# Death was something normal, it occurred everywhere



rriuto: 35
It occurred that prisoners crossed the guard chain, which meant certain death by shooting, out of despair. Often, however, they were violently forced over the guard line by the guards and then shot "while trying to escape".





Franz Rabanda, died on May 29, 1940, in the electrified fence Photo: SS



## 2276 @ Leichen vor der Totenkammer Foto: nach der Befreiung, April 1945 KZ-Gedenkstätte Dachau

Die nackten Leichname der Häftlinge wurden vor der Totenkammer nebeneinander gelegt. Ein am Fuß angebrachter Zettel vermerkte die Häftlingsnummer.

Corpses in front of the death chamber
Photo: after liberation, April 1945
The naked corpses of the prisones were laid out beside one another in front of the death chamber.
A tag stuck to the foot noted the prisoner number.



к съованията изглаш 1940 ließ die SS westlich vom Schutzhaftlager ein Krematorium errichten. Von Sommer 1940 bis April 1943 wurden hier die Leichname von fast 10 000 Häftlingen und erschossenen sowjetischen Kriegs-gefangenen eingeäschert.

The old crematorium
Photo: after liberation, 1945
In 1940 the Shad a crematorium erected to the west of the protective custody camp. From summer
1940 to April 1943 the corpses of almost 10,000 prisoners and shot Soviet prisoners of war were cremated here.

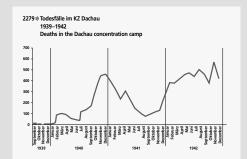


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Death register of the the Dachau concentration camp, 1940 (except 2, 2–3 8.1940) Explanation: Explanation: unning number, name, first name, prisoner category and number, block, place of death (5–7 = 54c bay), date and how of death







Death from starvation

In Dachau death only seldom had a heroic character. Death was something normal, it occurred everywhere: a troll call, at work, on the block road, at the toliets. In normal life the death of a cat that has died on the street draws attention and arouses pity. The emaciated, wretched prisoner lying in death attracted no great attention.

"That was Dabau", by Sunielev Zimerbik (1941–1945 in the Dachau concentration camp), 2002 (excerpt)

# Der Tod war etwas Übliches, er fand überall statt

### 2270)) Sterben und Tod

Mit der massenhaften Einweisung ausländischer Häftlinge ab 1940 stieg die Zahl der Todesfälle im KZ Dachau dramatisch an. Der Tod wurde zu einem alltäglichen Ereignis. Das Sterben vollzog sich ohne jegliche Pietät und Anteilnahme, die Toten waren aller Würde beraubt. Um die schreckliche Wirklichkeit vor der Öffentlichkeit zu verbergen, ließ die SS im Jahr 1940 ein Krematorium im Lager erbauen. Im Juni 1941 wurde ein eigenes Standesamt, Dachau II, für die Registrierung der Sterbefälle im KZ Dachau eingerichtet.

## **Dying and Death**

With the mass committal of foreign prisoners from 1940 onwards, the number of deaths in the Dachau concentration camp rose dramatically. Death became an everyday event. Dying took place without any sign of piety and sympathy, the dead were robbed of all dignity. In order to conceal the horrific reality from the public, the SS built a crematorium in the camp in 1940. In June 1941 an independent registry office, Dachau II, was set up to register the deaths in the Dachau concentration camp.



2277 0 "Bestattung in Dachau", Zeichnung von Karel Frinta (1940–1941, 1942–1945 im KZ Dachau), 1944 KZ-Gedenkstätte Dachau "Burial in Dachau", drawing by Karel Frinta (1940–1941, 1942–1945 in the Dachau concentration camp), 194

# 7.19 Sterben und Tod Dying and Death

