

The following statements I guarantee to be true:

Until the end of 1942 no medical doctor was allowed to work in the infirmary of the camp at Dachau. All the work was done by male prisoners who failed any instructions whatsoever, they only being told to look after the patients "although you know nothing about it".

Apart from a few strangers the entire personnel consisted of German prisoners. Among this personnel there were quite a few criminal elements which could dispose of the life and death of their patients as they please. There was no control at all. In the surgical department all the material available was one pair of scissors, a pair of pincers (forceps), and a few liniments and paper bandage.

In Barracks No. 1 and 7 a bed was placed in the lavatory for the dying the very serious cases or those who had dirtied their beds. Very often patients were put there because they had gold teeth or money which at that time was still allowed in the camp. Out of this bed no patient ever escaped alive. If he did not die quickly enough the Chief of the Barracks (Oberpfleger) who was a German by the name of Max Kolb (an anti-social element with black triangle) gave him an intravenous injection of gasoline.

In the station where they treated the diarrhea patients was a special bed upon which the patient was tied down. This bed stood under a cold shower which was turned on during the whole night. This was the punishment for any patient who had dirtied his bed which under the given circumstances was quite frequent. It is unnecessary to say that the treatment was a fatal one.

The ignorance of the personnel was complete. They used aqua distillata as a disinfectant. Kolb made smaller operations with a scalpal which he once received from the room where the dead were sectioned. He made an incision in everything that looked swollen. The big operations were done by SS doctors or medical students who were sent there to get practice.

The surgeons only operated when they liked to and did not care whether it was necessary or not. For example, they simply said, "Tomorrow I want to make a stomach resection and I want to operate two appendices" and they were made accordingly.

The chief (Capo) did also operate on patients, although he did not have any particular profession. His name is Josef Hayden. He was a scoundrel and a sadist who every day beat a few prisoners to death. He started his career by amputating of fingers without anesthesia. At that time the department for surgical cases was full of patients with their finger or fingers cut because everyone that came into the ambulance with ~~at~~ a little wound on his finger was sure to lose it. This "Finger-Period" lasted for about two months then he began with hand amputations. Fortunately this period did not last very long as he felt himself more attracted by appendectomy operations.

Within a short time he made over a hundred operations and before he switched over to stomach and brain operations he was released and came to the SS probably because they recognized him as a member of their honor society. In his place came Karl Zimmerman who up to that time had been in charge of the department of Infectious Diseases. The first thing he did was to sort out the serious cases and sent them to his ancient department. There went a rumor that they were all killed by infections.

In 1941 there were more foreigners allowed into the Infirmary mainly as auxiliary personnel in order to be trained for other camps. At the end of 1941 the first doctors came into the infirmary who were to make preparations in the pathological anatomy department. In this department there were already two prisoners who specialized

in preparing human skin for lamp shades or book covers when the skin was tattooed. Still at Christmas 1943 SS Obersturmfuhrer, Dr. Karr ordered for his wife for a Christmas present a pair of slippers made from human skin.

At the end of 1942 and beginning of 1943 doctors were allowed in other departments as well as the operating room. From this time on thing took a definite turn for the good.

In 1941 there was also an experimental station for tuberculosis in Barracks 5 where the experiments were made by SS Doctors. In the same Barracks they made experiments with tumors which were stopped later on and replaced by experiments for flying. These were under the supervision of a doctor from the Luftwaffe, Capt. Rasch. A car was stationed there in which was an air reduction chamber. For these experiments young and healthy boys were selected of whom many died.

Later on a basin was constructed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  meters which filled with water colled by ice. In the water prisoners were thrown dressed in full flying outfits with swimming girt on. Some of them were left until a certain body temperature, after which they tried to bring them back to life by different methods, others were left until they were dead.

In Barracks B and in Barracks 1 and 3, one room was an experimental station for malaria under the supervision of Professor Schilling. This mentally deficient man was given permission to infect the whole camp with malaria in order to make experiments.

In the surgical department an experimental station for biochemical tablets was installed under the supervision of a civilian doctor. The first experiment was on a patient with a serious phlegmonae, abscesses, etc, which normally would have been treated by a surgeon but instead they gave him only biochemical tablets. It was to see which tablets were the most effective and by what dose. Some patients got one tablet every five minutes, others every ten minutes and so on. The phlegmonae was not operated on until it opened spontaneously or after the patient died.

Other experiments were also made acites, furunculosis, enteritis, malaria, sepsis, and others. For these experiments (Malaria) 8 prisoners were infected the first time; the 2nd time 12 (All of them foreign preachers). For sepsis they used the first time 6 Jewish prisoners whom they gave an intravenous injection with pus. These injections were made by the Capo, Zimmerman. They all got medastasis and died within 14 days. Then they took another 10 prisoners whom they gave the same injection in the upper leg. In one, a big intramuscular necrosis was formed and the patient died within a few days. All the other big phlegmores which were operated only 1 or 2 died from sepsis. Those who survived this treatment got an injection in the other leg or an incision was made in the healthy leg and pus poured into it and the leg sewed up. Those who survived this treatment got another intravenous injection of pus and died. Afterwards they took 28 preachers who got an intramuscular injection. The injections were made by SS Sturmbanfuhrer, Schutz, of the SS hospital of tibatin. This was in order to see the difference between the biochemical medicine and the sulfanamide. The othe 2 or 3 were left without any intern treatment. Of those who were treated with tibatin only one died. Of those without treatment one died. Of those who had the biochemical treatment 3 or 4 died. The chief of the Barracks, Heinrich Stehr and I have given secretely to the most serious cases tibatin injections and were able to save some of the lives. Hereby we have been able to see the splendid results of tibatin.

Four of the survivors received intravenous injections with pus. One survived. Afterwards they took anothe 28 preachers of which half received high prophylactic doses of tibatin(28gms). The other half biochemical tablets 24 hours before the infection. Then an intramuscular injection was made in the upper leg. Several of those treated with tibatin got small abscesses, others furuncles and the greater part nothing at all. Those treated with biochemicals got big plegmons. Three died and to a few others we were able to give secretely tibatin injections. All these patients were photographed every week and the cause of the illness has be decribed exactly.

It is possible these document may still be found , when in the meantime they have not been burned.

All these stations ceased to work when the Germans needed the prisoners for working in the armament industries. The malaria station has diminished its experiments gradually but had only ceases its work shortly before the liberation.

Invalids and prisoners unable to work had been sent away at the beginning of 1942 on several transports and had been killed probably by gas. We do not know how they were killed or where but we know for sure that when we communicated with their relations we heard that always soon after the transport had taken place their relations had been informed that the prisoner in question had died of pneumonia or some other illness. Any how they cannot have been taken far from Dachau because they had been brought away in two big motor cans always in groups of about 100 prisoners every day at day-break and it was always the same two motor cars. That was probably the reason why all the invalid prisoners from other concentration camps were brought to Dachau. Those transports often arrived in a terrible condition. For example, the notorious transport from Stuthof on which the prisoners were so long without food that the greatest part died on the transport. Among the corpses we found three of which two had big pieces of flesh cut away down to the bone from the legs and one from the arm. When we inquired after this we found out that this flesh had be eaten by some of the other prisoners --they were so starved. The commander of the transport , SS Obersturmfuhrer, Jeronim, who had seen this had taken pictures of the corpses and remarked, "The swine who did this will be hanged".

In the year 1944 a transport of 20000 invalids had been sent to Lublin. What happened to them we do not know. A few weeks befor our liberation an inquiry was made by the SS after the number of invalids in Dachau.

In the year of 1942 when the experimental station for tuberculosis ceased its work all the patients were transferred to Barracks 29 and were isolated. At that period other tubercular patients from the camp of Sachsenhausen and other camps and jails have been sent to Dachau. Of those the Capo of the infirmary, Zimmerman, the Capo of the amulance , Walther, and the assistant of the ambulance, George Fick, and the chief of Barrack 7 , spies brought every night 10 - 15 of those patients to the camp jail.. What has happened to them I do not know for sure but none of them ever returned.

As you see the SS often used for these dirty wok unfavorable individuals, who, though they were prisoners, wanted to save their miserable life in this treacherous way.

All these facts here stated, I am ready to prove.

ANYTIME! ANYHOW! ANYWHERE!

Stanislav Kamechik