

**Excerpt of “Death Book”
(Totenbuch)
Mauthausen 19 March 1945**

568 Cont No	Type	No	Camp	Last and First Name	Birth Date Place	Cause of Death	Day Hour of Death	569
8390	Pole	134737	SL	Smigielski Kazimierz	24.2.10 Warschau	Circulatory weakness- General wasting away	21.3.1945 7:30	
1	Hun	135245	SL	Bazso Sandor	12.5.20 Budapest	Ac. heart weakness – collapse	21.3.1945 7:35	
2	Jew Pol	135411	Solvay	Ajzenberg Mojzes	1.9.17 Lodz	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:20	
3	Jew Pol	135410	Solvay	Ajnenbaum Abram	16.6.11 Lodz	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:15	
4	Jew Hun	135405	Solvay	Ackermann Miklos	10.4.25 Munkasc	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:15	
5	Jew Hun	135409	Solvay	Adler Mozes	12.9.26 Szeklene	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:15	
6	Jew Hun	135417	Solvay	Apfel Josef	14.4.01 Ramoli	Heart a. circ. weakness – heart muscle inf.	19.3.1945 1:20	
7	Jew Pol	135424	Solvay	Baharjer Josef	17.7.05 Lodz	Heart a. circ. weakness – heart muscle inf.	19.3.1945 1:20	
8	Jew Hun	135433	Solvay	Beckmann Zoltan	25.2.25 Ermihalyfalva	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:20	
9	Jew Pol	135441	Solvay	Berkenwald Hersch	6.3.19 Czarkow	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:25	
8400	Jew Hun	135444	Solvay	Berkovics Paul	28.9.98 Brzevice	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:25	
1	Jew Czech	135454	Solvay	Bienenfeld Ervin	1.3.06 Oceschnitz	Heart a. circ. weakness- heart muscle inf.	19.3.1945 1:25	
2	Jew Hun	135458	Solvay	Birn Jenö	17.3.95 Sohol	Heart a. circ. weakness- heart muscle inf.	19.3.1945 1:25	
3	Jew Hun	135459	Solvay	Biro Albert	12.7.97 Nagy Koroly	Heart a. circ. weakness- heart muscle inf.	19.3.1945 1:30	
4	Jew Hun	135471	Solvay	Bleier Ignac	21.7.95 Nyir Gebe	Heart a. circ. weakness- heart muscle inf.	19.3.1945 1:30	
5	Jew Hun	135473	Solvay	Blonder Ludwig	23.1.92 Bojan	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:30	
6	Jew Pol	135477	Solvay	Bochmann Haim	10.11.24 Lodz	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:30	
7	Jew Hun	135480	Solvay	Borsadi Istvan	5.5.89 Ormos Pusata	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:30	
8	Jew Hun	135486	Solvay	Braun Endre	10.9.11 Rismaszombat	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:35	
9	Jew Pol	135499	Solvay	Broder Menachem	24.4.23 Lodz	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:35	
8410	Jew Hun	135501	Solvay	Broder Leopold	13.5.85 Sobotka	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:40	
1	Jew Hun	135505	Solvay	Buchhalter Julius	7.4.92 Ozel	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:40	
2	Jew Hun	135507	Solvay	Burger Zoltan	6.1.92 Marmarosziget	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:40	
3	Jew Hun	135509	Solvay	Chaimovics Bernat	16.5.99 Köresliget	Heart a. circ. weakness- heart muscle inf.	19.3.1945 1:40	
4	Jew Hun	135510	Solvay	Chaimovics Majer	10.10.96 Köresliget	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:40	
5	Jew Pol	135513	Solvay	Cynamon Maks	6.3.06 Pnicwo	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:40	
6	Jew Hun	135522	Solvay	Davidovics Miklos	3.3.25 Nagyvarad	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:45	
7	Jew Hun	135537	Solvay	Dub Oskar	16.3.26 Marmarosziget	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:45	
8	Jew Pol	135540	Solvay	Dudelczyk Motek	5.10.23 Lodz	Ac. heart weakness	19.3.1945 1:45	

Questions

Mauthausen was a large concentration camp with many satellite branch camps. It was 14 miles from Linz, Austria. You heard Leslie Iles, one of our St. Louis Holocaust survivors, talk about his dreadful experiences in Mauthausen. He mentions the camp's "claim to fame:" The stone quarry. He also speaks of cannibalism. One of the most intriguing and significant questions is: What did the citizens of the area know about the camp? Below is an excerpt from Gordon Horwitz' book, *In the Shadow of Death: Living Outside the Gates of Mauthausen*:

All that was needed to destroy a man was implicit in the stones. Himmler and his lieutenants instinctively saw in the quarry a natural concentration camp. They read into the steep 300-foot cliffs, the heavy rocks, the explosions needed to pry loose vast slabs and boulders a natural setting of terror. The concentration camp was born of the quarry. Inmates lifted the edifice stone by stone, arduously climbing to the rim of the canyon to assemble the camp in a field above the pit. Beginning in 1938, for seven years the quarries of Concentration Camp Mauthausen would yield up hundreds of thousands of stones for streets and monuments and buildings – stones that were all blasted free of the quarry walls, hammered loose, and heaved upon the shoulders of inmates weakened by meager rations, long hours, and inhuman treatment from their overseers.

Stone manifests additional qualities; opaqueness, strength, silence, and terror. Stone obstructs vision. When dislodged from the sides of a cliff, stacked and cemented into a wall, stone encloses. Whatever lies within its boundary will be invisible to those viewing it from the outside. Nevertheless, the quarry walls do not form a perfect circle. On one side the Mauthausen quarry opens, and borders a roadway. The stone perimeter of the camp, hauled from the stone pit above which it stands, is completed with wire. The camp is built with gates for passage in and out. No dome save the dark of night covers the quarry and the camp. Just as the dust of explosions in the quarry may scatter with the four winds, so too will the ash spewing from the chimneys of the camp carry the refuse of a man from the ovens below, upward and over the walls, raining down on field and forest.

The Concentration Camp Mauthausen did not spring from a wilderness. The area was inhabited. Less than three miles away lay the center of a town. From the beginning the camp confronted civilian authority and touched the lives of the citizenry. In carving a place for itself, the camp asserted its dominance and enforced compliance. Its first tasks were bound up with achieving title to the land; gaining superiority over existing public authorities and placing itself above the law; securing the material and logistical assistance of local contractors, suppliers, and laborers; and winning the compliance of the local population. This was not accomplished without a measure of tension. Neither the major, the

district governor, the police, nor the state's attorney willingly abided overt disruption of public order. In the face of the camp's superior power, however, their challenges proved ineffectual and the camp easily brushed them aside. Emboldened in their strength, camp personnel ran roughshod over the rights and sensitivities of the town residents. In their off-duty hours, SS men behaved boorishly. Drunkenness, petty thievery, desecration of religious symbols, and brawling became a source of concern to the local population.

On the other hand, the camp offered material benefits to the townspeople. It revived the stone industry and provided jobs for civilian workers and supervisors in the SS-owned and operated quarries. The camp passed out contracts to shippers, suppliers, and craftsmen. Townspeople were able to compensate for wartime shortages through lucrative exchanges of scarce agricultural commodities for rare items seized from the prisoners.

Beyond overcoming the objections of local authorities, the camp sought the complicity of residents living in the immediate vicinity. True, after the first prisoners arrived in August 1938, the camp attempted to keep people from showing undue curiosity. Gaping at the inmates was prohibited. However, the SS was unable to prevent citizens from noticing the mistreatment of prisoners marched through the town from the railway station or to work sites in the area. Inevitably, residents were witness to beatings and shootings. Accumulating evidence of brutality set in motion a series of discussions within the population. The question was less what was happening in and around the camp than how they should interpret what they saw.

It may be argued that in the physical space of Mauthausen there existed two distinct worlds: that of the camp, embodied in the fearful SS organization and the inmates upon whom they worked their will, and that of the town and its residents. Yet the boundaries separating these worlds were never impermeable. The requisites of daily life, and the life of the camp itself, demanded personal as well as commercial bonds that necessitated contact between the two spheres.

1. Camp officials produced a "death book" by entering precise handwritten personal information about the prisoners who died. There were 20 pages in all; four pages are reproduced here. Why keep such records?
2. Look carefully at the tables. There are many examples which reveal how very detail oriented the Nazis were. Give some specific examples.
3. Note the causes of death. Were these the real causes of death?