

# Wikipedia-Artikeln zur deutsch-polnischen Geschichte. Der Fall von KZ Warschau

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Warszawa/Bydgoszcz, 28. Mai 2021

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# KZ Warschau



# KZ Warschau



Die Anfang: Version vom 25. August 2004

# Warsaw concentration camp

Revision as of 02:03, 25 August 2004

**Warsaw concentration camp** (German **Konzentrationslager Warschau**, short **KL Warschau**) was the German concentration camp in Warsaw, in the ruins of the Warsaw Ghetto. It was operational between autumn 1942 and the **Warsaw Uprising** in 1944. The first commander of the camp was **Wilhelm Goecke**, former **Mauthausen Concentration Camp** commander. According to various estimates some 200,000 people were killed there by the Germans during the war.

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## Date controversy

The exact date of its creation is unknown. Some historians (Polish Institute of National Remembrance among them) argue that it was created following the orders of general Oswald Pohl on June 11, 1943. However, others (among them historian and IPN judge Maria Trzcińska) claim that it must've been already operational prior to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The factual basis of this claim is that on October 9, 1942 Heinrich Himmler issued an order in which he stated:

*I've issued orders and requested that all the so-called arms factories workers working only as tailors, furriers or bootmakers be grouped in the nearest concentration camps, that is in Warsaw and Lublin.*

## Parts

The **lager** was composed of five parts located in different parts of Warsaw. Among them there was a **SS slave labour camp** in **Kolo** area, two camps near the **Warszawa Zachodnia** train station, former Polish prison on **Pawia** street (so-called **Pawlak**), former polish prison for women on **Gęsia** street (so-called **Gęślówka**) and a sub-camp for Jews on **Nowolipie** street. The overall area was 120 **hectares**, with 119 barracks for between 35 000 and 40 000 prisoners.

## Methodology of the crime

According to German plans, Warsaw was to be turned into a fully German city. To ensure this, the population of the city was to drop from well over a million to less than 500 000 inhabitants. To accomplish this goal all Jews were grouped in the **Warsaw Ghetto** and then exterminated.

Gentile population of Warsaw was initially a target of the **lapanka** policy, in which the forces of **SS**, **Wehrmacht** and police rounded up civilians on a street and took all of them as

## Erster Paragraph, 1. Version

*"Warsaw concentration camp (German Konzentrationslager Warschau, short KL Warschau) was the German concentration camp in Warsaw, in the ruins of the Warsaw Ghetto. It was operational between autumn 1942 and the Warsaw Uprising in 1944. The first commander of the camp was Wilhelm Goecke, former Mauthausen Concentration Camp commander".<sup>1</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

## Erster Paragraph, 2. Version

*"Warsaw concentration camp (German Konzentrationslager Warschau, short KL Warschau) was the German concentration camp in Warsaw, in the ruins of the Warsaw Ghetto. It was operational between autumn 1942 and the Warsaw Uprising in 1944. The first commander of the camp was Wilhelm Goecke, former Mauthausen Concentration Camp commander. According to various estimates some 200,000 people were killed there by the Germans during the war".<sup>2</sup>*

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<sup>2</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

Teile des Lagers: Kolo Wäldchen, Bema Straße Tunnel

*"Among them there was a SS slave labour camp in Koło area, two camps near the Warszawa Zachodnia train station".<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>3</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

## Bema Straße Tunnel

*"According to various estimates between 1942 and 1944 there were approximately 400 victims daily. Many of the caught were first transferred to the KL Warschau complex.*

*Among those grouped in Warsaw the majority was either shot to death or gassed in a provisional gas chambers located in a railway tunnel near the Warszawa Zachodnia train station".<sup>4</sup>*

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<sup>4</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

Das Ende: Version vom 4. May 2019

# Warsaw concentration camp

Revision as of 23:08, 4 May 2019

The Warsaw concentration camp (German: *Konzentrationslager Warschau*, short *KL* or *KZ Warschau*) was an associated group of the German Nazi concentration camps, including an extermination camp, located in German-occupied Warsaw, capital city of Poland. Its main target was the Polish population of the city.

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- 4 Death in KL Warschau
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## Pabst Plan

According to the Nazi Pabst Plan, Warsaw was to be turned into a provincial German city. To accomplish this, the Jewish population was grouped together in the Warsaw Ghetto before being eventually removed and mostly exterminated. The Nazis' next step in their plan was the intended killing of the Polish population of the city, which thus became the target of the *Iapanka* roundup policy of closing-off a street, in an attempt to detain large numbers of civilians at random. Between 1942 and 1944, there were about 400 victims of such roundups in Warsaw daily, with the detainees first being transferred to KL Warschau custody.

## Establishment date

Warsaw Concentration camp	
	Polish insurgents toured around Gęsiówka prison of the Warsaw concentration camp complex, by a freed Jewish prisoner (August 5, 1944). Photo by Eugeniusz Lokajski.
	
Location	Warsaw, Poland
Operated by	Nazi Germany
Commandant	Wilhelm Göcke (June 1943 – September 1943) Nikolaus Herbet (September 1943 – July 1944)

## Erster Paragraph

*"The Warsaw concentration camp (German: Konzentrationslager Warschau, short KL or KZ Warschau) was an associated group of the German Nazi concentration camps, including an extermination camp, located in German-occupied Warsaw, capital city of Poland. Its main target was the Polish population of the city."<sup>5</sup>*

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<sup>5</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

## Teile des Lagers: Kolo Wäldchen, Bema Straße Tunnel

1. "Konzentrationslager (concentration camp) at Koło area (formerly a Kreisgefangenenlager POW camp for the Polish Army soldiers captured in 1939);) this part remains controversial since local residents claim Maria Trzcinska mistook buildings of "drewniane Kolo" housing project for a camp.
2. Vernichtungslager (extermination camp) near the Warszawa Zachodnia train station (this part remains very controversial);
3. Gęsia Street (now: Anielewicza Street) concentration camp (formerly Arbeitserziehungslager, or reeducational labour camp") in the former ghetto known as Gęsiówka;
4. a camp for foreign Jews located on Nowolipie Street;
5. Bonifraterska Street camp near Muranowski Square in the former ghetto;
6. the former Gestapo prison on Pawia Street known as Pawiak".<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

212,000 Opfern?

*"The IPN estimates that the number of victims exterminated at those camps to be not less than tens of thousands". Trzcińska's estimate however places the number of the camp's victims well above 212,000, mainly Poles and several thousand of non-Polish."*<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

## Gaskammern in der Gęsia-Straße, die erste Vergasung?

*Numerous other victims were also gassed in the gas chambers at Gęsia Street, where a considerable quantity of Zyklon B was found after the war. The first gassing there took place on October 17, 1943, killing at least 150 Poles caught in a street roundup and about 20 Belgian Jews.<sup>8</sup>*

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<sup>8</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

## Aufbauen in Kolo Wäldchen

*There was also a mysterious T-shaped structure in the forest near Koło where the prisoners were occasionally transported by trucks and then never seen again.*<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

## Bema Straße Tunnel

*"A debate surrounds the presumed existence of an enormous gas chamber in the pre-existing (Polish-built) road tunnel on Józef Bem Street near the train station Warszawa Zachodnia. (...) the tunnel would have been large enough to kill up to 1,000 people at one time, using poison gas like Zyklon B or carbon monoxide, if the new IPN testimonies were accurate."<sup>10</sup>*

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<sup>10</sup> Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

## Bema Straße Tunnel

*"According to the propagators of the mass gassing theory based on three eye-witness accounts from the 1980s, the tunnel had been used to kill multiple truckloads of prisoners."*<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

# Die Zeugen? Mündliche Geschichte?

*Unknown, 25 października 2018 13:59*

*"Osobiście spotkałam sędziwego taksówkarza, który w czasie wojny, żeby utrzymać matkę, jako dzieciak pracował jako kieszonkowiec na Warszawie Zachodniej i osobiście widział wwożenie transportów z ludźmi do tunelu, a następnie po gazowaniu, wywożenie trupów do spalarni, która mieściła się przy ul. Smoczej. Skandalem jest, że banda ignorantów zabiera głos w tematach, o których nie mają pojęcia. Wstyд, że taksówkarz ma więcej informacji i wiedzy, niż tandem propagandzie."*

*Warszawianka<sup>12</sup>*

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<sup>12</sup><http://warsawid.blogspot.com/2018/01/tunel.html>

## Bema Straße Tunnel

*"However, all known Nazi gas chambers were typically much smaller and lower and so the use of a large tunnel as a gas chamber would be highly irregular and inefficient, and therefore improbable"<sup>13</sup>*

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<sup>13</sup>Warsaw concentration camp, in: en.wikipedia

Lasek na Kole/Koło Wäldchen

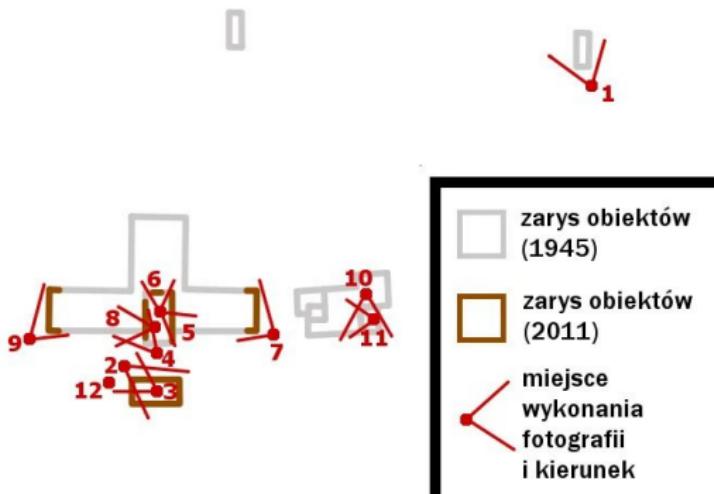
# Lasek na Kole/Koło Wäldchen

"Przecijną tezę wyprowadziła Maria Trzcińska, która podaje, że zabudowania w Lasku na Kole były „obiektem śmierci” i częścią obozu KL Warschau, a w głównym budynku miało mieścić się piecowisko (zapewne do spalania zwłok) – więźniowie mieli tu być doprowadzani leśnymi ścieżkami z pobliskiego obozu na Kole i likwidowani. Tej tezie przeczy jednak zachowane zdjęcie ze zbiorów Haliny Porzyckiej z czerwca 1944 roku, przedstawiające betonowy basen z trójką ludzi siedzących na brzegu, murowany dom w tle oraz drewniane skrzydło budynku głównego".<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> [https://warszawa.wikia.org/wiki/Ruiny\\_w\\_Lasku\\_na\\_Kole](https://warszawa.wikia.org/wiki/Ruiny_w_Lasku_na_Kole)

# Koło Wäldchen



# Koło Wäldchen



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# Koło Wäldchen



# Koło Wäldchen



# Koło Wäldchen



# Koło Wäldchen



# Koło Wäldchen



# Koło Wäldchen



"Deckst dein Kopf auf, sei ernst, du befindest dich am Hinrichtungsort"

Bema Straße Tunnel

# Bema Straße Tunnel



Aleja Prymasa Tysiąclecia

# Bema Straße Tunnel



# Bema Straße Tunnel



# Speicherplatte



"Zu Ehren der 200 000 Polen ermordeten (...) im Vernichtungslager "

# Bema Straße Tunnel



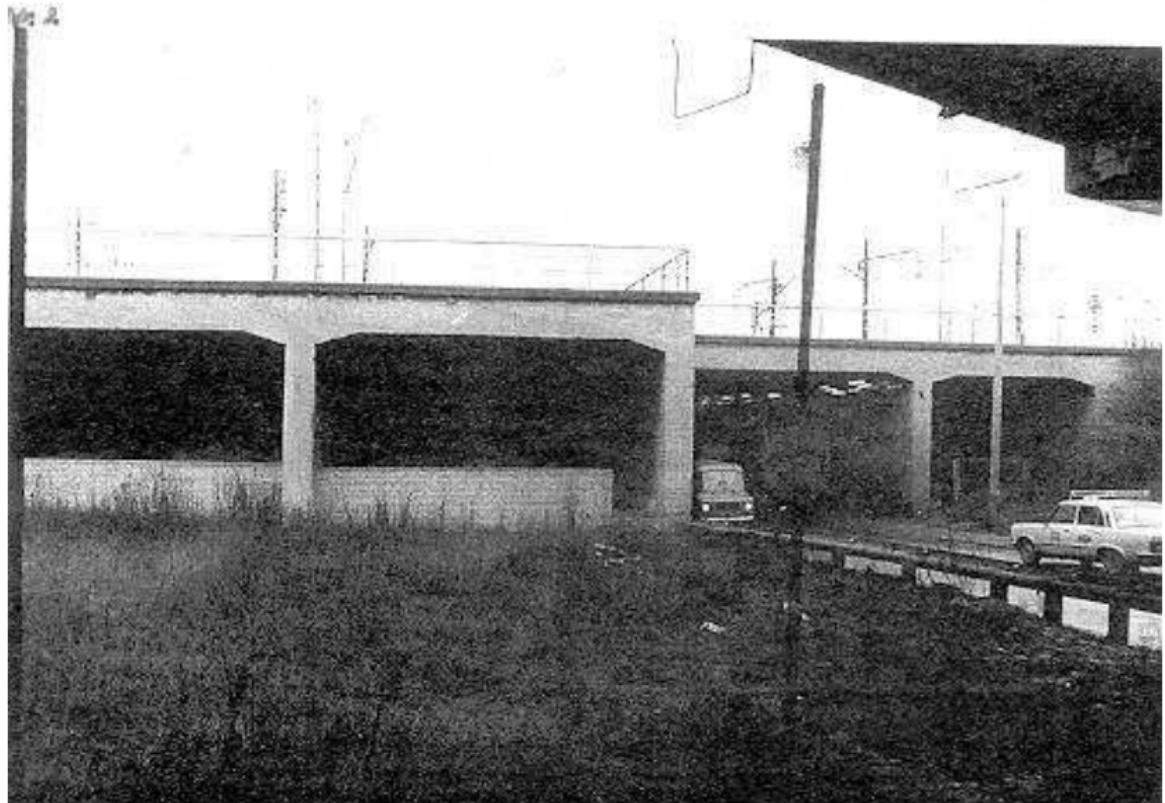
# Bema Straße Tunnel



# Bema Straße Tunnel



# Bema Straße Tunnel



# Bema Straße Tunnel

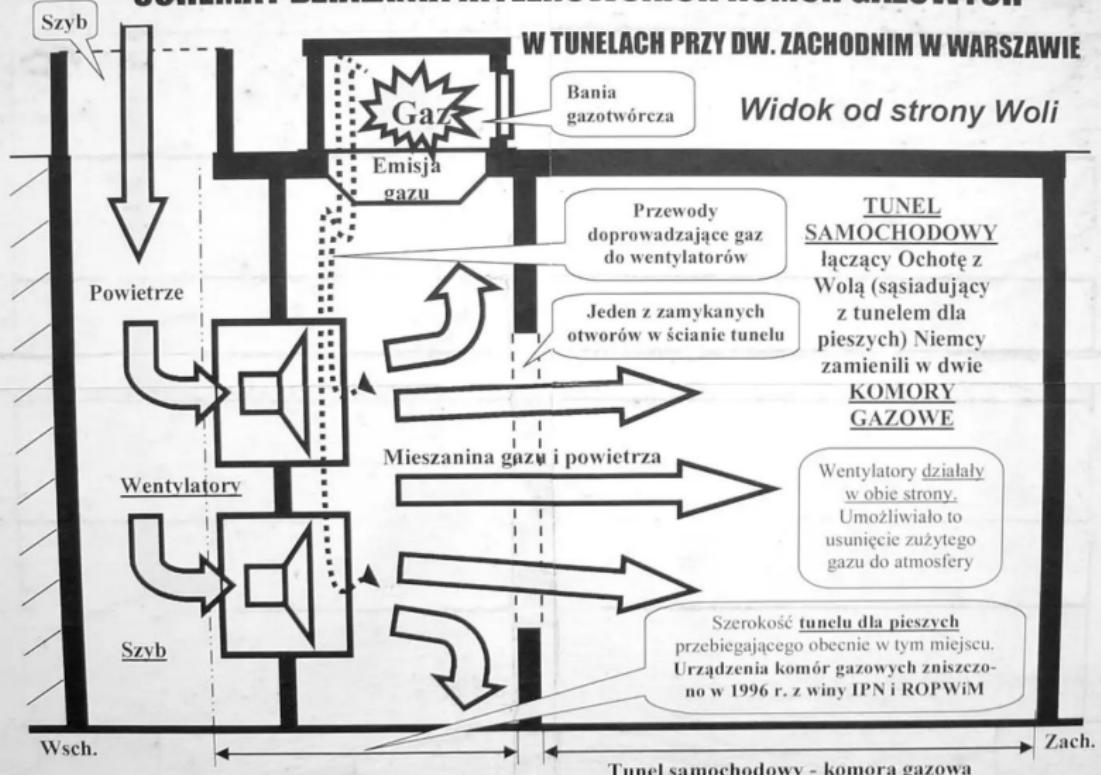


# Bema Straße Tunnel

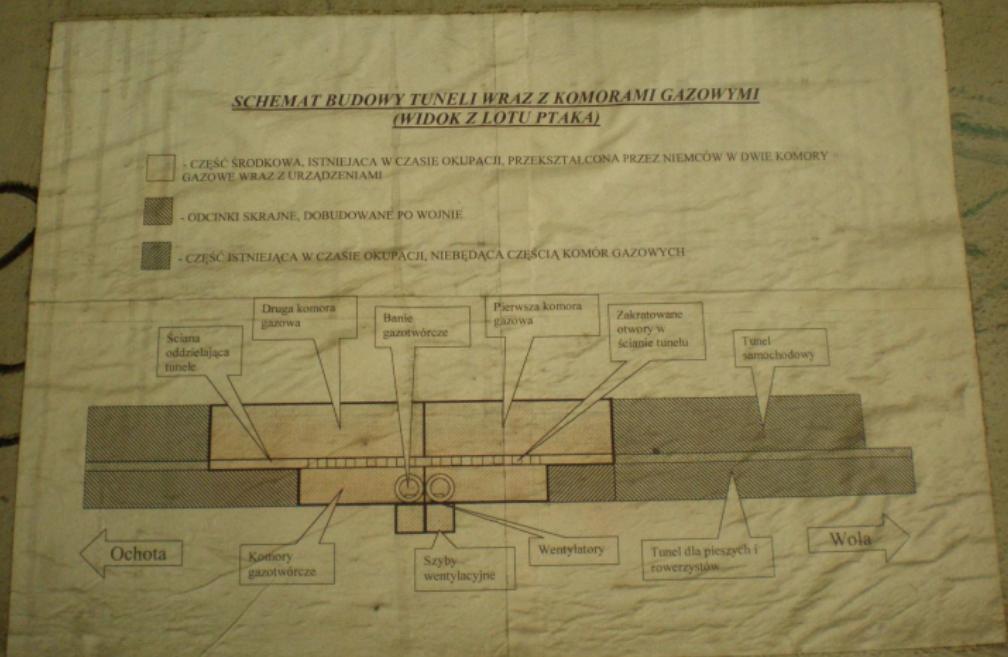
## SCHEMAT DZIAŁANIA HITLEROWSKICH KOMÓR GAZOWYCH

W TUNELACH PRZY DW. ZACHODNIM W WARSZAWIE

*Widok od strony Woli*



# Bema Straße Tunnel



# Denkmal

**POMNIK OFIAROM  
KL WARSCHAU**

NIEMIECKI OBÓZ ZAGŁODY  
DLA POLAKÓW  
W WARSZAWIE  
pn. KL WARSCHAU -  
OBÓZ KONCENTRACYJNY  
WARSZAWA  
ZAŁOŻONY ZOSTAŁ  
NA ROZKAZ HIMMLERA  
9 PAŹDZIERNIKA 1942 r.  
NR RF/V AR31/22/42 TAJNE  
DOK. NORYMBERSKI NO-1611

XXX

LUDOBÓJCZA  
DZIAŁALNOŚĆ OBOZU  
PRZERWAŁO  
WARSZAWSKIE POWSTANIE  
OBÓZ ZOSTAŁ EWAKUOWANY

XXX

DZIŚ

W MIEJSIU OBÓZU ZAGŁODY  
STOI ZWYCIESKI POMNIK  
„POLEGŁYM NIEPOKONANYM  
200 TYSIĄC POLAKÓW”

**ŚWIADECTWO PRAWDY O KL WARSCHAU - SYNTESA**

1. Struktura - kompleks wieloobiektowy
2. Charakter Obozu: Vernichtungslager - Obóz Zagłady
3. Okres działania: X 1942 - VIII 1944 [2 lata]
4. Powierzchnia: 120 ha
5. Teren działania: Warszawa Koło, Warszawa Zachodnia oraz teren zlikwidowanego getta
6. Obiekty obozowe: 5 lagrów, 111 baraków
7. Urządzenia masowej zgody: Komory gazowe w tunelu w Warszawie Zachodniej, przy Krematorium w Lagrze przy ul. Gesiowej
8. Statysty: ok 200,000 Polaków, głównie mieszkańców Warszawy z Iaphanek, po ok. 400 na dobę oraz kilka tysięcy więźniów innych narodowości, w tym Żydów.
9. Granice kompleksu obozowego:
  - a) Lager Koło rozlokowany był w trzech miejscowościach:
    - w Fortce Bema
    - przy ul. Kozielskiej
    - w miejscowością lasku
  - b) Lagry w Warszawie Zachodniej:
    - jeden Lager przy ul. Skalmierzyckiej
    - drugi Lager pomiędzy ulicami Mszczonowską, Bema, Armatnią i Pradyszyńskiego, przy której zamieszkały wojewoda
  - c) Lagry na terenie zlikwidowanego getta:
    - jeden Lager przy ul. Banitarskiej
    - drugi Lager pomiędzy ulicami: Zamenhoffa, Wołyńska, Glinianą, Okopową, wzdłuż ul. Gęsiowej.
10. Wszystkie Lagry połączone były między sobą wewnętrzna obozowa bocznicą kolejową, tworząc zwarty kompleks organizacyjny i funkcjonalny Obozu Zagłady dla celów ekstremizmu Stolicy Polski, która wg niemieckich planów miała na zwycięstwie znać się na mapie Europy.
11. Załączona mapa kompleksu KL Warschau stanowi część kartograficzną niniejszej SYNTETY.

XXX

W obiektach poniedziałkowego Obozu KL Warschau działał po wojnie obóz NKWD.

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ZRÓDŁA:  
Akta śledztwa IPN  
sygn. DS 2/74 i DS 12/2002;  
książka Marii Trzcińskiej  
pt: „KL Warschau - Obóz Zagłady dla Polaków”  
POLWEN, Radom 2007

UWAGA!  
C.D. INFORMACJI PO  
DRUGIEJ STRONIE TABLICY



# Gedenkfeier



# Die Tatsachen

# Tatsachen

*"There were a number of smaller concentration and work camps in and around Warsaw, (...) KL Warschau was actually a collection of a few places of internment spread out over the city. The most important was the prison inside the ghetto, which played a role in the putting down of the Warsaw uprising."<sup>15</sup>*

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<sup>15</sup> Jan Grabowski, nach: Omer Benjakob, The Fake Nazi Death Camp

# Holocaust vs. Polocaust

Warum 200 000?

- Warschauer Aufstand 1944 — 200 000 Polen
- Warschauer Getto — 400 000 Juden
- Sobibor — ca. 200 000, Majdanek — ca. 100 000
- KL Warschau — 4 000-20 000

# Zyklon B

*"No evidence of Zyklon B was ever found at the site".<sup>16</sup>*

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<sup>16</sup>Omer Benjakob, The Fake Nazi Death Camp

# Maria Trzcińska (1931-2011)



- Staatsanwältin der "Hauptkommission zur Untersuchung der hitleristischen Verbrechen in Polen"
- "Obóz zagłady w centrum Warszawy. Konzentrationslager Warschau", 2002
- "KL Warschau – obóz zagłady dla Polaków w świetle dokumentów", 2007

# Maria Trzcińska une Ihre Kritiker

- Bogusław Kopka, "Konzentrationslager Warschau. Historia i następstwa", 2007
- Bogusław Kopka, "Das KZ Warschau. Geschichte und Nachwirkungen", 2010
- Zygmunt Walkowski, 2010: "ventilation shafts that were key to the gas chamber story, were only installed in the 1970s, decades after the war."

# Juden und Polen als Opfern

Havi Dreifuss

*"But the truth is that Jews and Poles were unequal victims. Poles were victims of a horrible ethnic cleansing, but that was not the systematic annihilation that the Jews faced".<sup>17</sup>*

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<sup>17</sup> Havi Dreifuss, nach: Omer Benjakob, The Fake Nazi Death Camp

Wikipedia

# Der am längsten bestehende Wikipedia-hoax

Omer Benjakob:

*Yet both claims appeared, almost without interruption, for 15 years on the English-language version of Wikipedia in what is said to be Wikipedia's longest-standing hoax.<sup>18</sup>*

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<sup>18</sup> Omer Benjakob, The Fake Nazi Death Camp

## Pavel Richter

- "Es gibt eben niemanden, keine Einzelperson und keine Gruppe, die Wikipedia ist.
- "Doch es ist zu einfach, Wikipedia als Institution verpflichten zu wollen, »etwas« dagegen zu tun. Wikipedia sind wir alle."<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Pavel Richter, Die erfundenen Gaskammern in der Wikipedia"

## Wikipedianer und ihre Kriege

# Wikipedisten gegen Wikipedianer

- Wikipedisten: "sind Forscherinnen und Forscher aller Couleur, die sich mit dem Phänomen Wikipedia befassen"
- Wikipedianer: "sind die Macherinnen und Macher der Wikipedia"<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Peter Haber, Wikipedisten gegen Wikipedianer. Eine Konferenz in Leipzig, 27. September 2010, <https://www.hist.net/archives/4359>

# Krzysztof Machocki

User page [Talk](#)

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[View source](#)

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[Search Wikipedia](#)



## User:Halibutt

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This Wikipedian is deceased. His user page is preserved here in his memory.

This content is meaningful only on [Wikipedia.org](#).

(Note: Please do not edit this page. Direct all comments to my User talk page.)

[Talk](#) • [WP:PWNB](#) • [REF](#) • [REF converter](#) • [Portal:PL/new](#) • [VID](#) • [CSD](#) • [Deletions](#) • [Cleanup](#) • [RIA](#) • [my failed RIA](#) • [PNA](#) • [Most wanted](#) • [Req. articles](#) • [CSS](#) • [js](#)

**Friday, 28 May**

[My homepage](#) [Image gallery](#) [Voice gallery](#) [Ribbon gallery](#)

**News:** [\[edit\]](#)

- Battle of Warsaw (1831)
- FAC page is now open
- Battle of Radzymin (1920) is now a Featured Article!

**Halibutt** (b. 1981) is a journalist and writer from Warsaw, Poland. Since October 2014 I am the spokesperson for [Wikimedia Polska](#), the Polish chapter of [Wikimedia Foundation](#) (just to make it clear, I edit Wikipedia as an ordinary editor in my free time, not in any official capacity).

I used to work for a number of well-known titles ([Polish Press Agency](#), [Rzeczpospolita](#)) and some known to but a few people ([Puls Raszyna](#)). Some of the journals I used to write for do not exist any more ([ahoj.pl](#), [Businessman Magazine](#)), some thrive to this day even though I left their ranks. As a freelancer I also write for corporate clients and NGOs.

I joined the [Polish Wikipedia](#) on 20 November 2003, with a sense of a mission, but don't worry, I quickly grew up. A week later I joined the English wiki - for good, I hope. As of 8 October 2014 I have made over 34,000 contributions to the English wiki ([and counting](#)). My main interests are [history](#) and [linguistics](#), with focus on Central Europe and history of 20th century armed conflicts. I passed my [Cambridge CAE exams](#) and got an A, which theoretically entitles me to teach English language in Polish high schools. Right... Anyway, English is not my first language, so feel free to correct my mistakes.



Halibutt, Krzysztof Machocki (1981-2018) — Journalist (Polish Press Agency, [Rzeczpospolita](#)), ehemaliger Sprecher der polnischen Wikimedia

# Deutscher Wikipedia war korrekt

Version vom 16. März 2005, 15:20 Uhr, der Autor: Simplicius

*Es gab hier keine Gaskammern. Die meisten Menschen kamen durch schlechte Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen sowie durch Misshandlungen um.<sup>21</sup>*

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<sup>21</sup>KZ Warschau: de.wikipedia

# Polnischer Wikipedia war korrekt

Wersja z 12:10, 6 lut 2005, der Autor: 212.244.251.45

*Rozmiar tego KL podlega kontrowersjom. Wedle niektórych częścią obozu byłaby olbrzymia komora gazowa urządzcza w tunelu nieopodal dzisiejszego dworca Warszawa Zachodnia. W tej komorze zginęłoby ok. 200.000 osób. Najnowsze badania historyków Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej nie potwierdzają jednak ani takiego ubytku ludności warszawskiej, ani istnienia komór w tunelu.*<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>Warschau (KL): pl.wikipedia

# Bias von kleineren Wikipedien

- Linus' Gesetz: "given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow" (Linus's law)<sup>23</sup>
- Benjakob: Aus diesem Grund haben viele der lokalen Versionen, insbesondere diejenigen, die an Sprachen gebunden sind, die nur in einem Land gesprochen werden (wie Hebräisch oder Polnisch), einen kleineren Pool an Redakteuren und spiegeln daher tendenziell lokale nationale Vorurteile wider

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<sup>23</sup> Eric S. Raymond, The Cathedral and the Bazaar (1999)

# Warum dann?

- Grabowski: Nationalisten in Polen interessieren sich nicht für das, was auf Polnisch geschrieben steht, sie kontrollieren bereits den öffentlichen Diskurs in Polen. Sie dominieren die lokale Erzählung, aber nicht die internationale Erzählung. Deshalb strömen sie in Raserei zu Wikipedia und widmen ihr so viel Zeit und Energie. Ich habe gehört, dass es Hunderte von Freiwilligen gibt.
- Icewhiz: 6 oder 7, "Mehr brauchen Sie nicht, um einen ganzen Diskurs zu übernehmen"

# Holocaust-Revisionismus in Wikipediaa

Dreifuss, Grabowski: "der Versuch, Wikipedia-Artikel über Polen und den Holocaust in den letzten Jahren zu weißen"

*"I saw articles changing dramatically, in front of my students' very eyes," claims Dreifuss. "In recent years, when I examined certain articles with them, I noticed that the text and some of the visual aspects were altered. Holocaust revisionism in Wikipedia deserves to be studied in its own right."*<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup>Omer Benjakob, The Fake Nazi Death Camp

Piotrus und ihre Kommilitonen

# Piotr Konieczny

Wikipedysta [Dyskusja](#)

Czytaj

[Edytuj](#)

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[Historia i autorzy](#)



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## Wikipedysta:Piotrus [\[edytuj\]](#)

N A C Z E Ś C I O W E J E M E R Y T U R Z E

Ten edytor przeszedł na częściową emeryturę.

Piotrus, nie Piotruś

[Mój blog ↗](#)

Z szanowania wzajemnego wyippywa moc wielka w chwilach trudnych.

-- Józef Piłsudski



Gwiazda Polska - za  
całokształt od  
[Sagiego2007](#)



Galążka z kwiatem wiśni  
za włączenie się w akcję  
[Tydzień Artykułu](#)

Piotrus — Piotr Konieczny, Soziologe, Hanyang Universität, Südkorea

# Piotrus und Poeticbent

- Icewhiz: Poeticbent und Piotrus beispielsweise haben zahlreiche Artikel über jüdische Ghettos neu geschrieben, mit dem Ziel, einen unverhältnismäßigen Schwerpunkt auf die heldenhafte Rettung von Juden durch Polen zu legen, um negative Aspekte zu überschatten.
- z. B.: Nowy Sacz Ghetto, Sosnowiec Ghetto, Radom Ghetto.
- Piotrus: Die Änderungen waren kein Versuch, Unwahrheiten auszutreiben, sondern nur, um das Thema der polnischen Rettung von Juden zu beleuchten, das seiner Meinung nach von Yad Vashem „unterforscht“ und sogar ignoriert wurde.

- Eastern European Mailing List: "Redakteure aus osteuropäischen Ländern, die ihre Aktionen koordinierten und zusammenarbeiteten, um dort Inhalte zu verzerrten, um eine nationalistische Linie voranzutreiben"
- Piotrus: Russlands Manipulationen

## Icewhiz gebannt

- Icewhiz war es verboten, Artikel zum Thema Polen und Holocaust zu bearbeiten
- auf Wikipedia antisemitisch zu bezeichnen ist eine Form der Hassrede

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