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GERMAN
CONCENTRATION CAMPS

E.D.S./G/6

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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 come 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:-

Arbeitslager (Work Camps)
Zwangslager (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	MAUTHAUSEN
BUCHENWALD	NATZWEILER
DACHAU	NIEDERHAGEN
FLOSSENBURG	NEUENGAMME
GROSS ROSEN	RAVENSBRÜCK
HERZOGENBUSCH	SACHSENHAUSEN
HINZERT	STUTTHOF

(Sonderlager für Eindeutschungsfähige, 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 Konzentrationslager may be added to or use the facilities of a Zuchthaus (Penitentiary) (the KL ORANIENBURG uses the crematorium at the PLÖTZENSEE Zuchthaus).

Concentration Camps may be expanded by the addition, for example, of a Straflager für Arbeitsverweigerer (Penal Camp for Persons Refusing to Work).

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

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 RPSS u Ch d Dt Pol for commitment to different types of camps.

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

Stufe 1a - For all aged persons and those of limited work
(Grade 1a) ability, but who can still be employed in vegetable gardening (DACHAU).

Stufe 2 - For persons under heavy sentence, but who are still
(Grade 2) suitable for rehabilitation and correction (BUCHENWALD,
FLOSSENBUERG and NEUENGAMME).

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

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 KIs, 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 KIs 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 KIs 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 KIs
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 1,300,000. Records showed that the camp at NATZWEILER, recently overrun by the Allies, had at one time housed approximately 25,000 inmates.

The number of KI 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.

5. Commitment to Concentration Camps

The Einweisung in KLa (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 Berufsverbrecher (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 MORINGEN, 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 28 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 6 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 6 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 6 b by the BdSuSD (Regional Commander of the Security Police And Security Service), the Gestapo(leit)stellen (Regional District HQ of the Secret State Police), the I&SuSD (Inspector of Security Police and Security Service) and the HSSPf (Superior SS and Police Leader) in the region or district where the offender was apprehended. Amt IV A 6 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 6 b that it has carried out the order. (See Annexe B).

In cases of mass arrests, only one blanket order is executed and individual cards are made out on each Häftling 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 (Gestapoamt of the RSHA) and Staatspolizei(leit)stellen are authorized 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 WVHA (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 Schutzhäftling (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 (Keitel Erlass) 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 KLe, where they are known as NN-Häftlinge (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 RSHA, the WVHA is entirely responsible for the administration of KLs, and supervises the camp personnel, the Totenkopf Sturmabteilung (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 Amtsgruppen or branches (for complete breakdown see E.D.S./G/8). The branch handling concentration camp affairs is Amtsgruppe D, Führung 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:-

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

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

The following Ämter (Departments) have been identified within Amtsgruppe D:-

<u>Amtsgruppe D</u>	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
LIEBENSCHEL was Chief of this Amt from
the time of the organisation of WVHA, but
was recently transferred and is now shown
under SS Hauptamt. Is responsible for
general policy, security, arrangements,
public relations and coordination of
various departments within the branch.

5 Hauptabteilungen

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Amt II Arbeitseinsatz der Häftlinge (Allocation
of Manpower in Concentration Camps)

Chief SS Standartenführer Gerhard MAURER

3 Hauptabteilungen

1. Einsatz (Allocation)
2. Ausbildung (Training)
3. Verrechnung (Auditing)

Amt III 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 KAINDL

3 Hauptabteilungen

1. Haushalt (Finance)
2. Kassen (Treasury)
3. Versorgung (Welfare)

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 Wirtschaftler (Economics Official) who is attached to the HSSPf. The organisation of his office is as follows:-

Haushalt, Kassen und Rechnungswesen - Finance
Rechtswesen - Legal Department
Prüfungswesen - Checking Department
Personalamt - Personnel Section
Verpflegungswesen - 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 ORANIENBURG said that the beating of inmates there had 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 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 HITLER'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 (REIT's: "Die Deutsche Polizei", 1940) of the organisation of the SS-Verwaltungs - u. Wirtschaftshauptamt (WVHA), following its reorganisation in 1940, only three departments are listed; namely,

Amt Haushalt (Financial Department)
Amt Bauten (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 Verbände (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 G-Fertigung. 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 Wirtschaftshauptamt, of which BEST talks, was organised, Amt I (Haushalt) was in charge of the allocation and control of labour, Amt II (Bauten) 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 Arbeitseinsatz (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 BURBÖCK became Beauftragter für den Arbeitseinsatz 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 E (Camp Commandant for the allocation of labour) was put in charge of Arbeitseinsatz 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 u. Bauten - SS-GF POHL
Chef des Amtes I - SS-BF LÖRNER
Chef des Verwaltungsamtes - SS-BF 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 Gruppenführer POHL, Head of the VWHA, 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 SD Hauptamtes, the Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager 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.

NCOs, 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 Arbeitseinsatz 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 tradesworkers 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 E was abolished. Now, for the first time, reference is made not to Verwaltungs-u. Wirtschaftshauptamt, but to Wirtschafts- u. Verwaltungshauptamt. The last order signed by the Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager 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 Konzentrationslager was transformed to 'Amtsgruppe D'. Since that time, the present organisation has been in existence.

POHL, who was Chef des Hauptamtes Haushalt und Bauten, became Hauptamtschef WVHA or Chef des Wirtschafts-u. Verwaltungshauptamt (Chief of SS Economic and Administrative Department); LÖRNER, who was Chef des Amtes I, became Amtsgruppenchef B (Chief of Supply); and FRANK, who was Chef des Verwaltungsamtes, became Amtsgruppenchef W (Chief of Economic Enterprises).

Amtsgruppe W (Economic Enterprises) is the department of the WVHA which supervises SS Economic Enterprises, for which prison labour is employed (for complete breakdown of Amtsgruppe W and all Enterprises controlled by it and using Camp labour see EDS/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 Annexe 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 ESTERWEGEN 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 Ia - Adjutantur (Adjutant)
- Abteilung II - Politische Abteilung (Political Section)
- Abteilung III - Schutzhaftlager (Camp form 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 Reichssicherheits-hauptamt (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 (HEIMLER) ordering a change in concentration camp administration. According to this order, Camp Commandants continue to be responsible to the WVHA for all general administrative matters except during alert periods (A-Fälle), when the HSSPf (Superior SS and Police Leader) assumes complete control of KLs in his Wehrkreis and the Camp Commandants become members of his staff.

The HSSPf 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 deputies, 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 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 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 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 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 Ältesten 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 organized 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 KLa 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 NATZWILLER, and which appear to be in general use at most KLa. Wherever other types have been reported, they have been noted in Annexe A, Part Two under the camp in question.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (1) Red | <u>Politische Verbrecher</u> (Political Criminals) |
| (2) Pink | <u>Homosexuelle</u> (Homosexuals) |
| (3) Green | <u>Berufsverbrecher</u> (Habitual Criminals) |
| (4) Green (triangle pointing up) | <u>Sexualverbrecher</u> (Sex Criminals)
Colloquially "175 er" |
| (5) Red (triangle pointing up) | <u>Sonderaktion Wehrmacht</u> (Special Action, Armed Forces) |
| (6) Purple | <u>Bibelforscher und Pazifisten</u> (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. Asoziale (Anti-socials)
- (10) Red (circle) Fluchtverdächtige (Inmates suspected of escaping)
- (11) Black (circle) Strafkompanie (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 PINK, Pilsfabrik 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 uniforms 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:-

OBERHAYERN, 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 Sturmbarne (Stubas, or Battalions) or sub-units of Standarten rather than regiments.

The 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 Sturmbarne (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 Sturmbarne 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 Sturmbarne, 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.

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.

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 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 Sturmabteilung which controls them (e.g., S-Verband I under Stube I).

An S-Verband appears to be organized 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 (Ersatz 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-Nachrichtendienst (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 HITLER 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 Sturmabteilungen 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 armband 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-cum-trouser pattern

uniform.

24. 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 - verschärft (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 Zentralantes (Amt D I) of the WVHA (Chief of the Central Department - Rudolf HOSS), and in the case of women to the RFSS - Adjutantur - Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 8. 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 ESTERWEGEN see Annexe C.

25. ARP Measures in Concentration Camps

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 Häftlinge, 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 minimise danger, ammunition reserves are divided and kept in at least two different places. With the Alarm 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. Wachtbannes (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 Häftlinge, these must remain in their quarters; Blockälteste and Stubenälteste are responsible for order and discipline, and Häftlinge are warned of the risk of being fired upon if they wander outside.

The Lagerführer and his deputy, the Chef 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 Häftlinge 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. Wachtsturmbannes as his deputy is responsible for the enforcement of all necessary measures.

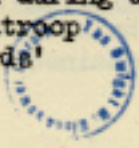
Upon the sounding of the alarm, the Guard Company and reinforcements are to take up their emergency posts, in "alarm-dress", with respirator, steel helmet and weapons. A disposal squad is to be formed from the guard personnel not on duty, consisting of:

1 Porte-epes Unterführer
3 Unterführer
24 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/GUSEN, 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 Nebel 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 (Ostarbeiter) 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 NN 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 Häftlinge of German extraction and other Häftlinge, not mentioned above, are sent to their relatives with the exception of gold teeth and fillings which are extracted and retained.

26. Postal regulations for prisoners

The following instructions were published by the concentration camp authorities, (Prisoners and refer to German inmates. It may be assumed that similar instructions were published by other camps.

Prisoners 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 news or newspaper may be used. Newsletters must contain no lying. Only five stamps, each to the value of 12 Pfennigs, may be enclosed in a letter. All other enclosures are subject to examination. Newsletters may contain not over ten lines. Photographs may not be used as postcards. Sending of money is permitted, but must be in the form of postal notes, 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. Telegrams are prohibited except inmates who possess all their belongings. It is desired to address the camp authorities with any applications for release from custody. All cells not complying with the above instructions will be destroyed.

Special postal rules are in effect for foreign inmates. In cases of foreign Häftlinge, including Poles, Belgians, Danes, Hungarians and Luxembourgers, sealed letters 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.

Prisoners and their relatives (see para 2) are permitted to receive no mail whatsoever, while prison authorities police personnel are allowed to receive mail only once a year.

Prisoners (German) (German) are only permitted to write on postcards with a form attached on which the address may appear. These cards are so marked that the address does not show that the sender is an inmate of a KL. This would also apply to those inmates who are being transferred to KLs.

27. Effects of prisoners' families

The personal effects of Polish, Jewish, Gipsy and Häftlinge as well as those from the Russian territories are distributed

CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION)



B-A-S-I-C H-A-N-D-B-O-O-K

KL's

(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES
REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

E.D.S./G/6

Compiled by MIRS (LONDON Branch,
From Material Available at
WASHINGTON and LONDON.

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ANNEXE A

LIST OF IDENTIFIED CONCENTRATION CAMPS

	Key	A1
Part One:	<u>Concentration Camps Grouped Territorially</u>	
	Baltic States	A3
	Belgium	A3
	Bulgaria	A3
	Channel Islands	A3
	Danzig	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, Hannover, Hessen-Nassau, Holstein, Magdeburg, Magdeburg-Anhalt, Ost- Preussen, Pommern, Rheinland, Schlesien, Schleswig-Holstein, Westfalen, West-Preussen)	
	Reichsgaue (Kärnten, Niederdonau, Oberdonau, RB Wien, Saarland, Steiermark, Sudetenland)	A8
	Sachsen	A9
	Thüringen	A9
	Württemberg	A9
	Greece	A10
	Holland	A11

Part One
(contd)

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Slovakia	A14
Yugoslavia	A14
Unlocated	A14
Part Two: Alphabetical List of Concentration Camps, with Detail	A15
Part Three: SS Arbeitsst�tbe Not Located Near a Concentration Camp	A119

ANNEXE B

Diagram

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 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:-

Arbeitslager (Work Camps)
Zwangslager (Forcible Detention Camps)
Zwangsarbeitslager (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 ORANIENBURG 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 often are 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 ORANIENBURG of the crematorium at the PLÖTZENSEE Zuchthaus. Concentration camps may be expanded by the addition of, for example, a Straflager für Arbeitsverweigerer (Penal Camp for Persons Refusing to Work).

Dulags (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 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; 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 1,300,000.

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 these detention centres in Europe has probably been reduced as a result of Germany's man power 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 Einweisung 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 Reichssicherheitshauptamt and its branches and sub-branches) commit "BW's" (Berufsverbrecher 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 Reichssicherheitshauptamt (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 Waprdstungswerke (DAW or German Equipment Works), one branch of which is located in ORANIENBURG, 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 ORANIENBURG, twenty miles north of Berlin.

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

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 EICKE, 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 Ämter (Departments) have been identified within Amtsgruppe D:

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

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

Amt III The Medical Department, under SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLLING, 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, (Bauwesen) 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 GLÜCKS 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 Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA, or Department of National Security).

Regional control is exercised by the Gestapo through its Leitstellen and Stellen, and by the Sicherheitsdienst through its Leitabschnitte 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, RM 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 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 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 Block-ältester, 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 Ältesten 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 Alttesten 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 | <u>Politische Verbrecher</u> (Political Criminals) |
| (2) Pink | <u>Sexualverbrecher</u> (Sex Criminals)
Colloquially "175 er" |
| (3) Green | <u>Kriminalverbrecher</u> (Common Criminals);
generally the only legally sentenced inmates. |
| (4) Brown | <u>Arbeitscheue</u> (Those unwilling to work) mostly Gypsies. |
| (5) Light Blue | <u>Gewohnheitsverbrecher</u> (Habitual Criminals) |
| (6) Purple | <u>Bibelforscher und Pazifisten</u>
(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) Black A black border around the yellow triangle worn by Jews denotes "Rassenschande" (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 SAW (Sonderaktion Wehrmacht, or Special Action, Armed Forces).

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

8. 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 Sturmabanne (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 Sturmabanne (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 Sturmabanne numbered I to VI, with Hundert-
schaften numbered consecutively from 1 to 24. Gaps in the
company series may have existed, however.

Each Hundertschaft was organized 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 Sturmabann, but in
practice the actual size of the unit depends upon the size
of the camp concerned.

10. TV Functions

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

Streifendienst u. Rollkommandos Patrols and raiding
pursuit squads, e.g., detachments searching for
escaping prisoners. In occupied countries HJ-
Roll-kommandos 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 Sturmabteilung which controls them (e.g., S-Verband I under Stuba I).

An S-Verband appears to be organized 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 (Ersatz 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-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 HITLER 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 organization 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 Sturmabanne 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, 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 tunics and trousers of the Waffen-SS because the civilian population near their camps considered them shirkers 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 armband 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.

A N N E X E A

(List of Identified Concentration Camps)

KEY:

1. Annexe A gives all locations reported by various sources as sites of KLe 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 KLe 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:-

Baltic States	Greece
Belgium	Holland
Bulgaria	Hungary
Channel Isles	Italy
Danzig	Norway
Denmark	Poland
France	Slovakia
Germany	Yugoslavia



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 "Reichsgaue" 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

brackets. 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 KIs, 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 Arbeitsstäbe (Works Control Staffs) not located near, or known to be connected with any identified concentration camps.

ANNEXE A

PART ONE

LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS
GROUPED TERRITORIALLY

BALTIC STATES

Goldfials	(Unlocated)	Pleskau	(Northern Russia)
Kretynga	(Lithuania)	Proweniszki	(Lithuania)
Ostland	(Latvia)	Riga	(Lithuania)
Petrasiula	(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	Jabbecke
Breedene	Lokeren
Breendonck	Malines
Hasselt	Schaerbake
Hoboken	Tervueren
Huy	Yvoir

BULGARIA

Ksanjije	Varna
Sveta Anestasia	



CHANNEL ISLANDS

Alderney	Sylt (See Alderney)
Jersey	

DANZIG

Danzig	Gdansk (See Danzig)
Danzig, District	Hela
Danzig-Matzkau	Stutthof

DENMARK

Elsinore	Fryslev
Parevejle	Horserød

FRANCE

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
Arc-et-Sonains	Mont-de-Marsan
Argeles-sur-Mer	Natzweiler
Arras	Nexon
Aubagne	Noe
Barreaux	Orleans
Bayonne	Paris
Beaune-la-Rolande	Pau
Belfort	Petite Roguette (See Paris)
Bouguenais	Pichey
Brens	Pithiviers
Charleville-Mezieres	Poitiers
Chauvailles	Pontivy
Compiègne	Recebedou
Doullens	Rieucros
Drancy	Rivesaltes
Dun-sur-Avon	Rouille
Ecrouves	St. Cyprien
Frejus	St. Etienne
Fresnes	St. Germain les Belles
Gaillin	St. Nazaire
Grasse	St. Paul D'Eyjeux
Gurs	St. Paul les Eaux
Hazebrouck	St. Privas
Jargeau	St. Quentin
La Lande a Monts	St. Renan
Lande	St. Sulpice-la-Pointe
Landerneau	Schirmeck
Larzac	Schuncker
Les Alliers	Sennheim
Les Milles	Sisteron
Le Verdon	Strassburg
Le Vernet	Toulouse
Limoges	Vals-les-Bains
Loissons	Vannes
Macau	Vesoul
Manzac	Vichy
Marseille	Vidauban
Meuzac	Vincennes
Merignac	Vorbruck (See Schirmeck)
Metz	Voves
	Watten

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. Dörrheim or Dörkheim) 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 Reichsgaue, the latter being listed together under that heading and subdivided. PREUSSEN has also been subdivided into Provinces.

Baden

Ankenbuck	Karlsruhe
Bad Dörrheim	Kislau
Baden-Baden	Mannheim (See Käfertal)
Heuberg	Rastatt
Käfertal	Singen

Bayern

Ansbach	Gotteszell
Bad Dörkheim	Hof
Bayreuth	Kochel
Bernau	Landsberg
Bischofsgrün	Laufen
Dachau	Lichtenburg
Dörkheim (See Bad Dörkheim)	Limburg
Eila	Neustadt
Fechenbach	Schirmitz
Flossenbürg	Stadelheim
Frankenthal	Wasserburg
	Würzburg



Böhmen und Mähren

Bilin	Milowitz
Breschan	Pilsen
Brezany (See Breschan)	Plzen (See Pilsen)
Brünn	Spielberg
Klety	Stepanov
Lipnik	Swatoberschtitz, Kyjov
Mährisch-Ostrau	Terezin (See Theresienstadt)
(Moravska-Ostrawa)	Tneresienstadt
Milowice (See Milowitz)	

GERMANY (contd.)

Braunschweig

Wolfenbüttel

Bremen

Bremen

Hamburg

Barmbeck

(See Hamburg-Barmbeck)

Bergedorf (See Hamburg)

Fuhlsbüttel (See Hamburg)

Hamburg

Hamburg-Barmbeck

Neuengamme (See Hamburg)

Wittmoor (See Hamburg)

Hessen

Foehenheim

Ginsheim

Ginsheim

Griesheimersland

Grossenrohrheim

Langen

Obenrode

Osthofen

Mecklenburg

Aschenburg

Fürstenberg

Fürstenburg

Niederhagen

Ravensbrück

Rickling

Strelitz

Oldenburg

Ortumsand

Vechta

Preussen

a) Province Brandenburg

Alt Daber

Berlin

Bernau

Börnicke

Bötzow

Braetz-Schwiebus

Brandenburg

Jüterbog

Königswusterhausen

Lichtenfelde

Meinsdorf

Neurrandenburg

(See Königswusterhausen)

Olympisches Dorf

Oranienburg

(See Sachsenhausen)

Sachsenhausen

Schneidemühl

Senftenberg

Soldin

Sonnenburg

Uckermark

b) Province Halle-Merseburg

Erfurt

Gräfenhainichen

Torgau

GERMANY, Prussen (contd.)

c) Province Hannover

Arbeitsdorf-	Harpstedt
Fallersleben	Hastedt
Aschendorfermoor	Hoheneck
(See Emsland)	(See Burg Hoheneck)
Berenbostel	Krondorf (See Emsland)
Bergen Belsen	Lager No.21
Bürgermoor (See Emsland)	Langluetjen
Brual-Rhede (See Emsland)	Lathen (See Emsland)
Burg Hoheneck	Moorlager (See Emsland)
Dörpen, Walchum	Moringen
(See Emsland)	Neusustrum (See Emsland)
Emsland	Oberlangen (See Emsland)
Esterwegen (See Emsland)	Osnabrück
Fallersleben	Papenburg (See Emsland)
(See Arbeitsdorf)	Watenstedt (See Emsland)
Farge	

d) Province Hessen-Nassau

Kassel	Rödelheim
Kassel-Melsungen	Sahra
Melsungen	Wetzlar
(See Kassel-Melsungen)	Wilsede



e) Province Holstein

Rendsburg

f) Province Magdeburg

Griebo

g) Province Magdeburg-Anhalt

Bernburg	Rosslau
Dornburg	

h) Province Ost-Preussen

Braunsberg	Heilsberg
Elbing	Labiau
Dzialdowo (See Soldau)	Soldau
Grundaus	Tolkemit

j) Province Pommern

Hammerstein	Stettin
Hohenbrück	Vulkan Werft (See Stettin)
Kolberg	

GERMANY, Preussen (contd.)

k) Province Rheinland

Benninghausen	Kalkturm
Beyenburg	Kemna
Braunweiler	Koblenz-Karmelita
Brauweiler	Koblenz-Karthause
Düren	Mühlheim
Hinzert	Siegburg
Holbeckshof	Wittlich (See Kalkturm)
Jülich	Wuppertal

l) Province Schlesien

Frankenstein	Neubersdorf
Gleitwitz	(See Nieborowitz)
Grossrosen	Nieborowitz
Hoyerswerda	Reichenbach (?)
Leschwitz	Waldenburg
Liebau	
Münsterberg	Unlocated camp

m) Province Schleswig-Holstein

Ahrensboek	Heide
Eutin	Kiel
Glückstadt	Kolding

n) Province Westfalen

Bergkamen	Sennelager
Bochum VI	Wanne-Eikel
Bilpe	Wattenscheid

o) Province West-Preussen

Unlocated camp

Reichsgaue

a) Kärnten

Klagenfurt

b) Niederdonau

Trützdorf	Wöllersdorf-Trützdorf
(See Wöllersdorf-Trützdorf)	

c) Oberdonau

Bretstein	Mauthausen
Gusen (See Mauthausen)	St. Georgen
	(See Mauthausen)

GERMANY (contd.)

Reichsgaue (contd.)

d) RB Wien

Schwechat Wien-Schwechat
(See Wien-Schwechat)

e) Saarland

Lerchenflur Saarlautern

f) Steiermark

Bruck/Mur

g) Sudetenland

Fischern Troppau
Opawa (See Troppau)



Sachsen

Bautzen	Hohnstein
Burg Hohnstein	(See Burg Hohnstein)
Colditz	Königstein
Crimmitschau	Lichtenburg
Gräfenhainichen	Mathilden-Schlösschen
Grünhainichen	Ortenstein
Hainewalde	Osterstein (?)
Hainichen	Reichenbach
(See Grünhainichen)	Sachsenburg
	Zörbig

Thüringen

Bad Sulza	Osterstein (?)
Blankenhain	Untermassfeld
Buchenwald	Weimar
Ohrdruf	

Württemberg

Buchau	Welzheim
Kuhberg	

GREECE

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 8 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	Lianokladi (Lianoclati)
Agios Myron (Heraklion)	Myros Iraklion
Alexandrouplos	(See Agios Myron)
Aliartos	Mytilene
Athens	Nauplia
Averoff	Naxos
Chios	Palvos Melas
Corfu	Paroi
Corinth (See Korinth)	Patras
Crete	Paulo Melas
Dhomokos	Pavlou Mela Thessalonika
Didostxidion	(See Salonika)
Didymotikhon	Paxoi
Domokos	Plannina
Edessa (Edessis)	Salonika
Eleusis	Samos
Embirikos Asylum	Skolis (See Salonika)
Florina	Scnovit
Ghoudi (Goudi)	Syngrou
Hadjikosta Orphanage	Tatoi (Tatoy)
Haidari	Thebes (Thive)
Halkida (See Khalkis)	Thive (See Thebes)
Hios	Tithorea
Ipisti	Trikkala
Kallithea	Tripolis
Khaidari	Tsikala
Khalkis	Volos
Khios	Voulgiameni
Kirzali	Vuria (?) Piraeus
Komotini	Xanthi
Korinth	Yeryeri (Amariou)
Lamias (See Lianokladi)	Rethymnos
Larissa	Ypati
Levadhis (Levsdia)	Zanti

HOLLAND

Thirty camps were reported as KL's or similar detention centres in operation in the Netherlands at one time or another.

Almelo	Miechelsgestel
Amersfoort	(See St. Miechelsgestel)
Amsterdam	Moerdijk
Am Suhrskamp	Ommen
Arnhem	Oudleusden
Barneveld	St. Miechelsgestel
Blaricum	Scheveningen
Domburg	Schiedam
Ellecom	Schoorl
Gonda	Sluis
Haaren	Utrecht
Haren	Valkenburg
Heeren	Veenhuizen
Heilvareenbeck	Vught
Hertogenbosch	Westerbork
Hoben	Wierden-Almelo

HUNGARY

Szarvas



ITALY

Mantua

Rab

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 Schutzhaftlinge (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	Kvam
Bogan	Lenes
Bollan	Norimo
Brettvedt	Østerdalen
Dombass	Oslo
Eggemøn	Saetermøn
Ekne	Seines
Espelend	Sem
Falstadt	Setesdal
Grini	Stavern
Hedmark District	Svanvik
Jernvaten	Sydspissen
Jørstadmoen	Tuesdestrand
Krokebergsleita	Ulven
Kvaenhangen	Verdalsøren

POLAND

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	Görsnau
Augustow II	Gorna Grupa
Augustow III	(See Obergruppe)
Auschwitz	Gorzyce
Belzec	Grajewo
Bendzin (See Bentschen)	Graudenz
Bentschen	Grczyn
Bialystok	Grudziadz (See Graudenz
Birkenau	and Obergruppe)
Birnbaum	Helenow
Bischofshofen	Helm
Bochnia	Helmok-Debia Estate
Bodzentin	Hohensalza
Bogumin (See Oderberg)	Hrubieszow
Bohumin (See Oderberg)	Huta Beldon (See Beldon
Bojanow	Hütte under Bentschen)
Bomieschowek I	Huta Zgoda(See Friedenshütte)
Bomieschowek II	Inowroclaw(See Hohensalza)
Bozanowo	Jablonow
Bromberg	Jaslo
Brzezinki (See Birkenau)	Jaworznia (See Kielce)
Budzyn	Jaworzyn
Bukowa (See Kielce)	Jaworzyna
Cerwica	Jezierna
Chelm	Kambinowski, Region
Chelmo (See Kulm)	Kattowitz (Kattowice)
Chludow	Kasmierz-Biskupi
Chojnice (See Konitz)	(See Bischofshofen)
Chrubieszow	Kielbasin
Ciechanow (See Zichensau)	Kielce
Czestochawa	Königshütte
(See Tschenstochau)	Koldyrzewo
Dabrowa	Konitz (Chownice)
Debica	Konstantinow
Dobrzyka	Konstantyn I
Drewnica	Kosminek
Dyle	Kosow Podlaski
Dziesiata	Krakau
Dzezinka	Krasnik
Fort VIIa (See Posen)	Kulm (Chelmo)
Freistadt	Kutno
Friedenshütte	Lemberg (Lwow)
Frydrychowka (See Lemberg)	Leslau (Wloclawek)
Frystat (See Freistadt)	Liben Quarry
Garczyn	Litzmannstadt
Garwolin	Lodz (See Litzmannstadt)
Głowna	Lond
Golcza	Loyuszno
Gorczin	Lublin

POLAND (contd.)

Lukow area	Rudniki
Lwow (See Lemberg)	Rybnik
Lyska	Rykosz (See Kielce)
Majdanek	Rypin (See Rippin)
Malkinia	Sapiezyska
Maloszyce	Schröttersburg
Miechow	Schwetz
Miedniewice	Sichelberg
Miedzychod (See Birnbaum)	Sierpc (See Sichelberg)
Mlociny	Skalbierz
Myslowice	Skarzysko
Nakel (See Potulitz)	Smukla
Nasielsk	Sobibor
Obergruppe (Gorna Grupa)	Solec
Obra	Sosnowiec
Oderberg	Starachowice
Ostrow	Starogard (See Preussisch Stargard)
Oswiecim (See Auschwitz)	Swiecie (See Schwetz)
Pabianitz (Pabianice)	Swientochlowitz (Swientochlowice)
Pelninia	Swiety Krzycz
Piekoszow (See Kielce)	Szebusnia
Pionki	Tarnow
Plasow (See Krakau)	Tczew
Pleschen	Thorn (Torun)
Pleszew (See Pleschen)	Tomaszow
Floehnen	Torun (See Thorn)
Plonak (See Floehnen)	Trawniki
Flock (See Schröttersburg)	Treblinka
Pomiechówek	Treskau (See Posen-Treskau)
Pomiechówek I	Tschenstochau
Pomiechówek II	Vilna (See Wilno)
Poniatow	Warschau
Posen (Poznan)	Wauer
Posen-Treskau	Wielrenia (See Kielce)
Potulice (See Potulitz)	Wilga
Potulitz	Wilno
Poznan (See Posen)	Winnica
Preussisch Stargard	Wloclawec (See Leslau)
Przedzielnica	Wronki
Puck (See Putzig)	Wysokie Brzegi
Puszczykow (Pustkow)	Zabikowo
Putzig	Zacisze
Radogoszcz	Zakrzówek
Radom	Zamarte
Radziwiliszki	Zambrow
Radzymin	Zamosk
Rajsko	Zasanki
Raua Ruska	Zascienek
Rembertow	Zgierz (See Gornau)
Rippin	Zichenau
	Zwierzyniec



SLOVAKIA

Bojnice

Chalmova

YUGOSLAVIA

Bacska Topola

Krapje

Bar (Bocche di Cataro)

Marburg/Drau

Begrade

Michendorf

Belgrade

Nish

Bocche di Cataro (See Bar)

Sajmiste (Zemun)

Dedinje

Sarvar

Djakovo

Stara Gradiska

Perincance

(Stare Gradiste)

Jasenovac

Velika-Kanija

Kosovska Mitrovica

Zagreb

UNLOCATED

Glasmoor

Three camps without


Karasjok

further definition

Zwringen

A N N E X E A

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

- ACHEL
(Belgium) The camp at HUY was reported to have been moved here.
- AGIA
(Greece) Near Khanoa, Crete; reported as KL.
- AGIOS MYRON
(HERAKLION)
(Greece) Crete; reported as KL. 
- AHRENSBOECK
(Schleswig-Holstein) Near EUTIN; last reported in 1936.
- ALDERNEY
(Channel Islands) "Sylt Camp" reported in February, 1944 to have 900 "political inmates". OT document addressed to Bauleitung "Adolf" (code name for ALDERNEY) refers to "KZ" Häftlinge in Feb 1944.
- ALIARTOS
(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 DAPER
(Brandenburg) Near WUSTERHAUSEN; last reported in 1936.
- AMERSFOORT
(Holland) Type
Dulag (Durchgangslager) with small KL annexe, 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,

AMERSFOORT (Contd.)

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 connected with the camp. Elements of SS Panzer Division "Wiking and V./SS Artillerie Ausbildung und Ersatz Regiment (SS Artillery Training and Replacement Regiment) are also stationed in the vicinity. SS Wachbatl. 3.

Personalities

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

AMSTERDAM
(Holland)Type

2 "Houses of Detention" reported. I at WETERINGSCHANZ and II at AMSTELVEEN-SCHWEG. 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 (Commander, SEF LAGES).

AM SUHRSKAMP
(Holland)

Near RATZEBURG; last reported 1936.

ANGENBUCK
(Baden)

Reported 1936; not confirmed.

Reported 1943 as PW camp.

SS Guard.

ANSBACH
(Bayern)

40 Km. SW NÜRNBERG.

Reported in July, 1942 as KL. May be identical with LICHTENBURG.

ARBEITSDORF-PALLERSLEEEN
(Hannover)

Believed to be in operation. May only be a work camp.

Volks-werke (Volkswagen, People's car plant) in vicinity of ARBEITSDORF.

<u>ARC-ET-SONAINS</u> (France, Doubs)	January, 1943, 190 Gypsies were reported there.
<u>ARCELES-SUR-MOCH</u> (France, Pyrennes Orientales)	April, 1943, reported as camp for Jews and aliens. Used to be an internment camp for Spanish loyalist soldiers.
<u>ARNHEM</u> (Holland)	<p><u>Type</u> A "temporary detention House" with 30-40 political prisoners under Gestapo control was reported here in August 1943.</p> <p><u>SS Troops in the vicinity</u> The SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Btl. 12 (SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Replacement Btn. 12) is located near Arnhem. SS Unteroffizierschule.</p>
<u>ARRAS</u> (France, Nord,	A camp for "political" internees and black marketeers reported in Aug 1943 at Rue des Carabiniers d'Artois.
<u>ASCHENBURG</u> (Mecklenburg)	Reported in July, 1942. Supposed to be for women only. Also reported near WEIMAR.
<u>ASCHENDORFER MOOR</u>	See EMSLAND.
<u>ATHENS</u> (Greece)	<p>Pireaus Street, ATHENS; Hadjikota Orphanage reported as KL with 200 inmates in Jan 44.</p> <p>Reported also as the main gaol used by the Rallis Security Battalions to house hostages.</p> <p>Said to have been condemned by Swiss Red Cross but is still in use.</p> <p>For other camps in ATHENS Area see also GHOUDI and HAIDARI.</p> <p>SS und Polizei Gericht Athens.</p>
<u>AUBAGNE</u> (France, Bouches du Rhone)	Marseilles region; no details reported.
<u>AUGUSTOW I</u> (NE Poland)	Reported as civilian "Dulag".
<u>AUGUSTOW II</u> (Poland)	30 Km. S. SUWALKI (SUDAUEN) Reported as KL.



AUGUSTOW III

Reported as special KL with enclosures for women.

AUSCHWITZ (OSWIECIM)
(Oberschlesien,
formerly Poland)

30 Km. SSE KATTOWITZ.

Type

Definitely KL: mentioned frequently since 1939. One report claims MAJDANEC to be part of Doppellager 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.

Guards

6/SS Sturmabann 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, is 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-erziehungslager (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.

AUSCHWITZ (contd.)Personalities

Rudolf HOESS	OSBF	probably commandant
RÖDL	OSBF	Also reported as commandant (formerly Natzweiler)
AUMEIER	HSF	deputy commandant
BURGEN	SBF	
Dr. Joachim CAESAR	SF	
Dr. Edward WIRTHS	HSF	Garrison M.O.
Dr. Kurt UHLENBROCK	HSF	
Richard BAUR	HSF	
Armand LANGERMANN	HSF	
Fritz HARTENSTEIN	SBF	
Emil STOCKER	HSF	
<u>Dec 1943</u>		
ZIEMESSEN	HSF	Chief of camp administration
v. BODMANN	OSF	
SCHWARZ	HSF	
SELL	USF	
SCHOPPE	Uschaf	
STIBITZ	"	
MANDL		Senior wardress, formerly Ravensbrück Wardress
<u>Mar 1944</u>		
DRECHSLER		
GRABNER	USF	
VOZNITZA	USF	
KIESCHNER	} Oschaf	
BOGER		
LACHMAN		



AVEROFF
(Greece)

Reported as prison, but may well be a KL.

B

BACSKA TOPOLA
(Yugoslavia) KL reported there.

BAD DÜRKHEIM
(Bayern) Not confirmed.

BAD DÜRRHEIM
(Baden) Near Villingen.
Last reported April, 1938.
Possibly identical with BAD DÜRKHEIM.

BAD SUIZA
(Thüringen) Near WEIMAR
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 Waffen-SS
in BADEN-BADEN

BAR (BOCCE DI CATARO)
(Yugoslavia) Croatia.
KL under Italian and Ustashi control.

BARMBECK See HAMBURG-BARMBECK

BARNEVELD
(Holland) A camp for "distinguished Jews"
reported there in February, 1943.

BARREAU
(France) Known as Fort BARREAU (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.

BAYONNE
(France, Basses-
Pyrenees) 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.

BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE
(France, Lorient)
Moved to DRANCY in July, 1943.

BEGRADE
(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 VUJKOVIC.
- (2) 5, Aleksandrova 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 Servian elements caught in mountains and woods. Overflow was sent to camp AEMUN. Direction of camp was under Ustashi control.
- (4) Type
Transit KL "ZEMUN".
Capacity
Reported to be 80,000.
Remarks
Is used to accommodate the overflow from camp "SAJMIST".

See also BEGRADE

SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Pferdepark.



BELZEC
(Poland)

Location
80 Km. NW of LEMBERG.

Type
KL. Extermination camp for Jews.

Capacity
10,000 Jewish inmates reported there.

BENNINGHAUSEN

Near BURSCHIED.
Last reported in 1936.

BENTSCHEN (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 IMMINENZ.

BERENPOSTEL
(Hannover)

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.

BERG
(Norway)

Location
Near TØNSBERG

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 BREDTVEIT.

January, 1944: estimate of number of inmates was 300-500, including political prisoners.

BERGEDORF

See HAMBURG

BERGEN BELSEN
(Hannover)

Near CELLE
KL for Jews reported there in
February, 1944.
Bekleidungsamt der Waffen-SS in
BERGEN BELSEN

BERGKAMEN
(Westfalen)

Last reported May, 1938.
Also reported as Work Camp for
Ost Arbeiter.

BERLIN
(Brandenburg)

COLUMBIA-HAUS
Reported in a list of KLa 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 KLa.
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
(Kölnischer Fischmarkt 4)

- now evacuated to BAD SARROW

SS Wachbataillon 1
(Berlin-Lankwitz, Leonorenstr.17)

SS Hauptsonnenslager
(Berlin-Lichtenberg,
Rittergutstr.19-21)

SS Kraftfahrzeugamt
(Berlin-Lichterfelde)

SS Kraftfahr Ausbildung- und
Ersatzabteilung
(Berlin-Lichterfelde,
Finkenstein-allee)

Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS
(Ständede, Turmstr.4)

SS und Polizeigericht
(Berlin-Schmargendorf,
Davoserstr.1)

Auskunftsstelle für Kriegsverluste
der Waffen-SS

(Berlin-Siemensstadt,
Siemensdamm 62-84)

Beauftragter für den Biensthundewesen
der Waffen-SS

(Berlin-Stieglitz, Bökequell)



BERLIN
(Brandenburg)
(cont'd.)

SS Lazarett at HOHENLYCHEN,
N of Berlin
SS Panzer Gruppe Ausbildungs- und
Ersatz Bataillon 1
at SPREINHAGEN, near Berlin
SS Lager at STAHNSDORF
(TELTOW, Berlin)
SS Strafvollzugslager
at LUDWIGSFELDE (Kr. TELTOW)

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 ROSENHAIN, Chiemsee.
Camp "stretches over several miles
towards the Alps".

Inmates

Arbeitslager for men; including:-
Gerichtserzähler (rumour mongers)
Schwarzhörner (listeners to foreign
broadcasts)
Schwarzschlächter (black market
butchers)
Other Volksschädlinge (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 LAUFEN/Salzach

SS china porcelain enterprises are
reported to draw labour from here as
well as from DACHAU, but this is not
confirmed.

BERNEBURG
(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; BEYENBURG exists as
suburb of WUPPERTAL.

BIALYSTOK
(Poland)

In region incorporated into Ost-
preussen as a Regierungsbezirk.
There is a KL at ZASCIANEK, very
close to BIALYSTOK.
Reported as a segregating camp for
expropriated Poles, with 40,000
inmates.

BILIN
(Czechoslovakia)

Not definitely confirmed

BIRKENAU (BRZEZINKI)
(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 4 crematoria busy.

BIRNBAUM (MIEDZYCHOD)
(Poland)

Possibly Straflager: a forced labour camp was reported in this area.

BISCHOFSHOFEN
(KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI)
(Central Poland)

Near KONSKIE. Reported in 1939/1940 as KL for priests from W Poland.

BISCHOFSGRÜN
(Bayern)

Telephone directory (1941) lists "Strafgefängenenlager" here.

BLANKENHAIN
(Thüringen)

15 Km. S WEIMAR: last reported May, 1938.

BLARICUM
(Holland)

Camp reported but not confirmed a KL.

POCCHÉ DI CATARO

See BAR

BOCHNIA
(Poland)

40 Km. ESE KRAKAU.

Type

May not be a KL; a ghetto is reported in this town and may be identical with reported camp.

Inmates

Number estimated at 8,000.

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.

BODCZENTIN
(Poland)

Type

There is a ghetto in this town, which may be identical with reported KL.

Inmates

One report estimates 1,000 inmates there.



<u>BOGÉN</u> (N Norway)	"For intellectuals".
<u>BOGUMIN</u> (Polish) or <u>BOHUMIN</u> (Czech)	See ODIERBERG
<u>BOJANOW</u> (<u>BOJANOWO</u>) (W Poland)	70 Km. NNW BRESLAU. Reported as KL for women; as special KL for nuns; as " <u>Dulag</u> for monks and nuns".
<u>BOJNICE</u> (Slovakia)	Not confirmed.
<u>BOLLAN</u> (Norway)	Near ALESUND.
<u>BOMLECHOWEK I</u> (Poland)	Near MODLIN; KL.
<u>BOMLECHOWEK II</u> (Poland)	Near WARSCHAW; KL for Jews.
<u>BÖRGERMOOR</u>	See EMSLAND
<u>BÖRNICKE</u> (Brandenburg)	Possibly <u>Straflager</u> ; may be connected with SACHSENHAUSEN. Last reported March, 1938.
<u>BÖTZOW</u> (Brandenburg)	Near SPANDAU. Last reported in March, 1938 with 800 inmates.
<u>BOUGUENNAIS</u> (France, Loire-Inferieure)	<u>Inmates</u> The CAMP DES LANDES was reported in June, 1943, to have 233 "communists" and 30 black marketeers, "syphilitic prostitutes and anti-social elements" as inmates.
<u>BOZANOWO</u> (Poland)	15 Km. N of RAWICZ; probably identical with BOJANOW. KL for clergy.
<u>BRAETZ-SCHWIEBUS</u> (Brandenburg)	<u>Auffengalager</u> Believed to be in operation.

BRANDENBURG

Near BERLIN. Old Zuchthaus
KL 1933-35.
Reported in operation in spring, 1941
"for Jewish intellectuals"; probably
not in operation now.

BRAUNSBERG
(Ostpreussen)

Location
Near HEILIGENBEIL; possibly
identical with TOLKEMIT.
Type
Strafanstalt to which KL was
attached.
Last known to be in operation
in 1935.

BRAUWEILER
(Rheinland)

Reported, May, 1938, to be near BAD
KREUZNACH, but may be identical with
BRAUNWEILER near KÖLN.

BRAUNWEILER

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

BREEDENE
(Belgium)

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

BRENDONCK
(Belgium)

Inmates
"Jews and Gentiles"; the latter
serve definite terms after release
from a regular prison.
Hostages (Rabbi ULLMANN) 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 Polizei-Major Dr. SCHMIDT reported
in MALINES)
HSF HUMPERT, probably connected
with this camp.
Two Jewish inmates, OBLER and
KESSLER, and two Belgian SS men,
WEISS and DOBOTTE "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 Fürsorgeoffizier

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

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

BRETSTEIN (Oberdonau) Near MAUTHAUSEN.
Believed in operation.

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

BREZANY See BRESCHAN

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

BRUAL-RHEDE See EMSLAND

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

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

BRZEZINKI See BIRKENAU

BUCHAU (Württemberg) Location
14 Km. W of BIBERACH.
Type
Alleged to be for Volkschädlinge (anti-social elements).

BUCHENWALD
(Thüringen)

Near WEIMAR. Railway station
SCHÖNDORF

Type

Probably identical with KLs referred to as ERFURT and DORNBURG.
Definitely KL.

Inmates

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

A report of 1942 speaks of 12-14,000 inmates, among them 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)
Panzer Grenadier Bataillon Totenkopf
III
Feldgendarmerie Kompanie Kommando
Stab Reichsführer SS "Hegewald"
(WEIMAR)
Feldgendarmerie Einheiten der Leib-
standarte ADOLF HITLER
SS Feldpostprüfstelle, Ausbildungs-
stelle und Motorgendarmerieschule

Personalities

E. Franz VOSS	SS OGF commandant (1944)
FLORSTEDT	SS SBF 1 Lagerführer (1944)
SCHOBER(?T)	SS HSF 2 Lagerführer (1944) Also referred to as Deputy CQ
Hermann PISTER	SS SF commandant (Dec. 1943)
Otto BARNEWALD	SS SBF Leiter d. Lagerverw.
Otto FOERSCHNER	SS SBF
WEISENBOLN(?)	SS HSF 1 Lagerführer (1937-1938)
PLAZA	SS OSF (Dec. 1943)
Heinrich KRONE	HSF
Dr. HOVEN	HSF Garrison M.O.



BUDZYN 12 Km. SE of CHODZIEZ. Reported as
(Poland) "Dulag" for civilians; not confirmed.

BUKOWA See KIELCE

BURG HOENECK In Harz mountains.
(Hannover) Youth detention and correction camp
reported in 1943.

BURG HOHNSTEIN Location
(Sachsen) May be HOHNSTEIN, Sächs.Schweiz.
Type Identified until 1938 as KL;
later reported as Stalag IVA (PW
camp) guarded by Landeschützen.
Believed to be no longer in operation
as KL.

C

CERWICA
(Poland) Reported as KL.

CHALMOVA
(Slovakia) Not confirmed.

CHARLEVILLE-MEZIERES
(France, Ardennes, In September, 1942, a large concentration camp for Jews reported near this town.

CHAUVAILLLES
(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 Ersatz Abteilung,
SS Reiter Ausbildung Schwadron.

CHELMNO See KULM.

CHIOS
(Greece) Not confirmed.

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

CHOJNICE See KONITZ.

CHRUBIESZOW
(Poland) Forced Labour camp with enclosures for Jews.

CIECHANOW See ZICHENAU.

COLDITZ 34 Km. SE of LEIPZIG.
Confirmed until 1941.

COMPIEGNE
(France) Location
Near Paris
Type
Polizeihaftlager, 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.



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 KORINTH.

CRETE
(Greece)

Not confirmed.
Exact location unreported.

CRIMMITSCHAU
(Sachsen)

Near ZWICKAU.
Existence confirmed in 1933.
Last reported May 38.

CZESTOCHOWA

See TSCHENSTOCHAU.

D

DAEROWA
(Poland)

Number of inmates estimated at
6,000.

DACHAU
(Bayern)

Location

16 km NW München; 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:

Germans

Political:	400
Berufsverbrecher:	1000
(Habitual Criminals)	
Workshy, Bibelforscher	800
(Religious Enthusiats)	

Non-Germans

Belgians:	400
French:	500
Dutch:	300
Norwegian:	300
Czechs:	1000
Poles and Russians:	6000
Catholic Priests of various nationalities	800

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 NEUENGAMME.

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 (Arbeitskapos) selected from Berufsverbrecher (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 DANZIG-MATZKAU. SS Units and establishments in the vicinity.

SS Standartbereich
 SS Gewürzhof (SS Spice Farm)
 SS Krautergarten (Herb Garden)
 SS China porcelain manufacturing plant.
 SS Hauptzeugamt
 SS Hauptwirtschaftslager
 SS Ausrüstungswerk
 SS Bekleidungswerk
 HQ Bauinspektion Süd (Inspectorate of Construction "South.")
 SS Bekleidungswerke (SS-Clothing Works)
 SS Lazarett (SS Hospital)
 GV Prüfstelle (Gesundheitsverzehungsprüfstelle der Waffen-SS)(Functions unknown)
 SS Waffenamt Prüfungswerkstätte (Ordnance testing centre)
 SS Führer Schule der Verwaltung (SS School of Administration)(SEF MULLER)
 SS Sanitätsschule
 Waffentechnische Lehranstalt der Waffen-SS (Technical Ordnance Training Center) (OSF Otto ARRAS)
 SS Totenkopf Stand. "Oberbayern" (SS-SF NOSTITZ. Formerly TV Sturmabn I. Oberbayern, a regional command.
 Ers. Abt. SS Verwaltungsdienststab.
 SS Flakausbildung und Ersatz Rgt. (SS AA. Training and Replacement Rgt.)
 SS Wirtschafts Btl.
 SS Ausbuilding und Ersatz Abteilung der Verwaltungs Dienste
 Transport Offizier SS-"Süd" (Aussenstelle des TO-SS b. FHA, Transportdienststelle)
 SS Rekrutenstandarte
 SS Lazarett
 Karstwehr-Ersatz Kompagnie
 SS Lehrküche

Personalities

Martin WEISS	OSBF	commandant since Apr. 43.
GRUNEWALD	SEF	deputy commandant
Hans EICHELE	OSBF	Leiter der SS-Standortverwaltung (CO of SS Garrison Command)
Dr. BRACHTEL	HSP	Dr. at the camp.
Dr. WOLTER	HSP	Senior camp M.O.
Prof. BREUER		Psychiatrist
REDWITZ	HSP	Also reported as deputy commandant.

DACHAU (Continued)Personalities (Continued)

KLAITENHOF	HSF	
Otto REINECKE	USF	
Sigand RASCHER	USF	
<u>Previous commandants:</u>		
A. PIORKOWSKI	SEF	(reported Feb. 1942)
LORITZ	OF	

(1940-43)

WEISS		?	Adjutant to PIORKOWSKI
HOFMANN	USF		1. Lagerführer
JAROLIM	USF		2. Lagerführer
RESSELE	HaScharF		1. Rapportführer
FRONAPFER	OScharF		2. Rapportführer
PFEIFER	OScharF		SS-kitchen
MAY	OScharF		Prisoners' kitchen
WAGNER	HaScharF		Laundry
PREISS	OScharF		Cell Leader
SCHLEMMER	OScharF		Cell Leader
ZEISS	HaScharF		Cell Leader
ZEISS	HaScharF		Cell Leader
REMETZ	OScharF		Cell Leader
NIEDERMAYER	OScharF		Cell Leader
TLEDCHEN			Gestapo Kommissar
STUMPF	USF		Politische Abteilung
ZILLE	HSF		Lagerführer until 1942, when he went to LUBLIN.

DANZIGType

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

Inmates

5,000 people reported there.

SS Units in the Vicinity

Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS
SS und Polizei Gericht

Ergänzungsatelle der Waffen SS
(GOTENHAFEN, Adolf Hitlerplatz 10-12)

DANZIG, District

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

May also include PUTZIG and STEINBERG
GOTENHAFEN.

See STUTHOF and PUTZIG.

DANZIG-MATZKAUType

Called Strafvollzugslager der SS und Polizei.I

Inmates

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

DEBICA
(Poland)

Type
KL.
SS Units and establishments in the Vicinity.
Textile Mills
SS Truppenübungsplatz Heidelager (Post PUSTKOW)
SS Sturmgeschützerersatz Batt. 9 (Replacements for Assault Gun Battery 9, HJ Div.)
SS Fahrzeuersatzeinheit (SS Motor Replacement Unit)
5 "Ringe" (48 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 Estnische 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-HF und Genmaj. d. W.-SS Bernard VOSS)
Personalities
Wilhelm SCHITTLI HSF Commandant (or SCHITLI)
MANSFELD OSF Camp M.O.
SS Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Regiment 14 (GALIZIEN Ausb.Regt.1) at HEIDELAGER
Hauptzeugamt der Waffen SS
SS Wach Bn 5
SS Standort Verwaltung

DEDINJE
(Yugoslavia)

See BELGRADE

DHOMOKOS
(Greece)

Location
Phthiotis Phokis

Type
KL reported with 565 inmates in June 1944.

DIDOSTADION
(Greece)

See MYTILENE

DIDYMOTIKHON
(Greece)

In Western Thrace: reported as KL.

DJAKOVO
(Greece)

In Croatia: KL reported in the vicinity.

<u>DOBRZYCA</u> (Poland)	<u>Location</u> On KROTOSZYN-PIESZEW DRZYST Railway line. 26 Km. from KROTOSZYN. <u>Type</u> Reported as KL.
<u>DOBRZYN</u> (Poland)	<u>Location</u> On Vistula, 28, Km. NW of PLOCK. <u>Type</u> KL. Probably identical with PLOCK Camp.
<u>DOMBAAS</u> (Norway)	Also reported as DOMBAS: opened late 1941.
<u>DOMBURG</u> (Holland)	Reported in February 1944. <u>Type</u> "Erziehungsheim". Disciplinary camp for people who refused to work on Zeeland Fortifications. <u>Inmates</u> Inmates include OT people.
<u>DOMOKOS</u> (Greece)	KL reported there with 565 inmates in June. Camp run by Germans.
<u>DORNBERG</u> (Magdeburg- Anhalt)	<u>Location</u> Probably in ANHALT near HRODEL, 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. <u>Inmates</u> Last reported in March 1938 as having 300 inmates.
<u>DORPEN, WALCHUM</u>	See ENSLAND
<u>DOULLENS</u> (France, Somme)	<u>Type</u> Reported in September, 1941, to be a detention camp for black marketeers. <u>Inmates.</u> Said to have contained Frenchmen who were generally transferred to labour units of the OT.
<u>DRANCY</u> (France, Seine)	<u>Type</u> 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

BRUNGER	HSF	commandant
ROETHE	OSF	exact position not known; reported as successor to a certain sadist named DANIECKER
BRUCKNER	Schaff	Often seen with BRUNGER

DREWNICA
(Poland)

Near CHELM.
Reported January, 1943.
Also reported as Forced Labor Camp.

DÜREN
(Rheinland)

27 Km. E. of AACHEN.
Not confirmed. Reported May 38.

DÜRNHEIM

See BAD DÜRNHEIM

DUN-SUR-AVOIN
(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"

DZIEZINKA

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

E

<u>ECROUVES</u> (France, Meurthe-et-Moselle)	Between TOUR and ECROUVES. Called <u>Centre de surveillance</u> : exact status of the camp is not known. In August, 1943, 145 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".
<u>EDESSA</u> (EDESSIS) (Greece)	Macedonia: KL reported here with 7,000 inmates in January 1943.
<u>EGGEMØN</u> (Norway)	Near RÅNEROSS: reported in 1943.
<u>EILPE</u> (Westfalen)	Near ALTENA: not listed in the directory. Last reported in 1936.
<u>EKNE</u> (Norway)	<p><u>Location</u> Near TRONDHJEM.</p> <p><u>Inmates</u> About 200.</p> <p><u>Remarks</u> Reported in 1943. According to another report, it was opened in February 1944 as the Volla prison was no longer adequate for the Sipo.</p>
<u>EILA</u> (Bayern)	Near MÜNCHEN: believed no longer in operation. For units nearby, see STADELHEIM.
<u>ELBING</u> (Ostpreussen)	Formerly OSTPREUSSEN, now DANZIG-WESTPREUSSEN. Probably dissolved.
<u>ELEUSIS</u> (Greece)	ATHENS area; unconfirmed report of a KL.
<u>ELLECOM</u> (Holland)	"For Jews and Aryans" also "political prisoners".
<u>ELSINØRE</u> (Denmark)	KL for Communists and "Dangerous Individuals" reported here.
<u>EMBIKOS ASYLUM</u> (Greece)	Reported as a reformatory for young women holding 100 inmates, but may well be a KL.



EMS LAND
(Hannover)

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. BÖGGERMOOR

Strafgefängnislager: reported in May 1943 as having 1,500 inmates.

SA guards.

SA Truppführer JOHANNIS reported there, 1940.

II. ASCENDORFER MOOR

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. RUAL-RHEDE

SK-lager.

Last reported in November 1937 as having SS guards.

IV. DÖPFEN, WALCHUM

Type:

Strafgefängnislager: referred to by inmates as WALCHUM.

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 "Blaue" 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

BUSS	Oberwachtmeister
ERMISCH	"
KLEINE-DÖPKE	Platzmeister
AUSSEM, Christian	Commandant in 1940.

V. NEUSSTRUM

Last reported in May, 1938 as having SS guards.

VII. ESTERWEGEN

Known as "Moorlager"

Inmates

1936. Berufsverbrecher (habitual

EMSLAND (Contd.)

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

LIEDTKE, Harry	Wachtmeister (before 1942)
SCHMIDT	? Lagerleiter
SCHWARDT	OSF (reported December, 1943)

Other camps of various types belonging to this group are:

OBERLANGEN/Ems.

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.

KRONDORF

WATENSTEDT

WESERMOOR

HEMSEN

The relationship of the following camps to EMSLAND is not known:-

Gefangenenarbeitskommando ABELITZMOOR
AURICH,
Arbeitslager FEDDERWARDEN,
Moorkommando OLDENBRUCK in
STRÜCKHAUSEN
Gefangenenlager WIESMOOR.

Either some of these or other unidentified camps are Russian PW camps, which were reported by former inmates as being guarded by Landeschützen.

EMSLAND (contd.)

Units in this area

Sturmabann IV "Ostfriesland" represent the SS Totenkopf command in this region.

Personalities

For HQ personalities see FAPENBURG.

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 HOLFNIA.

The camp administration is said to be German.

ESTERWEGEN

See EMSLAND.

EUTIN

(Schleswig-Holstein)

Reported before 1939, 11 km. North of LÜBECK.

Reported 1936 near Neumünster.

FAREVEJLE
(Denmark) Built on Larneffjord.
High school building; believed to be in operation.

FALLERSLEBEN See ARBEITSDORF FALLERSLEBEN.

FALSTAD
(Norway) Location
8 miles NE TRONHJEM.
Type
Referred to as "Gestapolager" 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 Arbeitslager; 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.

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

FERINCANCE
(Yugoslavia) KL reported there.
Commanders:
Sr Lt. Filip HERMANS and Lt. Adam TISLER.

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

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

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



F

FLOSSENBURG (Contd.) Emsland Group. There is no FLOSSENBURG listed in the directory.
Personalities:
Egon ZILL SBF commandant (formerly at NATZWEILER)
Dr. SCHNABEL SBF Garrison M.O.
FRITZSCH HSF deputy commandant.
KOERMANN USF
Willy FASSBENDER USF

Commandant in 1941: SBF KUNSTLER

FOSENHEIN (Hessen) Near OFFENBACH.
Last reported May 1938.

FORT VII a See FOSSEN.

FRANKENSTEIN (Schlesien) Near NEISSE.
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.

FREISTADT (FRYSZTAT) (SW Poland) Reported October, 1943.
Reported as segregating camp "for expropriated Poles."

FREJUS (France) Marseille region; reported as "KL for civilians" in March, 1943.

FRESNOS (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.

FRIEDENSHÜTTE (HUTA ZGODA) (Poland, Upper Silesia) A forced Labor Camp reported there.

FROSLEV (Denmark) Near PADBORG.
A new internment camp reported there in August, 1944; possibly KL now. See also HORSERØD.

F

FRYDRYCHOWKA

See LEMBERG

FRYSZTAT

See FREISTADT.

FÜRSTENBERG
(Mecklenburg)

Identical with RAVENSBRÜCK 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.

FÜRSTENBURG

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

FUHLBÜTTEL

See HAMBURG.



G

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

GARCZYN Reported as correctional camp for youths.
(Nw Poland)

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

GDANSK See DANZIG.

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

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

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

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

GLEIWITZ Reported as having moved here from
(Schlesien) 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 Reported as KL.
(Poland)

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

GOLCZA Reported as KL.
(Poland)

GOLDFIALS Believed in operation.
(Baltic states)

GONDA Reported as KL for women.
(Holland)

<u>GORCZIN</u> (Poland)	Suburb of POSEN. Reported in January, 1944, as segregating camp for Polish labour.
<u>GÖRNAU</u> (ZGIERZ) (Poland)	10 Km. north of LITZMANNSTADT; reported as KL.
<u>GORNA GRUPA</u>	See OBERGRUPPE.
<u>GORZYCE</u> (SW Poland)	Reported in October, 1943, as segregating camp for "expropriated Poles".
<u>GOTTESZELL</u> (Bayern)	30 Km. ENE of STRAUBING. Said to be for women; last reported April 1937.
<u>GRÄFENHAINICHEN</u> (Halle-Merseburg)	44 Km. NE of HALLE; reported before 1939.
<u>GRÄFENHEINICHEN</u> (Sachsen)	Near Grimma. Last reported in May 1938. Probably identical with GRÄFENHAINICHEN.
<u>GRAJEWO</u>	60 Km. SSW of SUWALKI, just south of old East Prussian border. Reported as segregation camp and KL.
<u>GRASSE</u> (France, Alpes Maritimes)	According to a report from January, 1944, a KL was being set up at the PLATEAU NAPOLEON.
<u>GRAUDENZ</u> (GRUDZIADZ) (Poland)	Reported as KL. See also OBERGRUPPE.
<u>GRCZYN</u> (Poland)	Reported as a reformatory camp for young Poles.
<u>GRIEBO</u> (Magdeburg)	Kreis ZERBST; KL or <u>Straflager</u> ; not confirmed.
<u>GRIESHEIMERSLAND</u> (Hessen)	Near GRIESHEIM. Last reported in 1936.



GRINI
(Norway)

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 BARDV airfield.

Personalities

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

DEUTZER	?	Lagerkommandant; born 1898; 1.78m tall; blond, fat.
REINHARDT	SEF	"Gestapo"
ZRIDLER	HSP	"Gestapo"; permanently stationed there.
KOCH	OSP	Gestapo; permanently stationed there. A Karl Otto KOCH SEF reported as C.O. there in 1943, formerly at BUCHENWALD.
JÄNICHEN	OSP	Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration.
REICH	OSP	Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration.
JENZER	USF	
KUNTZ	USF	
KUNTZE	USF	
LENZER	USF	
NIEBEL	USF	Connected with Bauleitung (Work's Directorate)
SCHWARTZ	USF	
SEIDEL	USF	
STANGE	USF	
BLATNER	Oscaf	
NUNZ	Oscaf	
NEMITZ	Oscaf	
SCHWARZ	Oscaf	
STANGE	Haschaf	
WARNECKE	Haschaf	
HEILEMANN	Schaf	
KUNTZE	Schaf	
LÜDTKE	Stuschaf	
BALABANOFF	("a Russian")	
CLAFFY	("a Dane")	

GROSSENROHRHEIM
(Hessen)

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

GROSSROSEN
(Schlesien)

Location
23 Km. S. LIGNITZ.

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

ROEDEL	HSP	Commandant until Apr 43
GRAY	HSP	Commandant from Apr 43
HENNEBERG	OSP	Verwaltungsführer
STOERZLINGER	OSP	1 Company
THUMANN	USP	Lagerführer until Apr 43
ERZBERGER	OSP	Lagerführer from Apr 43
LINDSTEDT	Oschaf	SS Clothing store
OTTOHALL	Uschaf	SS Handicrafts
MARIENFELD	Uschaf	Inmates' kitchen
ESCHNER, Helmut	Uschaf	I Rapportführer
SCHRAMMEL, Erich	Rottenfñ.	II Rapportführer
WITTE	Rottenfñ.	Blockführer
REMGELING	Rottenfñ.	Blockführer
SCHRAMM	Rottenfñ.	Blockführer
SCHWARZE	Uschaf	Arbeitsführer

GRUNDAUS
(Ostpreussen)

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

GRUDUADZ

See GRAUDENZ & OBERGRUPPE

GRÜNHAINICHEN
(Sachsen)

Also reported as HAINICHEN.
Last reported March, 1938.

GURS

(France, Basses
Pyrenees)

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.

GUSEN

See MAUTHAUSEN.

H

HAAREN
(Holland)

Location

N BRABANT; see entry under HERREN. 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 HSP WACKE is said to be leaving or to have left already. The new CO is unknown.

HADJIKOSTA ORPHANAGE

See ATHENS

HAI DARI
(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 GRUNHAINICHEN



HALKIDA

See KHALKIS

HAMBURG

Identified 1943, but probably operating as early as 1934.

Location

Main camp at FUHLBÜTTEL.

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 FUHLBÜTTEL is Moorausenstation SCHILP, last reported in December 1943 with 3,000 inmates.

Overflow camps at:

BERGENDORF, 15 Km. SE of HAMBURG.

WITTMOR (Possibly a Straflager. It was identified until 1938.)

NEUENGANNE (This camp has been reported as connected with Moorausenstation SCHILP.

HAMBURG

(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 PWs) 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 (HAMBURG-LANGENHORN).

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS (HAMBURG-13, Mittelweg 38).

SS Standortkommandantur (HAMBURG-LANGENHORN, SS Kaserne, Lahnstr.).

SS und Polizei Gericht

SS Pferdesammel und Ersatzstelle (ISERBROOK).

Personalities

SCHITLI	Haschaf	Arrived in 1940 from SACHSEN-HAUSEN, with rank of USF and job as <u>Lagerführer</u> .
WEISS	HSP	Camp Commandant in 1940. Early 1943 transferred to DACHAU
PAULI	SBF	Replaced WEISS
LUETGEMEYER	OSF	

HAMBURG-BARMBECK

Reported in operation as KL late in 1943

HAMMERSTEIN

(Pommern)

Near SCHLOCHAU: last reported in 1936.

HAREN

(Holland)

Near BASSUN: last reported in 1936: SS Guards.

HASSELT

(Belgium)

Province of LIMBURG; 400 inmates; possibly not a KL.

HASTEET

(Hannover)

This may be an alternative name for FARG. It was last reported in March, 1938, as HALSTEET near BREMEN, a place which does not exist.

<u>HAZEBROUCK</u> (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 BAUER was probably employing their labour.
<u>HEDMARCK District</u> (Norway)	One camp has been reported as located here.
<u>HEEREN</u> (Holland)	Reported to contain political suspects. Possibly identical with HAAREN and HAREN.
<u>HEIDE</u> (Schleswig-Holstein)	Near Toenning: last reported in 1936.
<u>HEILSBURG</u> (Ostpreussen)	64 km. S of KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before 1939.
<u>HEILVARENBEEK</u> (Holland)	In October, 1943, a "KL for Dutch youths" reported there.
<u>HELA</u> (Danzig)	Near DANZIG. Reported as military KL. <u>Inmates</u> Wear triangular red armbands with black SAW (Sonder Aktion Wehrmacht).
<u>HELENCY</u> (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.
<u>HELM</u> (Poland)	KL reported in area; may be identical with CHELM.
<u>HELMNOK-DEBIA ESTATE</u> (Poland)	13 km. SE of KOLO, on the NER river. KL for Jews.
<u>HERTOGENBOSCH</u> (Holland)	<u>Location</u> NOORD-BRABANT, also known as DEN BOSCH. See also HUY; there is a possible relationship to HAAREN. <u>Type</u> The HAAREN Seminary was requisitioned by the Germans as a KL. <u>Inmates</u> 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 shaven. Working parties go as far as SAARBURG.22.10.43.)

Personalities

SPORENBERG, Brother of SS General
SPORENBERG OSF Commandant
Jakob SCHNEIDER USF Deputy commandant
WIPPS "Doyen du camp" (Lagerältester)
well treated by SS.

HIOS

See KHIOS

HOBEN
(Holland)

Not confirmed

HOBOKEN
(Belgium)

Near ANTWERP, but existence not confirmed. There is an Ersatz Kolo. der Waffen-SS in ANTWERP.

HOF
(Bayern)

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

HOHENRÜCK
(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.

HOHENECK

See BURG HOHENECK.

HOHENSALZA (INOWROCLAW) 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.

HOHNSTEIN See BURG HOHNSTEIN.

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

HORSERØD
 (Denmark) Location
 Near HELSINGØR.
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 FRØSLEV but another source claims that they were to be taken to the Vestre prison in KOPENHAGEN, one wing of which is administered by the Gestapo.

HOYERSWERDA
 (Niederschlesien) Location
 At HOYERSWERDA and BERNSDORF. Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz.
Type
 Probably not a KL but a Work Camp and a Sammellager (Collecting Centre).

HRUBIESZOW
 (SE Poland) Reported in October 1943 as forced labour camp for Jews.

HUTA BELDON See Beldon Hütte under BENTSCHEN

HUTA ZGODA See FRIEDENSHÜTTE

HUY Fortress 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 S'HERTOGENBOSCH in April, 1944. According to information obtained in Aug., 1944, the camp at HUY was moved to ACHEL; inmates were classified as "civilian prisoners".

I

IPISTI
(Greece)

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

INOWROCLAW

See HOHENSALZA.

J

JABBEKE
(Belgium)

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

JABLONOW
(NW Poland)

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

JARGEAU
(France, Loiret)

Not confirmed as a KL.
October 1943, 188 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.

JAWORZNIKA

See KIELCE.

JAWORZYN
(Poland)

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

JAWORZYNA
(W 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.

JERNVATH
(N Norway)

JERSEY
(Channel Isles)

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

JEZIERNA
(SE Poland)

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

JÖRSTADMOEN
(Norway)

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



JÜLICH
(Rheinland)

25 Km. NE of AACHEN.
It was reported before 1939, but its
existence is not confirmed.

JÜTERBOG
(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)

K

- KAPFERTAL
(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.
- KALKFURM
(Rhineland) WITTLICH near TRIER.
Believed to be in operation.
- KAMBINOWSKI REGION
(Poland) Near WARSAW.
Forced Labour Camp reported there.
- KARASJOK
(Unlocated) Only reported in connection with OSF MARTIN and USF LEHMANN, 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. MELSUNGEN.
SS units in the vicinity
SS Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS (VIASSEL-BREITENBACH)
SS und Polizei Gericht.
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS (KASSEL-WILHELMSHOHE, Löwenbrückstr. 10)
- KASSEL-MELSUNGEN
(Hessen - Nassau) Probably at MELSUNGEN, 21 Km S KASSEL.
Was in operation until 1939; not in recent reports.
- KATTOWITZ (KATOWICE)
(Poland) Reported in November, 1942, as transit camp.
A Polizeischule is located there.
- KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI
See BISCHOPSHOFEN.
- KEMNA
(Rhineland) Near WUPPERTAL.
Last reported May 1938.



KHAIDARI See HAIDARI

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

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

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

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

KIELCE Reported in June, 1943.
(Poland) Type
There are 9 Baudienstlager
(Polish forced labour camps under
RAD supervision) in this district:-
4 at KIELCE
1 at BUKOWA
1 at JAWORZANIA
1 at RYKOSZ
1 at PIEKOSZOW
1 at WIERZANIA?
SS Units in the Vicinity
Elements of the SS Polizei-
division.
SS MG Ausbildungs Schwadron
(Training Squadron).
SS Heimatpferdepark.

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

KISLAU Location
(Baden) 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.

<u>KLAGENFURT</u> (Austria)	Carinthia. Capacity has been placed at 14,000 by German Sources. There is an SS and Waffen-Junkerschule in KLAGENFURT.
<u>KLETY</u> (Czechoslovakia)	Not confirmed.
<u>KOBLENZ-KARMELETA</u> (Rheinland)	Possibly identical with <u>Zuchthaus</u> there.
<u>KOBLENZ-KARTHAUSE</u> (Rheinland)	Possibly identical with <u>Zuchthaus</u> there. KL reported May, 1938.
<u>KOCHEL</u> (Bayern)	This camp is used for Austrian political prisoners.
<u>KOLBERG</u> (Pommern)	(<u>SS Strafvollzugslager</u>) An SS punishment camp has been reported here.
<u>KOLDYRZEWO</u> (E Poland)	Near BARANOWICZE. Reported as KL.
<u>KOLDING</u>	Near FLENSBURG <u>Type</u> Wehrmachtshaftanstalt and Strafvollstreckungszug. <u>Inmates</u> 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". <u>Guards</u> SS guards (January, 1944). <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> SS Feldpostprüfung, Zweigstelle NORD (FLENSBURG, Grossestr.26) SS Passierschein-zweigstelle (FLENSBURG, Halle des Hauptbahnhofes)
<u>KOMOTINI</u> (Greece)	Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians. Capacity unknown.



KONIGSHUTE (KROLEWSKA HUTA)
(Poland)

Was reported in November, 1943 as a "punitive camp for forced labour".

KONIGSTEIN
(Sachsen)

Location
28, Km SE of DRESDEN.

Type
It was a KL until 1936/7, but in December 1943 it was reported as a PW camp with Army guards.
It is also a disciplinary camp for officers.

KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN
(Brandenburg)

Location
27 Km. SE of BERLIN.

Type
A camp for Volksschädlinge (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 PAETZ.

KONITZ (CHOJNICE)
(Poland)

May be identical with ZAMARTE; not confirmed.

KONSTANTYNOW

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.

KONSTANTYN 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.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA
(Yugoslavia)

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

KOSOW PODLASKI
(E Poland)

Reported in September 1942, as
extermination camp for Jews.

KRAKAU (KRAKOW)

Type.

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

DISTRICT LIBAN, LUBLICZ STRET
(given as Nr. 2), KRAKAU PLASZOW,
"CRACOW SUBURB", WOLA.DUCHNAKA.
a forced labour camp.

Inmates

Estimate of inmates 5,000-8,000.
In HEIDELAGER, Post FUSTKOW ther
KRAKAU the following are located:-

Pi. Kp. der SS Kav. Div.

SS Etrnisches Ausbildungs und
Ersatz Bn.

SS Polizei Rgt. 23

SS Kradschützen Ersatz Abt.

SS Lazarett.

SS Pionier Ausbildungs und Ersatz
Bn. 3

SS Kraftfahr Schule III

SS und Polizei Gericht.



KRAPJE
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia.
KL reported there, controlled by
camp JASENOVAC.

KRASNIK

40 Km. SW of LUBLIN.

Type

May not be KL.

Inmates

Number of inmates estimated at
4,000.

Ghetto was established there.

KRETYNGA
(Lithuania)

Reported as KL for priests.

KROKBERGSLETTA
(Norway)

Opened 1942

Inmates

Transferred there from SYDSPISSEN.
Estimated in January 1944, at 150-
200.

Camp reported to be German operated.

ROSDORF See EMSLAND.

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

KUHBERG
(Württemberg) Near Blaubeuren.
Last reported November 1937.

KULM (CHELANO)
(Poland) 64 Km. NE of LITZMANNSTADT; also
called KULASHOF.
Reported as KL for jews, priests
and nuns and as extermination camp
for jews.

KUTNO
(Poland) Near POSEN.
Telephone directory 1942 lists
"Judenlager", Posner Strasse.

KVAENANGEN
(Norway) Near OSLO.

KVAM
(Norway) Location
5 Km. from NORDHEIMSUND.
Type
Camp is referred to as FRAMES
UNGDOMSKOLE ("Youth School"), poss-
ibly 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 comparat-
ively well off.
A report of November 1943 speaks
of 210 hostages there.
Guards.
Norwegian Police guards and an
NS Police man in charge.

L

LABLAU
(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.

LAMIAS See LIANOKLSDHI

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

LANDERNEAU
(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.

LANGLUETGEN
(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.)



LARISSA
(Greece) (cont'd.) Families of guerrillas detained there.
Personalities
Capt. 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/Salzach
(Bayern) Type
Arbeitslager for women; referred to in German newspapers as KL.
Sister institution to BERNAU am CHIEMSEE.
Inmates
537 women in December, 1943, according to German source.
800 in January, 1944.

LEMBERG (LWOW)
(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 FRYDRYCHOWKA, a "punitive camp for forced labour"
LWOW II reported as permanent KL.
SS Troops in the Vicinity
Several companies of the SS Freiwilligendivision "Galizien" and SS Polizei Rgt. 24 are located there.
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS
SS Standort Verwaltung
SS Veterinär Untersuchungsamt.

LENES
(Norway) Near TROMSØ

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

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

<u>LES/MILES</u> (France, Bouches du Rhone)	<p><u>Type</u> Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.</p> <p><u>Capacity</u> An old brick factory with a capacity for 3,000-4,000 men.</p> <p><u>Inmates</u> Germans, Austrians and Ex-Legionaries 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.</p> <p><u>Guards</u> Old French Army men up to the end of the French campaign</p>
<u>LESCHWITZ</u> (Schlesien)	Near GOERLITZ. Last reported in 1936.
<u>LESLAU (WLOCLAWEK)</u> (Poland)	WARTHEGAU. Reported as KL. There is an SS Heimatpferdepark in LESLAU.
<u>LEVADHIS (LEVADIA)</u> (Greece)	Attika Boeotia. <u>Type</u> KL, established by the Italians outside the town. Now under German control. <u>Inmates</u> 1,500 reported, January, 1944. Only 77 (hostages) in July, 1944.
<u>LE VERDON</u> (France, Dordogne)	According to another source <u>LE-VERDON-SUR-MER</u> (Gironde). Inmates are Jews convicted of fraud or sexual crimes.
<u>LE VERNET</u> (France, Ariege)	In April, 1943: 1,800 inmates, mainly Jewish refugees reported there. Commissaire LUDEMAN in charge. Also reported as being located in the Pyrenees Orientales, Montpellier region, with 1,000-1,500 political prisoners.
<u>LIANOKISDHI (LIANOCLADI)</u> (Greece)	Phthiotis. KL reported with 150 inmates in February, 1944, but with only 80 inmates in July, 1944.
<u>The LIBAN QUARRY</u> (Poland)	Near KRAKAU. Forced Labour Camp. See also KRAKAU.



LICHTENBERG
(Bayern)

Reported as LICHTENBURG, which does not exist; there is a LICHTENBERG near BAYREUTH.
Reported to have been opened in 1938 for women only.
Possibly identical with ANSBACH.

LICHTENBURG
(Sachsen)

Near TORGAU. In operation in 1934, probably no longer in operation.

Inmates

1,100 reported last (February, 1944).

Personalities

SCHMIDT: Commandant before 1936
BARANOWSKI: Commandant Jan.-Sep. 1936
REMMERT: Deputy Jan.-Sep. 1936
HELWIG: SEF, Commandant 1938
SCHMIDT: OSEF, reported Commandant.

LICHTERFELDE
(Brandenburg)

Near EBERSWALDE. Last reported as KL in 1936. PW camp in February, 1944.

LIEBAU
(Niederschlesien)

Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz.
Work camp for Poles.

LIMBURG
(Bayern)

Near ATTEL. Reported last as Russian PW 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.

LIPNAK
(Czechoslovakia)

Internment camp for next of kin of statesmen, politicians, government officials, etc. who escaped from German dominated territory.
In 1943 relatives of Dr. BENES said to be interned here.

Remarks

No town by that name listed in 1940 directory for Böhmen-Mähren, only LIPNIC (LIPNISCH).

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 RALOGOSZCZ
- (5) A "Dulag" at RALOGOSZCZ II.

(cont'd.)

LITZMANNSTADT (LODZ)
(Poland) (cont'd.)

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-Sturmabn

SS Sanitätslager

Bekleidungs-lager der Waffen-SS

SS Einwanderungszentral.

Personalities

Commandant is said to have been OSF 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, Laon region. Reported recently; exact location unknown.

LOKEREN (LOCHERE)
(East Flanders)

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



LOND
(Poland)

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

LOPUSZNO
(Poland)

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

LUBLIN
(Poland)

Type

Lublin is said to control the following camps:-

KL at DZIESIATA

"Punitive camp for forced labour" at LUBLIN-KOSMINEK

KL for Jews in Lipowa-Street

"Dulag" at Krochmalna-Street

"Punitive camp for forced labour" near river Krzna.

Telephone directory 1941 gives "Judisches 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

FUSS HSP
PASSTEDT HSP
FLORSTEDT HSP
Richard TROMMER OGP

SS Units in the Vicinity

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

See also PONIATOW

LUKOW area
(Poland)

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

LWOW

See LEMBERG

LYSKA
(W Poland)

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

M

MACAU
(France, Gironde)

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

MÄHRISCH OSTRAU
(MORAVSKA OSTRAVA)
(Czechoslovakia)

Type

Reported as camp for the area of Moravaka Ostrava and Velke Kuncice (the latter name not in the directory for Böhmen 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.

MALINES (MECHELEN)
(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 OSEF SCHMIDT is reported in BREENDONCK; same date.



MAKINIA
(NE Poland) Reported in September, 1941, as "correctional camp".

MALOSZYCE
(Poland) Reported as KL.

MANNHEIM See KÄFERTAL.

MANTUA
(Italy) No details.

MANZAC
(France) Limoges region.
Type
A three section camp for Communists, Gaullists and Jews.

MARBURG/Drau
(MARTBOR)
(Yugoslavia) Type
The MEHLINGER barracks are the main KL area, separated by a wire fence from the PW Camp.
Inmates
800 - 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 Stumbarn at Kri-
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. ERABAN, in this area, is a "transit camp for aliens"; capacity about 1,000.

MATHILDEN-SCHLÖSSCHEN
(Sachsen) Near DRESDEN.
Last reported in existence in May, 1938.

MAUTHAUSEN
(Oberdonau) 19 Km. SE of LINZ.
Consists of three camps:- MAUTHAUSEN (controlling all three), GUSEN/and ST. GEORGEN. II (Cont'd.)

MATHAUSEN
(Oberdonau)
(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 at 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-ST. 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, 1941, and for Spaniards in April, 1942.

Personalities

✓ ZEEREIS OSBF Commandant in 1940 and 1942, probably continuously.
Dr. Eduard KREIBACH SBF Garrison M.O.
QUIRZFELD SS SBF Commander SS Totenkopf Stand. "Ostmark."
SAND OSF Chief Administrative Officer
Bruno KITT USF

22 April 45

2 camps

56,000



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

MEINSDORF
(Brandenburg) Near JÜTERBOG.
Last reported in 1936.

MEISUNGEN
See KASSEL-MEISUNGEN.

MERIGNAC
(France, Gironde) A camp BEAU-DESERT-MERIGNAC has been reported but is probably a mistake for the BEAU-DESERT camp in PICHEY. 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.
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS (MÖRCHINGEN)
SS Remonteamt (PELTERS)
SS und Polizeigericht
SS Lazarett (PELTERS)
Kurierstelle der Waffen SS

MICHENDORF
(Yugoslavia) KL reported there.

MIECHELSGESTEL
See St. MIECHELSGESTEL

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

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

MIEDZYCHOD
See BIRNBAUM.

MILOWITZ
(MILOWICE)
(Czechoslovakia) Location
Near Prague
Type
Confirmed as KL at the end of 1943.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Artillerie Schule 2 (PRAG-BENEŠCHAU).
SS Truppen-Übungs-Platz "BOHEMEN" (PRAG-BENEŠCHAU).
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Btl. 2. (PRAG-RUSIN)
(Cont'd.)

MILOWITZ
(MILOWICE)
(Czechoslovakia)
(Cont'd.)

SS Ausbildungs Regt. z.b. V.
SS Polizei Grenadier Regt.
(BENESCHAU).
SS Reit- und Fahrschule II.
SS Artillerie Ausbildungs und
Ersatz Regt. (SELTSCHAN near PRAG).
SS Pionier Ausbildung und Ersatz
Bn. 2. (PIKOWITZ, near PRAG).
Komp. SS Panzer Spähwagen Ersatz Bn.
(BUKOWAN, near PRAG).
SS Fallschirmjäger Ersatz Komp.
(CHLUM, near PRAG).
SS Panzer Ausbildungs und Ersatz
Regt. (BENESCHAU).
SS Pionier Schule (BENESCHAU).
SS Pionier Schule (DAWLE, near
PRAG).
SS Pionier Schule (RADISCHKO,
near PRAG).
SS Sturm Geschütz Schule, (BUKOWAN,
near PRAG).
SS Sturm Geschütz Schule B
(JANOWITZ, near PRAG).
SS Kavallerie Truppen Übungsplatz
(JUSTINITZ, near PRAG).
SS Junkerschule (PRAG-DEVITZ).
SS Sanitätsschule (PRAG).
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-
SS. (BENESCHAU).
Hauptzeugamt der Waffen SS (PRAG).
Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen SS
(PRAG).
SS Sanitätszweiglager (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 (PRAG II, Karl Laznovskyufer
60).
SS Lazarett (PRAG).

MIRANDA
(France, Gers)

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

Inmates

Of the 1,700 Frenchmen reported
in November, 1943, the majority had
fled from forced labour in Germany.
They were transferred to Africa in
groups of 100 to 300.

The communist inmates were mostly
Germans.

A release from this camp could be
obtained by those who could produce a
visa for another country.

MLOCINY
(Poland) Near WARSAW.
Reported in February, 1943, as a
recently established KL.

MOERDIJK
(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
MONTES.

MOORLAGER
(Hannover) See EMSLAND.
(Colloquial name for ESTERWEGEN and
other camps of group EMSLAND).

MORINGEN
(Hannover) Location
18 Km. N of GÜTTINGEN.
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 Jugendschutzlager der Sipo (Security
police camp for the protective cus-
tody of boys).

MÜHLHEIM
(Rheinland) Near DUISBURG.
Last reported in 1936.

MÜNSTERBERG
(Schlesien) 57 Km. S of BRISLAU. Last reported
in May, 1938 and probably no longer
in operation.

MYROS IRAKLION See AGIOS MYRON

MYSLOWICE
(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:
MYSLOWICE II A "Special KL with en-
closures for women". (Cont'd).

MCYSLOWICE

(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.

MCYILENE

(Greece,

Aegean. KL reported as run by Germans at DIDOSTADION.



N

NACEL

See POTULITZ.

NASTELSK

(N Poland)

60 Km north of WARSAW.

NATZWEILER

(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 Deutsche Erd- und Steinbruchwerke SS Neubauleitung Deutschland 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

RÖDL	OSF	probably commandant before 1942; later in AUSCHWITZ with rank of OSBF.
Egon ZILL	SEF	reported after 1942 in FLOSSEN-BURG.
KRAMMER	OSF	1. Lagerführer; probably still there.
HINKELMANN	OSF	2. Lagerführer
FASCHING-BAUR	OSF	
SCHLACHTER	OSF	
Dr. EISELE	OSF	M.O. "notorious killer." formerly at BUCHENWALD.
STRASSER	Oschaf	in charge of motor pool.
HACKER	Oschaf	1. Kasernenführer
WITZIG	Schaf	in charge of quarry.
Ernst ROHRSCHACH		Lagerältester (a prisoner)
KASEBERG		In charge of Strafkommando (punitive detail); a prisoner.

NAUPLIA
(Greece) Unconfirmed.

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

NEUBERSDORF See NIEBOROWITZ

NEUENGAMME See HAMBURG NEUENGAMME

NEURRANDENBURG-
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.

NIEBOROWITZ
(NIEBEROWICE)
(Schlesien) Near GLEIWITZ. Renamed NEUBERSDORF. Reported as KL for Russian PW.

NIEDERHAGEN
(Mecklenburg) Near ROSTOCK. Believed to be in operation.

Personalities

Adolf HAAS	HSF Commandant
Heinrich GRUETER	OSF Deputy Commandant.
MICHL	OSF Leiter der Lagerverwaltung.
Dr. METZGER	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.

NORDMO
(Norway) Near SVANIK.



O

OBENRODE
(Hessen) Near DARMSTADT. Believed to be in operation.

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

OBERLANGEN/Ems See EMSLAND

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

ORTUMSAND 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".

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

OHDRUF
(Thüringen) 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.

OMMEN
(Holland) Camp. Nat. Jeugdstorm. Referred to as the "Erica" forced labour camp.
Capacity
2,000
Type
Probably for black marketeers. Possibly also for Berufsverbrecher (Habitual criminals).

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

OPAWA See TROPFAU

ORANIENBURG

See SACHSENHAUSEN.

ORLEANS

(France, Loiret)

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

ORTENSTEIN

(Sachsen)

Near Zittau. Last reported in 1936. There is an SS.Lazarett 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.

- Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS
- SS Wachbataillon 6
- SS und Polizeigericht
- Ersatz inspektion der Waffen SS (Drummenveyen 105 and Nobelsgt 10)
- SS Standortkommandantur
- SS Röntgen-Sturmabteilung

OSNABRÜCK

(Hannover)

At OSNABRÜCK. Last reported in 1936.



OSTERSTEIN

Possibly in Sachsen or Thüringen. confirmed as existing under that name in 1942. Reported near Kirchberg in May, 1938.

OSTHOFEN

(Hessen)

Possibly 34 Km. S of MAINZ. Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.

OSTLAND

(Lithuania)

Possibly identical with RIGA. Believed to be in operation.

OSTROW (OSTROWO)

(Poland)

Type

Reported in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour". Controls branch in PLESCHEN.

Remarks

SS Arbeitsstab at Kirchplatz, PROLSTRI.

OSWIECIM

See AUSCHWITZ.

OUDEUSDEN

(Holland)

Location

2 miles S of AMERSFOORT.

OUDELEUSDEN (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.

P

PABIANITZ
(PABLANICE)
(Poland)

Near LITZMANSTADT.
Reported in 1939/40 as "Dulag" with approximately 15,000 inmates.
Reported in February, 1941, as "Dulag for priests and Jews".

PALVOS MELSS

See SAJONIKA.

PAPENBURG
(Hannover)

Headquarters of group of camps known as EMSLAND.

Personalities

Commandant of entire group believed to be SA-OF Regierungsdirektor Dr. SCHÄFER, who is also reported as commandant of SA-Standarte "EMSLAND".

SA-OSF KELM and SA-Stuf BLOCK may also be at this HQ or at one of the subordinate camps.

Regierungsrat SCHERMER 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 VELODROME 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, FRESNES, and FORT DE ROMANVILLE. SEE DRANCY and FRESNES. No further reports on the last named camp.

The PARC DES PRINCES Camp is used for Jewish inmates.

The PETITE ROQUETTE prison is also reported as a concentration camp.

SS Units in the Vicinity

Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS
(PARIS-VILLETES)

Ersatzkommando der Waffen-SS

(24 Ave. Raymond Poincaré)

SS und Polizei Gericht (PARIS)

Kurierstelle der Waffen-SS (PARIS)

PAROI
(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.

PAVLON 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 ROQUETTE See PARIS.

PETRASIULA
(Lithuania) Suburb of KAUNUS. Details unknown

PICHEY
(France, Gironde) The BEAU-DESERT camp reported as KL.
"Black marketeers, labour evaders, Jews
and communists" reported as inmates in
October, 1943.

PIEKOSZOW See KIELCE.

PILSEN
(PLZEN)
(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.

PLOEHNEN (PLONSK) (Poland) 58 Km. N of WARSAW; reported as KL.

PLONSK See PLOEHNEN.

PLZEN See PILSEN.

PLOCK See SCHROTTERSBERG.

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 Km. 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 OT personnel.

PONLATOW (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-PONLATOW, an establishment consisting of 4 camps with 4,000 inmates at PONLATOW proper and a total of 14,000. (This figure may include other LUBLIN camps.)



<u>POSEN</u> (POZNAN) (Poland)	<u>Type</u> Reported in 1939/40 as a "Dulag" with 15,000 inmates. <u>Other Camps</u> 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. PUSZYKOW and ZABIKOW may also be administered by POSEN. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> SS und Polizei Gericht Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (Königsring 22) SS Röntgen Stumbann.
<u>POSEN-TRESKAU</u> (Poland)	Small KL there since <u>Junkerschule</u> "BRAUNSCHWEIG" was transferred there, replacing the SS Unterführerschule. Possibly identical with FORT VII a.
<u>POTULITZ</u> (POTULICE) (Poland)	Near NAKEL, 20 Km. west of Bromberg. Also referred to as NAKEL. <u>Type</u> Reported in March 1942 as punitive camp for Poles refusing to enlist as Volksdeutsche. November, 1942, reported as transit camp for "expropriated Poles". December, 1943, reported as KL and forced labour camp for 15,000. <u>Inmates</u> September, 1942, 4,000 inmates. October, 1943, 3,000 Poles reported there. <u>Remarks</u> May be identical with POTULITZ II which has been reported as KL for Jews.
<u>POZNAN</u>	See POSEN.
<u>PREUSSISCH STARGARD</u> (STAROGARD) (Poland)	40 Km. SSW of DANZIG. Reported once as "possibly for Jews only". Reported in March, 1942, as "punitive camp for forced labour" for Poles refusing to enlist as Volksdeutsche.
<u>PROWENTISZKI</u> (Lithuania)	Near KAUNAS; reported in September, 1943, as KL "for Polish priests of the VILNA district."
<u>PRZEDZIELNICA</u> (SE Poland)	Near PRZEMSYL; reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

PUCK

See PUTZIG.

PUSTKOW
(Poland)

10 km. NE of DEBICA. Forced labour Camp.

PUSZCZYKOW
(W Poland)

Near POSEN.
Reported in 1939/40 as concentration camp
"for Polish priests".
Probably not in operation since summer,
1940.



R

RAB, Island of (ARBE) Off the Dalmatian coast E of POLA.
(Italy) "For Jews".

RADOGOSZCZ Suburb of LITZMANNSTADT.
(Poland) Reported as KL.

RADOM Type
(Central Poland) 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

RADZIWIŁISZKI In February, 1943, "punitive camp for
(NE Poland) forced labour" reported here.

RADZYMIN Near WARSAW. Reported in August,
(Poland) 1941, as KL.

RAJSKO Near AUSCHWITZ. Reported as KL.
(Poland) At one time AUSCHWITZ and RAJSKO together were reported to have 50,000 inmates, 20,000 of whom were Polish women.

RAJA RUSKA NW of LEMBERG. Reported as KL for
(Poland) Jews.

RASTATT SW of KARLSRUHE. Continued as KL up
(Baden) to 1938.
Hauptwirtschaftslage of the SS there.

RAVENSBRÜCK Near FÜRSTENBERG
(Mecklenberg) Type
Reported in November, 1941, as KL for women.
According to a report of July, 1944, there is a Jugendschutzlager 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.)

<u>RAVENSBRÜCK</u> (Mecklenburg) (cont'd.)	<u>Remarks</u> May be identical with FÜRSTENBERG, FÜRSTENBURG, and UCKERMARK. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> An SS Nachschublager is established in RAVENSBRÜCK A Bauleitung der Bauinspektion Reich "Nord" of the Waffen-SS is located here. SS Bekleidungs-lager.
<u>RECEBEDOU</u> (France, Haute Garonne)	Near TOULOUSE. Rue St. Michel jail reported to be used for "terrorists".
<u>REICHENBACH</u> (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.
<u>REMBERTOW</u> (Poland)	Near WARSAW. Reported in January, 1943, as KL. Also reported as a forced labour camp, but both may exist.
<u>RENSBURG</u> (Holstein)	Near KIEL. 400 Norwegian prisoners last reported in December, 1943.
<u>RICKLING</u> (Mecklenburg)	13 Km. SE of NEUMÜNSTER. Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.
<u>RIEUCROS</u> (France, Ariège)	Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type. Inmates: "women, mostly Jewish".
<u>RIGA</u> (Lithuania)	Possibly identical with OSTLAND. Believed to be in operation. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> SS Lazarett SS Panzer Ausbildungs- und Ersatz- Regt. LETTLAND (?) SS Sanitätsschule (RIGA-ROTHENBERG) Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS Bekleidungs-lager der Waffen-SS SS und Polizei Gericht SS Feldpostprüfung: Zweigstelle OSTLAND.



RIPPIN (RYPIN)
(Poland) 58 Km. NW of BRELAU, 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.

RÜDELHEIM
(Hessen-Nassau) Near FRANKFURT/Main. Reported before 1939.

ROSSLAU
(Magdeburg-Anhalt) 6 Km. N of DESSAU. 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.

ROUILLE
(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".

RUDNIKI
(NE Poland) 10 Km. NE of TSCHENSTOCHAU. Reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

RYENIK
(W Poland) Reported in October, 1943, as transit camp for "expropriated" Poles.

RYKOSZ See KIELCE

RYPIN See RIPPIN

S

SAARLAUTERN
(Saarland) Reported as KL for "Russian women".

SACHSENBURG
(Sachsen, Flöhn) 14 Km. NE of Chemnitz. Identified in 1933; probably no longer in operation. 1500 prisoners in 1938.
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) ORANIENBURG

Both near the town of ORANIENBURG.

Little information is available on the Oranienburg 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) SS 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 "Holenlager" 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.

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

October 1941. A few barracks were segregated for Russian PWs.
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 Ausrüstungswerke
(D.A.W.)
800 in various shops for camp necessities
1,000 building SS Barracks
200 working on road construction
200 building AWP 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 ORANIENBURG. 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-Erziehungsturm (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 Wachbtl. Schutzkommando in ORANIENBURG (?)
SS Zentralzulassungsstelle ORANIENBURG

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

SS Hauptzeugamt ORANIENBURG
SS Kraftfahrzeugdepot ORANIENBURG
SS Nachrichtenzugamt ORANIENBURG
SS Totenkopfstandarte BRANDENBURG
(originally SS Totenkopf Sturmabteilung V
"BRANDENBURG", Cmdr. SS SF NOSTITZ?)
SS Sanitäts Ersatz Bn. 2
SS Totenkopfstandarte "ORANIENBURG"
Elements of TV Regiment 10
SS Lehrküche
Secret Radio Station reported as bearing
the code name "Ace of Hearts" (Herz As)
SACHSENHAUSEN
Truppen Verwaltungsamt der SS-TV in
ORANIENBURG
Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei
ORANIENBURG
Zentralnachweis der Waffen-SS
SS Panzer Inst. Ausbildung und Ersatz Abt.
SS Dolmetsche Ausbildungs und Ersatz
Kompanie Desinfektorenschule
Bekleidungs-lager
Bekleidungs-werk der Waffen-SS
Storage warehouses of the Wirtschaftsw-
verwaltungs- Hauptamt SACHSENHAUSEN
Kraftfahrtechnische Versuchsabteilung
der Waffen-SS
Lehr und Versuchsabteilung für das
Diensthundewesen der Waffen-SS
ORANIENBURG.



The Bauinspektion "Reich Nord" of the
Waffen-SS and Police in Berlin used
Oranienburg 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.

Personalities at KL, SACHSENHAUSEN

(a) Former camp commandants include:-

BARANOWSKI, Hermann	SSOF	Now dead
EICKE, Theodor	OGF	Now dead; see text para 5
EISFELD	OSEF	
LORENZ	SSOF	1940-42

(b) Latest reported personalities:-

KOLB	HSP	Camp Comman- dant reported removed (ques- tionable source, July 1944)
GRIMM	OSF	Adj. (?)
HEIDRICH (?)	SS HSP	Deputy Comman- dant

<u>SACHSENHAUSEN</u> (contd.)	WEYMANN, Hans	HSP	
	BÜTNER	SS OSF	Formerly in charge of DAW office, Berlin
	REHN	OSF	"In charge of prisoner's working parties"
	VOLK		"Gestapo Chief" (possibly <u>Kommissar</u>) reported removed (as KOLB above)
	CORNELLI	OS	
	v. TODDEN	Krim. Sekr.	Gestapo
	FORSTER	SS HSP	Reported there in 1941
	LAVER	SS SBF	
	KAINDL	SS OSBF	
	BÖHM, Wilhelm		Foreman of crematorium and burial squad
	SCHITLI		Rapportführer (later Blockführer)

(c) Undated personalities:-

CAMPE	Ustuf	
NOWACKI	Oschaf	
SORGE, known as Eiserner Gustav	Oschaf	
SCHUBERT	Oschaf	
FICKERT (or FIGGERT)	Oschaf	
BOGDALA	Oschaf	
SEIFERT	Oschaf	
GRÜNEWALD	SBF	Lagerführer
BRUM	Ustuf	Leader of the Administrative Coy under LORENZ
GENSIOR	Ustuf	Bauleiterführer
KILINGER	HSP	
SURRN	HSP	GRÜNEWALD's predecessor as Lagerführer
KLINGER	HSP	} at SACHSENHAUSEN
SORGER (Bauleiter)	USF	
RADICK	Oschaf	
LEHMANN	Oschaf	
HOFFMANN, R.		} all SS men
BRAUN		
SOLMER		
BUGDALLE		
KNITTEL		
KAMPE		

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.) Personalities in ORANIENBURG (town), or in the vicinity of KL, SACHSENHAUSEN

(a) Nachrichtenzeugamt:-

MATTIAT	SBF	Comd
TEUMANN	HSF	Ia
UROW	HSF	Comd of the workshops
SCHREIBER	HSF	Formerly responsible for accounts now posted
MZIK	HSF	Legal officer
EWERT	OSF	Formerly Adj., now at the SS Signal School in METZ
GREVER	OSF	FOEMER Comd. of the districts, now posted
BAYER	OSF	Adj.
BÜCKER	OSF	Admin. officer
GILDNER	USF	Responsible for the constructional office and for the fitting of trucks to carry signals equipment, also connected with experimental unit
DIENSE	USF	Comd. of NZA districts
MAYER	USF	Admin. officer of the districts

(b) Bauleitung:-

SCHMÖLL	OSF	Comd.
HÖHLINGER	OSF	2 i/c



(c) Garrison, and local units

REUTER, Dr.	SS HSF	Garrison M.O.
KAINDEL	SBF	Garrison Comd.
ZIERSCH	OSF	Garrison HQ (Had a house built for himself in ORANIENBURG, with official labour and material)
PIETSCH	HSF	Comd. of Garrison Adm.
SCHRIEM	OSF	2 i/c of Garrison Adm.
NOSTITZ	SS SF	Possibly comd. of TV-standarte BRANDENBURG
v. JEN.	SSGF	Comd. of TV-standarte ORANIENBURG

SAETERMØN
(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 MAUTHAUSEN.

ST. MICHELS-GESTEL
(Holland) In February, 1944, camp at "De RUWENBERG
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'EYJAUJ
(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-EAUX
(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 communist;
etc

SAJMISTE
(ZEMUN)

See BELGRADE.

SALONIKA
(Greece)

1. PAVLOS MELISS 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.

SAPIERZYSKA
(Poland)

Near VILNA: reported in February, 1943 as a "punitive camp for forced labour". The name was also reported as SAPIERZYSKA.

SARVAR
(Yugoslavia)

A KL was reported there.



SCHAEERBAKE
(Belgium)

Suburb of BRUSSELS.
Polizeigefängnis (?): see also JARBEKE.
SS Units in the Vicinity
Ersatzkommando der Waffen-SS (BRUSSELS)

SCHEVENINGEN
(Holland)

There are said to be 1,300 prisoners in SCHEVENINGEN, 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 Osohaf SCHWEIGER.
Prison Doctor is Dr. WERTENTERP, NSB who is also doctor for prisons on the Pompstations Road.

SCHIEDAM
(Zuid Holland)

Concentration Camp for women reported there.

SCHIRMITZ
(Bayern)

Near WEIDEN. Last reported in September, 1942.

SCHIRMECK
(France, Haute Rhin)

Alsace.

Type

Also called Sicherungslager VORBRÜCK bei SCHIRMECK. 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, 'Grenzgänger' (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)
Bauleitung der Waffen-SS.

SCHIRMECK (contd.)

Personalities

Camp Commandant is OSF 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.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL
(Brandenburg)

Near Deutsch Krone. Last reported in 1936.

SCHOORL
(North Holland)

KL.

SCHRÖTTERSBERG
(PLOCK)
(Poland)

KL probably identical with DOBRZYN.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen-SS.
SS Kraftfahrerschule III.

SCHUNKER
(France, Bas Rhin)

Alsace.



SCHWECHAT

See WIEN-SCHWECHAT.

SCHWETZ
(SWIECIE)
(NW Poland)

25 Km. ESE of GRAUDENZ.
Reported in November, 1942, as KL for "Polish girls".

SEINES
(N. Norway)

Reported as KL.

SEM
(Norway)

Near TÅNSBERG. For Jews.

SENFENBERG
(Brandenburg)

Near CALAU. Last reported 1936.

SENNELAGER
(Westfalen)

Near PADERBORN. Last reported May, 1938.
Possibly for military offenders from the Truppenübungsplatz there.

SENNHEIM
(France, Alsace)

No details available.
SS-Ausbildungslager in the area.

SETESDAL
(S Norway)

No details.

SICHELBERG
(SIERPC)
(Poland)

112 Km. NW of WARSCHAU. Reported as KL.

SIEGBURG
(Rheinland) 25 Km. SE of KÖLN.
Reported as Arbeitslager, probably former
Zuchthaus.
Reported May 1938.
In 1943 black marketeers were reported
there.

SIERPC See SICHELBERG.

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.

SKALBMIERZ
(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.

SKOLIS See SALONIKA.

SLUIS
(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.

SOBIEBOR
(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.

SOLEC
(Central Poland) Near ILZA.
February, 1943: reported as "punitive
camp for forced labour for Polish youths".

SOMOVIT
(Greece) KL reported there.

SONNENBURG
(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.

SOSNOWICE
(Poland) 5 Km. E of WARSCHAU, but may refer to
SOSNOWICE (SOSNOWITZ) near KATOWITZ,
Oberschlesien.
Type
Camp I. July, 1943: reported as
transit and forced labour camp.
Camp II. January, 1944: reported as
KL.

SPIELBERG
(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
FREIMANN)
SS Haupttreitschule (MÜNCHEN-RIEM)
Berufsschule der Waffen-SS
(SCHLEISSHEIM)
SS Standortbereich
SS Hauptfürsorge und Versorgungsamt
(MÜNCHEN 27, Mählstr. 12A)
SS und Polizei Gericht
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS
(MÜNCHEN 27, Pienzenanerstr. 15)
SS Lebensborn (Herzog Max Str. 3 - 7)
SS Pferdezucht (MÜNCHEN - RIEM)

STARA GRADISKA
(STARE GRADISKE)
(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".



STAROGRAD

See PREUSSISCH STARGARD.

STAVERN

(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.

STEPANOV

(Czechoslovakia)

7 Km. SE of PRAG.

STETTIN

(Pommern)

Located at the VULKAN WERFT (famous ship-building yards).

Reported in operation in 1935.

Took over part of camp HOHENBERG 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 Sanitats Ersatz Bn. I.

SS und Polizei Gericht Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (Friedrich Karlstrasse 3.).

Personalities

Dr. HOFFMANN said to be commandant at the time.

STRASSBURG

(Alsace-Lorraine)

Yugoslav political prisoners.

STRELITZ

(Mecklenburg)

Near FÜRSTENBERG. Last reported in February, 1941.

STUTTHOF

(Danzig)

Location

Near DANZIG.

Type

Official designation: Zivilgefängnislager.

1939-41: reported as KL for "Polish Priests and Civilians".

November 1943: other nationalities such as Danes reported there.

STUTTHOF (contd.)

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

SEF 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.

SWATOBORSCHITZ, KYJOV
(SVATOBORICE)
(Böhmen-Mähren)

Both locations are given and camp may be near both places, which are probably between IGLAU and BRUENN.

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

C.O. is the former 1st. Lt. of Gendarmerie CISAR, who now calls himself KAISER.

SWIECIE

See SCHWETZ.

SWIENOCZLOWITZ
(SWIENOCZLOWICE)
(W Poland)

Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".

SWIETY KRZYZ
(Central Poland)

October, 1943: reported as KL and labour camp for Jews. Inmates estimated at 1,000.

SYLT

See ALDERNEY.

SYDSPISSEN
(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.

T

TARNOW
(SW Poland) Reported as KL and transit camp.

TARNOW II
(Poland) Permanent KJ.

TARNOW III
(Poland) KL with enclosure for women.

TATOI (TATOY)
(Greece)

Location
Athens Area

Type
KL reported

Inmates

April 1944:	274
June 1944 :	100
July 1944:	851

TCZEW
(Poland) Forced Labour Camp.

TEREZIN
See THERESIENSTADT

TERVUEREN
(Belgium) Near BRUSSELS

THEBES (THIVE)
(Greece)

Attika Boeotia.

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
(TEREZIN)
(Czechoslovakia)

Reported as extermination camp for Jews.

Younger inmates are being transferred to the Government General.

THIVE
See THEBES.

THORN or TORUN
(NW Poland)

January 1943. Reported as
consisting of two camps:
KL I at PRININGHAUS (?) STEFANOWICZ.
KL II "SZMALCOWNIA".

TITHOREA
(Greece)

Phthiotis Phokis. KL reported
in June 1944, with 300 inmates.

TOLKEMIT
(Ostpreussen)

76 Km. SW of KONIGSBERG. 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.

TRAWNIKI
(Poland)

Location
Near CHELM 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 Km. SE of LUBLIN.
Annihilation Camp.

TREBLINKA
(Poland)

Location
80 Km. 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.

<u>TRESKAU</u>	See POSEN-TRESKAU
<u>TRIKKALA</u> (Greece)	Thessaly. Reported as KL
<u>TRIPOLIS</u> (Greece)	Peloponnese. KL established by Italians.
<u>TROPPAU</u> (OPAWA)	May also be OPPAWA (OPPAU). Confirmed in 1939. October 1943: reported as transit camp for "expropriated people".
<u>TRUTZDORF.</u>	See WÜLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF.
<u>TSCHENSTOCHAU</u> or <u>CZESTOCHOWA</u>	<p><u>Location</u> 60 Km. N of KATOWITZ.</p> <p><u>Type</u> Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour". Six further camps planned.</p> <p><u>Inmates</u> Estimated 600 - 1,000.</p> <p><u>Remarks</u> There is a ghetto in this town and the latter may have been reported in error as a KL.</p>
<u>TSIKALA</u> (Greece)	Thessaly.
<u>TUEDESTRAND</u> (Norway)	No details.



U

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.

Guards

German Police.

UCKERMARK
(Brandenburg)

Location

Post FURSTENBERG, Mecklenburg.

Possibly identical with with RAVENSBRÜCK.

Type

Reported in May 1944 as Jugendschutzlager der Sipo for girls.

UNTERMASSFELD
(Thüringen)

Near Meiningen. Reported May 1938.
Not confirmed.

UTRECHT
(Holland)

House of Detention (GANSSTRAAT).
Possibly not KL.

V

VALKENBURG
(Holland)

KL

VAL-LES-BAINS
(France)

Ardeche (Lyons Region)
Political internees.

VARNES
(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.

VEEHUTZEN
(Holland)

May be identical with WESTERBORK.
900 Jews reported there, June 1943.

VELIKA-KANLJA
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.

VERDALSOEN
(Norway)

Near TRONDHJEM; reported as camp
for "German deserters".

VESOUL
(France Haute-Saone)

Reported in May 1943 as PW 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 CONCOURS HIPPIQUE near
the Sichon River and railway.
2. At the STADIUM near the conflu-
ence of the Sichon and Allier rivers.

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 RHUS.

VIDAUBAN.

(France, Var)

Reported in August 1942, as "camp for aliens"; not confirmed as KL.

VILIAMPOLIS

(Lithuania)

Suburb of KAUNAS.

VIINA

See WILNO

VINCENNES

(France, Seine)

According to a report of November 1943, the CHATEAU DE VINCENNES is "a centre of persecution and torture".

VOLOS

(Greece)

Thessaly; KL situated near railway station, and reported with 350 hostages, June 1944.

VORBRUCK

See SCHIRMECK

VOULGIAMENI

(Greece)

9 miles E of PIREAUS; unconfirmed report of KL there.

VOVES

(France, Eure-et-Loire)

Reported in June, 1943, as camp for political internees; said to hold 850 Communists and socialists.

VUGHT.

(Holland)

Type

KL. Known as KL LOWER HERTOGENBOSCH
A gas chamber was 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 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 HURGMANS, the Lagerälteste and right hand man of the commandant, is said to belong to them.

Identifications

Reichsdeutsche 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 (motorisiert).

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 FLJEN

KOERDLJK (about 400 inmates)

VULKAN WEEFT

See STETTIN

VURIA (?) PIRAEUS
(Greece)

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

WANNE-EICKEL
(Westfalen)

Reported in May 1938, and believed
to be an administrative centre.

WARSCHAU (WARSZAWA)
(Poland)

1. Camp at Skaryszewa 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 Kavalerie 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 Hauptveterinärpark

Kurierstelle der Waffen SS.

WASSERBURG/Inn
(Bayern)

Believed to be in operation.

WATENSTEDT

See EMSLAND (Location of Göring Works)

WATTEN
(France, Nord)

Type

September 1943: a camp for
"political internees" was reported
here.

Remarks

"Undesirables are said to wear
yellow stripes and "bandits" green
stripes on their trousers.

WATTENSCHIED
(Westfalen)

Near BOCHUM: last reported as a KL
in 1936.

WAUER
(Poland)

Dulag reported near AUSCHWITZ in 1940.

WEIMAR
(Thüringen)

Type

There is an internment camp at FORST
ETTERSBERG, with 75 buildings and a
factory, according to a report dated
September 1943.

Remarks

BUCHENWALD is at times referred to
as WEIMAR.

WEILZHEIM
(Württemberg)

Near Schorndorf. Last reported in
April 1937.

WESTERBORK
(Holland)

Type

Large KL for Jews reported there in
June 1943.

May be identical with VEENHUIZEN.

Remarks

2200 prisoners, many ill, were trans-
ported in cattle cars from camp
Westerbork on July 20th, 1943.

WETZLAR
(Nassau)

Reported before 1939; not confirmed.

WIELRENIA

See KIELCE.



WIEN-SCHWECHAT
(Reg. Bez. Wien)

South of Vienna. Concentration camp
reported there.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Kraftfahrausb. und Ers. Komp }
Kraftfahrtechn. Lehranstalt }
der Waffen SS }

SS Bauschule

SS Ingenieurschule, WIEN IX,
Währingerstr. 67

Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS.

SS Standortkommandantur.

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS
(Wien IX/66, Lichtensteinstr. 49

Ers. Inspektion der Waffen SS,
SÜDOSTRAUM.)

(Wien XIII, Gloriettegasse
14 - 16)

SS und Polizeigericht

SS Feldpostprüfung Zweigstelle SÜDOST.
(Wien VII, Mariahilfstr. 38 - 48).

SS Passierscheinzwangstelle (Wien IX,
Seegasse 9)

SS Lazarett

SS Röntgensturmbann (Grosse Stadtgut-
gasse 28)

WIERDEN-ALMELO
(Holland) KL reported as WIERDEN I and II near ALMELO.

WILGA
(Central Poland) Near GARWOLIN.
Type
Reported in July, 1942, as KL for Jews and "punitive camp for forced labour".

WILNO (VILNA)
(East Poland) Type
Reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour" Said to be located at DOBRA RADA STREET)

WILSEDE
(Hessen-Nassau) S of Lüneburg
Last reported in May 1938.

WINNICA
(Poland) 12 Km SW of Pultusk. Transit camp.

WITTLICH See KALKTUM

WITMOOR See HAMBURG

WLOCLAWEK See LESLAU

WOLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF
(Niederösterreich) Under DOLLFUSS and SCHUSCHNIGG mainly Nazi inmates; therefore renamed TRUTZDORF.
Several barracks burned down in 1938 and closed.
Said to be again in operation.

WOLFENBUTTEL
(Braunschweig) Identified in 1943.

WRONKI
(W Poland) Probably called WRONKEN by the Germans.
Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".
Reported to be an old prison.

WUPPERTAL
(Rheinland)

At Wuppertal. Camp last reported there in January 1944 had 1,800 prisoners.

WURZBURG
(Bayern)

A camp was last reported there in 1936.

WYSOKIE BRZEGI
(W Poland)

Near JEZORA. A town named WYSOKIE has been renamed HOHENAU. Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".



XANTHI
(Greece)

Western Thrace; KL established
by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.

Y

YERYERI (AMARICOU) RETHYMNOS
(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 enclos-
ures was under construction there;
believed to be intended as KL.

Z

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.

ZAGREB
(Yugoslavia)

Type

There is a concentration camp near the Zoo at MAXIMIE, 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.

ZAKRZOWEK
(Central Poland)

Near ILZA; reported in February 1943, as "punitive labour camp".



ZAMARTE
(NW Poland)

Near KONITZ.
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 Fahrschule.

ZANFI.
(Greece)

Macedonia. KL reported under Bulgarian control.

ZASCANKI
(Poland)

KL reported in November 1943

ZASCIENEK
(Poland)

Near BIALYSTOK; KL may be same as ZASCIANKI.

ZGIERZ

See GORNAU

ZICHENAU (CIECHANOW)
(Poland)

Location

78 Km NNW of WARSAW

Type

One permanent KL and three forced labour camps are reported in this district.

ZORBIG
(Sachsen)

Near MERSEBURG; reported May 1933.

ZWIERZYNIEC
(Central Poland)

Near LUBLIN.

Reported in October 1943, as "transit and punitive camp for forced labour".

ZWRINGEN
(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.

ANNEXE A

Part III

List of SS Arbeitsstäbe not located
Near an Identified Concentration Camp

BREST Kr. LESLAU, Gutsverwaltung Popowiczki
ELSENAU, Kirchenstrasse 6
GEMLITZ Kr. MOGILNO, Dietfurt 22 Gumbitz
GNESEN, Gottestrassen 22
GOSTINGEN, Bahnhofstrasse 33
HIRSCHTEICH, Lätzowstrasse 2 (SS Werkzentrale)
POTTKORST, Dietfurt, Gutsverwaltung Blüchersfelde
RAWITSCH, Breslauer Stadtgraben 13
SCHIERAK, Friedhofstrasse 6
SCHRIMM, Bahnhofstrasse 3
SCHRODA, Rigaer Strasse 5
STERNBRUCK, Kempen, Hirscheck
TUREK, Wolhynieneinsatz, Strasse des 13 Sept, 26
WARTHBRÜCKEN, Schachtahusstrasse 12
WEHLUNGEN, Krakauer Vorstadt 15
WOLLSTEIN, Eichengraben-Oberhof
WRESCHEN, Helmuth-Raymannstrasse 6
ZIRKÉ, Birnbaum, Markt 19



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EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION)

B-A-S-I-C H-A-N-D-B-O-O-K

KI's

(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE B

Diagram



E.D.S./G/6
Compiled by MIRS (LONDON Branch)
From Material Available at
WASHINGTON and LONDON.

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KLs

(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

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 Einzweisung (Commitment to KL's). The Kripo deals with Berufsverbrecher (habitual criminals) and the Gestapo with all other Schutzhaftlinge (those in protective custody).
3. The Kommandantur (KL Administration office) is in control of:-

Rationing
Ordnance of Kdfr. personnel
Post Office
Censorship
Clothing Store
Bookkeeping, pay and accounts

4. The Lagerführer (Camp Sub. Commandant) controls:-

Barracks
SS Blockführer (SS Block Leaders)
+Stubenältester (Room wardens)
+Lagerältester (Senior inmates)
SS-Arbeitsdienstführer (Works Supervisor)
+Clerical Staff.

5. The Lazarett (hospital) Entwesung etc. controls:-

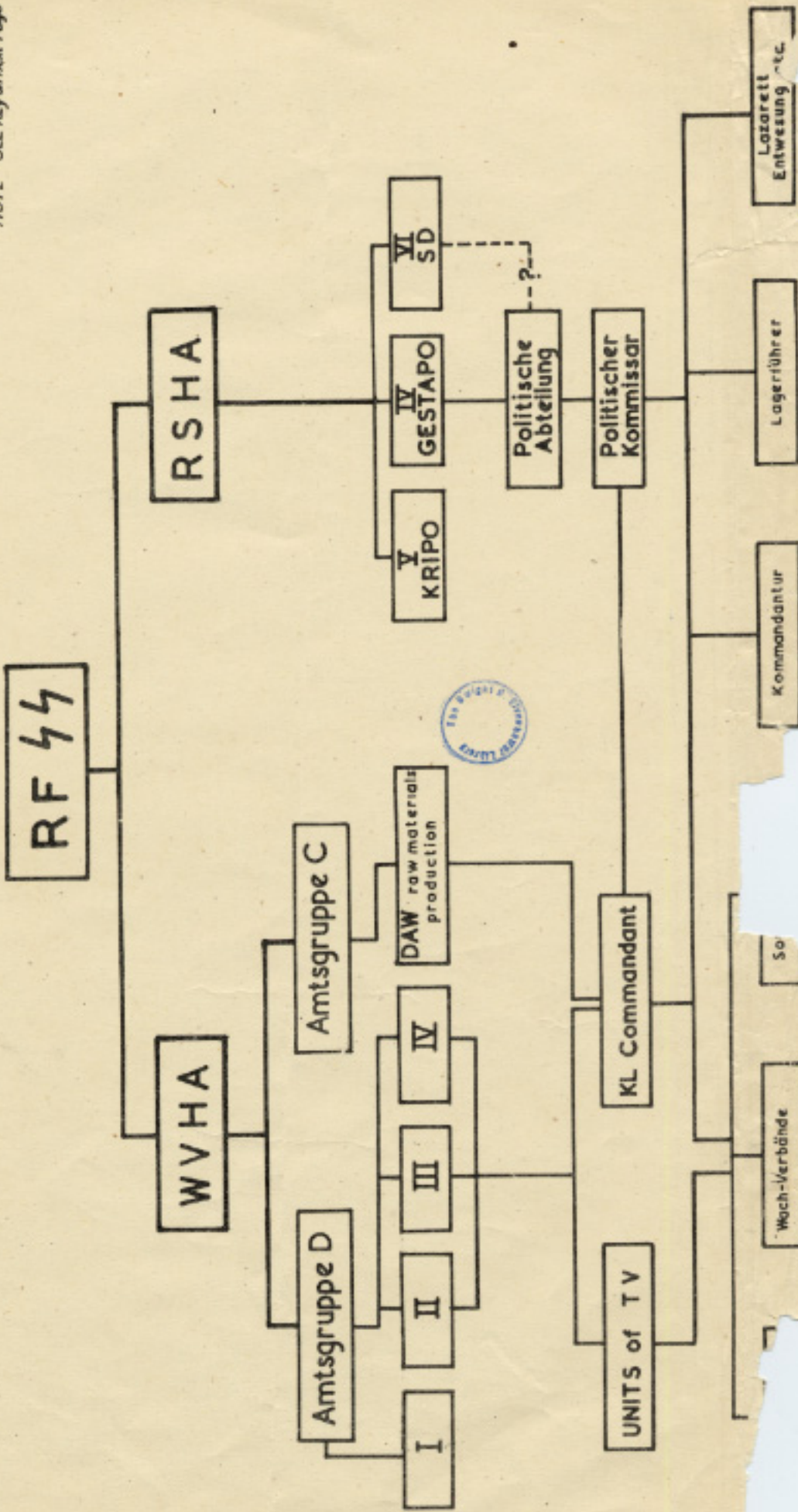
SS Doctor
Inmates Doctor
+Nurses
Inmates Hospital
Disinfecting Station



+ Positions filled by inmates.

Organisation of the
GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

NOTE See Key on next Page



1 Aug 34

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 pay 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 works 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 "moor 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 in them by their highest leader, or proved themselves to be scoundrels 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

Bawling, 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 bounded 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, wilfully 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 (Gefangenekompanie) 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 foodstuff, 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 (Effectenbüro).

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 RM 15.- 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 moors 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.

28. Favouring Crime.

Anyone, who as "Gefangenen-Feldwebel" (prisoners-platoon-leader), as "Korporal-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

Weibrecht

SS-Gruppenführer

Adjutant

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (Counter Intelligence Sub-Division)

B-A-S-I-C H-A-N-D-B-O-O-K

KLs

(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE C

Translation of the Disciplinary and

Penal Code for KL ESTERWEGEN



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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (Counter Intelligence Sub-Division)

1.8.1934

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.

Toleration 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 3 days strict confinement:

- 1) Anyone knowingly making false statements at interrogations or examinations
- 2) Anyone taking second helpings at mealtimes 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 omitting 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 Korporalschaftsführer (prisoners' section leader) permitting prisoners from other barracks to remain within his compliment
- 5) Anyone staying in a strange barrack-room, 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 Korporalschaftsführer, permits the existence of vermin within his barrack limits; if this condition is being brought about willfully, 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 disdainful 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.-Korporalschaftsführer (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 palisades

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'-Company 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 atrocity 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 crime, or who ever 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 h a n g e d)

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 unauthorised 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 malingers 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 incorrigibility 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

Arrest 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.
Weibrecht
Adjutant

Inspection of Concentration Camps, RFSS
signed: E i c k e
SS-Gruppenführer.



B-A-S-I-C H-A-N-D-B-O-O-K

KLs

(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE D

Employment of Prison Labour
in Private or Public Enterprises



ANNEXE 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 Wulfert G.m.b.H. Dachau

Reichsschule der NSDAP Feldafing

Beseitigung von Schuttmassen
(Demolition and disposal of rubble) München

Partei Kanzlei
(Party Chancellery) München

Binder, Binder und Burchard

Reichsleiter Amann

KL FLOSSENBURG

Gut Jungfern Breschan
(Jungfern estate) Breschan



KL MAUTHAUSEN

Schwarz	Linz
Anton Poschacher	Mauthausen
Kärntner Montanindustrie G.m.b.H. (Carinthian mining industry)	
Güterwegebau Genossenschaft (Güterwegebau Company)	

KL HERZOGENBUSCH

Schwarz and Co.	Herzogenbusch
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KL NEUENGAMME

Bäckerei Werner Ohde (Werner Ohde's bakery)	Hamburg
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KL PLASZOW

Male and female employment for general
secretarial duties

KL RAVENSBRÜCK

Schiller	Badingen
Kropp, Baumeines Fischerhauses am Beutelsee (Kropp building and fishing hut)	Beutelsee
Faserstoff u. Spinnerei A.G. (Fibrine and spinning mill)	Fürstenburg
Erich Grahl G.m.b.H.	Fürstenburg
Kersten Gut (Kersten estate)	Harzwalde

KL SACHSENHAUSEN

Bau von Wasserteichen in Berlin (Construction of reservoirs)	Berlin
Zehlendorfer Spinnstoffwerke (Zehlendorf textile factory)	Berlin-Zehlendorf
Heerespersonalamt (Army Personnel Bureau)	Lützen
Stadtverwaltung (Municipal Administration)	Oranienburg
Polizeiakademie (Police School)	Oranienburg

(KL SACHSENHAUSEN contd)

Forstamt
(Forestry Department)

Sachsenhausen

Reichsamt für Wirtschaftsaufbau,
Schuhprüfstelle (Reich Department
for Economic Development,
examination of shoes department)

Häftlingseinsatz 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.

Genshagen



PART TWO

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR IN SS OFFICES

KL AUSCHWITZ

Sonderbeauftragten des Reichsführers-SS für die Schädlings-
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-Haushaltungseinsatz von Bibelforscherinnen
(Domestic employment of female religious criminals)

KL BERGEN-BELSEN

Amt B II - Nachschublager
(Department B II - Supply depot)

KL BUCHENWALD

SS-Junkerschule (SS Cadet Officer School)	Braunschweig
SS-Unterkunft (SS Quarters)	Goslar
SS-Hauptwirtschaftslager (Main Supply Depot)	Kassel
SS-Führerschule (SS Officers' School)	Arolsen
SS- und Polizeiführer West, Bombensuchkommando (SS-and Polizei- führer West, Bomb disposal unit)	Düsseldorf

KL DACHAU

Entomologisches Institut d. W-SS und Polizei (Entomological Institute of the Waffen-SS and Police)	Dachau
SS-Bekleidungswerk (Clothing factory)	Dachau
SS-Waffenamt (Lehranstalt) (Ordnance Dept - Training establishment)	Dachau
Reichsführer-SS (SS-General staff)	Gmund

(KL DACHAU contd)

Lebensborn e.V. (Fountain of Life Society)	München
SS-Kaserne Freimann (SS Barracks Freimann)	bei München
SS-Hochgebirgsschule (SS Mountain School)	Neustift
Gut Pabenschwandt (Estate Pabenschwandt)	Pabenschwandt
SS-Unterführerschule (School for NCOs of the SS)	Radolfzell
SS-Berufsschule (SS Vocational School)	Schleissheim
Polygal - Herstellung (Polygal factory)	Schlachters
SS-Berghaus	St. Johann in Tyrol
SS-Junkerschule (SS Officer Cadet School)	Tölz
Unternehmen Muck (Muck enterprise)	Uffing
Malaria station Prof. Dr. Schilling	
SS-Hauptzeugamt (SS Central Ordnance Depot)	
Sonderkommando Itter und Plansee (Special Detachments Itter and Plansee)	



KL FLOSSENBERG

SS-Bekleidungswerk (SS Clothing factory)	Grafenreuth
SS-Hauptamt Amt C I (SS Central Office - Dept C I)	Lobositz
SS-Nachrichten Ersatz Regiment (SS Signals Replacement Regiment)	Nürnberg
SS-Hauptamt (SS Central Office)	Flossenburg
Kleiderkasse SS (Clothing Store)	Schloss Schlackenwerth

KL GROSS-ROSEN

SS-Freiwillige Gebirgs Division
(SS Volunteer Mountain Division) Neuhammer

KL MAUTHAUSEN

SS-Bekleidungs-lager
(Clothing Depot, SS) Gusen

SS-Bekleidungs-lager
(Clothing Depot, SS) Linz

Das Ahnenerbe
(Racial Inheritance) Schloss Mittersill

Treuhandverwaltung des Stiftes
St. Lambrecht (Trusteeship
Administration of the St.
Lambrecht fund)

KL NATZWEILER

Hauptwirtschaftslager (H W L II)
(Main Supply Depot II) Iffezheim

KL RAVENSBRÜCK

SD-Schule
(Security Service School) Drögen

Orthopädische Schuhmacherwerkstätte
(Orthopaedic Shoe factory) Hohenlychen

Lebensborn, Einsatz von Bibelforscher
(Fountain of Life Society -
Institute of biological research) München

SS-Siedlung Bibelforscher
(SS Settlement Institute of
biological research) Ravensbrück

KL SACHSENHAUSEN

Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle
(Bureau for the Repatriation of
"racial" Germans) Berlin W 62

Reichssicherheitshauptamt
(National Department of Security) Berlin

SS-Hauptwirtschaftslager II
(SS Main Supply Depot) Berlin - Südende

SS-WVH - Hausverwaltung
(Economics and Administration dept.
of the German High Command -
house administration) 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-Unterkunftsverwaltung (SS Billeting Administration)	Lichtenburg-Prettin
SS-Standortverwaltung (SS Garrison Administration)	Oranienburg
SS-Kraftfahrtechnische Versuchs- abteilung 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 (H. 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 Dienst- hundewesen (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)	
Reichssicherheitshauptamt (National Department of Security)	Schloss Dammshöhle
Sonderwerkstätte Reichssicherheits- hauptamt (Special workshops of the RSHA)	
Reichssicherheitshauptamt Laboratorium (RSHA laboratory)	

KL PLASZOW

"Ahnenerbe" Wissenschaftliche Forschungsstätte
(Racial Inheritance - Technical Research Department)

KL STUTTHOF

SS-Unterführerschule (SS School for NCOs)	Lauenburg
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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) Gleiwitz

KL BUCHENWALD

SS-Baubrigade Köln-Duisberg
(SS Building Brigade Köln Duisberg) Köln-Duisberg

SS-Baubrigade Wuppertal
(SS Building Brigade Wuppertal) 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) Dresden

Bauwesen SS-Truppenübungsplatz
(Building Section - Troop training
ground) Beneschau

Bauwesen Schloss Neuhirschstein/Elbe
(Building Section) Neuhirschstein/Elbe

Bauwesen SS-Unterkunft
(Building Section - SS quarters) Nürnberg

Bauwesen SS-Karst-Wehr-Kompanie
(Building Section - Pioneer Coy) Pottenstein

KL GROSS-ROSEN

Deutsche Wohnungshilfswerk - Befehlsheime
(German Housing Relief - Emergency Accommodation)

Bauwesen SS-Ers.-Btl.
(Building Section - SS Replacement Bn) Breslau-Lissa

SS-Unterführerschule
(SS School for NCOs) Treskau

KL MAUPHAUSEN

Deutsche Wohnungshilfswerk - Befehlsheime (German Housing Relief - Emergency Accommodation)	
SS-Junkerschule (SS officer cadets Training School)	Klagenfurth
Luftschutzbunkerbau (Construction of air raid defences)	Linz
Villa Kantor	am Millstättersee

KL NATZWEILER

Deutsche Wohnungshilfswerk-Befehlsheime (German Housing Relief - Emergency Accommodation)	
SS-Nachrichtenschule (SS Signal School)	Oberreihheim
SS-Kradschutz Ersatz Bataillon (SS Replacement motor-cycle Bn)	Ellwangen
SS-Nachrichtenschule (SS Signal School)	Metz
SS Ausbildungslager (SS training camp)	Sennheim

KL NEUENGANDE

SS-Baubrigade (SS Building Brigade)	Alderney
Bauten für die Rüstungsindustrie bei den KL Fertigungswerk Metallwerk	



KL SACHSENHAUSEN

SS-Baubrigaden (SS Building Brigades)	Berlin
Bauten für die Rüstungsindustrie bei den KL Fertigungswerk Zeppelin-Luftschiffbau	
Bauleitung	Gross-Berlin
Bauleitung	Bad Sarow
Bauleitung	Storkow
Bauleitung	Trebnitz
SS-Truppenübungsplatz (SS Troop training ground)	Glau

PART FOUR

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR IN THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRY

KL AUSCHWITZ

Bunawerk Farbenindustrie (Chemical Industry)	Auschwitz
Luftwaffe - Bergpark Ost (Aircraft Storage Park)	Auschwitz
Siemens-Schuckettwerke AG., Kleinbauwerk	Auschwitz
Weichsel Metall-Union	Auschwitz
Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke	Blechhammer
Janina Kohlengrube (Coal mine)	Chelmek
Sonderbau Werlin (Special Building Project)	Gleiwitz
Deutsche Gasruss Werke (German Carbon-monoxide Works)	Gleiwitz
Reichsbalm- ausbesserungswerk (Railway Repair-shop)	Gleiwitz
Oberhütten AG.	Hindenburg/Donnersmark
Kohlengruben (Coal mines)	Jawischowitz
Grosskraftwerk "Walter" (Main Power Station)	Lagischa
Oberschlesisches Gerätebau G.m.b.H. (Upper Silesian Toolshop)	Laurahütte
Energieversorgung AG. (Power Supply Company)	Oberschlesien
Fürstl. Fless'sche Bergwerke AG., Günthergrube (Mines)	Fless
"Osmag" Eintrachtshütte	Schwientochlowitz
Ost - Maschinenbau G.m.b.H. (Machinery Construction)	Sosnowitz
Berghütte	Teschen
Erdöl	Trzebinia bei Kattowitz
Oberhüttenverein, Oberschlesisches Hüttenwerk AG.	

KL BUCHENWALD

Dynamit AG. Nobel	Allendorf bei Kassel
Hugo Schneider AG.	Altenburg
Bochumer Verein	Bochum
Gustloffwerke	Buchenwald
Mitteldeutsche Baugemeinschaft	Buchenwald
Rheinmetall Borsig AG.	Düsseldorf
"B.M.W." Bayrische Motoren-Werke	Eisenach
Breuer Werke G.m.b.H.	Hirzenhain bei Frankfurt/M
Ago - Flugzeugwerke G.m.b.H. (Aircraft Plant)	Hardmersleben
Hugo Schneider AG.	Leipzig
Erla Werke	Leipzig
Wirtschaftliche Forschungsgesellschaft G.m.b.H. (Economic Research Company)	Leipzig (?)
Christian Mansfeld G.m.b.H.	Leipzig
Polte Werke	Magdeburg
Junkerswerke	Mühlhausen /Thr.
Junkerswerke	Schönebeck
Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk (Railway Repair-shop)	Schwerte/Ruhr
Brabag	Trötlitz
Gustloffwerke	Weimar
Leichtmetallwerke (Aluminium Works)	Wernigerode
"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)	Anorgana - Gendorf
Messerschmitt AG.	Augsburg - Haunstetten
B.M.W.	Bleichach
Messerschmitt AG.	Dachau

(KL DACHAU contd)

"Präsifix" Schraubenfabrik	Dachau
Rohrmattenfabrik (Bamboo-mat factory)	Dachau
Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk (Railway Repair-shop)	Freimann
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin G.m.b.H. (Airship Construction)	Friedrichshaven
Messerschmitt AG.	Gablingen
B.M.W.	Kaufbeuren
Sachse	Kempten
Messerschmitt AG.	Kottern
Messerschmitt AG.	Laingen
Messerschmitt AG.	Memmingen
Luftfahrtforschungsanstalt (Aviation Research Establishment)	München
Dornierwerk G.m.b.H.	Neuaußing
Bautz	Saulgau/Württemberg
Hochfrequenzforschung (High Frequency Research)	
1. Kimmel	
2. Schröder-Entwicklung	

KL FLOSSENBERG

Neue Baumwollspinnerei (New Cotton Spinning Factory)	Bayreuth
Ernst Heinkel AG.	Eger
Erla - Maschinenfabrik G.m.b.H.	Flöha
Luftfahrtgerätewerk (Aircraft Instrument Works)	Graslitz
Metallwerk Holleischen	Holleischen/Sudetengau
Erla - Maschinenfabrik	Johanngeorgenstadt
Erla - Maschinenfabrik	Mülsen
Rudolf Chillingworth AG.	Nürnberg
Luftfahrtgerätewerk	Zwodaue

KL GROSS-ROSEN

"Fame" Fahrzeug und Motorenwerk G.m.b.H. ("Fame" Vehicles and Motorworks)	Auslau
Dorries - Füllner	Bad Warmbrunn
Flugplatzausbau (Airfield Improvement)	Brieg
Hubert Land, Holzbau (Wood Construction Works)	Bunzlau
Dynamit AG. Nobel	Christianstadt bei Sommerfeld
Luranil Gesellschaft (Luranil Company)	Dyhernfurth - F Dyhernfurth - Bau
Fr. Krupp, Berta - Werk	Fünfteichen
Siemens und Halske AG.	Gross-Rosen
Deutsche Wollenwaren Manufaktur G.m.b.H. (German Woollen Goods Manufacture)	Grünberg
Walter	Hartmannsdorf
Askania - Werke AG.	Hirschberg
Phrix - Werke	Hirschberg
Der Baubevollmächtigte im Bezirk der Rüstungsinspektion VIIIa (Building Plenipotentiary in the District of Armament Inspectorate VIIIa)	Lager Faulbrück Lager Kittlitztreben
Hramsta-Methner und Frahne AG.	Landeshut
Christian Dierig AG.	Langenbielau
Dynamit AG.	Ludwigsdorf
Electroacoustic K.G.	Namslau/Schlesien
Sonderbauvorhaben (Special Building Projects)	Niederschlesien
Christoph und Unmack AG.	Niesky/Oberlausitz
Getewent	Reichenau bei Gablonz Sudetengau
Hochfrequenzforschung (High Frequency Research)	

KL GROSS-ROSEN (Women)

Vereinigte Textilwerke K.H. Barthel and Co. (United Textile Works)	Gabersdorf
Textilwerke AG.	Gruschwitz
G.P. Flechtner	Langenbielau



(KL GROSS-ROSEN women - contd)

Flachswerk (Flax Work)	Mittelschlesien
J.A. Kluge	Oberaltstadt
Ignaz Etrich KG.	Oberaltstadt
Ferdinand Haase	Peterswaldau/Eulengebirge
Karl Diehl	Peterswaldau
Gebrüder Walzel C.G.	Praschnitz
G.A. Buhl - Sohn	Schazlar
Aloys Haase	Trautenau
Johann Etrich KG.	Trautenau
Friedrich Krupp AG.	Wüstegiersdorf

KL MAUTHAUSEN

Reichswerke "Hermann Göring"	Eisenberg in Eisenerz
Bau der Staustufe Grossraming (Construction of a Lock at Grossraming)	Enns bei Linz
Steyr Daimler Puch AG., Werk II Teilfertigung Gew 98k	Graz/Thondorf
Gustloff - Werke	Hirtenberg
Reichswerke "Hermann Göring"	Hütte Linz
Flugmotorenwerke Ostmark G.m.b.H. (Aviation Motor Works)	Liebnitz
Eisenwerk Oberdonau G.m.b.H. (Iron Works)	Linz
V.D.M. Luftfahrtwerke AG.	Marburg
Mineralölanlagen (Mineral Oil Refineries)	Moosbierbaum
Fischer	Passau
Waldwerke	Passau
Ennskraftwerke	Ternberg
Tunnelbau beim Loiblpass (Tunnel Construction)	Veldes
Afa	Wien
Siemens und Halske AG.	Wien
Siemens und Schuckert AG.	Wien
Wiener Radio	Wien

Brauerei Liesing (Brewery Liesing)	Wien
Hofherr und Schranz	Wien XXI
Flugmotorenwerke Ostmark G.m.b.H.	Wiener - Neudorf
Rax - Werke G.m.b.H.	Wiener - Neustadt
Heinkel - Werke G.m.b.H.	Wien - Schwechat
Zement	
Schlier	

KL NATZWEILER

Lias Ölschieferforschungs G.m.b.H. (Lias Shale-oil Research Company)	Frommern
Messerschmitt AG.	Kneutingen/Lothringen
Volkswagenwerk	Lengwy bei Luxemburg
Messerschmitt AG.	Leonberg
Mauser - Werke	Oberndorf
Kohle-Öl - Union von Busse-KG	Schörzingen bei Rottweil
Erla - Werke	Untersdorf

KL NEUENGAMME

Stahlwerke G.m.b.H. (Steel Works)	Braunschweig
Bauvorhaben Deschimag (Building Project)	Bremen
Reichswerke "Hermann Göring"	Drütte bei Braunschweig
Volkswagenwerk	Fallersleben
Marineoberbauleitung (Marine Building Directorate)	Farge bei Bremen
Accumulatorenfabrik AG. (Accumulator Factory)	Hannover
Metallwerk Neuengamme	Neuengamme
Bergbau und Hüttenbedarf AG. (Mines and Mining Supply)	Salzgitter
Rad und Metalwarenfabrik (Bicycle and Metal Goods Factory)	Salzwedel
Steinöl G.m.b.H. (petroleum)	Schandelah bei Braunschweig



KL RAVENSBRÜCK

Ernst Heinkel-Flugzeugwerke AG. (Heinkel Aircraft Works)	Barth/Ostsee
Heimat-Artillerie Park 11	Karlshagen
Erprobungsstelle der Luftwaffe (Air Force Testing Station)	Karlshagen
Gerätewerk Pommern G.m.b.H. (Toolshop)	Stargard

KL RAVENSBRÜCK (Women)

Ernst Heinkel AG. Flugzeugwerke	Barth/Ostsee
Auergesellschaft AG., Werk Orbg.	Berlin
Silva - Metallwerke	Genthin
Luftfahrtgerätewerk (Aircraft Instrument Works)	Graslitz
Grüneberger Metall G.m.b.H.	Grüneberg/Nordbahn
Drägerwerk	Hamburg
Continental Gummiwerk (Continental Rubber Works)	Hannover
Mechanische Werkstätte (Mechanical Workshops)	Neubrandenburg
Siemens und Halske AG.	Ravensbrück
Veltener Maschinenbau G.m.b.H.	Velten
Singerwerke	Wittenberge
I.G. Farbenindustrie AG. (Chemical Industry)	Wolfen bei Bitterfeld
Luftfahrtgerätewerk (Aircraft Instrument Works)	Zwodau

KL SACHSENHAUSEN

Kreiselgerät G.m.b.H. ? (Construction of Parts of a Gyroscope)	Berlin
I.G. Farbenindustrie (Chemical Industry)	Briesen
Demag-Fahrzeugwerke AG.	Falkensee
Bemag - Kayser	Henningsdorf
Zellwolle und Zellulose AG., Phrix-Werke	Küstrin
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin	Oranienburg

(KL SACHSENHAUSEN contd)

Heinkelwerk	Oranienburg
Heinkelwerk	Waltersdorf
Forschungsanstalt der Deutschen Reichspost (German Post Office Research Department)	

KL STUTTHOF

Dynamit AG. Nobel	Bromberg
Carl Thümke, Teilfertigung Danzig (Assembly of Parts)	Danzig
Daimon	Danzig
Heinrich Diehl G.m.b.H.	Nürnberg

KL HERZOGENBUSCH

Philips - Werke	Eindhoven
Hoogovens	Yimayden



KL LUBLIN

Heinkel - Werke	Budzyn
Ostindustrie G.m.b.H.	

KL PLASZOW

Neumarkter Torfverwertung G.m.b.H. (Turf Exploitation)	Krakau
Heinkel-Werke	Mielec
Heinkel-Werke	Wiliczka
Wasserkraftwerk (Water Power Station)	Zakopane

CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (Counter Intelligence Sub-Division)

B-A-S-I-C H-A-N-D-B-O-O-K

KLs

(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.

