Concentration Camps: Newspaper Clippings
6,000,000 REPORTED SLAIN AT OŚWIECIM

Hungarian Liberated by U.S. Troops Says Jews Were Killed Over 10 Months

BEARERS, Germany, April 12 (U.S. Army New York News office) - Dr. Bela Fabian, president of the dissolved Hungarian Independent Democratic party, accused the Germans today of having killed 5,000,000 Jews at the Oświęcim extermination camp in Poland Silesia, from which he himself narrowly escaped.

The Polish Ministry of Information reported more than a year ago that 600,000 Jews had been gassed and cremated at this camp and the International Church Movement's ecumenical refugees committee, in a subsequent report on Oświęcim and its sister camp of Birkenau, said that 1,715,000 Jews had been killed at the two places. A spokesman for the American Jewish Committee's library in New York said that it had been estimated that 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews had been exterminated since the war began in Europe, but the library had no figures to substantiate a report that 5,000,000 had been exterminated in one camp.

Dr. Fabian declared that the executions had been carried out during ten months. He said all Jews more than 50 years old had been automatically consigned to the gas chamber and crematory, as were the weak and young mothers who refused to leave their children. "If the captain did not like the looks of anyone else, he was gassed too," he said.

Many died of overwork, starvation and beatings before the gas chamber or crematory, according to Dr. Fabian. As were the weak and young mothers who refused to leave their children. "If the captain did not like the looks of anyone else, he was gassed too," he said.

The other three were: Hein Meyer, 52, a Hungarian violinist; Dezső Kohmann, 34, a Slovak, and Rudi Schratt, 26, a Greek medical student. Dr. Fabian, who said that he had once had lunch with President Roosevelt, asked that Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat of New York, be permitted to visit his sister camp of Birkenau, since captured by the Red Army, after his liberation by American troops from another camp at Oświęcim, southwest of Erfurt. Three others liberated with Dr. Fabian corroborated his story and said that it was a "miracle" that he still lived. They said that they owed their lives to the fact that the Germans believed him when he said that he was only 46 years old. The other three were: Hein Meyer, 52, a Hungarian violinist; Dezső Kohmann, 34, a Slovak, and Rudi Schratt, 26, a Greek medical student.

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CAPTIVES CONFIRM REICH ATROCITIES

Prisoners on Western Front Tell of Mass Murders in East—Some Admit Own Guilt

BY HAROLD DENNY

HOLSYS OF GERMAN ATROCITIES

WITH AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 16—From the German side now is coming the confirmation of the stories of German atrocities against both civilians and captured soldiers as wantonly cruel that, without such confirmation, they might have been dismissed as propaganda inventions.

But among the thousands of prisoners our forces have taken from the German armies recently are men who saw these atrocities and even some who took part in them.

One was Corporal Blank, whose name cannot be given here—was born in Romania of German stock, served for a while in the Romanian Army and then volunteered for a German SS division. He was selected no as a German camp guard, said that soldiers of that unit were ordered out. The German Army now is coming at a time when the Jews... was shot.

A German private who was a member of the Communist party before Hitler's rise to power and periods in concentration camps before he was drafted into the army told of every kind of cruelty from death by injections and torture, heretics who, as having been drenched in showers and then having been forced to stand in the cold, remaining for hours in painful postures or having been led into a mass hall to see a good man sit on a table and then ordered out, and brought back a little later to find the tables overturned and the floor spilt on the floor.

A German private appeared rather stupid and wholly without imagination and it is difficult to believe he is lying.

After the war began he was transferred to Camp Gross Rosen, near Breslau, where he worked on a detail that collected the dead and took the bodies to a crematory oven. He said that while he was there, every twenty to thirty Jews were burned in the ovens, including women and children, were brought there each evening, killed by a poisonous injection and immediately burned.

On the moves to death

While he was in the same camp he said that he was a shipment of 2,500 Russian prisoners of war arrived. They were held in front of their barracks and 800 men leaned them until they were tortured.

After three days of such treatment the Russian who were allowed to enter the barracks. Those who could not stand in one week either they were living or dead. This prisoner estimated 1,200 Russian women and children were killed in this manner during the first three days.

One camp official, he said, went through the prison quarters each evening, inspecting the teeth of new arrivals. Those who had gold fillings were ordered to fill holes, killed by an injection and burned.

A Czech, who first had been arrested by the Gestapo when the German invasion of his country, was held up in a concentration camp and finally drafted into a panzer unit in the German Army, from which he recently was taken in a Russian prisoner-of-war camp, told of incredible cruelties in Camp Sachsenhausen, in the vicinity of Berlin.

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FEB. 17 1945

the New York Times

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This seems to have been an extension of a new
The Camp of Slow Death

From "Figaro," Paris, Jan. 10, 1945

By Francois Mauriac

The French Jews are lawyers, doctors, men of letters. Many of them are an honor to their country. They committed no crime but to belong to the Jewish race. The Nazis say them, and at the same time consider them gulag pigs and try experiments on them. They find it interesting to torture, in a sealed test tube, children who are passionately French and Jews without a country. The latter are almost all Zionsists and believe that Israel still exists as a nation. Will they be able to convince their French brothers and desert them from the land in which they have taken root?

The experiment was conclusive, horrifying. Jean Jacques Bernard's book seems to me to present the Jewish problem as it should be presented. In reality the problem only exists for the emigrants without a country. The Frenchmen, of whom Jean Jacques Bernard is one of the noblest examples, do not react as Jews. In their eyes there exists no Jewish nation and - it seems in most cases - no Jewish God. When they are not French thinkers of the radical and Bolshevik type, after the fashion of our own country, they yield to the Christian influence and the Church impresses them; they are "Christians without knowing it and without willing it," says Jean Jacques Bernard, and, so do all Frenchmen who were permitted in the Camp of Slow Death. Jean Jacques Bernard is the least-grandson of all the authors I know. Yet even he, in thinking of those starving men who shared with the others the little food which they received in secret, to stave off death, cannot express this saying: "Oh, human heart!"

We knew of their suffering. How many times did I hear, during that terrible winter: 'Jean Jacques Bernard, at this moment, is dying in death at Compiègne. What could we do? What appeal could we make to the executioners? We were powerless - or else we would have had to sell ourselves to German collaboration. One day, I remember I was having lunch at Drouant with a friend from Compiègne who, two days before, had shared a room with Jean Jacques Bernard. We did not dare question him. He did not want to speak of what he had undergone. But I remember how he looked at the meal on the table - wildly controlled by good manners.

The testimony of this book is all the more terrible because it is given in the spirit of moderation. The author is full of sympathy and it avails to be fair to his countrymen. It is, above all, the testimony of a Frenchman who wishes to be nothing but a Frenchman. How easily he convinces us - he and his companions - that love for France differs from ours only because it has an even better reason for existing. They may perhaps a clearer knowledge that we have of what they owe to France; they expect of her what she incarnates for the other nations. Would like "The Camp of Slow Death" to be read, and me too.
Jan. 1, 1945

NAZIS' CAMP DATA
FABRICATIONS

Witnesses Tell of the Gassing
of 80 Screaming Women
at Prison in Alsace

By MILTON BRACIER

ROMM, Dec. 31—The document
section of the United States Sev-
enth Army in France has com-
pleted a study of records captured
at the German-concentration camp
at Strasbourg, Alsace. According
facts and figures that were not
available at the time this corre-
spondent visited the camp early
this month are now at hand and
they provide confirmation neces-
sary to the conclusions of a wit-
ness who toured the grounds and
buildings and worked the crem-
torium trays with his own hands.
There would seem to be no oth-
official backing to the character-
zation of the camp as the Lochlin
of Alsace. Between April, 1941,
and November, 1942, between
50,000 and 60,000 men and women
were herded behind electric fences.
At least 10,000 were killed, of
which most ended in the crematri-

On Oct. 31 18,488 inmates were
listed. There is no way of telling
how many were evacuated to an-
other camp where the Germans
fled and how many were fed to
the fire in the body-shaped oven.
But a breakdown is most interest-

There were 1,337 "Arrians, i.e.,
protective custody," 3,720 Jews,
1,988 non-German civilian workers
from occupied countries, 412 pro-
fessional criminals, 212 "dis-
sected," 937 prisoners of war, seventy-
four vagrants, twenty-eight former
Gauleiter personnel, eighteen Ger-
man Army personnel held for mili-
dary offenses, thirteen homosex-
uals, seven clergymen, six Spanish
Republicans, and five Bible stu-
dents.

The figures were accompanied
by the testimony of two men and
one woman and of two prisoners
who escaped during the German
evacuation. They agreed that no
Americans or Britons were among
the prisoners of war, but believed
there were Russians, Poles and
Czechs.

The internees said that one to
twelve persons were killed every
night for "attempting to escape"
from the forbidding ghastliness
of the electric fence. One list was
marked "death from natural cau-
ses." It listed 178 names for Au-
 gust, 1944, fifty-five for the first five
days of September and seventy-
five and sixty-three respectively in
two other separate September en-
tries.
The German custodian of the
camp, who were well protected
from the stench and accidents of
their work by an ample array of
whelkans and fire extinguishers,
officially labeled the chamber with
the gas outlet as "Fumigation."
That is hard to dispute under any
interpretation of the use of the
chamber, but if the Seventh Army's
three witnesses are to be believed
here is the worst single example
of how it was employed:
At 8:30 on the night of Aug. 19,
1943, the screams of eighty-wom-
en, including sixteen-year-old girls,
terrified all within hearing of the
"Fumigation Unit." The witnesses
said two German specialists had
come to witness this mass killing
as a test of new gases and the
bodies were examined to chart
their effects.
Even for one who saw the gas-
producing mechanism—whether or
not it was lethal—and looked at
a height where a man hung by the
wrists would barely touch the
floor, and one dissecting table and,
above all, the fully-equipped cre-
tatorium and ten room, it remains
hard to accept such stories.
That is perhaps the most incred-
ible horror of this aspect of Hitle-
rean outrage too great to be be-
lieved even in the face of physical
evidence.
The documents in Allied hands
include several names and home
addresses of Elite Guard officers
whose roles in the chamber house
of the Saint Die Valley will surely
be shown them if they are ever caught.

Germans Now Held in Camp
SOMWHERE IN THE VOSGES
MOUNTAINS, Dec. 31 (Reuter)—
High in the ice-encrusted Vosges
Mountains, the Germans had what
is described as one of their most
notorious concentration camps,
holding thousands of French men
and women behind electrified
barbed wire protected by German
guards. Today the tables are
turned.
More than 2,000 German civil-
ians and a number of Nazi party
members are behind the wire, and
the guards are Frenchmen. The
French consider it poetic jus-

gendarmes to have

\[000054\]
20,000 Jews In Labor Camp Slain By Nazis

London, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Polish Government-in-exile said today the Germans had massacred 20,000 Jews in a forced labor camp at Plaszow near Cracow. A spokesman quoted a report from underground channels which said the Germans also indiscriminately killed Jewish forced labor campers at Skarzysko, Wroszowice, Pipiski and Ostrowiec.
The Washington Post

DEC 23 1944

Poles Say Nazis Slew 20,000 Jews

London, Dec. 22 (IP).—The Polish government-in-exile said today the Germans had massacred 20,000 Jews in a forced-labor camp at Ptaszow near Cracow.

A spokesman quoted a report from underground channels which said the Germans also liquidated Jewish forced-labor camps at Skarzyniec, Stareczowice, Benki, and Ostrowiec.
Lesson of Lublin Trial: German Nation Is

Last week five Nazi war criminals were tried and executed in Poland. We asked Ralph Parker, our Moscow correspondent, to summarize highlights of the trial and to tell us something of the legal procedure adopted. His story follows.

By RALPH PARKER
Staff Correspondent

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MOSCOW, Dec. 14.—At 9 a'clock in the morning on Monday, Nov. 27, six Nazis who had helped murder a million and half people at the Maidanek annihilation camp, were led to trial through the snow-covered streets of Lublin, liberated Poland's capital. Some of the large crowd lining the streets tried to rush the guards and lynch the prisoners. The court fired in the air warningly. However, several of the prisoners were beaten up and reached the court with bloody heads.

In contrast with the street action, there was done at home, from the 2000 people waiting in the court.

Only the Beginning

It was not the function of the court to establish the responsibility for the Maidanek massacre. That already had been done by the Potsdam-Soviet Extraordinary Commission, and the principal guilt was squarely laid on Himmler, whose police, on the evidence of L. C. Hilmar Moser, former commandant of the city of Lublin, visited the camp in the summer of 1943.

The Lublin court confined its attention to the six German underlings whose trial and punishment are only a small part of the proceedings that will take place when the others accused of participation in the Maidanek massacres are caught.

By RALPH PARKER

The court's function was to confirm the prisoners' right of counsel and to confirm its competence. The question was raised whether the accused could properly claim that a non-military special court was incompetent to try them. Vice-president, Swidzki, defended the court's competence, with the argument that the prisoners' convention was not created to defend those who only wore a military uniform for cannon-firing criminal activities.

These prisoners, he contended, were executioners, disguised as soldiers and, thus, not combatants in the same of the prisoners' convention. The court confined judgment and accepted Sawitski's thesis.

In practically all respects the information disclosed by the prisoners under examination tallied with that which they gave me when I interrogated them personally in their own language three months ago.

Harman Vogel, 42-year-old SS [Elite Guard], company leader from Muelheim in Westphalia, tall, gaunt and gray-haired, admitted that he knew children were murdered at Maidanek and that he worked at dispatching their clothes to Germany.

Adolf Tammers, a 52-year-old veteran officer of the Kaiser's Army, since 1934 a Nazi, since last year a member of the SS, a gruff-voiced, burly, red-haired man, admitted that in his position as camp bookkeeper he had organized a system for the sorting of the victims' clothes and their dispatch to Germany.

Hans Stalp, a lean, small-headed man of a peculiar volatile, deplorable type, described his last profession in peace-time Germany as black-marketing most of cattle he slaughtered secretly. He stated he served five years in a German prison for this offense and was sent straight from jail to a responsible post in the SS administration at Maidanek.

The 41-year-old Theodore Schoellen of Kehrer in the Rhine-land, a Nazi Party member since 1937 when he volunteered for the SS, was employed at Maidanek since June, 1943, in charge of a team of 10 SS-men.

This father of five, who regularly sent home birthday greetings cards to which he attached sprigs of heather picked in Maidanek, and who wrote to his wife that he had "a hard job," had not, as the examination revealed, taken the trouble to ask himself during the two years of his employ at Lublin, who bore the ultimate responsibility for the Maidanek camp.

Pohlman, a criminal railroad man, punished eight times before the war, was stated by witnesses to have killed at least 5000 victims personally. A witness described how Pohlman and Stalp raped women in the presence of relatives. Pohlman was described, by witness Stanislawski, a survivor of the camp, as inscrutable from a short, iron-tipped truncheon.

Ordered Gas

"Of all the executioners, Pohlman was the worst, rushing into the barracks and beating down prisoners assembled to march out," stated witnesses Krupski and Szewski.

During the two-day interruption in the trial, Pohlman hanged himself in his cell.

Against the sixth prisoner, Gerstenhauer, it was alleged by witnesses who convinced the court that at the time when his supply of cyclone-poison gas amounted to 400 tons (the contents of each tin adequate to poison 100 persons), he wrote to Berlin head quarters for additional stock.

An interesting feature of the trial's proceedings is the evidence given by the secretary of the Investigating Commission, Schoellen, formerly of the Albert Academy, who stated that all gold and precious stones taken from the victims were digested by the German State Bank and that from the vast deposit where the clothes and
other personal belongings were sorted, consignments were sent to many German towns, organizations and private parties, each dispatch bill being signed personally by Gestapo Police General Globensky.

This statement I am able to vouch for personally after inspecting the documents at Lublin.

In the Lublin depot are filed many applications from German hospitals, children's homes, auxiliaries. There was a big demand for pram-buggies.

Tens of thousands of Poles heard the concluding phase of the trial broadcast throughout the land. Warsaw heard it across the Vistula.

On Saturday, Dec. 2, the five surviving prisoners were sentenced to death by hanging.

Last Sunday, in the Maidanek camp near the tall chimney of the crematory, where before long a huge cross will stand, five criminals were hanged in the presence of 20,000 people. The snow had fallen to soften the scene somewhat, cloaking the terrible fields of blue cabbage of which 50 acres have been fertilized by human ash.

"What," I asked some of my Polish friends who had suffered degradation and torture at German hands, "what to you was the lesson of the trial?"

The answers they gave came to this:

That those criminals who have been hanged, were after all but small fry and that, though they fully deserved their fate, a graver guilt lay higher in Germany.

That so intimately entangled with the whole of Germany was Maidanek and other annihilation camps, that the whole German people must be considered to bear the responsibility and should feel the punishment.

That only a merciless peace, by which the German people should be made to suffer hard and long, could purge that vile nation of all wickedness and restore to the German people their lost conscience.
Escapes Nazi Death Camp, K

Leaves Tremblinka Story as
Answer to 'Soft-Peace' Advocates

This is the last of a series of three eyewitness articles on Tremblinka, Nazi murder camp in Poland. FM publishes the story because we believe that it is important that the people never forget the kind of enemy we are fighting and the kind of enemy against which the peace must protect, not only our own people, but the people of Europe.

The author, Yankel (Yacov) Varnack, here brings the story up to the day of his escape from the camp. It ends abruptly—obviously unfinished. Most probably Varnack was tracked down by the Germans to his hiding place in Warsaw and killed sometime last spring.

The photographs of the original manuscript which was smuggled out of Poland and sent to the Jewish Labor Committee, 175 East Broadway, New York City, was for the authenticity of this latest report of German schrecklichkeit.

In view of conditions, we knew that the inmates of Camp No. 1 would revolt, but, since we were unable to help them, we completed our preparations and remained continually on the alert waiting for orders.

In the meantime, "life" ran the "animal" course. Masthead notions were never lacking. The German garrison suddenly felt the urge for diversion and amusement since they had no other worries. Accordingly, they organized compulsory theatrical performances, concerts, dancing, etc.

Dance of Death

The "artists" were recruited from among the inmates, who were relieved from work for several hours to participate in rehearsed "performances" that took place on Sunday and were compulsory. The audiences consisted of Germans and Ukrainians.

Women were forced to sing in choirs, while the orchestra consisted of those musicians, who were compelled to play daily at rail stations after the tortures. When marching to work, the inmates were forced to sing Jewish songs. New costumes were prepared for the intended performance which, however, did not come off because of our escape.

The frightful stench and the heat radiating from the furnaces were maddening. The Germans, therefore, decided that we were to work for four a.m. till noon at which time they bunched us into the area where the Jews were permitted to rest. Now there was an absolute silence that became impossible for us to bear. But, we managed to find a way.

We convinced the Germans that it would be better if the inmates were cremated as soon as possible and that there were volunteers among us, for additional cremations would gladly work over time. The Germans agreed. We arranged two shifts, from noon till 3 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. We selected the proper men and walked from day to day for the signal.

New Martyrs Arrive

Beyond the area of our barracks, there was a well that furnished the kitchen and laundry with water. We took advantage of this "opening," too, which was, incidentally, continuously guarded. We made frequent, surreptitious trips to fetch water, so as to get the guards used to our coming and going.

There were, at that time, no transports whatsoever and the only resources were those of us or individual Jews. Our accounts simply could not remain idle.

One day the Germans were all in a good mood once again. There was a chance to pass on their murderous activities because new masters had arrived. A transport arrived from Warsaw which was supposed to proceed abroad. All the people in that transport were well-dressed and look prosperous. They numbered about 1000 men, women and children. We guessed that it was a transport of people who had paid plenty of money to be transported to a place of safety. Everybody was taken away from them as they arrived. As I subsequently learned, they were first housed in the Hotel Polak, a first-class establishment on Dlugi St. in Warsaw, and then brought to Tremblinka to be killed.

We found out who those people were. We were ready to make our landing after they had been done for like as many others before them. The same happened to transports coming in from abroad. The people were told that they were being evacuated to Tremblinka. We knew this to be true. However, we eagerly looked forward to reaching an asylum where they could rest up from the hardships of the journey. They arrived there and, before they had time to be scared or surprised, they went to their eternal rest.

Risk Enormous

A transport from the Tremblinka Penal Camp came in. It consisted of approximately 500 Jews, all barably alive, worked to the bone, worn out and brutally mistreated. They looked as if they were being to be killed—and they were killed like all the others.

The definite, irrevocable date for the outbreak of the revolt was set for Aug. 8, 1943. It was a scrupulously bad day. The sun shone brightly and its rays penetrated the small, crowded windows of our barracks. We had practically no sleep during the night and dawn found us awake and tense.

However, at the same time, we were fully aware of the difficulties we would have to overcome. Observation towers, manned by armed guards, stood all around the camp, and the camp itself was surrounded by some lines of fences and barbed wire. However, we decided to take it, come what may.

We gathered all the help we could find and knew that after they landed there would be no escape from the place because so many innocent victims had perished.

In silence we took leave of the ashes of our fellow Jews and vowed that out of their blood an avenger would arise.

Suddenly, we heard the signal, a shot fired into the air.

We jumped up. Everyone fell to his particular task as pre-arranged performance by the men. Among the most difficult was the hiding away of the Ukrainians from the observation towers. Once they began shooting, all
This picture, taken at another Nazi murder camp, is typical of scenes at Treblinka, where prisoners were forced to bury those of their comrades slain before them. They, too, were slated for the same end, when they became too weak to work. When burial space became short, the Nazis began mass cremation.

... from above, we could not possibly escape alive. Gold, however, held an immense attraction for them, and they continually trafficked with the Jews.

When the shot rang out, one of the Jewish traders sneaked up to the tower and showed the Ukrainian guard a gold coin. The Ukrainian, totally oblivious to the fact that he was on a post, dropped his machine gun and hastily chambered down to coax the coin out of the Jew.

-Win to Freedom

However, two other Jews were lying in wait for him, a little to the side. They grabbed him suddenly and finished him off, taking his revolver. The guards on the other towers were also taken care of quickly. Every German and Ukrainian we happened to run into on our way out was killed. The attack was so sudden that before the Germans were able to collect their wits, the road to freedom stood open for us.

Weapons were snatched from the guardhouse and each one of us was given a pistol to go. As the signal shot rang out, the guard at the well was killed and his weapons were taken from him. We all ran out of our barracks and took the posts that had been assigned to us.
Here’s Fascism, In Case You’ve Forgotten

Tremblianka Murder Camp Gives Answer to ‘Peaceful’ Advocates

This is another horror story out of Poland, a story of another Nazi slaughter-house. Tremblianka, like thousands of others, were ruthlessly tortured and killed by Germans.

This narrative is by a man, who was at Tremblianka and saw it happen. His name was Yankel (Yiddish diminutive for Jacob), a carpenter, and now he, too, is dead, killed early this year by Germans at Tremblianka.

Before he killed him, Yankel’s eyewitness story was published by the Polish Underground’s Coordinating Committee, comprising the German Workers’ Committee.

We have seen the photographs of the original which were smuggled out of Poland and sent to the Jewish Labor Committee, 115 East Broadway, New York City, which publishes the secret report of the Underground.

We have condensed Yankel’s 80-page narrative into three articles of which this is the first.

We came into the Tremblianka Camp, over 20 miles away in the horrid truth deep in us. Ukrainian guards, food, the soles of the barracks, armed with rifles and machine guns, were dressed in the same clothing they wore when they were first arrived. The当我 was littered with corpses, some still in their clothes and some naked. Their feet were distorted and black, and the soles of their shoes were stripped. These were left on them, heating, yelling and tearing at each other. The bodies were stripped of their clothes and thrown into the blazing oven.

The Chamber

The bodies lasted only a short while, for the doors were shut tight. The chamber was filled, the motor turned on and connected with the in-flow tubes and air. Then, and only then, were the corpses stretched out dead on, to be accurately, speed dead, and then to be gassed. No free space, they just cramped against each other, and some of them froze to death. In the meantime, Germans and Ukrainians would rise up and down the ranks, shouting and killing the victims.

The German called Zofl was a sergeant, he was scouring the chamber, the stronger ones were the last to be seen, then the weaker ones, until there was nothing left. The Chamber was opened and we saw the bodies of the victims, the weaker ones.

Machine-Gunned

About 100 men were picked from our group, lined up live abreast, marched away to an open grave, and filled. Many were shot in the back. The air was foul with the stench of corpses, dogs, and vermin. The bodies were dug in the ground and the gravediggers were dug in with them. Their clothing was removed, so were their heads. They were shot in the head and then the graves were covered.

Torture

One of the most horrid scenes we saw was when they tried to shoot a young woman. She was of the Jewish race and had been working on a farm. The Germans had taken her away, and the young woman was led to a room where they filled it with corpses. She was then shot and thrown into the oven. The woman was still alive when they shot her.

The women and girls were taken to the barber shop to have their hair clipped and then they were ordered to go out on the floor. They were then taken, one by one, and shot in the head. The machinery of the gas-chamber was operated by two Ukrainians. One of them, bare-footed, called and kind and gentle eye, but he was, nevertheless, a sadist. He often attacked us while we worked and yelled at us to stand up or we were to be gassed. These were the orders of the guard.

Between 450 and 550 persons were crowded into a chamber measuring 25 square meters. There were packed tightly. Parents could not find their children in the vain hope that the latter would thus escape death. On the way to their doors they were pushed and beaten with rifle butts and the bayonet. Dogs were set on them, barking, bellowing and tearing at them. To escape the blows and the dogs, the corpses pushed to its death, pushing into the chamber, the stronger ones showing the weaker ones ahead.

The Gas Chamber

The bodies lasted only a short while, for the doors were shut tight. The chamber was filled, the motor turned on and connected with the in-flow tubes and air. Then, and only then, were the corpses stretched out dead on, to be accurately, speed dead, and then to be gassed. No free space, they just cramped against each other, and some of them froze to death. In the meantime, Germans and Ukrainians would rise up and down the ranks, shouting and killing the victims.

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Maidanek Nazis on Trial

1,600 Poles Crowd Lublin Court to See Six Death-Camp Leaders

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass reported today that the trial of six German officials of the Maidanek "extermination" camp drew a crowd of more than 1,000 Poles to the special court in Lublin's "Soldiers' House".

The state appointed five lawyers to defend the Germans, who face charges punishable by death. Four of the defendants were accused with an S.S. (Elite Guard) detachment which operated the Maidanek camp for three years.