charge)
25: Death Block
26: Records Department
27:
28: HKB outpatient clinic

A: Villa Camp Commander
B: Camp Commander Offices
C: Administration building
D: SS Hospital
E: Old Polish Munitions Bunker
F: Camp Guards
G: Political Department (Gestapo)
H: Washing Barracks – SS
I: Post Office
J: Theatre
K: Quarry
L: Block Commander Office
M: Monopol Tabak
N: Registration Building
O: Main Entrance
P: Gate (ARBEIT MACHT FREI)

Description Auschwitz I

Women Sections:

Block B I

Block Bla

Block BLB

Male sections:

Block 8A

Block 10 Quarantine!

Block 11 (according to old numbering until August 1941 No. 13)

Block 19 (Recuperation block for convalescents)

Block 20 (Infection block)

Block 26 (Records Department)

Block 28 HKB outpatient clinic

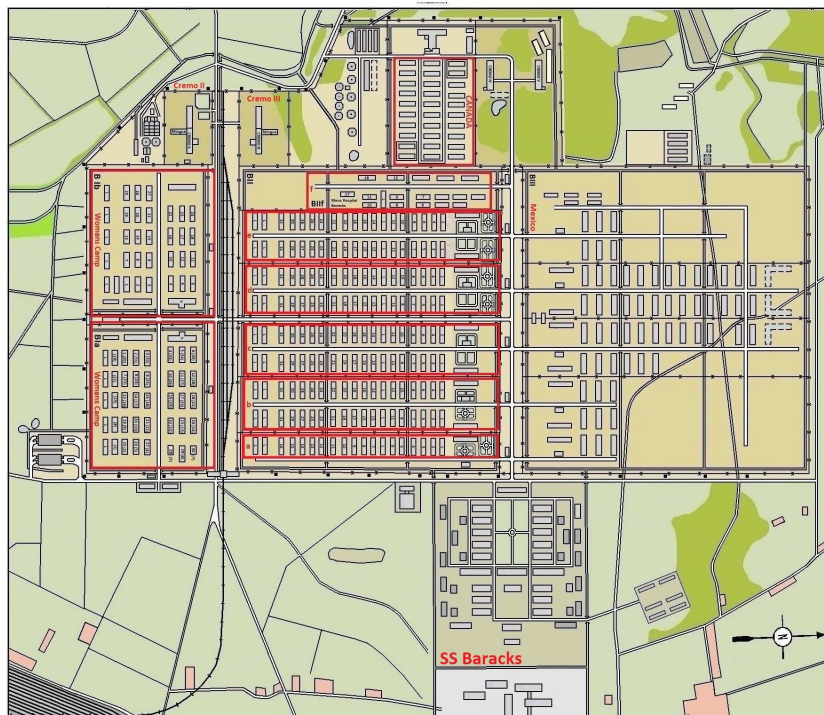
Camp Commander:

Rudolf Höß (Hoess) NSDAP Member, 3,240

KL Auschwitz-Birkenau

Name Auschwitz II Birkenau

A municipality with the name “Birkenau” does not actually exist. The name Birkenau was newly coined and derived from the nearby birch forest (Brezinky). The area that today bears the name “Birkenau” was and still is called “Rajska” by the population. The present camp centre of Birkenau is located about 4 km away from the Auschwitz camp. The sender’s address was required: Birkenau Labor Camp near Neuberun. The name Auschwitz should not appear, not even in the postmark. The two large chains of posts at Auschwitz and Birkenau touched each other, they were separated from each other only by a railway track.



Map of Auschwitz II or Birkenau

Auschwitz II Birkenau Women's Camp

Block 25 Contained a Canteen

Block 30

Auschwitz II Birkenau Section B II e

Family Gypsy Camp, from 1943

Effects Storage Canada

The Canadian Effects warehouse in Birkenau had 35 barracks, including premises in all sections of the camp.

Auschwitz II Birkenau Men's Camp

Work details in and around Auschwitz and Birkenau:

Altdorf:

Forestry

Employer: Pszcyna Forestry

20 prisoners

Operational: October 1942–Spring 1943

Althammer:

Construction power plant

Employer–Godulla

486 Male Prisoners

Operational: September 1944–18 January 1945

Ambulanz:

Quarantine?

Babitz:

Agricultural Farm

340 prisoners

Operational: May 1943–17 January 1945

Employer: S-WVHA/Amt W V; Land-, Forst- und
Fischwirtschaft

Birkenau:	<p>Agriculture Farm</p> <p>204 male prisoners</p> <p>Operational: 1943–January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Amt für Forst-Wirtschaft</p>
Bismarkhütte:	<p>Weapons and armored vehicles</p> <p>192 male prisoners</p> <p>Operational: 1 September 1944–27 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: ?</p>
Blechhammer:	<p>Construction chemical plant</p> <p>3'958 male and 157 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: 1 April 1944–21 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke AG</p>
Bobrek:	<p>Production of electrics for aircraft and u-boats</p> <p>213 male and 50 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: May 1944–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Siemens-Schuckertwerke GmbH</p>
Brünn:	<p>Construction of Police and SS Technical Academy</p> <p>251 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: October 1943–30 May 1944</p> <p>Employer: WVHA Bureau C-Bauleitung Brünn</p>
Budy:	<p>Farm Detail Male Farm</p> <p>313 male prisoners</p> <p>Operational: April 1942–18 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Land and Forestry Department</p>
Budy:	<p>Farm Detail Female Farm</p> <p>455 female prisoners</p>

Operational: April 1943–Autum 1944
Employer: Land and Forestry Department

Buna: Construction of Chemical Works
(Monowitz) 11'000 prisoners
(Auschwitz III) Operational: October 1942–17 January 1945
Employer: IG Farbenindustrie AG

Charlottegrube: Coal Mining and Construction
1'000 prisoners
Operational: September 1944–19 January 1945
Employer: Hermann Göring Werke

Chelmek: Construction of Chemical Works
150 prisoners
Operational: October 1942–9 December 1942
Employer: BATA, Ota Schlesische Schuhwerke AG

Eintrachthütte: Production anti-aircraft weapons
1'374 Prisoners
Operational: May 1943–23 January 1945
Employer: OSMAG (Ost-Maschinenbau GmbH),
Firma Grün u. Bilfinger, Firma Holzmann – Posen,
Königshütter Metallwerke

Freudenthal: Fruit processing plant or textile mill
301 female prisoners
Operational: September 1944-6-8 May 1945
Employer: Amt W III (Ernährungsbetriebe),
Freudenthaler Getränke GmbH, Emmerich
Machold (Weberei, Spinnerei und Näherei)

Fürstengrube:	<p>Coal Mine</p> <p>1'283 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: September 1943–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Fürstengrube GmbH</p>
Gleiwitz I:	<p>Railroad repair shop</p> <p>1'336 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: March 1944–18 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk (RAW) (State Railways)</p>
Gleiwitz II:	<p>Production of coal tar and factory</p> <p>Machine maintenance and expansion</p> <p>371 female prisoners and 740 male prisoners</p> <p>Operational: May 1944–18 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Deutsche Gasrusswerke GmbH, Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (DAW), Borsig-Koks-Werke</p>
Gleiwitz III:	<p>Weapons and munitions factory + railroad wheels</p> <p>600 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: July 1944–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Zieleniewski-Maschinen- und Waggonbau GmbH</p>
Gleiwitz IV:	<p>Repair and construction of army vehicles</p> <p>444 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: June 1944–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Zieleniewski-Maschinen- und Waggonbau GmbH</p>

Golleschau:	<p>Cement works</p> <p>1'008 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: June 1942–21 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Ostdeutsche Baustoffwerke GmbH – Goleschauer Portland Zement Fabrik AG</p>
Güntergrube:	<p>Coal mining</p> <p>600 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: February 1944–18 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Fürstlich Plessische Bergwerks AG</p>
Harmense:	<p>Poultry, rabbit and fish farm</p> <p>70 male and 50 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: December 1941–18 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Land and Forestry Department</p>
Hindenburg: (Donnersmarckhütte)	<p>Weapons and munitions manufacture</p> <p>70 male and 500 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: August 1944–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Vereinigte Oberschlesische Hüttenwerke AG, Kohlenbergwerk “Concordia”, SS-WVHA/Amt W V; Land-, Forst- und Fischwirtschaft</p>
Hohenlinde:	<p>Steel works</p> <p>200 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: December 1944–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: ?</p>
Hubertushütte: (4923, 1028)	<p>Hubertus Mill</p> <p>200 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: December 1944–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Berghütte Königs und Bismarckhütte AG</p>

Hubertushütte: (4923, 1028)	<p>Hubertus Mill</p> <p>200 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: December 1944–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Berghütte Königs und Bismarckhütte AG</p>
Janinagrube: (Gute Hoffnung)	<p>Coal mining in the Janina Mine</p> <p>877 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: September 1943–17 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Fürstengrube GmbH</p>
Jawischowitz:	<p>Coal mining and power plant building</p> <p>2'500 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: 15 August 1942–19 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Hermann Göring Werke, Deutsche Bergwerks- und Hütttenbau GmbH</p>
Kattowitz:	<p>Gestapo</p> <p>10 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: January 1944–January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Gestapo</p>
Kobior (Kobier):	<p>Forestry work</p> <p>150 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: Autumn 1942–September 1943</p> <p>Employer: Oberforstamt Pless</p>
Lagischa: (Haaga)	<p>Coal mining and power plant building</p> <p>1'000 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: September 1943–6 September 1944</p> <p>Employer: Energie-Versorgung Oberschlesien AG (EVO)</p>

Laurahütte:	<p>Production of anti-aircraft artillery</p> <p>937 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: April 1944–23 January 1944</p> <p>Employer: Rheinmetall Borsig AG</p>
Lichtewerden:	<p>Thread factory labour</p> <p>300 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: November 1944–January 1944</p> <p>Employer: G.A. Buhl & Sohn</p>
Neu-Dachs: (Jaworzno)	<p>Coal mining and power plant construction</p> <p>3'664 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: June 1943–17 January 1944</p> <p>Employer: Energie-Versorgung Oberschlesien AG (EVO)</p>
Neu-Dachs:	<p>Coal mining and power plant construction</p> <p>3'664 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: June 1943–17 January 1944</p> <p>Employer: Energie-Versorgung Oberschlesien AG (EVO)</p>
Neustadt:	<p>Textile mill</p> <p>400 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: September 1944–19 January 1944</p> <p>Employer: Schlesische Feinweberei AG</p>
Neustadt:	<p>Textile mill</p> <p>400 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: September 1944–19 January 1944</p> <p>Employer: Schlesische Feinweberei AG</p>

Plawy:	<p>Farming</p> <p>138 male and 200 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: December 1944–18 January 1944</p> <p>Employer: WVHA/Amt W V; Land-, Forst- und Fischwirtschaft</p>
Porombka:	<p>SS-Hütte</p> <p>50 male and 10 female workers</p> <p>For SS only</p> <p>Employer: SS</p>
Radostowitz:	<p>Forestry work</p> <p>20 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: 1942–1943</p> <p>Employer: Oberforstamt Pless</p>
Rajsko:	<p>Farming, vegetables, fruit and flowers,</p> <p>300 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: June 1943–18 January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Oberforstamt Pless</p>
Sonderkommando Kattowitz:	<p>Construction work</p> <p>10 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: January 1944–January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Zuber Company</p>
Sosnowitz I:	<p>Renovation of offices</p> <p>100 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: August 1943–February 1944</p> <p>Employer: unknown</p>
Sosnowitz II:	<p>Steel mill, production of barrels and shells</p>

	<p>900 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: May 1944–January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Berghütte-Ost-Maschinenbau GmbH</p>
Sosnitz:	<p>Demolition works</p> <p>30 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: 10 July 1940–August 1940</p> <p>Employer: Auschwitz–Birkenau</p>
Solahütte:	<p>Construction work</p> <p>36 male and 10 female prisoners</p> <p>Operational: Autumn 1940–January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Auschwitz–Birkenau</p>
2 SS Bauzug:	<p>Railroad repairs</p> <p>900 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: September 1944–October 1944</p> <p>Employer: WVHA Bureau C</p>
Teschen:	<p>Assembly anti-aircraft guns</p> <p>1'400 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: 1942–January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Oberschlesische Maschinen- und Waggonfabrik AG (OSMAG)</p>
Trzebinia:	<p>Refinery, expansion building work</p> <p>600–800 prisoners</p> <p>Operational: August 1944–January 1945</p> <p>Employer: Erdöl Raffinerie GmbH</p>

Tschechowitz:	Search and removal of unexploded ordnance 100 prisoners Operational: 20 August 1944–September 1944 Employer: Vacuum Oil Company
Tschechowitz-Vacuum:	Refinery maintenance 600 Prisoners Operational: September 1944–18 January 1945 Employer: Vacuum Oil Company
Union Werke:	Weapons factory Oświęcim
DAW:	Oświęcim – Auschwitz Tailor shop – mending of prisoner clothing Red Cross Office Receiving and distribution of parcels Wirtschaftshof Birkenau – Farming 204 male prisoners 1943–1.1945 (military, encyclopedia, Auschwitz Museum)

Budy:

A sub-camp at a farm set up on agricultural land covering the localities of Budy, Bór and, in part, Nazieleniec near Brzeszcze. In various periods, a men's camp, a women's camp and the women's penal company (Strafkompanie) functioned there.

In 1941, a men's Kommando that marched back and forth from Auschwitz I (about 5 km each way) was already working at the farm. Since the walk took too long, a sub-camp was set up in April 1942 and 40 prisoners stayed there. At the turn of 1942/1943, the sub-camp was expanded to a dozen or more barracks designated as barns, stables, livestock sheds, workshops, warehouses and living space for prisoners. SS barracks, granary, pigs and rabbit pens were built outside the fence. The fencing was barbed wire hung on concrete posts. SS-Oberscharführer Hermann

Ettinger held the post of Lagerführer until he was succeeded by SS-Unterscharführer Bernhard Glaue. At first only non-Jewish Poles were prisoners in the sub-camp, but later there were also Polish, Czech and Greek Jews as well as Russians and Germans. At the beginning of 1944 there were 500 prisoners working the fields and raising pigs, cattle, horses and sheep. On January 17, 1945, at the last roll call, 313 prisoners stood to be counted. They were evacuated from the sub-camp the following day.

In the early spring of 1943, a sub-camp for women opened in buildings formerly occupied by the women's penal company. German women held the Kapo posts, and the prisoners were Poles, Jews, Russians, Ukrainians, Czechs and Yugoslavians. The female population reached 600 that year. The directors of this sub-camp were, in succession, SS overseers Elfriede Runge, Elisabeth Hasse and Johanna Bormann. In the second half of 1944 the women's sub-camp was expanded with several wooden barracks, surrounded by barbed-wire fencing, being built in the vicinity of the men's sub-camp.

The women were divided into several Kommandos for field and forest work in a forest- and fruit-tree nursery, draining the fields, cleaning and dredging ponds, cutting reeds, building dikes along the Vistula and repairing roads. The sub-camp was evacuated probably in January 1945.

Harmense:

Two sub-camps located in the village of Harmęże (German: Harmense), about 2 km from Birkenau, whose Polish residents had been expelled by the Germans. The first of them was founded in December 1941 when about 50 Polish prisoners were housed on the second floor of a manor house whose owner had been expelled. They occupied rooms were separated from the rest of the house by a barred, padlocked door. They were employed raising poultry and rabbits and maintaining the fishponds. In June 1942, these male prisoners were moved to two buildings in the village, and more than 30 women prisoners took over their former

lodgings in the manor house. At the end of the summer of 1943, the male prisoners were incarcerated in the nearby Auschwitz sub-camp named Budy, thus liquidating the men's sub-camp in Harmense. At this point the women prisoners replaced the men at work – cleaning out poultry coops, preparing chickenfeed for about two thousand hens, working in the incubators, looking after one thousand ducks, five hundred turkeys and three hundred geese and, above all, caring for three thousand angora rabbits raised for their wool. Conditions and food in Harmense were better than in Birkenau and it was easier for the prisoners to “organize” (Lagersprache) additional food. The directors of the camp were SS-Unterscharführer Bernhard Glaue, followed by SS-Rottenführer Xaver Eidenschink. In January 1945, the women were evacuated to Wodzisław Śląski and from there by train to other camps in the Reich.

Plawy:

A sub-camp and farm started in June 1943 till Jan 1945 near Pławy (German: Plawy). Earlier, from the spring of 1944, Kommandos from Birkenau, which was nearby, worked the fields there. Several new barracks were erected in November alongside the barns and two stables. In the first days of January 1945, about 200 women prisoners, mostly Russians and Hungarian Jews, were quartered in one barracks, and about 140 men prisoners – Russians, Poles and Slovakian Jews – in the other. These barracks and the outbuildings of the sub-camp were separated by additional barbed-wire fencing.

Women prisoners fed and milked about 100 cows, cleaned the farmyard, carried fertilizer away and sifted clamped potatoes and beets for fodder. The men prisoners tended to 70 to 80 horses, the transport of crops and the delivery of milk to the camp dairy. They had 25 carts at their disposal. SS Aufseherin Florentine Cichon was director of the women's part of the sub-camp, and an NCO with the rank of SS-Oberscharführer, whose name is not known, headed the men's section. On January 18 the prisoners

were evacuated on foot to Wodzisław Śląski and then transported by rail to Germany.

Raisko:

A sub-camp in the village of Raisko (German: Raisko), most of whose residents were expelled in the spring of 1941. The vacated buildings were partially demolished and the fields taken over by camp farms. All work was done at first by men, but from 1942 there were women as well. The prisoners walked to work from Auschwitz I and Birkenau. From June 1943, the women were quartered permanently in the sub-camp and assigned to two Kommandos – gardening and plant-growing. The first Kommando grew vegetables in hothouses for the SS, tended flower beds and worked in the nearby fields. The gardening Kommando also ran a sales outlet where SS men, their families and civilian workers could purchase vegetables, fruit and flowers. The women in the other Kommando worked in an experimental station where one of their most important tasks was to cultivate an Asian plant called kok saghyz under European conditions. Its roots contained caoutchouc. It was hoped to develop a strain with the highest possible content of that substance. The caoutchouc thus obtained would be used to produce rubber. The combined size of the two Kommandos grew from 250 prisoners in July 1943 to 320 the following June.

Especially in the early stages, Poles predominated among the prisoners. Aside from them, there were also Jews, Russians, Frenchwomen, Yugoslavians and Germans. Many of the women had degrees in biology, chemistry or agronomy. Civilian scientists, mostly from Russia, were also employed there.

There were five fenced-in barracks in the sub-camp. Prisoners lived in two of them, and the others held a workroom where kok saghyz and the extracted caoutchouc were cooked, a kitchen, a washroom and a lavatory. The hothouses, laboratory and experimental and farm fields were near the sub-camp. Aside from the permanent workers in Raisko, male prisoners from other Kommandos were also employed there running the tool room, repairing apparatus and doing construction work.

Because of the necessity to maintain cleanliness and precision in the research work, the conditions in the sub-camp were far superior to those in Birkenau. The women lived in heated barracks, slept in beds with sheets and blankets, washed in warm water, wore clean clothes and ate better. On the other hand, they were closely supervised and, for example, were punished for possessing prohibited items by flogging, additional work or assignment to the penal company (Stafkompanie). SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. Joachim Caesar, the director of the Auschwitz farms, was in overall charge of the sub-camp. SS-Rottenführer Hermann Grell directed the work of the gardening Kommando, and SS-Obersturmführer Dr. Heinz Schattenberg directed the plant-growing Kommando. The directors of the sub-camp were SS Aufseherinnen, including Florentine Cichon, Johanna Bormann, Elizabeth Hasse and Annelise Franz.

The sub-camp was liquidated on January 18, 1945, and the prisoners forced to join the Death March in the direction of Wodzisław Śląski, and from there were sent by train to the Ravensbrück camp.
(Auschwitz Museum)

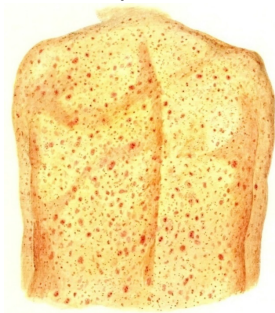
The Delousing Routine at Auschwitz:

The delousing process happened at regular intervals. Due to the high mortality rate Ddlousing happened often, this was done to prevent deaths.

1. Block is notified
2. Block is emptied
3. Prisones are taken to de-lousing
4. Prisoners have to strip naked before entering the de-lousing chamber, strip naked outside!
5. After the de-lousing shower you could pick-up or had to wait for your clothes to come back from the gas chambers.

Delousing on Arrival

Selection took place on arrival, men separated from women unless married. Those with obvious signs of lice would be sent for de-lousing, commonly called to the gas chamber.



Obvious signs of lice

As noted by several survivors: We arrived, we were sent for delousing, we had to undress outside, we then went downstairs into the shower room, we had to leave our clothers in a pile. (The only downstairs shower room was the converted morgue of Cremona II) here we received soap and had a shower, it was freezing cold in winter. Then we went into another room, and then outside. Here we had to wait until we received fresh clothing, our clothes were not there anymore. We waited naked in the open in freezing cold conditions. They forgot to mention that their hair was cut as well. Survivor Ms. R. Firestone.

M. Adler, 25.9.1927 we went through a selection process, then waited in batches, our hair was shaved, we had to strip naked, we were given soap. Then we went through the showers and were given a uniform on the other side. The biggest shock was that I was not at home, now I had to share a barracks with hundreds of others. I was moved from camp to camp, compound to compound. They were shipping out people constantly. One day they said they needed a 1'000 people for a transport, I ended up on the transport. This train went into Germany. It went to Dachau July 1944. We were then sent to another camp, but here people had typhoid left and right, we ended up having to clean up the dead bodies before being taken back to Dachau. People were dying here even after liberation. I ended up with typhoid fever as well.

J. Lewin, March 1944 into the Gypsy camp, Barrack 22 where the children were, we arrived at a camp after taken out of the Ghetto, we got undressed, we were shaved, had a shower against lice. I stayed in Birkenau for only two weeks, I got tattooed and got a uniform. B10237 we were then taken elsewhere to build a bunker. I was there until January. When we heard rumours, and were then told that we would be evacuated into Germany. We ended up being marched out of the camp 800 or 900 people in a column 5 wide, in thick snow. Back to Auschwitz, we saw lots of people with food, loaves of bread and sausages. We thought we were going to be burned in the Crematoria, so we asked where are the Crematoriums? They looked at us and said what crematoriums! They took me to the Hospital, we talked to the people and told them who we were, then I said they were supposed to take us to the gas chamber, this man looked at me and said are you crazy there are no gas chambers here, what gas chambers are you talking about. There was a man in the Hospital (Jacques Stickler), had his legs broken 8 times when the camp he was in was bombed.

Cremo II Morgue was converted to a shower room due to the high volume of prisoners arriving and the extra high unexpected prisoners of war from the East.

E. Lobet, moved from Buna to Auschwitz, here we were told to leave our baggage, then we walked to an area, where we were told to remove our clothes, some men with clippers came we had our hair cut, then we went through a door and had a shower. Then we went to another place, here men were sitting with needles with ink, before you knew it we had a number tattooed into our arm, my number 106992 was on my arm.

S. Liber, every day so many people died, they caught typhoid fever and most did not survive. I caught typhoid fever as well, my brother died from this. So many people were dying, my father was digging graves with which he could make some money. This was in Radom in a Ghetto.

Another witness spoke of how he was told by the Sonderkommandos that he could take it easy today, they told him to go into another barrack and just relax for the day. When he went there there were two Jewish Sonderkommandos, they told him come in ... pull down your pants and bend over. They raped him ...

A. Mason, the Hungarian authorities took everything from us before we were transferred. We were sent to a Ghetto, we didn't see violence

against Jews, nor did we see killings. We were taken to the railroad, we did not resist, we did not care if we lived or died, the cattle car had about 79 or 80 people in it. We arrived by cattle car at 16:00 hours but let out at 23:00 hours at night, woman and children on one side, men and boys on the other. We had to get undressed, they shaved us, showered us, then we got clothes. Every few weeks they shaved our heads.

Not like in the US, where de-lousing was done with Zyklon-B and DDT directly onto the body and hair with a type of spray gun, here no one died from this procedure?!? A humanitarian routine to save lives,dDe-lousing, disinfection routines.

When you listen to the long interviews of survivors, they will describe the same routine, some in an underground building as was the case of the building at Cremos II & III, these are well described.

Also how it was a miracle that water came out instead of gas!!!

As these people believed that they were going to be gassed they expected to be gassed.

De-Lousing Rooms in German are called Gas Chambers as a Gas was used to De-Louse!

Witnesses who “saw” bodies after so-called gassing all say the bodies turned grey or blue.

Someone who did suffer the consequences of having been exposed to high quantities of Zyklon-B and actually died of this pest control gas would turn bright red!



This is a person who was exposed to high quantities of Zyklon-B
Note the grey and blue body as described by witnesses?

Auschwitz 4 May 1940

Commander

Rudolf Höss (Hoess) becomes Commander of Auschwitz.

Auschwitz 20 May 1940

1st Train From Sachsenhausen arrives with Prisoners (Häftlinge) at Auschwitz

Prisoners 1 to 30

1.	Bruno Brodniewicz	22.7.1895	3rd Reich	† ?.4.1945
2.	Otto Küsel	16.5.1909	3rd Reich	† 17.11.1984
3.	Arthur Balke	?	3rd Reich	
4.	Fritz Biessgen	15.9.1900	3rd Reich	† 14.4.1964
5.	Hans Bock	21.11.1901	3rd Reich	
6.	Bernhard Bonitz	11.6.1907	3rd Reich	
7.	Karl Benn	?	3rd Reich	
8.	Arno Böhm	?	3rd Reich	† 7.7.1962
10.	Michael Gallas	11.8.1903	3rd Reich	
11.	Erich Grönke	15.9.1902	3rd Reich	† 1968
12.	Arnold Hartwig	2.11.1905	3rd Reich	
13.	Hans Henning	13.5.1899	3rd Reich	
14.	Elfriede Angott	21.5.1910	?	
15.	Dietrich Hühner	23.4.1903	?	
16.	Bruno Kellert	16.7.1909	?	
17.	Max Kusserow	?	?	
18.	Konrad Läng	29.6.1903	3rd Reich	† 17.6.1972
19.	Jonny Lechenich	10.9.1910	3rd Reich	fled 10.10.1942
20.	Richard (Willy) Meyer	4.7.1909	3rd Reich	† 29.11.1940 escaped
21.	Berthold Missun	10.2.1912	3rd Reich	† 12.2.1942
22.	August Müller	12.11.1900	3rd Reich	† 1945
23.	Kurt Müller	27.4.1910	3rd Reich	
24.	Kurt Pachala	16.11.1895	3rd Reich	† 14.1.1943

25.	Roman Herbert	24.5.1915	3rd Reich	† 1943
26.	Johann Siegruth	24.3.1903	3rd Reich	
27.	Paul Schilkowski	29.6.1896	?	2.6.1942 released
28.	Otto Stiel	12.12.1906	3rd Reich	13.3.1942 released
29.	Albin Vogel	?	3rd Reich	
30.	Leo Wietschorek	4.8.1899	3rd Reich	† 3.7.1942 typhus

Auschwitz 29 May 1940

Train from Wignicz Nowy arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
40 prisoners. These were returned to Dachau?

Auschwitz 3 June 1940

Company Topf & Söhne

In a letter dated June 3, 1940, the Erfurt company Topf & Sons offered the SS-New Construction Team of Auschwitz “500 St. Chamber Bricks continuously numbered from 1–500” for 65 Reichsmarks.

Auschwitz 5 June 1940

The SS-HHB **prohibits** delousing with **cyclone B** because of rationing of iron and sealing materials that would be necessary for sealing rooms. Therefore, precautionary measures were taken in the camp: quarantine, hair removal, disinfection and showers.

Up to 90 percent of Zyklon-B was actually used for delousing in Birkenau!!!

(Taken from 1946 Hamburg First Auschwitz Process)

After the war only some 100 empty Zyklon B canisters were found at Auschwitz II Birkenau.

This is not enough even for delousing!

The Auschwitz Orders by date, translated from German.

(Orders from: Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

1940

Commander's Order No. 1/40

Auschwitz, 6 June 1940

1. Drinking water

I would like to point out once again that water from all wells and water pipes must not be drunk.

The leader of the guard company must repeatedly make this a subject of follow-up instruction.

2. Working hours in the services

Until further notice, the following working hours are set for the offices in KL Auschwitz:

Monday to Friday from 7.00 am–12.00 pm

1:00 pm–4:00 pm

Saturday from 7.00 am–13.00pm

Working hours in the protective custody camp depend on the prisoners' release and are determined by the leader of the protective custody camp in agreement with the camp commandant.

3. Postal address in KL Auschwitz

The exact address is:

Auschwitz-Oswiecim Concentration Camp

East Upper Silesia Post Office 2

In order to be able to quickly issue the mail to the SS men, the relatives of the SS men are to be informed [accordingly], in addition to the address, it is imperative to state whether the mail is from the Headquarters or the Guard Company; e.g.:

SS man Josef Meier

Auschwitz-Oswiecim Concentration Camp

East Upper Silesia Post Office 2

1st company

The outgoing mail is to be delivered daily at 8.00 and at 15.00 from the departments and the 1st company, will be locked in the command post office by the U.v.D.

4. Transmission of radio messages

Radio messages may only be transmitted after they have been presented to me for inspection.

5. Introduction of the patrol service

With immediate effect, a patrol service will be introduced with the task of carrying out economic checks. The daily patrol, consisting of an undercover officer and two men, will be ordered by me daily.

Suit: service dress, strapped in, steel helmet, undercover with pistol, men with rifle.

Since the guard company does not have enough undertakers at the moment, they will be seconded by the commandant's office. The orders of the patrol service are to be obeyed without fail.

Any exceeding of leave, clashes with members of the Army or other divisions as well as other incidents that are detected by the patrol service must be reported to me in writing by 08.00 the next day.

6. Entry of leave in the SS-Ledger

Every holiday over five days duration must be entered into the Ledger. Completion report of the 1st company on 10.6.1940.

7. Orders

With immediate effect, the 1st Company is ordered to the commandant's office of KL Auschwitz to provide services in the administration:

SS-Rttf. Busch, Huben born 2.7.1914 (accommodation administration)

SS-App. Voss, Richard born 10.9.1907 (catering administration)

SS-app. Manger, Herben born 12.12.04 (Commanding officer)

The commanders remain administratively with the company.

8. Economic ban

I forbid all SS-Officers, Non-Commissioned Officer and men under my command to visit any of the taverns in Auschwitz except the "German House" at the station square.

9. Leave and exit regulations

With immediate effect the following change is ordered for the leave of absence of the 1st company:

The company's off-duty men will be allowed to leave daily until 23:00 hours.

For this purpose the men have to hand in their permits to the company's Staff Sergeant by 09.00 hrs at the latest.

The Staff Officer checks the leave passes for correctness and submits them to the Company Commander for signature. After the permits have been signed they are entered in the leave book.

This is brought to the guardroom by an orderly. The permits may only be issued after the end of duty. Every member of the company has to leave the camp at the guardhouse on presentation of the permit, and on return to the camp at the guardhouse to register.

If an SS-member fails to register when returning to the camp, it is assumed that he or she has exceeded the time limit for leave.

The U.v.D. is responsible for the proper control of the registration of Permits. Until the arrival of the already ordered permits, the company has to issue provisional permits.

The book of leave has to be presented to the adjutant together with the book of leave of the Commanding Staff and the permits sorted by serial numbers daily at 09.00 hrs.

In the case of holiday trips outside Auschwitz, a request for leave with a leave certificate for the company must be submitted to the Commander's Office at least 2 days in advance. In future, leave slips will only be signed by me and in my absence by my representative. These regulations also apply to Saturday and Sunday leave.

For the commander's staff, permission to leave is regulated separately. If a member of the Commander's Staff wishes to travel outside the Auschwitz site, he or she must also submit a leave pass in good time. All subordinates and men are subject to the company's existing regulations with regard to leaving and registering when leaving and entering the camp.

Any exceeding of leave must be reported to me by the Officer on duty with the daily morning report at 08.00 hours.

10. Business trips

the SS-Commander Maximilian Schönmehl SS no. 98 434, from the KL Au. Headquarters drives to Berlin-Oranienburg to pick up an off-road vehicle.

Departure on 6.6.1940, 13.00 hours. At the same time the passenger car SS-16337 is to be returned to the inspection.

The return journey from Oranienburg must take place immediately after receipt of the car.

Daily and overnight allowances are to be paid in advance by the administration.

Schönmehl is also to be provided with travel stamps.

The camp commander of the
Auschwitz concentration camp
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
Kramer
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Auschwitz 14 June 1940

Train from 29.5.'40 KL Dachau arrives with Prisoners (Häftlingen) at
Auschwitz.

40 Prisoners. This Train was returned to Dachau.

Train from Tarnow Prison arrives with Prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
728 Prisoners all men + 20 Polish Jews.

A military conspiracy at Auschwitz, created by Rottman Witold Pilecki
(brought to the camp on September 22, 1940 by a transport from Warsaw
under the name of Tomasz Serafiński, no. 4859).

The members of this organization, operating under the name Union of
Military Organizations, were:

Prisoner No.:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 31. | Stanislaw Ryniak |
| 66. | Jan Zięba |
| 77. | Tadeusz Paolone, Tadeusz Pietrzykowski (The famous Polish
boxer) |
| 88. | Zygmunt Sobolewski |
| 101. | Józef Chramiec |
| 132. | Stanisław Barański |

167.	Czesław Sowul
194.	Eugeniusz Obojski
243.	Jerzy Bielecki
325.	Stanisław Kozuch
330.	Wladyslaw Pilat
349.	Bronislaw Czech
435.	Alfred Stössel
447.	Edward Nowak
490.	Marian Toliński
564.	Jan Kowski (in Camp Baraś)
577.	Jan Stojakowski
593.	Tadeusz Myszkowski
595.	Antoni Suchecki
615.	Zygmunt Turzański
616.	Jerzy Żarnowiecki
626.	Karol Karp
672.	Witold Kosztowny
711.	Mieczysław Januszewski
724.	Jan Gąsior-Machnowski
758.	Ignacy Plachta
775.	Aleksander Fusek

German Soldiers were celebrating that Paris was conquered.

Auschwitz 20 June 1940

Train from Wignicz Nowy arrives with Prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
313 Polish Prisoners. 759–1071

Auschwitz 22 June 1940

Train from Sosnowitz arrives with Prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
23 Prisoners. 1072–1094

Auschwitz 24 June 1940

Train from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

27 Polish prisoners. 1095–1121

Auschwitz 25 June 1940

Train from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

100 political prisoners. 1122–1221

Auschwitz 26 June 1940

Train from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

42 political prisoners. 1222–1263

Auschwitz 27 June 1940

Train from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

19 political prisoners. 1264–1282

Auschwitz 6 July 1940

Train from Sosnowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

60 Polish prisoners. 1283–1342

Commandant's Order No. 3/40

Auschwitz, 12 July 1940

1. Commanding officers

This Order will be given with immediate effect:

To accompany SS man Georg Steiner to the new SS headquarters.

SS man Itermann Wilhelm as SS-San. squadron KL Auschwitz.

For the time being, the aforementioned will remain administratively in their previous service, 1st Company KL Verst. KL Auschwitz.

2. Dog-keeping in KL Auschwitz

I forbid any dog-keeping in the area of the concentration camp.

3. Driving of motor vehicles

One incident has prompted me to point out that only drivers assigned to individual vehicles are entitled to drive official vehicles. The dispatcher is forbidden to hand over a vehicle to someone else without my special permission.

4. Control of the Main Gate

In the meantime it has repeatedly turned out that the gatekeeper of the Main Guard did not have sufficient knowledge of his duties. In order to rule out any doubt for the future, I order the gatekeeper to stop and check every vehicle, including official vehicles in the camp. The check must extend to the vehicle itself, especially when it leaves the camp, the driving order and the driving licence book. The latter two must be carried on each journey.

Vehicles in which the Commander or SS-Commander Dr. v. Sauberzweig is present are not to be checked.

Vehicles that are driven without a driving order or without a driving licence book are to be rejected.

Vehicles from foreign services, e.g. Katowice State Police Station, etc., and vehicles from civilian companies may enter the camp only when accompanied by a Guard, unless the driver has a pass to enter the concentration camp.

The Guard may be dismissed by the head of the service to which the visitors are directed and must remain with the visitor until the visitor has left the camp.

Particular care must be taken when vehicles are leaving the camp to ensure that no prisoners have hidden in the leaving vehicles (especially trucks) and thus have left the camp.

The leader of the guard company must repeatedly make this point the subject of instruction.

The camp commander of the
Auschwitz concentration camp
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Hauptsturmführer

For accuracy:

Kramer

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 3/40

Command Centre

In a letter dated July 12, 1940, the commandant of KL Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, informs the SS-Ogruf. and Lieutenant General of the Waffen-SS Richard Glücks (Inspector of the concentration camps) that on July 11, around 10:30 p.m., post no. 3 near the quarantine camp noticed three SS men on guard duty who were approaching the camp.

When they did not respond to his request to stop, he fired three shots in their direction.

The unknown persons had fled by taking advantage of the darkness.

The immediate investigation of the area had been unsuccessful.

Höß expressly emphasises that this was an attempt to get into the camp to free prisoners, he goes on to say that the population of the village is fanatically Polish and prepared for any action against the hated SS men.

Any prisoner who managed to escape could expect immediate help as soon as he reached the nearest Polish homestead, and he therefore suggested that appropriate security measures be taken immediately. In a further letter to the Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer von dem Bach-Zelewski, he stated that suspicious people were to be observed near the camp at night.

Auschwitz 18 July 1940

Train from Kattowitz arrives with Prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

12 Male Prisoners. 1343–1354

Train from Krakau-Montelupich arrives with Prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

65 Male Prisoners. 1355–1419

Commander's Order No. 4/40

Auschwitz, 22 July 1940

1. Visits to the warehouse

Despite repeated cautioning, it has happened again and again recently that SS members have taken female visitors into the camp or into the canteen.

I would like to point out once again that it is forbidden for all SS Officers and men of KL Auschwitz, without exception, to take any visitors to the camp or the canteen.

2. Orders

Command will be given with immediate effect:

Squadron Commander Manger, Herbert from the administration of KL Au. to the agricultural division of KL Au.

SS-Officer Kruschinski, Walter from the 1st Watch Company to the canteen administration of KL Au.

For the time being, these men remain administratively with the 1st Guard Company of KL Auschwitz.

3. Punishment

I punish SS candidate Damrose, Wilhelm, go. 31. 8., 1st Watch Company KL Auschwitz with a

severe reprimand

because on 18.7.1940, as a closing guard of the main guard of KL Auschwitz

- 1) let the Secret State Police car drive into the camp without asking for identification or sending a Guard along
- 2) Let the bike of the local office leave the camp without showing the order to drive.

4. Output control

With immediate effect, the following change applies to the leave of absence of all SS men commanded to the commandant's office of KL Au.

Permits for daily leave until 2300 hours will no longer be signed by the commander of the guard company, but only by the adjutant or my staff sergeant.

Permits for daily exit must be presented for signature by 11.00 a.m. every day.

5. Order to travel on duty

SS-Officer Emmerich Wilhelm and SS-Reservist Krause, Gerhard are admitted to the police prison in Breslau for examination on 23.7.40.

SS-Officer Herben Klause and SS-Officer Pohl and Benhold are assigned to accompany the SS members.

Suit: field gray, strapped, steel helmet, pistol.

Departure Auschwitz 23.7.1940 08.22 Arrival Breslau 14.03 Return Breslau from 24.7.40, 06.15 Arrival Auschwitz 10.55

6. Photographing in the camp

I would like to point out once again that taking photographs in the storage area is prohibited without my permission. Violators will be punished by me in the most severe way.

7. Evacuation matters

The respective guard officers are instructed to inform all persons who wish to speak to the camp commandant or his deputy in evacuation matters that all matters relating to this matter should be reported to the camp representative, SS-Officer Criminal Secretary Grabner, every Saturday morning between 09.00 and 01.00 hours in the morning at the mayor's office of Auschwitz-City can be brought forward during consultation hours.

The camp commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Commander

Auschwitz 29 July 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 1420

Commanders Order No. 5/40

Auschwitz, 30 July 1940

1. Business trip

During my absence from Auschwitz in Oranienburg on 31.7./ 1.8.1940 SS-OStuf represents me. Fritzsch.

2. Transfer

In accordance with decree IKL II b /Az. 12d/7.40/D. of 25.7.40, SS reservist Johannes Kalwaldt, SS no. 18 725, was transferred with immediate effect to the administrative office of the Waffen-SS. Kalwaldt is to report for duty immediately to the Auschwitz military economic camp. Personnel records must be submitted to the commandant's office by 4th August, 1940.

3. Prisoner escort supervision

With immediate effect I order that 1 leader of the troop be present in the morning and at noon to supervise the escorting of the prisoners when the work detachments move out.

4. Vehicle requirement

The required vehicles are still not requested by the individual departments in the way that a fully utilised journey schedule would require for the purpose of saving fuel.

I would again draw attention to Commandant's Order No. 2/40 point 2, according to which all vehicles, except in unforeseen urgent cases, must be requested from the Commandant's Office by 4 p.m. the day before at the latest.

For the few vehicles available here, it is absolutely essential that each journey be announced in advance.

5. Proof of awards medals granted

With reference to the Army Ordinance Sheet of 11.7.1940 from 39th issue number 395 is ordered:

All Medals awarded since March 1, 1938 (including SS service awards) must be entered for active SS members not only in the SS pay book, but also in the main roll, main card and index card.

For the SS reservists, the entries in the pay book, the war tribal roll and index card must be made.

A special sheet must be attached to the SS pay book for these entries.

The entry in the pay book must be accompanied by the official stamp.

The changes are to be reported list by list to supplement the local file here after.

Entries in the military passport are ordered later. Notification of completion and presentation of the list of names by 10.8.1940 at the latest.

6. Use of the Polish or Czech language by German Army members

The following order was issued for all members of the Army:

Since all social correspondence with Poland is already forbidden as being incompatible with the honour of the German Reich, it is self-evident for the same reasons that for members of the German Army the use of the Polish language must be restricted only to cases where it cannot be avoided for compelling reasons of service. Off-duty correspondence in the Polish language must be avoided.

Even those soldiers who, as members of a Polish language or ethnic group, speak Polish as their mother tongue, must use only the German language in and out of service.

The same measures apply to soldiers who, as members of a Czech linguistic or ethnic group, speak Czech as their mother tongue. The above decree of the Army applies equally to all members of the Armed Protection Squadron (SS).

The camp commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.

Kramer

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Auschwitz 2 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
18 prisoners. 1421–1438

Auschwitz 6 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
3 prisoners. 1439–1441

Auschwitz 9 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
43 prisoners. 1442–1484

Auschwitz 10 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
1 prisoner. 1485

Auschwitz 13 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
27 prisoners. 1486–1512

Auschwitz 15 August 1940

Transport from Warschau arrives prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
1'666 prisoners. 1513–3179

Commandant's Order No. 6/40

Auschwitz, 16 August 1940

1. Social evening

On 16 August 40, a social evening will be held for all SS members of the Auschwitz concentration camp in the theatre building behind the protective custody camp.

Beginning at 7 p.m. Seats must be taken by 5.50 p.m. The leader of the protective custody camp has arranged for the commandos to arrive in time, for the SS men to be released by 6:15 p.m. at the latest. Women and brides of SS men currently in Auschwitz are invited to the social evening.

For the night from 16 to 17 August 1940 the leader of the guard force has to assign a special readiness of 30 men under the leadership of a Unterführer spokes person, who may attend the performances in closed formation, but has to stay in the theatre after the performances have ended. The consumption of alcoholic beverages for the readiness is of course forbidden.

2. Entering the protective custody camp

All SS leaders, Unterführer and men who do not have official business with prisoners are forbidden to enter the protective custody camp. The leader on duty has access to the protective custody camp only during the assignment of posts.

He has nothing to do with any inspection in the protective custody camp. Anyone who is otherwise authorized to enter the protective custody camp must have a corresponding note from the commandant's office on his camp identity card.

3. Prisoner escort postmaster

The 1st Guard Company must immediately provide a subordinate for prisoner escort.

The latter will receive an armband of the opposite colour from the service armband with the inscription Gefangenengebaitpostenführer. (Prisoner escort post leader)

Duties: The prisoner escort leader reports to the protective custody camp leader daily at 5:55 a.m. and at 2:25 p.m. on the strength of the guard.

Furthermore, the prisoner escort leader replaces the guards at noon and in the evening and leads the prisoners to their accommodation.

During working hours the prisoner escort post leader has the task of checking all work detachments for the correct positioning and conduct of the posts. Incidents must be reported in writing to the commandant of the protective custody camp, who will then forward them to the commandant's office.

Furthermore, the prisoner escort post leader is also responsible for the clothing of the guards in case of weather changes.

4. Placement of the escort guards

Every day after the inmates have entered the camp (currently at 7 p.m.), the Chief of Staff of the guard company providing the escort posts has to contact the Labour Service Commander or, in his absence, the report leader, in order to arrange the posts for the following day.

5. Orders

According to orders IKL II b/ Ref.: 18 e/7.40 D., the commandant's staff of KL Auschwitz was appointed. – v. 29.7. and 9.8.40 with immediate effect: SS-Scharf. Richard Wiegler, SS No. 276 736 v. Commandant's Staff KL Buchenwald to Commandant's Staff KL Auschwitz – Use of the protective custody camp Post Office.

SS-Scharf. Arthur Jäger, SS No. 289 318 from the Commandant's Office at Mauthausen to Auschwitz as gardener.

SS-Rttf. Axel Teil, 1st comp. KL Verst. Auschwitz is assigned with immediate effect as radio operator to the radio station of KL Auschwitz. Until further notice, Officer Teil will remain administratively with 1st Guard Company.

SS-Rottf. Armin Kling is assigned as driver

SS-man Alfred Schutz as car mechanic of the motor pool of KL Auschwitz. Both remain administratively with the 1st Watch Company.

6. Punishments

Punished were the SS-Res. Franz Knietsch, SS No. 106 819 and SS Res. Josef Wengrzyk, born April 4, 1911, both 1st Company KL reinforcement at Auschwitz, were punished with 21 days of aggravated imprisonment each, because they were guilty of a trespassing offense on June 10, 1940. Mr. Knietsch and Mr. Wengrzyk entered the house at Kirchstrasse 19 in Auschwitz on 10 June 1940, at about 10:40 p.m. after drinking a lot of alcohol together with SS-Unterscharführer Emmerich without justification and stated that they had to search for weapons. The head of the court at the Higher SS and Police Court South-East discontinued the legal proceedings against the two of them and handed the matter over to the camp commandant of KL Auschwitz for disciplinary settlement. The punishment pronounced above is supported by the sentence imposed since 11.6.1940

SS preventive detention is considered to have been served.

The camp commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Auschwitz 20 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 3180

Auschwitz 23 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

5 prisoners. 3181–3185

Auschwitz 24 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 3186–3187

Auschwitz 29 August 1940

Transport from Sachsenhausen arrives with political criminal prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

100 prisoners. 3188–3287

Auschwitz 29 August 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 3188

Auschwitz 30 August 1940

Transport from Krakau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

413 prisoners. 3189–3698, 3701–3727 & 3730

Auschwitz 3 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 3728 & 3729

Auschwitz 5 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

8 prisoners. 3731 & 3738

Auschwitz 6 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
19 prisoners. 3739 & 3751

Auschwitz 7 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
15 prisoners. 3758 & 3772

Auschwitz 10 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
1 prisoner. 3773

Auschwitz 11 September 1940

Transport from Oppeln arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
1 prisoner. 3774

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 12 September 1940

With immediate effect I forbid all SS leaders, Unterführer and men to buy any kind of food, especially eggs, butter, poultry and the like.

All food and commodities will in future be sold through the canteen, SS-Oscha. Engelbrecht, and can be bought there as far as possible.

Any hoarding will be severely punished, especially since such things are unworthy of an SS man.

Married couples must also inform their wives.

The camp commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

For accuracy:

Kramer, SS-Obersturmführer

Auschwitz 12 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 3775 & 3776

Auschwitz 16 September 1940

Transport from Sachsenhausen arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 3777

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 19 September 1940

1. Extract from the Waffen-SS regulation sheet of 15.9.40, paragraph 203

Carrying firearms outside the office

An unfortunate accident gives rise to the following order:

The crews and subordinate officers of the Waffen-SS in the range up to and including the Unterscharführer are forbidden to carry firearms outside of their official duties in the Altreich and in Austria. Any misuse of firearms – especially playing with weapons – is to be punished disciplinarily, even without further consequences.

The troops are to be instructed about this in an appropriate manner.

Kdo. d. W.SS III.

Following this excerpt, it is noted that I will severely punish anyone, regardless of rank or person, who shoots with a pistol or rifle again without being in self-defence or being assaulted.

In the night from 18. to 19.9.40 there was another shooting here, which almost cost human lives.

The leader of the guard unit as well as the individual department heads must instruct the men under their command in detail about this point.

Should I be informed once again of a case of reckless shooting involving SS members of the camp, I will hold those involved strictly accountable, and I will impose a ban on all other camps.

2. Repair of houses

It is pointed out that the unauthorized removal of ovens, floors, fences, etc. without the knowledge of the SS-Neubauleitung is prohibited. Those SS members of the camp who are eligible for the assignment of a house must, if this has not already been done, submit a corresponding application to the commandant's office.

The camp commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Auschwitz 19 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
7 prisoners. 3778 & 3784

Auschwitz 20 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
36 prisoners. 3785 & 3820

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 21 September 1940

Recently, it has been shown several times that in the case of any incidents during the night hours there was nobody here who could make a decision.

An order is therefore issued with immediate effect:

1. the permanent representative of the camp commander SS-Obersturmf. Fritzsche can be reached by telephone during the night via the Block Leader of Services (telephone is located at the Blockführer vom Dienst-Schutzhaftlager).
2. the adjutant's apartment can be reached by telephone during the night via the telephone exchange (the telephone is located at the telephonist on duty-Commanders Writing room)

In the event of any incidents or calls from outside the camp, these offices are to be notified accordingly.

The camp commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Distributor on: SS-Obersturmführer Fritzsche

Telephone Service Command and Control

Main police station

duty block leader

Auschwitz 21 September 1940

Transport from Warschau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1'705 prisoners. 3821 & 5526

Auschwitz 22 September 1940

Transport from Warschau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1'139 prisoners. ??

Auschwitz 23 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

3 prisoners. 5527–5529

Auschwitz 25 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

3 prisoners. 5530–5532

Auschwitz 28 September 1940

Transport from Oppeln arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

36 prisoners. 5534–5569

Auschwitz 28 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 5570–5571

Commandant's Order No. 6a/40

Auschwitz, 28 September 1940

1. Commanding Officers

With effect from 1 October 1940, the following are ordered, according to the order of–The Chief of the SS Main Office Administration of the Waffen-SS dated 19.9.40

SS-Untersturmführer Max Meyr, SS no. 289455, previously KL Auschwitz to KL Neuengamme.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Rudolf Wagner, SS no. 104 377, previously KL Frederikstad to KL Auschwitz.

2. Excerpt from AHM sheet 21, paragraph 999 – surrender of firearms for storage in cloakrooms etc.

The Weapons Act of 18.3.38 (H.Dv.20,M.Dv.Nr.368,H.Dv.46) also prohibits and criminalizes the temporary surrender of handguns to persons who do not possess a license to purchase weapons or who do not commercially procure the shipment of goods.

In application and analogous extension of this provision, it is prohibited for all members of the Army:

- 1) the handing in of firearms for storage in cloakroom checkpoints, with the exception of the official luggage storage facilities of the State Railways (Reichsbahn) and the State Post (Reichspost);
- 2) the collection of firearms from official luggage storage points by relatives or other private persons; collection by forwarding agents and luggage carriers appointed by the railway authorities is permitted. Troop units and offices shall instruct all holidaymakers or those on duty in the field accordingly, before the start of the journey.

The above order applies equally to all members of the Waffen-SS.

SS members of the Auschwitz concentration camp must be repeatedly and thoroughly instructed on this point.

3. Handing over of materials and tools by prisoner capos

It happens again and again that SS members of the camp approach prisoner capos or workshop managers and demand the return of materials and tools.

I would like to point out for the last time that this kind of behaviour is forbidden.

The prisoner capos are strictly forbidden to hand over anything without the written permission of the construction management.

Anyone who needs any materials or tools in the future must apply to the construction management for this.

4. Prisoners' working hours

With effect from 6.10.40 the following working hours are fixed for the prisoners:

7-11.30 a.m.

1:00 to 5:00.

5. Accommodation for the Joint Chiefs

As of 30.9.40 the members of the Kdtr.Stab are partially accommodated in the empty houses in the camp area. The duty guide is hereby instructed to check these accommodations once before and once after midnight.

The camp commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.

Kramer

SS-Obersturmführer

Auschwitz 29 September 1940

Transport from Sachsenhausen arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

4 prisoners. 5572–5575

Auschwitz 30 September 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

3 prisoners. 5576–5578

Auschwitz 1 October 1940

Transport from Breslau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 5579 Stefan Lisiecki

Auschwitz 1 October 1940

Transport from Hohensalza arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 5580

Auschwitz 1 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 5581

Auschwitz 2 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 5582

Auschwitz 4 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 5583 & 5584

Auschwitz 5 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

17 prisoners. 5585–5601

Auschwitz 7 October 1940

Transport from Oppeln arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 4960

Auschwitz 7 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 5533

Auschwitz 8 October 1940

Transport from Tarnow (Krakau) arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

312 prisoners. 5602–5890, 5894–5945 & 5950

Auschwitz 8 October 1940

Transport from Lods arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

7 prisoners. 5891–5893 & 5946–5949

Auschwitz 9 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 5956 & 5957

Auschwitz 10 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

14 prisoner. 5958–5971

Auschwitz 11 October 1940

Transport from Troppau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 5972

Auschwitz 12 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 5973

Auschwitz 14 October 1940

Transport from Schloss Lublin arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
64 prisoners. 5974–6037

Auschwitz 15 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
1 prisoner. 6038

Auschwitz 17 October 1940

Transport from Ratibor arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
1 prisoner. 6039

Auschwitz 18 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
4 prisoners. 6040–6043

Auschwitz 19 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
2 prisoners. 6044 & 6045

Auschwitz 20 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
2 prisoners. 6046 & 6047

Auschwitz 29 October 1940

Transport from Lods arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
2 prisoners. 6048 & 6049

Auschwitz 29 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.
2 prisoners. 6050 & 6051

Auschwitz 30 October 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 6052

Auschwitz 6 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

15 prisoners. 6059 & 6073

Auschwitz 8 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 6074

Auschwitz 8 November 1940

Transport from Lods arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 6075 & 6078

Auschwitz 8 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

2 prisoners. 6076 & 6077

Auschwitz 8 November 1940

Transport from Radom arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

69 prisoners. 6079 & 6147

Auschwitz 9 November 1940

Transport from Montelupich (Krakau) arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

28 prisoners. 6148 & 6175

Auschwitz 12 November 1940

Transport from Tarnow arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

62 Prisoners. 6176 & 6237

Auschwitz 12 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

14 prisoners. 6238 & 6251

Auschwitz 13 November 1940

Transport from Lublin arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 6252

Auschwitz 19 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 6266

Auschwitz 21 November 1940

Transport from Lods arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

299 prisoners. 6273 & 6572

Auschwitz 22 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 6267

Auschwitz 22 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

40 prisoners.

Auschwitz 23 November 1940

Transport from Warschau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at

Auschwitz.

300 prisoner. ??

Auschwitz 27 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

27 prisoners. 6573–6599

Commandant's Order No. 9/40

Auschwitz, 28 November 1940

1. Command

According to a letter from the IKL dated November 25, 1940, SS-Obersturmführer Kramer, SS No. 32 217, was transferred from the commandant's headquarters at KL Auschwitz to the commandant's headquarters at KL Dachau with effect from December 6, 1940.

Report on 6.12.1940 to the camp commander KL Dachau.

SS-Obersturmführer Frommhagen, SS no. 73 754, previously leader of the 3rd Watch Company KL Auschwitz, took over the duties of the adjutant at the commandant's office.

SS-Obersturmführer Frommhagen has to start his service at the Headquarters immediately for familiarization.

2. Transfers

SS-Obersturmführer Dr. Fischer is transferred to the News-Replacement-Department Unna with immediate effect as troop doctor in accordance with the radio message IKL of 27.11.1940.

Notification there to the commander of the Na.E.Abt. Unna has to be made on 29.1.1.1940.

3. Contact with prisoners of war

It must be stated again and again that there are still SS men who call prisoners to the wire fence and hand them shoes or clothing for repair. For the last time I draw attention to the fact that such behaviour is not only forbidden, but also life-threatening, since the wire fence is charged with high-voltage electricity at various times of the day.

I ask the leader of the Guards and the individual department heads to instruct their men once again in detail about this point.

4. Service bicycles

Recently, there have been more and more cases of service bicycles, for which the men are responsible, simply being taken away from the bicycle racks by others and not returned.

The bicycles are sometimes in a completely neglected condition after being found again.

Since spare parts are currently not available, these bicycles are usually not used for official purposes.

It has also happened that individual bicycle parts such as lamps, dynamos etc. have been dismantled.

Such behaviour can only be called theft. In future, such cases must be reported immediately and those concerned will be punished for unauthorised removal of bicycles or dismantling of bicycle parts.

The camp commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Auschwitz 28 November 1940

Transport from Krakau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

54 prisoners. 6600–6653

Auschwitz 29 November 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

10 prisoners. 6654–6663

Auschwitz 3 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

9 prisoners. 6705–6713

Auschwitz 4 December 1940

Transport from Tarnow arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

103 prisoners. 6714–6816

Auschwitz 10 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 6704

Auschwitz 12 December 1940

Transport from Krakau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

7 prisoners. 6878–6884

Auschwitz 13 December 1940

Transport from Dachau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

500 prisoners. 6885–7384

Auschwitz 16 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

8 prisoners. 7385–7392

Auschwitz 18 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

78 prisoners. 7393–7470

Auschwitz 18 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

30 prisoners. 7471–7500

Auschwitz 18 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

240 prisoners. 7501–7740

Auschwitz 19 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz & Krakau arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

3 prisoners. 7741–7743

Auschwitz 23 December 1940

Transport from Bielitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 7816

Auschwitz 23 December 1940

Transport from Tarnow arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

36 prisoners. 7817–7852

Auschwitz 27 December 1940

Transport from Tarnow arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

20 prisoners. 7859–7878

Auschwitz 31 December 1940

Transport from Kattowitz arrives with prisoners (Häftlingen) at Auschwitz.

1 prisoner. 7879

By the end of 1940 Auschwitz was becoming so large and kept expanding, with unheard-of numbers of prisoners arriving.

Managing the Auschwitz Camps became a nightmare, new Camps had to be built to house the huge influx of prisoners.

1941

During 1941 – 16'710 Prisoners, of whom 1'055 were Jews, were sent to Auschwitz!

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 5 January 1941

1. With immediate effect, the head of agriculture shall report to the labour inspector every day by 18:00 hours
 - (a) the number of carriages available the following day
 - b) The demand for prisoners [sic] for the next day.
2. All teamwork must be recorded daily and confirmed by the protective custody camp or the SS-Neubauleitung.

The camp commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 5 January 1941

In order to carry out a regular prisoner's work assignment, report to me at the protective custody camp entrance a quarter of an hour before work begins, except on Sundays and public holidays:

- 1.) The first and second protective custody camp leaders
- 2.) The work deployment leader
- 3.) The labour service guide
- 4.) The site manager or his deputy
- 5.) The head of agriculture.

The first report will be made on Wednesday, 8.1.1941, 07:45 hours.

The camp commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 15 January 1941

I forbid SS-Unterrührer and men to consume alcoholic beverages while on duty. The canteen is instructed not to serve alcoholic beverages during the hours of duty from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

The commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 20 January 1941

A list of all SS-members of the different SS-members of the different SS-mentions is still available at the Kommandantur until 18.00 o'clock today. SS members of the various departments.

The list must contain surname, first name, rank, SS number and date of birth, active or reserve.

It must also include whether the person concerned has passed the school leaving examination (Abitur).

The SS-men commanded to the various departments are to be listed separately.

In addition, the SS Neubauleitung has to list separately the men and subordinates belonging to the main office "Haushalt und Bauten".

The Commander of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp
a.B. Frommhagen
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 25 January 1941

In house 54 the shower plant can be put into operation.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday the shower plant is available to the Wachsturmbann and Saturday to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Circular

Auschwitz, 25 January 1941

Circulate to all departments!

It is intended to produce a work on the construction of the Auschwitz concentration camp. In order to complete the necessary collection of photographs, all SS members of the Auschwitz concentration camp will give the commandant's office a photograph of the local camp and its surroundings taken by them, with their names and troop affiliation.

Suitable pictures are paid for, unsuitable pictures are returned.

By Tuesday, January 28, 1941, the worst clothing sets are to be delivered to the chamber for exchange. At the same time it is pointed out that only those garments which are no longer needed for field service will be exchanged.

The Commander of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp
a.B. Frommhagen
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 27 January 1941

To all departments of the command of KL Au.

The next training course for the Command Staff will take place on Thursday, 30.1.41. This time the training will not take place in the canteen, but in the accommodation of the command staff (monopoly building). A chair is to be brought along. Start at 6 p.m.

The camp commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp
a.B. Frommhagen
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 6 February 1941

Subject: Sunday vacation

In order to overcome the recurrent difficulties in submitting Sunday leave, the following deadlines, which must be strictly adhered to, and the route of the leave certificate from the individual man via the various departments back to each man shall be definitively established as follows:

Leave slips must be submitted to the Commandant's Office without a request for leave by Thursday 17.00 hours, department by department, signed by the head of the department concerned.

Here they are again signed by the Head of Staff, entered in the leave book and signed by the adjutant. From 13.00–17.00 hrs on Fridays, the men can be seated at the accounting officer's office in exchange for the food vouchers for the relevant days of leave from the rations. After 5 p.m., the leave passes are taken to the catering department, where the food vouchers for the men who have allowed themselves to be put out of their rations are prepared.

These food stamps can now be collected on Saturday from 11.00 to 13.00 hours from the catering department against a signature. The leave passes are returned by the catering department to the commandant's office and are then returned to the respective departments.

By Saturday 12.00 hrs at the latest the departments again, so that the men can receive them there. The leave book is handed over to the guard on Saturday morning. It is absolutely necessary that each man signs out and back in.

Failure to comply with this order will result in punishment.

It is absolutely necessary to keep to the above deadlines, since later submitted leave slips are no longer taken into account.

The commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer

R.d.A.:

The commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

a.B. Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 7 February 1941

1. As it has happened very frequently in recent weeks, especially at Christmas time, that parcels from the field post were stolen on their way to the recipient and in some cases did not arrive at all, we request that in future such cases be reported immediately to the Commandant's Office. The address of the consignee or sender and the date of departure must be given.

On the basis of this information, further steps can then be taken from here to the Reichspost.

2. It has already been pointed out several times that, at the request of the Commanding General, the Jewish Council of Elders was informed that the Jews no longer have to greet the SS men.

Therefore, every member of the SS is once again called to attention and admonished not to touch a Jew who fails to salute them.

If complaints of any kind are received, the SS man concerned will be called to account and punished.

The Commander of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer

For the accuracy of the transcript:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 13 February 1941

On the basis of repeated reports from the station officer of Katowice Station Guard to the local commandant's office, every member of the SS is hereby once again urgently reminded that no Sunday vacationer is entitled to request food stamps at the food stamp counter at Katowice Station or any other station. Should reports of this be received again in the future, the persons concerned will face severe punishment.

The commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 25 February 1941

To all departments

The Kommandantur (Commander) announces that from Saturday 14.00 hours to Monday 7.00 hours the upper rooms of the Kommandantur building may not be entered due to repair work on the staircase.

The Commander of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 28 February 1941

Subject. Reichsführer Visit

1. by Friday evening 19.00 hours all rooms and the accommodation in the Monopol building must be cleaned and put in the best possible order. Furthermore, the lockers must be thoroughly cleaned and tidy.

2. when the Reichsführer-SS passes through the accommodations, the Stabsscharführer and U.v.D. must be duly notified.

3. the offices including the chambers remain occupied until the end of the visit by the Reichsführer-SS.

4. until the end of the visit by the Reichsführer-SS, all members of the commandant's staff are barred from leave. The departure for the comradeship evening with the Buchenland Germans in Bielitz is postponed until the end of the tour.

5. on Saturday at 13.30 hrs. there is an appeal in the accommodation Spindappell.

All men are to stay there in the accommodations at this time.

6. special attention must be paid to a decent service suit, paddock and boot polish.

7. the canteen shall be closed on Saturdays as it is needed for other purposes. The canteen in the building of the Wachsturmbann remains open.

The Commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersurmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 5 March 1941

With immediate effect it is forbidden to enter the village of Brzeszcze.

The commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 12 March 1941

All works contracts, material requirements, etc. to the site management must not be submitted to the site management until they have been signed off by the responsible department heads.

All housing matters must first be handed over to the commandant's office and will be signed off there by the adjutant.

All orders of the departments within the protective custody camps (prisoners' precinct, effects, canteen, identification service, etc.) must be signed off by the 1st Protective Detention Camp Commander.

If there are any concerns, the 1st Protective Detention Camp Leader must bring them to my attention at the morning meetings.

All orders for agriculture, including gardening, blacksmithing, etc., are to be signed off by SS-Untersturmführer Thomsen and then handed over to the construction management.

The commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

12 March 1941

40 prisoners transported, consisting of: 6 builders, 17 carpenters, 12 electricians, 5 installers – sent by train from Auschwitz to Flossenburg.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Command 1/41

Auschwitz, 25 March 1941

1. Every Tuesday and Friday, 9.00 a.m., a meeting of all heads of department takes place at the command post.

The following will take part:

SS-Sturmabführer Dr. Popiersch

SS-Hauptsturmführer Wagner

SS-Hauptsturmführer Plorin

SS-Obersturmführer Fritzsche

SS-Obersturmführer Seidler

SS-Untersturmführer Schwarz

SS-Untersturmführer Grabner and Thomsen

SS-Oberscharführer Butcher

2. Business trips may only be carried out after prior approval by the KL inspection. It is therefore essential that the local administration is notified of all business trips in good time so that the ICLs business trip approval can be checked before the trip begins.

In the event of omissions, travel expenses cannot be reimbursed.

3. Those SS members who have three or more minor children can apply to the tax office for a child allowance. This amounts to RM 10,– per month for the third and each further underage child.

Further details can be obtained from the Administration Department Salary.

The forms for registration with the tax office can be obtained from the administration.

The Commander of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmabführer

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommshagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 27 March 1941

To all departments

On Friday, March 28, 1941, 11:30 a.m., after the prisoners have moved in, the newly installed alarm siren is tried out. The service continues.

The guards and standby personnel need not be alarmed.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Command instruction 2/41

Auschwitz, 3 April, 1941

1. Promotions

With effect from 1.4.41 were promoted:

to SS-Oberscharführer

SS-Scharführer Georg Engelschall No. 77,737 NSDAP No. 1,925,035

SS-Scharführer Karl Hainz

to the SS-Unterscharführer

SS-Rottenführer Heinrich Schoppe

SS-Rottenführer Heinz Villain

SS-Rottenführer Eugen Roth

SS-Rottenführer Hans Schillhorn

SS-Rottenführer Theo Wegmann.

2. Commands

Since it has recently been frequently observed that men are in various departments of the Kommandantur without the knowledge and order of the Kommandantur and are doing service there, it is again expressly pointed out that in future men will only be able to take up their service in the various departments after the command has been requested in writing from the Kommandantur and the latter has issued the order.

3. Registration according to occupations

By 10.4.41, lists are to be drawn up by each company and by the departments of the command, in which all men are listed separately according to their last exercised professions.

If the last profession exercised is not identical with the profession learned, the profession learned must also be indicated.

4. Pay books

All pay books of the members of the Commandant's Office are to be handed in to the administration department by 15.4.41, 12.00 o'clock.

5. Roll call

On 3.4.41, 19.00 hours, there will be a service roll call in the accommodation of the staff company (monopoly building). All members of the staff, including commanders, are to appear.

The departments report by 3.4.41, 14.00 o'clock, the subordinates and men who are on duty and have been excused.

6. Leave

It must again be pointed out that all members of the commandant's staff, including commanders, have to sign out at the Hauptwache at the beginning of every leave and sign back from the leave.

The guards are required to make a precise and proper registration.

Everyone must personally sign out and sign back in. In future, any violation of this order will be punished.

7. Uniform

For the duration of the war, the collar and mirror cord on the field-grey blouse and coat as well as on the drillich are removed.

Likewise, the regiment's indications on the epaulettes will be omitted.

The Wachsturmbann reports execution until 7.4.41.

8. Vehicle check

In the future, the guard must record the entry and exit of each vehicle in a book available at the guard in order to have a precise control of the vehicles.

9. Proposals for appointment or promotion

The Wachsturmbann as well as the departments of the command must submit proposals for appointments and promotions to the command by 7.4.41. A list of names is sufficient, since the possibility of appointment or promotion must first be checked by the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Command instruction 3/41

Auschwitz, 5 April, 1941

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 April 1941 was promoted:

to SS-Unterscharführer

SS-Rottenführer Paul Kroeger.

2. Prisoners' working hours

From Monday, April 7, 1941, the prisoners' working hours are as follows:
6:00-11:30, 13:30-18:00.

3. Request concert

The donation of the SS members of the local camp is announced in the
Armys Wunschkonzert on 13.4.41.

4. Notice of loss

On 3.4.41 a found Reichssport badge in bronze was handed over in the SS
area.

The person who lost this can pick it up again at the commandant's office.

5. Appointments and promotions

In order to counteract errors, the Kommandantur announces that
appointments and promotions of SS members commanded to the
Kommandantur are only pronounced by the Kommandantur.

6. Sunday leave passes

The Sunday leave cards of the SS members commanded to the
Kommandantur can be collected every Friday from 15.00 by the
accounting officers of the guard companies for the purpose of removal
from the rations at the Kommandantur and must be returned there by
10.00 on Saturdays.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Command instruction 4/41

Auschwitz, 9 April 1941

1. KdF presentation

On Thursday, 10.4.41, 20.00 hours, a KdF presentation will take place in Auschwitz. A Sudeten German farmers' stage will perform the play "The Daughters of Josef".

The Wachsturmabteilung as well as the departments of the commandant's office announce their participation until 9.4.41, 16.00 o'clock. Admission RM -,40.

2. Good Friday

According to the decree of the SS-Führungshauptamt, Good Friday is not to be classified as a public holiday. Work is done on weekdays.

3. Roll call

On Friday, 11.4.41, 19.00 hours, there will be a service roll call of the Staff Company in the accommodation of the Staff Company (Monopoly Building).

All members of the Staff Company, including commanders, are required to participate.

The divisions shall report the men who are prevented from attending by Friday 11.4.41, 14.00 hours.

4. Bicycle roll call

On Tuesday, 15.4.41, 19.00 hours, there will be a bicycle roll call in the garage yard.

All service bicycles must be presented in a clean condition.

The guides' bicycles are to be brought by the men designated for this purpose.

Direction: SS-Obersturmführer Fritzsche.

5. Obligation to report to the police

All SS members who moved to Auschwitz with their families and who have not yet reported to the police must do so immediately.

6. Observance of deadlines

Recently, it has repeatedly had to be noted that the deadlines set by the commandant's office have not been met. If a department misses a deadline in the future, the head of the department concerned will be held responsible.

7. Glasses and dishes in the canteen

In the last few weeks, dishes and glasses have disappeared from the canteen. Every SS-member who is found to have any of the canteen's crockery during a locker check will be punished.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 17 April 1941

Subject: Occupancy of the SS hut Soletal

On Monday, April 21, 1941, the SS hut Solctal is occupied for the first time.

As head of the kitchen, the SS-Strm. Setzer, 1st Guard Company, and as cook of SS-man Herms, SS-Kitchen, is commanded to the SS-hut from Friday, 18.4.41.

The two men contacted SS-Oberscharführer Blaufuß, who was responsible for providing the troops with rations in the Sole valley.

The canteen sets up a sales outlet in the SS hut. The average occupancy is about 30 men.

The Wachsturmbann reported the exact strength of the command by Thursday of the previous week.

The men leave Auschwitz on Mondays at 4.00 am from SS accommodation Auschwitz and are picked up again on Saturday at noon.

The Wachsturmbann assigns a responsible Unterführer for the 30 men, who leads the training in the Soletal and is responsible for the proper maintenance of the hut accommodation.

This underführer will be held responsible for any damage.

On weekends the hut is available for the men of the command staff.

The men who wish to spend the weekend in the hut report to the Kommandantur-Schreibstube at SS-Unterscharf by 2 p.m. on Friday of each week. Gamekeeper.

The men leave Auschwitz on Saturday at 14.30 hours and are brought back to Auschwitz early on Monday morning. There is a telephone connection with Auschwitz through the Buchenlanddeutsche camp in Soletal.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's order 5/41

Auschwitz, 18 April 1941

1. Roll call on the occasion of the 52nd birthday of the Führer

On 20.4.41, 10.00 o'clock, SS-T-Wachsturmbann and Stabskompanie (staff company) line up in front of the SS-T-Wachsturmbann's accommodation building on the occasion of our Führer's birthday.

2. Auschwitz

After Auschwitz has been cleared of Jews, the ban on entering Auschwitz is lifted with immediate effect, expecting that all contact with Poles will be strictly avoided.

The patrol unit must report all incidents to the Kommandantur immediately.

The following locations are permitted:

1st German House, on the Ring.

2nd Casino

3rd Theater.

3. Precinct Hours

Medical and dental treatment of family members of active SS members of KL Auschwitz takes place on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. in the SS district.

Home visits during this time must also be registered, if possible.

4. Use of D-trains

As reported by the Reichsbahn Auschwitz, SS members constantly approach the stationmaster with the request to issue a certificate stating that D-trains can be used instead of holiday trains.

The stationmaster was instructed to report any new incidents to the commandant's office immediately, since this request by SS members is generally prohibited.

5. Technical department

With immediate effect a technical department will be established within the local administration.

It will report to the head of the administration, SS-Hauptsturmführer Wagner, and is to be set up according to the proven model of KL Dachau.

6. Ban of a pension in Berlin

With immediate effect, the Commander of Berlin has banned the pension "Beatrix" for members of the Army. The same applies to the Waffen-SS.

7. Battle name for the SS-I.R. 14

The following battle designations were established for the SS-I.R. 14:

10.XII.-5.II.41 Operation in coastal defence in Holland
6.II.- occupation force in Holland

For the members of the Rgts. who were discharged earlier, the entries in the Wehrpass are to be removed from the Ers. units.

8. Dissolution of the San. squad in the KL

The San. squadrons at the KL will be dissolved with effect from 1.4.41.

The same regulations apply to the medical service at the KL as for the replacement units.

The first camp physicians of the KL have the disciplinary penal authority of a battalion physician, the senior physician of the KL inspector has that of a regiment physician.

The provisions in V.BI.d.W.-SS 1st year of service no. 10, paragraph 237, are accordingly also valid for the medical service in the KL.

9. Request of training material from the SS-Hauptamt-Schulungsamt

Recently, there have been an increasing number of cases in which individual relatives – both leaders and teams – bypassing official channels, contact the Schulungsamt in the SS-Hauptamt directly with the request to send them training material for ideological training.

These requests are to be omitted in the future. All units of the Waffen-SS are to be provided with the training material published by the Training Office through official channels (guide booklets, collections of material for the ideological education of the Waffen-SS, picture books, special supplements) as richly as possible.

It is the responsibility of all those who are commanded to conduct the ideological training to receive this training material. It is therefore incomprehensible how leaders as well as teams repeatedly turn directly to the training office for the training material.

10. Ethnic Germans from Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Slovakia

In order to maintain contact with their ethnic groups and to be looked after by them, all ethnic Germans of the above-mentioned states report their addresses with rank, surname, first name, date of birth – place, unit – in the case of field units, the field post number to the Commissioner for Ethnic German Questions at the Supplementary Office of the Waffen-SS, Berlin W 35, Postschließfach 43. Changes of address must be reported on an ongoing basis. The Wachsturmbann reports to the commandant's office by 30.4.41 the required details of the men who are eligible.

11. Supply of textiles to Waffen-SS vacationers

The orders in V.Bl.d.W.-SS No. 12, paragraph 102 v. 10.5.40, and No. 12, paragraph 314 v. 1.1.40, are repealed. In these orders it was decreed that subordinates and men of the Waffen-SS could be granted ration coupons to supplement their civilian clothes during working leave.

12. Roll call

On Tuesday, 22 April 1941, 19.00 hours, a service roll call was held in the accommodation of the Staff Company (monopol building), in which all members of the commanding staff including commanders had to participate.

The departments of the Command Headquarters shall notify the Command Headquarters in writing by 22.4.41, 14.00 hours, of the men who are prevented from attending on duty.

All red camp identity cards must be brought along for this appeal.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Command Instruction 6/41

Auschwitz, 21 April 1941

1. Promotions

With effect from 20 April were promoted:

to SS-Untersturmführer

Karl Fritz

SS-Hauptscharführer

Alfred Meimeth

SS-Hauptscharführer

Heinrich Josten

SS-Oberscharführer

Arie Möhlmann.

2. Appointments

With effect from 21 April 1941 were appointed
as SS-Rottenführer

SS-Strm.

Max Beulig

Rudolf Hintz

Johann Hinz

Martin Hölzl

Edwin Kindler

Gerhard Krause

Heinz Mauerhoff

Albert Peschei

Oskar Przondzion

Ernst Putzker

Heinrich Reißmeier

Wolfgang Trappenberg

Georg Wienöbst

as SS-Sturmmann

SS-Mann

Arthur Apfelt

Willi Baatz

Richard Barleben

Ernst Behoff

Johann Bleck

August Bogusch

Günther Brieger

Willi Damrose

Johann Delfs

Otto Denzin

Karl Detering

Hans Dick

Erich Dinges

Josef Dirr

Fritz Donaubauer

Alfred Fischer

Bruno Fitzner
Josef Forstner
Georg Ganzenmüller
Heinz Gapski
Theo Gehri
Friedrich Gerathewohl
Alfred Gierke
Edmund Greif
Alfred Hackenberg
Günter Herms
Hans Hülsmann
Stefan Jarczombek
Ernst Kaufmann
Ewald Keim
Franz Kern
Otto König
Alfred Koschek
Albert Kraus
Bernhard Kristan
Heinrich Kunz
Herbert Lecker
Herbert Lehmann
Erich Loos
Jacob Mischkowski
Michael Mokus
Wilhelm Mondry
Willy Müller
Josef Pyttlich
Karl-H. Roth
Wilhelm Siebald
Josef Skrobanek
Ernst Skrzypczyk
Josef Spanner
Walter Sulzer
Wilhelm Schiedtrumpf
Alois Schmid

Richard Schröder
Josef Vorhagen
Paul Watut
Werner Wencke
Albert Westram
Rudolf Wöntz
Franz Wojzechowski
Alfred Wolf

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 28 April 1941

It has happened again that members of the concentration camp behaved improperly in the town of Auschwitz.

I would like to point out once again that police hours are to be strictly observed and order that SS members of the local camp are to leave the premises half an hour before police hours.

If I hear anything similar again, it will again be forbidden to enter the town of Auschwitz.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer
u. Kommandant

F.d.r.d.A:
Frommhagen
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's order 7/41

Auschwitz, 30 April 1941

1. Prisoner requirements

In future, prisoners are no longer to be requested by Division III, but by Division 1/5 (Prisoner Deployment). Other requests will no longer be considered.

2. Carrying pistols off duty

With immediate effect the carrying of own and service pistols out of service is prohibited.

At the end of the service, the service pistols must be locked.

The sidearm is carried to the exit. This order is valid for men and Unterführer up to and including SS-Scharführer.

3. Uniform

Recently it had to be stated again and again that the suit left something to be desired in every way.

For every member of the SS the cleanliness of the service suit should be a matter of course. In addition, the wearing of trousers and boots by men as well as Unterführer and even SS-Scharführer have often been criticized. In future, such offences will be severely punished.

4 Trains (Reichsbahn)

The Reichsbahn is complaining that men and subordinates use 2nd class on their holiday ticket. It is generally forbidden for men and under-guards to travel 2nd class, as they are not entitled to buy 2nd class tickets on their holiday ticket.

5. Service bicycles

Reference must again be made to the Kdtr. command no. 9/40 v. 28.1 1.40 Again and again it happens that bicycles are used by members of the SS who are not authorized to use the bicycle.

For this reason some have been punished recently. Now that enough bicycle racks have been set up in front of the buildings, some still cannot get used to putting their bicycles into these racks.

Any bicycle that is found in the future in the corridors of the buildings (especially canteen buildings) or leaning against the wall of the building will be immediately withdrawn.

6. Fitting pictures

All SS members transferred to the Kommandantur (i.e. not the commanders) must have their photograph taken by the Reconnaissance Service on Friday, May 2, 1941.

The men and Unterführer with the initial letter A-L in the morning and the rest in the afternoon.

7. Notifications of change

It must again be pointed out that all changes in personnel must be reported immediately to the commandant's office. Possible changes are: marriages, births, change of residence, sports badges, etc.

8. Civil permit

Unterführer and men in war are always in uniform. In special cases, civilian permission is granted on application. Married persons (from SS-Oberscharführer upwards) may wear civilian clothes on Sundays when walking with their families.

9. Roll call

On Friday, 2.5.41, 19.00 hours, Staff Company's roll call in front of the Commandant's Office, followed by a briefing for the undercover officers. Apologies for duty officers must be submitted by Friday, 1400 hours.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Improvement of the Auschwitz Hospital.

(Author Antoni Makowski MD Prisoner No.: 131791)

In the spring of 1941, the Germans began employing the prisoners of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp to construct the Buna industrial complex belonging to the German chemical company IG Farben. Initially the prisoners were transported to work by rail, but in October 1942, the Buna-Monowitz satellite camp (also known as Auschwitz III) was set up. The prisoners of Nazi German concentration camps had to live in terrible conditions (hunger, miserable clothing, poor housing, submitting to the peculiar, sadistic conduct of the camp personnel), and were also forced to toil for long hours of extremely hard labour. All these factors quickly depleted their vital force; many of them became sick and died. IG Farben profited from the use of slave labour and only tolerated healthy prisoners who were fit for physically strenuous work.

From the outset, the satellite camp had a hospital that initially treated prisoners who were incapable of working. Those seriously ill were sent to the main camp. However, the persistent overcrowding and organisational problems must have made it necessary to modify the original plans, as Auschwitz survivor E. Niedojadło from Tarnów writes in his letter of 3 June 1969 to Dr S. Kłodzinski. The hospital's activities evolved as the number of prisoners increased. The prisoner-doctors assigned to work in the hospital (*Häftlingskrankenbau*; infirmary for inmates — *HKB, KB*) tried to do their best to provide help and proper treatment for patients as well as maintain relatively good living conditions for them.

Usually their efforts involved concerted organisation and grave personal risk. Prisoner-doctors often broke the camp regulations and could be severely punished by the SS management. Many times it was pure chance or a fortunate coincidence that the hospital avoided serious repercussions.

In the winter of 1942/43, on the initiative of Camp Senior (*KB Lagerälteste*) Ludwig Wörl, a special disinfection facility was built to prevent the spread of a typhus epidemic. The camp authorities gradually

equipped the hospital and dispensary room with facilities for the patients' needs.

In the spring of 1943, the hospital boasted another achievement. A group of nurses and other workers supervised by the German political prisoner Georg Lay, and Neubert, an SS man, installed an additional steam generator to support the disinfection room and central heating. Although this might seem a simple matter, it was not an easy logistical operation at all. The steam machine was cunningly stolen from the construction site of the Buna works. Then it was dragged about a kilometre and a half and brought to the hospital through the gate manned by SS guards. The hospital staff risked severe penalties in the event of failure, hoping that once the steam engine was in the camp, the SS men would be pleased with an extra free property and accept this *fait accompli*. Indeed, all the interventions by the owners of the stolen machine were ineffective; the steam boiler remained in the hospital until the end.

Most of the attempts and actions by the hospital personnel were undertaken with the tacit consent of the camp authorities, who must have noticed the changes in the evidently expanding hospital barracks and the better treatment conditions. All the necessary materials to improve treatment in the hospital were simply "gathered" by the prisoners on the construction site and smuggled into the camp in an ingenious way. This was the paradox of camp life. Any prisoner who found a swede or some potatoes on his way from the factory to the camp was severely punished; naturally, the same punishment would be meted out to any prisoner discovered with paint or electrical equipment or anything else on him during the search at the camp gate. On the other hand, nobody asked where the paint to renovate a hospital or residential block had come from, or how porcelain sinks and toilet bowls had been smuggled into the hospital. Most were brought inside empty soup kettles transported on motor vehicles. Since the redevelopment of the hospital was credited to the SS authorities — who could later boast of this accomplishment and who certainly regarded all the facilities as their property (especially when gained without incurring any costs) — they turned a blind eye to certain actions.

The chief initiator of the redevelopment and improvement of the hospital was the “hospital elder” Dr Stefan Budziaszek, who held this office from June 1943. He managed to build up a considerable margin of independence from the SS authorities by winning the favour of the SS sanitary non-commissioned officer Neubert — undoubtedly offering him certain “gifts”.

In the summer of 1943, a kitchen was set up in the hospital so that coffee could be made on site. This significantly reduced the organisational problem of bringing large quantities of coffee from the central camp kitchen twice a day to the hospital.

At that time, the working arrangements in the surgical outpatient clinic were significantly improved. Dozens of prisoners had their dressings changed in the evenings, while in winter, hundreds of prisoners came in for treatment. It was very important to treat them quickly and efficiently to avoid losing the small amount of free time the prisoners had. The small, but essential equipment as well as the organisation of work, such as separate rooms for dressings, efficient patient movement inside this clinic, and mobilizing a large number of prisoner-doctors and nurses, helped to make the clinic work smoothly.

The ordinary barracks where the hospital rooms were located did not have a water and sewerage system; the washing and bathing facilities as well as the latrines in the camp were in separate barracks. What was still relatively bearable for healthy prisoners was a torment for those who were sick. The large buckets of urine and faeces which had to be carried out from the barracks to the camp latrines worsened the already uninviting conditions of hospitalization. The efforts to construct a water and sewerage system in the barracks were treated as milestones towards improving the hospital conditions. New washing and toilet facilities were built in Block 20 (for diarrhoea patients), Block 15 (II, later III, internal medicine) and Block 16 (surgery). At the same time, shower rooms, washing and toilet facilities were built at the back of the outpatient clinic barrack, and connected with the clothing disinfection section. These facilities were used by the patients of Ward One (internal medicine, Block 19), and above all by those admitted to the hospital in a sort of

admissions room. All these facilities were effectively completed by the autumn of 1943. The work was done by the hospital personnel and other prisoners who volunteered to work in their free time after returning from the factory (in exchange for extra food rations). But in fact, most of these prisoners were secretly registered as patients.

On the initiative of Dr Budziaszek, a special surgery room was built in the autumn of 1943 (earlier, the “clean”, i.e. aseptic operations used to be performed in a small room in Block 18, the outpatient clinic). The new surgery room was extremely modern considering the camp conditions. It had a smooth concrete floor which could be easily washed with water; all the hospital staff had taken part in the work to polish it; its walls were oil-painted; there was a separate preparation room and wash basins with running water as well as a special surgical light over the operating table. Hence the aseptic surgical treatment given to patients in such facilities could boast considerable achievements and relatively rare postoperative complications. At the same time, as an extension of the operating room, a recovery room for patients who had undergone “proper” operations was installed in Block 19. This room was the apple of Dr Budziaszek’s eye, as his surgical ambitions could be met there. A ceiling, namely a special layer of insulation beneath the roof of the barrack, was constructed; there were single beds provided with clean sheets that were often changed. Dr Budziaszek managed to supply the room with surgical instruments. He brought sets of instruments from the main camp (mainly from the Canada depots) and consequently, the “operating theatre” was quite well-equipped.

In the summer and autumn of 1943, equipment, mostly from the Canada depots, was brought to the physiotherapy room. It included Sollux lamps, galvanizing apparatuses, a quartz lamp that was also used to disinfect the operating room, and boxes fitted out with light bulbs. In the late autumn of that year, the laboratory was expanded and equipped with basic instruments, also from Canada as well as from the Buna laboratory. Due to a shortage of medicaments, the hospital personnel (chemists and physicians, but especially the medical student Herbert Mohl and the chemist Georges Wellers) began making ointments and external dermatological medicaments. They also managed to make a solution of

glucose and calcium chloride for injections. The production of these medicaments gradually increased, and in fact met the needs of the hospital; to a large extent, its quality was quite satisfactory. The raw materials, both for the laboratory and for the preparation of medicaments, were smuggled into the camp from the factory premises.

In the late autumn of 1943, Dr Budziaszek, who had received an X-ray lamp from Canada, decided to construct a complete X-ray apparatus, which the hospital did not have and patients requiring an X-ray had to be transported to the main camp, which was very complicated in the camp conditions. In practice, X-ray examinations were not performed. Great technical difficulties had to be overcome to achieve this project. Once again it was necessary to “organise” many electrical parts and design a conceptual plan because there were no schematic diagrams or documents; the hospital staff could rely only on their experience and previously acquired knowledge. The task was fulfilled by an X-ray technician, a Polish prisoner (I have forgotten his name and have not managed to identify him), who spent many hours, days and weeks over this arduous undertaking. The device was finally completed in the spring of 1944. Unfortunately, although X-ray images could be taken, the apparatus was hardly ever used because there was no film for it (an inaccurate account in Niedojadło 1965: 121).

In the summer of 1944, on the initiative of Dr Budziaszek and the orthopaedic surgeon (I do not recollect his surname), a whole set of surgical tools for the treatment of limb fractures was assembled. An electric drill was adapted for this purpose; chromium-plated stainless steel bars and a pulley system were made in the hospital workshop. These devices helped several prisoners recover from traumatic leg bone fractures.

In the autumn of 1944, a group of French doctors headed by Robert Waitz treated a selected group of 30 prisoners who were emaciated and suffering from hunger oedema with a special vitamin paste made from yeast and onions (Jaworski, 268). They did this under the guise of a six-week medical experiment. Each of these prisoners also received an additional litre of soup mixed with the paste. The aim of the experiment

was to determine the causes of oedema, which was not achieved, but at least it allowed those prisoners to live in relatively better conditions for several weeks.

An impressive improvement in the camp conditions was achieved through the construction of an apparatus generating electric shocks, the idea being initiated by Dr Zenon Drohocki. At that time, it was a relatively new method of treating mental illnesses. It was commonly known that prisoners who manifested psychological disorders were doomed to die and their treatment was very difficult or even impossible in the camp conditions. Dr Drohocki, a neurophysiologist from Kraków, who was a pioneer in electroencephalography and had gained experience in electrotherapy, proceeded to design this apparatus. He was supported by Dr Budziaszek, who helped him obtain the necessary electrical equipment. Collaborating with the engineer S. Kaplan, once a Phillips employee in the Netherlands, Dr Drohocki spent a lot of time in the evenings working on the construction of this device, which was ready by the summer of 1944. The mentally ill, mainly schizophrenics, were treated in the Monowitz hospital by Dr Drohocki, who operated this device. After several treatment sessions, he managed to catch the interest of the SS physician Fischer, who permitted Dr Drohocki to apply the electroshock therapy in the treatment of the mentally ill prisoners from the other sub-camps of Auschwitz III as well as those from the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, including women. This treatment gradually expanded and in a short time included groups of patients who were brought to Monowitz from other camps and taken back as soon as they had had their treatment.

Obviously, it was necessary to obtain the support and consent of the SS chief physician to expand the electroshock therapy. At the request of Fischer, Dr Drohocki wrote a scientific paper based on the materials he already knew from specialist literature and on the results of the treatments in the camp. Fischer delivered this paper during the opening of the SS hospital in Auschwitz, allegedly giving the name of the real author of the paper (here I rely on the information obtained from Dr Drohocki).

The technical design of the apparatus itself was an unquestionable success. It was based on Dr Drohocki's original concept and skills, requiring the mobilization of technical resources and the resolution of numerous difficulties. Another challenge was to create the proper atmosphere that allowed the mentally ill to be treated effectively and long enough to improve their health. Previously, the camp authorities ruthlessly had such patients killed. So the introduction of this method and ascribing a certain element of "mysticism" to it, which always fascinated the SS men, made it possible to treat a relatively large number of prisoners and keep them alive, at least temporarily, because their fate, like the fate of all the prisoners, was very uncertain.

A collateral success of this treatment was the opportunity to establish prohibited inter-camp communication through the sanitary personnel accompanying the transported patients, including contacts with the women's camp; this allowed different prisoners to settle various matters in Monowitz.

Along with electric shock treatment, Drohocki began working on electronarcosis. Because of the shortage of anaesthetics, the medical personnel often had to perform surgeries (e.g. for abscesses or phlegmons) without anaesthesia. Knowing that electric current used during the shocks caused a dream-like state after the convulsive phase, Drohocki decided to construct a device with a minimum flow of electric current, not leading to convulsions but inducing sleep. In a word, he wanted to replace pharmacological anaesthesia (ether or ethyl chloride) with electronarcosis. He thought that patients might benefit from electronarcosis during surgery if traditional anaesthetics were unavailable. He worked on this form of electrotherapy for several months, controlling the current parameters and trying to enhance the apparatus. Finally, in November 1944, he applied electronarcosis for short-term general anaesthesia. The patient fell asleep and did not feel the pain of surgical suturing. After waking up he did not remember what had happened. However, the electroshocks caused muscle contractions (Jaworski 1962: 267).

Drohocki continued working on improving the electronarcosis apparatus until the closure of the Monowitz camp in mid-January 1945. He conducted experiments with volunteers, rewarding them with bonuses such as additional soup or bread rations; he wanted to define current parameters which would not cause any side effects. His results seemed encouraging. However, due to the specific interest in those bonuses, Drohocki could not fully trust the positive results reported by his patients. The electronarcosis apparatus did not progress out of the trial phase and was not used to treat patients in the Monowitz camp on a regular basis. Through my post-war contacts with Dr Drohocki, I learnt he did not continue his work on this therapy.

Analysing Dr Drohocki's activities in retrospect, and especially his great personal involvement, I have come to the conclusion that his objective to develop this device was twofold: firstly, his desire was to help patients in the field of his specialisation, and secondly, by engaging himself in such an intensely absorbing and at the same time useful activity he could temporarily forget about the horrors of the camp. He could have had another, very private (subconscious) motive: to become so indispensable and important in the camp that nobody would dare to get rid of him. Presumably he achieved these goals.

The survivors of the Monowitz camp, the ordinary *Häftlinge* (inmates) as well as the hospital personnel who managed to survive the hell of the Nazi camps, and those I talked to after the War, had a good opinion of the camp hospital. They remembered it as a place where they could get reliable and efficient medical help and moral support, which allowed many to survive those difficult times.

* From the Medical Review Auschwitz.

3 May 1941

38 priests from Ab.II Auschwitz sent by train to Dachau.

Subject: Transfer of 38 priests

Reference: FS-I.K.L. Nr.832 v.29.4.41

Attached: A list of names, medical records and
38 personal files

To the:

K.L.-Dachau

in Dachau.

As attachments, 38 personal files with the corresponding
medical documents and a list of names are sent.

Icvh ask you to confirm the transfer of these prisoners to the
camp there

The head of the Political Department:

Signed

SS-Untersturmfuhrer u.Krim.-Schr.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Reply:

Concentration Camp Dachau:

Dachau 3K, 5 May 1941

Commander Dev. II

- I. The 38 spiritual members on the list were taken over on the 4.5.41.
- II. Confirmation of the taking over of the prisoners on 4.5.41 sent to KL
Auschwitz.
- III. To the subject file: New arrivals

J.A.

Signed

Krim.Schr.

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 6 May 1941

1. In order to put an end to the lack of discipline at the Auschwitz station, I order that from now on a patrol of 1 Unterführer and 2 men be assigned to the outgoing and incoming trains from Saturday afternoon until the train that arrives in Auschwitz at 2:00 a.m. Monday morning.

All men riding service bicycles to the station are to be identified. The bicycles are to be secured.

The platform may only be entered through the main entrance.

As has been observed, SS-members use entrances which are only for the use of railway personnel.

The only way to get to the station is to take the road past the crematorium.

The passage through the industrial yard is forbidden from now on. Any violation of this order will be severely punished.

2. It has happened on several occasions that subordinates and men have gone to the nursery to steal the vegetables intended for the camp.

It has also been observed that flowers for the parlours have been taken there.

I would like to point out that any man who is caught doing this in the future will be brought before the SS and police court for military theft.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Command Instruction 8/41

13 May 1941

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 May 1941 were promoted:

to SS-Hauptscharführer

SS-Oberscharführer

Robert Heider

to the SS-Oberscharführer

SS-Scharführer

max herring

SS-Scharführer

Charles Seufert

SS-Unterscharf.

Heinrich Ganninger

to the SS-Scharführer

SS man

Gustav Dibovski

to the SS-Unterscharführer

SS-Rottenführer

Iver Jannsen

SS-Rottenführer

Hermann Kleemann

SS-Rottenführer

Albert Zizmann

SS-Rottenführer

Herbert Joniak

SS-Rottenführer

Johann Nöbauer
SS-Rottenführer
Bernhard Glaue
SS man
Gustav Stark
SS man
August Master
SS man
Kurt Brommond.

2. Working hours of the duty rooms and typing rooms

As of Thursday, May 15, 1941, the working hours of the offices and typing rooms of the commandant's office are as follows:

7:00-12:00, 14:00-17:00

Saturdays from 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

3. Dental treatment for members of the staff company

The members of the staff company must use the hours of duty during the day for dental treatment, since in the evening only the men of the SS-T-Wachsturmbannes can be treated.

4. Gardens of the married and resident SS-members

The married and resident SS-leaders, Unterführer and men are only allowed to fence in as much garden land around their apartment as they can work on themselves.

Prisoners cannot be assigned to garden work, as the posts are needed for more urgent work.

5. Blackout

Married SS-members living in the camp area have to make sure that the blackout measures are carried out immediately. By 20.5.41 each person has to report in writing to the commandant's office.

6. Appeal

Office call: Wednesday, 14.5.41, 19:00 hours, in front of the command building.

Apologies until Wednesday, 14.5.41 14.00.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commandant's Order 9/41

Auschwitz, 21 May 1941

1. Appointments

With effect from 9.5.41 the following Unterführer were appointed as the statutory Stabsscharführer:

SS-Unterscharführer Wildförster (Kdtr. Stab)

SS-Scharführer Schindler (SS-T-Stuba)

SS-Unterscharführer Wenzel (2nd guard post)

SS-Unterscharführer Depke (3rd guard post)

2. Vehicle requirements

The motor vehicle requirements must be presented to the commandant's office for signature by 16.00 hours on the previous day.

At 16.00 hrs they are then collected by the motor pool so that the motor pool can arrange the car allocation for the following day.

3. Examination of the newly arrived SS-members

All SS-members who are called up, commanded or transferred here must be immediately referred to the station for examination, since a G-sheet must be put on by each of them by order of the doctor in charge.

4. Exchange of bed linen and towels

In order to ensure a regulated exchange of bed linen and towels in the future, it is ordered that bed linen can be changed on the last Saturday of each month and towels and wiping cloths every Saturday.

5. KdF evening

On 3.6.41, 20.00 o'clock, a KdF evening, organized by the BDM play group, takes place in Auschwitz in the Salesian monastery.

Until 29.5.41, 14.00 o'clock, the SS-T-Stub and the departments of the commandant's office report the inaugural strength.

6. Roll call

Office call: Friday 23.5.41, 19.00 hours, in front of the command building. Apologies for those on duty until 23.5.41, 14.00, in writing to the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 26 May 1941

All active SS-members of the Kommandantur have to report to the dining room in the canteen building on Wednesday, 28.5.1941, at 17.15 o'clock for the purpose of setting up further training courses.

Copying pens or fountain pens are to be brought along.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.r.d.A.

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 10/41

Auschwitz, 28 May 1941

1 . The Reichsführer-SS, Main Office SS Court

Extract from the seventh omnibus decree v. 6.5.41

a.) Proceedings in case of violations of the order of the Reichsführer-SS on the .

The Reichsführer-SS has ordered

In the case of violations by members of the SS and police against the order on the speed limit of 1.11.40:

1. if it is not intended to be dealt with by the criminal court, but rather by discipline, the matter must be submitted to the SS immediately,

2. If judicial punishment is imposed, to submit the judgement for confirmation and to obtain the consent of the Reichsführer-SS before issuing a penal order.

b.) intercourse with members of the Polish nation.

On January 1, 1941, the Reichsführer-SS issued the following order to the commanders of the SS and police in Poland and in the Protectorate:

The prohibition of all traffic for members of the SS and police with members of the Polish nationality is strictly maintained.

The Reichsführer-SS wishes to impose strict punishment for violations of this order.

The Reichsführer-SS has no objection to sexual intercourse in licensed brothels.

c.) Adultery

If a member of the SS and police is accused of adultery, the Reichsführer-SS reserves the right to decide how to proceed.

Such proceedings are to be submitted to the Main SS Court with a detailed statement.

The Reichsführer-SS would like the photographs of all those involved (especially any children) to be enclosed with the proceedings.

2. Personnel matter

The departments of the Command and Control Department shall submit a list of the names of their leaders, subordinates and men to the Command and Control Department by 17.00 on 30.5.41 (deadline 30.5.41) for approval by the Personnel Department. This list must be divided into 1. subdivisions and 2. transfers and commanders.

3. Entering the workshops

Recently it has happened again frequently that unauthorized persons go to the workshops despite the ban. It is again pointed out that entering the workshops and is only permitted to SS members on duty there.

4. Gardening facilities within the camp area

The newly laid out horticultural facilities are a jewel of the camp.

It should be a matter of course for every member of the SS to take care of these gardens

and not to cause damage by stepping on the flowerbeds.

Should violations occur, they will be punished by severe penalties.

5. Dogs

In the last few days, again in the area of Auschwitz, there have been several bite wounds of dogs which have required rabies treatment.

It is again pointed out that any free running around of the dogs is forbidden and also dogs led by SS-members are always treated according to the police regulations.

regulations are dealt with.

The local district administrator has issued a shooting premium for every dog that runs free.

6. Peaked cap

With immediate effect and by order of the SS-Führungshauptamt, the wearing of the peaked cap for men is permitted, but only when going out.

Tricks with the cap are non-military and prohibited.

7. Living outside the barracks

In recent weeks, more and more applications have been received from SS members who intend to have their wives come here.

The following will follow:

Requests to be put out of food and to be allowed to live outside the barracks area.

These applications will be rejected in principle in future, as apartments within the camp area are only suitable for active persons and the camp security is endangered by living outside the barracks and camp area will.

8. Roll call ...

Duty call: Friday, 30 May 1941, 19.00 hours, in front of the commandant's building.

Written apologies for those on duty until 30.5.41, 14.00, at the commandatore.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 28 May 1941

To all departments

Copy of the SS-T-Sturmbann for your information.

Subject: Whitsun holiday

As a result of the generally known holiday ban, holiday leave is only possible to a limited extent.

The following is therefore arranged:

The first leave rate will leave on Saturday at 14.27 hours.

(Vacation from 31.5.n.D.–1.6., 23.00 hrs)

The 2nd holiday rate leaves Sunday morning at 4.00 or 6.23
(Vacation from 1.6.-2.6., 19.00 hours)

The 3rd holiday rate leaves Sunday at 12.07 or 14.27 hrs
(Holidays from 1.6., 1 1.00–3.6., 03.00).

It should be noted that night leave can only be granted if accommodation is already available. Accommodation must be indicated on a slip of paper attached to the holiday certificate.

Every member of the SS may issue his or her leave certificate in such a way as is compatible with his or her duties.

If the three instalments are not approximately equal in number, the commandant's office reserves the right to changes.

Leave requests must be handed in at the Command Headquarters as usual, signed by the Head of Department, by Thursday 29.5.41, 17.00 hours at the latest. By way of exception, the meal vouchers must also be handed in to the accounting officer by Thursday, 17.00 hrs.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.r.d.A:

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

30 May 1941

59 Polish prisoners transport from Auschwitz II to Dachau, arrival confirmed 5.6.41.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order 11/41

Auschwitz, 5 June 1941

1. Extract from Staff Order No. 12/41

a. Dress code for SS leaders

The provisions given in the Heeres-Verordnungsblatt, 24th edition, 23rd year, dated 28.4.1941, page 160 with annex page 179 are applied analogously for the leaders of the Waffen-SS.

The leaders want to read the regulations on dress in force during the war in the Heeres-Verordnungsblatt.

b. Street discipline and street suit

(Excerpt from the Standortkommandanturbefehl (Standard Commander Order) Nr. 2 of the SS-Standortkommandantur (Standard Command) Berlin dated 20 May 1941)

There is reason to point out that you should wear proper and careful street clothing and behave well on the street.

I have noticed several times that individual members of the Schutzstaffel try to avoid the prescribed deference by turning their head to the other side or stepping on a shop window when their superiors approach.

In cases where I recognize the intention of such an act, I will hold the persons concerned responsible. Such behaviour is not only unmilitary, but also damages the reputation of the SS in general!

Even an excuse for not having seen or recognized the superior in time cannot be recognized!

Everyone in the armed service must be trained with his eyes so that he can recognize everything as early as possible on his way.

Honours, salutes and greetings are the expression of respect, togetherness and comradeship! They are at the same time a yardstick for the breeding of men and the spirit of the troop.

The Waffen-SS must not stand back against others in this respect either, but must be an example wherever it appears!

The SS-Standortkommandant
v. Jena
SS-Brigadeführer

It is therefore ordered:

All members of the SS must obey the above order to the letter. In this connection, the impeccable execution of the duty to greet members of the Army is again reminded.

Here too, there is reason to point out that more attention must be paid than hitherto to the proper execution of the order.

All arbitrary actions, e.g. openly wearing a coat, colourful scarves, wearing a skirt and coat without epaulettes, etc., betray a lack of discipline and damage the reputation of the troops.

In particular, the correct wearing of the field cap (not dented on one ear) must be observed during and after duty.

c. Wearing firearms when off duty

(in amendment to Cdtr.Bef. No 7/41 v. 30.4.41 point 2)

It is again pointed out that the carrying of firearms is forbidden for subordinates and men of the Waffen-SS up to and including Unterscharführer off duty.

Every Unterführer and SS man who carries a firearm while on duty must be in possession of a certificate stating that he is authorized to carry the firearm.

Any misuse of firearms, in particular any careless handling, will be severely punished by disciplinary action, even if no other adverse consequences occur.

d. Warning of excessive alcohol consumption

A special case gives reason to point out that drunken offences are not considered to be mitigating but rather aggravating. Therefore, reference

is made to the requirement of absolute moderation in the consumption of alcohol.

e. Consumption of fruit

All members of the SS are advised that the consumption of unripe fruit and drinking water after eating fruit is harmful to health and should therefore be avoided.

2. Blankets as a base for open-air baths

Attention is drawn to the fact that the use of blankets as a base for open-air baths in and outside the camp is prohibited.

The blankets may not be removed from the accommodations, as they will be worn out prematurely and repair or replacement will be impossible at present.

In addition, there is too great a risk that the blankets will be left lying around and lost.

3. The Staff Company's Appointment to Duty

Staff Company roll call: Friday, 6.6.41, 19.00 hours Apologies for those on duty must be submitted in writing to the commandant's office by 6.6.41, 12.00 hrs.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 9 June 1941

1. I forbid any shooting at the ponds, effective immediately.

Only those I have authorized:

SS-man Günther Niethammer

SS-Strm. Ernst Merzinger

have permission to shoot down birds and predators.

2. Bathing in the ponds is strictly prohibited.

3. It has been repeatedly observed that some men have fished in the ponds.

If you want to fish, you have to go to the Sola or Vistula rivers.

Fishing in the ponds is prohibited.

4. it is also forbidden to enter the area around the Raiskocr ponds and the park in Raisko, which is privately owned.

The German soldiers buried in this park at that time have been transferred to the Heroes' Cemetery in Bielitz for a long time.

Violations of these prohibitions will be severely punished.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 12/41

Auschwitz, 12 June 1941

1. Sports festival

On the occasion of the summer solstice on 21.6.41, athletic competitions are held on the sports field of the SS Sportgemeinschaft.

On this day only the work detachments of the vital enterprises are deployed, so that the companies are given the opportunity to participate in this sports festival in large numbers.

More detailed regulations concerning the competitions and their organisation will be issued separately.

A leave of absence on this day cannot be granted.

2. Coal requirements

All active married SS members who live with their families within the camp area must submit their approximate coal requirements for the coming winter in writing to the Administration, Accommodation Section, by Monday 16 June 1941.

3. Production of passport photographs

In order to make the work in the protective custody camp easier and to give the SS members the opportunity to have passport photos made by the local records department outside of the service, it is ordered that the men concerned be taken to the protective custody camp to the records department at 7 p.m. The men must be in possession of a certificate from the commandant's office that they are authorized to have passport photographs made.

Photographs which have to be taken particularly quickly for official purposes will also be taken during the period of service. Such men shall be issued a special certificate by the commandant's office stating that

they must also be taken to the identification service during the period of service.

4. Duty of greeting

It is pointed out that all men have to greet each other.

They are also obliged to salute the guard at the main station.

5. Appointments

Until Wednesday, 18.6.41, the SS-T-Sturmbann as well as the departments of the Kommandantur have to submit proposals for the appointment of the Kommandantur in writing.

6. Service roll call of the staff company

Staff company roll call: Friday, 13.6.41, 19.00 hours, in front of the command headquarters.

Apologies for those on duty must be submitted in writing to the commandant's office by 13.6.41, 14.00 hours.

Attention is drawn to the fact that in future there will be a roll call every Friday at 19.00 hours in the car park in front of the Commandant's Office.

Excuses must also be submitted to the Kommandantur by 14.00 every Friday. The roll call and the date for the apologies will no longer be announced in the Kdtr.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 20 June 1941

Subject: Summer solstice competitions

For tomorrow's sports competitions on the occasion of the summer solstice the following is ordered:

At 6:30 a.m., as already announced, the athletes will report to the SS-Hauptscharf in front of the Kommandantur for the march to the sports field. Reinicke.

At 7.00 a.m. the sports competitions are opened by SS-Hauptsturmführer Plorin.

Until that time all SS-members not participating in the sports have to appear on the sports field.

For this reason the companies march there as a group. At 6.45 a.m. the staff company stands on the roll call area in front of the commandant's office.

The departments of the Kommandantur remain occupied by one man each. As already announced, the prisoners will only go to the most necessary commands.

The course of the sports competitions:

7:00 a.m. Opening by SS-Hauptsturmf. Plorin, followed by athletic competitions until noon.

12.00–14.00 o'clock lunch break

14.00 hours handball lightning tournament and foot ball fight.

Due to the commander's inability to attend, the prize giving ceremony will take place on Monday, 23.6.41, following the swearing-in ceremony.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Germany Starts Invasion of Russia (Operation Barbarossa)

22 June 1941

Due to this invasion massive delays in transport of prisoners occurred. Many trains with prisoner transport were stranded due to the heavy military train transports East.

Stalin ordered his people to burn everything as the Germans advanced.

Commandant's Order 13/41

Auschwitz, 25 June 1941

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 June 1941 were promoted:

to SS-Unterscharführer d.Res.

SS-Rottenführer d.Res. Leopold Heger born 2.7.99

SS-Rottenführer d.Res. Oskar Peschei born 20.11.99

SS-Rottenführer d.Res. Max Wokittel born 30.3.99

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Herbert Lehmann born 8.7.97

2. Air-raid protection measures

The following air-raid protection measures will be taken with immediate effect:

a) In order that the water pump in house no. 48 can be put into operation during an air-raid alarm, 1 circuit breaker each is installed in the monopoly building (accommodation), staff building and TWL.

This ensures that no light can be switched on in the above-mentioned buildings. The house in Raisko (TWL) is to be darkened according to regulations.

b) In the entire protective custody camp, the fuses are removed in the individual blocks so that the line can be left live for the operation of important facilities (water supply and prisoner kitchen cooling system).

c) A separate line has already been laid for the fence.

This is also live during an alarm.

The obstacle lighting, which has already been reduced by half, will be left in operation until the pre-warning is given. In order for the siren to be permanently activated, it must be connected to the fence line. The siren must be converted in accordance with the regulations of the Reich Air Protection Act.

For this purpose, a relay must be installed so that the prescribed oscillation can be generated.

d) The line to the Kommandant's house remains live. The Commandant's House, Blockführer's quarters, SS Headquarters and Hauptwache are still connected to this line.

In rooms that are not needed, the corresponding fuses must be removed.

All other rooms must be darkened according to regulations.

The same applies to the Commandant's Office and Main Guard.

The Blockführer accommodation is switched off by removing the fuses.

e) The agriculture is switched off until the final darkening by removing the house connection fuse.

f) All bicycle lamps must be dimmed immediately according to regulations.

3. Holiday ban

Until further notice, leave including Sunday leave is closed to all SS members of the local camp.

4. Passage through the industrial yard

In an amendment to the special order of 6.5.41, the passage through the industrial yard is opened after a new barrier has been created.

5. Gas masks

SS members of the Staff Company who do not have a gas mask must immediately receive a gas mask at the armoury.

6. Reichssport badge examination

On 8.7.41, 19.00 hours, SS-Unterscharführer Schmidt will take the examination for the athletic exercises for the Reich Sports Badge on the sports field.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays [sic] from 19.00 hrs, the men who are eligible for this can train for these exercises.

7. Fishing in the Sola and Vistula Prohibition, Fishing

Fishing in the oxbow lakes of the Sola and Vistula rivers is permitted only to SS members authorized for this purpose.

Any fishing with nets is prohibited.

Only fishing in the Sola and Vistula rivers is permitted.

8. Correction

The Kdtr. order of 12.6.41 was issued with the number 13/41. However, it must read "12/41".

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commandant's Order 14/41

Auschwitz, 2 July 1941

1. Appointments

With effect from 1 July 1941 were appointed
as SS-Rottenführer

SS-Storm Trooper Hans Ansorg

Arthur Breitwieser

Friedrich Gerathewohl

Hans Glück

zum SS-Sturmmann

SS-Mann

Emanuel Glumbik

Josef Götz

Emil Hegert

Hans Hülsmann

Paul Klappkowski

Rudolf Merckens

Ernst Merzinger

Paul Messner

Franz Moormann

Rolf Müller

Erich Rönisch

Franz Romeikat

Karlheinz Roth

Wilhelm Siebald

Hans Tippmann

Otto Walter

Gerhard Appel

Otto Baatz

Rudolf Berger
Otto Bertels
Richard Bock
Otto Clauss
Walter Dettling
Edmund Dinnebier
Gerhard Effinger
Josef Fenrich
Ernst Fischer
Hans Fuhs
Fritz Gaar
Hans Gufler
Paul Guschlbauer
Emil Hantl
Wilhelm Hauser
Johann Hitzier
Walter Hoffmann
Ernst Hofmann
Hans Kapper
Fritz Kästner
Max Kettl
Johann Kochan
Andreas Kraus
Gustav Kuny
Franz Laister
Alfred Lampert
Heinz Lubitz
Josef Lutz
Franz Mauer
Max Miller
Ewald Milotta
Anton Morkisch

Heinrich Müller
Günther Niethammer
Oskar Orglmeister
Werner Paschke
Paul Pretzsch
Karl Prill
Otto Radtke
Josef Seitz
Oskar Siebeneicher
Alfons Spitol
Erwin Schmee
Wilhelm Schmidt
Walter Schuhknecht
Erwin Schwenk
Martin Stampe
Karl Steinberg
Johann Trost
Bonifaz Vogel
Heinz Volkenrath
Willi Wolf
Fritz Wolter
Johann Zebhauser
Anton Zeller
Wilhelm Zettl
Erwin Zimmermann.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

Commandant's Order 15/41

Auschwitz, 4 July 1941

1. Commendations

During an escape attempt by a prisoner in Dwory, the SS-Rottenführer Stolten, who was assigned to the command as Blockführer, showed very cautious behaviour.

He succeeded in thwarting the escape and shooting him as he tried.

I would like to express my appreciation to SS-Rottenführer Stolten for this.

The SS man Ewzld Leuow, 4./SS-T-Sturmbann, made a significant contribution to preventing a mass flight of Jews on 26.6.41 by his attention and prudence.

I express my appreciation to SS-man Leuow for this.

2. SS-Sport Community Auschwitz

The foundation of the SS-Sportgemeinschaft (Sports community) Auschwitz is approved by Berlin.

It is all SS members are advised to actively or passively join this sports community.

3. Opening of bank accounts for peace pay recipients

All Peace Salary Recipients must open a bank account, preferably at the Kreissparkasse Bielitz, main branch Auschwitz, by 15.7.41. From 1.8.41 onwards, the Peace Salary will no longer be paid in cash, but exclusively by bank transfer.

The account numbers must be given to the administration by 20.7.41 at the latest.

4. Private telephone calls and telegrams

Private telephone calls and telegrams must be paid in cash to the telephone exchange immediately after execution or abandonment. The telephone exchange must keep a list of all private telephone calls made and submit this list with the amounts collected to the public office on a monthly basis.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

Commandant's Order 17/41

Auschwitz, 9 July 1941

1. In amendment of the Kommandantur-Befehl (Order) Nr. 13/41 v. 25.6.41, Ziffer 3, the ban on the location of the local camp is lifted with effect from Wednesday, July 9, 1941. Again, as before, leave can be submitted for either Saturday or Sunday.

2. Transport proposals

The departments of the Kommandantur as well as the SS-T-Sturmbann submit proposals for promotions to the Kommandantur by Monday, 14.7.41, 12.00 hours.

3. Use of private motorcycles

The use of private motorcycles is only permitted if they are marked with a red angle.

The certificates for this must be presented immediately to the Commandant's office.

Driving private motorcycles without a red triangle is strictly prohibited.

4. SS-Sport Community Auschwitz

The lists for joining the SS-Sportgemeinschaft (Sporting community) Auschwitz must be returned to the commandant's office by 15.7.41, 12.00 hours.

5. Patrol in Brzeszcze

From now on the patrol of the agricultural department has to check the village of Brzeszcze to see if there are any SS-members illegally staying there off duty.

If necessary these SS-members have to be reported immediately to the commandant's office by name.

6. Permission for business trips

With reference to the Commandant's Order No. 1/41 of 25.3.41, para. 2, it is again pointed out that business trips may only be carried out with the prior approval of the KL inspection or on the instructions of a superior department.

In the event of failure to do so, travel expenses will not be reimbursed.

7. Exchange of a coupler

On 5 July 1941 at about 9 p.m., a new paddock with sidearm No. 7001 of the SS-Rottenf. Walter Kywitz was exchanged. The name is inscribed in the belt in ink. The SS-member who has swapped the belt must return it to the commandant's office immediately.

8. Staff Company Roll Call

In the future, the service roll call of the Staff Company will be moved from Friday 7 p.m. to Friday 7:30 p.m., so that members of the Agriculture Section and the Protective Detention Camp will also have the opportunity to participate.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Location Command No. 1/41

Auschwitz, 9 July 1941

To all departments of KL Auschwitz
the leader of the SS-T-Sturmbannes
the SS-new construction management
the Waffen-SS troop economy camp
the Deutsche Ausriistungswerke GmbH

1. With immediate effect I forbid all SS members to enter the "Gefolgschaftskantine" (Casino) in Auschwitz.
2. The Auschwitz site comprises the following areas: the town of Auschwitz, the entire camp grounds and the village of Neuberun.
3. attention is drawn to the fact that most of the premises are Polish, and I repeat that it is strictly forbidden to enter Polish premises.

The oldest person on the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Frommhagen
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Stabsführer

Commandant's order 18/41

Auschwitz, 11 July 1941

1. Authorisation of engagement and marriage

On the basis of various inquiries about the now valid regulations for the granting of the engagement and marriage permission, the Race and Settlement Main Office informs the following:

All members of the General SS, the Waffen-SS as well as SS members (currently members of the Army) require the permission or release of the Reichsführer-SS (Race and Settlement Main Office SS) for marriage.

The marriage permit or release must be presented to the registrar at the marriage license hearing.

For the marriage permit or release, the applicant and the future wife must have a marriage licence or release under all circumstances:

1. RuS-questionnaire with the 3 corresponding photographs, the curriculum vitae must be handwritten.
2. Hereditary health questionnaire completed and signed to the best of one's knowledge and belief, and checked and signed by an SS doctor.
3. The medical examination form filled out by the SS doctor (for SS members possibly by the military doctor)
4. Declaration of assets and debts, signed by hand.
5. Statement of the Einheitsführer.

The presentation of the pedigree with documents for SS men and Unterführer up to 1.1.1.800, for SS leaders up to 1.1.1.1.750, can be waived for the duration of the war for war wedding ceremonies. In all cases where a provisional release is granted, the missing documents (pedigree with certificates) must be submitted after the war.

If the later examination of the documents to be submitted reveals serious hereditary or parentage-related objections, the SS member may have to leave the SS.

2. Opening of the coffee in house no. 7

On Saturday, 12 July 1941, the SS canteen community opens a coffee in house no. 7.

3. SS Precinct

After return of the SS-Untersturmf. Dr. Bhschkcvom Kursus immediately takes over as second camp doctor.

4. Motor pool

From now on, the service of the motor pool starts at 6.00 am.

5. SS Sports Community Auschwitz

On Sunday, 13 July 1941, the local sports field will host three competitions for handball and football. The following matches will be played:

14.00- 1 5.30 hrs II. football team SS-T.u.Sportverein Altberun

16.00- 17.00 I. Handball team SS Spielvereinigung Birkental

17.00- 18.30 I. Football team SS-Spielvereinigung Birkental

Admission to these games costs RM -,10.

6. Acceptance of the examination for the Reichssportabzeichen

On Tuesday, July 15, 1941, starting at 19.00 hours, the examinations for the Reichssportabzeichen will be held on the sports field. You have to bring your own: RM 1,- for the booklet of documents and a photograph, which must be marked on the back with name, rank, date and place of birth and unit.

7. Build-up allowance for the incorporated eastern territories

Those SS-members who served in the incorporated eastern territories in the period 1.7.40-31.10.40 and who have not yet received a Aufbauzulage (reconstruction allowance) must report to the accounting officer of their company by Wednesday, i.e. 16 October 40.

8. Convalescent leave at the Solahütte

Recently it has often happened that the companies sent SS-members in need of rest to the SS-hut without having obtained the permission of the commandant's office. On the basis of the recommendation of the SS site physician, only the Kommandantur authorizes such leave of absence and informs the companies accordingly. Only then can the men go to the SS hut.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commandant's Order 19/41

Auschwitz, 16 July 1941

1. Comradeship evening

On Saturday, 19.7.41, a comradeship evening is held in the local camp. All members of the local camp have to participate. It begins at 17.00 and is held in the parking lot in front of the commandant's building. No leave is granted on this day.

2. SS hut Soletal

Due to the comradeship evening scheduled for Saturday, the car will not leave for Porombka until Sunday at 6.00 am.

3. SS sports club

Next Sunday there will be a big soccer match in Bielitz. The Gau Silesia will play against the Gau Sudetenland. As a prelude the 1. Soccer team of our SS-Sport Community was engaged for a game against the Reichsbahn Bielitz. The games are played in the stadium in Bielitz.

4. Sunday holiday

From now on, Sunday holidays can be granted in local traffic up to 100 km.

5. Canteen of the Kluge company

Entering the canteen of the Kluge company is forbidden with immediate effect, since it should be a matter of course for an SS member not to be in the same room as Poles or even to sit at a table.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Command Instruction 20/41

Auschwitz, 22 July 1941

1. Peace and war pay, family maintenance and economic aid

All members of the command staff are required to indicate from which office they receive peace pay, war pay or family maintenance or economic aid. For each division a list shall be attached, which shall include who must register SS members. The completed lists must be returned to the administration by 31.7.41, 16.00 hours.

2. Saving paper

The measures taken in recent weeks in the labour market and certain difficulties in obtaining raw and auxiliary materials for the paper industry have had such a significant impact on paper production that sensitive paper-saving measures must be implemented in all areas of consumption. Since it will not be possible to avoid particularly drastic cuts in the area of writing paper either, it is necessary to bridge the resulting gaps by making

particularly economical use of correspondence. I therefore make it a particular duty of all departments under my authority to reduce the amount of paper used in correspondence to the absolute minimum.

...to restrict. In detail I order the following:

- a) All correspondence shall, as far as possible, be on half letterhead (format DIN A 5), in particular this also applies to the use of forms.
- b) All documents are to be described on the reverse side. This rule must also be observed in particular for circulars. All departments are required to comply with this regulation in the strictest possible manner.

3. Activation

It should be noted that the last date for activation is 8 August 1941. After this date, no applications for activation will be accepted.

4. Women entering the camp

With reference to the Commandant's Order No. 16/41 of 4.7.41, para. 4, all SS members are forbidden to enter the camp for women, since the coffee house in house No. 7 has been set up for this purpose.

5. Notices of loss

The SS-Strm. Stiwitz lost his SA sports badge on the way from the train station to the camp, passing the crematorium. The SS-Strm. Adolf Leuche, Dept. of Agriculture, lost his pay book with the red camp badge on 10.7.41 while driving through the hay. On Saturday, 19.7.41, a paddock with a pistol model PP was stolen from SS-Scharführer Schindler in the coffee house no. 7.

The items found are to be handed over to the Kommandantur immediately.

6. Objects belonging to the Reich

For a given reason it is pointed out that the Reich's own furnishings – lockers, beds etc. – may not be taken out of the accommodation. In

addition, I forbid that the Accommodation Section give out furnishings and equipment to relatives of SS-Unterrührer and men.

7. Connection of electrical appliances to the power supply

Recently it has happened that the consumption of fuses has become enormous due to the connection of appliances such as irons, cooking pots, hotplates, immersion heaters and other electrical devices in the troop accommodation to the power supply system. For this reason 155 fuses had to be replaced in the staff building alone. The installation does not permit a higher fuse rating. It was also found that defective fuses were repaired by the staff themselves. For safety reasons, this is not permitted, and in any case, the technical readiness department must be notified, which alone is responsible for repairing the faults. As there are only few means available to purchase these articles, the connection of the above mentioned electrical devices is prohibited. Violations will be punished.

8. Closing the windows at the end of work

When leaving the duty rooms and office rooms, the windows must be closed, otherwise it will rain into these rooms during thunderstorms and rain and the floors will suffer.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Location Command No. 2/41

Auschwitz, 22 July 1941

Subject: Women entering the camp

In spite of my orders, it has happened again that SS relatives with women and girls enter the canteen in the staff building of the SS-T-Sturmbannes. With reference to the Commandant's Order No. 16/41 of 4.7.41, item 4, it is now also forbidden for women to enter the Commandant's Canteen, since House No. 7 has been set up for this purpose. Any stay of women within the camp area is prohibited.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

29 July 1941

Due to the heavy train transports East and the delay to get prison workers to the Buna site, it was decided to build a narrow gauge railway from Auschwitz to the Buna site.

Due to a new typhus outbreak the main camp it was locked down with quarantine from August to November 1942.

This was the reason for a fourth camp Auschwitz IV at the IG Farben Factory – see 28 October 1942

Location Command No. 3/41

Auschwitz, 30 July 1941

Subject: Reichsspinnstoffsammlung (State Textile collection)

Within the framework of the Reichsspinnstoffsammlung, all old textiles (rags, fabric remnants, worn clothing, etc.) will be collected next Saturday, August 2, 1941. On this morning, a prisoners' detachment drives past the houses of married SS members to collect the items to be handed in.

The site elder
i.V. signed Fritsch
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Auschwitz I

August, 1941 – Block Re-Numbering

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 7 August 1941

1. All civilian workers are forbidden to enter the canteens and house no. 7 Only civilian workers with specially issued certificates are permitted to enter the canteens.
2. The green armbands of the civilian workers will be handed in every evening at the main guard station. The SS-Neubauleitung has to hand in a list of all civilian workers, separated by company, at the Hauptwache. The armbands must be provided with consecutive numbers. These numbers are to be entered in the list. The guard commanders are responsible for ensuring that the civilian workers hand in their armbands at the main station in the evening.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Frommhagen
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 4/41

Auschwitz, 7 August 1941

All SS reservists who had their wives and families living within the camp area had to report in writing the execution of my Special Order of 9 July 1941.

Date: August 9, 1941, 11:00 hours.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Location Command No. 5/41

Auschwitz, 12 August 1941

Since several SS members have recently behaved unpleasantly in Alt-Berun, I am forbidding with immediate effect to enter the village of Alt-Berun.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Command Instruction 21/41

Auschwitz, 20 August 1941

1. Commendation

On August 9, 1941, SS gunner Wilhelm Danschke, Commandant Staff, Agriculture Department, succeeded in arresting a prisoner who was fleeing. I would like to express my appreciation to the SS gunner Wilhelm Danschke for this.

2. Promotion

With effect from 1 August 1941 was promoted:
to SS-Unterscharführer
SS-Rottenführer Adolf Theuer, born 20.9.20.

3. Reorganisation of the SS-T-Sturmbannes

From Tuesday, 18.8.41 the 4 companies of the SS-T-Sturmbannes enter the command area of the Kommandantur. The staff of the SS-T-Sturmbannes is dissolved. The men of this staff will be transferred to the Kommandantur or will step back to the individual companies. The guard in the staff building is called up. The guard books are to be handed in at the Kommandantur and the furnishings and equipment are to be handed over to the Accommodation Section of the Kommandantur.

4. Private telephone calls

It is necessary to point out that private telephone calls cannot be made during office hours and that, for this purpose, it is not allowed to enter the telephone exchange room. The calls must be made from the telephones of the departments and, as already ordered in the Kdtr. order no. 15/41 item 4 v. 4.7.41, the payment must be made immediately in the telephone exchange.

5. Lost and found objects

The following found objects were handed in at the command post:

1 double wristwatch (found in Miendzebrodsche)

1 key ring with 3 keys

1 Belt with side rifle (found on 12.8.41 in a railway compartment at the Auschwitz station).

It was reported as lost:

1 breast pouch with RM 20,- (lost on the Sola).

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Location Command No. 6/41

Auschwitz, 25 August 1941

Since the behavior of the SS members in Neu-Berun has not improved despite several rebukes, I forbid them to enter the village of Neu-Berun with immediate effect. SS-members who have their families living in Neu-Berun will receive a special certificate from the commandant's office. The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 29 August 1941

Subject: Sale of milk

At the beginning of the new allocation period, the families of married SS members received milk cards from the Auschwitz Economic Office, which enabled eligible family members to obtain whole milk. With effect from 1 September 1941, the brand-free distribution of whole milk in the area of the local concentration camp was also discontinued. The milk truck will continue to deliver milk, but whole milk will only be distributed to holders of milk cards. In addition, the milk truck will carry skimmed fresh milk, which can be dispensed unbranded. Dte clearing will still be carried out by the SS-Gemeinschaft, Kantinenverwaltung (House 7).

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 22/41

Auschwitz, 30 August 1941

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 September

to the SS-Hauptscharführer

SS-Oberscharführer Gerhard Palitzsch

SS-Oberscharführer Bruno Puddle

SS-Unterscharführer August Meister

to the SS-Oberscharführer

SS-Unterscharführer Karl Sauer

to the SS-Scharführer

SS-Unterscharführer Alfred Kliner

SS-Unterscharführer Karl Köhler

to the SS-Oberscharführer

SS-Unterscharführer Alexander Breitenstein

to the SS-Scharführer

SS-Unterscharführer Herbert Göbbert

SS-Unterscharführer Karl Hartmann

to the SS-Unterscharführer

SS-Rottenführer Walter Hermel

SS-Rottenführer Josef Herrmann

SS-Rottenführer Eugen Klaiber

SS-Rottenführer Friedrich Neumann

SS-Rottenführer Fritz Otte

SS-Rottenführer Josef Rummel

2. Local group Birkenau–KL Auschwitz

The members of the SS who have been transferred here according to the peace plan have to be transferred to the local group Birkenau–KL Auschwitz if they are members of the NSDAP.

3. Wire fence around the protective custody camp

It is pointed out that from 1 .9.4 1 onwards, the fence around the protective custody camp is also loaded at noon, even if the large guard chain is in place.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 5 September 1941

Subject: Theatre in Katowice

Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 4-5 seats are available to the local office with a 50% discount. The companies or departments notify the commanding office of the men who wish to attend the performance at Katowice City Theatre by 12.00 noon on Tuesday for Thursday performances and by 12.00 noon on Wednesday for Saturday and Sunday performances.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

E.d.R.

Frommhagen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 7/41

Auschwitz, 5 September 1941

Due to an incident, I order that every SS member who passes through the chain of command must identify himself. He has the duty to show his identity card openly, without the guard having to draw his attention to it.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 8 September 1941

As I have noticed recently, smoking has become rampant during the period of service. With immediate effect, I forbid the men to smoke while on duty. It's a military impossibility for an SS man to be on guard duty with a cigarette in his mouth. Since the men in the orderly rooms have no privileges whatsoever over those who are on heavy guard duty, I also forbid smoking in the orderly rooms during duty.

Any violation of this order will be severely punished.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Frommhausen

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 23/41

Auschwitz, 10 September 1941

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 September 1941 was promoted:

to SS-Obersturmführer d.Res.

SS-Untersturmführer d.Res.

Rudolf Beer.

2. Breeches

All SS members who are in possession of riding breeches but who have not been assigned to ride, must return these breeches in clean condition to the clothing chamber by 15.9.41.

3. Promotions and appointments

The departments of the Kommandantur and the companies of the SS-T-Sturmbannes submit proposals for appointments to the Kommandantur by 20.9.41 and proposals for promotions by 25.10.41.

4. Official bicycles

It was found that the service bicycles are in a very poor condition. The service bicycles are constantly being confiscated and overhauled in the armoury. During this time the owners receive a spare bike. Entering the Waffenmeisterei is strictly forbidden for every SS member.

5. Lost and found items

On 3.9.41 in the time of 2 1.00-22.00 o'clock a ring, stamped 333, was left in the washroom of the canteen building. The construction management of the Waffen-SS u. Polizei reported the loss of identification papers for the truck SS-20499. The papers were lost inside the camp area.

If these items are found, this must be reported immediately to the commandant's office. A wristwatch with a chrome wristband was found in the shower room of the staff building on 8.9.41. The watch can be picked up at the Kommandantur.

i.V. Fritzsch
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 15 September 1941

To all departments

Concerning Julleuchter and spare candles

The departments of the Kommandantur as well as the companies of the SS-T-Sturmbannes report to the Kommandantur by 17. 9.4 1, 1 7.00 o'clock, all active, married SS-members (current no., rank, surname, first name and SS no.) for the purpose of awarding Julleuchtern. Those SS-members who already own a jullifier must be registered separately, as they will receive a replacement candle.

The date must be strictly adhered to.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Frommhagen
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 24/41

Auschwitz, 17 September 1941

1. SS-Sport Community Auschwitz

At the Kreissportfest on 13. and 14.9.41 in Teschen 12 men of the SS-Sportgemeinschaft Auschwitz started among others. These men were able to achieve very nice results, namely three victories and a second place.

I pay tribute to these men for this.

2. SS Library

In order to counter all doubts, the Kommandantur announces that in the future, too, the book distribution of the SS-library will take place at the Kommandantur every Friday from 20.00–21.00 hours. The SS-Strm. is responsible for the book distribution. Kriscan, Kdtr. staff, Dept. II.

3. Proof of awarded awards

Repeated incidents in recent times give reason to refer again to the following regulation:

All decorations awarded since March 1, 1938—including arms insignia, Sturmabzeichen, Verwundetenabzeichen, medals commemorating March 13, 1938, October 1, 1938, the liberation of the Memelland, Deutsches Schutzwallabzeichen, etc.—are to be entered on page 22 in the Wehrpass, Kriegsstammrolle and Soldbuch for SS members. The head of page 22 of the pay book is to be changed to "Awards". If there are already entries on this page, a special sheet must be included. No entry may be made in the pay book that is not also noted in the military passport.

4. Lost & found objects

On 6.9.41 in the afternoon the SS-Strm. Konrad Hannig lost a golden HJ-Ehrcnzichen on the way from the canteen to the accommodation.

On 3.9.41 SS gunner Max Göppel lost a black briefcase with nickel-plated fittings from room 1 of the staff building.

If the reported items are found, this must be reported immediately to the commandant's office.

On 15.9.41 a pistol was found in the camp area, which can be picked up at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commandant's Order 25/41

Auschwitz, 20 September 1941

1. Commendation

The SS gunman Karl Mathey, 2nd/SS-T-Scurmbann, prevented the escape of a prisoner by ensuring that civilian clothes were available in good time. I express my appreciation to SS gunner Mathey for this. M. is granted 2 days special leave for his prudent behaviour after his recreational leave.

2. Use of D-Trains during vacation trips

There is reason to point out once again that the men who go on vacation with the blue-striped ticket may only use the front vacation trains; the SS members traveling in the direction of Vienna may only use train SF No. 70, which stops in Auschwitz between 7:33 and 7:45 p.m. The use of all other trains is prohibited.

3. Working hours of the commandant's office

The working hours of the Kommandantur and its departments are as follows as of Monday, 22 September 1941
8:00 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 5:00.

4. Found

Within the storage area a medal buckle with the following orders was found: Commemorative medal of March 13, 1938 and October 1, 1938, and the eight-year SS service medal. The medal buckle can be picked up at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commandant's Order 26/41

Auschwitz, 30 September 1941

1. Imperial street collection of the 3rd Kriegswinterhilfswerk. (War Winter Help Organisation)

The result of the collection was very good and proves once again the joy of giving and the sense of duty towards the German people. Result of the collection: RM 507,33.

2. Visit to the theatre

All members of the SS have a 50% discount on the theatre performances in Bielitz. The theatre performances in Katowice take place every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. For the performances on Tuesday and Thursday, men can get tickets for RM 1.20 if there are good seats. The number of theatre-goers must be reported to the Kommandantur by 14.00 on Tuesday at the latest on Monday, and 18.00 on Monday for all other days.

3. Identity card

It is again pointed out that during the war only the pay book is valid as identity card. The red and green camp identity cards are therefore no identity cards and are only valid as identity cards within the storage area. Consequently, no SS-member may leave the camp area without a pay book.

4. Use of D-trains during vacation trips

Various recent incidents make it seem necessary to once again refer to the commandant's order 25/41 item 2, according to which SS members travelling in the direction of Vienna may only use the front vacation train SF no. 70, which stops in Auschwitz between 7:33 p.m. and 7:45 p.m. The use of all other trains is prohibited. I will punish offenders severely in the future.

5. War pay

Due to the change of the income tax levels from 1.10.41, the payment amounts also change for war pay. A new creation of the salary calculation does not take place. Furthermore, as of 1.9.41 the donation for WHW will be carried out in the same way as in the previous year. It is again pointed out that all correspondence in war pay matters must be made through official channels, i.e. through the local administration.

6. Lost and found objects

The DAWs report the loss of their official bicycle no. 8, Adler brand, factory no. 130500, and any findings in this direction are to be reported to the commandant's office.

The following items were handed in at the Kommandantur:

1 starter key for motor vehicles.

1 war wounded badge.

1 Reichssport badge.

1 silver signet ring with monogram.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

October 1941

10,000 Soviet prisoners arrive at Auschwitz.

Commandant's Order 27/41

Auschwitz, 3 October 1941

1. Appointments

With effect from 1 October 1941 were appointed

To the commanding officer

SS-Strm

Rudolf Berg

Josef Eckhard

Konrad Hannig

Michael Mokrus

Hans Munderloh

Josef Vokral

SS-Schzt.

Josef Houstek

Zum Sturmmann

SS-Schütze

Adolf Babetzki

Alfons Baldus

Alfred Bublit

Robert Buchallik

Wilhelm Ehm

Albert Fitza

Franz Gaza

Ludwig Grobauer

Herbert Happke

Peter Höflinger

Georg Hoffmann

Walter Hüther
Max Hummel
Hans Klerch
Gottlieb Klotz
Alfred Kunkler
Anton Lechner
Friedrich Löwenday
Hans Lugert
Erwin Mai
August Marquardt
Adolf Medefind
Hans Messner
Kurt Müller
Josef Neumann
Karl Neumann
Alfons Ormanschik
Albin Peuker
Franz Pilz
Johann Piringner
Willi Reek
Leo Rummel
Josef Sklorz
Paul Symalla
Paul Szczurek
Wilhelm Scheffczyk
Paul Schlawin
Wilhelm Schubert
Erich Schulz
Viktor Schymalla
Friedr. Stiwitz
Wilhelm Stork
Martin Vogt

Karl Wandersee
Johann Weissbacher
Friedr. Winter
Karl Wiora
Paul Zielke.

2. Prisoners' working hours from 6.10.1941

From Monday, 6 October 1941, the prisoners' working hours are changed as follows:

a) Prisoners of the Buna factories:

Wake up at 5.30 a.m.

Loading 6.40 am

The posts for this command will be ready in front of the protective custody camp at 6.30 am.

Since the train is scheduled to leave at 6:45 a.m. and the loading of the prisoners must be completed by that time, it is absolutely necessary that the guards arrive punctually.

(b) The other work detachments

Wake up 6.00 am

Roll call 7.15 am

Then the work commands are deployed.

The prisoner escort arrives at the protective custody camp at 7.15 am at the latest.

c) Moving in of the prisoner detachments

Return of the prisoners employed in the Buna factories as before at 17:15. The other work detachments move in at 5.30 pm.

d) Prisoners' lunchtime

Lunch time of the prisoners 1/2 hour.

The prisoners receive hot soup early after waking up. Before the prisoners leave, the capos of the respective commands prepare the evening meal. This is distributed to the prisoners during the lunch break. In addition, they are given hot tea or coffee every day. The prisoners receive their hot lunch in the evening after roll call. This regulation applies to all work detachments, even within the large chain of command, with the exception of the smaller detachments appointed by the Schutzhaftlagerführer, e.g. hairdresser's shop, construction office, etc. The commanders and guards are to be instructed precisely that the specified 1/2 hour lunch break is to be observed so that the prisoners can perform their specified workload each day.

3. Protective custody camp leader "E" (work assignment)

With effect from 1.10.1941, department 1/5 is abolished. It is replaced by the Schutzhaftlagerführer "E". Head of this department is SS-Obersturmführer Schwarz. In this context it is pointed out that the posts are assigned to each SS leader to report.

4. Lost items

The SS-Strm. Curt Lange lost a skull ring awarded by the Reichsführer-SS in the washroom. The ring must be returned to the 4th SS-T-Stub.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commandant's Order 28/41

Auschwitz, 17 October 1941

1. House collection of the 3rd Kriegswinterhilfswerk (War Winter Help Organisation)

At the house collection last Sunday, the local camp again achieved an excellent result. This again proves the generosity of the teams. The handsome amount of RM 2,155.90 was collected.

This result is divided among the following divisions and companies:

2nd/SS-T assault ban

RM 450,80

Staff Company

447,80

4th/SS-T storm ban

350,—

3rd /SS-T storm ban

330,—

1st/SS-T storm ban

274,20

SS new construction management

126,—

TWL

70,—

DAW

56,—

SS Canteen Community

51,10.

2. Ideological training

The new head of Division VI, SS-Unterscharführer Knittel, takes over the ideological training of the local SS members with immediate effect. For the Staff Company, the training takes place every Tuesday from 7-8 am in the dining hall of the Kommandantur. Those SS members of the commandant's office who are prevented from performing their duties at this time must report to the respective company for instruction on the same day. The times for the SS-T-Sturmbann are still to be announced. Non-attendance at training classes is considered as a refusal to perform and will be punished accordingly. The department heads are responsible for attendance.

3. Further training courses for active Unterführer and men

The training courses take place on Wednesday and Friday from 7–8 o'clock in the dining room of the Commandant's Office, Wednesday for subordinates and Friday for teams. Subjects of instruction are German and arithmetic. Attending the courses is duty.

4. Course for Reichskurzschrift

Every Monday from 19.00-20.00 hours a course in Reichskurzschrift takes place. The visit is voluntary. Participants are Unterführer and men of the Stabskompanie and SS-T-Sturmbannes. Reports (also information whether beginner or advanced) to the Stabsscharführers by 25.10.41.

5. Carrying of firearms off duty

Since there is still some uncertainty about the carrying of firearms, Inspector KL ordered that the carrying of firearms out of service should be prohibited for all Unterführer and men including SS-Hauptscharführer. Violations of this order will be severely punished.

The individual departments report to the Kommandantur by 20.10.41 that the order has been carried out without exception.

6. Commendation

SS gunman Otto Müller, 3rd /SS-T-Sturmbann, succeeded in preventing a prisoner, who was already in civilian clothes, from escaping and arresting him. I would like to express my appreciation to SS gunman Otto Müller for this.

7. Members of the SS commanding the commandant

It is pointed out that all SS-members commanded to the Kommandantur by SS-T-Sturmbann are in every respect under the command of their company. For them the orders of their company commander are valid for the internal service. In this context it is noted that each leave pass must be presented to the company commander for signature after being signed by the respective head of department.

8. Posting on Sunday

For the vital commands on Sundays, the Staff Company is now providing the necessary posts.

9. Power cut

On Sunday, 19.10.41, from 12.00-17.00 hrs, the electricity will be cut off by order of the Electrical Interurban Centre due to technical alteration work.

10. Fish sale

From now on, fish will be sold to SS members every Friday. The demand has to be announced to the dairy by Wednesday.

11. Roll call of the prisoners

From Monday, 20.10.41, the inmates' enlistment will be changed as follows:

Move in 16.30 hours

Count roll 17.00

The Bunawerke Kommando will move in as before.

12. Precinct Hours

From now on, the hunting ground hours are no longer in the morning, but daily from 19.00–20.00 o'clock.

13. Lost and found objects

At the Kommandantur were handed in:

1 Reich Sport Badge

1 silver signet ring

1 amount of money (found at the SS kitchen).

Lost:

1 pair of gray leather gloves

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 28 October 1941

In order to give all members of the SS the opportunity for further training in their professions and to obtain better paid positions, a survey should be conducted among all members of the commandant and reservists on the following points:

1.) Who would commit themselves to accepting an employment contract with the Deutsche Erd- u. Steinwerke? (Earth & Stoneworks)

2.) Reservists can also apply, provided they have the necessary KL experience.

3.) Those who register are trained according to their wishes and their educational background by organs or teachers of the SS economic enterprises and are then to be employed in the enterprises as technical leaders, sub-leaders etc. after completion of their service or dismissal from the Waffen-SS.

These orders are to be made known to all SS members, including security guards. It is intended to ensure that the prisoners employed in the enterprises work only under the supervision of SS men. The SS-members in question must be reported in writing to the commandant's office by Wednesday, 29.10.41, 14.00 hours.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

Commandant's Order 29/41

Auschwitz, 31 October 1941

With effect from November 1, 1941, the former adjutant of KL Auschwitz, SS-Obersturmführer Frommhagen, was transferred to KL Neuengamme and SS-Obersturmführer Bräuning was transferred from KL Neuengamme to the local camp as adjutant.

2. Site management of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz police

According to the order of the Main Office for Budget and Construction, the construction manager Karl Bischoff was assigned the leadership of the Waffen-SS and the Auschwitz Police with effect from 15 October 1941.

3. Command of prisoners

In the future, commanding prisoners can only be taken into account if the name and number of the prisoners to be commanded are reported to the protective custody camp by noon 12:00 noon. All other prisoners must be present at the roll call.

4. Entering the workshops in the leather factory

SS members always try to hand in shoes and other clothing directly to the shoemaker's or tailor's workshop for repair. It is pointed out that this is not permitted. All repairs must be recorded in the SS clothing chamber to ensure that the material used is checked. Shoes, boots or other items of clothing in need of repair must therefore be left at the SS clothing store and collected again.

Only members of the SS with a special identity card have access to the workshops. Anyone found in the workshops in the future who does not have this identity card will be severely punished. The respective post commander will be held responsible for checking the right of entry. He himself is also prohibited from entering the workshops. He has to stay in the available gatekeeper's room.

5. Pay books

The train controls repeatedly reported incomplete pay books to the holidaymakers. It is therefore ordered that all pay books are to be checked immediately by the companies. Special attention is to be paid to the fact that rank, family addresses, changes etc. are entered and certified. On page 4 under point D the current unit is to be entered,

likewise on the last page before “leave of absence for more than five days” the orders and decorations.

6. Obligation to register holidaymakers, transients and commandos
Holidaymakers and persons passing through, as well as commandos and troop units temporarily staying in the SS location area of the SS-Standortkommandantur der Waffen-SS in Vienna, must report to the SS-Standortkommandant.

The address of the SS-Standortkommandantur Wien der Waffen-SS is Vienna 1/1, Operngasse 4, Telephone U 34 5 55/56/57.

7. Notice of loss

The command was reported lost:

One gold ring with red stone.

i.V. Seidler
SS-Obersturmführer

Commandant's Order 30/41

Auschwitz, 7 November 1941

1. Commendation

The SS assailant Reimers, Kdtr.-Stab KL Auschwitz Abt. Landwirtschaft, succeeded in capturing a Russian soldier on the run. Prisoner of War, who was fleeing, was shot about 400 m outside the chain of command, thus preventing him from escaping. I am speaking to the SS-Strm. Reimers for this.

2. Commandos

SS-Oberscharführer Max Hering was commanded to KL Lublin as camp electrician on 4.11.41 by order of Inspector KL. SS gunner Kurt Freyer was

ordered by Inspector KL to attend a telex course at the Reich Security Main Office from 4 November to 10 December 41.

3. Behaviour of the staff company in case of alarm

In order to counteract a possibly wrong opinion, it is pointed out again that an alarm is not only valid for the guard unit, but also for the members of the command. When the siren is sounded, all subordinates and men of the Staff Company will immediately report to the protective custody camp. If the alarm is sounded during duty hours, the duty stations remain manned with one man each (telephone post). Equipment in case of alarm: field cap, strapped, rifle, cartridge bags, 15 rounds of ammunition. Reporting is made by the staff couter commander to the protective custody camp commander.

4. Dealing with foreign civilian workers

The fact that an increased use of foreign labour in all areas of the economy cannot be avoided makes it seem necessary to point out urgently that men are extremely reluctant to talk to civilian workers. Off-duty contact with foreigners must be avoided at all costs.

5. Civilian workers within the local camp

The civilian workers of the local camp are to be instructed to take off their headgear when passing through the chain of sentry posts or the main guard in order to check that they are not prisoners who are trying to escape in civilian clothes.

5. Compulsory registration of conscripts on leave of absence

On the basis of the recently issued new regulation on the obligation to register conscripts on leave of absence, the services in the camp here must instruct conscripts seconded, commanded or transferred to this camp (conscripts who have not yet been drafted) to fulfil their obligation to register immediately, either verbally or in writing, at the Bielitz/Besk.

It is also pointed out that all new conscripts, i.e. those who will be added to the list in the future, must also comply with their obligation to register immediately. With regard to the implementation of the new regulation, the Commandant's Office is to be informed by 25.11.41 that the relatives have been informed of the obligation to register, have made up for any missed registration and will be informed of the re-registration in the event of a new start. In order to check the card index at the Wehrmeldeamt Bielitz thoroughly, a list of all German conscripts who have moved to the Reich or are currently in the local offices, i.e. the list must also be submitted to the Kommandantur by 25.11.41:

Model

Surname and first name born at the current residence address at which no. address Wehrmeldeamt currently registered.

6. Holiday certificates for Sunday leave

It is again pointed out that the leave passes for Sunday leave must be handed in at the Kommandantur by 4 p.m. on Thursday at the latest. The department of the SS member concerned must be noted on the top left of the leave pass.

7. Soldier song "In a little Polish town"

The head of the Reichsmusikprüfstelle informs

This soldier's song had already found its way into all song collections during World War II and is generally recovered again today. An undesirable explanation of this song is to be avoided, but the text is to be changed as follows by order of the Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda:

Verse 1) instead of a small Polish town in a small town

penultimate line, instead of the one you find in Poland, the one you find in the small town

Verse 4) instead of forgetting Marushka do not forget Mariella do not forget.

The change is to be taken into account accordingly at every available opportunity. In addition, it is also noted that in the last line, instead of the Polish child, the beautiful child is to be sung.

8. Speed limit

The Reichsführer-SS punished an SS man with 4 weeks of sharpened arrest for exceeding the speed limit for motor vehicles ordered by the Führer. In addition, the Reichsführer-SS ordered that the SS leader responsible for this journey be punished with 3 days of confinement to his room, because he was unable to assert himself against the driver. In this context, reference is again made to the Reichsführerbefehl of 27 September 40, Tgb.Nr. A/39/79/40, concerning speed limits (maximum speed for country roads and Reichsautobahnen: 80 km/hour, for the city: 40 km/hour

9. Lost and found objects

On 3.1.41 around 20:00 hours, an SS member of the local troops lost RM 70 in paper money on the way to the Führerheim near the sand pit. It is money saved by this man. As soon as the money is found, it must be reported to the Kommandantur or handed in. On 1.11.41 the official bicycle no. 29 was stolen from the bicycle rack at the commandant's building. This bicycle is to be handed in at the Kommandantur immediately.

i.V. Seidler
SS-Obersturmführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 12 November 1941

To all departments of the command
the leader of the SS-T-Sturmbannes
the construction management of the Waffen-SS and police
the Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke GmbH
KL Auschwitz

The Staff Company is dissolved with immediate effect. All Unterführer and men without exception are assigned to the SS-T-Sturmbann. These men will continue to be called up for service in the individual departments of the Kommandantur and may not be used for guard duty without the express permission of the Kommandant. They will be assigned to the positions of the Kommandantur, if available. The leader of the SS-T-Sturmbannes divides the staff company into two commanding companies and assigns one SS-T-Stuba leader each to lead them. The latter have the duty to control the men of their companies, which are assigned as posts on external commands (agriculture etc.). However, they are not entitled to control in the business rooms; the department head in question is responsible for this service. These commandant companies are disciplinarily subordinated to the leader of the SS-T-Stuba.

Furthermore the leader of the SS-T-Stuba has to provide military training for these companies and is fully responsible for the clean and SS-like behavior of these men. The military training has to take place in the evening hours after the end of duty of the Kommandantur. The WuG department also takes over the SS-T-Stuba. and is therefore responsible to the camp commander for the appropriate care and treatment of the weapons and equipment.

The personnel department remains in the Kommandantur and is subordinate to the adjutant. Food, pay and accommodation will continue

to be handled by the administration. The resulting correspondence as well as any requests must be submitted through the official channels of the commandant's office. Correspondence with foreign services must still be submitted via the commandant's office. Also the mail for the individual companies will only be forwarded through official channels, i.e. via the leader of the SS-T-Stuba. This regulation also ensures an understanding between the individual department heads, where the men of the commanding companies serve, and the respective company commanders of the individual men, so that the men can be educated. This also guarantees a good cooperation between the commandant's office and SS-T-Sturmbann. The position of the court officer remains in the hands of the adjutant.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Tanning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 31/41

Auschwitz, 19 November 1941

1. Commanding officers

With immediate effect, SS-Hauptscharführer August Müller, 7th/SS-T-Stuba., is commanded to the administration of the Agricultural Department as stable master.

With effect from 15.11.41, according to the order of the KL inspector, the Kdtr. staff KL Auschwitz was transferred to the Kdtr. staff KL Lublin:

SS-Oscha. Seufert, Karl
SS-Uscha. Jaitner, Edmund
SS-Uscha. Villain, Heinz
SS-Uscha. Jannsen, Iwer
SS-Rottf. Trappiel, Kurt
SS-Rottf. Pahl, Gerhard.

With immediate effect, SS Gunner Otto Vollrath, 3rd /SS-T-Stuba. is commanded to the administration, Dept.

With immediate effect, SS-Strm. Josef Rupp, 3rd SS-T-Stuba. is assigned to the administration, Agriculture Section.

With immediate effect, SS-Scharf. Carstensen from the Agriculture Department to the Political Department and the SS-Rottf. Willi Guenther from the Political Department to the Agriculture Department.

2. Result of the collections for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk

The collections for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 9. and 15./16.11.41 resulted in the following

Results:

House collection/Street collection

1st company RM 349,—

1st company RM 18,48

2nd and 5th company RM 400,80,-

2nd company RM 24.88.—

3rd company RM 310,—

3rd company RM 62,15

4th company RM 352,50

4th company RM 41,23,-

6th Company RM 354,20

5th company RM 84,89

7th Company RM 223,—

6th Company RM 103,15

Command RM 503,80
7th Company RM 185,02
Construction companySS i.Pol. RM 131,-
Command RM 182,47,-
HWL RM 88,-
Construction company.d.W.-SS u. Pol RM 7,89,-
DAW RM 44,-
HWL RM 12.05

3. Horse-hunting carriage

The horse-drawn hunting cart must be at the permanent disposal of the camp commander. Use of the vehicle by other authorities requires the personal permission of the commander.

4. Meeting of the heads of department

From now on, the heads of department meeting will take place every Tuesday and Friday at 9:00 a.m. at the camp commander's office.

5. Vehicle requirements

Motor vehicles must be requested on the prescribed vehicle request forms. These request forms must be completed and submitted to the Command Centre by 15:00 hours on the previous day. The motor pool must collect them at 16:00 hrs. Exceptions will only be considered in the most urgent cases.

6. Entering the village of Neuberun

The prohibition to enter the village of Neuberun, issued with location order no. 6/41 of 25.8.41, is lifted with immediate effect. It is expected that all SS members will show SS moderation. Otherwise, the ban must be reinstated.

7. Use of scheduled D-trains

Recently, the Army patrol service has been reporting more and more about unauthorized use of scheduled D-trains by local SS members. The SS-T-Sturmbann is responsible for ensuring that appropriate instructions are given. Execution must be reported to the commandant's office by 22.11.41, 10 o'clock. In the future I will punish such violations strictly without exception.

8. Lost/found

A wedding ring was found in the SS area. The loser can pick it up again at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 20 November 1941

The special order issued on November 12, 1941, is revoked with immediate effect by order of the Inspector of the KL SS-Brigadeführer Glücks. The dissolution of the Staff Company and the assignment of its SS members to the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz is invalid. All SS-members who are commanded or transferred to the commandant's office now form the commandant's staff, and the commandant is the sole disciplinary superior for them, just as, of course, the commandant is the disciplinary superior for all members of his area of duty, including the SS-T-Sturmbannes.

The leader of the SS-T-Sturmbannes is only the disciplinary superior for the men of the SS-T-Sturmbannes.

The SS-Untersturmführer Siegmann is commanded to the Kommandantur with immediate effect and is charged with the military training of the Kommandantur Stab.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Command Instruction 32/41

Auschwitz, 23 November 1941

1. Reichsführerbefehl (Führer Order)

I already asked last year not to send congratulations for Christmas and the New Year. This year I give the express order that apart from personal Christmas and New Year wishes exchanged within the family or among friends, Christmas and New Year wishes are to be omitted in the SS and police. As every year, I myself send a printed congratulation to the SS men with the Julkerze. I gratefully accept answers and replies to the wishes as given in advance. In the third year of the war it is not to be justified that the time of the thank you, your employees and the post office is burdened with this. Every hour of our activity has only one goal to serve: victory.

signed. H. Himmler

2. Request of prisoner commands

It is urgently pointed out that requests from prisoner commands are to be made only through the responsible department of the Schutzhaftlagerführer "E". These requests must be submitted there no later than 16:00 hours of the previous day.

3. Picking up mail

It has been established that the post office is already besieged by mail collectors at 9:00 am. It is hereby ordered that the Kommandantur and the SS-T-Sturmabteilung will not pick up the mail until 11:00 a.m.

4. Training and deployment of the troop cooks

Extract from the Waffen-SS regulation sheet of 15.11.41:

1. With immediate effect, all troop cooks who have passed through the Oranienburg and Dachau training kitchens will be assigned to administrative personnel. According to the promotion regulations of the Waffen-SS, transfers and promotions of these men will in future only be carried out by the administrative office-SS. The proposals are to be submitted by the Führer to the responsible administration in agreement with the troop leader, to the SS Main Office – Office IV.

The training of the troop cooks is carried out by the Main Office for Budget and Buildings, the deployment and supervision by the SS Administrative Office-SS.

3) In the same gazette, the SS Administrative Office publishes a list of those cooks who have been trained in the Oranienburg training kitchen and who are assigned to the administrative staff with immediate effect in accordance with paragraph 1 of this decree.

The Chief of Staff

signed Lüttner

SS-Gruppenführer and Lieutenant General of the Waffen-SS

4. Excerpt from the list of SS-members who have been trained as troop cooks in the Oranienburg training kitchen and have passed the examination:

SS-Scharf. Trader, Werner born 27.7.13 (KL Auschwitz)

SS-Strm. Paschkc, Werner born 12.2.20 (KL Auschwitz)

5. Appointments

Proposals for appointments shall be submitted to the Commanding Authority by 16.00 on 26.11.41.

6. Visit to Katowice City Theatre

There is reason to point out once again that the theatre visit will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. As long as Division VI does not have its own offices, each member of the staff who wishes to visit Katowice Theatre on one of the above-mentioned three days has to register with the SS-Sturmm a few days in advance. Krisnn (registry office). On the day of the performance, a voucher for a ticket can be picked up at the registry office and exchanged for a seat at the City Theatre box office. An agreement has been made with the theatre box office, which enables Department VI to check with absolute certainty whether the seat has actually been collected and occupied. Anyone who orders a ticket from now on and does not pick it up must pay the full price of the seat to Abbot VI, and the person concerned will never again receive a theatre ticket. However, those who go to Katowice on the basis of an ordered theatre ticket and do not attend the performance will be reported by name to the adjutant.

Of the first 4 guard companies, 6 tickets are issued each week (2 each for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday). The 6 vouchers are delivered to the companies via SS-T-Sturmbann on Mondays. The Stabsscharführer are responsible for the execution of the visit. If the members of the guard companies, who are designated to do so, do not attend the performance, the leader of the SS-T-Sturmbannes will be informed.

7. Professional training courses

From 23 November onwards, the vocational training courses for active subductors and men in German and arithmetic will begin. For Unterführer each Wednesday from 7-8 o'clock, for men each Friday from 7-8 o'clock. The lessons are on duty. The courses are held by the head of department VI.

8. Course in Reichskurzschrift

From now on the courses in Reichskurzschrift will begin. They will take place for members of the commandant's staff and the 1st and 2nd/SS-T-Sturmbann[e] on Mondays from 19-20.00, for members of the 3rd and 4th/SS-T-Sturmbann[e] on Thursdays from 19-20.00 in the dining hall of the commandant's office. Head of both courses is provisionally SS-Uscha. Lindemann. Those who have registered for the training courses are also obliged to attend them. New registrations will be accepted at the beginning of the first lesson.

9. Representation of the camp commander

In order to avoid any misunderstandings, it is pointed out that a representative of the camp commandant only exists in the case that the commandant, due to a longer absence, hands over the camp to a representative to be determined by him.

However, the permanent representative in office is and remains the adjutant. In this connection, it is pointed out that both leaders of the service, i.e. the handing over and the taking over commander, have to report to the adjutant daily at 11.30 a.m. for the reception of the slogan and for the reporting of special incidents.

10. Lost

In the course of last week, a black badge for the wounded and a peaked cap were lost within the camp area. If these items are found, they are to be handed in at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Tanning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 1 December 1941

By order of the OKH, salaried employees of the Army (Army) can also participate in the Iron Saving.

The fixed monthly amount of RM 13 or RM 26 is deducted from the salary and paid into the savings account. After the first deposit, an Iron Savings Book is issued. Interest on the transferred savings amounts begins on the 15th interest day after the day of deposit at the maximum interest rate for savings deposits with a notice period of 12 months or more. The period of validity is one calendar quarter in each case and is always extended by a further quarter unless notice of termination is requested at least 3 weeks before the end of the calendar quarter.

SS members who are interested in the Iron Savings Bank want to report this to the accounting officer by Monday, 1.12.1941 at the latest. Further details can also be found there.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.r.d.A.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 33/41

Auschwitz, 4 December 1941

1. Commendation

SS-Oberschützen Fritz Rott, I./SS-T-Stub., and SS-Schützen Johann Kamphuis, Kdtr.-Stab Abteilung II, succeeded in arresting a prisoner who had fled the local camp on 22.11.41 on 23.11.41 at the Sola. I would like to express my appreciation to the above-mentioned for this.

2. Promotions

With effect from 1 December 1941 were promoted:

to SS-Oberscharführer

SS-Scharführer Werner Händler

SS-Scharführer Ludwig Plagge

SS-Scharführer Johann Taute

zum SS-Oberscharführer d. Res.

SS-Scharführer d. Res. Max Bauz

zum SS-Scharführer d. Res.

SS-Unterscharführer d. Res. Kurt Brommond

zum SS-Unterscharführer

SS-Rottenführer Herbert Brandtner

SS-Rottenführer Demetrius Kalas

SS-Rottenführer Felix Ziemann

zum SS-Unterscharführer d. Res.

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Alois Bloch

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Horst Buß

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Albert Diesel

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Klaus Dylewski

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Wenzl Ehm

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Kurt Gerbeth

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Helmuth Giesa

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Karl Großmann

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Hans Höwner

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Friedrich Jensen

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Herbert Kirschner

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Hermann Kirschner

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Gerhard Kluge

SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Gerhard Lachmann
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Willi Paelecke
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Hans Paschke
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Josef Pellinghausen
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Christian Pfauth
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Alfred Rahn
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Hans Scheffler
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Albert Schwarz
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Richard Stolten
SS-Rottenführer d. Res. Karl Ulmer

3. Appointments

With effect from 1 December 1941 were appointed
as SS-Rottenführer d. Res.

SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Wilhelm Baatz
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Johannes Bleck
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Josef Bücker
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Willi Damrose
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Johannes Delfs
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Otto Denzin
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Josef Dirr
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Karl Gahr
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Rudolf Glatte
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Ernst Haseloh
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Johann Hauswurz
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Heinrich Hepermann
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Heinrich Kunz
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Adolf Leuthe
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Andreas Matschnig
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Adolf Michalek
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Wilhelm Mondry
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Hans Olejak

SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Ewald Pansegrau
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Franz Perhab
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Walter Petsch
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Walter Puhle
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Johann Robl
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Georg Sauer
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Wilhelm Schiedtrumpf
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Josef Schwarz
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Hermann v. Seggern
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Josef Skrobanek
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Josef Spanner
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Karl Steinberg
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Wilhelm Stirling
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Hermann Tünge
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Eduard Werner
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Johannes Will
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Alfred Wolf

to SS-Sturmmann

SS-Schütze Hans Bonse
SS-Schütze Wilhelm Danschke

to SS-Sturmmann d. Res.

SS-Schütze d. Res. Karl Bara
SS-Schütze d. Res. Georg Hoffmann
SS-Schütze d. Res. Franz Köhler
SS-Schütze d. Res. Franz Kostur
SS-Schütze d. Res. Gustav Laube
SS-Schütze d. Res. Rudolf Lenz
SS-Schütze d. Res. Rudolf Martin
SS-Schütze d. Res. Heinrich Pyschny
SS-Schütze d. Res. Martin Reibel

SS-Schütze d. Res. Paul Riedel
SS-Schütze d. Res. Johann Rinder
SS-Schütze d. Res. Oskar Waschkies

to SS-Rottenführer d. Res.
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Ernst Reinke
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Franz Kern
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Wilhelm Klienke
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Gustav Leitner
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Paul Moskopf
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Alfons Ormanschik
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Erwin Pfeiffer
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Rudolf Teichmann
SS-Sturmmann d. Res. Hermann Arneit

to SS-Sturmmann d. Res.
SS-Schütze d. Res. August Bogusch
SS-Schütze d. Res. Max Holz
SS-Schütze d. Res. Herbert Rinast
SS-Schütze d. Res. Karl Wahl
SS-Schütze d. Res. Johann Heuermann
SS-Schütze d. Res. Max Schmidt
SS-Schütze d. Res. Georg Demenus
SS-Schütze d. Res. Rolf Kellermann
SS-Schütze d. Res. Viktor Schleier
SS-Schütze d. Res. Josef Janisch
SS-Schütze d. Res. Johann Richter
SS-Schütze d. Res. Walter Voss
SS-Schütze d. Res. Richard Heintzel
SS-Schütze d. Res. Erich Mondry
SS-Schütze d. Res. Karl Stadler
SS-Schütze d. Res. Hugo Angerer

SS-Schütze d. Res. Anhur Gerbich
SS-Schütze d. Res. Josef Hanickel
SS-Schütze d. Res. Alfred Küster
SS-Schütze d. Res. Karl Masseli
SS-Schütze d. Res. Johann Rinder
SS-Schütze d. Res. Kurt Runge
SS-Schütze d. Res. Ewald Achtermann
SS-Schütze d. Res. Karl Derdau
SS-Schütze d. Res. Erich Fechner
SS-Schütze d. Res. Willi Fräßdorf
SS-Schütze d. Res. August Haag
SS-Schütze d. Res. Otto Hablesreiter
SS-Schütze d. Res. Ludwig Holze
SS-Schütze d. Res. Paul Jäkel
SS-Schütze d. Res. Paul Klawitter
SS-Schütze d. Res. Wilhelm Klinke
SS-Schütze d. Res. Hermann Knaus
SS-Schütze d. Res. Hans Koch
SS-Schütze d. Res. Heinrich Kramer
SS-Schütze d. Res. Walter Mettin
SS-Schütze d. Res. Erich Miessner
SS-Schütze d. Res. Otto Müller
SS-Schütze d. Res. Christian Nägele
SS-Schütze d. Res. Johann Pichler
SS-Schütze d. Res. Peter Ramacher
SS-Schütze d. Res. Fritz Schramme
SS-Schütze d. Res. Walter Schwabe
SS-Schütze d. Res. Kurt Sekel
SS-Schütze d. Res. Josef Siegl
SS-Schütze d. Res. Walter Starke
SS-Schütze d. Res. Traugott Thran
SS-Schütze d. Res. Rudolf Viehweger

SS-Schütze d. Res. Otto Vollrath
SS-Schütze d. Res. Karl Valcher
SS-Schütze d. Res. Martin Malitius
SS-Schütze d. Res. Erwin Scheib
SS-Schütze d. Res. Rudolf Stern
SS-Schütze d. Res. Walter Thona
SS-Schütze d. Res. Erich Beier
SS-Schütze d. Res. Robert Buchloh
SS-Schütze d. Res. Robert Weixelbaum
SS-Schütze d. Res. Heinrich Krug
SS-Schütze d. Res. Alfred Schönbohm
SS-Schütze d. Res. Bernhard Ruzicic

4. Commanding officers

With immediate effect, the following SS members are commanded by SS-T-Sturmabteilung to the Kdtr. staff, protective custody camp

Friedrich Löwendey

Paul Sczurek

Ewald Keim

Max Wolf

Karl Masseli

Willi Herrmann

Franz Groß

Adolf Taube

Fritz Freudenreich

Erich Picklapp

Paul Krauß

Theodor Jürgens

Erich Gräuel

Walter Schubert

Oswald Kaduk

Kurt Lange

Paul Schlawin

Gerhard Sieber
Georg Sommerer

At the same time the following SS-members are ordered back from the protective custody camp to the SS-T-Sturmabteilung:

SS-Schutz. Helmut Pomreinke 1st/SS-T-Stuba.

Walter Weber, 3rd SS-T tuba.

Bertold Riegenhagen, 3rd SS-T tuba.

Karl Mazura, fourth SS-T tuba.

Franz Lettmann, fourth SS-T tuba.

With immediate effect, the following SS members are commanded to the motor pool:

SS officer Otto Vollrath Kdtr., administration.

SS gunner Fritz Schramme 3rd /SS-T-Stuba.

5. Representation of the camp commander

Commandant's Order No. 32/41 v. 23.1 1.41 item 9 is corrected to the effect that the representative of the camp commander is the 1st protective custody camp leader, as there is no permanent representative for the KL according to the service regulations.

6. Survey piles

Piles were driven into the KL Auschwitz district for surveying and construction work. These piles must not be touched or damaged by anyone. It is unavoidable that piles are also driven into the open terrain. For this reason, the attention of drivers of farming machines and teams is drawn to the unconditional preservation of the piles. In the event of non-compliance, those responsible for the damage must bear the costs of re-measurement themselves.

7. 1942 wage tax cards for recipients of war pay

The wage tax cards for the year 1942 are to be handed in to the accounting officer by war salary recipients in time for the tax cards to be sent to the war pay office on 31.12.41. The tax cards must be checked for marital status, number of children, etc. The tax exemption for the incorporated eastern territories must be registered by the municipality of residence.

8. Dogs within the camp area

I hereby order that from now on any dog running loose in the camp area is to be shot. Furthermore I forbid to take dogs into the driving home. This prohibition naturally also applies to the kitchen and cellar rooms of the Führerheim.

9. Bicycles

Various recent cases make it necessary to point out once again, as a matter of urgency, that official bicycles should only be used when on duty. In future, I will have every official bicycle used for private purposes confiscated and the guilty party will be severely punished. Furthermore, the local police authority in Auschwitz has complained that the bicycles of SS members are not properly equipped. In order to counter such complaints, I order that the service bicycles be checked for roadworthiness by the weapons inspector and put in order. Execution is to be reported to the commandant's office by 15.12.41.

Every SS-member who owns his own bicycle has to make sure that it is properly equipped (bell, front brake, red tail light, etc.); otherwise the person concerned will be severely punished.

10. Clothing

It is repeatedly stated that the clothing given to the men is deliberately damaged. This applies in particular to the guard coats. If once again guardcoats are found with such damage, such as cutting out the lining, tearing off and cutting off the buttons, burn marks etc., and the

perpetrator cannot be identified, the person in charge of the guard is called upon to pay compensation. In order to prevent such irresponsible acts in the future or to identify the guilty parties, the guard commander must check the returning guards for the condition of the guard coats after each change. For the monetary compensation of all damaged garments, in the future also those men will be called upon who can prove that the damages and repairs are due to their own fault and sloppiness. The clothing appeals to the companies are to be carried out regularly.

11. Imperial holiday cards

According to HVBl., 64th edition, part C 32, a special case communicated by the Reich Minister of Food and Agriculture gives reason to point out that the Reich Leave Cards handed out to individual SS members are only intended to cover the personal food requirements of the vacationers during their leave. Sections of the Reich Leave Cards delivered by holiday-makers as savings may not be used by the units for the purchase of food intended for general troop rations. Instead, the units must devalue and destroy all sections of the Reich Leave Card that have been delivered as saved.

12. Leave arrangements Christmas 1941 and New Year 1942

For the Christmas and New Year holidays, the holiday regulations currently in force for the Reserve Army remain in full force.

The granting of special leave during public holidays is not permitted, with the exception of the following

- (a) in the event of the death of a close family member
- b) for your own wedding
- c) to deal with the most urgent matters, if there is danger in delay, e.g. in the case of destruction of own flats by air raids. Sunday leave shall only be granted within the existing framework. In this connection it is again pointed out that only personal and holiday trains may be used.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

Location Command No. 8/41

Auschwitz, 18 December 1941

Location command No 1/41, point 2, is amended as follows: The area of the SS Auschwitz site includes the following areas: the town of Auschwitz and the entire camp area. The village of Neuberun therefore no longer falls within the site area.

The oldest member of the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 34/41

Auschwitz, 18 December 1941

1. Jule Celebrations.

The "Julfeier" of the Kommandantur will take place on Saturday, 20.12.41, 20.00 hrs in the new barracks of the Central Construction Management d.W.-SS u. Pol. Participants are only the SS-members transferred to the Kommandanturstab. The commanders take part in the celebrations of the respective companies.

2. Request concert of the Reichssender Breslau

The SS members of KL Auschwitz donated the considerable sum of RM 2,778.06 for the request concert of the Reichssender Breslau on

7 December 1941 in Bismarckhütte. I would like to express my appreciation to all SS members for this gratifying result.

3. Payment for the winter coals

The equivalent value for the winter coal delivered is to be paid to the administration, Accommodation Department, if this has not yet been done.

4. Road to the central building management

The road to the central building management is not to be used as a through road. All traffic has to pass through the main guard of the camp.

5. Field postal addresses of the Waffen-SS

It is again pointed out that for field postal addresses of the Waffen-SS only the SS ranks and not the corresponding ranks of the Army are to be used.

6. New nine

According to Location Command No. 8/41, the village Neuberun no longer belongs to the SS location Auschwitz. The village Neuberun can therefore only be entered with a leave permit.

7. Processing of legal matters

In the interest of a uniform legal processing of legal transactions, all legal cases concerning real estate matters of the KL Auschwitz area of interest or claims in connection therewith are to be handed over to the Legal Department at the Administration in the future.

8. Loss reports

On Saturday, 13.12.41, about 12.00 o'clock, a brown purse (Saffian leather) was lost in the dining room of the Staff Company. Contents:

approx. 20 RM, food ration cards, smoker's card, 2 teeth, fishing hooks and some stamps. On the purse there were two metal signs.

The official bicycle No. 51 was taken out of the bicycle rack without authorisation on 13.12.41 and has not yet been returned.

On Sunday, 14.12.41, around 21.30, a brown leather wallet was lost on the way from the station building past the construction management barracks to the house B 210. Contents: blue camp identity card, membership book of the DAF, food ration cards and various written materials. The identity card and the membership book are in the name: Walter Seidel, born 22.4.96.

If the above-mentioned items are found and the bicycle is seen, a report must be made immediately to the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

1942

Auschwitz Changes

Auschwitz was changing as more and more soldiers were needed in the War on the Eastern Front. Also the SS had to send more and more men East. Millions of German soldiers were now fighting on the Eastern Front. Auschwitz and all other camps were facing a shortage of workers, as more and more weapons, munitions, fuel, uniforms, rubber etc had to be manufactured.

More ways to keep prisoners alive and healthy had to be found. Sources of food had to be found.

More and more prisoners were arriving in the camps, which were now facing shortages of barracks, having to cramp in more and more people into the existing barracks.

More and more violence was occurring within the camps.

Commandant's Order 1/42

Auschwitz, 3 January 1942

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 January 1942, the following was promoted to SS-Oberscharführer d. Res.

SS-Scharführer d. Res. Helmuth Walter.

2. Stabsscharführer – Command

With effect from January 1, 1942, SS-Oberscharführer Helmuth Walter took over the business of Stabsscharführer of the KL Auschwitz command.

3. Border surveillance service at the police border of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

The decree of March 5th , 1941, according to which the police border guards were obliged to check Army members in uniform for the possession of the papers necessary for crossing the border, was amended by the Reichsführer-SS to the effect that this check of Army members in uniform by the police border guards was immediately dropped. The same applies to members of the Waffen-SS. Members of the Army and Waffen-SS in civilian clothes are still obliged to prove their entitlement to cross the border by showing a marching order, travel order, holiday permit or special identity card D and must also prove their identity by showing their pay book in conjunction with an official photo ID or troop ID. Members of the Army and Waffen-SS (in uniform or civilian clothes) are no longer to be checked for compliance with the prohibition of movement (taking goods with you).

However, the police border guards are entitled to check the personal papers of members of the Army and Waffen-SS in uniform to determine whether they actually belong to the Army or Waffen-SS, if special circumstances give reason to suspect that the uniform is being worn without justification.

4. Trophy Weapons as souvenirs of war

It should be noted that it is prohibited to give away trophy weapons as souvenirs of war and to issue certificates of acquisition of such weapons.

5. Proposals for promotions and appointments

1 942 proposals for promotions and appointments shall be submitted to the Commanding General's Office by 10 January.

6. Drawing of clothing and equipment

The inscription of clothing and equipment made of fabric or leather with an ink pencil and the carving of names on cookware, drinking cups, etc. is prohibited because of the damage it causes to the items.

7. Waste of paper

It was repeatedly observed that SS members used typewriter paper to wrap the evening portions when they received them. Similarly, typewriter paper is used for wrapping packets. It has been observed that this paper is even used as toilet paper. Since the procurement of writing paper is connected with great difficulties, I forbid the above mentioned use.

8. Service and going-out suit

As complaints about improper and untidy suits are repeatedly received, the following is ordered with immediate effect:

Crews are not permitted to wear peaked caps on duty. The peaked cap can only be worn by teams to the exit. Peaked caps with tricks are non-soldiers and inadmissible. SS members of the concentration camp may only wear collar patches with death caps. Collar patches with SS-runes are to be taken off immediately. The skull is to be worn on the right collar patch and the rank insignia on the left. It is not permitted to wear two skulls.

After transfers to the KL the sleeve stripes are brazen. Units such as "Adolf Hitler", "Germany", "Der Führer" etc. must be removed immediately.

Epaulettes are to be worn uniformly. Designations are brazen. Units such as LAH, G, O, T etc. must be removed immediately. Only those SS-members who have successfully completed an Unterführerlehrgang are permitted to wear Unterführeranwärterlitzten. This must be certified in the pay book, otherwise these strands must be removed immediately.

The carrying of pistols off-duty is forbidden to men and undercutters. Violations of the above orders as well as bad behaviour in public will be punished as SS in future. The companies are to be instructed in detail about this.

9. Leave passes

Attention is drawn for the last time to the fact that leave passes for Sunday leave must be handed in at the Kommandantur by Thursday 17:00 at the

latest. Leave passes for weekdays must be handed in by 17:00 hours on the previous day. Leave slips received after this time will not be signed in future.

10. Accommodation of bicycles

It is observed again that business and private bicycles are stored at and in the buildings. Bicycle racks have been set up for the storage of bicycles. In the future, all bicycles that are stored on and in the buildings will be confiscated.

11. Sale of canteens to civilians

With immediate effect, any sale of the canteens to civilians is prohibited. Canteens may only be entered by civilians with a special certificate issued by the commandant's office. Civilians may enter the canteen of house no. 7 only when accompanied by SS members of the local camp. The SS canteen community is held responsible for the execution of this order.

12. Lost & found

On 26.12.41 a private bicycle balloon wheel with chromed headlight was stolen from the bicycle stand in front of the staff building. The name "SS-Uscha. Giesa" is inscribed on the rear fender. On 31.12.41 the service bike no. 45 was lost from the interior of the guesthouse. As soon as these bicycles are seen or found, the commandant's office is to be informed immediately. As the number of lost bicycles has increased recently, all bicycles – private and company bicycles – must be connected to the system. For private bicycles, however, the owners are responsible themselves. On 30.12.41, the work detachment that laid a water pipe in the "German House" mistakenly took a "Goericke" bicycle of customs secretary Scholz from the Weintraubhaus in Bahnhofstraße. The bicycle is to be handed in immediately at the Kommandantur. An SA- and a Reichssport badge in bronze were found. These badges can be picked up at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 1/42

Auschwitz, 8 January 1942

On a given occasion I forbid every SS member to enter the restaurant
“Deutsches Haus” at the Auschwitz train station with immediate effect.

The oldest member of the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 2/42

Auschwitz, 18 January 1942

Because there is typhus fever in the town of Auschwitz, I immediately
forbid all SS-Personal to enter the town of Auschwitz. This also applies to
members of the SS families living here.

The eldest of the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Location Command No. 3/42

Auschwitz, 19 January 1942

The ban on entering the town of Auschwitz is lifted with immediate
effect.

Signed, Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Command Instruction 2/42

Auschwitz, 22 January 1942

1. Collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk

The collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 10/11/1/42 had the following result: RM 2,253.80. I express my appreciation to all SS members for this.

2. Visit of the cinema light show in Auschwitz

For hygienic-sanitary reasons and as a preventive measure against typhus fever, visits to the cinema in Auschwitz will be prohibited with immediate effect until further notice.

3. Cleaning the chimneys within the camp area

For the inhabited houses in Brzeszcze, Harmense, Raisko, Birkenau and Babitz only the master chimney sweep Ewald Magiera, Brzeszcze, tel. no. 6, is authorized and responsible for cleaning the chimneys. Sweeping the chimneys by prisoners in these parts of the camp area is not allowed. Cleaning is done monthly.

4. Gassing of the staff building

In the period from Saturday, 24.1.42, 8:00 hours, to Tuesday, 27.1.42, 8:00 hours, the staff building is gassed and may not be entered during this time.

The following points must be observed:

1. from Thursday morning the windows will be sealed and may not be opened after that time
2. the new barrack next to the building management will be prepared as a sleeping room during the gassing period.
3. on Friday evening, after a bath, the linen is to be changed. The dirty laundry remains on the rooms so that it can be gassed as well.

4. Saturday morning the dress uniform is put on, food and perishable items are taken out of the lockers and the locker is left open. Apart from the most necessary washing utensils, nothing may be taken out of the lockers or rooms, otherwise there is a risk of new vermin being introduced. Any taking of clothes, suitcases, briefcases, etc. is forbidden and will be punished in case of violation.
5. The kitchen must ensure that all food is out of the building by Friday evening. During this time food will be prepared in the prisoners' kitchen. The SS cooks have to pay attention to scrupulous cleanliness.
6. The canteen must also remove perishable goods, tobacco etc. by Friday evening
7. The offices of the companies take only the most important material into the company area and serve there for 3 days.
8. the armoury takes out only the most necessary material.
- 9) Any damage to objects will not be caused by the gassing.

5. Prevention of fire damage

Various incidents give reason to point out that at night no stove with coal firing is allowed to burn without supervision. With such stoves there is a great danger that, on the one hand, fires can easily break out and, on the other hand, that carbon oxide gases may be released by the slow extinguishing of the fire, which can have a damaging effect or even cause death. It is therefore ordered that the fire in the furnace be extinguished when leaving the workplace, and the same applies to the troop accommodation after curfew.

6. Dry fire extinguisher

In the next few days, in the troop accommodation, workshops, service rooms, etc. dry fire extinguishers will be set up or installed. Removing or damaging them is prohibited and liability for damage must be assumed. In case of fire, the accommodation department must be informed

immediately after emptying the fire extinguishers, so that they can be refilled and made ready for use again.

7. Department VI

From now on, the office of Division VI of the Command (ideological education–cultural troop support–library) is located in Staff Building I. Floor, to the right of the 2nd company's office.

8. Training of the commanding staff

In order to enable the members of the protective custody camp to participate in the ideological training courses, the training of the commandant's staff will now take place every Monday evening from 19.00–20.00 hours. Attending these training courses is mandatory.

9. Surveying posts

In the Birkenau area, several measuring piles and poles were damaged. Since it is absolutely necessary to preserve the measuring piles for the construction work, the members of the SS are to be instructed in detail about the Kdtr. order no. 33/41 v. 4.12.41, item 6. Execution report to the commandant's office by 30.1.42.

10. Production of passport photographs

The SS-members are to be informed that according to Kdtr. command no. 12/41 v. 12.6.41, item 3, passport photos are only taken at 19.00 hours in the local identification service. The men report to the Blockführerstube at 7:00 p.m. and are led from there to the records office.

11. SS calendar 1942

The SS calendar 1942 is now available. The price per item is RM 1.10. The Stabschef of the individual companies place collective orders for their companies until 31.1.42 directly with Division VI in the staff building.

12. Food

It is expressly pointed out that the sale and exchange of received food in free trade or to the civilian population is forbidden to all members of the troops.

13. Patrol reports and observance of the regulations on Army travel

Recently there have been more and more reports from the army patrols about undisciplined behaviour by members of the Waffen-SS. In addition, the reports from the patrols constantly complain that SS members who only have tickets for front vacationers are using express trains. The incomplete and untidy filling out of the tickets (pay book, leave permit, D-ID card and motor vehicle documents) is also constantly complained about. From these reports, it can be seen time and again that the regulations applicable to Army travel are not observed to the necessary extent. It is therefore necessary to make express reference to the provisions published in General Army Communications 1941 No. 824. These regulations are to be made the subject of monthly instructions with immediate effect. The members of the units are to be informed that disciplinary punishment is to be applied if unauthorized use of public transport trains is detected. Notification of enforcement on the 1st of each month.

14. Smoking in uniform on streets, etc.

Attention is drawn to the fact that smoking in uniform is prohibited on the streets and in the station concourses. Violations of this prohibition will be severely punished.

15. Armbands for civilian workers of the Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke

In the next few days, new armbands will be sent to the management of Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke GmbH in the concentration camps to identify the civilian workers. The armbands are green in colour and are specially marked by a metal plate with the imprint "Deutsche Erd- und

Steinwerke GmbH (DEST)" and a stamped number. The inspector of the Concentration Camp agreed to the production of these plates and approved the wearing of these new armbands. Before being handed out to the civilian workers of the Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke GmbH, the armbands are marked with the official seal of the camp commandant's office. This order is to be brought to the attention of all SS members.

16. Lost objects

In the staff building, a chromium-plated wristwatch with a black leather strap was lost. If it is found, it must be returned immediately to the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 4/42

Auschwitz, 23 January 1942

For hygienic-sanitary reasons and as a preventive measure against typhus fever, visits to the cinema in Auschwitz will be prohibited with immediate effect.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 5/42

Auschwitz, 3 February 1942

A special case gives reason to point out that the residential buildings within the storage area may only be occupied with my permission. Requests in this regard must be submitted to the Kommandantur. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that permission to move is granted only to active SS members. Reservists who have only been drafted for the duration of the war cannot receive a removal permit. Therefore, a permit to move into one of the above-mentioned houses can only be issued to active SS members. If any houses are still occupied without my express permission, I must be notified by 7.2.42, 10.00 a.m., otherwise I will order the evacuation of these houses.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's order 3/42

Auschwitz, 5 February 1942

1. Appointments

With effect from 1 February 1942, the following were appointed:

to SS-Rottenführer d.Res.

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Artur Apfelt geb. 19.9.12

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Otto Clauss geb. 16.1.03

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Wilhelm Decker geb. 15.11.12

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Josef Fenrich geb. 7.2.09

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Arno Franke geb. 8.1.15

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Felix Grapatin geb. 25.12.09

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Paul Guschlbauer geb. 31.12.12

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Emil Hantl geb. 14.12.02

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Günter Hinze geb. 30.1.21

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Roman Hoffmann geb. 28.2.20

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Ewald Keim geb. 22.2.13

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Franz Kober geb. 1.2.10

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Franz Köhler geb. 1.4.07

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Friedrich Löwendey geb. 15.12.13

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Ignatz Manhart geb. 29.7.92

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. August Marquardt geb. 29.3.05

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Herbert Neubauer geb. 1.5.08

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Johann Nitsche geb. 21.5.07

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Heinrich Pohl geb. 11.9.09

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Karl Putzmann geb. 21.10.03

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Franz Runge geb. 14.1.03

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Wilhelm Schmidt geb. 4.2.12

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Willi Schmidt geb. 27.6.12

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Georg Steinert geb. 28.2.11

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Johann Trost geb. 17.3.05

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Franz Wociechowski geb. 26.3.11

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Josef Ziebolz geb. 20.2.07

SS-Sturmmann d.Res. Paul Zielke geb. 5.9.13

zum SS-Sturmmann d.Res.

SS-Schütze d.Res. Fredi Ackermann geb. 26.9.09

SS-Schütze d.Res. Hermann Cienciala geb. 14.12.04
SS-Schütze d.Res. Heinrich Eisenberger geb. 25.1.11
SS-Schütze d.Res. Hans Engler geb. 31.5.09
SS-Schütze d.Res. Fritz Freytag geb. 11.2.20
SS-Schütze d.Res. Kurt Freyer geb. 4.12.20
SS-Schütze d.Res. Anton Glaser geb. 4.9.11
SS-Schütze d.Res. Gerhard Gsuk geb. 10.3.11
SS-Schütze d.Res. Hermann Hagerhoff geb. 21.8.11
SS-Schütze d.Res. Heinrich Hansen geb. 3.4.00
SS-Schütze d.Res. Reinhold Hartwecker geb. 21.7.12
SS-Schütze d.Res. Georg Jung geb. 12.5.12
SS-Schütze d.Res. Adolf Kasubek geb. 17.9.05
SS-Schütze d.Res. Ludwig Keller geb. 1.3.12
SS-Schütze d.Res. Friedrich Kinne geb. 11.5.02
SS-Schütze d.Res. Albrecht Klingenberg geb. 6.12.91
SS-Schütze d.Res. Josef Knaus geb. 6.1.98
SS-Schütze d.Res. Hans Kofler geb. 10.4.11
SS-Schütze d.Res. Paul Krauss geb. 4.8.05
SS-Schütze d.Res. Max Krausse geb. 29.1.02
SS-Schütze d.Res. Herbert Ludwig geb. 16.11.04
SS-Schütze d.Res. Karl Mazura geb. 27.2.22
SS-Schütze d.Res. Friedrich Nestripke geb. 3.5.07
SS-Schütze d.Res. Wilhelm Niehaus geb. 4.1.12
SS-Schütze d.Res. Heinz Pahl geb. 27.10.23
SS-Schütze d.Res. Fritz Rott geb. 22.10.20
SS-Schütze d.Res. Gerhard Sieber geb. 16.7.21
SS-Schütze d.Res. Georg Sommerer geb. 3.3.22
SS-Schütze d.Res. Wilhelm Sprick geb. 10.12.93
SS-Schütze d.Res. Rolf Scheffel geb. 7.12.08
SS-Schütze d.Res. Paul Schlawin geb. 1.11.20
SS-Schütze d.Res. Willi Schulz geb. 31.7.17
SS-Schütze d.Res. Fritz Taddiken geb. 15.1.08

SS-Schütze d.Res. Thomas Taiber geb. 9.8.22

SS-Schütze d.Res. Josef Taube geb. 25.9.08

SS-Schütze d.Res. Hermann Wohlers geb. 17.12.92

SS-Schütze d.Res. Otto Wilh. Zschöttche geb. 23.3.95.

2. Designation of W. operations

Since the previous designations "Klinkerwerk" and "Kommando Speer" have often led to misunderstandings, SS-Gruppenführer Pohl has ordered that from now on the designations "Großziegelwerk Oranienburg" and "Steinbearbeitungswerk Oranienburg" be used.

Furthermore, in dealings with the branch offices of the W I Office in the Main Office of Administration and Economics, for example, the designation "Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke, Granitwerke Floßenbürg" is no longer to be used, but "V- und W-Hauptamt, Amt W I, Außenstelle Floßenbürg". The chief of the V- and W-Hauptamt, SS-Gruppenführer Pohl, does not want the designation "Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke" to be used within the Schutzstaffel, since this is only the term used for people outside the SS.

3. Saving of writing paper

Reference is again made to the copies of the consumption of writing paper received by the departments on 29.1.42 and the most economical use of writing paper is ordered.

4. Main economic camp of the Waffen-SS

The main economic camp of the Waffen-SS Auschwitz can be reached by telephone at Auschwitz No. 73 day and night, even on Sundays and holidays.

5. Ban on individual houses in Auschwitz

With immediate effect, all SS members are prohibited from entering the houses of Auschwitz, Gartenstraße 5 and 7.

6. Renting of houses within the camp area

The houses located within the area of interest in Grojec near Brzeszcze were made available to the Brzeszcze Mining Administration as accommodation. In addition, all the houses in Babitz to the east, i.e. to the right of the road to Neuberun, were rented to IG-Farben for the same purpose. It is therefore forbidden to remove any objects from these houses or to make any changes to the buildings.

7. Salary

The payroll accounts of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be lodged with the accounting officer by each department by 12 noon on 9 February 42. For this purpose a list is to be drawn up, indicating the fees paid to the SS members, such as family maintenance, economic aid, child allowance (also for illegitimate children), war and peace pay, salaries of former employers, etc. It must also be specified who makes the payments and from when. The SS-T-Sturmabteilung has to make these statements in the companies at the same date.

8. Compliance with the official channels

The war pay offices are complaining that SS members are bypassing the official channels in matters of war pay to conduct correspondence. It is pointed out for the last time that all matters concerning war pay are to be addressed to the administration via the companies. War pay recipients must inform their relatives that they may not deal directly with the war pay office.

9. Meeting of the heads of department

In the future, the meetings of the heads of department at the camp commandant's office will take place only once a week, on Tuesdays [sic] at 9.00 a.m.

10. Acquisition of German citizenship by SS-members of honour, Polish citizenship

SS members from the incorporated eastern territories, from the Generalgouvernement and from the resettlement areas of former Poland (Volhynia, etc.) who have not yet acquired or applied for German citizenship must report immediately to their company. Depending on whether they are members of the Kommandantur or Sturmbann, the processing of the reports is carried out by the personnel department of the Kommandantur or the SS-T-Sturmbannes. If naturalisation applications to the SS-Hauptamt are required, they must be submitted to the Kommandantur by 5.3.42.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 6/42

Auschwitz, 5 February 1942

With immediate effect, I order that camp identity cards be issued for every SS member (including the Führer), namely Red camp identity cards for members of the commandant's staff green camp identity cards for members of the SS-T-Sturmbannes

Every member of the SS – including the Führer – must be in possession of a camp identity card, the "Soldbuch" is no substitute for this. The identity cards for the members of the SS-T-Sturmbannes must be provided with photographs and be presented to the commandant's office for signature by the commandant by 1.2.42, 4 p.m. Members of the commandant's staff who are not yet in possession

of a camp identity card must apply for one by presenting a photograph to the commandant's office by 12.2.42, 12:00 hrs. Notification that every SS member has a camp identity card must be submitted to the commandant's office by 17.2.42, 9:00 a.m. I would like to point out now that the runners to be assigned in the next few days will receive strict instructions to check that every SS member, including the Führer, is in possession of a camp identity card. An SS-member who does not have a camp identity card is strictly forbidden to leave or enter the camp area. In order to clarify any ambiguities, the meaning of the camp identity card is clearly explained below:

The purpose of the storage pass is to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the storage area. Unauthorized persons who are not in possession of a warehouse pass have access to the warehouse:

- 1.) The KL inspector and the leaders of his staff appointed by him
- 2.) The Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police, his deputy and the members of the Reich and locally responsible state governments
- 3.) The chief of the SS main office, the personnel chief RF-SS, the leader of the locally responsible SS upper section.

Other members of the SS, Army, representatives of the Party and the State other than those mentioned above are strictly forbidden to enter the local camp without permission from the camp commandant. On this occasion it is pointed out that only the camp commander can give permission to enter the camp. If any person has official business in the camp, he/she must report to the main guard, from where he/she will be directed to the appropriate office by runners. Persons without a camp identity card or without a runner's post (an exception are the persons mentioned under 1-3 mentioned above) must not exist at all within the storage area, otherwise they shall be brought to the main guard. The leader of the SS-T-Sturmbannes is responsible for the detailed announcement of the above orders within the SS-T-Sturmbannes.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Tanning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 7/42

Auschwitz, 11 February 1942

With immediate effect, all SS members are prohibited from entering the house at Auschwitz, Schloßstr. 4, because it is a Polish brothel. Any violation of this prohibition will be punished severely.

The oldest member of the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

Command instruction 4/42

Auschwitz, 26 February 1942

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 February 1942 were promoted:

to SS-Hauptscharführer

SS-Oscha Bernhard Walter

SS-Oscha Konrad Wiegand

zum SS-Oberscharführer

SS-Scharführer Willimar Oppermann

zum Oberscharführer d.Res.

SS-Uscha d.Res. Richard Fritsche

SS-Uscha d.Res. Wilhelm Stegmann

zum SS-Unterscharführer
SS-Rottenführer Josef Götz
SS-Rottenführer Heinz Hertwig
SS-Rottenführer Hans Hülsmann
SS-Rottenführer Gottfried Kuhn
SS-Rottenführer Max Schmidt
SS-Sturmmann Jakob Köbel

zum SS-Unterscharführer d.Res.
SS-Rottf. d.Res. Hans Glück
SS-Rottf. d.Res. Emanuel Glumbik
SS-Rottf. d.Res. Emil Hegert
SS-Rottf. d.Res. Josef Hofer
SS-Rottf. d.Res. Ewald Lexow
SS-Rottf. d.Res. Adolf Prem
SS-Rottf. d.Res. Otto Walter
SS-Strm. d.Res. Hans Böhm

2. Collections for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk

The victim Sunday collection on 778.2.42 had the following pleasing result:

RM 2,065.75.

RM 720.63 was donated for the collection on German Police Day. I express my appreciation to all donors for this.

3. War pay

On the occasion of the above, it is again pointed out that applications for war pay are to be submitted to the administration at an accelerated rate. The SS relatives are to contact the accounting officers in case of any uncertainties.

4. Administrative service

The new generation for the active Führer career of the administrative service must have attended the SS-Junkerschule before attending the SS-Führerschule des Verwaltungsdienstes. Eligible applicants will be sent to the course at the SS Junkerschule which begins on 1.6.42. They do not need to have been active in the administrative service, but must prove 9 months of military service on 1.6.42, be qualified as Gruppenführer and must not be older than 23 years. In order to accelerate the recognition of these applicants' Gruppenführer aptitude and to close gaps in their training, the head of the Office for Fuehrer Training at the SS-Unterführerschule Radolfzell will conduct a 6-week Unterführer course. The course begins on 1 .4.42 and ends on 21 .5.42. Applicants for this Unterführerlehrgang must be reported to the Commandant's Office by 1.3.42 at the latest. The necessary personnel documents (assessment of the company commander on the suitability of the commander, handwritten curriculum vitae, personnel sheet with photograph) must be enclosed.

5. Meeting of the heads of department

The heads of department meeting, which was previously scheduled once a week, is now cancelled.

6. Command

With immediate effect the SS-Uscha. Wilhelm Claussen is seconded from the Political Department to the administration and is employed here as a clerk of the sports club SS-Auschwitz.

7. Non-soldierly appearance of members of the Waffen-SS

With reference to the letter from the SS-Führungshauptamt, Kommandoamt of the Waffen-SS v. 26.11.41 IIb/Az. B44a 470/1 1.41 the following is hereby notified:

It happens again and again that complaints are made about the unsoldierly conduct of members of the Waffen-SS, not only about

improper behavior in public and towards superiors, but also especially about improper and untidy suits. The company commanders have to take precautions to ensure that the dress suit is constantly checked. With regard to the service and dress suit, the following must be observed in particular:

a) Visor cap

Only the portepée undercutters are permitted to wear the peaked cap when wearing a service suit. For the dress suit (long trousers, lace-up shoes) can also

the teams wear the peaked cap instead of the field cap. Peaked caps without wire stiffening with tricks are non-soldiers and therefore not allowed.

b) Field Blouse

The field blouse must always be worn closed with a collar tie. It is forbidden to wear your own field blouses or modified field blouses with high collars.

c) Order ribbons

Order ribbons (EK or Kr.V.Kr.) are to be worn in the 2nd buttonhole.

d) Pistol

It is forbidden to carry the pistol when not on duty for subordinates and teams. While on duty, subordinates and teams may only carry a pistol if it is part of their equipment due to special instructions.

e) Honours

Honours are sometimes carried out very carelessly and unsoldier-like. The greeting is to be performed with outstretched arm also by subleaders.

This also applies to the reply to the greeting. Violations of improper behaviour in public and towards superiors, as well as violations of the dress code are to be regarded as SS-damaging behaviour and will be punished severely and severely. The adjutant, SS-Obersturmführer Bräuning, and for the companies of the SS-T-Sturmabteilung responsible.

8. Address of KL Niederhagen

The address of KL Niederhagen is
To the commandant of KL Niederhagen
in Wewelsburg b/Paderborn.

Postal consignments may under no circumstances bear the address "to the concentration camp in Niederhagen", since this leads to errors and misdirections.

9. Use of the name "Ostmark"

The Führer wishes that the term "Ostmark" should no longer be used. It is therefore ordered that the words "Ostmark" or "Reichsgaue der Ostmark" are no longer used with immediate effect.

10. Entering bar establishments

On the basis of a given reason, it is pointed out that, according to the RF-SS order, it is forbidden for SS members to enter bar facilities. This must be included in the weekly instruction.

11. Apartments within the storage area

Tenants of Reichswohnungen only require the approval of Inspection KL if they wish to sublet rooms to subtenants, also free of charge. It is not acceptable for reservists to have their wives come and place them in the houses of active SS members. It is forbidden for these families to stay in the camp area. A relocation permit, which also means the residence permit of family members, is not granted to SS reservists.

12. Dogs within the camp area

From now on I forbid the keeping and free running of dogs. Furthermore I give the order that all dogs running around freely within the large chain of posts are to be shot immediately and by everyone. I will shoot any SS member who is caught in the act of a dog running free dog did not use his firearm, will be held accountable for insubordination. In the future, the keeping of dogs requires my special permission. Those SS-members who

already own a dog have to submit written applications to the Commandant's Office by March 4, 1942 for subsequent approval. The above order is to be made known to all SS members of the local camp.

13. Storage of bicycles in the accommodations

Since bicycles are still being stored in the shelters despite repeated orders, I hereby order that every bicycle found in an accommodation is to be confiscated by the W.u.G. Department, with simultaneous notification to the commandant's office.

14. Lost

On 20.2.42 around 8.00 o'clock a new yellow leather briefcase with a lock and two straps was lost within the guard chain. Inside the briefcase were 1 pair of gloves and 1 pair of ear muffs. Furthermore, on 20.2.42 a to-the cup ring was left lying around. If these items are found, this must be reported immediately to the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Tanning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 8/42

Auschwitz, 2 March 1942

1. In view of developments on the tobacco market, the Reich Minister of Economics ordered the introduction of control cards for the retail sale of tobacco products. The members of the Waffen-SS services and units (Reserve Army as well as Field Army) who are accommodated in the home war zone receive the control cards M from their services and units; self-clothing against separation of section F of the 3rd Reichskleiderkarte. Those called up to the Waffen-SS who already have a new control card M may continue to use it until its expiry after it has been recognised and stamped by the service or unit. New draftees who apply for the issue of an M control card,

shall declare that they have not previously received an M control card or no longer hold one through no fault of their own.

By 4.3.42, 12.00 noon, the services and units must report the need for control cards M for their relatives to the site elder of the Auschwitz concentration camp, taking into account a corresponding reserve (10%). The control cards are handed over to the services and units against a receipt.

The heads of services and unit commanders who are obliged to sign are responsible for ensuring that

(a) the control cards M are duly completed, signed and stamped only for members of the Waffen-SS (recipients of military pay)

b) when the control card M is issued, section F of the 3rd Reichskleiderkarte is confiscated from the self-clothing and kept ready for settlement with the office I have commissioned,

(c) the unissued control cards M are kept in a secure place. The control cards M issued shall be evidenced by the services and units (comp. etc. for the latter) in a named list of control cards M for the purchase of tobacco products", that shall contain the following columns: Number,

name, rank, control card number, date of issue, signature of the consignee.

At the end of the period for which the control cards are M, the services and units shall settle accounts on the basis of the above lists, in accordance with the appropriate instructions issued for the whole area of the site.

If members of the Waffen-SS who are in possession of a control card M are commanded or on leave to the home war zone, the following note is to be made on the back of the official travel document or the white or green war leave document "holder has an M control card".

This endorsement is necessary to prevent the additional issue of a control card by the services responsible for issuing food stamps.

Persons on leave of absence (including work and study leave) (including work and study leave) and commanded members of the Waffen-SS of the services and units in the home war zone who, at the time of issue of the M control card, are away from the location of the service or unit from which they are receiving their military pay, shall, on request and until further notice, be issued with a tobacco control card by the competent card office at the place of leave, business or command, on presentation of the war leave certificate or mission card and on presentation of a declaration that they have not yet received an M control card from their service or unit.

The card office shall certify on the reverse side of the war leave permit or mission card the period for which the holder has been compensated with a control card. If the leave or command lasts for more than 28 days from the date of issue of the laissez-passer, the persons on leave or command shall immediately request an M control card from their competent service or unit, stating the period for which they have been compensated with a control card by the card office. Self-dressed persons must enclose the 3rd Reich dress card with their application.

When a holder of an M control card is discharged or transferred to a unit of the field army outside the home war zone or in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the M control card must be confiscated.

2. I immediately prohibit any hunting activity for each individual SS member.

In my capacity as Amtskommissar or Gutsbezirksvorteher I will issue hunting and fishing permit cards in due course. Only the holders of these cards are then entitled to hunt or fish.

3. I have repeatedly found that the location, commandant's office and special orders issued have not been made available to every single SS man. I therefore expressly order this once again and will in future hold the individual heads of department or company commanders personally responsible for disobeying orders or instructions.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Brüning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 9/42

Auschwitz, 4 March 1942

The existing overhead line from Siersza-Vodna to Auschwitz allows a total output of 500 kW. The current demand on the line is 800 kW, so that an overload of 300 kW already exists. Any further overload is unacceptable.

In the future all further apparatus and equipment to be connected must be reported to the Technical Department via the Commandant's Office. In order to determine the existing capacity, it is necessary to report all connected electricity consumers of all offices and private apartments in the camp area by 15.3.1942.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Tanning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 4 March 1942

Alarm regulation of the camp fire brigade of the Conc. Camp Auschwitz
The camp fire brigade is set up and ready for action. The fire brigade is deployed inside and outside the camp (radius 15 km). It is composed of prisoners. The following points must be observed so that they are immediately on the spot in case of fire:

1. Fire hazard in the camp

If a fire is noticed, the telephone exchange must be notified immediately. The telephone exchange will immediately pass on the alarm to the following services:

1st Block Commander on duty,

2. The main guard,

3. the camp commandant or his representative.

4. the Technical Department.

The Block Commander of the Service must then take further action:

- a. Sound the siren 3 times, about 15 seconds each time,
- b. Immediate alerting of the inmates by the installed bell system in the Block Commander's room.

Until the guard duty arrives, the main guard, who has already been informed by the switchboard, has to provide 5 guard-free posts for escorts. The same have to report to the block leader of the service on the fastest way. The stand-by service of the technical department must immediately go to the pump house responsible for the fire site. The head of the fire brigade on duty will then take over the command to fight the fire.

In order to ensure that the fight can be carried out quickly, it is not permitted to give orders to the assigned prisoners. The prisoners can be identified by an "F" under their number, wearing a light-coloured drill, a steel helmet and a harness. The fire area is to be cordoned off and secured by the troops. For the equipment and objects that still have to be brought to safety, the SS men who are still available are used.

II Fire outside the camp

If a fire outside the camp is reported to the mediation centre, the camp commander or his representative must be informed in the first instance, who will decide on the deployment. If the camp commander or his representative orders the intervention, the agency must immediately notify the following departments:

1. block leaders from the service
2. technical department and
3. the main guard

The block leader on duty then gives the alarm with the siren, one long, low-pitched tone for about 30 seconds, and ensures that the prisoners

are alerted as under 1. The alarm site is the entrance to the protective custody camp, from where the camp fire brigade on duty takes over the entire command. Until the barrier command arrives, two men are to be assigned by the guard as escort. The strength of the barrier command depends on the location and size of the fire.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Tanning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 10/42

Auschwitz, 11 March 1942

The SS-Rottf. Kern, 2/SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz, is used as liaison between the Auschwitz goods dispatch department and the Auschwitz concentration camp. In this capacity, he regulates rail transport traffic. These are mainly consignments of wagons which are to be unloaded or loaded on the private siding of the camp. For this purpose, SS-Rottf. Kern contacts the departments involved, i.e. accommodation administration, agriculture, central construction management of the Waffen-SS and the police, the main economic camp of the Waffen-SS, Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke GmbH and the canteen community on the one hand, and the goods dispatch on the other hand. The aim is to achieve a scheduled delivery of goods according to the urgency of the situation. SS-Rottf. Kern reports to the commandant's office and can be reached by telephone via the office of the Schutzhaftlagerführer "E".

With immediate effect, I lift the ban on entering the cinema light show in Auschwitz, which was issued by Location Order No. 4/42 of January 23, 1942.

The site elder
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
Tanning
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's order 5/42

Auschwitz, 12 March 1942

1. Promotion

With effect from 1 February 1942 was promoted:
to SS-Oberscharführer
SS-Unterscharführer Herbert Seile.

2. Department of Agriculture

By order of the Reichsführer-SS, SS-Oberführer Caesar takes over the agricultural department of KL Auschwitz with immediate effect.

3. Collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk

The street collection on 28.2./1.3.42 yielded the following result: RM 683,10. I express my appreciation to all donors for this.

4. Leave passes

From now on, leave passes must be submitted to the commandant's office by 16.00 hrs on the day before. As before, leave passes for Sunday leave must be submitted by 17.00 hrs on the Thursday of each week. Leave slips received after this time will not be signed.

5. Bathing facilities in the SS area

The use of the medical baths in the SS district is forbidden for all SS members, including the Führer. Since the water in the SS area is turned off by the hour, the water available is just sufficient for bathing and washing the sick. Members of the SS-T-Sturmabteilung KL Au. are not allowed to bathe in the shower room on the ground floor of the station building, as the heating system there is very small and bathing water cannot be taken in such large quantities. The shower facilities in the Monopol- and staff building are available for this purpose.

6. Service time of the motor pool

The working hours of the motor pool are the same as those of the protective custody camp, currently from 7:00–12:00 and from 13:00–18:00. In the event of a change in the working hours in the protective custody camp, those of the motor pool are automatically adjusted.

7. Picking up the mail

From now on, mail for the departments and the SS-T-Stuba. of KL Au. will only be issued at the Kommandantur at the following times: 9:00, 13:00 and 16:00 hours. Mail intended for the Kommandantur must be handed in at the same time. No mail will be accepted or handed out during the rest of the time. The heads of department and the SS-T-Stuba. report to the Kommandantur by name two men each, who are responsible for the collection and delivery of mail and for keeping the specified times. The mail will not be handed over to other SS members.

8. Orders

With immediate effect, the SS-Strm. commanded to the administration by the SS-T-Stuba. Ernst Dehoff is relieved as cook of the SS hut and returned to the SS-T-Stuba.

With immediate effect, the SS-Strm. commanded by the SS-T-Stuba. to the SS-Kantinengemeinschaft. Willi Setzer is replaced as administrator of the SS hut and made available to the SS-Kantinengemeinschaft.

In return the SS-Schtz. Ferdinand Marhold, who was in charge of the SS hut in Porombka. The replacement has to take place on Saturday, 14.3.42, in Porombka.

9. Money transfers to members of the Army in non-German countries

By order of the SS-Führungshauptamt the following is announced:

It is increasingly found that members of the Army and persons equivalent to them circumvent the regulations of the Army for money transfers from the homeland by transferring sums of money through the home banking institutions or savings banks to members of their own or another field post unit and having these funds handed over to them by the recipients. In order to put an end to these abuses of the given transfer possibility, the members of the Army and persons equivalent to them are forbidden to have money transferred by banks or savings banks to field postal addresses other than their own. German banks and savings banks will be induced to execute orders from members of the Army and persons equivalent to them for money transfers to recipients with field postal addresses only if the recipient is the account holder himself.

10. Clothing Chamber of the SS-T-Sturmbannes KL Auschwitz

From 15.3.42 a clothing chamber is to be set up for the SS-T-Sturmbann. All members of the SS-T-Sturmbannes can only exchange or hand in articles of clothing for repair there. The chamber of the SS-T-Sturmbannes will deliver items in need of repair, collected and marked with control marks (numbers), to the garment workshops and will keep appropriate records.

The clothing chamber of the SS-T-Stuba. receives a compensatory stock of clothing in the amount of 5% of the actual thickness for exchange. New arrivals and dismissals have to take or deliver their garments exclusively to the Kdtr. clothing chamber. We would like to take this opportunity to remind you once again that every new arrival or dismissal must be registered or deregistered at the Kdtr. clothing store so that entries can be made in the payroll book.

11. Fourier for the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz

As of 15.3.42, a Fourier is to be employed at the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Au., who is to manage all accommodation equipment, linen and consumables for the SS-T-Sturmbann. The exchange of linen, the request for cleaning materials, equipment and writing materials may only be carried out by the Fourier of the SS-T-Sturmbann at the accommodation administration of the Kdtr. Craftsmen are also only to be requested through this office. In the future, requests for the SS-T-Sturmbann are not to be accepted by any other office.

12. Departmental designation of the inspection KL

Nevertheless, on 12.1.42 the divisions of the Kommandantur and the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Au. copies of an order by Inspector KL concerning the new department designation were received, it must always be noted that the old address is used when writing to the inspection. It is pointed out for the last time that the address of inspection KL is the following:

SS Main Office

Inspector of the concentration camps

Oranienburg b/Berlin

13. Consulting hours of the SS dental station

The office hours of the SS-Zahnstation are fixed for the future as follows:
8:00–11:30 and 15:00–19:00.

14. Treatment of clothing

The scarcity of raw materials forces us to be extremely economical and careful with our garments. More than ever before, the company etc. in particular has to leaders must pay more attention than before, so that they remain fit for service. The clothing available here is generally still good in comparison to that of other units. A replacement or addition cannot be expected in the foreseeable future. Minor damage must be repaired by the men themselves and not, as has happened especially recently, taken to the chamber for repair. Every man is in possession of a repair kit. The chambermaids are only allowed to accept items of clothing that cannot be repaired by the men themselves. It is again pointed out that the clothing appeals are to be carried out regularly.

15. Carrying Reichsbank notes and Rentenmark notes to the Eastern territories

The administrative departments of the Waffen-SS in the area of operations (USSR) complain that time and again SS members who are transferred to the field units carry large amounts of Reich banknotes or Rentenmark notes, although this is prohibited. SS members are required to exchange the Reichsmark amounts and Rentenmark notes in their possession for Reichskreditkassenscheine. It is also important to make sure that you do not carry large amounts of money, as there are no shopping facilities in the occupied territories of the USSR. For the local location, only the Reichsbank branches in Katowice and Bielitz are eligible for the exchange into Reichskreditkassenscheine.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

Location Command No. 11/42

Auschwitz, 23 March 1942

On the basis of a given reason, I immediately forbid every SS member to enter the houses in Babitz, which were parked for the IGF industry for residential purposes.

It has repeatedly happened that SS-members visit the restaurant of the IG-Farbenindustrie in Auschwitz on their own authority. This restaurant is only for employees of the IG-Farbenindustrie. SS members can therefore only be introduced as guests accompanied by the aforementioned.

Violations of these orders will be punished severely.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 12/42

Auschwitz, 25 March 1942

On the basis of reports received here recently, I discovered that SS members, their families and also civilian workers did not use the prescribed camp entrances, but simply passed through the chain of posts to enter the camp area at any point, even though the guards tried to prevent this. Since the newly erected chain of posts will be in place from Friday, 27 March 1942, I hereby order for the last time that the warehouse and the chain of custody may only be passed at the prescribed

entrances, i.e. where the control posts and the barriers are located. In the event of violations, I will take the strictest measures against those concerned.

This order is to be announced to all members of the SS families living here, as well as to all civilian workers.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Command instruction 6/42

Auschwitz, 25 March 1942

1. Command

SS-Oberscharführer Willi Gehring, Commandantur-Stab, is commanded by the administration to the protective custody camp with effect from 26 March 1942 and is appointed as the supervisor of the commandant's arrest.

2. Length of service of the Kommandantur

As of Wednesday, April 1, 1942, the period of service of the command is as follows:

7:00 to 12:00 and 2:00 to 5:00.

It is especially pointed out that despite the ever-increasing workload, no additional manpower can be assigned to the departments for the future, since the men of the SS-T-Sturmbannes are needed exclusively as guarding teams for the coming large work deployment of the prisoners.

The arising work of the departments has to be managed with the existing personnel, if necessary by extending the hours of duty.

3. Obligation for subordinates and teams

According to a decree of the SS-Führungshauptamt, Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS, Unterführer and men can re-enlist for the Waffen-SS for a period of 12 years. It is pointed out here that commitments that have not been concluded as intended must be duly completed by the issue and confirmation of an obligation note, otherwise they are not legally valid. For the future, a commitment to 12 years of service is only possible until the completion of the 6th year of service. In view of the fact that in the past, before the war, the members of the SS skull and crossbones units could not commit themselves to a longer period of service, these longer-serving persons with more than 6 years of service are now given the opportunity to commit themselves to 12 years of service. It is pointed out that the longer-serving soldier acquires the rights to which capitulators with 12 years of service are entitled only after a legally valid commitment. SS members of the commandant's staff who wish to commit themselves to the Waffen-SS for 12 years must report to the personnel department of the commandant's office by 1 May 1942 at the latest. The SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz has already been given a separate appointment.

4. Removal of the cutlery in the dining room of the Kommandantur

Recently it has happened quite often that members of the SS-T-Sturmbannes bought food in the kitchen of the SS canteen community, borrowed cutlery from the Fourier of the Staff Company in the dining hall of the Commandant's Office and did not return it. It is therefore ordered that the cutlery displayed in the dining room of the Kommandantur may only be used by members of the Staff Company. The members of the SS-T-Sturmbannes must either bring their own cutlery or borrow it from the SS canteen kitchen.

5. Receipts of the SS-Canteen Community

When selling all items and articles, the SS canteen community issues receipts, which the SS members must demand and save in their own interest. The SS Canteen Association issues vouchers for the amount of RM 50,- for saved receipts, which can be given in payment for purchases in the canteens.

6. Lost

On the way from the main economic camp of the Waffen-SS to the communal camp at Auschwitz station, a double chain with 3 keys was found, which can be picked up at the commandant's office.

The following camp identity cards or armbands for civilian workers were lost and are hereby declared invalid

Identity card and armband no. 1163, issued to Czeslaus Rac/ak, born 7.11.23 at Auschwitz

Passport and armband No 1392, issued in Julius Motylowski, born 10.1.22 in Mrzyglod

7. Transfer of the monthly war pay

By order of the Kriegsbesoldungsstelle Oranienburg no transfers of war pay by postal cheque will be made in future, not even to the wife or family members. Every recipient of war pay has to set up a bank or savings bank account immediately, if not already done. If the payment of war pay has so far been made to family members, it will be most expedient for them to open an account with a banking institution in their place of residence. The recipients of war pay must immediately arrange for the opening of an account and give the account number, name of the bank and name of the account holder to the accounting officer of the Kdtr.

8. Distribution of marching boots

By order of the SS-Wirtschaftsverwaltungs-Hauptamt, Amtsgruppe D, all marching boots are to be exchanged for lace-up shoes and canvas gaiters.

The exchange has to take place until 31.3.42 at the Commandantur Bekleidungskammer. In order to ensure that the exchange is carried out smoothly, the chamberlain of the SS-T-Sturmbannes will contact the Kdtr. clothing chamber in order to fix a certain date for the exchange.

9. An order of the Reichsführer is brought to the attention of the Kdtr:
Reichsführer-SS Führer-Hauptquartier, 15 March 1942

Tgb. No. A 35/70/42

RF/H.

SS and Police Command

I would like to point out that for all men of the SS and the police, but especially for the men in the home country, shaving is part of the service dress. An unkempt appearance must not be tolerated by any superior.

gez. H. Himmler

All superiors must ensure that this is strictly observed.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Tanning

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 7/42

Auschwitz, 8 April 1942

1. Reichsführerbefehl

Below is an order of the Reichsführer-SS for the strictest observance:

The Reichsführer-SS Führer-Hauptquartier, that is 4.3.42

Tgb. No. A 35/56/42

RF/H.

To all SS men of the Waffen-SS.

In spite of all the pride that the individual SS man of the Waffen-SS should and can have in the attitude and performance of the Waffen-SS units, I expect all the more that the story of the individual vacationer, wounded and recovered SS man will be clearly true. Boasts and bragging about the allegedly special danger and extraordinary losses in the Waffen-SS are unworthy of an SS man. In addition, they give the homeland a completely wrong picture of the front and have the effect that some parents do not let their son join the Waffen-SS because of them. So show in your attitude at home that you are SS men, just as you already did at the front.
gez. H. Himmler.

2. Taking money on business and holiday trips abroad

Money exchange offices established abroad complain that the regulations on taking money on business and holiday trips are not observed.

1.) Only Reichskreditkassenscheine but no Reich banknotes may be taken abroad.

2.) The amount in RKK which may be carried along must be noted on the business trip or holiday ticket.

3.) If an advance on travel expenses is not used on business trips, the amount due for the business trip must be noted on the business trip statement so that the money exchange offices can calculate the amount due in national currency.

3. Military funeral for members of the Waffen-SS

It is pointed out that military funerals are to be conducted in accordance with the given regulations for each member of the Waffen-SS. If a priest speaks at the grave, a leader may only lay wreaths.

4. Order of teams

All departments have to carry out their team requests by telephone to the work stable (SS-Rottf. Oetting) by 12:00 a.m. of the previous day. The request must indicate the number of teams and the work to be done. This

command is also valid for those services which have been assigned a certain number of teams.

5. Carcasses in the cleared villages

All the houses required by the Dept. of Agriculture in the cleared villages (shell and cleared houses) are specially marked on my order. These houses marked with "B L" may not be demolished, nor may parts of them be used for other purposes.

6. Permanent leave certificates

With immediate effect, all issued permanent leave certificates, including those of SS leaders, are declared invalid. They are to be handed over to the commandant's office in each department or collected by the SS-T-Sturmbann by 10.IV.42, 16:00 hours. In future, individual leave passes will only be issued for each leave.

7. Structural changes to houses within the camp area

There is reason to point out that no relative is entitled to give any instructions, orders or commands to foremen or any members of the Central Construction Management. If changes are made to the buildings or houses belonging to the camp they shall be submitted to the Commanding Authority for decision by the Commander.

8. Use of the track at the DAW

It is pointed out that the only paths from the warehouse to the railway station are the prescribed paths past the crematorium and the passage through the industrial yard. The use of the track past the Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke is strictly forbidden, as the chain of sentries around the DAW is located there.

9. Bicycles

Despite repeated orders, it happens again and again that the bikes are used by unauthorized persons. It is now pointed out for the last time that any unauthorized use of a bicycle will be severely punished from now on.

10. Compliance with the official channels

Although it has often been ordered during instruction and in commandant's orders that recipients of war pay may only write to the war pay office through official channels, there have been repeated cases of SS men or their family members avoiding official channels and contacting the war pay office directly. In recurring cases, the persons concerned must expect severe punishment.

11. Payment of hospital bills

The amounts paid by the SS Sanitätsamt for inpatient treatment will in future be paid to the SS members concerned and not transferred to the respective hospitals. The SS-members are responsible for the payment of the bills.

12. Prisoner craftsmen

Prisoner Craftsmen who carry out work on the basis of a workshop order may not be taken away from their workplaces and assigned other work. More urgent work will only be given priority with special permission.

13. Paper saving

The extraordinary paper shortage and the low allocation of envelopes forces the incoming envelopes to be reused by turning them over. It has been found that, thanks to this economy measure, quite a number of envelopes can be re-used every day, if they are properly opened and turned over. Since only very small quantities of envelopes will be allocated in the future, each envelope must be used for re-use. The respective heads of department or company commanders must ensure that this is strictly observed.

14. Lost

The camp identity card for civilian workers No. 367 issued to the civilian worker Josef Mlodzik, born 18.8.1906 in Auschwitz, was lost and is declared invalid together with armband No. 367.

15. SS Sports Club

From April 14, 1942, training evenings for track and field athletes are held every Tuesday and Thursday from 18:00 hrs. This includes acceptance for the Wehr- und Reichssportabzeichen for all applicants. Sports equipment and examiners for sports badges are provided by the SS. If there are still people at the Kommandantur or in SS-T-Sturmbann who are authorized to accept one of the two sports badges, the local sports association asks for a report by name.

16. Sunday duty

From now on, the Commandant's Office is also manned by Sunday duty on Saturdays from 14–17:00 hrs and on Sundays from 8–12:00 hrs and 14–17:00 hrs. For the same time the offices of the SS-T-Sturmbannes and the companies are to be occupied by a duty officer.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer

Location Command No. 13/42

Auschwitz, 10 April 1942

It should be noted that the ban on entering IG Farbenindustrie's public house, issued by Location Order No 11/42 of 23 March 42, applies only to the public house in Dwory. The Fremdenheim on Bahnhofstrasse is owned by the city of Auschwitz and may be visited by SS members. It is expected, however, that decent behaviour will be shown when visiting this inn.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmabführer and Commander

Commander's Special Order No. 1/42

Auschwitz, April 15, 1942

Subject: Work assignment for KL and FKL

On given occasion it is pointed out that the 2nd Schutzhaftlagerführer, SS-Obersturmführer Schwarz, as the simultaneous leader of the work detachment for both male and female prisoners, is under the sole and direct authority of the camp commandant. It is hereby definitively and strictly forbidden that in the future neither SS leaders in any official position nor any members of the commandant's staff should interfere in matters of work deployment, or make any orders of their own accord with regard to work deployment. It is expected that this notice will be sufficient to prevent the commandant's office from taking further action in response to recent incidents in the opposite direction.

Furthermore, it is expressly announced that the subordinates assigned for the work assignment and currently active, including

SS-Hscha. Hössler

SS-Uscha. Emmerich

SS-Uscha. Göbbert

SS-Uscha. Bottle

are directly subordinated to SS-Obersturmführer Schwarz with regard to the performance of their service in the labor mission and receive their instructions from the latter.

Subject: Sunday work

It is planned that Sunday working will no longer be required for KL and FKL for the coming periods. This arrangement is initially effective immediately. For Sunday work in general, the management of the work deployment can in future only take into account those farms which are urgently vital, such as livestock, stables and kitchens, etc. Furthermore only for the execution of urgently important repairs to facilities necessary for the maintenance of the establishments. This makes it necessary, and this is hereby ordered with immediate effect, that the work commanders be trained with such care that they are able, with the help of the prisoners' work performance, to carry out the prescribed workload of the week under all circumstances in the full 6 working days of the week available.

In this connection it is mentioned that it has been shown that the previous Sunday work has not advanced the workload by anything, but that the Sunday work as a whole has only brought setbacks and disadvantages in the most diverse areas. If the prisoner is to be able to perform his work to the full, he must be sufficiently strengthened, rested and prepared for the respective weekly workload. For this he needs Sunday for rest. In this respect it must be strictly observed that in future prisoners must take a bath once a week and that the Sunday of rest is

used in particular for the repair of laundry and all other objects of daily use that the prisoner needs for his personal care. Only after reaching of these goals hereby set can ensure full performance in terms of the prisoners' work capacity. This view applies in the same way to the horse material available for the execution of the present work. The animals must also have a day of rest during the week.

It is expected that all measures will be taken to implement the above guidelines with regard to future work. If all services do not make every effort to comply with these principles, serious losses of human and animal labour can still be expected, and there would continue to be a risk of overuse of the available forces, that would make it impossible to fulfil the tasks assigned to the CC in a way that would fully serve war economy goals and help to achieve the ultimate goal of today's struggle, namely victory.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Ed.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 17 April 1942

Special command for KL and FKL

With effect from 20 April 1942, the prisoners' working hours are fixed as follows:

in the morning from 6.00 to 11.00 am, in the afternoon from 13.00–19.00.

The resulting lunch break is to be used as rest time for the prisoners.

Strict attention must be paid to the fact that prisoners must rest in their beds after taking their midday meal in order to ensure that the midday meal is taken up as much as possible to strengthen the prisoners' strength. With regard to these mentioned working hours, the same procedure is to be followed by the external commands, with which the ordered rest period is to be carried out at suitable places to be explored by the commanders.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmabführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer

Location Command No. 13a/42

Auschwitz, 28 April 1942

A case that occurred on April 18, 1942, when the Kameradschaftsheim was handed over, gives reason to point out that only Division VI of the commandant's office is responsible for all questions of troop support for the Waffen-SS Auschwitz. It is not acceptable that SS departments in Auschwitz, which are directly or indirectly under my command, should turn to KdF departments, the Gaupropagandaleitung, the Reichspropagandaamt or the Intendanz der Städtischen Bühnen in Kattowitz to stage events on their own initiative without any authorization. The right and mandate to conduct negotiations and organize performances with the above-mentioned offices concerning the Waffen-SS is reserved for the Auschwitz area by the head of Department VI SS-Unterscharführer Knittel. He alone and under his own responsibility to me and higher offices determines the use of the troop support facilities provided by Berlin (SS Administrative Head Office and KdF). All offices of the Waffen-SS Auschwitz must henceforth follow this order to the letter.

The oldest member of the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmabführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 24 April 1942

The Deutsche Reichsbahn again complained to the commandant's office that some of the members of the SS at the Auschwitz-Kdtr., SS-T-Stuba. etc. camp were claiming rights for themselves that were in contradiction to the generally valid order. Among other things, the Reichsbahn writes as follows:

Recently it has become a common practice for SS men and undercutters to cross the tracks at the western end of the Auschwitz train station in order to shorten the way to and from the "Praga". It has also been repeatedly observed that closed sections with prisoners in protective custody crossed the tracks outside the public traffic routes. Crossing the railway installations is always associated with danger to life and is forbidden to all persons not familiar with the railway according to § 79 of the Railway, Building and Operating Regulations. When our employees draw the attention of the SS men to this prohibition, they are incomprehensibly insulted or even threatened by the SS men. Entering and leaving the platforms is also only permitted by the platform barrier. In spite of repeated bans, individual SS men shorten their way to the camp by leaving or entering the platforms by prohibited means. Access to the Auschwitz freight depot is also only permitted on the public access road to the freight depot. SS men have no special privileges on railway territory over other passengers and customers of the Deutsche Reichsbahn and must obey the orders of our supervisory staff. In the event of further violations of §§ 79 and 81 of the Railway, Building and Operating Regulations, we will take action against the guilty parties with railway police penalties.

Furthermore, it is again necessary to point out that it is strictly forbidden for all persons not familiar with the railway to interfere in any way with the railway operations. On 17.4.42 at 22:00 hours, some SS men gave shunting signals to a shunting department without permission. It was only

through the presence of mind of a shunter that an operational accident was prevented.

It is hereby decreed that all departments and the SS-T-Sturmbann within all companies shall instruct all SS-members in detail that violations of the concepts of natural discipline and order in public life, which of course also apply to the operating regulations of the Reichsbahn, will be severely punished in the future, if they continue to come to the attention of the commandant's office. The Reichsbahn is authoritarian in the area of its facilities of any kind. Interference with the rights of the Reichsbahn is punishable by law. In particular, all members of the SS must demonstrate the most exemplary attitude and observance of existing regulations in public life, which can only be shown in order to serve as an example to the Polish population and those contingents of the population who are not used to order. Orders issued by the Reichsbahn and its organs are to be strictly obeyed, even if some of the Reichsbahn employees, who outwardly document themselves as such through their uniforms, still have to be provided in part by persons outside the people, which is due to the lack of Reich-German personnel. The Standortkommandantur expects that no further complaints will be received in this regard.

The oldest employee at the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 24 April 1942

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The oldest employee at the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Command Instruction 8/42

Auschwitz, 29 April 1942

1. The following is an order of the Reichsführer-SS for information and exact observance

The Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police

Führer's headquarters, d. 6.4.42

Dg. No. IU/121/42 g

Bern: Protection of female youth.

To all men of the SS and police.

Many fathers and other legal guardians are now on military service or are otherwise deployed far from their families to perform tasks necessary for the war. They are therefore forced more than ever to entrust the protection of their children to the Volksgemeinschaft. This fact obliges every German, our youth, the growing young sons and daughters of our people, to protect them from the dangers they face in the extraordinary circumstances caused by wartime. I demand of you, my men of the SS and police, that you always remember this duty. It is unworthy of a decent man to seduce a young underage girl, to plunge her into misfortune through reckless gambling, and thus, in most cases, to deprive our people of a future wife and mother. Never forget how indignant you would be if your own underage daughter or sister were to be ruined. You would rightly demand the relentless persecution of the guilty party.

I think you know that I think about the laws and things of life in an absolutely natural and generous way. But you must also know that I will ruthlessly punish anyone in our ranks who takes mean and irresponsible advantage of the inexperience or recklessness of an underage girl. My superiors are to report any such incident to me.

gez. H. Himmler

2. Behaviour of SS-members in railway trains

It has been reported to the Reichsführer-SS that Unterführer and men in trains are often characterized by unbelievable rudeness and presumption in the worst form. The heads of department as well as the Einheits- und Kompanieführer who send SS-men on business trips or holidays are held responsible for ensuring that their men are informed about the orders and wishes of the Reichsführer-SS, that the SS-man distinguishes himself, as everywhere else in life, also in the trains, by politeness, helpfulness towards women and elderly people, exactness in suit and by extreme modesty and restraint. The Reichsführer-SS will, as has often been the case in Germany, convince himself of the penetration of his wishes and orders by spot checks. The instruction and references to this command must be given weekly on Saturday. Notification of the execution of this order is to take place on the 25th anniversary of its being issued. Mts. to the commandant's office.

3. Courtesy

The Reichsführer-SS informs that a propaganda campaign under the title "Mehr Höflichkeit" (more politeness) will be carried out soon. The Reichsführer-SS has ordered that all SS and police services will be even more polite than they are at present in their treatment of applicants and petitioners who present their concerns in person or in writing. The SS must be exemplary in this area. The Reichsführer-SS will hold not only the guilty party responsible for violations of the dictates of politeness, but also the superior in charge. It is expected that such complaints will no longer occur. All members of the SS are to be thoroughly instructed at every appropriate opportunity.

4. Training evenings for leaders

It is again pointed out that the fortnightly training evenings for leaders in the Führerheim are to be regarded as a service for all leaders of KL Auschwitz. During each of these training evenings, a current and instructive topic is discussed, that, as experience shows, provides interesting suggestions for all leaders. In the future, I will call to account any leaders who are absent or excused without justification during these training evenings.

5. Secrecy regarding any facilities and incidents in the KL

As is well known, all SS members of the Auschwitz concentration camp are instructed, obliged and sworn to secrecy with regard to all facilities and incidents in the concentration camp that come to their knowledge within their service. There is reason to point out once again that any violation of this sworn obligation is considered treason. The Commandant's Office points out that any discovery of circumvention or violation of this obligation will be punished by the SS and Police Court as treason and will be punished with the severest penalties. The departments belonging to the Kommandantur as well as the companies of the SS-T-Sturmabteilungen and all other members of the Auschwitz concentration camp, i.e. also those who are obliged to serve, etc., must again be thoroughly informed about this assumed obligation. If the Commandant's Office discovers reports to the contrary and notices that relatives, friends, acquaintances, etc. have been informed, it will ensure that the guilty parties in question are punished with the severest punishment imaginable. These instructions are to be brought to the attention of the heads of department, unit and company commanders on a monthly basis. Notification of execution by the 3rd year of age. Mts. to the command.

6. SS Hütte Solatal

Taking into account the requests submitted to the Commandant's Office, it is planned that on Saturday of each week at 1 p.m. a truck will be sent to the Porombka ski lodge to transport both food and SS members interested in a weekend stay at the lodge. In this connection, SS members who intend to spend the weekend at a ski lodge must report to the lodge every week until 12 noon on Thursday, indicating whether they intend to go there alone or accompanied. On the basis of the resulting numbers, a decision will then be made as to whether a truck will be provided for the trip to the ski hut at all, and if so, in what size. If the participation is only minor, the provision of a vehicle is not necessary. The decision as to whether or not a vehicle is to be provided will be made weekly until Friday, 12:00 noon.

7. Request and allocation of remedies

There is reason to point out that in order to restore the health of SS members or their families, remedies cannot be requested from the local or troop doctor by messengers or by the transmission of notes. The Sanitätsstaffel has instructions to make remedies of any kind available only if the persons concerned, for whom the remedies are intended, present themselves personally to the physician or if the case of illness as such is already known to the physician. Furthermore, it is pointed out that articles which serve personal hygiene, such as toothpaste, or ointments used as skin creams, etc., are not prescribed at the expense of the SS district, unless there is a clear case of illness for which such remedies must be used.

8. Workshop orders

There is reason to point out that all workshop orders from all the DAW, construction management etc. departments within the Kommandantur's sphere of interest must first be notified to the Kommandantur, and then forwarded to the workshop in question via the Kommandantur's administration. It is hereby expressly forbidden to place orders directly with the workshops by any of the departments.

9. Business trips

For business trips with a white holiday certificate, the word "business trip" must be entered in the upper right-hand corner of the holiday certificate. This note must also be signed by the respective head of department. Leave slips for business trips that do not comply with the above arrangement will not be signed in future.

10. Chapel of the SS-T-Sturmbannes KL Auschwitz

It is planned that the SS-T-Sturmbannes' band will play once a week in the new Kameradschaftsheim, if possible in the middle of the week on Wednesday or Thursday, as can be arranged with the musicians' service, from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. The aim must be that the full band, i.e. with wind instruments, will line up and play in front of the comradeship home as soon

as the days get longer in summer, while the musical performances inside the comradeship home will be performed by a chamber music band can be played, i.e. in a combination as follows: Grand piano, 1st and 2nd violin, cello, bass, saxophone, pipe and bandoneon.

The music should be an edification for the SS members staying in the Kameradschaftsheim and must not cause any entertainment or exchange of ideas to be rendered impossible by the volume of the performances.

11. Cultivation of the gardens

Home gardens may only be laid out in the size in which they can be intensively cultivated in terms of area. It should be noted that the size of the garden affects the amount of rent.

12. Paper consumption

The procurement of writing paper is becoming increasingly difficult, so that in future only small quantities will be available for distribution. Only for the most important documents, which are to be written in single lines, good typewriter paper may still be used. The requesting parties have to check their requirements very carefully.

13. Bicycles

It is observed again that business and private bicycles are stored at and in the buildings. The bicycle racks have been set up for this purpose. In the future, every bicycle leaning against a building must be confiscated by W.u.G. and reported to the commandant's office. In addition, the owner of the bicycle will be punished accordingly. The bicycle rack of the station building is placed near the accommodation barracks of the Commandant's Office.

14. Hunting protection

The Kommandantur has the SS-Ostuf. Weymann with the implementation of all measures concerning the hunting protection. SS Rottf Merzinger was appointed as his assistant. It is pointed out that in the hunting grounds of the KL Auschwitz commandant's office, all orders concerning the hunting interests of the two aforementioned persons must be obeyed. It is pointed

out that the authorization to hunt must be confirmed by the Kommandantur. If it should turn out that any members of the SS or any of the camp commandant's organs of any of its departments are carrying out the hunt without authorization, i.e. poaching, this will be severely punished and punished by the courts. In particular, the Kommandantur issues the following guidelines for hunting, which are to be regarded as law by every member of the SS:

1. Only those in possession of a permit issued by the Kommandantur are entitled to hunt.
2. All hunting activities and trapping as well as the collecting of eggs are forbidden, regardless of whether they are from useful or harmful wild birds. Every member of the SS, who is found without a hunting license in the above mentioned execution, has to face the strictest punishment, according to the extent provided for in the Reich Hunting Law, as a poacher by the SS court.
3. The taking of young game, such as hares, deer, pheasants, chickens, etc. is strictly forbidden.
4. Owners of hunting rifles, if they are not in possession of an annual hunting license, must hand them in to the commandant's office or send them home, as illegal possession of hunting rifles will be punished in the event of an inspection.
5. Fishing gear of all kinds, such as beating irons, impact nets, twine, etc. must be delivered immediately.
6. If slings, chisels or game are found, SS-Ostuf. Weymann must immediately be informed.
7. During walks in the camp area the public ways are to be used. Any unauthorized roaming of the terrain and the thickets is prohibited.

15. Release of chickens

With immediate effect, the release of privately owned chickens during the sowing season will be prohibited, as damage to the freshly sown fields is

already evident. After issuing this order, free-running chickens will be intercepted by the Department of Agriculture.

16. counting cards

The allocation of food produced in the CC and in free management has not been sufficiently regulated so far. For this reason, a counting card divided into sections is immediately issued for each head of the SS men and their family members residing here, the individual sections of which are called up on notice boards in House 7 and in the dairy. The distribution is regulated in such a way that closed families are always taken into account in the delivery. This measure ensures an even and fair distribution for all and prevents assaults. Loss of the counting card must be reported immediately to the Agriculture Department, quoting the number. House 7 and the dairy are instructed to account for the sections exactly and to refuse any delivery without sections. In order to receive the counting cards, families are requested to report on 1.5.42 in the Dairy.

17. National Labor Day

In that year, the National Labour Day is moved to Saturday, 2 May 1942. On that day, work in the area of KL Auschwitz will continue as usual.

18. Clearance on Army tickets

There are more and more cases in which members of the Army followers claim the right to buy a Army ticket on presentation of vacation tickets etc. According to the Kriegsmerkbuch, valid from 1.8.1941, Section III a, members of the Army do not receive Army tickets, even if holiday tickets etc. are presented. (The Army consequence includes all male and female civilians who are in the Army on the basis of an employment relationship, e.g. salaried employees and manual workers (cf. Section II A). The Army offices are instructed to delete the note for such persons in the wartime leave certificates in accordance with Annex 7, which states that they are entitled to buy Army tickets, so that no unjustified demands for the issue of Army tickets are made.

19. Registration as adjutant of the command

From now on, all registrations for the position of Adjutant of the Commandant's Office must be made only via the Chief of Staff of the Commandant's Office.

20. Recreation leave of the SS-Ostuf. Bräuning

SS-Obersturmführer Bräuning is currently recovering from illness and will be SS-Ostuf until his health is restored. Mulka is assigned to represent the adjutant's official business.

21. Waking offence

All penalties for security breaches, including court penalties, must be made public in the future. In the case of punishment of subordinates, the announcement will be made in the appropriate circle.

22. Lost/found

Due to loss, the red camp identity card no. 326, issued to SS-Rottf. Michael Mokrus, born 22.9.1907, is declared invalid.

As a result of loss the camp identity card for civilian workers No. 1953 and the green armband No. 799, issued to Johann Widlarz, born 10.10.11 in Choczna, of the company Huta-Lenz, are declared invalid.

During the opening ceremony of the comradeship home on 20.4.42 a World War II badge of wounded was found in the hall.

A picture of an SS-Hauptsturmführer in the size of 34 x 24 cm was found in the Blockführerstube on 22 April 42. The latter two items can be picked up at the Kdtr.-Schreibstube.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 4 May 1942

To all departments

On Tuesday, May 5, 1942, the working hours of the male and female prisoners were set from 6:00 to 13:00, with a one-hour lunch break.

a.B.i.V. Mulka
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 8 May 1942

With effect from 1 May 1942, the Chief of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office instructed the camp commandant to be the plant manager of all economic enterprises of the SS within his organizational area.

SS-Obersturmführer Mulka, who is currently in charge of the adjutant's business, in place of SS-Obersturmführer Bräuning, SS-Obersturmführer Bräuning, who is on leave to restore his health, is appointed as the clerk for business and economic affairs. (Dept. IV-[Wi.]) The latter consults with the heads of the establishments on an ongoing basis and discusses all operational, commercial and personnel matters, etc. In this respect I expect close and understanding and most comradely cooperation in order to finally achieve the war-economic goals set for the concentration camps during the war.

The mail intended for the plants and factories of the individual companies is addressed by the W offices as follows:

SS Economic Administration Head Office,
Auschwitz concentration camp,
Auschwitz O/S.

This mail is forwarded by the clerk (IV-Wi.) to the plant managers without delay, or discussed with them. This does not result in any delays. In the case of outgoing mail, mail which the plant manager considers to be particularly important must be submitted to the works manager for signature, or even if the works manager specifically requests him to do so in special cases.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer, camp commander and operations director

F.d.R.
a.B.i.V. Mulka
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

16 May 1942

Train from Gleiwitz arrives with 54 prisoners.

Commandant's Order 9/42

Auschwitz, 19 May 1942

1. House collection for the German Red Cross

At the house collection for the German Red Cross on 25/26.4.42 the pleasing result of RM 2,005.95 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Food ration cards for holidaymakers

The now valid Reich cards for holidaymakers expire at the end of 31 May 1942. In accordance with the new regulation of the consumer ration rates valid from 6.4.42, new Reichskarten for holidaymakers are issued for 1 day to 7 days. In future, the Reichskarten für Urlauber will contain both marked and unmarked sections of bread with the imprint "R". All bread sections entitle the holder to receive bread of any kind including mixed bread, but with the exception of wheat bread (white bread). In addition, rye flour, rye baking grist, wholemeal rye grist and wheat bread flour can be referred to these sections instead of bread. The sections not marked with an "R" entitle the holder to purchase all goods requiring a bread card, including wheat flour (type 1050) and other wheat products (e.g. wheat bread, small baked goods, pastry goods, rusks, breadcrumbs, soup inserts made of flour dough etc.). With regard to the settlement weight when purchasing flour and other cereal products, the regulations issued or to be issued for the Reichsbrotkarten are decisive.

The new Urlauberkarten no longer contain the sections on "fat". The cards for 1 day to 3 days only have sections on "butter", the cards for 4 to 7 days have sections on "butter" and on "margarine". The margarine sections also entitle the holder to purchase edible oil and pork slaughter fat within the limits of available stocks. The cardholder receives 4 g of these products for every 5 g of margarine cut. The margarine coupons entitle the distributors to receive the products corresponding to their

sales, where applicable, as specified by the nutrition offices. The current cards expire at the end of May 1942. From 1.6.42 onwards, therefore, goods can no longer be purchased on sections of these cards.

3. Allocation of counting cards

In addition to the Commandant's Order No. 8/42, item 16, of 29 April 1942, it should be noted that counting cards will only be issued to those SS members who are entitled to move to Auschwitz, who live with their wife and children in the area of interest or in Auschwitz, or to those who had to move out of air-hazardous areas and have the right to live there. The police registration serves as identification for the receipt of counting cards.

4. Tower posts on cultivated fields

In the future, the posts of the towers in the cultivated fields will only have to use one and the same way to replace them. The path is marked out from the protective custody camp as a direct connection from the path nearest to the tower. It is strictly forbidden to check and relieve guards outside of this path.

5. Damage to the barrier and the wire fence

It has been repeatedly observed that the turnpike guards use the batons as a swing and thus deliberately cause damage to them. It was also observed that the wire fence at the driver's home is repeatedly damaged by stepping down. The damages are caused by the fact that the tower posts 22 and 23 on duty there are too comfortable to walk through the wire fence when they are removed, but slip through the wire. In recurring cases, the persons concerned will be held liable for the damage.

6. Control of the civilian workers

All economic enterprises and departments affiliated with the Auschwitz concentration camp which employ civilian workers must inform them in

detail that it is forbidden to store or lay down anywhere within the camp area (large chain of posts) any items of clothing other than the civilian clothes with which the persons concerned are clothed, on pain of the most severe punishment.

The SS-T-Sturmabteilung arranges for all road control posts to receive detailed instructions that, apart from the necessary daily rations by civilian workers, no parcels etc. may be taken into or out of the camp. The roadside checkpoints must be made aware that civilians carrying parcels and cartons must be stopped and that the contents of parcels and cartons must be checked by the roadside checkpoints. It must be avoided, for good reason, that prisoners are not checked for the contents of parcels and cartons and can then escape in civilian clothes.

7. Wearing drillich during the summer months

The extremely tense raw material situation requires the most careful treatment and care of the cloth coverings issued. For this reason, it is essential to ensure that during the summer months, the drilled clothing is worn.

8. Shoe care

Repeated instructions have been given on the treatment and care of the service footwear. In the following, point 4 of the AHM of 7.5.42 is announced:

The raw material situation only permits the procurement of shoe polish on a very small scale. Army footwear made of pale leather and higher-greased cow box leather must be treated with leather grease only. Objections to the lack of low-viscosity leather oils have now been resolved by the development of consistent leather grease. This generally eliminates the need to clean shoes from service stocks, as shoe cream is no longer available for this purpose.

9. U.v.D. of the Staff Company

With immediate effect, Stube 1, Barrack 3 of the commandant's quarters has been converted into a U.v.D. duty room. The respective U.v.D. has to stay there at the following times:

Monday–Friday from 17:00–6:00 hours

Saturday from 12:00–12:00

Sunday from 12:00–6:00.

The U.v.D. collects the vacation book and the vacation tickets not yet collected from the Commandant's Office at 17:00 hrs or Saturday at 12:00 hrs. In future, the entries and withdrawals of the leave cards in the leave book will no longer be carried out by the Hauptwache, but by the U.v.D. in its duty room. The U.v.D. will still be handed over to the Chief of Staff of the Kommandantur at 12:00 noon every day. The heads of department put the respective U.v.D. punctually 17:00 o'clock or Saturday and Sunday at 12:00 o'clock to the U.v.D. service.

10. Catering for the detainees

There is reason to point out that the supply of food to the SS-members punished with arrest has to be carried out exclusively according to the existing regulations, which were made available by the Kommandantur to the members of the Kommandantur Arrestlokales as well as to the KTD and the SS-T-Sturmbann. It is forbidden for the units and companies to deliver additional food for their detainees in the detention room and to let it reach the detainees for distribution. The KTD and the SS-Oscha. Gehring are responsible for the precise implementation of the issued provisions for the detainees. If violations of these regulations continue, the prisoners will be severely punished.

11. Radio receivers within the camp area

Lt. H.V.O. Sheet v. 4.4.42, all married SS members who have radio receivers in operation in their apartments or private quarters must apply to the Post Office for permission to participate in radio performances and

pay the usual monthly fee. The only exemptions from this requirement are reception systems that are located in troop accommodation of any kind and are used for instruction, entertainment, etc.

12. Alarm in case of escape attempts

If, in the event of escape attempts in the future, it is necessary to use the motor pool, the motor pool shall provide the necessary vehicles on the basis of the vehicle or number of vehicles to be designated by the driver on duty. It goes without saying that no minute must be lost in the event of an alarm. If the commander or adjutant happens not to be present in the immediate vicinity of the camp when the alarm is sounded, a search operation which is important under these circumstances would otherwise be completely out of the question.

13. Canteen of the Auschwitz camp followers

The prohibition to enter the "Gefolgschaftskantine" of the town of Auschwitz (casino), issued with the Standortbefehl Nr. 1/41, Ziffer 1 of 9 July 1941, is lifted with immediate effect.

14. Procurement of food in the local area

Recently it has been established once again that SS members of the KL Auschwitz command took the opportunity to try to obtain food from the local farmers, some of whom were Polish, in the area east of the Sola and west of the Vistula, using sometimes inadequate means. These are, among others, the villages of Bor, Wohlau, Jedlin, Neu-Berun etc. It is again pointed out to the recently issued order that it is strictly forbidden for SS members to use, among other things, the ferry to cross the Vistula. Furthermore, it is again strictly pointed out that the necessary food stamps are to be provided for the purchase of cultivated food. Attempts have been made to obtain these in part by blackmailing the Polish farmers. Such actions will be punished in an intransigent manner and will

in any case be passed on by the Kommandantur to the SS and Police Court for judgment. The Gendarmerie Neu-Berun has been instructed by the Kommandantur to stop any SS member found in the area with parcels etc. and to examine the contents of these parcels. The Kommandantur is convinced that this information is sufficient to prevent such observations from occurring in the future.

15. Procurement of food in the storage area

It has been noted on several occasions that attempts are being made to buy agricultural products on the quiet in dairies and poultry farms. Such practices are strictly prohibited. The provisions already adopted will apply to the regulation of sales. It is expected that all members of the SS, leaders, subordinates and men, will follow these instructions exactly and will not cause any trouble to the responsible managers of the subsidiary farms. The managers of these auxiliary enterprises are instructed to ensure strict adherence to the regulations issued.

16. Placing orders with the workshops

There is reason to point out again that orders to any of the leather factory's workshops can only be placed there if an order form has been issued by the local administration. Consequently, in future no direct orders may be placed, nor may enquiries be made, except through the administration, otherwise those concerned will be held accountable.

17. Fishing in the Sola and Vistula rivers

For the last time, it is pointed out that fishing and angling in the Sola and Vistula rivers is prohibited, as well as in the fish ponds. The SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz instructs the SS-members by the companies again accordingly and points out that offenders have to reckon with strictest punishments.

18. Issue of cutlery

From now on no more cutlery will be handed out at the lunch of the underführer, so that all underführer have to bring their cutlery for lunch.

19. Behaviour in the comradeship home

Since the opening of the new "Kameradschaftsheim", it has happened again and again that SS-Unterführer and men go to the stage of the "Kameradschaftsheim" and to the two adjacent dressing rooms to pull the white curtain or to screw the electrical installations. It is hereby ordered that no SS-members are allowed to enter the stage and its adjoining rooms. Violations must be reported immediately to the Kommandantur.

20. Demolition of barns

It is again expressly pointed out that it is strictly forbidden to carry out any demolition work on barns in the entire area of KL Auschwitz' sphere of interest. These barns are urgently needed in autumn to house the harvest. Should it be found in the future that any SS members or persons working in the camp area remove even a single board from a barn, they will be severely punished.

21. Lost

On 16.5.42 a golden ladies' bracelet was lost in the economic barracks or in the Führerheim. If found, the same is to be returned immediately to the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmchef u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
a.B.i.V. Mulka
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 14/42

Auschwitz, 21 May 1942

Due to the lack of doctors at the local office, the SS site doctor in Auschwitz can only hold consultations for family members on Tuesdays and Fridays from 15:00-16:00 hours. Visits to the sick are only made in urgent cases after a telephone call to the office of the SS site physician.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 10/42

Auschwitz, 6 June 1942

1. House collection for the German Red Cross

On the occasion of the 2nd house collection for the German Red Cross the pleasing collection result of RM 2208.45 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Drinking water within the storage area

All members of the SS are to be thoroughly informed by their unit leaders and the civilian workers by their construction companies that the water in the wells and in the water pipes in the KL Auschwitz area of interest is not perfect, but contains germs. Every individual is responsible not only to

himself but also to the nation for keeping his body healthy. It is strictly forbidden to take water from the water pipes and wells to drink it unboiled. If this prohibition is violated and it is proved to those concerned that they have drunk this water in an unboiled state, they will be held accountable for self-mutilation and deprivation of labour in the service of the nation and punished accordingly. The protective custody camp shall see to it that the prisoners are instructed accordingly. The Einheitsführer shall report the completion of this instruction to the Schutzhaftlagerführer, and the construction firms shall report it to the Kommandantur via the construction management by 15 June 1942.

3. Leave book for SS leaders

With immediate effect a holiday book for guides will be set up. All guides have to enter their holiday wishes, even on weekdays, into this book, which is available at the Kommandantur. The Holiday Department will then issue the holiday booklet and make it available to the guides. The entry must be made 24 hours before the start of the leave.

4. Laundry cleaning for the troops

The laundry for SS-members is finished since 25.5.1942. The laundry can be handed in at the Fourieren and can be picked up again after cleaning.

5. Prisoner escort, work detachments of the FKL

There is reason to point out that it is completely out of the question, and not even SS moderate, for commanders with work detachments from the FKL to have their bread bags, tents, etc., filled by prisoners when moving in and out. It is quite natural that both commanders and escorts carry their own equipment, which is part of their uniform, and that it is unworthy of an SS man to use the help of prisoners to carry this equipment. Rather, it must be demanded that a strict and coldly objective relationship be maintained without interruption between the commandant and the escort on the one hand and the female orderlies

and prisoners on the other. With reference to the above-mentioned relationship with the female prisoners, the Kommandantur will take action with the harshest and most severe punishments if it finds that there has been only the slightest relaxation. The female prisoners are not there to provide the guards with any kind of relief, but to work productively within the framework of the tasks at hand, and a strictly defined distance must be maintained if success is to be achieved. The Kommandantur warns for the last time against loosening the marked hard and necessary relationship by any action on the part of the commanders and the guards. The guards are to be thoroughly instructed in this matter by the unit commanders. Notification to the command by 15.6. 1 942.

6. Vehicles within the camp area

Due to the heavy traffic on the warehouse roads, it is absolutely necessary that all carriages within the warehouse area turn sharp right. Otherwise, the drivers of the teams must be reported immediately. The guilty parties will be held liable for any damage resulting from non-compliance with this order. The SS relatives, civilian workers and prisoners, as far as they handle teams, are to be instructed in detail about this.

7. Loss of storage permits

Recently it has happened quite often that camp identity cards of SS-members and civilian workers have been lost. Since this is an encouragement to the escape of prisoners, the losers are held accountable with the most severe punishments. All SS-members and civilian workers are to be instructed accordingly by the Einheitsführer or construction management. Notification of completion to the Kommandantur by 15.6.42.

Duplicate copies of camp identity cards are to be marked with the note "duplicate", that must bear the official seal and signature of the

commandant's office. Persons found in the camp area with a pass that has been declared invalid shall be arrested and immediately presented to the Political Department.

8. Wire obstacle around the KGL

With immediate effect, the wire barrier around the POW camp will be electrically charged. The site management must ensure that all civilian workers are informed immediately.

9. Drive to the SS hut in Porombka

From now on the truck will drive to the SS hut in Porombka every Saturday at 14:00 hours.

10. Lost/found

On 23.5.42 a leather purse with a content of RM 10.00 and 1 V 2 Zloty was lost within the storage area. If it is found, the commandant must be informed immediately.

On 1.6.42 a bunch of keys with 8 keys was found in the protective custody camp, in the office of the identification service. The loser can pick it up at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 6 June 1942

With effect from June 8, 1942, the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz staff was dissolved. The camp commander assumed immediate command and at the same time appointed SS-Obersturmführer Mulka as his deputy. SS-Obersturmführer Mulka is transferred with immediate effect from the guard unit to the commandant's staff.

The service title of the Wachtruppe will remain the same:
SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz

The address of the companies remains unchanged, e.g:
1st SS-T-Sturmbann
KL Auschwitz/OS, Post Office II.

The former 3rd company is dissolved and the stock of the present company is transferred according to a separate list. Likewise, the company, platoon leaders and company staffs will be determined from this list. The personnel files including the military files are managed by the companies. Section Ib, weapons and equipment, is managed by SS-Oscha. SS-Oscha Stegmann. Stegmann immediately contacted SS-Untersturmführer Josten.

The 3rd SS-T-Sturmbann KL will take over the brave men's quarters. 5th Company. Quarters of the Iron Army. 3rd Company at Birkenau is to be evacuated. Report to the administration – Accommodation Section by 15.6.1942, 12:00 noon.

The post office of the commandant's office will deliver the mail intended for the companies directly to the commandant's office.

All leaders of the commandant's staff, SS-T-Sturmbann, SS-site doctor, the central building management etc. have to make available to the commandant's staff the permanent cleaning orderlies of the troops, who in turn use these vacant P.V.H. troops as orderlies or in the office service. The companies and departments of the commandant's office report completion by 10.6.42, 12.00 hrs.

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 11/42

Auschwitz, 30 June 1942

1. Commendation

Through the prudent behaviour of SS-Uscha. Johann Carstens, 3./SS-T-Sturmbann, succeeded in recapturing an escaped prisoner. I speak to SS-Uscha. Carstens for this.

2. Wearing the mirrors on coat collars

With immediate effect, the mirrors on the coat collar are no longer required to be worn on the coat collar for raw material reasons, until further notice, on command RFSS. For reasons of uniformity, not only is the purchase of new mirrors for coats prohibited, but mirrors in use must also be separated and used for other purposes. The companies and divisions report the execution of this order to the command headquarters by 6.7.42, 12:00 hours.

3. Greeting relationship between Hitler Youth and Waffen-SS

The Hitler Youth complained that members of the Waffen-SS did not pay enough attention to the comradely greeting of the Hitler Youth. It is precisely the fact that a large part of the junior members of the Waffen-SS come from the ranks of the Hitler Youth that must be a reason for the comradely greeting to be extended to the higher-ranking members of the Hitler Youth in an impeccable form. Within the companies, instruction is to be given on the salute ratio and the insignia of rank of the Hitler Youth.

4. Outdoor bathing

The following is an order of the SS-Führungshauptamt, Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS, concerning the dangers of bathing outdoors for your information and attention:

Berlin-Wilmersdorf, June 8, 1942

Kdo. W-SS, Dept. Yes

Subject: Dangers of outdoor bathing.

Distributor. B/III

In view of the approaching hot season, it is necessary to point out the dangers of bathing outdoors. So far, the Waffen-SS has suffered a greater number of losses every year through carelessness and neglect of their duty of supervision, which in the majority of cases could have been avoided. Particular dangers exist when bathing in rivers and in the sea due to the current, surf and tides. Individual bathing in open waters is to be prohibited. A responsible supervisor is to be assigned for official bathing. The local safety regulations must be issued according to the circumstances.

(a) Limitation of the bathing area for non-swimmers and free swimmers, excluding water areas with strong currents, etc.

(b) Provision of life-saving equipment (boats, inflatable boats, lifebuoys, lines, etc.) and lifeguards.

- (c) Continuous observation of the bathing area and the adjacent area.
- (d) Presence of a physician or SDG to engage in resuscitation exercises.

The Chief of Staff

F.d.r.: signed Jüttner

SS-Gruppenführer and SS-Sturmbannführer Lieutenant General of the
Waffen-SS

5. Issue of fish

When delivering fish from the dairy when calling for fish sales, it must be ensured that the delivery of the fish takes place at noon on Thursday and that the families called can collect the goods between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Thursday. Previous inquiry is useless. Later collection is not possible. Fish not picked up on Thursday will be forfeited for the counting cards called up.

6. Avoidance of damage to the corridor

Once again I expressly forbid the crossing, crossing and driving over fields and trial areas. Also when driving cattle (slaughterhouse) it is to be strictly observed that no damage to the fields adjacent to the path is caused. In particular, it is strictly forbidden to enter the specially marked trial fields in the area of the Raisko nursery and near Babitz, or even to drive over them by unauthorised intervention in the trials there to sabotage the entire breeding work.

7. Speed limit

As the dust formation on hot days is too great to be kept down by the existing blasting vehicles, the maximum speed for vehicles of all kinds within the storage area, including the so-called barracks road, is set at 30 km/h.

8. Stopping the vehicles at the main station and road checkpoints

It has happened that despite the orders issued, vehicles have not stopped at the main police station and at the road checkpoints. Again, a truck with 2 underpassers drove through without stopping, despite the order of the post. The order is hereby renewed that all incoming and outgoing vehicles, motor vehicles, horse-drawn vehicles, etc., must stop at the main station and at the road checkpoints in order to show their driving papers and indicate their destination. If it is again overlooked that any vehicle stops at the post's request, the post has the order to shoot at the vehicle immediately. In such cases I will severely punish the guards who do not use their firearms.

9. Parking of bicycles

Despite repeated orders, bicycles are still parked in front of the command building, even though the bicycle rack is right next to the building. From now on, all such bicycles, whether official or private, will be confiscated and will no longer be issued.

10. Promotions and appointments

Proposals for promotions and appointments shall be submitted to the Commander's Office by 20.7.42.

11. Applications for eastern promotion

Below is a directive of the SS-FHA for your information and attention.

SS-Führungshauptamt Berlin, 23.6.1942

Kdo.d. W-SS / IIb 3 Kaiserallee 188

Bern: Applications for Eastern application.

Vorg.:—o—

Angl.:—o—

Distributor. A III.

From various Waffen-SS units, requests for the delivery of Eastern application questionnaires are repeatedly received. The Command Office of the Waffen-SS points out that, according to a statement by the Reich Commissar for the Consolidation of German Nationalities, Berlin-Halensee, Kurfürstendamm 140, war participants may not apply for Eastern positions during the war, but that after the war a sufficient number of objects will be available to the war participants. Applicants must be made aware of this order.

i.A. signed: Signature
SS-Standartenführer

12. Closure of the canteen facilities

With immediate effect, all guide and under guide homes, as well as canteen establishments, including house 7, are to be closed at 22.00 hrs. Exceptions to this rule are exclusively troop support events. On such evenings special orders are issued by the commander. House of the Waffen-SS closes at 23:00 hours. On this occasion, it is again pointed out that it is strictly forbidden for teams (including members of the canteen) to enter the Unterführerheim off-duty.

13. Lost & found

The following items were found:

A sum of money outside the station house,

Food stamps with monetary value,

a sum of money in the commandant's quarters,

1 friendship ring in barrack 1 d.Kdtr. accommodation,

1 Schedule,

a sum of money at the Arbeitskommando KL Birkenau (construction management)

1 nail scissors.

The losers can pick up these items at the command post.

Rdschr.

These were lost:

One gold signet ring with the monogram H.S,

1 pair of metal glasses on the way from the locksmith's shop to the construction site,

1 wallet contents: 50 Zloty, ca. 25,00 RM, some photos, 1 notebook,

One letter.

If found, these items are to be handed in at the Kommandantur.

The armband for civilian workers no. 1558 was lost and is hereby declared invalid.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Typhus

Typhus was killing around 150 prisoners per day!

Most of these cases were due to poor hygiene, this created a breeding ground for infectious diseases and epidemics spread through the Concentration Camps, this started also effecting the SS.

Due to these pandemics occurring from time to time, no labourers could be sent to the Buna works or Auschwitz III or Monowitz. Here there were already over 20'000 civilian workers working.

Circular

Auschwitz, 3 July 1942

To SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz
Central construction management of the Waffen-SS
HWL and DAW
Auschwitz

All SS-members, who have not yet been vaccinated against typhoid and paratyphoid fever, must report to the SS-region for vaccination on the following days from 19-20.00 o'clock:

Tuesday,	7, 7, 1942	
Wednesday,	8.7.1942	1st vaccination
Tuesday,	14,7, 1942	
Wednesday,	15.7.1942	2nd vaccination
Tuesday,	21.7.1942	
Wednesday,	22.7.1942	3rd vaccination

The unit and company commanders are responsible for the execution of this order.

a.B. Mulka
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 6 July 1942

For the former adjutant SS-Obersturmführer Bräuning, who was transferred to Ravensbrück concentration camp on the day his health was restored by order of Amtsgruppe D of 30 June 42. Amtsgruppe D of 1 July 42 transferred SS-Obersturmführer Lanzius from the Waffen-SS recruit

depot to Auschwitz concentration camp as adjutant. The previous deputy adjutant, SS-Obersturmführer Mulka, takes over the position of Chief of Staff at KL Auschwitz with immediate effect.

In this capacity, he leads and directs all the official business of the commandant's staff.

These are subordinate to him:

1. Adjutant.
2. Führer's personal details and other personnel matters.
3. The judicial section as a court officer.
4. Section VI – troop support.
5. Training and education of the FKL supervisors.

SS-Obersturmführer Mulka continues to act as economic affairs officer on behalf of the director of SS-Wirtschaftsbetriebe. He takes over the management and control of the KL Auschwitz' own economic enterprises, i.e. Führer/hieim, house of Waffen-SS in all relevant matters.

For his personal work staff are to be consulted:

SS-Oberscharführer Walter and SS private Valentin.

SS-Obersturmführer Mulka directly represents the camp commandant in the listed areas of work and signs as a staff commander on his behalf as follows:

The camp commandant:

signed. Mulka

SS-Obersturm- und Stabsführer.

The camp commandant and director of operations:

i.V. gez. Mulka

SS-Obersturmführer and clerk.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer, Commander and Operations Director

F.d.R:
The camp commandant
i.V. Mulka
SS-Obersturm- u. Stabsführer

Location Command No. 16/42

Auschwitz, 7 July 1942

For the last time it is pointed out that it is forbidden to park bicycles except in the bicycle racks provided. Bicycles that are still placed against the walls of the house will be confiscated by the camp police and taken to the weapons and equipment chamber. Confiscated bicycles will only be returned in the future on the basis of a written request to the commandant's office and on the basis of a personal decision by the commandant. Further violations of this rule will be severely punished in any case!

The oldest employee
Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
i.V. Mulka
SS-Obersturm- u. Stabsführer

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 8 July 1942

To all departments

Until the complete recovery of SS-Oberscharführer Stegmann, SS-Untersturmführer Josten is from now on entrusted with the management of Abt. Ib–W.u.G., except for his other duties in the company.

i.V. Mulka
SS-Obersturm- und Stabsführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 9 July 1942

With immediate effect, all SS members are prohibited from entering the town of Auschwitz until further notice.

i.V. Mulka
SS-Obersturm- und Stabsführer

Location Command No. 17/42

Auschwitz, 10 July 1942

With immediate effect, all SS members of the local site and their families are forbidden to enter the town of Auschwitz. Business trips, e.g. to the bank, to Buna, etc., are to be limited to the absolute minimum. After completion of official business, the prisoners must leave the town immediately and all unnecessary traffic with the inhabitants must be avoided.

The eldest of the location
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

Location Command No. 18/42

Auschwitz, 13 July 1942

Subject: Wearing of breeches and peaked caps

In spite of the issued Commandant's Orders No. 7/41, No. 3, and No. 4/42, No. 7, it is observed again and again that from subordinates up to and including the rifle squad leaders as well as men wear boot trousers and long boots and peaked caps during service. The last reference is made to the relevant orders. In the future, any violation of these orders will be punished severely.

The eldest of the location

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

i.V. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Stabsführer

Commandant's Order 12/42

Auschwitz, 16 July 1942

1. Head of administration KL Auschwitz

According to the transfer order of the SS-WV-Hauptamt, SS-Hauptsturmführer Rudolf Wagner was transferred to the SS-T-Division with effect from 15.7.42. SS-Sturmbannführer Willi Burger took over the official business of the head of administration KL Auschwitz with effect from July 10, 1942.

2. Commandant "Buna"

It is ordered that both the distribution of the work command and the security are the exclusive responsibility and liability of SS-Obersturmführer Schöttl. The former command leader "Buna" of the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz no longer needs to be deployed. SS-Ostuf. Schöttl thus accompanies the Buna train there and back.

3. House collection for the German Red Cross

On the occasion of the 4th house collection for the German Red Cross the pleasing result of RM 2,590.01 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

4. Homage before the memorial in Berlin

For all members of the Waffen-SS it is a natural duty to honour the comrades who remained on the battlefields by greeting them when passing or entering the memorial Unter den Linden in Berlin. When passing on the sidewalk as well as when entering the memorial, a salute is to be paid. In the memorial the headgear is to be removed for this purpose. The members of the units and offices are to be instructed about this in detail.

5. Ordering flowers

In many cases, members of the Waffen-SS sent larger orders or amounts of RM 50 or more to flower shops (Fleurop brokers) to send flowers. In order to give the florists the opportunity to meet all requirements, only orders up to RM 5,- are to be placed in future.

6. Bathing in the Sola

With immediate effect, bathing in the Sola from the main guard of the concentration camp to the confluence with the Vistula, as well as washing laundry, any extraction of water and watering livestock will be prohibited. This ban is necessary because it is suspected that the Sola is the source of the many recent outbreaks of typhus. This ban must be brought to the

attention of all SS members and it must be pointed out that violations of it will be severely punished.

7. Entering of acres and fields

As a result of the ongoing theft of crops and products, all fields off the main roads and tracks are now strictly forbidden to be entered, except when the persons concerned are on duty in the field. The guards assigned to the commands shall not leave their commands even during the lunch break.

8. Readiness

With reference to the order of 8.6.42 it is pointed out for the last time that the leader of the readiness has to stay at the readiness or in the immediate vicinity. I will punish in the future any riot leader who still does not obey this order.

The company with the main guard, which is also the standby company and which is on parade or shooting duty during the standby service, carries out the parade in the square between the monopoly and the farm buildings. When the shooting service is scheduled, the motor pool has to be informed in time by the commandant's office and a truck has to be ordered for the shooting so that the shooting team can be brought back to the storage area or to the above mentioned parade ground as soon as possible. In principle, the respective whereabouts of the person in readiness must be reported to the Kommandantur and at the same time to the SS-T-Sturmbann office, as well as to the Führer on duty, so that the latter, in the absence of the person in readiness, and the Riot Leader can immediately arrange for the necessary notification of any incidents. The Driving Staff ensures that both for deployment and for the transport of the readiness from the parade ground to the shooting service and vice versa, the vehicle is always ready to drive in trucks with a suitable driver.

9. Wearing the collar tab

Below is a Reichsführer command for your information and close attention:

The Reichsführer-SS Führer-Hauptquartier, July 2, 1942

SS command:

In some Waffen-SS units, the habit of wearing the mirrors with the sig runes or with the skull on both sides of the collar has taken hold. I again decree that the sig-rune mirror of the Waffen-SS and the skull mirror of the Totenkopf Division and the concentration camp guards, just like the standard numbers of the General SS, are only worn on the right side of the collar. The left collar mirror is used to receive the rank insignia. The commanders want to make sure that this order is carried out by 15.8. at the latest. The execution of this order has to be reported to the commandant's office by 25.7.42. at the latest.

signed H. Himmler

10. Meeting deadlines

Recently, it has repeatedly happened that deadlines set by the command have not been met or have not been observed at all. In the future, I will hold the heads of department or unit commanders responsible for deadlines that have not been met and will call them to account.

11. Exit restriction

In order to counteract any ambiguities that might arise, it is announced that SS members who were punished with curfew are only allowed to stay within the large chain of command. Visiting the house of the Waffen-SS or the guest house is therefore not permitted when curfew has been imposed.

12. Service roll call of the staff company

On Monday, 20.7.42, 20.00 hours, the entire staff company will line up in front of the command building. Written apologies only in case of urgent official absence until 20.7.42, 12:00 hrs.

13. Lost & found

The following items were found within the storage area:

1 black badge for the wounded of the world war

1 fountain pen.

The following identification documents have been lost and are hereby declared invalid:

ID No. 2826 for Max-Egon Fischbach

No. 25 1 6 for Josef Skorla.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

i.V. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Stabsführer

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 16 July 1942

To

Ia, II, III, IV, Agriculture

Central construction management of the W.-SS and police

HWL, DAW, Sonderkdo. "Zeppelin"

KL Auschwitz

On 16.7.42, 18:30 hours, a meeting of the leaders will take place in the office of the commander, in which all leaders of the Auschwitz site have to participate.

i.V. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Stabsführer

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 17 July 1942

To all leaders of the Auschwitz site

All leaders of the Auschwitz site are to report to the Führerheim
on July 17, 1942, 8 p.m.

Service suit: if possible long trousers.

i.V. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Stabsführer

Location Command No. 19/42

Auschwitz, 23 July 1942

Due to the reoccurrence in the area of the Auschwitz concentration camp
Fleck fever cases are ordered to control the disease:

- 1.) A complete storage block is imposed. All SS members living within the large chain of command are not allowed to leave the camp area.
- 2.) All members of the SS living outside the main chain of command sign a lapel prepared in the commandant's office, in which they commit themselves to travel directly from their homes to their offices at all times and vice versa. They also undertake to change their linen as often as possible, at least once a week, and to undergo continuous thorough cleaning. After signing this lapel, the same must be presented to the site doctor in the SS district. On presentation of this lapel, the site doctor will issue a pass with limited validity. After this pass expires, a new pass is to be picked up in the SS area after delousing and examination. This order

extends to all SS leaders, under-guards and men. The passes are issued in the SS area during the time from 9.00-11.00 and from 15.00-17.00.

3.) Family members of SS members living within the large chain of command are also not allowed to leave the camp area. Family members of SS members who live outside the Grand Post chain may not enter the camp area within the Grand Post chain. For SS members and families living outside the Grand Post chain, one person from each family is authorized to go directly from their home to the camp and back in order to obtain food and other daily necessities for the family. This is subject to the condition that the person concerned signs a lapel like the one mentioned above for SS members on duty in the camp. Likewise, the same conditions for renewal of the lapel must be carried out as mentioned above for SS members.

4.) Family members of SS-members who are visiting Auschwitz and are within the large chain of command are subject to the same regulations as SS-members residing here, i.e. they are not allowed to leave the camp area for the time being. The visiting family members of SS members outside the main chain of command must leave the Auschwitz area of interest as soon as possible, leaving behind their home address in the SS area, and return to their home country.

5.) An immediate ban on leave is ordered for all SS members, leaders, Unterführer and men.

6.) Business trips can only be carried out if the articles of clothing to be put on for the business trip are handed in at a specially designated place in the SS district at least 36 hours before the start of the business trip and the person carrying out the business trip is bathed and deloused in the district before the start of the business trip and goes on the business trip directly from the SS district.

7.) External visits for official posts are to be avoided or, if urgent, to be carried out at the Waffen-SS headquarters. In any case, visitors who have official business here may be received in the rooms of the heads of the offices (commandant, administrative officer, site manager, site doctor and also in the area of the HWL etc.). They must leave the camp by direct route without stopping.

8.) The civilian workers employed by the construction management] may leave and re-enter the camp for the purpose of working on the construction sites in question only at the control posts of the Huttal-Lenz Community Camp, but only in closed formation and accompanied by SS members to be provided by the construction management to accompany this work unit.

9.) Release and transfer of prisoners to other camps must be postponed until the blockade is lifted.

10.) From now on, family consultation hours by the doctor will take place on Tuesdays and Fridays, 15.00 hours, in the camp school at Sola.

11.) SS-members working for services outside the camp, such as food and other transports to and from Katowice, receiving mail in Auschwitz, or SS-members who have to continuously perform official duties by rail, customs, etc., are to be restricted to the minimum and exclusively. The persons who are eligible for this purpose can sign a corresponding lapel in the same form as specified in point 2 of the special provisions issued for this purpose and receive the above-mentioned temporary pass against signature of the lapel. They must present themselves to the doctor at certain intervals to have their state of health checked. The heads of the services concerned shall issue to these relatives a certificate stating that their activities are related to the activities outside the camp is of vital importance for the Auschwitz concentration camp. In this respect, only the following are to be regarded as department heads:

the heads of departments Ia, II, III, IV, V, construction management, DAW, HWL, Kommando Zeppelin, agriculture and the leader of the SS-T-Sturmbannes. The passes issued so far on July 2 1 . and 22 July 1 942 by the site doctor lose their validity with the above mentioned new regulation.

The site oldest

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

i.V. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Stabsführer

Location Command No. 19a/42

Auschwitz, 25 July 1942

The SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz must immediately provide reinforced location patrols. Every SS member is liable to prosecution if he or she uses a route other than the prescribed one, i.e. he or she must take the shortest route to his or her home, to the work command, etc. All civilian workers are to be made aware by the site management that they must continue to wear green armbands even outside the large guard chain when leaving the camp.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Lanzner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 21/42

Auschwitz, 25 July 1942

With immediate effect I hereby order that all applications for leave of absence of all SS-members, civilian employees and civilian workers, i.e. all persons within the area of the site, be submitted to me. I alone reserve the right to grant leave of any kind.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Lanzner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 13/42

Auschwitz, 4 August 1942

1. Commendation

I express my special appreciation to SS-Unterscharführer Franz Baumgartner, Commandanturstab Abteilung III. A few days ago Baumgartner found an envelope in the garbage pit at the old theatre, containing 4 notes of 100 RM each, equal to 400 RM, and delivered this find to the Kommandantur, as is a matter of course for the SS. I therefore take this exemplary behavior of B. as a reason to inform all SS members of the Auschwitz concentration camp of this exemplary behavior as example.

2. Guard dog squadron

With immediate effect, the Chief Constable of the Schutzpolizei Josef Bailer, who is commanded from here, is assigned to lead the Schutzhundestaffel and is thus responsible for the training and deployment of the Schutzhundeführer. It is pointed out that it is forbidden for everyone except the Schutzhundeführer to touch the dogs or to influence them in any way.

3. Imperial smoking cards

The issue of smoking cards valid from 16 August 1942 is carried out by the company's accounting officers. When renewing the card, the expired smoker's card and the corresponding renewal coupon must be presented. Separate sections are not valid. If the smoker's card is lost, SS members must immediately submit a detailed and justified request for a new card. The correctness of the information provided must be certified by the company commander on the application. The Canteen Administration is not in a position to hand in smoking goods on women's smoking cards or other smoking cards that SS men receive from their relatives (parents and siblings). Smoking goods are not allocated on the basis of points (day segments), but only according to the troop strength. Women smoking cards of SS members living in the camp area can still be taken into account in the allocation.

4. Making women available for work in the NS Women's Association

The following Reichsführerbefehl is to be announced to all SS-members:

Reichsführer-SS Fuehrer Headquarters, June 3, 1942

Subject: Provision of women for work in the NS Women's Association.

The National Socialist Women's Association still needs numerous female employees for responsible youth work. I turn to the wives, brides, mothers and sisters of SS members and ask them to report as many as possible to the local offices of the NS Women's Association for cooperation.

signed: H. Himmler.

5. Request for motor vehicles

Recently, it has become more and more common for motor vehicles without a written vehicle registration certificate to be registered. Request and immediately requested. In the future, these requirements will no longer be approved. It will be ordered again that the motor vehicles. Requirements must be submitted to the Commandant's Office for approval by the Commander at least 24 hours prior to presentation.

6. Mail pickup times

The mail pick-up times at the Command Headquarters will change with immediate effect as follows:

9:00, 14:30 and 16:00.

These times must be strictly observed by all services.

7. Official bicycles

The W.u.G. Department has repeatedly stated that the service bicycles that are sent for repair are delivered in a dilapidated and uncomplete condition. Furthermore, it has often been found that good rims and tyres of service bicycles have been fitted to private bicycles, and vice versa, and bad ones have been fitted or mounted on service bicycles by private individuals.

From now on it is ordered:

1. repairs will only be carried out by the W.u.G. Dept,
2. modifications (replacement of rims, tyres and other accessories) are prohibited
3. the wheels in need of repair are delivered in clean condition only at the armoury (not at the armoury). (If the repair is expected to take a long time, a spare wheel can be provided until the wheel is completed).
4. the individual departments have to make and carry out appeals from time to time, so that there is a guarantee that the bikes will not be so neglected and run down as before.

The W.u.G. department reports the loss of the official bicycle "Adler" no. 1 247370.

The bicycle was in the bicycle stand near the staff building on Thursday, 23.7.42, from 17:00 hrs. The loss of the bicycle was discovered on the same day at about 21:00. Despite 10 days of intensive research, nothing could be determined about the whereabouts of the bicycle.

8. Clothing

The clothing stores are overflowing with SS members constantly trying to exchange dirty and defective uniforms. This is an impossible situation that cannot be tolerated in view of the tense situation in the textile industry. It is the most urgent duty of every member of the SS to take the greatest care in the care and treatment of the items issued to him or her, and in the repair of defective items. The Chambers can no longer be provided with items for exchange. At the same time, it is forbidden to wear the first, i.e. the set intended for the exit, in service.

9. Control of the outposts

The companies and units, including the Agriculture Department, must instruct their commanders in detail that in the case of inspections of the work detachments by leaders or inspection subordinates, the commanders must immediately and unsolicited present the command paper in the possession of the commanders for the purpose of recording the inspection carried out. Furthermore, the commanders are to be instructed that they are to leave with the posts of the work units at all times exactly where they are located, so that it is not necessary for the control organs to go on a laborious search to find the respective commanders. The command will call to account commanders who do not act in accordance with these regulations in future, as well as the unit commanders concerned.

10. Photographing executions

Extract from the Waffen-SS Ordinance Sheet of 15 July 1942, No. 246.

Photographing executions inside and outside the Reich territory is prohibited. It is also forbidden to order non-nationals of the Waffen-SS to photograph executions. Permission to take photographs for official purposes may only be granted by the heads of the State Police Headquarters. If necessary, photographs taken so far are to be confiscated and destroyed. Kdo. d. W.-SS/la.

11. Holding hands with female persons

Members of the Waffen-SS in uniform are generally forbidden to hook the arm of female persons in public during the day, or to allow their arm to be hooked by female persons. The times of day announced for the blackout regulations are decisive for the time limit of the day.

12. Found

The following items were found within the camp area and can be picked up by the loser at the commandant's office.

1 skull ring

1 Amount of money

1 fountain pen

1 smoker's card

1 badge for the wounded

2 collar Key

13. Lost

1 razor was lost in the station building and a bunch of keys at house no. 7. The lost items are to be handed in at the commandant's office when found.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

Commandant's Order 14/42

Auschwitz, 7 August 1942

The Kommandantur-Sonderbefehl of 6 July 1942 is repealed with immediate effect. SS-Obersturmführer Lanzius is transferred and goes on leave until the order arrives. He hands over his official duties to SS-Hauptsturmführer Mulka, who is now assigned as adjutant and takes over the entire business of the adjutant again. The orders made in the special order of 6 July 1942 regarding the economic affairs of SS-Hauptsturmführer Mulka remain unchanged.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 12 August 1942

A case of illness today with slight signs of poisoning by prussic acid gives cause to announce to all those involved in the gassings and to all other SS members that, especially when opening the gasing rooms of SS members without masks, a distance of 15 meters from the chamber must be maintained for at least 5 hours. Particular attention must be paid to the direction of the wind. The gas now used contains fewer odorous substances and is therefore particularly dangerous. The SS site physician in Auschwitz declines responsibility for accidents occurring in cases where SS members do not observe these guidelines.

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

Commandant's Order 15/42

Auschwitz, 20 August 1942

1. Commendations

I offer the SS men

SS-Uscha. Walter Quakernack, Commandant Staff, Section II,

SS-Uscha. Hans Mirbeth, 2nd SS-T-Sturmbann,

SS-Schtz. Herbert Winter, Kommandantur-Stab, Abteilung IV
(Accommodation)

my special appreciation.

Quakernack has found three amounts of money totalling RM 11'241.20 and a golden ring and handed them in at the Kommandantur. With this another SS-member has put into action the appeal to honesty issued in the commandant's order no. 13/42 of 4.8.42 by his exemplary behaviour in front of all SS-members of the concentration camp Auschwitz.

Mirbeth succeeded in seizing and arresting two escaped French prisoners in the meadow area near Prokocim station.

Winter took part in this year's Gaume championships in athletics and took second place in the javelin throw with 48.51 metres behind the Gau-meister with 48.81 metres. On Sunday, August 9th, Winter managed to beat the Gau record with a throw of 50.70 meters, beating the Upper Silesian Gaumeister by 1.89 meters. The result of Winter's throw was already announced in the daily press and the Sportgau Oberschlesien as well as the central management of the Sportgemeinschaft SS-e.V. Berlin were informed about this new record result. W. is constantly in training and will be a strong competitor for the Gauvergleichskämpfe.

2. House collection for the German Red Cross

On the occasion of the 5th house collection for the German Red Cross the pleasing result of RM 3,247.90 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

3. Storage workshops locksmith and carpentry

On the order of SS-Obergruppenführer Pohl, the local camp workshops of the locksmith and carpenter shop were completely dissolved on August 11, 1942, and handed over to the Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke GmbH, Auschwitz plant. All orders still require the approval of the administration and are to the Housing Department. After examination and approval, the orders are forwarded from here to the Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke GmbH, Auschwitz plant, and in future will be carried out there.

4. Hunting protection

With reference to the Commandant's Order No. 8/42, item 14, of 29 April 1942, it is again ordered that all hunting activities, including those involving robbery, in the area of interest of KL Auschwitz must be stopped. Apart from the commissioners, SS-Hauptsturmführer Weymann, SS-Uscha. Merzinger and the persons accompanying them, no one has the right to exercise any kind of hunting or to carry hunting weapons. Any offender will be arrested immediately and handed over to the SS and police court. It is strictly forbidden to enter the grounds outside of the paths off duty. Previously granted authorizations are not valid.

Participation in the legally required shooting operations is subject to the provisions of the Reich Hunting Law, i.e. possession of the Reich Hunting Permit or a special permit issued by the Commander as hunting master. This participation is only possible in the company of the persons in charge of hunting protection. A special case gives reason to point out that poaching outside the area of interest will be punished with particular severity. These orders apply to all SS-members staying in the area of the location.

5. Escape attempts by prisoners

The following is an order of the SS-WVHAmt, Office Group D, for information and strict observance:

SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt Oranienburg, the 7.8.42

Head of Office Group D

– Concentration camps –

DI/ Ref: 14 d 8 /L/ Ot .–

Subject: Prisoner escape attempts.

Reference : without

Installations: none

To the camp commanders of the concentration camps

Da., Sah., Bu., Mau., Flo., Neu., Au., Gr. Ros., Natz., Nie., Stu., Arb., Rav.,
POW camp Lublin.

In a short period of time, inmates managed to escape from the concentration camp in three cases by means of cars with SS license plates and in SS clothing, in one case even taking along firearms and ammunition, in the last case an SS leader's coat and SS leader's cap. In all cases, 2 to 3 prisoners were smuggled out of the camp in motor vehicles with such disguises.

I ask the camp commanders, where this has not yet been done, to order once again that all vehicles leaving the camp area, especially motor vehicles, be checked very carefully. It is not enough, as is usually done, to simply superficial looking, in order to let the vehicle pass when recognizing an SS-leader cap or uniform. Any person not personally known to the guard – including SS leaders – on foot or in the vehicle must be thoroughly checked when leaving the camp area. The commandant's orders and ongoing instructions of the supervisory and guard personnel must ensure that all unmanned vehicles in the camp area (including those of persons not belonging to the camp) are kept locked with windows raised. When carrying out repairs on SS service vehicles by prisoners, particularly close monitoring is required. It has also been forbidden several times to let prisoners walk around in SS accommodations without guards. Uniforms and weapons must always be kept under lock and key. The slightest violation of this order will result in the severest punishment.

ss. Luck – SS-Brigadeführer and Major General of the Waffen-SS

6. Promotion of postal savings

Extract from the Economic and Administrative Orders of 1.8.42, point 43. General advertising for postal saving is to be carried out at all units and offices of the Waffen-SS. The purpose of the advertising shall be to familiarise every member of the Waffen-SS with postal saving and to inform them of the advantages of postal saving. The special advantage of the postal savings book is that – regardless of the place of issue – deposits and repayments are possible at every post office in the Reich and at a number of post offices in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and in the Netherlands. Savings can also be made from the field. The postal savings book offers the following advantages:

- a) SS members do not need to carry more cash with them than is necessary for their daily needs. The post office savings book protects against loss through theft, enemy action, etc.
- b) The post office savings book does not need to be carried in the field. In this case, it is possible to make savings available from the field to relatives at home.
- c) When leaving the territory of the Reich, the part of the cash exceeding the permitted exemption limit may be deposited into the postal savings book. The post office savings book may be taken across the foreign exchange border without special permission.
- d) Upon return to the Reich, withdrawals are possible at the nearest post office upon presentation of the postal savings book and identity card. Savings will be paid into the postal savings book free of charge by field card. You can also apply for new postal savings books to be issued in the field. The services and field units will soon receive advertising leaflets containing further details. The leaders of the administrative service are responsible for carrying out the advertising. Because of the great educational importance of saving money for the troops, they arrange, in consultation with the commander, for the men to be instructed and then have the advertising leaflets distributed.

7. Courtesy on public transport

Extract from the Waffen-SS Ordinance Sheet of 1.8.1942, para. 256.

The Führer has been told that in public transport the necessary consideration for fellow travellers is not always observed, especially by those persons who are obliged to maintain an exemplary attitude, such as officials, members of the Army and sub-leaders of the movement. The guide expects these persons to show consideration and helpfulness towards ailing, frail and elderly travellers and especially towards women. Violators will be severely punished. All members of the Waffen-SS are to be informed in detail about these orders of the Führer. The instruction is to be repeated by the disciplinary superiors before the start of vacation and business trips.

Kdo.d.W.-SS/Ia.

8. Police regulation on the prohibition of bathing and use of the Sola

The following is a police regulation issued by the local police administration of Auschwitz for your information and close attention. Police regulation on the prohibition of bathing and use of the Sola. On the basis of §§1,2 and 3 of the "Regulation on the Handling of Police Violence in the Military Area Upper Silesia" of 24.10.1939 (Regulation Sheet No. 21) in conjunction with §19 of the "Regulation on the Control of Transmittable Diseases" of 1.12.1938 (RGBl. I p. 1721), the following Police Regulation is issued for the Auschwitz administrative district, Bielitz district:

§1

In order to prevent the spread of disease, it is prohibited to cross the Sola River from the border of the municipality of Rajsko, Bielitz district, to the point where the Sola flows into the Vistula:

- a) bathing, washing or cleaning of people, animals or objects of any kind
- (b) the abstraction of water,
- (c) the watering of animals,
- (d) all kinds of activities that cause disease transmission through the use of water from the Sola can arise.

§ 2

also applies to the ponds and dead arms of the Sola lying in the riverbed of the Sola in the designated section.

§3

Sections 1 and 2 shall not apply to the abstraction of water for fire-fighting purposes.

§4

Exceptions to the prohibition under §§ 1 and 2 require the approval of the local police authority responsible.
competent local police authority.

§5

For each case of non-compliance with this police regulation, a fine of RM 150,— is hereby threatened, which will be replaced by a compulsory detention of up to 6 weeks in case of non-execution.

§6

This Police Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette for the Katowice Region.

Bielitz, 14 July 1942. The District Chief of the Bielitz district
i.V. signed Dr. Lohmann.

9. Postal pick-up times

Below are again the mail pickup times:

9:00, 2:30, and 4:00.

For the last time, it is pointed out that no mail will be delivered or received at other times.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 22/42

Auschwitz, 20 August 1942

The large chain of guards set up day and night as a result of the imposed camp blockade is, with effect from today, only in the manner known in the past, i.e. it is confiscated after the correctness of the existing number of prisoners has been established (roll call). The purpose of setting up the large chain of posts during the night was to prevent both SS members and civilian employees from leaving the camp in the evening in violation of the camp's barricade regulations. In place of the chain of command, all units, i.e. the commandant's staff, construction management including to carry out an inspection service at night at irregular intervals in the civilian accommodation and communal camps, as well as in the area of all companies, which checks and determines the correct occupancy of the accommodation during the night in the same way as a U.v.D. The SS-T-Sturmbann contacts the site management for the inspection of the civilian accommodation and the community camp. The same applies to the accommodation of the HWL. The SS-T-Sturmbann also makes contact with the leadership of the HWL. Company commanders and unit commanders, as well as their staff-crew leaders, are personally responsible for ensuring that these inspections are carried out accurately and carefully. In addition, a continuous patrol around the camp area, consisting of 1 patrol leader and 2 guards, is to be established. Should I discover irregularities, I will hold the unit or company commanders concerned, and at the same time the staff coordinators in question, responsible for them.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 23/42

Auschwitz, 24 August 1942

The following is a notice of a pig census carried out on 3 September 1942 for information and close attention:

“Notice that a census of pigs will be carried out on September 3, 1942. By order of the Reich Minister of Food and Agriculture, a pig census is carried out on 3 September 1942 in the entire territory of the Reich. The results of this census are used as documents for the measures to secure the food supply for the people and thus serve important war economy purposes. Livestock farmers who give false or incomplete information must be severely punished in accordance with the existing legal provisions. On the day of the census (September 3, 1942), a person must be present in every livestock-owning household who can provide the census taker with the information requested. To this end, the keeper or his representative must make sure that to inform about the livestock. In the event that a livestock-owning household is not visited on the day of the census, the head of the household is obliged, either personally or through a representative of the head of the household, to submit the details of the census to the mayor immediately on the following day (4 September 1942).”

Auschwitz, August 24, 1942

The Mayor

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 16/42

Auschwitz, 3 September 1942

1. Commendation

I express my appreciation to the SS-Rottenführer Keim, Dept. III, and Reichenbacher, Dept. IV. SS-Rottf. Keim found 400 American dollars and 90 English pounds and SS-Rottf. Reichenbacher found 4'000 ffros. Of both, the amounts found were immediately delivered.

2. Transfer of the weapons and equipment department

SS-Untersturmführer Heinrich Josten, who was charged with the command of the 3/SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz, duly handed over Department Ib, Weapons and Equipment, to SS-Oberscharführer Wilhelm Stegmann with immediate effect. The commandant must be notified of the handover.

3. Kriegswinterhilfswerk 1942/43

The administration of the Auschwitz concentration camp points out that also in this year the WHW donation is deducted from the monthly salary or from the salaries of the employees. The Reich Minister of the Interior announced the following in a circular dated July 15, 1942:

- 1.) The winter relief work begins on September 1, 1942 and is carried out until March 31, 1943. Monthly door plaques will not be issued.
- 2.) The donation for the WHW is to be calculated according to the wage tax by applying the wage tax table valid from 1.7.42. The monthly donation amounts to 10 per cent of the wage tax without war surcharge, but at least RM -.25. Donors in the tax-privileged eastern territories are not inferior to those in the rest of the Reich. Their donation is therefore not to be calculated according to the wage tax they paid, but according to the wage tax they would have had to pay without tax relief, i.e. when applying the wage tax table valid in the rest of the Reich from 1.7.42.

3.) It is expected that, in addition to their wage tax payment, fixed-salaried persons who are still assessed for income tax in addition to their monthly donation of 10 per cent of the wage tax (without war surcharge), will pay 0.7 per cent of their income tax amount assessed for the previous year (1941) to the WHW each month, insofar as the tax debt is not repaid by wage deduction.

4. Stay at the Międzybrodzie ski hut

With immediate effect, SS members accompanied by their families and female employees are only allowed to stay and live at the ski lodge in Międzybrodzie upon written application and with my special permission. Residence permits issued by the army doctor for SS members in need of recreation also require my permission. The hut warden is instructed to permit any stay of the above-mentioned in the hut only with this permit.

5. Sports club SS Auschwitz

On Sunday, 6.9.42, the local sports field will host one soccer and one handball match against the Sportgemeinschaft-SS Oranienburg. All members of the SS may enter the sports field during the games, but must return to their accommodation immediately after the games.

Start: Handball 14.30 hours, football 3:30.

6. Postal address

There is reason to point out that the exact sender must always be indicated in postal items, otherwise misdirection and delays in the delivery of incoming mail are unavoidable. It is not sufficient to indicate "Kdtr. Staff" or "Stabskompanie", but in any case the corresponding department must be indicated, e.g: SS-Schtz. Bruno Weber, Kdtr. staff KL Auschwitz, Administration, Auschwitz O/S. Post Office II.

7. Bathing in the Sola

A special case gives reason to point out that bathing in the Sola above the main guardhouse KL Auschwitz is permitted. Below the Sola, however, it is still strictly forbidden. Violators will be punished severely.

8. Wearing medals and decorations

In increasing numbers the SS-Führungshauptamt, Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS, receives reports from the patrol service that orders, decorations and awards are being worn by SS members without authorization. The units of the persons arrested report that the entitlement to wear the decorations was given orally by the company commander, Btls. or Rgts. commander and that no award certificates had been issued; in particular, such reports are usually made in the case of the SS service award of the fourth level.

Orders and decorations may only be worn if they have been awarded by the authorities entitled to confer them, the person awarded is in possession of a certificate of conferral or a certificate of possession and the decorations are also entered in the military register and the pay book. It is inadmissible to grant orally the right to wear awards without handing over a certificate of possession or a certificate of bestowal.

9. Ban on wearing the rapier

For the duration of the war, the Reichsführer-SS has forbidden SS leaders and subordinates to wear the rapier for the duration of the war, both in and out of service. Flag escorts, honorary escorts, honorary companies and guards of honour as well as participants in swearing-in ceremonies ordered by the service are exempt from this. The Reichsführer-SS reserves the right to make further exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

10. Found/lost

The following items were found within the storage area:

1 purse with contents in the protective custody camp,

1 wallet with contents in the hairdressing salon,

1 key ring with 9 keys,

1 black casualty badge,

1 medal buckle with different awards.

Loss of found items has to be reported to the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

Location Command No. 24/42

Auschwitz, 10 September 1942

From now on, the family doctor's consultation hours will be held until further notice every Tuesday and Friday at 15.00 hrs, in a room in house no. 40.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 17/42

Auschwitz, 11 September 1942

1. Promotions

With effect from 1 September 1942 were promoted: a.B.i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Engelschall Georg

Hainz, Karl

Moll, Otto

Vaupel, Albin

To SS-Oberscharführer:

Fries Hans

Nebbe, Detlef

Langer, Robert

Schiupper, Friedrich

Stark, Hans

Stellmacher, Gerhard

Quakernack, Walter

Zöbisch, Hans

To SS-Unterscharführer:

Althaus, Friedrich

Bärtig, Gerhard

Berger, Rudolf

Bogusch, August

Dick, Hans

Drewitz, Julius

Ehlinger, Josef

Fischer, Ernst

Frank, Gustav

Frenzei, Fritz

Gufler, Hans
Hackenjos, Adolf
Hannig, Konrad
Hepermann, Heinrich
Hinze, Günther
Hoffmann, Paul
Kaufmann, Josef
Karolus, Hans
Klapkowski, Paul
Korbei, Richard
Kowol, Wilhelm
Kroh, Ernst
Laube, Gustav
Merckens, Rudolf
Mertens, Heinz
Moormann, Franz
Müller, Rolf
Munderloh, Hans

To SS-Unterscharführer:

Olejak, Hans
Pflugbeil, Viktor
Reßmeyer, Heinrich
Richter, Josef
Rönisch, Erich
v. Seggern, Hermann
Schäfer, Erwin
Schillinger, Josef
Vokral, Josef
Weber, Kurt.

2. Awards

The following SS-members were awarded the Kriegsverdienstkreuz II class with swords

SS-Hauptsturmführer Robert Mulka,
SS-Obersturmführer Vinzenz Schöttl,
SS-Obersturmführer Heinrich Schwarz,
SS-Untersturmführer Maximilian Grabner,
SS-Untersturmführer Georg Güßregen,
SS-Untersturmführer Johann Schwarzhuber,
SS-Hauptscharführer Otto Reinicke,
SS-Hauptscharführer Bernhard Walter,
SS-Hauptscharführer Konrad Wiegand,
SS-Hauptscharführer Karl Hainz,
SS-Hauptscharführer Albin Vaupel,
SS-Hauptscharführer Georg Engelschall,
SS-Oberscharführer Helmut Walter,
SS-Oberscharführer Alois Franke,
SS-Oberscharführer Hans Schindler,
SS-Unterscharführer Friedrich Jensen,
SS-Unterscharführer Hans Hülsmann,
SS-Unterscharführer Bernhard Glaue,
SS-Unterscharführer Franz Baumgartner,
SS-Unterscharführer Josef Wieczorek.

SS-Oberscharführer Werner Händler was awarded the War Merit Medal.

3. Commendations

To the SS relatives

SS-Rottf. Hans Luger, 8/SS-T-Sturmbann,
SS-Strm. Adolf Taube, Kdtr. Stab, Abt. III,
SS-Schtz. Martin Birli, training deputy SS-T-Sturmbann

I offer my appreciation. The aforementioned found large sums of money and foreign currency that they handed in immediately.

4. Weekend vacation at the SS hut Międzybrodzie

From now on, during weekend trips to the SS hut in Międzybrodzie, the senior officer of the rank will be used as the transport leader, who will also be given a list of the participants' names. Leaving the hut and entering Międzybrodzie is prohibited. Weekend stays are only permitted within the area of the hut. I forbid the participants of the trip to be put out of the food supply. Everything has to participate in the troop catering. The curfew for the SS-members staying in the hut for convalescence is set at 22.00 hours. The senior officer of the rank is personally responsible to me for the strictest observance of the above orders.

5. Validity of leave passes

For the duration of the camp block, leave and business trip certificates, regardless of which department issued them, are only valid if they are signed by the commandant or auxiliary.

6. Handling of private mail intended for foreign countries

On this occasion, it is again pointed out that all SS field mail destined for foreign countries is to be forwarded in a uniformly collected form to the SS-Feldpostprüfstelle, Berlin-W 35.

It is also pointed out that the sending of postcards – even in envelopes – to foreign countries is prohibited. The units as well as the post office must ensure that these orders are strictly observed.

7. Department W.u.G.

Gas mask No. 403 was lost to an SS member. The units and divisions will investigate the whereabouts of the mask and report their findings to Division Ib – W.u.G. – by 20.9.42.

Departments and units shall report to Department Ib – W.u.G. – by 20.9.42, the factory numbers as well as the owners of the binoculars in their possession (also individually collected).

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 25/42

Auschwitz, 14 September 1942

1. Plan for the implementation of the delousing of the troops and the disinfection of the accommodations

At 7.00 a.m. of the day set aside for them, the units listed in each case bring their entire uniform – including scabies, clothing and laundry, as well as equipment (belt, leather drawstring, steel helmet, shoes, boots etc.) to the disinfection chamber in block 3a. Trucks are to be provided. These items are to be handed in together with two designated hangers in each man's sheet, that is to be tied up and marked with the name of the person concerned. At the same time, the Fourier of each company will arrange for the return of all other bed linen (pillowcases, duvet covers and blankets of any kind). The men will keep only the most necessary linen and their harnesses. Afterwards, a thorough cleaning of the accommodation is carried out with the help of an SDG, which also brings along disinfection material. For the rough cleaning work a prisoner's detachment is to be assigned. At the time of the same day, as stated in point III, the company concerned is again led in a closed formation to the body delousing in Block 2, where suitable showers and rooms are available. The men shall be instructed to have their head hair cut as short as possible beforehand. Body delousing is carried out by trained SDG. Afterwards a thorough cleaning with the help of soap provided will take place. A sufficient number of towels must also be kept ready. After this, each man receives his deloused clothes and uniform back, the rest is transported on provided carts to the accommodation back. The following day, the men are given back the clothes they had taken off before the body delousing. Each company reports its readiness to do so to the site doctor the evening before the day of the delousing operation scheduled for them.

The Staff Sergeant of each company arranges for the clothes of men prevented by illness etc. to be gassed and keeps a list of them. When these men return, they are to be sent immediately to the SS-region, where a body delousing operation is carried out. These men are not allowed to enter the accommodation until they have been deloused and present a certificate to that effect.

Measures to be taken after the delousing operation

First, there will be a weekly general cleaning of all troop housing. Immediately after cleaning, mechanical disinfection. Further details according to the instructions of the site doctor or the San. guide or SDG appointed by him.

2. Twice a week exact lice control, which is to be scheduled as duty. Supervision of the Staff Sergeant or U.v.D. and San. leader or SDG. Until the previous evening of the day on which the lice controls take place, the SS-Revier is informed.

3. Strict prohibition for all SS-members to approach the prisoners closer than absolutely necessary. This applies in particular to the escort teams on their way to and from the prisoners' place of work.

4. SS members as escorting personnel for horse-drawn carts may under no circumstances take a seat on the carriage, but must go on foot. Depending on the situation, the prisoner must also walk and the SS man may drive. Accompanying posts for trucks have to take a seat in the driver's cab or otherwise away from the prisoners.

5. All drivers are strictly forbidden to take SS-men on their vehicles if prisoners, effects or similar dirty things have been transported on the vehicle before. SS-members are only allowed on vehicles if the vehicles have been cleaned under the supervision of a SDG and mechanically disinfected with a disinfectant solution. SS-members and, if possible, also prisoners who are employed in the sorting of dirty laundry and the like in securities depots, disinfestation plants, etc., must remove their uniforms and wear protective clothing (overalls, overalls, drily, etc.) before starting work. Sleeves and trousers must be tied at the wrists and ankles. After completion of work, the protective clothing must be removed and decontaminated. The SS relatives and prisoners are to be brushed with paraffin (5 minutes' exposure time). Then they are sprayed with creoy soap solution 4% (again 5 minutes) and have to take a bath.

6. Every man immediately reports the occurrence of lice to his superior. The latter immediately reports this to the SS district.

7. The commanded prisoners (hairdressers, cleaners, runners, etc.) are to be housed in the protective custody camp in closed blocks on which the delousing

operation is carried out as described under Lice controls must be carried out continuously in order to be able to carry out the necessary delousing or room disinfection immediately.

8. Every leader is obliged, regardless of his or her competence, to immediately stop violations of the ordered measures and to report them to the disciplinary superior of the SS member concerned.

9. Order of the delousing action to be carried out on the troop:

Tuesday,	15 September 1942 1 st comp. 4 p.m.
Wednesday	16 September 1942 8th comp. 4 p.m.
Thursday	17 September 1942 3rd comp. 4 p.m.
Friday	18 September 1942 4th comp. 4 p.m.
Saturday	19 September 1942 DAW, HWL, site management, Kdo. Zeppelin 4 p.m.
Sunday	20 September 1942 Staff comp. 3 p.m.
Monday	21 September 1942 2nd comp. 4 p.m.
Tuesday	22 September 1942 9th comp. 4 p.m.
Wednesday	23 September 1942 Dog Handler Relay 4 p.m.
Thursday	24 September 1942 Ausbild. Company 4 p.m.

The site elder
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:
a.B.i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 17 September 1942

Alarm regulation in case of air-raid alarm!

The following must be observed in the case of air raid alarms:

I. If the Air Warning Service issues an alarm, regardless of whether it is an air hazard or an air raid warning, the telephone exchange must immediately activate the siren (wailing tone approx. 90-120 sec. middle switch) and then inform the following services:

- 1.) camp commander,
- 2.) technical department
- 3.) Block leaders from the service in KL, KGL and FKL,
- 4.) DAW,
- 5.) leaders of the service and
- 6.) Company on duty.

The Technical Department switches off the lines that are no longer needed. In case of air danger (up to air danger 15) the troop accommodation will be switched off after 5 minutes, in case of air raid alarm immediately.

The block commander on duty immediately switches off the fence and street lights. The DAWs immediately cease operation and switch off the entire system at the factory. The command commander will assign the shuttle posts.

The duty commander divides the intermediate posts and orders them to their places. He must also ensure that the headlights are only switched on in the most urgent cases. The lighting of parts of buildings is not permitted.

The company on duty informs the individual companies that immediately get ready and go with gas mask into the rooms ordered by the Führer of the service or the Führer of the Wachsturmbannes, according to the regulations of the Schutzhaftlagerführer and the Führer of the Wachsturmbannes.

The leader of the camp fire brigade on duty is on standby so that he can be on the spot immediately in case of fire.

In the KGL and FKL, only the fence lighting is to be switched off and it is to be ensured that no light is burning in the two barracks.

The offices, accommodation and the entrance building are to be darkened.
During the alarm, all fences are live.

II. all-clear!

If the all-clear is sounded, the telephone exchange must immediately inform the Technical Department that the siren line and the entire system are switched on.

The telephone exchange will then activate the siren (light tone for approx. 60 seconds, right switch) and additionally inform the above-mentioned authorities.

The block leader of the service switches fence and street lighting on again.

The block leader of the service unit pulls the posts back in.

The troops move into the accommodation.

The DAWs can resume their operations.

Note:

All the houses east of the camp, the Waffen SS house, as well as the carpentry, joinery, workshop management buildings and the Kluge company are connected to the city management and cannot be switched off by the technical department in the main transformer station. The same must be properly darkened. Furthermore, sandboxes with shovels must be provided in all buildings of the camp.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 22 September 1942

Subject: Assigned transport.

For a given reason, the following is ordered about the treatment and keeping of the assigned motorcycles:

1. Only official journeys are allowed
2. Every driver is fully responsible for the bike he/she has taken over. It is forbidden to make the bike available to third parties.
3. The motorcycles are to be picked up and returned personally from the motor pool.
4. Refuelling may only be done in the presence of the driver, who must acknowledge the amount of fuel immediately.
5. Repairs may only be carried out by the workshop manager. There is no unauthorized repair or instruction to prisoners to repair the motorcycle.
6. Every motorcycle must be checked at least once a week. During the time of the repair or inspection no other wheel may be used.
7. All guides, subordinates and men who have taken over a motorcycle must report to the service room of the motor pool on the 1st and 2nd of each month without being asked to do so, in order to
 - (a) to certify the journeys of the previous month so that the statement can be completed in good time
 - (b) record the mileage for entry in the logbook.

These instructions must be strictly observed by all owners of the motorcycle, otherwise the motorcycle may be confiscated.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 23 September 1942

From now on the department of work deployment will be called department *Lila*.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 18/42

Auschwitz, 25 September 1942

1. Collections for the German Red Cross and Kriegswinterhilfswerk

The overall result of the house collections for the German Red Cross in the months of April, May, June, July and August 1942 amounts to RM 12,503.21.

On the occasion of the 1st Victims' Sunday Collection for the Kriegs-WHW on 6.9.42, RM 3,301.55 was collected, and RM 1,878.12 for the 1st Reichsstraßensammlung on 19/20.9.42.

I would like to express my appreciation to all donors, especially the members of the 3rd /SS-T-Stuba, who achieved the excellent result of RM 429.25 for the latter collection.

2. Selling hours in house 7

From now on, the following sales times have been set for the house 7, that must be strictly adhered to:

8-12 o'clock for the SS family members

12-13 pm for the SS troops

15- 4 pm for the SS family members

16- 17 pm for the German civil employees and workers

5-6 pm for the SS troops.

3. Severance pay for business trips and commandos

The examination of the submitted travel cost accounts showed that in the case of business trips and commands in the military service, troop food and official accommodation were only rarely used, although such use was possible. It is therefore ordered that in future, official accommodation is to be used in any case and troop food in cases where it is possible. If such a claim is not possible, the following certificate must be attached to the travel expense account:

Certificate.

It is hereby certified that the SS- ... for the period from ... until ... no official accommodation could be made available to the SS- ... for the period from ... to ... Accommodation was procured at the SS's own expense. Participation in the troop rations during this time was—not-possible.

Local Command Office

The certificates are available as forms from the administration and can be collected if required.

4. Found valuables of prisoners. In the future, all found funds, valuables and securities of prisoners are no longer to be delivered directly to the prison administration.

5. Weapons and equipment of the detainees

All weapons and equipment belonging to detainees must be handed over to the responsible firearms inspector for safekeeping, as it has happened that weapons and equipment have been lost during longer detentions.

Furthermore, the pistols of the arresting officers are to be handed in at the armoury, as they are urgently needed for other purposes.

6. Disinfestation of the dirty laundry

With immediate effect, the foragers must remove the dirty laundry collected at the end of each week in Block 3a in the protective custody warehouse and only then deliver it to the laundry for cleaning.

7. Use of milk

According to information from the SS site physician, some SS families suffered from illnesses caused by the consumption of unboiled milk. It is urgently recommended to enjoy milk only in boiled condition. The administration of unboiled milk is hereby forbidden for canteen operations on the site and also for the Waffen-SS house and the Führerheim. This may only be given in boiled condition.

8. Found

The following items were found in the storage area:

2 sums of money,

1 wristwatch,

Three rings,

that can be picked up at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 19/42

Auschwitz, 30 September 1942

1. Use of Bahnhofstraße by prisoner commands

I draw the attention of all the departments involved in the prisoners' work deployment to the fact that the use of Bahnhofstraße for prisoner detachments is forbidden in principle. In spite of earlier orders to the contrary, the opposite has been stated time and again. In the event of further violations of these orders I will intervene with severe punishments.

2. Driving on and preparing newly built Vistula dams

In the Vistula lowlands, energetic work on dyke and dam construction has been going on within the area of interest for a long time. Recently it has been noticed that newly built dikes and dams are used by vehicles as well as by horsemen. As a result, the unbound and overgrown cover of the dams and dikes is prematurely destroyed and dangerous situations arise during floods. I emphatically forbid the preparation of and riding on the Vistula dams and dikes and, if I find out otherwise, I will have the relevant culprits who violate this order punished.

3. Replacing the order of the cleaners

As a result of the ever-increasing difficulties in providing sufficient posts for the work detachments, etc., I feel compelled to order that all the cleaners be replaced with immediate effect by guides and subleaders, some of whom, as I have noticed, are employed full-time, some of whom work in private households. The members of the SS who have so far been working exclusively as cleaners are to be immediately assigned to guard duty, or, if they are actually unfit for guard duty, they are to be instructed in their duties as clerks, orderlies, etc., in order to be trained by the services to assign men capable of security duties to guard duty. I have largely approved that home help is provided by women Bible Students

when necessary. Beyond this, however, it is completely impossible to employ some SS members in private accommodation. If there are any errands necessary for the Führer and possible Unterführer, such as repairing uniforms, shoes, etc., for which errands are necessary, then of course I agree, if SS-men from the services are temporarily deployed. All units report to the commandant's office by 2.10.42, 12:00, the companies via SS-T-Sturmbann that this order has been carried out and to what extent SS-members have been released for guard duty. All units check again the most economical occupation of all functions, such as Fourier, accountant, clerk, armory and chamberlain, etc. All these positions may only be simply occupied in the difficult situation. The unit commanders take care that the men still working in the typing rooms and departments familiarize themselves with their areas of work, so that in case of absences, they can take over the work of the other until a new force is trained. The reduction in the number of staff by re-examination of the respective unit staff must also be reported to the commandant's office by 2.10.42, 12:00.

4. Found

The following items were found in the storage area:

1 wallet with contents

1 medal buckle with various awards

Lost:

1 binocular no. 12524/12 was lost in the area of the [sic] 3./SS-T-Sturmbann, the same is to be handed in at the Commandant's Office.

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. [Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 26/42

Auschwitz, 30 September 1942

1. The increased number of cases of typhoid fever that have occurred recently, both among SS members and their family members, gives rise to the order that it is forbidden with immediate effect for all persons living in the area of the site to enjoy raw fruit and vegetables or to drink milk in uncooked form I would point out that this order must be strictly adhered to in the interests of the health of all persons living in the area of interest of KL Auschwitz. I therefore make the implementation of this order a duty for all SS members and family members. If in the future it should be established by medical examination that this order has not been complied with, I shall be obliged to apply to the competent court for punitive measures against the SS members and family members concerned or persons present, on the grounds of danger to public health.

2. Reference is again made to the location order no. 17/42 of 10.7.42, after it was forbidden to enter the town of Auschwitz because of the existing danger of typhus. Exceptions to this rule are only granted to SS members of all ranks for urgent official purposes. The health authorities have again determined that the town of Auschwitz is one of the starting points of the typhus epidemic. I would like to point out once again that it is of course also forbidden for members of the families of SS members to enter the town of Auschwitz to buy food and articles of daily use, since the food purchased in Auschwitz probably brought the disease into the camp area. I hold the respective head of the family responsible for the fact that under no circumstances should you enter the town of Auschwitz may be. If violations are nevertheless found, I will arrange for the punishment of the head of the family concerned. In order to obtain food stamps, smoker's cards, etc. from the Auschwitz Economic Office again, an identity card can be requested at the commandant's office, with the help of which an individual person from each family is granted the right to

complete the necessary formalities in Auschwitz, and on the basis of which this person undertakes to return from the camp area directly to the Economic Office and without a stay. The patrols are instructed to ascertain the identity of any person living in the camp who is believed not to have complied with these orders. I will then file a criminal complaint or punish SS members severely. Those SS family members who live in the camp area and who until recently had been buying food in Auschwitz and whose families, on the other hand, have actually contracted typhoid fever, are requested to report immediately to the Kommandantur the sources from which they have purchased food. This can make a significant contribution to the recording of the spread of the disease.

The oldest member of the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 30 September 1942

From 1 October, the period of service for all offices and departments of the Command will be as follows:

from 8:00 to 12:00 and from 2:00pm to 6:00pm.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Transport for Buna

1 October 1942

(Winter) 499 men are transported from Dachau to Auschwitz I, they arrived so undernourished and ill that they could not work in the Buna factory.

A second transport arrived from Buchenwald within the week, with 163 skilled builders, 18 died on the way, 22 too weak to work, 3 had to go to the hospital, 100 moved to Buna, seemed only 2 were skilled builders. This concept of finding skilled Labour in other camps was not successful.

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 6 October 1942

With effect from 5,10, 1942, SS-Sturmbannführer Hartjenstein, who had been transferred from the SS-T Division to KL Auschwitz, took over the command of SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz as Commandant.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 27/42

Auschwitz, 7 October 1942

Discontinuation of prisoners to households

For the future, the following will apply to the Discontinuation of prisoners to households.

Guidelines:

A. Male prisoners

- 1) In the future, the deployment of prisoners for repairs and the maintenance of gardens belonging to the Reich's own apartments will only be carried out by the administration. These prisoners will be invoiced at RM –.30 per day's work to the property management offices, which will charge the tenants in question on a pro rata basis.
2. For work within the apartments or gardening work other than that specified in 1. Male prisoners may no longer be transferred in the future.

B. Female Prisoners

The secondment of a female prisoner is subject to a charge of RM –.30 per day's work for those SS members who are tenants of a house and for SS families with many children.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location special command

Auschwitz, 7 October 1942

Reference is made to Location Order No. 19/42 of 23.7.42. After careful consideration, and in the spirit of the hopes of the SS men and their family members known to me, I have decided to extend the boundaries of the previous camp blockade and release the area of interest of KL Auschwitz with immediate effect.

This release does not extend to the town of Auschwitz. The latter remains closed and forbidden to enter. The released area is only the KL area of interest, which is limited as follows: North and west of the Vistula River. The bridge to Neuberun may not be crossed. In the west crossing of the Vistula to Wohlau and Jedlin is prohibited. In the south, the border with Brzeszcze included. Leaving Brzeszcze to the south is forbidden. The eastern border is the Sola river. This is not to be crossed under any circumstances. I agree when SS men and members of the SS receive their family members and other visits. For this purpose I will allow the use of the economic rooms of the Waffen-SS House or, for leaders, the Fuehrerheim. In addition, however, it is forbidden for all visits to enter the camp area within the large chain of posts. I expect impeccable conduct, cleanest condition and discipline from all SS members. Should I become aware of any violations of these regulations or of violations for crossing the established inner and outer borders, I will impose the harshest punishments and immediately withdraw the liberties granted. All further and other regulations of the location command No. 19/42 remain in principle and must continue to be strictly observed.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 8 October 1942

Establishment of cobbler and tailor workshops for family members of SS-members of the KL Auschwitz

In order to deal with an emergency, the head of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, SS-Obergruppenführer Pohl, approved the establishment and operation of additional cobbler and tailor workshops at the suggestion of the administration. In these workshops, cobbler and tailor work for civilian needs can be carried out for SS members and their family members against payment.

The provisions of the decrees issued for the consumption of textile and footwear, as well as leather, for the repair and soling of shoes, must be observed. Only work for which the necessary ingredients are supplied or in their place the clothing card points or the corresponding ration coupons will be carried out. For all work, the approval of the Head of Administration must be obtained before the work is started. Two reception points will be set up to receive orders.

Receiving point 1:

Leather factory, to accept orders for the manufacture of shoes, shoe repairs, men's tailoring.

Acceptance point 2:

Staff building, –tailor shop– to accept orders for the manufacture and repair of women's and children's clothing.

Acceptance times for both acceptance points] daily from 14.00 to 15.00 hours. Outside the fixed time [einfache] acceptance cannot take place.

The following rates shall be fixed as remuneration for the working time:

a) Tailoring

- 1) for making a men's suit RM 45,-
- 2) for making a pair of men's trousers RM 16,-
- 3) for making a men's jacket RM 25-
- 4) for the production of a men's coat RM 35,-
- 5) for the production of ladies' and children's clothing
an hourly wage of RM 30,-

Likewise, repairs to clothing of any kind are charged at an hourly rate of RM -,90. Possible ingredients will be charged separately,

(b) Cobbling

- 1) for the manufacture of shoes:
 - a) for men RM 18,- to 20,-
 - b) for ladies RM 15,- to 18,-
 - c) for children RM 8,- to 12,-
- 2) for soling boots:
 - a) for men RM 1.35
 - b) for women RM 1,35
 - c) for children RM 1,-
- 3) for the application of heels:
 - a) for men RM -,75
 - b) for women RM -,50
 - c) for children RM -,25

For other repairs, an hourly wage of RM -,90 is applicable. Possible ingredients will be charged separately.

Signed in conjunction with Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 28/42

Auschwitz, 10 October 1942

In view of the increasing incidence of infectious diseases, the school will be closed from Monday 12.10.1942. In order to prevent the spread of typhoid fever, it is ordered with immediate effect:

1. All companies are to collect sufficient quantities of disinfectants from the SS area (pharmacy), which are to be used according to the troop doctor's instructions. Vessels are to be taken along.
2. Wash basins with disinfectant solutions are to be set up immediately in all Fourier rooms, crew rooms and latrines.
3. The latrines are to be sprinkled with chlorinated lime three times a day, the toilet seats are to be brushed with disinfectant solution after each use.
4. All linen and uniform items, including bedding (sheets and blankets), as well as the tableware of SS-members who are sick in the district are to be immediately put into a 5% Sagrotan solution and remain in this solution for 12 hours.
5. The companies will assign internal service sick persons to supervise the performance of regular hand disinfection after every emergency and before every meal.
6. The troop doctor reports to the companies the SS-members suffering from typhus. Upon receipt of this report, the parlour mates are to be placed in quarantine immediately for 3 weeks, i.e. the parlours from which a typhus sufferer was reported are to be strictly isolated from the other SS members, are not allowed to participate in guard duty and take their meals in the parlour. After use, their eating utensils are to be put

into a 5% Sagrotan solution and then boiled, cleaned and stored separately from the other utensils.

7. Members of the SS who are in quarantine may carry out parade duties etc. on their own, but may not meet with members of the SS from other parlour communities.

8. Every person suffering from diarrhoea must be reported to the army doctor immediately and presented to him.

9. These orders apply analogously to the wardens.

10. In all other respects reference is made to the orders of the location command No. 26/42.

Signed in conjunction with Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 20/42

Auschwitz, 13 October 1942

1. Adjutant

With immediate effect, SS-Hauptsturmführer Weymann is assigned to manage the affairs of the adjutant for the duration of SS-Hauptsturmführer Mulka's illness.

2. Transfer negotiations

When units of any kind are handed over or dissolved, the respective unit leader and his successor shall duly conduct a proper handover negotiation in duplicate. One copy shall be submitted to the commanding officer.

3. Prohibition of offers of marriage and requests for correspondence

It is pointed out that offers of marriage and requests for correspondence from members of the Army are prohibited. The units are to be informed in detail about this.

4. Behaviour of soldiers on leave

The Reich Trustee of the Work of an Economic Area complains that soldiers who are frequently on leave cause their working wives to stay away from their workplace for the duration of their leave without obtaining the permission of the plant manager and thus violate loyalty to the company (violation of employment contract). Not only the wife but also the soldier is liable to prosecution. SS members must be instructed to inform their wives of an impending leave of absence as soon as possible so that they can apply for leave in good time, provided they are working.

5. Weight control of the troop

By order of the SS site physician, all SS members are to undergo a monthly weight check in order to detect cases of tuberculosis in time, as long as the planned X-ray series examinations cannot yet be carried out. For this purpose, the units submit a list of their men by name to the commandant's office by 2.30 p.m. on 16 October 1942, in which the monthly results are entered. At the same time, the units report a time when the men can be weighed in their accommodation and unclothed. The army doctor issues an SDG for this action.

6. Speed limit

On a given occasion, it is again pointed out that the maximum speed of 30 km/h within the storage area of 30 km/hour, as laid down in

Commandant's Order No. 11/42 of 30.6.42 item 7, must be observed in any case. In the event of violation, not only the drivers but also the managers of the motor pool will be held responsible.

7. Parking of bicycles

With reference to the Commandant's Order No. 11/42 v. 30.6.42 para. 9, it is again pointed out that all bicycles are to be parked only in the bicycle racks set up for this purpose.

8. Transfer of money from foreign volunteers to their home countries

The SS field post office must repeatedly find that Volksdeutsche members of the Waffen-SS or members of the Volunteer Legions enclosed their saved money in the form of Reich banknotes or Reich credit notes with their letters to their homeland. It is pointed out that this is forbidden in principle. Members of the Waffen-SS who come from abroad are given the opportunity to transfer their savings to their home country. The regulations on this are published in HVBl. 42 Part B, Issue 9, No. 98. The units must instruct their volunteers from abroad in detail about the aforementioned order.

9. Marriage licence

The provisions announced in the Waffen-SS 1940 No. 380 Ordinance Sheet are repealed.

All members of the General SS and the Waffen-SS as well as SS members (currently members of the Army) require the permission or release of the Reichsführer-SS for marriage. In any case, such permission must be obtained from the Race and Settlement Main Office SS, Berlin SW 68, Hedemannstraße 24.

10. Found

The dog handler squadron ran away on 1.10.42 the service dog Butz, Bulldogg with dog tag.

A canoe was stolen on the Vistula.

On 9.10.42 a sum of money was found in front of the staff building, also 1 golden ring was found.

In the event of perceptions in the above-mentioned regard, the commandant's office is to be informed.

i.V. signed Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R:
a.B.i.V. Weymann
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 29/42

Auschwitz, 13 October 1942

1. Because of the prevailing great danger of typhus, it is ordered that the reception of family members and visits permitted by the location order of 7.10.1942, in order to regulate important matters, is to be limited only to the most urgent cases and for the shortest time. The family members living here and visiting for a longer period of time are urgently recommended to be vaccinated against typhoid fever—as well as the children.

2. Civilian employees and workers may only enter the camp through the main guard and through the entrance and exit at the communal camp. The Birkenau camp may also only be entered by the main guard. Other passages for civilian employees and workers are strictly prohibited. Anyone approaching more than 10 metres from the chain of sentry posts outside the barrier is at risk of being shot at.

The site elder
i.V. signed Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R:
a.B.i.V. Weymann
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 30/42

Auschwitz, 15 October 1942

1. A new delousing is ordered as a result of further cases of typhus in the troop. The units are deloused on the following days:

- 13.10.42 Harmense Squad
- 18.10.42 Community camps, including members of the SS on duty there
- 19.10.42 1st company
- 20.10.42 2nd company
- 21.10.42 Training company
- 22.10.42 4th company
- 23.10.42 8th Company
- 24.10.42 Staff company
- 25.10.42 3rd and 9th Company
- 26.10.42 Dog-handler teams
- 27.10.42 DAW, HWL, construction management, special command *Zeppelin*.

The procedure is the same as for the last delousing operation (see Location Command No. 25/42, item I).

2. Because of the increased incidence of typhoid fever, vaccination against typhoid/paratyphoid fever is mandatory for all SS family members living in the area of KL Auschwitz.

Times: 8:00-9:00 every morning.

The site elder
i.V. Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

16 October 1942

405 male Jewish prisoners arrived in Auschwitz from Buchenwald.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Command Instruction 21/42

Auschwitz, 24 October 1942

1. 2. Sacrificial Sunday collection for KWHW on 11.10.42

On the occasion of the 2nd Victims' Sunday Collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 11.10.42 the good result of RM 3,801.18 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Restricted area Birkenau

From now on the area around Birkenau is declared a restricted area for civilians. Entering this area is only allowed in official matters.

The patrols are to be instructed to arrest any civilian who is in this area without authorisation and to report this immediately to the commandant's office. This order shall be notified to all relatives, civilian employees and workers.

3. Behaviour of SS members

Recently, it has been frequently complained that the attitude, honour, suit and haircut of SS members leave much to be desired. In the future all superiors are to pay strict attention to the impeccable behaviour and appearance of all SS members. Gross violations of this rule are to be punished or reported immediately.

4. Purchase of poultry in the vicinity

There is special reason to reiterate, with reference to the Commandant's Order No. 9/42 of 19.5.42, para. 14, that any purchase of poultry in the localities is prohibited and will be severely punished.

5. House No. 7

From now on the operations of house no. 7 (restaurant and kitchen) are closed on Sundays.

6. Correspondence for the administration

All correspondence to the administration of KL Auschwitz must be handed in at the administration's office. Letters which reach the individual departments of the administration without following the prescribed official channels will no longer be processed in the future.

7. Money transfers from foreign volunteers to their home countries

In the addendum to the Commandant's Order No. 20/42 of 13. 10.42 paragraph 8 the following is announced:

For this purpose, the Volksdeutsche members of the Waffen-SS deposit the funds to be transferred with the accounting officers of their unit. The accounting officers shall furnish proof of the amounts paid in triplicate and include them in their letter lists. The amounts are settled by the accounting officers with the competent paying agency (Kasse KL Auschwitz) on a bimonthly basis. The paying office itself then settles the accounts with the individual Army funds abroad, which in turn reimburse the amounts to the relatives of the volunteers.

8. Settling inner-German disputes in the presence of foreigners

An order of the Head of the Party Registry is set out below:

Reichsführer SS Berlin W 35, October 15, 1942

Chief of the SS Main Office Lützowstraße 48/49

Ref.; 11 a 12 -Bo/St.

Pray: Settlement of inner-German disputes in the presence of foreigners.

Distributor III:

A circular letter from the head of the party chancellery – Reichsleiter M. Bormann – is sent below for your information and consideration. It is to be ensured that SS leaders and SS men in particular are exemplary in their observance of national and ethnic discipline towards foreigners.
signed. G. Berger

National Socialist German Labour Party
Party Office

The head of the Party Chancellery Führer Headquarters, 24.8.42.
Circular no. 129/42

Subject: Settlement of internal German disputes in the presence of foreigners.

National and racial discipline, that must be maintained towards foreigners, demands that internal political differences of opinion be kept secret from them at all costs. Opponents of domestic and foreign policy have always been able to use their knowledge of such differences to the detriment of the Reich. Any political or other official differences of opinion which may arise must therefore never come to the knowledge of foreigners, whether they are in the foreign country itself, in the occupied territories or even to foreigners living in the Reich. Whoever opposes violates this self-evident prohibition, is to be held accountable. The same discipline must be shown towards all foreign peoples and towards those persons whose hostile attitude towards the Party and the State is known.
signed. M. Bormann

9. Collection of rations by prisoners

It is again pointed out that it is strictly forbidden to have prisoners fetch lunch, dinner, coffee etc. Violation of this rule is punishable by immediate replacement of the prisoner in the respective parlours and by the most severe punishment of the respective SS-man.

10. Found

The following items were found within the storage area;

1 ladies umbrella (in the cloakroom of the comradeship home)

1 ring with SS runes

1 electric razor (in the washroom barrack I)

If any of the above is established, a report shall be made to the commanding officer.

i.V. signed Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Weymann

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

28 October 1942

Auschwitz Camp III Monowitz

This Camp is now completed, with the exception of a barbed wire fence, this took 600 prisoners, these were designed for 55 civilian workers, but then had to hold 250 prisoners, due to lack of space, even two large tents were added. Still not enough workers were provided for the Buna factory. See February 1943.

Location Command No. 31/42

Auschwitz, 31 October 1942

Because of the danger of spreading communicable diseases, home visits to all sick SS members and SS family members are forbidden with immediate effect.

The site elder
i.V. Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 2 November 1942

Subject: Infringements relating to the use of motor vehicles.

Reference: Schrb. of the SS-Führungshauptamt Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS of 27.10.1942, SS-Mot. (5) Ref.: 46a/31.7./Ka./Le.

1. For the given reason I would like to point out once again that journeys by truck, car and motorcycle outside the area of interest can only be authorised by me personally and may only be carried out with a travel order signed by me personally. The vehicle requirements are to be set up the day before, until 12:00, at the command office.
2. Trips to the construction sites of IG Farbenindustrie and Jawischowitz are also to be considered as trips in the area of interest; but not to Golleschau, Chelmek and to the Plesser Forstkommandos.
3. I draw your attention once again to the Führer's order of 16 January 1942 on this matter and ask you to observe it strictly.
4. This order also applies to the local offices of the W offices.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Weymann

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 22/42

Auschwitz, 7 November 1942

1. Adjutant

In accordance with the decision of Amtsgruppe D of 29 October 42, SS-Obersrurmführer Richard Baer took over the business of the adjutant of the commandant of KL Auschwitz with effect from 3 January 1942 until further notice.

2. Hours of service of the commandant's office

As of Monday, 9.11.42, the hours of duty of the command are as follows: 7:30-12:00, 13:30-17:00.

3. Patrol reporting

All patrol reports (Army patrol, train and station patrol, etc.) are to be submitted immediately to the Commandant's Office Judicial Section after processing by the responsible company commander or, if he is not responsible for this, by the SS-T-Sturmbannes commander, with attached copies of the transcript of the interrogation and the penal order. From here the reports are forwarded to the competent authorities.

4. Commandant's arrest

It is pointed out that the commandant's detention is exclusively under the command of the commandant's office. Each admission of SS members to the commandant's arrest must be based on a double copy of the certificate of appointment, which must be handed in to the KTD together with the arresting officer. A certificate of engagement is returned to the company after the SS member has been released. The arrest of an SS member in preventive detention must be reported immediately to the Kommandantur-Gerichtsabteilung, because if the arrest cannot be ordered for release within the next day, the arrest must be reported to the SS and police court for an arrest warrant.

As in the past, the intention to place SS members under commandant's arrest in order to serve a sentence must be reported to the commandant's court department in good time so that a detention cell can be made available from there. The KTD is responsible to the court officer for the commandant's arrest.

5. Dealing with crimes that require the submission of a crime report to the SS and police court

All offences that probably require the submission of a crime report to the SS and Police Court XV must be reported immediately in writing to the Kommandantur. It is pointed out that this includes in particular offenses against the guard. Investigations and interrogations of SS-members are exclusively carried out by the court officer or his representative and the completed investigation procedure – as far as members of the SS-T-Sturmbann are concerned – is handed over to the SS-T-Sturmbann for the purpose of preparing a statement. The procedure with the statement is to be returned to the commandant's office as soon as possible.

6. Saving of electricity, water and fuel

All services are required to comply with the savings measures for the use of electricity, water and fuel. Every opportunity to save energy must be exploited. Instructions on the proper and economical use of electricity, water and gas are sent separately to the departments. Strict adherence to them must be required.

7. Obtaining food ration cards etc.

In order to prevent a further spread of typhus from the town of Auschwitz to the camp area, the canteen community will immediately assign 1 man to collect the food ration cards, ration cards, etc. for all SS families living in the camp area from the Auschwitz Economic Office and distribute them to the SS families in House 7. The self-catering staff and SS families therefore contact the SS canteen community in House 7.

8. Lost

The following items have been lost in the storage area:

1 men's private bike (handlebars are covered with red rubber)

1 briefcase

4 smoker's cards, made out to the names:

SS-Schzt. Bilan, Vladimir born 21.5.04, 4th comp.

SS-Schzt. Jäger Michael born 14.1.14, 4th comp.

SS-Schzt. Woicichowski, Johann born 19.7.19, 4th comp.

SS-Schzt. Rose, Christel born 24.10.04, 8th comp.

1 wallet with pay book, camp identity card, SS driving licence Kl. I, RM 100,- and Postsparkasse book no. 3937404 has SS-Strm. Georg Prokop, 8th comp, lost.

On 3 1 . 1 0.42 1 pair of women's gloves (flesh-coloured) were found in the Kameradschaftsheim.

In the event of observations in the above-mentioned regard, the commandant's office is to be informed.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

A.B. Baer

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 32/42

Auschwitz, 24 November 1942

From now on I forbid any hunting on the territory of Raisko Manor.

All hunting by SS-Hauptsturmführer Weymann or SS-Uscha. Merzinger are to be handed in at the Kommandantur until 25.1 1.42, 12.00 noon.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order 23/42

Auschwitz, 26 November 1942

1. Collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 7/8.1 1.42

On the occasion of the collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 7/8.11.42 the pleasing result of RM 5,662.94 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Exercise of hunting supervision

With effect from 9.11.42 the SS-Strm. Gustav Lipski, 9./SS-T-Sturmbann, was charged with the supervision of the hunt and the execution of hunting within the area of interest KL Auschwitz.

SS-Rottf. Rudolf Martin, 9th/SS-T-Sturmbann, was granted the right to shoot down looting equipment.

The trapper SS-Rottf. Josef Hackel resigns from the company with immediate effect.

3. Exercise of the civilian profession during the service

Below is an order of the head of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt to be strictly observed:

The head of the Berlin, 12.11.1942

SS Economic and Administrative Main Office

Command No. 38

I forbid the reservists employed in the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office to pursue their civilian profession while on duty. Anyone who has to perform his duty as a soldier during the war must do so with the use of his whole person. I request that the continued practice of the civilian profession, which is possible outside of the period of service per se, be arranged in such a way that the service with the Waffen-SS suffers under no circumstances. Exceptions for individual and justified cases will be decided by the heads of the relevant groups of officials.

Pohl

SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS

4. Heating of duty rooms and accommodation

According to the decree of 6.10.1942, the Reich Minister of Economic Affairs announced that the room temperatures in offices and accommodations must not exceed 18 degrees in order to save fuel. The use of additional electric heaters is prohibited.

5. Use of communication equipment

The following is an excerpt from the Reichsführerbefehl of 25.10.1942 concerning the use of communication facilities:

1. The constantly growing demands in the communication and the increased requirements of communication connections cause me to make the following notes for telephone, telex and radio communication:

a) Long distance calls are to be short and concise. Everyone must remember that others must also speak. Extreme restraint is necessary, since all long distance calls can be overheard by the enemy. The widespread view that there is a danger of interception only near the front is wrong. At present, there is no technical means or distance which can provide complete protection against interception. This also applies to special networks.

b) Most telexes are not short military messages, but long-distance reports. This must be stopped immediately. Every word that is not absolutely necessary must be eliminated.

c) Shortness of expression and brevity of radio messages are the prerequisite for rapid transmission, considering the long period of coding. Only short messages and commands but no reports can be transmitted by radio. Strict compliance with the instructions given herein must be ensured.

6. Lost-found

In the period from 14.11.42 after duty until 16.11.42 at the beginning of duty 1 portable typewriter "Olympia Robust" No. 346965 was taken from the accommodation department and has not been returned until today.

During the delousing of the 5th comp that took place on 2.11.42, the following items owned by SS-Schzt. Michael Schön were lost:

A linen bag containing:

1 wallet containing 120 RM,
1 tin of fat with meat, approx. 'A Pfd. Bacon'
One comb,
One mirror,
100 cigarettes,
Six packages Tobacco,
10 boxes of matches.

During the delousing of the 10th comp on 3.11.42, the following items owned by SS-Schzt. Peter Botz were lost:

1 wallet with 170,- RM, identity card and family photo,
1 pocket watch.

In the afternoon of 16.11.42 from the bicycle stand in front of the staff building the private bicycle of the SS-Uscha. Jakob Fryc, 9th/SS-T-Sturmbann was stolen: Make SUN, low frame, half balloon tires, complete lighting system, luggage rack and parking device.

On the way between the motor pool and the accommodation barracks of the commandant's staff, 1 leather bag with zipper containing: 1 fountain pen and pencil was lost.

On 14 January 1942 a purse containing 4-6 Reichsmarks and food stamps, issued to Mrs. Mathilde Lehmann, was lost on the way from house no. 24 to house Caesar.

The whereabouts of the above items should be investigated. Any findings are to be reported to the Kommandantur immediately.

About four weeks ago a 10-week-old wire-haired dachshund escaped. If found, it is to be handed in to the administration.

On 7.11.42 a wedding ring was found in the Monowitz camp. To be picked up by the loser at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

27 November 1942

166 male prisoners arrived in Auschwitz from Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Opening of Camp AEL

Auschwitz Monowitz 28 November 1942

Holding 11'000 prisoners in five barracks, including an education section.

Ukrainians, Poles and Jewish who belonged to Schmelt.

Commander, SS-Hauptsturmführer Heinrich Schwarz

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 30 November 1942

It is pointed out once again that any consumption of alcohol is strictly prohibited during the period of service.

Violations of this prohibition will be punished by the SS court for military disobedience.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B.i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 33/42

Auschwitz, 1 December 1942

1. In order to prevent the spread of typhoid fever, the latrines were previously sprinkled with chlorinated lime three times a day. Thus a large amount of chlorinated lime is used. Since chlorinated lime is managed, a 5% chlorinated lime solution must be produced in the future (50 g chlorinated lime per 1 litre of water), with which all latrines must be sprinkled 3 times a day.

2. Dental treatment times for SS family members and for civilian employees, except in urgent cases, Tuesday and Friday from 15.00 to 17.00 hours.

The site elder
i.V. signed Aumcicr
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
a.B.i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 34/42

Auschwitz, 3 December 1942

I. All SS members who are granted leave for urgent cases and all SS members who leave the camp area of KL Auschwitz for urgent business trips must be thoroughly deloused and de-loused beforehand. The following must be observed:

1. If possible, leave of absence must be reported to the office of the camp physician 24 hours before the start of the journey.

2. On the day of their departure, the SS members to be granted leave of absence must go to the office of the site physician with all clothing and equipment they intend to take with them on their journey; they will be deloused and disinfected there.
3. After delousing and disinfestation have been carried out, the SS members must leave the camp area immediately and must remain in the Waffen-SS building until the start of their journey. After delousing and disinfestation has been carried out, it is strictly forbidden to re-enter the accommodations or to take any equipment and clothing with them on the trip that was not covered by the disinfestation.
4. Because of the great danger which may arise for the entire national community if these regulations are not observed, any violation will be severely punished.

II. As a result of sewerage work for the Krupp Halls and urgently needed road construction work, the road between DAW and the Krupp Halls must be closed from Monday, December 7th of this year. The diversion can be made via the HWL-road west of DAW.

The oldest employee at the site
i.V. signed Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R:
Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 34a/42

Auschwitz, 5 December 1942

As a result of a change in the boundaries of the area of interest KL Auschwitz, the special site order of 7.10.42 is amended as follows:

1. The Raisko-Auschwitz barracks road towards Auschwitz is only open as far as the leather factory.
2. The Bahnhofstraße may not be used for walks.
3. It is forbidden to enter the hostel.
4. It is forbidden to stay in and in front of the station. The house of the Waffen-SS can still be visited by all members of the SS.

However, it is again pointed out that entering the town of Auschwitz is strictly prohibited.

The oldest employee at the site
i.V. signed Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R:
Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 35/42

Auschwitz, 18 December 1942

1. Leave on the occasion of the forthcoming Christmas and New Year holidays Therefore, the SS-WVHA, Division D, issued the following order: "The partial lifting of the camp block for SS members, as requested by the SS site physician Auschwitz, will be relaxed for the upcoming Christmas holidays. The extended weekend leave can be granted on the condition that each individual vacationer, with all the objects he or she takes with him or her, is de-loused and deloused again in individual proceedings before the start of the journey. These measures must be carried out in

such a way that each individual vacationer reports to the SS site physician with the vacation ticket and the finished luggage. There the delousing and disinfestation is carried out under the responsible supervision of the doctor. The army doctor then enters the delousing and disinfestation on the leave pass. The SS member must then immediately leave the camp area without re-entering his accommodation. He is not allowed to take any other luggage with him than that which has been deloused. He may stay in the Waffen-SS house until the train leaves.”

The leave of absence which comes into question on the above occasion can be carried out under strict observance of the marked regulations, but expressly in accordance with the supplementary provisions on weekend leave for Christmas 1942 and New Year’s Day 1943 issued by Heeresverordnungsblatt v. 25.1 1.42, Part C, Sheet 33. According to this, the following must be observed:

1. Weekend leave shall exceptionally also be deemed to be leave of absence in the following instalments:

1st instalment: from 22.12., 7.00 a.m. to 27.12., 9.00 a.m.

2nd installment: from 25.12., 7.00 a.m. to 30.12., 9.00 a.m.

3rd installment: from December 29th, 7:00 a.m. to January 3rd, 9:00 a.m.

2. In each of these instalments—when using railways (excluding light rail) or DRP power lines—a maximum of 10% of the unit (actual strength) may be granted leave. Especially family fathers are to be considered, especially in the 1st instalment.

3. When using the railways or DRP power lines, any other temporal distribution of the instalments ordered under No. 1 is prohibited. In the case of leave without using the railway or postal services, it must be ensured that at least 50% of the unit (actual strength) is on duty at all times.

4. a) The war leave cards of the soldiers etc. on leave in accordance with No. 1 shall have the addition "weekend leave" after the [code word]: "x. Rate" after the [password: weekend leave].
- b) The time ordered under paragraph 1 shall be entered on the war leave certificate.
- c) It is forbidden to commence the journey before the time ordered under clause 1 or to end the journey according to schedule after this time.

5. Weekend leave in accordance with [H]M 1942 No. 917 para. B purple para. 1b may not be granted on individual Sundays and public holidays in the period from 24.12.42 to 3.1.43 if the railway or power lines of the DRP are used

6. The troop commanders and heads of service are responsible for ensuring that the licences issued in accordance with para. 2 above are valid. 6. the troop commanders and heads of service are responsible for ensuring that the 10% quota of 10% ordered in accordance with para. 2 above Additional Provisions is not exceeded in any case and that at least 50% of the unit (actual strength) is permanently present on duty. Leave of absence of this kind can only be granted to SS-members in the territory of the Old Reich and the territories incorporated into the Greater German Reich. Such leave of absence for ethnic Germans abroad is prohibited. I make it the duty of all unit commanders not only to strictly observe the above-mentioned regulations, but also to instruct the units (Kompanien pp.) in detail that any violation or deviation from the regulations will be severely punished. I expect that, both in terms of compliance with these regulations and in terms of the implementation of health safety measures, as well as in terms of impeccable, exemplary and SS moderate attitude of the SS-members on leave of absence, no complaints were made. The army patrols have very strict patrol orders for the holidays.

2. Assignment on the occasion of the Jule-celebrations

On the occasion of the Julp celebrations in 1942, SS members were given special allotments (long-life baked goods, biscuits, etc.) by the administration. The SS kitchen distributes the allowances to the companies on the day of the Jule celebrations at 17:00 hours. The units contact the administration for reception.

3. Stage in the comradeship home

There is reason to point out that the stage may only be entered by the bodies authorised for this purpose by the Commandant and Dept. VI. I will punish any infringements. It has happened that unauthorized persons have even dismantled and removed technical equipment and light bulbs etc.

If the stage is to be used at events of the units, a written request must be addressed to the commandant's office. Instruction in the handling of the stage equipment is then given by Division VI. On such occasions it is forbidden to make changes to decorations, lighting, curtains etc., unless this is done in accordance with Division VI. Should there still be violations of these regulations in the future, I will take severe punishments against the culprits.

4. Christmas trees

Christmas trees for SS families and members of the SS can be collected from SS-Hauptsturmführer Aumeier in the protective custody camp.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 21 December 1942

The following is an order issued by the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt:

The Chief of Berlin, December 17, 1942.
SS Economic and Administrative Main Office

Order No.: 41

Concerns: Service during the holidays.

Work is done between the Christmas holidays and the New Year.

On 24.12.1942 and 31.12.1942 is Saturday duty. In order to save coal, I decide that on Saturday, January 2, 1943, the service is to be regulated as on Sundays.

Signed. Pohl
SS-Hauptsturmführer
F.d.R. SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:
a.B. Mulka
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 36/42

Auschwitz, 31 December 1942

1. Subject: Driver catering

According to WVA No. 7, item c, SS leaders are no longer allowed to participate in the troop rations, but must feed themselves according to the rates of the civilian population. For this purpose, a communal kitchen will be set up in the local Fuehrer's Home and the food ration cards will be withheld from the guides participating in the communal meals. The preparation and distribution of food will continue to take place in the driving school as before. Guides who do not wish to take part in the communal catering will receive their food ration cards in the house 7. The above rules enters into force on 1 January 1943.

2. Long-term work allowance cards for SS members

In accordance with an order, the issue of long-term work allowance cards to SS members ceased to be issued at the end of December 1942.

3. Rent for apartments, garages, telephone charges, etc.

In a decree of 16 November 1942, the SS-W-V-Hauptamt ordered that with effect from 1 January 1943, rents for Reich rented apartments, rents for car shelters, telephone charges and fees for electricity are no longer to be withheld from the peace or war pay, but are to be paid to the local administration – in this case to the cash office of the administration of KL Auschwitz in advance by the 5th of each month, insofar as this has not already been done.

4. Two orders of the SS-W-V-Hauptamt are announced below

The Chief of Berlin, December 17, 1942

SS Economic and Administrative Main Office

Chief Order No. 43

Under the 3rd December of this year, the Reichsführer-SS. issued the following decree:

What I had ordered for the past war years applies even more so for this fourth year of war. I forbid sending Christmas and New Year's wishes, unless someone writes to family members or close friends personally. Telegrams are not responsible either. I myself send, as I do every year, a printed congratulation to the SS men with the Julkerze. I wish that I would not be answered or thanked for it. The New Year 1943, with all its hours, belongs from the first day on only to our duty, to the struggle and to the work.

I wish that this order be obeyed.

gez. Pohl

SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS

Berlin, 21.12.1942

Executive Order No. 42

I wish all SS leaders, SS Unterführer and SS men, the civilian entourage members and their families a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Victorious New Year.

I thank all the members of my main office for the work they did in 1942 and I know that in the coming year, too, everyone in his or her place will devote all his or her strength to prove worthy of the fighting front.

Signed. Pohl

SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS

5. Found:

The following items were found within the storage area:

1 bunch of keys with 7 keys

1 silver wounded badge.

Lost:

1 purse with RM 35,– content in the comradeship home

RM 66,– on the way from the construction management barrack to the economic barrack.

The oldest at the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

1943

Circular letter

Auschwitz, 3 February 1943

Subject: Establishment of general education courses

To all divisions of the command,
the SS-T-Sturmbann and
the affiliated departments
KL Auschwitz

As already stated in the letter of 19 January 1943, Division VI intends to take over Kdtur KL Au. Abt. VI Az. 37/m/1.43/Kni./B., of 15 February 1943, it intends to establish general education courses starting on 15 February 1943. Initially, three different training courses are planned:

1. in German
2. in Reichskurzschrift
3. in typewriting

The course in Reichskurzschrift is divided into one for beginners and one for advanced students. Each course comprises two lessons of one and a half hours each. Classes are held in the evening, around 8 pm. Duration of a course: Three months. At the end of the course, a small examination is held and a certificate is issued by Division VI confirming successful attendance. The teacher for all subjects is SS-Obersturmführer Huhn. The courses will only be held if there is sufficient participation. The Commandant's Office, Dept. VI, must be notified by name by February 10, 1943, 12 noon, of who wishes to attend one or more courses.

The camp commander
a.B. Mulka
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Workers for Buna

January 1943

After the failed attempts to recruit workers from other camps in October, it was decided to recruit workers from the Ghettos. Terizienstadt, (Winter) 5'022 Jewish prisoners were transported to Auschwitz Buna. From this transport only 613 men and 316 women survived the icy conditions on the train.

Commandant's Order No. 1/43

Auschwitz, 6 January 1943

1. Order of the Head of Department D

An order from the Head of Division D is announced below:

SS-Wirtschafts- Verwaltungshauptamt Oranienburg, 30 Dec. 1942

Head of office group D

Concentration Camp

Command

I wish all leaders, subleaders, men and followers a happy and successful year in 1943.

I expect that all members of my department will continue to perform their duties in the New Year in the place where they are placed by order of the Reichsführer-SS.

Hail to the Führer!

The head of the Amtsgruppe D

signed. Glücks – SS-Brigadeführer and Major General of the Waffen-SS

2. Designation of the SS members of the crew ranks in postal services

In order to avoid inference to the type of troops, the use of the rank of SS marksman, SS pioneer, SS radio operator, etc. in postal traffic is not permitted. From now on, therefore, the rank designations SS-Pioneer (SS-Oberpionier), SS-Kanonier (SS-Oberkanonier), SS-Reiter etc. in letter addresses are to be replaced by the designation SS-Mann. From SS-Sturmmann onwards, the rank designations may be given in letter addresses, as they do not indicate the type of troop category.

3. Obligation to register SS members of the Waffen-SS

Holidaymakers of the Waffen-SS and SS members of the Waffen-SS who are on a business trip must, if their stay lasts longer than 48 hours, report to the SS Standortkommandantur der Waffen-SS or to the SS Standortältesten der Waffen-SS of the place of leave or stay within the first 48 hours of their stay (cf. Verzeichnis der SS-Standortkommandanturen der Waffen-SS im V.Bl.d.W.-SS 1942 Ziffer 382). If neither an SS-Standortkommandantur der Waffen-SS nor an SS-Standortältester der Waffen-SS is located at the place of leave or stay, but there is an SS-Oberabschnitt or SS-Section, the vacationer must report to this SS office. In all other places, the Waffen-SS vacationer etc. reports to the responsible Army commandant's office or the Army site elder.

If there is no Armysdienststelle either, the vacationer etc. reports to the local police authority (Gemeindeamt). The provisions on the obligation to report vacationers of the Waffen-SS to the Waffen-SS, as published in the Waffen-SS 1941 Ordinance Sheet, Item 1 00, shall cease to apply with immediate effect. The members of the Waffen-SS must be informed of the obligation to register before the start of a holiday or business trip.

4. Marriage licence for members of the Waffen-SS

Members of the Waffen-SS require the permission of the Reichsführer-SS for marriage. This permission is granted by the Race and Settlement Main Office SS (cf. VOBl. der Waffen-SS 1942, No. 359). With the issue of the licence, the military service licence is issued at the same time.

Therefore, applications submitted to the Race and Settlement Main Office SS for permission to marry must be accompanied by a statement from the competent disciplinary superior. This opinion of the disciplinary superior, that replaces the previously prescribed special military service marriage licence, gives the disciplinary superior the opportunity to express a positive or negative opinion on the intended marriage of his subordinate, stating the reasons. It is expressly pointed out in this regard that the Reichsführer-SS personally reserved the right to decide whether a member of the SS should be refused permission to marry. The competent military superiors must therefore refrain from any statement, including statements of a consultative nature, to members of their troops seeking permission to marry, and must only attach their substantiating statement on the marriage applications to the applications to be forwarded to the Race and Settlement Main Office SS. The refusal to forward an application for permission to marry is not permitted.

The main task and obligation of the competent disciplinary superior in giving an opinion, in accordance with the principle of the Schutzstaffel on racial selection, is to state if there are concerns that the bride is not suitable for the wife of an SS man on the grounds of race, morality, descent or ideology. The order of the Reichsführer-SS Tgb. No. 6250/42 of 30.9.42 to the commanders of the divisions, Brigades Ers. Bataillons etc. concerning marriage permission for members of the Waffen-SS is again referred to.

5. Acceptance times in the Herrenschneiderei

The acceptance times for the men's tailoring in the leather factory are now set to 10-1 1.30 a.m. every morning.

6. Protection of the fields

In order to protect the field crops, it is strictly forbidden for all departments, convoys of vehicles or individuals to shorten the otherwise usual routes by crossing fields. This prohibition also applies during frost and snow. Violations will be punished severely.

7. Liability for lost company bicycles

Again and again we receive reports that received service bicycles have been lost or stolen. It must be assumed that the necessary care is not taken by the users of the bicycle racks when supplying the service bicycles. It is therefore ordered with immediate effect that, if the robbed person does not properly prove that he/she has done everything (locking the bicycle, removing the handlebars, etc.) to prevent theft and use of the bicycle by unauthorized persons, he/she shall be liable to the Administration for the value of the service bicycle, and in the event of loss of his/her bicycle and failure to prove that the bicycle is sufficiently secured, he/she shall pay the Administration in cash.

8. Use of holidaymakers in the event of air raids

The following is an order of the OKH to inform, carry out and instruct the holidaymakers:

I. Since larger parts of the replacement troops of the Army and the Air Force have been transferred from the home war zone to the occupied territories, the provision of Army relief units in the event of emergencies is not possible everywhere to the same extent as before. The provision of Army Hilfskommandos gladly. Appendix 1 of the leaflet on air protection in the homeland war zone must therefore be regulated again everywhere.

Reference is made to Decree OKW WFSt./Org. 1 No. 3944/42 of 24.10.42 (In 9 No. 8752/42 of 5.11.42).

II. in addition, the holidaymakers staying at the individual locations are to be used as compensation in the event of air raid alarms.

1. All holidaymakers must make themselves available to the air-raid warden with gas masks during the air-raid alert:

- a) in residential buildings to support the air-raid warden,
- b) on the street, in restaurants, theatres, cinemas etc. immediately at the guard of the nearest Wehrmacht facility or to support the air-raid warden of the nearest public air-raid shelter or LS bunker. With the provision of the air-raid shelter, the holidaymakers are considered to be on air protection.

If necessary, the oldest member of the Army site or Army commander will give further instructions.

2. All Army holiday makers receive instructions on their holiday permit or marching orders to make themselves immediately available for air-raid protection at their place of residence without being asked.

3) In the public air-raid shelters and LS bunkers, notices will be posted informing holidaymakers of their duty to help.

9. Lost/Found

Identity card No 3642 for the civilian worker Peter Grzybowski of Pa. Köhler was lost and is hereby declared invalid.

1 pair of gloves were found in the storage area.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 1/43

Auschwitz, 8 January 1943

In a radio message dated 4/1/43, the head of the D III office informed that the camp blockade for KL Auschwitz still remains in place. The holiday break ordered at Christmas can be observed on a trial basis by taking all precautionary measures. In the personal interest of all SS members, I agree with this assessment, but at the same time I strongly order that in the future, just as occasionally during the Christmas weekend holiday, all weekend holidaymakers will be deloused and de-loused before the start of their weekend leave.

If irregularities are found in this process, and if it should be recognized that any units do not carry out these regulations in practice, but that they are only noted on the holiday card in paper form and form, as has apparently happened in the past, then I will immediately reinstate the ban in its entirety and issue orders that no SS members will be allowed to take part in the camp.

neither leader, Unterführer nor man leaves the camp. For the sake of clarity, I would like to list once again the formalities that must be completed in order to comply with the prescribed hygienic measures:

1. Before the start of his journey, every holidaymaker and all objects he takes with him must be individually de-loused and deloused.
2. Delousing and disinfestation shall be carried out in the Birkenau troop sauna. After disinfestation and delousing, the disinfector on duty will confirm the performance of the disinfection on the holiday certificate. For this purpose, the company must affix the following text in the upper left corner of the leave pass:
Body delousing
Disinfestation of the clothing and ... pieces of luggage on ... 43 by ... effected.
3. Afterwards the SS-member leaves the camp area immediately without having entered his accommodation again and without carrying any luggage other than that which was disinfested.
4. Until the departure of the train, SS members may stay only in a room in the Waffen-SS house intended for holidaymakers. The room for holidaymakers is to be closed to all other SS members and to all civilians.
5. In the Waffen-SS house, the troop doctor countersigns the leave permit.

6. The guard at the railroad barricade is to be instructed that no SS-member (not even an SS-leader) may go on vacation without the doctor's signature.

7. A guard is to be posted in front of the vacationers' room of the Waffen-SS house to ensure that only SS members who have already been deloused and dislodged enter the vacationers' room and do not leave it again until the train has left.

8. In case of illness during the leave, the SS member who falls ill must immediately go for treatment at the nearest SS or Army hospital, but not to a civilian doctor.

9. Weekend vacationers must be listed to the military doctor 24 hours before the start of the vacation.

The leader of the SS-T-Sturmabannes and all Einheitsführer are personally responsible to me for the most precise execution of these orders. If any difficulties should arise in the execution of the ordered measures, it is more correct to keep the entire troop here, if necessary, than to send any SS men on leave, which under certain circumstances may be the basis for this, that large parts of the civilian population are put at risk with regard to their health. I have assumed responsibility to the Main Sanitary Office for hygiene measures during future weekend leave, together with the site physician, because I understand the wishes of my SS men.

However, I will recklessly and relentlessly hermetically seal off the entire camp in future if I discover any violations of the above-mentioned orders. Weekend leave must, of course, be granted in accordance with the General Army Notices, i.e. unmarried persons may take weekend leave once a month and married persons, provided they have the opportunity to visit their families, twice a month.

The oldest employee

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

Commandant's Orders no. 2/43

Auschwitz, 11 January 1943

1. Concentration camp Herzogenbusch

By order of the RF-SS, the Herzogenbusch concentration camp was built in Holland with effect from

5 January 1943.

The address is

Command of the Herzogenbusch Concentration Camp
Herzogenbusch/Holland.

2. Carrying the pistol out of service

From now on, undercutters of KL Auschwitz have to carry the pistol even when they are off duty. This order applies only within the area of interest of KL Auschwitz.

3. Official stamping on passes for the protective custody camp

For better control, from now on all passes issued for prisoner commands must bear the stamp of the issuing office in the upper left-hand corner next to the number. Until such time as missing stamps are obtained, the issuing office must be entered in ink.

4. Manner of carrying the pistol

The Reichsführer-SS has ordered:

1. In the home war zone, the pistol is to be carried in the right-hand belt, backwards.

2. in the area of operations and as an exception to 1. during combat exercises in the home war zone, the army service regulations or, in the absence of such regulations, practical experience shall determine how the pistol is carried.

5. Leave of absence to Romania

Leave of absence of members of the Waffen-SS to Romania is prohibited until further notice according to FS of the RF-SS of 18.11.42. The lifting of the leave ban will be announced in VBl.d.W.-SS.

6. Leave of absence of ethnic German volunteers from Hungary to Croatia and Serbia

As a result of the long ban on leave to Hungary, applications for leave to Croatia and Serbia are always submitted by ethnic German volunteers living in Hungary. As the offices of the German Army in Croatia and Belgrade inform us, these holidaymakers try to obtain border crossing certificates to Hungary in Croatia or Serbia or to cross the border to Hungary without a permit. Such incidents, however, make the regulation of leave for Hungary more and more difficult. Therefore, with immediate effect, holiday applications from

Hungarian volunteers to Croatia and Serbia will only be processed if a written declaration of the applicant is available that he/she will not cross the Croatian-Hungarian or Serbian-Hungarian border.

7. Weekend leave

From the messages received from the train guards and army patrols it is clear that the provisions on weekend leave are not being observed to the necessary extent. The most frequent violation reported was the use of express trains and electric trains. The supplement to AH 1942, 20th edition, and the 24th edition of AH 1942, 20th edition, lay down the provisions governing the granting of weekend leave. The unit leaders must ensure that the time limit in particular is strictly observed. Under no circumstances may time limits be exceeded. Weekend staff on leave must be informed that failure to comply with the rules may result in disciplinary action. The leave passes for the weekend leave of the members of the Commandant's Staff shall be handed in to the Commandant's Office, Leave Department, by 4 p.m. on the Thursday of each week at the latest. Leave passes received after this time cannot be granted.

8. Lost/found

Glasses were found in front of Barrack III of the Kommandantur accommodation.

On 1.1.43 a money bag with the following contents was lost in the Birkenau accommodation area

1 camp identity card no. 5/88, issued to: SS-Schzt. Johann Jugendheimer, 5th/SS-T-Sturmabteilung.

1 identity card, German ethnic group in the independent state of Croatia
550 Reichsmark

1210 kuna

30 pengo

Inside the storage area, ladies' service road no. 13 has gone missing.

The Commandant's Office is to be informed immediately if any of the above is discovered.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R:

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 3/43

Auschwitz, 19 January 1943

1. Stick coulter leader

With effect from January 10, 1943, the SS-Oberscharführer Detlef Nebbe took over the business of the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur KL Auschwitz.

2. Personnel changes in the Kommandanturstab

In future, the departments will report to the Command Headquarters any changes in personnel, such as commandos to external commands or branch camps, leave, business trips, admission to the precinct, military hospital or detention, return to duty, etc. Similarly, if someone has received permission from the camp commander to have the family move here and live with them, this must be reported. These reports must be submitted to the commandant's office by 4 p.m. on the day of the change.

3. Peace and war pay

In order to ensure smooth and simplified business operations at the Waffen-SS pay office, the following is determined:

Transfers of peace and war salaries will only be made to bank and savings bank accounts. A change of these accounts is only possible every six months, on 1 April and 1 October. Such changes must be notified to the accounting officer at least two months in advance by 1 February or 1 August. Failure to comply with these provisions will make it impossible to expect payment of the salary on time.

4. Wearing of breeches and caps

For given reason it is again pointed out that the wearing of sheer caps is forbidden for the local troops, and boot trousers may only be worn upwards by the portepee unterführer. The uniform skirts are to be worn closed only.

5. U.v.D. of the Staff Company of the Command

As of February 1, 1943, the U.v.D. of the Staff Company of the Commandant's Office went on duty from 12:00 noon until 12:00 noon the next day. During this time he is exempted from service in the departments.

6. Registry office II Auschwitz

From 1 January 1943, the registry office in KL Auschwitz became independent. It is called: Registry Office II Auschwitz. All personal status cases that occur in the area of interest of the Auschwitz concentration camp must be reported to the local registry office for registration.

7. Crow control

In the next few days, poison will be laid out by the hunting officer to fight the crows. It is requested that all dogs and cats in the storage area be kept short. Picking up the crows that have died is strictly forbidden due to the risk of poisoning.

8. Private conversations away from the camp

From now on, it is strictly forbidden to make private long-distance calls out of the office during working hours. In the event of any findings to the contrary on the part of the intelligence unit, the commandant must be informed immediately.

9. Lost

On 5.1.43 a purse (containing a 10,-RM note, change, 20 g grease stamps) was lost inside the camp area. If found, this must be reported to the commandant's office.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

February 1943

Auschwitz III Monowitz

Masive decline in workers for the Auschwitz III Camp due to another outbreak of thyphus!

Commandant's Order No. 4/43

Auschwitz, 2 February 1943

1st vacation

By Thursday of each week at the latest, 16.00 hours, the leave passes for the members of the Command and Control Centre must be available here, with the signature of the Head of Service. Leave slips received after this time will not be accepted. After the Commandant's signature and the signature of the doctor, the leave passes are handed over to the sauna disinfecter on Saturday morning. When the leave passes are handed over to the sauna, they are simultaneously signed out in the leave book. After delousing, the holiday certificates are handed over by the disinfecter. Holidaymakers must take the shortest route to the station. Returning to the accommodation is prohibited.

At the end of their leave, the holidaymakers, as long as they are accommodated in the accommodation of the main camp, including members of the technical department, the SS kitchen and the W. and G. sections, report back to the U.v.D., Barrack III, Stube 1. Members of the commandant's staff, who are accommodated in the Birkenau residential barracks and in the Birkenau guardroom, hand in their leave passes to the U.v.D. of the 1st Staff Company. Portepée subordinates, who are on leave until they are woken up, must also hand in their leave cards in accordance with the above-mentioned order.

2. Curfew

The curfew for the underführer and the men will be fixed as follows with immediate effect:

for men 22.00 hours

for underpassers without portepée 24.00 hours.

3. Photographing

I would like to point out once again that taking photographs inside the camp area is prohibited. Violators will be severely punished.

4. Greeting relationship between members of the Waffen-SS, the Waffen-SS retinue and members of state and party offices

Below is a RF-SS order for information and close attention:

1. All members of the SS and the police are obliged to greet each other. It is irrelevant whether the individual belongs to the Waffen-SS, the General SS, the Ordnungs- oder Sicherheitspolizei.

2. Members of the Waffen-SS, on the one hand, and members of the Waffen-SS and Army entourage, as well as members of the state and party services, on the other hand, have a comradely relationship of greeting outside the Reich's borders, as long as uniform identification by clothing or insignia is given.

3. The comradely greeting relationship ordered under item 2 serves the reputation of the Greater German Reich and the reputation of all Germans outside the Reich's borders. Just as in Finland the Finnish officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, regardless of rank, each first greet respectfully and kindly, so SS leaders, SS-Unterführer and SS men must respectfully and kindly greet the female members of the entourage of the Waffen-SS, the Army, the Red Cross, the offices of the State and the NSDAP including the affiliated associations first and assist them chivalrously on all occasions.

4. The comradely greeting relationship differs from the greeting duty only by the absence of the superior relationship, but not by negligence in the

execution of the greeting. The SS-T-Sturmbann reports to the Kommandantur by 15.2.43 that the instruction about the above Reichsführer-SS command has been carried out.

5. The salutation in the SS

According to the RF-SS command of 1.7.36 it is generally forbidden to address the ranks of the Waffen-SS with „Herr“ or in the third person. The form of address of members of the Army and the Waffen-SS must therefore be dealt with in detail in the lessons of the units.

Here are some examples:

1. it is wrong to say:

“Unterscharführer should come to Herr Hauptsturmführer”

The right thing to say is:

“Unterscharführer, you are to come to the Hauptsturmführer.”

Two. Wrong is to say:

“Have the Hauptsturmführer signed the order yet?”

The correct thing to say is..:

“Hauptsturmführer, have you signed the order yet?”

Three: It’s wrong to say:

“Do Captain, do I still have orders for me?”

The correct thing to say is..:

“Standartenführer, do you have any further orders for me?”

Four. It is wrong to say:

“Permission to remind the Gruppenführer of order number five.”

The correct thing to say is:

“Gruppenführer, may I refer you to Order No. 5?”

6. Restricted area nudist camp Budy

With immediate effect, the FKL branch camp Budy is declared a restricted area for every SS man. SS men who are encountered on their way back from Brzeszcze via Budy are to be identified by name and reported to the commandant’s office.

7. Commendation

I express my special appreciation to SS Rifleman Hoppe, 4th comp, and SS Rifleman Volk, 6th comp.

SS Schtz. Hoppe performed his duty, which consisted of guarding prisoners, in an exemplary manner. Through his attention, it was possible to prevent a cashier who was of great importance from being moved. Furthermore, his confident manner deprived the prisoners of any possibility to communicate with each other. This is all the more remarkable since H. had to guard a rather large number of prisoners. The SS-Schzt. Volk arrested the civilian Gawron Jakob, who has not yet been determined whether he is a Polish criminal or a so-called Russian partisan. The civilian was also carrying a briefcase with jewellery, watches, necklaces etc.

These cases show once again that, if everyone keeps their eyes open, many things can be prevented.

8. The commanding officers on alert

All off-duty SS unterführer and men who are not on duty will report for duty in the square in front of the motor pool in case of an alarm. Further orders are issued by the Stabsscharführer. The members of the commandant's staff living in Birkenau report to the leader of the standby unit on duty over in Birkenau in case of an alarm. The most senior Unterführer reports to the leader of the readiness for action.

9. Weapons for the command staff

Those commanders who do not yet possess a firearm must collect a rifle and ammunition from the armoury by 10 March 1943 at the latest. The departments shall report completion by the above-mentioned date.

10. Hours of service at the command post KL Au.

From Monday, 8 February 1943, the hours of duty in all departments of the Command will be as follows:

From 7:30-12:00, from 13:30-18:00

or until the complete completion of the work incurred on the day in question.

In this connection, all heads of service shall again check whether the manpower employed by them is fully utilised and shall report any men who become vacant to the commandant's office by 10.2.43.

11. By 10.2.43 the dental examinations must be completed.

I request all leaders, subordinates and men who have not yet appeared for the dental examination to submit to this examination at the dental station KL Auschwitz by 9.2.43 at the latest. Soldiers' books are to be brought to the examination for the purpose of registering dental prostheses. All departments report the completion of the examination to the Kommandantur by this date.

12. Lost/Found

The following items have been lost in the storage area:

1 peaked cap marked strm. Becker

1 pay book of the SS-Schzt. Vladimir Kuschniruk,

1 smoker's card of the SS-Schzt. Anton Lamberti,

1 wallet of the SS-Schzt. Mirosław Wioteczko with the following contents:

1 pay book no. 137/7th SS-T

1 holiday certificate

1 smoker's card no. 416088

1 meal ticket for 3 days and 5 Zloty

Lost property in the Birkenau camp

1 wallet with the following contents:

approx. 300,- RM in banknotes

approx. 1700 grams of meat stamps

1 smoker's card

1 case key

1 ring

Rjr.

The following items were found in the storage area:

1 leather spectacle case

1 wounded badge (black)

In the event of observations in the above-mentioned respect, the commanding officer must be informed immediately.

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 6 February 1943

To all SS leaders KL Auschwitz

Subject: Employment of lads

As already announced, due to the current situation and with a view to the safety of the camp, it is not responsible for the SS leaders to continue to have an SS man assigned for personal service. For this reason, I have already in the past largely conceded that the leaders are provided with female prisoners (IBV) for cleaning and looking after their belongings. For this situation every SS-leader must have understanding, and I have therefore ordered that all the boys still employed up to now are to withdraw and be deployed in the troop in guard duty, or be used in order to relieve them of other SS men still on guard duty.

I request that this order be strictly observed and point out that in future I will not allow SS men employed as so-called orderlies to be disguised as boys, and that in the event of violation of this order I will report the guilty leaders to the competent SS court for punishment for disobeying an order given to them in the course of their duties. I ask you to sign the acknowledgement of this order and to return it to the commandant's office by Monday, 8.2.43, 5 p.m.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Mulka
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 2/43

Auschwitz, 8 February 1943

By order of the Amtsgruppenchef D, SS-Brigadeführer and Major General of the Waffen-SS Glücks, a complete camp blockade is again imposed on KL Auschwitz. The order of the Amtsgruppenchef, transmitted by FS, reads as follows:

Due to an increased incidence of typhus among SS members, the previously approved relaxation of the leave restrictions must be lifted. As a result of this situation, the location orders 19/42 v. [23]. 7.42 and 25/42 of Sept. 14, 42 are reinstated in their entirety, with the addition that with reference to the location order 19/42 of Sept. 23.7.42, item 8, the civilian workers employed by the construction management are also

not allowed to leave the camp under any circumstances, or only if all hygienic requirements, as currently ordered, are met. In case of violation of the ban regulations, I will bring every civilian worker to the competent court of law for sentencing because of deliberate endangerment of public health. The commander of the guard block takes all measures concerning the necessary control and patrol service, as at present already carried out. All services, through their unit commanders, immediately make the contents of the above-mentioned location orders the subject of a renewed, detailed instruction for all SS members belonging to the unit. The construction management arranges for their companies to instruct the civilian workers accordingly. Notification of completion by Wednesday, February 10, 1943, "17.00 hours" at the commandant's office. The site doctor gives the necessary orders for the fastest possible repeated delousing of the troops. He informs the commander of the guard block about this.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 9 February 1943

Subject: Training for leaders and subleaders and troop support events

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmbann and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

On Friday, February 12, 20 o'clock in the small hall of the comradeship home a political-ideological training for leaders and subleaders will take place. SS-Hauptsturmführer Vogel from the SS-Hauptamt-Schulungsamt Berlin spoke. The Commandant has scheduled this lecture for all Fuehrer and Unterführer as a service.

On Monday, February 15, 1943, 8 p.m., an evening will take place in the small hall of the Waffen-SS's Kameradschaftsheim under the motto "Goethe – serious and cheerful" sung and spoken by Kammersängerin Inger Karen, Staatsschauspieler Horst Bogislav von Smelding, am Seiler concert grand piano, Kappelmeister Rolf Schroeder (all members of the Sächsische Staatstheater Dresden) Organization: Abt. VI together with state actor H.B. von Smelding.

This evening is not only aimed at an audience educated by school and profession. It has been arranged in such a way that even the simple man, who has little or no knowledge of Goethe, can follow these performances with the greatest pleasure. The Volksdeutsche should not be excluded from this evening, on the contrary, this event offers the opportunity to familiarize especially the Volksdeutsche with the higher goods of German culture. They should be expressly aware that German culture, of which people all over the world speak and of which they have received so much and so much attention before they enter the country, is a very important part of their lives.

The most important thing that we have heard is not a vaudeville show or the sounds of a dance band, but above all the artistic expression of the feelings of our great poets and thinkers. In this appropriate way the Volksdeutsche are to be prepared for this Goethe evening by the company leaders or Stabsscharführer. Attendance at this event is to be voluntary, but the units are to send a certain number of visitors to this evening, namely the Commandanturstab 50, the other companies 25 Unterführer and men each.

The camp commander
a.B. Mulka
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 10 February 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 16 February 1943

To all divisions of the command,
the SS-T-Sturmabteilung and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

On Tuesday, February 16, 1943, 8 p.m., a large programme will be performed in the large hall of the Waffen-SS Comradeship Home "Sunny South" with international stars (Art of the Nations in a European Revue) Organisation: Dept. VI in conjunction with the KdF Audience Service Katowice

They participate: Li a Origoni (soprano) from La Scala in Milan
Anita Costfa], solo dancer from the Spanish National Theatre in Madrid
Maria Konez, Hungarian master violinist
Rudi Stechli, lecturer
De la Parso, king of the harmonica
The attraction orchestra van den Dungen

Attending the event is service. The orders of the commander with circular KL Au are valid as execution regulations. Abt. VI Az. 13c/10.42/kni.Be. of 24 October 1942.

The camp commander
a.B. Mulka
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 3/43

Auschwitz, 14 February 1943

With reference to Location Command 2/43 mentioned in Location Command 25/42, this is amended in that the following area is determined as the restricted area for the camp blockade according to the markings in the plan of the area of interest of KL Auschwitz:

The restricted area is represented by the area of interest of KL Au, bordered to the north, west and east by the Vistula and the Sola. The eastern border is interrupted by the area of the town of Auschwitz, reduced by a corner represented by the road leading into the area of interest directly opposite the railway station and behind the SS-Stubaf house. Caesar turns left (east) in the direction of the Auschwitz-Raisko street with a meeting point leather factory. The station area, the house of the Waffen-SS, as well as the Bahnhofsstraße in the direction of Auschwitz may not be entered without a pass. It is forbidden to stay in the station and in the Waffen-SS house. In the south, the border is formed by the road leading south of Bor and Budy and a line running west to the Vistula and east to the Sola. The following roads are to be used by the troops, civilian workers and members of the families of SS members in the camp as access and exit roads within the described boundaries.

1.) Route of the troop to and from the protective custody camp, see sketch. So: Sauna street—entrance to the protective custody camp Birkenau—loading ramp street—level crossing—camp street—industrial yard—protective custody camp.

2.) Route of the civilian workers to and from the camp, see sketch. Route I: Community camp—Lagerstraße to the intersection of KGL-Straße—KGL-Straße to the Birkenau protective custody camp. Route II: House Record to house SS-Stubaf. Caesar—leather factory—street Auschwitz-Raisko to the main guardhouse.

3.) Route of the civilian workers to the doctor: House Record–railway station – camp road – community camp – road junction – camp road – KGL-road KGL-road junction DAW – road DAW – country road Raisko – Auschwitz – Hauptwache – Revier.

4.) SS-families to house 7 and to the doctor's office in house 45 on the direct way without detours.

All SS leaders, SS-Unterrführer and SS-men living outside the restricted area have to take care of obtaining a pass. Entering the Waffen-SS house and the railway station is prohibited.

Instructions for patrol duty are given by the SS-T-Sturmabteilung. The permanent external commands to the outside must be provided with passes. The orderlies of the Buna guard company must also be in possession of a pass when entering the camp. In addition to the aforementioned orderlies, members of Buna Company must stay away from the camp. Expired passes may not be renewed, but must be reissued by the doctor. It is again pointed out that sufficient distance must be maintained from prisoners and prisoner columns to avoid the risk of infection. Apartments of SS-members within the large chain of command may also only be entered with a pass. Before beginning business trips, which are to be restricted as far as possible, the known medical regulations are to be strictly observed. Visits from abroad may only be received and processed by the commandant's office, the administration and the Political Department. The site management is responsible for the strictest adherence to all orders regarding the camp blockade by the civilian workers. Delousing was carried out with the direct agreement of the SS site physician. Attention is drawn to the strict observance of the provisions of the Site Ordinance No. 25/42 (item 2-8). The orders of the SS-site physician regarding the disinfection of the readiness during transports are to be carried out in detail.

The site elder
Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 16 February 1943

Subject: General training courses

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmabteilung and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

After receiving the notifications for the general training courses in German, Reichskurzschrift (beginners and advanced) and typewriting, the following picture emerges:

The course in Reichskurzschrift for advanced learners is dropped, because only 1 man signed up for it. Similarly, the course in typewriting is dropped, because 93 people have signed up for it and the number of teachers and typewriters required is not available.

The course will be held in German, for which 76 people have registered, and the course in Reichskurzschrift for beginners, for which 72 people have registered. Both courses are taught by SS-Obersturmführer Huhn.

The teaching times for Reichskurzschrift are
Tuesday and Friday from 20-21 pm
for German:
Tuesday and Friday from 21-22
each in the small hall of the comradeship home.

If there are troop support events on the days mentioned, the courses are cancelled. 1. The evening of instruction is Friday, February 19, 1943.

The camp commander
a.B. Mulka
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 5/43

Auschwitz, 18 February 1943

1. collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 6 and 7 February 1943

On the occasion of the street collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 6/7.2.43, the result of RM 4,297.93 was achieved.

Particularly noteworthy is the willingness of the SS guard company Buna to make sacrifices, which carried out the street collection under the motto:

“We honor our heroes of Stalingrad.”

under the motto: “We honor our heroes of Stalingrad. The company donated RM 1,899.56. I express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Instruction of SS members

On this occasion, it is pointed out once again that all SS members, especially after transfer from other units to here, must be informed by the Einheitsführer, immediately after their arrival in Auschwitz, about the existing rules and regulations caused by the special circumstances. In this instruction it must be pointed out that in particular offences of military disobedience (forbidden contact with prisoners, sexual intercourse with prisoners, etc.) and of military disobedience (forbidden contact with prisoners, sexual intercourse with prisoners, etc.) are to be reported to the unit commanders. Theft (appropriation of prisoner effects or effects of new arrivals) are only punishable by the SS and police court. As is well known, the instructions given are to be recorded in the files.

3. And garbage etc.

In order to order the sanitary conditions of the camp and the settlement, in particular to eliminate the fly plague, a regular garbage and refuse collection service was established on 22 February 1943.

1. The removal is confiscated

a) Protective custody camp, workshops, farm buildings according to a plan to be specified by the administration.

b) All houses in the settlement in the following area: south of the town of Auschwitz, the road leading to the Auschwitz railway station, and from there along the Auschwitz-Dzieditz line.

c) Troops' accommodation Birkenau FKL and KGL have to move according to the professional instructions of SS-Strm. Biedrawa, to create their own waste processing and composting facilities, which will be shut down from time to time.

2. The removal from the settlement is carried out on a trial basis every Friday. If Friday is a public holiday, Thursday is already Thursday. Every household has to get the usual tin barrels or boxes with handles for the collection of garbage and has to place them at the same place, which has to be specified in detail.

3. As far as the households themselves build compost heaps, these are to be kept covered with soil at all times. Caustic lime is to be added during pricking.

4. The quantities of garbage, including bed straw, rubbish, kitchen waste, etc., produced in the protective custody camp shall be loaded onto trolleys and placed in front of the entrance to the protective custody camp, from where they shall be removed. Such materials, the use of which must be carried out with special care because of the danger of epidemics, shall be identified by spraying milk of lime over them, e.g. bed straw from the hospital ward, and, if possible, shall be brought to loading separately from the other.

5. A team will be provided at a certain time for the removal of road sweepings and mud, after further agreement with the protective custody warehouse.

6. For the removal of larger quantities of waste that have accumulated so far, additional teams can be requested from the Department of Agriculture (app. 41) in the period from 22.2. to 6.3.

7. The Deutsche Lebensmittel-GmbH will immediately consult with the agricultural department regarding the removal of non-recyclable slaughterhouse waste. In the same way TWL and SS-Sturmbann regulate the waste collection.

4. Removal from the troop rations

In the event of removal from staff catering due to business trips, etc., the meal tickets must be delivered to the accounting officer by 5 p.m. on the previous day. A deduction for Monday must be made on Saturday. If changes are made by the end of the month, this will be reported by means of posters.

5. Commendations

I would like to express my appreciation to SS Rifleman Popp, 4th Company, for his prudent behaviour when accompanying prisoners. Through his attentiveness and his service-mindedness he thwarted the escape of prisoners and their escape plan. SS-Unterscharführer Theofil Dietrich, 3rd Company, delivered a large sum of money found to his superior's office. I speak the SS-Unterscharführer Theofil Dietrich for his exemplary attitude.

6. Roll call in bicycles

On Sunday, 21.2.43, 9.00 in the morning, there will be a roll call in bicycles in front of the command building. The bicycles of the guides are to be presented by office staff to be parked. At the same time the delivery note is to be brought along.

7. Lost/Found

On the way Birkenau – accommodation chamber – commandant's barracks the Reichssport badge in bronze no. 770433 was lost.

On 1 0.2.43 the SS rifleman Adam Wolf, 6th Company, lost 1 wallet with the following contents:

1 camp identity card no.: 216/42/6

1 smoker's card no.: 417091

1 lunch menu

1 identity card (German ethnic group in the independent state of Croatia)

2 packets of registration marks

Cash RM 49,—.

Research must be conducted into the whereabouts of the above items, and any findings must be reported to the Commandant's Office immediately.

1 wedding ring

1 pocket knife

1 Inf. storm. Abz. bronze found.

To be picked up by the loser at the command post.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 18 February 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 23 February 1943

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmabteilung and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

On Tuesday, February 23, 1943, 6:30 p.m., a guest performance by the Moravian Ostrava City Theater will take place in the large hall of the Waffen-SS Auschwitz Comradeship Home.

The performance will be accompanied by the equipment operetta
"Princess Grete" by Hermecke-Reishagen

Organisation: Dept. VI in association with Intendant Kurt Labatt.

Staging: Paul Olmühl.

Musical direction: Kapellmeister Wilhelm Banteimann.

Stage design: Karl Türcke.

Dancing arrangement: Ballet master Jaro Häusler.

Due to the early start of the performance, the end of duty and roll call is earlier.

The exact time will be announced later. The attendance of the performance is on duty. The orders of the Commandant with circular KL Au are valid as execution regulations. Abt.VI Az.: 13c[/]10.42/Kni./Be. of 24 October 42.

The camp commander
a.B. Mulka
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 2/43

Auschwitz, 19 February 1943

From now on, the duty period for all offices and departments of the command is as follows:

from 7:30-12:00 and from 13:30-18:00.

Saturday from 7.30-14.00.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 19 February 1943

Attention!

The last message from our heroic comrades in Stalingrad that went down in history was

In the most difficult struggle we did our duty down to the last man –
“Long live the Führer, long live Germany”!

To say more about what happened on the Eastern Front and about the German Stalingrad channel does not befit us. Words on these matters are poor and meagre; now only action decides. We do not want to sing heroic songs, but we want to prove ourselves worthy of our comrades on the Eastern Front – over and above the fulfilment of duty which we take for granted by making a real sacrifice!

This is about Germany and thus about the life, existence and happiness of our relatives, our women and children. Whoever loses this war will have to step down from the stage of the powers that determine our fate; but whoever wins it will have finally become master of his own destiny!

We will win this war if we fight to the last, and we want to affirm our fanatical love and commitment to the Führer and to Germany by means of a great special tribute.

I expect everyone to do his duty.

The special collection list will be circulated to all units and services in the next few days.

Signed. Höss (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 3/43

Auschwitz, 22 February 1943

Subject: Drivers in case of air alarm

I order that in the event of an air-raid alert, a leader of the department concerned must be available at all times by the fastest possible means at the various departments in order to be able to take the necessary orders and decisions. In this connection the

Dept. III, one guide to each camp, i.e. main camp, POW camp, and Buna. The leader assigned to the KGL simultaneously takes over the necessary orders from the FKL.

Dept. IV (Administration)

The Administration shall provide a guide who shall stay in the office of the Head of the Administration and who, if necessary, shall take the necessary measures to deploy the fire brigade and technical deputies who shall be kept on standby and available at all times by special delegations of the Administration for air-raid emergencies.

Dept. V (district)

Abtlg. V will assign a doctor to each camp. There is also a doctor with a Sanka ready to drive in the district.

Department of Agriculture

The Agricultural Department provides a guide to the working stable to direct any necessary driving, horses and carriages.

Dept. Ia

Department Ia will provide a guide who will be in the telephone exchange to receive the incoming messages.

Motor pool:

All drivers in the motor pool are to report to their stations in case of air raid alarms.

The SS skull storm ban

The SS-Totenkopfsturmbann ordered that all company leaders immediately go to their company's precincts. The leader of the guard unit is at the main guardhouse. The latter also provides a fully valid representative who is on the main guard of the KGL.

igned. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 4/43

Auschwitz, 27 February 1943

Subject: Drivers in case of air alarm

In an amendment to Special Order No. 3 of 22.2.43, it is ordered that the commander designated for the KGL should not be at the main station of the KGL, but at the Birkenau troop accommodation telephone exchange. The commander of the guard force is not on the main guardhouse, but in his office in the staff building. Necessary reports to both of them are therefore to be made at the locations now determined.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 6/43

Auschwitz, 3 March 1943

1. collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 14 February 1943

On the occasion of the collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 14 February 1943, the pleasing result of RM 7,804.90 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Unterführerheim

It is strictly forbidden to take any kind of wardrobe [sic], such as coats, caps, paddock, etc., into the Unterführerheim. These items of clothing and equipment must be left in the wardrobe and may not be placed on

chairs, tables, etc. It has been established that Unterführer have placed their equipment, such as paddock, etc., on the new Seiler concert grand piano recently purchased by the Commandant's Office for Troop Care, so that the black high-gloss polish of this piano already shows scratches and scuffs without the piano having been used. I have no sympathy for such behaviour at any rank. However, I will severely punish any individual SS member who does not treat the furnishings of the Unterführerheim, and especially the new concert grand piano, as if these objects were his personal property, i.e. that he treats and looks after the furnishings and especially the grand piano with special attention.

3. Venereal diseases

All units must occasionally be informed and instructed about the dangers of venereal diseases by the unit commanders (company commanders pp.). If necessary, the unit commanders contact the medical officer, who will give appropriate instructions to the units. It shall be the duty of the men to ensure that, if they become involved with unknown female personnel

(a) operate a protection

(b) ascertain the exact identity of the person concerned,

(c) that those who have sex with a female person of whom they do not know the exact nature report to the station for preventive treatment against the occurrence of venereal diseases.

In addition, the units may receive preventive equipment at the SS headquarters for their own use. Should SS members fall ill with venereal diseases without having observed the necessary precautions and regulations, I will punish them for their carelessness in avoiding the required service.

4. Paper consumption

With the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungsanordnungen (SS economic administrative orders) of 15.2.43. Z. 15 it is pointed out that all

departments have to limit the consumption of paper to the utmost. I have satisfied myself that the consumption within the departments and divisions of the camp area is enormous and should be substantially reduced. I am therefore ordering all departments to reduce their paper requirements with immediate effect and I am issuing the following guidelines:

1. To no longer use cover letters for sent documents smd. They are to be replaced by a piece of paper with the address of the addressee, details of the order for reference or letter and signature. A book in which the documents are entered may be used as proof of dispatch of the documents.
2. All letters must be used on both sidesJ Double lines should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.
3. Departmental requests (e.g. for coal, accommodation items, etc.) must be dealt with in future by telephone or orally, if not absolutely necessary [in writing]. The department to which this request is addressed shall record it in a book with a corresponding note of completion. If the request is rejected, the requesting department must be informed of the rejection and the reason immediately by telephone. Old paper or concept paper may also be used for this purpose.
4. Envelopes must be used again. The envelopes must be opened and collected carefully and handed in to the Administration, Accommodation Department. I expect each department to find ways and means to reduce its paper consumption by at least 40%. The monthly demand for office supplies must be reduced by the department itself.

5. Blackout

There is reason to order that in future, apart from the protective custody camp and KGL and the buildings closely adjacent to these camps, all houses in the area of interest, especially those occupied by families of SS members and civilians, be darkened in an orderly manner and in accordance with the Air Protection Act. Corresponding precautions are to

be taken as soon as possible and carried out after the necessary material has been procured. Among these buildings to be darkened are in particular the house of the Waffen-SS, the Führerheim, the Führer's barracks and all other accommodation which is outside the chain of command but within the area of interest. The head of the administration will arrange for this on request.

6. Loss of personal documents (camp identity card, pay book, etc.)

For reasons given, it is again pointed out that the personal papers of the individual SS members (pay book, camp identity card, etc.) must be carefully stored in the locked skirt pocket. When using the aforementioned personal papers, care must be taken to ensure that they are not lost. The special circumstances here in KL Auschwitz, especially the many prisoner escapes, which can often only succeed because the prisoners in question are in possession of personal papers belonging to SS men, make it necessary that these given orders are strictly observed and obeyed.

Any SS-member who acts contrary to the given regulations and loses one of his identity cards must expect the most severe disciplinary punishment. If, however, special circumstances or a recurrence should occur, or if the loss of a personal identity card is not reported immediately, the person concerned must answer to the SS and police court for his offence, which under certain circumstances could pose a considerable threat to the security of the camp and the Reich.

7. Lost and found

SS-Obersturmführer Ehser's official bicycle No. 146 was stolen from the Führer's barracks in the night of 24-25 February 43.

The SS-Uscha's official bicycle No. 54. Rosenthal was stolen from the bicycle rack in the accommodation of the 2nd Stabskompanie.

Found:

The following items were found in the camp area:

A pocket watch,

1 signet ring,

1 bunch of keys,

1 wallet with contents,

1 measuring tape (30 m) and

1 pocket watch.

To be picked up by the loser at the Kommandantur.

Addendum to number 6

In the future, it must be assumed that the respective loser intended to facilitate the escape of prisoners or the suspicion must be considered that the loser of identity documents had given the latter to prisoners against payment. These statements are based on recent experience.

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Mulka

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Commander

3 March 1943

Reminder from Berlin

Commander Höss (Hoess) Received a reminder from Berlin that Jewish Armament workers must be kept able bodied at all costs. These workers must be Transferred directly to Buna without being Quarantined in Auschwitz. As the Danger could be that the Workers could sucumb to Typhus as well if moved through the Main Camp.

Workers for Buna

March to April 1943

3,813 prisoners were taken from Berlin with 2'450 men surviving to work.
It is still winter!

They were taken to Auschwitz I & II and 1'700 to Auschwitz III Buna Camp.

Location Command No. 4/43

Auschwitz, 9 March 1943

There is reason to order that in future all houses in the area of interest, especially those occupied by families of SS-members as well as civilians, be darkened properly and in accordance with the Air Protection Act. Corresponding precautions are to be taken as soon as possible and carried out after the necessary material has been procured.

The site elder
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 5/43

Auschwitz, 10 March 1943

In case of an alarm, the F.v.D. is responsible to take the following measures:

1. Immediately upon learning of the alarm condition, he shall give the order to activate the siren. In an alarm book, he shall specify the exact time when the first message about an escape, a mass escape, etc. reached him.
2. He alarms the motor pool and orders the vehicles to the troop's starting point. The leader of the standby unit sets the exact time of arrival of the vehicles, while the motor pool records the exact time of arrival of the troop. For the written record of the times, the troop and the motor pool must, in addition to the F.v.D., keep alarm books. After the alarm has been sounded, the F.v.D. and the leader of the readiness unit report to the camp commander by telephone.
3. All leaders with vehicles and all motorcycles. In case of an alarm, drivers must report immediately to the protective custody camp, where even the leader of the protective custody camp will give the necessary orders for action.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
a.B. i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer u. Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 6/43

Auschwitz, 11 March 1943

The occurrence of avian influenza in the immediate vicinity of the camp has forced me to take the following measures:

Access to Harmense poultry farm will be forbidden to all non-operational commanders, subordinates and men. Vehicles (with the exception of the food wagons) must pass through the closed-off area without stopping, pedestrians and marching columns must use the detour. Official business must be done by telephone.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 7/43

Auschwitz, 12 March 1943

On the basis of given reasons, it is again pointed out that unauthorized access to the body of the Auschwitz train station is prohibited. The instructions of the railway personnel must be followed. Entering and leaving the station is only allowed by means of the barrier. Violations will be severely punished.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 12 March 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 15 March 1943

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmbann and
the affiliated departments
KL Auschwitz

On Monday, 15 March 1943, 8 p.m., the 2nd guest performance of the Breslau Playhouse will take place. The performance of the comedy "The Three Polar Bears" (The three duds) by Maximilian Vitus in a completely new production.

Organisation: Dept. VI together with General Director Hans Schlenck, Breslau.

Staging: Willi Moog.

Stage design: Made according to the ideas of Lothar Baumgarten in the workshops of the Waffen-SS Auschwitz.

Attending the event is duty. The orders of the commandant with circular KL Au are valid as execution regulations. Dept. VI Az. 13c/10.42/Kni./Pe. of 24 October 1942. It is necessary to point out that the places may not be left before the end of the event. The last time it happened that SS members got up before the end of the performance and put on their coats so that those sitting behind them could not see anything of the performance. The units are to be informed about this.

The Camp Commander
a.B. in connection with Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

12 March 1943

1'026 prisoners transport I from Auschwitz to (Buchenwald).
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

12 March 1943

6 prisoners transport II from Auschwitz to (Buchenwald).
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

12 March 1943

6 builders, 17 carpenters, 12 electricians & 5 installers (prisoner) from
Auschwitz II sent to Flossenburg
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 8/43

Auschwitz, 15 March 1943

On the occasion of this event it is once again pointed out that under no circumstances may prisoners be entrusted with the delivery, cleaning etc. of bicycles and motorcycles. Anyone who violates this order will be severely punished.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

19 March 1943

Auschwitz Camp

Auschwitz could not provide the workers for Buna, Auschwitz III due to the typhus problems.

A request went to Mauthausen (Austria) for 1'000 non-Polish workers to work in the Buna plant.

They needed more skilled labour in the Buna plant. See 19 October 1942.

Commandant's order

Auschwitz, 20 March 1943

From Monday, 22.3.1943, the hours of service for all offices and departments of the Commandant's Office are as follows:

from 7.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.

from 14.00-18.00 Saturday: from 7.00-13.00

or until the present official business has been completely settled.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 23 March 1943

Subject: Event to mark Army Day on 28 March 1943

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmabteilung and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

On Army Day, March 28, 1943, a community dinner is held together with members of the German population of Auschwitz followed by "Great and colourful afternoon" instead. The whole troop and its family members including children, as far as they are here, take part in it. Only those persons who have received a written invitation from the commandant's office are admitted as guests. The community dinner will take place at 14:00. Coffee and cake will be served during the programme break at 16:00. The seating arrangements must be strictly adhered to. During the artistic performances, all those present must remain in their seats. The units are to be instructed about this.

Organisation of the artistic part: Division VI in association with Actor Fritz Hartwig, Bytom, and the KdF Auditorium Katowice.

They're all in on it:

Arturo ScaJorbi, from the Upper Silesian Regional Theater in Bytom, tenor Creetje Burchbach, from the Upper Silesian State Theatre Beuthen, soprano Georg Brand, Katowice Opera House, xylophone soloist Leni Bach, from the Reichssender Breslau, accordion virtuoso Hildegard Krock, former member of the Metropoltheater Berlin, solo dancer Herbert Mandel, from the Ratibor City Theatre, chansons and cheerful lectures

The Rolando Troupe, ground floor acrobats and Icaric Games

The dance band Zock, Hindenburg, on the grand piano: Johanna Wynyen

Artistic direction and announcement: Marti Hartwig, former member of the Upper Silesian Regional Theatre in Beuthen.

The camp commander
a.B. in connection with Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer u. Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 5/43

Auschwitz, 24 March 1943

From now on, the patrol service is entitled to check SS vehicles (cars, trucks and motorcycles) and their drivers, especially outside of the cordons. In order to carry out the necessary stool and urine tests on all SS relatives and prisoners employed in food processing plants, a list of names is to be drawn up by the departments listed below and submitted to the office of the SS site physician in Auschwitz by 31 March 43:

Commandant's Office KL Auschwitz,

SS-T-Sturmbann,

Administration,

Protective custody camp,

Branch warehouse MKL Birkenau,

FKL,

Buna,

KGL construction phase 2,

Yavishovitz,

Golleschau,

Kobier,

Harmense and Budy,

German Food Ltd,

Auschwitz,

FTL,

Troop economy camp.

The site's oldest

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 27 March 1943

Subject: Troop care events on 1 and 5 April 1943

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmabteilung and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

On Thursday, April 1, 1943, 8 pm, a guest performance of the Gautheater
Magdeburg/Anhalt will take place on the stage of the
Kameradschaftsheim.

The performance will be accompanied by the comedy

“w Hilde and the 4 PS”
by Kurt Seilnick.

Organisation: Dept. VI in conjunction with the KdF-Gaudienststelle
Kattowitz.

Staging: Wilhelm Alexander Meth

Stage design: Waffen-SS Auschwitz

Working with:

Traudel Ludwig

Erika Hildebrandt

Hilde Rohrbeck

Gert Aschenbach

Willi Ludwig

William Alexander Meth

On Monday 5 April 1943, 8 p.m., a guest performance by the Municipal Theatres of Katowice and Königshütte will take place on the stage of the Kameradschaftsheim. The performance will be accompanied by the Schwank

“Gitta has a bird.”

by Karl Hans Jaeger

with the participation of the author.

Organisation: Dept. VI in association with Intendant Dr. Otto Wartisch.

Director: Willi Gade

Stage design: Hans Benesch

Working with:

Gerty from Elmpt

Else Petry

Bärbel Wolff

Willi Popp

Karl Hans Jaeger

Heinz Brenner

Bernhard Wilfert

Attending the events is service. The implementation regulations as usual.

The camp commandant

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 7/43

Auschwitz, 30 March 1943

Designation FKL

With immediate effect, the term FKL (women's concentration camp) will be dropped. Only the designation FL (women's camp) will be used.

KdF events

I forbid that in the future at KdF events which take place in the afternoon, children under 14 years of age are brought along. As a matter of principle, young people under the age of 18 are not admitted to events held in the evening. If young people and children are allowed to be brought to events, this will be announced on a case-by-case basis. The SS members are authorized by the departments or department heads to indicate in detail that this command is strictly observed.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 31 March 1943

From now on I forbid all SS members to enter the quarters of the female guards in the staff building.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

Commandant's Order No. 7/43

Auschwitz, 2 April 1943

1. Adjutant

According to the decree of Amtsgruppe D of March 9, 1943, SS-Obersturmführer Ludwig Baumgartner took over the business of the adjutant of the commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp with effect from March 15, 1943.

2. Collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 13/14.3.43

On the occasion of the collection for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk on 13/14/3/43/43 the pleasing result of RM 6,571.37 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

3. Keeping of guard books etc.

The books on guard duty are often kept by the guards or their representatives in a condition that cannot be described. I would like to point out that the books must be kept in a clean condition and in a clean, legible font.

4. Handing over of the guide from duty

From now on I order that the handing over of the guide from the Sunday service will take place at 10.30 am.

5. Storm damage

Last night various storm damages were caused. I order that the respective leader of the service in future ascertain the storm damage (such as toppled watchtowers, telephone and light line disturbances) and have it remedied immediately by immediately contacting the protective custody camp, in order to dispatch the commands required for this purpose, with the appropriate guard protection.

6. Rat control in the entire area of interest

In the period from April 4 to 17, 1943, the Reichsrat control was carried out throughout the entire area of interest of KL Auschwitz. During this period, all pets, such as cats, dogs, poultry, etc., must be kept in their kennels or runs. The poison must not be touched by persons either, as this causes severe poisoning. On all properties poison is laid out and cannot be removed. Whoever violates this order exposes himself to the risk that no liability can be accepted in case of poisoning.

7. Books issued by department VI

As a result of the relocation of Division VI (troop support), book distribution now takes place on the first floor of the Command Building, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings from 11-12 and afternoons from 17-18.00.

8. Found

The camp patrol found a bicycle brand "Station Original" and an SS peaked cap on 6 March 43. A pocket knife was handed in at the commandant's office.

In the event of findings in the above-mentioned regard, the commandant's office is to be informed.

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 10/43

Auschwitz, 3 April 1943

Yesterday, we received the sad news that the former administrative leader of KL Auschwitz

SS-Haupcsturmführer Rudolf Wagner
died a soldier's death on the Eastern Front.

Anyone who knew him knows that we have lost a good comrade and exemplary SS Führer in him. We will honour his memory. At the express wish of the wife of our fallen comrade Wagner, I ask that we refrain from condolence visits for the time being.

Signed Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersrurbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 8/43

Auschwitz, 10 April 1943

In agreement with the head of Office D III, the head of the office group relaxed the camp blockade for SS members of the Auschwitz site. I give the order:

1. Leave of absence from the camp can be granted after the hygienic measures have been taken.
2. Weekend leave may only be granted within the framework of the ordered guidelines according to the Heeres-Verordnungsblatt (Army Ordinance Gazette) of 25 March 1943, paragraph 147 It must be noted that the prescribed quota, i.e. 5% of the actual strength, may not be exceeded.
3. All those SS members who, during the period of the ban on leave, have conducted themselves impeccably and faultlessly and have performed their duties in an exemplary manner shall be eligible for leave.
4. The measures already ordered in Location Order No. 1/43 of 8 January 1943 are to be strictly observed and implemented in any case.
5. The leader of the SS-T-Sturmabannes KL Au. and all unit commanders are personally responsible to me for the most precise execution of this order.
6. Entering the house of the Waffen-SS and staying in its guest rooms remains forbidden for the time being.
7. The order prohibiting entry into the town of Auschwitz remains in full force.
8. If I find that the hygienic measures taken in agreement with the site physician KL Au. are not being strictly observed, I am forced to impose the ban on leave over the entire site again with immediate effect.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 9/43

Auschwitz, 10 April 1943

Subject: Visit of the wives

I have noticed that in recent times SS-members have let their wives or even the whole family come here without my permission. I would like to point out once again that in any case, even if the visit or stay is only for a short time, my personal permission must be obtained, stating the duration of the stay and where the visit will take place.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 11/43

Auschwitz, 13 April 1943

Subject: Residence permit for the families of SS members

The SS-Oberscharführer Fritz Schiupper received permission from me to send his family to Auschwitz from April 14, 1943 to April 30, 1943. Schiupper takes an apartment in house no. 132 with SS-Rottenführer Müller.

The SS-Rottenführer Josef Knaus receives permission to have his family come to Auschwitz from April 23 to May 2, 1943. The same takes up residence in the house of the Waffen-SS.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 13 April 1943

In Neuberun and the surrounding area there is currently a chicken plague. The following measures are ordered to prevent the spread of the disease to the KL Auschwitz stock, which take effect immediately:

- 1.) The area of the Harmense poultry farm will be closed.
- 2.) The access roads will be blocked off at the borders by barriers, which will be closed after the chain of posts has been withdrawn.
- 3.) Prohibition signs are to be attached to the barriers.
- 4.) It is forbidden to enter or pass through the restricted zone by persons who are not employed in poultry farming.
- 5.) Persons employed in the Harmense poultry farm may only leave the restricted area in the most urgent cases.

6.) Persons leaving the restricted area are not allowed to enter houses or farms where poultry is kept.

7.) When returning to the restricted zone, the footwear of the persons concerned shall be disinfected in accordance with the instructions of the veterinarian.

8.) The necessary traffic between the restricted area and the outside area in the supply and exchange of essential and economic products may only be carried out at the barrier near the Glaue house.

9.) The off-road car traffic in the direction of Budy must take place via the Auschwitz-Raisko-Brzeszcze district road.

10.) Packaging material for the dispatch of day-old chicks, which is returned by buyers, may only be handed over to the poultry farm after prior disinfection in the storeroom of the old stable yard.

11.) In all special cases, the approval of the head of the farm or the chief veterinarian must be obtained before visiting the Harmense poultry farm.

12.) This order is valid for all guides, subordinates and men except the head of the farms and the chief veterinarian.

The SS-Unterscharführer Gfaue is responsible that these ordered measures are strictly observed. The respective turnpike guards have orders not to let any vehicle or other persons through the Harmense restricted area. I expect from all SS members that the ordered measures as well as the instructions of the guards will be followed without further ado.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

Location Command No. 10/43

Auschwitz, 14 April 1943

Department VI of the Auschwitz concentration camp complains that in recent times, various books in the library of Department VI have not been returned by the SS members or by the borrowers, on the grounds that they have lost them or have mislaid them. It could be established that these borrowers, who immediately agreed to replace the books in cash value, actually wanted to buy books, and since they are difficult to obtain in public trade, they chose this way to get hold of a book. I forbid such machinations, and I order the head of Department VI to report to me for punishment any user of the library who for some flimsy reason is no longer able to return the borrowed book to the library. Disciplinary punishment will be applied in each individual case, and the person concerned will also have to pay double the price of the book.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 14 April 1943

As a follow-up to the measures I had already ordered in the special order of 13 April 1943, I order that the SS members keeping chickens here in the area of interest are obliged to report immediately to the commandant of KL Auschwitz any signs that indicate the presence of chicken plague.

The symptoms of the chicken plague are as follows:

The symptoms of the disease are sleeplessness and paralysis, which begin after only 1-2 days. Other symptoms of the disease are a mucous discharge from the nostrils and the beak, and a dark blue-red discoloration of the comb and wattles. In some cases, epileptic-like cramps and forced movements occur. Death usually occurs in 2-4 days, in rare cases only in 6-9 days. Fowl plague is an extremely dangerous, malignant disease with a very high infectious and rapidly fatal outcome. I would like to point out once again that the measures ordered are to be strictly observed and must be observed by everyone. It is in the interest of our chicken farm, which has been built up over many years with great effort, to protect it from irreparable damage.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 12/43

Auschwitz, 15 April 1943

The following SS-members receive permission from me to have their wife or family come to Auschwitz, namely

1. SS-Sturmbannführer Bischoff

Visit of the parents-in-law for a period of 14 days.

Apartment at: SS-Stubaf. Bischoff.

2. Chief constable of the Schutzpolizei Bailer,

Visit of the wife in the period 21.4.-5.5.43.

Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

3. SS-Strm. Willi Falkenburg

Visit of the wife in the period 21.4.-12.5.43.

Apartment: 21.4.-25.4.43 House of the Waffen-SS

26.4-12.5.43 House SS-UScha. Jannsen.

4. SS-Strm. Karl Hykes

Visit of the bride during the time over Easter 1943.

Apartment: House SS-Rottf. Rummel.

5. SS-UScha. F. Penn

Visit of the wife until 23.4.43.

Apartment: Auschwitz hostel.

6. SS-Strm. Hans Valentin,

Visit of the family for the duration of 1 month

Apartment: House SS-Scharf. Kleemann.

7. SS-UScha. Otto Schmidt,

Visit of the wife in the period 21.4.-5.5.43

Flat: House SS-UScha. Roman Hoffmann.

8. SS-Uscha. Paul Friedrich Krupatz
Visit of the wife in the period 23.4.-3.5.43.
Apartment: near fern. cartwright, Babitz house no. 261
9. SS-Schzt. Kurt Weber,
Visit to the family,
Flat: Boromba b. Auschwitz, estate Ast.
10. SS-Strm. Oskar Gravogl,
Visit of the wife in the time of 23.-29.4.43.
Apartment: near fern. Sunday, Babitz no. 83
11. SS-Uscha. Kölsch
Visit of the wife in the period 5.5.-19.6.43.
Apartment: SS-accommodation Raisko
12. SS-Uscha. Zeiner Karl
Visit of the wife in the period 3-26.4.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS
13. SS-Oscha. Heinrich Schattkus,
Visit of the wife and daughter in the period 21-24.4.43
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS
14. SS-Uscha. Alfred Thielemann,
Visit of the wife in the period 22-25.4.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS
- 15th SS Rottf Martin Stockert,
Visit of the wife in the period 15.-18.4.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS
16. SS-Uscha. Franz Leischer
Wife's visit over Easter 1943—3 days—
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner

Location Command No. 13/43

Auschwitz, 15 April 1943

Subject: Entering the house of the Waffen-SS

With immediate effect I authorize all SS members of the site to enter the house of the Waffen-SS. The following regulations apply for entering the house:

Unterführer and men who want to enter the Waffen-SS house must be in possession of a leave pass issued for the Waffen-SS house. Only up to 5% of the unit may be granted leave to enter the Waffen-SS house. I expect impeccable, disciplined behaviour and conduct in the Waffen-SS house from all SS members. It is forbidden to take drinks into the Waffen SS house. Should I find that SS members behave undisciplined or any other excesses of riot occur, I will immediately forbid the entry of the house. of the Waffen-SS.

The deployed patrols had to carry out frequent checks at the Waffen-SS house for vacation permits, suits, and behavior of SS members.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmfürer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 13a/43

Auschwitz, 19 April 1943

Subject: Theft of building materials

On this occasion I would like to point out that no building materials may be taken from the building yard and the respective camp sites without the permission of the Central Construction Management of the Waffen-SS and Polizei Auschwitz, SS-Sturmbannführer Bischoff. I will bring any SS member, regardless of who violates this order, will be put before the field court for military disobedience and theft.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular letter

Auschwitz, 19 April 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 27 April 1943

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmbann and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

On Tuesday, April 27, 1943, 20.30 hours, in the great hall of the Kameradschafts- a variety show at home under the motto of the "Humorous assault."

Organization:

Dept. VI in connection with the guest performance company Heinz Virneburg, Wroclaw and in consultation with the KdF-Gaudienststelle Kattowitz.

The Performers:

Sonja Koehler	Dances
Marianne Orloff	Elastic Act
the dance trio van der Berg	
Peter and parsley	act
the quiver duet	danced parodies
Willi Brettschneider	Comedian
4 Eckhardos	acrobatic top performances
Original Friedrose	the living corkscrew
Josef Graf	the famous art whistler
Emo	the lightning juggler
Willi Schneider	saxophone solo

Manfred Zalden, pop composer and Viennese performance artist, at the grand piano the Schneider Trio with their melodies that everyone loves to hear.

The visit of the event is service. The execution regulations as usual. The following will be finally determined in relation to the seating arrangements: The first three rows are for guests and guides, and the following 5-6 rows are for subleaders and men coming with their wives, without distinction of rank. Behind them, the troops (subleaders and men) sit as they come first.

The camp commander
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 8/43

Auschwitz, 20 April 1943

1. Promotions

With effect from 20 April 1943 were promoted:

to Hauptsturmführer d.Res:

Potency Walter SS No. 85 132

Black Henry SS-No. 19 691

With effect from 20 April 1943 was promoted:

to SS-Obersturmführer d.Res:

Broßmann Otto SS No. 352 200

2. Awards

The following SS-members were awarded the Kriegsverdienstkreuz II.

Klasse m. Schw:

SS-Obersturmführer Theo Krätzer,

SS-Untersturmführer Heinrich Ganninger,

SS-Oberscharführer Johann Carstens,

SS-Oberscharführer Ernst Wagner,

SS-Oberscharführer Friedrich Ontl,

SS-Oberscharführer Herbert Scherpe,

SS-Oberscharführer Heinrich Schattkus,
SS-Unterscharführer Otto Hablesreiter,
SS-Unterscharführer Oswald Kaduk,
SS-Unterscharführer Herben Kirschner,
SS-Unterscharführer Gerhard Krause,
SS-Unterscharführer Gerhard Lachmann,
SS-Unterscharführer Kurt Leischow,
SS-Unterscharführer Christian Pfauth,
SS-Unterscharführer Franz Krause,
SS-Unterscharführer Rojnuald Kunzelmann,
SS-Unterscharführer Josef Klehr,
SS-Unterscharführer Hans Nierzwicki,
SS-Unterscharführer Franz Mang,
SS-Unterscharführer Karl Zeiner,
SS-Scharführer Albert Seidel,
SS-Rottenführer Paul Kraus,
SS-Rottenführer Kurt Müller,
SS-Rottenführer Albert Kunkler,
SS-Rottenführer Ewald Achtermann,
SS-Rottenführer Robert Strutz,
SS-Rottenführer Josef Wenig,
SS-Rottenführer Fritz Schulz,
SS-Rottenführer Martin Stockert,
SS-Sturmmann Hermann Knaus,
SS-Sturmmann Hermann Skroblin,
SS-Sturmmann Georg Wosnitzka.

The following members of the SS were awarded the War Merit Medal:

SS-Hauptscharführer Robert Heider,
SS-Scharführer Fritz Hoff,
SS-Unterscharführer Viktor Hinne,
SS-Unterscharführer Josef Kaufmann,

SS-Unterscharführer Roman Hoffmann,
SS-Unterscharführer Albert Diesel,
SS-Unterscharführer Theodor Gehri,
SS-Unterscharführer Fritz Gaar,
SS-Unterscharführer Otto Clauss,
SS-Unterscharführer Fredi Ackermann,
SS-Unterscharführer Edwin Kindler,
SS-Unterscharführer Josef Hürter,
SS-Unterscharführer Herbert Manger,
SS-Unterscharführer Erich Kallabis,
SS-Unterscharführer Helmut Grundschofok,
SS-Unterscharführer Albert Klose,
SS-Unterscharführer Johann Weisshäupl,
SS-Unterscharführer Karl Hartmann,
SS-Oberscharführer Friedrich Harder,
SS-Scharführer Georg Weidl.

The following members of the SS were awarded the Honorary Cross of the
World War 1914-1918

SS-Oberscharführer Franz Langner,
SS-Oberscharführer Vinzent Schittck,
SS-Scharführer Franz Brylka,
SS-Scharführer Johann Dehmann,
SS-Scharführer Vinzent Klose,
SS-Scharführer Karl Reinickc,
SS-Scharführer Robert Sierck,
SS-Unterscharführer Peter Förster,
SS-Unterscharführer Josef Lampert,
SS-Unterscharführer Alois Lorenczik,
SS-Unterscharführer Peter Reinen,
SS-Rottenführer Johann Dronia,
SS-Rottenführer Alois Kannak,

SS-Rottenführer Bronislaus Kalus,
SS-Rottenführer Theodor Knitsch,
SS-Rottenführer Theodor Koczy,
SS-Rottenführer Josef Kopotinski,
SS-Rottenführer Alois Krakowszik,
SS-Rottenführer Konrad Kupitz,
SS-Rottenführer Valentin Mikolaiczak,
SS-Rottenführer Max Ruppik,
SS-Rottenführer Jakob Spitschuh,
SS-Rottenführer Josef Schmucker,
SS-Rottenführer Thomas Stanossek,
SS-Sturmmann Franz Granietzny,
SS-Sturmmann Franz Monkos,
SS-Schütze Emil Melnitzki,
SS-Schütze Peter Preisler,
SS-Schütze Friedrich Vogt.

3. Head of the administration KL Auschwitz

According to the decree of the RF-SS, SS-Personalamt v. 5.4.43 the SS-Stubaf. Willi Burger is transferred to SS-WVH A, Amtsgruppe D, as IVa with effect from 1.5.43. With effect from 20.4.43, SS-Obersturmbannführer Karl Möckel took over the duties of the head of the administration.

4. Commendation

On March 9, 1943, during the persecution of 2 Jews who had fled from the Sonderkommando, SS-Unterscharführer Jochum, 2nd comp., together with 10 members of the 2nd company, was set over the Vistula under the most difficult conditions and placed the prisoners in a forest near Jedlin. I express my appreciation to SS-Unterscharführer Jochum and the 10 other members of the 2nd company.

5. Collection on "Army Day"

On the occasion of the collection on the "Day of the Army" the pleasing result of RM 8,045.51 was achieved.

I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

6. Driving on the Vistula dikes

In spite of my repeated orders that driving on the newly filled up Vistula dam is forbidden, it happens again and again that certain SS members do not observe this ban. I hereby repeat the order I have already given several times and will in future punish any violations with disciplinary measures other than liability for the material damage caused.

7. Parking of motor vehicles for the transport of prisoners and the like

I order that every motor vehicle that has transported prisoners, prisoner effects, laundry and the like must be disinfected immediately upon return. The SS district will provide the motor pool with a disinfector for this purpose. SS-Hauptscharführer Wiegand is personally responsible to me for ensuring that this order is strictly observed in every case.

8. Prisoner Work Command

The prisoner work detachments that were arriving and departing daily in the direction of Babitz-Neuberun etc. were no longer to use the road past the railway station, but were to use the path behind the mill as an approach to their place of work and back to the camp.

9. Special leave in case of bomb damage and deaths

I order that from now on, when special leave is granted for bomb damage or death caused on the occasion of bomb damage or death, every SS member must, on returning from leave, bring with him a certificate to that effect issued by the local police authority or registry office and present it to his Einheitsführer, stating that the bomb damage or death caused concerns the person on leave personally.

10. Deduction from board in the case of weekend leave

I order that, with immediate effect, in the case of weekend leave, the holidaymakers concerned should only be deducted from their rations on Sundays.

11. Submission of leave slips

It is again pointed out that weekend and Sunday leave passes must be presented by the departments of the Commandant's Office closed in the office no later than Thursday, 14.00 hours each week. Leave slips received after this time will not be taken into account.

12. Submission of leave passes

Members of the commandant's staff who live in the Birkenau barracks must hand in their leave of absence for the purpose of registering it with the U.v.D. of the 1st Staff Company. The U.v.D. of the Commandant's Staff receives the leave passes the next morning.

13. Laying out gardens

I have noticed that SS-members have gardens laid out near and in front of their apartments without any choice or plan. I forbid this wild gardening and order that before a garden is planted, corresponding sketches or plans be submitted to me for approval.

14. Instruction of SS-members of the branch offices

At least once a month, the Schutzhaftlagerführer is required to instruct the SS members of the field offices, who are not members of the commandant's staff or the SS-Totenkopfsturmbann, in detail about how to deal with and behave with prisoners and to record the instructions in writing. SS members newly commanded or transferred to these offices are to be reported immediately in writing to the Schutzhaftlagerführer by the respective head of the office.

15. Transfer of savings of foreign volunteers

With reference to the decree OKW 59 B I/2[0]259/42 WV/X of 17.2.43, foreign volunteers should be informed that, under the current procedure (payment to the competent accounting officer and settlement with the Armyskasse abroad), savings can only be transferred to their home countries as part of the monthly savings from military pay or war pay. In all other cases, the transfer abroad must be made through the agency of a domestic foreign exchange bank with the approval of the foreign exchange office in Berlin.

16. Bicycle tickets for official bicycles

I would like to point out once again that company bicycles may only be used in conjunction with a corresponding bicycle card. In future, offenders must be reported to me immediately for punishment.

17. Purchase of the book "In defiance of all forces"

Dept. VI has the opportunity to purchase the book "Allen Gewalten zum Trotz", Bilder vom Feldzug im Osten, published by the High Command of the Army, 90 pages with 154 illustrations, at the price of RM 1.50 by collection list. Orders immediately at Abteilung VI.

18. Entering the house of the Waffen-SS

In order to prevent individual SS members from engaging in mischief and making unauthorized trips to Katowice, etc., from now on the war leave permit is no longer valid when entering the house of the Waffen-SS. Permits must be issued for this purpose, signed by the respective Einheitsfuehrer.

19. Guard winter coats and felt shoes

The guard winter coats and felt shoes handed out at the main station are to be retracted immediately and stored in the chamber.

20. Storm ban orders

One copy of each of the Sturmabbannbefehle must be submitted to the Kommandantur KL Auschwitz.

21. Wearing of scarves and drill jackets

I would like to point out again that even during the warm season the cloth skirts must be worn closed. Drill jackets can be worn open, but with a brown shirt and tie.

22. Wearing of peaked caps

SS-members who do not possess a field cap have to take one on the chamber until 27.4.43. A peaked cap may only be worn (cloth skirt, long trousers and lace-up shoes).

23. Identity card of the head supervisor Johanna Langefeld

The identity card of the head warden Johanna Langefeld No. 2670, issued by the commandant of KL Auschwitz, is hereby declared invalid.

24. Found

2 purses with contents have been handed in at the office of the Kommandantur. The losers could receive the same in the office of the Commandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 14/43

Auschwitz, 20 April 1943

Subject: Easter holiday

In view of the fact that annual leave is now to be granted on an ongoing basis, it is not possible to approve so-called extended weekend leave over Easter. However, in agreement with the Reichsbahn and Standortkommandantur Kattowitz, it is possible to take a further 10% of the actual strength of the unit on Sundays and public holidays to Kattowitz (insofar as the official requirements allow this without impairing guard duty). It is forbidden to take this further 10% leave on Saturdays.

It is therefore ordered:

1. Sunday holidaymakers to Katowice are to be distributed among the 6.20, 7.40, 12.04, 13.15 and 14.08 trains from Auschwitz in such a way as to avoid overloading the train service. The same applies to the return journey. Trains 19.14, 21.11, 23.47 and 0.57 from Katowice must be used. Additional passenger cars cannot be used.
2. The time of the ordered return journey must be noted on the holiday ticket.
3. Holidaymakers in Auschwitz must immediately buy a return ticket from Katowice to Auschwitz.
4. The site commandant's office, station officer and army patrol service are informed of the type of leave and are entitled to intervene if the regulations are not strictly observed. In addition, the Army Patrol Service is instructed to immediately report to the Commandant's Office any lack of discipline with regard to public appearances, behaviour on the railway, etc. In the event of complaints of any kind, Sunday leave to Katowice will be immediately suspended. The company and unit commanders shall give

appropriate instructions on public behaviour, etc. Special attention is to be drawn to a faultless suit of clothes and an impeccable duty of greeting. I expect every member of the commandant's office and the SS-T-Sturm-bannes to comply with this further relaxation of the camp confinement in the appropriate form and to behave accordingly in public as an SS man.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 9/43

Auschwitz, 22 April 1943

1. Collection under the sign "Stalingrad"

During the collection carried out under the sign "Stalingrad", the leaders, subleaders and men of KL Auschwitz paid the proud amount of RM 100,000.00 was achieved. I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all the SS members involved in this event for their sense of sacrifice. On the occasion of the Führer's birthday this year I have presented this amount to the Gauleiter for the benefit of the Upper Silesian Winter Relief Organisation. The letter of thanks addressed by the Gauleiter to the commandant is to be announced by all leaders, subleaders and men through the Einheitsführer at roll call.

2. House collection for the "German Red Cross"

On the occasion of the house collection for the "German Red Cross" on 18.4.43 the pleasing result of RM 7,567.25 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

3. Collection of motorcycles

The following motorcycles are to be collected and handed in at the motor pool:

1. SS-Hstuf. Aumeiec Krad DKW SS-Nr. 16 270, 125 ccm
2. SS-Hstuf. Wirchs Krad Phänomen SS-Nr. 16 285, 125 ccm
3. SS-Ostuf. Kollmer Krad DKW SS-Nr. 16 318, 125 ccm

4. Confiscation of Motorcycles

The following Motorcycles must be confiscated and handed in at the armoury:

1. SS-Hstuf. Aumeiec Krad DKW SS-Nr. 16 270, 125 ccm
2. SS-Hstuf. Wirchs Krad Phänomen SS-Nr. 16 285, 125 ccm
3. SS-Ostuf. Kollmer Krad DKW SS-Nr. 16 318, 125 ccm

1. SS-Ustuf. Kühler, Express Nr. 97
2. SS-Ustuf. Seil Stricker Nr. 154
3. SS-Ustuf. Schwarzhuber Stricker Nr. 150
4. SS-Uscha. Engelschall Express Nr. 101
5. SS-Uscha. Moll Barenia Nr. 102
6. SS-Uscha. Emmerich Adler Nr. 36
7. SS-Uscha. Schmidt Adler Nr. 30
8. SS-Uscha. Stolten Adler Nr. 70
9. SS-Uscha. Stiwitz Adler Nr. 71

5. Leave

I order that with immediate effect, in the case of weekend leave, men are to be given leave until 2.00 a.m., Unterführer up to and including Scharführer 3.00 a.m., Portepée-Unterführer until the start of duty. For Buna Company and members of the commandant's staff of the Buna camp, weekend leave for undercover officers including Scharführer and men is 3:00 a.m., Portepée undercover officers until the beginning of their duty.

6. Rest of operations at Easter and Whitsun

Reference is therefore made to the decree of the SS-WV-Hauptamt, Amtsgruppe D of 14.12.42 and 20.4.43, according to which all branches of the W. Offices that work with prisoners are closed on Easter days from 24.4.43, 2 p.m. to 25.4.43 inclusive. The work rest is to be used to carry out the prisoners' personal needs and to put the accommodation in order.

7. Found

At the Huta-Lenz Commando a black badge of wounded was found. The same one can be picked up at the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 16/43

Auschwitz, 22 April 1943

The following SS-members receive permission from me to have their wives or family come to Auschwitz

1st SS-Uscha. Zerlik,

Visit of the wife in the period 14.4.-28.4.43

Flat: SS settlement, house no. 158.

2nd SS-Uscha. Armbruster,

Family visit from 1.5.43

Apartment: with you. Scratch, starling starling.

3rd SS Rottf. Ligon,

Visit of the wife in the period from 21.4.-5.5.43

Flat: SS hut, Micndzybrodzie.

4th SS street. Dam,

Visit of the wife in the period from 21.4.-24.4.43

Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

5th SS-Uscha. Schlögl,

Visit of the family from 28.4.-8.6.43

Flat: SS settlement, house no. 56.

6th SS-Ustuf. Kirschneck,

Visit of the wife in the period from 19.4.-28.4.43

Flat: SS settlement, house no. 56.

7th SS-Uscha. Capper,

Visit of parents in the period from 24.4.-3.5.43

Flat: SS settlement, house no. 171.

8th SS-Rottf. Spanner,
Visit of the wife in the period from 1.1. -6.5.43
Apartment: Babitz 83 with family Sonnrag.

9th SS-UScha. Fritz Frenzei,
Visit of the family in the period 22.4.-5.5.43
Apartment: with postal inspector Kolm, Auschwitz railway station.

10th SS-Schzt. Führer,
Visit of the wife in the period 24-27.4.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

11. SS-Rottf. Knauss,
Visit of the family in the period from 23.4.-2.5.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

12th SS street. Gratzner,
Visit of the wife in the period 22.4.-4.5.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

13th SS-UScha. Korbei,
Visit of the wife in the period 24.4.-27.4.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

14th SS-UScha. Thielemann,
Visit of the wife from 22.4.-15.5.43
Apartment: Babitz near Schneider.

15th SS-UScha. Paschke,
Visit of the wife in the period from 25.4.-June 1943
Flat: Groß-Chelm, Bahnhofstraße.

16th SS-Strm. Sihorsch,
Visit of the wife in the period 24.4.-27.4.43
Flat: Babitz, house no. 272 near Schneider.

17th SS-Schütz . Plotzke,
Visit of the wife in the period 24-27.4.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

1 8th SS-Uscha. Flertwig,
Visit of the grandparents in the time from 22.4.-28.4.43
Flat: SS settlement, house no. 170.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 11/43

Auschwitz, 23 April 1943

Apart from the chicken plague that broke out in the surrounding area, avian cholera, which is just as dangerous as chicken plague, has now appeared in the area of interest of the Auschwitz concentration camp. I order that

1. All poultry stocks in the area of interest of KL Auschwitz are to be listed immediately, with exact details of
 - (a) the name of the keeper,
 - (b) apartment,
 - (c) the number and type of poultry or small animals.

2. I forbid that poultry and small animals run around freely.

3. The patrols or control bodies have the task and the duty to shoot down small animals running around freely.

4. Any symptoms of disease in the poultry or small animals must be reported immediately to the veterinarian, SS-Untersturmführer Dr. Turek.

Anyone who violates this order will be punished by example. Date for the inventory of poultry holdings immediately.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 15/43

Auschwitz, 23 April 1943

I hereby inform you of the Chief Order No. 12 of the Chief of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office Berlin dated 16 April 1943:

Due to the space limitations of our main building, I have ordered that the SS offices move their headquarters.

It is accommodated:

I.

la) Office WI in Berlin W 35, Potsdamer Str. 95 Telephone: 21 44 75

lb) Office W I/I at KL Oranienburg, telephone: Oranienburg 2971

lc) Office WI/3 (porcelain companies) at Leipziger Str. 13 Telephone: 12 21 21

2) Will office in Berlin-Wannsee, Königstr. 3a Telef. 8 7182

3) Office WIV in Berlin W 35, Potsdamer Str. 95 Telef. 21 44 75

4) Office W V will be announced later.

5) Office W VII will remain located in Berlin-W 50, Geissbergerstr. 2 1
Telephone: 24 00 12

6) Office WVIII in Kranichfeld near Weimar. Phone: Kranichfeld/Thür. 137

A small liaison office is maintained here in Berlin.

(The exact address will be announced by W VIII later)

7) The Deutsche Wirtschaftsbetriebe GmbH, which for the time being is still located in our premises at Potsdamer Str. 95, has, after the office W IV will again be based in the main building at Unter den Eichen 127, telephone: 76 52 61

II To simplify administration, I will hold a monthly meeting of the W officials where all matters can be raised. The date will be announced to the heads of office eight days in advance by my Personal Adviser. Before and after this meeting, I will be available for consultation with the heads of office, but appointments must be made in advance. I can be reached by telephone for very urgent and very important consultations.

III. The W heads of office no longer have to present me with business travel permits; they have to decide at their own dutiful discretion how

long and when business trips are necessary. They must ensure that their deputy is present in their absence.

IV. The Heads of Office are to keep in touch with my Personal Adviser on extraordinary events so that he can give me a lecture if necessary.

Signed. Pohl

SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 16a/43

Auschwitz, 29 April 1943

Following on from Commandant's Order No. 8/43, paragraph 8, I would like to point out once again most emphatically that columns of prisoners, teams of prisoners and individual prisoners may not use Bahnhofstrasse under any circumstances. Traffic is on the path running behind the Waffen-SS house parallel to Bahnhofstrasse, which joins the road leading to Auschwitz near the grammar school. In the future, I will call to account every SS member who accompanies teams, columns of prisoners or individual prisoners on Bahnhofstraße.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 10/43

Auschwitz, 30 April 1943

1. Awards

The Führer and Chancellor of the Reich has given the
SS-Obersturmbannführer Rudolf Höß
and
SS-Hauptscharführer Otto Moll
the Order of Merit of the First Class with swords.

2. Transfers and commandos

With effect from 3.5.43, SS-Obersturmführer Willy Pinow was transferred to KL Auschwitz as deputy head of the estate.

With effect of 3.5.43 the SS-Ustuf. R Hermann Fogy of the WVHA Amt A III/3 to KL Auschwitz for familiarization as deputy head of the estate. SS-Obersturmführer Horst Fischer is commanded by the SS-WVHA Amt A III/3 as a troop doctor to the SS-WVHA with effect from May 10, 1943, according to the SS-WVHA's constitution of April 17, 1943.

With effect from May 1, 1943, SS-Untersturmführer Kriminalassistent Hans Schürz is assigned to the Political Department KL Auschwitz.

With effect from May 1, 1943, SS-Untersturmführer Otto Schulz was transferred from SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz to KL Neuengamme-Hamburg.

With effect from 1 May 43, SS-Obersturmführer Hans Möser, born 7 April 06 of Neuengamme-Hamburg concentration camp, is transferred to Auschwitz concentration camp.

3. Use of the level crossings

Recently there have been renewed complaints that damage to the barrier systems of the Reichsbahn has been caused by the negligence of the drivers. I am therefore ordering that motorists must stop in front of the warning cross when the barriers are closed, as is also prescribed by traffic regulations, and not, as has been repeatedly observed, always drive up to

the closed barrier. Drivers must be instructed to do so in detail and repeatedly. If my order is not obeyed I will punish the culprits severely. Similarly, pedestrians and cyclists do not consider it necessary to stop in front of the closed barrier, but will go as far as the rails of the passing train. The members of the SS must be informed that in future I will punish such incidents severely.

4. Posting of foreign telegrams

From the defence office in Wehrkreis VIII, the camp commander SS-Obersturmbannführer Rudolf Höß was granted permission to sign foreign telegrams. Foreign telegrams are to be submitted to the commandant's office for signing.

5. Telephone connection KL Riga

KL Riga can be reached by telephone as follows:

Commander's office Riga 54 180

Office of the Command 37 164

6. Collecting corks of all kinds

From now on, all corks that accumulate in all departments and companies must be collected and handed in to the motor pool weekly. The same corks are urgently needed there for the after-cleaner at the gas generators. The department heads and company commanders are responsible to me for the execution.

7. Wearing of drillich jackets

Following on from Commandant's Order No. 8/43, item 21, it is ordered that only lapel-look jackets with lapels, open-worked, are to be worn with a brown shirt and tie. Jackets without lapels are only to be worn closed.

8. Wearing of sleeve stripes

All SS members transferred to KL Auschwitz must immediately remove their sleeve bands (except Heimwehr Danzig). In the case of commanded

SS members, it must be checked whether the wearer of a sleeve strip belongs to the respective first Battl.

9. Taking women to the troop accommodation

From now on, I forbid women to be taken into the troops' quarters.

I will punish those who disobey my orders.

10. Sketches for gardening facilities

I have found that, contrary to my orders, gardens were laid out at my own discretion. I would like to point out once again that in any case the respective sketches must be submitted to me before work begins. Should I again find that this order is not being observed, I shall have the work stopped, have the command called up and call to account those who have commissioned the work.

11. Working hours on 1 May 1943

On 1 May 1943 (National Holiday) the service is suspended. (Sunday duty only).

12. Presentation of the guard books

The guard books are to be presented to the commandant's office at the Sturmbanngeschäftszimmer for signing before being presented to the commandant. However, I would like to point out that the guard books are to be presented to the commandant's office for inspection and signing by 9.00 a.m. every day.

13. Lost

In the storage area, passport no. 312/39, made out to Else Goldmann and amended to Else Kirschneck, was lost. If found, the passport must be returned to the commandant's office.

14. The SS step. Aumeier is on leave from 29.IV.43 to 22.V.43. His substitute will take over for this time SS-Hstuf. Schwarz.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 11/43

Auschwitz, 6 May 1943

1. Commendation

The SS-Schütz. Alexander Horschütz 6th comp. for his prudent actions on the occasion of the attempted escape on 4.5.43.

Thanks to his attention, it was possible to recapture 2 gypsies who had left their work command. In connection with his annual leave, Horschütz received an additional 3 days of special leave from me.

2. Issuing of exit permits for the Waffen-SS house

Leave passes for members of the commandant's staff to be issued to the Waffen-SS are in principle only approved by Division Ia of the command.

3. Sola hut

At the Sola hut I have the previous hut landlord, SS-Unterscharführer Riczinger,

and with immediate effect the SS-Rottenführer Anton Seitz was appointed as landlord and cook.

SS-Rottf, Seitz is responsible for the entire hut operation. At the same time I order that the SS men temporarily accommodated there are to clean the hut and their accommodation including the guesthouse themselves in future. For this purpose 2 hours of work or cleaning service

per day are to be scheduled for the SS-members. For the supervision of the SS men and the cleaning service, from now on, deserving subordinates of the SS-T-Sturmbannes and the commandant's staff will be assigned to the Sola hut in 8-14-day rotation. I see myself to this measure because the SS men are too lazy and too comfortable to properly supervise the prisoner detachments assigned to them.

4. Orders for the book "Narvik – Sieg des Glaubens" by W. Fantur
Department VI KL Au. has the opportunity to obtain this book by collecting list. The price of the book with 16 illustrations is RM 3,60.
Orders can be placed immediately with Department VI.

5. Orders

For the 2nd training course of the medical school of the office D III for the training of medical grades for the troop and prisoner districts of the Konz. Camp, SS-Hauptsturmführer Wirths is commanded to Oranienburg as Chief of Office D III for the period 14-15 May 43. Report to the Chief of Office D III on Friday, 14.5.43 to 11 am.

6. Telex transmission

From now on, telexes are to be kept soldierly short. Every word not absolutely necessary is to be omitted. Telexes with verbose reports are to be rejected by the telex office in future.

7. Prisoners' working hours

From Monday, 10.5.43, the prisoners' disengagement is set at 6.00 am.

8. End of duty on Tuesday, 11.5.43

On Tuesday, 11 May 43 at 19:00 in the evening, a troop support meeting is held in the large hall of the Comradeship Home. The operetta performed will be: "Charming Miss" by Rolf Benatzky
Closing time: 17.00 hours.

9. Substitution

I will be absent from the site on business as of Monday, 10.5.43. My replacement for the duration of my absence will be SS-Hauptsturmführer Schwarz.

10. Found

1 bunch of keys

One ring.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

Commandant's Order No. 12/43

Auschwitz, 7 May 1943

1. Entering the town of Auschwitz

On this occasion I would like to point out once again that entering the town of Auschwitz for the purpose of dealing with urgent official business is only permitted with a permit to do so. Such permits are issued only by the Kommandantur. I would like to point out, however, that this may only concern the handling of such official matters which cannot be dealt with by telephone or in writing.

2. Bus transport to Miendzebrodsche (Sola-Hütte)

The bus for the holidaymakers to the Sola hut leaves on 5/8/43, 3:00 p.m., leaving the main station.
Return trip on 9.5.43, 21.00 hours.

Before departure, the guide or the senior officer will check whether the passengers or holidaymakers concerned are actually on leave or have registered.

3. Collection of unusable anodes and torch batteries and elements

The departments of the commandant's office and companies of the SS-T-Sturmbannes will from now on deliver all useless anodes and torch batteries and elements continuously to the armoury. The Waffenkammer delivers them to the Waffen-SS Nachrichtenzeugamt for shipment.

4. Exit notes

Anyone who leaves the command or troop area after duty and goes beyond the chain of command must be in possession of an exit or leave pass.

Signed, Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgertner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 7 May 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 11 May 1943

To all divisions of the command,
the SS-T-Sturmbann and the connected departments
KL Auschwitz

On Tuesday, May 11, 1943, 7 p.m., the Moravian Ostrava City Theatre will hold a guest performance in the large hall of the Waffen-SS Comradeship Home. Shown will be:

“Charming Lady”

Operetta in 4 acts by Ralph Benatzky.

Organization: Department VI together with Intendant Kurt Labatt,
Moravian Ostrava.

Musical direction: Ernst Schickefdjanz

Game director: Otto Fassler

Stage sets: Karl Türcke

The leading role is played by Hella Witt from the Raimund Theatre,
Vienna.

Attending the event is duty. The execution regulations as usual. Once again, attention is drawn to the observance of the seating arrangements. SS-members must also inform their wives – if they attend the event – about it. It is inadmissible for SS members to bring any girls to events and sit with them in the rows of chairs, which are reserved for SS women. Likewise, it is not permissible for SS members to claim seats in the rows of chairs just because they are in the company of a supervisor on the evening in question. The Einheitsführer must draw attention to these matters and make it clear that these SS members will in future be expelled from their chairs without consideration.

The Camp Commander

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 13/43

Auschwitz, 8 May 1943

Subject: Mail from female prisoners

All incoming mail from female prisoners must be delivered to the newly established post censorship office at Birkenau Women's Camp with immediate effect. In the first case, the respective commandant and in the second case the supervisor, Ms Zimmer, is responsible for the proper and timely delivery of mail from the female prisoners deployed in the branch camps, private homes and other offices.

In all cases, a uniform sender and address address must be ensured.

e.g.:

Hftl. Herta Meier No. 965 Women's Camp Auschwitz O/S Post Office II.

Under all circumstances, the following must not be indicated: branch camp ..., house 40a or staff building etc.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 13/43

Auschwitz, 11 May 1943

1. Submission of curricula vitae

All members of the Commandant's Office must submit their curricula vitae in duplicate to the Commandant's Office–Personnel Department–by 14.5.43, 8.00 a.m.

2. Submission of applications for leave and permits

Daily applications for leave and permits must be submitted to the Commandant's Office, Dept. Ia, closed at the latest by 9.00 a.m. of the same day. Leave applications and permits received after this time will not be considered.

For weekend and Sunday leave: Friday at 9.00 a.m.

3. Dropping of paddocks in the barber shop

For a given reason I would like to point out again that it is forbidden to leave the paddock in the barber shop. Should I find out the opposite, the person concerned will be severely punished.

4. Residence permit in the house of the Waffen-SS

In the interest of the general public, the stay in the Waffen-SS house for SS members and members of their families can be granted for a maximum of 3 days.

5. Appointment of SS-members to the judicial section

On a given occasion, it is pointed out that SS-members who are appointed to the Commandantur Gerichtsabteilung must report to this office on time. In the future, orders will only be made in writing and the responsible clerk in the office will be responsible for the timely notification of the individual SS-members. In case of late appearance or non-appearance of ordered SS-members at a certain time, as this may

considerably complicate work in the court department, the guilty parties will be held accountable.

6. Command

The retired police constable Wilhelm Görlich was assigned to KL Auschwitz by order of the Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer Südost, SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Polizei E.H. Schmauser, with effect from May 10, 1943, and took up residence in the Waffen-SS house.

7. Loss of the official bicycle no. 26

On May 2, 1943, the service bicycle no. 26, which was attached to the washroom of the troops' quarters, was stolen. It is therefore to be investigated and the result is to be announced at the command post, Dept. Ia.

8. Well protection area

A special case gives reason to point out again that the well protection area of KL Au. must be kept clean unconditionally and in the public interest. It appears that various departments in the camp do not understand or do not want to understand the necessary protective measures, as on 6 May 1943 another liquid manure truck was found about 40 metres away from the operational well 9 to the west of the bakery while draining faeces. The discharge of faeces in the area of the well is to be avoided under all circumstances.

In the future I will bring the culprits to justice.

i.V. signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 14 May 1943

Subject: Troop support events on 21 and 24 May 43

To all divisions of the command,
the SS-T-Sturmbann
as well as the affiliated departments of the site
KL Auschwitz

On Friday, May 21, 1943, 9 p.m. in the small hall of the
Kameradschaftsheim an event will take place under the motto
“Hour of Cheerful Music”.

It plays the city. String Quartet Katowice: Ernst Zeidler-Hiltpold,
First violin – Fred Malige,
Second violin – Heinrich Münch,
Viola – Helmut Auer, cello.

Soloist: Opera singer Wilma Peer (Soprano)

At the piano: Kapellmeister Heinz Hinsenbrock.
(All members of the Katowice Opera House)

Organization and program: Abt.VI in cooperation with concert master
Ernst Zeidler-Hiltpold.

The programme includes works by Haydn, Mozart, Schumann, Dvorak and Boccherini. The performances are easy to understand and immediately appealing, so that even those who are not musically educated can enjoy this evening. Attendance is voluntary; however, each company of subleaders and men who are interested in such an event or who, by profession and educational background, appear suitable for sending 20 men: the commanding staff sends 30 subleaders or men.

On Monday, May 24, 1943, 20.30 hours, a vaudeville revue will be held in the great hall of the Kameradschaftsheim under the motto
“Two hours bright and serene.”

Organisation: Department VI in connection with the KdF Auditorium
Katowice

Working with:
Instrumentalists,
Parodists,
Jugglers,
Eccentric,
Rope-throwers,
Art shooters,
Comedian on roller skates,
Wizard,
a dancer.

Attending the event is duty. The execution regulations as usual.

The camp commandant
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 14a/43

Auschwitz, 18 May 1943

1 . Ban on entering the towns of Schoppinitz, Sosnowitz and Bendsburg.

Prohibition of leave of absence to there

Due to recent incidents, I forbid with immediate effect the entry of the cities of Schoppinitz, Sosnowitz and Bendsburg, as well as leave of absence to there.

2. Self-driving of SS service vehicles

The head of the Amtsgruppe D of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt in Oranienburg granted the head of the local administration, SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel Selbstfahrlaubnis für den PKW SS-Nr. 16 256 and the leader of the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Au., SS-Sturmbannführer Hartjenstein, permission to drive the PKW SS-Nr. 16 252.

3. Renaming of the camps

The bearings will be designated as follows with immediate effect:

Auschwitz main camp = A I

New buildings house 7 = A II

Birkenau section I (women's camp and current men's camp) = B I (with subdivisions a, b.)

Section II (camps for men and gypsies) = B II (with subdivisions a, b, c, d, e, f.)

Section III (not yet occupied) = B III

4. Making private telephone calls

I forbid with immediate effect that private telephone conversations not related to official business may be made or transmitted from the Waffen-SS house.

5. Entering the track

There are repeated complaints that SS members cross the level crossings when the barriers are closed. In order to prevent unpleasant arguments with the Reichsbahn, I would like to point out once again that I have repeatedly issued orders and forbid that SS members cross the railroad crossings when the barriers are closed. The company commanders are to make this a matter for detailed instruction. In case of non-compliance with my orders I will call the company commanders to account, and I will inform the SS-units concerned.
disciplinary action against the relatives.

6. On given cause I forbid that SS-members stay in any place other than where their leave permit has been issued. If I find that this order is not being strictly observed, I will punish them by way of example and block the department or unit concerned from taking leave outside.

7. found

A large amount of money was found in the storage area. The amount can be received by the loser in the commandant's office.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 15/43

Auschwitz, 20 May 1943

1. Passing the post chain

I have noticed that SS members pass the individual turnpike posts without showing their camp identity cards or being stopped by the guards and ordered to do so. This reckless behaviour encourages prisoners to escape. I therefore order that every SS-member may only leave the chain of command at the respective turnpike posts and must show them the camp identity card with a photograph or the pay book without being asked to do so. The respective turnpike guard has the duty to show the identity card and the pay book to check and establish whether the person depicted in the photograph is identical to the SS member passing through the chain of command. SS members who attempt to cross the chain of posts by a route other than the prescribed one must be stopped and rejected by the post. If the person concerned does not obey the order, the firearm is to be used. Violation will be severely punished. This point shall be thoroughly explained by the unit commanders at least once a week during the guard training.

2. Taking passport photographs

I order that photographs of passport photos for SS-members and civilians be taken only from 9.00-10.00 o'clock every day. Applications received after this time are to be rejected by the head of the Reception Service.

3. Room occupancy in the Waffen-SS house

On this occasion I would like to point out again that I personally still have reservations about giving up my room in the Waffen-SS house and renting it out. Corresponding applications must therefore be submitted to the Kommandantur in all cases. The Waffen-SS House has received instructions from me in this regard.

4. The services will immediately report to the individual SS members by asking them whether a Mrs. Dorothea Molitor lives in a household in the SS housing estate as a lodger.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 16/43

Auschwitz, 20 May 1943

1. Notification of existing residential premises

Regardless of the current surveys, all SS members living here who have their own households immediately report the number of rooms they have been given. They must also report which rooms have been given to subtenants. The subtenants are to be named by name. The report must be made personally to both administrations of the Department of Accommodation. Date: 26.5.1943.

2. Hospital bills of SS family members

According to the decree in the Heeresverordnungsblatt of 27.4.43 Part B, Sheet 8, Number 229, the previous decree that in the case of hospitalization of SS family members the difference between the lowest rate of the state or city hospital and the rate of the military hospital on free medical care can be taken over (HDv 193/2) is suspended for the duration of the present war. A technical examination and calculation of the difference is therefore no longer carried out for hospital bills of SS members. The relevant SS members are advised of the possibility of applying for emergency assistance.

3. Granting leave to soldiers and Army officials during the war
According to General Notices of Army v. 7.5.43, para. 400, during the holiday year v. 1.10.-30.9. of the next calendar year, only a one-time leave of 14 additional 2 days of travel is permitted as annual holiday. Soldiers who have exceeded the age of 50 years may, if official requirements permit, be granted 6 days of additional leave. The war leave certificate must be marked "rest leave with additional leave". In this connection, it is pointed out that any leave exceeding 5 days must be entered in the payroll book. The same applies to any leave of up to 5 days with free travel on Army tickets.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 17/43

Auschwitz, 21 May 1943

1. Entering the accommodation and clothing chambers
It is necessary to draw attention once again to the fact that unauthorised persons are not allowed to enter the accommodation and clothing chambers. Access is granted to the protective custody camp leaders and the controlling organs of the labour deployment and labour service. The chamber administrators are instructed to comply with this order without exception. The issue of clothing takes place at the chambers at the appointed times and only at the counter.

2. Return of Reich-owned accommodation of any kind in case of transfers

All SS members without distinction of rank must return the Reich's own furnishings (including radios) to the competent Fourier or the Chamber of Accommodation without being asked to do so, otherwise the persons concerned will be held accountable and must pay the purchase price of the individual items. The SS-member himself has to take care for the receipt of a confirmation of the return of the individual items. In view of the great difficulties in obtaining accommodation facilities, items that are currently no longer in use must be reported immediately to the accommodation administration for collection so that they can be used elsewhere.

3. Reporting of radio receivers

On the basis of the administrative order issued on 5 April 1943, by 20 April 1943, all offices and SS members without distinction of rank had to report the radios loaned to them to the administration, Accommodation Department. After this order was only partially complied with, the last date for reporting was 1 June 1943. Radio sets that have not been reported by this date will be confiscated without regard to the reasons. The report must contain the name of the owner and the make and number of the radio.

4. Passage through the DAW premises

With immediate effect I forbid the passage through the grounds of the Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke Werk Auschwitz.

5. Crashed W 43

On behalf of Colonel Cencominiejrski, I would like to express my gratitude to all the SS members involved for the help they provided after the accident and in the recovery of the crew and the plane.

6. Found

In the armoury there is a private bicycle brand "Puch" factory number 1 130 581. The owner of the bicycle has to pick it up there within 8 days. A sum of money has been found in the accommodation of the 2nd Staff Company. The loser can pick it up at the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

24 May 1943

Josef Mengele received an order to go to Auschwitz.

Commandant's Order No. 18/43

Auschwitz, 26 May 1943

On Friday, 28.5.43, the first vaccination (smallpox vaccination) will take place in the primary school of KL Auschwitz from 15.00-16.00. Inspection on 4.6.43 at the same time there.

All children born in 1942 and above who have not yet been vaccinated and who live in the SS settlement KL Auschwitz must be vaccinated.

It is pointed out that protective vaccinations against typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera and dysentery are carried out for SS family members every Tuesday and Friday from 1.00-16.00 pm in House 40.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 19/43

Auschwitz, 27 May 1943

1. Certificate of entry to the town of Auschwitz

To enter the town of Auschwitz, the commandant of KL Auschwitz will issue green permanent certificates with immediate effect. These certificates entitle the holder to leave the chain of command during duty hours from 8.00-18.00 hours and to enter the town of Auschwitz for official errands. These certificates are only valid in conjunction with the camp identity card and the pay book. For family members of SS members living here, the previous regulation remains in force.

2. Carrying out official business with trucks etc. (Fahrbereitsch.)

All official business to be done with trucks must be carried out in such a way that the vehicles arrive at the site area by 20.00 hours at the latest. The respective driver is responsible for returning to the site by the shortest route by 8 p.m. after completion of the business. Drivers arriving later are to be reported to me by SS-Hauptscharführer Wiegand the next day, stating the reasons. Should I find that this order is not being strictly observed, I will inform the driver in question and the Call the dispatcher to account.

3. Carrying the SS service dagger

The Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police has forbidden SS leaders and police officers to wear the SS service dagger with their trousers without a belt. Every SS leader and police officer who violates this order is to be punished by the responsible disciplinary superior with three days of aggravated house arrest. SS-leaders and police officers are also required to put on long trousers in darkness and to carry a pistol, so that they are armed during air raids.

4. Subject: DU procedure

In accordance with the SS Care and Supply Regulations No. 5 of 15 May 1943, the Discharge Office Mittweida/Sa. was established with effect from 1 May 1943 to carry out dismissals of Waffen-SS members in the Du. procedure and to provide them with care until the day of their dismissal. As a result of this new establishment, Du. procedures are no longer to be carried out by the military doctor, but rather the SS member concerned is to be marched to Mittweida/Sa., accompanied by the medical report, the personnel records and the present G. files. Only a copy of the medical report is to be sent to the head of Office D III.

5. Subject: conducting special interviews

In the area of the concentration camps, the Reich Post Ministry only granted the right to conduct special talks to the head of department D. According to this law, the conducting of special talks is prohibited. In future, therefore, long-distance calls must be paid for.

6. Prisoners' Sunday work

I forbid that on Sundays prisoner detachments be sent out for work that is not absolutely necessary and vital. On that day the prisoners are to come for delousing, bathing, etc., and with them the necessary change of clothes, exchange of linen and repair of clothing. The same applies to all subcamps.

7. Vaccination

The site physician justifiably complains that SS-members do not obey the order to get the respective vaccinations, sometimes very late, sometimes not at all. By 10.6.43, 8.00 am, the units report to the commandant's office that all SS members have been vaccinated.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander
and site elder

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 19/43

Auschwitz, 27 May 1943

Shooting of dogs running free

1. For the prevention and cessation of epidemics I order that of the stripes used, any dog running free is to be shot

2. Entering the town of Auschwitz by family members

It is repeatedly stated that women and children of SS members living here enter the town of Auschwitz despite the existing ban and buy food or make other purchases in the shops there. I would like to point out once again, with all due emphasis and in the interests of health, that I do not want women or other members of their families to enter the town of Auschwitz, to go shopping there or to make any other visits.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

28 May 1943

31 Prisoners from Buchenwald to Auschwitz.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 20/43

Auschwitz, 29 May 1943

1. Collection for the Red Cross

On the occasion of the 2nd collection for the Red Cross on 23.5.43 the pleasing result of RM 10,411.45 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

The training company achieved the amount of RM 2,049.80 in the last collection.

This represents an increase of almost 100% compared to the last result of RM 1041,-. For this exemplary attitude of these SS men I hereby express my special thanks and appreciation to each and every one of them.

2. Requirement of motor vehicles

I would like to point out once again that, as a matter of principle, requests for motor vehicles must be submitted to the Command Office one day in advance. The applications must be thoroughly checked by the heads of department concerned to ensure that they are absolutely necessary.

3. Commendation

The SS-Strm. Anton Skryczowski, 2nd comp. for his prudent actions and behaviour in the recapture of a gypsy prisoner who had escaped. S. will receive an additional 3 days of leave from me during his home leave.

4. Children of SS-members entering the protective custody camp

I forbid that children of SS-members are allowed to enter the individual protective custody camps. The block leaders are to be instructed accordingly.

5. Entering the Waffen-SS house on 31.5.43

All SS members of the site are forbidden to enter the Waffen-SS house from 6:00 p.m. on Monday, 31 .5.43

6. Commanding of SS-members

Commandos of SS members may only be requested in writing via the Kommandantur. It is inadmissible for the departments or other offices to contact the SS-T-Sturmabteilung KL Au. directly.

7. Radio reception after 22.00 hours

All radio sets in the accommodations are to be turned off after the transmission of the 22.00 h news.

8. Residence permit

I hereby authorize] the following SS-members to take their wife and family to come here:

SS Rottf Otto Jähne,

Visit of the wife from 29.5.-9.6.43.

Apartment: Haus Kluge.

SS-Uscha. Hermann v. Seggern ,

Visit of the family from 1.-20.6.43.

Apartment: House [R]ottf. carnival.

SS-Uscha. Albert Zizmann,
Visit of the family from 1.-14.6.43.
Flat: with postal inspector H[o]lm, Auschwitz railway station.

SS-Uscha. Fred Acker[m]ann,
Visit of the father for a period of 14 days.
Apartment: house no. 132.

9. Driving motor vehicles

I would like to point out that the independent driving of motor vehicles outside the area of interest of KL Auschwitz is only permitted to drivers who are in possession of the necessary permit of the SS-WVHA. Violations will be punished by the SS court.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

30 May 1943

Josef Mengele officially starts as doctor in Auschwitz in the Gypsy Sector.

Commandant's Order No. 20/43

Auschwitz, 31 May 1943

Subject: Smallpox and diphtheria vaccination

On Friday, 4 June 1943, 15.00 hours, diphtheria and smallpox vaccination takes place in the camp school. At the same time a review of the first vaccinated.

A demonstration of the smallpox vaccination will be given:

All children born in 1942 and later, if not already vaccinated, and all children born in 1932 and later, if the second vaccination has not yet been administered. All children of SS-members living here who are older than two years of age have to undergo the diphtheria vaccination.

The parents are responsible for ensuring that all their children are vaccinated against diphtheria. On Friday, June 1, 1943, the diphtheria vaccination is repeated in the camp school at 3 p.m., to which all those who are required to be vaccinated must also appear.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Camp Brothel

Auschwitz June 1943

Block 24a

60 German, Polish and Ukrainian women were selected to work in the Brothel. This Brothel was off limits to the SS.

Commandant's Order No. 21/43

Auschwitz, 1 June 1943

A recent water examination again showed a very high bacterial count, so that the water cannot be addressed as faultless. The following households connected to the water supply area are not allowed to use unboiled water from the tap for consumption and cleaning purposes, such as dishwashing, salad washing, ice cream preparation, etc., because otherwise the risk of serious diseases is very high. Disease exists.

It's a possibility:

The entire Camp A I,

SS kitchen,

SS headquarters,

Commandant's quarters,

Butchery,

Dairy,

Staff quarters,

SS hospital station,

Bischoff residence,

Crew accommodation of the construction management,

Crew quarters of the commandant's quarters,

Central site management,

Führerheim,

Guide barrack,

Medical center,

Ziemssen House,

Aumeier House,

House of Waffen-SS,

House Caesar,

Haus Möckel,

Dormitory.

The site elder
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 2 June 1943

Subject: Troop support event and general training for leaders, subleaders and men

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmabteilung as well as the connected departments of the site
KL Auschwitz

On Monday, June 7, 1943, 19.30, a guest performance of the Upper Silesian Regional Theatre of Bytom will take place on the stage of the Comradeship Home. The performance will include the comedy "Secret bridal journey" by Leo Lenz.

Organisation: Dept. VI in association with Intendant Heinz Huber.

Direction: Egon Maiwald
Stage design: Herta Barth

The leading roles are played by Eva Qua/ser and Axel Rulfs.

Attending the event is a duty. The execution regulations as usual.

On Tuesday, June 8, 1943, 20.30 hours, in the small hall, by order of the main office

SS-Obersturmbannführer Ludwig von Amelunxen
on Overseas and European raw materials.

The lecture is scheduled as a service for all the guides and sub guides of the site.

On Wednesday, 9 June 1943, 20.30 hours, Obersturmbannführer von Amelunxen will speak on the same topic in the small hall in front of the men of the troops. To this talk the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Company as well as the 1st and 2nd Staff Company and the Commanding Staff will each provide 40 men (Reich Germans). SS-Obersturmbannführer Ludwig von Amelunxen conducted an East Asia expedition years ago. The speaker also possesses, due to his scientific and economic studies have a special relationship to the African region. In his lecture, he brings his own show of overseas products, which is provided on many tables.

The camp commander

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R:

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 21/43

Auschwitz, 3 June 1943

1. Submission of applications for leave and permits

With immediate effect, applications for weekend and Sunday leave must be submitted by the departments to the Kommandantur by 9.00 a.m. on Thursday of each week at the latest. Permits for Thursday to Sunday of each week must also be submitted to the Kommandantur by the above deadline. Applications received after this date cannot be considered.

2. Business trips

In accordance with a decision of the Katowice location commandant's office, from now on all trips to the specialist, to the orthopaedic care centre, to the hospital admission etc. are considered business trips, as is the trip to the pass for south-east holidaymakers in Vienna. For such trips, only the special pass D in conjunction with Army tickets is to be used, for distances up to 200 km with a red stripe, over 200 km with a blue stripe. All other business trips must also be applied for in good time with a detailed written explanation to the commandant's office.

3. Holiday tickets

From now on, the backs of weekend and annual leave cards for holidaymakers must be duly completed, stamped with the official seal and signed by the unit commander.

4. Residence permit

I hereby authorize the following SS-members to have their wives and families brought to Auschwitz.

SS-Uscha. Rolf Müller,

Visit of the wife from 12.-14.6.43.

Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Strm. Josef Benzinger,
Visit of the wife for the duration of 3 days.
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Strm. Adolf Semmler,
Visit of the wife from 13-14.6.43.
Apartment: Wanus family, Babitz house no. 314.

SS-Uscuf. Josef Pollok,
Visit of the wife from 4-7.6.43.
Apartment: House 56.

SS-Uscha. Wenzl Ehm,
Visit of the family from 20.6.-19.7.43.

SS stage. Karl-Heinz Teuber,
Visit of the wife from 27.5.43—for the duration of 10 days.
Apartment: house 142.

SS-Strm. Paul Adamowski,
Family visit.
Apartment: Neuberun.

Warden Lieselotte Janda
Visit of the mother and sister from 1 1-14.6.43.
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Rttf. Josef Neumann,
Visit of the wife from 12-15.6.43.
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Strm. Anton Jasinski,
Visit of the family from 1.6.-31.8.43.
Apartment: Fern. Alfred Balzer, Babitz.

SS-Rttf. Max Göppel,
Visit of the parents from 8.6.-11.6.43.
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Rttf. Eugen Henschel,
Visit of the wife from 12.6.-15.6.43.
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

5. Vaccination of the commandant's staff against scarlet fever
On Friday, 4.6.43, 20.00 hrs the entire command staff will appear in front
of the station building for the 2nd scarlet fever vaccination.

6. Lost
The camp identity card no. 63 Hdf. in the name of the person:
SS Rifleman Christoph Engel, born 15.4.19. has been lost and will be
declared invalid.
A wristwatch with leather strap in the camp area, on Sunday, 30.5.43, in
the time between 11-12 o'clock.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 22/43

Auschwitz, 3 June 1943

Subject: Secondment of prisoners to households

With effect from June 1, 1943, by order of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, a monthly charge of RM 25.00 was levied for the female prisoners made available to the households. The calculation is made at the end of each month.

It was forbidden to assign more than one female domestic helper to a household. In general, female domestic helpers are only assigned to households with many children after prior agreement with the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, Amtsgruppe D. For the allocation of these households, female domestic helpers from childless households and households with one child are used. The head of the administration is instructed to check the necessity of the female domestic helpers assigned to the individual households in agreement with the SS site physician and the Arbeitseinsatzführer and, if necessary, to order withdrawals. The households concerned are provided with work detachments at certain intervals for special household chores (washing days, large-scale cleaning, etc.). The head of the administration issues the detailed regulations for this.

To all households of the SS-settlement

Subject: Meat sales house no. 7.

Due to a reduction of the meat rations the meat sale in house no. 7 will only take place on Wednesday and Saturday of each week from now on. The sausage sale still takes place daily.

The SS site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 22/43

Auschwitz, 4 June 1943

1. Bicycle thefts

Bicycle thefts have recently taken on such forms and dimensions that they can no longer be tolerated under any circumstances. So far, not a single case of one of these bicycle martens has been arrested. Every member of the SS has a watchful eye in these cases, in order to put a stop to these or these bicycle martens. I expect positive cooperation from all SS members and will pay a reward of 1,000 Reichsmark to anyone who detects such a bicycle thief, or who provides me with useful information to enable me to identify him. In addition, the same person will receive 14 days special leave from me.

2. Orders for the book "With the Tanks in East and West" by Colonel General Guderian

Division VI (troop support) has the opportunity to obtain this book. The price of the book with many maps and pictures is RM 7.60. Orders can be placed immediately with Department VI.

3. Subject: Pistol Steyer No. 1524

The wearer of the pistol Steyer 1524 has to report immediately to Office Ib of the Kommandantur-Weapons & Associated-SS-Oberscharführer Seegmann.

4. Apartment permit

SS-Ustuf. Hans Schindler,
Visit of the brother from 13-14.6.43.
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Strm. Paul Adamowski,
Family visit.
Apartment: in Neuberun.

SS-Uscha. Franz Schmidt,
Visit of the family in the period 12-16.6.43.
Apartment: house no. 44 (by the forest in Budy).

SS-Schzt. Jakob Kropp,
Visit of the wife from 12-15.6.43.
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Rottf. Valentin Mikolaiczak,
Family visit.
Apartment: in Grojezd.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 23/43

Auschwitz, 7 June 1943

1. Request for office supplies

Due to the administrative order of 5.4.42, not all office machines have yet been reported to the Accommodation Department. As a result, office supplies can now only be allocated according to the number of typewriters used by the departments concerned. All departments must therefore immediately report the typewriters they use to the Accommodation Division.

The notification must include the number of typewriters and their make and number.

Final date: 10.6.43.

2. Setting up an administration at Amtsgruppe D in the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, Oranienburg

With effect from 1.6.1943, a separate administration without a fund was set up in office group D. The departmental title is

SS Economic Administration Main Office

– Office Group D – Administration –

The Head of Administration is also IVa of the Head of Division D in all administrative matters.

3. Defence officer

SS-Untersturmführer H. Ganninger was appointed as the Abwehr officer of KL Auschwitz.

3. Whitsun holiday

I refer to the location order No. 14/43 of 20.4.43. In view of the annual leave which is now to be granted on an ongoing basis, it is not possible that so-called extended weekend leave will be approved even over Whitsun 1943. Missions may not be carried out in the period from 10-16.6.43, 24.00 hours. In all other respects, the regulation as agreed at Easter 1943 remains in force.

4. Residence permit

SS-Rottf. Hans Schwarz,

Visit of the wife from 10 to 21.6.43

Apartment: House no. 50 Ing. Reinicke.

SS-Rottf. Alfons Baldus,

Visit of the wife for the duration of 4-6 weeks.

Apartment: Stare-Stawy No. 96 near Delusch.

SS-Ustuf. Bruno Puddle.

Visit of the mother-in-law from 5.6.-5.8.43.

Apartment: House Puddle.

Major Franz Rendel
from 11 to 15 June 43
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS

SS step. Karl-Heinz Teuber
Visit of the wife from 10 to 21.6.43
Apartment: house no. 142.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 24/43

Auschwitz, 9 June 1943

1. Notice board of Abt. VI in the Kameradschaftsheim
Department VI complained that the "notice board" in the Kameradschaftsheim, that was intended solely for this department, was posted with semi-official notices for SS members. It has also happened several times that postings posted by Division VI have been removed by SS members without any authorization. It is hereby clearly stated that the "notice board" is exclusively responsible for the service areas of Division VI and that, beyond that, no one is authorized to remove any attacks there. The troops are to be instructed about this.

2. Harness turn

It has been established that plates, cutlery etc. are constantly being stolen from the farm building. The Fourier must pay special attention to such thefts and report every SS member who trespasses on Reich property.

3. Deregistration at the armoury

For good reason it is pointed out that every SS member has to report to the Waffenkammer with the presentation of a check slip when transferred, released, etc. It happens again and again that SS members take the weapons seized in the armoury with them when they are transferred, thus causing a great strain on the offices. Furthermore, I refer you to the Commandant's Order No. 20/42, paragraph 2, which must be followed exactly.

4. Residence permit

SS-Rottf. Georg Knäussel

Visit of the family from July to September 1943

Flat: House SS-UScha. Kalaus.

SS-UScha. Rud. Wöntz

Visit of the family from 20.6.-20.7.43

Apartment: House 170 near Rummel

SS-Strm. Heinz Pahl

Visit of the wife

Flat: House 169

SS-UScha. Herbert Göbbert

Visit of the wife

Flat: House 204

SS-Rottf. Karl Hykes

Visit of the bride from 12.6.-15.6.1943

Apartment: House 170 near Rummel

SS-Rottf. Hermann Wagner
Visit of the family from 20.6 to 2 months
Flat: House 208 near Oscha. Frieze.

SS-Rttf. Ewald Keim
Visit of the bride 10-16.6.43.
apartment: House Hartwecker, Neuberun, Heeresstraße

Chief Forester Lobrmann, Berlin
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS v. 12.-14.6.43

SS-Strm. Anton Jasinski
Visit of the family from 1.6.-31.8.43
Flat: Babitz, house 273, with the Balzer family.

SS-Strm. Franz Krist
Visit of the brother from 13.6.-14.6.43
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS

SS-Strm. Willi Zedunek
Visit of the bride from 12.6.-14.6.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS

Rottf. Franz Sheep
Visit of the wife 12-20.6.43
Apartment: Babitz with the Kotschy family

SS-Strm. Kasimir Motgabis
Visit of the wife until 20.6.43
Flat: Babitz House 249 b. Hofmann family

SS-Oscha. Walter Tusche
Wife's visit over Whitsun 1943
Apartment: Accommodation house TWL Raisko

5. SS hut, Miendzebrodsche

The bus for holidaymakers to the SS hut over Whitsun 1943 leaves from Hauptwache on 12.6.43, 15.00 hours. Return trip on 14.6.43, 20.00 o'clock from Miendzebrodsche.

6. Carrying the pipe string

From now on I forbid the wearing of the pipe string up to and including SS-Rottenführer. Only members of the SS up to and including the SS-Rottenführer who are deployed as Gruppenführer or U.v.D. are entitled to wear the pipe cord, and only while on duty.

Site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

10 June 1943

3 Polish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 25/43

Auschwitz, 11 June 1943

1. Use of the horse and cart

The SS-Oberscharführer Westfal is responsible for a uniformly regulated use of the horse teams.

2. Temporary closure of the accommodation chamber

The accommodation chamber will be closed for stocktaking during the period 15.6.-25.6.43. No delivery will take place during this period.

3. Deployment of prisoners outside the KL

The prisoner detachments set up at the various armaments companies were uniformly given the name "labor camp. The designation is, for example: "KL Auschwitz Labor Camp Buna.

4. Taking women for walks within the chain of command

I would like to point out once again that it is forbidden in principle to take women of SS members who are visiting here for a walk within the chain of command. Women of SS members who live here in the camp area must take the shortest route from their home to House 7 and, when attending events to look after the troops, the shortest route to the Kameradschaftsheim.

5. Beskydy club

SS members of the local site who want to join the Beskydy Club sit down with Obersturmführer Bloßmann, 5th/SS-T-Stuba. KL Au., in contact.

6. Fishing in the Sola

For hygienic and health reasons, I forbid fishing in the Sola in the immediate vicinity of the sewage from the concentration camp.

7. Confiscation of motorcycles

The SS-Unterscharführer R. Stolten is confiscated the motorcycle no. SS-16 341 because he used it for a private trip or passed it on for use.

8. Use of official vehicles for private purposes

I have established that in individual cases SS members used the vehicle issued and intended for official purposes for private trips. I would like to point out that I will confiscate the vehicle from anyone who violates my repeated orders in this regard.

9. Confiscation of motorcycles

The motorcycles designated below will be confiscated and must be returned to the transport service of KL Auschwitz by 20.6.43:

SS No. 16280 SS-Ostuf. Dr. Entrefl

SS No. 16286 SS-Ustuf. Cooler

SS No. 16288 SS-Uscha. Olejak

SS No. 16312 SS-Ustuf. Ganninger

SS No. 16 339 Supervisor Hasse

SS No. 16340 SS-Uscha. Romansh

SS No. 16843 SS-Uscha. Oppelt

SS No. 16 866 SS-Schtz. Piossek

10. SS members and prisoners dealing with food are to be presented to the SS site physician for examination before being put into the kitchen, food stores, etc.

11. Residence permits

Supervisor Gerda Wolle

Visit of the daughter from 11.-14.6.43

Flat: House 188 near SS-Hscha. minor

SS-Strm. Peter Preisler

Visit of the wife 12-15.6.43

apartment: with Franz Flegel in Babitz

SS-Oscha. Fritz Schiupper

Visit of the family until end of August 1943

Apartment: near SS-Ustuf. Reinicke

SS-Uscha. Paul-Friedrich Krupatz

Wife's visit from mid-June—end of June 1943

SS step. Schemmel

Visit of the wife, Saturday and Sunday of each week during summer 1943

Flat: House 142

SS-Schztz. Willy Meilicke

Visit of the wife from 13.6.-21.6.43

Flat: Auschwitz, Bahnhofstraße 198 near Reichsbahngest. Michael Martynink

SS-Rttf. Ferdinand Baier

Visit of the wife 11-17.6.43

apartment: Neuberun, Heeresstr. 23 near Malik

SS-UScha. Hans Koder

Visit of the family from 12.6.-28.6.43

apartment: Neuberun, Heeresstr. near Schellung

SS-Scharf. Kleemann

Visit of brother-in-law and sister-in-law for a period of 14 days

Flat: House 204

SS-Schztz. Heinrich Franke

Visit of the wife from 17.6.-30.6.43

Apartment: Auschwitz a.d. bridge

SS-UScha. Karl Reichenbacher

Visit of the family from 20.6.-20.8.43

Flat: House 50 near SS-UScha. Schmidt II

SS-Schztz. Jakob Kropp

Visit of the wife 14-18.6.43

Flat: House of the Waffen-SS

SS-Scharf. Wilke

Visit of the daughter from 19.6.-22.6.43

Flat: House of the Waffen-SS

SS-Schztz. Richard Kortmann

Visit of the wife from 18.6.-23.6.43

Flat: House of the Waffen-SS

SS-Rttf. Andreas Kraus

Visit of the wife for a few weeks

Apartment: Babitz, near Farn. Head

SS-Rttf. Karl Düngemann

Visit of the bride from 15.6.-30.6.43

Flat: near SS-Uscha. Ludwig

SS-Uscha. Hermann v. Seggern

Visit of the wife from 20.6.-6.7.43

Flat: house 170 b. SS-Rttf. carnival

SS-Schtz. Heinrich Kramer

Visit of the wife from 18.6. to 21.6.43

Apartment: House d.W.-SS

12. Found

1 pair of men's leather gloves were found in the accommodation of the commandant's staff. The same are to be collected from the Commandant's Office, Dept. Ia.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular letter

Auschwitz, 11 June 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 17 June 1943

To all departments of the command
the SS-T-Sturmbann and
the affiliated departments of the site
KL Auschwitz

On Thursday, June 17, 1943, 20.15 hours, the next troop support event
will take place on the stage of the Kameradschaftsheim. It will feature the
Katowice Opera House with

“Big colourful evening”

Singing – Dance – Cheerful lectures

Organisation and programming: Dept. VI in connection with head director
Karl Hans Jaeger

Artistic direction and announcement: Karl Hans Jaeger

The artists:

Gerty von Elmpt, vocal and dance soubrette

Ulla Lehmann, soprano

Leni Wcrell, solo dancer

Maria Cerowska, solo dancer

Paul Schmidtmann, tenor

Willi Popp, operetta buffo

Jörg Watzka, Ballet Master

Josef Sokol, 1st solo dancer

Heinz Hinsenbrock, on the Seiler concert grand piano

Attending the event is service. The execution regulations as usual.

It was particularly noticeable during the last event on June 7th that SS men who had been placed in a certain order and according to the standpoint of safety in the event of a fire, carried the stools to other places, so that at the beginning of the event an image was presented that defies description.

Some moved their stools to the outside wall of the hall and sat down on the cornice of the window, others placed their stools on one of the beams and set themselves up there, etc. There was no longer any mention of a corridor to the left or right of the hall. It was impossible to get through. It is therefore ordered that the footstools are to remain standing as they were set up by Abbot VI under all circumstances. For the implementation of this order is the responsibility of the staff coulter commanders of the individual companies. This applies to all future events in the Kameradschaftsheim. The units are to be instructed in detail. From now on the respective leader of the stewards service has to pay special attention to the observance of this order.

The camp commander
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

24 June 1943

Josef Mengele, suffers a severe motorcycle accident, damaging his hip, spending four weeks in hospital.

Commandant's Order No. 26/43

Auschwitz, 24 June 1943

1. Deployment of the standby units

In the event of a deployment of the readiness on the part of Division III or the Führer vom Dienst, the SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz must be informed in any case of the time and place of the deployment.

2. Driving official vehicles

Reference is again made to the order contained in Commandant's Order No. 20/43 of 29 May 43, according to which only SS members are entitled to drive a vehicle, including motorcycles, outside the area of interest of KL Au. who are in possession of a permit issued by Amtsgruppe D to this effect. For any other journey outside the area of interest, a vehicle request must therefore be submitted so that a driver can be assigned to the vehicle. Any violation of this my last order will be punished for military disobedience by the field court.

2. Private washing of laundry outside the KL for civilians

For reasons of hygiene and health and in order to prevent the authorities from accusing KL Auschwitz of being the source of the disease, I forbid every SS member to wash privately outside the camp with civilians.

3. Carrying spores

On the basis of the Reichsführer Order of 16.5.43, only members of the mounted or harnessed units are entitled to wear spurs in the entire SS-General SS, Waffen-SS and police—in accordance with the given regulations. All other members of the SS and police, leaders, subordinates and men of the General SS, Waffen-SS, Oder Police and Security Police are only permitted to wear spurs on the way to the riding service, during the riding service and on the return from the riding service.

4. Subject: a private bicycle parked at the Waffenmeisterei

A private bicycle has been in use at the KL Auschwitz armoury for a long time. The owner of the bicycle must collect it from the Waffenmeisterei until 30.6.43. If the bicycle is not collected by the specified date, it will be confiscated and used as a service bicycle.

5. Subject: lectern of department VI

In recent times it has happened more frequently that the lectern belonging to Abbot VI, which was placed on the stage or in the adjacent dressing rooms of the Comradeship Home, was taken away without any permission and was not returned, so that the lectern had to be searched for at appropriate events and could not be found so often. This behavior is an impossibility. If the lectern is needed in the companies or by any other departments, the head of Department VI should be asked to hand it over.

6. Hunting and fishing protection

The SS-Unterscharführer Franz Schmidt, Dept. of Agriculture, is hereby granted a permit to shoot game and predators.

7. Residence permits

SS-Uscha. Josef Lofha,

Visit of the wife from 24.6.-7.7.43

Apartment: Porombka near Weber.

SS-Scharf. Wiegleb,
Visit of relatives from 26.6.43 for a period of 14 days.
Apartment: House Wiegleb.

SS-Uscha. Herbert Zappe,
Visit of the wife 3–5.7.43
Flat: House of the Waffen-SS.

SS-Uscha. Hans Schmidt,
Visit of the parents from 25.6.-31.7.43
Apartment: House no. 186 Schmidt.

SS-Rottf. Reinhold Hartwecker,
Own apartment in Neuberun, Heeresstr. 13.

8. Lost

Dienstrad no. 34, factory no. 125175, make Adler, was stolen from the bicycle stand of the Birkenau command barracks on 18.6.43.

The whereabouts of the bike must be investigated and the commandant's office must be informed of the results.

A man's pocket watch was lost on the way from the office–workshop management–to the canteen. If such a watch is found, it is to be handed in at the commandant's office.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Mengele lost his EK I in a motorcycle accident in the camp area and lost his EK I Kl. The honest finder is requested to hand it in at the Kommandantur.

9. Found

Found in the storage area:

1 silver storm badge,

One men's watch.

To be collected from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 27/43

Auschwitz, 29 June 1943

1. Weapons and equipment

When SS members are admitted to a military hospital, no weapons including sidearms may be taken along, since the weapons brought along are confiscated by the military hospital according to the army's orders and are not returned to the local office.

2. Official bicycles

From now on, private bicycles may not be sprayed with the grey Army paint, as otherwise doubts will arise as to whether they are official or private bicycles. Private bicycles that have already been sprayed with the grey Army paint must be removed by 7.7.43. SS-members who violate this rule have to expect their punishment.

3. Reporting private bicycles

By 5 July 1943, all SS members living in the camp area KL Au. must present their private bicycles to the Weapons and Equipment Section for the purpose of registration. Furthermore, the Central Construction Management, the Agriculture Department, TWL, DAW, and the Deutsche Lebensmittel GmbH must report the service bicycles in writing to the

Weapons and Equipment Section, stating the make and serial number of the bicycle.

4. Subject: request for flowers

All requirements for flowers, shrubs, etc., which are necessary to decorate offices or the premises may only be made through the administration and not directly by the agricultural or market gardening sector. In the event of non-compliance, invoices will be issued to the customer.

5. Identity cards

Requests for the issue of camp identity cards etc. will only be accepted at the Kommandantur during the hours of 9.00-10.00 and 16.00-17.00 daily, except Saturdays. 2 Passport photographs are to be presented when the application is submitted. During the same time the finished ID cards issued. Applications cannot be accepted at other times.

6. SS hut

Holidaymakers who want to spend their weekend in the SS hut must sleep in the SS hut and participate in the catering. SS-members who only take part in the trip to the SS-hut and stay in Miendzebrod's private quarters have to indicate this specifically when registering. SS-members who are unable to take part in the trip to the SS-hut for any reason, have to report this to the commandant's office until Friday of each week, 9.00 am. If this report is submitted, the SS-member in question will be expelled from the SS-hut and the trip to it for a period of 4 weeks.

7. Entering the Krupp Huts

I would like to point out that all SS members are strictly forbidden to enter the Krupp Halls, unless they are on duty in these halls. It has happened that SS-members have roamed the halls without any reason, have even put machines into and out of operation, and have hindered the

work considerably. I will call to account any SS-member who is in the future in the production halls without official orders.

8. Residence permit

SS-Strm. Julius Maser

Visit of the wife from 1-8. 7.43

Apartment: Raisko house No. 780 near Sasmuchez.

9. Lost

On the way between the TWL and the depot, a brown briefcase with a military passport in the name of Johannes Förster and travel stamps for the month of July 43. The honest finder is asked to hand in the lost items at the command post KL Au.

10. Registration in the customer list for shoe repair

In agreement with the economic offices of Bielitz and Saybusch, the shoemakers' guild for the districts of Bielitz and Saybusch in the Upper Silesia. Zeitung No. 168 of 20.6.43 published the following announcement:

1. All consumers (except for self-pleasers and children up to 3 years of age) must immediately register with a shoemaker in the customer list.
2. The registration of German consumers is carried out against submission of section 3 of the 4th Reichskleiderkarte. In addition, the registration is noted on the Reichskleiderkarte.
3. The deadline for registration in the customer list expires on 15 July 1943. Anyone who is not registered by that date will no longer be able to have shoes repaired in the shoemaker's workshops.

Based on this announcement, the KL Auschwitz administration requests all consumers in the area of interest of KL Auschwitz to present the 4th Reich Clothing Card to the Clothing Department. The execution of shoe repairs is made dependent on this.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.
a.B. i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 28/43

Auschwitz, 30 June 1943

1. SS-Standortverwaltung KL Au.

An SS location administration with location fund and location pay office is set up in the local service area with effect from 1.7.43. The name of the department is: SS-Standortverwaltung Auschwitz.

The units located in the location (invoicing offices) are assigned to the SS-Standortverwaltung with the same effect as invoicing offices:

- a) Accounting Office SS-Standortverwaltung Auschwitz,
- (b) Waffen-SS military economic camp, Auschwitz,
- (c) Auschwitz concentration camp.

Staffing:

- 1) Head of SS site administration: SS-Ostuf. Möckel,
- 2) Head of the site cash desk: SS-Hstuf. Potency,
- 3) Head of the site wage office: SS-Oscha.Jordan.

As of the same date, all administrative personnel belonging to the SS-Standortverwaltung and those economically allocated from other branches of administration will be assigned to a separate staff company

of the SS-Standortverwaltung. Further implementing regulations are issued by the head of the SS-Standortverwaltung.

2. Residence permits

SS Ostuf. Dr. Friedrich Entress

Visit of the family from mid-July to 6 weeks.

Apartment: Medical centre possibly Ziemssen house.

SS-Rottf. Falcon Castle

Visit of the mother from 1-31.7.43.

Flat: House 41 near Falkenburg.

SS-Uscha. Jochum

Visit of the family for an indefinite period.

Apartment: Auschwitz, Bahnhofstraße 22 with master baker Alois Muck.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and site elder

F.d.R.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

July 1943

Franz Hoessler

Returned to Birkenau, a Kommander called Hartjenstein in charge, the camp had been expanded, typhus and other diseases were a huge problem at this time.

We got the camp back into order and build a new delousing station there. Only doctors could make selections as to who was sick and who was fit for work! After selection most were sent to quarantine blocks and stayed there till some sort of work could be found.

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 2 July 1943

Driving on the sidewalk of Bahnhofstrasse in Auschwitz

Recently there have been increasing reports from police officers of the road service that on Bahnhofstraße Auschwitz, approximately from the height of the Bolnei forwarding company to the foreigners' home, SS members ride their bicycles on the pavement, probably because of the torn up road. When these officers then dutifully intervene, some of the SS members do not react at all to the objections of the police officers, while other SS members in turn contradict the officers, sometimes even hinting at their pistols or threatening to complain if they are warned for a fee. I forbid people to drive on the sidewalks and point out that it is impossible for an SS man to argue with police officers on duty on a busy street under the eyes of the public. The SS-members have to behave disciplined and follow the orders of the police officers. If I am informed of any further riots against police officers.

I will punish the SS-members concerned in an exemplary manner.

The site's oldest

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 23/43

Auschwitz, 5 July 1943

On 4 July 1943,
SS-Scharführer Karl Reinicke,
SS-Schzt. Stefan Rahberger
died in the exercise of their duties in the fight against gangs.
We will honour the memory of the two SS men who died true to their
oath of allegiance.

The site's senior officer ...

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 15/43

Auschwitz, 7 July 1943

In the last few days two SS members who were on duty in the Gypsy Camp and in Camp B I b have fallen ill with typhus. In order to prevent the occurrence of further cases of typhus among the SS members, and so that the relaxation of the camp blockade, that has now been introduced, does not have to be converted back into an absolute camp blockade, I order that the SS members serving in the Gypsy Camp, Camp Bla and Camp B I b be housed separately from the other SS members, and that they be bathed daily after duty and examined for freedom from lice.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 24/43

Auschwitz, 8 July 1943

1. Unauthorised fishing

Despite clear prohibitions, there have recently been more and more cases of unauthorised fishing in various waters. I have been informed that fishing is done mainly in small, non-drainable ponds scattered throughout the area, using fishing rods and sometimes nets. It has also been observed that unauthorised fishing is taking place in the Sola.

I would like to point out once again that all fishing, even with a fishing rod, in the area of interest is forbidden without my permission, and I order every SS member who finds any unauthorized fishing to report it immediately.

2. Concerning telephone connection KL Herzogenbusch

From 1.7.43 onwards, KL Herzogenbusch can be reached under the telephone number Herzogenbusch 5400/5407/5408/5409.

3. New address for the ZIL Bergen-Belsen

The new address for mail and general cargo for the Bergen-Belsen warehouse is

Commandant's office of the Bergen-Belsen residence camp
in Bergen-Belsen (Celle district)

For wagon consignments, the notice "storage station" must be added.

4. Welfare measure for Volksdeutsche SS-members from Hungary
Negotiations with the Hungarian government have succeeded in obtaining a significant increase in the foreign exchange quota for the maintenance of members of the Hungarian volunteers of the Waffen-SS, so that the maintenance rates will be approximately twice as high as before. This will bring the maintenance rates in Hungary approximately into line with those of the Reich. All ethnic German volunteers from Hungary are to be informed that with the payment of the increased alimony rates from 1. July this year. It is intended to draw up a corresponding information sheet for the troops, which will contain, among other things, the individual welfare regulations, so that each volunteer will be able to check the amount of maintenance payments himself.

5. Bicycle tyres

It has been found that bicycle tyres have become so run-down within a short period of time that they had to be replaced by new ones. This can only be due to deliberate neglect, because even when the wheel was heavily used, the tires (especially the tread covers) should have lasted longer than they did. Nowadays, special attention must be paid to the most careful handling of bicycles and their tyres, because it is very difficult or almost impossible to buy a new one.

6. Illegal work

I have found that SS members of prisoners had various objects made for themselves, be it pictures or other alleged objects of art, such as roses made of tin etc. Quite apart from the fact that the inmates have to be occupied with useful work, a lot of material, which is very difficult to obtain nowadays, is irresponsibly wasted. I hereby strictly forbid such illicit work, and I will report any SS member, regardless of person or rank, to the Reichsführer-SS for punishment, who in the future will have such senseless and kitschy work done, or will commission it.

7. Recognition

The SS storm trooper Josef Koch, 1 . SS-T-Stuba. KL Au. I express my thanks and appreciation for his prudent behaviour during the escape of an escaped gypsy prisoner. As part of his annual leave, Koch will receive 3 days special leave from me.

8. Private pistols

For the purpose of procuring pistol ammunition, all private pistols used for official purposes must be reported to the Weapons and Equipment Division. The declaration may be submitted by department or by company and must contain the following information:

Rank Name Position Make Driving No. Kalibefr

9. Subject: Chicken farming

All chicken farmers who have received the egg delivery card from House 7 at present had to deliver the prescribed number of eggs by 31.5.43. As far as this was omitted, the corresponding number is now to be delivered immediately to house 7 by presenting the delivery card.

10. Residence permits

SS-Strm. Adam Pukis,

Visit of the wife for 8-10 days

Apartment: Babitz.

SS-Schzt. Adolf CJulemann,

Visit of the wife from 8 to 31.7.43

Apartment: House No. 152 near SS-Rottf. Müller.

SS-Ustuf. Hans Schwarzhuber,

Visit of the brother with wife from 1-31.7.43

Apartment: Haus Schwarzhuber.

SS-Schitz. Kurt Hage,
Visit of the family from 8.-21.7.43
Apartment: House of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz a.d. bridge.

SS-Oscha. Erich Landleiter,
Visit of the mother-in-law from 2.7.-20.9.43
Apartment: House 45 Landleiter.

SS-Rottf. Ludwig Mittermeier,
Visit of the wife from 15.7.-15.9.43
Apartment: Auschwitz railway station No. 198 near Martiniok.

SS-Strm. Gustav Glinko,
Visit of the family from 17.7.-18.8.43
Apartment: Babitz house no. 259.

SS-Rottf. Alfons Scheller,
Visit of the wife from 4-11.7.43
Apartment: Accommodation house TWL in Raisko.

SS-Uscha. Fritz Gaar,
Visit of the wife from 24.7.-4.8.43
Flat: House SS-Ustuf. Häßler.

SS-Rottf. Martin Stockert,
Visit of the wife from 10 to 31.7.43
Apartment: Auschwitz train station, Neue Post near Holm.

SS-Uscha. Franz Schmidt,
Visit of the family from 15.7.-31.8.43
Apartment: House 44.

SS-Oscha. Rudolf Gehring,
Visit of the bride from 18.-28.7.43
Apartment: Babitz no. 82 at Sunday.

SS-Uscha. Herbert Ludwig,
Visit of the sister-in-law with children from 12.7.-1.8.43
Apartment: House no. 130 near Ludwig.

SS-Uscha. Hans Dengler,
Visit of the wife from 6 to 31.7.43
Flat: House 170 near SS-Rottf. Rummel.

SS-Uscha. Viktor Pflugbeil,
Visit of the family from 1-31.8.43
Apartment: House no. 5 near SS-Scharf. Wiegleb .

SS-Ustuf . Heinrich Josten,
Visit of the family for a period of 3 months
Apartment: Haus Rieck.

The site's oldest:
Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 25/43

Auschwitz, 12 July 1943

1. I have repeatedly had to make the observation that on Saturdays from 12.00 no one was available at various offices. I would like to point out that on Saturdays the working hours are continuous until 1.30 p.m. The heads of the services are responsible to me for ensuring that these working hours are punctually observed by all SS members.

2. Electrical wire barriers

It is pointed out that the electric wire barrier in construction section II and in the storage facility B II d, B II e and B II f is electrically charged. The guards and control bodies shall be specially advised to avoid accidents.

3. Vehicle workshop

In accordance with the decision of the OKW, ChWKfw], Chef Inst I/IIIa, No. 032 1.6.43 of 28.6.43, the local motor vehicle workshop has been recognised as a troop-owned workshop.

4. Permanent service

I order that with immediate effect a permanent service is to be set up at Abteilung II, SS-Standortverwaltung, SS-T-Sturmbann as well as at the SS-Standortarzt (SDG v. Dienst). The respective officer on duty must be reachable at any time of the day or night at the duty station and must be informed about what is to be done in case of special events and occurrences in case of emergency, in particular he/she fulfils the purpose of a faster transmission of orders. In the Command and Control Division this permanent service was already established with effect from 10.7.43. All reports received by telephone or telex outside normal working hours are therefore to be transmitted immediately by the telephone exchange or telex centre and to pass them on directly to the respective persons on permanent duty, who will then take further and necessary steps on their own initiative. The former block leaders must be permanently informed about where and under which telephone number the respective protective custody camp leaders of the individual camps can be reached in case of an alarm. In any case, they must be informed immediately by the former block leader of the camp about any incidents. Execution report: 15.7.43.

5. Children in the camp area

I have noticed that children stay here in the camp during the day and even roam around the individual work places. Even when entering and

leaving the camp I could observe that these children were going along with the closed columns of prisoners. I hereby forbid this and draw attention to the danger to the children in the event of an attempt to escape, due to the handling of the firearm by the escort post, which is necessary in this case. Furthermore, such handling of the children by the children with the prisoners entails such a moral disadvantage that the parents cannot be held responsible. The SS members have to instruct their wives and children in this respect and have to make sure themselves that their children stay away from the prisoners and do not stay permanently in the camp itself or at the work places.

6. Residence permits

SS-Uscha. Franz Romeikat

Visit of the family from 10.7.-15.8.43

Flat: in Grojetz Krs. Bielitz, with V. Mikolajtschak.

SS-Uscha. Gustav Holldorf

Visit of the wife from 12.7 ...8.43.

Apartment: Kluge company house.

The oldest of the site:

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 26/43

Auschwitz, 16 July 1943

1. The Führer distinguished the achievements of the administration of the Schutzstaffel during the war by awarding the SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Oswald Pohl the German Cross in silver
Together with our Chief of Staff we are proud of this high distinction, that was bestowed upon him by the Führer.

2. Guarding the prisoners

The Head of the Office has repeatedly observed, and recent incidents have shown that the guards are often very poorly aware of their duties and responsibilities as guards. This is partly due to insufficient or no instruction, partly to the SS men's ignorance or negligence. Common mistakes are conversations with prisoners, especially on transport vehicles, insufficient distance from the prisoner. I order that, with immediate effect, every company commander should hold at least once a week a detailed lesson on this subject in the form of an instruction lesson to be included in the company's duty roster. The Sturmbann is to inform me in writing on the Saturday of the current week of the instruction, stating the content of the instruction.

3. Inspection of the KL by the head of the main office

The Chief of the Main Office has ordered that during his visits to the KL, he is to be informed only by the camp commandant, Schutzhaftlagerführer, leader of the guard unit, and in the women's camp by the superintendent. The previously customary form of special reporting by every plant manager, department head, block leader, etc. will be dropped in the future. Guards and guards will continue to report according to the existing service regulations.

4. SS Economic and Administrative Main Office, Office Group D

– The Chief of Administration –

By order of 23.6.43, the Chief Executive ordered that, in amendment to his order of 4.5.1943, from 1.6.43 onwards the departmental title should read as follows:

SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt

Office group D

– The head of administration –

5. Vaccinations

The army doctor complains that the vaccinations and booster shots that have been scheduled recently have not been carried out without interruption. Thus, for example, for the 12.7.43 post-vaccination of the 1st-4th company was scheduled, but of the 200 men to be vaccinated only 30 appeared. This is literally irresponsible negligence, and it can only be a question of organization within the companies to divide the men in question in such a way that they can be vaccinated. I can only rebuke the responsible company and staff commanders for gross negligence and irresponsibility. It is precisely the frequent infectious diseases and deaths in the troops, combined with the camp blockade, that should have clearly shown that the most important protection is vaccination. Therefore, as soon as I receive further complaints in this regard from the troop doctor or the site doctor, I will immediately impose a holiday and camp ban on the entire site, which will remain in force and will not be lifted a day earlier until the last man and leader has been vaccinated. Just as casually as it is handled with the vaccinations themselves, it is just as casual about keeping the vaccination lists. I therefore order that in future the company and staff commander of the company in question must be present at vaccinations and is personally responsible for the keeping of the vaccination lists.

6. Krad SS-16 295

The Krad DKW SS-16 295 of the SS-Ostuf. Half body is to be handed over to the motor pool immediately. In this connection I order that every SS-member who is in possession of a vehicle has to hand it over personally to the motor pool in case of transfers, dismissals or leave of absence, otherwise the person concerned will be made liable to pay compensation in future.

7. Motorcycle protection coats

Kradschutzcoats may only be worn in service and only by members of the Waffen-SS for whom they are responsible according to the equipment certificates. The coats of armour must be worn over the equipment. The belt may only be strapped over the belt where this is required for combat readiness.

8. Welfare SS-guide

Instead of the designation "Welfare Officer", in the Waffen-SS only the designation "Welfare SS Leader" is used.

9. Concentration camp KL Warsaw

1. By order of the Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police, the Warsaw Concentration Camp is established with effect from 15.8.43 The provisional address is

Warsaw Concentration Camp Command

in Warsaw on the SS and police leader in the Warsaw district.

For the time being, FS and telephone traffic is also to be directed via the SS and Police Leader in the Warsaw District.

2. the SS-Obersturmbannführer Goecke, formerly of Mauthausen concentration camp, has been appointed as camp commander.

10. identity card

Identity card No 4512, in the name of the supervisor Johanna Snurawa, that was lost at the site, is hereby declared invalid.

11. residence permits

SS-Uscha. Bruno Setzepfand,

Visit of the wife from 17.7.-2.8.43

Apartment: Babitz with Franz Flegel.

SS-Uscha. Martin Markmann,

Visit of the mother from 3.7.43 for an indefinite period

Apartment: Haus Markmann.

SS-Uscha. Eduard Schmid,

Visit of the wife from 21-31.7.43

Apartment: Babitz near Hoffmann.

SS-Uscha. Richard Prauser,

Visit of the wife from 18.7.43 to 14 days

Apartment: TWL accommodation Raisko.

SS-Uscha. Lorenz,

Visit of the wife from 13.-18.7.43

Apartment: Broschkowitz near Köhler.

SS-Schtz. Jacob Kropp,

Visit of the wife for a period of 3 months

Flat: Auschwitz, Bahnhofsstraße 84 near Konrad.

SS-Schtz. Paul Götze,

Visit of the wife from 17.7.-30.7.43

Apartment: Babitz with family Losch.

The SS site elder:

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 28/43

Auschwitz, 19 July 1943

1. Hunting permit and hunting protection

The following measures are ordered for implementation with regard to hunting protection:

1. Only those SS-members are entitled to hunt who are in possession of the Reichsagdschein and a special permit from the eldest of the location as hunting master.
2. The commissioner for hunting protection is SS-Strm. Gustav Lipski.
3. For the practice of hunting for predatory game, the Commissioner for Hunting Protection, SS-Strm. Lipski, the SS subordinate Franz Schmidt and Rudolf Martin.
4. Any other hunting activity without a hunting licence must be refrained from. In case of violation, the person concerned will be punished as a poacher by the SS court according to the extent provided for in the Reich Hunting Law.
5. Participation in a hunt is only possible in the company of the person in charge of hunting protection.
6. All orders of the commissioner with regard to the interests of the hunt are to be obeyed by all hunters without fail.
7. Each intended hunt is to be announced by the respective participants to the adjutant of the command in such good time that the person in charge of hunting protection can be informed.
8. Every shot game is to be handed over to the person in charge of hunting protection, who is personally responsible for a proper and exact keeping of a shooting list. The shot game is to be handed over to the hunting protection commissioner SS-Strm. Lipski to the SS-Unterscharführer Rönisch.
9. Game may only be delivered to individual consumers with my personal permission. Special reference is made to the Commandant's Orders No. 8/42 and 15/42, item 14 and item 4.

2. Theft of work and equipment crates from the field commandos

In order to prevent further theft of the work and equipment boxes of the Agriculture Department by the external commands, I would like to point out that in future the equipment boxes will be secured with self-exploding and explosive locks.

The oldest member of the site

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

22 July 1943

152 Czech political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 29/43

Auschwitz, 22 July 1943

1. house collection for the “German Red Cross

On the occasion of the house collection for the “German Red Cross” on 1.7.43 the pleasing result of RM 9,216.86 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Telephone connection of the armoury KL Au.

The Department of Weapons and Equipment can now be reached by telephone, in special cases also at night.

3. Appearance of SS-members as experts in court

All SS members subordinated to the Hauptamtschef SS-Obergruppenführer and General der Waffen-SS Pohl may appear as experts before the court only with the personal permission of the Hauptamtschef. This permission must be obtained on a case-by-case basis.

4. Parking of bicycles in front of the SS headquarters From now on, I forbid the parking of bicycles in front of the SS area, and point out the use of the bicycle rack north of the SS area. Violators must be reported to me for punishment.

5. Saving fuel

In order to save fuel, fuel cards for small and light vehicles (Simca and motorcycles) will now be issued by the commandant's office in the area where KL Auschwitz is located. With these fuel cards, the owner of the vehicle is entitled to fill up with the fuel required for his or her flags at the KL Auschwitz motor pool. The vehicle owner in question must be able to make do with the allocated amount of fuel. A further increased allocation is excluded. It is therefore in the interest of each individual to limit his or her journeys to the absolute minimum necessary to make do with the fuel allocated to him or her. Fuel cards which are not fully used for the month in question, i.e. if the person concerned manages with less fuel than he has been allocated, must be returned to the commandant's office at least three days before the end of the month so that the fuel saved can be credited to him for any additional consumption in the following month. The fuel cards are valid for the first time from 30.7.43 to in person at the Kommandantur no later than 17.00 hours. Collection by agents is not permitted. Fuel cards that are not collected by the respective deadline are forfeited for the person concerned. The Fuel cards are not transferable.

6. Merging of journeys In order to save fuel, the journeys to the respective external commands should be combined as far as possible, i.e.

for example, in the case of a journey to Golleschau, all the official business of the individual departments and of the Wachsturm ban are to be completed in one journey. The respective departments are informed by the commandant's office that a vehicle will drive to the external command on the day in question. The departments shall inform the motor pool on their own initiative that they still have to carry out official business with the vehicle and that they have to provide additional loads. The time and place of departure must be strictly adhered to by both the motor pool and the departments interested in the trip. This also includes the so-called control runs by the individual unit drivers.

7. Unauthorised use of motor vehicles I have noticed that drivers take their lorries or cars to lunch and dinner at the "Kameradschaftsheim" and "Fourierstube" of the Kommandantur Ancestors' Home and Fourierstube and receive their lunch and dinner there. This procedure is certainly not in the interest of general fuel savings. I hereby forbid it and hold the dispatcher personally responsible for putting an end to these abuses immediately and for ensuring that they do not occur in the future. If I find any infringements, I will punish the culprits by way of example.

8. Parking of motorcycles in front of the official buildings I forbid the parking of motorcycles in front of the service buildings. In case of violation I will have the motorcycles in question confiscated.

9. Shoe exchange for children

The SS-Wirtschafts- Verwaltungshauptamt approved an exchange point for children's shoes for the local SS families at the local site. At the exchange point, children's shoes in smaller sizes can be exchanged for larger ones. The condition is, of course, that the shoes to be exchanged are in perfect, usable condition, since the same are also used for the exchange. Acceptance and issue times are Tuesday and Friday of each week from 10.00-12.00 o'clock in room 9 of the administration building.

10. Accommodation for persons affected by aerial warfare

On the basis of the Ordinance on the Provision of Housing for the Population Affected by Air War of 21.6.43, the housing is available to persons who hold a departure certificate in accordance with the regulations of the Reich Minister of the Interior on re-quarters due to air hazards and damage to aircraft. However, the accommodation facilities, ancillary flats as well as extended flats are only available to a limited extent in the area of location management. For this reason, it is not possible to consider the applications for family accommodation submitted to the location administration. Applications without the certificate will be returned to the applicant. Applications with attached certificate are dependent on the available living space. In future, such applications can only be considered according to the legal provisions and existing living space.

11. Slogan

From now on, all SS members of the SS-location must be informed of the respective slogan. The Einheitsführer has to instruct the SS-members in detail about the meaning and secrecy of the slogan. The members of the commandant's staff shall have the password announced to them at the Hauptwache before leaving the camp.

12. Residence permits

SS-Uscha. Helmuth Schild Visit of the wife from 23.7.-9.8.43

Apartment: house 150 accommodation DAW.

SS-Uscha. William Schmidt II

Visit of the parents-in-law until further notice.

Apartment: House 50 near Schmidt.

SS-Uscha Bernhard Glaue

Visit of the sister-in-law with daughter from 22.7.-30.7.43

Apartment: Harmense near Glaue.

SS-Ustuf. Reinhard Thomsen

Visit of the sister-in-law for a period of 14 days

Apartment: Camp school near Thomsen

SS-Strm. Albert Wagner

Visit of the wife from 22.7.-8.8.43.

Apartment: Babitz no. 189 near Loch

SS-Oscha. Dealers

Visit of the sister and father-in-law v. 18.7.43 until further notice

Apartment: House no. 126 at dealer

SS-Oscha. Josef Klehr

Visit of the wife from 22.7.-8.8.43

Apartment: Neuberun near Farn. Malisch.

SS-Ostuf. Dr. Heinz Thilo

Visit of the wife from mid-July to the end of August 1943

Apartment: Medical centre.

SS-Hscha. Robert Heider

Visit of the daughter with children for an indefinite period

Apartment: Haus Heider.

13. Lost

In the storage area 1 money bag with contents was lost on 19.7.43. The honest finder is asked to hand it over to the Staff Sergeant at the Commandant's Office.

On 21.7.43 at about 16.00 o'clock a small square gold ladies' watch with a doublee wristlet was lost on the way from the Central Construction Management to the Kommandantur.

The person who found the watch and was observed putting it in is requested to return it immediately to the Commandant's Office, Dept. Ia.

The site elder
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 16/43

Auschwitz, 23 July 1943

In order to carry out delousing of camp B I a on Saturday, 24 July and Sunday, 25 July 43, I order the following:

1. From Saturday afternoon, 24 July 43, starting at 1 p.m., until Sunday evening after completion of the work, Camp Bla will be completely closed for general delousing according to the new procedure developed by the SS site physician Auschwitz, SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths.
2. No SS-member or supervisor may enter the camp Bla on these days from Saturday 13.00 hrs. except those persons designated by the SS-site physician Auschwitz to carry out delousing.
3. Blockade of the entire camp will be imposed from Saturday afternoon 1 p.m. onwards, i.e. no prisoner may leave his block until delousing of the entire camp has been carried out.
4. The SS site administration provides sufficient wooden or tin containers and vats for delousing.

5. The kitchen and other commands of the women's camp do not move out on these days until the general delousing of the camp is completed. After consultation with the head of the SS-Standortverwaltung, SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel, on Sunday, 25.7.43, before the delousing begins in the morning, cold evening rations are distributed instead of lunch. Warm lunch will be distributed in the evening after the delousing has been completed.

6. SS members and guards are not allowed to enter the camp again until the SS site physician Auschwitz has released them.

7. Because of the danger of damage to health from the poisonous gas fumes, I forbid all SS members and guards not directly involved in guarding the Bla camp or in delousing to stay in the immediate vicinity of camp B I a until they have been released.

8. Delousing of the camp Bla on 24 and 25.7.43 will only take place if the weather conditions are favourable.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 30/43

Auschwitz, 27 July 1943

1. Disease control

In the last few days, no less than 5 children of SS family members have received medical treatment with very severe infectious diarrhoea, some of them suspected of dysentery. After careful examination it was established that all these diarrhoea sufferers had not received the ordered tablet inoculations against dysentery, typhus, paratyphoid fever and cholera, and that the SS members had not carried out the vaccination. This behaviour on the part of the parents is incomprehensible to me, and I feel compelled to order that in future I must obtain permission for the residence of family members in the area of the site only if the family members have visited the site physician within the first 24 hours of their stay in order to receive the necessary vaccinations. Family members who already live in the site and who do not comply with a scheduled vaccination in the future must expect the most severe punishment for not taking public health interests into account. I will also order the compulsory presentation of the persons concerned. The distribution of the tablets for the vaccination is carried out daily from 7.00-9.00 hours, and also on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 15.00-16.00 hours.

2. Examination for infectious diseases of the persons employed in the food processing plants of KL Auschwitz All male and female civilian employees in the food processing plants must immediately undergo a radiological lung examination. The written examination results must be submitted to the SS site physician in Auschwitz by August 1, 1943. The examination may be carried out by a doctor of one's own choice.

3. Repair of private bicycles

Due to the extremely tight supply of spare parts for bicycles, it is not possible to have repairs of private bicycles carried out here. Applications

in this regard are therefore pointless and the bicycle owners concerned use their bicycles at their own expense and responsibility without any right of recourse.

4. Holiday cards

With effect from August 1, 1943, vacation cards will be issued for the Auschwitz area of interest instead of the previous exit tickets. For entering the Waffen-SS house, however, the previous regulation remains in force, according to which separate exit tickets are required for this purpose.

5. Removals

It has recently occurred that, despite the administrative order of 5.4.43, No. 1, removals to the Führer's, troop and prisoner accommodation are carried out without prior notification of the SS location administration. Therefore, it is once again emphasized that the location administration must be informed of planned removals at least 24 hours in advance.

6. Exchange of motorcycles

I forbid the exchange or loan of motorcycles among each other. In case of violation, I will confiscate the motorcycle from the respective vehicle owner.

7. Keeping of holiday books

I have noticed that holiday books are very incomplete and not kept in accordance with the regulations. I order that, in addition to the proof of leave in the personal files of the person concerned, the managers of each unit in an independent unit should keep a so-called leave book, as set out below:

serial number: rank: surname: first name: leave from to: Time: where:
reported back on : Time: Type of leave: Remark:

In addition, each unit must keep a record of business trips in the form of a book, in accordance with the model below:

current no.: Rank: Last name: First name: Destination: Start of trip: Time:
Returned on : time: purpose of the journey: Remark:
Leave passes and D cards shall be taken to the personal files of the person concerned.

8. Slogan

Paragraph 1 1 of Location Order No. 29/43 of [2]2.7.43 is corrected to the effect that the slogan is announced to the members of the commandant's staff by the CID of the commandant's staff. In order to receive the password, the CID of the Joint Chiefs of Staff must report to the Chief of Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff daily at 8.00 a.m.

9. Confiscation of motor vehicles

According to a decree of the SS- Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, driving without a driver's license was prohibited in principle. The following SS-members are not in possession of a corresponding driving licence:

SS-Obersturmführer Kitt

SS-Obersturmführer Ehser

SS-Untersturmführer Schindler

SS-Untersturmführer Albert

SS-Untersturmführer Stenger

SS-Hauptscharführer insult

SS-Oberscharführer Ontl

SS-Oberscharführer Schiupper

SS-Unterscharführer Kowol

Supervisor Mandl

Warden Hasse

Sister Mzyk

The vehicles in their possession are to be collected immediately and handed over to the motor pool.

10. Books

The following books can be delivered by the Division VI of the Kommandantur if ordered immediately:

Rossmann, Battle of the Pioneers. With many pictures RM 2,95.

Richter, Einsatz der Polizei. With the police battalions in East, North and West, bound RM 4,20. Stellrecht, Neue Erziehung, bound RM 4,90.

11. Residence permit

SS-Oscha. Wilhelm Gehring

Visit of the mother for the duration of 8 weeks.

Apartment: House no. 150 near Gehring.

SS-Uscha. Fredi Ackermann

Visit of the sister from 26.7.-12.8.43

Apartment: House no. 132 near Ackermann

SS-Strm. Gustav Lipski

Visit of the wife and daughter for a period of 3 weeks

Apartment: Plawy Manor.

SS-Uscha. Wilhelm Bärtele William Bearded Telegram

Visit of the family from 29.7.-12.8.43

Apartment: House no. 204 near Kleemann

SS-Strm. Edgar Gross

Visit of the wife from 1.8.-1.10.43

Apartment: Babitz bei Baiser

SS-Strm. Heinz Poetzsch

Visit of the family for a period of 4 weeks

Apartment: Babitz no. 79 near Weisshaar

SS-Strm. Hermann Tislauk

Visit of the wife from 23.-30.7.43

Apartment: Babitz no. 228 near Duda

SS-Rottf. Anton Zeller

Visit of the wife from 4.8.-15.8.43

Apartment: Babitz at Stellmacher

SS-Rottf. Paul Pretzsch

Visit of the wife from 26.7.-2.8.43

Apartment: House no. 151 DAW.

SS-Ustuf. Julius Sauer

Visit of the wife from 24.7.-2.8.43

Flat: House 151 DAW.

SS-Uscha. Adolf Prem

Visit of the wife from 25.7.-7.8.43

Apartment: House 152 near Müller

SS-Strm. Romuald Depta

Visit of the wife from 23.7.-15.8.43

Apartment: Babitz near Keim.

SS-Ustuf. Franz Hößler,

Visit of the parents-in-law from 25.7.-8.8.43

Apartment: House no. 71 near Hößler

SS-Rottf. Wilhelm Reichel

Visit of the wife from 30.7.- 4.8.43

Apartment: Auschwitz guest house

SS-Uscha. Martin Kölsch,

Visit of the wife for an indefinite period

Apartment: House no. 843 near Ebneith

12. Found

In the field of interest 1 Portemonnaie with content and 1 meat map were found. To be picked up at the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

1 air pump to be picked up from the Stabsscharführer of the SS-Standortverwaltung Auschwitz.

13. Lost

1 wallet with contents (food cards, smoker's card, etc.), owner Alfred Modes, on the way between the workshop and house 7.

At the last but one K.d.F.-evening in the Kameradschaftsheim 1 golden ring with roses was lost.

The honest finder is asked to hand over these lost items to the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

14. Theft of a bicycle

On 26.7.43 a private bicycle, which stood in the connected state in the courtyard of the house of the Waffen-SS, was stolen. Name of the bicycle is the following: Black frame, brand C.Z. number 53 347. When this bicycle appears, the same must be ensured and the commandant must be informed.

The site's elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order No. 17/43

Auschwitz, 30 July 1943

In order to carry out the delousing of the Bild camp on Saturday, July 31 and Sunday, August 1, 1943, I order the following:

1. From Saturday afternoon, July 31, 1943, starting at 1:00 p.m., until Sunday evening after completion of the work, the Bild camp will be completely closed for general delousing according to the new procedure developed by SS-Standortarzt Auschwitz, SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths.
2. On these days from 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, the Bild camp may not be entered by any member of the SS or any supervisor, except by those persons designated by the SS site physician in Auschwitz to carry out delousing.
3. A block blockade is imposed over the entire camp from Saturday afternoon at 1 p.m., i.e. no prisoner may leave his block until delousing of the entire camp has been carried out.
4. The SS site administration provides sufficient wooden or tin containers and vats for delousing.
5. The kitchen and other commands of Camp B II do not express their opinion on these days either until the general camp delousing has been completed. After consultation with the head of the SS-Standortverwaltung, SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel, on Sunday, August 1, 43, before the delousing begins in the morning, cold evening rations are distributed instead of lunch. Warm lunch will be distributed in the evening after the delousing has been completed.
6. SS members and guards are not allowed to enter the camp again until the SS site physician Auschwitz has released them.

7. Because of the danger of damage to health from the poisonous gas fumes, I forbid all SS members and wardens who are not directly involved in guarding Camp B II d or delousing to stay in the immediate vicinity of Camp B II d until they have been released.

8. Delousing of the camp Bild am 31.7. and 1.8.43 will only take place if the weather conditions are favourable.

The oldest person at the site
i.V. signed Aumeier
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.r.d.A.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

2 August 1943

29 female Jews from Women's Section Ab.II Auschwitz II sent by train to an at this stage unknown location.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 31/43 Auschwitz, 6 August 1943

1. Treatment of pasture fences and enclosures

Recently there have been many complaints that SS members have been kicking down the fences and damaging enclosures, so that the animals in the pasture have to be uprooted and captured again and again. I forbid these damages and will punish any offenders severely.

2. Confiscation of motor vehicles

The Krad SS No. 16 854, which was given to the SS-Uscha. Reimers is to be collected immediately and handed in at the local motor pool by 8.8.43 at the latest.

3. Service

In recognition of the work done by all SS-members during the last few days on the occasion of the special action, the Commandant ordered that from Saturday, 7.8.43, 1.00 p.m., until Sunday, 8.8.43, inclusive, all official business be suspended. On these days only the absolutely necessary commands, such as animal keepers etc., will be deployed. If work has to be carried out within the camps concerned, for which it is not necessary to provide a guard, it must be carried out.

4. SS news maids

The SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt temporarily assigned 4 SS Nachrichtenmaidens to the Kommandantur for telephone and telex communication, namely
for the telephone service:

SS news maid Anneliese Rüber,
the SS news maid Luzia Arndt,

for the telex service:

the SS news maid Lotte Gramattke,
the SS news maid Hildegard Ohmes.

I expect from all SS-members that due respect is paid to the SS-news-maids.

5. Gendarmerie Abbot, Auschwitz

As a result of the incorporation of certain areas into the city of Auschwitz, the District President of Katowice moved the Auschwitz Division to Zator with effect from August 1, 1943. At the same time, the non-permanent major post in Dwory was dissolved with effect from 1 August 43 and

taken over by the Auschwitz police. After approval by the RF-SS, a 1:10 large post is set up in Birkenau.

6. Medical examination of prisoner detainees

I order that every prisoner who is to be punished with imprisonment is to be presented to the doctor. In particularly urgent cases, the doctor must be informed of any admission after the fact. At the same time I order that female prisoners who are employed in households etc. are not to be transferred to the Birkenau detention centre.

7. Prisoner access

It has been repeatedly stated that SS members who have nothing to do with the handling of incoming transports are at the unloading point, etc. I forbid all SS members, except those who are assigned to the service, to enter the ramp, etc. Violators must be reported to me for punishment.

8. Bicycle racks

In addition to the location order No 29/43 of 22 July 43, it is pointed out that the bicycle racks between the headquarters and the site administration or district building were brought into the courtyard of the decommissioned crematorium I. The bicycles and motorcycles are to be parked there with immediate effect. On this occasion it is ordered that parking on the road between the motor pool and the main guard station is prohibited. All motor vehicles must be parked in the square in front of the command building.

9. Residence permit

SS-Schzt. Rudolf Jeremias,

Visit of the wife in the period from 30.7.-15.8.43

Apartment: Babitz No. 191 near Koczy.

SS-Uscha. Heinrich Müller
Visit of the family from 1.8.-1.10.43
Apartment: House no. 171 near Schulz

SS-Oscha. Walter Tusche
Visit of the family from 5-10.8.43
Apartment: Raisko near Popoff.

SS-Uscha. Martin Kölsch
Visit of the wife from 1.8.-15.8.43
Apartment: house no. 843 near fern. Ebneht

SS-Scharf. Arthur Count
Visit of the wife from 1.8.43 for an indefinite period
Apartment: House No. 158

SS-Rottf. Heinrich Eberle
Visit of the family from August
Apartment: Babitz near fern. Plushzek

SS-Oscha. Hans Kirchner
Visit of the wife from 4-18.8.43
Apartment: House No. 157 near Müller

SS-Rottf. Schoninger
Visit of the family from 30.7.-15.8.43
Apartment: Babitz no. 79 near fern. White hair.

SS-Uscha. Johannes Zabel,
Visit of the wife from 9 to 23 August 43
Apartment: Gut Raisko.

SS-Uscha. Herbert Ludwig,
Visit of relatives from 3 to 14 August 43
Apartment: House no. 130 near Ludwig

SS-Strm. Franz Schätz,
Visit of the wife from 1.8.-12.8.43
Flat: Auschwitz, Bahnhofstr. 198 near Martiniuk

SS-Strm. Konrad Keller,
Visit of the parents from 1. -7.8.43
Apartment: Babitz no. 272 with Schneider

SS-Rottf. Gustav Kuny
Visit of the wife from 20.8.-30.9.43
Apartment: House no. 204 near Kleemann.

SS-Strm. Andrew Adam
Visit of the family from 10.-20.8.43.
Apartment: Babitz house no. 27 with Franz Flegel

SS-Uscha. Karl Reichenbacher
Visit of the family from 20.8.-20.9.43
Apartment: house no. 50

SS-Uscha. Karl Zerlik,
Visit of the wife from 8-31.8.43
Apartment: House no. 158 near Walter.

SS-Uscha. Wilhelm Brocks
Visit of the wife from 10-31.8.43.
Apartment: House no. 130 near Ludwig.

SS-Rottf. Otto Jähne

Visit of the family from 4.8.-10.9.43.

Apartment: Haus Kluge.

Dipl.-Chem. Ruth Weimann

Visit of the sister for a few days

Apartment: Raisko near Weimann.

Pol. Oberwachtmeister d.Sch. d.Res. Hans Walter

Visit of the wife from 10.8.-5.9.43

Apartment: House TWL.

10. Holiday tickets

The weekend leave passes and exit passes for entering the Waffen-SS house as well as site leave cards to be issued for Saturdays/Sundays must be submitted to the Kommandantur by 2 p.m. on Thursday each week at the latest. Applications received after this time will not be considered.

11. Those SS members who have already been assigned a vehicle but do not yet have a driving licence must report to the motor pool for examination by 15.8.43 at the latest, presenting a photograph in uniform, without headgear, size 6x8, to the motor pool for registration.

12. Local group Birkenau-Auschwitz of the NSDAP

The offices of the local NSDAP Birkenau-Auschwitz group are now located in the barracks next to the camp school.

13. Lost

On the way from house 43 to the communal camp a smoking card in the name of Konrad Traube, in the camp area 1 bread bag containing the following items:

1 towel,

1 wipe,

1 complete razor with case,

1 soap container

with soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, shoeshine brush, grease brush,

1 tent track with 2 straps.

The honest finders are asked to hand in the lost items to the Staff

Sergeant of the Commandant of KL Au.

The SS site elder:

signed. Aumeier

SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

8 August 1943

29 Jewish female prisoners from Auschwitz I to Auschwitz II.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 32/43

Auschwitz, 13 August 1943

1. Concentration camp Riga

The address of the Riga concentration camp is now

Headquarters of the Riga Concentration Camp

in Riga

Official post office

2. Journeys to Croatia by members of the SS

On the first day, every SS member entering Croatia has to report to the representative of the Reichsführer-SS in Croatia, SS-Gruppenführer Kammerhofer, and first of all has to tell him what he wants in Croatia and on whose behalf he is coming. The representative of the Reichsführer-SS then gives him guidelines for his stay.

3. Jumping on and off the bus from the Auschwitz railway station in the direction of the Auschwitz bridge in violation of the ban.

The Silesian bus lines, Zweckverband Kattowitz, complain that SS members use the opportunity to illegally jump on and off the bus, which can only drive at a moderate speed on the bypass road to the leather factory. Apart from the fact that this behaviour is punishable by law, the Silesian bus companies refuse to accept any liability in the event of an accident. SS-members who continue to behave in this undisciplined manner will be severely punished.

4. Issuing of leave passes after Neuberun

I would like to point out once again that entering the Neuberun area is still forbidden for all SS members of the SS-location Auschwitz, except the SS-members who have their family living there. Leave passes are therefore not to be issued after Neuberun.

5. SS hut Miendzebrodsche

From now on weekend holidays to the SS-hut Miendzebrodsche as well as Saybusch and its surroundings cannot be granted until further notice. For this reason, the bus trips to the SS-hut are not available. SS-members, who spend their convalescent leave at the SS-hut, ordered by the military doctor, have to take along weapons and ammunition (30 shots).

6. Firing practice of the Auschwitz anti-aircraft command

The Flakkommando Auschwitz carries out a functional shooting of the middle flak batteries on 15.8.43 in the time of 8-12 o'clock.

Boundary of the area to be cordoned off:

West side of the IG Farben AG plant grounds, Auschwitz–Grojek, further east of Lazy to the east side of the IG Farben AG plant grounds, Auschwitz.

Altitude at risk: 4100 m.

7. Residence permits

SS-Oscha. Wilhelm Boger,

Visit of the family from 22.8.-22.9.43

Apartment: House no. 16 near Taute

SS-Uscha. Heinz Kühnemann,

Visit of the wife from 10-24.8.43

Apartment: House 118a near Freseemann.

SS-Uscha. Josef Rummel

Visit of the family from 15.8.-15.9.43

Apartment: Babitz 191 near fern. Korczy .

SS-Rottf. Kurt Müller

Visit of the sister-in-law from 10-25.8.43

Apartment: House No. 152 near Müller

SS-Schtz. Hans Piossek

Visit of the wife from 10-31.8.43

Apartment: House no. 151 DAW.

SS-Schtz. Albert Petzold

Visit of the family for a period of 6 months

Flat: Auschwitz, Deichstr. 64b

Master carpenter Heinrich Möllenbach

Visit of the wife from 9 to 29 August 43

Apartment: House no. 150 DAW

SS-Uscha. Erwin Zimmermann
Visit of the wife from 20 to 30.8.43
Apartment: House no. 45 near Landleiter.

SS-Uscha. Karl Egersdörfer
Visit of the family from 12.8.-21.8.43
Apartment: House Mokrus.

SS-Schtz. Heinrich Bischoff
Visit of the wife from 15.8.-15.9.43
Apartment: Babitz no. 191 near Koczy.

The oldest of the site
i.v.
signed A umeier

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular letter

Auschwitz, 18 August 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 24 August 1943

To all divisions of the command,
the SS-T-Sturmbann and
the affiliated departments of the site
KL Auschwitz

On Tuesday, 24 August 1943, 20.30 hours, a troop support event will take place on the stage of the Kameradschaftsheim. The programme will be presented:

“Funny Variety Show”

Organisation: Department VI in conjunction with the KdF Auditorium
Katowice

It works:

The magician Guido Schaeffer,

3 Rhinebird singers,

Tap dancer,

Musical eccentric,

Equilibrists,

a bandonion soloist

various artists in Olympic and Antipodes games,

the Chapel Leo.

The visit of the event is service. The execution regulations as usual. Under no circumstances may the stools be moved from their places.

The camp commandant

i.V. signed Schwarz

SS-H auptsturmführer

F.d.R.

Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer u. Adjutant

20 August 1943

194 Czech political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

20 August 1943

450 Czech political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

21 August 1943

450 Czech political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 33/43

Auschwitz, 21 August 1943

1. Commendation

I speak for the SS-members when it comes to the arrest of escaped prisoners:

SS-Rottf. Adolf Michalek,
SS-Strm. Georg Ukrainetz,
SS-Strm. Johann Jotzkus,
all fourth compadres, my appreciation.

2. House collection for the German Red Cross.

On the occasion of the house collection for the “German Red Cross” on 7.8.43 the pleasing result of RM 11,912.86 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

3. Users of motor vehicles

Users of motor vehicles must report to the Fahrbereitschaft KL Au. by the 2nd of each month at the latest in order to sign for the journeys carried out in the previous month. If the deadline is not met, the monthly settlement will be delayed. Given the large number of vehicles, it is

impossible to rely on the accidental appearance of the users. It is also necessary to provide the remaining signatures before the start of the holiday or transfers.

4. We would like to point out that telegrams from the local agency will only be passed on if they are presented in writing and with an exact sender. In order to avoid difficulties with the billing of telephone charges, the offices are instructed to register long-distance calls only with the local exchange and not with the post office. Private long-distance calls are only to be made after the end of the service and are to be paid immediately after termination. The unit commanders have to hold an instruction in this respect, so that to avoid that the SS-members of the local telephone exchange have to spend days trying to collect the fees.

5. With immediate effect, SS-Untersturmführer Heinrich Josten is assigned, in addition to his previous area of responsibility, the responsible supervision and monitoring of the implementation of fly control in the entire area of interest of KL Auschwitz.

6. I would like to point out that it is forbidden for SS members to move to other accommodations independently. The departments must immediately report any commanding of SS members after the external commands to the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

7. Payment of rent

Recently, there have been more and more cases of rent not being paid on time at the cash desk. It is pointed out that the payment must be made by the 5th of each month.

8. Coal identity card for married SS-members

All SS members living in the camp area must apply to the Auschwitz administrative district for a coal identification card for the coal business

year 1943/44. When ordering coal, the coal identity card must be presented to the Accommodation Section of the SS-Standortverwaltung.

9. Air-raid warden

As air-raid warden for the entire KL Auschwitz area, I appoint SS-Untersturmführer Stenger, the SS-Hauptscharführer Schimpf and SS-Oberscharführer Hatzinger for support.

10. Shooting of dogs running free

For the last time, urgent reference is made to location order no. 19/43, according to which dogs running around freely are to be shot down immediately.

11. Residence permits

SS-Strm. Ludwig Laupsin,
Visit of the wife from 15-25.8.43
Apartment: Eisenbahnhaus Bahnhofstr. 198 b. Jaglasch

SS-Uscha. Otto Clauß,
Family visit from 15.8.-30.8.43
Apartment: House no. 204 near Kleemann.

SS-Uscha. Franz Schmidt,
Visit of the family from 8.9.-31.10.43
Apartment: House no. 44

SS-Uscha. Julius Irmeler,
Visit of relatives for one week
Apartment: House No. 157

SS-Hscha. Friedrich Schimpf,
Visit of the wife 15-31.8.43
Apartment: house no. 163

SS-Uscha. Erich Gräuel,
Visit of the sister 13-25.8.43
Apartment: House no. 171 near Gräuel

SS-Uscha. Gerhard Krause,
Visit of the family from 1.9 b.a.w.
Apartment: House no. 5 near Wiegler

SS-Strm. Hermann Koch,
Visit of the wife 18–31.8.43
Apartment: Babitz, house no. 189

SS-Strm. Johann Windisch,
Visits of the wife 23.8.-10.9.43
Apartment: Babitz no. 189 with Heinrich Loch

SS-Uscha. Franz Romeikat,
Visit the family until far.
Apartment: House no. 163

SS Ostuf. Dr. Willi Frank,
Visit the family until far.
Apartment: House no. 142

SS-Ustuf. Franz Hößler,
Visit of the sister-in-law from 20.8.-28.8.43
Apartment: house no. 71.

SS-Uscha. Johannes Zabel,
Visit of the wife from 23.8.-7.9.43.
Apartment: Gut Raisko.

The oldest of the site:
i.V. signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer u. Adjutant

Location Command No. 34/43

Auschwitz, 23 August 1943

Entering the town of Auschwitz

I would like to point out that entering the town of Auschwitz is still forbidden for all SS members of the SS-location Auschwitz. It remains with the orders of the location command No. 17/42 of July 10, 1942.

The site elder
i.V. signed Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
i.V. Ganninger
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Commander's Special Order

Auschwitz, 23 August 1943

Subject: Mosquito repellent

For the SS guards and for the German civilian employees working outdoors, an embrocation is immediately provided free of charge as mosquito protection. The delivery takes place in the SS area: Mondays and Thursdays from 14.00-15.00

The site elder
i.V. signed Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.

i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 35/43

Auschwitz, 30 August 1943

1. Fuel authorization certificates for September

The fuel allocation for September is administered until 17.00 hours on 31 August 1943. The allocation cards are to be collected and receipted by the motor vehicle users personally at the Kommandantur. Collection by authorized persons is not permitted. Allowance cards not collected by the set date expire.

2. Incoming telexes

Whereas a special case has led me to order that all telexes received should be presented to the aide before leaving for the various departments and services

3. Congratulatory telegrams

As of August 22, 1943, the congratulatory telegram traffic has been stopped. From this date on, congratulatory telegrams of any kind are neither accepted nor carried by the postal service.

4. Telephone connections

The departments and services will receive a list of all telephone connections during these days. In order to facilitate switching, each connection should in future be requested with the relevant number. Telephone operators will no longer react to the names of persons or departments.

5. Found

An SA military badge was found in the storage area. To be collected from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

6. Residence permit

SS step. Dr. Horst Fischer,

Visit of the family b.a.w.

Apartment: Medical centre

SS Ostuf. Friedrich (Johann) Engelbrecht,

Visit of the sister-in-law with 3 children until further notice

Apartment: House no. 206

SS-Uscha. Ludwig Holze,

Visit of the wife from 28.8.-19.9.43.

Apartment: Babitz no. 216 with the Blume family

SS-Uscha. E. Rönisch,
Visit of the family from 25.8.-31.10.43.
Apartment: near SS-Ostuf. Rieck

SS-Uscha. V. Plough axe,
Apartment: House no. 5 near SS-Scharf. Wiegleb
Family residence permit extended until 20.9.43.

The SS site elder
i.V. signed Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Monowitz Camp VII

Auschwitz September 1943

German Workers Baracks

1,400 German Workers together with the 550 German apprentices.

Monowitz Camp VII

Auschwitz September 1943

Planned as a Youth Camp

German apprentices and commercial employees "Armed Forces Vacationer".

From September 1943 until January/February 1944 this Camp also housed British POWs.

From September 1943, 550 German apprentices until January 1945

Location Command No. 36/43

Auschwitz, 1 September 1943

1. Closure of the road to the driving home from 30.8.43

Due to pipe-laying work for the new road to the driver's cab, the old road at house 14 is crossed and must therefore be closed to through traffic from 30.8.43. The diversion is made via the road from the station to the KL and via the road past house 7 to the communal storage area. The section of the new Führerheimstraße between the slaughterhouse and the residence of SS-Sturmbannführer Bischoff is completed. From now on, traffic will be diverted to the new road. The old road to the Führerheim from the house of SS-Sturmbannführer Bischoff to the slaughterhouse is now closed for all traffic.

2. Consultation hour for family members

From now on, the family consultation hour of the SS site physician will take place daily from 8.00-9.00 o'clock in the SS district. The consultation hours in house no. 40 on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 15.00-16.00 o'clock will be cancelled.

3. Liniment against mosquitoes

It is again pointed out that the army doctor has a supply of mosquito repellent available for distribution to all SS members, German civilian employees and workers. The liniment protects against insect bites for several hours. In the interest of the fight against malaria in the area of KL Auschwitz, it is obligatory for every SS member to use these products to prevent serious infectious diseases. The company staff commanders report the need to the medical officer and collect the necessary quantities of rubbing agent for the companies.

4. Functional shooting of the Upper Silesia flak group with light, medium and heavy guns.

Units of the flak group Upper Silesia carry out sharpshooting in the area east of Auschwitz on 12.9.43 in the time from 8.00-12.00 hours.

5. Identity cards and certificates for passing through the town of Auschwitz

Civilian employees and workers who do not bear the validity stamp on the reverse side must immediately present their identity cards to the commandant's office for renewal. Passes from Buna to the main camp are to be issued by the unit commander of the Buna guard company. SS members who are still in possession of a blue camp identity card – not Sturmbann identity cards – must exchange it for a red card at the commandant's office by September 15, 1943.

6. Lost

The SS-Ustuf. W Dejaco (Zentralbauleitung) lost his Kodak-Retina camera during a cross-country ride from the Vistula embankment to the Stallhof. Of the inserted narrow film for 36 exposures, about 15 exposures were exposed. The finder is asked to hand in the camera for a reward at the Kommandantur.

7. Found

In the storage area a purse with contents—among other things catering cards, canteen vouchers—was found. To be picked up from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

8. Residence permit

SS Ostuf. Hans Merbach,

Family visit from 30.8.-15.9.43

Apartment: house no. 177 near SS-Ustuf. Reinicke.

SS-Ustuf. Karl Eggeling,

Visit of the family v. 1.9.43 b.a.w.

Apartment: house no. 56

SS-Uscha. Georg Hoecker,
Visit of the mother-in-law and sister-in-law from 1.9.43 b.a.w.
Apartment: house no. 132a.

SS-Uscha. Willy Dressen,
Visit of the wife from 4.9.-15.10.43.
Apartment: House No. 163 near SS-Oscha. Gehring.

SS-Uscha. Wilhelm Hild,
Visit of the family from 1.9.43 until further notice.
Apartment: house no. 740

SS-Uscha. Herbert Ludwig,
Visit of the parents-in-law from 2.9.-30.9.43.
Apartment: house no. 130

SS-Uscha. Martin Wilks,
Visit of the wife from 6.9.-15.9.43
Flat: from 6.9-8.9.43 House of the Waffen-SS,
from 9.9.-15.9.43 Rajsko No. 758 near SS-street Tost.

SS-Uscha. Friedrich Krupatz,
Visit of the wife from 4.9.-31.10.43.
Apartment: house no. 158

SS-Strm. Anhalt,
Visit of the wife from 1 1.9.-25.9.43.
Flat: near SS-Uscha. Minor.

SS-Rttf. Hermann Wagner,
Apartment: House no. 208 near SS-Oscha Fries
Family residence permit extended until 31.12.43.

The oldest person at the location
i.V. signed Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 37/43

Auschwitz, 6 September 1943

1. I have taken over the concentration camp again as of today.

2. Raisko Nursery

Due to the ongoing thefts, even of the most valuable experimental material, I have been forced to close the entire nursery premises with immediate effect to everyone except the guards and control bodies.

3. Treatment of the Reichsmiet and official apartments

According to H.Dv. 320/2, the Reich rental and official apartments released for use were to be treated with care. Recently it has repeatedly happened that unauthorized alterations, extensions and repairs were carried out without the permission of the SS site administration. It is also to be criticized that the flats are not treated with sufficient care and that unnecessary repairs are necessary. It is therefore ordered that in future tenants will be held liable for their own actions.

4. Blackouts

The site management receives daily applications for the manufacture of blackout systems for windows. Since the tenants themselves are

responsible for the darkening, they must also procure the darkening devices themselves. In exceptional cases, the site administration will provide the necessary paperwork. Applications that have already been submitted are thus forfeited.

5. Flats for persons with flying accidents

With reference to the location order no. 29/43, it is additionally ordered that when applying for a flat for aviator-damaged persons, the certificate of deregistration from the home authority is not sufficient, but a certificate of homelessness must be submitted. All evacuated families living in the location, or those who have left their home town without their apartment being damaged, must immediately provide a certificate that the apartment in their home town has been rented to other persons or has been confiscated by the town. The residence permit at the Auschwitz site is made dependent on the production of this certificate. On this occasion, it is pointed out once again that apartments, if such are available at all, can only be given to totally air-damaged persons. All other applications will be forfeited.

6. Lost

The SS-UScha. R. Pruchnik- Zentralbauleitung lost a brown briefcase on 3.9.43 while having dinner in the dining room of the commandant's quarters. The finder is requested to hand the briefcase in at the commandant's office.

7. Found

A wallet with contents was found in front of the dairy. To be picked up at the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

8. Service bicycles

The service bikes listed below will be confiscated immediately and must be returned to the W.u.G. Dept. as the owners have been assigned motorcycles in the meantime:

No. 10 SS-Ustuf. Josten
No. 20 SS-Uscha. Atrocities
No. 24 SS-Ostuf. Kollmer
No. 56 SS-Uscha. Claussen
No. 67 SS-Scharf. Molotzek
No. 122 SS-Ustuf. Merbach
No. 128 SS-Oscha. Quakernack
No. 132 SS-Ostuf. Schöttl
No. 137 SS-Ostuf. Moeser
No. 154 SS-Uscha. Göbbert
No. 157 SS-Ustuf. Stenger
No. 160 SS-Ostuf. Brossmann

9. Certificates of passage through the town of Auschwitz
Location Order No. 36/43 is amended to the effect that transit passes for members of the commandant's staff or the SS location administration are to be issued by the Schutzhaftlagerführer of the Buna subcamp.

10. Residence permit
SS-Rttf. Ferdinand Baier,
Visit of the wife from 3-27.9.43.
Apartment: Neuberun, Krakauerstr. 23 with family Heinrich Malih.

SS-Rttf. Ewald Keim,
Visit of the wife from 3-6.9.43.
Apartment: Neuberun, Heeresstr. 13 with family Hartwecker.

SS-Rttf. Ludwig Mittermeier,
Apartment: Babitz no. 272 with family Schneider
Wife's residence permit extended until 15.12.43

SS-Rttf. Anton Jasinski,
Apartment: Babitz no. 273 with family Balzer
Family residence permit extended until further notice.

SS-Rttf. Hein Volkenrath

Wife

Apartment: House No. 171 near SS-Uscha. Atrocities.

The site's elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 38/43

Auschwitz, 9 September 1943

1. Pest control

As a result of the great importance attached to the control of flies and mosquitoes with a view to maintaining the health and thus the efficiency of the troops, SS-Ustuf. Josten was assigned with the responsible supervision and monitoring of pest control. In addition, it is necessary that responsible subordinates and men from all commands and work stations are called upon for this task. In the case of the external commands, this task is taken over by the respective commander, for the individual work commands a reliable capo must be used. The names of the men or prisoners used are to be reported to the commandant's office by 11.9.43, 8.00 am. The SS-members and prisoners who have been named are instructed in their area of responsibility by the SS-site doctor.

The site elder
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 39/43

Auschwitz, 15 September 1943

1. Awards

The following SS-members were awarded the Kriegsverdienstkreuz II.
Klasse with swords:

SS-Hauptsturmführer Adolf Kroemer,
SS-Obersturmführer Bruno Kitt,
SS-Hauptscharführer Detlef Ncbbe,
SS-Hauptscharführer Richard Fritsche,
SS-Oberscharführer Walter Quakernack,
SS-Oberscharführer Adolf Becker,
SS-Oberscharführer Franz Katzinger,
SS-Oberscharführer Matthias Tannhausen,
SS-Scharführer Hermann Kleemann,
SS-Unterscharführer Fritz Frenzel,
SS-Oberscharführer Leopold Heger,
SS-Unterscharführer Walter Hermel,
SS-Unterscharführer Paul Hoffmann,
SS-Unterscharführer Bernhard Ruzicic,
SS-Unterscharführer Albert Zizmann,
SS-Rottenführer Anton Lechner,
SS-Rottenführer Gerhard Neubert,
SS-Rottenführer Adolf Taube

War Merit Cross II. Kl. o. Schw. an
Superintendent Emma Zimmer.

The following SS-members were awarded the war merit medal:

SS-Unterscharführer Eduard Jambor,
SS-Unterscharführer Bernhard Kristan,
SS-Unterscharführer Friedrich Richter,
SS-Rottenführer Alfred Küster,
SS-Rottenführer August Marquardt,
SS-Unterscharführer Friedrich Winter,
SS-Rottenführer Franz Kortus,
SS-Rottenführer Anton Zeller,
SS-Rottenführer Josef Tust,
SS-Stormtrooper Adam Hradel.

2. Personnel changes

Changes in personnel such as: Marriages, births, changes of residence, etc. must be reported immediately by all SS members to the personnel department of the Kommandantur.

3. Distribution of accommodation equipment, cleaning and office supplies

On the part of the SS site administration, accommodation areas have been set up for better management and administration of the accommodation equipment. The departments listed below must designate and name an SS member who is authorized to receive accommodation equipment, consumables and office supplies:

Commandant's office, KL Auschwitz,
SS site doctor,
SS-T-Sturmbann,
Protective custody camp,
Political Department,
Motor pool,
Department of Weapons and Equipment,

Sports community,
farms,
Canteen Administration,
Troop economy camp.

In future, there will be no more distribution to prisoners.

4. Telephone exchange

From now on, the departments of the commandant's office, the SS-T-Sturmbann and the KL Auschwitz field offices will receive newly compiled telephone directories. In future, only the desired number must be entered, otherwise a connection cannot be established.

5. Leave passes for commandant's staff in subcamps

Members of the commandant's staff who are on duty in satellite camps are prohibited from using the guard companies' leave passes. The leave passes must be issued by the Kommandantur.

6. Army regulation sheet and regulation sheets

It will be distributed today:

Army Ordnance Sheet Part B Sheet 17 of 27.8.43

to SS-T-Sruba: 9 pieces,

to SS headquarters 1 piece,

to SS Headquarters 1 piece,

Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS No. 17 of 1.9.43:

to SS-T-Stub: 5 pieces

to SS-location management 1 piece

to SS Headquarters 1 piece.

7. SS-Sport Community

At the Bertold Hildebrandt Sports Festival in Königshütte on Sunday, September 12, 1943, members of the Auschwitz SS Sports Community achieved the following successes:

SS-Uscha. Herbert Winter, SS-Standortverwaltung:

1st prize in shot put 12.28 m,

1st prize in discus throwing 33.30 m

1st prize in the triathlon with a score of 1721.9

2nd prize in the long jump with 5.98 m.

SS-Uscha. Willi Achtelik, 4th SS-T-Stuba. KL Au...:

Second prize in the triathlon with a score of 1476.1

SS-Rottf. Heinrich Eberle, SS-Standortverwaltung:

Second prize in the discus throwing competition, 20 feet.

I express my full appreciation to SS-members Winter, Achtelik and Eberle for their remarkable sporting achievements in the fight against strongest Upper Silesian competition.

8. Chicken farming

On a given occasion I would like to point out once again that it is forbidden to let poultry roam free. Not only is there still a risk of spreading chicken plague, but free-range poultry often causes very serious damage to cultivated fields and crops. The poultry farmers are responsible for the damage caused.

9. Loss of a bicycle

The official bicycle no. 11, production no. 1247163, make Adler, assigned to SS-Rottf. Max Illig, was stolen from the bicycle stand in front of the IG Farbenindustrie's "Tausendmannhalle" on September 5, 1943, between 18:00 and 22:00 hours. The bicycle was locked by a safety lock. Investigations are to be made into the whereabouts of the bicycle and the results are to be reported to the commandant's office.

10. Lost

Corporal Otto Buchholz of the Flakkommando Auschwitz, currently a driver with the Central Construction Management, has lost his wallet with the following contents: pay book,

Identification tag,

Army driver's license,

Soap card,

Postal money order, RM 150 cash.

The honest finder is asked to hand in the found items at the command post to the Stabsscharführer.

11. Found

1 pair of dark leather gloves remained lying on the desk of the commandant's office. To be picked up at the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

12. Residence permit

SS-Oscha. Kurt Knittel,

Visit of the mother from 10.9.43 until further notice,

Flat: House 205 near Oppermann.

SS Rottf. Karl Rossow,

Visit of the family from 10.9.-30.9.43

Apartment: Foreigners' home, Auschwitz.

SS-Strm. Ernst Schenk,

Visit of the wife from 13.9.-15.10.43

Apartment: Haus Fries.

SS-Oscha. Adolf Becker,

Visit of the parents-in-law for 3-4 weeks

Apartment: House no. 203 near Becker.

SS-Rottf. Martin Stocken

Visit of the family until further notice

Apartment: Auschwitz, New Post Office with the Holm family

SS-Uscha. Otto Vollrath

Visit of the wife until further notice

Apartment: House No. 740 near SS-Uscha. Hild.

SS-Sturmscharführer Paul Polster,

Visit of the wife from 16–21.9.43.

Apartment: Porombka manor near Weber.

SS street. Heinrich Franke,

Visit of the wife from 22.9.-8.10.43

Flat: near SS-Hscha. Minor.

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 40/43

Auschwitz, 18 September 1943

1. Prisoners' working hours

From 20.9.43 the prisoners' working hours begin at 6.30 am.

2. Power cut on 19.9.43

On Sunday, 19.9.43, in the period from 14.00-17.00, the power supply is interrupted due to a switch-over of the high-voltage line. During this time there is no electricity in the whole area of interest.

3. Commendation

I express my special appreciation to SS-Unterscharführer Hans Nierzwicki, SS-Standortarzt. N. found the sum of RM 750 in a soldered hollow iron stick, which he dutifully handed over to the Kommandantur immediately. As at the Berthold-Hildebrandt sports festival in Königshütte, the SS members SS-Unterscharführer Herbert Winter, SS-Unterscharführer Willi Achtelik and SS-Rottenführer Heinrich Eberle were also successful at the sports festival in Hindenburg. I would like to express my full appreciation to the above-mentioned for their sporting achievements, which are particularly noteworthy in view of the strong competition that existed.

4. Found/lost property

In the camp area, an Austrian war memorial medal with identification, made out to the name: Siegfried Huber, Vienna. To be picked up at the commandant's office KL Auschwitz.

5. Residence permits

SS-Uscha. Bernhard Glaue,
Visit of Mrs. Müller from 19.9.-26.9.43
Apartment: Harmense near Glaue.

SS-Uscha. Peter Gauronski
Visit of the wife from 22.9.-12.10.43
Apartment: Babitz no. 37 at Flegel

SS-Strm. Alfred Wuttig
Visit of the family from 13.9.-1.1.44
Apartment: Neuberun

SS-Rottf. Bruno Arndt,
Visit of the wife from 15.9.-25.9.43.
Apartment: house no. 150 DAW.

SS-Strm. Erwin Janko
Visit of the bride from 1.10.-15.10.43
Apartment: Babitz, house no. 27 near Flegel.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

21 September 1943

52 mostly political Polish & Russian workers from Auschwitz to
Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

21 September 1943

55 prisoners, 30 carpenters, 25 steam engine drivers from Auschwitz to
Buchenwald.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

22 September 1943

15 prisoners from Buchenwald to Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 41/43

Auschwitz, 24 September 1943

1. House collection for the WHW

At the 1st list collection for WHW the pleasing result of RM 10'172.78 was achieved. I would like to express my appreciation to all donors.

2. Commendation

At the sports festival in honour of front soldiers on leave on 18 and 19 September 43 in Hindenburg, the SS members were
SS-Uscha. Herbert Winter,
SS-Uscha. Willi Achtelik successful again.

They achieved the following victories

SS-Uscha. Winter 1st winner in the athletic triathlon

SS-Uscha. Achtelik 2nd winner in the athletic triathlon

They also took the following places in the individual competitions:

Long jump: SS-Uscha. Winter 2nd place

SS-Uscha. Achtelik 3rd place

Shot put: SS-Uscha. Winter 1st place

SS-Uscha. Achtelik 2nd place

In the 100 m run, both of them divided into 1st place high jump with a time of 12.1 sec.: SS-Uscha. Winter 2nd place

I commend SS-Uscha. Winter and Achtelik for their successful participation.

3. Chicken farming

Attention is drawn to the announcement of the Amtskommissar of the Auschwitz district of 21.9.43, according to which holders of egg delivery certificates must immediately submit them to the local farmer's guide. In addition, on the basis of the announcement, all chicken farmers must re-register their chicken stocks.

4. Wearing of cloth skirts and drillich jackets

With reference to the Commandant's Orders No. 8/43 and 10/43 it is ordered for the last time that cloth skirts with closed collars are to be worn. Open collars are only permitted in combination with a brown shirt and tie. If in the future SS-agents are found in improper suits, they are to be reported for punishment.

5. Army regulation sheet part B, sheet 18, of 11.9.43

Received today:

SS-Totenkopfsturmbann 10 copies

SS-Standortverwaltung 1 copy

SS-region 1 specimen

6. Annulment of ID card No 4331

The identity card No 4331 for Stanislaus Krzamienski, born 18.4.96 in Raisko, employed by Kluge, is hereby declared invalid.

7. Civil identity cards

It should be noted that the validity endorsement on the back of the blue civil identity cards is not equivalent to an extension of the residence permit.

8. Residence permit

SS-Strm. Heinrich Kramer,

Visit of the family from 20.9.43 until further notice

Flat: Auschwitz at the bridge and house no. 169

SS-Oscha. Friedrich Schiupper,

Visit of the family from 25.9.-15.10.43

Apartment: House no. 177 near Reinicke.

SS-Uscha. Wilhelm Schmidt,

Visit of the sister-in-law from 20.9.-5.10.43

Apartment: House no. 163 near Schmidt

SS Rottf. Johann Becker,
Visit of the wife from 23.9.-20.10.43
Apartment: house no. 170 near Rummel

SS-Strm. Edgar Gross
Visit of the family from 1.10.-1.1.44
Apartment: Babitz bei Baiser

SS Ostuf. Dr. Bruno Weber
Visit of the father from 22.9.- 4.10.43
Apartment: Raisko investigation centre

SS Rottf. Rudolf Hintz,
Visit of the wife from 22.9.43 until further notice
Apartment: House No. 188 near Raith

The site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 42/43

Auschwitz, 25 September 1943

1. Rat control

Starting on Tuesday, September 28, 1943, rat control will be carried out in the entire area – camp area and area of interest – of KL Auschwitz. As this is an extremely dangerous poison, it is being pointed out and ordered

that all children must be kept away from the poisoned food that has been laid out in order to prevent deaths. All pets must be confined. Prisoners must be instructed that no food leftovers are to be taken from the rubbish (potato peelings etc.) and that they are not to be tampered with there.

2. Visit to the Auschwitz concentration camp

Recently I have noticed that visits to the KL have been made and that these visits have taken place without my having been informed. I would like to point out that visits to the CC and the whole area of interest of CC Au. can only be authorized by the head of Division D. If the individual heads of department have guests visiting them and there is an intention to show them the operation of the CC, the request must be submitted to the Kommandantur in good time, so that permission can always be obtained from the head of Office Group D. can be.

3. Residence permit and period of validity

For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the stamp on the back of the identity cards issued for temporary residence of members of the SS family, etc., only refers to the period of validity of the cards and cannot in any case be considered to be a time limit for the residence permit.

4. Commandant's arrest

According to a new DBO, which is still in progress, all SS-members in custody should work 10 hours a day, according to the order of the Main Office]—SS Court. The detainees of the KL Auschwitz were sent out to work for the first time on Monday, 27.9.43. In the future, SS-members who are admitted to the detention centre will have to bring the following with them when they begin their sentence cutlery, washing things, cleaning utensils, coat, overalls, overalls, belt, 1 coat hanger and 2 blankets. The arrestant reports to the 2nd cloth set. It is forbidden to take any superfluous items with you. The responsible company (Fourier) has to

take care of the exchange of the body clothes of arrestants who have been in the arrest for more than one week.

The exchange of linen can take place between 18.00-19.00 every Saturday and Tuesday. From Monday, 27.9.43, all detainees (even in the case of aggravated detention) will be given full rations until the arrival of exact regulations. SS-Sturmscharführer Alois Franke and SS-Hauptscharführer Reinhold Kluss were commanded to the commandant's court department as arrest supervisors. They are directly subordinate to the Gerichts-SS-Führer. The previous arrangement—supply of the detainees by the respective KTD or Hauptwache—is no longer valid.

5. Residence permit

SS Rottf. Josef Holzknecht,

Visit of the son from 25-28.9.43

Apartment: TWL-Accommodation Raisko.

SS-Rottf. Max Krause

Visit of the family from 27.9.-15.10.43

Flat: House 182

SS Rottf. Kurt Müller,

Visit of the base from 23.9.43 until further notice

Apartment: house no. 152.

SS-Uscha. Franz Sihorsch,

Visit of the wife from 25.9.-27.9.43

Apartment: Babitz no. 276.

The site's oldest:

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 25 September 1943

To all SS families in KL Auschwitz

Subject: Control of rats

Starting on Tuesday, September 28, 1943, rat control will be carried out in the entire area—camp area and area of interest—of KL Auschwitz. As this is an extremely dangerous poison, in order to prevent deaths, it is pointed out and ordered that all children must be kept away from the poisoned food that has been laid out. All pets must be confined.

Prisoners must be instructed that no food scraps are to be taken from the rubbish (potato peelings etc.) and that they are not to be taken there.

a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 43/43

Auschwitz, 1 October 1943

1. Prohibition to enter the house of the Waffen-SS

The SS men:

SS-Uscha. Herbert Pritzkolait, 2nd staff comp. KL Au.

SS-Strm. Alfred Schütter, 7th SS-T-Stuba. KL Au.

...you are banned from entering the Waffen SS house for three months.

Both behaved undisciplined and unsoldiatically in the Waffen-SS house in the presence of civilians.

2. Concentration camps Kauen and Vaivara

With effect from September 15, 1943, the concentration camps Kauen and Vaivara were established on the orders of the Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police.

3. Telephone network and telex network

The telephone and telex network is heavily congested as a result of the relocation of offices and the bombing of German cities. Orderly operations are only to be carried out if all less important matters, especially administrative matters, are dealt with by letter. The telephone and telex network may therefore only be used in particularly urgent cases.

4. Ordering books from Department VI

Department VI is able to deliver the following work in case of immediate order:

“German East, Land of the Future”.

Published by Prof. Heinrich Hoffmann, foreword by Reichsminister Dr. Göbbels. 144 pages with 113 full-page illustrations in intaglio cart. RM 4,80.

Landscape, culture, art and people of the German Eastern territories: East Prussia, Danzig-West Prussia, Wartheland, Lower Silesia, Upper Silesia and Generalgouvernement.

5. Damaged radio sets

Radio sets issued by Division VI can be repaired by Division VI at any time. However, the radio must not be returned to the Technical Department, but directly to Department VI, which will arrange everything else.

6. AHM, HVBl., VBl.d.W.-SS

The following regulation sheets were issued today:

1st General Army Communications of August 19 and 20, 2008-43
SS-T-Stub. 18 copies

SS-Standortverwaltung 2 copies
SS-region 2 specimens
2nd Army Ordnance Sheet, Part C 46th Edition,
SS-T-Stuba. 9 copies
SS-Standortverwaltung 1 copy
SS-region 1 copy
3rd regulation sheet of the Waffen-SS, No. 18.
SS-T-Stuba. 6 copies
SS-Standortverwaltung 1 copy
SS-region 1 copy

7. Commandant's arrest

I would like to point out that it is strictly forbidden to give detainees any objects (food, cigarettes, books, letters etc.) or to accept any objects from the detainees. All items intended for detainees must be directed through the Commandant's Office—Court Department—or the Detention Supervisor. I will punish offenders severely. It is also pointed out that it is forbidden to take quilts into the commandant's detention.

8. Found

A single leather lady's glove was found in the SS area. To be picked up from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

Lost

A purse with contents was lost in the storage area. The honest finder is asked to hand it in to the Staff Sergeant at the Kommandantur.

9. Use of green pencils

I have noticed that green copying pens are used in the services. In accordance with the orders of the RF-SS, the use of green copier pens in SS offices is reserved solely for the Reichsführer-SS himself. They must therefore be removed from the offices.

10. Residence permits

SS-Oscha. Max Wokittel

Visit of the wife from 29.9.-3.10.43

Flat: House SS-Ustuf. Hössler

SS-Uscha Demetrius Kalaus,

Visit of the mother from 29.9.-1.1 1.43

Apartment: House 171 near Kalaus

SS-Uscha. Heinz Triem,

Visit of the wife from 11.10.-27.10.43

Apartment: Accommodation house 2 TWL Raisko

SS-Uscha. Karl Schuch,

Visit of the bride from 1.10.-15.10.43

Apartment: Babitz no. 27 at Flegel.

The oldest of the location

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 44/43

Auschwitz, 2 October 1943

1. Office hours

With the introduction of normal time from 4 October 1943, the hours of service in the offices are determined as follows:

from 7:00 to 12:00 and from 13:00 to 17:00.

Saturdays: from 7.00-13.30.

2. Prisoners' working hours

Prisoners' working hours are reduced to

6.00-17.00 hours

with 1/2 permanent lunch break

is specified.

The oldest of the location

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Circular letter

Auschwitz, 2 October 1943

Subject: Troop care event on 4 October 1943

To all divisions of the command,

the SS-T-Sturmbann

and all branch offices

KL Auschwitz

On Monday, October 4, 1943, 8 p.m., the next troop support event will take place on the stage of the Kameradschaftsheim. The towns will be giving a guest performance. Stages Katowice/Königshütte with the swagger:

“Troubled Wedding Night”

by Karl Hans Jaeger

in the presence of the author

Organisation: Dept. VI in association with Intendant Dr Wartisch

Staging: Karl Hans Jaeger

Stage design: Hans Benesch

Working with:

The ladies Bärbel Wolff,

Gertrud Seitz,

Else Petry,

Olga Pitsch,

Annie König,

and the gentlemen

Heinz Brenner,

Otto Hermann Kempert,

Hans Loose,

Erich Heil.

Attending the event is service. The execution regulations as usual. Only SS members of the site, their families (youths not under 18 years of age) and German civilian employees working in agriculture, SS military hospital, central construction management, DAW, TWL, as well as the flak and army division stationed in Auschwitz have access to the troop support events. Guests are invited exclusively by the Kommandantur. Persons

invited to visit by SS members or individual departments will be rejected in the future.

The camp commander
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Tree Gardener
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 45/43

Auschwitz, 8 October 1943

1. Commendation

The SS-Rottenführer Wilhelm Reichel, 5th/SS-T-Stub. KL Au. succeeded in shooting 2 of 3 prisoners who were fleeing together. This escape attempt took place under the most favourable escape conditions on 21.9.43, 22.00 hours, at the Neu-Dachs field command and Reichel showed himself to be prudent and quick-witted. I express my appreciation to him.

2. Patrol duty

From now on, the previous usual patrol service will be discontinued in order to save posts. The patrol service will be reorganized and will report directly to me personally. The deployment of the patrol service will be carried out in such a way that the corresponding ranks of all departments subordinate to the site elder will be called upon. The commandant's office is responsible for the formation and classification of the patrol service.

It is divided up:

- a) the station patrol,
- (b) the city patrol,
- (c) the bicycle patrol.

The camp patrol, which was previously parked and whose purpose was to check civilians within the camp area for identity cards, armbands, etc., must be replaced by the Political Department with effect from 10.10.43.

This patrol receives its immediate instructions from the head of the Political Department, SS-Untersturmführer Grabner, who is personally fully responsible to me for the implementation of the necessary measures towards the civilian workers. I appoint the adjutant SS-Obersturmführer Baumgartner as leader of the patrol service for the patrols mentioned under a-c.

An instruction about the duties of the individual patrols will be issued separately. The suitable Unterführer (SS-Unterscharführer up to and including Hauptscharführer) designated for patrol duty are to be reported by the individual departments and units, if not already done, to the Kommandantur once by 9.10.43, 12.00 o'clock, so that they can be included in a corresponding duty roster. I permit the SS-members assigned to the patrol duty (last replacement) to start their duty on the following day at 9:00 am instead of 7:00 am.

3. Commandant's arrest

With reference to the location order no. 42/43 paragraph 4, it is ordered that, in addition to the objects already mentioned, the detainees must also bring a tent, a bread bag and a water bottle with them when they enter the detention area.

4. Practice shooting of the flak group Upper Silesia on 17.10.43 with light, medium and heavy guns

Units of the flak group Upper Silesia carry out sharpshooting on 17.10.43 in the area east of Auschwitz in the time between 21.00-22.00 hours.

5. Carrying firearms

I would like to point out once again that the carrying of firearms is forbidden for subordinates and teams outside of service. If they are not in possession of a sidearm, the disciplinary superior must issue a certificate to this effect. This certificate entitles the holder to go out of duty without a sidearm. Members of the commanding officers report to the weapons and equipment department.

6. Change of address

The office W III has moved from Geisbergstraße 21.

The new address is

Berlin SW 11, Saarlandstraße 66

Telephone collection number 19 61 06.

7. New traffic hours for camp identity cards and certificates for entering the town of Auschwitz

Effective immediately, the traffic hours for camp identity cards and certificates of entry to the town of Auschwitz at the commandant's office (Ausweisstelle) are as follows:

in the morning: 9.00-10.00 a.m.

in the afternoon: 15.00-16.00

except Saturdays.

8. Residence permits

SS-Uscha. Ewald Keim,

Visit of the wife from 6-20.10.43

apartment: Neuberun, Heeresstraße 13 near Hartwecker

SS-Ustuf. Dr. Hans Mulsow,

Visit of the family from 15.10.43 until further notice

Apartment: accommodation Raisko house 822.

SS-Uscha. Richard Böck
Visit of the family from 2.10.43 until further notice
Flat: Imilien.

SS-Uscha. Willy Wildermuth,
Visit of the wife from 5.10.-15.11.43
Apartment: House no. 130 near Ludwig.

SS-Strm. A. Sisa,
Visit of the wife from 10.10.-24.10.43
Apartment: Auschwitz at the bridge.

SS-Strm. Johann Petkunas,
Visit of the wife from 15.10.-14.11.43
Apartment: Auschwitz at the bridge

SS-Uscha. Paul Messner
Father's visit from 2.10.-2.11.43
Apartment: house no. 197 near Messner

SS-Uscha. Wilhelm Hild
Visit of the mother-in-law from 3.10.-15.10.43.
Apartment: house no. 740.

SS-Ustuf. Walter Dejaco
Visit of the wife from 12.10.-20.11.43
Apartment: House 56 (central building management)

SS-Uscha. Werner Schliebeck,
Visit of the family from 13.10.43 until further notice
Apartment: House no. 123

9. Found

An Infantry Assault Badge in bronze was found in the Kameradschaftsheim.

To be picked up at the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

The location elder:

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 46/43

Auschwitz, 14 October 1943

1. Potato supply for the SS families living here

The potatoes registered on the basis of the circulated list are delivered to the families during these days. The cellar registration certificates, which have only now been issued by the District Commissar or the Nutrition Office, are to be handed over to the SS-Standortverwaltung–Abteilung Verpflegung immediately upon receipt. If the required cellarage certificates have not been presented by 30 October 1943, the potatoes are taken away from the households. The failure of this year's potato harvest does not allow for generous handling. The decreed regulations must be strictly observed. It is already being pointed out that the potatoes must be stored carefully, cared for and used sparingly, as subsequent deliveries cannot and must not be made from any side.

2. Motor vehicles

I have instructed the patrol to check every motor vehicle thoroughly on Saturdays from 14.00 hours and throughout the entire Sunday. The motorcycles of the SS-members living in the commandant's barracks, at the military hospital and in the new troop accommodation near house 7 are to be returned to the motor pool immediately in the evening after closing time. The remaining motorcycles are not to be left outside overnight under any circumstances, but must be locked up. I have instructed the head of the motor pool to have every motor vehicle that is found standing outside at night brought to the motor pool and to report the driver of the vehicle to me.

3. Use of envelopes

The situation on the paper market means that envelopes must be used repeatedly. It is therefore ordered that all used envelopes are to be delivered to the printing works on Friday each week. Those departments that do not comply with this order will not be supplied with new envelopes in the future.

4. Delivery of accommodation equipment

Recently, there have been more and more cases of family members, companies and private individuals making requests to the SS site administration for accommodation equipment, curtains, carpets, runners, etc. intended exclusively for troop accommodation. Accommodation equipment will be supplied for troop use only, all other expenditure is hereby prohibited.

5. Road closure for motor vehicles

Despite the order in the location order, the road between the Waffen-SS house and the dairy is still used by motor vehicles, although a special prohibition sign has been erected. The guard at the barrier is hereby instructed to stop all motor vehicles travelling in the aforementioned direction and to report the occupants, regardless of their rank, to me.

5a. Found

On the way DAW–Krupphalle a bunch of keys with a bag was found. To be picked up at the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

6. Dental treatment

The head dentist of KL Auschwitz announces that on Wednesday, 20.10.1943, no dental treatment will take place because of stocktaking.

7. Hunting permit

The SS-Untersturmführer Halbgewachs is granted permission to shoot predatory game.

8. New lending times for the library

From now on the loan periods at the Kommandantur Abt. VI–SS-Bücherei are fixed as follows:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday 1 1:00-12:00 and 16:00-17:00.

The book hours are to be strictly observed. Books are not borrowed outside the specified hours. Family members must also be informed.

9. Labelling of the gas masks

Immediately inside the carrying case (for all gas masks), a slip of paper with the name and rank of the owner in typescript must be firmly and durably affixed to the lid of the clear glass container without any other information.

10. Army regulation sheets

It will be distributed today:

Part C, sheet 28, of 25.9.43 and Part B, sheet 2c, of 30.9.43

10 each to SS-Totenkopfsturmbann

1 each to SS location administration

1 each to SS headquarters.

11. Residence permits

SS-Oscha. Friedrich Münkcl

Visit of the family from 20.10.43 until further notice

Apartment: House no. 177 near SS-Ustuf. Reinicke

SS-Uscha. Franz Schmidt,

Apartment: house no. 44,

Residence permit extended until further notice.

SS-Strm. Otto Medenwald,

Visit of the wife from 15.10.43 until further notice.

Apartment: near SS-Strm. Ebneith.

SS-Oscha. Jacob Jochum,

Visit of the mother and sister for a period of 6 months.

Flat: Auschwitz, Bahnhofstr. 22

The SS site elder

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.

a.B. i.V. Ganninger

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

21 October 1943

300 Czech, Russian and Polish political prisoners from Auschwitz to
Buchenwald

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 47/43

Auschwitz, 21 October 1943

1 . Wire obstacle around the CC B II a, B II b and B II c

On 22 October 1943, 16.30 hours, the wire fence around camps B II a, BII b and B II c in Birkenau was put under heavy current. Internal and external security measures and the warning signs provided are in place.

2. Harvest festival on 30.10.43, 19.30 hrs, of the farms

The harvest festival of the agricultural enterprises takes place on 30 October 1943, 19.30 hours, in the large hall of the comradeship home. Invitations will be sent to the guests separately.

3. Office of the arresting officer

From 18.10.1943 the office of the arrest officer is no longer located on the main guard of the local camp as before, but on the 2nd floor of the commandant's building (former telex station). The arrest officer can be reached there at any time of day or night. The detainees must report to this new office of the arrest warden when they begin their sentence.

4. Dress code

On a given occasion I would like to point out that the information contained in the Commandant's Orders 8/43 and 10/43 as well as in Location Order No. 41/43 are valid for all SS members serving at the Auschwitz site, including those of the branch offices. Should I again find violations, I will punish the persons concerned by way of example.

5. Ordinance sheets

It will be distributed today:

Army Ordnance Sheet Part C, Sheet 29, dated 5/10/43 and Army

Ordnance Sheet Part B, Sheet 19, dated 27/9/04/43:

9 pieces each to SS-T-Sturmbann

1 piece each to Dept. III Kdtr. KL Au.

1 each to SS-site doctor

1 each to SS location administration

General Army Notices of 7.10.43, 21st edition and Ordinance Sheet of the
Waffen-SS No. 19 of 1.10.43:

8 each to SS-T-Sturmabteilung

1 piece each to Dept. III Kdtr. KL Au.

1 each to SS-site doctor

1 each to SS location administration.

6. Residence permits

SS-Rottf. Willi Falkenburg

Visit of the mother-in-law for the time from 20.10.43 b.a.w.

Apartment: House 41

SS-Ustuf. Roland Albert

Visit of the wife from 20.10.43 until further notice

Flat: House 184.

The site's oldest

Signed. Höß (Hoess)

SS-Obersturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.

a.B. Baumgartner

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 48/43

Auschwitz, 2 November 1943

1. Carrying out fly and mosquito control in cellars and on floors

The following plan is envisaged for the implementation of fly and mosquito control:

1.11.1943 Haus der Waffen-SS and Haus Sturmbannführer (F) Dr. Caesar

2.11.1943 SS settlement

3.11.1943 Canteen TWL

4.11.1943 House 7

5.11.1943 Community camp

6.11.1943 Civilian worker accommodation

8.11.1943 SS district

9.11.1943 SS kitchen

10.11.1943 SS-canteen Kameradschaftsheim

11.11.1943 Bakery

12.11.1943 command

13.11.1943 Administration building

15.11.1943 protective custody bearing guide

16.11.1943 Post office

17.11.1943 Political Department

18.11.1943 Work assignment

19.11.1943 Block leader's room

20.11.1943 Central construction management

22.11.1943 Military accommodation Birkenau

23.11.1943 Military accommodation Auschwitz

Staff building

TWL

Horse stables Auschwitz

Pig Pens Auschwitz

Prisoners' kitchen at the Auschwitz main camp

Main camp Auschwitz warehouse

TWL-Accommodations Raisko

Prisoners' kitchen Gypsy camp Birkenau

Prisoners' kitchen at Birkenau women's camp

Prisoners' kitchen men's camp Birkenau

Prisoner kitchen Buna

Protective custody bearing guide Buna

Farmyard Birkenau

Motor pool Praga-Halle

Harmense Labour Command

Work command Budy

Labour Commando Babitz

2. Members of the German Red Cross

Until 6.1 1.1943, 14.00 hours, all women who are members of the German Red Cross must be reported.

3. Found

In the camp area were found: 1 silver Reichssport badge and 1 wounded badge in black.

To be collected from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

4. Lost

Within the storage area were lost:

1 wallet with contents (money and food stamps)

1 pair of black extra boots (semi-soft leather).

The finders are asked to hand in their items at the command post.

5. Regulation sheets

They were distributed:

Army Ordinance Sheet Part B of 11.10.1943 and Part C of 15.10.1943

9 each to SS-Totenkopfsturmbann,

1 each to SS location administration,

1 each to SS site doctor,

1 each to protective custody bearing.
Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS No. 20 of 15.10.1943
5 pieces each to SS-Totenkopfsturmbann,
1 each to SS location administration,
1 each to SS site doctor,
1 each on protective custody bearing

6. Residence permits

SS-Strm. Josef Beitzel,
Family visit from 20.10.-30.1 1.43.
Apartment: Babitz no. 27 at Flegel

SS-Uscha. Hans Kapper,
Visit of the parents from 30.10.-10.11.43.
Apartment: house no. 171

SS Rttf Martin Stocken,
Visit of the family until further notice
Apartment: House no. 154

SS-Rttf. Friedr. Schulze,
Visit of the wife from 30.10.-20.1 1.43.
Apartment: House no. 130 near Ludwig

SS-Uscha. Otto Vollrath,
Visit of the sister from 2.-8. 1 1.43.
Apartment: House no. 740

SS-Strm. Erich Siebei,
Visit of mother-in-law b. 31.12.43.
Apartment: house no. 203

SS-Rttf. Hermann Knaus,
Visit of the family until further notice
Apartment: Babitz no. 27 at Flegel

Mrs Henni Hochschwef,
Visit of the sister until further notice
Apartment: House no. 50

SS-Strm. Julius Maser,
Visit of the wife v. 1 .-10. 1 1 .43.
Apartment: Raisko No. 59 near Sasmuiecz

SS-Uscha. Dietrich Kamann,
Family residence permit extended until further notice.

The oldest person at the location
Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.
a.B. Baumgartner
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

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Ostbahn-
Bahnbetriebswerk
K r a k a u Hbf.

SS Standortverwaltung
A u s c h w i t z

Betrifft: Jhr Schreiben 112739/Am 43 -14/5 vom 5.10.43

W y ka war planmäßiger Eisenbahner der Ostbahn und bei der PKP etatmäßiger Bediensteter. Er unterlag bei der PKP einer Versicherungspflicht nicht. Bei der Ostbahn war er versicherungspflichtig in der Beitragsgruppe A laut Versicherungsvorschrift P mit einem beitragspflichtigen Entgelt von monatlich 280.-Zl davon:

1	%	zum Arbeitsfonds	6 2,80	Zl
2,3	"	zur Krankenfürsorge	6,44	"
3,7	"	Pensionersbehl.	10,36	"
insgesamt:			19,60	Zl.

Ostbahn
Bahnbetriebswerk
Krakau Hbf.

Techn. Reichsk.-Oberinspektor

Insurance Paper for a worker, Ostbahn–Eastern rail.

Location Command No. 50/43

Auschwitz, 11 November 1943

1. By order of the RF-SS and Chief of the German Police, I have taken over the Auschwitz concentration camp from the former camp commander, SS-Obersturmbannführer Höß, as of today. The subdivision of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp ordered by the Chief of the SS Economic Administration Main Office, SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl, into

- Bearing I (Main Camp)
- Camp II (Women's Camp)
- Bearing III (External Camp)

will be carried out in the next few days.

2. With immediate effect I also took over the official business of the SS site elder for the SS site area Auschwitz.

The site elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 51/43

Auschwitz, 16 November 1943

1. Special collection for the WHW

I am informed that the members of the SS-Totenkopfsturmbannes collected RM 15,221.60 on the occasion of November 9, 1943. I express my fullest appreciation to these SS-members for this proud result. This action also speaks for the spirit of the troop.

2. Property of the prisoners

I have cause to point out for the last time that the property of the prisoners, no matter what it is (clothing, gold and valuables, food and other personal belongings), remains untouched, no matter where it is or is seen. The state decides on the use of the prisoners' property. In special cases this property thus becomes state property. Anyone who encroaches on state property stamps himself as a criminal and excludes himself from the ranks of the SS. I will ruthlessly hand over SS members who defile themselves with such a dirty deed to the SS court for sentencing. I expect every clean, decent SS member – and that will be the majority of them –

to help with open eyes, so that any rags that may be present can be removed as quickly as possible and our ranks will remain clean. The State provides for every German person today in such a way that he can lead a decent life. It is therefore not necessary to go crooked ways. Anyone who innocently gets into trouble turns to his nearest superiors, who are hereby instructed by me to make the greatest possible use of the State's sufficient resources. For my area of service such requests are to be to my personal decision.

3. Location Führerheim

The Führerheim site is a facility designed to offer the SS leader relaxation and recreation after a hard day's work. It is therefore only available to SS leaders and Army officers on duty in the local area of the site, who can use it as guests. Civilians who have been allowed to eat in the Führerheim may only do so in the guest room (playroom) of the Führerheim.

Participation of civilians in the table of SS leaders is no longer possible.

For the rest, I refer to the regulations in the new casino rules coming out in the next few days. As Casino Führer, I hereby appoint SS Hauptsturmführer Zoller.

4. Civilians in the camp area

In the next few days, signs with the following text in German and Polish will be put up at all entrances to the storage area.

Storage area.

Civilians may only enter the camp area with a stamped armband and the corresponding identity card of the camp elder. Civilians found without identification will be arrested.

Every member of the SS is instructed to supervise the execution of this order.

5. Telex

The telex office is hereby instructed to carry only telexes signed by the following SS leaders:

1st SS site elder and camp commandant KL I SS-Ostuba. Liebehenschel
 2nd Camp Commander KL II SS-Stubaf. Hartjenstein
 3rd camp commander KL III SS-Hstuf. Black
 4. head of the SS-Standortverwaltung SS-Ostubaf. Möckel
 5. head of the SS-Stubaf. (F) Dr. Caesar
 6th SS site doctor SS-Hstuf. Dr Wirths
 7. head of the building inspection of the W.-SS and Police Silesia SS-Stubaf. Bischoff
 8. head of the central construction management of the W-SS and police Auschwitz SS-Ostuf. (F) Jothan

In the event of absence from the site, the respective representative in the Office shall sign. Telexes received for the above-mentioned heads of service must be delivered immediately to these services.

6. Field and peaked caps

A new field cap has been introduced for the Waffen-SS. This new field cap has not yet been delivered. Individual SS members have had such field caps made on their own. I forbid the making and wearing of these field caps. The issue of the field caps is to be awaited. Only those SS-members who are obliged to dress themselves are permitted to obtain and wear the field caps of a new type. On this occasion it is pointed out for the last time that the field caps may be worn in service only by Portepees Unterführern (from the Oberscharführer upwards).

7. Locking of vehicles

I would like to point out that all vehicles (cars, motorcycles, bicycles) must always be locked or connected. In the future I will seize the vehicles or withdraw the driving licence in case of non-observance of this order and hold the guilty party accountable. I do not need to explain the reason for this measure in the concentration camp operation, if I only think of the many escape benefits resulting from such carelessness.

8. Operation command

The head of the SS location administration in Auschwitz, SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel, is authorized to sign driving orders for the daily economic trips himself. In case of absence on business of SS-Ostuf. Möckel, the representative in office is authorized to do so. Journeys of more than 200 km have to be applied for here in any case.

9. Address of the commander

I have noticed that the Führer, Unterführer and men address me as Kommandant. I wish to be addressed only by my rank.

10. Telephone directory

The list should be corrected as follows:

Commander's private residence: No. 45

"Adjutant" about „ 33

SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel „ „ 7

11. Air-raid protection measures at the Auschwitz site

According to information from the superiors of the responsible departments, the necessary air-raid protection measures must now also be taken immediately in the Auschwitz area. In my capacity as the local air-raid warden, I have commissioned SS-Untersturmführer Josten as my permanent representative to carry out these measures. I ask all services to support SS-Untersturmführer Josten in every way possible.

12. Army Regulation Sheet Part C, Sheet 31, dated 25.10.43

These will be distributed today:

9 to SS-Totenkopfsturmbann

1 piece to SS-location management

1 piece to SS-site doctor

1 piece of protective adhesive bearing

13. Lost-found

On Saturday, 13.11.43, were lost in the Kameradschaftsheim:

A man's sweater,

1 Belt with side rifle.

Finders are asked to hand in the items to the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

Also on Saturday at the Kameradschaftsheim

1 medal buckle

found. To be picked up at the Kommandantur.

14. Theft

On Saturday, 13.11.43, on the occasion of the comradeship evening of the Kommandantur, were stolen from the cloakroom of the comradeship home:

a) 1 bright fur coat (opossum)

b) 2 pistols

Appropriate communications are to be addressed to the adjutant, SS-Hauptsturmführer Zoller.

15. Residence permit

SS-Uscha. Willy Bressen,

Visit of the wife from 15 November 1943 until further notice,

Flat: near SS-Oscha. Herring, House No. 161

SS-Uscha. Gerhard Effinger,

Visit of the family from 14 November 1943 until further notice

Apartment: with family Flegel, Babitz no. 27

SS-Strm. Karl Pöllmann,

Visit of the wife from 14-25 November 1943,

Apartment: with family Flegel, Babitz no. 27

The SS site elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R:
a.B. Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 52/43

Auschwitz, 20 November 1943

1. Protection of the tree population

In the interest of orderly forestry, to protect the cultures, the tree population and thus to preserve the landscape, I order the following: 1. the use of trees, their felling, reforestation and clearing is the sole responsibility of the Forestry Department of the agricultural enterprises at KL Auschwitz. I prohibit all other departments and auxiliary operations from felling or clearing trees in the forest, in field woods or in groups of trees and rows between fields.

2. The need for any assortment of wood, trees or parts of trees, such as brushwood for all purposes, components of the ground cover, such as moss, litter, etc. must be reported by the office of the agricultural enterprises. I forbid the unauthorized removal of all forest products without instructions from the forestry department. If wood is required by the departments, a list of this quantity must be submitted to the Agriculture Department by 30.11.43, sorted by species. F.s is expressly informed that for all types of wood the delivery of wood purchase vouchers is required. Without these, it is not possible to deliver wood from your own farm.

3. The use of all forest and soft fruit is carried out uniformly by the forestry industry. Distribution to the departments and subsidiary companies is carried out on a case-by-case basis by the head of the agricultural holding.

4. The following activities are strictly prohibited in order to protect the trees:

(a) Lighting fires in crops, near trees or bushes.

(b) Burning hedges or bushes (protection of birds, cover for game).

(c) Riding and driving through crops or in the forest off the trails.

d) The chipping of trees for the purpose of attaching markers, hammering nails into trees, etc., as well as the carving of trees, breaking off shoots and again—the use of broom brushwood! The work commands must be instructed in detail by the responsible authorities.

2. Care and management of the hunts in the area of interest

In my capacity as a representative of the Reichsführer-SS as a hunter, I commission the SS-Sturmbannführer (F) Dr. Joachim Caesar, head of the agricultural operations at KL Auschwitz, to look after and administer the hunts in the area of interest. Necessary changes to the existing regulations and the issuing of new orders concerning the practice of hunting will be made by me to the hunters interested in the hunts, as proposed by SS-Sturmbannführer (F) Dr. Caesar. The decision on the use of the game remains in my hands.

3. Troop care

In the month of November 1943 the following events take place:

Tuesday, November 23, 1943, 8:00 p.m:

Guest performance of the Moravian Ostrava City Theatre

“The Stream”, play by Max Halbe

Friday, November 26, 1943, 8 p.m:

Guest performance of Katowice Opera House

“The Woman Without a Kiss”, operetta by Walter Kollo

Sunday, November 28, 1943, 3:30 pm:

Film screening for the children of SS families: "Puss in Boots"

Admission for children and adults RM –,50. Start punctually 15.30 in the Waffen-SS Comradeship Home

Monday, November 29, 1943, 8:00 p.m:

Concert of the Katowice City Symphony Orchestra

"Lively Music", with several vocal soloists,

Direction: General Music Director Dr Wartisch.

4. Telephone conversations

The telephone exchange has been instructed by me not to switch private calls until the end of business hours, as otherwise the service cannot be maintained with the currently inadequate equipment.

5. Telex

The head of the hyg.-bakt. investigation department, SS-Obersturmführer Dr. Weber, is hereby authorized to transmit telexes in accordance with the location order no. 51/43, item 5.

6. Movement commands

The SS site physician, SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths, receives permission to sign driving orders for the ambulances and for visiting patients himself. These orders were also to be issued for ambulance trips within the camp area.

7. Working hours

As of Monday, 22 November 1943, the following period of service is fixed:
Monday to Friday 7.30–12.30, 14.00–18.00, Saturdays 7.30–13.30

8. Invalid identity card

The identity card No 3977 of the Polish civilian worker Alois Kisiala, born 13.6.1907 in Brenna, is hereby declared invalid.

9. Julleuchter

All units and services report by 28.11.43, 8.00 a.m., separately for single and married persons, those SS members who do not yet have a Julleuchter, stating their surname, first name, date of birth, rank and unit or service.

10. Dispatch rider on duty

With immediate effect, a dispatch rider will be installed by the service. This person has to stay permanently at the motor pool and in case of a disturbance of the telephone network he has to inform the SS-leaders if necessary.

11. Army Regulation Sheet Part C, Sheet 32, of 5.1 1.43

Of these are to be distributed today:

- 9 pieces to SS-Totenkopfsturmbann,
- 1 piece to SS headquarters,
- 1 piece to SS site doctor,
- 1 piece of protective custody bearing.

12. Lost/Found

On 30.10.43 the SS-Uscha lost. R. Pruchnik, Central Construction Management, at the comradeship evening of the agricultural enterprises
1 peaked cap with fabric peak,
1 pair of thin, brown leather gloves.
Furthermore, 1 pistol magazine with 8 rounds of ammunition was lost in the storage area.

Finders are asked to hand in the items at the commandant's office.

These items were found:

November 13, 1943, at the Comrades' Home:

- 1 field cap,
- 1 pair of leather gloves,

on January 14th, 1.43 in the troop sauna Birkenau:

- 1 golden wedding ring.

The items found are to be collected from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur.

13. Residence permit

SS Ostuf. Franz Hofmann,

Stay of the family and sister-in-law from 16.11.43 until further notice.

Apartment: house no. 184

SS-Uscha. Karl Reichenbacher,

Wife's stay from 20.11.43 until further notice

Apartment: house no. 50.

The SS- site elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 53/43

Auschwitz, 22 November 1943

1. The division of the Auschwitz concentration camp ordered by the Reichsführer-SS

in 3 independent concentration camps will be carried out with immediate effect as follows:

Auschwitz concentration camp / main camp

Camp commander: SS-Obersturmbannführer Liebehenschel

Tel.: office no. 18, private apartment no. 45

Adjutant: SS-Hauptsturmführer Zoller

Tel.: duty room no. 17, private apartment above no. 33

1. Protective custody camp leader: SS-Obersturmführer Hofmann

Tel.: Office no. 21

Concentration Camp Auschwitz II–Birkenau

Camp commander: SS-Sturmbannführer Hartenstein

Tel.: Office no. 41

Private apartment no. 76

Adjutant: SS-Untersturmführer Schindler

Tel.: duty room no. 16, private apartment via no. 74

1. Protective custody bearingf. Männerlager: SS-Ustuf. Schwarzhuber

Tel.: Office Birkenau I

Private apartment no. F III/2

1. Protective custody bearingf. Frauenlager: SS-Ustuf. Hössler

Tel.: office no. 32, private apartment no. 62

Concentration Camp Auschwitz III–Subcamp

Camp Commander: SS-Hauptsturmführer Schwarz

Tel.: Auschwitz Duty Room No. 315

Private apartment no. 55

Adjutant: to be determined.

The individual camp leaders of the outlying camps have already been assigned.

The camp commandant of KL Auschwitz I is the longest-serving camp commandant and SS site elder of the SS site Auschwitz. Close cooperation between the three camp commandants to continue the great common tasks in Auschwitz is a matter of course and is ensured by the meetings held in full mutual agreement. The camp commandants conduct direct correspondence with Amtsgruppe D of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt and with the other competent departments. In unclear or overlapping cases, the senior camp commandant and SS site

elder decides. Copies of all important reports, especially escape reports and all reports of strength, are to be submitted to the SS site elder.

2. In addition to its actual tasks, the SS site administration centrally handles the administrative matters of the three concentration camps. The head of the SS-Standortverwaltung, SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel, is at the same time the advisory administrator (IVa) of the site elder. As such, he is herewith assigned the execution of the entire truck and horse-drawn vehicle operation for business trips in the SS location Auschwitz. The necessary driving orders are signed by him or his permanent representative. There will be no changes in the handling of all other administrative matters.

3. The head of the agricultural operations, SS-Sturmbannführer (F) Dr. Caesar, handles all agricultural forest, game, forestry and fishing matters in his own authority and responsibility. The camp commanders have to support the tasks of the agricultural enterprises in every way and to regulate technical measures in their area of interest and to be carried out in agreement with the head of the agricultural enterprises. Any difficulties that arise will be eliminated by the SS site elder.

4. The SS-site physician carries out the medical and dental services and the hygienic measures in the SS-location Auschwitz and in the concentration camps according to the instructions of his sanitary superiors. The supply of the troops and the concentration camps by deploying sufficient medical orderlies, undercutters and teams is carried out in the same way. The SS site physician, SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wirths, is an advisory officer to the SS site elder (IVb).

5. The Political Department (Department II of the KL) continues to handle all prisoner affairs for the 3 concentration camps as the central office. Camp commanders I–III deal directly with the Political Department in all

prisoner matters. Fundamental matters relating to uniform processing and management are decided by the longest-serving camp commandant.

6. The prisoner deployment continues to be managed centrally. I have appointed SS-Untersturmführer Seil as leader of the prisoner deployment. The unit will remain in Main Camp I. He will work in close cooperation with the three camp commandants. Fundamental decisions are made by the senior camp commandant.

6. Prisoner deployment will continue to be managed centrally As leader of the prisoner deployment I have appointed SS-Untersturmführer Seil. The unit will remain in Main Camp I. He will work in close cooperation with the three camp commanders. Fundamental decisions are made by the senior camp commandant.

7. the motor vehicle unit continues to exist as a closed unit and meets the requirements of the concentration camps according to the instructions of the SS site elder. Each camp commander and the other heads of service are assigned cars according to the available stocks. Orders for this are issued separately. Truck operation is regulated by paragraph 2. The driving orders are signed responsibly by the SS leaders concerned. The consumption of fuel can only be carried out according to the given consumption rates and passenger cars may only be driven in urgent cases in the interest of the service. Journeys over 200 km can only be made with the permission of the head of the group. The maintenance and care of all motor vehicles are still kept in the motor pool of the main warehouse.

8. troop support is also subsequently provided centrally by Division VI in KL I for all concentration camps and offices in the SS site Auschwitz. The buildings in the area of Concentration Camp I that serve to look after the troops are available to all offices in the SS site area. Corresponding applications for the allocation of troop support resources of all kinds are

to be addressed to the SS site elder (Section VI). Forwarding and requests are made centrally.

9. The Fuehrerheim of KL Auschwitz immediately becomes the SS-Standort-Fuehrerheim and is available to all SS leaders. The SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Zoller has been appointed as home leader. All users must observe the rules of the home. In Auschwitz, Army officers on duty are permitted to use the Fuehrerheim without special permission from the SS site elder. Other persons may only be introduced with the permission of the SS site elder. Members of the SS leaders are allowed to use the Fuehrerheim in the company of an SS leader at the appointed times.

10. All construction work is carried out by the Auschwitz Central Construction Management. Unauthorized construction is prohibited. Within the framework of the given regulations, the building maintenance is carried out by the construction management office existing at the SS location administration.

11. SS commercial and industrial enterprises are supervised by the camp commanders in whose area of interest they are located. More detailed instructions are issued by the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office.

12. The division of the Wachsturmbannes, made necessary by the division of the Auschwitz concentration camp into 3 concentration camps, is carried out as follows, taking into account the required guard strengths

a) The camp commandant KL I is in charge of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 2nd staff companies

b) the camp commander KL II shall be responsible for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 1 st Staff Company and Dog Squadron

c) the camp commander KL III shall be responsible for the 5th Company and the guard company Buna.

d) The arriving recruits will be grouped together in the 6th Company for training purposes. After completion of their training, it is planned to have the Jawischowitz and Golleschau detachments replaced by members of the 6th Company, who will then be under the command of the camp commander KL Auschwitz III.

All companies will remain in their present accommodations. The guard units are subordinate to the respective camp commanders in economic, disciplinary and personnel terms. As my permanent representative, I am entrusting SS-Sturmbannführer Hartjenstein, who has already been in charge of the command post, with the management of the Auschwitz command post (for special operations). I expect all SS-leaders, subleaders and men to continue to work with all their strength for the great tasks to be solved in Auschwitz.

The SS site elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular

Auschwitz, 22 November 1943

To all units and services
of the SS-location Auschwitz

In the amendment and supplement to Location Ordinance No. 52/43 of 20 November 1943 it is pointed out that the starting times of the troop support events can be seen from the posters posted everywhere in the area of interest. As a rule, the performances begin at 7:30 p.m., but under certain circumstances sooner or later depending on the arrival or departure of the artists performing here.

The visit of all troop support events in the large hall is duty, to which all SS members of the SS-location Auschwitz have to appear. The Einheitsführer and Dienststellenleiter are responsible for this. For events in the small hall, each unit must send 15 Unterführer and men (the Kommandanturstab 30) to visit.

With regard to the seating arrangement in the large hall is determined: The first 3 rows are for leaders and their families, rows 4–10 are for unterführer and men with their families, rows 11 and 12 for Portepee-unterführer and Stabsscharführer. Behind them sits the troops without distinction of ranks, units and services, as they arrive in time. The orders of the hall stewards have to be obeyed in any case. Women who come in the company of SS members must identify themselves as such—possibly by means of their camp identity card—as must civilian employees of the Waffen-SS. All other persons are generally forbidden to enter the troop support events. They will be expelled regardless of the person concerned.

ss. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 1/43

Birkenau, 24 November 1943

1. In accordance with Location Order No. 53/43 of 22. 11. 43, Item 1, I have taken over responsibility for the Auschwitz II concentration camp (Birkenau).
2. The SS-Ustuf. Schwarzhuber, for the women's camp the SS-Ustuf. Hößler was appointed as the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer. According to the submitted service instructions, the superintendent, Ms. Mandel, is responsible for the areas of work listed therein. The 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer, SS-Ustuf. Hößler, and the Oberaufseherin, Ms. Mandel, work by direct mutual agreement.
3. The former Sturmbannstab (Sturmbanngeschäftszimmer), in addition to military service matters, also handles the tasks of the commandant's office of Auschwitz II. All correspondence for Auschwitz II is to be addressed to the commandant's office of Auschwitz II (the former Sturmbanngeschäftszimmer).
4. Germ. location order no. 53/43 of 22.11.43, item 12, will be transferred to the commandant's office KL Auschwitz II and thus at the same time the 6th, 7th, 8th company, 1st staff company and the dog handlers' squadron will be under my command. The listed units are economically, disciplinary and personnel-wise subordinate to me. Special reference is made to paragraph 4, section 12.
5. In order to ensure smooth cooperation, special reference is made to paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Location Command No. 53/43
6. The former department for the provision of posts with the Sturmbannstab will remain centrally at the commandant's office KL

Auschwitz II. the requests for posts and the provision of posts will continue to be handled centrally by the SS-Uscha. Zappe for all 3 camps is processed.

Signed Hartjenstein
SS-Sturmbannführer and Commander

F.d.R.
Schindler
SS-Untersturmführer u. Adjutant

28 November 1943

82 Polish political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz I.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 54/43

Auschwitz, 1 December 1943

1. Commendation

I'm speaking to the SS highway. Basil Malaiko, 2nd comp., for his prudent behaviour in preventing the escape of several prisoners. M. will be rewarded with five days special leave.

2. Street Collection on 20/21/1 1.43

The street collection for the KWHW on 20/21.1 1.43 resulted in the nice amount of RM 21,529.57

I pay tribute to the leaders, subleaders, men and followers of the site for their generosity.

3. Monowitz Labour Camp

With immediate effect, the former Buna camp is renamed the Monowitz labor camp.

4. SS-Standortwaffenmeisterei

Requirements of weapons and equipment should always be submitted here.

5. Court and welfare department

For technical reasons, the Judicial and Welfare Department at Commandantur I centrally processes all criminal offences and welfare matters that occur for all departments on the SS site.

6. Political department

The former head of the Political Department, SS-Untersturmführer Grabner, was transferred back to his post—Geheime Staatspolizei, Staatspolizeileitstelle Kattowitz, with effect from 1 December 1943. SS-Untersturmführer Schurz is appointed head of the Political Department.

7. meeting with the SS site elder

Necessary inquiries and meetings of the individual department heads of the SS site Auschwitz with the SS site elder can be made from now on Monday to Friday from 8.30-10.00 o'clock after prior notification of the adjutant.

8. Black accounts

I have reason to point out once again that the maintenance of black accounts is strictly prohibited. Any necessary purchases which cannot be covered by Reich funds must be applied for from me.

9. SS-Standortführerheim

On Saturday, 4.12.43, the location guides' home (dining hall and anteroom) will remain closed for normal use by the guides. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are to be taken in the guest room and playroom on this day.

10. Dental treatment of the housekeepers

In the interest of preventing the spread of epidemics, the female prisoners employed in the SS families are treated in the Kommandantur Zahnstation (SS area). Treatment times:

Monday through Friday from 13:00-14:00 hours.

Before treatment is initiated, the female prisoners must report to the superintendent, Frau Zimmer.

11. Driver training

The next training evening for all leaders of the SS-location Auschwitz will take place on Friday, 10.12.43, 19.30 o'clock in the Standortführerheim. All leaders of the SS-location have to participate in this training.

12. Anniversary of 1943

It is intended to hold a yuletide celebration on Sunday, December 19, 1943, 3:00 p.m., at the Kameradschaftsheim for the children of all SS-Angchor and civilian employees of the Auschwitz site. All departments will report the children of SS members and civilian employees living at the site separately for boys and girls, with age details, by December 6, 1943, 8:00 a.m.

13. Telephone connection

The 1st protective custody camp leader of KL Auschwitz I, SS-Obersturmführer Hofmann, can be reached after the end of duty under No. F III 5.

14. Sola-Hut

The SS hut will be open for visits again from next week. For this purpose, a bus (30 seats) leaves every Saturday at 13.00 from the motor pool. Applications must be submitted to the SS site elder by Wednesday 18.00 hrs.

15. Motorcycle I K 524 128

An unknown SS-member of the SS-location Auschwitz is a vehicle owner or user of the motorcycle IK 524 128. At which office is this SS-member located? Report until 6.12.43. No report required.

16. Safekeeping of the pistols

It has been established that SS members unbuckle their hairdresser's belts in the barber shop and hang their belt and pistol from the coat rack, so that the prisoners have a chance to reach the pistols. From now on the pistols are to be taken out of the pistol bags when unbuckled. The same applies to all other rooms in which prisoners are present.

17. Potato cellar

The SS members in the SS-location area Auschwitz who are still in possession of Potato Cellar Certificates Section 56-61 must hand them in to the SS-Standortverwaltung- Dept. Verpflegung-Zimmer 1 8 by Saturday, December 4, 1943 at the latest, otherwise they cannot be supplied. In addition, potatoes already delivered to the same office must be paid for immediately.

18. Exchange of the accommodation linen

As a result of the extremely poor water supply in the district of Bielitz, the mayor ordered in his announcement on 11.11. and 16.11.1943 that water could only be supplied from the municipal supply network from 18.00-20.00 hours every day. Since the majority of the accommodation laundry has to be washed at a contract laundry in Bielitz, it is no longer possible to exchange the accommodation laundry on time. It is therefore ordered that the exchange of accommodation laundry is not carried out until 10.12.1943.

19. Limitation of electricity consumption

In a letter dated 22 November 1943-LWA 3 BK 2008/VI-No. 1004/43 Hö/Ci-the Chief President of the Province of Silesia-Landeswirtschafts-

amt-informed that in view of the current situation in the electricity supply, Mr Reichslastverteiler ordered the immediate implementation of restrictive measures. The total electricity consumption in the local camps, including plant operations, must be restricted in such a way that in the months of December 1943 and January 1944 no more than 70% of the amount of electricity consumed in the month of October 1943 (in KWh) is used. The electricity consumption was prescribed for the camp by the State Economic Office and must not be exceeded under any circumstances. The Electricity consumption restrictions must be distributed evenly over the working days. The electricity consumption restriction measures must be implemented mainly during peak load periods of the power plants. In December 1943, the daily peak load period falls between 7.00-12.00 and 15.30-20.30, in January 1944 between 7.00-12.00 and 15.30-20.30.

The ordered limitation of electricity consumption does not exclude the possibility that, if necessary, a further limitation measure or a shift of power can be ordered by the responsible authorities. Withdrawal and monitoring of the electricity consumption restriction will be reviewed or cancelled by the regional economic office. For the unconditional implementation of the power restriction, the State Economic Office appoints the head of the SS location administration—SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel—and the power engineer SS-Uscha. Böhm fully responsible. The use of electric stoves, electric heating ovens, unauthorized screwing in of larger light bulbs, as well as the connection of electric appliances and devices without permission is prohibited. The heads of department or unit managers are responsible for the observance of these measures and must monitor compliance with this prohibition. Additional consumption due to the commissioning of new connections or expansion of systems is generally not permitted during the period in which restriction measures are carried out. The same applies to private households. If the measures are not carried out properly, I feel compelled to have the electrical systems concerned disconnected from the mains supply, regardless of the

type and size of the operation, and to punish those concerned. Violations of the ordered restriction measures will be prosecuted according to § 2 of the Ordinance on Restrictions of Energy Consumption of 22 June 1943 (RGBl. I p. 366). § 2 of the said Ordinance has the following wording: "Whoever violates the orders issued under threat of punishment by the Inspector General of Water and Energy or the authorities authorized according to § 1, para. 2 of this Ordinance to restrict the consumption of electricity or gas or to make reports on the consumption of these energies shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 2 years and a fine of unlimited duration or with one of these penalties.

20. Site patrol service

It has repeatedly happened that subordinates who were assigned to patrol were not on duty in time. I hold the unit or departmental commanders responsible for ensuring that the subordinates on patrol arrive punctually for the scheduled instructions.

21. Christmas trees

The commandant's office KL Auschwitz I has to be informed by 6.12.43, 14.00 hours, how many Christmas trees are needed by the companies or departments and offices.

22. Theft

On 22.1 1.43, 20.00 hours, the bicycle no. 490 927 "Cita" was stolen from the IG Farbenindustrie AG. Relevant information should be addressed to the court department.

23. Lost

The key of the service road no. 35 was lost in the location area. The finder is asked to return the key to the Staff Sergeant of Commandant I.

24. Residence permit

Residence permits for SS members must always be applied for from the SS site elder. There is no longer a publication in the location command.

The SS-location elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 1/43

Monowitz, 2 December 1943

1. According to Location Order No. 53/43 of 22 November 43, item 1, I took over the responsibility for the Auschwitz III concentration camp (subcamps: Monowitz, Neu-Dachs, Jawischowitz, Eintrachtshütte, Lagischa, Fürstengrube, Golleschau, Janinagrube, Sosnowitz, Brünn). SS-Obersturmführer Schöttl was appointed as the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer and my permanent representative.

2. The offices of the Commandant's Office and the 1st Protective Detention Camp Leader are located in the Monowitz Labour Camp. Telephone number 315 Auschwitz.
My private apartment is located in the camp area KL Auschwitz, telephone no. 55.

3. In accordance with location order no. 53/43 of 22.11.43. 12, joined Commandant III and under my command were the Guard Company

Monowitz and the 5th Company. Special reference is made to para. 12, section d) of Location Order No. 53/43.

4. Until a telephone switchboard is set up, the prisoner strength of KL Auschwitz III will be reported by teletype by KL Auschwitz I (Dept. III).

5. Conduct of the guards

I have repeatedly observed that guards talk or engage in conversations with civilians while on duty. In future, I shall punish such guardship offences severely. The company commanders must give detailed information about this in their weekly briefings.

6. Prisoners' clothing

The camp commanders of the subcamps were responsible for the proper clothing of the prisoners and for providing them with blankets, etc. etc. Execution report to the commandant's office: 10.12.43.

7. Haircut of the prisoners

The prisoners' haircuts are to be kept short in all subcamps according to regulations. Notify the Kommandantur: 12/10/43.

8. Field and peaked caps

Sure. Location Order No. 51/43 v. 16.1 1.43, it is forbidden to wear the new field cap until it is issued by the clothing chamber. The SS-members who are obliged to dress themselves are allowed to procure and wear the new field caps. Peaked caps may only be worn in service from the Portepee-Unterführer (from the Oberscharführer upwards).

9. Special attention is drawn to the observance of the location order no. 54/43 v. 1.12.43, number 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 19.

10. Commendation

I give the block leaders of the Yavishovitz subcamp
SS-Rottf. Erich Ligen and SS-Strm. Aristaron Dobrovolsky

my special appreciation. Through their prudence and zeal, they succeeded in seizing the prisoner who had escaped from the Birkenau camp on 19 November 43.

The camp commander
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
Schütte
SS-Obersturmführer

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 6 December 1943

To all units and offices of the SS-location Auschwitz

On Wednesday, December 8, 1943, 8 p.m., a general lecture for the entire troops and the offices of the SS location will take place in the large hall of the Kameradschaftsheim. The head of Department VI, SS-Oscha, will speak. Kurt Knittel, on the subject:

“Contemporary Issues in Education for German Culture”
Duration approx. 45 minutes.

The SS site elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 7 December 1943

To all units and offices of the SS-location Auschwitz

In this year, the SS-location Auschwitz celebrates the Yulfest together with all leaders, subleaders and men of the troops, the services and the civilian employees of the Waffen-SS. The wives of SS members are cordially invited to attend. It takes place in two sections on December 1 and 18, 1943, at 7 p.m. in each case, in the Waffen-SS Comradeship Home.

On 11 December they take part:

Command 1, 1, 2, 3, 4. company, 2nd staff company,—without main guard—site doctor

farms,

DAW, TWL, DEST, DLM-GmbH

the SS-Maiden and half of the supervisors of the FL, as well as the civilian employees of the Waffen-SS belonging to these departments.

On December 18, 1943, they take part:

Commandant II,

Six, seven, eight. Company, First Staff Company,

Dog squad,

SS Location Administration,

Silesia Building Inspectorate,

Central construction management of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz police, the other half of the supervisors of the FL, as well as the civilian employees of the Waffen-SS belonging to these departments

As a result of the spaciousness of the individual camps, Commandant III independently celebrates the Yulefest on 11 and 18 December in its camp areas.

Programme of the Yulf celebrations in the Comradeship Home:

1. serious part
2. communal dinner
3. merry part with the participation of an SS chapel

Soloists from the Upper Silesian Regional Theatre in Bytom were engaged for the 11th December and soloists from the Katowice Opera House for the 18th December. The units and services report the strength of the participants, including SS women and civilian employees, to the SS senior officer two days before the festival (i.e. on 9 and 16 December).

The SS site elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

13 December 1943

200 Russian and Polish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Orders no. 2/43

Birkenau, 14 December 1943

1. Company commander

With immediate effect SS-Ustuf takes over. Stenger will take command of the 1st staff company.

2. Wire obstacle in KL Birkenau

The wire obstacle around the new effects warehouse in construction phase II in Birkenau is charged with heavy current from Thursday, 16.12.43, afternoon 15.00 hrs. All members of the company and members of the services must be informed of this.

3. Army Ordinance Sheet Part C, No. 33 of 15.1 1.43

Special attention is drawn to the observance of item 538, "Requirement of certification stamps for field mail packages and airmail stamps".

signed Hartjenstein
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Schindler

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 55/43

Auschwitz, 15 December 1943

1. Collection result of the 3rd stew Sunday

The collection of lists for KWHW on 4/5. 12.43 resulted in the amount of RM 10'519.68

I would like to express my appreciation to the leaders, subleaders, men and followers of the SS-location Auschwitz for their donations.

2. Commendation

The SS-Schzt. Alois Kulowitz, 2nd comp., on December 6, 43, thwarted the escape of a prisoner by decisive action. I commend K. for his prudent behavior. I have granted him five days special leave.

3. Yuletide

The last Yule celebration on 11.12.43 prompts me to point out the following:

1. Every ordered comradely gathering of units, thus here also the Yule celebrations, are service.

2. The beginning and end of each celebration are ordered.

3 It goes without saying that every member of the SS who is not on duty and who is not otherwise assigned to any other unit must take part in the celebration and may under no circumstances leave it before it has ended and without the special permission of the unit commander.

4. because I would like to have experienced this only once, as I did on 11.12.43, I will refrain from a closer investigation of the reason. Those who have not yet understood the meaning of comradeship must be educated to do so. The celebrations (comradeship evenings) are celebrated as they fall, once with beer, the other time with performances or being together on special occasions without ingredients for relaxation. In any case, discipline and discipline must prevail. I would ask the Einheitsführer, SS-Dienststellenleiter and all SS-Unterführer to make up for any missing elements in this respect.

4. Children's yuletide party

On Sunday, 19.12.43, 15.00 hours, a children's school party will take place in the Kameradschaftsheim, to which the SS women living at the Auschwitz site and their children are invited.

5. Comradeship evening of the leaders

On Tuesday, 21.12.43, 19.00 hours, the comradeship evening for guides will take place, as already announced orally. Suit: long trousers if possible. I ask for punctual appearance.

6. Holiday Period 1943/44

(a) The provisions on short leave shall be suspended for the period from 20.12.43, 00.00 hours, to 3.1.1944, 24.00 hours.

(b) Missions may not be carried out in the period from 18.12.43 to 4.1.44.

(c) Holiday leave shall be paid in 5 instalments:

1st instalment from 22.12.43 9.00–28.12.43 9.00,

2nd instalment from 23.12.43 9.00–29.12.43 9.00

3rd installment from 24.12.43 9.00–30.12.43 9.00

4th installment from 30.12.43 9.00–5.1.44 9.00

5th instalment from 31.12.43 9.00–6.1.44 9.00

I would particularly like to point out that for each holiday rate, the start of the journey does not take place before 9.00 a.m. The holiday slips of the persons on leave of absence have the codeword “Festtagsurlaub 1943/44” and the corresponding rate, e.g. 1st rate, in the upper right-hand corner. In addition, an admission stamp must be affixed to the upper left-hand corner of each wartime leave certificate, bearing the official stamp of the unit on leave. In the case of instalments 3 and 4, this shall be noted on the leave form under the registration stamp: “Changed number of instalment”. The change shall be authenticated by the official stamp.

The following trains may be used:

- up to 100 train-km: PmW, P and WE trains:
white ticket with red slash for free travel,
- over 100-300 11 only FS, FSR, PmW., P and WE trains
for free travel white ticket with blue slash; on

The ticket form must be used by DmW. and EmW. ...strike.

- over 300 „ FS, FSR, DmW, EmW, PmW, P and WE trains:
white ticket with blue slash for free travel.

Before the start of the holiday, the unit leaders must personally instruct the holidaymakers in detail about behaviour on the train and at the holiday destination. If complaints are reported to me in spite of this instruction, I will be punished severely.

7. SS-Maiden

KL Auschwitz I was assigned another 6 SS-Maiden for the telephone and telex system. I expect all SS-members to show the SS-maids due respect in every respect.

8. Blackout

After the entry into force of the tightened air-raid protection measures for the Auschwitz area, the immediate total blackout is hereby ordered. Since the planned blackout material is still in progress or being delivered, all buildings and accommodations are to be provisionally blacked out. The security fences of the protective custody camps will remain fully lit for the time being and will be switched off in case of an alarm. Requirements for battery and hand lamps for the guard duty are to be submitted immediately. Any air-raid protection measures still required will be announced on a case-by-case basis.

9. Court SS-guides

With effect from December 8, 1943, SS-Obersturmführer Ganninger, SS-Untersturmführer Wilhelm Beyer was transferred to KL Auschwitz I as court SS leader for the former court SS leader.

10. Disinfestation

A special case gives me occasion to point out that all accommodations (SS family members, SS troop members, civilian workers, prisoners), where disinfestation is carried out, are only entered after they have been

disinfected by the disinfector, SS-Oscha, who is commissioned by the SS site physician of Auschwitz. Klehr, or his representative, are released for entry. The office in whose area disinfestation is being carried out must set up a guard (for the protective custody camps a block elder) in front of the disinfected accommodation until it is released, who must prevent entry to the disinfected accommodation.

11. Impregnation of uniforms

At present, the uniforms of SS members are impregnated with Lauseto. I would like to point out that the uniforms of the leaders are also to be impregnated with Lauseto. The SS site doctor has to report to me by 21.12.1943 that this order has been carried out.

12. Prisoners on the phone

It has happened that an inmate answered the phone while he was talking. I do not need to explain that this is impossible and strictly forbidden, nor do I need to explain the consequences. In the future, I shall hold the guilty party responsible.

13. Fuel supply

(a) departments:

With immediate effect, all ongoing permanent requirements for the procurement of coal, coke, briquette and wood shall cease to apply. All services, Fouriere, etc. submit their monthly requirements between the 1st and 5th of each month. However, the SS-Standortverwaltung reserves the right to allocate, i.e. only those quantities will be approved which are calculated on the basis of the quota. The allocated fuel is sufficient under all circumstances. A subsequent delivery cannot take place under any circumstances. The heads of department are particularly advised to keep to the above deadline as closely as possible, otherwise the entire fuel supply will be jeopardised.

(b) households.

In view of the extraordinarily difficult procurement of wood, it is hereby ordered that only 2 carts of wood be delivered to the households of SS members for the calendar year 1.1.44-31.12.44. For the month of December no more deliveries will be made. Since firewood may only be used for heating purposes and 1 cubic meter is distributed to 10 families in the Reich, the allotted amount, which is very plentiful anyway, is sufficient.

14. War and peace pay

A special case gives reason to point out once again that all matters of war and peace pay are to be addressed to the administration via the company. Salaried employees must also inform their relatives that they may not deal directly with the pay office.

15. Private shoemaking

The extremely serious and tense situation in the leather and rubber supply industry forces considerable restrictions. For the 4th allocation period of the year, the administration of KL Auschwitz was granted a total of 3 kg of leather and 15 kg of rubber material allocated. That means per capita in the quarter about 12 g leather and 50 g rubber, practically one sole (rubber) per year. In view of these facts, the administration would like to point out that in future shoe repairs will only be carried out within this framework can be performed. Each individual is therefore obliged to return the shoes for repair at the first sign of decay and not only after the sole has completely worn off.

16. Motor vehicle accidents

In the event of motor vehicle accidents, the Commandant I, the court SS commander and, if necessary, the local SS doctor must be informed immediately by the fastest means. All drivers are to be instructed again in detail about how to behave in case of accidents.

17. Christmas trees

The Christmas trees ordered by the departments and divisions are to be collected from the Holzhof from Saturday, 18.12.43.

18. Examination for infectious diseases among the persons employed in the food processing plants of KL Auschwitz

All male and female civilian employees in the food processing plants must immediately undergo a radiological lung examination. The written examination results must be submitted to the SS site physician in Auschwitz by 23.12.43. The examination may be carried out by a doctor of your choice. It is further ordered that persons to be newly employed, regardless of whether they are SS members, civilian employees or prisoners, must provide the necessary basis for the examination before they are employed.

19. Barrack elder

SS-Hauptsturmführer Stoppel, company commander of the 3rd company, is assigned as barracks elder for the troop accommodation in the stone buildings at house 7.

20. Theft

The following items have been stolen recently:

In the period from 22.11.43 in the evening to 23.11.43 in the morning, the official bicycle Lw. 45 was stolen from the bicycle stand at the Führerheim.

In the time from 4.12. 16.00 o'clock to 6.12.43 7.00 o'clock in front of the workshop of the TWL Auschwitz a field forge.

On Saturday, 4.12.43 from 17.00-18.00 o'clock from the troop sauna Birkenau a paddock with side rifle pocket and German side rifle. The paddock is marked with the letters M.G.

Any relevant information should be addressed to the commandant of KL Auschwitz I.

21. Lost

On the way from the troops' quarters at House 7 to the post office, a money bag with contents including RM 106,— in banknotes and hard cash, 4 parcel registration stamps, was lost. The finder is requested to return the money bag to the Stabsscharführer of the commandant of KL Auschwitz I.

22. Found

Have been found:

on December 1, 1943, in front of the Comrades' Home, Mauser pistol No. 304707, 7.65 mm caliber.

On 4.12.43 at the entrance to the SS area a golden wedding ring.

Furthermore 1 pair of dark brown leather gloves, a black beret, a bunch of keys with key no. 7 and 3 patent keys.

The found objects can be collected from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur I against proof.

23. Declaration of invalidity

Identity card No 5400 in the name of Paul Gloss, born 16.6.94 in Striegau, has been lost and is declared invalid.

The oldest member of the site
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Orders No. 2/43

Monowitz, 20 December 1943

1. Catering at the satellite camps

During a visit of the SS site doctor to a subcamp, it was found that the rations were insufficient. I hold the camp or commandant responsible for ensuring that such complaints will not occur in the future. If difficulties should arise, a complaint must be made immediately to the Head of Administration and to the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer, SS-Obersturmführer Schötd.

2. Protection in case of air-raid alarm

The respective camp or command leaders have to ensure that in case of an air raid, the guards are provided with sufficient splinter trenches for the guards in case of an emergency, as discussed (execution according to the instructions of the deputy air-raid warden, SS-Untersturmführer Josten – Kdtr. I), as well as security zones are created. I will convince myself of the execution during my visits to the camp.

3. Secrecy and confidentiality

It is pointed out that the intercourse with civilians in and out of service will always be maintained in such a way that official, camp and prisoner affairs are not affected. Every member of the SS has signed a declaration of secrecy and secrecy and will inevitably be handed over to the SS- and Pol. The company, camp and command commanders must constantly point this out in their instructions.

4. Internal service

During various inspections of the individual satellite camps I repeatedly had to complain about the internal service, such as bed construction, rooms and locker order. The respective camp and command leaders are responsible to me for the proper order.

5. Taking along building materials and the like

The Monowitz Guard Company is instructed to instruct the men that no objects, be it glass, wood, iron or other building materials, may be taken into the camp by prisoners from the IG grounds. Every prisoner who is found stealing such materials that are important for the war and are part of a contingent is to be written down and reported immediately to the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer.

6. Prisoners' foot roll calls

In each subcamp, 10% of the total number of beds for the prisoners' quarters are to be set aside. In addition, it must be ensured that the block elders, under the supervision of a block leader, hold foot roll calls three times a week with the prisoners, in order to make sure that the prisoners' feet are clean and injured.

7. Conduct on post

There have been repeated cases, despite several reminders from the commandant's office, of men on guard duty reading newspapers and thereby losing their attention to their prisoner command. The same applies to conversation with women. The individual man is guilty of a serious offence against the guard and can throw himself and his whole family into misfortune by his behaviour contrary to the guard. I refer for the last time to detailed instructions and will call the controlling bodies to account in the event of a repetition of the above-mentioned cases and, if necessary, arrange for their immediate transfer. On this occasion, special attention is once again drawn to the observance of the order of the SS-Gruppenführer and Lieutenant General of the Waffen-SS, Glücks, dated 8 December 1943—supervision of the prisoner commands.

8. Measures to prevent escapes

During the last prisoner escapes it had to be noted that the escapes were almost exclusively carried out shortly before leaving the work sites. The prisoners left the command unnoticed in order to hide in a hiding place

somewhere in the compound and then escape during the night. Under all circumstances, in this critical hour before the march, the guarding must be carried out very carefully. A too wide spread of the individual commands must be avoided. For every group, however small, a foreman must be designated as the prisoner in charge. It is the task of the capo and the foreman to keep a close eye on the prisoners during this critical hour before moving in, to keep a constant count of the prisoners and to prevent them from escaping. Also the escape of the prisoners may only be tolerated under guard. In the future, without exception, the foremen of the group from whom prisoners have left unnoticed are to be called to account.

The camp commander
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

Location Command No. 56/43

Auschwitz, 22 December 1943

1. Entering the brothel in Auschwitz

On a given occasion I would like to point out that entering the brothel in Auschwitz is strictly forbidden for all SS members. I will have every member of the SS arrested immediately if they are even in the vicinity of this brothel.

2. Car distribution

They are allocated for use:

Commandant I and site supervisor:

1 s.car. Mercedes SS-16 267 (RF-SS car)

1 eq. car. Mercedes SS-16 251

1 m. car. Opel captain SS-16 334

1 s.car. Opel-Admiral SS-16 873 (charcoal generator)

1 m. car. Mercedes SS-01 261

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 802 (provisionally Prof. Clauberg)

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 804

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 811

1 m. car. Hiker SS–16 273

1 l.car. DKW SS–16 272 (at the disposal of the Sonderkommando.)

Commandant's Office II:

1 m. Eq. car. Wanderer SS–16 252

1 l.Gl.Car. Hanomag SS–16 325

1 l.car. Opel-Olymp SS–16 810

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 803

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 838

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 839

Commandant's quarters III:

1 l.Gl.Passenger car. Mercedes SS–16 253

1 m. car. Mercedes SS–16 265

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 800

SS Location Administration:

1 m.Passenger car. BMW SS–16 256

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 837

SS site doctor and troop doctors:

1 m. car. Mercedes SS–16 874

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 801

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 840

1 l.car. Simca SS–16 841

Use of cars. 's by the individual departments of the camps are regulated by the camp commanders. The vehicles may only be used for official trips. SS leaders may only drive vehicles themselves if they have received the appropriate driving permits from the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, Amtsgruppe D, Oranienburg. Convenient driving is no longer available in the 5th year of the war. The rate of consumption set for each vehicle may under no circumstances be exceeded. I am no longer in a position to authorize additional fuel. Applications in this matter are

pointless. Necessary journeys for special official purposes or visits will be approved by me personally. The above allocation of cars to the individual departments does not mean that decisions on journeys and vehicles can now be made from there alone. I reserve the right to make necessary overall deployment and fundamental decisions at any time. The care and maintenance of the vehicles will be carried out solely by the site service. I will convince myself of the execution of this order.

3. Use of vehicles by prisoners

With immediate effect, I forbid the driving of motor vehicles by prisoners, even if there are posts.

4. LwB. Dismantling Plant

I forbid all SS-members and civilians who have nothing to do there in their official capacity to enter the LwB. Any organizing of objects and equipment will be punished as theft.

5. Post towers

I have been informed that on towers 4, 5, 6, 8, 1, 4, 22 of the large chain of posts the footstools are missing or have been rendered unusable. From now on, before taking up his post, every man has to make sure that the equipment of the post tower, including the stools, is in order or available. The controlling bodies must constantly check the post towers for their condition in this respect. In the future I will hold responsible for the damage caused to the post which is found to be in an irregular post tower, if it has a correspondingly defective post tower. omitted to report.

6. Raising of the items

Despite the detailed information in the information leaflet of the farms, it happens that the guards go cross-country during the raising and thereby cause damage to the fields. The company commanders must again

instruct the men accordingly. Otherwise I will hold the company commanders responsible if they fail to comply.

7. Correspondence

Invoices and letters from companies arrive here daily, from which it is not clear who the recipient of the documents is and which therefore cannot be processed. I would ask all heads of service to help to counter this evil by monitoring their own correspondence.

8. Installation allowance for married war wage earners

By order of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, married war salary recipients are also entitled to the Aufbauzulage if their permanent residence at the time of their call-up for military service was in the incorporated eastern territories. Single war-salaried persons who had their permanent residence in the incorporated eastern territories at the time of their call-up for military service are entitled to the reconstruction allowance on marriage from the date of marriage if the family takes up permanent residence in these territories. The companies report to the administration by 31.12.1943

the SS members eligible for this, specifying the bank account. A police certificate of residence must be enclosed.

9. Collection of fuel, etc.

Due to a lack of posts, the SS site administration sees itself forced to order that in future all accommodation objects, consumables including coal and wood are to be collected by the recipients from the accommodation chamber or the coal and wood yard and that the transport is to be carried out by the recipients themselves.

10. Permits

A very sad special case gives me reason to prohibit with immediate effect the issuing of passes for prisoner detachments of any strength for Concentration Camp I Auschwitz by the various offices in Auschwitz.

Passes will only be issued by the Prisoner Commandant with the consent of the Schutzhaftlagerführer. Requests are to be directed there. The commandant of the protective custody camp and the Prisoner Operations Command is responsible for ensuring that in any case the sufficient number of guards required by order is provided. Here I ask all SS-members to instruct them again and again that the accompanying guard must always keep 6 paces away from the prisoners. Any violation of this rule will be punishable by arrest.

11. Found

In the camp area a war decoration and 1 paddock were found. The same can be picked up from the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur I against proof.

12. Invalidation

Passport No 4343 in the name of Eduard Kaleta, born 6.9.18 to Antoniow, has been lost and is declared invalid.

The site's oldest:
signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 57/43

Auschwitz, 30 December 1943

1. Order of the head of the department

The Head of the Office Group issued the following order on 27.12.1943

I wish the camp commandants, leaders, sub-commanders, men and followers a happy and prosperous new year.

Everyone in my area of service has to contribute with all his strength to ensure that in the coming year all the tasks that come our way will be fully accomplished, so that 1944 will be the year of victory.

Hail to the Führer!

The head of the Amtsgruppe D

signed. Luck

SS-Gruppenführer and Lieutenant General of the Waffen-SS.

2. Commendation

The SS-members SS-Uscha. Pfeiffer, SS-Schütz. Gonglach, SS-Schütz. Metzger prevented the escape of 7 inmates on December 18, 1943, through quick-witted, determined action. I would like to express my special appreciation to the above mentioned for their prudent behaviour. As a reward, they will receive five days special leave.

Location Order No. 53/43, Paragraph 11

In addition to the location command No. 53/43, paragraph 11, the head of the office group has ordered

The commandant of the Auschwitz I concentration camp, SS-Obersturmbannführer Liebehenschel, is also director of operations. In this capacity, all SS-owned economic enterprises in Auschwitz, with the exception of agriculture, are subordinate to him. The same also applies to those cases in which prisoners from KL Auschwitz I and II are deployed to the SS-owned businesses.

4. Shooting of dogs running around freely

Paragraphs 1 and 10 of the location order no. 19/43 of 17.5.43 and no. 33/43 of 21.8.43 concerning the shooting down of dogs running free are cancelled with immediate effect. With immediate effect, dogs running around freely in the storage area are to be caught. I forbid the shooting of dogs.

5. Photo in the pay book

To complete the pay book as an identity card, the photograph is introduced in the pay book (bust portrait without headgear). The photograph shall be glued to the inside of the top cover, attached at the bottom left and top right and bearing the official seal of the unit or service concerned at the top left and bottom right. The personal signature of the owner of the payroll register (first name and surname) must be placed underneath. All departments of the site report the execution of this order as of 31.1.1944.

6. Impregnation of the official clothing

In addition to the location command no. 55/43, paragraph 11, is ordered All departments and units of the SS-location Auschwitz have to submit a list of names (including the Führer) to the SS-location physician by January 4, 1944. On this occasion, it is pointed out that the doctors were ordered to certify that they were free of lice and infectious diseases on the leave cards only if the identity card for the impregnation carried out was presented at the same time as the leave card.

7. Declaration of invalidity

Passport No 4449 in the name of Anton Kopyt, born 2.1.12 in Dembie, has been lost and is declared invalid.

The oldest person at the location
signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

1944

1944

2'000 Romainian political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive Scan OCC 0021129-59)

1'539 political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 1/44

Auschwitz, 1 January 1944

I wish all SS leaders, Unterführer and men, the supervisors, SS maids, civilian employees and workers of the SS-location Auschwitz a happy 1944. With a firm belief in the Führer in our hearts, we want to use all our strength in every minute of the New Year for the final victory, no matter where we are placed. Whatever tasks may be set for us, they will be completely fulfilled; never a "I can't". Everyone with his whole person is to work for a victorious 1944.

gez. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 2/44

Auschwitz, 7 January 1944

1. Commissioner of the Office

On the basis of a decree of the President of the District Council in Katowice, I was appointed as the official commissioner for the Auschwitz district.

Permanent Representative: SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckel,
Clerk and registrar: SS-Schütze (government councillor) Boris.

2. Establishment of sanitation facilities

As a preventive measure to avoid venereal diseases, sanitation facilities are being set up in the Auschwitz area, so that every member of the SS has the opportunity to be rehabilitated if necessary. Sanitary facilities will be set up:

I. In the area of the Kommandantur I

- a) Accommodation barrack I -U.v.D.-rooms,
- b) Block 5 of the troop accommodation at house 7, 1st floor, U.v.D.-rooms,
- c) Military accommodation in the Budy men's camp

II. In the area of the command II

- a) Barracks of the former 6th Company,
- b) Military accommodation at the Birkenau farm,
- c) Troop accommodation Wirtschaftshof Babitz

III. In the area of the command III

1 rehabilitation site each in the Monowitz, Neu-Dachs, Jawischowitz, Eintrachthütte, Lagischa, Fürstengrube, Golleschau, Janina Pit labour camps.

The Commandant III has to inform me and the SS doctor of the exact location.

SDGs are available for the Commandantures I and II as well as for each individual work camp of Commandantura III. In order to ensure that the necessary redevelopment is possible even if one or more SDGs fail, the SS site physician is to be informed of the appropriate military service rank for each redevelopment site on January 10, 1944, so that he is able to carry out the redevelopment at any time after previous theoretical and practical training. In order to set up the sanitation posts immediately, the commandant's offices have contacted the SS site physician to place. The commissioning of the sanitation facilities must be reported to me.

3. Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS No. 24 dated 15.12.43
Special reference is made to the numbers 502 and 503.

4. Spotted fever control

Those companies whose relatives are suffering from typhus must immediately contact the SS site physician – Disinfection Department – for delousing and disinfestation of the entire company area. As soon as typhus becomes known, the SS camp hospital or the office of the troop doctor will send the notification to the companies concerned.

5. Troop care events in January 1944

Monday, January 10, 1944, 8:00 p.m., in the great hall:

Robert Gaden and his orchestra;

“Thursday, January 13, 1944, 8:00 p.m., in the small hall:

Lecture by the well-known speaker and writer Kurt Hielscherüber

“The Unknown Spain”

with photos and own travel experiences

(per unit approx. 20 subordinates and men);

Thursday, January 27, 1944, 7:15 p.m. in the great hall:
guest performance of the Moravian Ostrava City Theatre with the folk
play
"The Big Issue" by Ernst Schäfer.

6. Theatre visit to Katowice

For the Sunday evening performances at the Katowice Opera House, the
Auschwitz site has a number of theatre tickets available, which are given
away free of charge. Interested parties should be contacted by the offices
by Wednesday of each week. The plays and starting times can be found in
the daily newspapers or in the notice board of Department VI in the
Kameradschaftsheim.

7. Training of the units

The training plans for the next quarter have been issued. The training
courses may have to be carried out. By the 22nd of each month,
completion of the topics specified in the plan must be reported.

8. Driver training

On Wednesday, 12.1.1944, 19.30 hrs, the next training evening for all site
leaders will take place in the site leader's home. This will be followed by a
cosy get-together with a meal together. Suit: small service suit.

9. Underführer training

On Wednesday, 12.1.1944, 20.00 o'clock, a general training will take place
in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim. This training course is
scheduled as a service for the subordinates of all units and offices of the
SS-location Auschwitz. The head of Division VI will speak on the subject:
"Volksdeutsch-Reichsdeutsch".

10. Aryan prisoners during road construction

I have noticed that Aryan prisoner women, among them also German
Reich prisoners, are assigned to heavy and most difficult work (road

construction) in field commandos, whereas on the other hand Jewish women sit in warm rooms and hold the most beautiful posts. This is of course an absurdity. I expect that this reference will suffice to put an immediate end to this impossible situation and that Jewish prisoners will only be used in the internal service if suitable Aryan, especially German, forces are no longer available.

11. Burning of timber and construction timber

Recently, there have been more and more cases of SS members and prisoners lighting fires on work sites, burning valuable timber and building materials. When members of the SS were informed of the impossibility of such harmful behaviour, they were undisciplined and insolent towards the controlling authorities. For the last time I will forbid the burning of such valuable wood and if necessary I will punish every SS member severely. Anyone who does not obey this order is to be arrested immediately and taken into custody for investigation.

12. Poultry from the Harmense poultry breeding station

The management of the agricultural holdings must be informed by 20.1.44 of this year's requirements for day-old poultry and young poultry for the departments and residents concerned. However, attention is drawn to the fact that the farms will only supply individuals with as much poultry as, after careful examination, appears justified by the fodder available at Auschwitz. Orders received after the deadline will not be taken into account, as production is already largely sold out.

13. Management of weapons and equipment

(a) Commandos II and III shall report by 12.1.44 each 1 suitable subordinate who is capable of properly managing all weapons and equipment. The same shall be responsible for all weapons and equipment issued to the members of the commandant's staff.

b) On this occasion it is pointed out that in the event of a change of unit commanders or heads of department, according to HDv.488/2,

paragraphs 25-27, a transfer negotiation for weapons and equipment must be drawn up in duplicate. In any case, the copy is to be handed over to me.

c) It has repeatedly happened that SS members who were transferred because they failed to report to the responsible weapons inspector took their weapons with them and thus removed them from the KL's stocks. The Einheitsführer, departmental and plant managers must ensure that such disgracefulness does not occur. SS-FHA will give special orders for transfers with weapons. In this case, the weapons to be taken along will be issued by the local armory. Negotiations on the transfer of the weapons resulting from the dissolution of the 6th Company are to be carried out immediately.

d) All members of the armoury are to attend the instruction and re-instruction which takes place every Tuesday at 8.30 a.m. in the local armoury.

e) Requirements for weapons and equipment must always be submitted to me and not directly to the local armory.

f) SS-Oberscharführer Stegmann is instructed by me to continuously check the inventory books of all units regarding weapons and equipment as well as ammunition and receipts.

14. Cutting of willows

For a given reason, it is pointed out that any unauthorised cutting of willows on areas belonging to the Reich Waterways Administration is prohibited. The Waterways Administration has exclusive use of the willows occurring on its territory, especially since these are intended for war purposes (ammunition baskets etc.). If willows are to be cut, the SS location administration must be contacted beforehand in any case.

Signed Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 10 January 1944

Subject: Corrections

Reference: Location Order No 2/44 of 7.1.44

To SS-location management

KL Auschwitz

Point 7.) must correctly state: The training courses must be carried out under all circumstances.

Paragraph 8): The start of the driver training on 12.1.44 is set at 19.00.

a.B. Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 3/44

Auschwitz, 19 January 1944

1. Commendation

The SS-Uscha. Johann Ratzka, 3rd comp, prevented the escape of 2 prisoners on 10.1.44 by special attention and decisive action. I express my special appreciation for his prudent behaviour. Ratzka will be rewarded with 5 days special leave.

I speak to the SS-Schztz. Paul Korhamer, 5th comp, for his prudent behaviour on 4/1/44, which prevented the escape of a prisoner in Jaworzno. Korhammer will be rewarded with 5 days special leave.

2. Killing of an SS member by prisoners

On the occasion of the murder of SS-Rottf. Peter Jarosiewitsch, the Chief of the Main Office, SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl, points out that no prisoner is to be trusted, and at the same time has ordered that

1. it is the primary duty of the escort service to keep 6 steps away from the prisoners
2. The escorting officers of the external commands equipped with rifle shall carry the loaded and secured rifle only under the right arm lying on the cartridge pouch.

3. Girls' living quarters at IG-Farben

IG-Farben, Werk Auschwitz, complains that members of the Waffen-SS stay almost daily until late at night in the residential camps, especially Community Camp 8 (carp pond), where young girls are housed, and at the same time states that entering these barracks is forbidden for male persons in principle. I hereby prohibit the entry of these residential areas. The Staff Scharführers (these can only be members of KL Auschwitz III, since it is prohibited for the other SS members to enter or pass through the town of Auschwitz) must clearly inform the SS members of the above-mentioned order every day after completion of their service or before the issue of the leave pass.

4. Waking offence

In some cases it was found that SS men on the new watchtowers fell asleep with the windows closed. I therefore order that the sliding windows are not completely closed, so that there is a gap of about 5-10 cm wide, so that fresh air can enter the watchtowers. The men are to be instructed to do so, and the controlling organs and unit commanders are to pay particular attention to ensuring that this order is carried out everywhere. During the daily waking instruction it must be pointed out again and again that waking offences, including sleeping on the watchtower must be punished not by discipline but by the SS.

5. House Record

On 11.1.44 at about 6.15 a.m. an SS man on the Haus Record construction site took a complete roasting tube for a kitchen stove with doors, four hotplates and grate bars. I am not assuming a theft here, but I am of the opinion that the SS man in question had the order to “fetch” the things in question and in doing so ended up in the wrong house. The objects are to be returned immediately. Furthermore, I would like to point out that I will apply for the strictest punishment at the SS and police court in the event of theft of any kind of objects.

6. Request for pistol ammunition

It has come to my attention that when the individual departments request pistol ammunition, they mainly request 7.65 calibre ammunition, although the departments concerned have different makes of pistols, so that it must be assumed that the ammunition is used for private purposes. Therefore, from now on, when requesting pistol ammunition, a precise record must be submitted at the same time, stating by whom and on what occasion the ammunition was fired.

7. SS-Loan Library

Division VI is complaining that the books, which are generally only borrowed for two weeks, are kept for an excessive period of time and that there is no response at all to written reminders for their return. I therefore order the head of Division VI to report every SS member who has not returned the book properly after two reminders. At the same time the SS-member in question will be excluded from any further book lending.

8. Traffic discipline in the area of interest

The behaviour of individual pedestrians, cyclists and vehicle drivers in violation of road traffic regulations prompted the gendarmerie of the Auschwitz district to have traffic controls carried out. In my capacity as Amtskommissar of the district, I would like to point out that the SS

members of my location in particular must not under any circumstances be guilty of obvious deficiencies and violations of traffic regulations. The traffic safety in my district or later to be formed manor district, should be able to be shown as exemplary.

Even though the powers of the local police—in this case the gendarmerie of the district—are limited with regard to SS-members and the punishments are limited to warnings which have to be paid for, I want to point out that the local gendarmerie has to report any violation of the traffic regulations by SS-members to me. I would like to point out that I will take the strictest measures against traffic offenders. Maximum speed for motor vehicles of all kinds within the camp is 25 kilometres per hour.

9. Allocation of motor vehicles

The commandant's office KL Auschwitz III is assigned to the car Simca SS-1 6802.

10. Members of the SS leave the church

By the 15th of each month, the services and units of the site notify in writing those SS members who intend to leave a religious community. Notification is not required.

11. Orders for SS tear-off and SS pocket diaries 1944

The units and services report their need for SS tear-off or SS pocket calendars on 25.1.44. The pocket calendar costs RM 1.80, the price of the tear-off calendar is not known.

12. Notification of ethnic Germans and Germanic SS members

On the 20th of each month, all offices and units of the location register the number of ethnic German and Germanic volunteers, separated according to their country of origin. (e.g.: ethnic Germans from Romania, Croatia, Denmark, then Great Russians, etc.) This list serves monthly as a key for the distribution of the written material.

13. Front vacation homes for the Waffen-SS and police

In September 1943, the first three front holiday homes of the Waffen-SS and police were opened in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. At the same time the home "Berggasthof Schanz" was opened in Styria. These holiday homes were primarily intended for holidaymakers from the front and their families. They should be able to spend their holidays here with their wives, children and brides. Preference will be given to those members of the Waffen-SS and police whose families are bomb-damaged and those who have no opportunity to spend their holidays at home. Applications for admission must be sent to the SS-Hauptamt, Abteilung Soldaten- und Fronturlauberheime, Berlin-Grunewald, Douglasstr. 7-1 1 must be submitted.

Awards: Single room 6,- RM with full board

double room 11,-RM with full board

Triple room 15,- RM with full board

Child 3,- RM with full board

In special cases a reduction may be granted on application. Further information, brochures etc. are available from Division VI.

14. Found

A sum of money was found before the entrance to the post office censorship office. The same can be received by the Staff Sergeant of the KL Auschwitz I Commandant's Office against proof.

15. Lost

The pay book of the SS-Strm. Ferdinand Jesse, 2nd Stb.Kp. has been lost and is declared invalid.

16. Theft

On December 28, 1943, the official bicycle ZB No. 57 was stolen from the bicycle shed near the office barrack of the Central Construction Manage-

ment of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz Police. Appropriate information should be addressed to the court department.

17. Residence of the SS-Maiden (fr. Ärztehaus)

With immediate effect, I forbid male persons, including personal male relatives, to enter the above-mentioned residence. I permit the SS-Maiden to visit the Unterführerheim in the Kameradschaftsgebäude until 22.00 hours. I remain anxious to set up and release the so-called cafe in the Waffen-SS house for such purposes (access only for SS members with relatives with appropriate identification).

The SS site elder
Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

20 January 1944

104 Polish, Russian and French worker political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 4/44

Auschwitz, 21 January 1944

1. Accommodation and medical treatment of Reich German prisoners

In addition to already existing RFSS commands I order the following again:

1. Reich German sick prisoners are to be treated by SS doctors in any case. SS physicians may call on the assistance of prisoner physicians under the supervision of Reich German doctors. I again forbid that foreign prisoner doctors or foreign medical personnel be used to treat Reich German prisoners.
2. Reich German male prisoners who fall ill and have to be treated as inpatients for a longer period of time (the decision is made responsibly by the camp physician in charge) are to be sent immediately to the infirmary of the main camp.
3. I also refer to the existing order, according to which Reich German prisoners are to be accommodated separately from the other foreign prisoners.
- 4) German female prisoners are to be treated and accommodated in the same way as Reich German male prisoners, but not in the main camp.
- 5) The introduction of these measures must be reported to me by February 1, 1944.

2. Saving of work and paper

The chief of the SS Economic Administration Main Office, SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl, has ordered that

1. All official letters within the SS and the police are no longer to be written in letter style, but in telex style.
2. The greatest possible use is to be made of original written replies.
3. Letters to offices outside the SS and police as well as to senders from the population are to be written in the shortest possible style and—if necessary – with salutation and greeting.
4. Carbon copies of letters are in principle no longer to be made. If it is an important matter and the person in charge considers it necessary, a carbon copy may be made. However, it is not permitted to make more than one copy. If several departments or officials are notified, the letter shall be announced by circulation.

5. Wherever possible, forms or stamps should be procured for items which are to be processed regularly, so that processing can be carried out as quickly as possible and without a great deal of red tape.

6. incoming mail, with the exception of secret mail and important telexes, is no longer to be entered in the letter diary.

3. Umbrella protection

Paragraph No. 6 of Location Order No. 51 of 16.11.1943 is amended to allow the carrying of umbrellas for those SS unterführer and men who have caught a umbrellas in the line of duty. The official receipt of the umbrella must be noted in the pay book. It is still forbidden to carry your own self-declared and improper umbrella covers.

4. Hunting protection

A crow extermination campaign is carried out to protect the hunt. Attention is drawn to the fact that the picking up of dead crows by dogs must be prevented. The dog handlers must pay special attention to this. Dogs running around freely run the risk of poisoning.

5. Poultry cholera

Now that an outbreak of avian cholera has occurred in the vicinity, attention is once again drawn to the continuing ban on entering the poultry farm. The protective measures necessary when using work teams are to be agreed in more detail with the farm manager.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 25 January 1944

Subject: Correction of location command no. 4/44 v. 21.1.44

To the SS-Standortverwaltung Auschwitz

The first paragraph of point 1 should read correctly: “in any case under the supervision of SS doctors ...”

The next sentence: “To the small medical aid station ...” is to be deleted.

gez. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 3/44

Monowitz, 28 January 1944

1. Residential barracks at IG Farben

By the prohibition expressed in the location order No. 3/44 v. 19.1.44 the entering of all living barracks and canteens at IG-Farben is forbidden.

For SS members of the Monowitz camp, only the “1000-man hall” and, after an agreement with the factory, the “Feierabendhaus” are open to subordinates.

2. Instructions

The company and staff commanders must give regular instructions on the excellent conduct of SS members, military conduct, decency, avoidance of disputes with civilians, excessive consumption of alcohol, impeccable service and exit suits, prohibition of contact with Poles and other nationalities, and absolute secrecy about service and camp matters.

3. Entering the brothel in Auschwitz

I would like to point out for the last time that entering the brothel in Auschwitz is prohibited for all SS members. Before issuing the leave passes, the Stabsscharführer must repeatedly instruct the members of the company about the above orders.

4. Carrying of parasol guards

In amendment of paragraph 6 of the location order no. 51/43 of 16.11.43 the carrying of parasol protectors is permitted, as long as they are officially registered and noted in the pay book. For the guard suit the catkin is worn uniformly. The wearing of self-produced and improper parasol shooters is still forbidden not only in the area of interest of KL Auschwitz, but also during holidays.

5. Service suit

I have repeatedly found that the uniformity of the posts' uniforms is not uniform. It makes a bad impression on the troops when one guard, for example, appears for duty with a peaked cap, the other guard with a field cap, or one SS man with boots and the other SS man with gaiters. When reporting for duty, the Stabsscharführer must personally check the uniformity and cleanliness of the service dress.

6. Civilian tickets

An incident in a subcamp gives me reason to point out that no SS-member is entitled to use the Reichsbahn with civilian tickets. Rail travel

may only be undertaken in conjunction with a war vacation ticket and the Army ticket to be purchased with it.

7. Consumption of alcohol during service

I had to relieve and punish a commander for drinking alcohol during duty. I would like to take this opportunity to expressly point out once again that any consumption of alcohol during duty is prohibited. In future, I will severely punish anyone who disobeys this order.

8. Request for accommodation

As of today, a foraging station has been set up at the commandant's office KL Auschwitz III. SS-Unterscharführer Josef Lesk has been assigned as forager. All company requirements are to be submitted to the KL Auschwitz III Kdtr. with the signature of the company commander with immediate effect.

The current request for cleaning equipment and materials must be submitted by the 20th of each month.

9. Establishment of an armoury at the commandant's office III

As of today the SS-Unterscharführer Karl-Heinz Ebeling was appointed as a weapons keeper at the commandant's office KL Auschwitz III. Requests for weapons, ammunition etc. can only be submitted via the commandant's office KL Auschwitz III.

10. Accounting officer

From 1.2.44 the SS-Strm. Arthur Helmboldt is employed as accounting officer at the commandant's office KL Auschwitz III.

11. Disengagement and re-engagement of the prisoner commands

In response to repeated incidents, I again expressly point out that the prisoners are to march closed and hard on the right side of the street. The sentries are to be distributed evenly, but it is imperative that they keep the necessary distance from the prisoners for their safety. It must also be

ensured that the prisoners are not allowed to speak during the march.
The command post commanders and also the guards are responsible to me for keeping order within the prisoner columns.

The camp commandant
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

f.d.R.
Schütte
SS-Obersturmführer

Monowitz Camp VI

Stalag VIIIb, designated Powder Tower.

Opens for British POWs and German prisoners.

Holding 2'000 prisoners

Camp Leader: Theodor Pillich

Location Command No. 5/44

Auschwitz, 1 February 1944

1. Promotions

The Reichsführer-SS promoted to SS-Obersturmführer with effect from
30.1.1944:

SS-Untersturmführer Heinrich Josten,

SS-Untersturmführer Heinz Kühler,

SS-Untersturmführer Theodor Lange,

SS-Untersturmführer Johann Schwarzhuber.

2. Award of the Kriegsverdienstkreuz

The War Merit Cross 2nd Class with Swords was awarded on 30.1.1944 to

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr Wirths,

SS-Hauptsturmführer Kramer,

SS-Hauptsturmführer Polenz,

SS-Hauptsturmführer Schemmel,

SS-Hauptsturmführer Stoppel,

SS-Obersturmführer Ehser,

SS-Obersturmführer Kühler,

SS-Obersturmführer Müller,

SS-Obersturmführer Thomsen,

SS-Untersturmführer Seil,

SS-Oberscharführer Knittel,

SS-Oberscharführer Schillhorn,

SS-Oberscharführer Stegmann,

SS-Unterscharführer Blaufuß,

SS-Unterscharführer Haubold,

SS-Unterscharführer Grimm,

SS-Unterscharführer Millauer,

SS-Unterscharführer Zimmermann,

SS-Sturmmann Lackner,

SS Storm Trooper Wormann,

The War Merit Cross 2nd Class without swords on:

Sister Nitschke, Lotte,

Sister Mzyk, Martha,

Warden Becker, Dorothea,

Warden Brunner, Luise,

Warden Kock, Elfriede,

Warden Liehr, Gertrude.

3. Veterinary Service

SS-Obersturmführer Dr. Thurek, who is assigned to the service of the Amt W V in the local department of agriculture, where his main field of work lies, is in this capacity at the same time SS-site veterinarian and is subordinate to me as clerk and technical adviser (IVc). The site veterinarian is, of course, always available to camp commandants II and III for expert advice.

4. Wire fence near crematorium I and II

The electrically charged wire fence at the women's camp is completed up to crematorium I and from the men's camp to crematorium II. Touching these new connections is therefore also dangerous to life.

5. Health insurance of the Reich

Civilian employees who receive a salary from the local location wage office and who are insured with the Reich Company Health Insurance Fund are advised that the Wroclaw branch of the Reich Company Health Insurance Fund has been located in Wroclaw, Ohlauerstrasse 15, since February 1, 1944. The new address must be taken into account in any correspondence between members of the followers and the BKR. Furthermore, the account number 2/171 of the local office must always be given as reference number.

6. Location Führerabend

The next training evening for guides will take place on Wednesday, 2.2. 1944, 19.30 a.m. at the Standortführerheim. This will be followed by a stew dinner and a get-together with friends. Suit: small service suit.

7. Krad SS-16 354

The Krad SS-16 354, which is the SS-Ustuf. Dr. Rohde is to be moved in immediately and handed in at the local motor pool by 3.2.44 at the latest.

8. Found

These were found:

on 23.1.44 around 8.00-9.00 in the troop sauna Birkenau 1 pair of leather gloves and 1 pocket watch

on 24.1.44 at the house of Waffen-SS 1 smoker's card no. 42559

in the troop sauna Birkenau the identification tag no. 661 SS-T-Stuba. KL Au. and no. 1971 SS-T-Stuba. KL Au.

The items found must be collected from the office of Commandant I against proof.

9. Stolen

On 22.1.44 the official bicycle no. 173 was stolen from the bicycle stand at the SS area. Appropriate information should be sent to the court department.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 6/44

Auschwitz, 7 February 1944

1. Transport of prisoners

If we have to transport people (prisoners) to another work assignment, then in order to maintain the capacity to work, all the necessary preconditions for the transport must also be met, so that the capacity to work established before the departure of the transport does not suffer as a result of the transport. I order the following once again:

a) Overall responsibility for each departing transport is borne by the camp commander personally.

b) The selection (mustering) is carried out as ordered by the camp physician, the Schutzhaftlagerführer and the Prisoner Operations Commander; in the case of transfer from camp to camp, if necessary also in the presence of corresponding leaders of the new camp. The protective custody camp leader is solely responsible for the proper preparation of the transport until the train leaves the camp, the camp commandant. This includes: provision of sufficient transport escort, armament (MPi.) and sufficient rations for them; for larger transports (more than 4 wagons), an SS leader must always be assigned as transport leader. Likewise, as ordered, the prisoners are to be provided with proper clothing and sufficient transport rations. When carrying food and drink, the current traffic conditions are to be taken into account, so always give more and more! The transport rations may not be handed out to the prisoners at once. The transport train must be designed for storage with wood wool pp. In each wagon there is a container with boiled water or tea, a toilet bucket and secured light (stable lanterns). In case of severe cold, the railway wagons must be equipped with ovens by the Reichsbahn. In moderately cold weather, the floor covering already indicated and wrapping the feet and chest with newspaper is sufficient as protection against the cold. I ask the camp administration to procure the necessary transport equipment, if not already available, and to hand it over to the protective custody camp leader. The protective custody camp leader hands over the transport equipment to the respective transport leader in writing, and the latter ensures complete return transport of the device. Before loading the transport train, the wagons are to be checked for safety in detail by the protective custody warehouse operator and the transport operator. Any faults found in this respect must be rectified immediately by suitable craftsmen.

c) The registration of the transport train and the preparation of the transport lists are still carried out by Department II.

(d) All heads of department involved in the execution of a transport operation are requested to make a personal commitment to the proper execution of the measures described above.

2. Official hours

The start and end of duty (office hours) must be determined by me in a uniform manner in order to ensure proper cooperation between all departments on site. This does not mean that these fixed times are only adhered to punctually, but also that work is carried out beyond these times if necessary. It has happened that, when I have to carry out a matter in accordance with my instructions, it has not been possible to deal with it as quickly as possible, because the person in charge was no longer available after the end of the working day. I would therefore ask the heads of service to ensure that the times set are not only adhered to punctually, but that all services can deal with urgent matters that cannot be delayed at any time, even at night. This has always been the case in the KL service; in wartime it is a matter of course everywhere. At present, the hours of duty are as follows:

Monday–Friday 7.30-12.30 and 14.00-18.00

Saturday 7.30-13.30

The working hours in the protective custody camps and at the individual workplaces are governed by the given regulations and seasons.

3. Clothing

I have noticed that some of the subordinates strut around with their own riding breeches, some even with leather riding trimmings. I would like to point out for the last time that I will have unlawful clothing confiscated and will punish the person concerned. Other items of clothing are worn by those not entitled to wear them, and these are reserved only for SS leaders who are obliged to dress themselves. I request all SS leaders to remedy the deficiencies noted immediately.

4. Troop care events in February

Tuesday, February 8, 1944, 8:00 p.m:

Guest performance of the Breslau Playhouse

“Copper Wedding”; a comedy of love by Svend Rindom.

Monday, February 21, 1944, 8:00 p.m:

“Musical delicacies from opera and operetta”; the city is playing.

Katowice Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr Wartisch, General Music Director. Soloists: Gerty von Elmpt, Olga Witt, Willi Popp, Willi Friedrich.

Tuesday, 22 February 1944, 20.00:

Guest performance by the Raimonda Ballet of the Berlin Skala. “Evening of Dance Art”.

6. Training

For the staffs of Commandantur I and II as well as for the SS-Standortverwaltung and the Dienststelle SS-Standortarzt a political training will take place on Wednesday, 9 February 1944, 8 p.m., in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim.

Topic: “Russia and the Mediterranean”.

6. Adultery with wives of soldiers

The order of the Reichsführer-SS of 30.1.1941 is again recalled.

In this order, the Reichsführer-SS says among other things

“It is as clear and obvious to us as SS men as it is to any other German that no one will approach the wife of a soldier in the field. This is the simplest and most natural law of decency and comradeship.” Violations of this order will be punished as military disobedience SS judicially.

7. Identification blankets for service dogs

As of 1.2.1944, all guard dogs are given a license plate number before each official visit. As registration number, the guard dogs of the Waffen-

SS wear a yellow identification cover with the black sieve green in a white circle.

8. Establishment of vocational training courses for active SS members

With effect from 8 February 1944, further vocational training courses in German and arithmetic are established for the active SS-Untersführer and men of the commandant's offices I and II. These courses are held to enable active soldiers to receive the necessary further training during their period of service. The aim is to enable them to take up a profession appropriate to their abilities after completing their active service. The lessons take place on Tuesday and Friday from 6.30-7.30 a.m. in the small hall of the comradeship home. Participation is compulsory for all active subordinates and men.

9. Prisoner deployment

I refer again to the location order no. 53/43* item 6, dated 22.11.43, in which it was ordered that the work deployment be managed centrally. Requests from prisoners and the associated guarding team are to be directed in principle to the purple department, which is located at the SS site elder. Prisoners' requests to Amt D II can also only be made centrally through the work deployment by me, so that I can determine how many prisoners from Auschwitz can be released.

10. Requirements of torch batteries

From 1-31.1.44, 607 batteries were issued on request by the local armory. The batteries are only allocated in small quantities, since the same are no longer available in any number in the 5th year of war. The heads of service and unit commanders have to apply a strict standard when requesting and checking the urgency. The flashlight may only be used in really necessary cases may be used for official purposes.

11. Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS No. 2 v. 15.1.44

Special reference is made to Section 27 "Conduct towards female personnel in public transport" and Section 31 "Unauthorised wearing of medals and decorations". The heads of departments and unit commanders must instruct their men in detail about this.

12. Declaration of invalidity

The IDs:

No. 4086 in the name of Ladislaus Puzen, born 5.2.24 in Batzdorf, and
No. 4624 in the name of Paul Neumann, born 13.8.91 in Zottwitz
have been lost and will be declared invalid.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 7/44

Auschwitz, 14 February 1944

1. House of the Waffen-SS

As entering the town of Auschwitz is forbidden for all members of the SS-location for special reasons, and thus there is no possibility to visit a restaurant after duty, I order

a) from 19.2.44 on, entering the guest rooms in the house of the Waffen-SS on Wednesday and Saturday from 19.00 on and Sunday from 14.00 on only the SS-members with family members, SS-maids, the Waffen-SS entourage and guests introduced by the above-mentioned persons are allowed.

b) Due to the limited space (maximum 160 seats), permits are issued, which interested SS-members can collect from the site's senior officer – Ausweisstelle – until 12.00 noon of the day in question. For quick and smooth processing and for a better overview, it is recommended that the services and units request the authorisation certificates in a list.

c) The authorisation certificates are to be presented on request to the staff of the “Haus der Waffen-SS” and to the control bodies with identification issued by me.

d) I expect everyone to ensure that only impeccable persons are introduced as guests (brides pp.) and that this order is carried out without any friction.

2. Practice shooting the flak

On 20.2.44 in the time of 9.30-12.30 o'clock there will be a sharpshooting of the flak in the area east of the city of Auschwitz.

3. Sanitation posts in the area of the commandant's office KL Auschwitz I

The sanitation post provided for in Accommodation Barrack I-U.v.D.

Room—in accordance with Location Order No. 2/44, Item 2, dated 7.1.44 has been transferred to the SS area. Treatment is possible day and night by the SDG on duty.

4. Troop care events in February 1944

The following changes have occurred:

Tuesday, 22.2.44, 20.00, (Small hall)

Recitation evening Dr. Plaß, Berlin:

Hermann Löns – Walter Flex – Gorch Fock –

(per unit 25 undercutters and men)

Tuesday, 29.2.44, 20.00

Guest performance by the Raimonda Ballet of the Skala Berlin.

5. Trainings

On Tuesday, 15.2.44, 20.00 hrs, a political training course is held in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim for the subordinates of all units and services of the SS-location Auschwitz.

Theme: "The political and military significance of gang fights in the Balkans."

On Monday, 28.2.44, 20.00 hours, a lecture will take place in the large hall of the Comradeship Home for the entire troops of the SS-location Auschwitz.

Theme: "The German Nation in the Reich German Community".

The Unterführer will not take part in this lecture, since a similar lecture has already taken place for them.

6. Prescribed espionage film for the troops

On 17 and 18.2.44, 19.30 hrs, the film "Achtung, der Feind hört mit" will be shown in the Kameradschaftsheim. The film is considered to be of national political value and must be shown to the troops. In this film, current problems of enemy espionage are dealt with in the context of an exciting plot.

7. Dictionaries for learning foreign languages

At the Department VI – Library – a large number of dictionaries are available for borrowing for all those who wish to learn a foreign language or deal with it for study purposes. These are mostly dictionaries according to the method Toussaint-Langenschmidt. The stocks concerned are as follows:

French to German, German to French,
English–German, German–English,
Spanish–German, German–Spanish,
Czech–German, German–Czech.

8. Vocational training courses for active SS-members

In addition to the Standortbefehl Nr. 6/44, Ziffer. 8, of 7.2.44 it is ordered that participation in these courses is also extended to active members of the SS-Standortverwaltung and the Dienststelle SS-Standortarzt.

9. Additional troop support means

On Tuesday, 15.2.44, between 10.00 and 12.00, additional troop support material, namely cigarettes, cigars and soap, will be distributed by Division VI. The distribution is made to a representative of the individual units and services. Boxes of 24 cigarettes at RM 1.20, 10 at RM 0.60, each cigar at RM 0.10 and each bar of soap at RM 0.18 are handed in.

10. VDA donation as troop support for ethnic German SS members

The SS Main Office in Berlin transferred cigarettes and books to members of the Volksdeutsche SS from the VDA donation. This allocation is free of charge and can be collected from Dept. VI between 10.00 and 12.00 on Thursday, 17.2.44. The collection is carried out by unit and department. It is expressly pointed out that these care resources may only be given to ethnic Germans.

11. Radio sets of the Department VI

In recent times it has happened several times that radio sets have been handed over to comrades underhand or taken into the new office during transfers out of town or from one command to another. This is inadmissible, since the person who has taken over the equipment and signed the corresponding receipt is in any case responsible for the radio set. In the event of a transfer, the apparatus is to be returned to Department VI, from where it will be reassigned.

12. Car rides in the storage area

In order to ensure precise control of all car journeys – even small journeys within the storage area – the usual vehicle requirements must always be

met. It is forbidden to drive a car within the camp area without a driving command from the SS site elder.

13. Refuse collection

Pending the final regulation of waste collection, it is ordered that, with immediate effect, the departments and establishments listed below will remove their own rubbish:

Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei, Amt W III (Deutsche Lebensmittel GmbH), Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke, Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke, Weichsel-Metall-Union. The garbage dump is located in Raisko near tower 5 on the new road to the nursery. It is strictly forbidden to remove rubbish from other places. The garbage collection, which was previously carried out by the Department of Agriculture in the site area, will continue as before.

14. Glazing of broken window panes

In the future, broken window panes can no longer be covered with glass but only with wood due to the strained raw material situation. All unit commanders as well as heads of departments are jointly responsible for any damage caused and must state the exact reasons for this when reporting damage.

15. Horse and cart

I have to realize again and again that horse teams, now mainly sleighs, only run at high speed when trotting, so that the horses are overstrained, which is all the more intolerable in today's world. I would ask you to instruct all drivers accordingly, so that the horses are protected and remain fully functional for as long as possible.

16. Found

On 8.2.44 a golden bracelet was found in the Kameradschaftsheim. To be picked up against proof at the commandant's office KL Auschwitz I.

17. Lost

On February 3, 1944, a guard at the prisoner escort lost his wallet with his camp ID card, smoker's card, a ration card for canteen goods, cake stamps, family pictures and RM 50 in cash. The finder is asked to hand in the wallet with its contents to the 2nd Staff Company.

18. Declaration of invalidity

The following passes are declared invalid:

Ernst Maschke, born 28.11.93 in Radolin, employed by the Anhalt construction company, ID No. 2242,

Miereslaw Stork, born 2.11.24 in Gmünd, employed by Industriebau AG, ID card no. 4602,

Stanislaus Kuzina, born 24.12.24 in Roctyny, employed by the company Kluge, Gliwice, ID card No 1330.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location special command

Auschwitz, 14 February 1944

Secret! For official use only!

Special order on the reduction of the prisoner work detachments at all offices in the Auschwitz site

Every German, especially the SS-men, knows what the 5th year of war is all about now. All manpower and every hour of work belongs to the armament and therefore to victory. The implementation of this demand is

the first priority in the solution of all other tasks, no matter how necessary. It must now finally be acted upon; there has been enough talk about it. We have to start immediately in our own warehouse budget. If here in Auschwitz, out of 41,000 prisoners capable of work, more than 12,000 prisoners are employed to maintain the camp operations, then this peaceable, wasteful approach to work is no longer justifiable. Through longer personal observations I have found out that in all workplaces – except in the armament factories – far too many prisoners are employed who are not exploited, who are lazy and who are even brought up to be lazy by the wrong division of work and inadequate supervision. While the number of prisoners in the armament factories etc. is increasing day by day in the face of a constant reduction in the number of workers, the responsible SS ranks have not yet grasped this point of view here in the KL service either. I will now put an end to this. As the SS-leader responsible for the overall work deployment at the Auschwitz site, I will determine the necessary number of workers for the individual workplaces myself, starting in the camp operations. With these figures, the work done so far must not only be accomplished, but even increased. Unterführer who are unable to achieve this should report this to me; I will then take over the work command in question myself for a few days and show them that the work goal I have ordered can be achieved in any case with the prisoners I have provided. I would ask Camp Commanders II and III to proceed in the same way for their area of duty immediately. In future promotion assessments, the performance of the service in this respect is to be particularly emphasized and evaluated. We know that in order to increase the performance of the prisoners' work, greater supervision by SS ranks is necessary, but we also know that such SS supervisory ranks are not available because they serve at the front or in other important positions in our camp. So we help ourselves. I order you to do so:

All members of the SS who are active in the internal service (office service) will be called upon to supervise and control the prisoners' work stations outside the camp for 1-2 hours daily, according to a special duty

roster established by myself and the camp commandants II and III. There is no longer any workplace that is not under constant supervision. If the hours of work lost cannot be compensated for by appropriate measures during the appointed working hours, they must be made up for after office hours. The supervision of the places of work shall be such that every prisoner works continuously during working hours. Prisoners who do not work or do not know what to do must be recorded by name by the monitoring bodies and reported to my purple department—Central Labour Deployment. They are not released the next day and are taken together to an armaments factory or handed over. On the other hand, as has been ordered several times, everything must be done to maintain the prisoners' ability to work and their manpower. This includes that the prisoner is treated accordingly after he has done his work properly. The most important thing should be said again:

1. There will be only one roll call during the day, as before, which will last no longer than 10-15 minutes.

2. Leisure time serves to recover used labour; this includes sufficient sleep. Unnecessary and even harassing demands on the prisoners in their leisure time are eliminated. Violations of this are to be punished with the most severe penalties.

3. The food supply is to be given the highest attention, i.e. every prisoner must really get what he is entitled to (heavy and hard labour allowances). The supply of parcels also plays an important role here. In Auschwitz, well over 1 million parcels were received within 2 1/2 months. Recipients of many parcels that received perishable goods, which, as I have convinced myself, they could not consume alone, are given to other prisoners in a worse position in this respect, if they have been instructed accordingly, if they are not alone.

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

5. Pull out sick prisoners in time. With appropriate medical treatment, it is better to go to the infirmary for a short time and then return to work in good health than to leave sick prisoners at work for a long time without work.

6. To the hard-working prisoner, relief of any kind, increased until freedom is regained; to the lazy, incorrigible prisoner, the severity of all punishments possible under the regulations.

I have once again written to stress the importance of these urgent measures; I have no time for further written explanations in this area. Together with Camp Commanders II and III I will personally see to it that this order is carried out. It is clear that sudden action is now required, and I hope that everyone will do what is necessary on their own initiative. To the Chief of Staff, SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl, I reported accordingly. For the prisoner work detachments of the construction management, a separate order is issued by the Chief of Staff.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Commandant's Order No. 4/44

Monowitz, 22 February 1944

1. Guard books

Proper guard books are to be kept immediately in the individual satellite camps. A room must be kept free for "special incidents". There must also be a line for checks in which the unit supervisor or the inspection bodies enter the checks carried out, the time of the checks and any shortcomings found.

2. Instruction

The company commanders gave weekly instructions in their companies and at least every 14 days in the satellite camps about

Conduct as prisoner escort

Conduct as prisoner postmaster

Conduct as a tower post

Prisoner abuse

Conduct during escape of prisoners

Conduct on watch

Conduct on the railway

Conduct on holiday

Training of the guards

... to hold.

Information about the teachings held is available until the last day of each month, under Subject: "Instructions", execution. In addition, the company commanders must issue instructions to the guards of the satellite camps regarding the instructions to be given on an ongoing basis. Special emphasis is to be placed on weapons training (rifle 98, IMG, sMG, MPi, pistol and hand grenade), since I found that there were irresponsible gaps in training in this regard.

3. Counting rolls

At the last commanders' meeting in Berlin, the head of the Main Office emphasized that roll calls should be kept as short as possible so that the prisoners do not have to stand for longer than necessary. I would particularly draw the attention of the camp commanders to the necessity of shortening the one-time roll call. In view of the relatively small number of prisoners in the individual subcamps, an appeal must not last longer than 5 or 10 minutes at most.

4. Carrying identification papers

A special case gives me the reason to point out that the SS-members always have to carry their pay book and the location card with them when going out or on leave. The guards and the U.v.D. have to make sure that the SS-members are present when they check out.

5. Privileges for prisoners—bonus certificates

From the report on the work situation it can be seen that various arms companies, where prisoners are deployed, pay very small premium amounts to the prisoners. Some camps were excluded from the bonuses at all. The camp commanders can immediately determine the reason why the premiums were paid so little or not at all in January 1944. As soon as the individual reports have been received I will immediately contact the companies or the building owners personally. Report by 27.2.1944.

6. Motor vehicles

The motorcycles allocated to the outer bearings cannot be retracted for safety reasons. However, I would like to point out the greatest possible economy in fuel consumption. Only the most urgent rides with the motorcycles will be permitted, which must be proved to me in detail by the respective subordinates.

7. Prisoner maltreatment

In a subcamp it happened that prisoners were beaten and sometimes maltreated by civilians with whom they were employed at the same workplace, so that they had to be temporarily admitted to the infirmary. In cases where cooperation with civilians is unavoidable, the camp commanders are responsible to me for keeping order and must have the work teach the civilians once again how to deal with prisoners. On the other hand, any maltreatment of a prisoner by a civilian must be reported to me immediately. I would like to take this opportunity to again expressly draw attention to the existing order that no SS man may lay a hand on a prisoner. In the fifth year of the war to do everything possible to maintain the prisoners' work force. If a prisoner commits a misdemeanour, mandatory reports must be made.

8. Prisoners' free time

Prisoners who come from the night shift are not to be used for other work. In order to maintain the work capacity of these prisoners, they must be given 7-8 hours rest so that they can resume their work.

The camp commander

Signed. Schwarz

SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.

Schütte

SS-Obersturmführer

23 February 1944

145 Polish, Czech and Russian political workers from Auschwitz to
Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 8/44

Auschwitz, 25 February 1944

1. Promotion

With effect from 30 January 1944, the Reichsführer-SS appointed SS-Sturmbannführer (F) Dr. Joachim Caesar as SS-Obersturmbannführer (F).

2. War Merit Cross I. Kl. m. Schw.

At the suggestion of the Reichsführer-SS, the Führer awarded the Kriegsverdienstkreuz I. Kl. m. to SS-Sturmbannführer Karl Bischoff, head of the building inspection of the Waffen-SS and police in Silesia, for his work on construction projects that were decisive for victory on 30 January 1944. Schw. for his service in victorious construction projects.

3. Chief order no. 2 and 3

The Chief of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office, SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl, issued the following Chief Order on 3 February 1944

Chief Order No. 2

I have punished an SS-Unterscharführer with 3 days of mild imprisonment because he did not immediately carry a letter delivered to him in the house, but left it lying around for a day, although I have repeatedly pointed out that the delivery of mail within the house is far too slow. Such carelessness in the delivery of mail within the building not only disrupts the business of the service, but often delays the handling of important matters for days on end. I shall in future punish anyone who is guilty of similar gross neglect of their official duties.

Executive Order No. 3

The Reichsführer-SS has issued the following order:

“I wish to avoid as far as possible the expression “Reichs- und Volks-deutscher”, especially the term “Volksdeutscher” for a German from any ethnic group, which is usually used with a certain disparaging tone by

Germans within the borders of the Reich. If, in the sense of the previous terms, the terms “Reich-Germans” and “ethnic Germans” are used, and this distinction must be made, then one must speak of “Germans within and outside the Reich’s borders” or of “Germans from the Reich” and “from the ethnic groups”. In as many cases as possible, all that can be said is “he is German”.

4. Unauthorized crossing of railway lines

A tragic accident, which unfortunately claimed another human life, has prompted me to point out once again that the crossing of the tracks and railway installations by individuals and columns of prisoners is strictly forbidden, because of the existing danger and the simultaneous danger of transport. All members of the SS are to be instructed accordingly at all times. If this prohibition is violated, I will have the guilty parties punished by the SS.

5. Secondment of accounting officers to the companies

In order to ensure that the remuneration of the companies is guaranteed even in the event of absence due to illness or leave of the accounting officer, a suitable man is to be trained as accounting officer in each company by order of the SS headquarters, who, if necessary, can replace the accounting officer who is unable to attend. On this occasion it is pointed out that the company commander alone is responsible for the financial transactions of the companies.

6. Borrowing books from the SS library

With reference to the location order no. 3/44, item 7, dated 19.1.44, SS Rifleman O. Huley, 7th Company is permanently excluded from any further book lending.

Reason: Several months ago Huley borrowed the following books from the SS library:

Stehr, Leonore Griebel,

Rösler, Love Letters to Your Own Husband,

Hilgendorff, Lady Between Death and the Devil,
and still haven't returned it to this day. He has lost these books and
therefore has to pay the price for the 3 books of RM 8,80 to the SS-
Standortverwaltung.

7. Sports courses at the SS-location Auschwitz

It is planned to have sports courses for SS members held by a sports
teacher from the troop, and for SS maids, supervisors and female
entourage by a sports teacher from Katowice. The courses are to take
place on a certain day of the week from 20.00-21.00 hours in the
Kameradschaftsheim. Notifications for this are to be submitted by 1
March 1944. After receipt of the notifications and an overview of the
participants, the date of the courses will be announced in the location
order.

8. Small animal husbandry (location command no. 2/44, item 12, v. 7.1.44)

For special reasons relating to the service, not every request for the
allocation of small animals are taken into account. The head of the
agricultural holding shall verify and, on my behalf, approves applications
on a case-by-case basis to the extent permitted under the provisions in
force is somehow possible.

9. Location guide evening

On Wednesday, 1.3.44, 19.30 hrs, the next training evening for guides will
take place at the Standortführerheim. This will be followed by a stew
dinner and a get-together with friends. Suit: small service suit.

10. Weapons check

In the period from 14 to 18 March 1944, a weapons inspection is carried
out by the weapons and equipment inspector for the commandant's
offices I, II and III at the Auschwitz site. The inspections cover all weapons
and all equipment, as well as the keeping of inventory records and the

checking of the armoury and technical personnel. For this purpose, the weapons are to be placed on tables in cleaned condition in suitable bright rooms. The method of placing the weapons and the inventory records will be explained to the commanders after receipt of the still announced by the SS-Führungshauptamt.

11. Holidaymakers to Croatia

All holidaymakers to Croatia must be informed before their holiday to Croatia that advertising for entry into the local police force or homeland security for members of the Waffen-SS is out of the question.

12. Sightseeing

On Monday, March 6, 1944, I visited the sanitary facilities of the Auschwitz site together with the SS site doctor. Start; 7.00 a.m. at Kommandantur II. The date for visiting the sites of Kommandantur III will be communicated to the Commandant, SS-Hauptsturmführer Schwarz, in due time.

13. Declaration of invalidity

The following passes are declared invalid:

Adolf Biczak, born 9.5.28 in Lissek/Rybnik, employed by M. Szizendzina Knurów, temporary passport No 1068 lost on 5.2.1944.

Mrs. Luise Frank, born 12.3.92 in Fröndenberg, employed by Union Fröndenberg, provisional identity card no. 135 and armband no. 2615.

Paul Holeska, born 23.6.92 in Brenna/Teschen, employed by Reckmann, Cottbus, armband no. 5782.

Anton Pila, born 1 7.4.86 in Pietrzykowicz, employed by Triton, armband no. 3709.

Josef Kolozig, born 1.2.25 in Birkenau, employed by Josef Kluge, Gleiwitz, ID card no. 2952.

Karl Laszczak, born 16.5.01 in Brzeszcze, employed by Falk, armband no. 1092.

Johann Zur, born 20.4.07 in Radzionkowy, employed by Industriebau AG, armband no. 4529.

Leopold Zmetthy, born 23.11.13 in Landek, employed by Industriebau AG, armband no. 3079.

SS-Schzt. Josef Storzer, 2nd Staff Company, born 6.12.24, troop identification card.

14. Found

A men's wristwatch was found at the passenger station by the station patrol leader.

A hatter's pin was found in the comrades' home.

Both items are to be collected from the commandant's office KL Auschwitz I against proof.

15. Lost

On the way Company Division 4 – Company – clothing chamber – protective custody camp a wristwatch (Swiss movement with black leather strap) was lost on 21.2.44.

A wristwatch was also lost in the camp area.

The finder is requested to return it to the commandant of KL Auschwitz I.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 28 February 1944

By order of the Reichsführer-SS, on 5 March 1944, on the occasion of the Army Day and the 6th Reichsstraße Collection, all SS members – including the Waffen-SS – are to be deployed with all available means to successfully carry out this day. I therefore expect that every member of the SS will not only carry out the orders given for this purpose, but that they will put their heart and soul into it. We all know that these measures too are necessary for the successful execution of the final fight. Therefore, in addition to our hard service as soldiers of the Waffen-SS, we also want to help as SS men with the old Schutzstaffel spirit, so that this day, too, will be a truly successful one.

Each one of us should not only give as much as he can, but sacrifice with a joyful heart. Everything for the victory and for our comrades at the front. The following events are planned:

Sunday, March 5, 1944. Start 2 p.m.

- 1.) Communal stew meal (free of brand names) in the comradeship home.
- 2.) Exquisite Varite programme (colourful afternoon).
- 3.) Administering real black tea with cake (unbranded) primarily for women and children.
- 4.) Surprises in the small hall for children.
- 5.) Riding and carriage rides for children in front of the Comradeship Home, as well as a horse show.
- 6.) On Friday, March 3 and Saturday, March 4, 1944, the film is shown at 19.30 hrs: "You belong to me" with Willi Birgel with the latest newsreel. Admission: RM 1.–
- 7.) Collections will be held:
 - a) at the troop (results will be reported to Berlin)
 - b) with the industry etc. through me personally,
 - c) Collection of books at the railway station, Haus der Waffen-SS, the Hotel Ratshof, the city administration and the Sola bridge.

The units and services at the site will receive a certain number of admission tickets according to their strength and the space available, which are to be given to all SS members and their families. All departments and units report directly here on March 2, 1944, 8:00 a.m., how many SS members and their families (exact number of persons) will participate in the event (numbers 1-5). Those who have a ticket must attend the event. Tickets for family members must be purchased at the box office. In the interest of the success of the good cause, the Einheitsführer and Dienststellenleiter are responsible for compliance with this order. Site leave is to be granted on 3, 4 and 5 March 1944 only if participation in the event is not possible. I again ask the heads of the departments to make every effort, putting aside all existing difficulties, to ensure that the Auschwitz site can again report a proud result, as in the previous years.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

3 March 1944

422 Czech political prisoners arrived at Buchenwald from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 5/44

Monowitz, 8 March 1944

1. SS-like behaviour

Recently, there have been repeated complaints from the subcamps about the undisciplined behavior of individual SS members. A particularly blatant case in which an underführer, while drunk, harassed a civilian employee, and when he was called to order by an employee, physically attacked and injured him, prompts me to point out once and for all that I expect SS members of the subcamps in particular to show SS-worthy and exemplary behavior towards the civilians of the factories and the population. I will call the accused to punishment with particular severity and, if necessary, bring them before the SS and Pol. court. The company commanders have to make sure that the subcamps are staffed with particularly reliable and impeccable Unterführer and men.

In another case, an SS-member disobeyed the existing orders of the Reichsführer-SS and, while drunk, visited the apartment of Poles and "settled down" there. Such SS-unworthy behaviour is unbelievable, especially in view of the teachings that are constantly being given about it. The case was handed over to the SS and Polish court.

2. Maintenance of the uniforms

After consultation with SS-Obersturmbannführer Möckl, the administration provides mesh-cloths and fabric remnants for the SS members of the subcamps. The respective camp commanders have to ensure that there is always a stock of them, so that the men are able to keep their clothing in good condition. I do not want to see again, as I did during a recent inspection, whole pockets torn out of the uniforms or shreds hanging down.

3. Professional secrecy

I have reason to point out once again that SS members have a duty of confidentiality towards civilians. The company commanders must give clear information about this and about the possible consequences of a breach of confidentiality.

4. Leave of absence to the Southeast European region

The temporary suspension of leave imposed on Romania is lifted with immediate effect. However, holidaymakers may still be sent to Vienna only after the unit has received notification of the departure of the confirmation signed by the Romanian military attaché to the Vienna Passport Office.

The holiday to Croatia remains blocked until further notice.

5. Telephone manning

The block leaders of the service or telephone guards must always report with their position, rank and name. It must be ensured that the apparatus in the subcamps are manned by SS members who are familiar with the system and are able to pass on orders correctly.

6. Reporting of purely German and non-German restaurants in the locations of the subcamps

By 20.3.44 the camp leaders must report the German and non-German restaurants in the places where the work camps are located.

7. Army regulation sheet, part B, sheet 3 of 27.1.44, number 29

In amendment to the reference decrees, the following wearing of long trousers with cloth trousers when wearing fabric gaiters is being experimented with

The trousers are grasped at the front fold of the trouser leg ends, turned over outwards to the right or left, the gaiters are put on and the hold-up is formed only on the outer side by pulling the ends of the trousers moderately out of the gaiter.

8. Regulation sheet of the Waffen-SS of 1.2.44 – number 3

Special reference is made to the following paragraphs:

51–Correspondence on driving matters

55–Granting of special leave to Volksdeutsche members of the Waffen-SS

57–Marriage licence

58–Addresses of next of kin

Regarding paragraph 58, it is stipulated that the companies must immediately check the pay books for complete and correct entry, with special reference to the provisions of paragraph 874 in the AHM 1943. III by 1.4.44.

9. Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS v. 15.2.44 – Number 4

Special reference is made to the following numbers

66–Implementation of border crossing controls by the VGAD (customs border guard) for members of the Army and Waffen-SS

67–Leave of absence to Romania

68–Leave of absence of ethnic German volunteers to South Tyrol

70–Letters to foreign countries

86–Young leaders of the Waffen-SS

Of the Waffen-SS regulation sheets in circulation, the numbers in the text are to be copied from the units for official use.

8. Compliance with deadlines

It is again expressly pointed out that all deadlines must be met on time.

The camp commander
signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführe

Location Command No. 9/44

Auschwitz, 8 March 1944

1. WHW Collection on 4 and 5 March 1944

On the occasion of the WHW collection on 4 and 5 March 1944, the following events were held in addition to the street collection:

Friday, March 3 and Saturday, March 4, 1944:

Cinema performance: "You belong to me"

Sunday, March 5, 1944

in the morning: soccer match SS – Flak

in the afternoon: communal stew, tea with cake, varitee programme, in addition for the children of family members and followers

Punch and Judy show, carriage driving, horse riding and horse show.

With the site special order of 28.2.1944 I asked all SS men and entourage members at the Auschwitz site to commit themselves to the great cause of this day, so that it would be a truly successful one. The success has become a great one. Whereas RM 21'529 had been collected for the same purpose the year before, RM 68'670.81 was collected on March 4 and 5, 1944.

Of this amount, RM 68'670.81 is allotted to:

Commandant's Office I RM 16'128.66

Commandant's Office II (of which the supervisors alone 1'365.–) RM 11'931.35

Commandant's Office III RM 9'000.00

SS location management RM 2'500,00

Building inspection Silesia, central construction management with civil workers and contractors RM 13'510,00

SS area and military hospital RM 883,00

Agricultural enterprises RM 365,00

Deutsche Lebensmittel GmbH RM 337.00

German equipment works RM 330,00
Troop management warehouse RM 310,00
Hyg. bakt. investigation office RM 165,00
Sola-Hut RM 163,00
Events at the Kameradschaftsheim RM 9'529.36
Street collection RM 3'518.44
together RM 68'670.81

This is over 300 % more than in the previous year. It was only possible because all those involved gave their all and, under the slogan "All for victory", made this day a day of struggle for the home country for the front-line comrades. I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to all of you, whom I cannot name by name, and especially to our women, the wardens, SS-maids and sisters, who were there unselfishly. My special thanks also go to the unknown and silent collaborator.

2. Chief Order No. 8

It is a matter of course that SS leaders and SS men on public transport offer their seats to women, war-disabled and infirm persons. I have often had to experience personally that this view is unfortunately not common knowledge. However, the disregard of this duty of decency has a particularly negative effect on the mood of the individual and often of a large circle, especially in these hard times of war, which make many people extremely sensitive to the small things in life and in everyday life. By drawing the attention of my comrades to this fact, I expect all SS leaders and men to be unsurpassed by anyone else in fulfilling this self-evident duty, which should be particularly easy for an SS member. SS-leaders who observe non-compliance must clearly and unambiguously demand that the defaulting man fulfill this duty, or, if necessary, "force" it by order.

signed Pohl

SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS

3. Addresses of SS leaders

The Reichsführer-SS intends to provide all SS leaders with books again in the near future. The sending of the books is to be carried out directly by the SS Personnel Main Office, as will be the case in the future with the Julleuchter and Julker candles. In order to avoid misdirections, unnecessary queries and multiple burdening of the post office, it is ordered

a. All SS leaders, if they have been called up or are active leaders of the Waffen-SS, are to report their current address directly to the SS Personnel Head Office

Berlin-Charlottenburg 4

Wilmerdorferstr. 98/99

to report.

b. Any change of this address shall be reported immediately as before. The notification must always include not only surname and first name, but also SS rank and SS number, written clearly and legibly.

4. Senseless shooting in the area of interest

I have reason to point out again that any senseless shooting of game and other things must be stopped and is strictly forbidden, because

(a) it puts persons at risk,

b) Shooting at game SS-judicially punished as poaching,

(c) firing without orders is a military impossibility

Violations of this prohibition will be severely punished in future. The Heads of Service and Company Commanders must monitor the ammunition stock through ongoing ammunition checks. If ammunition is required, documented evidence of the ammunition fired must be kept and presented in all cases.

5. Behaviour in public that is harmful to the SS

As I have only now learned, 4 SS members of the Auschwitz site, among them 2 Unterführer—the names are known to me—were found by the local railway police on 9.1.44, 20.30 hours, with girls in the 2nd class

compartments of the parked car pool of the Auschwitz station. Due to the fact that these four SS-members showed the railway police their pay books without any problem and paid the required security fee of RM 5,- immediately, I refrain from punishment this time, but at the same time I emphasize with reference to the Location order no. 8/44, paragraph 4, of 25.2.44, that in future, entering the railway premises will be severely punished.

6. Handing over of identity cards in case of relocation etc.

For a given reason, it is pointed out that in the case of transfers, dismissals, etc. Camp identity cards, authorization certificates and other identity documents issued here must be handed in at the identity office of the commandant of KL Auschwitz I, upon presentation of the routing slip. The departments and units, for their part, shall check before handing over the marching papers that the delivery of the identity papers has been duly noted on the routing slip.

7. Taking photographs in the camp area

For the last time, I would like to point out the prohibition already issued on several occasions, according to which all photography is prohibited in the camp area. The identification service has been instructed not to take any more private pictures except for the passport photos required for official purposes. If for special reasons individual SS members wish to have a small number of copies of the simplest pictures, they must submit a request here.

8. Official discussions and field apparatus

According to the prohibition of the telegraph construction office, no official telephone calls may be made on the camp's own field equipment, as the Reichspost does not take over the field lines for technical reasons. The staff is instructed accordingly, and I expect all SS members to ensure that no difficulties are caused here. For urgent official reasons, however, it is necessary and is hereby approved that incoming telegrams can be

immediately transmitted by telephone through the field apparatus. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that, in order to establish connections quickly and smoothly, it is absolutely essential that only the desired numbers and not names and departmental designations be given when telephoning within the site.

9. Provisions on telephone connections and additional equipment in the homes of SS members and followers for the duration of the war
In its letter ref. B 47 d WFSt/Stb/WNV/KF ie Kr. 62139, the OKW decreed that the Reich Treasury was to be paid the amount of RM 4.00 per month by the beneficiary for an auxiliary connection in an apartment which is connected to the KL Auschwitz switchboard and which makes it technically possible to connect to the public network at any time. The fee must be paid to the Reich Treasury by the 4th of each month in advance.

10. Regulation of additional food for SS-members who are exposed to particular health problems due to handling of poisonous or infectious material in the course of their work. The departments and units report all SS members, including female members of their entourage (supervisors), who are exposed to particular health problems (handling of poisonous or infectious material) due to their service to the office of the SS site physician Auschwitz, troop physician, by the 20th of each month. In each individual case, the troop doctor has to convince himself of the necessity of additional meals. Prescription of dietary rations and additional meals after serious infectious diseases etc. is only made in the individual case after a thorough examination by the medical officer.

11. Small animal husbandry

Due to a prohibition of the Reichsbauernführer, ducklings are not delivered on the orders placed. In addition, the farms at KL Auschwitz are not able to deliver goose and turkey chicks. Some of the remaining orders have to be carried out in a reduced form (see Standortbefehl Nr. 8/44, Ziffer 8, vom 25.2.44).

12. Subordinate training

On Friday, March 10, 1944, 20.00 hours, a training course for subleaders is held in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim. All of the Auschwitz subleaders have to participate. Theme: "Against the intellectuals – for the intelligence."

13. Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS

On the Waffen-SS Ordinance Sheet No. 3 of 1.2.44 No. 46, Section 2, "Holiday trips of foreign volunteers and foreign members of the Waffen-SS entourage to their home country",

Paragraph 51 'Correspondence in driver-related matters',
phantom number55 SS,

Paragraph 57 'Marriage licence',

Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS No. 4. of 15.2.44

Item 65: "Value refund in the event of culpable loss of the Reich's own clothing", point 66 .carrying out checks on the crossing of borders by members of the Army and the Waffen-SS through the VGAD (customs border protection)",

Point 67 'Leave of absence to Romania',

Point 70 'Correspondence abroad is especially pointed out.

14. Inadmissible holiday and business trips

Recently, there has been an increasing number of reports, especially from the Army services, of illegal leave and business trips by Waffen-SS members. These trips are mostly for the purpose of procuring goods (beverages and food) for driver's homes, etc. (which has not yet happened in Auschwitz). This not only violates existing holiday regulations, but—in the case of trips to the occupied territories and the south-eastern region—often also the applicable foreign exchange regulations. The cases in which leave is to be granted are clearly defined. (Cf. AHM of 3.12.43, para. 867). In the future, therefore, unfriendly action will be taken against those unit and department heads who continue to allow such holidays, often disguised as business trips. In particularly

blatant or repeated cases, criminal reports will be filed against the responsible leaders for disruption of military service.

15. Weapons inspection

The weapons revision already announced with Location Order No. 8/44 of 25.2.44 will probably be carried out as follows:

14.3.44 in the morning: 3rd company and dept. W.u.G.: in the afternoon: 2nd company and SS-Standortverwaltung

15.3.44 morning: 1 , Company and SS area afternoon: 4th Company and Command I

16.3.44 morning: 2nd Staff Company and Dept. of Agriculture: afternoon: 7th Company and Command II

17.3.44 morning: 8th company and DLM-GmbH: afternoon: 1st staff company

18.3.44 in the morning: Guard Company Monowitz and Command III: in the afternoon: Dog Squadron.

16. Move of the accommodation chamber

Due to relocation, the accommodation chamber is closed for all official traffic from 6 to 12.3.1944 inclusive. Linen exchange does not take place until 13.3.44.

17. Stolen

On 5.3.44 the following items were stolen from the wardrobe room of the Kameradschaftsheim

1 pistol "34 t" cal. 9 mm

1 driver's paddock with pistol pouch,

One pistol,

One pair of gloves,

1 peaked cap.

Furthermore, on 21.2.44 the attached service bicycle no. 66 was stolen from the bicycle stand at the Waffen-SS house.

Appropriate information is to be directed to the court department at the Commandantur I.

18. Lost-found

On 28.2.44 a wristwatch was lost in the camp area. On 29.2.44 a brown briefcase with contents (1 letter, 1 cigar pouch, 1 packet of cigarettes, 1 case for a fountain pen and pencil) was lost on the way from the barrier at the gravel pit to Commandant I.

Found on 16.2.44 a Pioniersturm badge.

The items are to be handed in or picked up at the Stabsscharführer of the Kommandantur I.

19. Declaration of invalidity

The following passes are declared invalid:

Przibinda, Franz, born 11.12.04 in Ruschau, employed by Huta AG—armband no. 2230 lost on 29.1.44;

Gembala, Anton, born 15.1.20 in Lodygowitz, employed by the company Industriebau AG—armband no. 4719 lost

Prokop, Jan born 27.1.23 in Tscheschtitz, employed by Industriebau AG—lost ID no. 4597 on 16.2.44

Dan u, Vas/aw born 11.7.20 in Kolnetz, employed by Industriebau AG—ID card no. 4563 lost on 16.2.44

The heads of the department and the card office must continuously instruct the card holders about the careful storage of the cards. In such cases I will in future take the foreign civilian workers into protective custody for some time.

gez. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

9 March 1944

84 Polish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 10/44

Auschwitz, 22 March 1944

1. Commendation

On March 6, 1944, SS assailant Konrad Strecker of the Monowitz Guard Company prevented the escape of a prisoner by acting independently and prudently. I would like to express my special appreciation to him for his endurance and skill in persecuting the prisoner. SS-Strm. Strecker has been granted 5 days special leave in recognition.

2. House of the Waffen SS

Due to renovation work, the Waffen-SS house is closed on Saturday, 25 March and Sunday, 26 March 1944, for all traffic except for hotel business.

3. Unnecessary telephone calls in case of alarm

At the last alarm on 17.3.1944 I had to report that the telephone exchange was overloaded by more or less important private calls (e.g. inquiries whether the alarm is still active etc.), so that the connection of urgent business calls suffers. For security reasons, I have instructed the local messaging service to stop responding to individual or private calls and to switch off immediately, and I will also hold those concerned accountable in the future for not following official orders.

4. Office hours

From 1 April 1944, office hours change as follows:

7:00- 12:30 and 2:00- 18:00

Saturdays: 7:00-13:30.

5. Troop support events

Tuesday, March 28, 1944, 8:00 p.m.

“Big colourful evening” with film actor Johannes Riemann.

Monday, April 3, 1944, 7.30 pm

Guest performance of the Moravian Ostrava City Theatre “Paganini”
Operetta by Franz Lehar.

6. Additional troop support resources

a) The SS-Hauptamt Berlin issues additional troop care resources against payment through Dept. VI. For distribution: cigarettes, tobacco, leather grease, pencils, razor blades, shaving brushes, combs, toothbrushes, envelopes, writing pads, pocket knives, etc. They are distributed to the units and services according to strength. The items are to be collected from Section VI on Friday 24 March 44 between 10.00 and 12.00 hours. Money must be brought for immediate payment.

b) SS calendar

The SS tear-off calendars and pocket diaries ordered by the units and services in January 1 944 are not available. However, weekly calendars are available at a price of RM 0.25 and RM 0.30. The distribution is based on the strength of the calendars. Pickup also on Friday, 24 March 1944 at Abt. VI.

c) Letters from soldiers for the promotion of their profession

From the holdings of the publishing house Ferd. Hirth, Breslau, a larger set of the soldiers’ letters published by the OKW has arrived in Division VI. It is the third part of the basic general education course, which is available as a complete set in 940 copies. In addition, a larger number of individual letters from the second and third parts of the basic training course are available. These Tornist writings lead in an easily comprehensible form to general knowledge in the main areas of education and knowledge. They are represented: National politics, geography, German and arithmetic. Interested parties can collect these letters from Dept. VI; they are delivered free of charge.

d) Ordering books

The just published book „Hoch am Wind im Pazifik“ of storms, pirates and slave hunters, of hard fists and brave hearts, by Kpt. F.W. Lübke, with drawings by A. Lange, 275 pages, bound, is available in many copies at the price of RM 5,40. Orders immediately at Abt. VI.

7. Reimbursement of value in the event of culpable loss of Reich-owned clothing

The reports of losses that are constantly coming in from SS members and supervisors suggest that the individual members of the SS have completely ignored the necessary care for the clothing itself and the necessary seriousness for the clothing industry in general. It has happened, for example, that one supervisor was missing 14 different items of clothing. In this connection, the order “reimbursement of value in the event of culpable loss of the Reich’s own clothing” according to the V.BI.d.W.-SS of 15.2.44, No. 4, Paragraph 65, is to be noted:

For items of clothing and equipment that have been lost through proven fault, a multiple (up to ten times) of the amount according to the article and price list of the Waffen-SS is to be charged with immediate effect. The disciplinary or judicial punishment is not affected by this. The amount to be confiscated is to be determined by the IVa of the unit and depends on the circumstances of the individual case and the degree of fault. The amounts thus confiscated are to be added to the revenues of the Reich and reported every six months, for the first time on July 1, 1944.

For this purpose it is ordered that in future all reports of losses must contain information on the manner in which the lost items of clothing and equipment were lost. In addition, a statement by the company commander or the disciplinary superior must be submitted at the same time. Furthermore, the clothing and equipment of the SS members and supervisors must be checked by means of frequent and more stringent appeals and they must be instructed that in future, in addition to the increased reimbursement of the value of the lost clothing and equipment, disciplinary or judicial punishment will be applied for from here.

8. Review of the prisoner commands

Through personal observation over the last 14 days I have noticed that in various commands there are still more prisoners working than absolutely necessary. With reference to my special order of 14.2.44 I request all heads of service to check their commands by 1.4.44. If after this date I still come across commands in which not all prisoners are fully deployed, I will withdraw the prisoners in question without consultation and assign them to victorious work in the armaments industry.

9. Sabotage of motor vehicles

Recently there have been repeated attempts to render motorcycles unusable by adding urine, sugar or emery to the petrol tank. This makes a repair of the whole machine necessary and is therefore

1. the machine is not ready to drive in the event of an alarm, and
2. the fuel is unusable.

I will bring anyone who makes a vehicle unusable in this manner before the SS and police court for sabotage.

10. Unauthorized stoppage of sentries between the tracks

The Auschwitz train station complains that the guards who guard the prisoners while unloading the freight on track 21 W are on tracks 19 W and 20 W. These sentries are moving next to and in the tracks, which, with the heavy traffic (track 20 W locomotive track), means a great danger of being run over. In addition, the sentries set up small open fires between tracks 19 W and 20 W, which they keep burning in the evening when they leave. This poses a fire hazard for wagon loads and a violation of the blackout regulations. For this I order that

1. the items are set up in such a way that there is no risk of the items being run over
2. making a fire is forbidden, especially since it is no longer so cold and a fire is no longer necessary for warming.

11 . Inspection of Waffen-SS motor vehicles by guards and patrols of the land-based watches

Paragraph 98 of the V.Bl.d.W.-SS of 1.3.44 is worded as follows:

In the case of special checks, e.g. large-scale raids, not only the patrol services of the Waffen-SS, police and Army, but also the guards and patrols of the Landwacht are entitled to check motor vehicles with SS licence plates and their occupants.

12. Ban on sending picture postcards abroad, here: Advertising postcards of the Waffen-SS

Point 102 of the V.Bl.d.W.-SS of 1.3.44 is worded as follows:

At the SS field post offices and foreign letter inspection offices, numerous advertising cards issued by the SS-Hauptamt – Supplementary Office of the Waffen-SS – as well as other picture postcards of the Waffen-SS and the Army are produced daily for inspection. It is pointed out that according to the 1st Implementing Ordinance of 13.5.1940, the sending of picture postcards abroad is prohibited. The testing authorities must therefore return these cards to the sender or, if the sender cannot be identified, destroy them. These cards may be sent within the Greater German Reich or within an occupied territory as well as between the Greater German Reich and the front. The members of the units and services must be instructed.

13. Use of ambulances

Paragraph 118 of 1.3.44 of IMF/DW/SS is worded as follows:

„ , , Units in the homeland war zone shall be advised that ambulances may be used exclusively for the transport of patients. Any unlawful use will in future be punished as disobedience.

14. Change of address for the Waffen SS registration office in Vienna

Point 119 of the V.Bl.d.W.-SS of 1.3.44 is worded as follows:

From 15.2.44, the Waffen-SS reporting office for subordinates and crews and the SS pass branch in Vienna was moved from Vienna I, Operngasse 4 to Vienna IX, Seegasse 9 (phone no. A 17-4-21) has been moved. Mailing address: Vienna XV, PO Box 86."

15. Theft of a bicycle

In the morning hours of 17.3.44 the private bicycle brand "Original Stadium" was stolen from the bicycle stand at the crematorium. It has a black frame, black mudguards and rims, field-grey handlebars, and black tires, black lamp. Appropriate information should be directed to the court department at the SS site elder.

16. Invalid identity cards

The following passes are declared invalid:

Passport and armband no. 3840 in the name of Stefan Chrapczynski, born 9.5.1921 in Plawy, employed by Lenz & Co,

identity card and armband no. 1590 in the name of Josef Jarosch, born 14.6.10 in Polanka, employed by Lenz u. Co.

Identity card and armband no. 4900 in the name of Czeslaus Trzewxzek, born 8.4.26 in Tuczna, employed by J. Kluge, Gliwice

Identity card and armband no. 4679 in the name of Vrana Vladimir, born 15.8.12 in Birndorf, employed by Industriebau AG.

Identity card and armband no. 1609 in the name of Eduard Polanko, born 13.8.14, employed by Lenz u. Co.

Identity card and armband no. 2076 in the name of Johann Flass, born 19.1.94 in Hetschnarowitz, employed by Lenz u. Co.

Identity card and armband no. 5478 in the name of Bronislaus Ujma, born 6.9.24 in Wilkowitz, employed by Deutsche Bau AG.

17. Lost

1 pair of glasses was lost at the TWL ramp.

18. Found

The identification tag I.J.E.B. 220 771 was found at Auschwitz station.
To be picked up at the commandant's office KL Auschwitz I.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

2 April 1944

202 Political Czech Prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 11/44

Auschwitz, 4 April 1944

1. Entering the town of Auschwitz

The ban on entering the town of Auschwitz is lifted with immediate effect. The German entertainment and catering establishments listed below may be visited:

“Stadthalle”, new cinema and theatre, opened from 16.4.44

“Skala”, Old Cinema, Am Ring

“Ratshof” restaurant and hotel, market place

“Zur Burg”, Restaurant Bahnhofsstraße

“Coffee at the market”, marketplace

“Deutsche Gaststätte”, market place

“Followers Casino”, Restaurant, Krakow Street

“Grzywok”, Restaurant, Krakow Street

“Fremdenheim” Hotel, Bahnhofstraße

For health reasons, Friedrichstraße and Ostlandstraße are closed for off-duty use.

SS-Unterrführer and men found in these streets without official written orders are to be arrested by the SS patrols. Punishment will be carried out by me. It goes without saying that any contact with foreigners, especially Poles, especially women, is strictly forbidden. Apartments in which Poles or foreigners live may not be entered. I expect all members of the SS to behave impeccably and in good order, both on the street and in closed rooms. Impeccable uniform, external and internal soldierly conduct, snappy greetings, also towards the Army and the police, chivalrous behaviour towards women and old people are the reflection of a real soldier. Where this is not given, the soldier does not belong in public, but must remain in the barracks until he has learned. I will punish the offences reported to me by the reinforced patrols with the most severe penalties, and in any case I will impose a ban on city leave for an indefinite period. I ask all SS leaders and Unterrführer to see to it that the order is carried out. Now that the ban on Auschwitz has been lifted, SS members no longer need to obtain a permit to enter the Waffen-SS house.

2. Accidents due to incorrect handling of the pistol

The Reichsführer-SS issued the following order on 17.1.1944, and I would like to point out that it must be strictly observed and carried out:

"Inadequate training with the pistol and careless handling of this weapon have caused 16 deaths in the Waffen-SS within 2 months alone. From now on, all leaders of replacement and training units and of schools responsible for training must pay special attention to training with the pistol. In particular, the regulations on the handling and implementation of safety regulations in the handling of pistols must continue to be practiced until they have become second nature to the recruits.

The dangerous nature of reckless handling of pistols must be pointed out repeatedly in lessons. Every leader and subordinate of all units of the Waffen-SS is obligated and constantly urged to take immediate and severe action against any improper handling of pistols, regardless of the report to be made to his superior. Omissions in this respect are to be severely punished. Unloaded Pistols must always be handled according to the same safety regulations as loaded pistols. In the future, in every accident resulting from incorrect handling of a pistol, it will be checked whether superiors have fulfilled their continued duty of instruction and supervision. If this is not the case, the responsible superiors will be called to account.

signed. H. Himmler

For the handling of the pistol, the Reichsführer-SS also ordered that after unloading the pistol, the breech must always be opened again to check that unloading has taken place.

3. Entering the Raisko nursery

I hereby forbid any unauthorized entry into the Raisko nursery. The only authorized access is to the laboratory.

4. Katadyn and Delicia

The water in the entire camp area and in the area of the Amtskommissar Auschwitz is very rich in iron. The iron precipitates during cooking, making the water unsuitable for use in laundry etc. At the office of the SS-location physician Auschwitz – pharmacy – the precipitant Katadyn is dispensed for households etc. When this agent is used, most of the iron is precipitated from the water, so that it can be used for any purpose, including washing laundry, in boiled condition. Detailed instructions for use are included. It is also pointed out that on the basis of detailed investigations the preparation has no harmful effect on health. The product is in the SS district – pharmacy – to be picked up by the individual units by means of a request signed by the unit commander. After it was established that

despite the order to impregnate the clothes, a large number of the SS members were still having their clothes washed at home, which meant that the impregnation against lice infestation could not be carried out, small packages were handed out to all SS members and all troop members at the Delicia site, which were to be used to impregnate the clothes after washing. Impregnation can be carried out with help of these small packages even when the laundry is not washed in the SS laundry. In the interest of keeping the SS members healthy, the impregnation is urgently required. This agent does not have any harmful effect on health and the laundry is neither damaged nor its durability affected by the impregnation. This preparation is distributed to the individual units by the KL Auschwitz pharmacy.

5. Troop care events in April

Tuesday, April 25, 1944, 6:45 p.m:

Guest performance of the Moravian Ostrava City Theatre:

“Paganini” operetta by Franz Lehar.

Guest performance of the Wroclaw Opera House: “Big colourful evening”.

(Exact date to be announced).

6. Additional troop support resources

Department VI has received field mail letters, the distribution to units and services is based on strength. The letters can be collected immediately from Department VI.

7. New determination of the firewood prices for SS-members

Due to significantly increased production costs, it is hereby decreed that from 1 April 1944 the price of firewood for private use shall be set at RM 15 per load = 1/2 cbm. At the same time it is again pointed out that for families of SS members residing in the area of interest only 2 carts of firewood can be handed over annually. Because of the importance of wood as a raw material, extreme thriftiness is demanded.

8. Roadblock

As a result of the sewerage work to be carried out on the road Haus der Waffen-SS – road fork near Haus Bischoff, the road is closed to all traffic in both directions until 24 April 1944. The diversion will be

1. via the road Führerheim–Lager (one-way street)
2. house of the Waffen-SS – community camp – protective custody camp
3. house of the Waffen-SS (concrete street) – Sola bridge – Kasernenstraße – Hauptwachc.

9. control of the vehicles at the barrier post

Every vehicle, especially trucks, has to stop at the turnpike, so that the turnpike guard can check exactly that no prisoner is actually hiding. In case of violation of this order the turnpike guards have to report the SS number of the vehicle with the time of day.

10. Location Führerabend

The training evening for leaders planned for Wednesday, 5.4.1944 is cancelled. The next training evening takes place on 3.5.1944.

11. Use of the commanders sauna.

From now on the Commandant's Sauna will be used by the following departments and units on the following days and times:

Monday from 18.30–21.00 1st company

Tuesday from 18.30–21.00 3. company

Wednesday from 18.30–21.00 Command Headquarters, SS-
Standortverwaltung

Thursday from 18.30–21.00 4th company

Friday from 18.30–21.00 2nd Staff Company

Saturday from 15.00–20.00 Commandant's Staff, SS-Standortverwaltung

Sunday from 9.00–12.00 o'clock Sani-Staffel, DAW-GmbH, TWL, Hyg.-
bakt. Untcrs.St

The units and departments concerned are responsible for heating up and keeping the rooms clean.

12. Curfew

From 1.4.1944, the curfew is set at 23.00.

13. Theft

On 31.3.44, between 18.30 and 20.00 hours, the official bicycle no. 170 was stolen from the garage of the Waffen-SS house. Any relevant information should be directed to the court department.

14. Found

In Birkenau a larger amount of money and 1 ring in the building of the SS-Standort-verwaltung a needle with stone, in front of the Kameradschaftsheim 1 Pioniersturmbzeichen were found. The lost property can be collected from the SS-Standortältesten, room 14. Furthermore, 1 bicycle was found and seized at the Waffenmeisterei, where it can be collected against proof of ownership.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

12 April 1944

883 workers, Gypsy prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 12/44

Auschwitz, 12 April 1944

1. Measures in the event of an air-raid alert

In view of the general air situation and the security measures required as a result, I am ordering that in future the unit commanders and heads of service should only grant city leave of 40% of the actual strength, i.e. that the remaining 60% of the actual strength should be available at all times at the workplaces or in the accommodation. I have noticed that when the alarm sirens sounded, SS members in Auschwitz did not pay any attention to the state of alarm, but continued to spend their free time. It is a matter of course for every SS-member of the SS-location Auschwitz, when the sirens sound (public air warning or air-raid warning), to return to the unit immediately by the fastest means and thus to be completely available to the security and air-raid protection service. All SS superiors, especially the patrols, are responsible for the execution of the order. Violations will be punished as war crimes by SS courts.

2. Alternative locations in case of air-raid alarm

In the event of an air-raid alarm with immediate recognition of an attack on the troop accommodation at House 7 and in Birkenau, the companies shall take evasive action unless they are deployed for security purposes: Company I, 1st, 3rd, 4th Company and 2nd Company of Staff in the sand pits and roadsides just east of the troop encampments, 2nd, 7th, 8th Company, 1st Staff Company, Dog Squadron and Commanding Staff II into the ring ditch, that leads directly around the troop accommodation Birkenau. The purpose of the evasion rooms is to protect the companies against the danger of bombs, splinters and fire. Depending on the situation, the company commanders have to give the order to move into the evacuation area. The divided air-raid troops are to be placed in such a way that they can be deployed at any time to carry out their tasks. The camp commander KL Auschwitz III orders the same security measures for the subcamps.

3. Work in KL Auschwitz II

On April 11, 1944, the central construction management stopped the work in construction section III of KL Auschwitz II. The civilian workers and prisoners who became free were deployed after oral discussion and according to the instructions of the Central Construction Management to complete the work in the women's camp (Section I) and men's camp (Section II). From 11.4.44 onwards the women's camp is also closed to all other work commands of the various departments, except for the commands of the Central Construction Management. Work that cannot be postponed can only be carried out if the camp management requests it to be carried out urgently, if the respective work command is in possession of a work certificate and if it is supported by a post or Commandant is accompanied. In Section II, the work will be started first in Section II c. More detailed instructions are given by the Central Construction Management.

4. Use of the sauna facilities

I have reason to point out that SS-members who have internal physical ailments (e.g. heart problems) must have a medical examination by a military doctor before using the sauna and must have the medical permission to use it.

5. Supply of poultry and small animals

On the basis of an order of the Reich Minister of Food and Agriculture and Reich Farmers' Leader, with immediate effect small animal husbandry to a limited extent is only permitted to those persons who have already provided evidence of poultry husbandry at the December 1943 poultry census. On the basis of this order, only those orders from the poultry breeding station can be carried out for which the poultry breeding station is provided with written proof by means of a certificate from the District Commissioner or the Mayor in Auschwitz that poultry was counted among the orderers during the 1943 Poultry Census. It is further pointed out that keeping poultry and rabbits is only permitted with immediate effect to

the extent that it can be proven that they are used as a source of food in one's own household. If poultry and rabbits have not yet been kept, the purchase of new stocks is prohibited. All poultry farmers are advised in their own interest to take note of the wording of the corresponding decree, published in the Reich Gazette 1.4.44.

6. Fruit trees

For the home gardens within the area of interest 2-year-old fruit trees can be given away. Please note that the trees must be planted at a planting distance of 10 m. Requirements are to be submitted in writing to the management of the farms by 18.4.44. There are mainly apple trees and a few plum and pear trees available.

7. Flak practice shooting

On 16.4.44 an anti-aircraft gun practice shooting is carried out in the Auschwitz area in the time between 9.30-12.30 o'clock.

8. Sports community SS-Auschwitz

This year, the SS-Auschwitz sports association was able to take up the sport tricycle with new remarkable successes. The SS-members, who had been successful in the previous year's competitions, were again successful:

SS-Uscha. Winter, SS-Standortverwaltung,

SS-Uscha. Ehtelik, 4th comp.

SS-Rottf. Eberle, SS-Standortverwaltung

SS-Rottf. Romwalter, SS-Standortverwaltung

were able to take first place again in the athletic single and all-around competitions at the indoor sports festival on 2.2.44 in Königshüttc. I

would like to express my appreciation to the above mentioned for their sporting achievements in the fight against strong Upper Silesian competition, as well as to the SS-members:

SS-Uscha. Ehtelik,
SS-Uscha. Bold man,
SS-Uscha. Merkens and
SS-Uscha. Pertig,
who won the table tennis tournament against the community of IG
Farben-Industrie.

9. Return of the permanent certificates for entering the town of Auschwitz

Until 1.5.44 the permanent certificates for entering the town of
Auschwitz by the departments or offices are to be handed in closed to the
commandant's office KL Auschwitz–Auschwitz deportation office.

10. Lost

In the vicinity of the sand pits Haus 7 and Palitzsch, a golden wristwatch
with the monogram "W.B." and a dark brown leather strap was lost on
6.4.44 between 6.00 and 7.00 o'clock.

Found:

A wallet with contents was found in the garage yard of the SS-
Standortfahrbereitschaft.

The items are to be handed in or collected from the SS site elder, room
14.

11. Dismissals and transfers of prisoners from KL Auschwitz II

It has now repeatedly happened that prisoners who were released or
transferred from KL Auschwitz II in individual proceedings, despite having
undergone quarantine after their release or transfer, fell ill with a
communicable disease (typhus) outside KL Auschwitz. I therefore order,
after consultation with the SS site physician in Auschwitz, that in the
interest of the prevention of epidemics and thus the preservation of
public health, transfers or releases of prisoners in individual proceedings
from the Auschwitz II concentration camp may only take place if they are

collective transports which are transferred to another concentration camp. Dismissals or transfers of prisoners on individual trial from Auschwitz to a prison or to the home of the prisoners to be released or to any other place outside Auschwitz may only take place if they have survived a 21-day quarantine in Auschwitz I. This means that all prisoners to be released or transferred in individual transport must be transferred from Auschwitz II to Auschwitz I for the 21-day quarantine and then released directly from Auschwitz I without having entered Auschwitz II again.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
i.V. Bayer
SS-Untersturmführer

Commandant's Order No. 6/44

Monowitz, 22 April 1944

1. Telephone connections

Commander SS-H'stuf. Black

Private apartment 1. Schutzhaftlagerführer SS-O'stuf. Schöttl

Auschwitz Office 315

Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2208

Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2208

Office Auschwitz 65 NA 55

Auschwitz Office 315

Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2208

Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2208

Commander's office
Auschwitz Office 315
Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2208

Protective custody warehouse writing room
Report guide
Labour Service Guide
Pers. Dept.–Kdtr.
Pol. Abtl.
Guard Company Monowitz
Work camp tin hammer

Office Bobrek
Brno Office
Office Eintrachthütte
Office Fürstengrube
Gliwice I Office
Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2208
Auschwitz Office 315
Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2308
Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2308
Office Heydebrek 334
Office Auschwitz 350
Office Brno 18333
Office Königshütte 41701-04
Office Myslowitz 30048
Gliwice Office 4967

Gliwice II 3841
Gliwice III 3301/3311
Golleschau/Teschen 1086
Myslowitz Gunther Mine 32357
Janina Pit Krenau 80

Jawischowitz Auschwitz 21
Jaworzno Myslowitz 22045/22362
Jaworzno 18
Lagisha Bendsburg 71452
Laura Cottage Katowice 23301
Sosnowitz 61770/62730

2. Leave for Hungary

The ban on leave to Hungary has been lifted with immediate effect.

3. Compliance with the official channels

I have reason to point out that applications of all kinds, insofar as they have to be submitted to superiors, must be submitted through official channels. In future I will call to account any SS member who disobeys this order.

4. Ban on entering restaurants

It is forbidden to enter the following restaurants:

Jawischowitz–Restaurant Alois Slowiak
Restaurant Stanislaus Rosnowski
Jaworzno–Banasik Restaurant, Old hut, Climbing trail
Restaurant Zmuda, forest colony, larks' path
Restaurant Wrobel, Zinkhüttenstraße
Dombrowa–Johann Balian Restaurant, Krakauerstr.
Restaurant Johann Niechwig,
Libiaz–Restaurant Johann Bechenek

5. Weekly duty schedule

From now on, the companies will submit a weekly duty roster for the following week until the Saturday of each week. This eliminates the need to submit the daily duty roster.

6. Alternative locations in case of air-raid alarm

In case of air-raid alarm with immediate recognition of an attack on the troop accommodation in Monowitz, the men who were not assigned to the camp had to immediately go to the splinter trenches west of the protective custody camp.

In Jaworzno, the men who were not deployed for the security of the camp went to the cellar of the farm building.

In all other subcamps the camp commanders, under their own authority, make arrangements for the few guards not assigned to the security of the camp to be located in the immediate vicinity of the camp and to protect them from the danger of bombs, splinters and fire.

7. Cleanliness of the accommodation

The camp commanders must constantly assure themselves of the cleanliness of both the troop and prisoner accommodation. In doing so, they must check whether the accommodations are properly darkened at night.

8. Security of the labour camps

Point 1 of the Location Order No. 12/44 v. 12.4.44 shall also be applied analogously to all external storage facilities.

I hold the camp commanders responsible for ensuring the safety of the camp at all times and that leave of absence is granted only on the smallest possible scale. Men on leave from the city (going out in the village) must return to the camp as quickly as possible when the alarm sirens sound, in order to be immediately available to the security and air-raid wardens.

9. Prisoner escapes

A special case gives me reason to order that search operations for escaped prisoners are not stopped because darkness falls, provided that it is certain that the prisoner is still in the immediate vicinity. I therefore again order that in the case of prisoner escapes the commandant, the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer, the Pol. Abteilung as well as the responsible

gendarmerie station must be informed immediately. The search is to be stopped after the camp commandant or the first Schutzhaftlagerführer has described the situation.

10. Identity cards for civilian workers

In future, civilian workers who have to do work inside the camp will only be allowed to enter the labour camp with a photo ID issued by the factory and bearing a stamp of the commandant of KL Auschwitz III. The identity card must bear a note on the holder's work in the camp and must be limited in time. After completion of the work, the plant is responsible for confiscating the identity card. The camp leaders immediately contact the individual firms and, in agreement with the plant management, arrange for the cards to be introduced as soon as possible.

11. Use of skilled workers

The camp leaders have to check once again whether any skilled workers are not employed in their profession. In the future I will call to account any camp leader who does not ensure that the last skilled worker is employed in his profession, and I will inform him of any promotions.

12. Prisoners on sick leave

In some camps the sickness rate of the prisoners has risen dramatically. The camp, report and labour service officers must constantly monitor the sickness rate of the prisoners and have fake illnesses examined by the 1st camp doctor.

13. Premiums

The amount of premiums paid out by the companies is still too low in relation to the total number of prisoners deployed. The camp leaders must maintain constant contact with the management of the companies in order to achieve the purpose of the payment of the premium vouchers in full.

14. Reporting of the camp leaders

I have repeatedly found that camp commanders who are on duty in Auschwitz left without reporting to Commandant III. It is a matter of course that every member of a subcamp should report to his or her office, since almost always there are matters to be discussed or handed over for settlement.

15. Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS v. 1.4.44 No. 7 On the numbers

147–Bringing weapons on leave of absence to Hungary

148–Carriage of goods to and from Slovakia

is especially pointed out.

The camp commandant

Signed. Schwarz

SS-Hauptsturmführer

f.d.R.

Schütte

SS-Obersturmführer

27 April 1944

600 Polish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location special command

Auschwitz, 29 April 1944

Secret!

Subject: Increased terror and sabotage by the illegal Polish Communist resistance movement between 27 April and 5 May 1944

The illegal Central Committee of the Polish Communist Workers' Party "PPR" has called on functionaries to intensify their May action for the period from 27 April to 5 May 1944. May 1, 1944, under the slogan of a labour front of the working class in the struggle for a free democratic Poland, and May 3, 1944, as the 155th national holiday, are to be celebrated. Reliable sources have further informed us that the terror and sabotage activities against German authorities and Army services are to be intensified in the following manner:

- a) Attacks on railway trains, gendarmerie posts and guards, motor vehicle transport,
- (b) raids on prisons and liberation of prisoners, and on ammunition and weapons arsenals
- (c) assassinations of Security Police officers,
- (d) assassination of agents,
- (e) sabotage in major plants.

For the entire Auschwitz site, a ban on leave is imposed with immediate effect until 5 May 1944, including site leave and city leave. The individual departments shall provide for adequate guarding. Checks on Polish civilian workers are to be carried out particularly intensively. The respective guard companies Auschwitz I and II have to ensure the security of the camp and the guard buildings. The other companies are to order increased alert. This applies especially at nightfall. The accommodation for the troops is to be guarded by office staff and functional subordinates. The Auschwitz I companies, in conjunction with the Commandant's Office II, will provide patrols for the KL Auschwitz area of interest, including the SS settlement. The patrols are to be divided up in such a way that there will be no shortfalls in prisoner escorts. SS-Hauptsturmführer Stoppel is in charge of the entire patrol service, especially for objects important to the war effort. The Schutzhaftlagerführer takes appropriate precautions to ensure the safety of their camp. Kommandantur KL Auschwitz III regulates the security of the individual camps according to local conditions. Each individual SS member is obliged to pay special attention to his or her

duties until 5 May 1944 and to intervene where necessary to ensure the safety of the camp.

gez. i.V. Hartjenstein
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 13/44

Auschwitz, 2 May 1944

1. Chief order no. 18—abandonment of telex

With immediate effect, telexes must be signed as follows: Name of the department

in abbreviated form and advertised

Name of the signatory, without rank, e.g.

“SS-WVH[A]—Chief Pohl”

“SS-WVH[A]—Chef C Kammler”

“SS-WVH[A]—C roem 6 Eirenschmalz”

“SS-WVH[A]—C roem 6 i.A. Rademacher”

All orders to the contrary are hereby revoked. The camp commanders sign, for example KL Au. II Hartjenstein.

2. Fly and mosquito control

a) I relieve SS-Obersturmführer Josten of his position as commissioner for the supervision of pest control in the KL Auschwitz area of interest. SS-Hauptsturmführer Stoppel is appointed as his successor.

b) In order to prevent cases of malaria among those living at the Auschwitz site, a fly and mosquito control campaign must be carried out

in the apartments and lodgings. For the SS-members the combat action starts on 2.5.44 according to the following plan:

2.5.44 SS-Standortverwaltung und Kommandantur I, Wachlokal, Pol.Abt,

3.5.44 SS-Lazarett, Unterkünfte Kommandantur I, Unterkünfte SS-Standortverwaltung,

4.5.44 Accommodation construction management, barrack protective custody camp management, butchery,

5.5.44 SS kitchen, canteens and comradeship home, bakery,

6.5.44 Central Construction Management Department, Duty Room Vehicle Maintenance,

8.5.44 Staff building, House 7,

9.5.44 Troop Quarters 1st, 3rd, 4th Company, 2nd Company of Staff

10.5.44 Community camp, House of the Waffen-SS,

11-12.5.44 accommodation for civilian workers,

13.5.44 Drivers' home and drivers' barracks,

15.-20.5.44 SS-Siedlung and accommodation Construction management at house 151 (notification is given one day in advance for each house)

22.5.44 Birkenau: Accommodations Commandant's Office II, Department Commandant's Office II and Police (Wachbatl.)

23.5.44 7. company, SS kitchen and canteen Birkenau, guardhouse Birkenau,

24.5.44 2nd and 8th Company, 1st Staff Company,

25.5.44 Dog-handler squadron and all the barracks at the entrance to the Birkenau camps.

Walls and ceilings in the apartments and shelters are sprayed with a harmless pesticide. Damage to the walls will not occur. Before spraying the accommodations, however, all pictures, mirrors etc. must be removed from the walls. The furniture can be easily covered with newspaper and the like. Apartments newly occupied after the combat action must be reported to the office of the SS site physician in Auschwitz for this measure to be carried out.

3. Telephone connections of the commandant's office III

Commander SS-Hstuf. Schwarz Office Auschwitz 315

Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2208

Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2208

Private dwelling Office Auschwitz 65 NA 55

1. Protective custody camp leader

SS Ostuf. Schöttl Office Auschwitz 315

Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2208

Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2208

Commander's office

Auschwitz Office 315

Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2208

Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2208

Protective custody warehouse writing room

Rapportführer Arbeitsdienstführer Amt Auschwitz 315

Pers. dept.-Kdtr. Office Auschwitz 230 NA 2308

Pol. Department Office Myslowitz 22371 NA 2308

Guard Company Monowitz

Labour Camp

Tin hammer Amt Heydebrek 334

Bobrek

Auschwitz 350

Brno 18333

Eintrachthütte Königshütte 41701-04

Myslowitz princely mine 30048

Gliwice I Gliwice 3301/3311

Golleschau Teschen 1086

Myslowitz Gunther Mine 32357

Janina Pit Krenau
Yavishovitz
Auschwitz
Jaworzno
Myslowitz 22045/22362
Jaworzno
Lagisha
Bendsburg
Laura Hut
Katowice 23301
Sosnowitz 61770/62730

4. Hunting protection

Look out! Poison eggs!

For the purpose of fighting crows, poisonous eggs will be laid out in the field mark of the entire area of interest in the next few days. Because of the dangers involved, pets in particular must be kept under supervision. Children must be taught that these eggs are dangerous. They are marked on the shell with "poison".

5. Damage to the corridor

It is forbidden to enter the cultivated fields as well as the grass-covered areas. This also applies to practicing units.

6. Contamination of the bunker line

The prisoners used the field positions and bunkers as toilets, mainly within the large chain of posts. The commanders etc. have to see to it that this mess is stopped immediately. The Kapos are to be informed of the ban by the leaders of the protective custody camp so that they too can exert appropriate influence on the prisoners.

7. Senseless shooting

According to a report received here, on 20.4.44, around 20.00 hours, a guard of the large chain of sentries near the railway installations fired a shot with an MPi in the direction of a lance corporal of the German Air Force coming along the track body, who wanted to cross the large chain of sentries at an unauthorized spot. I would like to take this opportunity to refer for the last time to my location order no. 9/44, paragraph 4, of 8.3.44 concerning senseless shooting. The sentry would have done the right thing if he, in this case the lance corporal, had called and drawn attention to the fact that he had to pass the chain of posts at the barrier. All sergeants and men are to be instructed accordingly.

8. Listening to foreign radio stations

I have reason to point out that listening to foreign broadcasters is prohibited. This also applies, of course, to all members of the various ethnic groups.

9. Private work in the armoury

Since many private orders have recently been placed with the armoury, which has taken up an enormous amount of working time and has resulted in a serious backlog of repairs, I am ordering that all private orders be submitted to me for approval.

10. Closing of Bahnhofstrasse to prisoners' detachments

The Bahnhofstraße (concrete street) is closed with immediate effect for all prisoner commands. Commandos who have to go to Auschwitz have to pass the guards and use the path along the Sola river, past the leather factory and the Führerheim camp road towards KL II.

11. Maintenance for SS-members from Croatia

Through the Main Welfare and Supply Office of the Waffen-SS, the Welfare Officer informs the Waffen-SS in Croatia

All rates of support for dependents' dependents will be increased in general within a short period of time. In addition, as of 1.3.44 food will be distributed free of charge to the relatives of those called up. The increased AU rates have not yet been announced.

12. Punishments

The SS-Rottenführer Josef Wagner, 2nd Staff Company, and the SS-Schütze Johann Czischek, 2nd Company KL Auschwitz I, were each punished with 3 days of aggravated arrest because they crossed the forbidden platform at the Auschwitz station.

13. Entering the town of Auschwitz

In addition to location order no. 11/44 of 4.4.44 concerning the prohibition to enter the Ostlandstraße, I hereby order that the entrance and exit to the restaurant "Gefolgschaftskasino" may only be made from the Krakauerstraße. The use of the entrance and exit on the Ostlandstraße is prohibited in any case.

14. Property pistols

According to AHM number 857, dated 22.11.43 the possession of own pistols has to be proved by presenting an invoice or a declaration on oath and has to be entered in the pay book by the unit.

15. New service description

(a) Instead of the former title of the service: "Hyg.-bakt. subordinate office of the Waffen-SS Southeast Auschwitz" is replaced by the new designation: "Hygiene Institute SS and Police Auschwitz".

b) The former designation: "Flakommando Auschwitz" is replaced by the new designation: "Hygiene Institute SS and Police Auschwitz": "Flak Subgroup Auschwitz O/S".

16. Ordinance Sheet of the Waffen-SS

On the decree sheet of the Waffen-SS No. 7 of 1.4.44

Paragraph 147 'Taking of weapons on leave of absence to Hungary'.
Point 148 'Carriage of goods to and from Slovakia
Paragraph 157, "SS Command of 15.11.42, "Transportation Guidelines";
Fachführer order of 23.6.42 and 2.10.42
Ordinance sheet of the Waffen-SS No. 8 of 15.4.44
Paragraph 169 "Ban on leave to Eastern Romania".
Point 170 'Leave of absence to Romania
Paragraph 172 "Field postal check
Point 180 'Transfer of savings of foreign volunteers
Point 186 "Request for documents from the south-east region
is especially pointed out.

17. Found / lost

The following objects were found in the area of interest KL Auschwitz:

1 identity tag "SS-T-Stuba. KL Auschwitz No. 957".

1 black leather wallet with contents,

1 wallet with contents (letter addressed to Rud Komarck
Zentralbauleitung Auschwitz)

1 bicycle no. 425027 brand "Germany

The above items can be collected from the office of the SS site elder,
Room 14, against proof.

In the night of 20/21/44/44, the official bicycle "Bekra" no. 251258 was
stolen from the DAW accommodation barrack.

Relevant information to the court SS-guide.

Signed Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Zoller
SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

Location Command No. 14/44

Auschwitz, 8 May 1944

1. Transfers

(a) I am transferred with immediate effect as commander of KL Lublin with the Warsaw, Radom, Budzyn and Bliczyn labour camps. Until further notice, SS-Obersturmbannführer Höß, Chief of Office D I, has taken over the business of the SS-Standortälteste. I would like to thank all leaders, Unterführer and men for their loyal cooperation.

b) SS-Sturmbannführer Hartjenstein, Commander KL Auschwitz II, is transferred with immediate effect as Commander of KL Natzweiler with its work camps and subcamps. The previous commander of Natzweiler camp, SS-Hauptsturmführer Kramer, is transferred to Auschwitz II camp as commander.

2. Führer Abend

The Führer evening that was set for this evening at 20.00 hrs. will be postponed to Tuesday, 9.5.44, because of today's troop support event.

3. Children's gym class

In order to improve the general state of health of the children of SS members living in the area of the site, the head of the NS Women's Association, Ms. Ziemssen, agreed to hold a children's gymnastics class. The gymnastics lesson is to take place once a week on Fridays from 15.00-16.30 in the women's home or, in good weather, outdoors in the vicinity of the women's home. All pre-school children aged 4-6 years are encouraged to participate in the children's gymnastics lesson. The children's gymnastics aims to improve the general condition of the body and has a preventive effect against serious diseases of the bone system and the locomotor organs, such as English disease, flat feet, bending and curvature of the spine, causes a better ventilation of the lungs, promotes the development of the respiratory organs. The children learn to breathe properly during gymnastics, become more resistant and

hardened even against many infectious diseases. Participation in children's gymnastics is therefore highly recommended by doctors. Every mother who loves her child and wants to keep it healthy must send it to the children's gym class. Registration of participants in the children's gymnastics class at the office of the SS site physician in Auschwitz by 11 May 1944. Children must bring light gymnastic suits, swimsuits or the like. Gymnastics lessons begin Friday, 12.5.44, 15.00 hours.

4. Brothel of the town of Auschwitz

The brothel of the town of Auschwitz is opened on Mondays and Fridays from 18.00-23.00 hours for members of the Waffen-SS and Army at the Auschwitz site, starting on 12.5.1944. It remains closed to civilians during this time. The amount of RM 5,- must be paid as compensation. The SS site physician at Auschwitz provides an SS doctor or SDG for the above-mentioned days to carry out sanitation and medical examinations. When visiting the brothel, the SS or Army member has the greatest possible guarantee that he or she will remain free of venereal diseases, while the risk of infection with a venereal disease is extremely high during any other extramarital sexual intercourse where a medical examination of the female persons cannot take place.

5. Road closure

The closure of the road from the Auschwitz train station to the KL, that was ordered on April 4, 1944 according to Location Ordinance No. 11/44, is maintained until May 31, 1944, due to repair work. The diversions remain the same.

6. Closure of the Bahnhofstrasse for prisoner detachments

The closure of Bahnhofstrasse, as ordered in location order No 13/44, point 10, of 2.5.44, is amended to allow Deutsche Lebensmittel GmbH to use Bahnhofstrasse for its two flour wagons for special reasons.

7. Confiscation of foodstuffs and semiluxury items

With immediate effect I forbid the confiscation of the above-mentioned objects by SS-members. Objects found during the inspection of such objects

(a) in the case of civilians, to bring the person concerned with the objects to be confiscated immediately to the Political Department The Political Department alone decides whether the objects are to be confiscated or released.

b) In the case of prisoners, the prisoners in question must be presented to the Schutzhaftlagerführer. The Protective Detention Camp Leader will personally secure the objects and report them to me.

Signed. Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

10 May 1944

75 prisoners from Auschwitz III Buna (Monowitz) sent by train to Dora.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

40 prisoners from Auschwitz III Buna sent to Dora by train.

Arrival confirmation from Dora 5 June 1944

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 15/44

Auschwitz, 11 May 1944

1. Assumption of duty

SS-Hauptsturmführer Richard Baer today took over the official business of the camp commander KL Auschwitz I.

2. Training courses

On Monday, May 15, 1944, 20:00 hours, a lecture is held in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim for the female supervisors, SS helpers, nurses, and the female Waffen-SS entourage working in the offices of the SS site in Auschwitz.

Theme: "The Wrestling in the East within the framework of the overall war situation."

On Monday, May 22, 1944, 8:00 p.m., a training lecture will be held for all SS members of the Auschwitz camp in the large hall of the "Kameradschaftsheim".

Theme: "The Invasion".

3. Additional troop support facilities

On Friday, 19.5.1944, between 10.00-12.00 hours, additional troop-control equipment can be collected from Division VI. The exact actual strength of all services and units of the Auschwitz site must be reported by 16 May 1944.

4. Troop support events

Tuesday, May 16, 1944, 7:30 PM:

Guest performance of the Upper Silesian Regional Theatre in Bytom, "The Beaver Fur" – a comedy of thieves by Gerhard Hauptmann.

Tuesday, 23.5.1944, 20.00 hours:

“Vienna Evening” with artists from the State Opera, the Burgtheater, the German Volksheater in Vienna, the Central Theater in Dresden and the Wroclaw Opera House.

Wednesday, 31.5.1944, 8.00 p.m:

lecture by the General of the Flieger Quade: “The German Air Warfare”.

Thursday, 1.6.1944, 20.00 hrs: (small hall)

“Contemplative and cheerful in word and sound”.

Performers: Concert pianist Ilse v. Tschurtschenthaler, (Reichssender Munich), State Actor Paul Hierl (State Theatre Karlsruhe), Edith Morten-Hierl (previously Stadttheater Basel)

5. Rabid dogs bite

Since it has happened repeatedly that children and adults have been bitten by dogs, I order that dog owners must keep their dogs on a leash. In the apartments and gardens, precautions must also be taken to ensure that visitors, e.g. doctors, cannot be bitten in the future.

6. Found

1 water bottle was found in the storage area.

To be picked up against proof at the office of the site elder room 14.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Zoller

SS-Hauptsturmführer and Adjutant

14 May 1944

26 prisoners from Auschwitz I sent by train to Flossenbergl.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

14 May 1944

1677 French political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

22 May 1944

82 Gypsy's Sinti & Roma from Auschwitz B II sent by train to Flossenbergl.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

31 May 1944

82 Gypsy prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz II.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

25 May 1944

230 Hungarian Jewish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 16/44

Auschwitz, 27 May 1944

1. Executive order no. 21

During the investigation of thefts at the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt it was found that those who were responsible for the safe-keeping and securing of stolen objects on duty were often complicit, but who did not take the necessary security measures or did not do so adequately. In future, therefore, every time a theft case is investigated by the courts, this question will be officially included in the proceedings. The

persons responsible for the security measures will thus appear in the dock. Their failure to do so will therefore in future no longer be subject to disciplinary action, but will be punished by the court. I would draw the attention of all those responsible to this and would very much regret it if carelessness and negligence could cause those who are perhaps otherwise flawless to meet the worst of it.

2. Suspension of leave

As already announced by telephone, the Reich Defense Commissioner has imposed a ban on vacation. This ban will remain in effect until further notice. I will only allow leave for the town of Auschwitz and the house of the Waffen-SS until curfew, up to a maximum of 25% of men off duty per unit or office. Standby duty is out of the question. If this percentage is exceeded, I will hold the respective unit commander or head of department responsible. The men are to be informed that in the event of an alarm they are to go to the camp by the quickest route. The permits to enter the town of Auschwitz and the Waffen-SS house are to be signed by the Einheitsführer (unit commander) and the Dienststellenleiter (head of department), and by the adjutant for the departments of Commandant I.

3. Commendation

I'm speaking to SS Rifleman Albert Kling, 3rd Comp. KL Au. I pay tribute to his attentive and prudent behaviour on 5.5.44 when he was on guard duty accompanying the prisoners. K. was given 3 days special leave. By paying special attention K. prevented the smuggling of stimulants between civilians and prisoners and by acting with presence of mind he broke the physical resistance of one prisoner and prevented the escape of another.

4. Behaviour of the guards in the Kameradschaftsheim

It is pointed out on given occasion that SS members who leave their weapons or other equipment in the large hall of the Kameradschaftsheim at lunch or on other occasions must keep a close watch on them and, in

case of loss, are liable for the lost items according to the given regulations. In case of leaving the comradeship home for a short time (e.g. when leaving), a comrade is to be asked to take care of the deposited items. Non-observance of this order is punishable by law.

5. Surrender of weapons and equipment in case of arrest

Before SS members are brought into the detention, weapons and equipment must be handed over to the responsible weapons officer. The arrestor is responsible for the safe storage of all seized objects (including uniforms etc.) during the period of detention. The arresting officer is liable to pay compensation in case of loss of equipment.

6. Submission of copies of the penal order

The units under the command of KL Auschwitz I will, as far as this has not been done so far, submit a copy of the penal order to Kommandantur I for every punishment pronounced by the company commander. In the case of patrol reports by the SS-Standortstreife, which are handed over to the unit commanders for execution under their own responsibility, all units of the SS location Auschwitz must hand over a copy of the penal order to the SS location elder, or report what has been ordered.

7. New address of the LwB. cutting plant

The LwB. Auschwitz cutting plant is in
LwB.-Rorück-Betrieb Auschwitz O/S
has been renamed.

8. Combating robbery

Traps are set up in the terrain to combat predators. Recently, several of these traps have been vandalized. In order to protect the game, the traps must be preserved. All members of the SS have to take care of these devices.

9. Tearing off leaves and twigs

Recently it has often been noticed that fresh leaves and flowering twigs are being irresponsibly torn off. It is again pointed out that this is strictly forbidden and constitutes irresponsible destruction. The protective custody camps must ensure that the commandos do not do this when they march in. Furthermore, all members of the SS must take responsibility for the greatest possible protection of nature.

10. entering the pastures

It is forbidden to enter the pastures! By leaving the pasture gates open, the cattle must be constantly recaptured. The fencing must also be protected when climbing over it during search operations and care must be taken to ensure that all gates used are closed.

11 Behaviour of the search teams during prisoner escapes

Recently, complaints have been received that search parties in prisoner escapes gain access to the potato bunkers and the haulm silo by violently breaking doors and windows. In one case, a pair of rubber boots and a number of light bulbs were stolen. The stolen objects were in a locked locker. In order to prevent such incidents, I order that a responsible member of the SS-Standortverwaltung (SS-Uscha. Dietrich) be called in at all times during search operations in the Kartoffelbunker and the Krautsilo. This order applies especially to Camp II.

12 Unauthorised shooting in the terrain

A special case gives reason to point out once again that any shooting that is not absolutely necessary is prohibited, since it endangers the SS members in the camp area. Any arbitrary shooting around will be severely punished.

13. Entering the Praga Villa

It is pointed out that the villa at the Praga-Halle is property of the Deutsche Reichsbahn and any unauthorized entry is prohibited.

14. Pre-censorship of the SS field post

On the basis of a complaint, it is pointed out that the inspection of SS field mail by the units is prohibited. The inspection is carried out exclusively by the responsible SS field post inspection offices. Also a pre-censoring is forbidden (see V.Bl.d.W.-SS No. 5, clause 106, of 1.3.44).

15. Fishing permits

The fishing permits I issue are only valid in connection with the official annual fishing licence. All fishing permits issued in this year are to be presented again for verification by 10.6.44 at the office of the site elder, room 13, enclosing the annual fishing permit. Those who are not yet in possession of the annual fishing licence can apply for it at the District Office in Bielitz by submitting a photograph and giving precise personal details. If the possession of the annual fishing licence is not proven by the mentioned date, the fishing licence will lose its validity and will be confiscated immediately.

16. Attendance of troop support events by military hospital patients

At all troop support events in the Auschwitz Comradeship Home, the 4th row of seats on the left-hand side is reserved for military patients of the SS Camp Hospital Auschwitz. The SS-leader on duty has to take care that this row of seats is not occupied by other visitors of the event. After the places have been taken by the hospital patients and their nursing staff, the remaining places may be occupied by other visitors. The respective leader of the hall service is also responsible for ensuring that the men are not allowed to leave their seats until the guide corps and its guests have left the hall.

17. Use of the commanders' sauna

Point 1 1 of Location Order No. 1 1/44 of 4.4.44 is supplemented to the effect that the sauna is kept free for guides every Saturday from 12.00-15.00.

18. Residential barracks of the IG-Farben-Industrie

The prohibition to enter Community Camp 8 (carp pond) issued with Location Order No. 3/44, Item 3, dated 19.1.44 is lifted with immediate effect.

19. Passes for entering the area of interest KL Auschwitz

It is again pointed out that identity cards for entering the area of interest KL Auschwitz may only be issued by the identification office at the SS site elder.

20. Clerk of the Sports Community-SS Auschwitz

After SS-Oberscharführer Claussen was appointed as Rapportführer, his official concerns no longer allowed him to fully fill the post as clerk of the Sportgemeinschaft-SS. I hereby appoint SS-Unterscharführer Winter as his successor.

21. Wearing the field blouse Clothing

Reference is made to paragraph 248 of the AHM 10th edition of 8 May 1944.

22. Stolen

On the occasion of the event on 8.5.44, the clothes were stolen from the cloakroom of the Kameradschaftsheim:

1 field cap,

1 pair of grey suede gloves.

In the night from 29.4. to 30.4.44. the service bicycle No. 94 was stolen from the bicycle rack of the accommodation barracks of Commandant I. Appropriate information on the loss of these items should be directed to the court department.

23. Lost/Found

An SA sports badge was lost in the storage area.

Were found:

1 skull ring with the inscription "S. M. Kober 21.6.40."

1 badge for the wounded

1 dinghy.

The objects are to be handed in at the office of the SS-location elder, room 14, or picked up against proof.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Höcker

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

28 May 1944

151 Hungarian Jews, political prisoners from List 4. Auschwitz, sent by train to Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commander's Special Order

Monowitz, 28 May 1944

In accordance with the decree of the SS Economic Administration Main Office, Office Group D, the guards subordinated to the commandant of KL Auschwitz III were transferred to the SS-Totenkopfsturmbann KL Auschwitz III and divided into the following companies

1) 1. and 2. company

(a) 1. Company–Monowitz

(b) 2. Company–Golleschau-Jawischowitz

2) 3. Company – Bobrek – Fürstengrube – Guenthergrube – Janinagrube

3) 4. and 5. company

(a) 4. Company -Jaworzno

b) 5. company–Eintrachtshütte–Lagischa–Laura Hut–
Sosnowitz

4) 6. Company–Gliwice I–Gliwice II–Gliwice III

5) 7. company–Blechhammer

For reasons of service, 1st and 2nd Company and 4th and 5th Company will be merged administratively.

Company Commanders and Staff-Charleaders are appointed:

1st and 2nd Company: SS-Ostuf. Müller–Comp. leader

SS Sturmscharf. Polster- Stabsharp.

3rd company: Company commander will be announced upon arrival. SS-Oscha. Carstens–Stabsscharführer

4th and 5th Company: SS-Ustuf. Puddle- Company Commander SS-Oscha. Lorenz–Stabsscharführer.

6th company: SS-Oscha. Stenzei–Stabsscharführer at the same time in charge of the company.

7th company: SS-Hstuf. Broßmann–Company Commander SS-Oscha. Klingberg- Stabsscharführer

Writing rooms:

1st and 2nd Company–in Monowitz

3rd Company–in Libiaz (Janina Pit)

4th and 5th Company–in Jaworzno

6th Company–in Gliwice I

7th company–in Blechhammer

The appointment of SS-Hauptsturmführer Brossmann and SS-Untersturmführer Pfütze as camp leaders remains in force.

SS-Obersturmführer Müller was simultaneously assigned by me to lead the SS-Totenkopfsturmbannes KL Auschwitz III and issued more detailed regulations concerning the above order.

The camp commander
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

f.d.R.
Schütte
SS-Obersturmführer

31 May 1944

1'001 Polish political prisoners, Hungarian Jewish prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

1'004 Hungarian Jewish political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz. (List 5)
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

2 June 1944

13 Polish Jewish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

6 June 1944

170 Hungarian Jewish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 17/44

Auschwitz, 9 June 1944

1. 3rd Sunday of sacrifice for the DRK

The collection for the DRK on 3 and 4 June 1944 yielded the result of RM 13,394.83.

I speak to all SS members and followers of the SS- Standort Auschwitz for their donations.

2. Wire barrier around the protective custody camps of KL Auschwitz II

In a letter dated 3 June 1944, it was already pointed out that the wire obstacle around the Birkenau camps is also under power during the day. This is hereby once again brought to the attention of all departments.

3. Roadblock

In the course of the continuation of the sewerage works for the disposal of waste water from KL Auschwitz, the Reich road from Auschwitz to Brzeszcze is closed to vehicles of all kinds from 7 June 1944. Long-distance traffic is diverted via the new Sola bridge, using the main Kenty-Auschwitz road through the town of Auschwitz. For the time being, the internal traffic of the KL can be diverted via the roads from the KL to Haus Möckel in the direction of the leather factory. From the Hauptwache to the Sola bridge, the road can continue to be used for camp traffic for the time being. The diversion signs which have been erected must be strictly observed.

4. Commendation

SS-Unterscharführer Johann Trvnz, 7th Company, prevented the escape of two prisoners on 1.6.44 by his prudent behaviour. I would like to express my appreciation for the attention he has shown.

5. Loss of equipment during the leave

There is an increasing number of cases where holidaymakers lose or steal their gas mask or other military equipment during their holidays, especially on rail journeys. This can only happen through the inattention of the SS members concerned. Every SS-member has to take care of the equipment he is given during his holidays or train rides in such a way that these items cannot be lost. Any excuses for having slept are not valid and I will severely punish all cases of negligence.

6. Smoking

Recently, members of the SS were repeatedly encountered smoking on bicycles on public streets. This has already been prohibited several times. It is an unmilitary behaviour and testifies to the soldier's unrestraint. I expect that all the leaders of the site will in future instruct the men on an ongoing basis and will take the strongest possible action if they do not comply.

7. Duty of greeting to the wardens, SS-maids and sisters

According to the location order no. 31/43 of 6.8.43 and commandant's order no. 4/43 of 2.2.43, the duty of greeting according to RF-SS to the supervisors, SS intelligence officers and nurses is pointed out. I have noticed that this has left much to be desired recently, and in the future I expect that they will be accorded due respect.

8. Entry of the camp area by strangers

There are more and more cases of strangers being encountered in the storage area, even within the chains of posts. This can be observed especially after the sentry chains have been retracted. Every member of the SS is obliged to immediately ascertain the personal data of these strangers and to inform the duty office of the SS site elder. If a person cannot identify himself or herself and if there is suspicion of any intentions, this person must be arrested immediately. SS-members of the site area who are in the camp area with civilians without identification will be

also held responsible and the excuse that they were in his company is not accepted in any way.

9. Drinking at the bars

As is well known, the RF-SS command prohibits drinking at the counters. It has been repeatedly established that this bad habit has become a habit among individual subordinates and men in the house of the Waffen-SS. The personnel on duty there have drawn attention to this fact, and various SS members believe that they do not have to obey the orders because of their rank. I have instructed the staff of the H.d.W.-SS to report anyone who does not follow the instructions, because standing around makes a bad impression and damages the reputation of the SS.

10. Identity cards for persons seriously injured in the war

According to the bulletin of the Main Welfare and Pension Office SS dated 15.4.44, the previously issued identity cards for severely war-disabled persons lose their validity until 30.6.44. The identity cards must be submitted to the responsible Welfare and Pension Office by this date in order to be exchanged for a new, uniform identity card. The Welfare and Pension Office responsible for Auschwitz is Krakow.

11. Under Leader training

On Monday, June 12, 1944, 8:15 p.m., in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim, a training course is held for the undercutters of all units and services of the SS site Auschwitz. SS-Oberscharführer Knittel speaks on the subject: "Questions concerning German prisoners of war in Russia." All off-duty Unterführer have to participate. The Einheitsführer and Dienststellenleiter are responsible for the visit.

12. Discussion of troop support issues

On Tuesday, June 13, 1944, 11.00 a.m., a meeting is held in Section VI (Room 20) with all the Staff Chiefs of the units and services of the location

(or with the Unterführer charged with the business of the Staff Chiefs) on urgent matters of troop care. (Also for Commandant's Office III).

13. Further troop support events in June

Friday, June 23, 1944, 8:00 p.m:

Guest performance of the Oberschles. Gliwice Drama Theatre:

"The Foreign Guest", a detective play in 4 acts by Gerhard Metzner.

Thursday, June 29, 1944, 8:15 p.m:

The guest performance management Sluka-Prague is showing "Pearls of Artistry", a variety revue in 12 pictures.

Furthermore, during the month of June, there will be a farewell evening of Gerty von Elmpt, Opera House Katowice. The exact date is shown on the posters.

14. Offices of department VI

The new offices of Department VI are located in rooms 19, 20 and 21 in the commandant's building. Borrowing books from the SS library and dispensing troop care materials of any kind (newspapers, magazines, parlour games, musical instruments, etc.) is only possible in room 21, daily between 11:30 and 12:30 and between 17:00 and 18:00. Saturdays only 11.30-12.30 hrs. Apart from these hours, books and troop care materials are not distributed. From now on Department VI can be reached at the following telephone numbers:

Head of Department VI No. 80

Writing room and SS library no. 16.

15. Change of the telephone directory

SS-Obersturmführer Seil can now be reached under No. 62 after duty hours.

16. SS and police grades

The officers, Unterführer and men of the Ordnungspolizei, who are also members of the SS, must in future, in accordance with the merger of the SS and the police, in the following cases both rank designations, and with regard to the character of the SS as a religious order first the SS rank:

- (a) for addresses, if the SS rank is known,
- (b) on the letterhead of private service letters,
- (c) for press releases,
- (d) for family advertisements; and
- (e) for signatures.

In the case of e), however, only to the extent that it was previously customary to cite the pole grade. In the case of documents, appointments and headings in personal documents to the Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police, the same procedure is to be followed in the future if the members of the Ordnungspolizei are also members of the SS, but in the case of documents concerning retirement, only the pole rank is to be stated, since retirement with the SS rank is not done.

17. Theft

On June 8, 1944, between 3 and 6 p.m., a private bicycle, make Apollo, black with black painted handlebars, red-brown saddle, black pump and brown tool bag was stolen from the bicycle storage room opposite the SS area. Appropriate information should be addressed to the court SS leader.

18. Found

In the storage area or area of interest were found:

- 1 black wallet with contents,
- One silver infantry assault badge,
- 1 pocket knife.

The objects handed in are to be collected from the SS-location elder room 14, against proof.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Addition to point 8.:

After the chain of command has been put in place, the route from the Auschwitz-Brzeszcze Reichsstraße through the barrier at the Kameradschaftsheim in the direction of the TWL is permitted for civilians without identification, accompanied by SS members, to attend events.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 10 June 1944

In order to put a definitive stop to the prowling of civilians in the area of the Birkenau camp, I have immediately deployed an increased patrol service of the local police company. Its task is to search all civilians, including women, who are accompanied by SS- men are to be closely monitored on a personnel basis. Doubtful persons are to be arrested and brought before the Political Department.

The patrol is entitled to take the payroll book from SS men who make it difficult or impossible to carry out the check by taking custody of women accompanying them, and to hand it in to the commandant of KL Auschwitz II for further investigation.

All subordinates and men are to be instructed and instructed immediately that they are to follow the instructions of the police patrol and to support them as far as possible. I will personally call to account any SS member who opposes this necessary measure and punish him in an exemplary manner.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Schindler
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

Location special command

Auschwitz, 16 June 1944

Below is a copy of an order from the Führer:

Subject: Suspension of leave.

The Führer has ordered:

1.) For the entire Waffen-SS including the entourage, a ban on leave will be imposed on all theaters of war and in the home war zone as of 14.6.44.

2.) Excluded are

a) Wounded on convalescent leave from military hospitals in the homeland war area.

b) members of the replacement units after completion of basic training before being seconded to the field troops, if they are deployed outside the home war zone.

c) Members of the Waffen-SS etc. in the event of the death of the next of kin, parents, wife, children, siblings (special leave). Members of the Waffen-SS at their own wedding, provided that the date of their wedding was fixed by June 14.

3.) The ban also extends to the return journey to the front of the Waffen-SS vacationers.

Holidaymakers from the theatres of war in the West and Southwest, who in principle return to their units, are exempted.

4.) Business trips are to be limited to the necessary extent and require the approval of the next disciplinary superior in the rank of a regimental commander and his signature on the travel document.

5.) All regulations conflicting with these regulations for the West and Southwest are repealed with the issue of this order.

It is pointed out that the order is to be strictly adhered to, and all business trips etc. which may arise may only be signed by the commanders.

Signed Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

18 June 1944

1000 Hungarian Jewish political prisoners from Auschwitz to Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

24 June 1944

435 Hungarian Jews, political prisoners from List 4. Auschwitz, sent by train to Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

24 June 1944

2001 Polish Political Prisoners from List 2. Auschwitz, sent by train to Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 18/44

Auschwitz, 27 June 1944

1. Roadblock

The blockade of the road from the Auschwitz train station to the KL, ordered by Location Order No. 14/44, item 5, of May 8, 1944, must be maintained until July 31, 1944. The diversions remain the same.

2. Applications from the allocation of residential furnishings

Recently, there have been more and more cases of SS members and their relatives approaching the site administration and requesting furnishings of all kinds, mainly furniture. According to the order of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office, it is strictly forbidden to hand in furnishings. Applications for furniture, blackouts, carpets, runners, curtains, etc. are therefore futile.

3. Distribution of fuel for family members

The SS-members living in the area of interest are hereby requested to take their fuel (coal and briquettes) now, since a supply in the cold season will encounter considerable difficulties. On this occasion it is again reminded that the coal cards must be handed in to the accommodation department.

4. Patrol duty

Due to the difficulties that have recently arisen in the division of the patrols, I order that from now on all units, divisions and offices of the SS-location Auschwitz have to assign their subordinates to the patrol service. For this purpose, lists of the names of all the Unterführer must be submitted to the office of the SS site elder by June 30, 1944. If all ranks are recorded, the undermasters need only be called up for patrol duty at longer intervals, so that a disturbance of the operation of the individual departments and offices does not occur. If a member of the SS assigned to patrol duty is absent from a department, this must be reported in good time to Commandant I and a replacement must be named immediately.

5. Drill on the sports field

The use of the sports field as a parade ground is hereby strictly prohibited.

6. Assaults during search operations

The Building Inspection of the Waffen-SS and the Police "Silesia" complains that magazines and locked sheds are broken open, windows are broken and other damage is caused in the area of the building yard during search operations. In the building yard there is a building yard guard, who must be notified when search operations are carried out, as they have all the keys to the locked rooms. The SS-members are to be instructed accordingly.

7. Entering the railway facilities and the buildings of the DR

Recently it has been repeatedly established that SS members were encountered on the railway premises and in the depots of the Deutsche Reichsbahn. Entering these facilities is not only forbidden, but also involves great danger for the individual SS members, since the railway security police are instructed to intervene in the strongest possible terms, since any unauthorized entry is likely to result in acts of sabotage. If the railway security police ignore any stop calls, they will immediately use their firearms. The SS-members are to be instructed accordingly. I will punish reported violations severely.

8. Interference by SS members in the operations of the DR

The Deutsche Reichsbahn is complaining that SS members are changing the points on track 21 on their own authority. Such interventions in the operational procedures of the Deutsche Reichsbahn not only represent a hindrance to performance, but also a major operational hazard. The DR staff alone is responsible for these tasks and I forbid any interference in their operations. It has even happened that the DR officers have been threatened.

9. Troop support events in the Kameradschaftsheim

For some time now, the bad habit of SS members leaving the auditorium during screenings (apparently because they don't like the plays) has been a common occurrence at cinema performances and other events. Such disturbances of the events must be stopped immediately. The respective stewards are to be instructed to let people pass only during the breaks. The instructions of the stewards have to be followed in every respect. It was also noticed—especially during the event on 23.6.—that men took away the stools from the last rows and sat down in the aisles on the far left and right. However, these aisles must be kept free for special incidents (fire hazard or similar) in a width of 1.50 m under all circumstances. In the future, the Head of the Auditorium Service must take great care

that these aisles are kept free. In addition, 2 men of the hall service are to be parked at the entrance to check the identity cards of all civilians for their right of entry.

10. Single members of the SS

By June 30, 1944, the SS site elder—Dept. VI—of all units and offices must be notified of all SS men (stating their surname, first name, rank and unit or office) who are completely single, i.e. men who have neither parents, wives nor siblings to look after them or with whom they can spend their holidays.

11. Radio sets

In order to gain an overview of the radio sets issued at the SS site in Auschwitz, all units, offices, leaders, subordinates, and men who have received a radio set on loan from Department VI or the SS site administration are instructed to report it in duplicate by June 30, 1944, stating the make and number as well as the office that issued it.

12. Malaria control

With the beginning of the mosquito period, it is necessary that SS members in the area of KL Auschwitz carry mosquito veils in and out of service, and use mosquito repellent cream and liniment. The units, offices and departments must request these protective means from the troop doctor according to their strength and collect them by 30.6.44. The wearing of mosquito veils, as well as the use of mosquito protection cream and embrocation agents, prevents mosquito bites and thus malaria. After 86 such cases of illness occurred in 1943, this preventive measure represents a significant contribution to maintaining the health and operational readiness of the troops.

13. Wire obstacle around crematoria III and IV

The wire obstacle around crematoria III and IV is charged with electric current from Monday, 26.6.44, 16.00 hours. All SS-members and entourage are to be informed immediately.

14. Shoe exchange for children–SS-Standortverwaltung room 7

From now on the shoe exchange will only take place on Wednesdays from 15.00 to 17.00 o'clock. Except this time, shoes will not be exchanged. On this occasion we would like to point out once again that the shoes to be exchanged must be in perfect, usable condition, as they will be used again for the exchange.

15. Sports Community-SS Auschwitz

At the District Championships held in Katowice on 18.6.44, the athletes of the local sports community won 5 championship titles out of 7 to be awarded and also took 2nd place 5 times and 3rd place 3 times, thus qualifying for participation in the Upper Silesian Regional Championships. They became district champions:

SS-Uzhah. Winter location administration in shot put with 12.36 m
in discus throw with 37,50 m
in javelin throw with 49,60 m

SS-Uscha. Achtelik – 4th company KL Au. I in long jump with 6,18 m

SS-Uscha. Eberle – location administration in hammer throw with 40,96 m
I would like to express my special appreciation to these representatives of the Auschwitz SS sports community for their excellent achievements.

16. Theft

On 14.6.44 the service bicycle no. 25 was stolen in the area of KL Au II near track 21 West. Bicycle's registration number: black painted frame with green stripes, handlebars with stamped sign "ZB 25", brand name and number Zbrojowka 19382, pedal gear wheel with letters "SCZ". Any relevant information should be addressed to the court SS guide.

17. Meeting for the unit leaders

On Friday, June 30, 1944, 8:30 p.m., all unit commanders of the SS site Auschwitz, the commandant's offices I, II, and III, and the departments (SS site administration, building inspection "Silesia") will meet to discuss current training issues and explain the new training plan. All Einheitsführer have to take part.

18. Hunting licence holder of the Waffen-SS

All units and services report by 30.6.44 all SS-members, who are in possession of a hunting license, with simultaneous indication of the number of hunting licenses.

19. Invalid identity documents

The following identity cards or armbands are declared invalid; a warning is issued against misuse:

No. 4987 Partyka, Zbgniev Born 12.7.25. Employee of Falck Company, Gliwice

No. 1699 Kula, Wladislaus born 2.2.22 employed by company: Lenz & Co.

No. 2021 Jarosz, Franz born 18.8.11 employed by the company: Falck, Gleiwitz

No. 4597 Prokop, Jan born 27.1.23 employed by company: Industrial construction AG

No. 4563 Venua, Vaslav born 11.7.20 employed by company: Industrial construction AG

No. 6295 Kos, Karl born 9.11.19 employed by company: Hirt

No. 4399 Machus, Walter born 17.5.84: Central Construction Management

No. 1797 Hermann, Paul born 13.9.90 employed by the company: Huta AG

No. 4109 Drozd, Michael born 24.9.98 Employed by company: Industrial construction AG

No. 4616 Dusek, Josef born 13.6.24 employed by the company: Industrial construction AG

No. 1654 Schröder, Erika born 9.2.22

No. 4293 Fudela, Johann born 25.5.98 employed by the company: Kluge, Alt-Gleiwitz

No. 1947 Rybica, Josef born 22.3.84 employed by the company: Lenz & Co.

No. 3939 Samushez, Vasilji born 26.12.11 employed by the company: Agricultural enterprises

No. 4762 ingratitude, Heinrich born 2.4.86 employed by company: Deutsche Bau AG

No. 4519 Ritthammer, Ludwig born 12.7.03 employed by company: Industrial construction AG

No. 4645 Erban, Miroslaus born 12.12.24 employed by company: Industrial construction AG

No. 4422 Zeman, Adam born 24.12.14 employed Central Construction Management

No. 3152 Sufa, Bronislaus born 15.11.20 employed by company: Riedel

No. 4174 Wloch, Ladislaus born 22.3.17 employed by company: Industrial construction AG

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Höcker

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

July 1944

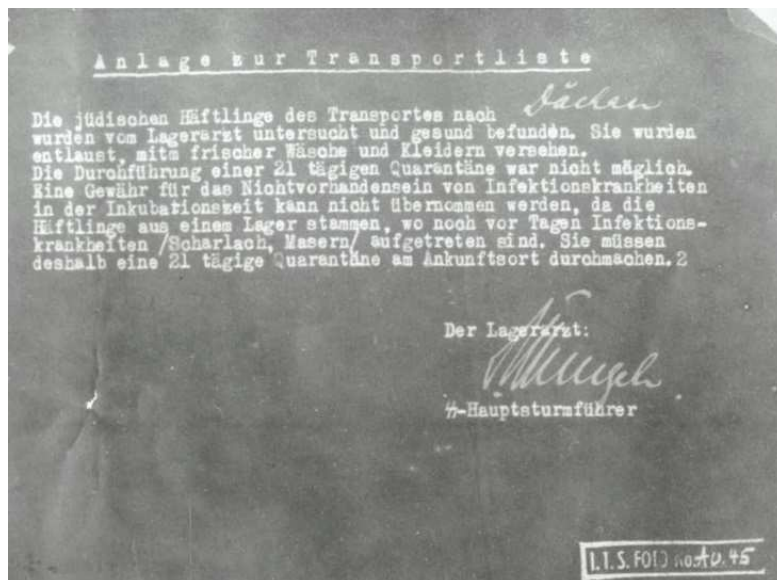
800 Hungarian Male Jews from Ab.II Auschwitz II sent by train to Allach.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

500 Hungarian male Jews from Ab.II Auschwitz II sent by train to Dachau.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

500 Hungarian male Jews from Ab.II Auschwitz II sent by train to
Kaufering (Dachau).

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

With this ammendment:



Translation:

Annex to the transport list

The Jewish prisoners of the transport to Dachau were examined by the camp doctor and found to be healthy. They were deloused, provided with fresh linen and clothes. It was not possible to carry out a 21 active quarantine. No guarantee can be given for the absence of infectious diseases during the incubation period, as the prisoners were / were found to be from a camp. They must therefore undergo a 21-day quarantine at the place of arrival.

The camp doctor:

Signed

SS-Hauptsturmführer

11 July 1944

800 Hungarian Jews from Ab.II Auschwitz II sent by train to Allach (Dachau).
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 8/44

Monowitz, 14 July 1944

1. Commendations

The following SS-members prevented the escape of prisoners by their prudent behaviour

on June 22nd, 1944–SS-Oberscharführer Fritz Frischholz 1st comp.

on 23.6.44–SS-Sturmmann Johann Ciener 2nd comp.

on 23/6/44–SS gunner Martin Kempl 2nd comp.

on 24/6/44–SS-Sturmmann Josef Miowitz 3rd comp.

on 27/6/44–SS-stormboat Franz Klemm 3rd comp.

on 29/6/44–SS-Sturmmann Adam Rausch 3rd comp.

on 7.7.44–SS-stormboat Josef Berger 4th comp.

I express my appreciation to the above mentioned for their proven attention.

2. Disciplinary subordination of members of the Waffen-SS to Army services and vice versa

Point 3 of paragraph 201 of HVB1. v. 12.6.44, Part B, specifically refers to the fact that Army members who are commanded to units or services of the Waffen-SS are subject to the SS-DBO and are subject to the disciplinary authority of the unit or service leaders concerned. This applies to the Eintrachthütte, Laurahütte and Sosnowitz camps in the area of the KL Auschwitz III command.

The guards there must be informed immediately.

3. Conduct on the chain of command

In the behaviour on the chain of command, carelessness is a recurrent feature, which not only gives a bad, unmilitary image, but also endangers readiness and security. It is not acceptable that sentries do their duty with totally unbuttoned uniform skirts, carelessly strapped in a belt that hangs down to the knees and with horizontally slung rifles and game shooters. It has also been observed that guards stand upside down to the front in order to create a suitable seat, leaving the prisoners out of sight for a long time. I expect that these abuses will also be remedied as soon as possible by the guards' checks.

4. Checking the security of the camp

In individual camps it had to be noted that in some new, empty and also occupied barracks the most varied accommodation equipment, spare blankets, loose boards and also straw were piled up. Apart from the danger of fire, such piles offer an opportunity for prisoner escapes that should not be underestimated, since the loose boards can be used for the construction of a gallery and the entrance itself can be covered (camouflaged) by these objects. I therefore order that all rooms in which such equipment is stored be checked very carefully every evening in order to eliminate any preparation for escape from the outset.

5. Care of the weapons

A large part of the local Wachsturmbann has been equipped with new weapons (Italian rifles). These need a very special care. In no case the stock care may be neglected with the new rifles. Stock care products and wax are available in sufficient quantities and can be requested from the weapons inspector of the Kdtr. KL Auschwitz III. I hold the company and platoon leaders personally responsible for the immediate enforcement of this order.

6. Inventions and suggestions for improvement from SS members

From an order of the SS-WVHA, dated 28.6.44 the following is announced in extracts:

Work on inventions and improvements are to be submitted through the official channels of the Office Group D. SS-members indicate their first and last name, their SS-no. and their company. Each invention submitted and each suggestion for improvement will be examined for possible use and, if exploited, a prize will be awarded.

7. Regulation sheet of the Waffen-SS from 1.7.44, number 13

Special reference is made to paragraph 352–Use of official letterhead.

8. Army regulation sheet of 12.6.44, part B, sheet 12

Special reference is made to paragraph 227 – Wearing of fabric gaiters with round waistband trousers and long tissues.

9. Saving of fuel

According to Chief Order No. 27 of 20 June 1944, the current fuel situation requires radical economy measures in all departments of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office. From 1.7.44 onwards only 50% of the previous allocations will be made. Journeys will only be approved if they are unavoidably necessary in the interests of the service and no other means of transport is available. This applies in the area of the command post KL Au. III, especially for the camp commanders who are equipped with a motorcycle. The camp commanders of the remote work camps have a motorcycle for longer distances, to prefer the use of the railway, especially for the journey to Auschwitz-Monowitz. Violation of this order will result in withdrawal of the motorcycle and punishment.

10. Admission of e-prisoners

On a given occasion, it is pointed out that no plant management or administration is entitled to admit civilians of any kind as e-prisoners to

the labour camp in question. Any briefing is only carried out by way of the Pol. Abteilung or by the Gestapo.

StB 19/44

11. Competence of the capos

It is again pointed out that the capos are not to be assigned to work, since they are only responsible for supervising the prisoners and they are always responsible for the completeness of their commands and for the work performance.

12. Prisoner deployment

From now on, the prisoners' work performance must be closely monitored by the camp leaders. Above all, it must be ensured that every skilled worker is deployed in his or her profession, because this is the only way to achieve a 100% work performance. If, for any reason, skilled workers are not deployed accordingly, they must be reported immediately to the Kdtr KL Au III, Dept. On the other hand, however, prisoners who are registered as skilled workers but are not recognized as such must be removed and reported to Department III a in Auschwitz. It is also inadmissible for skilled workers to be transferred from one day shift to the next night shift by individual foremen without sufficient time off in between. I hold the camp commanders responsible for ensuring that such disregard for the necessary rest period no longer occurs.

The camp commandant
signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

as a rule
Schütte
SS-Obersturmführer

Addendum to point 4

In the camps where protective clothing is provided to the prisoners from the factory, it must be ensured that this is always marked accordingly immediately under the supervision of an SS member, so that no confusion with civilian workers can occur and any possibility of escape is prevented. Furthermore, the camp commanders have to make sure that all civilians who come into contact with prisoners who have been killed by the Pol. Abtl. have signed the declaration of commitment issued by the Pol. Notification of completion is to be given by 20.7.44.

Location Command No. 19/44

Auschwitz, 14 July 1944

1. 4th Sunday of sacrifice for the DRK

The collection for the DRK on 8 and 9 July 1944 yielded the result of RM 16,756.36.

I would like to express my appreciation to all SS-members and followers of the SS-location Auschwitz for their willingness to make sacrifices.

2. Use of official letterhead

(see V.Bl.d.Waffen-SS No. 13 of 1.7.44, paragraph 352)

It is necessary to point out that official letterheads should not be used in private matters. Particularly strict attention must be paid to compliance with this prohibition in the case of personal wishes in connection with the management measures adopted on the occasion of the war. Anyone who wishes to give greater emphasis to the implementation of a personal concern by using official letterhead shall be held accountable.

3. Wearing of cloth gaiters with the round waistband trousers and long cloth trousers

Reference is made to HVBl. part B, sheet 12, of 12.6.44, item 227.

Afterwards is ordered:

(a) The round trousers (wedge trousers) must always be accompanied by fabric gaiters.

(b) When wearing the cloth gaiters with long trousers, the trousers shall be grasped at the front crease of the trouser leg ends, turned over outwards to the right or left, the cloth gaiters shall be put on and the hold-up shall be formed only on the outer side by pulling the ends of the trousers moderately out of the cloth gaiter.

(c) When wearing the long trousers without gaiters, the trousers shall be pulled over the shaft of the lace-up shoes. The stripes have to report violations of this order. When wearing lace-up shoes, it is forbidden to leave out the fabric gaiters and wear the socks rolled up instead.

4. Delivery of weapons during transfers

Recently, it has repeatedly happened that SS members did not check out with the responsible weapons inspector when they were transferred, or that the unit or department concerned failed to issue the routing slip, so that it was possible for SS members to take weapons, especially pistols, without authorization and thus deprive them of their Auschwitz location. In addition, there are more and more cases in which service pistols are not handed over to the competent authority when SS members are detained. After release from prison or transfer to probation units, no one can provide information about the whereabouts of the weapons. This results in extensive correspondence that takes months, the final outcome of which is usually inconclusive. It is therefore again ordered that when SS-members are transferred, they must be disarmed in accordance with the regulations by means of a routing slip. If this order is disregarded, I will hold the Einheitsführer or heads of service personally responsible.

5. Taking gas masks with you when you are admitted to the hospital
Despite repeated orders, SS members of the Auschwitz site who were hospitalized are still not given gas masks. Therefore, it is ordered for the last time that all SS-members are to be given gas masks and steel helmets before being admitted to the SS-region, to a military hospital or to the SS-camp hospital Auschwitz.

6. Hunting protection

On 27.6.44 a narrow shot was found in the Birkenau district, which had died from a bullet through. The SS-members are to be informed that if any culprits are found, the severest punishments will be applied for.

7. Accommodation of the SS helpers

It is again pointed out that the Reichsführer-SS prohibits visits by men to the accommodations of SS auxiliaries. The SS-members of the units and services are to be informed about the ban on an ongoing basis. Should I be informed of any further violations, the persons concerned will be severely punished.

8. SS man Guido Immerdar

It is to be determined whether about 2 years ago there was an SS man Guido Immerdar in any unit or service within KL Auschwitz. The report is to be made to the court department of KL Auschwitz. No report is not necessary.

9. Sports Club SS Auschwitz

After the successes at the district championships in Katowice, the representatives of the local sports community also brought several championship titles to Auschwitz at the regional championships in Königshütte on 8 and 9 July 1944.

They became Gaumeister:

SS-Uscha. Winter location administration in shot put with 13,01 m
in javelin throw with 49,25 m

in discus throw with 36,10 m

SS-Uscha. Eberle location administration in hammer throw with 41,06 m

Further, we have achieved:

SS-Uscha. Echtelik 4th SS-T. Stubai. KL Au. I 2nd place in the general class triathlon

SS-Uscha. Jansen Kommandanturstab KL Au. I superior victory in the triathlon of age group I.

The mentioned participants also took several 2nd, 3rd and 4th places in all other disciplines.

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The mentioned participants also took several 2nd, 3rd and 4th places in all other disciplines.

Congratulations to the successful SS-members on their championship titles and my special appreciation for their excellent performances. It was possible to win the Gaubesten 1944 for a sports festival in Auschwitz on 16.7.1944. This gave the SS members of the Auschwitz site the opportunity to see for themselves the good performances of the top Lower and Upper Silesian athletes in athletics.

The event will be held with the following sequence of competitions:
9.30 and 14.00 hours athletic competitions:

Women: 100 m running, long jump, high jump, shot-put, discus, javelin.

Men: general class:

100, 400, 1500 m run, long jump, high jump, shot put, discus, hammer, javelin.

Men: age group I (this year 32 years)

100-meter run, long jump, stone kicks.

Men: age group II (this year 40 years)

50-meter run, long jump, stone kicks.

17.00 : City football match Bielitz-Auschwitz.

The Einheitsführer and Dienststellenleiter have to encourage SS-members with appropriate skills to actively participate in the competitions. In addition, all off-duty SS members appear on the sports field to strengthen the active participants in their fight against the Lower and Upper Silesian competition.

10. Training for the whole troop

On behalf of the entire troops at the site, the head of Department VI, SS-Oberscharführer Knittel, speaks on the subject of "Retribution".

on 14.7.44 20.30 for Commandant III in the Monowitz canteen

on 17.7.44 20.30 for Commandant II in the Birkenau canteen

on 21.7.44 20.30 for Commandant I and the 10 independent offices of the site (SS site administration, SS site physician, building inspectorate, building inspectorate) "Silesia" and central construction management, agricultural enterprises, DLM-GmbH, special representative RF-SS f. pest control, DAW, TWL, Hygiene Institute) in the large hall of the comradeship home.

11. Training for guides

On Tuesday, 25.7.1944, 20.30 hrs, a training course will be held at the Führerheim for all guides at the site. The leader of the above-mentioned group speaks. VI, SS-Oberscharführer Knittel, will speak on the subject: "National Socialism in its place in German and European intellectual life."

12. Troop support events in July

18.7.44: Guest performance of the film actress Maria Landrock, Berlin with ensemble,

27.7.44: Guest performance of the Dance and Show Orchestra Bernhard Ette with several soloists.

13. Book sale in the Abt. VI

Dept. VI was assigned a number of books for sale to SS members by a higher office. These books are only handed in on Monday, 17.7.44, in Room 21 during the hours of 7.00-12.30 and 14.00-18.00. Each SS-member receives only 1 book.

14. Notification of training hours

All units of the site (Commandantures I, II and III, Staff Companies of the SS Site Administration and the Silesian Building Inspectorate) report to the SS site elder on Saturday noon each week when and where the training of the unit concerned will take place in the following week.

15. Yearbooks of the German ethnic group

The 1944 Yearbooks of the German Ethnic Group in Hungary, Croatia and Northern Schleswig have arrived in Department VI and are made available in the SS Library for general lending. For the Germans from the ethnic groups, these calendars, which are over 200 pages long, offer an inexhaustible source of ongoing information about the homeland and for a lively spiritual dialogue with their immediate surroundings through their literary contributions, reports from the settlement areas, the commitment of the group members and the rich picture design. It must be ensured that every member of the ethnic groups is informed of the existence of these calendars in the SS library.

16. New generation of creative artists

In accordance with a wish of the Reichsführer-SS, increased attention is to be paid to the next generation of creative artists in the Waffen-SS for

their advancement. Underführer and men of the entire location who possess a distinct artistic talent are to be reported to the SS location elder–Dept. VI–by July 15, 1944, stating their name, rank, date of birth and previous training.

17. Recreation homes of the Waffen-SS

It is still not sufficiently known that there are 17 Waffen-SS recreation homes in the mountains, by the sea, in the hills (in well-known health resorts of the Old Reich, in the Protectorate, in Alsace such as Bad Gastein, Bad Elster, Seebad Binz etc., also in Northern Italy such as Meran, Castrozza), where SS members can spend their holidays with their wives and children. The pension price for adults is on average RM 6.00, the price for children is 50% lower. The homes are all in wonderful locations and offer the opportunity for complete relaxation. Applications should be addressed directly to the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt – Amt W VIII (Sonderaufgaben) – in Kranichfeld near Weimar, Oberschloß. Further information can be obtained from Department VI.

18. Support of the Germans from the southeast

For all questions concerning the spiritual and mental care of SS members from the southeast, Dept. VI is basically responsible for the entire location. All men from the south-eastern region must be given the opportunity to seek the advice of the head of Dept. VI in personal and human matters and to speak to him about important questions of the ethnic group and ideological-political attitudes. SS-Unterscharführer Behrends was appointed as a special officer for south-eastern questions in Dept. VI. As before, economic and financial matters are regulated by the court SS-Führer.

19. Theft

The service bicycle Lw 68 was stolen from the bicycle stand opposite the SS area. License plate of the bike: make Apollo, frame no. 307216, frame

painted black, complete lighting system. Appropriate details are to be given to the court department.

20. Lost/Found

They were lost:

on 28.6.44 on the Katowice-Auschwitz road, above the Myslowice Hill during repair work on a truck

1 wallet with all identity papers, issued in the name of SS-Strm. Wilhelm Kastler in the troop bath Birkenau

1 Identification tag no. 32 3. Fixed. Inf. sheet XVIII/999 in the storage area

1 SA Defence badge in bronze no. 308 774

Have been found:

1 pencil case with contents,

1 larger amount of money in front of the SS headquarters,

1 amount of money in the Unterführerheim of the Kameradschaftsheim.

Lost and found items are to be handed in to the SS-location elder, room 14, or picked up against proof.

21. Invalid identity cards

The following identity documents have been lost and will be declared invalid; a warning will be issued against misuse:

No. 3022 Zemczak, Michael employed by Riedel Sc Sohn,

No. 4293 Fudela, Johann employed by Josef Kluge,

No. 1226 Piotrowski, Viktor employed by Josef Kluge.

22. Radios

The reporting of radio equipment owned by units, services, commanders, subordinates and men, as ordered by Location Order No 18/44, item 11, of 27.6.44, has only been partially reported. The outstanding reports are to be submitted immediately, at the latest by 20.7.44, to the SS site elder—Section VI.

Signed. Höß (Hoess)
SS-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

14 July 1944

2'520 Hungarian Jewish male prisoner from Auschwitz II arrive at
Buchenwald
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

16 July 1944

2550 Hungarian Jewish Prisoner from Auschwitz arrive at Buchenwald.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location special command

Auschwitz, 17 July 1944

Only Waffen-SS units and offices of the Waffen-SS located at the SS site, civilian employees (Germans), and units of the army and air force located in Auschwitz have access to the troop support events (theatre and film) at the Kameradschaftsheim der Waffen-SS Auschwitz. In addition, family members of the aforementioned are permitted to attend these events. The civilian visitors have identify themselves at the entrance to the hall as family members or as civilian employees of the Waffen-SS or the Army. The Commandant's Office I and Commandant's Office II will from now on, upon the request of Department VI, alternately provide a guide, 2 subleaders and 3 men for theatre events and a porteppee subleader and 3 men for cinema events.

For theatre events (concerts, colourful evenings, Varite etc.) the seating arrangements are as follows:

Rows 1 to 3: SS leaders and officers,

Row 4: Wounded and hospitalized,

Rows 5 to 6: NS and DRK sisters, SS and anti-aircraft helpers, FL supervisors.

Rows 6 to 12: SS and Army members with women, female civilian employees,

Rows 13 to 15: Portepée underpass,

Row 16 to the end: the troops without distinction of ranks and units.

The rows of chairs are marked by signs. Visitors who do not observe these seating arrangements must expect to be denied any seats at all. Smoking is strictly prohibited in all rooms of the Kameradschaftsheim (with the exception of the Unterführerheim). The aisles are to be kept free in their full width. It is forbidden to move the stools. To avoid disturbances, the hall will be closed at the beginning of the performances. Exit and entry is only possible during the breaks.

For film events the seating arrangements are as follows:

Two rows in the middle: SS leaders and officers. Four rows in front: NS and DRK nurses, SS and anti-aircraft helpers, SS and Army members with women, as well as female civilian employees of the Waffen-SS. Row means the left and right side of the hall.

This special order is to be announced to all members of the SS and Army as well as to the followers of the location.

Signed in conjunction with Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Höcker

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location special command

Auschwitz, 21 July 1944

It has been established that the provisions of HVBl. part C of 15.2.44 point 51, according to which agricultural leave is to be fully counted towards holiday leave, are not always complied with. Rather, some of the men are already given their holiday leave at the beginning of the leave year and later on they apply for agricultural leave. This is inadmissible according to the regulations and jeopardises the equal consideration of all SS members during their leave. For this reason, farmers and SS members who are likely to apply for agricultural leave must be deferred until after the spring and harvest period when granting leave.

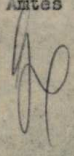
If it should then turn out that this or that person has not been granted an agricultural leave, he or she can still be granted rest leave until the end of the leave year. This is the only way to avoid double granting of leave. Company commanders and heads of service are reminded of compliance with these guidelines and are urged to follow them precisely when granting leave.

i.V. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

25 July 1944

Red Cross request answered:

Request for the cause of death of Ms. Elisabeth de Port from France, passed away at 8am on 14 March 1943 from pleurisy.

KL
Deutsches Rotes Kreuz
Präsidium/Auslandsdienst
Ettal/Obb., den 25. Juli 1944
VII/3e BG. Betr.: Nachlass der verstorbenen franzl. Staatsan-
geh. Elisabeth Le P o r t.
Bezug: Dort.Schr.v. 16.3.44 - VII H - Bu.
An den
Beauftragten des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes
in Frankreich
Feldpost-Nr. 06661/DRK
Auf eine Anfrage nach der Todesursache und wo die Obengenannte
begraben liegt ging jetzt hier die Mitteilung des Befehlshabers
der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD im Bereich des Militärbefehls-
habers in Frankreich, Paris, ein, dass die Elisabeth Le P o r t
am 14.3.43 um 8.00 Uhr an Rippenfellentzündung im Krankenbau des
Konzentrationslagers in Auschwitz verstorben ist und dass weitere
Mitteilungen über sie nicht gemacht werden können.
Heil Hitler!
Der Chef des Amtes Auslandsdienst
i.A.


Why would they even bother to write this?

27 July 1944

800 Hungarian Female Jews from Womans Section Ab.II Auschwitz II sent
by train to Dachau.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 20/44

Auschwitz, July 29, 1944

1. Transfer of duty

As of today, I have taken over the official business of the SS-Standort-
ältesten.

2. Air-raid alert

The use of artificial fog in case of air raid alarms requires a new regulation of the behaviour in case of alarm. In case of air-raid alarm or pre-alarm – three sirens sounding at the same time – all prisoner commands gather and move as quickly as possible to the assembly rooms notified to them. Details are to be continuously communicated to all inmates by the commandant of the protective custody camp. If prisoners do not obey these orders, every SS member is obliged, since there is a danger of attack and flight, to use his firearm without calling, even within the chain of command. The prisoners are aware of this order. In the event of an air-raid alarm, the chains of posts are to be immediately reinforced by intermediate posts. The assembly rooms are to be moved by the escort teams in such a way that safety is guaranteed. The responsible heads of department shall issue orders to the civilian employees and workers. After the all-clear signal has been given, the commands will not be called out until the area is free of fog.

3. Securing the storage area

For the time being, the cordon will remain in place at night. The sentries are instructed to shoot at any person who tries to pass the chain of sentries by day or night. In order to prevent accidents, every member of the SS-location Auschwitz is obliged to leave the camp only on the authorized arterial roads. In doing so, the turnpike guards must always be presented with unsolicited photo identification. Vehicles must always be stopped for inspection. The turnpike guards have a special duty to check conscientiously, because neglecting them would make the hard work of their comrades in the chain of command futile.

4. Commendation

In the foregoing context, I would like to express my special appreciation to SS-Oberscharführer Lampert, 1 Company KL Auschwitz I, since his prudent conduct prevented the escape of a prisoner who was hiding on a truck. In return, L. was given 8 days' leave to stay in the Solahütte.

5. Takeover of Army members

The members of the Army who have been transferred to the commanders will from now on wear the rank insignia of the Waffen-SS in alignment with their previous Army service rank. Whether the transfer will take place, for example, as SS-Unterscharführer or SS-Waffen-Unterscharführer will be determined in detail later. Therefore, in the payroll book after the Armysdienstgrad in brackets only e.g. Unterscharführer or Sturmmann is to be written.

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

31 July 1944

530 female prisoners from Auschwitz I arrive at Lippstadt metal works.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

August 1943

After the last 1'400 Gypsies were relocated to Buchenwald, Josef Mengele is moved as Doctor to the Womans Camp releaving Dr. Klein and Dr. König.

3 August 1944

918 Workers Prisoners many Nationalities Arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

4 August 1944

800 Hungarian female Jewish prisoners arrive in Dachau from Auschwitz II.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

13 August 1944

1000 Hungarian female Jews from Womens Section Ab.II Auschwitz II sent by train to Allendorf.

Reported back to Auschwitz on 20.10.44: all arrived alive.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

15 August 1944

1999 Russian prisoners from Auschwitz sent by train to Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

16 August 1944

998 female Polish prisoners from Auschwitz sent by train to Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Circular Letter

Monowitz, 18 August 1944

Subject. Rectification of various deficiencies in the individual work camps

To all camp and commanders – KL Auschwitz III

During my last inspections of various work camps I discovered a number of shortcomings, and I hold all the camp or command commanders responsible for their immediate elimination. Above all, I would like to point out for the last time that all instructions, commandant's orders and

circulars must be carried out immediately and in full. Unfortunately I have had to find out that in some cases all instructions concerning the security of the camps, daily checks, verification and investigation of possible escape preparations etc. have not been carried out or have only been carried out in part. Despite my orders, an underground tunnel has been constructed in Gliwice I, for example, under the same conditions as in Eintrachthütte, through which 11 Russians fled. I will have this and all other such cases brought before the SS court and propose appropriate punishment of the guilty parties, be they camp guards or camp commanders.

In many cases the night guard duty in the blocks, which is carried out by prisoners, has proved illusory, because they often let a very large number of prisoners leave at the same time without writing down their numbers or otherwise carrying out precise checks. The block checks for completeness, which have often been ordered, are also not carried out conscientiously. Furthermore, prisoners were found to have on the trousers and jackets the numbers were missing and the red stripes on the civilian dresses were hardly visible. It is an urgent task of the camp leaders to determine these defects and to have them repaired just as quickly. In this connection I would like to point out that the white coats of the doctors and hairdressers must also be numbered and specially marked with coloured stripes. Furthermore, I was informed by one of the camp directors that prisoners who had significantly reduced their work performance and who had had to be reprimanded several times by the civilian masters were not reported by the camp or commandant in charge, and were even often covered up. This is an impossible situation. I would like to make it clear once again that every commander is also responsible for his work and must of course ensure that every prisoner in the wartime production must perform at his best.

The camp commandant:
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
Orlich
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

24 August 1944

518 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz in Essen.
Reported 4.10.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

28 August 1944

31 male prisoners from Auschwitz I arrive at Flossenbürg.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

29 August 1944

72 female Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz I arrive at Leipzig (Ruvchwitz).
Report 17.9.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

30 August 1944

530 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Lippstadt. Reported 9.12.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

31 August 1944

500 female prisoners from Auschwitz B.II.b arrive at Leipzig.
1 French female Jewish prisoner (doctor) arrives in Altenburg from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

500 female prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Markkleeberg, Junkers
Factory near Leipzig.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 31 August 1944

In enforcing of the order issued by the Reichsführer-SS on July 20, 1943, I
order the following for the SS-location area Auschwitz:

The brochure “The World’s Largest Mosquitoes”, published at the
instigation of the Reichsführer-SS, is to be sent to all Einheitsführer and
heads of departments, as well as to the persons responsible for pest
control, against receipt. The Einheitsführer and heads of departments are
to instruct the leaders, subleaders and men in detail about pest control by
means of the brochure. They must also point out in particular that the
pest control measures contained in the brochure are to be regarded as
orders and that appropriate penalties will be imposed if they are not
complied with. The same applies analogously to the supervisors.

In detail I would like to make the following order:

- 1.) All waste is to be stored in a fly-safe manner in tightly closing
containers, i.e. in waste bins, waste pits with tightly closing lids, wooden
containers with tightly closing lids, etc. Kitchen waste must be taken for
recycling on a daily basis; non-recyclable waste must be taken away at
least once a week.
- 2.) I have repeatedly seen waste bins with open lids. This makes it
pointless to store the waste in the bins. It is the responsibility of the unit
and service managers to ensure that the lids of the bins are always closed.

3.) Dung heaps are to be stacked properly, the freshly produced dung is to be packed under the old one. To combat flies, the dung heaps must be regularly sprayed with 1% Nirozan solution every 8 days from 1 April to 31 October. Manure from small animal husbandry must be collected in a pit and treated in the same way. The beneficiaries of the animal husbandry are responsible for its implementation.

4.) As there is generally a high groundwater level, lavatories and latrine pits must always be lined and cemented because of the risk of water contamination. Abort pits and latrines must be watered daily with chlorinated lime solution (40 g chlorinated lime to 10 litres of water). Pit latrines, because of their makeshift nature, may be installed only where no other option is available, but at least 100 m from each accommodation and never near a water point. Where toilets with a bucket or bucket system are available, regular drainage must be provided.

When a construction project is carried out, the responsible site manager must be

- (a) for the timely installation of hygienically safe lavatories or latrines, prior to the start of construction work
- (b) for the regular treatment of toilets and latrines with lime or chlorinated lime
- (c) responsible for the ongoing removal of faeces.

After completion of the buildings and after the SS Central Administration has taken over the responsibility for this.

5.) Small and smallest accumulations of water are mosquito breeding grounds, they must therefore be removed. Empty vessels of all kinds, buckets, cans, pots, old tins, etc. must not stand around filled with water, (think of rain!) small puddles, pools, etc. must be filled in and levelled. Rain barrels must be emptied completely every 8 days and rinsed with boiling water. Slowly flowing weedy ditches must be cleaned and weeded.

Larger accumulations of water that cannot be removed must be sprayed with Noral or Schnakensaprol every 14 days from 15 May to 15 October. For the removal of natural mosquito breeding sites and for the destruction of the brood with chemical agents, the beneficiary of the land in question is responsible.

6.) All interiors of houses and cattle sheds, including empty ones, are to be treated with wall impregnation agents—e.g. Gix in 1.5 to 3% solution. The impregnation must be repeated every 5-6 weeks from 1 April to 31 October. The wall impregnation achieves a killing effect of flies and mosquitoes for several weeks.

The individual control measures are carried out by the pest control officers of the units and departments. The necessary pesticides can be requested from the SS central administration. I will have regular checks carried out and will hold offenders responsible for endangering the health of the troops. For the civilian population in neighbouring areas, the same order will be issued by the Office Commissioner in agreement with the Mayor of Auschwitz.

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

1 September 1944

1 female French Jewish prisoners (Doctor) from Auschwitz arrived in Wolfen. Reported 18.9.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 9/44

Monowitz, 6 September 1944

1. In faithful performance of duty died a heroic death

SS-Strm. Karl Seifert

SS-Schzt. Viktor Kopyto

On the occasion of the last terrorist attacks on Upper Silesia they gave an excellent example of undaunted commitment to the last.

We want to remember you always in honour of you.

2. Commendation

I would like to express my special appreciation to the following SS-members, because they prevented the escape of prisoners by their prudent behaviour:

SS-Uscha. Wilhelm Haeffner 1st Comp.

SS-Rottf. Ferdinand Ölschläger 3rd comp.

SS-Strm. Stefan Hummel 4th comp.

SS-Strm. Josef Kleinfelder 4th comp.

SS-Unterscharführer Kowol, camp leader in Trzebinia, also deserves special recognition for his brave and prudent behavior during the terrorist attack on the Trzebinia camp.

3. Chief Order No. 47 of 28.8.44

I have reason to refer to the following extract from Chief Order No. 1 of 17 January 1944:

No more carbon copies of letters are to be made.

If it is an important matter and the person in charge considers it necessary, a carbon copy may be made. However, it is not permitted to make more than one copy. If several offices or clerks are notified, the letter must be announced by circulation. I observe the almost complete disregard of this order. Despite the increased Warfare more than ever is

written. I ask for strict and constant supervision and will now punish the thoughtless writers.

signed. Pohl

SS-Obergruppenführer and

General of the Waffen-SS.“

4. Area of duty, jurisdiction and subordination

On the occasion of this, I must remind you of the responsibility of the camp and troop commanders. The camp commanders are personally responsible to the Commandant for the management of the camp and the proper use of the prisoners. Only the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer, as head of Department III, decides about SS-Angchörige who are commanded as Block Leaders and serve as such. Only he can suggest block leaders for command or relief, not the company. The company commander is responsible for all matters of the company.

A good cooperation between camp command and troop command is absolutely necessary for the security of the camp.

5. SS members as personal orderlies

I hereby recall a chief order according to which the use of SS-members for personal purposes of SS-leaders is prohibited.

6. Shutting down post office orders

I have learned that some subcamps send couriers to Auschwitz every day, regardless of whether or not urgent matters are involved. This is an intolerable state of affairs at the present time. I would point out that couriers may only be used to deal with important matters and urgent appointments.

7. Disconnecting the coupler in public transport

Recently it has repeatedly happened that members of the resistance movement have tried to forcefully take possession of modern weapons. Among other things, one case was reported in which a customs guard in

the train compartment was robbed of his service pistol, which he had placed in the luggage net with the belt.

I therefore order that the unbuckling of the belt with a service weapon should not be carried out on all public transport within the Upper Silesian region. When entering public places, the service weapon must also be safe from unauthorized access.

8. Locker and room regulations

During my last inspection trips I noticed that the order of rooms and lockers in some camps still leaves a lot to be desired. In one special case I found rifles standing around between the lockers without any guard present in the room. Through such carelessness prisoners and civilians are given the opportunity to acquire weapons, which can eventually become a great danger to their own troops. The company commanders have to take care that the necessary order and security is maintained in the parlors, duty rooms and armouries.

9. Duty of greeting

On this occasion I must again point out the duty of greeting as well as the execution of the greeting. Some men are apparently still unaware that their duty of greeting also extends to the ranks of other parts of the Army and to those of the party. I have also been informed that men and subordinates have behaved in an absolutely SS-unworthy manner when dealing with ranks of the Army. In future I will severely punish any negligence in this respect.

10. Office worker

It had to be repeatedly stated that men written by the army doctor "fit for internal service" were called up for field service. A special case in which a Staff Sergeant assigned a man who was not fit for service because of conjunctivitis to the tower guard, as a result of which the man's illness became worse again and he was once again off duty for a longer period of time, prompted me to point out for the last time that the doctor's orders

are to be obeyed absolutely and under all circumstances. I will call to account and punish any staff-commander who disobeys the orders of the military doctor.

11. Keeping the quarters clean

The SDGs have to monitor the cleanliness of the troops' accommodation even more than before and ensure timely disinfection in case of vermin.

12. Vaccination lists

Vaccination lists must be created of all commands by 12.9.44. All SS-members – no matter if they are members of the command, the SS-T-Sturmbannes or the administration – have to be recorded on a list.

13. Suspension of leave

By order of the SS-FHA, all leave of absence to Slovakia and Romania is blocked with immediate effect.

14. Brochure "Faith and Fighting"

This brochure was distributed to the units some time ago. Each brochure was accompanied by a receipt, which had to be filled out by the recipient and sent to the SS-Hauptamt CI-Truppenbetreuung Südostraum, Vienna I, Gonzagagasse. However, in most cases this has not yet been done. I hold the Einheitsführer responsible for ensuring that these receipts are immediately sent to the above-mentioned office for dispatch.

15. References

I would like to point out the following orders and regulations:

was ... Circular v. 3.7.44–Tgb. No. 142/44 go. "Security Measures – Prisoner Escape"

was called. Circular v. 3.8.44–Tgb. No. 172/44 go. "Securing of the warehouse"

Regulation Sheet of the Weapons [SS] of 15.7.44 No. 14, para. 388, "Transport of letters and parcels for civilians by members of the SS".

Special attention is again drawn to the proper handling and storage of orders, secret letters and other classified information.

16. Dissolution of a camp

By order of the SS-WVH, dated 1.9.44, the Lagischa camp was dissolved because the construction of the “Walter” power plant was stopped. The guards took over the protection of a camp in Neustadt O/S, which was still underway.

17. Withdrawal of prisoners

Various directors rightly complain that prisoners who had been trained for months in the manufacture of war-important equipment are being removed or replaced. I would like to point out that in future any withdrawal or exchange of prisoners will require my permission.

18. Civilian workers in the camp area

At the body bearings of the Kdtr. III superstructure camps, it is unavoidable that civilian workers are also employed within the camp. The camp leaders, as well as the block leaders on duty, have to make sure that these civilians are supervised accordingly. It is not acceptable that civilian workers who are tied to a certain construction site should roam around the entire camp without supervision, and thus do their usual exchange business with prisoners. If this order is again disregarded – especially if it is due to negligence and lack of interest – I will replace the camp leader and transfer him to the troops as a post.

19 Transfer of prisoners from KL Au. II

The quarantine period ordered by the 1st camp physician KL Auschwitz II during transfers from Camp II must be strictly enforced under all circumstances, since failure to comply with it can lead to the outbreak of an epidemic, that would result in the loss of work for the entire camp.

The camp commandant
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.
Orlich
SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

7 September 1944

1 female criminal prisoner arrived in Altenburg from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

9 September 1944

120 Russian & Polish prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz.

2 French and 1 Polish female Jewish prisoners arrive in Leipzig. Reported
back 18.9.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

11 September 1944

2 Jewish female prisoners (doctor & nurse) from Auschwitz II Womens
Sector arrive in Essen.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

11 September 1944

2 Jewish female prisoners from Auschwitz I arrive at Buchenwald.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

12 September 1944

101 Jewish female prisoners sent from Auschwitz I to Flossenbürg
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

2 female French Jewish medical prisoners arrived from Auschwitz II in Essen. Reported back 7.10.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

2 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners arrive from Auschwitz in Essen. Reported back 9.12.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

14 September 1944

524 Prisoners sent from Auschwitz I to Flossenbergl
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

17 September 1944

979 prisoners (Warschau Poland) sent from Auschwitz III (Protective Custody Camp) via Auschwitz II to Flossenbergl
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

17 September 1944

72 prisoners sent from leipzig to Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

18 September 1944

1000 Female Hungarian Jewish Prisoners from Auschwitz arrive in Lichtenau. reported back same day.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

19 September 1944

2 prisoners arrive from Auschwitz in Lippstadt. reported back same day.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

21 September 1944

30 prisoners all carpenters from Auschwitz I were transported to Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

25 September 1944

200 prisoners from Buchenwald to Auschwitz.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

29 September 1944

40 prisoners from Auschwitz I were transported to Buchenwald (insured).

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Revolt October 1944

Ammunition was stolen and a crematorium destroyed. 4 women who had organized this were hanged.

1 October 1944

1'500 – 2 lists of 750 each – polish prisoners from Auschwitz II arrive at Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 10/44

Monowitz, 4 October 1944

1. Awards

With the war merit cross 2nd class with swords were awarded:

SS-Sturmscharführer Paul Polster

SS-Hauptscharführer Karl Seufert

SS-Oberscharführer Hans Höwner
SS-Oberscharführer Fritz Lorenz
SS-Oberscharführer Hans Mirbeth
SS-Unterscharführer Horst Czerwinski
SS leader Adolf Leonhardt
SS-Rottenführer Alois Schenzilorz

2. Commendations

I would like to express my special appreciation to the following SS-members for their prudent and determined behaviour in the guard duty:

SS-Sturmmann Peter Ginter 2nd comp.

SS-Sturm man Adam Rausch 4th comp.

SS Gunner Josef Tolonitsch 6th comp.

SS Gunner Franz Hohn 6th comp.

SS Gunner Bernhard Pusiak 2nd comp.

Because of their attention, they were able to use the gun in time and with success, thus preventing the escape of prisoners.

3. Conduct on guard chain

I have reason to announce here a particularly serious case of gross inattention on guard duty as a deterrent example:

A guard stood with his back to the prisoners to be guarded for a long time. Four of them observed this, together overran this guard, tore the rifle from his hand and made it unusable. Thereupon they managed to escape. This unfortunate incident must be thoroughly investigated in all companies, so that in the interest of the security of the camp and the guard, such carelessness will never happen again.

In another case I had to have a block leader relieved, since he irresponsibly let prisoners without guards leave the camp to go to the kitchen and left them without supervision for a long time.

If the many instructions in the commandant's orders, as well as the numerous teachings given by the unit, post and camp commanders, were

not sufficient to put a definitive stop to the prisoners' escapes, then in the future I would punish every case of neglect of duty, be it out of lack of interest or lack of a sense of responsibility, with the severest punishment.

4. Practice shooting in open terrain

Special reference is made to Order No. 336 in the Heeres-Verordnungsblatt of 11.8.44, Part B.

In particular, the regulations concerning notification of shooting and securing of the endangered area must be strictly observed.

5. Radio equipment for troop support

It is again pointed out that all radios issued by Dept. VI for the purpose of troop support are actually intended to benefit the largest possible number of troops. It is therefore not permissible for individual camp commanders or commanders to have such equipment set up in their rooms, while the troop accommodation and common rooms are without any radio support.

Since the number of radio sets available and still to be distributed is unfortunately very small, special attention must be paid to an appropriate installation that serves the community. I will personally ensure that this arrangement is implemented during my next inspection trips.

The camp commandant
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

F.d.R.

Orlich

SS-Untersturmführer and Adjutant

5 October 1944

200 female Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz II arrive at Junker, Markkleeberg bei Leipzig.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

9 October 1944

123 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners from Altenburg back in Auschwitz.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

10 October 1944

400 Hungarian Female Jewish, Prisoners from Auschwitz II arrive at übers-telten. Report 11.10.44.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

2 Polish and 1 Italian female Jewish prisoners arrive in Lichtenau from Auschwitz.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

500 Hungarian Jewish political prisoners from Auschwitz arrive Hasag-Altenburg. Report 29.10.44.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

400 Hungarian female Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Taucha. Report 20.10.44 & 17.11.44.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

3 female prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Allendorf. Report 3.11.44.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

49 Gypsy prisoners returned to Auschwitz from Altenburg.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

3 female Polish and Italian Jewish prisoners from Aschwitz arrive in Lichtenau. Report same day.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

200 female prisoners from protective custody in Auschwitz arrive at Buchenwald. Report 13.10.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

12 October 1944

500 female Jewish prisoners out of protective custody in Auschwitz arrive at Altenburg (Thüringen). Report 29.10.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

504 Jewish male Russian, Polish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Buchenwald.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

530 Jewish female prisoners (Hungarian, Czech, Polish and Russian) from Auschwitz III arrive at Nürnberg.
13 female prisoners from Auschwitz II abt. III/a are sent to Nürnberg.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

14 October 1944

200 Hungarian female prisoner from Auschwitz arrive at Junkers, Markkleeberg bei Leipzig.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

16 October 1944

61 list only contains 30 names criminal prisoner from Auschwitz arrive at Buchenwald.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

17 October 1944

1'216 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrived at Sömmerda, all arrived.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

5 female prisoners from Auschwitz arrived at Sömmerda, all arrived.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

19 October 1944

1'000 Hungarian Jewish female prisoners from Auschwitz II arrive at Hochweider near Buchenwald with 2 doctors and 2 nurses.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 20 October 1944

A very special case gives reason to issue an order in which a general ban is imposed:

to take prisoners from outside the protective custody camp for any purpose from their assigned jobs. The guards or guardsmen must return all prisoners taken over at the protective custody camp.

The commandants and the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer, as far as they are known to the guards, have the right to dispose of prisoners at any place and at any time.

This order is to be announced immediately to all leaders, sub-commanders and men.

ss. Baer

SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Höcker

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

20 October 1944

14 prisoners from Auschwitz were transported to Flossenbergr
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Circular Letter

Auschwitz, 21 October 1944

To the commandant's offices KL Auschwitz I, II and III and their subordinate companies to SS central administration, SS site doctor, central construction management, hygiene institute and all branch offices of the SS-WVHA

The following excerpts from the Heerestechnisches Verordnungsblatt must be strictly observed and made available to the persons in charge:

I. Bazooka

The Panzerfaust is used to fight tanks at close range.

Description, handling, use and safety regulations are taken from the regulations

D 560/1—Leaflet for the bazooka small 30,

D 560/2—Leaflet for the Bazooka 30,

D 560/3—Leaflet for the bazooka 60

to see. In the box for the bazooka you will find one of the above mentioned information sheets. Shot bazooka barrels are to be collected and handed over to the nearest Mun.

Special remarks:

In order to avoid accidents, the peculiarity of the bazooka must be pointed out during training.

1. The bazooka is live in two ways.

a. It is always sharp, even during transport, due to the propelling charge in the barrel. When the bazooka is fired, powder gases are emitted from the rear end of the tube, which can be lethal up to 3 m. Therefore, no persons may stand up to 10 m backwards of the pipe – see safety regulations in the data sheet. The bazooka is always “loaded” with the propellant charge used in the barrel. Failures – propelling charge did not ignite – are to be detonated according to the safety regulations.

b. It is also armed after the fuse and priming charge have been inserted in the projectile head filled with explosive.

It must be observed: Dud bombs must never be touched. They must be detonated in accordance with safety regulations.

2. Instruction and training on the Panzerfaust must only take place outdoors.

It is to be ensured that only the side of the weapon is approached. The muzzle and the end of the tube must remain free under all circumstances. Even with the projectile head unscrewed, the release button must not be operated, because this ignites the propellant charge and the ejected wing shaft can still be lethal up to 50 m.

3. The bazooka fuse is activated 5 m after leaving the barrel. Therefore: Caution when shooting at close range. Be careful with the bazooka unlocked.

4. Always make sure that the bullet head is elevated to avoid unintentional short shots.

After firing, cover must be taken immediately. Face away from the detonation.

II. lights and signals

For the safety of stored flare and signal ammunition, care must be taken to store damaged or partially dislabored flare and signal ammunition separately and to destroy it as soon as possible, since such ammunition can cause spontaneous combustion.

III. live ammunition for drill purposes

In spite of the announced general ban on the use of live ammunition for drill purposes, a new accident has occurred due to non-observance of this order. A soldier was killed and seven others were seriously injured when a live hand grenade 24 was used or pulled off during lessons. It is again emphasized that live ammunition must not be used for drill purposes. Monthly instruction, especially for the training staff, must take place. The instruction given must be continued in the records.

IV. Registration of weapons in the pay book

It is again pointed out that all weapons in the men's possession must be entered in the pay book.

gez. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

24 October 1944

18 Hungarian female Jewish prisoners arrive in Sömmerda from Auschwitz. Reported back 26.10.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

28 October 1944

510 Hungarian Jews, political prisoners from Auschwitz, sent by train to Flossenbergl.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

30 October 1944

200 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners arrived from Auschwitz in Mühlhausen. Reported 2.11.44

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

31 October 1944

270 Hungarian Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz sent by train to Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

November 1944

304 women prisoner from Auschwitz II sent to Lippstadt

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

4 November 1944

301 male Polish political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 4 November 1944

Subject: Patrol duty

With effect from 1.11.44, station and city patrols will be provided jointly with the consent of the location elder of the Army and the head of the

local police. This will make it possible to monitor and identify all military and civilian personnel with a minimum number of personnel. The location patrols are superiors of all SS members and all members of the Army.

Composition of the patrols, subordination

Composition of the stripes: 1 man from the Waffen-SS, 1 man from the Army, 1 police officer. For the city patrol, one more SD officer if necessary. All patrol leaders are supplied by the Waffen-SS on even days and the Army on odd days. The police officers assigned to the patrols are subordinate to the patrol leader during the patrol service, as far as it requires the entire deployment of the patrol. Otherwise they act independently according to the instructions given to them by the head of the local police. Superiors are the elders of the patrol leader or the ronde officers ordered by them. The patrol leaders have to report to the site elders in the case of personal encounters, even if the patrol leader is provided by the other site officer on the day in question.

Patrol books, reports

The patrol leaders must keep patrol books, which are available in the guardroom: station building (railway police) and must be presented to the responsible site elder after being replaced by the patrol leader. All reports of the patrols are immediately exchanged by both site commanders according to their responsibilities. Reports of the police officers assigned to the patrols, as long as they do not touch the Army and SS, are directly reported to the head of the local police, in all other cases the patrol leader reports to the site commanders.

Suit

Service suit, cap, coat, sidearm and pistol.

In addition, the Standortkdr. d. Lw. 1 MPi. and the Standortkdr. der Waffen-SS 1 MPi. and 1 box of hand grenades, which are laid down in the guardroom and handed over daily by the patrol leader to the successor. Each patrol unit is to carry 1 MPi. Unless ordered otherwise by the location

commanders, the patrol leader on duty decides on the use of the hand grenades according to the situation.

The patrols wear a uniform fabric armband with the inscription
"Location Patrol".

Station patrol

Strength: 1 Uffz. with or without portepée, 1 man, 1 police officer. Replacement as above. The patrol leader is always the senior leader; the entire patrol is subordinate to him.

Duties: Supervision of all traffic. Checking the marching papers of all Army members and members of the Waffen-SS, special instructions (which are available in the guardroom).

Watch times: Patrol duty begins at 12.00 and lasts 24 hours. The patrol is replaced every 4 hours. The patrol leaders of the 1st patrol report daily at least one hour before the start of duty to the Head of Staff of the commandant's office KL Auschwitz I to receive the special instructions.

City patrol

Strength: 1 Portepée-Uffz., (1 officer on Saturdays and Sundays), 1 man, 1 police officer and occasionally 1 SD officer,

Tasks: Supervision of the restaurants and the road traffic according to Service instructions, which are available in the guardroom.

Watch times: Patrol duty begins daily at 20.00 in the guardroom, where the patrol meets at 19.45 and ends at 24.00. The patrol is disbanded at 24.00 hours in the guardroom. After the end of the patrol service, the patrol leader's report must be entered in the patrol book of the station patrol.

Applicants for D- and express train permits are to be referred to the Standortkdtr. d. Army.

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmchef

F.d.r. i.V.

Signed Sigmann

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 7 November 1944

1 . Due to the fact that the Polish Resistance Movement (AK) appears in the area of interest KL Auschwitz in SS and Army uniforms, a tighter control of all SS and Army members is necessary. The following control system will come into force immediately:

a) SS leaders and officers of all ranks, SS unterführer and non-commissioned officers of all ranks, teams, supervisors, SS helpers, nurses and female civilian employees demand in the area of interest and in the affiliated subcamps at any time of day or night among themselves, unless they know each other are, in an appropriate form, identification services. At the same time, the respective daily slogan must be queried. The subordinate officers are made obligated to carry out checks on unknown male civilians, the female Waffen-SS entourage on unknown female civilians.

In cases of doubt, the person in question is to report to the nearest superior, in the case of civilians to the Political Department KL Au. I. The leaders of the units and heads of departments instruct their men that in case of complaints they will obey the orders without resistance.

I assume that everyone understands that it is better to be checked ten times without objection than for an agent to succeed in carrying out his mission unharmed if he fails to do so.

b) The control is carried out abruptly on different dates, each time over 24 hours with changing time beginning and is indicated by the password

“Lapwing” triggered.

The keyword is passed on personally to the commanders and department heads by the adjutant of the SS site elder by telephone or by messengers. They have to make sure on their own initiative that it is made known to every relative as quickly as possible.

2. There were repeated inquiries as to whether the patrols provided were marked with this or that order. In these inquiries it always had to be established that they were fake strips. In order to prevent any abuse in the future, in cases of doubt the patrol was to be requested to give a written order and, in the case of insufficient legitimation, this was to be recorded until clarification. In previous cases, enquiries were only made when dubious patrols had already left the area.

In all other cases, the patrols are instructed to identify themselves at the start of their checks.

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

11 November 1944

1 Jewish female prisoner from Auschwitz II arrive at Flossenburg
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 11/44

Monowitz, 11 November 1944

1. Promotion

With effect from 9.11.44 the SS-Untersturmführer d.R. Bruno Pfütze, SS no. 81 496 was promoted to SS-Obersturmführer d.R.

2. Leadership of the SS-T-Wachbataillon KL Auschwitz III

According to the SS-WVH, Amtsgruppe D, the former leader of the SS-T-Wachbataillon KL Auschwitz III, SS-Obersturmführer d.R. Josef Kollmer transferred to the SS-FHA.

With effect from 10.1 1.44 I assigned SS-Hauptsturmführer Otto Broßmann to lead the guard battalion.

3. Command of the AL Blechhammer and the 7th comp. KL Auschwitz III

With effect from 9.1 1.44, SS-Untersturmführer d.R. Kurt Klipp took over the leadership of the labour camp Blechhammer and the 7th comp. KL Au III.

4. Commendations

I speak to the SS man:

SS-Hscha. Otto Moll–Kdtr. staff,

SS-Strm. Anton Bencic–2nd comp,

SS-Schtz. Friedr. Sehne–2nd comp,

SS SS-Schtz. Bruno Petzold–Military Staff,

my special appreciation. The aforementioned have prevented the escape of prisoners by their prudent behaviour.

5. Use of firearms

A very blatant case of carelessness that a member of the commandant's staff in a subcamp had to endure in a drunken state and to which a human life was lost through the misuse of a firearm, gives me the final reason to point out that I will call upon every SS member who shoots around recklessly – even if no consequences should arise from it – to face the severest punishment.

The above-mentioned case will be atoned for by the SS and police court.

6. Security measures in the work camps

I had to send a camp leader away with 6 days of missing work. I had to punish a camp leader with 6 days of different arrest, because he had made it possible for a prisoner to escape by insufficient security

measures. Although the camp leader had repeatedly drawn the attention of the company to the inadequate security, it would have been his duty to deploy the prisoners only after the company had complied with the regulations of the security measures to be implemented, or to ensure complete security in the interim period by placing a post at the endangered location. The camp commanders are responsible for the safety of the camp and the workplaces, and it is part of their duties to check the construction of security measures for their adequacy before the prisoners are deployed. Existing deficiencies must be remedied and he must be able to assert himself accordingly with the responsible companies. The SS and the police court only left the prisoner in the above mentioned case with a disciplinary penalty because he was recaptured after a few days.

7. Supervision in the chambers etc.

The clerks of the Accommodation Chamber, Clothing Chamber (cobbler's shop and prisoner tailoring), SS tailoring, as well as kitchen and canteen staff are responsible for ensuring that a representative is always in charge of supervising the prisoners in their absence. Under no circumstances can these positions – even if only temporarily – be occupied by prisoners alone and thus lose all control. If the official affairs do not permit the occupation of these positions by a 2nd SS member, an office worker must be called in.

8. Entering the labour camps

Members of the guard battalion are not allowed to enter the labour camps. In the camps, where at present the food distribution for the troops within the prisoner camp is still located, the shortest route is to be taken, but of course it is forbidden to enter the prisoners' quarters, kitchen, market garden, workshops, prisoners' infirmary, etc. In the women's camps, members of the SS who are on duty there may enter only when accompanied by a supervisor.

9. Lockers

I would like to point out once again that the lockers in the troops' quarters must always be kept locked.

10. Administration KL Auschwitz III

a) It is again expressly pointed out that an administration has been set up at the commandant's office KL Auschwitz III. In the future, all letters in administrative matters are therefore to be addressed only to Department IV of KL Auschwitz III and no longer, as is still the case, to the 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer or to the central administration itself.

b) In the case of dismissals and transfers, etc., the troop members are to be directed via the clothing chamber at KL Auschwitz III. It is forbidden to remove items of clothing from the subcamps and to make deductions from the pay book.

c) With immediate effect, the accounting officers of the companies must submit their reports and accounts to Department IV at KL Auschwitz III and no longer to the central administration as was previously the case.

d) On this occasion, special attention is once again drawn to particularly careful care of the clothing and equipment.

10. Training

All off-duty SS members of the commandant's office, administration, guard battalion, etc. must participate in the training sessions conducted by Department VI in the satellite camps.

11. general army communications of 7.10.44

To item 533 Introduction of the new Army travel pass and Army marching pass,

538 leave of absence to Oberkrain, Untersteiermark and Alt-Kärnten,

539 Amendment of H.Dv. 131,

542 Cessation of work on the Central Armaments Registry
is especially pointed out.

The camp commandant
Signed. Schwarz
SS-Hauptsturmführer

16 November 1944

62 male prisoners from Auschwitz 29.9.44 with their belongings arrive at Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

17 November 1944

100 Czech, Hungarian, Slovenian, Dutch and German Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz II arrived 10.10.44 at Akdo Hasag-Taucha (Buchenwald).

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

19 November 1944

283 Slovak, French, Belgium, Dutch, Italien, Rumanian, Czech, Polish & German Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz II arrive at Akdo Niederorschel (Buchenwald) 30.10.44.

250 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive in Torgau. Reported back same day.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

20 November 1944

5 + 4 +1 +5 female prisoners from Auschwitz II arrive at Flossenbürg.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

21 November 1944

1 female prisoner from Auschwitz II arrives at Flossenbürg.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

100 male prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Buchenwald.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

12 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Sömmerda. Reported: 4.12.44.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

22 November 1944

1 female Hungarian Jewish prisoner (doctor) from Auschwitz arrives at Magdeburg. Reported: 15.1.45.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

23 November 1944

300 female Polish Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at W.-Lippstadt, Steelworks. 4.1.45 Reported.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

21 female, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Czech, French, Dutch mostly Jewish arrive Leipzig from AU.

Report 28.11.44. (Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 29/44

Auschwitz, 25 November 1944

1. Renaming

By order of the Chief of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office in Berlin, with immediate effect the name of the Auschwitz I concentration camp is changed to Auschwitz concentration camp, and the name of the Auschwitz III concentration camp to Monowitz concentration camp. KL Auschwitz II no longer exists.

I hereby issue an order for this:

All SS members and supervisors of the commandant's staff of KL Auschwitz II as well as the guard companies including the dog squadron are transferred to KL Auschwitz with immediate effect.

The companies will carry the designation:

1st company = 6th SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz

3rd company = 7th SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz

4th company = 8th SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz

Hundestaffel = dog relay/SS-T-Sturmbann KL Auschwitz

The male prisoners of the Birkenau camp are included in the Schutzhaftlager (men), the female prisoners in the Schutzhaftlager (women) KL Auschwitz.

2. Curfew

With immediate effect, a curfew for all ranks will be set at 22.00 hours. A maximum of 25% of off-duty subordinates and men in units and services may still receive an exit curfew. In exceptional cases, leave is permitted until 23.00 hours using the usual exit card.

3. Hours of duty

From 27.11.44, the following new working time applies in the departments:

SS members and male civilian employees:

Monday–Saturday 7.30-12.30 and 13.30-19.00

Sunday 7.30-12.30

Female civilian employees:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 7.30-12.30 and 13.30- 19.00

Wednesday and Saturday 7.30-12.30 and 13.30-16.00

Sunday 7.30-12.30

4. Punishment

I punished an unterführer and a man because the former gave an unclear order to a guard, and the guard, although he did not understand the order, consequently carried it out senselessly.

4. Firing discipline

It happens again and again that individual SS men on guard duty shoot around wildly in the area. This arbitrary shooting not only poses a danger to other people, but also to the camp security. In the future I will severely punish anyone who uses a firearm without good reason.

5. Duty of greeting

It can be observed that the German salute is very lax and is shown in all possible positions. If I am still informed of such carelessness, the members of the SS concerned will be given the opportunity to practice the proper salute on Sunday afternoons off. Fuehrer and Unterführer who allow such honours to be paid, I will assign as supervisors to this after-service.

6. Liquor in public places

It is again pointed out that it is forbidden to take schnapps into public places including the Waffen-SS house. One does not flaunt these rare treasures in public and thus arouse the displeasure of others.

7. Tips barbershop

The prisoners in the barber shops are repeatedly offered tips, although this is prohibited by repeated orders and notices in the barber shops. In the future I will impose the harshest penalties for violations of these orders as an aid to escape.

8. Trotting

Again and again it can be observed that the horse teams are trotting. This is generally forbidden. Exceptions are the teams with carriage and light

spring carriages. Here too the Stechtrab is forbidden. This order is to be announced to all coachmen, including the prisoners' coachmen, on an ongoing basis.

9. Request of premium tickets for prisoners

The weekly requirements of the camp's own establishments and services must include the number of prisoners who are to receive premium vouchers.

10. Open fire

Recently, it has been repeatedly observed that guards or prisoners from external commands light fires in open fields or in the forest. In some cases, even wood was used for this purpose, which was set in meters and already sold. It is again pointed out that it is forbidden to light fires in the open and that both guards and prisoners are punished in case of repetition.

11. Mittelbau Concentration Camp

The address of Mittelbau concentration camp is
Kommandantur des
Konz.-Lagers Mittelbau,
Salza / Harz
postlagernd.

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

Location Special Command

Auschwitz, 28 November 1944

To the leaders of the protective custody camps in Auschwitz and Monowitz

Subject: Prisoner clothing

- 1) The SS-WVH A has particularly pointed out the seriousness of the supply situation in the clothing sector and no longer makes any distinction between so-called summer (drillich) and winter clothing (cloth suits). Therefore, from now on, drillich garments are to be used wherever prisoners work in heated rooms.
- 2) The distribution of coats, caps and other warm clothing for all prisoners working within a camp and in heated rooms is hereby prohibited. The coats, caps, earmuffs, abdominal bandages, sweaters, etc. that are still available may only be issued to those commandos who either work outdoors or have a very long walk to the work site.
- 3) If the prisoner has to be issued with a drysuit for outside commands as well, he shall be given a body armband and a sweater in any case.
- 4) I expect the leaders of the protective custody camp to carry out these measures with the utmost rigor. Any clothing that has been released must be returned immediately to the clothing store.
- 5) Inmates who are conspicuous by their heavy wear of clothing or by obvious damage to clothing are to be reported to me specifically for punishment.

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

Message to all work camps

Criminal reports are to be drawn up against the prisoners listed under No. 5 with reference to the above location order and sent here.

The 1. protective custody camp leader
i.V.

2 December 1944

31 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners arrived from Auschwitz in
Sümmerda, 5.12.44 Reported.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Special Command Auschwitz, 5 December 1944

1. collection for the war WHW 1944/45

The 2nd Reichsstraßensammlung for the WHW 1944/45, which is to be carried out by the party divisions, takes place on 16 and 17 December 1944. By order of the Reichsführer-SS, all SS-members are to place themselves unreservedly at the service of the cause and prove by their generosity and commitment on the day of the collection that they are serious about carrying out the order.

On this day, they are not to donate charitably, but rather to make real sacrifices. Our comrades in the West and Southwest, who suffer daily and increasingly from the blows of enemy air terror, are sacrificing more than we here in the still relatively quiet Southeast of the Reich can measure and can ever compensate with our sacrifice. It goes without saying that each and every one of us must put his heart and soul into the matter and

recognize that these measures are indispensable for the achievement of final victory.

I hope that the SS-location Auschwitz will be able to report to the Chief of the Main Office or the Higher SS- and Police Leader Southeast a result that exceeds last year's result many times over. The following is ordered:

- a) All units and departments will immediately begin compiling lists, which must be completed by December 16.
- (b) The storekeepers shall carry out individual collections of works in their vicinity, in particular from the managers of the establishments. This collection must also be completed by 16 December.
- c) SS leaders and Unterführer conduct street collections in public at the focal points of the town of Auschwitz on Saturdays from 11:00 to 19:00 hours and on Sundays from 10:00 to 18:00 hours according to a specific deployment plan.
- d) The leaders of the units must make WHW and its significance the subject of a detailed study in ideological education and ensure that the subleaders and men participate in this collection with all their strength.

2. Yuletide celebrations

This year, the SS site Auschwitz celebrates the Yule festival in two sections on December 16 and 23, each at 8:00 p.m., in the large hall of the Kameradschaftsheim. In the 1st division on 16 December, participants take part:

The rest of this document is missing!

2 December 1944

55 Russian public works prisoners, Russian POW's, Poles Political, Polish workers, Polish Jews, Dutch Jews, French Jews, Italian, other Jews, Hungarian Jews, criminals arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

7 December 1944

500 Polish political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

9 December 1944

2 Hungarian Jewish political prisoners arrive in Gelsenkirchen from Auschwitz. Reported 9.12.44.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 30/44

Auschwitz, 11 December 1944

1. Collection result of the sacrifice Sunday for WHW

The collection result of the WHW Victims' Sunday was 19,298.92 Reichsmark.

I would like to express my appreciation to all donors for their proven willingness to make sacrifices.

2. Methyl alcohol

On the basis of various reports, it has been established that SS members of Poland and other civilians have purchased schnapps which was found to be methyl alcohol during the investigation. After drinking the schnapps, some SS members have already gone blind and died. For health reasons I would like to point out the danger once again and forbid all SS members to buy any alcoholic beverages from Poles or other civilians.

3. Report of strength

All units and services at the site report the actual strength, specified by leaders, subordinates and men, to the site elder – Section VI – by the 20th

of each month. This report must include the sick, those on leave and those detached to other services, but not those detached to their own unit or service from another side. At the Monowitz camp, the external detachments report their strength separately.

4. Subordinate training

On Friday, December 15, 1944, 20.00 o'clock, a training lecture will take place in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim. The head of Department VI will speak on the subject: "Steuben, German general and pioneer of American independence". All subleaders of the location have to participate.

5. Distribution of game

On the occasion of the 1944 Yule festival, it is intended to distribute Wld to the married SS members living in the local area of the location. The distribution will be free of charge without the issue of stamps. Brief requests should be sent to the commandant of KL Auschwitz by 15.12.44, stating the children and relatives living in the household.

6. Julpheier 1944

This year's Yulfeiern on 16 and 23.12.44 will be attended by the German civilian employees of the departments and divisions.

7. Children's yuletide celebration

On Friday, 22.12.44, 15.00, a children's school party will take place at the Kameradschaftsheim, to which the SS women living at the Auschwitz site and their children are invited.

8. Troop care events in December

Tuesday, 12 December 1944, 20.00 hrs in the big hall of the Kameradschaftsheim

Guest performance by the well-known comedian Jupp Hassels and Berliner Ensemble.

Tuesday, 19 December 1944, 20.00 hrs in the great hall of the Kameradschaftsheim

Guest performance by the Berlin dance band Hans-Langen. Soloists: a chorus singer and a solo dancer.

9. Film show for children and teenagers in Kameradschaftsheim

The legal regulations concerning film screenings of children and young people also apply to film screenings in the Kameradschaftsheim. From now on, the posted posters will indicate the extent to which visits by young people are permitted. If a film is described as being suitable for young people, then children aged 6-14 years and above can watch the film. For certain films, however, it is already forbidden for young people under the age of 18 to visit the film. Children under 6 years of age are not allowed to visit the film at all. Members of the SS or their wives must use the poster to make sure that they can take their children with them. The Unterführer on duty are hereby instructed to expel youths from the Kameradschaftsheim if their visit contradicts the instructions on the poster.

10. Exceeding leave

In the case of overruns of leave for compelling reasons, the exceeded time is to be certified by the Army or party offices with full justification. In the event of non-compliance, a search for unauthorised removal from the troop will be initiated. The SS-members have to be informed about this in detail before the beginning of each leave.

11. Ban on wearing Finnish, Romanian and Bulgarian decorations and medals

For this reason, special reference is made to the Waffen-SS Ordinance Sheet No. 22 of 15.11.44, item 690.

12. Applications for the German Red Cross

The applications to the German Red Cross recently received by the Germans from the Southeastern states can be filled out and sent off after consultation with the SS-Hauptamt, Amt Truppenbetreuung Südostraum, in Vienna. All Germans from the Southeastern states must be informed immediately.

13. Temporary closure of the SS library

The SS library in Dept. VI is temporarily closed in the period from 1 January to 20 December 44 as a result of book preparation for the Yul celebrations.

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Höcker

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

7 December 1944

534 Protective custody prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz II.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

11 December 1944

9 Slovakian political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

12 December 1944

81 Prisoners Arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

14 December 1944

530 female prisoners arrive in Junkers-Markkleeberg from Auschwitz.

999 female prisoners arrive in Junkers-Markkleeberg from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

17 December 1944

979 Polish prisoners arrive in Flossenbergl from Auschwitz II.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

18 December 1944

425 Political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

19 December 1944

1 female Hungarian political prisoner (doctor) from Auschwitz to
Mühlhausen/Thür.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Commandant's Order No. 12/44

Monowitz, 22 December 1944

1. I wish all SS leaders, subleaders, crews and supervisors of KL Monowitz a healthy Christmas and with that I connect my best wishes for the New Year. At the same time I would like to thank all of them for their cooperation and I hope that each of them will continue to work hard in the coming year for the complete fulfillment of the task we have been given. In the past year we have had to take hard blows on the fronts and at home. Now we are moving forward again. Our faith in our leader is unshakable, and our commitment to our fatherland is above all. Hail our Führer Adolf Hitler!

2. WHW

In the 2nd Reichsstraßensammlung for the Kriegswinterhilfswerk 1944/45, the collection carried out by KL Monowitz achieved the pleasing result of RM 58'612.36.

I express my thanks and appreciation to all donors for their generosity.

3. Commendation

I give to the next of kin of
Sergeant Albrecht Geldner 5th comp.
NCO Wilhelm Nittka 5th comp.
Corporal Hermann Stens 5th comp.
SS-Unterscharf. Wilhelm Köhler 6th comp.
SS-Rottenf. Heinrich Spalek 6. comp.
SS-Sturmmann Johann Hartelik 2nd comp.
SS Riflemen Martin Kempl 2nd comp,
my special appreciation.

The aforementioned have prevented the escape of prisoners by their prudent behaviour.

4. Telephone connection

The new Hohenlinde labour camp (Hubertushütte) is under the authority of Königshütte, No. 41 761 NA. 51 to reach.

5. Address of the work camps

With immediate effect, a uniform address will be introduced for the labour camps.

For example:

Address: Monowitz Concentration Camp

Libiaz labour camp

(9a) Libiaz Krs. Krenau O/S

Monowitz concentration camp

Labour camp Lendzin

(9a) Lendzin Krs. Pleß O/S

Monowitz concentration camp

Labour camp Charlottegrube

(9a) Charlotte pit

County of Rybnik O/S

and so on

If necessary, add the street name.

The leaders of the labour camps shall immediately contact the relevant post offices and notify them of the change of address so that the current mail can be delivered. Existing postmarks shall be changed where necessary.

6. Compliance with official channels

It is again necessary to point out that the official channels must be observed. In future I will call upon any SS member who violates this order to be punished.

7. Flagging of the service buildings

Flagging of the official buildings is prohibited and must only be done on special occasion.

The camp commander KL Monowitz

Signed. Schwarz

SS-Hauptsturmführer

23 December 1944

11 Hungarian female Jewish prisoners arrive in Sömmerda from Auschwitz. Reported back 29.12.44.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 31/44

Auschwitz, 27 December 1944

1. The bombing attack on 26.12.1944 claimed the lives of SS members:

SS-Rottf. Johann Rometsch, born 15.5.14

SS-Strm. Albert (Willi) Franke, born 16.4.91

SS-Strm. Dressler Ferdinand, born 15.4.94

SS-Schtz. Heinrich Schuster, born 15.7.[Q]1

SS-Schtz. Michael Putz, born 2.7.[0]2

We will always honour the memory of our comrades.

2. WHW Collection

At the 2nd Reich Road Collection on 16 and 17 December 1944, a collection result of RM 158,943.17 was achieved. Compared to the same collection of the previous year, this result represents an increase of more than RM 1 40,000.00. The head of the SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl, Berlin, has expressed his full appreciation for the outstanding donation.

3. Commendation

Furthermore, the Chief of the Main Office personally presented the SS-Rottenführer Johann Roth with his picture and dedication in recognition of his special SS attitude and a further acknowledgement for the prisoner escape in Berlin that he prevented.

4. Withdrawal of the additional soap

From now on, all services will no longer need to issue the additional soap. Should the heads of the departments consider it necessary to issue additional soap to their commands or to those SS-members who are engaged in dirty work, a detailed explanation must be submitted to the SS Central Administration. A distinction must be made between SS members and prisoners.

5. Soap requests and accounting

From 1.1.1945, the entitled standard and shaving soap is only issued on presentation of the soap request and settlement forms. The same are to be collected from the accommodation department by the Fourieren of the units and, once they have been completed, are to be signed personally by the head of the department. These requests and settlement forms must be submitted to the Accommodation Department by the 5th of each month. No soap will be issued without this instruction.

6. Leaflets dropped by the enemy

In case of attacks on Upper Silesian territory, leaflets dropped must be immediately handed over to the Company Commanders and Heads of Service. They are to hand them over by the fastest route to Division VI to the SS site elder for evaluation and passing them on to the appropriate defence units.

7. Newspaper orders

The publishing house of the Oberschlesische Zeitung complains that subscription orders are constantly coming in from SS men at the site. It is hereby stated for the last time that the circulation of the newspapers has been stopped and that all newspaper orders are useless. The newspapers handed in for the care of the troops must be sufficient.

8. Found

A black badge of wounding was found in the camp area.

To be picked up against proof at the office of the SS site elder, room 24.

9. Invalid identity cards

The following identity cards and armbands have been lost and will be declared invalid; we warn against misuse:

No. 3903 Kobza Adalbert born 14.1.86 besch. b. Fa. Industriebau

No. 3053 Bierczak, Michael born 15.7.80 besch. b. Riedel & Sohn

No. 1315 Kolniak, Johann born 15.4.92 besch. b. Fa. Kluge, Gleiwitz

Signed. Bear
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.
Höcker
SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

29 December 1944

11 Female Prisoners arrived, were sent from Auschwitz 23.12.44 to
Sömmerade (Buchenwald).
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

1945

4 January 1945

300 female prisoners arrived, were sent from Auschwitz 23.11.44 to W.-Lippstadt (Buchenwald).

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

6 January 1945

The 81 prisoners who arrived in Buchenwald from Auschwitz, insurance papers delivered.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

9 January 1945

9 prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

11 January 1945

81 prisoners from Auschwitz I arrive in Buchenwald with insurance papers!

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

14 January 1945

9 prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

16 January 1945

12 female Hungarian Jewish prisoners arrive in Sömmerda from Auschwitz, Report 19.1.45.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Location Command No. 1/45

Auschwitz, 16 January 1945

1. Collection of old material

The Reichsführer-SS issued the following order on 5.12.44

“The importance of collecting old material is well known. Unfortunately, it is not always observed. I order that in every Reserve Battalion, in every service of the Reserve Army and in every Reserve Hospital the necessary containers be set up for the collection of waste paper, old textiles (rags), bones, scrap iron and scrap metal. Officers of all ranks, as well as the men, are required to send the smallest strip of tinfoil and other waste material to the collections. As always, the commanders are responsible for the collection.

In addition to the results of the collection in each military district, the three best units and services are to be reported to me—for the first time on March 15, 1945. I intend to distinguish them by a special allocation of sutler goods. For advising the Reserve Army on the implementation of these measures and the further distribution of the old material, the offices of the Party with their regional, district and local group representatives for the collection of old material, as well as the agricultural offices with the subordinate economic offices, are available.”

signed. H. Himmler

The house collection is carried out by the local group of the NSDAP. For the troop area, the SS central administration sets up containers for the collected goods and ensures that they are entered correctly. The results of the individual companies are to be reported monthly to here.

2. Unterführer training

On Tuesday, 23.1.45, 20.00 o'clock, a training lecture takes place in the small hall of the comradeship home. All off-duty subordinates of the

Auschwitz site must attend. The head of Division VI will speak on the subject:

“Enemy Leaflet Propaganda”.

3. Vocational training courses for active subduers and men

It should be noted that the vocational training courses on Tuesdays and Fridays in the camp school are still held and are compulsory for active subordinates and men. Reports by off-duty SS members to the SS site elders as known.

4. Ban

According to reports from the railway police, SS members are repeatedly found boarding trains without passing the barrier and without a ticket and entering the platform without a platform ticket. Furthermore, reference is made to the location order no. 18/44 of 27.6.44, according to which it is forbidden to enter all railway facilities, railway depots etc. This prohibition also includes entering the recreation rooms of the male and female employees. In the event of further reports of violations of the provisions of the railway operating regulations, the strictest penalties will be applied.

5. Troop support events in January 1945

Lecture Kurt Hielscher

The well-known speaker and writer Kurt Hielscher, author of the best intaglio works about Germany, Italy, Spain etc., known for his travelogues about Europe, will speak on Thursday, 18.1.45, 20.00 hrs in the small hall of the Kameradschaftsheim about the topic:

“German Culture in Transylvania”

with their own photographs.

Each unit, 20 Unterführer and men.

6. Entering the yards and stables

In view of the emergence of new dangerous epidemics, all farms must remain closed to outside visits as far as possible. The unavoidable necessary controls must undergo disinfection of footwear and avoid entering the stables under all circumstances.

7. Exchanged pistols

On December 2, 1944, in the restaurant Fremdenheim in Auschwitz, a Wehrmacht paddock with service pistol No. K 0819, model 35 (p) 9 mm, was erroneously exchanged for an SS paddock with pistol No. 32261, model Sauer & Sohn, 6.35 mm.

The owner of pistol No. 32261, model Sauer & Sohn, is requested to report to the court department of KL Auschwitz so that the service pistol can be exchanged for the property pistol. In addition, a Führer's belt and pistol were exchanged in the cloakroom of the Kameradschaftsheim. The owner of the wrong belt is requested to return it to the Kommandantur for exchange.

Who is the owner of pistol no. 8901, brand Azanza y Aprizabalaga-Modelo 1916?

Signed. Baer
SS-Sturmbannführer

F.d.R.

Höcker

SS-Obersturmführer and Adjutant

17 January 1945

35 Jewish political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

22 January 1945

2224 Polish political and Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at Buchenwald

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

23 January 1945

917 prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at (unknown)

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

25 January 1945

758 Jewish political prisoners from Auschwitz arrive at (unknown)

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

26 January 1945

1'250 Polish political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

3'987 Polish political prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz

52 prisoners died during transport.

(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

2 female Polish Jewish prisoners from Auschwitz arrive in Taucha, Report same day.

Soviet Troops Arrive in Auschwitz

27 January 1945

Soviet Troops arrive in Auschwitz, Alexander Woronzow as a frontline film/photographer. He was one of the first to arrive at Auschwitz on the 27th January 1945, then the order came that he was not allowed to take photographs.

On the 28th January 1945 he managed to get hold of an aircraft and fly over Auschwitz II. In the film taken you can trace the flight route the aircraft took, here are some stills from his film.



In the background you can see the chimney of Cremo II and III quite clear as there were no other high chimney-type objects in this area. Looking back from the SS Barracks on the left top are the train tracks.

Elie Wiesel was in Auschwitz at the time of liberation and confirmed that the Soviets destroyed the Crematoriums.

Note from witnesses:

All the Witness interviews we see only show the parts the they would like us to see, when one sees the full interview, you hear the following:

On the way to one of the KZs (Concentration Camps) we were put in Box Cars, in these Box Cars was writing often with lipstick or scratched into the wooden wall, writings like:

You are all going to die.

You're going to death.

You're going to a death camp.

You will all be gassed.

None of you will survive.

This cannot be from the Germans who are very cultural, very fine people. Nobody kills other human beings.

My sister's fiancé was arrested and sent away to work, to build camps in the beginning in 1940. He survived the war.

In the Ghettos we slept on straw, it was amazing to see a mattress made of straw.

We were evacuated out of the Ghetto in June/July 1944, we were all put to work in a clothing factory making uniforms for the German Army. We were working in a production factory.

September/October we were sent to Auschwitz.

We were taken to a barrack, we had to undress and went into another room with shower heads, could have been a gas chamber but it wasn't, water came out.

After the shower we were sent out another door, here men were laughing at us as we were still naked.

They shaved our hair. We were taken further away and we received clothing and wooden clogs.

We were in line about 800 women. From Auschwitz we went to a Camp near Bremen, we were put to work, working with bricklayers and sailors. We carried buckets of water for the bricklayers. and bricks to the bricklayers as well. There were a lot of homes destroyed by the British and Americans and we would remove the cement from the bricks of destroyed homes.

We were taken out and returned by truck, we were about 50 women in a work detail. Liberated 30 April 1945 or 44? in Bergen-Belsen, this morning no one woke us up to go to work.

List of survivors were brought in, my husband was found in Munich, I did not expect to find my husband, his brother was in Bergen-Belsen.

Lists of survivors kept coming from everywhere.

Arriving at Auschwitz, we received numbers on the arm with a needle, this same needle was used for everyone.

We were only at Auschwitz for three days, then we were moved to Birkenau. We could buy food here. Then we were sent to a camp about 10 kilometres away to Buna to work. Here were about 60'000 people. We were here for about six months, working as a locksmith but actually working on piping. Buna camp was clean, we were 200 in a barrack, we slept 5 to a cot. Then the Russians would start bombing the factories, and later at night the Americans and British would bomb these factories. This went on for a few weeks and we were evacuated, we only had our normal clothes on in -20°C , so many would freeze to death. We arrived at an empty camp, it was clean but had nothing, no food. This marching went on for six days, from camp to camp, then we reached a train, but this was an open train. We were given blankets, we travelled a whole day and arrived in Czechoslovakia in the middle of the night.

A truck drove past the train and someone threw bread into the wagons. The ones who were strong and got a bread kept it. One incident was a son and father were next to me, then the father caught the bread, but the son wanted it. The son started hitting the father until he killed him and took the bread.

We later arrived at Bergen-Belsen, only a few 1'000 survived, the rest froze to death on this train.

Here we had to walk three kilometres to the camp, but just this distance was too far, it took us the whole morning.

Here we did nothing we had no food for several days, the whole country was in turmoil we had nothing, then Typhus came and turned everything upside down, people started dying like flies.

Later on those who could still move were moved to Sachsenhausen.

We carried a bowl, without this bowl you could starve to death as you could get drink and food only in this. If you were strong enough you could sit down and eat, if you were weak the Ukrainians would come and take the bowl, then you would just sit there and die.

The Germans did not know what to do with us so they put us back to Bergen-Belsen.

Then the British arrived they brought with them condensed milk and ham, whoever drank the milk and ate the ham died.

I wanted to emigrate to the US, but ended up going back to my home town, here I found out that 9 of 11 of my brothers and sisters survived.

Macho or Macha

Jack Lewis was the first to discover injustice in Birkenau (Auschwitz). In 1944 a Jewish guy beat him up with his belt. He received a uniform stripped clothes with hat, he was very proud of this as well as his number B10237. When we arrived at Auschwitz, we could hardly walk, we asked a person there where are the Crematoriums?

They looked at us and said are you crazy, there are no crematoriums!

Then we were put in a hospital building, we found some people from Lotz there, we talked to them, they asked us what we were doing here.

We told them because we presumed we would be gassed, we came here to be gassed!

Again they looked at us as though we were crazy and said: there are no gas chambers here.

The Russians came and we were free to go, but where?

So we stayed in Auschwitz, in the summer we went to Lotz. Here we started to clean up.

I was given German prisoners to help with the cleanup, this was strange for us.

After a while, it turns out that the Russians were like the Germans. Let's leave, so we travelled to Germany, it was much better there. The Jewish committee assigned us to stay with a German family, these people were very nice to us.

We only suspected they were gassing us.

We were taken to an underground changing room and told to undress and get ready for a shower.

Remember where you left your clothing, after the shower you will get dressed. We came naked out of the shower on the other side, here we stood for a long time naked, before we were taken to a barrack where they shaved our hair and sprayed us with something like DDT (Zyklon-B). They then gave us gassed recycled clothing, we were then marked with yellow paint to identify us as Jews.

Some of the people would not use other people's bowls to eat or drink, these people usually ended up dying of starvation.

The Russians came and we were warned to stay in the barracks as the Russian soldiers would loot and rape women. It was very dangerous for women to walk around as the Russians were raping every woman they found.

Talked about the Genocide in Bosnia and Africa, did not mention Germany???

Polish Jews sent to Siberia in 1940 ...

We had to clean out a warehouse, it seems the Germans were afraid of typhus spreading. Kurt Thomas.

We emptied the water out and it filled up again, there was never a shortage of water.

Camp 2 had vegetable garden, horses and pigs, warehouses.

29 January 1945

522 political prisoners sent from Buchenwald to Altenburg.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

2 February 1945

2t224 + 917 prisoners arrive in Buchenwald from Auschwitz
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

4 February 1945

1'278 prisoners with a profession arrive in Dachau from Auschwitz.
33 prisoners died during the transport as noted on arrival at Dachau.
21 prisoners died at Dachau.
825 prisoners from Auschwitz arrive in Dachau.
(Arolsen Archive – Auschwitz Archive)

Information:

So far there is no evidence of the coal nor its delivery. There should be mountains of this showing up on the arial photos, yet there is none.
Not one witness who has seen coal being unloaded and or moved to the Cremos. No arial photo's exist of the Cremos burning, period.
Cremos had to be shut down, all of them, when a brick came out.

The fire on the edge of Auschwitz II was one incident when a peak amount of people died from typhus. Making pits in Auschwitz II was impossible due to the high water level in the ground.

As with Majdanek, that the Soviet Army took over intact, the Soviet Archives seem to show they took Auschwitz intact as well. Then the NKVD took charge and started changing or rebuilding the sites to suit a new story. Disinformation is what the Soviets were best in.

The Following Needs Your Attention:

I wish to thank my Jewish friends for their support.

Thank you for starting the debt system, that completely destroys everything.

Thank you for your debt banking system that created more problems for the Gojims.

Thank you for the movie industry, with it all Jewish heroes.

Thank you for the films showing how bad Gojims are, in which you actually perpetrate yourselves.

Thank you for the school system that only teaches stupidity.

Thank you for the news companies who only provide fake news that the Gojims believe.

Thank you for the medical system where you can legally inject chemicals into the Gojims and they believe it does them good.

Thank you for our law system that now is so complicated no Gojim will ever find his way out.

Thank you that our porno industry is destroying the Gojims mental state.

Gojims = dumb whites

Conclusion:

I'm sorry ...

I don't want to be an emperor.

That's not my business.

I don't want to rule or conquer anyone.

i should like to help everyone – if possible

Jew, Gentile, black man, white.

We all want to help one another.

Human beings are like that.

We want to live by each other's happiness, not by each other's misery.

We don't want to hate and despise one another.

In this world there is room for everyone.

And the good Earth is rich and can provide for everyone.

The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way.

Greed has poisoned men's souls,

has barricaded the world with hate,

has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed.

We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in.

Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want.

Our knowledge has made us cynical.

Our cleverness, hard and unkind.

We think too much and feel too little.

More than machinery we need humanity.

More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness.

Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost ...

The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together.

The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in men cries out for universal brotherhood – for the unit of us all.

Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world, millions of despairing men, women and little children, victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people.

*To those who can hear me, I say do not despair.
The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed, the bitterness
of men who fear the way of human progress.
The hate of men will pass and dictators die and the power they took from
the people will return to the people.
And so long as men die, liberty will never perish.*

*Soldiers! Don't give yourselves to brutes, men who despise you, enslave
you, who regiment your lives tell you what to do, what to think and what
to feel!*

*Who drill you. diet you, treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder.
Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men, machine men with machine
minds and machine hearts!*

*You are not machines!
You are not cattle!
You are men!
You have the love of humanity in your hearts!
You don't hate!
Only the unloved hate
the unloved and the unnatural!
Soldiers! Don't fight for slavery!
fight for liberty!*

In the 17th chapter of St. Luke it is written:

"The Kingdom of God is within man"

... not in one man nor a group of men, but in all men! In you!

*You, the people have the power the power to create machines.
The power to create happiness!*

*You, the people, have the power to make this life free and beautiful,
to make this life a wonderful adventure.*

Then, in the name of democracy, let us use that power, let us all unite!

Let us fight for a new world ...

*... a decent world that will give men a chance to work
that will give youth a future and old age a security.*

By the promise of these things brutes have risen to power.

But they lie!

They do not fulfil that promise.

They never will!

Dictators free themselves but they enslave the people!

Now let us fight to fulfil that promise!

Let us fight to free the world

to do away with national barriers

to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance.

Let us fight for a world of reason

a world where science and progress will lead to all men's happiness.

Soldiers! In the name of democracy, let us all unite!

Charlie Chaplin



