Hornos De Hitler/Hitler's Ovens, Spanish Edition

Los HORNOS de HITLER

Olga Lengyel

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Una sobreviviente de los campos de concentración de Auschwitz y de Birkenau. La visión de cinco chimeneas arrojando el humo de la carne quemada de centenares de miles de seres humanos, entre ellos los padres y los dos hijos de la escritora. Crónica auténtica y documentada del genocidio más conocido de la historia del siglo XX. Un testimonio irrefutable de los experimentos científicos realizados en seres vivos. Cómo eran y actuaban los dirigentes de Auschwitz y Belsen; quién fue Joseph Kramer, juzgado como el criminal número uno en el proceso de Luneburg. Olga Lengyel conservó como testimonio de esta experiencia las cicatrices y la marca del cautiverio, pruebas que mantuvieron incólumes su espíritu de humanismo. Muy por encima de cualquier sensacionalismo, este documento perdurable es un amargo recordatorio a la humanidad de las indescriptibles consecuencias del odio racial, la intolerancia religiosa y el despotismo político. En Los hornos de Hitler la autora narra al mundo el horror de los campos de exterminio nazis. Description in English: Olga Lengyel was a trained surgical assistant in Kolozsvár, Hungary, working in the hospital where her husband, Dr. Miklos Lengyel, was director. In the spring of 1944, she was deported with her husband, parents and children to the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp; she was the only member of her family to survive. She wrote about her experiences in a memoir, Five Chimneys: The Story of Auschwitz, first published in France in 1946 as Souvenirs de l’au-del. (A later American paperback edition was entitled I Survived Hitler’s Ovens; more recent editions have used the title Five Chimneys: A Woman Survivor’s True Story of Auschwitz) These kinds of experiences made her a strong and independent woman. Her children died in the gas chamber. "I cannot acquit myself of the charge that I am, in part, responsible for the destruction of my own parents and of my two young sons. The world understands that I could not have known, but in my heart the terrible feeling persists that I could have, I might have, saved them." After the war, Lengyel emigrated to the United States where she founded the Memorial Library chartered by the University of the State of New York. She died in 2001 at the age of 93, after surviving three bouts of cancer. --This text refers to an alternate Paperback edition.
This is the Spanish text edition of the book, "I Survived Hitler's Ovens". It is the story of a woman who spent about seven months in Auschwitz and survived to tell the tale. She wrote this book, which was later released under the less lurid and now better known title, "Five Chimneys", shortly after her ordeal, while her horrific experience was still fresh in her mind. It was definitely a mind numbing, life changing experience, as it saw the loss of her entire family, her parents, her children, and her husband. It should be noted that none of them, including Olga, were Jews. Olga Lengyel lived an upper-middle class existence in Transylvania, in the capital city of Cluj. Her husband, Dr. Miklos Lengyel, was a Berlin trained medical doctor and the director of a private hospital that he had built shortly before the onset of World War II. Olga had also studied medicine and was qualified to be a surgical assistant. She and her husband had two young sons. They were all surviving the war as best they could, with Germans an occupying force. They even had a German soldier billeted with them for a time. Olga had begun to hear disturbing things about what the Germans were doing in occupied territories, but had discounted it. She felt that Germany, a country that had contributed so much culturally to the world, could not be culpable of some of the atrocities of which she was hearing. She felt the stories that she was hearing were too fantastical to be believable. Then her husband came under the cross-hairs of the Nazis, accused of having his hospital boycott pharmaceuticals made by the German Bayer Company. This was the beginning of the end for the Lengyel family. Shortly thereafter in May of 1944, he was ordered to be deported to Germany.

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