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The Concentration Camps Inside the Nazi System of Incarceration and Genocide

*Part 4E: Profiles of Victims from the Auschwitz-Birkenau
Extermination Camp in Nazi-Occupied Poland*

This document contains historical images
of the Holocaust and the concentration camps.

Please be advised that some of these pictures
and descriptions are graphic
and may be disturbing to viewers.



Bernard Adler, a Pole of Jewish descent, was born March 6, 1898 in Pantalowice, Poland. He worked as a farmer before being captured and deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau on December 14, 1941. Bernard died in the camp on February 18, 1942.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

Leon Alderman before World War II



Leon Alderman's Auschwitz-Birkenau Intake Photo



Leon Alderman was a Polish Jew born in Ternopol on December 25, 1895. He was an officer in the Austrian Army during World War I and later became a physician in the town of Kolbuszowa, Poland. Leon joined a council to give relief efforts to help persecuted Jews and was arrested by the Nazi SS for his involvement with the committee. He was deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau in September 1942 and perished there on an unknown date.



Cecylia Kortus was born on November 3, 1879 and worked as a housekeeper before being imprisoned at Auschwitz-Birkenau for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.” Cecylia perished in the camp on February 24, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Paul Böhmer, born on August 2, 1920 in Hamburg, Germany, was designated as “Asocial” upon imprisonment at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Paul’s fate was never documented.



Archiwum Muzeum Auschwitz / Auschwitz Museum's Archive

Anastazja Putka, a Polish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau, was born in Sułkowiec, Poland on January 15, 1887. Anastazja was employed as a factory worker before being imprisoned on January 19, 1943. She perished in the camp five weeks later.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



The Heimers, a Jewish family from Paris, were deported together to Auschwitz-Birkenau from Drancy on transport #61 (October 28, 1943). None of them survived. Pictured from left to right: David, 47; Suzanne, 40; Maurice, 19; and Jeanine, 14.



Stanisław Szabelski was born on May 20, 1914 and worked as a tinsmith before being sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau as a Polish prisoner on August 15, 1940. His fate is unknown.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Wolf Brandt was a Polish Jew born on May 22, 1915 in Warsaw. Wolf was a barber before he was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau on June 26, 1942. He perished on July 24, 1942.



Janina Cichy was born on June 23, 1899 and worked as a housekeeper before being imprisoned at Auschwitz-Birkenau for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.” She perished in the camp on February 23, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Zysia Cukier was a Jewish tailor who was born in Radom, Poland on October 1, 1912. Zysia was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau on June 6, 1942 and perished there one month later.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Stanisław Szabelski was born in Puławy, Poland, on August 15, 1920 and was a student before he was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau on May 24, 1941. He died there on an undocumented date.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Leonard Głowacki was a Polish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He was born in Warsaw on October 30, 1912 and worked as an accountant before being imprisoned on November 23, 1940. Leonard perished in the camp on March 7, 1942.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Janina Stanisława Cichoń was born on March 26, 1901 and worked as a housekeeper before being sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau. She was imprisoned for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.” She perished in the camp on February 14, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Władysław Szewczyk, a Pole, was born on August 6, 1912 and was a machinist before his imprisonment at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Władysław perished there on March 11, 1941.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Ignacy Adam was a Polish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He was born in the town of Wroniawy, Poland on February 1, 1908 and worked as a teacher before he was sent to the camp on June 6, 1942. He perished 5 weeks later on July 17, 1942.



Anne Adler was a 20-year-old prisoner from Mogilno, Poland. On her uniform is an inverted triangle with the letter “P” on it, signifying her ethnicity as Polish (“Pole” is also written on her booking tag [left]). Anne arrived at Auschwitz-Birkenau on January 22, 1942 and perished there on February 6, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Paul Emil was born on June 11, 1899, in Kleindröben, Germany. Paul was identified as “Asoial,” or “Anti-social,” symbolized by the black triangle on his prisoner uniform. This designation was applied to what Nazis considered social deviants: beggars, nomads, Roma, homosexuals, alcoholics, or the homeless. Paul perished at Auschwitz-Birkenau on January 25, 1942.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Maria Abramczyk, born on May 21, 1905, was a Polish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Maria arrived at the camp on January 19, 1943 and perished there on July 20, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Archiwum Muzeum Auschwitz / Auschwitz Museum's Archive

Cecylia Florentyna Zielińska was born on November 22, 1905 and worked as a housekeeper before being imprisoned for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.” Cecylia perished in Auschwitz-Birkenau on November 4, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Gustav Brandt was born on March 4, 1902, in Galbuhnen, Germany. He was imprisoned for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts,” symbolized by the green triangle on his prisoner uniform and the BV (“Berufsverbrecher,” or “professional criminal”). Gustav perished in Auschwitz-Birkenau on January 8, 1942.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Cecylia Miedziocha was a Polish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. She was born in Mircze, Poland in 1909 and was sent to the camp on February 5, 1943. Cecylia died on April 18, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Josef Brandt was a Jewish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He was born on October 28, 1892 in Tarnów, Poland and worked as a clerk before being sent to the camp on April 2, 1942. Josef perished there on May 19, 1942.



Seweryn Brandt was born on January 1, 1875 in Janów Lubelski, Poland . He worked as a clerk before being sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau on April 6, 1941. Seweryn perished three days later.



Janina Car was born on November 6, 1922 in Stabrów, Poland. She was as a factory worker before being sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau on February 5, 1943 as a Polish prisoner. Janina perished in the camp on October 3, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Leonard Biernacki was a Polish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He was born in the town of Pieścidła, Poland on November 5, 1909 and worked as a furrier before he was sent to the camp on November 4, 1941. Leonard perished there on April 28, 1942.



Antonina Donga, a Roma prisoner, arrived at Auschwitz-Birkenau on April 24, 1942. Her fate is unknown.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Marcelle Karwille was born on March 30, 1893 in Elboeuf, France. He was imprisoned in Auschwitz-Birkenau for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.”

Marcelle perished in the camp on August 8, 1942.



Bruno Graf was born on March 4, 1906, in Berlin, Germany. He was imprisoned for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.” Bruno perished in the camp on February 5, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

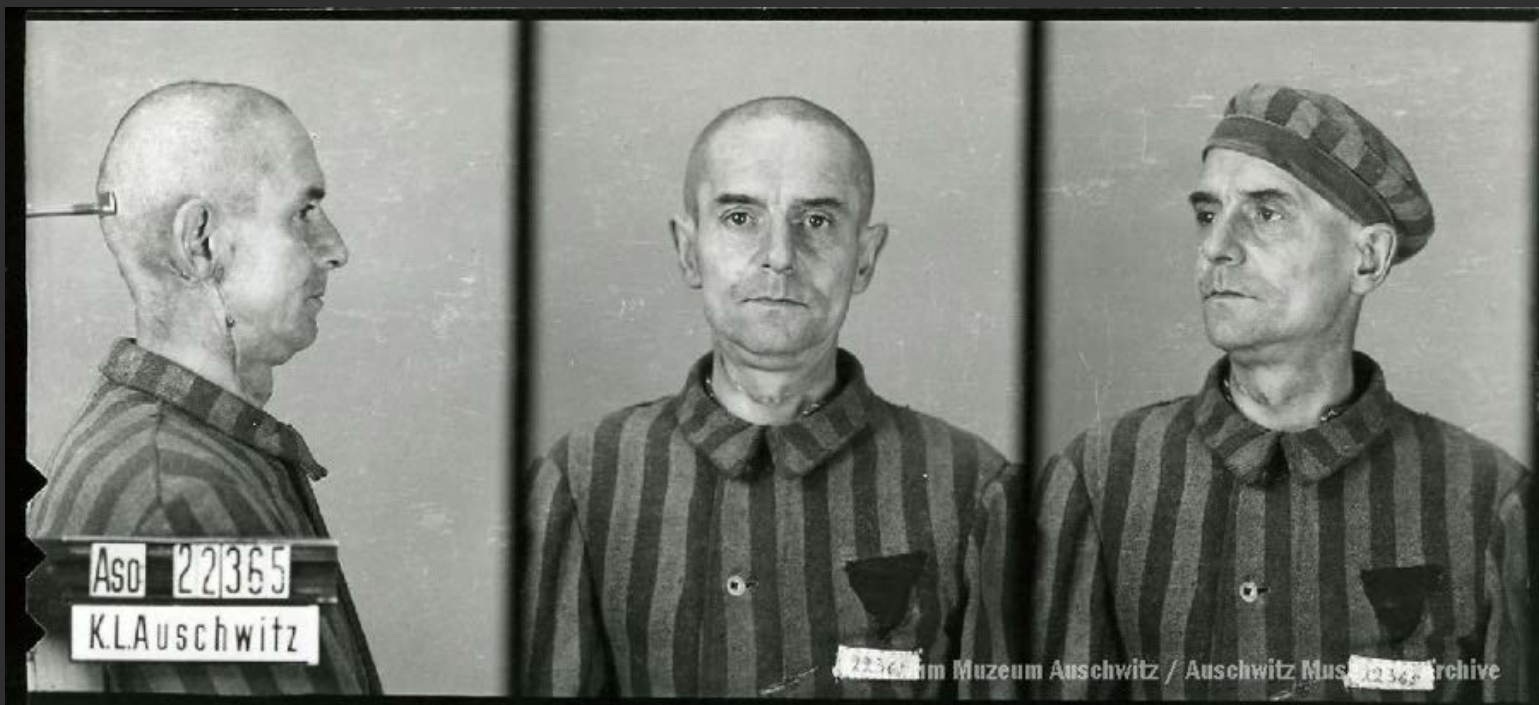


Camille Imperial was born on January 14, 1896, in Paris, France. He was imprisoned in Auschwitz-Birkenau for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.” Camille perished in the camp on August 19, 1942.



Anna Augustyniak was designated by the Nazis as an “A-social.” She arrived at Auschwitz-Birkenau on December 18, 1943. Anna’s fate is unknown.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Julius Hückl was born on December 27, 1895 in Timișoara, Romania. Julius perished in the camp on March 17, 1942.



Johann Galczynski, a Jehovah's Witness, pictured in his booking photo at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The "JBV" on his tag (left) denotes a Jehovah's Witness/"criminal." *Photo credit: USHMM accession #1995.A.1047.*

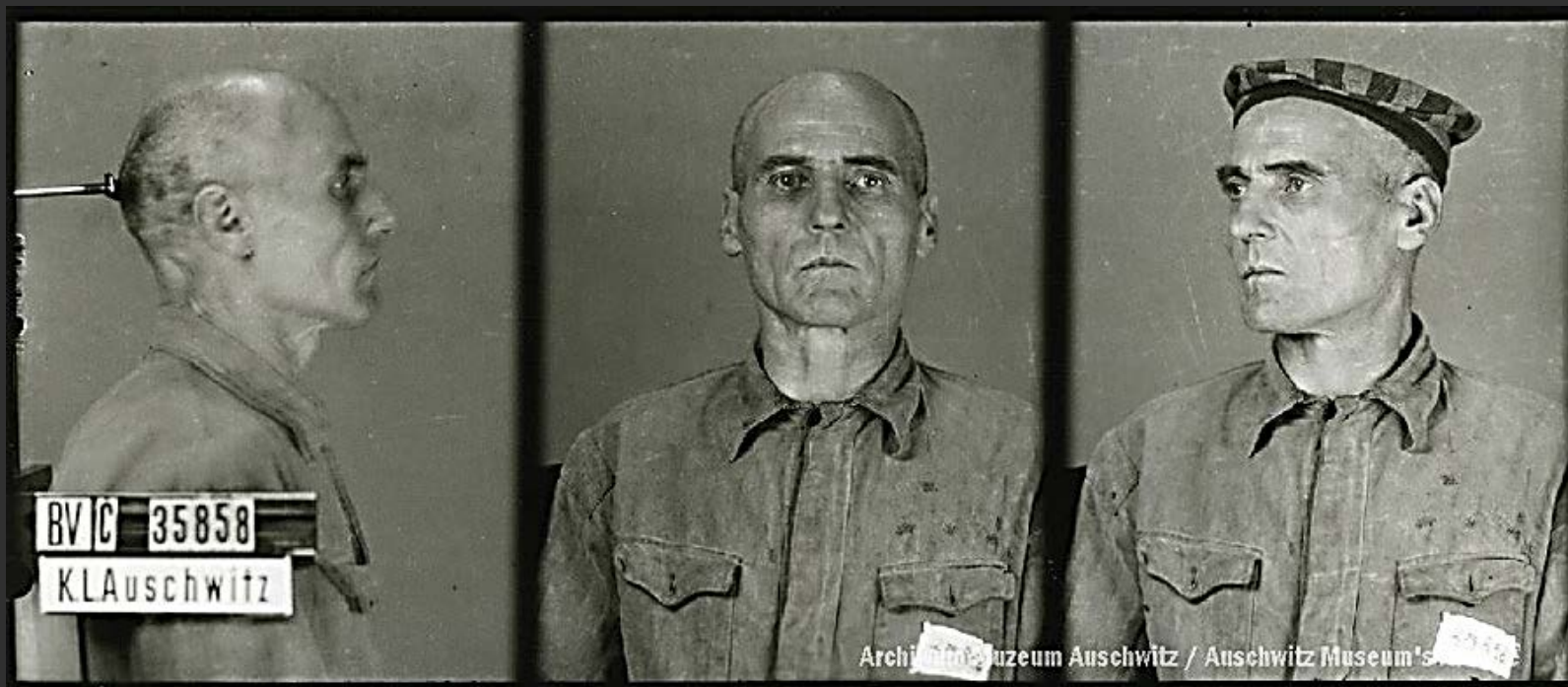
Jehovah's Witnesses did not put any authority before God. In Nazi Germany, this meant that Jehovah's Witnesses refused to serve in the army or salute Hitler.

The Nazis saw this as subversive. They outlawed Jehovah's Witnesses in Germany in April 1933. Nazis began arresting and incarcerating them in 1936.



Henri Riochet was a French prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He was imprisoned for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.” Henri perished in the camp on November 26, 1942.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Mathias Habich , born on December 31, 1888, in Zaluži, Czech Republic, perished in Auschwitz-Birkenau on August 7, 1942.



Marcel Clement was born on May 11, 1903, in Cerdon, France. He was imprisoned for what the Nazis considered forbidden acts. Marcel perished at Auschwitz-Birkenau on August 15, 1942.



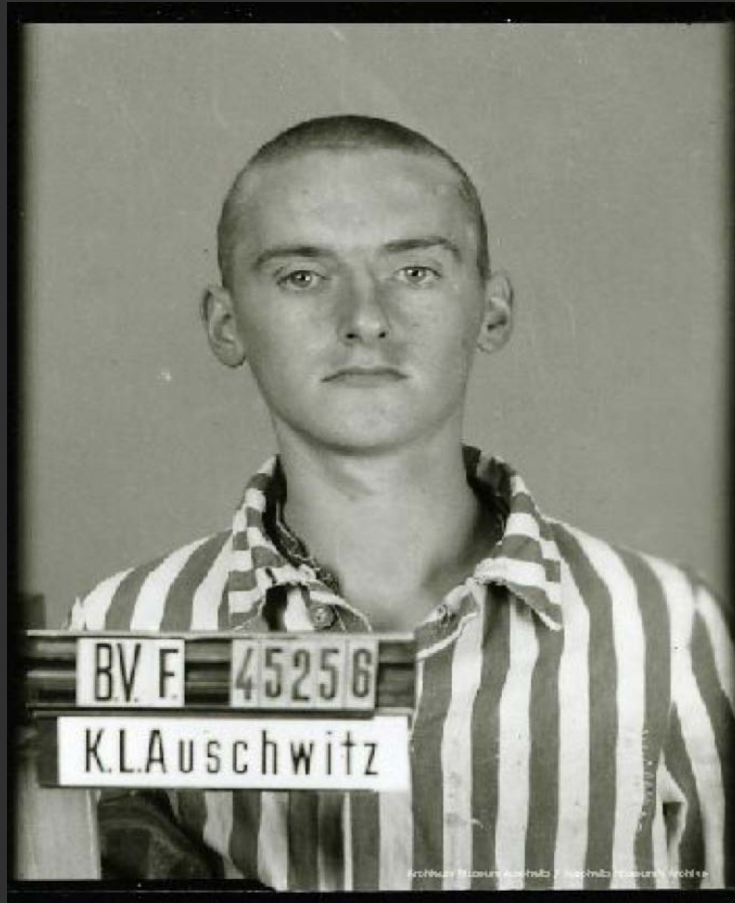
Zofia Olkuszewska was a Polish political prisoner. She was born in Ponta Grossa, Brazil, on February 13, 1916 and worked as a clerk before being sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau on April 27, 1942. Zofia was transferred to Flossenbürg concentration camp in 1944 where she was eventually liberated.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Franz Kubesch was a Czech political prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau, as indicated by the “Pol: C” on his booking tag. He was born on November 5, 1916 in Gabel an der Adler, Czech Republic and arrived at Auschwitz on August 14, 1942. Franz perished in the camp on January 25, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

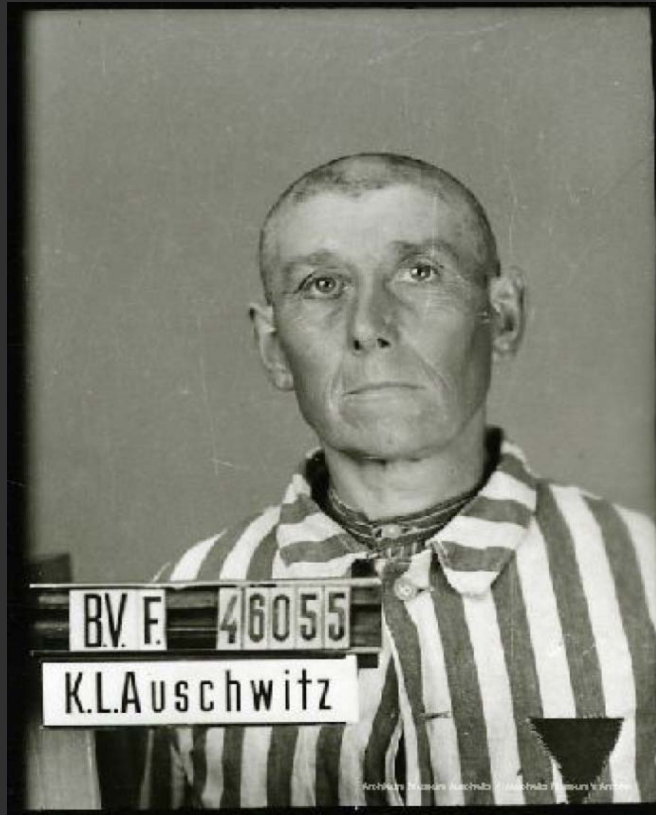


Fernand Blanchard was a French prisoner at Auschwitz. He was born on December 31, 1923, in Paris, France. Fernand was imprisoned for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts” and perished in the camp on August 28, 1942.



Alfred Lurie, born on February 2, 1881 and worked as a salesman in Breźnica, Poland. Alfred was a Jewish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau, where he perished on December 12, 1941.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Robert Riche was born on October 21, 1893, in Saint Mards-en-Othe, France. He was imprisoned for what the Nazis considered “forbidden acts.”

Robert perished in Auschwitz-Birkenau on August 25, 1942.



Michael Kurschat was born on February 12, 1880, in Brücken, Germany and was imprisoned at Auschwitz-Birkenau for “Asocial” acts. Michael perished in the camp on October 29, 1941.

Photo Credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Andreas Simonenko was an “Asocial” prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The “R” on his booking tag indicates that he was a Soviet prisoner. Andreas perished in the camp on August 23, 1943.

Photo credit: Archive of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.



Chashkiel Brand was a Jewish prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He was born on July 18, 1902 and was murdered in the camp on June 21, 1942.



Ernst Doering was designated as an “Asocial” prisoner at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He was born on August 11, 1898, in Königsberg, Prussia (now Kaliningrad, Russia). Ernst perished in the camp on September 7, 1942.