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**Golgotha** – After the first action I worked at the establishment of Golgotha, where I got to know Jacek (Janek) Kantor, Dawid Kantor, Leon Zelwer and Jecheskiel Kantor.

**Stadtfervaltung, witness Zelwer**, a small ghetto of Golgotha was renamed to Stadtfervaltung. I was contacted by Majer Kranze and Bernard Kurland in the matter of establishment an outpost. I also was asked to render discounts, cash advances and like.

It was the order of Intergrunbawegung. At the same time I was introduced to Rywec Glane, Mojtek Zylberbergier and Hanek Pejsakow, who were entitled of giving me special orders.

**Witnesses: Majer Krauze, Leon Zelwer, Moladikow Szymon, Szmalewicz Zyskind.** Due to the fact that I was married and had a kid, I was entrusted with the function of bringing people in and out of the ghetto.

**Ostbahn. Witnesses, Zelwer and Wolkowicz.** After shutting down the so-called Stadtfervaltung (roadwork) I was sent under the auspices of the “Ostbahn” brigade, which was responsible for bringing people in and out of the ghetto (according to the command of Untergrundbawegung).

**Easter 1943. Witness Wolkowicz.** He was assigned to me these dangerous “Five,” Heniek Pejsak, Rozyner, Gerszonowicz, and Altman. I was supposed to take them to railway station Bleszno. Heniek Pejsak ordered that these five should spilt up on their way, near the factory Czestochowianka and then they should leave through the gaps in the rail fence. (...). I met and escorted them to railway station Bleszno. Pejsak probably was able to escape and the remaining four drew their revolvers. They wounded one (...) in the cheek and ran away. Suddenly the alerted Gestapo started a raid. Alterman ran away during the shooting and the remaining three were killed. I saw it myself. I was held by the authorities. They escorted to the watchtower located at the nearby factory “Rakow.” I saw there a slowly expiring body. They tortured me in the watchtower, to make me reveal who were these people, what was their purpose and who sent them. They beat me with rifle butts. I replied that I did not know anything.

A proof that I had not said anything was a fact that nothing happened afterwards in the ghetto. The group of 50 people was taken from the brigade “Ostbahn.” The people who used to work there after arguments between Hauptman Degganhardlem and Gestapo had been shoot. All together they killed 25 people. They were taken to the cemetery and shot. They ordered everyone to lie on the ground and dragged me out of the watch tower ordering me to lie down on the ground too. They searched all of us and took our jewelry and money. Then ordered us to stand in order by two people and chose randomly. Because of my bad physical condition they left me there, perhaps out of certainty that I would die anyway.

**Witness Zelwer, witness Wolkowicz.** There were only 25 people. A wagon was rented and they took me to the ghetto. It was Lewek Jakubowicz member of ZOB (Zydowska Organizacja Bojowa) [Polish – Jewish Combat Organization – U.M.] there. I had an X-Ray done in the ghetto for I had broken ribs and they put elastic bandage on me. On top of that I had a cavity in my head and my liver was damaged. I was sick for about 6 weeks. My conditions was dangerous and I was receiving injections of morphine. After I got better I was going for a few days to (...) and then Majer Krauze withdrew me and sent me to Rakow concentration camp. Rakow had a very important role; especially if it comes to organizations (...). I was in his stead appointed a foreman. In two weeks the Rakow concentration camp became overcrowded because the ghetto had liquidated.

After transfer to the camp I was still a foreman, and my duties were as follows, in the mornings to send people to work (they slept in workshops) and prepare a list of the workers' divisions according to the assignments. I received food and provided rations. Bread was brought from (...) (each of them was divided in 4 pieces for 4 people). Butter was always sent directly to the kitchen. Then fararbajter was dividing marmalade with the help of one or two workers. They did not divide sugar at all. A day allotment was dispensed to all workers and poured into the boiler with the coffee. After some time, due to the workers' intervention, they started distributing sugar as a supply individually to each worker. They delivered soup two time per day from a communal kitchen at the factory.

**Barracks** - After few weeks they arranged barracks and organized: sewing, shop shoe repair shop, laundry and food storage, (...). There were two barrack, one of large and one small. They introduced central heating, water supply, and then general sewage. At first barracks were general, big one for men and small one for women. Then (...), part of the big barrack was allocated for women (70 – 80) and also a part of it was designated for specialists who worked in (...). Dr. Glatter with his wife had a room next to the dispensary. My wife and I had a tiny dwelling, so small that we had space only for a metal bed (it was not enough space for a table or for a real bed).

**1944, a group form Dęblin.** In 1944, a group of workers from Dęblin arrived (100 – 200 people). Among them was a German Jew, a lagerfuehrer. This group also called me a lagerfuehrer, as well as a group of workers from Skarzysko, who attempted to remove the hats in front of me. Neither Faifer nor Shilrz or no one of the old workers called me no other than Gliksman and nobody tried to give me this title. In meantime for the groups from Piotrkow (100 people), Skarzysko, and from Dęblin, there were three new barracks arranged. These barracks were poorly built and had bedbugs were all over. I took care of disinfection. (...). When I came all of these 500 people had already been assigned to work in the factory. By the time when the new group of workers arrived, we received the order from the (...) specifying the number of laborers for each department.

**Sick people.** Patients reported to the doctor and stemming from the medical reports they could have been assigned to the lighter outposts – wirtszaft.

**Specialists.** Specialist reported to the mechanical departments, for example to the ironworks, carpentry, pattern shop, and steam engines.

**Youngsters, elderly.** The rest, depending of the age, were separated, young people were sent to the rolling mill, steel plant, transportation and the old once were sent to the marketing faculty.

**Clothing.** All the time there was lack of clothing and shoes. We had to use a lot of energy and skills to obtain these items. We received clothing from (...). A few times there were transports of clothing, distributed by the SS, but I don't know where they came from. Rich workers didn't receive clothes; they bought garments themselves from Poles or received them from the district. Poor workers sold their clothes, went to work in rags under a freezing weather, it was devastating. I had to prevent the sale of clothes.

**Relations in the camp.** Despite a strong command from Fajfer to create a police-like camp I managed all the time to keep people away from fights between themselves and stealing from each other.

Since the camp was established (during the Milrf's authority) I managed to accommodate the people, who had come from the woods or had no homes, many lost their hiding place on the Arian side. We did not report people who escaped from the camp and we registered them under the names of escapees.

Shilrf was punished because he treated Jews too good. They transferred him to the front. After that relations between prisoners changed. They began reported on each other. By that time I had to use all my effort to intervene together with Feifer and his deputy Nitze. In many instances I successfully resolved issues. My cooperation with the ZOB (Zydowska Organizacja Bojowa) [Polish: Jewish Combat Organization – U.M.] in Rakow related to the following, I took care of the couriers who were going on the mission. During their time of absence I concealed their absence. Here are the name of some Mohel Deres, Lewkowicz and others. I was told by Dawid Kantor, Leva Zelwer and Jacek Wiernik that those people are couriers. (...).

I participated in reading illegal newspapers and leaflets. I arranged for Jacek Wiernik not to work because of his medical conditions. Owing to this relieve, he could work for the Jewish Combat Organization (ZOB).

Witness:

1. Leva Zelwer
2. Szymon Molodikow
3. Heniek Zembek
4. Leon Madowicz
5. Abek Gelber

6. Dawid Branner
7. Abram Gliksman (deleted)
8. Robin Bornstein
9. Symcha Wolkowicz
10. Herszel Smiga

**Medicines, Food, Workshops.** Food, there were enough soups, however, bread was very limited, only 550 grams per day, and during one short time even half of that. We lack medicines. I established a special fund for medicines. I managed to buy more bread for the poorest and for the workshop laborers.

**Defense Committee.** With the agreement of all of my closest comrades, Dawid Orzynski, Jakob Berman, Wolf Gliksman, Dawid Kozak, Rachmil Landau, Jarzabek and Mendel Pella ...) (...) we organized a defense committee.

Current monthly taxes were (40 – 200 zloty) for wealthy people. In the beginning, Dawid Orzynski was an accountant, but after he escaped it was Jarzabek who replaced him (passed away).

Witness Madowicz

Witness Cudzynowski (Italy)

Witness Szymon Molodikow

With the use of these money threads were bought for the workshops. In meantime the exchange of laborers between the labor camps Warla, Peltzerowie and Rakow took place. The exchange was based on the degree of affinity and diligence.

Witness Madowicz

Witness Molodikow

Mass escapes were common occurrences. After each escape everyone who remained in the camp was scared of the Gestapo. I personally tried to use my influence to elevate this fear. Finally the decision was made of to closing down our camp and transferring laborers to the factories Pelzery and Warta.

As a result of the liquidation of Dęblin and Skarzysko labor camps, they stopped sending new groups and the camp still existed until the final liquidation on January 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 1945.

**Buchenwald.** The entire camp was transported in two groups to concentration camps and prisons in Germany. Men were transferred to Buchenwald concentration camp and women ended up at Bergen – Belsen concentration camp. My wife and I, as well as about 400 – 500 other laborers were sent to Buchenwald concentration camp. Many laborers from Rakow labor camps were transported to Buchenwald. One of them was a fararbijter from Rakow labor camp. They beat him up so badly that after a few weeks he died. People from

Rakow labor camp later were asked how I was behaving. Largely they answered of my behavior as decent.

Witness Leva Zelwer  
Witness Molodikow

In Buchenwald workers from Rakow chose me to be in the barrack (...”buktowym”?). In each barrack there were 400 people and it was divided for 10 smaller section, each for 40 persons (3 rows of a few meters wide). Because of my function I received food and had to divide it among the people. It was a quarantine that lasted two weeks. Afterwards they transferred me to another block and I worked in Weimar cleaning up debris. Each day 1000 – 2000 people were leaving. (...)

**Flossenburg concentration camp.** After six weeks I was sent to Flossenburg work camp near Leipzig to the ammunition factory, where I worked at the moving rails and loading rubble for four weeks. Because the work was very hard my health condition were not good. Thanks to a special initiative of two workers from Rakow, Pinkow Lnbling and Abram Bernstein (both passed away) I received position of a block deputy, who was then sick. The administration did not like how I was handling my job and I was fired after seven days. After I got beaten up by lager (...).

**Mauthausen concentration camp.** In the middle of April 1945, my sub-camp was evacuated to Mauthausen. There I was placed in a sick ward and stayed here until the liberation. Three days before the liberation I lost my brother. In Rakow my brother worked at the sick prisoners ward.

Witness Zelwer

After the liberation of Mauthausen, the Polish Jews chose me to be a secretary.

**May 5, 1945, liberation.** Liberation came on May 5, 1945. I left for Poland at June 6<sup>th</sup> 1945.

Authorities:

1. Weksznelajter - Feifer
  2. Oberwachmann - Shilrf
  3. Foreman - Gliksman
  4. Camp physician – Dr. Glatter
  5. Camp physician – Dr. Opatowski
  6. Food and Clothing storage – Erlich Bikum (my deputy)
  7. Food storage – Rachela Branner
- (She sliced up the bread, weighted sugar and marmalade and also picked up all the food from (...))

8. Laundress – workers

9. By the end there were only 17 women. At the blocks there were people in charge, who were called by their last names.

10. In the factory - forarbijters, who at the camp had no meaning, nothing was up to them.

11. At the kitchen worked Jewish women, as normal workers.

(...) from the concentration camps in Czestochowa they created “Tor – wacha”, including two Jews, who did the service every other shift. (...) Owing to that we prevented transition of our camp into a concentration camp and Rakow was a work camp until the end.

**The work camp Rakow.** “Tor wacha” was by the main gate at the camp, by the entrance to the factory and kept a track of numbers of coming and leaving to and from work. Feifer himself wanted to hide this way. (?)

**In January or February 1943.** At the main railway station with the group of workers who cleaned the tracks from snow, I noticed Dr. Zanski and his wife on the train from the eastern borderlands to (...). I took them out of the train and made them understand where they were going. I gave them work-tools and hid them among my workers, letting them enter the ghetto.

Witness Wolkowicz.

**Zambek.** Zambek and his son lost their shelter on the Aryan site. By the note they asked me for help (who brought the note I don't remember). They entered the factory after they bribed somebody and they had to be placed in the camp. At first, I placed them illegally and later on with the use of someone else's name (names belonging to people who escaped)

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During one of the exchanges with Peltzery the group of the ZOB [Polish: Jewish Combat Organization – U.M.] arrived. (...)

Witness Zambek

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Later, when I could take any people to barracks, they hid in the factory. I was giving them food form the storage.

Witness Leva Zelwer. He was picking up food from storage

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**Ofman Exchange.** Peltzery labor camp informed us about a certain number of workers arriving in Rakow labor camp. They also believed that there would be an opportunity for exchange of laborers. I received the news from Fejfer. The note was attached to the blackboard in one of the barrack (my office was there). This way all the people who were willing to go to Peltzery could apply. Usually those who had relatives in Peltzery applied. There were more candidates than work-places, so the choice had to be made for them. Generally the kinship (husband, wife, siblings) were taken into account. I contacted Orzynski and Aba Gelber, who was in Rakow, had been ultimately transferred to Peltzery. Later not that many people were willing to transfer to Peltzery or to be a part of Wacha [guard gate – U.M.], mostly because everyone already had had his job.

Witness Zelwer

**Zarnowiecki.** Ofman went to Peltzery. One day Feifer came to me and ordered that Zarnowiecki will come immediately. (...). On the list his name was Zarnowiecki, but he had a nick name: “Jesus”. Feifer ordered me to go immediately with farabajter to boiler room, where Zarnowiecki worked at the time. He earlier escaped from the Peltzery. Feifer told me that Zarnowiecki have to go back to Peltzery. So I realized that beforehand somebody had to tell Feifer about that. It was too late and I couldn’t inform Zarnowiecki and tell him to run away. In general, I didn’t know where who worked. I went with farabajter (with which one I don’t remember: either with Erlich (he passed away) or with Dawidowicz from the transport (he passed away) or with Leon Kranze (he passed away) to the boiler room and told Zarnowiecki that he has to go back to Peltzery. I didn’t hit him, I didn’t have a truncheon. I said to Zarnowiecki that he needs to show up at Feiffer’s office, according to his order, and also has to go back to Peltzery. I don’t know what happened to him after that. I heard rumors that he returned to Peltzery.

**Furberg (Farberg).** Chaskiel Farberg worked in the transport. He escaped and after a few months came back and hid in the factory for a few months until the day of liberation. I was giving food to him, and witness Zelwer was delivering this food to him.

**Krance.** I was giving food to a worker called Krance. (...)

Witness Zelwer  
Witness Bergman  
Witness Dawid Branner

**Estrajch.** I am not sure what happened with these two boys. At the very beginning it was shooting accident (Estrajch), who was caught in the Aryan side and all of us saw when he was shot near the fence.

Witness Zelwer

**Zambek, January 15, 1945.** On Monday January 15, 1945 before lunch Feifer came and ordered everyone who were in the barracks out.

I have noticed that his appearance in the room made some people nervous and they weren't thinking about anything else but how to survive these few minutes and not to be picked up. They wished to remain unseen and that nobody would bother them. I didn't have any control over the situation and I was standing at the square.

Witness Zambek  
Witness Zelwer  
Witness Goldstein

Because of Feiffer's request, food was giving away, how much bread was given away I don't know. Everything lasted about an hour.

**January 16, 1945.** The next day Feifer came and said that today the camp had to be closed down and at noon all of the people should gather on the main square, in front of the barracks. At Feiffer's command, I told everyone in the barracks, that they had to come out at noon to (...)

We were to be transferred to Germany to work at the Leipzig's factories. At the factory Feifer himself told workers about the gathering and people returned to barracks earlier. I told people that we would go to Germany and on their questions where to I said to Leipzig, that is what Feifer told me. At noon they sent 550 people (some were hiding in the factory). I went with my wife and brother. I was not in the factory and who wanted could hide there, and some did. They placed 170 women separately in one wagon and the men were placed separately. Somebody managed to get a permission that women could come to our wagon. Then the conversations started that we were going to Buchenwald.

By the time when the camp in Rakow still existed I received a note from Zambek that he was in a shelter and he wanted to know if he could come with his father to the Rakow camp. I told them to come, and we would figure out the rest. They came to the camp. I legalized the father straight away and his son, Heniek Zambek, under the names of escapees.

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- If somebody was catch in the Aryan district – everything came out.
- If somebody was taken illegally – I didn't have any influence on evacuation.
- There was no accident to requisition of money. Clothing were requisitioned and divided between people who were in need of it.
- (Entire camp was 50 meters wide and 180 meters long and everything could be easily observed



- After two months of camp existence, he (sic!) was there till the end and was with me in the Buchenwald.
- Somebody threatened me that if I did not give him a coat, then he would report on me that I allowed partisans to stay in the camp.

**Wagoner.** Wagoner brought himself witnesses' testimonies of Ajzik Farberg, Estera Farberg, Izrael Hirtz and Aba Galster.

I do not know him.

I recall that during the first days in Rakow, about 10 – 14 days before the camp was established I brought about 500 people. Milof came to the ghetto to pick up these people. Feifer was at the Rakow. Milof told Feifer that that I was appointed by Arbeits - Amt (Labor Department) to unloading of wagons.

After a few days Feifer did not pay attention to me any longer and I could bring and escort people. It was June 1943. For all day long I did not have any duties. During the lunch time I had to gather people together and after the lunch I lined up each group of people and each forarbajters (foreman) took his own group. After the camp was established we were located in sheds and stables

I and forarbajters (Jakob Kantor, Leon Landau, Leon Kranze and Berkowicz) were told to divide the work-duties between us - to deploy people, allocate linen and to distribute the food.

At that time many people arrived to Rakow camp, either through the fence or through the roof (...). Milof helped us a lot with locating these boys. Only in the beginning the people were counted and number was relatively accurate.

I remember a few names of people who arrived illegally.

1. Rechten (...) came with injured foot and was lying down in a shed.
2. Rozencwajg Gritza
3. Szulim Laszer (whom I took out of werkszaft's hands. I told Feifer that he was my cousin

**Witness Zelwer.** They brought Feifer and Milof straight away. They ordered everyone to come out of their sheds and they tried to find these two new arrivals (I do not know their names, they were at the camp maybe for one hour) Feifer and Milorf found them and took them away. They were not shot in the factory because we would have seen that happening.

**Witness Gelber, witness Berman.** I did not see them when they arrived, so I do not know what they were wearing, either underwear or clothes. Back then we did not have the clothes storage. We did not have a barber place either. A barber used to shave people in the sheds. It was not even one case when I ordered to shave

somebody. Later we had barracks and on designed days an entire group was to be shaved. If it comes to shaving, anybody could do it, anybody could shave somebody who has just arrived, and all of the workers had razors. They were not chased at the square and they were not shot at the square. I did not tell anybody that nothing would happen to them, because I was asked about that.

**Hirsz Izrael.** I was never asked to deliver a contingent. From the “Ostbahn” a small number of people were taken in general. If they were about to reduce the number of people, they would do it because of the order from (...)

There were two cases when people were taken away, once to Bliziny and once to Skarzysko. I as a foreman had nothing to do with it.

**Witness Goldstein.** People were locked in jatka [ritual butcher meat-shop – U.M.]. I came back with Schleking and Lazer to get these people out of there, but nothing could help.

**Furberg.** I did not beat him.

**Witness Bialy.** Tailor Brojer from Skarzysko was a victim of stealing and because of that he received (...)

**Golster Aba.** Kajzer was in Buchenwald and did not take revenge on me. If he is alive, which I do not know, I wish Golster could explain where and under what circumstances I was beating people up. Perhaps Kajzer was beaten them up because of stealing, but it was not me who beat him. It appears to me that it was a thief. Golster was getting bread, when he asked for. He was getting additional bread if he was going for a night shift or if he was going to the kitchen to deliver boiler with food. I am wondering if Golster saw me beating people and did I ever hit him? Did I have a bat/stick? Whom he sold bread and for how much?

**Witness Wolkowicz.** Wolkowicz’s wife sent me a coat and I made a jacket out of it, which I wore until the end. Golster was often in the storage.

**Witness Feldman, witness Zambek and witness Zelwer.** Skarzysko (...). They were some people who had damaged shoes, but not even one pair had left. Had I had the shoes I would have given them away.

**Witness Smiga, Herszel, Zelwer.** I personally arranged for making wooden shoes. Several times the workers returning back from the day shift were giving their shoes to those who were assigned to the night shift.

All together there were (Sic!),

300 – from Czestochowa

400 – from Skarzysko

200 – from Dęblin

100 – from Piotrkow

Nobody accused me of anything from Skarzysko. In Skarzysko it was a labor Camp not a Concentrations Camp. (...) Only after a group came from Dęblin, they called me a lager fuehrer.

**Zelwer Leva.** Zelwer was in the camp from the very beginning until the time of camp's liquidation. He also was with me in Buchenwald. After the first action, he was also placed in the barrack.

I took an outpost Stadtverwaltung and I was dividing people according to the way recommended to me. They told me to make them as foremen and each of them would take one outpost fulfilling the duties implied. I was introduced to Rywka Glanc and to Mojtek Zylberberg in the kibbutz and in the small ghetto (small transient houses between Garncarska Street and Nadrzeczna Street).

Mojtek Zylberberg was wounded once at the grassland in the small ghetto. Mojtek Zylberberg called me then and gave me some order. Several times I contacted the so-called "fives." Zelwer was appointed by Rywka Glanc, to give me (...).

I was risking my own life by taking illegally many people into the camp. Zelwer personally asked me of sending M. Bercz as a courier to the partisans. He also asked me to conceal his absence until he returned back to the camp. During the first days of the camp's existence, all the power was in the hands of old forarbijters (foremen), Jakob Kantor, Leon Landau, Leon Kranze, Berkowicz and myself.

There were only two shooting incidents, Estrajch and a boy in the wagon. No other shooting incidents did not take place. Nobody can recall that an assembly took place after Dawid Woznica's accident. (...).

**Food and clothes distribution.** For one year I patronized sewing and dyeing of linen, from which shirts were made. I did not seek compensation for that.

**Treating people.** Zelwer or Dawid Kantor were taking food for those who were hiding in the factory: Chaskel Furberg and Karc (Korzec). In Buchenwald Korzec welcomed me very warmly (kissed me in the cheeks). Zelwer took from me a blanket for Furberg. General characteristics of the relations in the camp

**Witness Madowicz Leon.** He was in Rakow for 10 months and after that went to "guard." (Sic!).

**Jakob Berman.** The issue of money. He was a member of the committee, which collected money from the others and then distributed them. Committee was giving 200 – 500 zloty each month to buy medicines for the clinic. Collected money were also used to buy bread and all of the tools for the workshops, for example, threads, wires, nails.

The case of Woznica. He claims that the accident like that had a place, but he doesn't know anything about it. (Sic!).

Berman can confirm that people arrived illegally and I was putting them on the list with the help of Shilrf.

He is aware of the Zamek's case.

General management included how groups of people were distributed between outposts. How food and clothes were distributed. What I was doing for the sick people. Feifer's characteristic. I strongly intervened in the matters of theft, when people were stealing from each other. (...)

**Berman.** I did not have a stick or any sort of truncheon. It is impossible that I could have known a day earlier of Wolf Gliksman escaping in a group of 10 people. Bergman escaped and he knew who reported about the rest of escapees to the Gestapo. They came from Skarzysko and I did a lot of things for them.

**Goldstein Feliks.** He was with me at the "Ostbahn" in Rakow, in Buchenwald, in Flossenburg, in Mauthausen and during the liberation. Working conditions (2 hours of work and 8 hours of trade) (...) I have never reported on anybody. In Rakow he worked in transportation and he knew how many boys who worked in transportation were receiving a double portion of bread. He does not know anything about the shooting incident with Woznica. He is only aware of the shooting incident with Estrajch.

Relations of people from Skarzysko to the others.

In Flossenburg I became deputy of the block for 7 days. It was a probation period. After that they decided that I was not good for this position, because I did not beat people so I lost this position. (...).

**Branner Dawid.** He was a member of ZOB [Jewish Combat Organization – U.M.], similar statement to witness Zelwer.

**Branner Rachela.** She ran a food magazine for the entire time. She was the sister of two members of ZOB. She provided food for Jacek Wiernik and Natan Friedman. Each week she was leaving to go to (...) to buy food and came back. She knew about the double portions of bread. She knew what was going on in the clothes magazine.

**Gelber Aba.** He was in Rakow from the very beginning, about 10 weeks, and after that he went, during the exchange process, to Hasag, because of his wife who was in Peltzery – Hasag. – He can describe how exchanges looked like. He does not know about the incident with Woznica. One person was shot (Estrajch). The Gestapo found him in the Aryan side and shot him in the factory.

**Feldman M.** He came in the group from Skarzysko, (general characteristic). In Buchenwald there were 950 people from Rakow and none of them accused me.

**Bialywlos.** He came from Skarzysko. I was good to them. In Buchenwald there were 950 people from Rakow and none of them accused me.

**Drenger Maks.** He came from Skarzysko and was with me in Buchenwald

**Smiga Hersz.** He was all the time in Rakow together with Woznica and Estrajch. He worked in carpentry (...). We did not get even one pair of shoes officially. He was also in Buchenwald

**Smiga N.** He came from Peltzery in the first weeks of the camp's existence. He also worked in carpentry, the same as Smiga Hersz did.

**Riterman Relig.** He was in Skarzysko and Buchenwald

**Jakubowicz Baruch.** He had a nickname pony. He was short. He was in Ostbahn, Rakow and in Buchenwald. He was in my "buktie." (Sic!)

**Szulc.** He was in Buchenwald

**Robin Bornstein.** He can render my general characteristic. He came from Dęblin. He worked at the outposts, transport and moved to the "guard".

**Hochman Izrael.** He refutes testimony of Regina Goldstein and also in the case of Spigel.

**Hochman H.** The same as Izrael Hochman

**Dr. Opatowski.** He was in Rakow from the begging until the end. Then he was in Buchenwald, Flossenbug and Mauthausen. Case of Goldstein in the hospital in Flossenbug. Sick people in Rakow. A plague of theft

**Supnicki.** He worked in the transportation. He was 17 years old and had the health issues. For the short time because of his bad health conditions, he had been dismissed from work, but later on (...)

**Witness Goldstein Regina.** She lived in Bad Reichenhael. She was in Bad Nanheim for the treatment. She uses name of witness Hochman, who denies these allegations. She claims that if her husband and son would have money back then they could be a taken and work in "guard" and would have been still alive today. She claims that because of my order they were sent to a concentrations camp, where they died.

### **Defense**

Her husband and son went together with me to Buchenwald and also in Flossenbug, where we worked in the same group. Relations between us were warm. When her husband went

to the hospital in Flossenburg after his leg accident, he sent somebody to tell me that he was in the hospital and I went there to visit him. After that he was taken for evacuation and died. The son died because of diarrhea. The Witness Dr. Opatowski can confirm that.

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Ten of them were wealthy: Orzynski, Kozak, Rachmil Landau, two brothers Francuz, Nunberg, Blutstein, Jankiel Berman, two brothers Gliksman (Wowek and Abram).

Oberwacham took position after Milof (...)