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Dienstausweis Nr. 1393

The Ausweis Nr. 1393 is supposed to be the original ID Card for Iwan Demjanjuk, the man who is said to be "Iwan the Terrible" from the camp Treblinka. In this document the nationality of Demjanjuk is given as "Ukrainer" (Ukrainian). On the page where the "Dienstsiegel" (seal), and the signature of SS - Hauptsturmführer Streibel are shown, Demjanjuk is identified as a member of the "Wachmannschaften des Beauftragten des RF-~~SS~~ für die Errichtung der ~~SS~~-und Polizeistützpunkte im neuen Ostraum als Wachmann tätig". Which means: Demjanjuk is an active member of the German SS forces as a guard within the eastern regions occupied by the German forces.

Below the picture are entries to his person (Personal Angaben), further command entries (Kommandierungen). To the right are entries (Eintragungen) about clothing and equipment received. The "Ausweis" measures 14.8 cm by 21.6 cm. The photographic picture shows a man in his late twenties. "Dienstsiegel" (seal) applied appears to be authentic, and probably is authentic. However: The document is a forgery in every detail.

1

The "Ausweis" does not show the "DIN Nummer" or the "Formblatt Nummer". The document in German administration terms (Amtsdeutsch) is a "Formblatt" (paper form). Every formblatt was identified by either the DIN number (DIN: Deutsche Industrie Norm) which gives the size of the "Formblatt". For instance: The number DIN A 4 identifies the paper form as an official size "Amtsbogen", which is commonly the size of an official letter. DIN A 3 is about two thirds of an official letter size, and DIN A 2 would be half of an official letter size.

"Formblätter" (paper forms) were printed either at the "Staatsdruckerei" at the "Reichsdruckerei" or at a "Druckerei" (printing shop) licensed or authorized to print "Amtsformblätter" (administration paper forms). In either case of printing, the DIN number or "Formblatt Nummer" (paper form number) was printed on the form; mostly on the back, but some times on the front. When the "Formblatt" was printed by an authorised "Druckerei" the name of that Druckerei was also printed on with the number.

2

The man in the photograph does not wear a German uniform - army or SS or Waffen SS. The part of his clothing shown is Russian "Bluska" (blouse). That is the typical Russian army garb worn by Russian soldiers during the war. It is not exactly a blouse as we know it. It is more a combination of blouse and jacket. In German language it was referred to as "Russenbluse" (Russian blouse). On the left side where normally on a German uniform the German eagle was shown, here the Russian emblems are erased, and the space is left blank. That alone indicates beyond any doubt that the picture originally was not mounted on a German "Ausweis" (ID card). Further it appears that the picture is glued on the card as it was standard practice to do so at that time, because office staplers were at that time not yet introduced in the German administration. However the picture was originally stapled to another document. The proof of that is in the picture itself. On the right hand side

next to the ear are two black dots which are without any doubt staple holes. But the staple holes do not show on the back side of the "Ausweis". This is another - and unshakeable - proof that the picture was removed from another document. And since the picture shows clearly a Russian soldier and not a German, there is absolutely no doubt that the picture originated from the man's Russian draft papers.

3

Demjanjuk's nationality is given as "Ukrainer" (Ukrainian). As a rule: A non-German could never become a member of the SS. A foreign national could become a member of the Waffen SS only. But only in a Waffen SS unit within his own national army body of the many national army contingents which were formed within the German forces.

For instance: The French Charlemagne had their own SS division. The SS division "Viking" was made up of Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. Czechs, Poles, Yugoslavians, Dutch and Balts had formed their own SS units. However those units were rather small in numbers to form their own divisions, so they were attached to German regular divisions during combat.

With the Ukrainians and Russians it was different. When the Russian campaign started a former Tzarist officer with name Vlassov recruited Russian prisoners - mostly Ukrainians - and formed the Russian National Army, which we called the Vlassov Army. This army was large in numbers, and had its own Waffen SS divisions; The Galicia SS Division, and the SS Infantry division 74. Here a Ukrainian could become a member of the Waffen SS.

Demjanjuk could never become a member of the German SS, the black SS or the SD (Sicherheitsdienst) - security service. He was never a member of any German SS unit.

3a

The size of the "Ausweis" (14.8cm by 21.6cm) is not the proper size of a German Ausweis of that time. The standard size of an Ausweis of that time was about 10.4cm by 14.8cm. Between the printing shops the size could have varied slightly, and would be measurable in millimeters only. But it would never be almost double the size of the standard size. Further the letter types used in the print of an official Ausweis of that time were "Fraktur Schrift" (also called German letter types). That is a letter type which is straight in appearance but the bows and bends have a broken characteristic.

Demjanjuk's Ausweis is printed in "Rundschrift" or Roman letters. Bows and bends in the letters are rounded. A German printing shop of that time would never have used Roman letters on an Ausweis. The word "Hauptsturmführer" under the signature "Streibel" is yet another letter type. It resembles the Roman type but in a more stretched, and leaning characteristic. Also the words "Ausgegeben" (issued) and "Richtig empfangen" (properly received) are printed in the different letter types.

All procedures in the German administration set up were guided by "Dienstanweisung" (service manual). Details for every procedure including print and size of "Formblätter" (administration paper forms) were described and outlined in the "Dienstanweisung".

When comparing two feature characteristics of Demjanjuk's Ausweis, that is the size of the Ausweis and printing letter types, with a similar document of an "Ausweis" type formular as used by the GDR (East German) administration set up, it is evident that the forger of Demjanjuk's Ausweis had adapted the size and letter types from the GDR paper forms.

4

The entries to the person state:

Familiennamen: (family name) ... Demjanjuk

Vor-und Vatersnamen: (first and father's name) ... Iwan/Nikolai

Here with the word "Vatersnamen" the German "Rechtschreibung" (grammar) is thrown out. The application of the word "Vatersnamen" shows beyond any doubt that the printer of that document had no knowledge of the finer details of the German "Rechtschreibung" (grammar). In proper German the term "Vatersnamen" would be: Vater's Name; or Name des Vater; or des Vater's Name. Always written in two words, because Vater is a "Hauptwort" (noun), and "Name" is an "Eigennamen" (name or name word). However the word written as "Vaternamen" without the letter S between the words Vater and Name changes both words into one "Hauptwort" (noun), and is then proper German. Many Germans do not comprehend the finer details in the German grammar in relation with such a word combination.

On German documents where entries to the person are made it will always read: "Vorname" (first name), or "Familiennamen" (family name), "Geburtsnamen" (birth name). However here the word "Geburtsnamen" written with the letter S between the two words "Geburt" and "Name" is correct German, because the word "Geburt" is "ein zum Hauptwort erhobenes Tätigkeitswort"; which means: The noun "Geburt" is derived from the verb "gebären" (to give birth) which serves as the word root for the noun "Geburt". The word Vater (father) has no word root.

This is just a sample as to how and when the letter S can be used in a "Wortverbindung" (word combination).

However the term "Vatersnamen" is a typical Russian characteristic. On Russian documents where entries are made with respect to the person's name instead of the question for the family name the term "father's name" is applied. The copy of the Russian prisoner of war discharge certificate shows this characteristic in German and Russian language. This is another unshakeable proof that Demjanjuk's Ausweis is a forgery done by a Russian.

5

And more to the applied German grammar: Below the entries to the person are the printed terms "Abkommandiert am ... zu" (which means commandeered on ... to) It reads "Abkommandiert am 27.3.43 zu Sobibor."

In German proper grammar no one is "Abkommandiert zu ...". In proper German it will state: "Abkommandiert nach ...". Because in the German language no one goes: "zu Sobibor"; or travels "zu Berlin"; or transfers "zu Paris." In the German language one "geht nach Sobibor"; or reist "nach Berlin"; or zieht um "nach Paris".

The word "zu" in the German language is a "Verhältniswort des dritten Falles" (case word of the dative). The word "nach" is also a word of the same grouping. However, the proper word to use is governed by the "Anwendung im Satzgefüge" (object of the preposition). The guidelines in the "Dienstleistungsanweisung" (service manual) by which the printing shops produced the "Formblätter" (paper forms) were certainly written in proper German grammar.

And in German army terms a man was not "Abkommandiert" to another location. He was versetzt (transferred); or when he was within a group (Gruppe) or army unit (Truppenteil) then he was verlegt, which also means transferred. In the German forces a man could be "Abkommandiert zur Wache" (commandeered for guard duty); or he could be "Abkommandiert zur Arbeit" (commandeered for work detail). But he could never be "Abkommandiert zu ..." another location, because that is not proper German language.

No doubt the forger was not aware of this German language characteristic.

6

On the other side of the Ausweis where it says "**Dienstausweis Nr. 1393**" it states below: "Der Demjanjuk, Iwan ist in den Wachmannschaften des Beauftragten des RF-~~SS~~ für die Errichtung der ~~SS~~-und Polizeistützpunkte im neuen Ostraum als Wachmann tätig" (Demjanjuk is an active member of the German SS forces as a guardsman within the eastern region occupied by the German forces).

The word Demjanjuk is an "Eigennamen" (name word). In German "Amtsdeutsch" (administration language) it is improper to set the "Artikel Der" (gender, masculine) before an "Eigennamen". In German grammar the "Eigennamen" is not referred to as a "Hauptwort" (noun) to which the "Artikel" is to be applied indiscriminately. As with a "Hauptwort" the "Eigennamen" also begins with a capital letter, and is in a sense also a "Hauptwort". However, it is proper German to apply the "Artikel" in connection with an "Eigennamen" when the person's position, occupation, rank or title is given with the name, like: Der Wachmann Demjanjuk, Der Bergmann Demjanjuk, Der Handwerker Demjanjuk, etc.

Here the "Artikel Der" before the name Demjanjuk is used as a "Demonstrative". As a rule in German grammar the "demonstrative" points out a person or thing, and would properly read: Dieser Demjanjuk; or Derselbe Demjanjuk.

The forger was not aware of this grammatical detail.

7

The SS emblem is shown on the Ausweis in print five times. In the first line in conjunction with the text: "Der Beauftragte des Reichführers-~~SS~~" the emblem, is in a straight position up - down. The other emblems are in a leaning position to the right somewhat smudgy, and in appearance (Body and character) vary from each other so that it appears as if the emblems were inserted by hand. However none of the emblems resemble in detail the exact true SS emblem. I think it is safe to conclude that the forger created the emblems by hand in the assumption the emblem was derived from the letter S, which is not so.

The SS was originally formed in 1924 as a protective force to provide "Saalschutz" (Hall security) for Nazi Party gatherings. When the Party grew in numbers more activity was carried on outside, like mass rallies and street parades. To deal with disturbances, and provocations from other political organisations the "Saalschutz" was reorganised into "Schutzstaffel" - which means security force. Both first letters of the word combination were used to

refer to the "Schutzstaffel" - in short SS. However the SS emblem was not derived from the letter S.

In old Germanistic times - so the saga tells - the Germanistic tribes threw "Buchenstaben" (sticks from the soft wood tree Buche) into the air. As the sticks fell to the ground in different positions people saw in the different positions signs to which they gave different meanings. Over time the German "Schriftsprache" (written language) developed. The German word for letter is "Buchstabe" - from "Buchen Stabe". Two "Buchen Staben" fell into that // position, two straight sticks in a leaning position, and off-set in height in a leaning position to the right. This sign was considered the meaning for "Sieg" (victory). The Buchen Staben signs were called "Ruhne". And the sign for "Sieg" was called "Siegruhne". Since the word "Schutzstaffel" began with the same letter as the word for "Siegruhne" the old Germanistic sign\_for victory was doubled up, and adapted as the emblem for the "Schutzstaffel" - SS ~~4~~.

The forger had no knowledge of the origin of the SS emblem. Therefore he entered it in the print of the Ausweis in a manner resembling more the letter S than the real "Ruhne".

8

Re: "Empfangene Ausrüstungsgegenstände":

Here the forger really joked. When a German man had reached age 17, he was called for the "Musterung" (army medical). Here he received a little book (in size and appearance about that of a passport) which was called "Wehrpass" (defense pass). In this pass the results of the medical were entered, and classifications for later drafting and military duties. Also special skills such as foreign languages were entered. By the time he had reached 18 years of age he was usually drafted into the forces. Here the "Wehrpass" was taken from him, and he received another passport type\_book called "Soldbuch". This book served as an "Ausweis" (ID card), and contained all the entries an ID card would have. Besides his military development (training, special training, achievement, qualifications, promotions, etc.) were entered.

Also his "Ausrüstungsgegenstände" (equipment, weapons, closing) were entered. Such entries were never made in an "Ausweis". In Demjanjuk's Ausweis is one entry; "Bluse", the German word for the Russian word "Bluska". The man in the picture wears a Bluska. A member of the German forces never received a "Bluse" (blouse). Further: "Fusslappen" were never entered as a separated entry. Fusslappen were issued together with the marching boots. A soldier who received marching boots - and that was every soldier - had the Fusslappen included.

"Essgeschirr". No one in the German forces received an "Essgeschirr". It was a "Kochgeschirr" That was a two piece aluminum can where the smaller part served as a lid as well.

"Trinkbecher" and "Feldflasche". These items were never entered separately as two pieces. The proper entry for that was "Feldflasche und Brotbeutel" (canteena and knapsack). Drinking cup - Trinkbecher - was a part of the canteena.

"Seitengewehrtasche" was the carrying case for the "Seitengewehr" (bayonet). The carrying case was never entered as a separate piece of equipment. Only

the "Seitengewehr" was entered, and that included the carrying case. Also the "Seitengewehr" number was not entered because the "Seitengewehr" had no number.

9

The entries "Ruksak" (back pack), and "Rottff" (short for Rottenführer) are written in "Suetterlin Schrift". That is the old German "Schrift" (writing letters). "Suetterlin Schrift" was taught in German schools up to about 1934. Then the writing was changed to "Einheitsschrift" (Latin). Rottenführer Teufel (corporal Teufel) has signed up the issuing of the "Ausrüstungsgegenstände". He signed his name in a combination of "Einheitsschrift" and "Suetterlin Schrift". The letter T (Teufel) is "Einheitsschrift" (Latin), and the letters eufel are in Suetterlin Schrift. However, his "Dienststrank" (rank) he wrote in abbreviation in "Suetterlin". And as a very remarkable detail he wrote the abbreviation wrong. He wrote: "Rottff", double T and double F. The word "Rottenführer" has two letters T, but only one letter F. The correct abbreviation is written "Rottf", with one letter F at the end.

When it comes to spelling and grammar Rottenführer Teufel hit the jackpot; there is more to come.

The entry "Ruksak" above is written by the same hand in "Suetterlin". Alone in this one short word there are three "Rechtschreibfehler" (Spelling errors) contained. The proper spelling of that word is "Rucksack". The combination letter CK (ck) is in the word twice. In the entered word "Rucksack" the letter c is missed out twice.

Also on top of the Letter u the writer made the old accent sign  $\frown$ , a bow upward. In the old German "Rechtschreibung" in the "Suetterlin Schrift" this accent sign was set over an "Umlaut"- like O, U, etc. to tell the reader that this letter, when reading, was to be pronounced not fully like an O or U but rather "kurz" (hollow sounding). In "Suetterlin Schrift" the letters U and N looked basically the same  $\text{N}$  for N,  $\text{U}$  for U. The accent sign - a bow downward - (like  $\smile$ ) was put over the letter when it was to be read as U.

Rottenführer Teufel put the accent sign over the letter U in reversed manner, like instead so  $\smile$ .

To understand this one would have to have knowledge of the old German "Suetterlin Schrift" and spelling characteristics. In modern German "Schreibweise" (writing) vowels can also be either short or long. Generally a vowel is long when followed by another vowel like in "See" (lake), "Boot" (boat). A vowel is short when followed by a double consonant like "Mann" (man). In the old German "Suetterlin Schrift" a vowel could also be "kurz" (short). To identify a vowel to be pronounced short the accent sign was put over the letter, or a "punkt" was put under the letter - like so:  $\underset{\cdot}{O}$ . In this case the O was pronounced hollow.

A "Rottenführer" (corporal) at that time I would think was about 20 to 24 years old. I think it very unlikely that a young man would have written in "Suetterlin Schrift". An older man could have done so. "Rottenführer Teufel" (devil) had learned the German language in "Suetterlin". But the many "Rechtschreibfehler" (grammar and spelling errors) are absolute evidence

that he is not a German. I am convinced he is a Russian document forger, and it is safe to say that he is a poor forger.

10

There is one more importance to the writing terms within this document. That is the term "Der Beauftragte des Reichsführers-~~SS~~". Heinrich Himmler was the "Reichsführer" of the SS - that is the black SS or "Schutzstaffel" only. Although he was not a "Reichsminister" his position was equal to that of a "Reichsminister". Whenever for a "Reichsminister" or for a person in the position of a "Reichsminister" a document or order (Amtsverfügung, Ministerialverfügung, etc.) was issued, then the full "Amtsbezeichnung or Dienstrang" (official title) was written on that document. In Demjanjuk's Ausweis the "Amtsbezeichnung or also called Dienststellung" of the "Reichsführer.SS" is incomplete. His name is also left out. If a document like that was really issued by a German "Dienststelle" it would read: Im auftrage des Reichsführers der SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei, Heinrich Himmler.

Himmler was the "Reichsführer" of the black SS only. He had no jurisdiction over the "Wachmannschaften" (guard's men) of any Concentration camp. Administration of those camps came under the jurisdiction of SD and Gestapo. The chief of the Gestapo was Joseph Kaltenbrunner, an Austrian and personal friend Hitler's. Actions of black SS, SD and Gestapo often interacted. But not in such a way that one "Amtschef" could interfere with the "Aufgabengebiet" (responsibilities) of another "Amtschef". That was not German "Amtsweg" (administration procedure) of that time.

Demjanjuk's Ausweis is a forgery in every detail.

April 2, 1988