

Lernen aus der Geschichte e.V.

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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

Prisoners from Saxony-Anhalt in Gross-Rosen and the role of the Bernburg Killing Centre

Documents bearing the names of numerous deceased prisoners have been preserved. Some of these hailed from Saxony-Anhalt, for example:

Erich Fraebel, born on 27 February 1919 in Magdeburg, died on 29 September 1942

Georg Israel Singer, born on 31 July 1889 in Magdeburg, died on 25 April 1942 The middle name of Israel indicates that he was of Jewish origin.

Erich Weber, born on 13 February 1901 in Dessau, died on 10 January 1944

Karl Falkenberg, born on 5 February 1904 in Aken, died on 5 May 1942

"The term 'Special Operation 14f13' was in fact a code name for the killing of concentration camp prisoners. Besides transports from Buchenwald, Flossenbürg, Neuengamme, Ravensbrück and Sachsenhausen, two transports from Gross-Rosen came to Bernburg ... The Reichsführer SS had informed the commanders of the concentration camps in writing that a committee of medical doctors would be arriving at the camps in the near future, and that the commanders were to organise a pre-selection of those suitable for 'Special Operation 14f13'. This letter arrived at Gross-Rosen on 12 December 1941.

Already four days later, after the completion of the pre-selection, a report was sent back from Gross-Rosen. It read: Enclosed, the protective custody camp presents a compilation of prisoner that are suitable for transport. 70 prisoners were selected from the station, 104 from the blocks, 119 Jews. A total of 239 prisoners. On 16/17 January 1942, T4-doctor Friedrich Mennecke selected 214 prisoners to be taken to the Bernburg Killing Centre. The transport was delayed, as the killing capacity was not sufficient for the number of prisoners. In March 1942, two transports carrying 90 and 57 prisoners from Gross-Rosen were gassed at Bernburg. Among them were prisoners who had become weak or sick due to the living conditions in the camps, people who did not even have their

ability to work to save them."