GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS
THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

1. General

This publication represents an attempt to compile the names, locations and pertinent data of confirmed, reported, or alleged detention centres in Axis Europe which came within the elastic definition "Concentration Camp". "Elastic" because there are many types of detention camps used by the Germans in addition to the official Konzentrationslager (Concentration Camps). Among these are:

- Arbeitlager (Work Camps)
- Zwangsarblager (Forcible Detention Camps)
- Zwangsarbeitslager (Penal Servitude Camps)
- Zivilgefangenenlager (Detention Camps for Civilians)
- Straflager (Punitive Camps)

Various preparations, made by camp officials, have been reported in case of an Allied invasion of Germany proper. Stores of poison gas are said to be kept at some camps and inmates have been threatened that they would be shot or poisoned immediately upon the arrival of Allied troops. SS Officers are said to have civilian clothes hidden under their beds. For the camp at Vught, at least, it has been reported that the Commander intends to turn over the camp to inmates supposed to be members of the former Communist Party of the Netherlands in order to create turmoil and prevent records and men from falling into Allied hands.

If the evacuation of Natzweiler Concentration Camp is taken as an example, however, the above reports would appear false. With the rapid Allied advance, after the initial battles in France, preparations were made by the Germans for the evacuation of the camp and all its Aussenlager (Subsidiary Labour Camps). These movements were successfully carried out, thus allowing the Germans to retain much-needed manpower and machinery and denying this, along with possible sources of information, to the Allies.

It should be remembered that concentration camps, in addition to providing a social and political problem, may also furnish a considerable number of Germans well disposed towards the Allies.

2. Definition of a Concentration Camp

According to German law, a Konzentrationslager (officially abbreviated to KL, but popularly referred to as KZ) provides Schutzhaft (Protective Custody) for persons who have not been legally sentenced to imprisonment by a court of law, and/or those who, having served a legal sentence, have been ordered further detention by the Gestapo (Secret State Police), Sicherheitsdienst (SD - Security Service) or the Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police).

Due to the scarcity of documentary evidence, which is only slowly becoming available, the indefinite nature of details obtained from former inmates and the similarity in administration and treatment of charges at these various types of detention centre, many camps have been incorrectly reported as Konzentrationslager, although they are actually different types of establishments.

From recent reports, it appears that only fourteen camps in
greater Germany, are centrally administered by the WVHA (see para 9). All other camps are Aussenlager (Subsidiary Camps) of these fourteen.

The centrally administered camps are:

- AUSCHWITZ
- BUCHENWALD
- DACHAU
- FLOESSENBURG
- GROSS ROSE
- HERZOGENBUSCH
- KONZENTRATIONSGEFANGENENLAGER HINZERT
- MAUTHAUSEN
- NÄTZEWILLER
- NIEDERHAUSEN
- NEUBERG
- RAVENSBURK
- SACHSENHAUSEN
- STUTTHOF

(Sonderlager für Eindeutschungsfräulein, or Special Camp for persons eligible for Germanisation)

Reports are often vague concerning the true status of many camps, being almost invariably incomplete, based on hearsay, mutilated in transmission, distorted in some fashion or out of date.

Legal definitions for the camps differ widely in the various German-occupied areas of Europe. For example, Straflager (Punitive Camps) in Poland are frequently somewhat similar to prisons, and serve the same purpose, but the treatment of inmates may correspond to that practised in concentration camps in Germany.

There appears to be no definite formula for the establishment of detention centres. New camps are often attached to existing penal institutions, or a Konsentrationslager may be added to or use the facilities of a Zuchthaus (Penitentiary) (the KL ORANIENBURG uses the crematorium at the FLÖTZENSEE Zuchthaus). Concentration Camps may be expanded by the addition, for example, of a Straflager für Arbeitsverweigerer (Penal Camp for Persons Refusing to Work).

NW Dulag (Durchgangslager, or Transit Camps) and internment camps have appeared errorneously in some lists as KLS, perhaps because the term Dulag may also be applied to collecting stations of all sorts for Schutzhäftlinge (Persons in Protective Custody). The Dulags mentioned in the list (Annexe A, Part Two), however, are most likely for Schutzhäftlinge and in no way connected with those of the armed forces of Germany, and deserve, therefore, to be incorprorated.

Regular Wehrmacht penal establishments are referred to as Soldatenkonzentrationslager (SKs or Soldiers' Concentration Camps) or Sonder KZs (Special Purpose Concentration Camps).

3. Grading of Prisoners

According to a document of September 1940, inmates were specially graded by the H.P.S.S. u Ch d Dt Pol for commitment to different types of camps.

Stufe 1 - For all persons under light sentence and corrigibles; also, for cases of solitary confinement and other special cases (DACHAU and SACHSENHAUSEN).

Stufe 1a - For all aged persons and those of limited work ability, but who can still be employed in vegetable gardening (DACHAU).
Stufe 2 - For persons under heavy sentence, but who are still suitable for rehabilitation and correction (BUCHENWALD, FLOßENBURG and NEUENGAMME).

Stufe 3 - For persons under heavy sentence, especially marked criminals designated as anti-socials and incorrigible (NAUTHAUSEN).

Exceptions to Stufe 1a are those aged and unfit inmates who require medical supervision and who, therefore, remain in the sections provided at the respective camps.

It is now known that two other categories have been added: namely, Nacht und Nebel Häftlinge (see para 5); and Facharbeiter (skilled workers).

Later developments, however, have necessitated deviation from this plan. From an examination of recent documents, it appears that inmates, even though assigned according to the gradation plan, are now transferred from one camp to another solely according to their working capabilities and the needs of the various economic enterprises run by the WVHA (see para 11). It has also been established that many Bibelforscher (Religious Criminals) are used as "guinea pigs" for medical research.

4. Number of Camps and Inmates

Comprehensive reports on concentration camps, including estimates of the number of inmates in KLs, the number of camps in Germany and German-held areas and the number of men engaged in operating, administering and guarding these camps are not available as yet.

The number of KLs in Germany has been estimated at various times during 1941, 1942 and 1943 to total from about fifteen to seventy-five, although, a total of more than a hundred camp sites has been reported (see also para 2). The capacity of KLs in Germany is thought to be about 500,000.

A report, dated October 1943, concerning the camps in Poland, spoke of the existence of 109 camps in that country, divided into the following types:

Nine Transit Camps
Twenty-four KLs
Three large Forced Labour Camps
Sixty smaller Forced Labour Camps
Three Camps for Priests
Nine Camps for Jews
One Camp for "Improvement of the Nordic Race".

Unconfirmed reports have estimated the number of Germans who have been inmates at various times during the years 1933 to 1944 to be between 750,000 and 1,500,000. Records showed that the camp at NATZWILLER, recently overrun by the Allies, had at one time housed approximately 25,000 inmates.

The number of KL inmates in Germany proper, at present, is generally estimated to total between 300,000 and 500,000. Of this number, a high percentage is believed to consist of "pure" Germans, as defined by Nazi law.

In 1942, it was reported that SS men, in conversation among themselves, guessed the number of Germans then in "protective
5. Commitment to Concentration Camps

The Einweisung in KLs (Commitment to concentration camps) may be effected by both branches of the Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo - Security Police), i.e. the Gestapo and the Kripo.

There are two distinct categories of Schutzhaft (Protective Custody), namely, Polizeiliche Schutzhaft (Police Custody) and Politische Schutzhaft (Political Custody).

Police Custody is exercised for the purpose of:

- Protecting the individual (Alcoholics)
- Protecting the community (Vagrants)
- Allowing Vorbeugende Polizeihaft (Preventive Police Custody of Habitual Criminals).

Individuals falling into the above categories are committed to concentration camps as police prisoners.

The Kriminalpolizei (Kripo, or Criminal Police) - Amt V of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and its branches and sub-branches - may place an individual in Vorbeugende Polizeihaft (Preventive Police Custody) up to a period of twenty one days. If, however, it is desired to hold the individual in custody beyond this period, application to place the individual in Vorbeugungshaft (Preventive Custody) must be made to the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (RKPA, or Central Office of Reich Criminal Police), not later than the tenth day.

The Kripo also commits Berufsschwerbrecher (Habitual Criminals), but may not release them. Likewise, the Kripo may place a minor in Jugendhaft (Protective Custody for minors). Minors remaining in custody longer than three weeks, however, are committed either to the Jugendschutzhaftlager (Protective Custody Camp for Minors) at MÖRINGEN, in the case of boys, or at UCKERMARCK, in the case of girls.

Persons placed in Politische Schutzhaft (Political Custody) are those considered to be enemies of the State or otherwise undesirable, but who cannot be convicted of any crime. By means of the Notverordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat (Emergency Order of the Reich President for the Protection of People and State) of 26 Feb 1933, the basic laws of the Weimar Constitution and, specifically, the right of personal freedom were suspended. The suspension of this right, along with an order of the Reich Minister of the Interior dated 25 Jan 1938, form the basis of Politische Schutzhaft.

The purpose of Politische Schutzhaft is, in general, to secure the Reich structure against its enemies, and it may be ordered by Amt IV A 5 b, against individuals whose behaviour endangers this security. This type of custody is not enforced as a punitive measure nor does it replace punishment. Punitive measures are decided by the courts.

6. Custody Orders

All Schutzhaftbefehle (Custody Orders) are executed by Amt IV A 5 b (formerly Amt IV C 2) of the RSHA and signed by
KALTENBRUNNER, Chief of Sipo and SD. Requests for custody orders are made to Amt IV A 5 b by the SD (Regional Commander of the Security Police and Security Service), the Gestapo(:leit):stellen (Regional District HQ of the Secret State Police), the ISG (Inspector of Security Police and Security Service) and the BSE (Superior SS and Police Leader) in the region or district where the offender was apprehended. Amt IV A 5 b then executes the Schutzhaftbefehl in duplicate and forwards it to the requesting authority who, in turn, forwards a copy to the KL where the individual is to be confined. The KL commits the individual and notifies both the requesting authority and Amt IV A 5 b that it has carried out the order. (See Annex B).

In cases of mass arrests, only one blanket order is executed and individual cards are made out on each Schutzhaftling by the Sachbearbeiter (sub-section Chiefs) after the arrests have been made.

Requests for Political Custody Orders must be accompanied by the reasons for the request. Custody may, in theory, only be ordered after the accused has been given a hearing in regard to the charge made against him.

Amt IV (Gestapo:ment of the KSHA) and Staatspolizei(:leit):stellen are authorised to order the preliminary apprehension of an individual if it is felt that the person’s freedom is prejudicial to the State or that the individual might attempt to escape. In these cases, the accused must have the charge laid against him within twenty-four hours of apprehension and is to be released, at the latest, ten days from the date of apprehension if, in the meantime, orders for his custody have not been given by the proper authority.

Custody orders, made out in writing, must be presented to the accused within one day after issue. The following regulations are applicable:

i) The order must specify the reason for the action
ii) The next of kin are to be informed of the order, unless it is considered inexpedient
iii) If custody is ordered for a Beamte (Civil Servant), his department is to be notified of the order, and the reasons for it, by the Gestapo office concerned
iv) If custody is ordered for a member of the NSDAP or any of its formations, the relevant Party HQ is informed of the action by the Gestapo office concerned.

Custody lasts for whatever period is thought necessary. Release from custody is also ordered by Amt IV. Release is to follow not more than three days after the period of custody has come to an end.

7. Release from Concentration Camps

Details of released prisoners, who are considered by Camp Commandants to have the makings of good technicians, are sent to Amt D II of the WSHA (see para 9) who then arrange for the utilisation of their labour, usually somewhere other than in the camp where they were imprisoned.

When a Schutzhaftling (Person in Protective Custody) has been released, he remains under the supervision of the Sipo or of a V-person. He must report regularly and his movements are restricted. He is forbidden to meet certain individuals and must be at home at stated times. Wireless sets, duplicating machines and
typewriters are confiscated and a search of his home may take place at any time.

8. Nacht und Nebel Inmates

Many KL inmates are arrested nationals of occupied countries. A decree of 7 Dec 1941 (Reichskriegerb undes Schwarze Kette) outlines the procedure for handling individuals committing acts against the Reich or the Occupying Forces. Offences dealt with under this decree are: sabotage, espionage, communist intrigues, activities which create unrest, giving aid to the enemy or unauthorised possession of weapons, and the death penalty is decreed for all non-German civilians charged with any of these crimes. Speed in dealing with the offenders is stressed throughout the decree and the offenders were punished in the occupied territory only if the death penalty could be meted out without delay. If this could not be done within one week of apprehension, the accused was transferred to Germany proper. Offenders brought to the Reich were, in many instances, committed to KLs, where they are known as MN-FArtlinge (Nacht und Nebel) inmates.

9. Administration

German concentration camps are controlled and administered by the SS Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (SS Economic and Administrative Department) and the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Department of National Security), both of which form part of the Reichsführung SS (SS High Command).

Apart from the actual imprisonment and release of prisoners, which is a function of the BSHA, the WVHA is entirely responsible for the administration of KLs, and supervises the camp personnel, the Totenkopf Sturmbanne (Guard Units) and the inmates. It also controls any labour or industrial undertaking carried on by the inmates and disposes of the products of such work, and lastly, it handles the official contacts between the camps and the outside world.

The WVHA, whose headquarters are in BERLIN, is divided into several Amtruppen or branches (for complete breakdown see M.D.S./K/ D). The branch handling concentration camp affairs is Amtruppe D, Führungs und Verwaltung der Konzentrationslager (Command and Administration of Concentration Camps). Its offices are located at ORANIENBURG, twenty miles north of BERLIN.

Other branches of the WVHA are:

- Amtruppe A - Finance, Law and Administration
- Amtruppe B - Supply
- Amtruppe C - Works and Buildings
- Amtruppe W - Economic Enterprises

SS Obergruppenführer und General der Waffen-SS Oswald Pohl is head of the WVHA and responsible to HIMMLER.

The following Kamer (Departments) have been identified within Amtruppe D:

- Amtruppe D - Concentration Camps
- Address ORANIENBURG
Chief
SS Gruppenführer und Generalleutnant der Waffen-SS Richard GLÜCKS

Amt I
Zentralamt (Central Department)
Chief
Obersturmbannführer Rudolf HÖSS
Note: SS Obersturmbannführer Arthur LIEHMENSCHEL was Chief of this Amt from the time of the organisation of WVHA, but was recently transferred and is now shown under SS Hauptamt. He is responsible for general policy, security, arrangements, public relations and coordination of various departments within the branch.

5 Hauptabteilungen

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Chief
Obersturmbannführer Arthur LIEHMENSCHEL

Chief
SS Stadtrat für Regierungssache Gerhard MÄHRER

5 Hauptabteilungen

1.
2.
3.

Chief
Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLLING

Sanitätswesen und Lagerhygiene (Medical Administration)
Chief
SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLLING

Sanitätswesen und Lagerhygiene (Medical Administration)

Chief
SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLLING

Is responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel, both staff and inmates.

Amt IV
Konzentrationslagerverwaltung (General Administration of Camps and Camp Staff)
Chief
SS Obersturmbannführer KÄINDEL

3 Hauptabteilungen

1.
2.
3.

Chief
Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLLING

Sanitätswesen und Lagerhygiene (Medical Administration)

Chief
SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLLING

Is responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel, both staff and inmates.

Chief
SS Obersturmbannführer KÄINDEL

3 Hauptabteilungen

1.
2.
3.

Amtsgruppe C (Bauwesen), another branch of the WVHA, controls works and buildings. It directs the activities of concentration camp personnel who are drafted into SS Bau Brigaden and SS Bau Bataillone (SS Construction Brigades and Battalions) for employment on SS building and construction programmes or for clearing bombed areas.
10. Administration in Occupied Territories

In occupied territories, concentration camps are administered by the WVHA through the SS Wirtschaftsunternehmung (Economics Official) who is attached to the HSSPF. The organisation of his office is as follows:

- Haushalt, Kassen und Rechnungswesen - Finance
- Rechtswesen - Legal Department
- Prüfungswagen - Checking Department
- Personalmiet - Personnel Section
- Versorgungswesen - Welfare
- Bekleidungswesen - Clothing
- Unterkunftswesen - Accommodation and Billets
- Bauwesen und Technik - Building and Technical Department
- Konzentrationslager - Concentration Camps
- Wirtschaftliche Unternehmung - Economic Undertakings

11. Allocation of Concentration Camp Labour

Recent reports have claimed greater leniency towards the inmates of concentration camps, despite the fact that executions are still taking place (especially of potential collaborators) and the death rate in camps is abnormally high. A former inmate of ORANTENBURG said that the beating of inmates there had been forbidden and in SACHENHAUSEN the guards are said to have been informed that the inmates should be treated as "property of the Führer".

HITLER is stated to have intervened on behalf of the inmates at DACHAU. As a result a brothel (?) is said to have been opened for the inmates and permission granted for the clearing of a soccer field.

Recent documentary evidence corroborates these reports. However, it must be stated that this change of heart on the part of the SS is not due to any suddenly developed humanitarian feelings, and the new policy is in fact entirely due to the fact that they have now discovered the potential value of the labour force provided by concentration camp inmates at a time when manpower is extremely short. One feels entitled to say that if the inmates are not considered "the property of the Führer" they are now at any rate considered HIMMLER's property and a source of income to the SS.

12. History of the Administration of Concentration Camps

In order to explain this development, one must follow the changes in the administration of concentration camps. The present organisation of WVHA was summarily treated in paragraph 9. Here we shall attempt to show the successive steps leading up to its present status in so far as they have produced this new policy.

In the first official description (HSSPF's: "Die Deutsche Polizei", 1940) of the organisation of the SS-Verwaltungs - u. Wirtschaftsunternehmung (WVHA), following its reorganisation in 1940, only three departments are listed; namely,

- Amt Haushalt (Financial Department)
- Amt Beuten (Works and Buildings Department)
- Amt Wirtschaftsunternehmung (Economic Undertakings Department)
Dr. BEST makes no mention of Konzentrationslager (Concentration Camps).

In the autumn of 1941, there existed in the Reichsführung SS (SS Supreme Command) the office of Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager (Inspector of Concentration Camps), headed by SS-Gruppenführer (Generalleutnant der Waffen SS) Richard GLÜCKS. This office had charge of the Totenkopf Verbande (Death's Head Formations) and internal administration of concentration camps, but it is only one phase in the development of concentration camp administration.

At approximately the same time, due probably to the labour shortage imposed by the outbreak of war, it was realised that the concentration camp inmates represented a labour force of great possibilities. Gradually more and more use was made of this slave labour, and now some inmates are even kept for Verpflegung. This is probably work on V weapons or other similar types of work from which there will be no release until the end of the war, if the workers are not killed first. In the beginning, inmates were employed only in the construction of barracks, maintenance, fitting and equipping within their own camps. Later, factories or purely commercial workshops were established within the confines of the camps to exploit this slave labour, but no information is on hand concerning the organisation and control of this labour force at its inception. We do know, however, that from the time the Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftsamt, of which BEST talks, was organised, Amt I (Haushalt) was in charge of the allocation and control of labour, Amt II (Betten) was in charge of actual building and construction work and Amt III (Wirtschaftsunternehmung) controlled economic enterprises.

Each of the above Ämter maintained a representative at every concentration camp, but the relationship between the Camp Commandants and these officials was not always friendly, Camp Commandants probably feeling that their office should have a greater control of the inmates. Thus, to alleviate the situation of so many offices in charge of administration, the department I/5 of Amt Haushalt, which was responsible for Arbeits einsatz (allocation of labour), was transferred as a unit on 29 Sep 1941, to the office of the Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager, and its chief, SS Hauptsturmführer HÖGKOCK became Beauftragter für den Arbeits einsatz beim Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager (Representative for the allocation of labour at the office of the Inspector of Concentration Camps). The representatives of Amt Haushalt I/5 were immediately recalled from all concentration camps and the new office of Schutzhaftlagerführer Ä (Camp Commandant for the allocation of labour) was put in charge of Arbeits einsatz in the concentration camps. Cooperation between this new official and the Camp Commandants was ordered.

Despite this new organisation, the problem of 'split' authority was not settled. An order of 30 Sep 1941 states that fortnightly reports of the allocation of prison labour should continue to go to:

Chef des Hauptamtes Haushalt und Betten - SS-GP FOHL
Chef des Amts I - SS-EP LONER
Chef des Verwaltungsamtes - SS-EP FRANK
13. Order for Training Inmates (1941)

The importance attached by the SS to the potential labour force in concentration camps cannot be better presented than it is in the following letter of 5 Dec 1941, signed by Himmler:

"Building projects of the SS, particularly after the war, will be on such a large scale that long term preparations must be made. The SS is fortunate in having at its disposal the labour of concentration camp prisoners and I have authorised SS Gruppenführers Pohl, Head of the WWA, to create a reserve of at least 5,000 stonemasons and 10,000 bricklayers before peace is concluded. These workers are needed since the Führer has already ordered that, after the war, the Deutsche Erd. u. Steinwerke G.m.b.H., as an undertaking of the SS, shall deliver at least 100,000 cubic metres of granite a year, more than was ever produced by all the quarries in the old Reich. Since there were only 4,000 skilled stonemasons in the whole of Germany before the war, this will require extensive training, which can be accomplished only if all the authorities concerned, i.e. the Chef des 3D Hauptamtes, the Inspekteur der Konsentrationslager and the Camp Commandant, cooperate intelligently.

To this end, Camp Commandants must see that the efficiency of prisoners chosen for training is increased through suitable food and clothing and that they are trained to take an interest in the work; willing prisoners should be given prominence to act as an example to the indifferent. Transfer of prisoners undergoing training should be avoided wherever possible.

NOOs, the Concentration Camp staff and guards should have the aim of the training explained to them and be kept constantly informed.

Thus, the Camp Commandants are largely responsible for the success of a task that has long been considered impossible. Many SS experts have asserted that it is impossible to transform inmates into skilled workers - they have now been convinced of their error."

In accordance with the policy outlined above, a new administrative department was established in concentration camps - Department VI - in charge of the training of inmates. The following is quoted from an order of the Beauftragter für den Arbeitsinsatz to the Schutzhaftlagerführer E:

"The training of Häftlinge (inmates) will in the future be an important duty of the Schutzhaftlagerführer E. In all the larger camps, to compensate for the apparent lack of trades-workers, intensive training for the building trades will be conducted. While the Schutzhaftlagerführer E is responsible for the organisation, civilian personnel for the actual vocational training will be obtained from the Reichsfachgruppe des Deutschen Handwerks (State Guild of the German Mechanical Trades). Instruction, primarily, will cover the most important branches of the construction trades; especially, masonry, plastering, carpentering and cabinet-making. Exact training directives will be specially published. Meanwhile, the preliminary selection of suitable Häftlinge is to be carried out on the basis of the following:

Häftlinge whose term of imprisonment will probably be long
Häftlinge who already have some knowledge of a trade
Häftlinge who are physically strong and healthy
Häftlinge who possess an inclination and aptitude for the above vocations."
The importance of accurate selection is evident from the aim - to create an efficient body of tradesmen. The number of trainees will be determined centrally. For your information, it can now be stated that this does not depend on present requirements but exclusively on tasks planned for the future. One project may be mentioned as an example - Wewelsburg. On orders from the Reichsführer SS (C-in-C of the SS), this project will be carried out on a large scale immediately after the war. On this one project, the Reichsführer requires that at least 1,000 qualified masons be employed. The need for other qualified workers is thus self-evident. Beyond that, reference must be made to the camps to be erected in the new Eastern spheres which have yet to be organised and whose manpower will be employed for the great reconstruction works in the East. A reserve of trade-workers for these camps, to be used in the fulfilment of future tasks, must now be formed. For the accomplishment of this, the following command seems fitting: ‘Every fit Häftlinge a Facharbeiter (specialist trade-worker).’

These tasks must be instituted with the greatest energy and enthusiasm and must command the most far-reaching preparations. The facilities for this training will vary with each camp. Hence, the degree to which the proposed aim will be attained, both in detail and in its entirety, will depend, in spite of basic training policies, upon the adaptability and initiative of my colleagues."

14. Further Developments in Concentration Camp Administration

Further administrative developments took place in February 1942. The allocation of labour in the concentration camps was placed under the supervision of the Camp Commandants and the post of Schutzhaftlagerführer Ε was abolished. Now, for the first time, reference is made not to Verwaltungs- u. Wirtschafts- hauptamt, but to Wirtschafts- u. Verwaltungshauptamt. The last order signed by the Inspekteur der Konsentrationslager was in March 1942. It was at the end of this month that the final reorganisation of the SS-WVHA took place and the office of Inspekteur der Konsentrationslager was transformed to ‘Antagruppe D’. Since that time, the present organisation has been in existence.

POHL, who was Chef des Hauptandes Haushalt und Bauten, became Hauptamtchef WVHA or Chef des Wirtschafts-u. Verwaltungshaupamt (Chief of SS Economic and Administrative Department); LÜTH, who was Chef des Antedes I, became Antagruppenchef Ε (Chief of Supply); and FRANK, who was Chef des Verwaltungsante, became Antagruppenchef Ε (Chief of Economic Enterprises).

Antagruppe E (Economic Enterprises) is the department of the WVHA which supervises SS Economic Enterprises, for which prison labour is employed (for complete breakdown of Antagruppe Ε and all Enterprises controlled by it and using Camp labour see ENS/G/8). Most camps use the labour of their inmates, and in some cases factories have been built within the camps. Where it is not expedient to set up an SS enterprise within the camp, the camp labour is farmed out to private firms or used on sub-contract work. Thus the concentration camps give the SS a virtually inexhaustible source of cheap and expendable labour (See Annex C).
15. **Camp Organisation**

While the methods of organisation and administration of camps differ in the various German-held sections of Europe, the following outline is believed to be fairly representative of the basic structure of such establishments. For a translation of the Special Camp Orders for KL ESTENWEGEN see Annexe B.

The Kommandantur (Camp HQ) is sub-divided into the following Abteilungen (Sections), in charge of all aspects of camp administration and organisation.

- **Abteilung I** - Kommandant (Commander)
- **Abteilung II** - Adjudantur (Adjutant)
- **Abteilung II** - Politische Abteilung (Political Section)
- **Abteilung III** - Schutzhaftlager (Camp for Protective Custody)
- **Abteilung IV** - Verwaltung (Administration)
- **Abteilung V** - Standortarzt (Camp Doctor)
- **Abteilung VI** - Schulungsabteilung (Instructional Department)

The Politische Kommissar (Political Commissar), the Gestapo official of the Politische Abteilung (Political Section) has, in the past, always been reported to exercise considerable control over the administration of a concentration camp, even to the point where he could have the Lagerkommandant removed. Recent documentary evidence, however, leads us to believe that these reports have been erroneous.

The Politische Abteilung (Political Section) is subordinated to the Gestapo (Amt IV) which is part of the Reichsicherheits-hausenst (RSHA, or Department of National Security). Regional control is exercised by the Gestapo through its Leitstellen and Stellen.

According to recent evidence, the chief function of the Politische Abteilung seems to be the examination of each Häftling before he or she may be transferred to another KL or Aussenlager (Sub-camp) and it may detain special cases. The Political Section makes out a Personalkartei (Personal Card) for each Häftling when he or she enters a camp. This card is made out in duplicate; one copy is turned over to Abteilung Arbeitseinsatz (Section for Allocation of Labour) and the other copy is retained by the Politische Abteilung. The copy sent to the Abteilung Arbeitseinsatz has the name of the KL and the inmates number inserted in pencil, since this copy goes with the Häftling when he is transferred from one camp to another. The other copy remains with the Politische Abteilung and all pertinent information (date of transfer, new KL etc.) is entered on it when the inmate is transferred. The cards are filled out in detail and on the back of each card is a complete description of the Arbeitseinsatz of the Häftling.

On 17 Jun 1944, an order was issued by the Reichsführer SS (HSSS) ordering a change in concentration camp administration. According to this order, Camp Commandants continue to be responsible to the WHA for all general administrative matters except during alert periods (A-Fälle), when the HSSP (Superior SS and Police Leader) assumes complete control of KLs in his Reichskreis and the Camp Commandants become members of his staff. The HSSP is, henceforth, responsible for the militärische Sicherung (military security) of all KLs and Arbeitslager (Work Camps) in his district with the exception of Sonderlager (Special
16. Subordinate Camp Officials

The rank of a Lagerkommandant (Camp Commandant) is usually in accordance with the importance and size of the camp of which he is in charge.

The camp guards are under the command of their own officers, but the latter execute the orders of the Camp Commandant in so far as the posting of guards, sentries etc. is concerned.

As deputics, the Commandant has one or more Schutzhaftlagerführer (Camp Sub-Commanders), the number depending on the size of the camp; they generally hold the rank of SS Untersturmführer (2 Lt.).

Another post, about which little is known, is that of Rapportführer, who calls the roll at all parades, and probably comes under the command of the Lagerführer. Rapportführer exist in most camps, certainly in the larger ones.

Under the Commandant, as adjutant and general supervisor, is the Hauptwachmeister (Chief Warden), a post often filled by the CO of the SS men. He controls the Platzmeister (Wardens) who have charge of working parties.

Under each Lagerführer, as his NOO, is an Arbeitsdienstführer (Works Supervisor), who is in direct contact with the inmates and keeps a record of the work to be performed by them.

Assisting the Arbeitsdienstführer are Vorarbeiter (Foremen) and Arbeitssapos (Labour or Works bosses). These foremen and overseers are usually chosen from among those prisoners who are serving court sentences for common crimes and who were committed to the camps by the Criminal Police rather than by the Secret State Police.

In some camps they are graded and known as Kapos or Capos (Bosses), Ober-Kapos (Superior Bosses) and Haupt-Kapos (Chief Bosses). These leaders may either wear an armband with the inscription Kapo on the left upper arm or Gefreiterwinkel (stripes similar to those of a German Corporal).

In charge of the living quarters in the camps are Blockführer (Block Leaders). Poorly paid, these officials supplement their incomes through bribes and similar means, though, of course, they are not the only camp officials to do so.

Prisoner parties which work outside the camps, under the supervision of a Kommandoführer, are known as Kommandos. There are usually two guards for every five prisoners and every third guard is armed with a submachine gun.

Among the inmates, the Lagerälteste (Camp Senior Inmate) is believed to hold the most privileged position. His duties are not clear but reports indicate that he receives his orders from the Lagerführer, and in some instances, he has even been reported to be the "right hand man" of the Lagerkommandant.

Ranking below the foregoing officials are the Blockälteste, who may be compared with an Army First Sergeant; the
Blockschreiber, who is comparable to a Company Clerk, and the Stubeinälteste (Room Wardens), who are prisoners in charge of rooms.

In general, it may be said that all persons holding the title of Führer are SS men and all the Ablaten are inmates. Like the foremen, the Ablaten are frequently habitual criminals, and seem to be free of all other camp duties.

Political inmates, generally, are separated from habitual and other criminals. In the case of men, the separation may be limited only to living quarters; during work hours, inmates are organised only according to their trade qualifications. In the case of women, separation of political prisoners from other is adhered to at all times, even during work hours.

Ordinarily, there are two doctors in each camp, one attending to the SS personnel and the other to the inmates. The nurses or medical assistants are largely recruited from the inmates.

It is noteworthy that many clerical positions within the camps are held by inmates, some reports telling of a comparatively high degree of prisoner self-administration. According to one report, an attempt was made to run the camps with SS personnel exclusively, but the plan failed because there was too much graft, bribery and pilfering.

Employment of camp inmates for office work, which very few of the SS men could deal with efficiently, provides the camp officials with an opportunity to "play" the inmates against one another and to make them the scapegoats for thefts and other petty crimes committed by the SS men.

17. Methods of Identification of Prisoners

Inmates in most KLs wear colour patches, indicating the reason for their detention; these are usually on the right breast, but may also appear on the trouser leg. Since all camps do not have the same types of inmates, these patches vary accordingly. Local conditions and orders of individual commandants are also responsible for variations in the size, shape or colour of the patches.

The following list shows the patches which were used at the camp at Natzweiler, and which appear to be in general use at most KLs. Wherever other types have been reported, they have been noted in Anmex A, Part Two under the camp in question.

(1) Red  Politische Verbrecher (Political Criminals)
(2) Pink  Homosexuelle (Homosexuals)
(3) Green  Berufsverbrecher (Habitual Criminals)
(4) Green (triangle pointing up)  Sexualverbrecher (Sex Criminals)
(5) Red (triangle pointing up)  Sonderaktion Wehrmacht (Special Action, Armed Forces)
(6) Purple  Bibelforscher und Pazifisten (Religious Criminals and Pacifists; those opposed for religious reasons to Nazism, e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses)
(7) Yellow
Jews usually wear a yellow triangle with a red one superimposed, the two forming a six pointed star; often, however, only the yellow Star of David, bordered in red is used.

(8) Red
Juden NN (Jews designated as Nacht und Nebel inmates wear a red triangle pointing downwards superimposed on a white triangle bordered in red, forming a six pointed star.

(9) Black
Asosiale (Anti-socials)

(10) Red (circle)
Fluchtverdächtige (Inmates suspected of escaping)

(11) Black (circle)
Strafkompagnie (Inmates assigned to the penal Company)

Colour patches described above, except those specially noted, are equilateral triangles, about five inches in height, pointing downward. A black letter in a triangle, especially in the case of a political offender, denotes nationality, e.g. N for Norway or P for Poland.

Inmates are also distinguished by having their hair cut short, or their heads partially or entirely shaved. It is interesting to note in this connection that all human hair cut off in any camp is to be sent to the firm Alex FINK, Filzfabrik AG in Roth bei NÜRNBERG for manufacturing purposes. A monthly report of the amount of hair so collected has to be rendered to WVHA.

18. Concentration Camp Guards

The guarding of the concentration camps was entrusted originally to a special branch of the SS recruited in 1933 from volunteers of the Allgemeine SS and known as the SS Totenkopfverbände (TV or Death's Head units, so called because they wear a skull and crossbones on the right collar patch of their uniform and on all headgear other than the steel helmet); wartime demands on German manpower, however, have diverted many of these ruthless troops to other tasks, and they have been replaced by older SS men, both German and foreign.

All Allgemeine SS and Waffen SS personnel wear the skull and crossbones on their visor caps, but the emblem as a collar patch has been reserved for the TV since 1935. Originally it was the flag emblem of all SS forces. (The Death's Head of the TV must not be confused with that of German tank personnel, from which it differs in that the TV skull has a jaw bone).

The first concentration camp at DACHAU, Bavaria, was opened officially on 18 Mar 1933. The first 150 TV men were selected on 17 Mar 1933.

Volunteers for the TV signed up for twelve years, all of which were considered as military service. They were paid in accordance with Wehrmacht schedules. The men receive military training and were organised as motorised infantry along the same general lines as the other full-time militarised units of the SS (the SS Verfügungstruppen, or General Service Troops) formed at
that period.

Recently, under the general policy of manpower preservation, the employment of trained SS Aufseherinnen (female guards) seems to be a universal practice at female camps.

19. TV Regiments

The Totenkopfverbände were originally organised into four Standarten, named after the areas in which they served, as follows:-

- OBERBAYERN, original home station at DACHAU, near MUNICH;
- BRANDENBURG, original home station at SACHSENHAUSEN, near BERLIN;
- THURINGEN, original home station at BUCHENWALD, near WITTMAR;
- OSTMARK, most of the personnel of this regiment were recruited from among Austrian SS members.

Units bearing the name of ELBE, SACHSEN, ORANIENBURG and OSTPREUSSLAND have been mentioned since about 1939, but these names may designate Sturmbanne (Stabes, or Battalions) or sub-units of Standarten rather than regiments.

The four regiments were placed under the command of the late SS Guppenführer KICKS as Inspector, and subsequently Commander, of Concentration Camps and Totenkopf units. Previously he had been commandant of the ORANIENBURG camps. KICKS was killed on the Eastern Front in February, 1943.

Each Standarte was divided into Sturmbanne (battalions), designated by Roman numerals, and these battalions into Hundertschaften (companies), which consisted of 80 to 120 men or more, according to requirements.

The strength of such a TV Standarte was generally greater than that of a regiment in the Army. In 1936, for example, a report on Standarte BRANDENBURG stated that it consisted apparently of six Sturmbanne numbered I to VI, with Hundertschaften numbered consecutively from 1 to 24. Gaps in the company series may have existed, however.

Each Hundertschaft was organised and armed like an ordinary rifle company in the Regular Army.

It was planned originally that the unit to be stationed at a concentration camp should be a Sturmbann, but in practice the actual size of the unit depends upon the size of the camp concerned.

20. TV Functions

TV units are also organised along functional lines as follows:-

- Streifendienst u. Rollkommandos (Patrols and raiding pursuit squads), e.g., detachments searching for escaping prisoners. In occupied countries, HJ-Rollkommandos or HJ Jagdkommandos are mentioned as auxiliary raiding squads and pursuit detachments under the command of SS-TV officers. These units are said to be composed of 15 to 16-year-old
recruits from the Hitler Youth Organisation who have not yet entered the German Labour Service.

Sonder-Verbände (S-Verb. - Special Purpose Units). These are reported to furnish execution squads, often operating in areas distant from their home stations.

21. TV Strength and Auxiliaries

Prior to 1939 the TV were said to number 25,000 officers and men. The highest (unconfirmed) estimate in 1939 was 40,000.

Successive levies of men for the field formations of the Waffen SS have left the original Totenkopfverbände considerably reduced both in numbers and in quality. As a result, there was an influx into the TV of foreign volunteers, who, though they are in no way below standard in brutality towards prisoners, do not have the same political loyalty to the Nazi regime. A large number of these foreigners in the concentration camp guards are Volksdeutsche ("racial" Germans) from the Balkans. But because of the needs of the fighting front, these men are often elderly, physically defective or otherwise unfit for active service.

SA Auxiliary guards, Werkschutz (Factory Police) and even Tatars and released Ukrainian FW's have recently been reported as concentration camp personnel, indicating the growing manpower shortage among the ranks of the TV.

It is also worth mentioning that TV personnel are not infrequently transferred from one camp to another.

S-Verbände are frequently referred to by the Roman numeral of the Sturmbann which controls them (e.g., S-Verband I under Stube I).

An S-Verband appears to be organised often into Sonderkommandos der Totenkopfverbände (S-Kdo. d. TV, or Special Detachments). S-Kdo LAUSITZ and S-Kdo SACHSEN have been identified.

T-Einsatzstaffeln z.b.V. (Death's Head Detachments for special assignments) have also been reported, and may be yet smaller units.

In addition there seem to exist E-Stürme (Ersetz Stürme, or Reserve Companies) quartered in some of Germany's larger cities. They bear the name of the town or city district in which their barracks are located, e.g., E-Sturm HAVEL.

SS TV-Verstärkungen (Reinforcement Units) have also been reported.

Among the service branches of the Death's Head Formations are the TV-Motordienst (Motorised Service), the TV-Machterichtungsdienst (Signals Service), the TV-Sanitätswesen (Medical Service) and the TV-Ausbildung (Training Cadre).

22. TV War Service

The original function of the Totenkopfverbände was to guard concentration camps. But it was clear from the outset that HIMMLER also envisaged this picked force as one of his most effective instruments for repression within Germany in the event
of unrest or insurrection. The combination of physical fitness, military organisation and concentration camp training made them eminently suitable for ruthless action, even against the German population. TV personnel are definitely known to have undergone on various occasions "training" to render them capable of unprintable cruelties.

In 1937 HAMMER asserted that 3,500 Death's Head men guarded, as he claimed, 3,000 inmates of concentration camps. He explained that this large number of guards was needed as "no duty is so nerve-ruining and fatiguing as that of guarding criminals".

The war has not yet provided an opportunity for any wide-scale repressive action by the Totenkopfverbände; at the same time it has seriously depleted the strength of these formations.

As early as the campaign in Poland in 1939 regiments drawn from the Totenkopfverbände fought along with the SS Verfügungstruppen as part of Germany's forces in the field.

In the winter of 1939-1940 an SS Totenkopf Division was formed from the first three of these combat regiments (now SS Pz Div "TOTENKOPF". These Totenkopf field formations must be distinguished from the Totenkopf Standarten and Sturmbanner which remained behind in their original capacity as concentration camp guards. The latter are frequently referred to as T-Wachverbände (Death's Head Guard Formations).

After the outbreak of war, the general term Waffen SS (Armed SS) was introduced to cover both the Verfügungstruppen and the Totenkopfstandarten. The Waffen SS though a branch of the SS is not in the official employment of the Nazi Party but is a specially regulated service of the Reich modelled after the Wehrmacht.

By an order issued in June, 1939, the finances of the Waffen SS were placed under the control of the Reich Minister of Finance and its property under the Minister of the Interior.

Thus the Waffen SS, including the Totenkopfverbände, is, in effect, a fourth arm of the service alongside the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy, and its expenses are a State charge.

23. TV Uniforms

Men and officers of the SS-TV may wear the regular black uniform of the Allgemeine-SS, but show the skull and crossbones rather than the SS-rune on the right collar patch. Those who belong to the reserve formations wear grey instead of black collar patches.

The Waffenfarbe (distinguishing colour of the epaulette piping) for the TV is light brown.

Officers of the SS-TV may wear on special gala occasions a light grey uniform similar to that worn by the Sicherheitsdienst (SD). Because of this, the Totenkopf guards are referred to frequently as the "White SS", in contrast to the "Black" or Allgemeine SS.

The first TV Regiment (OBERBAYERN) wears as a special insignia the SS skull and crossbones superimposed on a narrow armlet to be worn on the left lower arm. Its members also seem to wear a death's head on both the left and right collar patches.

The female SS guards wear a grey, skirt-ous-trouser pattern
Punishment of Inmates

Punishment in the camps may be inflicted upon the inmates individually or in groups. Individual punishment may originate either with a report by an SS man or a prisoner official to the camp administration. It has been ordered that corporal punishment is to be administered by one Häftling upon another under supervision, but German Häftlinge are never punished by foreign Häftlinge; women also carry out punishment upon each other. Records are always kept of those Häftlinge executing and receiving punishments. For each case, there must be included a photograph of the punished Häftling along with a form stating: his citizenship, nature of crime, civilian occupation, family status and record of conduct. The name of the inmate administering the punishment is also included on this form.

While there exist official camp orders and penal regulations for the punishment of Häftling, it is probable that every SS man may punish the prisoners as he sees fit. The prisoners have no rights, no protection, and are subject to the arbitrary power of the SS administration. Recently, however, reports would seem to indicate that more leniency is being shown to inmates than previously. Official documentary evidence is on hand, however, showing that an official punishment code was in effect as late as March 1944. For minor infractions, a prisoner may be forced to stand at attention for long periods. Minor infractions are also punished by withholding mail or food, or by punishment drill. Major chastisements include flogging - 5 to 25 lashes - solitary confinement or transfer to a punishment company. A Häftling may be punished by one or several of these methods.

Three distinct degrees of solitary confinement are known to exist:

**Stufe I - mittel** (1st degree - medium) - Consists of up to three days confinement in either a dark or lighted cell furnished only with a wooden bunk.

**Stufe II - verschärf** (2nd degree - severe) - Consists of up to 42 days confinement in either a dark or lighted cell furnished only with a wooden bunk.

**Stufe III - streng** (3rd degree - most severe) - Consists of up to three days confinement in a dark cell without opportunity to sit or lie down. Stufe III may be combined, in certain cases, with Stufe II.

In all three degrees of punishment, the prisoner is fed only bread and water. A full ration is granted every fourth day.

A record is kept of all punishment administered and notification, in case of men (excepting Jews, Poles and Russian Civilian Workers) is sent the Chef des Zentralamtes (Abs D I) of the WVHA (Chief of the Central Department - Rudolf Hoß), and in the case of women to the RPSS - Adjutantur - Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 6. These notices contain a photograph, a short biography of the Häftling covering his nationality, civilian occupation, family status and previous behaviour.

For a reproduction of the Disciplinary and Penal Code at KL **Buchenwald** see Anexa C.
The dangers resulting from air attacks on industrial plants are aggravated in the case of Konzentrationslager and Arbeitslager by the presence of a potentially hostile and un-cooperative labour force. To counteract this, elaborate protective measures have been instituted.

Concrete one-man shelters, or one man pits (1.80m. deep) are provided for each guard at strategic points around the camp. A system of trenches connects these one man emplacements and is used by reinforcements for the sentries. Trenches are provided in front of each building for the staff, and a system of zig zag trenches may be built for Haftlinge, the materials for this purpose being supplied by the factory directly concerned with the camp. Machine Gun emplacements around the camp are to be manned in case of direct air attack and a machine gun post is to cover the camp entrance, with a view to preventing escapes.

A fire-post is set up in each barrack-block and the Camp Engineer is responsible for the placing of water and sand in all parts of the camp. To minimize danger, ammunition reserves are divided and kept in at least two different places. With the Alarms Luft Gefahr 30 (approach of enemy aircraft), camp barriers are moved into position and the following officials are notified by telephone:

The Lagerkommandant
The Führer d. Wachsturmbann (Commander of Guard)
Führer von Dienst
Blockführerstube

The Führer von Dienst is responsible for the immediate sounding of sirens (alternating high and low sounds) and for the enforcement of blackout throughout the camp (only essential lights to remain lit). He is likewise responsible for the immediate reinforcement of the ring of sentries round the camp. In case of attack, staff and workers are to take cover in the trenches provided. Where no trenches are provided for Haftlinge, these must remain in their quarters; Blockälteste and Stubenalteste are responsible for order and discipline, and Haftlinge are warned of the risk of being fired upon if they wander outside.

The Lagerführer and his deputy, the Chief and assistant Chef, the SDG (First-Aid Assistant) and the camp doctor are to shelter in separate positions. The SDG is to remain in a safe place away from the camp so as to be available for first-aid immediately after the attack. Immediately after an air raid, a roll call of the staff and Haftlinge is taken; if any of the latter are missing, Fahndung (search) measures are immediately put into effect.

In the absence of the Lagerführer, the Führer d. Wachsturmbannes as his deputy is responsible for the enforcement of all necessary measures.

Upon the sounding of the alarm, the Guard Company and reinforcements are to take up their emergency posts, in "alarm-dress", with respirator, steel helmet and weapons. A disposal squad is to be formed from the guard personnel not on duty, consisting of:

1 Porte-ges Unterführer
3 Unterführer
2 Men

equipped with spades etc., in readiness for the end of the raid.
The disposal squad is also to provide a special fire-fighting detachment, under the Camp Engineer, equipped with all fire-fighting weapons.

In the case of lone parachutists being encountered during an air raid, they are to be immediately apprehended; paratroop attacks are to be resisted with all weapons at the guards' disposal.

26. Postal Regulations for Inmates

The following instructions were published by the concentration camp MAUTHAUSEN-GUDEN, Oberdonau and refer to German inmates. It may be assumed that similar instructions were published by other camps.

Every prisoner may receive from and send to his relatives one letter or one postcard per month.
Letters to prisoners must be legibly written in ink and may contain only 15 lines per page.
Only one sheet of normal size notepaper may be used.
Envelopes must contain no lining.
Only five stamps, each to the value of 12 Pfennigs, may be enclosed in a letter. All other enclosures are subject to confiscation.
Postcards may contain not over ten lines.
Photographs may not be used as postcards.
Sending of money is permitted, but exact surname and christian names, date of birth, as well as prison block and cell must be stated.
Newspapers are permitted, but may be ordered only at the camp post office.
Parcels are prohibited since inmates can purchase all their requirements within the camp.
It is useless to address the camp authorities with any applications for release from custody.
All mail not complying with the above instructions will be destroyed.

Special postal rules are in effect for foreign inmates. In cases of foreign Häftlinge, including Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Norwegians and Luxembourgers, marked sheets and envelopes are to be used by these prisoners. All letters of the Häftlinge are to be written in German and, in cases where the inmate does not know German, permission to write in a foreign language may be given.

Nacht und Nobel Häftlinge (see para 8) are permitted to receive no mail whatsoever, while previous Luxembourg police personnel are allowed to receive mail only once a year.

Russian civilian labourers (Osterbeiter) are only permitted to write on postcards with a form attached on which the addressee may reply. These cards are so worded that the addressee does not know that the sender is an inmate of a KL. This would make it appear that drafted foreign workers are being committed to KLs.

27. Effects of Deceased Inmates

The personal effects of Polish, Jewish, Gipsy and non-Häftlinge as well as those from the old Russian territories are confiscated.
by the government, excepting their clothing, which is fumigated for future use in the KL or, if too ragged, sent to the Waste Cloth Collection.

The effects of Häflinge of German extraction and other Häflinge, not mentioned above, are sent to their relatives with the exception of gold teeth and fillings which are extracted and retained.

KL's
(Konzentrationslager)

Axis Concentration Camps and Detention Centres
Reported as such in Europe

E.D.S./G/5
Compiled by MIHS (London Branch, From Material Available at WASHINGTON and LONDON.
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## Annex A

### List of Identified Concentration Camps

**Key**

**Part One:** Concentration Camps Grouped Territorially

- Baltic States A3  
- Belgium A3  
- Bulgaria A3  
- Channel Islands A3  
- Denzig A3  
- Denmark A3  
- France A4  
- Germany:  
  - Baden A5  
  - Bayern A5  
  - Böhmen und Mähren A5  
  - Braunschweig A6  
  - Bremen A6  
  - Hamburg A6  
  - Hessen A6  
  - Mecklenburg A6  
  - Oldenburg A6  
  - Preussen (grouped by provinces):  
    - Brandenburg, Halle–Merseburg, A6  
    - Hannover, Hessen-Nassau, Holstein, A6  
    - Magdeburg, Magdeburg-Anhalt, Ost- A6  
    - Preussen, Pommern, Rheinland, A6  
    - Schlesien, Schleswig-Holstein, A6  
    - Westfalen, West-Preussen) A6  
  - Reichsgaue (Kärnten, Niederdonau, A8  
    - Oberdonau, HB Wien, Saarland, A8  
    - Steiermark, Sudetenland) A8  
  - Sachsen A9  
  - Thüringen A9  
  - Württemberg A9  
  - Greece A10  
  - Holland A11
Part One (contd)

Hungary
Italy
Norway
Poland
Slovakia
Yugoslavia

Unlocated

Part Two: Alphabetical List of Concentration Camps, with Detail

Part Three: SS Arbeitsstätte Not Located Near a Concentration Camp

ANNEXE B

Diagram
1. General

This publication represents an attempt to compile the names, locations and pertinent data of confirmed, reported, or alleged detention centres in Axis Europe which come within the elastic definition of the term "Concentration Camp". "Elastic" because of the many types of detention camps used by the Germans in addition to the official Konzentrationslager (Concentration Camps). Among these are:

Arbeitlager (Work Camps)
Zwangsarbeiterlager (Forced Detention Camps)
Zwangsarbeitlager (Penal Servitude Camps)
Zivilgefangenenlager (Detention Camps for Civilians)
Straflager (Punitive Camps).

Recent political and military developments in Europe are said to have established new trends in German concentration camp policy, but these reports have not been adequately confirmed.

Greater leniency towards inmates of concentration camps has been reported. A former inmate of ORANJENBURG said that the beating of inmates there has been forbidden and in SACHSENHAUSEN the guards are said to have been informed that the inmates should be treated as "property of the Führer".

Hitler is stated to have intervened on behalf of the inmates at DACHAU. As a result, a brothel (?) is said to have been opened for the inmates, and permission was granted for the clearing of a soccer field.

Other factors which might cause a change in policy include the deterioration of the guard system and the transfer of inmates to war time activities. One report expressed belief that, at the present time, the hatred of the SS men towards their commissioned officers is greater than that for the inmates.

Various preparations made by camp officials have been reported in case of an Allied invasion of Germany proper. Stores of poison gas are said to be kept at some camps and inmates have been threatened that they would be shot or poisoned immediately upon the arrival of Allied troops. SS Officers are said to have civilian clothes hidden under their beds. For the camp at VUGHT, at least, it has been reported that the Commander intends to turn over the camp to inmates who are allegedly members of the former Communist Party of the Netherlands in order to create turmoil and prevent records and men from falling into Allied hands.

It should be remembered that KL's, in addition to proving a social and political problem may also furnish a considerable number of Germans well disposed towards the Allies. Furthermore, KL's must be considered as potential sites for the detention of those Germans believed, suspected, or proved to be war criminals, or likely sources of disaffection at the time of the Allied occupation of Germany. Needless to say, these sites may also furnish quarters for the Allied occupational forces.
2. Definition of Concentration Camps

According to German law, a Konzentrationslager (officially abbreviated to KL, but popularly referred to as KZ) provides Schutzhaft (Protective Custody) for persons who have not been legally sentenced to prison by a court of law, and/or for those who, having served a legal sentence, have been ordered further detention by the Gestapo (Secret State Police), Sicherheitsdienst (SD or Security Service) or the Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police).

Because of the scarcity of documentary material, which is only slowly becoming available, the indefinite nature of details obtained from former inmates and the similarity in administration and treatment of charges at these various detention centres, many camps have been incorrectly reported as Konzentrationslager although they are actually different types of establishment.

Reports are often vague concerning the true status of many camps, being almost invariably incomplete, based on hearsay, mutilated in transmission, distorted in some fashion or out of date.

Legal definitions for the camps differ widely in the various German-occupied areas of Europe. For example, Straflager (Punitive Camps) in Poland are frequently somewhat similar to prisons, and serve the same purpose, but the treatment of inmates may correspond to that practised in concentration camps in Germany.

There appears to be no definite formula for the establishment of detention centres. New camps are often attached to existing penal institutions. A Konzentrationslager may be added to or use the facilities of a Zuchthaus (Penitentiary). An instance of the latter case was the use by the KL ORANIEBURG of the crematorium at the FLÖTZENSEE Zuchthaus. Concentration camps may be expanded by the addition of, for example, a Straflager für Arbeitsverweigerer (Penal Camp for Persons Refusing to Work).

HW Dulag (Durchgangslager, or Transit Camps) and internment camps have appeared erroneously in some lists as KL's, perhaps because the term Dulag may be applied also to collecting stations of all sorts for Schutshäftlinge (Persons in Protective Custody). The Dulags mentioned in the list (Annexe A, Part Two) however, are most likely for Schutshäftlinge and in no way connected with those of the armed forces of Germany; they deserve therefore to be incorporated.

Movements of inmates from one camp to another, especially from camps in occupied territory to those in the Reich have been reported rather frequently during the last two years.

Regular Wehrmacht penal establishments are referred to as SK's (Soldatenkonzentrationslager, or Soldiers' Concentration Camps) or Sonder KZ's (Special Purpose Concentration Camps).
3. **Number of Camps and Inmates**

Comprehensive reports on concentration camps, including estimates of the number of inmates in KL's, the number of camps in Germany and German-held areas and the number of men engaged in operating, administering and guarding these camps are not available as yet.

The number of KL's in greater Germany has been estimated at various times during 1941, 1942 and 1943 to total from about thirty to seventy-five, although a total of more than a hundred camp sites has been reported. The capacity of KL's in Germany is probably about 500,000.

A report, dated October, 1943, concerning the camps in Poland spoke of the existence of 109 camps in that country, divided into the following types:-

- Nine Transit Camps
- Twenty-four KL's
- Three large forced labour camps
- Sixty smaller forced labour camps
- Three camps for priests
- Nine camps for Jews
- One camp "for the improvement of the Nordic race".

Unconfirmed estimates have estimated the number of Germans who have been inmates at various periods during the years 1933 to 1944 to be between 750,000 and 1,200,000.

The most conservative estimate of the number of persons in "protective custody" in Germany proper in July, 1944 was from 170,000 to 370,000.

The number of KL inmates in Germany proper at present is generally estimated to total between 300,000 and 500,000. Of this number a high percentage is believed to consist of "pure" Germans, as defined by Nazi law.

In 1942 it was reported that SS men, in conversation among themselves, guessed the number of Germans then in "protective custody" to be about one million.

The number of inmates of those detention centres in Europe has probably been reduced as a result of Germany's manpower shortage and many former inmates may already have been absorbed by the Organisation Todt and other labour and auxiliary organisations. Even the Wehrmacht has accounted for some - the 999th. Division for example.

4. **Commitment and Release**

The **Einsweisung in KL's** (Commitment to Concentration Camps) may be effected by both branches of the Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo, or Security Police).

The Gestapo (both Amt IV of the Reichssicherheits-hauptamt in Berlin and its branches and sub-branches) normally commits and may release those persons charged with, but not sentenced for, political offences and crimes. This is officially designated Schutzhaft (Protective Custody).
The Kriminalpolizei (Kripo or Criminal Police; both Amt V of the Reichsicherheitsabtamt and its branches and sub-branches) commit "HV's" (Berufsvorbrecher or habitual criminals) and may (?) also release them.

As the various Leitstellen or Stellen (regional control HQ) of the Kripo are not necessarily organized along identical lines, the Inspektionen (Inspectorates) and subordinate Kommissariate responsible in each such HQ for committing persons to KL's do not always correspond.

5. Administration

German Concentration Camps are controlled by the SS Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (SS Economic and Administrative Department) and the Reichsicherheitsabtamt (Department of National Security, which is the head office of the Gestapo and the Security Service). Both these departments form part of the Reichsführung-SS (SS High Command).

The SS Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (abbreviated as WVHA) administers the camps, having complete control over all personnel, including the guards and prisoners.

One of the chief functions of this department is the supervision of the SS-Unternehmungen (SS Enterprises), for which prison labour is employed. Most camps use the labour of their inmates, and in some cases factories have even been built within the camps. The WVHA is in charge of the products of such work.

The Deutsche Verarbeitungswerke (DvW or German Equipment Works), one branch of which is located in ORANIENTBURG, are said to have a main office in Berlin, and in liaison with WVHA take a share in the production activity of the camps.

The WVHA, whose Headquarters are in Berlin, is divided into several Amtsgruppen or branches. The branch which handles concentration camp matters is Amtsgruppe D, Führung und Verwaltung der Konzentrationslager (Command and Administration of Concentration Camps). Its offices are located at ORANIENTBURG, twenty miles north of Berlin.

SS Obergruppenführer Oswald POHL is head of the Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt and responsible to HIMMLER.

Amtsgruppenchef (Chief of Branch) of Amtsgruppe D is Richard GLÜCKS, who holds the ranks of Gruppenführer in the SS and of Lieutenant General in the Waffen-SS.

Formerly Stabschef (Chief of Staff) of the Totenkopfverbände, SS-Gruppenführer HICKS, who was killed in action on the Eastern Front in February, 1943, was the original Inspector of concentration camp guards (Inspekteur der Totenkopfverbände) and if this office still exists GLÜCKS may well have succeeded to it. There was, at least up to 1941, an official known as the Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager (Inspector of KL's), who was independent of Amtsgruppe D. No further information regarding the continued existence of this office is available, however.
The following Amt (Departments) have been identified within Amtsgruppe D:

Amt I. This Zentralamt (Central Department), which is headed by SS Obersturmbannführer Arthur LIEMBENSCHER, is responsible for general policy, security arrangements, public relations and coordination of the other departments within the Amtsgruppe.

Amt II. Headed by SS Obersturmbannführer Gerhard MAUSER, this department has charge of the general administration of prisoners.

Amt III. The Medical Department, under SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLING, is responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel, both staff and prisoners.

Amt IV. This department supervises the general administration of camps and camp staffs.

Amtsgruppe C, (Baumwesen) another branch of the WVHA, controls works and buildings and, therefore, supervises the construction within the camps of plants of the DAW referred to previously. It directs the activities of concentration camp personnel who are drafted into SS Bau Brigaden and SS Bau Bataillone (SS Construction Brigades and Battalions) for employment on SS building and construction programmes or for clearing bombed areas.

6. Camp Organisation

Richard Glück as head of Amtsgruppe D is the Führer der Totenkopfverbände und Konzentrationslager (Commander of the Death's Head Formations and Commissioner of Concentration Camps).

While the methods of organisation and administration of camps differ in the various German-held sections of Europe, the following outline is believed to be fairly representative of the basic structure of such establishments.

The "great mystery" of the camps is the Politische Kommissar (Political Commissar). He is a Gestapo official from the Politische Abteilung (Political Section).

This section is subordinated to the Gestapo and/or the Sicherheitsdienst through Amt IV (Gestapo) and Amt VI (Sicherheitsdienst) both of which are part of the Reichssicherheitsabteilung (RSHA, or Department of National Security).

Regional control is exercised by the Gestapo through its Leitstellen and Stellen, and by the Sicherheitsdienst through its Leibabteilungen and Abschnitte.

In some respects the Political Commissar in a camp is the superior of the Lagerkommandant (Camp Commandant) and may even have the latter removed. Normally, however, he does not interfere with the administration of a camp, except in an emergency.

There may be several such commissars at one camp, but their names are generally unknown and they are seldom seen.

A Political Commissar receives double the pay of a Lagerkommandant and, in addition, 54 45 daily for a "travel allowance".
The rank of a Lagerkommandant is usually in accordance with the importance and size of the camp of which he is in charge. He works closely with the Political Commissar, and is jointly responsible with the latter for the conduct of the camp, but in addition he is responsible for the safety of the camp.

The camp guards are under the command of their own officers, but the latter execute the orders of the camp Commandant in so far as such duties as posting of guards and sentries are concerned.

As deputies, the Commandant has one or more Lagerführer (Camp Sub-commanders), the number depending upon the size of the camp; they generally hold the rank of SS Untersturmführer (2 Lt.), and function as section leaders.

Another post, about which little is known, is that of Rapportführer, who calls the roll at all parades, and probably comes under command of the Lagerführer. Rapportführer exist in most camps, certainly in the larger ones.

Under the Commandant, as adjutant and general supervisor, is the Hauptwachtmeister (Chief Warden), a post often filled by the CO of the SS men. He controls the Platzmeister (Wardens) who have charge of working parties.

Under each Lagerführer, as his NCO, is an Arbeitsdienstführer (Works Supervisor), who is in direct contact with the inmates and keeps a record of the work to be performed by them.

Assisting the Arbeitsdienstführer (Works Supervisor) are Vorarbeiter (Foremen) and Arbeitskapos (Labour or Works Bosses). These foremen and overseers are usually chosen from among those prisoners who are serving court sentences for common crimes and who were committed to the camps by the Criminal Police rather than by the Secret State Police.

In some camps they are graded and known as Kapos or Capos (Bosses), Ober-Kapos (Superior Bosses) and Haupt-Kapos (Chief Bosses). These superiors may either wear an arm band with the inscription Kapos on the left upper arm or Gefreiterwinkel (stripes similar to those of a German corporal).

In charge of the living quarters in the camps are Blockführer (Block Leaders). Poorly paid, these officials supplement their incomes through bribes and similar means, though, of course, they are not the only camp officials to do so.

Prisoner parties which work outside the camps, under the supervision of a Kommandoführer are known as Kommandos. There are usually two guards for every five prisoners, and every third guard is armed with a submachine gun.

Among the inmates the Lagerältester (Camp Senior Inmate) is believed to hold the most privileged position. His duties are not clear but reports indicate that he receives his orders from the Lagerführer, and in some instances, he has even been reported to be the "right hand man" of the Lagerkommandant.

Ranking below the foregoing officials are the Blockälteste, who may be compared with an Army First Sergeant; the Blockschreiber, who is comparable to a Company Clerk, and the Stubenälteste (Room Wardens), who are prisoners in charge of rooms.

In general, it may be said that all persons holding the title of Führer are SS men and all the Ältesten are inmates. Like the foremen, the Älteste are frequently habitual criminals.
Political inmates are said to have been entrusted with such jobs since they often wielded great influence over their comrades; but as they refused to commit cruelties and preferred torture to denouncing anybody they often lost their positions.

The Ästeten seem to be free of all other camp duties.

Ordinarily there are two doctors in each camp, one attending to the SS personnel and the other to the inmates. The nurses or medical assistants are largely recruited from among the inmates.

It is noteworthy that many clerical positions within the camps are held by inmates, some reports telling of a comparatively high degree of prisoner self-administration. According to one report, an attempt was made to run the camps with SS personnel exclusively, but the plan failed because there was too much graft, bribery and pilfering.

Employment of camp inmates for office work, which very few of the SS men could deal with efficiently, provides the camp officials with an opportunity to "play" the inmates against one another and to make them the scapegoats for thefts and other petty crimes committed by the SS men.

7. Methods of Identification

Inmates in most KL's wear colour patches, indicating the reason for their detention; these are usually on the right breast, but may also appear on the trouser leg. Since all camps do not have the same types of inmates, these patches vary accordingly. Local conditions and orders of the individual commandants also are responsible for variations in the size, shape or colour of the patches.

The following list shows the patches which appear to be most generally used. Wherever other types have been reported they have been noted in Annexe A, Part Two under the camp in question.

(1) Red Politische Verbrecher (Political Criminals)

(2) Pink Sexualverbrecher (Sex Criminals) Colloquially "175 er"

(3) Green Kriminalverbrecher (Common Criminals); generally the only legally sentenced inmates.

(4) Brown Arbeitsscheue (Those unwilling to work) mostly Gypsies.

(5) Light Blue Gewohnheitsverbrecher (Habitual Criminals)

(6) Purple Bischofsforscher und Fasifisten (Religious Criminals and Fascists; those opposed for religious reasons to Nazism, e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses)

(7) Yellow Jews usually wear a yellow triangle with a red one superimposed, the two forming a six-pointed star; often, however, only the yellow Star of David, bordered in red, is used.
(8) Black  
A black border around the yellow triangle worn by Jews denotes "Rassen schande" (Race Pollution). A six-pointed red star outlined in black also has been reported as denoting these inmates.

Colour patches numbered above 1 to 6 are usually equilateral triangles, about five inches in height, pointing upward. A black letter in a triangle, especially in the case of a political offender, denotes the latter's nationality, e.g. N for Norway or P for Poland.

One report described a red triangular patch, pointing downward, in the centre of which, in black, was the inscription SÅW (Sonderaktion Wehrmacht, or Special Action, Armed Forces).

Inmates are also distinguished by having their hair cut short, or their heads partially or entirely shaved.

6. Concentration Camp Guards

The guarding of the concentration camps was entrusted originally to a special branch of the SS recruited in 1933 from volunteers of the Allgemeine SS and known as the SS Totenkopfverbände (TV or Death's Head units, so called because they wear a skull and crossbones on the right collar patch of their uniforms). But wartime demands on German manpower have diverted many of these ruthless troops to other tasks, and they have been replaced by older SS men, both German and foreign.

All Allgemeine SS and Waffen SS personnel wear the skull and crossbones on their visor caps, but the emblem as a collar patch has been reserved for the TV since 1935. Originally it was the flag emblem of all SS forces. (The Death's Head of the TV must not be confused with that of German tank personnel, from which it differs in that the TV skull has a jaw bone.)

The first concentration camp at DACHAU, Bavaria, was opened officially on 18 MARCH 1933. The first 150 TV men were selected on 17 March, 1933.

Volunteers for the TV signed up for twelve years, all of which were considered as military service. They were paid in accordance with Wehrmacht schedules. The men receive military training and were organised as motorised infantry along the same general lines as the other full-time militarised units of the SS (the SS Verfügungstruppen, or General Service Troops) formed at the time.

9. TV Regiments

The Totenkopfverbände were originally organised into four Standarten, named after the areas in which they served, as follows:-
OBERBAYERN, original home station at Dachau, near Munich; BRANDENBURG, original home station at Sachsenhausen, near Berlin; THÜRINGEN, original home station at Buchenwald, near Weimar; OSTMARK, most of the personnel of this regiment were recruited from among Austrian SS members.

Units bearing the name of "Elbe", "Sachsen", "Oranienburg" and "Ostfriesland" have been mentioned since about 1938, but these names may designate Sturmbanne (Stubas, or Battalions) or sub-units of Standarten rather than regiments.

These four regiments were placed under the command of the late SS Gruppenführer EICKE as Inspector and subsequently Commander of Concentration Camps and Totenkopf units. Previously he had been commandant of the Oranienburg camps. EICKE was killed on the Eastern Front in February, 1943.

Each Standarte was divided into Sturmbanne (battalions), designated by Roman numerals, and these battalions into Hundertschaften (companies), which consisted of 80 to 120 men or more, according to requirements.

The strength of such a TV Standarte was generally greater than that of a regiment in the Army. In 1936, for example, a report on Standarte BRANDENBURG stated that it consisted apparently of six Sturmbanne numbered I to VI, with Hundertschaften numbered consecutively from 1 to 24. Gaps in the company series may have existed, however.

Each Hundertschaft was organised and armed like an ordinary rifle company in the Regular Army.

It was planned originally that the unit to be stationed at a concentration camp should be a Sturmbann, but in practice the actual size of the unit depends upon the size of the camp concerned.

10. **TV Functions**

TV units are also organised along functional lines as follows:

- **Streifendienst u. Rollkommandos** PatROLS and raidING pursuit squads, e.g., detachments searching for escaping prisoners. In occupied countries HJ- Rollkommandos or HJ Jagdkommandos are mentioned as auxiliary raiding squads and pursuit detachments under the command of SS-TV officers. These units are said to be composed of 15 to 16-year-old recruits from the Hitler Youth Organisation who have not yet entered into the German Labour Service.

- **Wachverbände** Guard formations

  - **Sonder-Verbände (S-Verb.)** Special Purpose units. These are reported to furnish execution squads, often operating in areas distant from their home stations.
11. **TV Strength and Auxiliaries**

Prior to 1939 the TV were said to number 25,000 officers and men. The highest (unconfirmed) estimate in 1939 was 40,000.

Successive levies of men for the field formations of the Waffen SS have left the original Totenkopfverbände considerably reduced both in numbers and in quality. As a result, there was an influx into the TV of foreign volunteers, who, though they are in no way below standard in brutality towards prisoners, do not have the same political loyalty to the Nazi regime. A large number of these foreigners in the concentration camp guards are Volksdeutsche ("racial" Germans) from the Balkans. But because of the needs of the fighting front, these men are often elderly, physically defective or otherwise unfit for active service.

SA Auxiliary guards, Werkschutz (Factory Police) and even Tartars and released Ukrainian PW's have recently been reported as concentration camp personnel, indicating the growing manpower shortage among the ranks of the TV.

It is also worth mentioning that TV personnel are not infrequently transferred from one camp to another.

S-Verbände are frequently referred to by the Roman numeral of the Sturmbann which controls them (e.g., S-Verband I under Stuba I).

An S-Verband appears to be organised often into Sonderkommandos der Totenkopfverbände (S-Kdo. d. TV, or Special Detachments). S-Kdo LAUSITZ and S-Kdo SACHSEN have been identified.

T-Einsatzstaffeln z.B.V (Death's Head Detachments for special assignments) have also been reported, and may be yet smaller units.

In addition there seems to exist E-Stärme (Ersatz Stärme, or Reserve Companies) quartered in some of Germany's larger cities. They bear the name of the town or city district in which their barracks are located, e.g., E-Sturm HAVELL.

SS-TV-Verstärkungen (Reinforcement Units) have also been reported.

Among the service branches of the Death's Head Formations are the TV-Motordienst (Motorised Service), the TV-Nachrichtendienst (Signals Service), the TV-Sanitätswesen (Medical Service) and the TV-Ausbildung (Training Cadre).

12. **TV War Service**

The original function of the Totenkopfverbände was to guard concentration camps. But it was clear from the outset that HEDLER also envisaged this picked force as one of his most effective instruments for repression within Germany in the event of unrest or insurrection. The combination of physical fitness, military organisation and concentration camp training made them eminently suitable for ruthless action, even against the German population. TV personnel are definitely known to have undergone on various occasions "training" to render them capable of unprintable cruelties.
In 1937 HIMMLER asserted that 3,500 Death's Head men guarded, as he claimed, 8,000 inmates of concentration camps. He explained that this large number of guards was needed as "no duty is so nerve-racking and fatiguing as that of guarding criminals".

The war has not yet provided an opportunity for any wide-scale repressive action by the Totenkopfverbände; at the same time it has seriously depleted the strength of these formations.

As early as the campaign in Poland in 1939 regiments drawn from the Totenkopfverbände fought along with the SS Verfügungstruppen as part of Germany's forces in the field.

In the winter of 1939-1940 an SS Totenkopf Division was formed from the first three of these combat regiments (now SS Pz Div Totenkopf). These Totenkopf field formations must be distinguished from the Totenkopf Standarten and Sturmbanne which remained behind in their original capacity as concentration camp guards. The latter are frequently referred to as 2-Wachverbände (Death's Head Guard Formations).

After the outbreak of war, the general term Waffen SS (Armed SS) was introduced to cover both the Verfügungstruppen and the Totenkopfstandarten. The Waffen SS though a branch of the SS is not in the official employment of the Nazi Party but is a specially regulated service of the Reich modelled after the Wehrmacht.

By an order issued in June, 1939, the finances of the Waffen SS were placed under the control of the Reich Minister of Finance and its property under the Minister of the Interior. Thus the Waffen SS, including the Totenkopfverbände, is, in effect, a fourth arm of the service alongside the Army, Luftwaffe and Navy and its expenses are a State charge.

13. Uniforms

Men and officers of the SS-TV may wear the regular black uniform of the Allgemeine-SS or the field grey of the Waffen-SS, but show the skull and crossbones rather than the SS-rune on the right collar patch. Those who belong to the reserve formations wear grey instead of black collar patches.

The Waffenfarbe (distinguishing colour of the epaulette piping) for the TV is light brown.

Late in 1942 many concentration camp guard units were reported to have adopted the field grey tunic and trousers of the Waffen-SS because the civilian population near their camps considered them shifters from combat when they appeared in their black uniforms.

Officers of the SS-TV may wear on special gala occasions a light grey uniform similar to that worn by the Sicherheitsdienst (SD). Because of this, the Totenkopf guards are referred to frequently as the "White SS", in contrast to the "Black" or Allgemeine SS.

The first TV Regiment (OBERBAYERN) wears as a special insignia the SS skull and crossbones superimposed on a narrow armlet to be worn on the left lower arm. Its members also seem to wear a death's head on both the left and right collar patches.
ANNEXE A

(List of Identified Concentration Camps)

KEY:

1. Annexe A gives all locations reported by various sources as sites of KLs at one time or another; such a list cannot of course be regarded as either complete or entirely reliable.

   Of the 708 entries, 93 are cross-references.

2. Camps have been listed regardless of whether they are known to be still operating or whether they only operated in the past; thus camps in territory from which the Germans have been driven out are included, as information on past activities of persons connected with KLs is likely to be valuable.

   Only rarely have the Germans closed camps in territory they still controlled, though the status of a camp has sometimes been changed, or its operation temporarily suspended.

PART ONE: LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS GROUPED TERRITORIALLY.

3. Part Three gives an alphabetical list of camps in each country, the countries themselves being also in alphabetical order, as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baltic States</th>
<th>Greece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Holland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Isles</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danzig</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross-references which occur later in the detailed list (Part Two), are given also in Part One.

4. "GERMANY": Germany, as explained under that heading, has been broken down territorially.

5. Territorial Boundaries: September, 1939 has been taken as the deciding date for frontier lines. Thus all camps in "Wartheland" are listed under "Poland", while the old Austria, Saarland and Sudetenland are found under the subdivision "Reichs-gaue" in the "GERMANY" list.

   Note, however, that the Prussian Provinces are given according to their most recent organisation.

PART TWO: ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WITH DETAILS.

6. Part Two lists all the camps alphabetically, with alternative foreign names in brackets, and the territory also in
Part Two contains all the information known about each camp.

7. Details of Camps: Dates of identification, inmates, type of camp, and personalities are given, also notes on the location of the camp.

SS units and establishments, which are frequently located near KLs, are also given.

8. Dates of Information: Wherever possible dates of reports are given, and may cover a protracted period. It is not always possible to ascertain whether the camp was actually in operation during the whole period.

9. Personalities: It has been difficult to obtain names, ranks, functions and dates of personalities connected with the camps, and contradictory reports have been received in some cases.

It is unlikely, however, that such personalities have been transferred to other duties, whatever change of function or camp may have occurred. This applies particularly to NCOs.

10. Terminology: Names and designations are given in the spelling and language in which they were reported.

It has not always been practical to translate units, and reference should be made both to the text and to other publications for ranks and abbreviations.

PART THREE:

11. Part Three is a list of SS Arbeitsstätte (Works Control Staffs) not located near, or known to be connected with any identified concentration camps.
ANNEX A

PART ONE

LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS
GROUPED TERRITORIALLY

BALTIC STATES

Goldfials (Unlocated) Pleskau (Northern Russia)
Kretynga (Lithuania) Prowenisski (Lithuania)
Ostland (Latvia) Riga (Lithuania)
Petraśiula (Lithuania) Viliampole (Lithuania)

BELGIUM

From a general survey of Belgian concentration camps it appears that about one third of the camps were under Gestapo control, and it is from these that most of the transfers of inmates to camps in Holland are said to have been effected. Twelve camps have been reported at one time or another in Belgium.

Achel
Bredene
Bredonock
Hasselt
Hoboken
Huy

Jabbecks
Lioken
Malines
Schaerbeke
Tervueren
Yvoir

BULGARIA

Ksanjiye
Sveta Anastasia

Varna

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Alderney
Jersey

Sylt (See Alderney)

DANZIG

Danzig
Danzig, District
Danzig-Matzkau

Gdansk (See Danzig)
Hela
Stutthof

DENMARK

Elsinore
Farevedje

Prəslev
Horserød

A3
A total of 78 camps, said to be KL's are reported as having been in operation at one time or another in France including Alsace-Lorraine.

Alliers  Miranda  Mont-de-Marsan
Aro-et-Sonains  Montesier
Argeles-sur-Mer  Natzweiler
Arras  Nezon
Aubagne  Noc
Barbeaux  Orleans
Bayonne  Paris
Beaune-la-Rolande  Pau
Belfort  Petite Bouguette (See Paris)
Bouguenais  Pichay
Brein  Pithiviers
Charleville-Mezieres  Poitiers
Chauvailles  Pontivy
Compiagne  Recebois
Doullens  Rieuers
Dranoy  Rivesaltes
Dun-sur-Avon  Rouille
Ecrouves  St. Cyprien
Frejus  St. Etienne
Fresnes  St. Germain les Belles
Gaillon  St. Nazaire
Grasse  St. Paul D'Eyeuex
Gurs  St. Paul les Eaux
Mazeaucourt  St. Privas
Jargeau  St. Quentin
La Lande a Monta
Lande  St. Remy
Landerneau  St. Sulpice-la-Pointe
Larsac  Schirmeck
Les Alliers  Schanecker
Les Milies  Sembheim
Le Verdon  Sisteron
Le Vernet  Strasbourg
Limoges  Toulouse
Loz Cardinals  Vals-les-Bains
Macau  Vannes
Mantzac  Vesoul
Marseille  Vichy
Mauzac  Vidauban
Merignac  Vincennes
Mets  Vorbruck (See Schirmeck)

A
GermANY

Of the 229 entries for Germany, 36 represent cross references. This does not imply that Germany has 186 camps, since all camps are not continuously in operation, and the same camp may have been reported under its correct name, the name of the nearest town or railway station, or the name of a region etc.

Illegible or garbled reports may account for different names for the same camp (e.g. Dürrheim or Dürkheim) but it seems safe to say that there are well over 100 camp sites in Germany capable of accommodating over half a million inmates.

The camps in Germany have been grouped for convenience into regional divisions, i.e. Länder and Reichsauge, the latter being listed together under that heading and subdivided. PREUSSEN has also been subdivided into Provinces.

### Baden
- Ankenbuck
- Bad Dürrheim
- Baden-Baden
- Heuberg
- Käfertal
- Karlsruhe
- Kialau
- Mannheim (See Käfertal)
- Rastatt
- Singen

### Bayern
- Anabach
- Bad Dürkheim
- Bayreuth
- Bernau
- Bischofsgrun
- Dachau
- Dürkheim (See Bad Dürkheim)
- Eila
- Feuchtenbach
- Flossenbürg
- Frankenthal
- Gottessäul
- Hof
- Kochel
- Landsberg
- Laufen
- Lichtenburg
- Limburg
- Neustadt
- Schmirz
- Stadelheim
- Wasserburg
- Würzburg

### Böhmen und Mährren
- Bilín
- Breschan
- Bresany (See Breschan)
- Brühn
- Klety
- Lipnik
- Mährisch-Ostrau
  (Moravská-Ostrava)
- Milowice (See Milowitz)
- Milowitz
- Pilsen
- Plzen (See Pilsen)
- Spielberg
- Stepanov
- Swatoborschitz, Kyjev
- Teresin (See Theresienstadt)
- Theresienstadt
Braunschweig

Wolfenbüttel

Bremen

Hamburg

Barmbek (See Hamburg-Barmbek)
Bergedorf (See Hamburg)
Fuhlsbüttel (See Hamburg)

Hessen

Poelenheim
Ginsheim
Ginsheim
Griesheimersland

Grossenrohrheim
Langen
Obenrode
Osthofen

Mecklenburg

Aschenburg
Fürstenberg
Fürstenburg
Niederhagen

Ravensbrück
Nickeling
Strelitz

Oldenburg

Ortsuend

Vechta

Preussen

a) Province Brandenburg

Alt Daber
Berlin
Bemau
Bärnack
Bötzow
Breite-Schwiebus
Brandenburg
Jützberg
Königswusterhausen
Lichtenfelde
Mehinsdorf

Nauernhadenburg
(OSee Königswusterhausen)
Olympisches Dorf
Oranienburg
(See Sachsenhausen)
Sachsenhausen
Schneidemühl
Senftenberg
Soldin
Sonnenburg
Uckermark

b) Province Halle-Merseburg

Erfurt
Gräfenhainichen

Torgau

A6
c) **Province Hannover**

Arbeitsdorf-
Falleraleben
Aschendorfermoer
(See Emsland)
Berenbosel
Bergen Belsen
Börgermoor (See Emsland)
Brual-Rhede (See Emsland)
Burg Hoheneck
Dörpen, Walchau
(See Emsland)
Emsland
Esterwegen (See Emsland)
Falleraleben
(See Arbeitsdorf)
Farge

Harpstedt
Hastedt
Hoheneck
Krondorf (See Emsland)
Lager No. 21
Langluejten
Lathen (See Emsland)
Moorlager (See Emsland)
Moringen
Neusustrum (See Emsland)
Oberlangen (See Emsland)
Osnabrück
Papenburg (See Emsland)
Watenstedt (See Emsland)


d) **Province Hessen-Nassau**

Kassel
Kassel-Melsungen
Melsungen
(See Kassel-Melsungen)

Rödelheim
Sahra
Wetzelar
Wilsede

e) **Province Holstein**

Rendsburg

f) **Province Magdeburg**

Gribo


g) **Province Magdeburg-Anhalt**

Bernburg
Dornburg
Rossau

h) **Province Ost-Preussen**

Braunsberg
Elbing
Dzialdowo (See Soldau)
Grundaus

Heilsberg
Labiau
Soldau
Tolkemit

i) **Province Pommern**

Hammerstein
Hohenbrück
Kolberg

Stettin
Vulkan Werft (See Stettin)
k) Province Rheinland
   - Benninghausen
   - Beyenburg
   - Braunweiler
   - Brauweiler
   - Dülmen
   - Hinsert
   - Holbeckshof
   - Jülich
   - Kalkturm
   - Kemna
   - Koblenz-Karolinita
   - Koblenz-Kartheuse
   - Mülheim
   - Siegburg
   - Wittlich (See Kalkturm)
   - Wuppertal

l) Province Schlesien
   - Frankenstein
   - Gleiwitz
   - Grossarzen
   - Hoyerswerda
   - Lechowitz
   - Liebenau
   - Münsterberg
   - Neuborowitz
   - (See Nieborowitz)
   - Nieborowitz
   - Reichenbach (?)
   - Waldenburg
   - Unlocated camp

m) Province Schleswig-Holstein
   - Ahrensboek
   - Eutin
   - Glückstadt
   - Heide
   - Kiel
   - Kolding

n) Province Westfalen
   - Bergkamen
   - Bochum VI
   - Eilpe
   - Sennelager
   - Wanne-Eickel
   - Wattenscheid

o) Province West-Preussen
   - Unlocated camp

Reichagau

a) Kärnten
   - Klagenfurt

b) Niederdonau
   - Trützdorf
   - (See Wüllersdorf-Trützdorf)

   Wüllersdorf-Trützdorf

c) Oberdonau
   - Bretstein
   - Guten (See Mauthausen)
   - Mauthausen
   - St. Georgen
   - (See Mauthausen)
GERMANY (contd.)

Reichsgaue (contd.)

d) RE Wien
   Schwechat  
   (See Wien-Schwechat)

Wien-Schwechat

e) Saarland
   Lerchenflur  
   Saarlauten

f) Steiermark
   Bruck/Mur

Troppau

Sachsen

Beutzen  
Helmstein  
(See Burg Helmstein)

Burg Helmstein  
Königstein

Colditz  
Lichtenburg

Gräfenhainichen  
Mathilden-Schlösschen

Grünhainichen  
Ortenstein

Hainewalde  
Osterstein (?)  
Reichenbach

Hainichen  
Sachsenburg  
Zörgig

(See Grünhainichen)

G) Sudetenland

Fischern  
Opawa (See Troppau)

Sachsen

Helmstein  
(See Burg Helmstein)

Königstein

Lichtenburg

Mathilden-Schlösschen

Ortenstein

Osterstein (?)  
Reichenbach

Sachsenburg

Zörgig

Thüringen

Bad Sulza  
Osterstein (?)

Blankenhain  
Untermassfeld

Buchenwald  
Weimar

Ohrdruf

Württemberg

Buchau  
Welzheim

Kuhberg
In some cases it is difficult to differentiate between prisons and concentration camps, as the Greeks had various open-air agricultural prisons and labour camps before the occupation. In a list of prisons in Greece of agricultural prisons and labour camps were mentioned.

Before the war the Greek method of dealing with political prisoners was to banish them to the Islands, but even so prisons in Greece were said to be inadequate for even the normal peace time incidence of crime.

There have been no concentration or internment camps in the true sense of the word since 1922, but after the occupation the Germans and Italians established them all over the country.

Agia
Agios Myron (Heraklion)
Alexandroupous
Aliartos
Athens
Averoff
Chios
Corfu
Corinth (See Korinth)
Creta
Dhokomokos
Didostxion
Didymotikhon
Domokos
Edessa (Edessis)
Eleusia
Embririkos Asylum
Florina
Gchouri (Goudi)
Hadjikosta Orphanage
Haidari
Halkida (See Halki)
Hios
Ipist gri
Kallithea
Khadari
Khalik
Khos
Khirzi
Komotini
Korinth
Lamia (See Lianokladhi)
Larissa
Levadhis (Levadia)
Lianokladhi (Lianocladi)
Myros Iraklion (See Agios Myron)
Mytilene
Nauplia
Naxos
Palvos Mela
Patras
Paulo Mela
Pavlo Mela (See Salonika)
Paxoi
Palamina
Salonika
Samos
Skolias (See Salonika)
Somovit
Syngrou
Tatoi (Tatoj)
Thebes (Thive)
Thive (See Thebes)
Tithorea
Trikkala
Tripolis
Tsakala
Volos
Voulgiomeni
Vuria (?) Piraeus
Xanthi
Yeryeri (Amarion)
Rethymnos
Ypati
Zanti
Thirty camps were reported as KL's or similar detention centres in operation in the Netherlands at one time or another.

HOLLAND

Almelo
Amerfoort
Amsterdam
Arnhem
Barneveld
Blaricum
Domburg
Ellecom
Gonda
Haaren
Haren
Heeren
Heilvareenbeck
Hertogenbosch
Hoben

Miechelapestel
(See St. Miechelapestel)
Moerdijk
Ommen
Oudleusden
St. Miechelapestel
Scheveningen
Schiedam
Schoorl
Sluis
Utrecht
Valkenburg
Veenhuisen
Vught
Westerbork
Wierden-Almelo

HUNGARY

Szarvas

ITALY

Mantua

NORWAY

A general report on concentration camps speaks of "ten main camps", surmises a number of secondary ones and claims that any prison may be used as a transit camp for Schutzhaftlager (persons in protective custody).

A total of 8,000 Norwegians were estimated to be detained in KL's of which Grini is said to contain one third.

A very recent report, however, claims that 4,000 Norwegian KL inmates were sent to Germany to work.

Twenty-nine camps are reported.

Berg
Bøggen
Bollan
Brettvred
Dombas
Eggan
Ekne
Espeland
Falstad
Grini
Hedmark District
Jernvaten
Jøstadmoen
Krokebergaleita
Kvaenangen

Kvam
Lenes
Nor-Omo
Østerålen
Oslo
Sæteråsen
Seines
Sem
Setesdal
Tavern
Svarvik
Sydåsresen
Tuesbardstrand
Ulven
Verdalåsren
Of the 192 entries for Poland 43 represent cross references, mostly the result of the fact that many locations are known by Polish as well as German names. The list includes camps in Poland as of 1st September, 1939.

Augustow I  
Augustow II  
Augustow III  
Auschwitz  
Belzig  
Bësdzin (See Bentschen)  
Bentschen  
Bialystok  
Birkenau  
Bischofshofen  
Bochnia  
Bogotow  
Bogumln (See Oderberg)  
Bolshin (See Oderberg)  
Bojanow  
Bomlechoweck I  
Bomlechoweck II  
Bozanowo  
Bromberg  
Brzezinkl (See Birkenau)  
Budyn  
Bruzkul (See Kielce)  
Cewica  
Chotl  
Chelm  
Chelmno (See Kula)  
Chludow  
Chojnica (See Konitz)  
Chrubislaw  
Ciechanow (See Zichenau)  
Czestochowa  
(See Tachenstochau)  
Dabrowa  
Debica  
Debryza  
Drezno  
Dyje  
Dziatlow  
Dzierzanka  
Drezinko  
Drohobyt (See Pozen)  
Freistadt  
Friedenshiitte  
Frydrychowka (See Lemberg)  
Frytat (See Freistadt)  
Gostyn  
Gerwolin  
Glowno  
Golczewo  
Gorczyn  
Görnau  
Gorna Grupa  
(See Oberguppe)  
Gorzyce  
Grajerw  
Graudenz  
Gredzin  
Gruediaz (See Graudenz and Oberguppe)  
Helenow  
Helm  
Helmert-Debia Estate  
Hohensalza  
Hrubieszow  
Huta Belden (See Belden  
Hütte under Bentschen)  
Huta Zgoda (See Friedenshiitte)  
Inowroclaw (See Hohensalza)  
Jablonow  
Jaslo  
Jaworznie (See Kielce)  
Jaworzyn  
Jaworzyne  
Jezierska  
Kambinowski, Region  
Kattowitz (Kattowice)  
Kosmierz-Blakupi  
(See Bischofshofen)  
Kielbasin  
Kielce  
Kühnigshütte  
Koldyrzewo  
Konitz (Chownice)  
Konstantinow  
Konstantyn I  
Kosmink  
Kosow Podlaski  
Kraslau  
Krasnik  
Kula (Chelmno)  
Kutno  
Lemberg (Lwow)  
Leslaw (Wloclawek)  
Liben Quarry  
Litzmannstadt  
Lodz (See Litzmannstadt)  
Lond  
Lotuszno  
Lublin
POLAND (cont'd.)

Lukow area
Lomow (See Lomberg)
Lysa
Majdanek
Malkinia
Maloszyce
Miechow
Miedziewice
Miedzychod (See Birnbaum)
Mloczyn
Myalsowiec
Nakel (See Potulitz)
Nasielsk
Oberguppe (Gorna Grupa)
Obra
Oderberg
Ostrów
Oświęcim (See Auschwitz)
Fabianitz (Fabianice)
Pelpinia
Piekoszów (See Kielce)
Plonki
Plasow (See Krakau)
Pleschen
Pleszew (See Pleschen)
Plochmen
Plonak (See Plochmen)
Plock (See Schröttersburg)
Pomiechowek
Pomiechowek I
Pomiechowek II
Poniatow
Posen (Posnan)
Posen-Treiskau
Potulice (See Potulitz)
Potulitz
Posnan (See Posen)
Preussisch Stargard
Przedzelnica
Puck (See Putzig)
Puszczykow (Pustkow)
Putzig
Radogoszcz
Padoa
Radziwilliski
Radymin
Rajako
Raua Ruska
Rembertow
Rippin
Rudniki
Rybnik
Rykoza (See Kielce)
Rypin (See Rippin)
Sapieryga
Schröttersburg
Schwetz
Sielbberg
Sierpo (See Sichelberg)
Skalsmierz
Skarszyko
Smolka
Sobibor
Solec
Sosnowiec
Starechowice
Starogard (See Preussisch Stargard)
Swiecic (See Schwetz)
Swientochlowitz
(Swientochlowice)
Swiety Krzysz
Szembula
Tarnow
Tczew
Thorn (Torun)
Tomaszow
Torun (See Thorn)
Trzyniaki
Treblinka
Treskau (See Posen-Treskau)
Tuchenschau
Vilna (See Wilno)
Warschau
Wauer
Wielrenia (See Kielce)
Wilga
Wilno
Wirnica
Wloclawec (See Leslau)
Wronki
Wysokie Brzegi
Zabikowo
Zaclisz
Zakrzowek
Zamarte
Zambrow
Zamak
Zasoszek
Zasieniez
Zgiers (See Górna)
Zichensau
Zwierzyniec
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLOVAKIA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bojnica</td>
<td>Chalmova</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baoska Topola</td>
<td>Krapje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar (Bocche di Cataro)</td>
<td>Marburg/Drau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beograde</td>
<td>Michendorf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgrade</td>
<td>Nish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bocche di Cataro (See Bar)</td>
<td>Sajmiste (Zemun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedinje</td>
<td>Sarvar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djakovo</td>
<td>Stara Gradiaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perincance</td>
<td>(Stare Gradije)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasenovac</td>
<td>Velika-Kanija</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kosovska Mitrovica</td>
<td>Zagreb</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UNLOCATED</td>
<td>Three camps without further definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasmoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karasjok</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zwingen</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX A

PART TWO: ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WITH DETAILS.

ACHSEL (Belgium) The camp at HUY was reported to have been moved here.

AGIA (Greece) Near Khania, Crete; reported as KL.

ACIOS MYRON (HERAKLION) (Greece) Crete; reported as KL.

ALBRECHSBOCK (Schleswig-Holstein) Near MUTHIN; last reported in 1936.

ALDERNEY (Channel Islands) "Sylt Camp" reported in February, 1944 to have 900 "political inmates". CT document addressed to Beuleitung "Adolf" (code name for ALDERNEY) refers to "EZ Häftlinge" in Feb 1944.

ALLAERTSOS (Greece) Attika Boeotia; KL established by the Italians and still reported functioning in June 43.

ALEXANDROUPOLOS (Greece) Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.

ALLIERS (France) Not confirmed; probably identical with LES ALLIERS (which would be the more correct name). See LES ALLIERS.

ALMELO (Holland) Only a Huis van Bewaring (Penitentiary). 60 reported there; see WIERDEN-ALMELO.

ALT DABER (Brandenburg) Near WUSTERHAUSEN; last reported in 1936.

AMERSFOORT (Holland) Type Dulag (Durchgangslager) with small KL annex, which may be the camp for Jews in OUDLEUSDEN. Capacity said to be 10,000 inmates. In August 1943, 600-700 inmates were reported. They were prominent Dutchmen.
members of the Orange Wacht, hostages, etc.
In March, 1944 reported numbers had risen
4,140, 3,000 of whom were to be taken to
Germany by April 15th, 1,500 to the
airfield Rheine, and 1,500 to the airfield
Düsseldorf. They were to remain
prisoners guarded by the "Grüne" Polizei.

Guards
100 SS men (probably Dutch, and a few
SD men,
SS Troops in the vicinity
An SS guard battalion of 400 men
stationed there is said not to be connec-
ted with the camp. Elements of SS
Panzer Division "Viking" and V. SS
Artillerie Ausbildung und Ersatz Regiment
(33 Artillery Training and Replacement
Regiment) are also stationed in the
vicinity. SS Wachbatl. 3.

Personalities
The camp doctor and NSD man KLOMP is
the only personality reported.

AMSTERDAM
(Holland)

Type
2 "Houses of Detention" reported, I
at Weteringschanz and II at Amstelveen-
Schwag. Actually status is undetermined.
Capacity
Approximately 1,100 inmates reported
in each prison.

Guards
Dutch, strengthened by a few SD men,
who are subordinate to the SD at Euterpe
Street, Inner Girl's High School (Comman-
der, SS FEMALE).

AM SÜDORF
(Holland)

Near HATZEBURG; last reported 1936.

ANKENBÜCK
(Baden)

Reported 1936; not confirmed.
Reported 1943 as PW camp.
SS Guard.

ANSBACH
(Bayern)

4 km SW Nürnberg.
Reported in July, 1942 as KL. May be
identical with LICHTENBURG.

ARBEITSDORF-PALLERSLEBEN
(Hannover)

Believed to be in operation. May only
be a work camp.
Volks-werke (Volkswagen, People's car
plant) in vicinity of ARBEITSDORF.
ARGY-BE-SONAIN
(France, Doubs)

January, 1943; 190 Gypsies were reported there.

ARGELES-SUR-MER
(France, Pyrenees Orientales)

April, 1943, reported as camp for Jews and aliens. Used to be an internment camp for Spanish loyalist soldiers.

ARNHEM
(Holland)

A "temporary detention House" with 30-40 political prisoners under Gestapo control was reported here in August 1943. SS Troops in the vicinity.
The SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Btl. 12 (SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Replacement Bn. 12) is located near Arnhem. SS Unterrührerschule.

ARRAS
(France, Nord,)

A camp for "political" internees and black marketeers reported in Aug 1943 at Rue des Carabiniers d'Artois.

ASCHENBURG
(Mecklenburg)

Reported in July, 1942. Supposed to be for women only. Also reported near WEimar.

ASCHENDORFFER MAAR

See Emsland.

ATHENS
(Greece)

Pireaus Street, Athens; Hadjikosta Orphanage reported as KL with 200 inmates in Jan 44. Reported also as the main gaol used by the Hallis Security Battalions to house hostages. Said to have been condemned by Swiss Red Cross but is still in use. For other camps in Athens Area see also GIOUDI and HAKDARI. SS und Polizei Gericht Athens.

AUFRAGNE
(France, Bouches du Rhone)

Marseilles region; no details reported.

AUGUSTOW I
(NE Poland)

Reported as civilian "Dulag".

AUGUSTOW II
(Poland)

30 Km. S. Suwalki (Sudhausen) Reported as KL.
AUSCHWITZ (OSWIECIM)
(Oberschlesien, formerly Poland)

Reported as special KL with enclosures for women.

30 Km. SSE KATOWITZ.

**Type**
Definitely KL: mentioned frequently since 1939. One report claims MAJDANEK to be part of Doppelklager AUSCHWITZ.

BIRKENAU camp is definitely connected, as AUSCHWITZ makes use of BIRKENAU's gas chambers, though it is said to have 10 crematoria and 4 lethal gas chambers itself.

**Capacity**
In 1940: 40,000
A recent report claims 62,000 Jews and foreign workers to be employed in the synthetic rubber plant and other enterprises around this town.

**Inmates**
One report gives the following figures as an outline of the camp's history:
- 1939/40 - Over 5,000 inmates
- July 1941 - 8,000 inmates, all Poles
- Mortality rate 20% for each 6 month period.
- Late 1941 - 600 Russians and 200 Poles gassed.
- September 1942 - More than 120,000 persons had passed through the camp.
- Mortality has risen as over 80,000 are said to have died or been shot.
- May 1943 - "At least 2 trains of 20 car loads each arrived daily".
- 1944 - Another report states that 150,000 names were listed as having passed through this camp.

**Guard**
G/SS Sturmbann KL AUSCHWITZ has been identified and may be a death's Head unit. One member, upon enlistment into the Waffen-SS served in this unit prior to his despatch to the Eastern Front.

**Remarks**
Many typhus epidemics are said to have raged here throughout its existence.

In the neighbourhood, reported to be at DWORY, in an I.G. Farben plant for synthetic rubber and "benzine", whose workers also live in nearby camps; slackers (those who take more than 2 days off per month) are confined to an Arbeits-erziehungs-lager (Workers' educational camp) connected with the KL.

BUNA-WERKE (Synthetic Rubber Plant) draws labour from the KL.

SS Units in the Vicinity
Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personalities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rudolf HOESS</td>
<td>GSBF</td>
<td>probably commandant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RÖDL</td>
<td>GSBF</td>
<td>Also reported as commandant (formerly Natzweiler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUMÜLER</td>
<td>HSF</td>
<td>deputy commandant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGEN</td>
<td>SBF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Joachim CAESAR</td>
<td>SP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Edward WIRTHS</td>
<td>HSF</td>
<td>Garrison M.O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Kurt UELENBROCK</td>
<td>HSF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard BAUR</td>
<td>HSF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armand LANGERMANN</td>
<td>HSF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fritz HARTENSTEIN</td>
<td>SBF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emil STOCKER</td>
<td>HSF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1943</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIEGSEN</td>
<td>HSF</td>
<td>Chief of camp administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. BODMANN</td>
<td>GSBF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SCHWARZ</td>
<td>HSF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SELLE</td>
<td>UBF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SCHIEPP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uchaf</td>
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<tr>
<td>STIBITZ</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAUL</td>
<td></td>
<td>Senior wardress, formerly Ravensbrück Wardress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1944</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRECHEISLER</td>
<td>USF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAFNER</td>
<td>USF</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROZENITZA</td>
<td>USF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLEINANDER</td>
<td>Oschaf</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORGER</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACHMAN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AVEROFF (Greece)**

Reported as prison, but may well be a KL.
BAGRETO TOPOLJA  
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.

BAD LÖURGHEIM  
(Bayern)

Not confirmed.

BAD LÖURGHEIM  
(Baden)

Near Villingen.  
Last reported April, 1938.  
Possibly identical with BAD LÖURGHEIM.

BAD SUZA  
(Thüringen)

Near WËMAR.  
Possibly is not a KL, nor in operation at present.  
In January 1943, "Russian Prisoners" reported there.

BADEN-BADEN  

Not confirmed as KL.  
Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffens-SS in BADEN-BADEN.

BAR (BOCCHE DI CATARO)  
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia.  
KL under Italian and Ustashi control.

BARNEBECK  

See HAMBURG-BARNEBECK.

BARNEFIELD  
(Holland)

A camp for "distinguished Jews" reported there in February, 1943.

BARRELAUX  
(France)

Known as Fort BARRELAUX (Isere).  
Type:  
Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL.  May be a detention camp of another type.  
Inmates:  
July, 1943: 800 "escaped criminals" and Jewish black marketeers reported there.

BAUTZEN  
(Sachsen)

May be a Zuchthaus (penitentiary).  
Last reported May, 1938.

BATZONIE  
(France, Basses-Fyrenees)

Inmates:  
April, 1943: 200 French "communists" reported at the Citadel, doing forced labour.  
October, 1943: French hostages were reported as being sometimes transferred from the German controlled VILLA CHAGRIN to the Citadel.  
Guards:  
French and Belgian volunteer guards.
BAYREUTH
(Bayern)
Not confirmed as KL.
A camp with 400 inmates was last reported here in 1936.

BLAUNES-LE-ROLAND
(France, Loriet)
Moved to DRANCY in July, 1943.

BELGRADE
(Yugoslavia)
Location: Not identified; probably an error for BELGRADE (q.v.).
Type: "Special camp for Jews".
A KL for all Jews from BELGRADE and vicinity.
Remarks: Reported discontinued at the end of 1942, when the inmates were either shot or deported.

BELFORT
(France, Alsace)
Status not determined. De Gaulists said to be held in the Fortress of BELFORT. August, 1940: the Friedrich Prison was reported to contain over 500 inmates.

BELGRADE
(Yugoslavia)
Consists of 4 camps:

1. Gestapo KL "DEDINJE" reported there. 3,000 to 3,500 inmates. Commandant is named VUKOVIC.

2. 5, Aleksandrowa Street; a Gestapo transit prison, generally between four and five hundred inmates; they stay usually over a month. Commander of the prison - NCO Johann RICHTER.

3. KL "SAJMISTE": capacity 10,000. Inmates were at first Jewish families and later mainly Serbien elements caught in mountains and woods. Overflow was sent to camp AEIOUN. Direction of camp was under Ustaši control.

4. Type: Transit KL "ZERGIN".
Capacity: Reported to be 80,000.
Remarks: Is used to accommodate the overflow from camp "SAJMIST".

See also BELGRADE

SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Pferdepark.

A21
BELZEC
(Poland)

Location: 30 km, NW of LEMBERG.
Type: KL. Extermination camp for Jews.
Capacity: 10,000 Jewish inmates reported there.

BENNINGHAUSEN

Near BURScheid.
Last reported in 1936.

BENTSCHEIN (BENZIN)
(Poland)

Location: 12 km, NE of KATOWITZ.
Type: Partly KL, partly Straflager for Arbeitsverweigerer (those refusing to work) in the KATOWITZ mining region.
Inmates: KL inmates have clean-shaven heads Arbeitsverweigerer are allowed "short haircuts".
1942: 21,000 Jews, Poles, Czechs and Ukrainians reported there.
Remarks: A similar Straflager exists near the Beldon Hütte, (Huta Beldon), S DOMINENZ.

BENENBOSSL
(Rhönover)

Location: Near HANNOVER.
Type: The 25,000 inmates and SS Guards reported there in January, 1944, indicate a KL, but only a single source mentions this extremely large camp.

BERGEN
(Norway)

Location: Near TONSBERG
Guards: Under control of "Quisling" police
Inmates: October, 1942: 330 Jews are said to have been transported there from Germany. Aryan inmates remained there.
November, 1943: some "students" were transferred there from BREDVÆRD.
January, 1944: estimate of number of inmates was 300-500, including political prisoners.

BERGENHORST

See HAMBURG

A22
BERGEN BELSEN  
(Near Celle)  
(Hannover)  
KL for Jews reported there in February, 1944.  
Bekleidungsamt der Waffen-SS in BERGEN BELSEN

BERCKAUPM  
(Westfalen)  
Last reported May, 1938.  
Also reported as Work Camp for Ost Arbeiter.

BERLIN  
(Brandenburg)  
COLUMBIA-HAUS  
Reported in a list of KLs as existing in January, 1944, but the COLUMBIA-HAUS has been known as a Gestapo HQ with facilities for pre-trial detention. It is most likely still that and not a KL, BERLIN ALEXANDERPLATZ.  
Reported to have had 20,000 men in its cells waiting transfer to KLs.  
This may be the COLUMBIA HAUS reported above.  
SS Units and Establishments in the Vicinity.  
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (NW10, Wilsnackerstr.3)  
SS Hauptfürsorge- und Versorgungsamt (Reichsministerium d. Innern, NW7, Unter den Linden 72)  
SS Standortkommandatur (W15, Meineckestr.10)  
SS Kleiderkasse (Kühniacher Fischmarkt 4)  
- now evacuated to BAD SÄRROW  
SS Wachbataillon 1 (Berlin-Lankwitz, Leonorenstr.17)  
SS Hauptsanitätstlager (Berlin-Lichtenberg, Rittergutstr.19-21)  
SS Kraftfahrsammlung (Berlin-Lichterfelde)  
SS Kraftfahr Ausbildung- und Ersatzabteilung (Berlin-Lichterfelde, Finkenstein-allee)  
Hauptwirtschafts lager der Waffen-SS (Südende, Turnstr.4)  
SS und Polizeigericht (Berlin-Schmargendorf, Davoserstr.1)  
Auskunftsstelle für Kriegsverluste der Waffen-SS (Berlin-Siemensstadt, Siemensdamm 82-84)  
Beauftragter für den Biensthundewesen der Waffen-SS (Berlin-Stieglitz, 35kequell)
BERLIN
(brandenburg) (cont'd.)
SS Lazarett at HOHENLYCHEN, N of Berlin
SS Panzer Gruppe Ausbildung- und Ersatz Bataillon 1 at SPERRENHAGEN, near Berlin
SS Lager at STAHRNSDORF (TEITLOW, Berl.I.n)
SS Strafvollzugslager at LUDWIGSPELLE (Kr. TEITLOW)

BERNAU
(Brandenburg)
Near Berlin
Last reported March, 1938. Believed to be no longer in operation.

BERNAU
(Oberbayern)
Identified in 1943. Last reported January, 1944.
Location and Size
Near BOSUMHAIN, Chiemsee.
Camp "stretches over several miles towards the Alps."
Inmates
Arbeitlager for men; including:-
Gerichtserzähler (rumour mongers)
Schwarzhörier (listeners to foreign broadcasts)
Schwarzschlüchter (black market butchers)
Other Volksverhetzende (anti-social elements)
According to a German newspaper dated December, 1943, there were 1,400 inmates, all from Bayern and the Protectorate, "as the camp serves these territories."
Remarks
Its sister institution for women is in LAUPEN/Salzburg
SS china porcelain enterprises are reported to draw labour from here as well as from DACHAU, but this is not confirmed.

BERNBERG
(Magdeburg-Anhalt)
Near DESSAU. Believed to be in operation as detention centre of unknown classification.

BEYENBURG
(Rheinland)
Also reported as BAYENBURG near WUPPERTAL.
Last reported May, 1938. BAYENBURG is not listed in the directory; BETENBURG exists as suburb of WUPPERTAL.

BIALYSTOK
(Poland)
In region incorporated into Ostpreussen as a Regierungsbezirk. There is a KL at ZASCHINIAK, very close to BIALYSTOK. Reported as a segregating camp for expropriated Poles, with 40,000 inmates.
A24
BILLIN
(Czechoslovakia)
Not definitely confirmed

BIRKENAU (BEZCEJNIK)
(SW Poland)
Type
Special KL and annihilation camp for women reported here.
Inmates
Reported to be mostly Hungarian Jews.
Remarks
Most likely controlled by AUSCHWITZ, where Jews are sent to keep the crematoria busy.

BIRNBAUM (MIEDZYCHOD)
(Poland)
Possibly Straflager: a forced labour camp was reported in this area.

BISHOPSPOHN
(KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI)
(Central Poland)
Near KONESIE. Reported in 1939/1940 as KL for priests from W Poland.

BISHOPSGRÜN
(Bayern)
Telephone directory (1941) lists "Strafgefangenenlager" here.

BLANKENHAIN
(Thüringen)
15 Kms. S WEIMAR: last reported May, 1938.

BLARICUM
(Holland)
Camp reported but not confirmed a. KL.

BOCCE DI CATARO

BOCHNIA
(Poland)
See BAR

BOCHUM VI
(Westfalen)
Reported before 1939 as KL. The VI may imply that there are other camps in the vicinity; note, however, that Bochum is in Wkr.VI.

BOEDEZENTIN
(Poland)
Type
There is a ghetto in this town, which may be identical with reported KL.
Inmates
One report estimates 1,000 inmates there.
"For intellectuals".

BOJANOW (BOJANOWO) (W Poland)
70 Kms. NW BRESLAU. Reported as KL for women; as special KL for nuns; as "Dulag for monks and nuns".

BOJNICE (Slovakia)
Not confirmed.

BOLLAN (Norway)
Near ALESUND.

BOMISCHOWEK I (Poland)
Near MODLIN; KL.

BOMISCHOWEK II (Poland)
Near WARSAW; KL for Jews.

BÖRGERMOOR
See ELSLAND

BÖRNICKE (Brandenburg)
Possibly Straflager; may be connected with SACHSENBRAUEN. Last reported March, 1938.

BÖTZOW (Brandenburg)
Near SPANDAU. Last reported in March, 1938 with 800 inmates.

BOUGENAISS (France, Loire Inferieure)
Inmates
The CAMP DES LANDES was reported in June, 1943, to have 233 "communists" and 30 black marketeers, "syphilitic prostitutes and antisocial elements" as inmates.

BOLANOWO (Poland)
15 Kms. N of RAWICZ; probably identical with BOJANOW. KL for clergy.

BRAETZ-SCHWERIN (Brandenburg)
Auffanglager
Believed to be in operation.
BRANDENBURG
Near BERLIN. Old Zuchthaus KL 1933-35.
Reported in operation in spring, 1944 "for Jewish intellectuals"; probably not in operation now.

BRAUNSBERG
(Ostpreussen)
Location: Near HEILIGENBEIL; possibly identical with TOLKENHUT.
Type: Strafanstalt to which KL was attached.
Last known to be in operation in 1935.

BRAUWEILER
(Rheinland)
Reported, May, 1938, to be near BAD FREUDBACH, but may be identical with BRAUWEILER near KÖLN.

BRAUWEILER
10 Kms. W of Köln.
Used as collecting point for KL transports in November, 1938.

BREENDEN
(Belgium)
Detention camp located there; possibly KL, but reported as "occupied by prisoners".

BREindenCK
(Belgium)
Inmates: "Jews and Gentiles"; the latter serve definite terms after release from a regular prison.
Hostages (Rabbi ULMANN) kept here.
Capacity: 500 inmates reported in September, 1943.
Camp was to be enlarged to hold 2,000.
Personalities: Commandant: OSEF SCHMIDT, in office since January, 1944; (there is a Polish-Major Dr. SCHMIDT reported in MALINES),

BSSF RUMPFERT, probably connected with this camp.
Two Jewish inmates, OBLET and KESSLER, and two Belgian SS men, WEISS and DOROTTE "excel in sadism".
The entire staff was reported in July, 1943, as consisting of 1 Major, 1 Lt., and about 50 German and Belgian SS men.
BREMEN  
A camp for Jews, Poles and Spaniards reported near this town in January, 1944.
Dienststelle SS Pārsorgeoffizier

BRENS  
(France (Tarn))  
Near GAILLAC. 365 women, political prisoners, prostitutes, black market offenders reported there.

BRESCHAN (BRESZANY)  
(Czechoslovakia)  
There are 3 towns by this name, plus a BRESCHAN/EDER, in Czechoslovakia. It is reported, however, that inmates of this camp were employed in the building of the PARDUBICE airfield. The German command at this camp is assisted by former Gendarmes.

BRENTSTEIN  
(Oberdonau)  
Near MAUTHAUSEN. Believed in operation.

BRENTVEDT  
(Norway)  
Previously reported as BRENTVEIT. Said to be camp for former members of NS (Norwegian Nazi Party) who have broken with the party.

BRESZANY  
See BRESCHAN

BROMBERG  
(Poland)  
Reported as camp for Polish child hostages, 6-12 years.

BRUAL-BINDE  
See EMSLAND

BRUCK/MUR  
(Styria)  
Camp reported for those evading compulsory labour.

BRUNN (BERO)  
An internment camp, located at a student college reported there. SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon 10.

BRESZINCI  
See BIRKENAU

BÜCHAU  
(Württemberg)  
Location 14 km. W of BINDERACH.
Type Alleged to be for Volkschädlinge (anti-social elements).
BUCHENWALD  
(Thüringen)

Near WEIMAR. Railway station

SCHÖNDORF

Type

Probably identical with KLs referred to as MPRURG and DOMURG. Definitely KL.

Inmates

November, 1940, 24,000 inmates were reported there.

A report of 1942 speaks of 12-14,000 inmates, among whom 1,300 Czechs, 800 Poles, 2,000 Russians (in special enclosure), "and a few Yugoslavs, Frenchmen and Dutchmen".

January, 1944, 20,000 inmates were reported to be in the camp.

Guard

March, 1940, SS guards moved out, and were replaced by blue-uniformed men from the Justizverwaltung (Ministry of Justice). Late 1940, discharged Waffen-SS men again took over.

1942, it was reported that the guard consisted of 700-800 SS guards, including 100 officers.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Nachschublager
SS Panzer-Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon
SS Kraftfahr-Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon
SS Panzer Grenadier Ersatz Bataillon 4 (WEIMAR)
SS Panzer Grenadier Bataillon Totenkopf III

Feldgendarmerie Kompanie Kommando Stab Reichsführer SS "Hegewald" (WEIMAR)

Feldgendarmerie Einheiten der Leibstandarte ADOLF HITLER
SS Feldpostprüfstelle, Ausbildungsstelle und Motorgendarmerieschule

Personnel

E. Franz VOSS  SS OGF commandant (1944)

FLOBSTEDT  SS SEF 1 Lagerführer (1944)

SCHOEBER(PF)  SS HSF 2 Lagerführer (1944) Also referred to as Deputy QL

Hermann PISTER  SS SEF commandant (Dec 1943)

Otto BARNEWALD  SS SEF Leiter d. Lagerverw.

Otto FOERSTNER  SS SEF (1937-1938)

WEISENDOIN(?)  SS SEF 1 Lagerführer

PLAZA  SS OGF (Dec 1943)

Heinrich KRONE  HSF

Dr. HOVEN  HSF Garrison M.O.
BUDZYN
(Poland)

12 Km. SE of CHODZIEZ. Reported as "Dulag" for civilians; not confirmed.

BUKOWA

See KIELCE

BURG HORNBECK
(Hannover)

In Harz mountains.
Youth detention and correction camp reported in 1943.

BURG HOHNSTEIN
(Sachsen)

Location
May be HORNSTEIN, S. Moos. Schweiz.

Type
Identified until 1938 as KL; later reported as Stalag IVA (PW camp) guarded by Landesschützen. Believed to be no longer in operation as KL.
CERNOCA
(Poland)

Reported as KL.

CHAIMOVA
(Slovakia)

Not confirmed.

CHARLESVILLE-MEZIERES
(France, Ardennes)

In September, 1942, a large concentration camp for Jews reported near this town.

CHAVAILLES
(France, Saone-et-Loire)

Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL; may be detention camp of another type.

CHELM
(Poland)

District of LUBLIN.
Type
Reported as "punitive camp for forced labor."
SS Troops in the vicinity
SS Kavallerie Erste Abteilung,
SS Reiter Ausbildung Schwadron.

CHEŁCINO

See KULM.

CHIOS
(Greece)

Not confirmed.

CHUDNOW
(Poland)

Reported in 1939/40; KL "for priests" probably not in operation since 1940.

CHWALKOW

See KONITZ.

CJURDZEW
(Poland)

Forced Labour camp with enclosures for Jews.

CIRCHNOW

See ZIEHENAU.

COŁNITZ

3½ Kms. SE of LEIPZIG. Confirmed until 1941.

COMPIEGNE
(France)

Location
Near Paris
Type
Polizeihäftlager, but also reported to have section for British women internees from Channel Islands as well as section for Jews who were deported sometime during 1944.

A31
CORFU
(Greece)
Ionian Islands; KL stated to be "in the island of Lazarette, Corfu," reported with 600 inmates in July 43. See also PAXOS.

CORINTH
See CORINTH.

CRETE
(Greece)
Not confirmed. Exact location unreported.

CRIMMITSCHAU
(Sachsen)
Near ZWICKAU. Existence confirmed in 1933. Last reported May 38.

CZESTOCHOWA
See TSCHENSTOCHAU.
Number of inmates estimated at 6,000.

Location
16 km NW Munich; the actual site of the camp has been reported as being 10 to 12 km NE of DACHAU on the right bank of the river Amper.

Inmates
From 1940-43 the number of inmates varied between 12,000 and 30,000; an undated report gives the following breakdown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Germans</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berufsvägerbrecher</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Habitual Criminals)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waffen, Bibelforscher</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Religious Enthusiasts)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Germans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgians</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechs</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles and Russians</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Priests of various nationalities</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In November 1941, 8,000 inmates were trained at the KL for factory work; 2,000 worked in the aircraft parts factory inside the camp.

In 1942 the camp is said to have been closed for at least a short period and exclusively used as Waffen-SS training centre, SS-TV barracks and replacement depot; the inmates are said to have been taken to MAUTHAUSEN and, according to some reports, possibly also to AUSCHWITZ AND NUREMBERG.

These were "Jews, Communists, political suspects of the Wehrmacht, Italians and Spaniards."

In spring, 1943, the camp was reported as reopened.

While the end of 1943 another report claims 10,000 inmates at the same time.

Guards
Only about 300 SS guards for camp and outside working parties, all over 40 yrs. Foreman (Arbeitskapo) selected from Berufsvägerbrecher (Habitual criminals) but training units of nearby Waffen-SS could be called in for emergencies.
Remarks

Adjacent to the KL punishment camp for Waffen-SS and Polizei with 1,400 to 1,600 inmates has been reported.

This seems to be an institution similar to the one in DANSIG-MATZKAU.

SS Units and establishments in the vicinity.

SS Standarteich
SS Gewässerhof (SS Spice Farm)
SS Krautergarten (Herb Garden)
SS China porcelain manufacturing plant.
SS Hauptzeugamt
SS Hauptwirtschaftslager
SS Ausrüstungswerk
SS Bekleidungswerk
HQ Bauinspektion SdA (Inspectorate of Construction "South."
SS Bekleidungswerke (SS-Clothing Works)
SS Lazarett (SS Hospital)
CV Prüfstelle (Gesundheitsverzehrungs-prüfstelle der Waffen-SS) (Functions unknown)
SS Waffenamt Prüfungswerkstätte (Ordnance testing centre)
SS Führer Schule der Verwaltung (SS School of Administration) (OSF MILLER)

SS Sanitätschule
Waffentechnische Lehreanstalt der Waffen-SS (Technical Ordnance Training Center) (OSF Otto ARRAS)
SS Totenkopf Stand. "Oberbayern" (SS-SF NOSTITZ. Formerly TV Sturmbann I. Oberbayern, a regional command.
Ers. Abt. SS Verwaltungsdienststab.
SS Flakausbildung und Ersatz Rgt. (SS AA. Training and Replacement Rgt.)
SS Wirtschafts Stb.
SS Ausbildung und Ersatz Abteilung der Verwaltungs Dienste
Transport Offizier SS-"SdA" (Aussentstelle des TO-SS b. FHA, Transportdienststelle)
SS Rekrutenstandarte
SS Lazarett
Kurzwehr-Ersatz Kompanie
SS Lehrküche

Personalities

Martin WEISS OSEF commandant since Apr. 43.
GRUNEWALD SRF deputy commandant
Hans MICHEL OSEF Leiter der SS-Standortverwal- tung (CC of SS Garrison Command)

Dr. BRACHTEL HSF Dr. at the camp.
Dr. WOLTER HSF Senior camp M.O.
Prof. BREUER Psychiatrist
REWITZ HSF Also reported as deputy commandant.

A34
DACHAU (Continued)

Personalities (Continued)

KATZENHEF HSP
Otto RENCKE USF
Sigmund RASCHER USF

Previous commanders:
A. PIORKOWSKI SBF (reported Feb. 1942)
LORITZ CF

(1940-43)

WEISS ? Adjutant to PIORKOWSKI
HOFMANN USF 1. Lagerführer
JAROLIM USF 2. Lagerführer
RISSELE HaScharf 1. Rapportführer
PROMPER Gscharf 2. Rapportführer
PFENIER Gscharf SS-Kitchen
MAY Gscharf Prisoners' kitchen
WAGNER HaScharf Laundry
PURIS Gscharf Cell Leader
SCHLEDER Gscharf Cell Leader
ZEISS HaScharf Cell Leader (Brothers
ZEISS HaScharf Cell Leader
RIMETZ Gscharf Cell Leader
NIEDERBAYER Gscharf Cell Leader
TEICHEN
STUMPF USF Gestapo Kommissar
ZILLER HSP Politische Abteilung

DANZIG

Type
Reported in January, 1944, as "segregating camp for expropriated Poles."

Inmates
5,000 people reported there.

SS Units in the Vicinity
Hauptwirtschaftsgefängniss der Waffen SS
Truppenwirtschaftsgefängniss der Waffen SS
SS und Polizei Gericht
Ergänzungslager der Waffen SS
GÖTENHAFEN, Adolf Hitlerplatz 10-12

Reported as KL "for priests": May refer to STUTTHOF which has also been reported as such.

May also include PUTZIG and STEINBERG GÖTENHAFEN.
See STUTTHOF and PUTZIG.

DANZIG, District

DANZIG-MATZKAU

Type
Called Strafvollzugsgefängniss der SS und Polizei

Inmates
Has SS prisoners convicted from six months - one year. These work on docks together with French PIs but do not speak to them. Many joined 999th Div.
JERICA
(Poland)

Type
KL.

SS Units and establishments in the Vicinity.
Textile Mills
SS Truppenübungsplatz Heidelager
(Post PUSCHOW)
SS Sturmgeschützarteil Battalion 9
(Replacements for Assault Gun Battery 9, HJ Div.)
SS Fahrzeugersatzkommando (SS Motor Replacement Unit)
5"Ring" (4-8 companies of 4 Platoons of 30 men each)
SS Kavallerie Regt. 1
SS " 2
SS Polizei Regiment 1
SS " 2
SS " 3
SS Infanterie Regiment 8
SS " 10
Elements of the SS-Totenkopf Division and of Estonian SS-Freiwilligen Division
Zentral Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei
SS Ausbildung und Ersatz Btl. 33
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildung und Ersatz Btl. 36
SS Depot (SS-HE und Genmaj. d. W.-SS Bernhard VOGT)
Personnel
Wilhelm SCHMITT (or SCHNITZER)
HSSP Commandant
MANSFIELD
OSF Camp M.O.
SS Grenadier Ausbildung und Ersatz Regiment 14 (GALIZIEN Ausb.Regt.1)
at HEIDELAGER
Hauptzeugant der Waffen SS
SS Wach Bn 5
SS Standort Verwaltung

DEPINJE
(Yugoslavia)

See BEOGRAD

DIONITOS
(Greece)

Location
Phthiotis Phokis

Type
KL reported with 565 inmates in June 1944.

DIDOSTDION
(Greece)

See MYTILENE

DIDIMOTIKHO
(Greece)

In Western Thrace: reported as KL.

Djakovo
(Greece)

In Croatia: KL reported in the vicinity.
DORZTIKA  
(Poland)  
Location  
On KROSZYN-PIESZEW DRZYST  
Railway line.  
26 Km. from KROSZYN.  
Type  
Reported as KL.

DORZzan  
(Poland)  
Location  
On Vistula, 28, Km. NW of PLOCK.  
Type  
KL. Probably identical with PLOCK Camp.

DOMFAS  
(Norway)  
Also reported as DOMBAS: opened late 1943.

DORfBURG  
(Holland)  
Reported in February 1944.  
Type  
"Erziehungsheim", Disciplinary camp for people who refused to work on Zeeland Fortifications.  
Inmates  
Inmates include OT people.

DOMOKOS  
(Greece)  
KL reported there with 565 inmates in June.  
Camp run by Germans.

DORNBERG  
(Magdeburg-Anhalt)  
Location  
Probably in ANHALT near BROSEL, but possibly near JENA. In the latter case it may be close to, or identical with BUCHENWALD.  
Has also been reported as DORNBERG near DESSAU.  
Inmates  
Last reported in March 1938 as having 300 inmates.

DüPPEN, WALEM  
See ENSLAND

DOUILLENS  
(France, Somme)  
Type  
Reported in September, 1941, to be a detention camp for black marketers.  
Inmates  
Said to have contained Frenchmen who were generally transferred to labour units of the OT.

DRANCOY  
(France, Seine)  
Type  
KL for Jews of various countries, both sexes and all ages; all wear yellow star.
DRANCY (Continued)

Capacity
2,500-3,000 inmates though it is said that as many as 30,000 were here at one time. 1,000 being sent to Germany almost every month; in November, 1943, it was confirmed that they went into OT, by January, 1944, about 30,000 are said to have passed through this camp.

Remarks
In July, 1943, Beaune-La-Rolande camp with only about 200 inmates was moved there.

Guards
In summer, 1943, there were only five Germans and 300 French guards at this camp.

Personalities
BRUNNER
HSF commandant
RÖHRLIN
OSF exact position unknown; reported as successor to a certain sadist named DANGECKER
BRUCKMANN
Schauf! Often seen with BRUNNER

DREWNIKA
(Poland)
Near CHELM. Reported January, 1943. Also reported as Forced Labor Camp.

DUBEN
(Rheinland)
27 Km. E. of AACHEN. Not confirmed. Reported May 38.

DÜRGHEIM
See BAD DÜRGHEIM

DUN-SUR-AVCH
(France)
A camp of 100 wooden huts was reported on Route Nationale 153 near this town in July, 1944; 400 men of the Milice are said to be stationed there engaged in "torturing prisoners."

DYLE
(Poland)
S of LUBLIN; reported as KL.

DZIALDOWO
See SOLDAU.

DZIESIATA
(Poland)
S of LUBLIN; reported as "permanent KL"

DZIESZINTA
Near AUSCHWITZ 30,000 inmates reported to have been liquidated on a single day in or prior to October, 1943. Possibly identical with BRZESSINTA (KIRKENAU).

A38
SCHOUVES
(France, Meurthe-et-Moselle)
Between TOUR and PERGUYES.
Called Centre de surveille: exact status of the camp is not known.
In August, 1943, 115 people were interned there for "political reasons":
14 as black marketeers,
21 women offenders against common law,
42 men interned "by order of the Germans".

EDESSA
(EDISSIS)
(Greece)
Macedonia: KL reported here with 7,000 inmates in January 1943.

EGGEMAN
(Norway)
Near RÅVEROS: reported in 1943.

EILPE
(Westfalen)
Near ALTENA: not listed in the directory. Last reported in 1936.

EKNE
(Norway)
Location
Near TRONDHEIM.
Inmates
About 200.
Remarks
Reported in 1943.
According to another report, it was opened in February 1944 as the Volla prison was no longer adequate for the Sipo.

EILA
(Bayern)
Near MÜNCHEN: believed no longer in operation.
For units nearby, see STADELHEIM.

ELBINDING
(Ostpreussen)
Formerly OSTPREUSSEN, now DANZIG-WESTPREUSSEN,
Probably dissolved.

ELEBESIS
(Greece)
ATHENS area; unconfirmed report of a KL.

ELLECOM
(Holland)
"For Jews and Aryans" also "political prisoners".

ELSINGE
(Denmark)
KL for Communists and "Dangerous Individuals" reported here.

EMBRIKOS ASYLUM
(Greece)
Reported as a reformatory for young women holding 100 inmates, but may well be a KL.
A group of camps with administrative headquarters at PAPENBURG. Commonly referred to as PAPENBURG-ESTERWEGEN or "Moorlager" (as a general term). While a 1934/5 report knows of only five, fourteen camps were reported in 1943, but these camps are in operation "according to needs". They are not all of the same type, and the following have been identified. (Roman numerals are official German designations):-

I. BOORERMORR
   Strafgefangenenlager: reported in May 1943 as having 1,500 inmates.
   SA guards.
   SA Truppführer JOHANNIS reported there, 1940.

II. SCHENENDORFEN-MORR
   SK-Lager with 1,700 inmates reported in 1940. At the same time SA Stuf.
   SAUTHOF was reported there.
   The camp was last reported in May, 1943.
   Guards are SA.

III. RIAL-RHEDDE
     SK-Lager.
     Last reported in November 1937 as having SS guards.

IV. DÖFFEN, WALDHEIM
     Type: Strafgefangenenlager: referred to by inmates as WALDHEIM.
     The camp seems to be primarily for war criminals (Kriegsverbrecher or KV)
     Guards: SA men from all parts of Germany who are picked for their cruelty. They are called "Blauer" because of their blue uniforms.
     Remarks: The work, cutting peat, is supervised by farmers and farmhands from nearby who are called "Kneiske" (From Kneis, Dutch for Knecht - farm hand) and distinguished by white caps.
     Personalities
     HEGE Oberwachtmeister
     R. KLEINE-DÖPFER Platzmeister
     AUSSER, Christian Commandant in 1940.

V. NEDEHRHEIM
     Last reported in May, 1938 as having SS guards.

VII. ESTERWEGEN
     Known as "Moorlager"
     Inmates
     1936. Berufssverbrecher (habitual
criminals) who wore B.V. on their Jackets. Some inmates wore red stripes on back and sleeves.

Type

SK-lager with 2000 inmates in 1940.
Also reported as Straflager for Poles, Jews and Gypsies.
A Sonderlager for soldiers was said to be only attached.

Guards

SS men of Wachtruppe "Ostfriesland" (1936).
In May 1943, camp was last reported as having SA guards.

Personalities

LIEBKE, Harry Wachtmeister (before 1942)
SCHMIDT Lagerleiter
SCHWARZ OSF (reported December, 1943)

Other camps of various types belonging to this group are:

OBERLANGE (Engl."
Reported in November 1937 as having SS guards.

PAPENBURG
Last reported in May 1943, as having SS guards.
2,000 Jews and Poles are said to be detained here.

LATHEN
Last reported in 1936 as having SS guards.

KRONORF
WATERTSTEDT
WEESMOOR
HEIMEN

The relationship of the following camps to Emsland is not known:

Gefangenenarbeitskommando ARBITZMOOR
AURICH,
Arbeitslager PEDDERWANDE,
Koorkommando OLDDENBURG in STRUCKHAUSEN
Gefangenenlager WIESMOOR.

Either some of these or other unidentified camps are Russian PW camps, which were reported by former inmates as being guarded by Landesschützen.
EMSLAND (contd.)
Units in this area Sturmbann IV "Ostfriesland" represent the SS Totenkopf command in this region.

Personalities
For HQ personalities see FAMENBURG.

ERFURT
(Halle-Merseburg)
Last reported in May 1938.
Possibly identical with another camp.
(See Buchenwald).

ESPELAND
(Norway)
Location
20 km. from BERGEN; also reported as ESPELAND.
Inmates
In December 1943 number was given as 200.
Remarks
This camp was to be enlarged while the KL at ULVEN was to be abandoned; the two have the same commander reported as HELENIA or HOLLENIA.
The camp administration is said to be German.

ESTERWEGEN
See ESLAND.

EUTIN
(Schleswig-Holstein)
Reported before 1939, 11 km. North of LÜBECK.
Reported 1936 near Newminster.
FALLEVJELL (Denmark)  Built on Larmefjord. High school building; believed to be in operation.

FALLERSLEBEN  See ARBEITSDORF FALLERSLEBEN.

FALSTAD (Norway)  Location 8 miles NE TRONHJEM.
Type  Referred to as "Gestapo-lager" and definitely German-operated.
Inmates  In March, 1943, 354 inmates, 11 of them women, reported there. Late in 1943 115 inmates reported as having been sent to Germany.

FARGE (Hannover)  Location 23 Km. Northwest of BREMEN.
Type  Reported in 1943 as Arbeitelager; one report claims the camp to be divided into
(a) Germans (Volksschädlinge?)
(b) "Europeans" including Baltic inmates.
(c) Poles
(d) Russians.
Remarks  Possibly same as HASTEDT.

FECHSENBAUH (Bayern)  Probable location 30Km. south of ASCHAFFENBURG. Reported before 1939; not confirmed.

FEKINCANCE (Yugoslavia)  KL reported there.
Commanders:
Sr Lt. Filip HERCIANS and Lt. Adam TISLIR.

FISCHEN (Sudetenland)  10 Km. west of KARLSBAD. Confirmed in 1942. There are in KARLSBAD an SS Lazarett and an SS Genesungshaus.

FLORENA (Greece)  Macedonia; KL reported with unknown capacity. Used by Germans and Bulgarians.

FLOSENBURG (Bayern)  Near WEIDEN. Last reported in June 1943 as having 2,000 inmates. Also reported as FLOSENBURG and in the latter case possibly belonging to the 443.
FLOßENBURG (Contd.)

Emsland Group. There is no FLOßENBURG listed in the directory.

Personalities:
- Egcn ZILL SBF commandant (formerly at NATDEWIELE)
- Dr. SCHNEDEL SBF Garrison M.O.
- KRETSCH ISF deputy commandant.
- KÖRBERMANN USF
- Willy FASSBENDER USF

Commandant in 1941: SBF KÜNSTLER

FOßENHEIM
(Nearest)

Near OFFERMACH.
Last reported May 1938.

FORT VII a

See FOßEN.

FRANKENSTEIN
(Schlesien)

Near HEISSE.
Last reported in 1936.

FRANKENTHAL
(Bayern)

Location.
- Probably in Pfalz; possibly near REICHENBERG in Schlesien.
- Type.
  - Reported as "Dulag" until 1938; believed to be in operation.

FREISTALD (PHYZSTAT)
(Sw Poland)

Reported October, 1943.
Reported as segregating camp "for expropriated Poles."

FREDUS
(France)

Marseille region; reported as "KL for civilians" in March, 1943.

FRENSNES
(France, Seine)

Jail used as clearing house for Allied "evaders" and for French.
3000 inmates including 600 women reported there.

Remarks
- Controlled by the Gestapo.

FRIEDEFFSHOF
(Huta ZODDA)
(Poland, Upper Silesia)

A forced Labor Camp reported there.

FROSIEV
(Denmark)

Near PADBOUG.
A new internment camp reported there in August, 1944; possibly KL now. See also HORSERØD.

All
FRIDRIKHOVKA

See LEMBERG

FRISTAT

See PARDISTADT.

FÜRSTENBERG
(Mecklenburg)

Identical with RAVENSBURG and probably identical with UCKERMARK.
In December, 1942, "female SS guards" from this camp are reported as having paraded through SACHSENHAUSEN.
In addition a Police School "FÜRSTENBERG" is also reported.
Estonian Volunteers probably trained there during the winter of 42/43.

FÜRSTENBROCK

Probably reported in error for FÜRSTENBERG; information on this camp is identical with that on RAVENSBURG.
There is an SS Lehrschwadron der Kavallerieverwaltung at DAHLSCHÔL nr. F/ÖDER and an SS Ausbildungstager at F/ÖDER.

FÜHLSBUETTEL

See HAMBURG.
GAILLIN
Reported as Camp de Gaillin, Angers region. Not confirmed as KL.

GAROZYN
(NW Poland)
Reported as correctional camp for youths.

GARWOLIN
(Central Poland)
Reported in November, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour."

GDANSK
See DANZIG.

GHOUDI
(GOUDI)
Athens Area; KL reported with 521 hostages from KALASSI in Oct 1943. This camp is now stated to be closed down.

GINSHEIM
(Hesse)
Probably MAINZ-GINSHEIM; reported before 1939; not confirmed.

GINSHEIM
(Hesse)
Near WIESBADEN; last reported May 1938. Possibly identical with GINSHEIM. (GINZHEIM not listed in the directory).

GLASMOOR
A camp GLASMOOR was reported in 1936 as "certain to exist." Unlocated.

GLEIWITZ
(Schlesien)
Reported as having moved here from WURZBURG in April, 1943. British inmates. Camp may be a Zwangsarbeitslager. An SS ordnance depot is located in SCHRAU bei GLEIWITZ. SS Lazarett in GLEIWITZ.

GLOWNA
(Poland)
Reported as KL.

GLÜCKSTADT
(Schleswig-Holstein)
45 km. northwest of HAMBURG. Last reported May 1938.

GOLCZA
(Poland)
Reported as KL.

GOLDPTALS
(Baltic states)
Believed in operation.

GONDA
(Holland)
Reported as KL for women.
GORCZIN
(Poland)

Suburb of POSEN. Reported in January, 1944, as segregating camp for Polish labour.

GORNAY
(Zgorzelec)
(Poland)

10 km. north of LITZMANNSTADT; reported as KL.

GORA GRUPA

See OBERGRUPPE.

GORZYCE
(SW Poland)

Reported in October, 1943, as segregating camp for "expropriated Poles".

GOTTESZELL
(Bayern)

30 km. ENE of STRAUBING. Said to be for women; last reported April 1937.

GRAFENHAHNICHEN
(Halle-Nerseburg)

44 km. NE of HALLE; reported before 1939.

GRAFENHEINTGICHEN
(Sachsen)

Near Grimma. Last reported in May 1938. Probably identical with GRAFENHAHNICHEN.

GRAJEWO

60 km. SSW of SUWALKI, just south of old East Prussian border. Reported as segregation camp and KL.

GRASSE
(France, Alpes Maritimes)

According to a report from January, 1944, a KL was being set up at the PLATEAU NAPOLEON.

GRAUENZ
(Grunziadz)
(Poland)

Reported as KL. See also OBERGRUPPE.

GROCZYN
(Poland)

Reported as a reformatory camp for young Poles.

GRIEBOSKI
(Magdeburg)

Kreis ZERBST; KL or Straflager; not confirmed.

GRIEBEHSKHELLERLAND
(Hessen)

Near GRIEBEHSKHELL. Last reported in 1936.
Former women's prison, opened May/June, 1941.

Inmates

Inmates from ÅNEBY HAKADAL transferred there.

December, 1943, about 2,000 inmates, 100 of whom were women.

700 said deported to Germany in late 1943, but number of inmates still believed 2,000 early in 1944 owing to new influx.

800 political Norwegian prisoners reported to have been moved recently to soldiers' barracks at BARBU airfield.

Personalities

(From a supplement to a report of 7 August 1943).

DEUTZIER  
Lagerkommandant; born 1898; 1.78m tall; blond, fat.

REINHARDT  
"Gestapo" "Gestapo"; permanently stationed there.

ZEITLER  
"Gestapo"; permanently stationed there. A Karl Otto KOCH SF reported as C.O. there in 1943, formerly at BUCHENWALD.

KOCH  
Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration.

JÖNICHEN  
Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration.

HEICH  
Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration.

JENZER  
USF Connected with Bauleitung (Work's Directorate).

KUNZ  
USF

KUNTZE  
USF

LENZER  
USF

NIEDELF  
USF

SCHWARTZ  
USF

SEIDEL  
USF

STANGE  
USF

BLATNER  
Oschaf

HUNZ  
Oschaf

HELMITZ  
Oschaf

SCHWARZ  
Oschaf

STAHNKE  
Haschaf

WALHACK  
Haschaf

HEILMANN  
Schafl

KUNTZE  
Schafl

JÖNICHEN  
Stuschaf

BALTABANOFF  ("a Russian")

CLAPY  ("a Dane")
GROSSEKROPHETIM
(Hessen)

Near DARMSTADT.
For women.
Believed to be in operation.

GROSSEKROPHETIM
(Schlesien)

Location
23 Km. S. LIMMITZ.

Type
KL, reported in 1938, and in 1943 as being still in operation.

Inmates
In 1938 women inmates from MORINGEN were transferred to this camp.
February 1943, 140 Austrians and 3,500 Russian PWS arrived at this camp.
Special treatment and gas chambers awaited Russian commissars. The other
PWS were hardly better off, and 60 - 80 deaths sometimes occurred in one day.
July, 1943, some Polish inmates were reported to be in the camp.
August, 1943. Inmates were put to work in quarries.

SS units in the vicinity
Elements of SS Freiwilligen BOSNISCH-
HERZEGOWINISCHE Gebirgs-Division "Kroatien".
Elements of SS Grenadier Ersatz Btl. "Ost".
SS Infanterie Rgt. 4 (Mot).

Personalities
ROEDER
HSF
Commandant until Apr 43
GRAY
HSF
Commandant from Apr 43
HEINENBERG
OSF
Verwaltungsführer 1 Company
STOEZINGER
OSF
Lagerführer until Apr 43
THUMAN
USF
Lagerführer from Apr 43
REJZBERGER
OSF
LINDSTEDT
Uschaf
SS Clothing store
OTTENBEHL
Uschaf
SS Handicrafts
MARSTENFELD
Uschaf
Inmates' kitchen
SCHILLER
Helmuth
SCHRABIN
Rottenfl.
II Rapportführer
WITTE
Rottenfl.
Blockführer
REMBLING
Rottenfl.
Blockführer
SCHRAMM
Rottenfl.
Blockführer
SCHWARZ
Uschaf
Arbeitführer

GRUNDAUS
(Ostpreussen)

Near KÖNIGSBERG.
Last reported in May 1938.
Not listed in the directory.

GRUNDAUS

See GRAUENZ & OBERGRUPPE

GRUNTHINICHEN
(Sachsen)

Also reported as HAINICHEN.
Last reported March, 1938.
Capacity
According to a report of April, 1943, there are about 6,000 inmates, 2,000 of whom are Jews.

An undated report, conflicting with above figures, claims that 7,000 Jews are detained there, mostly German, and the camp has held up to 10,000.

Loyalist Spaniards detained there are said to need a request from the present Spanish government to be released.

Remarks
Camp was to be "cleaned out" by November, 1943.

See MAUTHAUSEN.
HAAREN
(Holland)

Location
N BRABANT; see entry under HAAREN. Lower HAAREN, the large seminary, is possibly intended.

Inmates
Approximately 400 inmates reported.

Guards
SD, SS, (Ukrainians) (and a few Dutch SS-men).

Personalities
The Commander HEIN WACHJE is said to be leaving or to have left already. The new CO is unknown.

HALITIKOSA ORPHANAGE

See ATHENS

HATDART
(Greece)

Athens area, 3 km outside of ATHENS.

Type
KL reported

Inmates
Reported to have:
- March 1944 - 1,200
- April 1944 - 3,100
- July 1944 - 2,000
- 17th July - 1,500

Personalities
The commandant in March was SS (Obersturmbannführer) Major RADOMSKI

HAINEWALDE
(Sachsen)

Reported May '38. Not confirmed.

HAINICHEN
(Sachsen)

See GRUNNHAINECHEN

HALIKDA

See HALIKIS

HAMBURG

Identified 1943, but probably operating as early as 1934.

Location
Main camp at FUHLSBÜHTEL.
Located in, or connected with the old Zuchthaus

Inmates
November, 1943, 4,000 inmates reported to be in the camp, including Jews.

Related Camp
Connected with FUHLSBÜHTEL is Moorausestnlostation SCHILF, last reported in December 1943 with 3,000 inmates.

Overflow camps at:
BERGENDORF, 15 Km. SE of HAMBURG.
WITTLOHR (Possibly a Straflager. It was identified until 1938.)
NEUHAMME (This camp has been reported as connected with Moorausestnlostation SCHILF.)

A51
HAMGBURG (Cont'd.)

Inmates

650 Norwegians. The camp was also reported as being a KL with 3,000 inmates and in October, 1943, was said to be connected with a "Gefangenenanstalt für 3,000 - 4,000 politisch Verurteilte". Also in 1943, 7,000 inmates (including some Russian POWs) were reported to be held there. (It is also said that there is a gas chamber there).

SS units in the vicinity

- A Bauleitung of the Bauinspektion der Waffen-SS Reich Nord.
- SS Wehrgeologen Ersatz Bn (HAMGBURG-LANGENHOHN).
- Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS (HAMGBURG- 13, Mittelweg 36).
- SS Standortkommandantur (HAMGBURG- LANGENHOHN, SS Kaserne, Lahnstr.).
- SS und Polizei Gericht
- SS Pferdesammel und Ersatzstelle (ISSERLOHN).

Personalities

SCHULTZ Schaf Arrived in 1940 from SACHSEN- HAUSEN, with rank of USF and job as Lagerführer.

WEISS HSF Camp Commandant in 1940. Early 1943 transferred to DACHAU

PAULI SBF Replaced WEISS

LUETZEMEYER CSG

HAMGBURG-HAMBURG

Reported in operation as KL late in 1943.

HAMGBURG-HAMBURG (Pommern)

HAMGBURG-HAMBURG (Holland)

HAMGBURG-HAMBURG (Belgium)

HAMGBURG-HAMBURG (Hannover)

This may be an alternative name for FARGE. It was last reported in March, 1936, as HALSTEET near BREMEN, a place which does not exist.
HAZEBROUCK  
(France, Nord)  The status of this camp is uncertain, but 479 Jews were reported to be there on 20th May, 1944.  
An OT organization under Frontführer BAUKR was probably employing their labour.

HEIDVARO District  
(Norway)  One camp has been reported as located here.

HEILEN  
(Holland)  Reported to contain political suspects. Possibly identical with HAAREN and HAREN.

HEILIG (Schleswig-Holstein)  
HEILISBERG (Ostprußen)  Near Toenning: last reported in 1936.

HEILSWARRERBERG  
(Holland)  64 km. S of KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before 1939.

HELLVANGERBURG  
(Holland)  In October, 1943, a "KL for Dutch youths" reported there.

HELA  
(Danzig)  Near DANZIG.  
Inmates  Wear triangular red arm bands with black SAW (Sonder Aktion Wehrmacht).

HELENOW  
(Poland)  Near LITZMANNSTADT.  
Reported in July, 1942, as experimental camp for the improvement of the Nordic race; allegedly 500-700 Polish boys and girls there.

HELEMY  
(Poland)  KL reported in area; may be identical with CHELIM.

HELMOW-DEHLA BISTATE  
(Poland)  13 km. SE of KOLO, on the NER river.  
KL for Jews.

HERPEN  
(Holland)  Location  NOORD-HRABANT, also known as DEN BOSCH.  
See also HUY; there is a possible relationship to HAAREN.  
Type  The HAAREN Seminary was requisitioned by the Germans as a KL.  
Inmates  Inmates from BUCHENWALD were transferred there. It was reported to have mainly Dutch inmates, including some hostages.
HEUBERG
(Baden)

Type
Though this camp was reported as a KL from 1941-43, it is probably not one. HEUBERG was the training ground for the 999th Div.
Inmates
September, 1943, there were 14,000 soldiers in HEUBERG, all former inmates of KLs. Since they were to carry weapons, the Gestapo was removed and the treatment was improved.
Guards
SS and SA units formed the guard, when the camp was last reported in 1942.

HINZERT
(Rheinland)

Location
Near Trier.
Type
Referred to as Sonderlager; reported in 1944.
Inmates
Mostly Luxemburgers, Hollanders and Flemings.
Remarks
8 barracks of double rooms, each room for 70-90 men. (Inmates have their heads shaved. Working parties go as far as Saarburg, 22.10.43.)
Personalities
SPOERENBERG, Brother of SS General
SPOERENBERG CSSP Commandant
Jakob SCHMIDER USF Deputy commandant
WIPFS "Doyen du camp" (Lagerältester) well treated by SS.

HIOS

See Kios

HOBEN
(Holland)

Not confirmed

HOBOKEN
(Belgium)

Near Antwerp, but existence not confirmed. There is an Ersatz Koloder Waffen-SS in Antwerp.

HOF
(Bayern)

Near Weiden; 600 inmates (criminal)
Latest report, Aug. '38.

HOHENBRUCK
(Pommern)

Location
30 km. SE STETTIN.
Type
In operation in 1941; a report claiming the move of this camp to Vulkan Werft in 1938 conflicts with PW report claiming that Vulkan Werft was an independent camp, not a KL, and not in operation in May, 1941.

HOHENNECK

See BURG HOHENNECK.

A54
HOENSALZA (INNERSCHLAW)  
**Type**  
Reported in January, 1942, as KL,  
September, 1942, as "punitive camp for  
forced labour".  
January, 1944, as punitive transit camp.  
**SS Units in the vicinity.**  
There is an SS-Arbeitsstab in this  
town at Wiesenstrasse 47.

HORNSTEIN  
See BURG HORNSTEIN.

HOLSBECKSHOF  
(Rheinland)  
Near ESSEN.  
KL for Jews (Sept. 42).

HORSBERG  
(Denmark)  
**Location**  
Near HELSINKI.

**Type**  
Possibly still in operation as KL,  
for political prisoners, although  
reports of August 1944 said it was  
to be converted into a military camp  
for special training.  
**Remarks**  
According to one source the 720 inmates  
were to be transferred to a new KL at  
FRÅSLEV but another source claims that  
they were to be taken to the Vestre  
prison in KÖPPENHAGEN, one wing of  
which is administered by the Gestapo.

HOZERSWENDA  
(Niederschlesien)  
**Location**  
At HOZERSWENDA and BERNSDORF.  
Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz.

**Type**  
Probably not a KL but a Work Camp  
and a Sammellager (Collecting Centre).

HRUBIESOW  
(SS Poland)  
Reported in October 1943 as forced  
labour camp for Jews.

HUTA BILDON  
See Beldon Hütte under Bentschen

HUTA ZOODA  
See FRIEDENS HÜTTE

HUY  
Portress of  
(Belgium)  
**Location**  
SW LIEGE.

**Inmates**  
In November, 1942, 800 inmates were  
reported there: "political prisoners,  
priests, hostages, labour evaders", etc.  
September, 1943, the number was down to  
400-550.  
Beginning January, 1944, the camp was  
emptied; some inmates were taken to  
SÜHERZOGENSCHIN in April, 1944.  
According to information obtained in Aug.,  
1944, the camp at HUY was moved to ACHKL;  
inmates were classified as "civilian  
prisoners".

A55
IPISTI
(Greece)

Phthiotis Phokis, near Lamia; KL
reported with 90 inmates in Feb 1944.
Inmates were used for roadwork, etc.

INOWROCŁAW

See HOHENALSA.
JABEEKE
(Belgium)

Said to be occupied by "Russian Prisoners". Probably identical with SCHAERBEKE (part of Greater BRUSSELS).

JARLONOW
(NW Poland)

Reported in October, 1943, as transit-camp for "expropriated Poles".

JARCEAU
(France, Loiret)

Not confirmed as a KL.
October 1943, 186 Gypsies, 62 prostitutes and 5 labour evaders were reported to be in this camp.

JASENOVAC
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia.
KL for Croats, Serbs, Moslems, Gypsies and Jews.
Capacity about 800.
Camp controlled by the Ustaski. In February 1943 the camp was liquidated. The internees were ordered to dig their own graves and then shot.
Commandant "Ustaski" Lt. Ljubomir MILOS.

JASLO
(SW Poland)

Reported to be a KL.

JAWORZNA

See KIELCE.

JAWORZYN
(Poland)

On the CHRZANOW-SOSNOWIEC Railway line. A KL was reported there, but it is probably identical with JAWORZyna.

JAWORZyna
(N Poland)

This camp was reported in July, 1943, to be a "punitive camp for forced labour". January, 1944, the number of inmates was estimated to be 8,000.

JEVRVATN
(N Norway)

1,000 Russian civilians are reported to be at St. Brelade.

JERSEY
(Channel Isles)

This camp was reported in November, 1943 to be a KL for Jews.

JETZERNA
(SE Poland)

This camp had teachers and Norwegian officers as inmates, but it was reported as being "without political prisoners" in January, 1944.

A57
JÜLICH
(Rheinland)
25 km, NE of AACHEN.
It was reported before 1939, but its existence is not confirmed.

JÜTERBORG
(Brandenburg)
63 km, S of BERLIN.
It was reported as a double camp, and is possibly being used for military offenders of the Army and Waffen-SS training centre located there.
1,200 inmates were there according to the last report in March 1938.

SS Units in the vicinity
SS Artillerieschule 1. (SS Artillery School 1)
KAFFERTAL
(Baden)

Probably located between MANNHEIM and HEIDELBERG.
Reported in February 1944 as camp for "Badoglio Italians".

KALLITHEA
(Greece)

Reported as prison but may well be a KL.

KALKWINN
(Rhineland)

WITTLICH near TRIER.
Believed to be in operation.

KALINOWSKI REGION
(Poland)

Near WARSAW.
Forced Labour Camp reported there.

KARASJOK
(Unlocated)

Only reported in connection with OSE MARTIN and USE LIEBMAN, both reported as stationed there.
Not confirmed.

KARLSRUHE
(Baden)

Believed to be in operation.

KASSEL
(Hessen - Nassau)

Reported May 1938 as KL.
Possibly identical with KASSEL.
MEISUNGEN.
SS units in the vicinity
SS Hauptwirtschaftalager der
Waffen SS (VIAssel-BREITENBACH)
SS und Polizei Gericht.
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS
(KASSEL-WILHELMSHOFEN, Löwenbrückstr 10)

KASSEL-MEISUNGEN
(Hessen - Nassau)

Probably at MEISUNGEN, 21 Ks S KASSEL.
Was in operation until 1939; not in recent reports.

KATOWITZ (KATOWICE)
(Poland)

Reported in November, 1942, as transit camp.
A Polizeischule is located there.

KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI

See BISCHOFSHOFEN.

KEMNA
(Rhineland)

Near WUPPERTAL.
Last reported May 1938.
A59
KHAIDARI
See KHAIDARI

KHALKIS
(Greece)
Euboea; KL reported with 350 inmates July, 1944.

KHIOS
(Greece)
Aegean Islands; KL reported near KHIOS.

KIEL
(Schleswig-Holstein)
200 Norwegians reported in Sondergericht.

KIELBASIN
(NZ Poland)
Near GRODNO. Reported in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour" There is an SS Standortverwaltung in GRODNO.

KIELCE
(Poland)
Reported in June, 1943.

Type
There are 9 Bauerdienstlager (Polish forced labour camps under RAD supervision) in this district:-
4 at KIELCE
1 at BUKOWA
1 at JAWORZNA
1 at RYKOSZ
1 at PIESKOSZOW
1 at WIERZAJAY

SS Units in the Vicinity
Elements of the SS Polizei-division.
SS ME Ausbildungs Schwadron (Training Squadron).
SS Heimatpfledepark.

KIRZALI
(Greece)
Reported to be under the control of Bulgarian authorities.

KISLAU
(Baden)
Location
25 Km. from HEIDELBERG, near BRUCHSAL.

Type
Probably not a KL.
It was reported before 1939.
Later it was reported as a camp for ex-members of the French Foreign Legion.

Inmates
900.
KLagenfurt
(Austria)
Carinthia. Capacity has been placed at 14,000 by German sources. There is an SS and Waffen-Junkerschule in KLagenfurt.

Klety
(Czechoslovakia)
Not confirmed.

 Koblenz-Karmelita
(Rheinland) Possibly identical with Zuchthaus there.

Koblenz-Kartheuse
(Rheinland) Possibly identical with Zuchthaus there. KL reported May, 1938.

Kochel
(Bayern) This camp is used for Austrian political prisoners.

Kolberg
(Fennern) (SS Strafvollzugsalager) An SS punishment camp has been reported here.

Koldyrezno
(Z Poland) Near PARANOVICE. Reported as KL.

Kolding
Near FLensburg
Type Wehrmachtshaftanstalt and Strafvollstreckungszug.
Inmates Political prisoners of armed forces with sentences up to 6 months and ordinary prisoners up to 6 weeks. "Danish partisans of both sexes are awaiting trial here".
Guards SS guards (January, 1944).
SS Units in the Vicinity SS Feldpostprüfung, Zweigstelle NORD (FLensburg, Grossestr. 26) SS Passierscheinsweigstelle (FLensburg, Halle des Hauptbahnhofes)

Komotini
(Greece) Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians. Capacity unknown.

A61
KONIGSBORGE (KROLAWSKA HUTA)
(Poland)
Was reported in November, 1943 as a "punitive camp for forced labour".

KONIGSTEIN
(Sachsen)
Location 26, Km SE of DRESDEN.
Type It was a KL until 1938/7, but in December 1943 it was reported as a FW camp with Army guards. It is also a disciplinary camp for officers.

KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN
(Brandenburg)
Location 27 km SE of BERLIN.
Type A camp for Volkschädlinge (anti-social elements) including expelled SA, SS men and possibly military personnel.
Remarks It is probably controlled by SACHSENHAUSEN.
SS Art. Schule 1 at GLAU bei TREBBIN, SW of BERLIN.
Kraftfahrzeugamt at FÄTZ.

KONITZ (CHORZOE)
(Poland)
May be identical with ZAMARZE; not confirmed.

KONSTANTINOW
Near LITZMANNSTADT; also reported as KONSTANTYNOW.
Reported in September, 1941, as KL for priests and in March 1942, as transit camp for "expropriated Poles".
Recently again mentioned as KL.

KONSTANTYNOW I
(Poland)
Near LEMZA.
Transit camp.

KORINTH (CORINTH)
(Greece)
Peloponnes; KL established by the Germans.
Reported with 200 inmates June 1944.

KOSMINEK
(Poland)
Suburb of LUBLIN.
Forced Labour Camp.
KOSSOVSKA MITROVICA
(Yugoslavia)

Near the river Sitnica. Reported as a Gestapo prison camp, but may well be a KL.

KOSON PODLASKI
(E Poland)

Reported in September 1942, as extermination camp for Jews.

KRKAU (KRAKOW)

Type:
Reported in November, 1942, as transit camp and in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour" controlling the following camps:

DISTRICT LIBAN, LIBLICZ STREET (given as Nr. 2), KRKAU PLASKOW, "CRACOW SUBURB", WOLA DUCHNACA. a forced labour camp.

Inmates:
Estimate of inmates 5,000-6,000.
In HEIDELBERG, Post PUSTKOW fiber KRKAU the following are located:
SS Estnisches Ausbildungs und Ersatz Bn.
SS Polizei Bg. 23
SS Brandschutz Ersatz Abt.
SS Lazarett.
SS Pionier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Bn. 3
SS Kraftfahr Schule III
SS und Polizei Gericht.

KRUPJE
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia. KL reported there, controlled by camp JASENOVAC.

KRAŠNIK

4.0 Km. SW of LJUBLJNA.

Type:
May not be KL.

Inmates:
Number of inmates estimated at 4,000.

Ghetto was established there.

KRETNICA
(Lithuania)

Reported as KL for priests.

KROIKSBERGSLETTA
(Norway)

Opened 1942

Inmates:
Transferred there from SYDSESSLAND. Estimated in January 1944, at 150-200.
Camp reported to be German operated.
RONDOF
See ENSLAND.

KRAJULJ
(Bulgaria)
Thrace; said to be in operation. 2,000 inmates reported.

KULBERG
(Württemberg)
Near Klaubeuren.
Last reported November 1937.

KULM (CHELNO)
(Poland)
64 km. NE of LITZMANNSTADT; also called KULASKIF.
Reported as KL for Jews, priests and non-Jews at extermination camp for Jews.

KUTNO
(Poland)
Near POSEN.
Telephone directory 1942 lists "Judenlagor", Fosner Strasse.

KVARNANGER
(Norway)
Near OSLO.

KVAM
(Norway)
Location 5 km. from NORDHOMSUND.

Type Camp is referred to as FRAMNES UNDOMSKOL ("Youth School"), possibly pre-invasion designation for the site.

Inmates Since June 1942, an internment camp for children and old people. Inmates capable of work were sent to Germany; inmates comparatively well off.
A report of November 1943 speaks of 210 hostages there.

Guards Norwegian Police guards and an NS Police man in charge.
LARLAW
(Ostpreussen)
Near KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before and after 1939. KL; believed to be old Zuchthaus. SS Units in the Vicinity. SS und Polizei Gericht (KÖNIGSBERG) Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (KÖNIGSBERG)

LAGER No. 21
(Hannover)
Near HANNOVER; 600 prisoners, with SS guards reported there in January, 1943.

LA LANDE A MONTS
(France, Indre-et-Loire)
Reported as internment camp; not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type.

LANCASH
See LIANOKLIDHI

LANDE
(France)
ANGERS region. Reported as KL for women and communists.

LANGERHAIN
(France, Finistere)
Type In December, 1943, the STADIUM was reported as being prepared as KL in case of an Allied invasion. Remarks Said to be surrounded by a 2-metre wall with 3-metre wire fence inside; wooden towers in SW and NE corners, with platform 4 metres high.

LANDSBERG/Lech
(Bayern)
Last reported, 1936. Fortress where HITLER was imprisoned.

LANGEN
(Hessen)
Probably in Land Hessen. Last reported, May, 1938; no details known.

LANGENBERGEN
(Hannover)
Near BREMEN. Last reported, 1936.

LARISSA
(Greece)
Thessaly. Type KL established by the Italians in the old barracks of Larissa AA Bty. Inmates August, 1943: 2,000 Jews, 2,000 Greek hostages and 1,500 Russians reported there, but July, 1944: only 84 persons were reported as confined there. (cont'd.)

A65
Families of guerrillas detained there.

Personalities
Cpt. von HALDENWAND, commandant, July, 1944.

LARZAC
(France, Dordogne)
25 miles WSW of BERGERAC.
An old airfield reported in July, 1943, as being used as camp for 200 Poles and Czechs.

LATHEN
(Hannover)
See EMSLAND

LAUFEN/Salzburg
(Bayern)
Type
Arbeitslager for women; referred to in German newspapers as KL.
Sister institution to BERNAU am CHEMIESEN.

Inmates
537 women in December, 1943, according to German source.
800 in January, 1944.

LEMBERG (IWON)
(Poland)
In November, 1942, only one big transit camp at Janowska Street reported; in October, 1943, however, Lemberg camp was reported as identical with or in control of FRYDRECHOWKA, a "punitive camp for forced labour"
IWON II reported as permanent KL.

SS Troops in the Vicinity
Several companies of the SS Freiwillingendivision "Galizien" and SS Polizei Rgt. 24 are located there.
Truppenwirtschaftsamt der Waffen-SS
SS Standort Verwaltung
SS Veterinär Untersuchungsamt.

LENGS
(Norway)
Near TRONDHEIM

LARCHENFLUR
(Saarland)
Near SAARBRÜCKEN.
Probably not in operation.

LES ALLIÉS
(France, Charente)
Probably identical with and the correct name of ALLIÉS.
196 men, women and children reported in August, 1943.

A66
LES/ALES
(France, Bouches du Rhone)

Type
Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.

Capacity
An old brick factory with a capacity for 3,000-4,000 men.

Inmates
Germans, Austrians and Ex-Legionnaires until 1940.
Then it became a transit camp for Jews and aliens.

September, 1943: inmates moved out.
One report states that 1,400 inmates were kept at camp and new location is in Bordeaux region.

Guards
Old French Army men up to the end of the French campaign.

LESCHWITZ
(Schlesien)

Near GOERLITZ.
Last reported in 1936.

LESZAU (WLOCLAWEK)
(Poland)

WARTHEGAU. Reported as KL. There is an SS Heimatpfarredepark in LESZAU.

LEVADHIS (LEVADIA)
(Greece)

Attika Boecotia.

Type
KL, established by the Italians outside the town. Now under German control.

Inmates
1,500 reported, January, 1944.
Only 77 (hostages) in July, 1944.

LE VENDON
(France, Dordogne)

According to another source LE-VENDON-SUR-MER (Gironde).
Inmates are Jews convicted of fraud or sexual crimes.

LE VERNET
(France, Ariège)

In April, 1943: 1,800 inmates, mainly Jewish refugees reported there.
Commissaire JUDEMAN in charge.

Also reported as being located in the Pyrenees Orientales, Montpellier region, with 1,000-1,500 political prisoners.

LIANOKLIDHI (LIANOGYLODI)
(Greece)

Pthiotis. KL reported with 150 inmates in February, 1944, but with only 80 inmates in July, 1944.

The LIBAN QUARRY
(Poland)

Near KRAKAU. Forced Labour Camp.
See also KRAKAU.
LICHENBERG (Bayern)  Reported as LICHENBERG, which does not exist; there is a LICHENBERG near RAYSHEUT. Reported to have been opened in 1938 for women only. Possibly identical with ANSCHACH.

LICHENBURG (Sachsen)  Near TORGAU. In operation in 1934, probably no longer in operation. Inmates 1,100 reported last (February, 1944). Personalities  
SCHMIDT: Commandant before 1936  
BANOWSKI: Commandant Jan.-Sep. 1936  
SCHMIDT: Deputy Jan.-Sep. 1936  
BREMER: SSF, Commandant 1936  
SCHMIDT: ODEP, reported Commandant.

LIEBERWILDE (Brandenburg)  Near EBERSWALDE. Last reported as KL in 1936. FW camp in February, 1944.

LIEBENAU (Niederschlesien)  Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz. Work camp for Poles.

LIMBURG (Bayern)  Near ATTEL. Reported last as Russian FW camp (February, 1944).

LIMOGES (France, Haute Vienne)  Two new camps in the vicinity of LIMOGES were reported in November, 1943. Capacity 3,000. Type and status of camps not determined.

LIPNIK (Czechoslovakia)  Internment camp for next of kin of statesmen, politicians, government officials, etc. who escaped from German dominated territory. In 1943 relatives of Dr. HENZIS said to be interned here. Remarks  
No town by that name listed in 1940 directory for Böhmen-Öhren, only LIPIK (LIPICH).  

LITZMANNSTADT (LODZ) (Poland)  Type  
The following camps have been reported here in July, 1941:-

(1) Transit camp for "expropriated Poles"  
(2) Correction camp for Polish youths (LODZ IV)  
(3) Experimental camp for the improvement of the Nordic race.  
(4) Concentration camp at RADOGOSZCZ  
(5) A "Dulag" at RADOGOSZCZ II.  
(cont'd.)

A68
The following have also been reported:

LODZ I, a transit camp consisting of four camps
LODZ II, a permanent KL.
SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Röntgen-Sturmbann
SS Sanitätslager
Bekleidungslager der Waffen-SS
SS Einwanderungszentral.

Personalities
Commandant is said to have been OSG Hans RONACHER. In view of the estimated figure of 35,000 inmates the command of RONACHER (a Lt.) seems unlikely to have been exercised over all these camps.

LOISSONS
(France)

Aisne, Larois region. Reported recently; exact location unknown.

LOCHRÉ (LOCHÈS)
(East Flanders)

Is alleged to be an SK camp for members of the Wehrmacht, but may be a regular prison.

ŁOHO (Poland)

9 Km. S of SLUPIEC on the Warta.
A concentration camp for clergy reported there.

ŁOPUSZNO
(Poland)

Near KIELCE. Reported in March, 1943, as punitive camp "for forced labour for peasants".

ŁUBLIN
(Poland)

Łublin is said to control the following camps:

KL at DZIESIATA
"Punitive camp for forced labour" at ŁUBLIN-KOSMINNE
KL for Jews in Lipowa-Street
"Dulag" at Krochmalna-Street
"Punitive camp for forced labour" near river Krzna.

Telephone directory 1941 gives "Jüdisches Arbeitslager", Lindenstr.7
One report refers to the KL at Lublin- assuming that there is only one- as "KL Lublin der Waffen-SS"

(cont'd.)
LUBLIN (Poland) (cont'd.)

Personalities

PUSS  HSF
PASSTEDT  HSF
FLORESTEDT  HSF
Richard TROMMER  OSt

SS Units in the Vielinity

SS Polizei Rgt.13
SS Polizei Rgt.25
Hauptnachschublager der Waffen-SS
Kraftfahrzeugeorganisation der Waffen-SS
SS Standort Kommandantur
SS Remonteamt (KEJNOWICE)
Kriegsgefangenenlager.

See also PONIATOW

LUKOW area
(Poland)

On the Karna river. A forced labour camp is reported there.

LUKOW

See LEMBERG

LYSKA (W Poland)

Reported in October, 1943, as transit camp for "expropriated Poles".
MACAU
(France, Gironde)

KL for "labour evaders", reported in March, 1943

MÄRISCH OSTRAU
(MORAWSKA OSTRAWA)
(Czechooslovakia)

Type
Reported as camp for the area of Morawaska Ostrava and Velke Kuncice (the latter name not in the directory for Böhmen und Mähren).

Inmates
In May, 1944, the inmates of this camp were reported to be working in the region N of Ostrau, probably doing clearing, grading, and rough construction work.

MAJDANEK-
(Poland)

Near LUBLIN.
Reported in 1942 and 1943.

Type
Mentioned variously as KL "Dulag", part of Doppellager AUSCHWITZ, and also as extermination camp.

One report mentions three camps located there.

MAJDANEK, special concentration camp with enclosures for women.
MAJDANEK I, transit camp.
MAJDANEK II, KL and annihilation camp. (These are the camps referred to in the newspapers as "the LUBLIN extermination camps").

Inmates
Unconfirmed estimates of number of inmates range from 25,000 to 50,000.

MAJDES (MERCHELEN)
(Belgium)

Inmates
The Dossin barracks house Jewish inmates. In July, 1943, 1,200 of them left for unknown destination. August, 1943: 450 were reported to be still there.

March, 1944: two trainloads of inmates from this camp were seen passing through HASSELT.

Guards
1 officer, 4 NCOs and 24 Belgian SS men are reported to guard this camp.

Personalities
Commandant Polizeimajor Dr. SCHMIDT is reported to have been in charge, from January, 1944, on.

An OBERST SCHMIDT is reported in HEBEN-DONKER; same date.
MALATYIA  
(NE Poland)  
Reported in September, 1941, as  
"correctional camp".

MALOCEYCE  
(Poland)  
Reported as KL.

MANNHEIM  
See KÄRREKAL.

MANTUA  
(Italy)  
No details.

MANTUA  
(France)  
Limous region.  
Type  
A three section camp for Com-  
munists, Gaullists and Jews.

MARIBOR/Drau  
(UARTER)  
(Yugoslavia)  
Type  
The JUGLER barrack are the  
main KL area, separated by a wire  
fence from the P/A Camp.  
Inmates  
300 - 1,000, Jews from ZAGREB,  
priests, doctors, lawyers, mayors,  
etc.  
Remarks  
It is reported that inmates were  
shot for looking out of windows, had  
to stand at attention in presence of  
guards, etc.  
SS Units in the Vicinity  
SS Röntgen Stumbann at Krie-  
ubergasse 31.

MARSEILLE  
(France, Bouches-du-Rhone)  
According to a report dated  
February, 1943, FORT ST. NICOLAS  
was "taken over by the Germans" in  
November, 1942.  
Inmates  
In January, 1943, Polish internees were reported at the "German  
controlled" FORT ST. PIERRE.  
ERABAH, in this area, is a "transit  
camp for aliens"; capacity about 1,000.

MAUTHEN-SCHLÄSSCHEN  
(Sachsen)  
Near DRESDEN.  
Last reported in existence in May,  
1938.

MAUTHAUSEN  
(Oberdonau)  
19 Kms. SE of LINZ.  
Consists of three camps: MAUTHAUSEN  
(controlling all three), GUSEN and  
ST. GEORGEN. (Cont'd.)
Total Inmates (three camps).
Estimated by local population at about 20,000; reported to be Spanish loyalists, unreliable Germans, work evaders, Jews, sentenced criminals, homosexuals, Poles, Czechs and other foreigners. Inmates work on quarries on the Danube electricity works, at the Hermann Göring works near LINZ, and on building construction.
Inmates wear blue and white striped overalls, and a round brimless cap. Heads cut close with a stripe almost shaved through the centre.

Guards
Waffen SS, according to a report of March 1944. Outside the camp they are posted at intervals of 50 metres.
Inside guards said to be Waffen SS and Werkschutz, mostly older retired men of the Steyr works (where a small branch of the KL, about 200 men, is working, at the Walzwerk). The Werkschutz wear a grey-blue uniform, with a combination of chevrons and pips.

SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Totenkopfstandarte "Ostmark" (original home station VIENNA), may have elements nearby. (See "Personalities").

Details of Mauthausen Camp
Mentioned as KL in German telephone directory. Continuously in operation; partly burned down, but may have been restored.
Consisted in April, 1942, of 20 blocks of dwelling houses, plus underground prison cells.
About 6,000 inmates reported in 1940; they are largely Jews, some of whom are especially brought here for gas experiments.

Details of Gusen and St. Georgen Camps
Almost adjacent to Mauthausen, all three being within 5 km. of each other.
Gusen was also reported in 1944 as a "twin" camp, Gusen-Georgen.
East of St. Georgen-Gusen is ST. GEORGEN-LAGERSTEIN, also reported as an internment camp.
Gusen said to have been a KL for priests in September, 1943, and for Spaniards in April, 1942.

Personalities

Zl. ZEGERIS
OSBF Commandant in 1940 and 1942, probably continuously.

Dr. Eduard KREBSBACH
SSF Garrison M.O.

QUIERFELD
SSF Commander SS Totenkopf Stand. "Ostmark."

SAND
OSBF Chief Administrative Officer USF

Bruno KÜTT

A73
MAUZAC
(France, Correze)
Camp for "communists, Gaullists and Jews." Also for Loyalist Spaniards. Possibly a double camp.

MEIDSDORF
(Brandenburg)
Near JÜTHERBORG. Last reported in 1936.

MEIDSDORF
See KASSEL-MEIDSDORF.

MERIGNAC
(France, Gironde)
A camp BEAU-DESSERT-MERIGNAC has been reported but is probably a mistake for the BEAU-DESSERT camp in FICHY. A German police school is located in MERIGNAC.

METZ
(France, Lorraine)
Reported as "one of five French camps for Jews", but not confirmed.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Nachrichten Ausb. Abt. 4
MÖRCHINGEN.
SS Nachrichten Schule,
Truppenwirtschafts lager der Waffen SS
MÖRCHINGEN.
SS Remontant (REUTERS)
SS und Polizeigericht
SS Lazarett (REUTERS)
Kurierstelle der Waffen SS

MIDIBERG
(Yugoslavia)
KL reported there.

MIDIBERGSTEL
See St. MIDIBERGSTEL.

MIDIBOCH
(Poland)
35 Km. N. of Krakau. Possibly not a KL but may be identical with ghetto located there.

MIDIBUCHNOW
(Poland)
Near LOVIZO. Reported in January, 1942, as "hard labour camp for peasants."

MIDIGYORD
See BIRNSBAUM.

MILIWITZ
(MILOVITZ)
(Gzechoslovakia)
Location
Near Prague
Type
Confirmed as KL at the end of 1943.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Artillerie Schule 2 (PRAG- BENESCHAU).
SS Truppen-Übungs-Platz "BÖHMen" (PRAG-BENESCHAU).
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs
und Ersatz Btl. 2. (PRAG-RUSIN) (Offid.)
MILAVITZ  
(Czechoslovakia)  
(Cont'd.)

SS Ausbildungs Regt. z.b.V.  
SS Polizei Grenadier Regt.  
(BENESCHAU).

SS Reit- und Fahrscbaule II.  
SS Artillerie Ausbildungs und  
Ersatz Regt. (SELTSCHAN near PRAG).  
SS Pionier Ausbildung und Ersatz  
Br. 2, (PIKOVITZ, near PRAG).  
Komp. SS Panzer Spähwagen Ersatz Br.  
(BUKOVAN, near PRAG).

SS Fallschirmjäger Ersatz Komp.  
(GEHLM, near PRAG).

SS Panzer Ausbildungs und Ersatz  
Regt. (BENESCHAU).  
SS Pionier Schule (BENESCHAU).  
SS Pionier Schule (DAWELE, near  
PRAG).

SS Pionier Schule (RADISCHKO,  
near PRAG).  
SS Sturm Geschütz Schule, (BUKOVAN,  
near PRAG).

SS Sturm Geschütz Schule B  
(JANOVITZ, near PRAG).

SS Kavallerie Truppen Übungsplatz  
(JUSTINTZ, near PRAG).

SS Junkerschule (PRAG-DEVITZ).

SS Sanitätsschule (PRAG).  
Truppenwirtschaftalager der Waffen-  
SS. (BENESCHAU).

Hauptzeugamt der Waffen SS (PRAG).  
Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen SS (PRAG).  
SS Sanitätssaalgistlager (PRAG).  
SS Kleiderkasse (PRAG).  
SS Wachebataillon (PRAG).  
SS Standortverwaltung (PRAG).  
Ergänzungstelle der Waffen SS  
(Nebenstelle BÖHMEN und MÄHREN, at  
PRAG IV, Czerninpalais).  
SS und Polizeigericht (PRAG)  
SS Fürsorge und Versorgungsamt  
Ausland (HAA II, Karl Lanzovskýufer  
60).

SS Lazarett (PRAG).

MIRANDA  
(France, Gers)

Not confirmed. There is a camp  
MIRANDA DE ERRO in Spain in which  
political refugees of various nations  
were detained.

Inmates  
Of the 1,700 Frenchmen reported  
in November, 1943, the majority had  
flled from forced labour in Germany.  
They were transferred to Africa in  
groups of 100 to 300.  
The communists inmates were mostly  
Germans.

A release from this camp could be  
obtained by those who could produce a  
visa for another country.
LIOCHEN  
(Poland)  
Near WARSZAW.  
Reported in February, 1943, as a recently established KL.

HOOBALJIK  
(Holland, Noord-Brabant)  
For political prisoners and Jews.  
See also VUGHT.

MONT-DE-MARSAN  
(France, Landes)  
Reported February, 1943.  
Reported as internment camp for "people who attempted to escape over the Pyrenees".  
Possibly identical with LA LANDE A MONG.

MÖRLAGER  
(Hannover)  
See EISENAX.  
(Colloquial name for BERTHESVASS and other camps of group EISENAX).

MÜLENEN  
(Hannover)  
Location: 16 km. N of GÖTTINGEN.  
Type: Reported in 1933 - 34 as KL for men and women (political prisoners) and subsequently for women only.  
Inmates: 800 women inmates were reported there. In 1938 the women inmates were transferred to GROSSROSEN.  
After 1941 the camp was either partly or entirely transformed into a Jugendstraflager der SIG (Security police camp for the protective custody of boys).

MÜHHEIM  
(Rheinland)  
Near DUSSELDORF.  
Last reported in 1936.

MÜHSTENHOF  
(Schlesien)  
57 km. S of BRESLAU. Last reported in May, 1938 and probably no longer in operation.

MILOS IRAKLIO  
See AGIOS MIRON.

MYBLADZHE  
(Poland)  
Type: Reported in September, 1942 as a transit camp with an especially large section for women.  
It may be identical with the camp which has been reported as:  
MYBLADZHE II A "Special KL with enclosures for women". (Cont’d).
KOLNACE
(Poland)
(Cont'd.)

October, 1942: Reported as "a punitive camp for forced labour".
March, 1943: Inmates estimated that 3,000 Poles were held there.
January, 1944: Reported to have 1,000 inmates.

Remarks
A considerable number of inmates had died from typhus, according to report.

KRYTELNA
(Greece)

Aegean. KL reported as run by Germans at DIOSTION.
NAGEL

See POTULITZ.

NASIŁSK
(N Poland)

60 km north of WARSAW.

NATZWELLER
(France, Alsace)

Highest mortality rate of all camps except extermination camps.

May be identical or affiliated with SCHIRMECK.

Inmates

March 1942: 930 inmates
August 1942: 540 inmates. The decrease was "not the result of release."
1943: Number of inmates increased again to over 1,000.

Work

Interior duties (laundry, etc.)
Construction and quarry work, using about 200 men each.

Remarks

The quarry belongs to the Deutsches Erd- und Steinbruchwerke der Reichsführung Berlin (an SS enterprise).
Motor cars, lorries, and other vehicles have number 12,000 - 12,500.
Private cars of officers have civilian plates of the MOLSHEIM district.

Personalities in 1942

HÖDL OSF probably commandant before 1942; later in AUSCHWITZ with rank of OSF.

ZILL Egon SHF reported after 1942 in FLOSSENBURG.

KRAMER OSF 1. Lagerführer; probably still there.

HINKEIMANN OSF 2. Lagerführer

FASCHING-BAUR OSF

SCHLACHTER OSF

Dr. EISELE OSF M.O. "notorious killer." formerly at BUCHENWALD.

STRASSE in charge of motor pool.

HACKER Oscha$ 1. Kasernenführer

WITZIG Scha$ in charge of quarry.

Ernst ROHRSCHACH Lagerlifter (a prisoner)

KASEBERG In charge of Strafkilo (punitive detail); a prisoner.
NAUPLIA  
(Greece)     Unconfirmed.

NAXOS  (Island of)  (Greece)  In the Cyclades. Unconfirmed report of KL there.

NEUBERGSDORF  
See NIEBROWITZ

NEUENGAMME  
See HAMBURG NEUENGAMME

NEUBRANDENBURG-    
KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN  
See KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN

NEUSTADT  
(Bayern)  Last reported in 1936.

NEUSUSTRUM  
See EMSLAND.

NEXON  (France, Haute Vienne)  August, 1943: 400 "labour evaders" Gaullists, and Jews were detained here.

NIEBROWITZ  
(NIEBROWICZ)  (Schlesien)  Near GLEIWITZ. Renamed NEUBERGSDORF. Reported as KL for Russian PW.

NIEDERHAUSEN  
(Mecklenburg)  Near ROSTOCK. Believed to be in operation. Personalities

| Adolf Haas | HSF Commandant |
| Heimrich | OSF Deputy |
| GRIESTER | Commandant |
| MICHEL | OSF Leiter der Lagerverwaltung |
| Dr. MERTZGER | OSF Senior Camp MO |
| Dr. Gerhard | |
| KRIEGER | SHF Garrison MO |

NISH  
(Yugoslavia)  Serbia. KL reported in the vicinity.

NOE  
(France Haute Garonne)  status of camp not determined. September 1941: 1,3000 aliens reported interned there.

NOROMO  
(Norway)  Near SVANKIK.
OBEROD (Hessen)
Near DARMSTADT. Believed to be in operation.

OBERGRUPPE
(GOCHA GRUPA) (Poland)
Near GRAUDENZ. Located near a Truppenübungsplatz. Reported as a segregation and transit camp.

OBERLANGEN/Emma
See EMILAND

OBRA (W Poland)
Either 7 Kms. S of JABOTSKIN or 7 Kms. SW of WOLLSTEIN. Definitely in W Poland. Reported as KL for priests. Probably not in operation since 1940.

ORTUMSLAND
Near OLDENBURG but location not found. Directory has only ORTUM. Last reported in 1936.

ODERBERG (S Poland)
Polish BOGUMIN
Czech BOHUMIN

October, 1943: reported as segregation camp for "expropriated Poles".

ÖSTERDALEN (Norway)
Several camps reported in that province one of which was certain to exist in 1941.

ODERFIF (Thuringen)
Reported prior to 1939. Not confirmed. Although it is believed to be a women's camp it may be a KL or Militärstraflager. Army schools and establishments in the vicinity.

OEMEN (Holland)
Camp. Nat. Jeugdstorm. Referred to as the "Erica" forced labour camp. Capacity 2,000

Type
Probably for black marketeers. Possibly also for Berufsvorbrecher (Habitual criminals).

OLYMPISCHES DORF (Brandenburg)
Near BERLIN. Last reported in April, 1943. 6,000 inmates.

OPAWA
See TROPPAU
ORANIA
See SACHSENHAUSEN.

ORLEANS
(France, Loiret)
Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.

OSTENSTEIN
(Sachsen)
Near Zittau. Last reported in 1936. There is an SS lazaret in SENNERSDORF bei ZITTAU.

OSLO
(Norway)
Type
The AKERSHUS prison, the largest in Norway, is said to have been used recently as transit camp for political prisoners who are to be transported to Germany. SS Units stationed in the vicinity.
Truppenwirtschaftlager der Waffen SS
SS Wachbataillon 6
SS und Polizeigericht
Ersatz inspektion der Waffen SS
(Drammensveien 105 and Nobelsgt 10)
SS Standortkommandantur
SS Röntgen-Sturmbann

OSNABRÜCK
(Hannover)
At Osnabrück. Last reported in 1936.

OSTBERGEN
(Poland)
Possibly 36 km. S of MAINZ. Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.

OSTBERGEN
(Thüringen)
Possibly in Sachsen or Thüringen. Confirmed as existing under that name in 1942. Reported near Kirchberg in May, 1938.

OSTEND
(Belgium)
Possibly identical with RIGA. Believed to be in operation.

OSTROV (OSTROW)
(Poland)
Type
Reported in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour". Controls branch in FLESCHEN.
Remarks
SS Arbeitsstab at Kirchplatz, FROLSTRI.

OSWIECIM
See AUSCHWITZ.

OTTERLOOSEDOEN
(Holland)
Location
2 miles S of AKERSPOORT.

A81
OUDLEUSDEN (Contd.)

Inmates
July, 1943: 5,000 "political prisoners" reported here.
Other sources report this camp to be SS controlled and primarily for Jews.
See also AMERSFOOT.
PABIANTITZ
(PALIANICE) (Poland)
Near LITTMANNSTADT. Reported in 1939/40 as "Dulag" with approximately 15,000 inmates. Reported in February, 1941, as "Dulag for priests and Jews".

PALVOS NEIΣS
See SALONIKA.

PAPENBURG
(Hannover)
Headquarters of group of camps known as EMSLAND.
Personalities
Commandant of entire group believed to be SA-GF Regierungsdirektor DR. SCHÄFER, who is also reported as commandant of SA-Standarte "EMSLAND".
SA-GF KELM and SA-Stuf BLOCK may also be at this HQ or at one of the subordinate camps.
Regierungsrat SCHMIDT and Regierungsrat BAUMERT are also reported to be at this HQ.
Lt. SCHÄFER is Police Chief in Papenburg (town) but not believed to be connected with the camp's administration.
For camp at PAPENBURG see also EMSLAND.

PARIS
(France)
CHERCHE MIDI prison and VELDROME D'HIVER have been used for political prisoners of Paris region and also for escapees from OT.
PARIS may also be the seat of the controlling HQ of DRANCY, PRESNES, and FORT DE ROMANVILLE, SEE DRANCY and PRESNES. No further reports on the last named camp.
The PASC DES FRINGES Camp is used for Jewish inmates.
The PETITE ROGUETTE prison is also reported as a concentration camp.
SS Units in the Vicinity
Truppenwirtschaftsllager der Waffen-SS (PARIS-VILLETTE)
Ersatzkommando der Waffen-SS
(24 Ave, Raymond Poincaré)
SS und Polizei Gericht (PARIS)
Kurierstelle der Waffen-SS (PARIS)

PAROS
(Greece)
KL reported to be in the vicinity.
**PATRAS**  
(Greece)  
Peloponnese.  
KL established by Italians and probably situated in town prisons.  
Reported in May 1944 with 170 inmates.  
Now under German control.

**PAU**  
(France, Basses Pyrenees,)  
September 1942, "many Poles" were reported there, at the PELOTTA Stadium.

**PAULO MELAS barracks**  
(Greece)  
Salonika area.  
No details on hand.

**PAVLO MELA THESSALONIKA**  
See SALONIKA.

**PAXOI**  
(Greece)  
Ionian Islands, near Corfu.  
KL established by the Italians.

**PELNINIA**  
(Poland)  
Reported as KL for Jews and Poles.  
KL for Jews has been reported as Polkinia III.

**PETITE ROUGETTE**  
See PARIS.

**PETRASITULA**  
(Lithuania)  
Suburb of KAINUS.  
Details unknown.

**PICHKY**  
(France, Gironde)  
The BEAU-DEsert camp reported as KL.  
"Black marketeers, labour evaders, Jews and communists" reported as inmates in October, 1943.

**PIERKOSZOW**  
See KIELCE.

**PILSEN**  
(PILZEN)  
(Czechoslovakia)  
Confirmed up to November, 1943.  
"Wiesengrund" mental hospital used for Czech intellectuals; all sterilised, no releases.

**PIONKI**  
(Poland)  
Near RADOM.  
Reported in June, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

**PITHIVIERS**  
(France, Loiret)  
Reported as internment camp, not as KL.  
In October, 1943, 650 communists and Jews were interned here.  
A doctor is said to have resigned because of poor conditions in this camp.
PLANNINA 
(Greece) 

KL reported in vicinity.

PLASOW 

See KRAKAU.

PLESCHEN 
(PLESZEW) 
(Poland) 

N of OSTROW; reported in January, 1943, as branch of punitive camp OSTROW.

PLESKAU 
(Russia) 

Believed to be in operation.

PLESZEW 

See PLESCHEN.

POEHNEN 
(FLONSK) 
(Poland) 

58 Kms. N of WARSAW; reported as KL.

FLONSK 

See POEHNEN.

PLSEN 

See PILSEN.

POLOCK 

See SCHÖTTERSBURG.

POITIERS 
(France, Vienne) 

Former PW camp near airdrome was pre-selected to become KL in case of Allies landing. 
200 Jews and Gypsies reported there in June, 1943.

POMIECHOWEK 
(Poland) 

Transit Camp. 
Railway stop north of Warsaw. 
3 Kms. north of Nowy Dwor.

POMIECHOWEK I 
(Poland) 

North of Warsaw. 
Permanent KL.

POMIECHOWEK II 
(Poland) 

North of Warsaw. 
KL for Jews.

PONTIVY 
(France) 

SK-Lager, reported as being primarily for CT personnel.

PONTIATOW 
(Poland) 

Near LUBLIN. 
In July, 1943, it was reported as a "punitive camp for forced labour and Jews".
It was mentioned in one report as LUBLIN-PONTIATOW, an establishment consisting of 4 camps with 4,000 inmates at PONTIATOW proper and a total of 14,000. (This figure may include other LUBLIN camps.)
POSEN (POZNAN) (Poland)

Type: Reported in 1939/40 as a "Dulag" with 15,000 inmates.

Other Camps:
- Possibly identical with the above are:
  - GLOWNA-STREET, a "Dulag" reported in July, 1942.
  - Fort VII a, reported as a KL, but may be identical with POSEN-TRESKAU.
  - POSZYKOW and ZABIKOW may also be administered by POSEN.

SS Units in the Vicinity:
- SS und Polizei Gericht Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (Königsring 22)
- SS Röntgen Sturmbann

POSEN-TRESKAU (Poland)

Small KL there since Junkenschule "BRAUNSCHWEIG" was transferred there, replacing the SS Unterführerschule. Possibly identical with FORT VII a.

POTULICE (POTULITZ) (Poland)

Near NAKEL, 20 Kms. west of Bromberg. Also referred to as NAKEL.

Type: Reported in March 1942 as punitive camp for Poles refusing to enlist as Volksdeutsche.

Inmates:
- November, 1942, reported as transit camp for "expropriated Poles".
- December, 1943, reported as KL and forced labour camp for 15,000.

Remarks:
- September, 1942, 4,000 inmates.
- October, 1943, 3,000 Poles reported there.

POZNAN

See POSEN.

PREUSISCH STARGARD (STARGARD) (Poland)

40 Kms. SSW of DANTZIG.

Reported once as "possibly for Jews only". Reported in March, 1942, as "punitive camp for forced labour" for Poles refusing to enlist as Volksdeutsche.

PROWENTZKI (Lithuania)

Near KAUNAS; reported in September, 1943, as KL "for Polish priests of the Vilna district."

PRZEDZIELNICA (SE Poland)

Near PRZEMYSYL; reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".
See PUTZIG.

PUSTKOW
(Poland)

10 km NE of DEBICA. Forced labour Camp.

PUSZCZYKOW
(W Poland)

Near POGEN.
Reported in 1939/40 as concentration camp "for Polish priests".
Probably not in operation since summer, 1940.
RAB, Island of (AIRE)  
(Italy)  
Off the Dalmatian coast E of POLA.  
"For Jews".

RADOGOSZCZ  
(Poland)  
Suburb of LITZMANNSTADT.  
Reported as KL.

RADOM  
(Central Poland)  
Type  
Report of June, 1943, claims over 8,000 Polish youths to be in "punitive camp for forced labour" in this district.  
SS Units in the Vicinity  
SS Veterinär Ersatz Abteilung  
SS Lazarett  
SS Pferdelazarett  
SS Totenkopfschule

RADZIWILLISZKI  
(NS Poland)  
In February, 1943, "punitive camp for forced labour" reported here.

RADZYMIEJ  
(Poland)  
Near WARSZAW. Reported in August, 1941, as KL.

RAJSKO  
(Poland)  
Near AUSCHWITZ. Reported as KL.  
At one time AUSCHWITZ and RAJSKO together were reported to have 50,000 inmates, 20,000 of whom were Polish women.

RAJU RUSKA  
(Poland)  
NW of LEMBERG. Reported as KL for Jews.

RASBART  
(Baden)  
SW of KARLSRUHE. Continued as KL up to 1938.  
Hauptwirtschaftalage of the SS there.

RAVENSBURG  
(Mecklenberg)  
Type  
Reported in November, 1941, as KL for women.  
According to a report of July, 1944, there is a Jugendsschutzlager der Sipo (Security Police camp for protective custody) for girls either close to or identical with the camp.  
Inmates  
Around 8,000, aged 16-60, "wives of Germans who fled, saboteurs, communists", etc. 500 Polish women reported there in December, 1943.  
(cont'd.)
RAVENSBURG
(Mecklenburg)

Remark: May be identical with FÜRSTENBERG, FÜRSTENBURG, and UCKERMARK. SS Units in the Vicinity:
An SS Nachschublager is established in RAVENSBURG. A Bauleitung der Bautinspektion Reich "Wend" of the Waffen-SS is located here. SS Bekleidungslager.

BEGEBEDOU
(France, Haute Garonne)

Near TOULOUSE. Rue St. Michel jail reported to be used for "terrorists".

HEICHERNACH
(Probably Schlesien)

50 Km. SW of BRESLAU, or may be in Sachsen near ZWICKAU. In operation in 1933. Reported in 1936 and again in 1938. Reported as a transit camp but probably no longer in operation. Possibly a PW camp now.

KOMERSNOW
(Poland)

Near WARSAW. Reported in January 1945, as KL. Also reported as a forced labour camp, but both may exist.

KENDSBURG
(Holstein)

Near KIEL. 400 Norwegian prisoners last reported in December, 1943.

KICKLING
(Mecklenburg)

15 Km. SE of NEUMÜNSTER. Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.

KIBUGROS
(France, Ariege)

Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type. Inmates: "women, mostly Jewish".

RIGA
(Lithuania)

Possibly identical with OSTLAND. Believed to be in operation. SS Units in the Vicinity:
SS Lazarett
SS Panzer Ausbildungs- und Ersatz-Regt. OSTLAND (?)
SS Sanitätsschule (RIGA-ROTHENBERG)
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS Bekleidungslager der Waffen-SS
SS und Polizei Gericht
SS Feldpostprüfung: Zweigstelle OSTLAND.
RIFFIN (RYPIN) (Poland) 58 km NW of BERLIAU, just over Polish border. Reported in 1939-1940 as "KL for Polish priests" and as "transit camp".

RIVESALTES (France, Pyrenees Orientales) September 1941: about "6,000 aliens" reported there. An unconfirmed report of October, 1942, estimates the capacity of the camp to be 50,000.

RÖDELHEIM (Hessen-Nassau) Near FRANKFURT/Main. Reported before 1939.

ROSSLAU (Magdeburg-Anhalt) 6 km N of LISSAU. Reported as having been women's camp only. Was closed in 1938, but mentioned as being in operation again in 1943, possibly only for women.

ROUILLES (France, Vienne) Type: Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL; may be camp of another type. Inmates: In June, 1943, about 300 inmates here; "black marketeers, political prisoners, offenders against common law".

ROUKI (NE Poland) 10 km NE of TSCHENSTOCHAU. Reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

ROVENIK (W Poland) Reported in October, 1943, as transit camp for "expropriated" Poles.

ROKOSZ See KIELCE

RYPIN See RIFFIN

SAARLAUTERN (Saarland) Reported as KL for "Russian women".

SACHSENBURG (Sachsen, FL3hn) 14 km NE of Chemnitz. Identified in 1933; probably no longer in operation. 1500 prisoners in 1939. Personalities: Lagerkommandant Rödel, 1936.
SACHSENHAUSEN
(Brandenburg)

30 km. north of Berlin.

Name of one of the largest KL's.

Really 2 camps,

1) SACHSENHAUSEN
2) CRANENBURG

Both near the town of CRANENBURG.

Little information is available on the Cranenburg camp which was closed for a time and opened again in 1941. It was reported to have 3,000 inmates, in August 1943.

The following information therefore concerns SACHSENHAUSEN only.

Type

Between 1938 and 1941 the camp consisted of:

1) Prisoner's camp
2) Commandant's camp
3) Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (an enterprise)
4) Camp for SS-Totenkopf-Standarte
5) S3 settlement colony
6) Brick works

A large boot factory was established in the camp in 1940, but was not yet in operation in January, 1941.

The camp was so big that 21 Lagerführer each with an Arbeitsdienstführer were said to exist. (See text, para 6.)

The prisoner's camp had 85 wooden buildings.

The Kommandanturlager was separated by a 10-foot wall above which electrically-charged wire was strung.

The SS-TV-Standarte had 15 barracks for 150 men each, 8 other two-storey barracks and 6 three-storey brick barracks.

For Polish inmates there was the "Holenlarger" also known as "Quarantine" where especially harsh treatment was meted out.

Six isolated barracks were reserved for the Strafkompagnie.

Inmates

April 1940, 10,000 internees were said to be in this camp. These were:

1,000 Jews
1,500 Czechs (2/3 of them students)
500 Poles
7,000 Germans of whom 3,000 were classified as politically dangerous, and 4,000 as anti-social elements including habitual criminals.

May 1940: 4,000 Poles arrived here.

In the winter 1940/41, 2,000 inmates are said to have died.
October 1941. A few barracks were segregated for Russian FNs.

Winter 1941/42: typhus became rampant bringing the total of deaths for the preceding two year period up to 12,000.

March 1942: 300 Jews were shot and the rest were removed from the camp.

April 1942: 120 Dutch officers were shot.

May 1942: at least 5,000 sick and crippled inmates were executed in so-called S-Kommandos.

August 1942: injection experiments began on Russians and Jews, the latter being specially imported from AUSCHWITZ.

December 1943: reported to have 25,000 inmates.

Inmates who tried to escape once are marked as "targets" by a red rosette on a white ground.

The number of inmates varies, but in 1941 their allocation for work was approximately as follows:

2,000 for construction of brick works
1,800 for Deutsche Ausdruckswerke (D.A.W.)
800 in various shops for camp necessities
1,000 building SS Barracks
200 working on road construction
200 building A/C shelters (punishment squads)
40 at railroad station loading materials
300 working at new boot factory
600 working at clay quarry (mainly homosexuals expelled from the Party or SS)
50 digging out unexploded bombs around Berlin.

The rest as clerks, garage mechanics, crematorium attendants, etc.

Occasionally details of about 300 men were sent to work at the Heinkel Werke aerodrome at ORANIENTHURG. These work a 14-hour day, but had better treatment. The D.A.W. manufactures materials needed by the SS, such as furniture, electrical equipment etc.

SS Troops in the Vicinity
An SS-Ereziehungsanstalt (believed to be a disciplinary company).

The following SS establishments, units, Ersatz units or elements thereof are located near the camps, and make use of local prison labour:

3/SS Totenkopf Wachtpol Schutzkommando in ORANIENTHURG (?)
SS Zentralzulassungsstelle ORANIENTHURG
SS Hauptzeugamt ORANIENTHURG
SS Kraftfahrzeugdepot ORANIENTHURG
SS Nachrichtenzeugamt ORANIENTHURG
SS Totenkopfstandarte BRANDENBURG
(originally SS Totenkopf Sturmbann V "BRANDENBURG", Omdr. SS SS NOSTITZ?)
SS Sanitäts Ersatz Bn. 2
SS Totenkopfstandarte "ORANIENTHURG"
Elements of TV Regiment 10
SS Lehrbataillon
Secret Radio Station reported as bearing the code name "Ace of Hearts" (Herz As)
SACHSENHAUSEN
Truppen Verwaltungsamt der SS-TV in ORANIENTHURG
Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei ORANIENTHURG
Zentralnachweis der Waffen-SS
SS Panzer Inst. Ausbildung und Ersatz Abt.
SS Dolmetsche Ausbildung und Ersatz Kompanie Desinfektorenschule
Bekleidungslager
Bekleidungswerk der Waffen-SS
Storage warehouses of the Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungs- Hauptamt SACHSENHAUSEN
Kraftfahrtechnische Versuchabteilung der Waffen-SS
Lehr und Versuchsabteilung für das Diensthundewesen der Waffen-SS
ORANIENTHURG.

The Bauinspektion "Reich Nord" of the Waffen-SS and Police in Berlin used Granenburg labour.

Of the 2,000 men in the Totenkopfstandarte 4 - 500 were permanently stationed in the camp while the others received training there, and were sent to the Eastern front as replacements arrived.

(a) Former camp commandants include:

BARANOWSKI, Hermann SSOF  Now dead
ETTICE, Theodor OGF  Now dead; see text para 5
ETZSCHILD OSSF
LORITZ SSOF  1940-42

(b) Latest reported personalities:

KOLB HSF  Camp Commandant reported removed (questionable source, July 1944)

GROPP OSP
HEIDRICH (?) SS HSF  Deputy Commandant

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SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

WÖDMANN, Hans HSP
BÜTTERER SS OSP

"In charge of DAW office, Berlin"

HEIN OSF

"Gestapo Chief"

VOLK (possibly Kowmis- sar) reported removed (as KOLB above)

CORNELLI OS
v. TODDEN Krim. Sekr.

FORESTER SS HSP

Reported there in 1941

LAYER SS SBF
KAIMUL SS OSBF

FOREMAN of crematorium and burial squad

BÖHM, Wilhelm

SCHÜLLE

(o) Undated personalities:

CAMPE Ustuf
NOWACKI Oschef
SORGE, known as Einerner Gustav
SCHUBERT Oschef
FÖKERT (or FEGERT) Oschef
BOGDARA Oschef
SHEPHERD Oschef
GRÜNEWALD SBF
HUM Ustuf

Lagerführer

KENSCHER Ustuf
KILLINGER HSP
SURIN HSP

CRÜNEWALD's predecessor as Lagerführer

KILLINGER HSP
SÖRGER USF

(Beuleiter)

RADIGER Oschef
LENHANN Oschef

HOFFMANN, R.

BRAUN
SORGER
BÖDALLA
KNITTEL
KAMPE

} at SACHSENHAUSEN

| all SS men |
Personalities in ORANIENTBURG (town), or in the vicinity of EL. SACHSENHAUSEN

(a) Nachrichtenzeugen:

- MATTIALT SEF (Comd)
- BÜHMANN SEF (Ia)
- LÜRSSE HSF (Comd of the workshops)
- SCHREIBER HSF (Formerly responsible for accounts now posted)
- MEIK HSF (Legal officer)
- EWERT OGF (Formerly Adj., now at the SS Signal School in METZ)
- GREIVER OGF (FORMER Comd. of the districts, now posted)
- MAYER OGF (Adj.)
- BÜCKER OGF (Admin. officer)
- GILDER USF (Responsible for the constructional office and for the fitting of trucks to carry signals equipment, also connected with experimental unit)
- DIERCKS USF (Comd. of NZA districts)
- MAYER USF (Admin. officer of the districts)

(b) Bauleitung:

- SCHMÖLL OGF (Comd.)
- HÖHNINGER OGF (2 i/c)

(c) Garrison, and local units:

- REUTTER, SS HSF (Garrison M.O.)
- KANDER SEF (Garrison Comd.)
- ZIERLSCH OGF (Garrison HQ)
  (Had a house built for himself in ORANIENTBURG, with official labour and material)
- PIETSCH HSF (Comd. of Garrison Adm.)
- SCHMIDT OGF (2 i/c of Garrison Adm.)
- NOSTITZ SS SF (Possibly comd. of TV-standarte BRANDENBURG)
- v. JEN. SSGF (Comd. of TV-standarte ORANIENTBURG)

SAETERN (Norway)

Reported as "small camp".

SAHRA (Hessen-Nassau)

Near KASSEL: believed to consist of 2 camps. Its existence was confirmed in 1941
ST. CYPRIEN  
(France)  
Pyrenees Orientales or Dordogne.  
Status of camp not ascertained.  
Reported in June, 1943 to house a large number of "Jews and black marketeers".

ST. ETIENNE  
(France, Loire)  
In December, 1942 1,000 political prisoners were reported there.

ST. GERMAIN LES BELLES  
(France, Haute Vienne)  
300 "Jews and communists" reported there in 1941.

ST. GEORGEN  
See NAUHAUSEN.

ST. MICHELS-GEISTEL  
(Holland)  
In February, 1944, camp at "De RUNZENBERG was reported as "camp for hostages".  
Inmates said to be deported as labour for works projects,  
SS controlled.

ST. NAZAIRE  
(France)  
Angers region, Loire Inferieure.

ST. PAUL D'HEYJAX  
(France, Haute Vienne)  
In August, 1943: 150 "communists", 130 Gaullists, and 150 persons interned for "sedition" and other reasons were reported to be there.

ST. PAUL-les-FAUX  
(France, Haut Vienne)  
May be the same as preceding camp.  
Not confirmed as a German or Vichy operated KL, but may be a detention camp of another type.

ST. PRIVAS  
(France, Ardeche)  
Not confirmed as KL.

ST. QUENTIN  
(France, Aisne)  
Laon Region.

ST. RENAN  
(France, Finis-terre)  
Reported in December, 1943 as KL for 40,000 civilians in case of Allied invasion.

ST. SULPICE-LA-POINTE  
(France, Tarn)  
January 1944: "KL for civilians" reported as removed from this location.  
August 1943: approximately 500 inmates reported there; "Gaullists and communists etc
SAJDSTE
(ZEUNIN)

See BELGRADE.

SALONIKA
(Greece)

1. PAVLOS WEISS KL
Macedonia: reported with 1,100
inmates in April 1944 and with 1,400
inmates in May, 1944. An undated report
speaks of 700 inmates.

2. SKOLIS KL
Macedonia. 102 Sofia Street,
SALONIKA.
Reported there with 400 inmates in
April 1944.

SAMOS
(Greece, Island
of Samos)

Unconfirmed report of KL.

SAPETYSKA
(Poland)

Near VIILNA: reported in February, 1943
as a "punitive camp for forced labour".
The name was also reported as
SAPETYSKA.

SARVAR
(Yugoslavia)

A KL was reported there.

SCHAERBEEK
(Belgium)

Suburb of BRUSSELS,
Polizeigefangnis (?): see also JABBEKE.
SS Units in the Vicinity
Ersatzkommando der Waffen-SS (BRUSSELS)

SCHJEVENTHEN
(Holland)

There are said to be 1,300 prisoners in
SCHJEVENTHEN, in the following two camps:-

1. The Oranje Hotel.
750 - 800 "political prisoners"
reported to be interned there for
interrogation by Sipo and Gestapo.

2. Police prison Nr. 850 on van Alkemade
Laan.
Guards
German guards, SD and SS, who are
subordinated to SD in DEN HAAG, Plein 1.
Personalities
Prison is commanded by Oschaf SCHWEGER.
Prison Doctor is Dr. WERTENTER, NSB
who is also doctor for prisons on the
Pompstations Road.
SCHIRDMAM  
(Zuid Holland)  
Concentration Camp for women reported there.

SCHIRMITZ  
(Bayern)  
Near WEIDEN. Last reported in September, 1942.

SCHIRNACK  
(France, Haute Rhin)  
Alsace.  
Type Also called Sicherungslager VORBRÜCK bei SCHIRNACK. See also NATZWEILER.  
Originally a transit camp of the French Army, it became a KL immediately following the French campaign.

Reported composed of 4 sections:  
1. Police barracks  
2. "Normal section" for inmates  
3. Special section for inmates receiving especially harsh treatment  
4. Women's section.

Inmates  
July, 1941: 350 inmates.  
September, 1941: 800.  
January, 1942: 1,000. (The camp was still growing at the time.)  
July, 1942: camp enlarged. 1,000-2,000.  
"Volunteers for the Spanish war on the Loyalist side, homosexuals, priests, 'Grenngänger' (smugglers and deserters) and political offenders" reported as inmates.  
1944. Parents and entire families of Alsatians who deserted or attempted desertion from the German Army were interned there.

Identification  
Prisoners are said to wear the following bands for identification:

Red cloth (4 x 5 cm)  
Political  
Red band around cap  
Spanish war volunteers  
Rectangle with small blue and brown squares  
Social reasons  
Green band around cap  
Frontier jumpers  
Blue band  
Perverts  
Blue cloth rectangle  
Priests  

SS Units in the Vicinity  
SS Truppen Übungs Platz is near this camp.  
SS Panzer Ersatz Abteilung (in BITSCH)  
Beauftragung der Waffen-SS.

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Personalities

Camp Commandant is GSP BOUCK who was also reported as "Hauptmann der Sipo". A Schupo Lt. in charge of the guards (40 men).
Three Zugwachtmeister, who work directly under his command.

NEAR DEUTSCH KRUNE. Last reported in 1936.

KL.

SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen-SS.
SS Kraftfahrschule III.

Alsace.

See WIEN-SCHWECHAT.

25 Km. ESE of GRAUDENZ. Reported in November, 1942, as KL for "Polish girls".

Reported as KL.

Near TINGSBERG. For Jews.

Near CALAU. Last reported 1936.

Near PADERBORN. Last reported May, 1938. Possibly for military offenders from the Truppenübungsplatz there.

No details available.

SS-Ausbildungslager in the area.

No details.

112 Km. NW of WARSCHAU. Reported as KL.
SIEGBURG (Rheinland) 25 km. SE of Köln.
Reported as Arbeitlager, probably former Zuchthaus.
Reported May 1938. In 1943 black marketeers were reported there.

STERFO
See SIEGBURG.

SINGEN (Baden)
Near Asch. Camp reported there in November, 1942 for "prisoners and Germans from abroad".

SISTERON (France, Alpes Basses)
Marseilles region. 430 black market offenders and former police and camp officials.

SKALMUTERZ (Poland)
Reported as KL.

SKARZYSKO (Central Poland)
Near Radom.
June, 1943: reported as two "punitive camps for forced labour".
October, 1943: reported as camp of the same type for Jews.

SKOLED See SALONIKA.

SLUTS (Holland)
Reported as a concentration camp for fascists before the invasion.

SMUKLA (SMUKALA) (Poland)
N. of Bromberg.
November, 1943: reported as "KL for children".
January, 1944: reported as including adults.

SORIEBOR (E. Poland)
65 km. ENE of Lublin.
Reported in September 1942 as KL and extermination camp for Jews.

SOLDAU (Dzialdowo) (Ostpreussen)
65 km. SSW of Allenstein.
3 camps reported there:

I Transit camp
II KL
III KL with special enclosures for women

SOLDIN (Brandenburg)
Definitely established in 1936. Last reported in March, 1938.
SOLEK
(Central Poland)
Near Łódź.
February, 1943: reported as "punitive camp for forced labour for Polish youths".

SOMOTIT
(Greece)
KL reported there.

SONDENBURG
(Brandenburg)
11 Km. E of Küstrin.
Enlarged Zuchthaus turned into KL after 1933.
Inmates
1933: 1,226 inmates were reported there.
1936: 1,500 inmates reported there.
900 Norwegians.
Last reported in December, 1943.

SOCHOTCIC
(Poland)
5 Km. N of WARSCHAU, but may refer to SOCHONICE (SOCHNOWITZ) near KATOWITZ, Oberschlesien.
Type
Camp I. July, 1943: reported as transit and forced labour camp.
Camp II. January, 1944: reported as KL.

SPULBERG
(Mähren)
May not be a KL but a camp of another type.

STADELHEIM
(Bayern)
Near MÜNCHEN. Concentration camp last reported there in 1936.
SS Units in MÜNCHEN.
SS Art, Ausbildungs- und Ersatz Regt.
SS Flak Ersatz Regt. (SS Kaserne FRIEDMANN)
SS Hauptreitschule (MÜNCHEN-Riem)
Berufsschule der Waffen-SS (SCHLESISHEIM)
SS Standortbereich
SS Hauptförserge und Versorgungsamt (MÜNCHEN 27, Möhlstr. 12A)
SS und Polizei Gericht
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (MÜNCHEN 27, Pienzenannerstr. 15)
SS Lebensborn (Herzog Max Str. 3 - 7)
SS Pferdezucht (MÜNCHEN - RIEM)

STARA GRADISKA
(OSTRA GRADISTE)
(Yugoslavia)
Croatia. KL under Ustashi control reported there.

STARACHOWICE
(Central Poland)
40 Km. NE Kielce.
Reported once as KL, but in February, 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour".

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STARODARG
See PREUSISCH STARGARD.

STAVERTISEMENT
(Norway)
Near LERVIK.
Provisional KL for "students" reported in December, 1943.
Said to have been previously a Russian PW camp.
As 300 students are said to have been deported to Germany since above date, this camp may no longer be in operation.

STEFANOV
(Czechoslovakia)
7 Km. SE of PRAG.

STETTIN
(Pomerania)
Located at the VULKAN WERFT (famous shipbuilding yards).
Reported in operation in 1935.
Took over part of camp HOHENBRÜCK in 1938.
Was probably an independent camp, at least for a time, and reported as such in 1937.
Type
The camp was not a KL and has allegedly been disbanded.
Inmates
In 1940/41 a former inmate estimated there were 100 - 120 inmates "political and former Wehrmacht members".
Guard
140 SS guards (reported by former inmate).
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Sanitäts Eratzesstrasse 1.
SS und Polizei Gericht Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (Friedrich Karlstrasse 3.).
Personalities
Dr. HOFMANN said to be commandant at the time.

STRASSENBURG
(Alsace-Lorraine)
Yugoslav political prisoners.

STRELITZ
(Hecklenburg)
Near FÜRSTENBERG. Last reported in February, 1941.

STUTTHOF
(Danzig)
Location
Near DANZIG.
Type
Official designation: Zivilgefangenlager.
1939-41: reported as KL for "Polish Priests and Civilians".
November 1943: other nationalities such as Danes reported there.

A102
January 1944: Norwegians reported there.
SS operated.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Bereitschaften, the SS-Heimwehr
DANZIG or elements of these units
stationed near the camp.
Several companies of SS division
"Galizien" held manoeuvres in this region.
See DANZIG.

Personalities
- SRF Paul Werner HOPPE of Waffen-SS
reported to have assumed command.

SVANVIK
(Norway)

In Finnmark.

SVETA ANESTASIA
(Bulgaria)

Island near BURGAS. Reported to have
2,000 inmates and believed to be in
operation.

SVATOSCHOWITZ, KYJUY
(SVATOSCHOWICE)
(Böhmisch-Mähren)

Both locations are given and camp may be
near both places, which are probably
between IGLAU and BRUNEN.

Type
Internment Camp for relatives of
refugees who are working outside Czechoslovakia.

Guards
Provided by the Gendarmerie of the
Protectorate, while the Gestapo takes care
of the trials.

Personalities
G.O. is the former 1st. Lt. of
Gendarmerie CIRAR, who now calls himself
KAISER.

SWIECIE

See SCHWETZ.

SWIENTOCHLOWITZ
(SWIENTOCHLOWICE)
(W Poland)

Reported as "punitive camp for forced
labour".

SWIETY KRYZ
(Central Poland)

October, 1943: reported as KL and labour
camp for Jews.
Inmates estimated at 1,000.

Sylt

See ALDERNEY.

SYLSSISSEN
(Norway)

Near TROMSØ.
SYNGROU (Greece) Reported as prison but may well be a KL.

SZARVAS (Hungary) For "peasants engaged in anti-war activities".

SZEBUNIA (Poland) Jaslo County. KL permanent camp.
TARNOV
(SW Poland)
Reported as KL and transit camp.

TARNOV II
(Poland)
Permanent KL.

TARNOV III
(Poland)
KL with enclosure for women.

TAROY (TAROY)
(Greece)
Location
Athens Area
Type
KL reported
Inmates
April 1944: 274
June 1944: 100
July 1944: 851

TOZEW
(Poland)
Forced Labour Camp.

TEREZIN
See THERESIENSTADT

TERVUREN
(Belgium)
Near BRUSSELS

THEV (THIVE)
(Greece)
Attika Bosotia.
Type
KL established by Italians in the town school.
Inmates
October 1942: 600
January 1943: 1,500
February 1944: 92
June 1944: 70
July 1944: 116
Undated report says 3,000 inmates.

THERESIENSTADT
(THEREZIN)
(Czechoslovakia)
Reported as extermination camp for Jews.
Younger inmates are being transferred to the Government General.

THIVE
See THEVES.
THORN or TORUN (NW Poland) January 1943. Reported as consisting of two camps: KL I at PRDINGHAUS (V) STEFANOVICZ, KL II "SZMALOWNA".

TITHOREA (Greece) Phthiotis Phokis. KL reported in June 1944, with 300 inmates.

TOLKSMENT (Ostpreussen) 76 Km. SW of KÖNIGSBERG. Possibly identical with BRAUNSBERG.

TOMASZOW (Central Poland) June 1943; reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".

TORGAU (Halle-Merseburg) Near DESSAU. Army Prison. 900 German soldiers reported here on May 18th 1943.

TORUN See THORN.

TOULOUSE (France) January 1944: sports ground being fixed up for KL. See also RECEBEDOU for St. Michel jail.

TRAWILKI (Poland) Location Near CHEIM in the LUBLIN district.

Type July 1942: reported as consisting of 3 camps: I "punitive camp for forced labour. II KL for Jews. Inmates estimated at 8,000. III 30 Kms. SE of LUBLIN, Annihilation Camp.

TREBLINKA (Poland) Location 80 Kms. NE of WARSCHAU

Type September 1941: reported as consisting of 3 camps: I "punitive camp for forced labour. II KL III Extermination camp for Jews.
TRESKAU
See POSEN-TRESKAU

TRIkkala
(Greece)
Thessaly. Reported as KL

TRIPOliS
(Greece)
Peloponnes. KL established by Italians.

TROPPAU
(OPAWA)
May also be OPFAWA (OPPAU). Confirmed in 1939. October 1943: reported as transit camp for "expropriated people".

TRUTZDORF.
See WÜLlersdorf-TRUTZDORF.

TSCHENSTOCHAU or CZESTOCHOWA
Location
60 km. N of KATTOWITZ.
Type
Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour". Six further camps planned.
Inmates
Estimated 600 - 1,000.
Remarks
There is a ghetto in this town and the latter may have been reported in error as a KL.

TSiKALA
(Greece)
Thessaly.

TUDESTRAND
(Norway)
No details.
ULVEN  
(Norway)  

Location  
Near Bergen. Former Exerzierplatz. ULVEN said to have been abandoned after ESPELUND was enlarged.

Inmates  
January 1944: 100 - 200 inmates reported there, all of them from the Bergen area.
Inmates work mostly on jobs outside the camp.

Guardia  
German Police.

UCKERMARK  
(Brandenburg)  

Location  
Post FÜSSENFELD, Mecklenburg. Possibly identical with RAVENSBURG.

Type  
Reported in May 1944 as Jugendstrafanstalt der Sipo for girls.

UNTERMANNFELD  
(Thuringen)  


UTRICH  
(Holland)  

House of Detention (GANSSTRAAT). Possibly not KL.
VALKENBURG  (Holland)   KL

VAL-LES-RAINS  (France)  Ardeche (Lyons Region) Political internees.

VANNES  (France, Morbihan)  Type Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.

Inmates  Reported to have 2,000. British civilians also said to be detained there.

VARNA  (Bulgaria)  2,000 inmates reported there. Believed to be in operation.

VECHTA  (Oldenburg)  Confirmed until May 1938.

VEENDAM  (Holland)  May be identical with WESTERBORK. 900 Jews reported there, June 1943.

VELIKA-KANTIJA  (Yugoslavia)  KL reported there.

VERDALEN  (Norway)  Near TRONDHEIM; reported as camp for "German deserters".

VEXEUIL  (France, Haute-Saone)  Reported in May 1943 as FW camp, and in January 1944 as KL with 4,141 French inmates.

VICHY  (France, Alliers)  No camp there, but according to a report from December 1943, "several camps were planned in case of an Allied invasion".

1. At the CONCURS HIPPIQUE near the Sichon River and railway.
2. At the STADIUM near the confluence of the Sichon and Allier rivers.

A109
3. At the race tracks on the left bank of the Allier river opposite footbridge.
4. Covering a part of the airfield N of Vichy on the right bank of the Allier river near BEUI.

VIDAUBAN
(France, Var)
Reported in August 1942, as "camp for aliens"; not confirmed as KL.

VILAMPAIOL
(Lithuania)
Suburb of KAUNAS.

VIINA
See VIINO

VINCENNES
(France, Seine)
According to a report of November 1943, the CHATEAU DE VINCENNES is "a centre of persecution and torture".

VULOS
(Greece)
Theessaly; KL situated near railway station, and reported with 350 hostages, June 1944.

VORRHOCH
See SCHIRMECK

VOULIALMENI
(Greece)
9 miles E of FIREAUS; unconfirmed report of KL there.

VOVES
(France, Eure-et-Loire)
Reported in June, 1943, as camp for political internes; said to hold 850 Communists and socialists.

VUURT
(Holland)
Kl. Known as KL LOWER HERTOGENBOSCH
A gas chamber us under construction there.
Capacity
7,000,
Camp was to be enlarged to over 20,000 in March, 1943.
Inmates
March, 1943: 4 - 5,000 reported there.
August 1943: report claimed 1,800 - 2,500 inmates.
January 1944: 4,500 Dutchmen, and many Belgians, French and other Europeans reported there.

All
All Jews in Holland have to report there.
It is said that the Dutch Communists have a strong position in the internal camp management.
For instance Jan HURKELANS, the Lagerfleets and right hand man of the commandant, is said to belong to them.

Identifications
Reichsenfants are recognizable by a green patch.
Dutch political prisoners who are members of the Dutch Communist Party wear a red triangle.

SS Units in the Vicinity
An SS Truppen Übungs Platz is located near the camp.
Elements of SS Polizei Regiment 1 (motorsierten).
Other SS Polizei Regiment elements.

Personalities
Commander was arrested in the middle of January 1944, on account of "scandalous conduct".
The camp doctor is Dr. WOLTER, an SS man with previous KL experience.

Other Camps
There are two outside camps, probably branches of this one:
GILZE PLEIN
KORDELJK (about 400 inmates)

VULCAN WAGEN

VURIA (?) FIRAUS
(Greece)

See STETTIN

Athens area: established by Germans.
KL reported in June 1943, with 81 hostages from Crete.
Used as transit camp.
WALDENBURG
(Schlesien)

S of Breslau. Last reported in May 1938.

WANNSEE-EICKEL
(Westfalen)

Reported in May 1938, and believed to be an administrative centre.

WARSAW (WARSZAWA)
(Poland)

1. Camp at Skaryszewska Street. Reported in November 1942 as a transit camp for "forced labour" with approximately 7,000 inmates.

2. Camp at Gesia Street. Reported in July 1943 as KL and in October 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour" especially for Polish Youth.

Units in the vicinity:
- SS Polizei Rgt. 22
- SS Kavallerie Ersatz Bat. Elements of Totenkopf Standarte Obb. (?)
- SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Bn. 3.
- SS Radfahrer Ausbildungs und Ersatz Unit.
- SS Unterführer Schule. Bekleidungslager der Waffen SS
- SS Hauptverwaltung der Waffen SS

WASSERBURG/Inn
(Bayern)

Believed to be in operation.

WATERSTETT

See EMRLAND (Location of Göring Works)

WATTEN
(France, Nord)

Type: September 1943: a camp for "political internnees" was reported here.

Remarks: "Undesirables are said to wear yellow stripes and "bandits" green stripes on their trousers.

WATTENSCHEID
(Westfalen)

Near BOCHUM: last reported as a KL in 1936.

WAUKER
(Poland)

Dulag reported near AUSCHWITZ in 1940.
WEIDMAR
(Thuringen)

Type
There is an internment camp at FORST ETTERSBURG, with 75 buildings and a factory, according to a report dated September 1943.

Remarks
BOCHUMWALD is at times referred to as WEIDMAR.

WELTENWALD
(Württemberg)

Near Schomndorf. Last reported in April 1937.

WESTERBORK
(Netherlands)

Type
Large KL for Jews reported there in June 1943. May be identical with VEENHUIZEN.

Remarks
2200 prisoners, many ill, were transported in cattle cars from camp Westerbork on July 20th, 1943.

WETZLAR
(Nassau)

Reported before 1939; not confirmed.

WIELEHNIA

See KIELCE.

WIEN-SCHWECHAT
(Reg. Bez. Wien)

South of Vienna. Concentration camp reported there.

SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Kraftfahrab. und Ers. Komp Kraftfahrtechn. Lehranstalt der Waffen SS
SS Bauschule
SS Ingenieurschule, WIEN IX, Währingerstr. 67
Hauptwirtschaftsader der Waffen SS
SS und Polizeigericht
SS Passierscheinszweigstelle (Wien IX, Seeasasse 9)
SS Lazarett
SS Röntgensturmbann (Grosse Stadtgutgasse 28)
WIERDEN-AMSTEL (Holland) KL reported as WIERDEN I and II near AMSTEL.

WILGA (Central Poland) Near GARNWOLIN.

WILNO (VILNA) (East Poland) Type
Reported in July, 1942, as KL for Jews and "punitive camp for forced labour".

WILISDE (Hessen-Nassau) S of Limburg Last reported in May 1938.

WINICA (Poland) 12 Kms SW of Pultusk. Transit camp.

WITTLICH See KALETURM

WITTMOOR See HAMBURG

WLOCLAWEK See LESLAU

WOLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF (Niederdomau) Under DOLLPUSS and SCHUSCHNIGG mainly Nazi inmates; therefore renamed TRUTZDORF. Several barracks burned down in 1938 and closed. Said to be again in operation.

WOLFSBURG (Braunschweig) Identified in 1943.

WRONKI (W Poland) Probably called WRONKIEN by the Germans. Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour". Reported to be an old prison.
At Wuppertal. Camp last reported there in January 1944 had 1,800 prisoners.

A camp was last reported there in 1936.

Near JEZORA. A town named WYSOKIE has been renamed HOREHOK.
Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".
XANTHII (Greece)  Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.

YERYERI (AMARTOS) REHTYANOS (Greece) Crete; reported as KL

YPATI (Greece)  KL reported with 90 inmates in February 1944.

YVOIR (Belgium, Namur Province)  A report of January 1942, states that a camp with barbed wire enclosures was under construction there; believed to be intended as KL.

ZABIKOWO (S. Poland)  Near Poznan; a forced labour camp is reported there.

ZACISZE (Poland) Reported in November 1941 as a Straflager "for peasants." There are 3 towns by this name in Poland.

A116
ZAGREB (Yugoslavia)  
Type: There is a concentration camp near the Zoo at MAXIME, near ZAGREB.
Remarks: Jews there wear, back and front, a yellow patch with David's Star and a "Z".
The SS Einsatzstaffel composed of Volksdeutsche used to kill Jews in the streets of Zagreb.
Personalities: Name of Gestapo under SHF is unknown but the man is reported to be a relative of Dr. UBERREITER Gauleiter STEIERMARK.

ZAKRZOWIEK (Central Poland)  
Near ILZA; reported in February 1943, as "punitive labour camp".

ZAMARZE (NW Poland)  
In January 1943, confirmed as KL.

ZAMBROW (NE Poland)  
Reported in February 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

ZAMOSK (Central Poland)  
Type: Reported in January 1943 as transit camp for "expropriated Poles"
SS units in the Vicinity  
SS Pferdesammel- und Ersatzlager.
SS Reit-und Fahrerschule.

ZAKI (Greece)  
Macedonia. KL reported under Bulgarian control.

ZASCHANIK (Poland)  
KL reported in November 1943.

ZASOLNIK (Poland)  
Near BIALYSTOK; KL may be same as ZASOLNIK.

ZGIERZ  
See GÖRNAU.

All7
ZIECHNAU (ZIECHNOW) (Poland)

Location: 75 En NW of WARSAW

Type: One permanent KL and three forced labour camps are reported in this district.

ZARBOG (Sachsen)

Near LEISENBURG; reported May 1938.

ZWIRZYNNEC (Central Poland)

Near LUBLIN. Reported in October 1943, as "transit and punitive camp for forced labour".

ZWIRINGEN (Unlocated)

Believed to be in operation.

Unlocated Camps

KL between NEUSTADT and NEISSE in Schlesien; reported in August 1943.

SK Lager for suspected German soldiers returning from the Russian front was reported as having started in September 1942.

KL between LEIPZIG and BRESLAU, especially for Jews reported in March 1944.

KL for German officers and other ranks reported in Eastern Prussia in June 1943.

There are said to be 2,000 prisoners dressed in Polish uniforms in order to hide the fact that so many Germans had been "bad boys" at the Eastern Front.

A special KL for people having connections with England and the USA is said to have been set up in Southern Germany. The report, dated April 1944, expresses the belief that Hitler will hold these people as hostages to protect himself.
List of SS Arbeitsstäbe not located Near an Identified Concentration Camp

BREST Kr. LESLAU, Gutsverwaltung Popowiczki
ELSENAU, Kirchenstrasse 6
GIMLITZ Kr. MOGILNO, Dietfurt 22 Gumbitz
GNEISEN, Gottestrasse 22
GOSTINGEN, Bahnhofstrasse 33
HIRSCHTEICH, Lützowstrasse 2 (SS Werkzentrale)
POTTKORST, Dietfurt, Gutsverwaltung Blöchersfelde
RAWITSCH, Breslauer Stadtgraben 13
SCHIERAK, Friedhofstrasse 6
SCHRÖM, Bahnhofstrasse 3
SCHRODA, Rigaer Strasse 5
STEINBRUCK, Kempen, Hirscheek
TUREK, Wolhyni einsatz, Strasse des 13 Sept, 26
WARTHBRÜCKEN, Schachtahu strasse 12
WEHLINGEN, Krakauer Vorstadt 15
WOLLSTEIN, Eichengraben-Oberhof
WERESCHEN, Helmuth-Raymannstrasse 6
ZIRKE, Birnbaum, Markt 19
CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
C-2 (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION)


KL's
(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES
REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE B
Diagram

E.D.S./C/S
Compiled by MIRS (LONDON Branch)
From Material Available at
WASHINGTON and LONDON.
CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (Counter Intelligence Sub-Division)


KLs
(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES
REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPA

ANNEXE B
Translation of the Special Camp Orders
for the KL ESTERWEGEN
Key to the KL Organisation Chart (See also text, para. 6)

1. This chart is a combination of facts and conjectures.

2. Kripo (Kriminalpolizei) and Gestapo are responsible for Einweisung (Commitment to KL's). The Kripo deals with Berufsvorbrecher (habitual criminals) and the Gestapo with all other Schutzhäftlinge (those in protective custody).

3. The Kommandantur (KL Administration office) is in control of:

   Rationing
   Ordnance of Käf. personnel
   Post Office
   Censorship
   Clothing Store
   Bookkeeping, pay and accounts

4. The Lagerführer (Camp Sub. Commandant) controls:

   Barracks
   SS Blockführer (SS Block Leaders)
   +Staatsführer (Room wardens)
   +Lagerältester (Senior inmates)
   SS-Arbeitdienstführer (Works Supervisor)
   +Clerical Staff.

5. The Lazarett (hospital) Entwesung etc. controls:

   SS Doctor
   Inmates Doctor
   +Nurses
   Inmates Hospital
   Disinfecting Station

   + Positions filled by inmates.
Organisation of the GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

NOTE: See Key on next Page
Special Camp Orders
for Prisoners Barracks

1. Purpose

It is left to the individual in protective custody to meditate on the reason why he has come to this concentration camp. Here he has the opportunity either to change his attitude to the nation and the country to one in favour of a people's community on the basis of National-Socialism, or, if he should consider it more valuable, to die for the dirty 2nd or 3rd Jewish-International of Marx or Lenin.

2. Admission to the Camp.

No prisoner is allowed to wear civilian clothes in the camp. Civilian clothes and personal effects will be taken away on arrival and cared for separately.

All new arrivals will have their head shorn. Anybody infested with vermin, and who does not report his condition on arrival, will be punished.

When giving personal particulars to the officers of the Political Department of the Concentration Camp Esterwegen, prisoners will keep strictly to the truth and answer all questions conscientiously.

3. Duty to report communicable diseases

Anybody suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, or infested with vermin, will report this fact on arrival.

A Prisoner-Sgt or Cpl who allows the presence of vermin (bugs, lice, phthirius pubis) within a barrack compound will be punished with arrest; any prisoner who brings vermin into the camp and keeps his condition secret or does not report it, will be punished likewise. The presence of vermin denotes lack of requisite cleanliness of persons or rooms. If the condition described above is brought about intentionally, those responsible will have to answer a charge of sabotage.

4. Discipline and Order

All prisoners, without exception and regardless of birth, position or profession, have the status of subordinates. Young or old, all have to accustom themselves to military discipline and order from the day of arrival.

All members of the SS, up to the Commandant of the Concentration Camp, are the superiors of prisoners; their orders will be obeyed instantaneously and without answering back. The authority of members of the SS is defined in special Camp Regulations; Acts in excess of this authority (*) will be punished.

5. Saluting

In the interest of the promotion of discipline, prisoners

(*) (Footnote in manuscript ?)
are compelled to pev military respects to all members of the SS. On being spoken to by an SS man, a prisoner will come to attention. On the march the salute will take the form of "Eyes Right" or "Eyes Left".

SS Officers from the rank of Sturmführer (Lieut.) upwards will be saluted on the command of the SS man i/c party; the command will be "Eyes Right" followed by "At Ease"; when giving this salute, caps will be taken off.

When a superior visits a place where work is in progress, the headdress will not be removed; prisoners will carry on with their task undisturbed. Report will be made by the leader of the escort and the foreman of the prisoners.

When a superior enters the prisoners' quarters, the prisoner standing next to him will call attention to this by shouting: "Attention". The senior man in the room will report the number present, and all inmates will come to attention.

All superiors entering the camp will be saluted as a matter of principal. A superior on sentry-go outside the camp beyond the wire fence will not be saluted.

6. Billeting

Prisoners in protective custody will be housed in barracks. Each barrack block constitutes in itself a Company of Prisoners which is under the command of an SS NCO as their Coy Officer; he will appoint from among the barrack inmates one prisoner-Sgt and the requisite number of Corporals.

Prisoner-Sgt and Cpls are appointed merely to keep order within their compound. They receive their orders from the Coy Officer and are made responsible for enforcing these orders in all circumstances; they have strict orders to report to the Coy Officer all prisoners who do not submit to the prison discipline.

7. Barrack Discipline

Billeting of prisoners in the barracks will be arranged by the Commander of the Protective Custody Camp or by his deputy. All barrack rooms other than those assigned to them are out of bounds to prisoners. A Prisoner-Sgt will be called to account if he permits the presence of an outside prisoner among personnel of his compound.

Anybody changing, off his own bat, the place in the billet assigned to him will be punished.

Smoking in billets is strictly prohibited. Fireplaces, wash places, and lavatories will be treated with the greatest care.

On the sound of Reveille prisoners will rise from their sleeping places at once and tidy their beds and rooms; also the windows will be opened. The prisoner-Sgt and the Cpls will make their morning report to the Duty Officer of the Coy. After this, coffee will be received.

During the day prisoners will not use their beds without permission.

Each prisoner will affix a label with his name to his bed. Prisoner-Sgts, furthermore, will display in a prominent place a nominal roll of personnel and an inventory of all public property in the room.

Billets will at all times be in an exemplary state of cleanliness. Prisoners rebelling against barrack Discipline or the Prisoner-Sgt will be reported.

There will be a bath parade at least once in three weeks; anybody evading a bath or failing to keep himself clean generally will be led to the bath under the supervision of SS men.
In no circumstances will laundry be hung to dry on the "border plates" ("Grenzplatten" - presumably a structure peculiar to conc. camps) of the neutral zone. Laundry may be hung along the barracks by day. With the approach of dusk all windows and camp lines will be kept free from laundry.

Clothes and linen will be cleaned in the wash rooms.

8. Liability to work

Prisoners are, without exception, liable to do manual labour, regardless of position, profession or birth. Anybody refusing to work, "dodging the column", or simulating physical debilities or illness in order to avoid work, will be considered incorrigible and will be taken to account.

Working hours for the whole of the camp are laid down by the Camp Commandant alone. Signals to start and finish work will be given by means of a horn or the work's bell.

If the exigencies of the camp require it, and with the permission of the Commandant, work may always be done on Sundays and Holidays or continued after normal working hours.

Subject to the approval of the Commandant, working prisoners may be granted a "mooer bonus" (presumably additional food and/or cash for working in swamps).

9. Grades of Protective Custody

There are 3 grades or classes of protective custody. New arrivals will in principle be put in Class II.

(A) Class I (Discharge Class) may be attained by a prisoner who has been in the Concentration Camp for 3 months and satisfied the following conditions, i.e. provided he has

(a) not infringed Camp Regulations;
(b) not been punished with arrest;
(c) always been willing to work;
(d) fundamentally changed his attitude to one in favour of the National Socialist German People's Community;
(e) made a declaration in writing that he has at last dissociated himself from the nation destroying marxist ideology of Marx or Lenin;
(f) disclosed in writing the names of his former functionaries insofar as these are not already in the camp.

One admonition or reprimand increases the term of Protective Custody by at least 3 weeks; punishment by arrest increases the term of Protective Custody by at least 8 weeks. Punishment (arrest) admonition, reprimand) can be awarded only by the Camp Commandant.

(B) The following are put in Class III:-

(a) leading political personalities and intellectuals who, hitherto or formerly, have acted in a manner recognised as detrimental to the nation and the state;
(b) prisoners who have been punished with severe arrest or solitary confinement;
(c) prisoners belonging to the "Penal Labour" section;
(d) criminals in protective custody;
(e) Jews and others who have shown themselves to be "parasites of the people" or common political agitators;
(f) former national socialist leaders who, in a profit seeking manner, have abused the trust put put in them by their highest leader, or proved themselves to be soundrels and traitors;
(g) prisoners who make it understood in their letters that they have no intention of changing their views.

(c) A reclassification from III to II can be considered only in the case of prisoners whose outstanding conduct, attitude and general behaviour during several months in the camp offer a guarantee that the purpose of his protective custody has really been achieved. To furnish the proof of this rests with the prisoner in protective custody.

After a further 3 months in Class II a prisoner may be put in Class I, provided he has fulfilled the conditions laid down under (A) above.

Classification of prisoners will, as a rule, not be made known, but it will be recorded in the personal documents; prisoners will not carry an outward mark denoting classification (manuscript note in margin: armlets and bands round legs). Classification may be expressed through award of punishment.

10. Conduct in the Camp

Rawling, screaming, and unduly loud shouting in the camp is prohibited.

Prisoners will enter or leave barracks and billets only through the proper entrances or exits. Prisoners will be fired on without warning if they climb through a barrack window by day or night, ascend the barrack roof without an order, throw stones over the camp walls, leave the barracks at night between lights out and reveille.

Consequences will be the same for a prisoner who, unless acting on instructions or with permission, enter the neutral zone bordered by the paling.

It is forbidden to congregate in the vicinity of the wire obstruction near the paling. If this order is contravened, prisoners will be shot at to kill. Orders of the camp sentries will be obeyed without delay; if necessary, an order may be enforced by the use of arms.

11. Leaving Camp without authorization

Anyone leaving camp without being accompanied by a guard will be suspected of "attempted escape" and dealt with accordingly.

Anyone detailed for work by a SS-man, SS-Officer or SS-medical orderly after the departure of working parties will report to his coy. commander; failure to comply with this regulation will lead to punishment even if he leaves camp under guard of the a/m SS-man (medical orderly). A SS-man (Med. orderly) when calling for a prisoner will be in possession of a work ticket (Arbeitszettel).

12. The Medical Officer of the Camp

The medical officer of the camp will attend to the sick but not to those unwilling to work. Any prisoner reporting sick without either genuine reason or who by doing so is trying to avoid work will be transferred to the department for "punitive labour" (Strafarbeit). Prisoners will submit themselves for medical examination on the day of reporting sick. Anyone declared fit for work by the MO will be detailed for punitive labour. Men already under the dept. "punitive labour" will if reporting sick without genuine reason, be punished in accordance with the Disciplinary and Penal Code.
13. Public Property

All objects whether in camp, in barracks or worn on the body are public property and as such will be treated with care, cleaned and mended in off-duty hours whenever necessary.

Whoever removes public property of any description from its rightful place, willfully destroys, throws away, misuses or alters etc. any of the aforesaid will be punished and liable to indemnification. In certain cases the entire coy. of prisoners (Gefangenenkompanie) may be held responsible.

14. Camp Mails

Every man under protective custody is permitted to write 2 letters or 2 postcards per month or receive the same from his relatives. Letters must be clearly written and easily legible; mail matters which are not in accordance with these requirements will not be sent off or delivered. Letters will contain matters of personal interest.

Anyone expressing derogatory remarks in letters about the State and the government, the authorities and institutions or who glorifies marxist or liberal leaders or parties, who imparts information relating to occurrences within the concentration camp will be considered incorrigible and held responsible.

All outgoing letters and postcards will be stamped and handed to the commander of the prisoners coy. unsealed.

Parcels containing (clean) laundry can be delivered to prisoners twice monthly. In case parcels include foodstuffs, alcoholic drinks, tobacco goods, marxist, jewish or subversive writings, pamphlets, newspapers, photographic films, tools, knives or any other prohibited objects they will be confiscated. Civilian clothing will be handed over to the clothing store (Aktionbüro).

Relatives must be informed accordingly. No claims regarding return of confiscated goods will be entertained.

Outgoing parcels will contain laundry only. Should this be very dirty it must undergo a preliminary washing. Objects which have been made whilst in camp may be taken out when release takes place subject to the Commandant's approval. Plaster of Paris moulds will be destroyed.

A charge of 10 Pfennig will be made for the delivery of each incoming parcel (costs of transport); relatives do not have to pay postage.

Prisoners are permitted to receive a German daily newspaper. Applications concerning orders for newspapers will be made in writing through the coy. Commander to the Commandant. Money for newspapers will be payable only when the application has been granted.

15. Monetary Matters

Money can be sent into camp only by way of postal orders or money orders (Zahlkarte). Relatives will be informed that money in cash cannot be accepted by the camp Post Office. Cash which has been enclosed in letters and parcels, contrary to these regulations, will be confiscated. Whoever offers money to a member of the SS will be placed in solitary confinement.

Prisoners money will be administered by the political section. Amounts of over £5, will be deposited on the account of the prisoner concerned. The SS-Treasurer (Geldverwalter) will daily pay out all other amounts to the prisoners, who are to sign for them personally in the postbook. Deposits will be
paid out as required based on application on an indent form (Anforderungsliste) which will be signed by the prisoner.

16. Camp Library

All prisoners may avail themselves of the camp library. Certain prisoners can by order be excluded from its use. Books will be handled with care and returned within one week.

17. Alarm

When Sirens sound an alarm in camp or several shots are fired in quick succession all prisoners will without fail double to their barracks and close doors and windows without delay. Prisoners who do not act in accordance with this order or who leave barracks while the alarm lasts will be fired on without further warning.

18. Roll Call

The roll-call will be ordered by the Camp Sub-commander (Lagerführer) or his Rapportführer (man who calls the roll at parades). The order can be given either by whistle or by word of mouth. Prisoners will fall in as companies on their pre-designated place; the coy, Sergeant-Major on duty (beauftragter Kompaniefeldwebel) having ordered "Attention", "Eyes right (left)" will report the strength of the prisoners coy.

19. Requests and Complaints

Prisoners are entitled to voice requests and complaints. The Camp Commandant is the highest authority to decide over requests and complaints.

In all instances requests and complaints will be submitted to the commander of the prisoners coy. whose duty it is to forward them through service channels. In case a complaint should be directed against the coy. commander himself it will be submitted to the Camp Sub-commander.

Prisoners who do not adhere to the procedure relating to complaints as laid down or who for the purpose of lodging a complaint collect signatures will be punished. Anyone basing a complaint on false facts will be held responsible.

Prisoners who want to make a report have to submit a request to the commander of the prisoners coy. In special cases it is permissible to submit such request directly to the Camp Sub-commander.

The Political Commissar will receive the report for the Commandant. As last resort the prisoner may be permitted to report to the Commandant.

20. Haircut

Each prisoner's - company has to detail a company-barber to whom a state-owned pair of hair-clippers will be issued. Hair and beards will be cut every fortnight, neck and temples have to be kept absolutely short. A prisoner's - company which does not comply with these orders will be ordered to shear off all hair completely in the same way as they are shorn on commitment to the camp.

21. General Rules

The times for lights-out and reveille will be ordered by the Commandant.
After lights-out the greatest quiet will be observed everywhere in the camp. Lights in the rooms will be switched off immediately. Passages will be kept lit. Whoever purposely disturbs the prisoners asleep will be punished.

Outside the billets smoking is allowed in the camp. During work on the roads smoking is forbidden. The same applies to kitchens, stores and places containing inflammable materials where smoking is strictly forbidden and punishable.

Smoking and permission to visit the canteen are privileges which can be withdrawn. Consumption of alcoholic drinks is strictly forbidden to all prisoners.

22 **Instigators**

Whoever holds a political discussion in the camp, on the working-site, in the billets and in rest-places, makes inflammatory speeches, congregates with others to that purpose, forms cliques or wanders about, collects true or untrue information or photos' about the camp and its institutions, receives such information, passes it on, smuggles it out of the camp by secret or any other means, gives it to persons discharged or transferred, hides it in clothing or any other articles, hides it in the ground, throws it wrapped around stones etc. over the camp-walls, climbs on roofs or trees, gives signs or light-signals, incites others to flee, gives them advice in that respect or helps them, will be treated as instigator.

23 **Mutineers**

Whoever attacks a sentry or an SS-man, makes him ridiculous, refuses obedience or work, incites others to similar action, leaves a marching formation or working-site without order or permission, sings loudly, shouts or agitates during a march or during the working-time, omits intentionally to give an ordered salute, will be treated as mutineer.

24 **Saboteurs**

Whoever brings about, either intentionally or by negligence, a fire, explosion, damage by water or any other kind of damage, be it in the camp, billet, workshops or working-site. Furthermore, whoever handles in unauthorized fashion barbed-wire-fence, the camp-wall, electric light-installations, heating-installations or boilers, in kitchens, at machines or motor-vehicles, will be treated as Saboteur.

25 **Dangerous to the Public**

Whoever offers presents to a sentry, tries bribes, glorifies Marxism or any other "November-Part" in a sentry's presence,
makes contemptuous remarks about the National-Socialist-People's State and it's government, shows himself obstinate, secretly gives information about the camp and it's inmates to a visitor, or gives him secretly letters, notes, photos or pieces of apparel, produces articles forbidden in the Camp, pieces of dress, caps, cigarette-cases which can be used as hiding-places, receives, passes on, or sends on such articles,

Will be treated as dangerous to the public.

26. Incorrigible

Whoever dodges work, absents himself from working-parades, absents himself from camp-rollcall without reason or permission, reports to the doctor or dentist, without real reason, does not march out, simulates physical defects, behaves lazily or indolently, does not observe discipline, does not keep his dress or shoes in order, writes objectionable letters, steals from fellow-prisoners, beats them or mistreats them in any fashion

will be considered as incorrigible.

27. Suspected of attempted escape.

Whoever leaves working-site, camp or work-shop without an accompanying sentry or before time, has in his possession forbidden articles or tools, carries them on his person or procures them for others, wears civilian clothing without permission, is

suspected of attempted escape.


Anyone, who as "Gefangenen-Feldwachter" (prisoners-platoon-leader), as "Korpovl-schaftsführer" (Section-leader) or as prisoner, receives information about a proposed incitement, sabotage, mutiny, escape or any other crime or misconduct,

will be punished as perpetrator of the crime

unless he reports his information in time to his superior.

Prisoners who report a proposed action in time to the Commandant or his subordinates will be treated with special consideration. Whoever knowingly makes a false report will be punished.

29 Punishment

Crimes, offences and transgressions will be punished according to the disciplinary and Penal code of prisoners in protective custody.

Inspector of the Concentration Camps RFSS

F.D.R. signed: EICKE

Waibrecht SS-Gruppenführer

Adjutant
CONFIDENTIAL


KL\# (Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTERS
REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEX C

Translation of the Disciplinary and
Penal Code for KL BEVERWEGEN

CONFIDENTIAL
DISCIPLINARY AND PENAL-CODE FOR THE PRISON-CAMP

Introduction

In accordance with existing camp-orders the following penalties are published for the maintenance of law and order within the limits of the Concentration-Camp Esterwegen.

All prisoners of the KL Esterwegen are subject to these orders from the time of admission until the time of discharge.

The executive powers are with the Camp-Commandant. He is personally responsible to the Inspector of Concentration-Camps for the execution of published Camp-Orders. The latter is subordinate to the Commander of the Political Police. The former issues his orders on the latter's instructions.

Tolerations shows weakness. Recognising this, ruthless action will be taken, where it appears necessary in the interest of the Fatherland. The respectable patriot will not come into contact with this penal-code. You political and intellectual agitators, however, whatever your creed, take note; beware that you are not caught or we will be after your blood and will silence you with your own methods.

Paragraph 1

The following will be punished with 5 days strict confinement:

1) Anyone knowingly making false statements at interrogations or examinations
2) Anyone taking second helpings at mealtime without permission of his Coy Commander, or receiving two rations from the cook
3) Anyone trying to evade bathing, or not maintaining sufficient personal hygiene
4) Anyone sending soiled laundry away

Paragraph 2

The following will be punished with 5 days strict confinement:

1) Anyone not rising immediately after reveille, or not making his bed or respectively not cleaning the room
2) Anyone wearing plain clothes in camp without permission
3) Anyone omitting to report his contamination by vermin
4) Anyone acting as Gef.-Feldwebel (prisoners' platoon leader) or Gef.-Korporalschaftsführer (prisoners' section leader), not supervising "regimental" haircuts
5) Anyone not having a "regimental" haircut
6) Anyone acting as Gef.-Feldwebel or Korporalschaftsführer committing to fix prescribed nominal rolls or inventories in his barrack-room, or prescribed name-plates on the beds; or falsifying the above lists
7) Anyone, as prisoner, not complying with lawful orders given by the Gef.-Feldwebel, Korporalschaftsführer or Foreman
8) Anyone found out of bed after lights-out, or purposely disturbing other prisoners' rest
9) Anyone sitting or lying on a bed during day-time without permission of his Coy Commander
10) Anyone found smoking, talking, laughing, or otherwise conducting himself to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the ranks during roll-call
11) Anyone not adhering to the prescribed means of complaint
12) Anyone having laundry drying on the posts of the neutral zone or leaving it hanging, during night-time, in barrack-windows and camp roads
13) Anyone wilfully damaging books of the camp library or making marginal notes in same is also liable to indemnification

Paragraph 3

The following will be punished with 5 days strict confinement and several weeks punitive labour:

1) Anyone being absent from roll-call or parade for work distribution without reason or permission of his Coy Commander
2) Anyone reporting sick without genuine reason or not submitting himself for medical examination immediately after reporting sick; also, anyone, who, without the Coy Commander's knowledge, reports to the M.O., the Dentist or the First Aid Post

Paragraph 4

The following will be punished with 8 days strict confinement:

1) Anyone collecting signatures for the purpose of making complaints
2) Anyone making a false or purposely false report or an unfounded complaint
3) Anyone writing more than 2 letters or postcards per month, or writing under an assumed name in order to achieve this aim
4) Anyone acting as Gef.-Feldwebel (prisoners' platoon leader or Korporalschafftshofer (prisoners' section leader) permitting prisoners from other barracks to remain within his compliment
5) Anyone staying in a strange barracks, even within his own prisoners' Company
6) Anyone not subordinating himself to the general Barrack Orders or found singing loudly, shouting or conducting himself in an unseemly manner
7) Anyone, who, acting as Gef.-Feldwebel or Korporalschaftshofer, permits the existence of vermin within his barracks limits; if this condition is being brought about wilfully, or other barracks contaminated, sabotage will be considered
8) Anyone suffering from an infectious or contagious disease who fails to report same on admission
9) Anyone wilfully damaging, or not cleaning or mending issued items of clothing is also liable to indemnification
10) Anyone who, as cook, favours fellow-prisoners at the issue of food, or issues short rations to prisoners of different political opinions
Paragraph 5

The following will be punished with 8 days strict confinement and several weeks punitive labour:

1) Anyone doing work, or, for the purpose of doing so, malingering or simulating physical defects
2) Anyone leaving his working-site or workshop without order or before time; anyone omitting to give notice to the supervising SS man or giving notice to a fellow-prisoner instead of the superior

Paragraph 6

The following will be punished with 8 days strict confinement and 25 blows with a cane at both the beginning and the end of the punishment:

1) Anyone making derogatory or disdinal remarks to a member of the SS, willfully omitting to give the ordered salute, or making it known through his attitude that he will not submit to the compulsion of discipline and order
2) Anyone, acting as Gef.-Feldwebel (prisoners' platoon leader), Gef.-Korporalschaftführer (prisoners' section leader) or Foreman, transgressing the authorities as Ordnungsmann; assuming the rights of a superior towards other prisoners, procuring favours concerning work and in other ways for prisoners with like convictions, vexing prisoners of different convictions, making false reports about the latter or disfavouring them in any other way

Paragraph 7

The following will be punished with 14 days strict confinement:

1) Anyone changing the billet to which he has been detailed with somebody else, without the Coy Commander's order, or instigating or inducing fellow-prisoners to do so
2) Anyone who encloses or hides forbidden articles or objects produced in camp in outgoing laundry parcels, or sews them into articles of laundry
3) Anyone entering or leaving barracks, billets or other buildings through any other than the recognised entrances, or crawling through windows or other openings
4) Anyone smoking in billets, lavatories, or places containing inflammable articles, or who stores or leaves inflammable articles in such places. Should ignoring of this order cause a fire, sabotage will be assumed

Paragraph 8

The following will be punished with 14 days strict confinement and 25 blows with a cane both at the beginning and at the end of the punishment:

1) Anyone entering or leaving the prison camp without a guard, or attaching himself, unauthorised, to a working party marching out
2) Anyone expressing in letters or by other means of communication derogatory remarks about National-Socialist leaders, the State and Government, authorities and institutions, or who glorifies Marxist or liberal leaders, or November-parties, or who imparts information relating to occurrences within the Concentration Camp

3) Anyone keeping forbidden articles, tools, cut-and-thrust arms in his billet or in pailsases

Paragraph 9

The following will be punished with 21 days strict confinement:

Anyone who removes public property of any description from its rightful place or transfers it to another place, or wilfully damages, destroys, throws away, alters or misuses any of the aforesaid. Besides the punishment, the individual or the entire Prisoners'-Comrades will be liable for indemnification according to circumstances

Paragraph 10

The following will be punished with 42 days strict confinement or permanent solitary confinement:

1) Anyone who accumulates money inside the Camp, who finances forbidden enterprises inside or outside the Camp, who bribes fellow-prisoners or induces them to secrecy

2) Anyone who asks for money to be sent to him which comes from forbidden collections of the "Rote Hilfe" (Red help-organisation), or who distributes such money amongst fellow prisoners

3) Anyone who communicates to a clergyman items which lie outside the province of spiritual welfare, or who gives him letters or communications for distribution, or tries to win him for forbidden purposes

4) Anyone who brings into contempt the symbols of the National-Socialist-State or its executives, insults them or shows contempt in any other fashion

5) Anyone who induces other prisoners to enter into a hunger strike

Paragraph 11

Anyone who makes political speeches in order to agitate

be it in the Camp, working-site, billets, kitchens or work-shops, latrines or rest-places,

who holds instigating speeches, congregates with others for that purpose, forms cliques or wanders about,

who collects true or untrue information about the concentration-camp and its institutions for enemy already propaganda,

receives, hides, passes it on, tells visitors or others about it, smuggles it out of the Camp by means of secret writings or in any other fashion, who gives them to persons discharged or transferred, either in writing or by word of mouth, who throws them over the prison-camp walls wrapped around stones, etc. or who executes secret writings;
Furthermore, anyone who climbs on to barrack roofs in order to incite, who gives signs by light-signal or in any other way or who tries to make contacts on the outside; who induces others to escape or to any other order, or whoever gives advice for that purpose or aids them by any means will be hanged as agitator in accordance with revolutionary law.

(marginal comment by note of hand: 7x hanged)

Paragraph 12

Anyone who attacks a sentry or an SS-man, refuses obedience or work on the working-site, incites others to the same action in order to achieve a mutiny, who leaves a marching formation or a working-site as a mutineer, induces others to the same action, who sings loudly, shouts, instigates or holds speeches during the march or during work will be shot on the spot as a mutineer or hanged later on.

Paragraph 13

The following will be punished by death for reasons of sabotage:

Anyone who purposely causes a fire, an explosion, damage by water or any other damage to property, be it in the Camp, in the billets, workshops, working-sites, in kitchens, stores etc.; furthermore, anyone who handles in unauthorized fashion, barbed-wire fences, high-power cables in a power-station, television installations or water pipes, camp walls, heating or boiler plants, machines or motor-vehicles.

If the action was committed in negligence the guilty person will be punished with solitary confinement.

In cases of doubt, sabotage will be assumed.

Paragraph 14

Anyone who offers presents to an SS-man or sentry, who wants to win him over with presents, money or other means, who commits acts intended to lower the morale of the SS-Troop, who starts political discussions in the presence of an SS-man, or a sentry, who glorifies Marxism or one of the other "November-parties" or their leaders, makes depreciatory remarks about the SS, SA, the National Socialist State, the "Führer" and his arrangements, or who shows himself obstinate in any other way;

Furthermore, anyone who produces in the camp forbidden articles to convey secret writings or for attack purposes, or who hands them on to others, will be considered dangerous and transferred to permanent solitary confinement.

A discharge of such persons will not be considered within the near future.

Paragraph 15

Anyone who dodges work several times, absents himself in spite of warnings from work parades or pay parades, reports to the doctor or the dentist without reason, who malingerers or
simulates physical defects, does not march out, shows himself constantly lazy and indolent, ignores order and discipline, who has been repeatedly checked for his dress, writes objectionable letters, steals from other inmates, beats or molests them for reasons of their convictions, mocks them or makes them ridiculous, will be punished because of his incorregibility with permanent punitive labour, with arrest, with pack-drill, or corporal punishment.

Paragraph 16

Anyone who enters the neutral zone without order, or without supervision of an SS-man or sentry, or who climbs through a barrack window, climbs on to a barrack roof, who moves about outside the barracks after "lights-out", who congregates with others, does not disperse immediately on the orders of an SS-man, who does not enter his billet direct on the sounding of an alarm or opens the windows of a barrack will be fired on by the nearest SS-man or sentry.

Paragraph 17

Anyone who leaves the Camp without an accompanying sentry, is found in the Camp without an accompanying sentry, leaves the working-site without an accompanying sentry, who is in possession of forbidden objects (tools, knives, files, etc.), who wears civilian clothing without authority can be punished with solitary confinement because of suspected attempt to escape.

Paragraph 18

Anyone who receives information concerning the object or suspected object of incitement, mutiny, sabotage, or any other crime, offense or punishable act, be he prisoner - Feldwebel (prisoners' platoon leader), Korporalschaftsführer (Section-leader), or ordinary prisoner, will be punished as perpetrator unless he reports his information immediately. The informant will not be tried if he hands in a wrong report, provided he has been deceived by special circumstances.

Paragraph 19

Arrrest will be executed in a cell, no blankets, a diet of water and bread. Every 4th day the prisoner will receive warm food.

Punitive labour includes hard physical labour or especially dirty labour, which will be executed under special supervision. As extra punishment the following may be considered: pack-drill, corporal punishment, deprivation of mail, withdrawal of food, sleeping without blankets, tying to a stake, reprimand and cautioning.

All punishments will be entered into the documents. Arrest and punitive labour prolong protective custody by at least 8 weeks.

Any inflicted extra-punishment prolongs protective-custody by at least 4 weeks.
Prisoners who are in solitary confinement will not be considered for release in the near future.

F.d.R. Inspection of Concentration Camps, RFS3
Weibrecht signed: E i c k e
Adjutant 33-Gruppenführer.

K.L.s
(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES
REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE D

Employment of Prison Labour
in Private or Public Enterprises
ANNEX D

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR
IN PRIVATE OR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(For further details on the use of prison camp labour reference should be made to the text; paras 13-14)

PART ONE
EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

KL AUSCHWITZ

Wasserwirtschaftsamt
(Water supply offices)  Bielitz

KL BUCHENWALD

Wiederaufbau des Dorfes Afoldern
(Reconstruction work)  Afoldern

Kühlhaus  Weimar

Gauleiter Sauckel

KL DACHAU

Hans Wälfer G.m.b.H.  Dachau

Reichsschule der NSDAP  Feldafing

Beseitigung von Schuttmassen
(Demolition and disposal of rubble)  München

Partei Kanzlei
(Party Chancellery)

Binder, Binder und Burchard

Reichsleiter Amann

KL FLOSSENBURG

Gut Jungfern Breschan
(Jungfern estate)  Breschan
**KL MAUTHAUSEN**

Schwarz
Anton Poschacher
Kärntner Montanindustrie G.m.b.H.
(Carinthian mining industry)
Güterwegbau Genossenschaft
(Güterwegbau Company)

**KL HERZOGENBUSCH**

Schwarz and Co.

**KL NSUENGAGED**

Bäckerei Werner Ohde
(Werner Ohde’s bakery)

**KL PLASZOW**

Male and female employment for general secretarial duties

**KL RAVIENBRÜCK**

Schiller
Kropp, Baumeines Fischerhauses am Beutelsee (Kropp building and fishing hut)
Faserstoff u. Spinnerei A.G.
(Fibrine and spinning mill)
Erich Grahl G.m.b.H.
Kersten Gut
(Kersten estate)

**KL SACHSENHAUSEN**

Bau von Wasserteichen in Berlin
(Construction of reservoirs)
Zehlendorfer Spinnstoffwerke
(Zehlendorf textile factory)
Heerespersonalamt
(Army Personnel Bureau)
Stadtverwaltung
(Municipal Administration)
Poldizeakademie
(Police School)

Lins
Mauthausen
Hamburg
Fürstenburg
Fürstenburg
Harswalde

**KL SACHSENHAUSEN**

Berlin
Berlin-Zehlendorf
Löbben
Oranienburg
Oranienburg
(contd)
(KL SACHSENHAUSEN contd)

Forstamt Sachsenhausen
(Forestry Department)

Reichsamt für Wirtschaftsaufbau,
Schuhprüfstelle (Reich Department for Economic Development,
examination of shoes department)

Haftlingseinsatz für Sonderfälle, Beseitigung von Bombenschäden
(Employment of prison labour in emergencies and cases of
bomb damage)

Einsatz von SS-Strafgefangenen für die Rüstung in den Werken
der Rüstungsindustrie (Employment of SS prisoners on munitions
for the armaments industry)

Daimler Benz A.G. Genhagen
PART TWO
EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR IN SS OFFICES

KL AUSCHWITZ
Sonderauftrag von der Reichsführer-SS für die Schädlinge bekämpfung (Special branch of the SS High Command for dealing with undesirable persons)

Hygienische Bakteriologische Untersuchungsstelle d. W-SS Süd-Ost (Waffen-SS (S.E.) research department for hygiene and bacteriology)

SS-Haushaltungseinheit von Bibelforscherinnen (Domestic employment of female religious criminals)

KL BEREZEN-HEILEN
Amt B II - Nachschublager (Department B II - Supply depot)

KL BUCHENWALD
SS-Junkerschule (SS Cadet Officer School)
SS-Unterkunft (SS Quarters)
SS-Hauptwirtschaftslager (Main Supply Depot)
SS-Führerschule (SS Officers' School)
SS- und Polizeiführer West, Bombensuchkommando (SS-and Polizeiführer West, Bomb disposal unit)

KL DACHAU
Entomologisches Institut d. W-SS und Polizei (Entomological Institute of the Waffen-SS and Police)
SS-Bekleidungswerk (Clothing factory)
SS-Waffenamt (Lehranstalt) (Ordinance Dept - Training establishment)
Reichsführer-SS (SS-General staff)
Lebensborn e.V.  
(Fountain of Life Society)

SS-Kaserne Freimann  
(SS Barracks Freimann)

SS-Hochgebirgsschule  
(SS Mountain School)

Gut Pabenschwandt  
(Estate Pabenschwandt)

SS-Unterführerschule  
(School for NCOs of the SS)

SS-Berufsschule  
(SS Vocational School)

Polygal - Herstellung  
(Polygal factory)

SS-Berghaus

SS-Junkerschule  
(SS Officer Cadet School)

Unternehmen Muck  
(Muck enterprise)

Malaria station Prof. Dr. Schilling

SS-Hauptzeugamt  
(SS Central Ordnance Depot)

Sonderkommando Itter und Plansee  
(Special Detachments Itter and Plansee)

München  
bei München

Neustift

Pabenschwandt

Radolfzell

Schleissheim

Schlachters

St. Johann in Tyrol

Tölz

Uffing

KL FLOSENBERG

SS-Bekleidungswerk  
(SS Clothing factory)

SS-Hauptamt Amt C I  
(SS Central Office - Dept C I)

SS-Nachrichten Ersatz Regiment  
(SS Signals Replacement Regiment)

SS-Hauptamt  
(SS Central Office)

Kleiderkasse SS  
(Clothing Store)

Grafenreuth

Lobositz

Nürnberg

Plessenburg

Schloss Schlackenwerth

D 5
KL GROSS-ROSEN
SS-Freiwillige Gebirgs Division
(SS Volunteer Mountain Division)

KL MAUTHAUSEN
SS-Bekleidungslager
(Clothing Depot, SS)
SS-Bekleidungslager
(Clothing Depot, SS)
Das Ahnenerbe
(Racial Inheritance)
Treuhandverwaltung des Stiftes
St. Lambrecht (Trusteeship
Administration of the St. Lambrecht fund)

KL NATZWILLER
Hauptwirtschaftslager (HWL II)
(Main Supply Depot II)

KL RAVENSBRUCK
SD-Schule
(Security Service School)
Orthopädische Schuhmacherwerkstätte
(Orthopaedic Shoe factory)
Lebensborn, Einsatz von Bibelforscher
(Fountain of Life Society -
Institute of biological research)
SS-Siedlung Bibelforscher
(SS Settlement Institute of
biological research)

KL SACHSENHAUSEN
Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle
(Bureau for the Repatriation of
"racial" Germans)
Reichssicherheitshauptamt
(National Department of Security)
SS-Hauptwirtschaftslager II
(SS Main Supply Depot)
SS-WVH - Hausverwaltung
(Economics and Administration dept.
of the German High Command -
house administration

Neuhammer
Gusen
Linz
Schloss Mittersill
Iffezheim
Drögen
Hohenlychen
München
Ravensbrück
Berlin W 62
Berlin
Berlin - Südende
Berlin Lichterfeld-West
(KL SACHSENHAUSEN contd)

SS-Hauptzeugamt Prettin-Brandenburg (SS Central Ordnance Depot) Brandenburg

SS-Truppenübungsplatz (Troop Training Depot for the SS) Kurmark

SS-Unterkunftverwaltung (SS Billeting Administration) Lichtenburg-Prettin

SS-Standortverwaltung (SS Garrison Administration) Oranienburg

SS-Kraftfahrtechnische Versuchsabteilung V mot. (SS MT Experimental Depot V) Oranienburg

SS-Sanitäts Ersatz Batallion (Medical Replacement Battalion of the SS) Oranienburg

SS-Hauptzeugamt (SS Central Ordnance Depot) Oranienburg

SS-Hauptzeugamt (I. Munition) (SS Central Ordnance Depot - army munitions) Oranienburg

SS-Bekleidungswerk (SS Clothing Factory) Oranienburg

SS-Kraftfahrzeugdepot (SS MT Depot) Oranienburg

SS-Nachrichtenzeugamt (SS Signals Equipment Depot) Oranienburg

Lehr- und Ersatz Kompanie für Diensthundewesen (Training and Replacement company for service dogs) Oranienburg

SS-Kantinenverwaltung (SS canteen administration) KL Sachsenhausen

Amt B V - Kfz. Reparaturwerkstätte LSSAH (Dept. B V - MT repair garages for the Leibstandarte SS ADOLF HITLER) Schloss Dannemühle

Reichssicherheitshauptamt (National Department of Security)

Sonderwerkstätte Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Special workshops of the RSHA)

Reichssicherheitshauptamt Laboratorium (RSHA laboratory)

KL PLASZOW

"Ahnenerbe" Wissenschaftliche Forschungstätte (Racial Inheritance - Technical Research Department)

KL STUTTHOF

SS-Unterführerschule (SS School for NOOs) Lauenburg
PART THREE
EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR IN DEPARTMENT C
(WORKS AND BUILDINGS)

KL AUSCHWITZ
Bauten für die Rüstungsindustrie bei den KL Fertigungswerk Krupp (Armaments Industry buildings near KL Krupp factory)

SS-Lazarett
(SS Hospital)

KL BUCHENWALD
SS-Baubrigade Köln-Duisberg
(SS Building Brigade Köln Duisberg)

SS-Baubrigade Wuppertal
(SS Building Brigade Wuppertal)

SS-Baubrigade Atlantikwall
(SS Building Brigade Atlantikwall)

Bauten für die Rüstungsindustrie bei den KL Fertigungswerk Gustloffwerk (Armaments Industry buildings near KL)

Deutsche Wohnungshilfswerk - Befehlsheime
(German Housing Relief - Emergency accommodation)

KL FLOSSENBURG

Bauwesen - SS Pionier Ersatz Bataillon
(Building Section - Engineer Replacement Bn)

Bauwesen SS-Truppenübungsplatz
(Building Section - Troop training ground)

Bauwesen Schloss Neuheimerstein/Elbe
(Building Section)

Bauwesen SS-Unterkunft
(Building Section - SS quarters)

Bauwesen SS-Karst-Wehr-Kompanie
(Building Section - Pioneer Coy)

KL GROSS-ROSEN

Deutsche Wohnungshilfswerk - Befehlsheime
(German Housing Relief - Emergency Accommodation)

Bauwesen SS-Kom.-Btl.
(Building Section - SS Replacement Bn)

SS-Unterführererschule
(SS School for NCs)
KL MAUTHAUSEN
Deutsche Wohnungshilfswerk - Befehlsheime
(German Housing Relief - Emergency Accommodation)
SS-Junkerschule
(SS officer cadets Training School) Klagenfurth
Luftschutzbunkerbau Linz
(Construction of air raid defences)
Villa Kantor am Millstättersee

KL NATZWEILER
Deutsche Wohnungshilfswerk-Befehlsheime
(German Housing Relief - Emergency Accommodation)
SS-Nachrichtenschule Oberemheim
(SS Signal School)
SS-Krudschutz Ersatz Bataillen Ellwangen
(SS Replacement motor-cyclc Bn)
SS-Nachrichtenschule Metz
(SS Signal School)
SS Ausbildungslager Sennheim
(SS training camp)

KL NEUERGÄREN
SS-Baubrigade Alderney
(SS Building Brigade)
Bauten für die Rüstungsindustrie bei den
KL Fertigungswerk Metallwerk

KL SACHSENHAUSEN
SS-Baubrigaden Berlin
(SS Building Brigades)
Bauten für die Rüstungsindustrie bei den
KL Fertigungswerk Zeppelin-Luftschiffbau
Bauleitung Gross-Berlin
Bauleitung Bad Sarow
Bauleitung Storkow
Bauleitung Trebnitz
SS-Truppenübungsplatz Glatow
(SS Troop training ground)
PART FOUR

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR IN THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRY

KL AUSCHWITZ

Bunswerk Farbenindustrie
(Chemical Industry)

Luftwaffe - Bergpark Ost
(Aircraft Storage Park)

Siemens-Schuckertwerke AG.,
Kleinbauwerk

Weichsel Metall-Union

Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke

Janina Kohlengrube
(Coal mine)

Sondarbau Werlin
(Special Building Project)

Deutsche Gassruß Werke
(German Carbon-monoxide Works)

Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk
(Railway Repair-shop)

Oberhütten AG.

Kohlengruben
(Coal mines)

Grosskraftwerk "Walter"
(Main Power Station)

Oberschlesisches Gerätebau G.m.b.H.
(Upper Silesian Toolshop)

Energieversorgung AG.
(Power Supply Company)

Fürstl. Pless'sche Bergwerke AG.,
Gänthergrube (Mines)

"Osmag" Eintrachtshütte

Ost - Maschinenbau G.m.b.H.
(Machinery Construction)

Berghütte

Erdöl

Oberhüttenverein, Oberschlesisches
Hüttenwerk AG.

Auschwitz

Auschwitz

Auschwitz

Blechhammer

Chelmek

Gleiwitz

Gleiwitz

Gleiwitz

Hindenburg/Donnersmark

Jawischowitz

Legischa

Laurahütte

Oberschlesien

Pless

Schwientochlowitz

Soanowitz

Teschen

Trzebinia bei Kattowitz

D 10
KL BUCHERWALD

Dynamit AG. Nobel
Hugo Schneider AG.
Bochumer Verein
Gustloffwerke
Mitteldeutsche Baugemeinschaft
Rheinmetall Borsig AG.
"B.M.W." Bayrische Motoren-Werke
Breuer Werke G.m.b.H.
Ago - Flugzeugwerke G.m.b.H.
(Aircraft Plant)
Hugo Schneider AG.
Erla Werke
Wirtschaftliche Forschungsgesellschaft G.m.b.H. (Economic Research Company)
Christian Mansfeld G.m.b.H.
Polte Werke
Junkerswerke
Junkerswerke
Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk (Railway Repair-shop)
Brabag
Gustloffwerke
Leichtmetallwerke (Aluminium Works)
"Dora"
Winterhall AG., Werk Lützkendorf

KL DACHAU

B.M.W. Fertigung (Assembly), Entwicklungs-Allach arbeiten (Development Construction), Bunkerbau (Construction of Bunkers)
I.G. Farbenindustrie AG. (Chemical Industry)
Messerschmitt AG.
B.M.W.
Messerschmitt AG.

Allendorf bei Kassel
Altenburg
Bochum
Buchenwald
Buchenwald
Düsseldorf
Eisenach
Hirzenhain bei Frankfurt/M
Hardenbergen
Leipzig
Leipzig
Leipzig (?)
Leipzig
Magdeburg
Mühlhausen /Thr.
Schönebeck
Schwerte/Ruhr
Trötlitz
Weimar
Wernigerode

Anorgana - Gendorf
Augsburg - Haunstetten
Bleichach
Dachau

D 11
"Präsidix" Schraubenfabrik
Rohrmattenfabrik (Bamboo-slat factory)
Reichsbahnneubesserungswerk (Railway Repair-shop)
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin G.m.b.H. (Airship Construction)
Messerschmitt AG.
B.M.W.
Sachsen
Messerschmitt AG.
Messerschmitt AG.
Messerschmitt AG.
Luftfahrtforschungsanstalt (Aviation Research Establishment)
Dornierwerk G.m.b.H.
Bautz

Hochfrequenzforschung (High Frequency Research)
1. Kimmel
2. Schröder-Entwicklung

KL FLOSSENBURG
Neue Baumwollspinnerei (New Cotton Spinning Factory)
Ernst Heinkel AG.
Erla - Maschinenfabrik G.m.b.H.
Luftfahrtgerätewerk (Aircraft Instrument Works)
Metallwerk Holleischen
Erla - Maschinenfabrik
Erla - Maschinenfabrik
Rudolf Chillingworth AG.
Luftfahrtgerätewerk

D 12
KL GROSS-ROSEN

"Fame" Fahrzeug und Motorenwerk G.m.b.H.  
("Fame" Vehicles and Motorworks)

Dorries - Püllner  
Bad Warmbrunn

Flugplatzausbau  
(Airfield Improvement)

Hubert Land, Holzbau  
(Wood Construction Works)

Bursalau

Dynamit AG. Nobel  
Christiansstadt bei Sommerfeld

Luranil Gesellschaft  
(Duranil Company)

Dyhrnfurt - F

Fr. Krupp, Berta - Werk  
Dyhrnfurt - Bau

Püntteichen

Siemens und Halcke AG.  
Gross-Rosen

Deutsche Wollenwaren Manufaktur G.m.b.H.  
(German Woollen Goods Manufacture)

Grünberg

Walter  
Hartmannsdorf

Askania - Werke AG.  
Hirschberg

Pfriz - Werke

Hirschberg

Der Baubevollmächtigte im Bezirk der  
Rüstungsinspektion VIIIa (Building
Plenipotentiary in the District of
Armament Inspectorate VIIIa)

Lager Faulbrück

Hramsta-Methiner und Frahne AG.  
Lager Kittlitztreben

Christien Dierig AG.

Landeshut

Dynamit AG.  
Langerbielau

Electroacoustic E.G.

Ludwigsdorf

Sonderbauvorhaben  
(National Building Projects)

Namslau/Schlesien

(Special Building Projects)

Niederschlesien

Christoph und Unmack AG.  
Niesky/Oberlausitz

Getewent

Reichenau bei Gablonz

Hochfrequenzforschung  
(Sudetengau)

KL GROSS-ROSEN (Women)

(SHigh Frequency Research)

Vereinigte Textilwerke K.H. Barthel  
and Co. (United Textile Works)

Gabersdorf

Textilwerke AG.  
Gruschwitz

G.P. Flechtner  
Langenbielau

D 13
(KL GROSS-ROSEN wessen - contd)

Flachwerk
(Flax Work)

J.A. Kluge

Ignaz Etrich KG.

Ferdinand Haase

Karl Diehl

Gebrüder Walzel C.G.

G.A. Buhl - Sohn

Aloys Haase

Johann Etrich KG.

Friedrich Krupp AG.

Mittelschlesien

Oberaltstadt

Oberaltstadt

Peterswaldau/Zulensgebirge

Peterswaldau

Praschnitz

Schatzlar

Trautenau

Trautenau

Wiąstegiersdorf

KL MAUTHAUSEN

Reichswerke "Hermann Göring"

Bau der Staustufe Grossraming
(Construction of a Lock at Grossraming)

Steyr Daimler Puch AG., Werk II
Teilfertigung Gew 95k

Gustloff - Werke

Reichswerke "Hermann Göring"

Flugmotorenwerke Ostmark G.m.b.H.
(Aviation Motor Works)

Eisenwerk Oberdonau G.m.b.H.
(Iron Works)

V.D.M. Luftfahrtwerke AG.

Mineralöl anlagen
(Mineral Oil Refineries)

Fischer

Waldwerke

Ennskraftwerke

Tunnelbau beim Loiblpass
(Tunnel Construction)

Afa

Siemens und Halske AG.

Siemens und Schuckert AG.

Wiener Radio

Enns bei Linz

Eisenberg in Eisenerz

Graz/Thondorf

Hirtenberg

Hütte Linz

Liebnitz

Linz

Marburg

Moosbierbaum

Passau

Passau

Ternberg

Veldes

Wien

Wien

Wien
Brauerei Liesing  
(Brewery Liesing)

Hofherr und Schranz

Flugmotorenwerke Ostmark G.m.b.H.

Rex - Werke G.m.b.H.

Heinkel - Werke G.m.b.H.

Zement

Schlier

**KL NATZWILLER**

Lias Schieferforschungs G.m.b.H.  
(Lias Shale-oil Research Company)

Messerschmitt AG.

Volkswagenwerk

Messerschmitt AG.

Mauser - Werke

Kohle-Öl - Union von Busse-KG

Erle - Werke

**KL NEUENGAMME**

Stahlwerke G.m.b.H.  
(Steel Works)

Bauvorhaben Deschimag  
(Building Project)

Reichswerke "Hermann Göring"

Volkswagenwerk

Marineoberbauleitung  
(Marine Building Directorate)

Accumulatorenfabrik AG.  
(Accumulator Factory)

Metallwerk Neuengamme

Bergbau und Hüttenbedarf AG.  
(Mines and Mining Supply)

Rad und Metalwarenfabrik  
(Bicycle and Metal Goods Factory)

Steinöl G.m.b.H.  
(petroleum)

Wien

Wien XXI

Wiener - Neudorf

Wiener - Neustadt

Wien - Schwechat

Fremern

Kneutingen/Lothringen

Lengwy bei Luxemburg

Leonberg

Oberndorf

Schörzingen bei Rottweil

Untersdorf

Braunschweig

Bremen

Drüte bei Braunschweig

Fallersleben

Farge bei Bremen

Hannover

Neuengamme

Salzgitter

Salzwedel

Schandelah bei Braunschweig.
KL RAVENSBURG

Ernst Heinkel-Flugzeugwerke AG.  
(Heinkel Aircraft Works)
Barth/Ostsee

Heimat-Artillerie Park 11  
Karlshagen

Erprobungsstelle der Luftwaffe  
(Air Force Testing Station)
Karlshagen

Gerätewerk Pomern G.m.b.H.  
(Toolshop)
Stargard

KL RAVENSBURG (Women)

Ernst Heinkel AG. Flugzeugwerke  
Barth/Ostsee
Auergesellschaft AG., Werk Orbg.
Berlin
Silva - Metallwerke  
Genthin
Luftfahrtgerätewerk  
Graalitz
(Aircraft Instrument Works)
Grüneberger Metall G.m.b.H.
Grüneberg/Nordbahn
Drägerwerk  
Hamburg
Continental Gummiwerk  
Hannover
(Continental Rubber Works)
Mechanische Werkstätte  
Neubrandenburg
(Mechanical Workshops)
Siemens und Halske AG.
Ravensbrück
Veitneter Maschinenbau G.m.b.H.
Velten
Singerwerke  
Wittenberge
I.G. Farbenindustrie AG.  
Wolfen bei Bitterfeld
(Chemical Industry)
Luftfahrtgerätewerk  
Zwodau
(Aircraft Instrument Works)

KL SACHSENHAUSEN

Kreiselgerät G.m.b.H.  
Berlin
? (Construction of Parts of a 
Gyroscope)
I.G. Farbenindustrie  
Briesen
(Chemical Industry)
Demag-Fahrzeugwerke AG.  
Falkensee
Bamag - Kayser  
Henningsdorf
Klästrin
Zellwolle und Zellulose AG.,  
Oranienburg
Phrix-Werke
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin
(KL SACHSENHAUSEN contd)

Heinkelwerk
Heinkelwerk
Forschungsanstalt der Deutschen Reichspost
(German Post Office Research Department)

KL STUTTHOF

Dynamit AG. Nobel
Carl Thiemke, Teilefertigung Danzig
(Assembly of Parts)
Daimon
Heinrich Diehl G.m.b.H.

KL HERZOGENBUSCH

Philips - Werke
Hoogovens

KL LUBLIN

Heinkel - Werke
Ostindustrie G.m.b.H.

KL PLASZOW

Neumarkter Torfverwertung G.m.b.H.
(Turf Exploitation)
Heinkel-Werke
Heinkel-Werke
Wasserkraftwerk
(Water Power Station)

Oranienburg
Waltersdorf

Danzig
Bromberg

Danzig

Nürnberg
Eindhoven
Yizmayden

Budzin

Krakau
Mielec
Wiliczka
Zakopane

D 17
CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (Counter Intelligence Sub-Division)


Kl a
(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE E

Schutzhaftbefehle
(See text para 6)

The 3 following pages are reproductions of actual Schutzhaftbefehle.

It should be noted that the original of number 1 is red (light carmine), and that the "Nacht und Nebel" stamp on nos. 2 and 3 is orange red.