



Auschwitz crematorium. The four gas chambers and crematoria constructed at Auschwitz-Birkenau after 1942 represent Nazi mass murder in its most industrialized form. Each of the four facilities could kill and incinerate more than 1,000 victims per day. About one million Jews and thousands of non-Jewish victims were killed at Auschwitz-Birkenau.



Women in the barracks of the newly liberated Auschwitz concentration camp.



Adolf Hitler is considered to be perhaps the most villainous man of the twentieth century. His vile and ruthless deeds are common knowledge. In fact, the name Hitler has now become synonymous with evil. What many often forget, however, is that Hitler was not only a coldblooded tyrant but that also a brilliant persuader of men. He personally oversaw the deaths of millions of people, including the near extermination of the Jewish race while maintaining the full support of the German people.

Photo courtesy of www.photosofwar.net



Holocaust Survivor Shows Tattoo: Polish-born Holocaust survivor Meyer Hack shows his prisoner number tattooed on his arm.

During the Holocaust, concentration camp prisoners received tattoos only at one location, the Auschwitz concentration camp complex, which consisted of Auschwitz I (Main Camp), Auschwitz II (Auschwitz-Birkenau), and Auschwitz III (Monowitz and the subcamps). Incoming prisoners were assigned a camp serial number which was sewn to their prison uniforms. Only those prisoners selected for work were issued serial numbers; those prisoners sent directly to the gas chambers were not registered and received no tattoos.



Prisoners during a roll call at the Buchenwald concentration camp. Their uniforms bear classifying triangular badges and identification numbers. Buchenwald, Germany, 1938-1941.



































Child survivors at Auschwitz still taken from footage recorded by Soviet forces.



Five handicapped Jewish prisoners, photographed for propaganda purposes, who arrived in Buchenwald after Kristallnacht. Soon after Hitler took power, the Nazis formulated policy based on their vision of a biologically "pure" population to create an "Aryan master race." The "Law for the Prevention of Progeny with Hereditary Diseases", proclaimed July 14, 1933, forced the sterilization of all persons who suffered from diseases considered hereditary, such as mental illness (schizophrenia and manic depression), retardation ("congenital feeble-mindedness"), physical deformity, epilepsy, blindness, deafness, and severe alcoholism.

Badges for Prisoner Markings
In Concentration Camps
Shapes and Colors

	political	professional criminal	emigrant	Jehovah's Witnesses	homosexual	antisocial
basic colors						
repeat offenders						
prisoners in punishment kommandos						
Jews						
special marks	 Jews who had sex with Aryans	 Aryans who had sex with Jews	 suspect runaway	<div>25791</div> identification number		
	 Polish	 Czech	 army deserter	 prisoner in charge		



An entrance gate with the words "Arbeit Macht Frei" ("Work Brings Freedom") at Dachau concentration camp.



A few of the thousands of wedding rings the Nazis removed from their victims to salvage the gold. U.S. troops found rings, watches, precious stones, eyeglasses, and gold fillings, near the Buchenwald concentration camp. Germany, May 5, 1945.