

RG-30
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CONFIDENTIAL

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

Axis ~~GERMAN~~
CONCENTRATION CAMPS

E.D.S./G/6

Lazarett
Entwesung etc

Lagerführer

Kommandantur

verbände

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G-2 (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION)

E-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,
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ANNEXE A

• LIST OF IDENTIFIED CONCENTRATION CAMPS

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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 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).

FW 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 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; 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 Reichssicherheitshauptamt 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 "BV'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 Rüstungswerke (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 HIMMLER.

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

Formerly Stabschef (Chief of Staff) of the Totenkopfverbände, SS-Gruppenführer 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 Amter (Departments) have been identified within Amtsgruppe D:

Amt I This Zentralamt (Central Department), which is headed by SS Obersturmbannführer Arthur LIEBEHENSCHER, 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 (Sicherheittsdienst), 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.

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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 Altesten 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>Arbeitsscheue</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 "Rassen schande" (Race Pollution). A six-pointed red star outlined in black also has been reported as denoting these inmates.

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

One report described a red triangular patch, pointing downward, in the centre of which, in black, was the inscription 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 Sturmbarne (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 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 Hundert-
schaften 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.

10. TV Functions

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

Streifendienst u. Rollkommandos Patrols and raiding
pursuit squads, e.g., detachments searching for
escaping prisoners. In occupied countries HJ-
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 organised often into Sonderkommandos der Totenkopfverbände (S-Kdo. d. TV, or Special Detachments). S-Kdo LAUSITZ and S-Kdo SACHSEN have been identified.

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

In addition there seem to exist E-Stürme (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 HIMMLER also envisaged this picked force as one of his most effective instruments for repression within Germany in the event of unrest or insurrection. The combination of physical fitness, military organisation and concentration camp training made them eminently suitable for ruthless action, even against the German population. TV personnel are definitely known to have undergone on various occasions "training" to render them capable of unprintable cruelties.

In 1937 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 armlet to be worn on the left lower arm. Its members also seem to wear a death's head on both the left and right collar patches.

ANNEXE A

(List of Identified Concentration Camps)

KEY:

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

Of the 708 entries, 93 are cross-references.

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

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

PART ONE: LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS GROUPED TERRITORIALLY.

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

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 TERRITORIALY

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	Iokeren
Breendonck	Malines
Hasselt	Schaerbake
Hoboken	Tervueren
Huy	Yvoir

BULGARIA

Ksanji je	Varna
Sveta Anastasia	

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Alderney	Sylt (See Alderney)
Jersey	

DANZIG

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

DENMARK

Elsinore	Frøslev
Farevejle	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
Arc-et-Sonains
Argeles-sur-Mer
Arras
Aubagne
Barreaux
Bayonne
Beaune-la-Rolande
Belfort
Bouguenais
Brens
Charleville-Mezieres
Chauvailles
Compiègne
Doullens
Drancy
Dun-sur-Avon
Ecouves
Frejus
Fresnes
Gaillin
Grasse
Gurs
Hazebrouck
Jargeau
La Lande a Monts
Lande
Landerneau
Larzac
Les Alliers
Les Milles
Le Verdon
Le Vernet
Limoges
Loissons
Macau
Manzac
Marseille
Mauzac
Merignac
Mets

Miranda
Mont-de-Marsan
Natzweiler
Nexon
Noe
Orleans
Paris
Pau
Petite Roguette (See Paris)
Pichey
Pithiviers
Poitiers
Pontivy
Recebedou
Rieucros
Rivesaltes
Rouille
St. Cyprien
St. Etienne
St. Germain les Belles
St. Nazaire
St. Paul D'Eyjaux
St. Paul les Eaux
St. Privas
St. Quentin
St. Renan
St. Sulpice-la-Pointe
Schirmeck
Schmecker
Sennheim
Sisteron
Strassburg
Toulouse
Vals-les-Bains
Vannes
Vesoul
Vichy
Vidauban
Vincennes
Vorbruck (See Schirmeck)
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
Bad Dörrheim
Baden-Baden
Heuberg
Käfertal

Karlsruhe
Kislau
Mannheim (See Käfertal)
Rastatt
Singen

Bayern

Ansbach
Bad Dörkheim
Bayreuth
Bernau
Bischofsgrün
Dachau
Dörkheim (See Bad Dörkheim)
Eila
Fechenbach
Flossenbürg
Frankenthal

Gotteszell
Hof
Kochel
Landsberg
Laufen
Lichtenburg
Limburg
Neustadt
Schirmitz
Stadelheim
Wasserburg
Würzburg

Böhmen und Mähren

Bilin
Breschan
Brezany (See Breschan)
Brünn
Klety
Lipnik
Mährisch-Ostrau
(Moravska-Ostrawa)
Milowice (See Milowitz)

Milowitz
Pilsen
Plzen (See Pilsen)
Spielberg
Stepanov
Swatoborschitz, Kyjov
Terezin (See Theresienstadt)
Theresienstadt

GERMANY (contd.)

Braunschweig

Wolfenbüttel

Bremen

Bremen

Hamburg

Barmbeck	Hamburg
(See Hamburg-Barmbeck)	Hamburg-Barmbeck
Bergedorf (See Hamburg)	Neuengamme (See Hamburg)
Fuhlsbüttel (See Hamburg)	Wittmoor (See Hamburg)

Hessen

Foehrenheim	Grossenrohrheim
Ginsheim	Langen
Ginzheim	Odenrode
Griesheimersland	Ostheim

Mecklenburg

Aschenburg	Ravensbrück
Fürstenberg	Rickling
Fürstenburg	Strelitz
Niederhagen	

Oldenburg

Ortsumsand	Vechta
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Preussen

a) Province Brandenburg

Alt Daber	Neurandenburg
Berlin	(See Königswusterhausen)
Bernau	Olympisches Dorf
Börncke	Oranienburg
Bötzow	(See Sachsenhausen)
Braetz-Schwiebus	Sachsenhausen
Brandenburg	Schneidemühl
Jüterbog	Senftenberg
Königswusterhausen	Soldin
Lichtenfelde	Sonnenburg
Meinsdorf	Uckermark

b) Province Halle-Merseburg

Erfurt	Torgau
Gräfenhainichen	

GERMANY (contd.)

Braunschweig

Wolfenbüttel

Bremen

Bremen

Hamburg

Barmbeck	Hamburg
(See Hamburg-Barmbeck)	Hamburg-Barmbeck
Bergedorf (See Hamburg)	Neuengamme (See Hamburg)
Fuhlsbüttel (See Hamburg)	Wittmoor (See Hamburg)

Hessen

Foehrenheim	Grossenrohrheim
Ginsheim	Langen
Ginsheim	Obenrode
Griesheimersland	Osthofen

Mecklenburg

Aschenburg	Ravensbrück
Fürstenberg	Rickling
Fürstenburg	Strelitz
Niederhagen	

Oldenburg

Ortumsand	Vechta
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Preussen

a) Province Brandenburg

Alt Daber	Neurrandenburg
Berlin	(See Königswusterhausen)
Bernau	Olympisches Dorf
Börncke	Oranienburg
Bötzow	(See Sachsenhausen)
Braetz-Schwiebus	Sachsenhausen
Brandenburg	Schneidemühl
Jüterbog	Senftenberg
Königswusterhausen	Soldin
Lichtenfelde	Sonnenburg
Meinsdorf	Uckermark

b) Province Halle-Merseburg

Erfurt	Torgau
Gräfenhainichen	

GERMANY, Preussen (contd.)

c) Province Hannover

Arbeitsdorf-
Fallersleben
Aschendorfermoor
(See Emsland)
Berenbostel
Bergen Belsen
Börgermoor (See Emsland)
Brual-Rhede (See Emsland)
Burg Hoheneck
Dörpen, Walchum
(See Emsland)
Emsland
Esterwegen (See Emsland)
Fallersleben
(See Arbeitsdorf)
Farge

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

d) Province Hessen-Nassau

Kassel
Kassel-Melsungen
Melsungen
(See Kassel-Melsungen)

Rödelheim
Sahra
Wetzlar
Wilsede

e) Province Holstein

Rendsburg

f) Province Magdeburg

Griebo

g) Province Magdeburg-Anhalt

Bernburg
Dornburg

Rosslau

h) Province Ost-Preussen

Braunsberg
Elbing
Dzialdowo (See Soldau)
Grundaus

Heilsberg
Labiau
Soldau
Tolkemit

j) Province Pommern

Hammerstein
Hohenbrück
Kolberg

Stettin
Vulkan Werft (See Stettin)

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
Gleiwitz	(See Nieborowitz)
Grossrosen	Nieborowitz
Hoyerswerda	Reichenbach (?)
Leschwitz	Waldenburg
Liebau	
Minsterberg	Unlocated camp

m) Province Schleswig-Holstein

Ahrensboek	Heide
Eutin	Kiel
Glückstadt	Kolding

n) Province Westfalen

Bergkamen	Sennelager
Bochum VI	Wanne-Eikel
Eilpe	Wattenscheid

o) Province West-Preussen

Unlocated camp

Reichsgaue

a) Kärnten

Klagenfurt

b) Niederdonau

Trütdorf	Wöllersdorf-Trütdorf
(See Wöllersdorf-Trütdorf)	

c) Oberdonau

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

GERMANY (contd.)

Reichsgaue (contd.)

d) RB Wien

Schwechat
(See Wien-Schwechat)

Wien-Schwechat

e) Saarland

Lerchenflur

Saarlauten

f) Steiermark

Bruck/Mur

g) Sudetenland

Fischern
Opawa (See Troppau)

Troppau

Sachsen

Bautzen
Burg Hohnstein
Colditz
Crimmitschau
Gräfenhainichen
Grünhainichen
Hainewalde
Hainichen
(See Grünhainichen)

Hohnstein
(See Burg Hohnstein)
Königstein
Lichtenburg
Mathilden-Schlösschen
Ortenstein
Osterstein (?)
Reichenbach
Sachsenburg
Zörbig

Thüringen

Bad Sulza
Blankenhain
Buchenwald
Ohrdruf

Osterstein (?)
Untermassfeld
Weimar

Württemberg

Buchau
Kuhberg

Welzheim

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	Lianokladhi (Lianocladhi)
Agios Myron (Heraklion)	Myros Iraklion
Alexandrouplos	(See Agios Myron)
Aliartos	Mytilene
Athens	Nauplia
Averoff	Naxos
Chios	Palvos Melss
Corfu	Paroi
Corinth (See Korinth)	Patras
Crete	Paulo Melas
Dhomokos	Pavlou Mela Thessalonika
Didostadion	(See Salonika)
Didymotikhon	Paxoi
Domokos	Plannina
Edessa (Edessia)	Salonika
Eleusis	Samos
Embirikos Asylum	Skolis (See Salonika)
Florina	Somovit
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 Lianokladhi)	Rethymnos
Larissa	Ypati
Levadhis (Levadia)	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	Nordmo
Brettvedt	Østerdalen
Dombaas	Oslo
Eggemøn	Saetermøn
Elne	Seines
Espeland	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	Görrnau
Augustow II	Gorna Grupa
Augustow III	(See Obergruppe)
Auschwitz	Gorzyce
Belzec	Grajewo
Bendzin (See Bentschen)	Graudenz
Bentschen	Groczyn
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
Chelmno (See Kulm)	Kattowitz (Kattowice)
Chludow	Kasmierz-Biskupi
Chojnice (See Konitz)	(See Bischofshofen)
Chrubieszow	Kielbasin
Ciechanow (See Zichenau)	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 (Chelmno)
Freistadt	Kutno
Friedenshütte	Lemberg (Iwow)
Frydrychowka (See Lemberg)	Leslau (Wloclawek)
Frystat (See Freistadt)	Liban Quarry
Garczyn	Litzmannstadt
Garwolin	Lodz (See Litzmannstadt)
Głowna	Lond
Golcza	Lopuszno
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	Skalbmierz
Myslowice	Skarzysko
Nakel (See Potulitz)	Smukla
Nasielsk	Sobibor
Obergruppe (Gorna Grupa)	Solec
Obra	Sosnowiec
Oderberg	Starachowice
Ostrow	Starogard (See Preussisch
Oswiecim (See Auschwitz)	Stargard)
Pabianitz (Pabianice)	Swiecie (See Schwetz)
Pelninia	Swientochlowitz
Piekoszow (See Kielce)	(Swientochlowice)
Pionki	Swiety Krzyz
Plasow (See Krakau)	Szebunia
Pleschen	Tarnow
Pleszew (See Pleschen)	Tczew
Ploehnen	Thorn (Torun)
Plonsk (See Ploehnen)	Tomaszow
Plock (See Schröttersburg)	Torun (See Thorn)
Pomiechówek	Trawniki
Pomiechówek I	Treblinka
Pomiechówek II	Treskau (See Posen-Treskau)
Poniatow	Tschenstochau
Posen (Poznan)	Vilna (See Wilno)
Posen-Treskau	Warschau
Potulice (See Potulitz)	Wauer
Potulitz	Wielrenia (See Kielce)
Poznan (See Posen)	Wilga
Preussisch Stargard	Wilno
Przedzielnica	Winnica
Puck (See Putzig)	Wloclawec (See Leslau)
Puszczykow (Pustkow)	Wronki
Putzig	Wysokie Brzegi
Radogoszcz	Zabikowo
Radom	Zacisze
Radziwiliszki	Zakrzówek
Radzymin	Zamarte
Rajsko	Zambrow
Raua Ruska	Zamosk
Rembertow	Zascani
Rippin	Zascienek
	Zgierz (See Gornau)
	Zichenau
	Zwierzyniec

SLOVAKIA

Bojnice

Chalmova

YUGOSLAVIA

Bacska Topola
Bar (Bocche di Cataro)
Begrade
Belgrade
Bocche di Cataro (See Bar)
Dedinje
Djakovo
Ferincance
Jasenovac
Kosovska Mitrovica

Krapje
Marburg/Drau
Michendorf
Nish
Sajmiste (Zemun)
Sarvar
Stara Gradiska
(Stare Gradiste)
Velika-Kanija
Zagreb

UNLOCATED

Glasmoor
Karadjok
Zwringen

Three camps without
further definition

A N N E X E A

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

<u>ACHEL</u> (Belgium)	The camp at HUY was reported to have been moved here.
<u>AGIA</u> (Greece)	Near Khanoa, Crete; reported as KL.
<u>AGIOS MYRON</u> (HERAKLION) (Greece)	Crete; reported as KL.
<u>AHRENSBOECK</u> (Schleswig-Holstein)	Near EUTIN; last reported in 1936.
<u>ALDERNEY</u> (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" <u>Haftlinge</u> in Feb 1944.
<u>ALIARTOS</u> (Greece)	Attika Boeotia; KL established by the Italians and still reported functioning in June 43.
<u>ALEXANDROUPOLOS</u> (Greece)	Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.
<u>ALLIERS</u> (France)	Not confirmed; probably identical with IFS ALLIERS (which would be the more correct name). See IFS ALLIERS.
<u>ALMELO</u> (Holland)	Only a <u>Huis van Bewaring</u> (Penitentiary). 60 reported there; see WIERDEN-ALMELO.
<u>ALT DAPER</u> (Brandenburg)	Near WUSTERHAUSEN; last reported in 1936.
<u>AMERSFOORT</u> (Holland)	<u>Type</u> Dulag (Durchgangslager) with small KL annexe, which may be the camp for Jews in OUDLEUSDEN. <u>Capacity</u> Said to be 10,000. <u>Inmates.</u> In August 1943, 600-700 inmates were reported. They were prominent Dutchmen,

A

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, SBF LAGES).

AM SUHRKAMP
(Holland)

Near RATZEBURG; last reported 1936.

ANKENBUCK
(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-FALLERSLEBEN
(Hannover)

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

ARC-ET-SONAINS
(France, Doubs)

January, 1943, 190 Gypsies were reported there.

ARCELES-SUR-MER
(France, Pyrenees
Orientales)

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

ARNHEM
(Holland)

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

ARRAS
(France, Nord,

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

ASCHENBURG
(Mecklenburg)

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

ASCHENDORFER MOOR

See EMSLAND.

ATHENS
(Greece)

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

AUBAGNE
(France, Bouches du
Rhone)

Marseilles region; no details reported.

AUGUSTOW I
(NE Poland)

Reported as civilian "Dulag".

AUGUSTOW II
(Poland)

30 Km. S. SUWALKI (SUWALEN)
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 Sturmabteilung 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	
KL-SCHNER	{	Oschaf
BOGER		
LACHMAN		

AVEROFF
(Greece)

Reported as prison, but may well be a KL.

B

<u>BACSKA TOPOLA</u> (Yugoslavia)	KL reported there.
<u>BAD DÜRKHEIM</u> (Bayern)	Not confirmed.
<u>BAD DÜRRHEIM</u> (Baden)	Near Villingen. Last reported April, 1938. Possibly identical with BAD DÜRKHEIM.
<u>BAD SUIZA</u> (Thüringen)	Near WEIMAR Possibly is not a KL, nor in operation at present. In January 1943, "Russian Prisoners" reported there.
<u>BADEN-BADEN</u>	Not confirmed as KL. Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS in BADEN-BADEN
<u>BAR (BOCCE DI CATARO)</u> (Yugoslavia)	Croatia. KL under Italian and Ustashi control.
<u>BARMBECK</u>	See HAMBURG-BARMBECK
<u>BARNEVELD</u> (Holland)	A camp for "distinguished Jews" reported there in February, 1943.
<u>BARREAU</u> (France)	Known as Fort BARREAU (Isere). <u>Type</u> Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type. <u>Inmates</u> July, 1943: 800 "escaped criminals" and Jewish black marketeers reported there.
<u>BAUTZEN</u> (Sachsen)	May be a <u>Zuchthaus</u> (penitentiary). Last reported May, 1938.
<u>BAYONNE</u> (France, Basses- Pyrenees)	<u>Inmates</u> 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. <u>Guards</u> 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, Loriet)

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 Gaul-
lists 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 AFMUN. 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.

BLNTSCHEN (BENDZIN)
(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.

BERENBOSTEL
(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 BREDTVEDT.

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 KLs as existing
in January, 1944, but the COLUMBIA-
HAUS has been known as a Gestapo HQ
with facilities for pre-trial
detention. It is most likely still
that and not a KL.
BERLIN ALEXANDERPLATZ.
Reported to have had 20,000 men in
its cells waiting transfer to KLs.
This may be the COLUMBIA HAUS
reported above.
SS Units and Establishments in the
Vicinity.

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS
(NW10, Wilsnackerstr.5)
SS Hauptführsorge- 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 Hauptsanitätslager
(Berlin-Lichtenberg,
Rittergutstr.19-21)
SS Kraftfahrzeugamt
(Berlin-Lichterfelde)
SS Kraftfahr Ausbildung- und
Ersatzabteilung
(Berlin-Lichterfelde,
Finkenstein-allee)
Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS
(Südende, 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, 38kequell)

BERLIN
(Brandenburg)
(cont'd.)

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

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:-
Gerüchtserzähler (rumour mongers)
Schwarz Hörer (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.

BERNBURG
(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 ZASCIANIEK, very
close to BIALYSTOK.
Reported as a segregating camp for
expropriated Poles, with 40,000
inmates.

BILIN
(Czechoslovakia)

Not definitely confirmed

BIRKENAU (PRZESZKIE)
(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 KONSKE. Reported in 1939/1940 as KL for priests from W Poland.

BISCHOFSGRÜN
(Bayern)

Telephone directory (1941) lists "Strafgefangenenlager" here.

BLANKENHAIN
(Thüringen)

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

BLARICUM
(Holland)

Camp reported but not confirmed a. KL.

BOCCHE 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.

BODZENTIN
(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>BOGEN</u> (N Norway)	"For intellectuals".
<u>BOGUMIN</u> (Polish) or <u>BOHUMIN</u> (Czech)	See ODERBERG
<u>BOJANOW</u> (<u>BOJANCWO</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>BOMIECHOWEK I</u> (Poland)	Near MODLIN; KL.
<u>BOMIECHOWEK 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>Auffangslager</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.

BRAUNSBURG
(Ostpreussen)

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

BRAUWEILER
(Pheinland)

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: OSER 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/EGER, 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 BREDTVEDT. 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.

BRUNN (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 Volksschädlinge (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)
SCHÖBER(?)	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 ✓
WEISENBOLD(?)	SS HSF 1 Lagerführer ✓ (1937-1938)
PLAZA	SS OSF (Dec. 1943) ✓
Heinrich KRONE	HSF ✓
Dr. HOVEN	HSF Garrison M.O. ✓

BUDZYN
(Poland)

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

BUKOWA

See KIELCE

BURG HOHENECK
(Hannover)

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

BURG HOHNSTEIN
(Sachsen)

Location
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.

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(Poland)

12 Km. SE of CHODZIEZ. Reported as
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BUKOWA

See KIELCE

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Believed to be no longer in operation
as KL.

C

CERWICA
(Poland)

Reported as KL.

CHAIMOVA
(Slovakia)

Not confirmed.

CHARLEVILLE-MEZIERES
(France, Ardennes)

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

CHAUVAULLES
(France, Saone-et-Loire)

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

CHEIM
(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 PAXOL.

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.

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See KORINTH.

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

CZESTOCHOWA

See TSCHENSTOCHAU.

D

DABROWA
(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.

DACHAU (Continued)

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 Standartkereich
 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) (SBF MULLER)
 SS Sanitätsschule
 Waffentechnische Lehranstalt der Waffen-SS (Technical Ordnance Training Center) (OSF Otto ARRAS)
 SS Totenkopf Stand. "Oberbayern" (SS-SF NOSTITZ. Formerly TV Sturmbann I. Oberbayern, a regional command.
 Ers. Abt. SS Verwaltungsdienststab.
 SS Flakausbildung und Ersatz Rgt. (SS AA. Training and Replacement Rgt.)
 SS Wirtschafts 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	SBF	deputy commandant
Hans EICHELE	OSBF	Leiter der SS-Standortverwaltung (CO of SS Garrison Command)
Dr. BRACHTEL	HSF	Dr. at the camp.
Dr. WOLTER	HSF	Senior camp M.O.
Prof. BREUER		Psychiatrist
REDWITZ	HSF	Also reported as deputy commandant.

DACHAU (Continued)

Personalities (Continued)

KLAITENHOF HSF
Otto REINECKE USF
Sigmund RASCHER USF
Previous commandants:
A. PIORKOWSKI SBF (reported Feb.
1942)
LORITZ OF

(1940-43)

WEISS	?	Adjutant to PIORKOWSKI
HOFMANN	USF	1. Lagerführer
JAROLIM	USF	2. Lagerführer
REMMELE	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
TIEDCHEN		Gestapo Kommissar
STUMPF	USF	Politische Abteilung
ZILLE	HSF	Lagerführer until 1942, when he went to LUBLIN.

DANZIG

Type

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

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

May also include PUTZIG and STEINBERG
GOTENHAFEN.

See STUTTHOF and PUTZIG.

DANZIG, District

DANZIG-MATZKAU

Type

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 Sturmgeschützersatz Batt. 9
(Replacements for Assault Gun Battery 9, HJ Div.)
SS Fahrzeuersatzereinheit (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-BF und Germanj. 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.

DIDOSTIDION
(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-PLESZEW 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 BRÖDEL, 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 800 inmates.
<u>DÖRPEN, WALCHUM</u>	See EMSLAND
<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

BRUNNER
ROETHKE

HSF commandant
OSF exact position not known; reported as successor to a certain sadist named DANNECKER

BRUCKNER

Schaff Often seen with BRUNNER

DREWNICA
(Poland)

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

DUREN
(Rheinland)

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

DÜRKHEIM

See BAD DÜRKHEIM

DUN-SUR-AYON
(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"

DZEZINKA

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 RØNERØSS: reported in 1943.
<u>EILPE</u> (Westfalen)	Near ALTENA: not listed in the directory. Last reported in 1936.
<u>EKNE</u> (Norway)	<u>Location</u> Near TRONDHJEM. <u>Inmates</u> About 200. <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.
<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>EMBIRIKOS 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. BÖGERMOOR

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

II. ASCHENDORFER 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. DÖRPEN, WALCHUM

Type

Strafgefangenenlager: 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. NEUSUSTRUM

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 Landesschützen.

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Arbeitslager FEDDERWARDEN,
Moorkommando OLDENBRUCK in
STRÜCKHAUSEN

Gefangenenerlager WIESMOOR.

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EMSLAND (contd.)

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

Personalities
For HQ personalities see PAPENBURG.

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
ESPELUND.

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 HOLENIA.

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 Lammefjord.
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
A43.

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 comm- andant.
KOERMANN	USF	
Willy FASSEBENDER	USF	

Commandant in 1941: SBF KUNSTLER

FOEHENHEIN
(Hessen)

Near OFFENBACH.
Last reported May 1938.

FORT VII a

See POSEN.

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.

FRESNES
(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.

FRØSLEV
(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 DAHLSDORF nr. F/ODER and an SS Ausbildungstager at F/ODER.

FUHLSBÜTTEL

See HAMBURG.

G

GAILLIN

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

GARCZYN

(NW Poland)

Reported as correctional camp for youths.

GARWOLIN

(Central Poland)

Reported in November, 1943, as "punitive
camp for forced labour."

GDANSK

See DANZIG.

GHOUDI

(GOUDI)

Athens Area; KL reported with 521
hostages from KALAMSS in Oct 1943. This
camp is now stated to be closed down.

GINSHEIM

(Hessen)

Probably MAINZ-GINSHEIM; reported before
1939; not confirmed.

GINZHEIM

(Hessen)

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

GLASMOOR

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

GLEIWITZ

(Schlesien)

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

GLOWNA

(Poland)

Reported as KL.

GLÜCKSTADT

(Schleswig-Holstein)

45 Km. northwest of HAMBURG.
Last reported May 1938.

GOLCZA

(Poland)

Reported as KL.

GOLDFIALS

(Baltic states)

Believed in operation.

GONDA

(Holland)

Reported as KL for women.

<u>GORCZYN</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.

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<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 ANEBY 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	SBF	"Gestapo"
ZEIDLER	HSF	"Gestapo"; permanently stationed there.
KOCH	OSF	Gestapo; permanently stationed there. A Karl Otto KOCH SF reported as C.O. there in 1943, formerly at BUCHENWALD.
JONICHEN	OSF	Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration.
REICH	OSF	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	
LUDTKE	Stuschaf	
BALABANOFF	("a Russian")	
CLAFFY	("a Dane")	

GROSSENROHRHEIM
(Hessen)

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

GROSSROSEN
(Schlesien)

Location
23 Km. S. LIEGNITZ.

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	HSF	Commandant until Apr 43
GRAY	HSF	Commandant from Apr 43
HENNEBERG	OSF	Verwaltungsführer
STOERZINGER	OSF	1 Company
THUMANN	USF	Lagerführer until Apr 43
ERZBERGER	OSF	Lagerführer from Apr 43
LINDSTEDT	Oscaf	SS Clothing store
OTTOHALL	Uscaf	SS Handicrafts
MARTENFELD	Uscaf	Inmates' kitchen
ESCHNER, Helmuth	Uscaf	I Rapportführer
SCHRAMMEL, Erich	Rottenfü.	II Rapportführer
WITTE	Rottenfü.	Blockführer
REMMELING	Rottenfü.	Blockführer
SCHRAMM	Rottenfü.	Blockführer
SCHWARZE	Uscaf	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 HEEREN.
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 HSF WACKE is said to be leaving or to have left already. The new CO is unknown.

HADJIKOSTA ORPHANAGE

See ATHENS

HATIDART
(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 FUHLSEBÜTTEL.

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 FUHLSEBÜTTEL is Mooraussenstation 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.)

NEUENGAMME (This camp has been reported as connected with Mooraussenstation 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	HSF	Camp Commandant in 1940. Early 1943 transferred to DACHAU
PAULI	SBF	Replaced WEISS
LUETGEMEYER	OSF	

HALBURG-BARMBECK

Reported in operation as KL late in 1943

HALBERSTEIN
(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.

HASTEDT
(Hannover)

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

HAZEBROUCK
(France, Nord)

The status of this camp is uncertain, but 479 Jews were reported to be there on 20th May, 1944.
An OT organization under Frontführer BAUER was probably employing their labour.

HEDMARCK District
(Norway)

One camp has been reported as located here.

HEEREN
(Holland)

Reported to contain political suspects. Possibly identical with HAAREN and HAREN.

HEIDE
(Schleswig-Holstein)
HEILSBERG
(Ostpreussen)

Near Toenning: last reported in 1936.

64 km. S of KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before 1939.

HEILVARENBEEK
(Holland)

In October, 1943, a "KL for Dutch youths" reported there.

HELA
(Danzig)

Near DANZIG.
Reported as military KL.
Inmates

Wear triangular red armbands with black SAW (Sonder Aktion Wehrmacht).

HELENCY
(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.

HELM
(Poland)

KL reported in area; may be identical with CHELM.

HELMOK-DEBIA ESTATE
(Poland)

13 km. SE of KOLO, on the NER river.
KL for Jews.

HERTOGENBOSCH
(Holland)

Location
NOORD-BRABANT, also known as DEN BOSCH. See also HUY; there is a possible relationship to HAAREN.

Type
The HAAREN Seminary was requisitioned by the Germans as a KL.

Inmates
Inmates from BUCHENWALD were transferred there. It was reported to have mainly Dutch inmates, including some hostages.

HEUBERG
(Baden)

Type
Though this camp was reported as a KL from 1941-43, it is probably not one. HEUBERG was the training ground for the 999th Div.

Inmates
September, 1943, there were 14,000 soldiers in HEUBERG, all former inmates of KLs. Since they were to carry weapons, the Gestapo was removed and the treatment was improved.

Guards
SS and SA units formed the guard, when the camp was last reported in 1942.

HINZERT
(Rheinland)

Location
Near TRIER.

Type
Referred to as Sonderlager; reported in 1944.

Inmates
Mostly Luxemburgers, Hollanders and Flemings.

Remarks
8 barracks of double rooms, each room for 70-90 men. (Inmates have their heads shaven. Working parties go as far as SAARBURG, 22.10.43.)

Personalities
SPÖRENBERG, Brother of SS General
SPÖRENBERG 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.

HOHENBRÜCK
(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 BENTSCHEM

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

<u>JABBEKE</u> (Belgium)	Said to be occupied by "Russian Prisoners". Probably identical with SCHAEERBEKE (part of Greater BRUSSELS).
<u>JABLONOW</u> (NW Poland)	Reported in October, 1943, as transit-camp for "expropriated Poles".
<u>JARGEAU</u> (France, Loiret)	Not confirmed as a KL. October 1943, 188 Gypsies, 62 prostitutes and 5 labour evaders were reported to be in this camp.
<u>JASENOVAC</u> (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.
<u>JASLO</u> (SW Poland)	Reported to be a KL.
<u>JAWORZNIŁA</u>	See KIELCE.
<u>JAWORZYN</u> (Poland)	On the CHRZANOW-SOSNOWIEC Railway line. A KL was reported there, but it is probably identical with JAWORZYNA.
<u>JAWORZYNA</u> (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.
<u>JERNVATN</u> (N Norway)	
<u>JERSEY</u> (Channel Isles)	1,000 Russian civilians are reported to be at St. Brelade.
<u>JEZIENNA</u> (SE Poland)	This camp was reported in November, 1943 to be a KL for Jews.
<u>JØRSTADMOEN</u> (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

KERFERTAL
(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.

KALKTUM
(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 BISCHOFSHOFEN.

KEMNA
(Rhineland)

Near WUPPERTAL.
Last reported May 1938.
A59

KHAIDARI

See HAIDARI

KHALKIS
(Greece)

Euboea; KL reported with 350 inmates
July, 1944.

KHIOS
(Greece)

Aegean Islands; KL reported near
KHIOS.

KIEL
(Schleswig-
Holstein)

200 Norwegians reported in
Sondergericht.

KIELBASIN
(NE Poland)

Near GRODNO. Reported in 1943 as
"punitive camp for forced labour"
There is an SS Standortverwaltung
in GRODNO.

KIELCE
(Poland)

Reported in June, 1943.

Type

There are 9 Baudienstlager
(Polish forced labour camps under
RAD supervision) in this district:-

- 4 at KIELCE
- 1 at BUKOWA
- 1 at JAWORZNIA
- 1 at RYKOSZ
- 1 at PIEKOSZOW
- 1 at WIERZNIA?

SS Units in the Vicinity

Elements of the SS Polizei-
division.

SS MG Ausbildungs Schwadron
(Training Squadron).

SS Heimatpferdepark.

KIRZALI
(Greece)

Reported to be under the control of
Bulgarian authorities.

KISLAU
(Baden)

Location

25 Km. from HEIDELBERG, near
BRUCHSAL.

Type

Probably not a KL.

It was reported before 1939.

Later it was reported as a camp
for ex-members of the French Foreign
Legion.

Inmates

900.

<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-KARMELITA</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)	(SS <u>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.

KONIGSHUTTE (KROLLEWSKA 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.

KONSTANTINOW

Near LITZMANNSTADT; also reported
as KONSTANTYNOW.

Reported in September, 1941, as
KL for priests and in March 1942,
as transit camp for "expropriated
Poles".

Recently again mentioned as KL.

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 PUSTKOW über
KRAKAU the following are located:-

Pi. Kp. der SS Kav. Div.

SS Estnisches 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.

KROKEBERGSLETTA
(Norway)

Opened 1942

Inmates

Transferred there from SYDSPISSEN.

Estimated in January 1944, at 150-
200.

Camp reported to be German operated.

RONDORF

See EMSLAND.

KSANJIL
(Bulgaria)

Thrace; said to be in operation.
2,000 inmates reported.

KUHBERG
(Württemberg)

Near Blaubeuren.
Last reported November 1937.

KULM (CHELMNO)
(Poland)

64 Km. NE of LITZMANNSTADT; also
called KULMHOF.
Reported as KL for jews, priests
and muns 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 FRAMNES
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

<u>LABLAU</u> (Ostpreussen)	Near KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before and after 1939. KL; believed to be old Zuchthaus. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity.</u> SS und Polizei Gericht (KÖNIGSBERG) Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (KÖNIGSBERG)
<u>LAGER No. 21</u> (Hannover)	Near HANNOVER; 600 prisoners, with SS guards reported there in January, 1943.
<u>LA LANDE A MONTS</u> (France, Indre-et-Loire)	Reported as internment camp; not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type.
<u>LAMIAS</u>	See LIANOKLSDHI
<u>LANDE</u> (France)	ANGERS region. Reported as KL for women and communists.
<u>LANDERNEAU</u> (France, Finistere)	<u>Type</u> In December, 1943, the STADIUM was reported as being prepared as KL in case of an Allied invasion. <u>Remarks</u> 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.
<u>LANDSBERG/Lech</u> (Bayern)	Last reported, 1936. Fortress where HITLER was imprisoned.
<u>LANGEN</u> (Hessen)	Probably in Land Hessen. Last reported, May, 1938; no details known.
<u>LANGLUETGEN</u> (Hannover)	Near BREMEN. Last reported, 1936.
<u>LARISSA</u> (Greece)	Thessaly. <u>Type</u> KL established by the Italians in the old barracks of Larissa AA Bty. <u>Inmates</u> 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.)

<u>LARISSA</u> (Greece) (cont'd.)	Families of guerrillas detained there. <u>Personalities</u> Capt. von HALDENWAND, commandant, July, 1944.
<u>LARZAC</u> (France, Dordogne)	25 miles WSW of BERGERAC. An old airfield reported in July, 1943, as being used as camp for 200 Poles and Czechs.
<u>LATHEN</u> (Hannover)	See EMSLAND
<u>LAUFEN/Salzach</u> (Bayern)	<u>Type</u> Arbeitslager for women; referred to in German newspapers as KL. Sister institution to BERNAU am CHIEMSEE. <u>Inmates</u> 537 women in December, 1943, according to German source. 800 in January, 1944.
<u>LEMBERG (LWOW)</u> (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. <u>SS Troops in the Vicinity</u> 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.
<u>LENES</u> (Norway)	Near TROMSØ
<u>LERCHENFLUR</u> (Saarland)	Near SAARBRÜCKEN. Probably not in operation.
<u>LES ALLIERS</u> (France, Charente)	Probably identical with and the correct name of ALLIERS. 198 men, women and children reported in August, 1943.

<u>LARISSA</u> (Greece) (cont'd.)	Families of guerrillas detained there. <u>Personalities</u> Capt. von HALDENWAND, commandant, July, 1944.
<u>LARZAC</u> (France, Dordogne)	25 miles WSW of BERGERAC. An old airfield reported in July, 1943, as being used as camp for 200 Poles and Czechs.
<u>LATHEN</u> (Hannover)	See EMSLAND
<u>LAUFEN/Salzach</u> (Bayern)	<u>Type</u> Arbeitslager for women; referred to in German newspapers as KL. Sister institution to BERNAU am CHIEMSEE. <u>Inmates</u> 537 women in December, 1943, according to German source. 800 in January, 1944.
<u>LEMBERG (LWOW)</u> (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. <u>SS Troops in the Vicinity</u> 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.
<u>LENES</u> (Norway)	Near TROMSØ
<u>LERCHENFLUR</u> (Saarland)	Near SAARBRÜCKEN. Probably not in operation.
<u>LES ALLIERS</u> (France, Charente)	Probably identical with and the correct name of ALLIERS. 198 men, women and children reported in August, 1943.

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.

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LNOW II reported as permanent KL.
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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.

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

LES/MILES

(France, Bouches
du Rhone)

Type

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

Capacity

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

Inmates

Germans, Austrians and Ex-
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.

Guards

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

LESCHWITZ

(Schlesien)

Near GOERLITZ.

Last reported in 1936.

LESIAU (WLOCLAWEK)

(Poland)

WARTHEGAU. Reported as KL. There
is an SS Heimatpferdepark in LESIAU.

LEVADHIS (LEVADIA)

(Greece)

Attika Boeotia.

Type

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

Inmates

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

LE VERDON

(France, Dordogne)

According to another source LE-VERDON-
SUR-MER (Gironde).

Inmates are Jews convicted of fraud
or sexual crimes.

LE VERNET

(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.

LIANOKLSDHI (LIANOCLADI)

(Greece)

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

The LIBAN QUARRY

(Poland)

Near KRAKAU. Forced Labour Camp.
See also KRAKAU.

<u>LICHTENBERG</u> (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.
<u>LICHTENBURG</u> (Sachsen)	Near TORGAU. In operation in 1934, probably no longer in operation. <u>Inmates</u> 1,100 reported last (February, 1944). <u>Personalities</u> SCHMIDT: Commandant before 1936 BARANOWSKI: Commandant Jan.-Sep. 1936 REMMERT: Deputy Jan.-Sep. 1936 HELWIG: SBF, Commandant 1938 SCHMIDT: OSEF, reported Commandant.
<u>LICHTERFELDE</u> (Brandenburg)	Near EBERSWALDE. Last reported as KL in 1936. PW camp in February, 1944.
<u>LIEBAU</u> (Niederschlesien)	Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz. Work camp for Poles.
<u>LIMBURG</u> (Bayern)	Near ATTEL. Reported last as Russian PW camp (February, 1944).
<u>LIMOGES</u> (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.
<u>LIPNÍK</u> (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. <u>Remarks</u> No town by that name listed in 1940 directory for Böhmen-Mähren, only LIPNÍK (LIPNISCH).
<u>LITZMANNSTADT (LODZ)</u> (Poland)	<u>Type</u> The following camps have been reported here in July, 1941:- (1) Transit camp for "expropriated Poles" (2) Correction camp for Polish youths (LODZ IV) (3) Experimental camp for the improvement of the Nordic race. (4) Concentration camp at RADOGOSZCZ (5) A "Dulag" at RADOGOSZCZ II. (cont'd.)

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-Sturmabteilung

SS Sanitätslager

Bekleidungs- und Waffenslager 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	HSF
FASSTEDT	HSF
FLORSTEDT	HSF
Richard TROMMER	OSW

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 Moravska 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 OSBF SCHMIDT is reported in BREEN-DONCK; same date.

<u>MALKINIA</u> (NE Poland)	Reported in September, 1941, as "correctional camp".
<u>MALOSZYCE</u> (Poland)	Reported as KL.
<u>MANNHEIM</u>	See KAFERTAL.
<u>MANTUA</u> (Italy)	No details.
<u>MANZAC</u> (France)	Limoges region. <u>Type</u> A three section camp for Com- munists, Gaullists and Jews.
<u>MARBURG/Drau</u> <u>(MARIBOR)</u> (Yugoslavia)	<u>Type</u> The MEHLINGER barracks are the main KL area, separated by a wire fence from the PW Camp. <u>Inmates</u> 800 - 1,000, Jews from ZAGREB, priests, doctors, lawyers, mayors, etc. <u>Remarks</u> It is reported that inmates were shot for looking out of windows, had to stand at attention in presence of guards, etc. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> SS Röntgen Sturmabn at Krie- ubergasse 31.
<u>MARSEILLE</u> (France, Bouches- du-Rhone)	According to a report dated February, 1943, FORT ST. NICOLAS was "taken over by the Germans" in November, 1942. <u>Inmates</u> In January, 1943, Polish in- ternees were reported at the "German controlled" FORT ST. PIERRE. BRABAN, in this area, is a "transit camp for aliens"; capacity about 1,000.
<u>MATHILDEN-SCHLÖSSCHEN</u> (Sachsen)	Near DRESDEN. Last reported in existence in May, 1938.
<u>MAUTHAUSEN</u> (Oberdonau)	19 Km. SE of LINZ. Consists of three camps:- MAUTHAUSEN (controlling all three), GUSEN and ST. GEORGEN. (Cont'd.)

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<u>MALOSZYCE</u> (Poland)	Reported as KL.
<u>MANNHEIM</u>	See KÄFERTAL.
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<u>MARSEILLE</u> (France, Bouches-du-Rhone)	According to a report dated February, 1943, FORT ST. NICOLAS was "taken over by the Germans" in November, 1942. <u>Inmates</u> In January, 1943, Polish internees were reported at the "German controlled" FORT ST. PIERRE. BRABAN, in this area, is a "transit camp for aliens"; capacity about 1,000.
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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 interment 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 KREBSBACH	SBF Garrison M.O.
QUIRZFELD	SS SBF Commander SS Totenkopf Stand. "Ostmark."
SAND	OSF Chief Administrative Officer
Bruno KITT	USF

<u>MAUZAC</u> (France, Correze)	Camp for "communists, Gaullists and Jews". Also for Loyalist Spaniards. Possibly a double camp.
<u>MEINSDORF</u> (Brandenburg)	Near JÜTERBOG. Last reported in 1936.
<u>MELSUNGEN</u>	See KASSEL-MELSUNGEN.
<u>MERIGNAC</u> (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.
<u>METZ</u> (France, Lorraine)	Reported as "one of five French camps for Jews", but not confirmed. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> 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
<u>MICHELDORF</u> (Yugoslavia)	KL reported there.
<u>MIECHELSGESTEL</u>	See St. MIECHELSGESTEL
<u>MIECHOW</u> (Poland)	35 Km. N. of Krakau. Possibly not a KL but may be identical with ghetto located there.
<u>MIEDNIEWICE</u> (Poland)	Near LOWICZ. Reported in January, 1942, as "hard labour camp for peasants".
<u>MIEDZYCHOD</u>	See BIRNBAUM.
<u>MILOWITZ</u> (MILOWICE) (Czechoslovakia)	<u>Location</u> Near Prague <u>Type</u> Confirmed as KL at the end of 1943. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> SS Artillerie Schule 2 (PRAG-BENESCHAU). SS Truppen-Übungs-Platz "BOHMEN" (PRAG-BENESCHAU). 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 Sanitätschule (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 BÜHMEN 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.

<u>MLOCINY</u> (Poland)	Near WARSAW. Reported in February, 1943, as a recently established KL.
<u>MOERDLJK</u> (Holland, Noord-Brabant).	For political prisoners and Jews. See also VUGHT.
<u>MONT-DE-MARSAN</u> (France, Landes)	Reported February, 1943. Reported as internment camp for "people who attempted to escape over the Pyrenees". Possibly identical with LA LANDE A MONTIS.
<u>MOORLAGER</u> (Hannover)	See EMSLAND. (Colloquial name for ESTERWEGEN and other camps of group EMSLAND).
<u>MORTINGEN</u> (Hannover)	<u>Location</u> 18 Km. N of GÜTTINGEN. <u>Type</u> Reported in 1933 - 34 as KL for men and women (Political prisoners) and subsequently for women only. <u>Inmates</u> 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 <u>Jugendschutzlager der Sipo</u> (Security police camp for the protective custody of boys).
<u>MÜHLHEIM</u> (Rheinland)	Near DUISBURG. Last reported in 1936.
<u>MÜNSTERBERG</u> (Schlesien)	57 Km. S of BRESLAU. Last reported in May, 1938 and probably no longer in operation.
<u>MYROS TRAKTION</u>	See AGIOS MYRON
<u>MYSLOWICE</u> (Poland)	<u>Type</u> 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: <u>MYSLOWICE II</u> A "Special KL with enclosures for women". (Cont'd).

MYSLOWICE

(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.

MYTILENE

(Greece,

Aegean. KL reported as run by Germans at DIDOSTADION.

N

See POTULITZ.

NAKEL

NASIELSK

(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 OSF.
Egon ZILL	SEF	reported after 1942 in FLOSSENBURG.
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	Oscaf	in charge of motor pool.
HACKER	Oscaf	1. Kasernenführer
WITZIG	Scaf	in charge of quarry.
Ernst ROHRSCACH		Lagerältester (a prisoner)
KASEBERG		In charge of Strafkdo (punitive detail); a prisoner.

<u>NAUPLIA</u> (Greece)	Unconfirmed.										
<u>NAXOS</u> (Island of) (Greece)	In the Cyclades. Unconfirmed report of KL there.										
<u>NEUBERSDORF</u>	See NIEBOROWITZ										
<u>NEUENGAMME</u>	See HAMBURG NEUENGAMME										
<u>NEURRANDENBURG-</u> <u>KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN</u>	See KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN										
<u>NEUSTADT</u> (Bayern)	Last reported in 1936.										
<u>NEUSUSTRUM</u>	See EMSLAND.										
<u>NEXON</u> (France, Haute Vienne)	August, 1943: 400 "labour evaders" Gaullists, and Jews" were detained here.										
<u>NIEBOROWITZ</u> (NIEBEROWICE) (Schlesien)	Near GLEIWITZ. Renamed NEUBERSDORF. Reported as KL for Russian PW.										
<u>NIEDERHAGEN</u> (Mecklenburg)	Near ROSTOCK. Believed to be in operation. <u>Personalities</u> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adolf HAAS</td> <td>HSF Commandant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heinrich GRUETER</td> <td>OSF Deputy Commandant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MICHL</td> <td>OSF Leiter der Lagerverwaltung.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dr. METZGER</td> <td>OSF Senior Camp MO.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dr. Gerhard KRIEGER</td> <td>SHF Garrison MO.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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.
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Dr. Gerhard KRIEGER	SHF Garrison MO.										
<u>NISH</u> (Yugoslavia)	Serbia. KL reported in the vicinity.										
<u>NOE</u> (France Haute Garonne)	Status of camp not determined. September 1941: 1,3000 aliens. reported interned there.										
<u>NORDMO</u> (Norway)	Near SVANIK.										

OBERNRODE
(Hessen)

Near DARMSTADT. Believed to be in operation.

OBERGRUPPE
(GORNIA 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.

OHRDRUF
(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 TROPPAU

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 SETTERS DORF 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
(Drammensveien 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 FLESCHEN.

Remarks

SS Arbeitsstab at Kirchplatz, PROLSTRI.

OSWIECIM

See AUSCHWITZ.

OUDEUSDEN

(Holland)

Location

2 miles S of AMERSFOORT.

0

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
(PABIANICE)
(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 SALONIKA.

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 KEIM 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. SCHAFER 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 KAINUS. 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.

<u>PLANNINA</u> (Greece)	KL reported in vicinity.
<u>PLASOW</u>	See KRAKAU.
<u>PLESCHEN</u> (PLESZEW) (Poland)	N of OSTROW; reported in January, 1943, as branch of punitive camp OSTROW.
<u>PLESKAU</u> (Russia)	Believed to be in operation.
<u>PLESZEW</u>	See PLESCHEN.
<u>PLOEHNEN</u> (PLONSK) (Poland)	58 Km. N of WARSAW; reported as KL.
<u>PLONSK</u>	See PLOEHNEN.
<u>PLZEN</u>	See PILSEN.
<u>PLOCK</u>	See SCHROTTERSBERG.
<u>POITIERS</u> (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.
<u>POMIECHOWEK</u> (Poland)	Transit Camp. Railway stop north of Warsaw. 3 Km. north of Nowy Dwor.
<u>POMIECHOWEK I</u> (Poland)	North of Warsaw. Permanent KL.
<u>POMIECHOWEK II</u> (Poland)	North of Warsaw. KL for Jews.
<u>PONTIVY</u> (France)	SK-Lager, reported as being primarily for OT personnel.
<u>PONIATOW</u> (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- PONIATOW, an establishment consisting of 4 camps with 4,000 inmates at PONIATOW proper and a total of 14,000. (This figure may include other LUBLIN camps.)

POSEN
(POZNAN)
(Poland)

Type
Reported in 1939/40 as a "Dulag" with
15,000 inmates.
Other Camps
Possibly identical with the above are:

GLOWNA-STREET, a "Dulag" reported in
July, 1942.

Fort VII a, reported as a KL, but may
be identical with POSEN-TRESKAU.

PUSZYKOW and ZABIKOW may also be
administered by POSEN.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS und Polizei Gericht

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS

(Königsring 22)

SS Röntgen Sturbann.

POSEN-TRESKAU
(Poland)

Small KL there since Junkerschule
"BRAUNSCHWEIG" was transferred there,
replacing the SS Unterführerschule.
Possibly identical with FORT VII a.

POTULITZ
(POTULICE)
(Poland)

Near NAKEL, 20 Km. west of Bromberg.
Also referred to as NAKEL.

Type
Reported in March 1942 as punitive camp
for Poles refusing to enlist as Volks-
deutsche.

November, 1942, reported as transit
camp for "expropriated Poles".

December, 1943, reported as KL and
forced labour camp for 15,000.

Inmates

September, 1942, 4,000 inmates.

October, 1943, 3,000 Poles reported
there.

Remarks

May be identical with POTULITZ II
which has been reported as KL for Jews.

POZNAN

See POSEN.

PREUSSISCH STARGARD
(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.

PROWENISZKI
(Lithuania)

Near KAUNAS; reported in September, 1943,
as KL "for Polish priests of the VILNA
district."

PRZEDZIELNICA
(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.

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

<u>RAB, Island of</u> (ARBE) (Italy)	Off the Dalmatian coast E of POLA. "For Jews".
<u>RADOGOSZCZ</u> (Poland)	Suburb of LITZMANNSTADT. Reported as KL.
<u>RADOM</u> (Central Poland)	<p><u>Type</u> Report of June, 1943, claims over 8,000 Polish youths to be in "punitive camp for forced labour" in this district.</p> <p><u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u></p> <p>SS Veterinär Ersatz Abteilung SS Lazarett SS Pferdelazarett SS Totenkopfschule</p>
<u>RADZIWIŁISZKI</u> (NE Poland)	In February, 1943, "punitive camp for forced labour" reported here.
<u>RADZYMIN</u> (Poland)	Near WARSAW. Reported in August, 1941, as KL.
<u>RAJSKO</u> (Poland)	<p>Near AUSCHWITZ. Reported as KL.</p> <p>At one time AUSCHWITZ and RAJSKO together were reported to have 50,000 inmates, 20,000 of whom were Polish women.</p>
<u>RAWA RUSKA</u> (Poland)	NW of LEMBERG. Reported as KL for Jews.
<u>RASTATT</u> (Baden)	<p>SW of KARLSRUHE. Continued as KL up to 1938.</p> <p>Hauptwirtschaftslage of the SS there.</p>
<u>RAVENSBRÜCK</u> (Mecklenberg)	<p>Near FÜRSTENBERG</p> <p><u>Type</u> Reported in November, 1941, as KL for women.</p> <p>According to a report of July, 1944, there is a <u>Jugendschutzlager der Sipo</u> (Security Police camp for protective custody) for girls either close to or identical with the camp.</p> <p><u>Inmates</u> Around 8,000, aged 16-60, "wives of Germans who fled, saboteurs, communists", etc. 500 Polish women reported there in December, 1943.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(cont'd.)</p>

RAVENSBRÜCK
(Mecklenburg)
(cont'd.)

Remarks

May be identical with FÜRSTENBERG,
FÜRSTENBURG, and UCKERMARK.
SS Units in the Vicinity

An SS Nachschublager is established
in RAVENSBRÜCK
A Bauleitung der Bauinspektion Reich
"Nord" of the Waffen-SS is located
here.
SS Bekleidungs-lager.

RECEBEDOU
(France, Haute
Garonne)

Near TOULOUSE. Rue St. Michel jail
reported to be used for "terrorists".

REICHENBACH
(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.

REMBERTOW
(Poland)

Near WARSAW. Reported in January,
1943, as KL. Also reported as a
forced labour camp, but both may
exist.

RENDSEBURG
(Holstein)

Near KIEL. 400 Norwegian prisoners
last reported in December, 1943.

RICKLING
(Mecklenburg)

13 Km. SE of NEUMÜNSTER.
Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.

RIEUCROS
(France, Ariege)

Not confirmed as German or Vichy
operated KL. May be detention camp
of another type. Inmates: "women,
mostly Jewish".

RIGA
(Lithuania)

Possibly identical with OSTLAND.
Believed to be in operation.
SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Lazarett
SS Panzer Ausbildungs- und Ersatz-
Regt. 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.

RÖDELHEIM
(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".

RYBNIK
(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 con-
cerns SACHSENHAUSEN only.

Type

Between 1938 and 1941 the camp
consisted of:

- 1) Prisoner's camp
- 2) Commandant's camp
- 3) Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (an SS
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 ARP 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-Erziehungssturm (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 Nachrichtenzeugamt 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
Bekleidungswerk 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	OSBF	
✓ LORENZ	SSOF	1940-42

(b) Latest reported personalities:-

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

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

(c) Undated personalities:-

CAMPE	Ustuf	
NOWACKI	Oschaf	
SORGE, known as Eiserner Gustav	Oschaf	
SCHUBERT	Oschaf	
FICKERT (or FIGGERT)	Oschaf	
BOGDALA	Oschaf	
SEIFFERT	Oschaf	
GRÜNEWALD	SBF	Lagerführer
BRUM	Ustuf	Leader of the Administrative Coy under LORENZ
GENSIOR	Ustuf	Bauleiterführer
KILINGER	HSF	
SUREN	HSF	GRÜNEWALD's predecessor as Lagerführer
KLINGER	HSF	} at SACHSENHAUSEN
SORGER (Bauleiter)	USF	
RADICKE	Oschaf	
LEHMANN	Uschaf	
HOFFMANN, R.		} all SS men
BRAUN		
SOMMER		
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	FORMER 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

✓ REUTTER, 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.
✓ SCHRIMM	OSF	2 i/c of Garrison Adm.
✓ NOSTITZ	SS SF	Possibly comd. of TV- standarte BRANDENBURG
✓ v. JENA	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

<u>ST. CYPRIEN</u> (France)	Pyrenees Orientales or Dordogne. Status of camp not ascertained. Reported in June, 1943 to house a large number of "Jews and black marketeers".
<u>ST. ETIENNE</u> (France, Loire)	In December, 1942 1,000 political prisoners were reported there.
<u>ST. GERMAIN LES BELLES</u> (France, Haute Vienne)	300 "Jews and communists" reported there in 1941.
<u>ST. GEORGEN</u>	See MAUTHAUSEN.
<u>ST. MICHELS-GESTEL</u> (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.
<u>ST. NAZAIRE</u> (France)	Angers region, Loire Inferieure.
<u>ST. PAUL D'EYJAUX</u> (France, Haute Vienne)	In August, 1943: 150 "communists", 130 Gaullists, and 150 persons interned for "sedition" and other reasons were reported to be there.
<u>ST. PAUL-les-EAUX</u> (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.
<u>ST. PRIVAS</u> (France, Ardeche)	Not confirmed as KL.
<u>ST. QUENTIN</u> (France, Aisne)	Laon Region.
<u>ST. RENAN</u> (France, Finis- terre)	Reported in December, 1943 as KL for 40,000 civilians in case of Allied invasion.
<u>ST. SULPICE-LA-POINTE</u> (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 MELSS 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.

SAPIEZYSKA
(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.

SCHAERBAKE
(Belgium)

Suburb of BRUSSELS.
Polizeigefängnis (?): see also JABBEKE.
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 Oschaf 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 Alsations 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.

SCHROTTERSBERG
(PLOCK)
(Poland)

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

SCHUNEKER
(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 TØNSBERG. For Jews.

SENFTENBERG
(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.

SICHELSBERG
(SIERPC)
(Poland)

112 Km. NW of WARSCHAU. Reported as KL.

<u>SIEGBURG</u> (Rheinland)	25 Km. SE of KÖLN. Reported as <u>Arbeitslager</u> , probably former <u>Zuchthaus</u> . Reported May 1938. In 1943 black marketeers were reported there.
<u>SIERPC</u>	See SICHELBERG.
<u>SINGEN</u> (Baden)	Near Asch. Camp reported there in November, 1942 for "prisoners and Germans from abroad"
<u>SISTERON</u> (France, Alpes Basses)	Marseilles region. 430 black market offenders and former police and camp officials.
<u>SKALBMIERZ</u> (Poland)	Reported as KL.
<u>SKARZYSKO</u> (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.
<u>SKOLIS</u>	See SALONIKA.
<u>SLUIS</u> (Holland)	Reported as a concentration camp for fascists before the invasion.
<u>SMUKLA</u> (SMUKALA) (Poland)	N. of BROMBERG. November, 1943: reported as "KL for children". January, 1944: reported as including adults.
<u>SOBIEBOR</u> (E. Poland)	65 Km. ENE of LUBLIN. Reported in September 1942 as KL and extermination camp for Jews.
<u>SOLDAU</u> (DZIALDOWO) (Ostpreussen)	65 Km. SSW of ALLFNSTEIN. 3 camps reported there:- I Transit camp II KL III KL with special enclosures for women
<u>SOLDIN</u> (Brandenburg)	Definitely established in 1936. Last reported in March, 1938.

<u>SOLEC</u> (Central Poland)	Near ILZA. February, 1943: reported as "punitive camp for forced labour for Polish youths".
<u>SOMOVIT</u> (Greece)	KL reported there.
<u>SONNENBURG</u> (Brandenburg)	11 Km. E of KÜSTRIN. Enlarged <u>Zuchthaus</u> turned into KL after 1933. <u>Inmates</u> 1933: 1,226 inmates were reported there. 1936: 1,500 inmates reported there. 900 Norwegians. Last reported in December, 1943.
<u>SOSNOWIEC</u> (Poland)	5 Km. E of WARSCHAU, but may refer to SOSNOWICE (SOSNOWITZ) near KATTOWITZ, Oberschlesien. <u>Type</u> Camp I. July, 1943: reported as transit and forced labour camp. Camp II. January, 1944: reported as KL.
<u>SPIELBERG</u> (Mähren)	May not be a KL but a camp of another type.
<u>STADELHEIM</u> (Bayern)	Near MÜNCHEN. Concentration camp last reported there in 1936. <u>SS Units in MÜNCHEN.</u> 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, Möhlstr. 12A) SS und Polizei Gericht Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (MÜNCHEN 27, Pienzenanerstr. 15) SS Lebensborn (Herzog Max Str. 3 - 7) SS Pferdezucht (MÜNCHEN - RIEM)
<u>STARA GRADISKA</u> (STARE GRADISTE) (Yugoslavia)	Croatia. KL under Ustashi control reported there.
<u>STARACHOWICE</u> (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 HOHENBRÜCK in 1938.
Was probably an independent camp, at least for a time, and reported as such in 1937.

Type

The camp was not a KL and has allegedly been disbanded.

Inmates

In 1940/41 a former inmate estimated there were 100 - 120 inmates "political and former Wehrmacht members".

Guard

140 SS guards (reported by former inmate).

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Sanitäts 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: Zivilgefangenlager.

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

SBF 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.

SWIENTOCHLOWITZ
(SWIETOCHLOWICE)
(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 KL.

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

THERES (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 THERES.

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 BRAUNSBURG.

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.

TRAJNIKI
(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.

TRESKAU

See POSEN-TRESKAU

TRIKKALA

(Greece)

Thessaly. Reported as KL

TRIPOLIS

(Greece)

Peloponnese. KL established
by Italians.

TROPPAU

(OPAWA)

May also be OPPAWA (OPPAU).
Confirmed in 1939.
October 1943: reported as transit
camp for "expropriated people".

TRUTZDORF

See WOLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF.

TSCHENSTOCHAU or
CZESTOCHOWA

Location

60 Km. N of KATTOWITZ.

Type

Reported as "punitive camp for
forced labour".

Six further camps planned.

Inmates

Estimated 600 - 1,000.

Remarks

There is a ghetto in this town
and the latter may have been reported
in error as a KL.

TSIKALA

(Greece)

Thessaly.

TUEDESTRAND

(Norway)

No details.

U

ULVEN
(Norway)

Location

Near Bergen. Former Exerzierplatz.
ULVEN said to have been abandoned
after FSPELUND 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.

VANNES
(France, Morbihan)

Type

Not confirmed as German or
Vichy operated KL.

May be a detention camp of
another type.

Inmates

Reported to have 2,000.
British civilians also said to
be detained there.

VARNA
(Bulgaria)

2,000 inmates reported there.
Believed to be in operation.

VECHTA
(Oldenburg)

Confirmed until May 1938.

VEESHUTZEN
(Holland)

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

VELIKA-KANLJA
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.

VERDAISOREN
(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 RHUE.

VIDAUBAN.
(France, Var)

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

VILIAMPOLIS
(Lithuania)

Suburb of KAUNAS.

VILNA

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 FIREAUS; 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 is 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 HURKMANS, 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 FLIJEN

KOERDLJK (about 400 inmates)

VULKAN WERFT

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.
Bekleidungs-lager der Waffen SS
SS Hauptveterinärpark
Kurierstelle der Waffen SS.

WASSERBURG/Imm
(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.

WELZHEIM
(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 transported 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 Passierscheinzwigstelle (Wien IX,
Seegasse 9)

SS Lazarett

SS Röntgensturmabteilung (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

WITTMOOR

See HAMBURG

WLOCLAWEK

See LESLAU

WOLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF
(Niederdonau)

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

WOLFENBÜTTEL
(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.

WÜRZBURG
(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

VERYERI (AMARIOU) 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.

ZANTI.
(Greece)

Macedonia. KL reported under Bulgarian control.

ZASCANKI
(Poland)

KL reported in November 1943

ZASCIENIEK
(Poland)

Near BIALYSTOK; KL may be same as ZASCIANKI.

ZGIERZ

See GÖRNAU

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.

ZWIERZYNYEC
(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, Lützowstrasse 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
ZIRKE, Birnbaum, Markt 19

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

ANNEXE B

Diagram

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

Key to the KL Organisation Chart (See also text, para. 6)

1. This chart is a combination of facts and conjectures.
2. Kripo (Kriminalpolizei) and Gestapo are responsible for Einweisung (Commitment to KL's). The Kripo deals with 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
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+Nurses
Inmates Hospital
Disinfecting Station

+ Positions filled by inmates.

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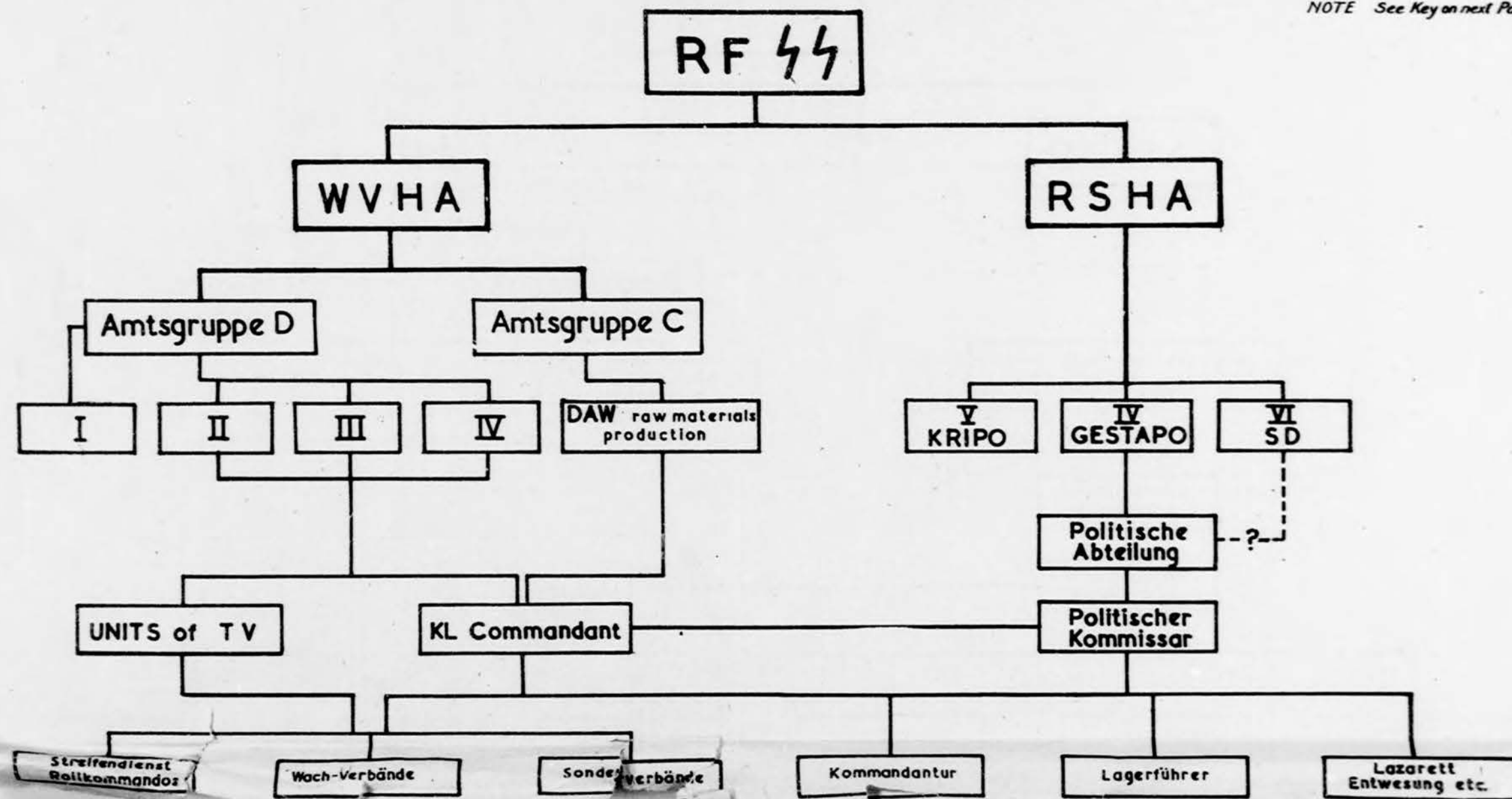
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Organisation of the GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

NOTE See Key on next Page



6-30
B-421

RESTRICTED

APRIL, 1945

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI
CONCENTRATION CAMPS

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SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY : ORIGINS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. The Legal Aspect

The Concentration Camp (*Konzentrationslager*; *KL*) system is coeval with the Nazi régime. It was an imitation, with "improvements," of an example set by the Italian Fascists. The Fascists, as soon as they came into power, supplemented their original castor oil treatment and other unofficial rough-housing by a procedure which bore at least some semblance of law. Their less tractable opponents found themselves arrested by the regular police (with the assistance of Fascist militia) and held in a kind of provisional police custody, such as the pre-Fascist law already recognised as a legitimate temporary expedient in certain circumstances for the avoidance of a "breach of the peace." In due course, they were then either assigned (by the same police authorities) a new place of residence at some distance from their former homes, or else deported to isolated detention-settlements such as the Lipari Islands. This procedure, too, was a drastically extended, not to say perverted, application of powers which, under the title of "measure of security" were known already to the pre-Fascist Italian law. The main

innovation, in fact, was that the powers which had previously been exercisable in certain cases as the complement of ordinary penalties awarded after trial by an ordinary court of law, were now exercised arbitrarily by the police alone.

The Nazis were original, as usual, in little but the extent to which they were prepared to push their officially countenanced brutalities. In the conditions of peace-time, at least, and in the face of international criticism, they might have been expected to gloss over the fact that the persons whom the Gestapo consigned to Concentration Camps had not been condemned by any court of law, nor even charged before a court with any crime. From the outset, however, they did the opposite. They stressed that fact, and drew from it the impudent conclusion that such persons could not be deemed entitled even to the ordinary rights of a condemned prisoner, and that no derogation from the principles of civilised justice need be apprehended, if those camps and everything which went on inside them, were removed from all semblance of control or review on the part of the ordinary judicial authorities.

That remains the position, and that conception lies still, avowedly, at the root of the system. Concentration Camps are the private preserve of

APPENDIX

the Gestapo.* The essential characteristic of these camps is that they are run in such fashion as the Gestapo pleases, for the detention of persons of any description, whom the Gestapo thinks fit either to detain or to kill off, otherwise than by the ordinary process of law.

2. The Victims

The victims are, broadly speaking, of two kinds. The first consists of persons considered dangerous to the régime: Jews, anti-Germans from the occupied countries, members of oppositional political groups who have tried to make friendly contacts with prisoners of war, Germans who have had sex-relations with members of "Helot" races, such as Jews or Poles, disgruntled German workers who have grumbled once too often, listeners to foreign broadcasts, and, in general, "politically unreliable" individuals. The second kind includes persons believed to have committed robberies with violence, black-market swindlers, officials who have been denounced as bribe-takers, racketeers or alleged racketeers of various species, and other non-political offenders. Both kinds of victim could have been, and often are, prosecuted in courts of law, the "politicals" in the so-called "Special Courts" or "People's Court," the others in the ordinary criminal courts. But the Gestapo is empowered to interfere at any time, if it chooses to consider that the offence alleged has a political significance from any point of view. Even in cases which are already before a "Special Court," the Gestapo may inform the judge that the accused, if acquitted, is to be handed over to it or, if convicted, he may pass under its control after the completion of his sentence. The criminal police may also invite its interference. The principle appears to be, in some cases, simply *pour encourager les autres*; in other cases of the "criminal" type, there may have been sufficient evidence to secure a conviction before a court of law. In many cases, the Gestapo's intervention is expected to supply a "tonic" to public morale which the ordinary criminal procedure could not supply.

The primary object in view is, accordingly, terrorisation. It being a point of principle that the Gestapo's prisoners have no rights, the official attitude is that they should be thought lucky if they are allowed to live; it can be no one's duty to prevent their dying. Consequently, they have suffered throughout under two kinds of cruelty: persistent, calculated inflictions and callous neglect.

3. Living Conditions

In this respect the evidence which has accumulated from camps of every size, both before and during the war, tells an unvarying story. Living conditions are insanitary and grossly overcrowded. The work required is too strenuous, and the hours inhumanly long; deaths occur frequently from over-exertion or from sheer fatigue. The food is no more than will barely keep the prisoners alive from one day to the next, for the new day's sufferings. Upon the most trivial provocation, or for no reason at all, individual guards can mercilessly maltreat their prisoners without fear of consequences; and the more formal disciplinary measures, such as are carried out upon the direct orders of the Camp Commander himself or his deputies, consist ordinarily of prolonged floggings, confinements, or exposure in conditions of inhuman severity. Upon less ordinary occasions, punishments can become horrible beyond belief.

* Section IV (6) below.

4. Illness

The sick get no mercy, except indeed that the nurses who tend them, and the requisite assistant doctors in the larger camps, are drawn from among the prisoners themselves. Even the most ordinary medical supplies, however, are kept pitilessly short, and sick persons, as a rule, are simply forced to continue working until they drop. Hospital treatment, when it takes place under the direction of the Camp Medical Officer and at the hands of the Gestapo's own staff, has in several camps been a cloak for torture or for murder.

5. Deaths

Under these conditions the death-rate, from enfeeblement and neglect alone, is naturally high. Disciplinary executions raise it further, and to the deaths by formal execution must be added the prisoners killed daily by their guards upon such pretexts as "attempts to escape," or even upon no pretext at all, and those who die as the direct result of maltreatment. Mortality is not evenly distributed. In various camps, if not in all, there is a "Punishment Company," which is composed of men singled out for particularly harsh treatment, and in which the death-rate is correspondingly higher. There are also special penal camps (*Straflager*) of which the same is true. Last, and worst, there are certain camps which function mainly, if not exclusively, as centres for the mass extermination of prisoners. Some of the figures presented in the following pages will give an idea of what that has meant.* But a report that the death-rate of the Concentration Camps as a whole rose during 1942 to 12 per cent. per month does not appear to be exaggerated.

6. Mental Torture

The crowning refinement of the system is its all-pervading uncertainty. The Gestapo works by no known rules. Those whom it detains cannot be sure whether they are *Todeskandidaten* ("candidates for death" an expression in official use), or destined merely to have their spirit broken by ill-usage, and, if so, for how long they will have to suffer. Their friends and relations who remain outside are equally uninformed. Journalists, German and neutral, have sometimes been admitted as sightseers to the camps, though they enter only under heavy guard and after search, and require a pass specially issued from the Gestapo Headquarters in Berlin. Visits by the prisoners' relatives or friends are usually forbidden. In some camps no letters are allowed, but parcels can be sent to prisoners, though how much of their contents reaches the addressees must remain uncertain. In others, parcels have been forbidden, while letters may be received and sent, subject to a censorship which reduces outgoing letters, at least, to formal communications. Prisoners, even after their release, are often ignorant of the exact location of their place of imprisonment, and efforts have been made in various ways to cover with a veil of uncertainty both the number of concentration camps in existence and their geographical situation, as well as all other precise details concerning them.

SECTION II.—THE GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM

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* See below, Section II, page 5.

APPENDIX

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and as regards the situation at particular camps. In its general outlines, however, the following picture emerges from the evidence.

1. Numbers of Persons Affected

In the earliest years, five principal camps are believed to have held an average of about 3,000 inmates each (of both sexes), with a "peak-load" of 6,000. Between 1933 and 1937 a gradual increase took place. An estimate made in February, 1937 put the average total population of the camps, at any time up to then, at between 20,000 and 25,000 persons. This estimate is probably too low, but it may not be far wrong, though any such average figure is misleading in a period of expansion. A similar estimate, on the other hand, made in 1941, which arrived at an average of only 40,000 up to that date is certainly much too low. The annexation of Austria and the extinction of the Czechoslovak Republic had brought about a steep increase in the numbers interned. New camps had been opened, and some old ones had grown considerably. DACHAU and BUCHENWALD alone, at one time in 1938, held upwards of 30,000 persons between them, and 10,000 each was probably by then their normal figure. There are altogether more than seventy places which are now known to have served, at one time or another before the war, as Concentration Camps. Many of them were small, and the number includes some, at least, which may have been mainly transit or sorting-out camps, feeding the main ones. A few had been given up before the outbreak of the war. Even so, the total number of persons confined when the war began cannot have been less than 60,000, and is likely to have been nearer 80,000. Already some hundreds of thousands must have found themselves "behind the wire" for long or short periods.

Before the end of 1939, the conquest of Poland had brought the beginnings of a new influx. MAUTHAUSEN, for instance, one of the new camps in Austria (it had only been opened early in that year) had received by then a large additional contingent of Polish priests, and its total numbers in 1940 swelled to over 6,000. By 1941, the overrunning of western Europe had been similarly followed by a large crop of Gestapo arrests. A number of camps were opened in the newly-occupied countries, and transportation of Frenchmen and Belgians to camps in Germany took place. At the same time Poles and Russians were to be found in Belgian camps.

During 1940 and 1941 many camps were opened in Poland. Once opened, they were enlarged by the forced labour of the first relays of their inmates, and some of them, by the spring of 1942, had grown to a great size. Thus AUSCHWITZ (Oswiecim), near Cracow, held over 5,000 already in 1940; by the end of 1941 it had been expanded to provide for 40,000, and actually held not many less. Another example is MAJDANEK, just outside Lublin. There a battalion of 1,000 Russians (some of them prisoners of war) began the construction of a camp in the late summer of 1941. (Its first official title was significant: "Dachau No. 2"). By May, 1942, successive contingents of newcomers had augmented the population of the rapidly extending hutments until there also the 40,000 figure had been reached, which appears to have remained its average holding thereafter.

The contingents sent there at that time included, besides some thousands of Poles, a much larger proportion (mainly either Jews or "political"

prisoners) transferred from camps in Germany and South-western Europe. Some came from the Balkans, where, however, a number of camps had already been opened in 1941. During the latter half of 1942, the transportations from the western camps into Poland grew, and were only partly offset by the despatch to German camps of Polish and Russian contingents. Deportations were part of the system. Thus in 1942 Yugoslav "political" prisoners were to be found confined in Norway. (Out of 900 sent to NARVIK in July, 550 had died, mainly of disease and neglect, by October of that year.) But the intake of fresh inmates in the west was also increasing. Despite the transportations to Poland, the evidence points to no permanent depletion of numbers elsewhere. Some new camps may actually date from that year.

By the end of 1942, the total number of persons detained in Concentration Camps had risen to enormous proportions. The camps in Germany proper alone very probably held over 150,000 persons. Those in Austria, in Czechoslovakia, and in the whole of Poland appear to have held another 250,000. The western countries (France, the Low Countries, Denmark and Norway) cannot altogether have held less than 300,000. In the Balkans the Italians occupying Dalmatia and Albania were operating a Concentration Camp system of their own, and had transported many thousands of Yugoslavs and some Greeks to Italy. The Gestapo had opened a few camps in the Balkans. At ZEMUN (near Belgrade) about 40,000 persons were in confinement. Other Balkan camps were small; that at ST. VID, near Ljubljana, only held about 800 Slovenes in 1941. But numerous camps had been set up as well by the collaborating régimes both in western and southern Serbia. Rumania had followed suit. Altogether, in short, the standing total of persons confined in the Concentration Camps of Europe, under Gestapo control or inspiration, had increased within four years some fifteenfold, and must have amounted to about a million and a quarter.

During 1943 and 1944 this increase in numbers has continued, though not at the same rate. It has been complicated by a considerable redistribution of "population."

One or two camps appear to have expanded rapidly. TEREZIN, or THERESIENSTADT, in the Sudetenland, where the whole town (on the south bank of the Elbe, opposite Leitmeritz) has been wired-off and converted into a Ghetto-type settlement for elderly Jews, was indeed stated by a Swedish newspaper to have already received over 200,000 inmates by the early autumn of 1943, and another Swedish source put the figure in February, 1944, as high as 240,000. There were anti-Jewish sweeps on a large scale in France during 1943, and (for a time at least) DRANCY is reported to have swelled to a vast size. RAISKO in Poland held over 60,000 Jews, and a Russian Government Commission has stated that the Ghetto at MINSK, just before the Russians' re-occupation of the city, contained 100,000.

By contrast, DACHAU, which, in the early summer of 1943, held about 11,000 prisoners, was reported in August of that year to have been practically emptied of them, and to be functioning mainly as an SS training-camp.* The few prisoners

* So reported—but the "training-camp" may in fact have been an "SS-Schulungslager" i.e., a disciplinary camp for smartening-up slackers and the like minor offenders in the SS ranks. There was also at Dachau a "Convalescents' Coy." The camp had been emptied of its normal inmates for a few months at the very outset of the war. (See Section III, page 11 † note.)

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who remained were enjoying a comparatively mild administration. In March, 1944, however, it had become a Penal Camp for personnel from the Police and Armed SS, and some Austrian students, whose political attitude had got them into trouble at Vienna during that month, were also sent there. (Others of them were transported to Poland.) The present numbers at DACHAU are unknown, but MAUTHAUSEN and its main subsidiary GUSEN, which are known to have received a good share of the intake from Austria since 1942, hold respectively from 6,000 to 8,000 and 10,000 inmates. A new camp was operating by the end of 1943 at BERNAU near the Chiemsee, to serve Bavaria and the "Protectorate." It has several branch-camps in the district, but the total capacity of the main camp and its branches does not seem to have exceeded a few thousand.

The indications are, indeed, that the normal size for camps inside Germany, since 1942, has ranged between 1,000 and 5,000 inmates, with BUCHENWALD and SACHSENHAUSEN as outstandingly large exceptions to the rule. Instead of allowing individual camps to expand greatly, the plan exemplified at BERNAU, whereby several separate camps in one district constitute a single administrative unit, seems to have been followed generally elsewhere, and on a larger scale. Thus DACHAU now has several branch-camps under it. MAUTHAUSEN has become the centre of a number of smallish camps scattered all over Austria. PAPENBURG, in the Ems marshes, has been the administrative headquarters for a large group of *Straflager* (Punishment Camps). Over twenty of them were recently reported to exist within a 35-km. radius of Papenburg (they have not all been identified), and the total capacity of the group was said to be 40,000. (The camps are not, however, all continuously open.) It is worth noting, too, that the camp at SACHSENHAUSEN, which has never been definitely ascertained to exceed a capacity of some 23,000 (1943), was described in a recent report as being in 1944 the largest Concentration Camp in Germany Proper.

2. Number and Location of Camps

The opening of new camps in Germany, therefore, within these last two years, may in part reflect merely a policy of smaller camps and dispersal. On the other hand, there is certainly independent evidence of an increase lately in the number of prisoners to be accommodated. These are principally small fry of a politically "unsatisfactory" kind, such as public and persistent grumblers, and listeners to foreign broadcasts, and the so-called "work-shy" (including "contract-breaking" foreign workers). There is no sign outside Germany itself of any recent tendency to break up large camps, where they already existed. The size of those in Germany, indeed, may partly have been kept down by means of systematic deportations of their surplus to the great camps of Poland. Upon balance, it appears that the standing total figure of persons in confinement at any one time has, since the end of 1942, risen to about a million and a half.

The number of camps in being has grown correspondingly. By the beginning of 1944, the total of the places in "Greater Germany" alone (excluding the "Sudetenland"), where Concentration Camps, large or small, have been traced, had risen to 180. (That does not, of course, include any of the camps which are known to have been at some time discontinued, unless they have since been brought back into use). This total comprises two camps in Alsace, ten in Austria, two in the

territory of the former Danzig Free State, four in pre-war East Prussia, and sixty-one in areas which belonged to pre-war Poland (three of them in the immediate neighbourhood of the Danzig Free State).

Outside "Greater Germany," the Polish "General-Gouvernement" alone contained over eighty camps. Many of these, however, were perhaps no more than sorting-out or transit camps of minor importance. But the figure given includes at least twenty camps whose character is not in doubt. They are mostly large. To those must be added at least four camps in Lithuania. Of these one (at KRETYNGA) was reserved for priests. Another, at ALYTUS (50 km. south of Kovno), served for the reception of persons from the neighbouring provinces of Russia, as well as from Lithuania itself. It appears to have been classified nominally as a transit-camp, rather than as a Concentration Camp proper, and more than 200,000 persons are known to have passed through it during the two years of its existence. This illustrates very aptly the unreliability of the official nomenclature applied to these camps. The administration at ALYTUS does not appear to have differed in any essential from that of a typical Concentration Camp, except for the fact that the minority of the inmates who were strong enough to survive were "skimmed-off" at intervals and transported to camps in Germany. A number of camps had also been established in the other Baltic States, as well as on Russian soil, but complete figures for them are not yet available.

In the occupied countries of the west also, camps had become numerous by 1944. They were in the main comparatively small. Norway has four important camps, as well as at least twenty-one others of which little is known. GRINI, near Oslo, one of these, has declined recently in numbers, but it still held, early in 1944, between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners. The decline was due to transportations to Germany. In October, 1944, GRINI had risen to over 4,000. (During the summer and autumn of 1944 there were again considerable deportations from Norway, as from other western countries. An estimate early in October suggested that there were hardly 15,000 persons left in the camps of Norway at that time.) ESPELAND, when it was opened in 1942, was supposedly about to supersede ULVEN, but up to the middle of 1944 (at least) the two camps continued to co-exist under one command. EGGEMOEN is a new camp (1944) with a capacity of at least 5,000. But many of the camps in Norway appear to have held only a hundred or so each. In Denmark the Gestapo appears to control a section of one Copenhagen prison (VESTRE) at least, and two Concentration Camps, at HORSERØD near Elsinore, and at FRØSLEV on the German border. That is an interestingly small figure for a country in which the Gestapo is reported to be very strongly represented. In Holland, eighteen camps are known and in Belgium twenty-one. At one of the Belgian camps (Dossin barracks, at Malines) while the management of the camp was, as usual, in the hands of the Germans, some of the guards in 1943 belonged to the Flemish SS*. The extent of the part now played in the Concentration Camp system of the west by the various Quisling imitations of the SS, is unfortunately still obscure. It has not been restricted to camps in the occupied countries. Thus some of the guards at the important PAPENBURG group of *Straflager* were provided by the Dutch SS in 1944, if not earlier. These "camps"

* Dutch SS are found similarly forming part of the guard at most of the camps known in Holland, and at WIERDEN I they were in complete control.

in the Low Countries are mostly small (500-700 inmates only) and are often located in sections of local prisons as at VESTRE. In September, 1944, the "Journal Nouvel" estimated just after the liberation of Belgium that 8,000 political prisoners had been freed from the camps in that country, and the director of the Belgian Red Cross quoted 20,000 as the number of such prisoners who were known to be confined in camps in Germany or elsewhere outside Belgium. Some thousands had just previously been transported into Holland.*

France, taken as a whole, contained (before the Allied invasions) between forty and fifty establishments which, under various names, were unmistakably of the Concentration Camp type. They ranged in size from the small ones, housed in quite small local prisons, to the two great camps at LIMOGES, each of which held 15,000, and the vast "Jew camp" at DRANCY. Four, besides DRANCY, were exclusively or principally reserved for Jews. At some of the camps, if not at all, the personnel employed was in part supplied by the collaborationist militia. Out of twenty, which were in Vichy France, four were officially described as *camps de concentration*; their inmates were all French. Seven *camps de travail* (so-called) contained French, Czech, Yugoslav, and (at MIRAMAS) Spanish and Palestinian prisoners. In addition there are in France a large number of places at which Concentration Camps are suspected to have existed. Many of the French camps are probably best classified as transit camps, serving a large-scale system of deportations to camps in Germany or Eastern Europe.

The territories which were formerly Czechoslovakia contained altogether at least twelve Concentration Camps in the autumn of 1943. One of these was the vast ghetto into which TEREZIN had been converted; the rest may since then have been partly superseded by the new group centred upon BERNAU in Bavaria. About a dozen other camps, however, which are known to exist in Czechoslovakia, are believed to be Concentration Camps.

Eleven Concentration Camps have been identified as such in Albania, and thirty in Yugoslavia. The list is almost certainly far from complete; many may have had only a brief existence. A few seem to have been under direct Gestapo control at the end of 1943, though the local collaborationists, and in particular the Ustaši, had shown themselves apt pupils. In the Novi Sad area the Hungarians in 1941 and 1942 had about four camps working which were as bad as any Gestapo camp, according to reports. The Croat (Ustaši) camps were said to be worse than DACHAU or BUCHENWALD. It was not unknown for a Gestapo-run camp and another run on the same lines by the local police to co-exist in the same town. In North Italy there is evidence within recent months of a kind of *condominium*, under which German Gestapo officials, who were in actual control of a prison establishment in which Jews and political internees were confined (as well as some children), characteristically ignored the orders which were issued concerning it by the Fascist Republican Ministry of Justice. Recent figures are lacking, but just before our invasion of Italy the Italians were maintaining, for deportees from the Balkans alone, no less than fifty-one regular Concentration Camps, in addition to more than three times that number of other places (camps or prisons) in which parties of deportees were in fact confined. In Greece,

* It should be remembered that in addition about 500,000 Belgian workers were estimated to be at work in Germany.

at least twenty places have been identified where there were camps or transit stations for political prisoners. It is known that Concentration Camps existed in Bulgaria, in Rumania, and in Hungary, but detailed information about them is lacking. In brief, however, a survey of the territories under German influence outside "Greater Germany" adds between 250 and 300 camps to the total of those known, together with almost as many suspected.

3. Death-Rate

Large as the foregoing figures are, considered as a whole, they are probably an underestimate. In any case, they only tell one part of the story. It is necessary in reviewing the Concentration Camp system, to take also into account its turnover, and, in particular, its gruesomely rapid turnover of deaths.

Even in 1939, as has been seen, it was probably true that several hundreds of thousands of Germans had tasted the horrors of a Concentration Camp. But of these the majority had at least left the camps alive. Many were only "inside" for a few months. Some prisoners, even though originally confined as far back as 1933, had actually managed to survive the camps right through the pre-war period. A number of them, for instance, are known to have been included in the earlier contingents sent to build MAJDANEK camp at Lublin in 1941. If the normal death-rate, from disease, neglect, maltreatment, random shootings, and "disciplinary" executions, was appalling, it still represented only a minority of the total intake. By 1942, however, a new factor in the situation was already well established. Over and above the routine wastage of the system, extermination *en masse* was being put regularly into practice at a few selected camps. This was, it should be stressed, not strictly a punitive measure. It was a method of eliminating unwanted populations belonging to one or other of those types, such as Jews or Poles, which the Nazi ideology classifies as "human cattle."

4. The Death Camps

About these Death Camps some figures are known. At AUSCHWITZ (already mentioned) more than 85,000 persons are reported to have been slaughtered by the autumn of 1942. That figure includes 20,000 Russians who were exterminated late in 1941, within two months of their arrival there. In Poland and the Eastern area as a whole, there have been identified, in addition to AUSCHWITZ and MAJDANEK, five "death-camps," and, though the available information is fragmentary, it points to operations, in two of them at least, on a very large scale. The *tempo* has grown faster since 1942. At AUSCHWITZ it quadrupled itself, and at MAJDANEK, to take a single example from the remaining death-camps, close upon a million persons have been exterminated. The special Polish-Soviet Commission of Inquiry into MAJDANEK has reported (according to Soviet Radio News in Polish, September 2nd, 1944) that it has concluded from the evidence submitted to it that as many as 2,000,000 persons were exterminated there altogether. A recent estimate from a Russian source put the figure at 1,500,000. These totals may, however, include the death-rolls of the other camps at Lublin for the whole of the last four years. They are higher than would be suggested by the available information concerning the capacity of the "extermination" machinery at MAJDANEK camp itself.

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Some of the larger of the ordinary Concentration Camps have also shared systematically (though on a smaller scale) in the mass-executions, and have thus appreciably swollen their total death-roll during the last three years. Thus, at STUTTHOF, the normal rate in 1942 was between twenty and thirty deaths daily, and rose at frequent intervals to close upon ninety. Small camps also can show a mortality which is proportionately as great. MAUTHAUSEN disposed in four years of over 36,000 victims. An estimate that the total death-rate from all causes rose during 1942 to 12 per cent. per month of the standing populations of all concentration camps has already been mentioned. The gas-chamber and the sub-machine gun seem to have fairly equal shares in the mass-production of death, but hanging in large parties was not unknown. Altogether the total of those exterminated in these ways has climbed well above two millions, to which must be added in the final reckoning a death-roll from normal causes which itself might have to be counted in millions.

5. Conclusions

To arrive, then, at some conception of the total number of persons who have been confined under this system at one time or another, the figure for the standing population of the known camps (which has risen latterly, as has been seen, upon a moderate estimate to a million and a half) must be considered in conjunction with those two death-rolls. That in itself yields a figure of about six million sufferers. Some millions must further be added, however, to allow for the system's living turnover. Precision with regard to these figures is impossible. But it is known that many minor "offenders," both before and during the war, have been given in the first instance merely an admonitory taste of the whip "inside the wires," followed, if they made suitable professions, by a speedy conditional release.* Those who found themselves "inside" a second time could not expect to be so lucky. As for the more permanent prisoners, it has been credibly alleged that the average expectation of life, for those of them who were consigned to the ordinary Concentration Camps, since the outbreak of war, has been two years. Accordingly, if we want to assess in round figures the total number of sufferers under the system, it is probable that ten millions is an underestimate.

In considering the foregoing figures as a whole, it should be remembered that they do not take account at all of persons detained for a time "on the premises" at Gestapo headquarters all over Europe, nor are such premises allowed for in the enumeration of detention "camps." It does not appear that they have accommodation as a rule for more than a score or so persons at a time, even at the principal headquarters, and detention there seems to be at the most a matter of a very few days. Nor has it been possible to make allowance for preliminary assembly stations such as are known to exist in some of the larger cities, though the number of persons herded together at such points while awaiting transportation to a camp has in some cases, certainly, amounted to hundreds, and the conditions in them have been squalid and brutal. The *Polizei-Präsidium* in BERLIN is an outstanding example of this.

The present figures also exclude the various kinds of detention camps which are not controlled by the Gestapo or by its Quisling imitators. They exclude, for instance, the regular *Wehr-*

* This applies both to "political" offenders and to "unsatisfactory" workers—German or foreign.

machtsgefängnisse controlled entirely by the military authorities, though some classes of "political" prisoner seem to have been confined at times in such prisons (e.g., Danish hostages at KOLDING). They exclude also the Ministry of Justice's "camp-prisons" (*Gefangenenlager*) unless it is clear that they are in fact under Gestapo control and that the régime in them is of the Concentration Camp pattern. Nor must it be forgotten that some thousands, at least, of the "political" prisoners condemned by the Special Courts of the People's Court are now confined in the regular prison establishments, and the treatment they receive there does not seem to be very much milder, in some cases, than in the Gestapo camps. Such prisoners are, indeed, sometimes sent to the latter, either to serve their sentences or after they have served them.

Similarly ignored in this calculation are the normal camps for prisoners of war, as well as genuine Internment Camps for enemy civilians, which are managed by the normal authorities and are open to neutral inspection under the Geneva Convention of 1929. Equally ignored here are labour-camps, unless it seems clear that they are just Concentration Camps under a different name. It must be noted that both ordinary criminals and personnel belonging to the armed forces (the so-called "special-action" cases) are to be found in many Concentration Camps, some of which also house, for convenience, disciplinary sections for the temporary "schooling" of comparatively minor offenders from the Armed SS. Quite large contingents of Russian prisoners of war have also been quartered at times in the Gestapo camps, and large numbers of them have died there.

6. Official Figures

Note.—Two statements from the Nazi authorities themselves are available, giving what purport to be exact figures relating to the numbers confined in Concentration Camps.

1. In 1934, a communication from the Prussian Secret Police Headquarters (published in the "V.B." of March 11th, 1912) stated, "in refutation of rumours current in foreign countries," that the number of persons then in Prussian Concentration Camps was only 2,800. At that time, out of nine camps (five of them, at least, important) which are known by name, only one, Oranienburg (Sachsenhausen), was on Prussian soil.

2. In 1943, Himmler himself quoted figures, in an address delivered to high-ranking Army officers on October 14th, *à propos* the incidence of criminality at that date within the Reich. The relevant passage runs:—

"Any existing criminal elements are constantly being eliminated or rendered innocuous by other methods, such as 'precautionary detention' or confinement in a Concentration Camp . . . If these roughly 40,000 political criminals . . . and the roughly 70,000 asocial persons, the professional criminals, as we call them, that is, all the persons who are in 'precautionary detention,' were at large . . . the security position would indeed be threatened."

It will be observed: (i) Only the state of affairs within the Reich proper was in question. (ii) The reference is specifically to two only of the six or seven *Gruppen*, or recognised categories, into which prisoners are divided (see Section IV (b)). It ignores, for example, the Jews. (iii) In the official classification, "*Asoziale*" and

"Berufsverbrecher" are in fact two different groups. (iv) A distinction is drawn in the earlier part of the extract between "precautionary detention" (*Sicherungsverwahrung*) and "confinement in Concentration Camps." The latter part of it applies (either both or the second of the two figures quoted, but it is not clear which) to "precautionary detention" cases only. This double ambiguity was doubtless intentional.

The value of both these examples of official disingenuousness as pointers to the total numbers confined in the camps is accordingly *nil*.

SECTION III.—RÉGIME IN THE CAMPS

1. Accommodation

Accommodation has always been both overcrowded and bad. The following details are typical.

At BUCHENWALD (pre-war, about 1938) prisoners lived in large huts about 180 feet long, with one entrance. Beds were arranged scaffolding-fashion on either side of the room and down the middle, in five tiers. Each bunk served for three persons. It was about 4 feet broad, so that each person's share of the width was only about 16 inches. The headspace between each bunk and the bunk above was 24 inches. The beds were plain boards, without pillow and, at one time, without even a single blanket. (Later, two thin blankets were supplied and this seems more usual.) On these terms, about 2,000 inmates were crowded into each of these barrack-rooms. Washing facilities were at one time non-existent; later eight hand-basins were provided among 500 prisoners, who fetched their water from a pump ten minutes' walk away. Latrines were provided on the scale of twenty for 10,000 prisoners in 1939, when there were sometimes 15,000, sometimes as many as 20,000 persons at Buchenwald.

With these conditions may be compared those at HINTZERT in the Moselland, during 1942 and 1943. There the barrack-rooms held between seventy and ninety men each. The beds were in tiers ("wooden boxes in which men could hardly move") and for each pair of huts two w.c.s were provided. The beds had palliasses, and one blanket for each man. Each hut also contained five tables. HINTZERT was a small camp, holding in 1942 about 800-1,000 persons. At SACHSENHAUSEN again, a camp with over 15,000 inmates in 1941, the barrack-huts held each about 300 men. Conditions in the punishment cells at these camps will be described later.*

2. Food

The food supplied has been kept at a minimum. At BUCHENWALD, before the war (1938/39), the daily ration amounted to:—

- 1½ pints soup—later reduced for Jews to ¾ pint.
- 8 oz. bread—later reduced for Jews to 3 oz.
- ½ pint acorn-coffee.
- A little brawn and a smear of margarine.

At BREENDONCK in Belgium in 1941, the details are:—

- Breakfast: 4 oz. bread, 1 cup acorn-coffee.
- Lunch: Two platefuls soup.
- Supper: 4 oz. bread, one or two cups acorn-coffee.

* See sub-section (5) Discipline and Treatment (page 8).

At STUTTHOF in 1942 the daily ration was:—

- 2/3 oz. margarine, three slices bread, 1½ pints soup.

At HINTZERT in 1942/43 it was:—

- Breakfast: Bread and margarine.
- Lunch: 1½ pints soup.
- Supper: 1½ pints soup.

The above examples show a ration which is fairly stable through all periods and applies both to large camps and to small. The food-value is generously estimated if it is put at about 600 calories per day. (In peace-time, a working-class Belgian's normal diet accounted for about 2,800 calories). The soup is usually a watery vegetable soup, with occasionally a sort of fish soup for variety. The natural consequence of a diet so predominately liquid was, of course, prevalent bowel disorders. A little extra food could usually be got, it appears, at least by some prisoners, at a camp canteen, the existence of which was made the excuse in some places (e.g., BUCHENWALD) for forbidding the receipt of parcels from outside. Swindling and petty corruption over food is commonly alleged against those of the camp staffs who were responsible for that department. A prisoner sometimes runs it.

It seems that some favoured categories of prisoner received on the whole rather better treatment. These were in particular those employed (at SACHSENHAUSEN, for example) in munitions factories, where, presumably, the risks attendant upon inefficient work as a result of semi-starvation, were too great to be run.

3. Work

In some camps prisoners were kept herded together without being given work or any other excuse for getting out of their very cramped living quarters. But this treatment appears to have been applied only in transit or sorting-out camps, or to particular detachments of prisoners receiving for some reason exceptional treatment (such as certain Russians, actually prisoners of war, confined at LUBLIN from autumn, 1942, onwards, who were also deprived of a large part of the normal rations, small as those were).

The normal procedure, in all periods and at camps of every size, has been to drive the prisoners up to and beyond the limit of endurable exhaustion by hard and prolonged manual labour. This falls into three kinds. Firstly, useful industrial or armaments work in factories or workshops properly equipped and belonging sometimes to private firms, sometimes to enterprises under SS control. The prisoners employed upon this kind of work find themselves working alongside civilian labour. At SACHSENHAUSEN for instance, where this occurred at least temporarily, the workers concerned were under a heavy guard both *en route* and in the workshops, but are reported to have enjoyed in other respects better than the ordinary conditions. Secondly, work useful in itself, usually connected with quarrying, mining, timber-felling, haulage, road making, drainage, or building operations, but carried out upon the principle that comparatively unlimited man-power could be substituted for proper equipment, and could be used until it was used up. By far the greater proportion of the work exacted from Concentration-Camp inmates, both in peace and in war, seems to have been of this second kind, though the factory work has steadily grown in importance during the war. The third kind was useless labour for labour's sake, under conditions deliberately aggravated by restriction to primitive methods and insufficient

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unsuitable, or damaged tools. Gangs have been kept employed, in some cases, merely shifting bulk-stores and material from spot to spot and back again. Border-line cases also occur, such as that of BREENDONCK in Belgium, where during 1941 the prisoners were occupied on the demolition, with very inadequate means, of the old Belgian fortifications there. In the large camps there might be a great variety of employment of all kinds, and at all camps prisoners supplied at least a proportion of the administrative clerks, etc., as well as menial workers for the kitchen, the staff and the guards' quarters, and so forth, and personal servants (*Kalfactorem*) for officials.

At SACHSENHAUSEN, the varieties of work comprised (1942) :—

- Tile-making (alongside civilians).
- Munitions work.
- Boot factory work.
- Building work and road making.
- Office clerking and work in staff quarters, kitchens, etc., as well as in the quarters of the neighbouring SS depot outside the camp.

At STUTTHOF, there was seemingly no factory work. In 1942 and 1943 the main employments reported were :—

- Heavy haulage (see below).
- Quarrying work.

Quarrying and timber work is reported also from BUCHENWALD where there was latterly also an underground factory producing "V1." Some thousands were employed upon other armaments manufacture. At MAUTHAUSEN near Linz the prisoners were used mainly for quarrying. The extensive group of punishment camps around PAPENBURG in the Emsland marshes were at first mainly employed upon peat cutting and land reclamation work, but the manufacture of certain aeroplane parts became increasingly important there with the destruction of factories at Bremen by Allied bombing.

The conditions of the haulage work mentioned above are specially worth noticing. At STUTTHOF the vehicles were ordinary 25-cwt. farm wagons; the haulage teams consisted of from eight to ten men. At HINTZERT, where each team was expected to do four journeys a day, the team consisted of twenty-one men, the load of about 3 cubic metres of stone, and the distance between the loading and unloading points was 5 km. The prisoners there were fitted out with old cast-off shoes only, and suffered correspondingly. At a Dutch camp, VEENHUIZEN, ploughing was carried out on the same system by human teams.

4. Time-Table

The hours of work were no less inhuman, as a rule. Here again, there is no appreciable difference between pre-war conditions and those of war-time, nor between place and place.

At BUCHENWALD, in 1938, the working hours were from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. The intervals during that time were: one half-hour break at mid-day (for an acorn-coffee lunch); another at 5.30 p.m. for the main meal; and roll calls and parades to witness disciplinary floggings, etc., occupying approximately 1½ hours (4-5.40 p.m.). Reveillé in summer was at 3.30 a.m. and quarters cleaning, etc., had to be carried out before work started.

At DACHAU the pre-war time-table reported was perhaps a little less severe; prisoners were roused about 5 a.m. and work ceased about 7 p.m.

At STUTTHOF, in 1942, they were roused at 5 in summer and 6 in winter; work lasted from 6 or 7 until 7 p.m. and the mid-day break lasted one hour.

At HINTZERT, in 1942/43, work began "on the job" at 7 a.m. and ended at 6 p.m. To that had to be added, for most of the tasks, a journey afoot between camp and job of close upon 2 hours, to start and finish. Roll-calls and the main barrack-cleaning took place at that camp in the evening hours. In the quarters, where all work (consisting mainly of heavy portage) had to be carried out as nearly as possible "at the double" by prisoners of all ages, the only break allowed was one of 10 minutes duration, in a spell of 10-11 hours.

The average hours of work in concentration camps in 1944 were reported to be from 5.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. including three roll-call parades and special parades for disciplinary floggings, listening-in to speeches by Nazi leaders and so forth. It should be noted that a roll-call might last for over an hour, and that the slightest movement while standing on parade would be visited with immediate and drastic punishment. At NATZWEILER, on November 9th, 1942, forty-five prisoners were frozen to death at a roll-call parade.

5. "Discipline" and Treatment

In order to arrive at a clear view of the incidence of responsibility in specific cases for the various kinds of positive cruelty which have been inflicted upon the inmates of Gestapo camps and prisons, it is necessary to draw certain distinctions.

(a) The Brutal Behaviour of Individual Guards

It would be a mistake to regard this merely as a sadistic indulgence, arising, so to speak, as an accidental by-product of the system, and tolerated by callously indifferent superior officials. On the contrary, it is an essential ingredient in the régime. The authorities have fostered it deliberately, partly as one element in the discipline of fear upon which they rely in order to keep their masses of prisoners in subjection, but partly also, and indeed mainly, it appears, because they regard it as the proper expression of the attitude which a good Nazi trooper ought to adopt towards the kind of person whom he finds in a concentration camp. To be exposed to such treatment is, correspondingly, a principal part of the humiliation, degradation, and forfeiture of ordinary human rights, which the camp system is designed to inflict upon its victims, and which, according to the Nazi ideology, is exactly what they have deserved. This attitude has been expressed clearly in official statements.

This relatively informal brutality takes three main shapes. The first of these is the harrying of prisoners while at work. The most usual devices are the free employment of the rubber truncheon and beating or pricking with thin steel rods. Prisoners already nearing the limit of their endurance are forced by such means to move "at the double" or to perform "physical jerks" while carrying heavy loads. Not only the SS or SD guards, but also the "leading prisoners" who act as gang foremen or supervise the cleaning of rooms or the distribution of food, etc., are encouraged to use these and similar methods.

Secondly, there is casual maltreatment. A guard or a group of guards pick out a passing prisoner and maltreat him. The devices are those of the schoolboy bully or the lout in the back alley,

carried to incredible extremes. Sometimes the sufferer dies.

Thirdly, there are various ways of "baiting" a prisoner to the point of retaliation in order to shoot him. Some camps are known at which, over long periods of time at least, deaths resulting from one kind or another of these "shooting games" were of daily occurrence, and in such places there are usually a few guards and officials, in particular, who specialise in this random murder.

The significant thing is that such incidents, wherever they occur, are passed over as matters of routine. A bare handful of cases are indeed known, from camps in the occupied countries of the West, in which individual officials have been removed from their posts after distinguishing themselves by their persistent and peculiarly fiendish cruelties. But there are no indications that these cases are other than exceptional, and the circumstances suggest that the officials involved had become unreliable in other respects before action was taken. It is also worth remark that some of these removals have been the sequel to considerable agitation outside the camps, in the countries concerned. Both in Belgium and in Holland, particularly, the local judiciary appears to have been able to make its influence felt effectively enough to force the Gestapo authorities into reform. (By contrast, the personal intervention of Himmler appears to have operated in the reverse direction in Belgium, upon one occasion in September, 1943). An example from BUCHENWALD (1941) will sufficiently illustrate the attitude of the authorities where mere wanton cruelty, and nothing else, came into question. There a subordinate official (notorious otherwise for his readiness with his revolver) became annoyed with a prisoner who was at work in the camp water-filtering plant, and drowned him by holding him head downwards in a barrel of water. A complaint was made and fifteen witnesses were produced. The witnesses were all shot, and the official very soon afterwards was promoted. He was a man of thirty-one, and was still at that camp fairly recently.

(b) Torture of Prisoners under Interrogation

This appears to be mainly connected with attempts to secure from them statements implicating other persons. Apart from the universally available rubber truncheon, and the use of instruments for inflicting minor but extremely painful injuries, such as the tearing-off of finger nails, the method most commonly reported is confinement in the punishment cells.

At HINTZERT, in 1942/43, the cells in use for this purpose measured 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches. No planks or bedding were provided. There was no sanitation. One prisoner who was undergoing a purely routine examination was kept in such a cell for seventeen days, during which he was only outside it while actually under interview or being beaten, as commonly happened immediately following the interviews. At OMMEN in Holland the cells were underground; they were so low that their inmates could not stand upright, and barely large enough for them to lie down. The concrete floors were damp, and there was no sanitation. These cells had no ventilation and practically no light. At SACHSENHAUSEN, before the war, the cells used were just large enough to take a man standing; prisoners were confined in these upright "coffins" for as long as 192 hours without light or sanitation. Cells of approximately one or another of these types are reported from other camps, both inside Germany and else-

where. In addition to the above-mentioned devices the Political Commissar holds in reserve the technique of the "special hospital treatment," administered under his order by the Camp Medical Officer, assisted by specially detailed Gestapo personnel. It is said that those who survive it are frequently insane.

(c) Routine Punishments for Breaches of Camp Discipline

The main varieties are:—

- (1) Withholding of food.
- (2) Exposure.
- (3) Confinement in the punishment-cells already described.
- (4) Whippings or beatings.
- (5) Suspension by the arms or fingers (the "Tree" or "Post" punishment).
- (6) Public humiliations.

Food is held back normally, it appears, for at most two or three days at a time; meanwhile, the performance of all normal labour tasks and other duties is exacted. The "exposure" punishments consist essentially in compelling the prisoner to stand motionless in the open for several hours, unsuitably clad and in some uncomfortable posture, irrespective of weather. The milder whippings, which the lowest-grade officials are competent to order, are administered by two guards, or "leading prisoners," at a time; they belabour the prisoner alternately, with ten or fifteen strokes each, in the lightest cases, and with anything up to twice or three times that number in more "serious" ones. The prisoner is tied to a table or board for this purpose. "Suspension" consists either in hanging the prisoner by his arms, well above ground, or in binding him, by the fingers, to a tree or post in such a posture that his toes can barely touch the ground, without taking any material proportion of his weight. At BUCHENWALD, before the war, the first form of this punishment was imposed by the Camp Commandant for periods up to ten or twelve hours, while subordinate officials could order it in milder forms. At OMMEN in Holland (1943) the variant in which the toes just touch the ground was being inflicted for anything up to thirty-six hours without a break.

For more serious infractions of the rules, the ordinary penalty appears to be an especially brutal and spectacular flogging, unless the Camp Commandant (whose discretion seems to be in practice unfettered) thinks fit to have the accused shot or hanged or otherwise put to death. Disproportionate and atrocious punishments are reported from many camps. Thus, in 1941, a prisoner at MATZKAU who had committed offences in connection with his work in the camp kitchen, was burnt alive in the camp cremation chamber, while room-mates were compelled to witness his last moments through the observation holes of the chamber. Many other reliable reports could be quoted, which equal or even surpass the revolting particulars of pre-war conditions recorded in the British White Paper of 1939.

In cases of disorder, or of successful attempts to escape, the whole camp may be made to suffer. At SACHSENHAUSEN, in 1941, the method employed was to impose a sequence of long "stand-still" parades, broken only by one pause of three hours in each twenty-four, thus depriving the prisoners of normal rest and sleep for several days. Somewhat similar measures are reported from elsewhere.

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Another routine punishment sometimes mentioned is long immersion in cold water. At OMMEN, in Holland, the period of immersion might be as long as twenty-four hours, and the prisoner was bound knees to chin. At SAN VITTORE (Milan), prisoners, who underwent this treatment (under German administration) during the late autumn of 1943, were afterwards left naked in their unheated cells without means of drying themselves.

(d) Use of Prisoners as Material for Scientific Experiment

This has taken various forms. Thus, at MAUTHAUSEN, certain prisoners were compelled in 1942 to undergo tests in connection with new war gases, their effects, and the efficacy against them of existing protective devices. This does not seem to have been very great. It has been reported also, from a number of camps, that their medical officers have used prisoners as "guinea-pigs" in the course of researches, involving vivisection, experimental injections, inoculations, and so on.

(e) Prisoner-Officials

These play a very considerable part in the ordinary camps (see below, Section IV (1) (a)). In many, they are indeed the only officials with whom the individual inmate comes at all frequently into contact. In theory, it appears, they have no right to inflict "punishments," but in practice, where the administration is reported to be especially brutal, prisoner-officials seem regularly to have a great share in making it so. Prisoners are also, in some places, employed officially as executioners and torturers.

6. General

(a) Rules; Penalties; Non-German Administrators

The most conspicuous features of the treatment accorded to prisoners, on the whole, are the arbitrary fashion in which rules can be made or ignored, and penalties awarded, and the widespread similarity, notwithstanding that licence, among the punishments commonly in use, which obviously derive from a deliberately inculcated tradition of improvisation and savage "field punishments."

Cruelty has not been the monopoly of German officials and guards. Reports from France, Belgium, Holland, and Croatia are particularly numerous, in which locally-born inquisitors or guards (often members of the local Quisling equivalents of the SS) have shown themselves at least as cruel as the Germans. The implications of this fact are obviously important, especially with regard to the western countries. In the Balkan camps the suffering attributable to incredibly primitive conditions, as distinct from the sadism of individuals, seems to have been the most serious element in a story tragic in both respects.

The treatment of prisoners in camps reserved for Jews varies from the officially enjoined severities of the penal labour camps (of which several exist in Poland) to the comparatively mild régime at a great Ghetto-settlement such as TEREZIN, which was administered almost entirely,* if not wholly, by Jews, and where, though conditions were poor and supplies (especially of medicines) scanty, the discipline seems to have been mild.

* Entirely so, according to an assurance given by the Nazi Government in October, 1943, to the Government of Denmark.

A somewhat similarly mild disciplinary régime has been reported from a Jews' camp, also run by a Jewish staff, in Holland. Corporal punishment, elsewhere by far the most common form of it, seems in such camps to be much less frequent. By contrast, however, both the large camp at DRANCY in France and such smaller camps for Jews as DOSSIN in Belgium are reported to have been administered brutally.

In general the reports indicate a practice of discriminating racially, as regards both discipline and living conditions, against other peoples besides the Jews. Some of the worst conditions reported have fallen to the lot of Russian prisoners of war transferred to Concentration Camps—in itself an unjustifiable proceeding—and to that of peasants from the Ukraine. Routine punishments, also, are graded differently at several camps according to the prisoners' Groups (see Section IV (b)), Russians and Poles being usually the most heavily penalised. The rule, however, is by no means invariable. At STUTTHOF, prior at least to 1942, the worst penalties were those imposed upon "political" offenders.

(b) Arbeitserziehungslager

A particularly severe régime is reported from the punishment camps designated *Arbeitserziehungslager*, to which foreign workers who have overstayed their leave or proved otherwise intractable are sent, as well as unsatisfactory German workers, and indeed a sprinkling of offenders of every type. It would appear that the additional severity of those camps consists especially in the more frequent stoppages of food and the exaction of even harder and longer work than elsewhere. As a rule, these camps either kill their prisoners or "reform" them within a few weeks. The régime at this type of camp appears to have been standardised as early as 1941.

(c) Women's Camps

Recent reports concerning the camps which are reserved for women indicate that the conditions there have been, if anything, worse than in the men's or the "mixed" camps. The hours of work are as long as the men's, or even longer. The work includes heavy portage tasks in quarries, etc., as well as mass production tailoring for the armed forces. Diet is poorer than the men's. Discipline, which is mainly in the hands of women overseers, is harsh; and, though corporal punishment appears in the main to give place to starvation-treatment or incarceration, crude physical brutalities are not unknown.

(d) The Death Penalty

The lavish and arbitrary recourse to the death-penalty in Concentration Camps has been mentioned. It should be remembered that this use of it as a mere disciplinary measure finds its parallel outside them. Thus an official circular from the *SS-Hauptamt*, dated November 9th, 1942, prescribed its application in certain circumstances for pilfering (from comrades or otherwise) by SS-men. It was to be applied "to several cases" in any unit where offences of that type were found to be on the increase. This provision is the more significant because it occurs in a circular which also contains a stringent prohibition of the kind of disciplinary threats which are not meant to be carried out.

(e) The Nazis as Disciplinarians

It is also worth noting that a brutal conception of disciplinary "strictness" in general is not a monopoly of the Gestapo. The ordinary training

of the Armed SS recruit subjects him to a very savage discipline, which he is expected to accept cheerfully as a valuable "hardening." The cream of the young Nazis, also, are compelled in the *Napolas*, those deliberate parodies "with a difference" of the *mens sana in corpore sano* tradition of the English public school, to learn indifference to physical pain (whether their own or other people's). This requirement has been proclaimed with great emphasis by those responsible for the régime in those institutions.* It cannot be expected to breed considerate or humane prison administrators.

7. The "Death Camp" System

Though camps at which this is in operation furnish, not unnaturally, evidence of a day-to-day disciplinary régime in which the worst kinds of brutality are common, the working of the system should itself be carefully distinguished from those excesses. It is of comparatively recent development. In its final form, as it is found, for example, at MAJDANEK or BELZEC, it consists simply of an organisation for regular mass-killing and for disposal of the corpses, which are usually cremated.

(a) The Victims

The victims are of two sorts. Large numbers are "unwanted population" belonging to the "Helot" races, Poles or Jews, superfluous either as being unwanted mouths or because the areas they occupied are required for the settlement of German "colonists." There is evidence that in some cases at least these people were induced to offer themselves for transport to the place of their extermination by the pretence that they were going to be allowed to settle there peaceably in a kind of "reserve." They bring with them a fair amount of clothing and necessities, which are in due course taken from them, disinfected, classified, stored, and made use of to relieve distress in Germany, or to clothe prisoners in other camps. The second class of victims are "worked-out" prisoners of all nationalities, or such as had been employed upon war manufactures of special importance, such as VI, and were condemned to elimination, not only because they were no longer fit for hard work but also for "security reasons."†

(b) Methods of Extermination

The routine of extermination varies. From MAJDANEK there comes the now familiar account of the disinfectant-gas chamber. Into this sealed room, measuring about 10 feet in height by 20 feet by 20 feet, 250 prisoners were marshalled at a time, after being undressed. They were gassed by the introduction of a strong concentration of disinfectant fumes (the so-called "cyclone" gas), a process occupying about ten minutes. The bodies, presumably dead and in any case unconscious or inert, were then removed to a cremation apparatus, which, in its most recent form, could deal with over 1,000, possibly 1,200 or 1,300, corpses in the twenty-four hours. Other victims were shot *en masse* with sub-machine guns, in trenches

* See e.g., Heissmeyer (Inspector of the "National Political Institutes") quoted in an article by Schulze in the *Berliner Börsenzeitung* of April 3rd, 1943. Also a speech by Heissmeyer reported in *DNB*, April 22nd, 1944.

† Work-exhausted prisoners were not invariably allowed to die either by "liquidation" in these camps or by neglect. There was a "Convalescent Company" at Dachau, 1941/43, to which were sent tired-out prisoners, whose working abilities it was desirable not to lose. They enjoyed a mild régime there, and were afterwards sent to a camp where they had not been previously confined.

which they themselves had dug, and which were used to contain their corpses temporarily until the cremation apparatus could deal with them. Medical injections were also employed in this camp as a means of causing death. At BELZEC, on the other hand, electrocution was a principal method. Between MAUTHAUSEN and GUSEN, a gas-wagon was in regular operation. In general, the methods most commonly reported from the camps of this type are the machine-gun and the gas-chamber. They are also the oldest, the gas-chamber appearing in use at AUSCHWITZ in 1941. "Medical murder" seems, however, to have been practised much earlier, in fact, before the "Death Camp" system, in the strict sense, had begun to operate.

During the two years 1942/44 the system attained a dreadful regularity. At BELZEC, for instance, two (or sometimes three) trains used to arrive daily; each train was shunted inside a sealed off enclosure, and half-an-hour later it emerged empty. The interval between arrivals was occupied in disposing of the corpses of the previous load. The camps served as a "pool" or reservoir, which could be used to smooth-out irregularities in the supply of their human material from the rest of Europe. One outstanding exception reported from MAJDANEK was the slaughter on November 18th, 1943, when a convoy of 18,000 persons (half of them men, the rest women and children) arrived and was dealt with in a single sustained operation (mainly by shooting).

(c) The Main Object

Such details as are known about the organisation of these vast *ballues* show, as might be expected, that the main object in view has not been, as a rule, to torment the destined victims, but to get the business of their elimination over as smoothly as possible. Blaring gramophones playing lively music, to drown the noise of any unavoidable disturbance, are features of the reports. Hustling and bullying, and (at MAJDANEK) some revoltingly brutal maltreatment of the prisoners while stripping them for death are indeed alleged. But it seems that on the whole the technique was to use every means of disguising from them even then the real significance of what was happening. At BELZEC, electrocution took place in an extensive shower bath installation; at MAJDANEK, again, and elsewhere, where the gas-chamber method was used, it masqueraded as a routine for disinfection and disinfestation. It is probable that no other attitude could have coped with the problem of handling safely the numbers of people involved. The "Death Camp" system must accordingly be regarded as the expression, not of some sadistic excess of positive cruelty, but of an inhumanly callous calculation perhaps even more ominous. The conception underlying it was expressed authoritatively in an article by Werner Best (*"Zeitschrift für Politik"*, June, 1942). "The experience of history," he wrote, "has proved that to exterminate or to expel an alien people does not conflict with the fundamental principles of human existence, provided that both exterminations and expulsions are complete." The description "*Vernichtungslager*" ("Annihilation Camps"), it should be observed, is reliably reported to have been employed officially for these camps.

(d) The Origins of the System

The origins of the system in practice are unfortunately still obscure. In its strictly business-like, large-scale perfected form, it goes back

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scarcely further than to 1942, though it may have been tentatively in operation for about a year previously at one or two camps. AUSCHWITZ was probably one of the very earliest centres. The various techniques employed seem to have been borrowed from those developed in 1940, and 1942, at certain western camps, notably at MAUTHAUSEN, NATZWEILER, SACHSENHAUSEN and STUTTHOF. But there do not appear to have been, at any time, regular Death Camps on the true Polish scale in the west. The undertaking was indeed one which could only be carried out in some region that could be treated, as Poland was, as the "Back of Beyond." There is some reason to believe that a comparatively small handful of officials have specialised in the organisation and management of this type of camp. Figures concerning the number of victims which the system has already claimed have been given above (Section II, page 6).

SECTION IV.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. The Typical Camp

(a) The Staff

(i) Camp Officials

The chief executive officer in a Concentration Camp is normally the *Lagerkommandant* (Camp Commandant). He is ultimately responsible for the external security and the internal order of the whole camp, for the discipline both of the guards and the prisoners, for administration, and indeed (in conjunction with the Political Commissar) for everything which occurs in the camp. He may also be in command of neighbouring SS units and installations, where (as at Dachau) the Concentration Camp itself is only one element of a larger unit. In other respects, however, such neighbours are usually kept very strictly distinct from the camp, except in so far as they utilise its labour. He is also responsible for any Branch Camps (see below, page 15).

As his principal subordinates he has, in a largish camp:—

1. His Adjutant.—In some places merely a sort of *aide-de-camp*, of quite junior "commissioned" or N.C.O. rank; in others he is practically Second-in-Command, supervising the general operation of the administrative machinery and co-ordinating the camp's serious activities. There is occasionally to be found a distinct official, described as *Verwaltungsführer*, in charge of the administration.

2. The Officer i/c the SS troops who form the Camp Guard.—He is responsible not only for the internal security of the whole camp and the prevention of escapes from it—but also for protecting it against intrusions or attacks from outside. Subject to the overriding authority of the Camp Commandant, this officer appears as a rule to run his own show in fairly complete independence.

3. One or more *Lagerführer* (Assistant Commandants).—This official (or the senior of them, where, as in most large camps, there is more than one) is primarily responsible for the order and discipline of the prisoners and the smooth running of their part of the camp. His title (which is apt to lead to confusion, in reports, between him and the Commandant) is an abbreviation of *Schutzhaftlagerführer* (see Note on page 14). He is often the Second-in-Command of the Camp as a whole.

Under him are a number of *Blockführer* ("Block Leaders"). In DACHAU, a "Block" consisted of the occupants of a single large four-roomed barrack hut, designed to hold about 200 prisoners, but usually in fact holding anything up to treble that number. The Block Leader is normally an *SS-Scharführer* or *Oberscharführer* (a senior N.C.O. rank).

4. The *Arbeitsdienstführer* (Labour Control Officer).—This may be a "commissioned" SS officer, of approximately the same rank as the O.C. guard, or he may be only an *Oberscharführer*. In some camps his duties are combined with those of the Adjutant or the *Verwaltungsführer*. In a very large camp, he may have a deputy in each of its sections. In any case he will have one or two assistants (also called *Arbeitsdienstführer*) drawn from the Camp staff, as well as a number of working-foremen selected from the prisoners. He is sometimes styled *Platzmeister* (but see page 14, (c)). His department is *Abt. III*.

5. The Camp Medical Officer.—Some reports speak of this official as though he were directly responsible to the Political Commissar (see below) rather than to the Camp Commandant. That appears to be an error, but his relations with the Political Commissar must needs be very intimately co-operative. His relations with the prisoners, on the other hand, are of the sketchiest, except for those whom he may torture, execute, or use in his research. The prisoners' hospital or *Revier* is usually managed either by a qualified doctor from among the inmates themselves or by some other prisoner with enough knowledge to act as "medical orderly." In the smaller camps there may be no medical officer at all.

The ranks of the above officials depend naturally on the size or importance of the camp. Thus BUCHENWALD at one time was commanded by an *Oberführer* (about the equivalent of a senior brigadier). In the very small camps, however, Commandants are to be found who are only *Sturmführer* (lieutenants). Assistant Commandants vary likewise in rank. In a camp of medium size, commanded by a *Sturmabführer* or an *Obersturmbannführer*, they will usually be *Sturmführer* or *Untersturmführer* (the senior among them being perhaps a step or so higher in rank than the rest). In the camp at SACHSENHAUSEN were recently two *Lagerführer*,* who had under them two *Rapportführer* (a *Hauptscharführer* and an *Oberscharführer*), and under them were a number of *Blockführer*, varying in rank from *Hauptscharführer* to *Unterscharführer*. One of the *Lagerführer* acted as one of the Political Commissar's two assistants. The "Penal Company" was supervised by a *Hauptscharführer*. At one time, at least, there appear to have been also about a score of Armed SS officers (*Sturmführer* or *Untersturmführer*) occupying at this camp a position intermediate between the principal *Lagerführer* and the *Blockführer*. Staff personnel of N.C.O. type serve as head storemen, equipment officers, and so on. The rationing and supplies officer in a large camp may be a commissioned officer additional to the abovelisted. In some smaller camps, this task appears to fall within the duties of the Second-in-Command, or Adjutant. In either case, there

* At BUCHENWALD, where the two *Lagerführer* were *Sturmabführer*, and an *Oberscharführer* was *Rapportführer*, there was also at one period a Deputy First *Lagerführer*, whose rank was *Obersturmbannführer*.

seems normally to be an *Oberscharführer* to act as this officer's assistant.

Alongside this organisation stands the Political Commissar or other head of the Political Department (*Politische Abteilung* or *Abt. II*). This official alone (subject to reference to his headquarters in the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt*) decides on the duration of the prisoner's stay in the camp. He also directs all the measures which he deems it necessary to take for the "political examination" of the prisoner, which includes torturing him in order to extract denunciations of friends outside or inside the camp, and also subjecting him, if he is of particular interest to the Gestapo, to what is euphemistically called special treatment in the camp hospital. The Political Commissar has the power of life and death* over his prisoners, entirely apart from the authority exercised by the Camp Commandant in the name of the maintenance of discipline. At the same time, the prisoner officials, or at least the senior of them, have direct access to him and can by-pass the executive hierarchy of the camp with complaints and denunciations, which may involve some of its members. In smaller camps or *Zweiglager* he may be represented by a comparatively junior official, or the Commandant of the camp may act also as Political Commissar.

(ii) The Guards

The guards are drawn primarily from the *SS-Totenkopfverbände*, but also from other sources (for which see below, sub-section 3, page 16). Units vary in strength. In 1942, at *SACHSENHAUSEN*, where there were then about 17,000 prisoners, the SS guards numbered about 800 only. At some *Straflager*, however, holding only 1,000 or 2,000 prisoners at most, guard-units as strong as 300 have been reported.

(iii) Prisoners as Officials

The staff, as above described, is (apart from the guards) only a skeleton. It is eked out with supervisors selected from the prisoners' own ranks; comparatively seldom, however, from the political prisoners, and very often, in the worse camps, from the prisoners with criminal records. The pattern of this part of the organisation is roughly modelled on that of a Prisoner-of-War Camp.

There is a Senior Prisoner (*Lagerältester*), with corresponding Leading-Prisoners (*Blockälteste*, *Stubenälteste*, etc.) in each section, block, and smaller division, as well as prisoner-foremen for the working gangs. These prisoner-officials are in some camps known as "Kapos," and carry arm-bands with that inscription. Prisoners also act sometimes as technical supervisors in workshops, and prisoner-clerks are to be found occupying "key" positions in the Camp Registry, and even in the "Political Department."

(b) The Prisoners

(i) Classification

The prisoners themselves are subject, in theory at least, to a double classification (of which it is possible that only the second part to be mentioned is nowadays of much practical importance to the individual concerned).

In the first place, from 1933 onwards, the ordinary inmates of the camps have been divided (the division is attributed to Göring) into two classes, "Third Class" and "Second Class" respectively. (The First Class apparently consists

of persons provisionally detained, as a rule, under quite mild conditions, pending a final decision as to their fate, and of released prisoners during the period, whatever its length, for which they are still under orders to report at regular intervals to the Police.) Second-class prisoners ("for protective custody only") were supposed to enjoy relatively mild conditions of detention in camps set aside for them. Third-class prisoners were those meant to remain more or less permanently "inside." Some such classification, it seems, is still made at headquarters. The original camps were correspondingly grouped, two out of nine being reserved for Class II inmates, who were also, however, allotted alongside Class III inmates to *DACHAU* and to *SACHSENHAUSEN*. It does not, however, appear that these distinctions have ever given any real security as to the kind of treatment a prisoner would in fact receive once he reached his camp, and in any case prisoners were not supposed to be officially informed to which class they belonged.

(ii) The "Groups"

The second classification, on the other hand, has been of considerable significance since before the war. That was the division of the prisoners into "Groups" according to kind: politicals, pacifists, Jews, criminals, homosexuals, foreigners, etc. These groupings have not at any stage become a universally identical system, but there has been since about 1942 a rough uniformity of usage among the principal camps at least. (For details, see Appendix III.) On the whole, too, by that time it had been everywhere found advisable to house the prisoners in divisions according to their Groups. Experiments in "mixing" (undertaken apparently mainly out of *Schadenfreude*, in the hope of increasing each type's discomfort) produced more trouble than they were thought to be worth. The divisions for working purposes have sometimes, in large camps, been made within these Groups or sections; in other instances they cut across the group-organisation. A prisoner's general treatment, and in some camps the scale of punishments officially applied to him, has depended upon the group to which he belongs. None the less, reports indicate that the classification has at times been carried out in very casual fashion. It appears to be settled by the *Politische Abteilung* official at the camp itself. The dividing-line between "Politicals" and "Anti-Socials" in particular is apt to be vague, and the most trivial technicality can qualify a "political" offender for classification as a "habitual criminal."

(iii) Terms of Confinement and Release

It has been mentioned already, as a general rule of the system, that the prisoner has no definite time of release to which he can look forward. In that connection it should be observed that a number of the persons who find themselves in a Concentration Camp (more especially in recent years) have, in fact, been sentenced to definite terms of "penal servitude" for "asocial" or political offences, after trial before such tribunals as the so-called Special Courts. Such persons, however, can in practice count no more than the rest upon a specific date for their release. Others, who have been accused of such offences, are consigned to a camp pending a decision. If the Gestapo is genuinely uncertain about them, or if its intention is merely to frighten them, in case of minor "indiscretions," they will be detained for a few weeks only in a separate section, where their treatment is comparatively mild. They will then either be released or transferred into the main camp.

* It appears that a formal death-sentence has to be submitted to Himmler for confirmation.

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It can happen, however, that a person awaiting sentence spends over a year in the full rigours of a "penal" camp, and then receives official notification that he has been condemned to a few months' detention (which still remains to be served). Even after that he may still find himself indefinitely detained.

There is evidence, on the other hand, that a general review of cases takes place in some camps at six-monthly intervals (a system which also applies to the new Youth Protective Camps administered, apparently, by the *Kriminalpolizei*). This review embraces all prisoners. It appears to be carried out by the Political Commissar working in close touch with the Political Department at Himmler's Headquarters, and possibly, sometimes, by a Special Commission sent from that Department to a particular camp.

Applications for release can be submitted in some camps at any time by the prisoners themselves, through the Camp Commandant. It appears, however, to be left to his discretion whether or not to pass them on to the Political Commissar and his Department, and in any case such applications scarcely appear to have been tolerated before 1942 or 1943. In some camps they have always been forbidden. A prisoner's relatives have always been able to apply for his release by direct petition to the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt*. Typical grounds on which an application might successfully be made are: family distress caused by Allied bombing; death of a son or a father upon active service. Prisoners are also released in order to perform military service (their papers being carefully falsified, if necessary, so as to expunge any reference to "imprisonment"), and upon representations by firms engaged upon armaments work that they are necessary as key men. Prisoners earmarked for release are in some camps allotted for some weeks previously to the special section of *Ehrenhäftlinge* ("prisoners in honourable confinement").* In this section they are well treated, and they are also expected to associate on more or less friendly terms with the guards. Thus this arrangement serves a dual purpose (recuperation and scrutiny). The class of *Lebenslängliche* ("lifers"), who have no hope of release, includes criminals with a particularly bad record, as well as outstanding figures of the Left-Wing parties under the old régime.

Release always entails a period during which the ex-prisoner (unless serving with the armed forces) has to report once or twice weekly at some local police office, and in some cases also at the local headquarters of the Party. The instructions issued in this respect vary considerably. So, apparently, does the degree to which this subsequent surveillance operates oppressively. To have been detained in a Concentration Camp (even for some years) does not appear to be necessarily an obstacle to military promotion.

(c) Note.—Terminology

(i) The risk of confusion over reports which allude to *Lagerführer* does not end with the point above-mentioned on page 12. In at least one group of camps (that depending on DACHAU) the title *Kommandant* appears to have been reserved for the official in command of the main camp, who is at the same time administrative chief of the group as a whole. In this group, correspondingly,

* Various other types of prisoner enjoy this "distinction." According to an American report, at one camp they included the former Commandant of another.

the officials in charge of subordinate camps are officially entitled only *Schutzhaftlagerführer* or *Lagerführer*.

(ii) Another source of ambiguity lies in the dual control which existed at some camps in the earliest years of the system. There a *Direktor* was responsible for administration and a *Lagerkommandant* or *Lagerleiter* for discipline. Recently (especially in the Western occupied countries) separately administered sections in existing civil prisons have often been taken over and employed as Concentration Camps by the Gestapo. Here also references may appear to a *Direktor* (meaning the head of the civil prison) alongside those to the *Lagerkommandant* or *Lagerleiter*.

(iii) In the peculiar economy of the PAPENBURG *Straflager* Group, in which, at many of the Camps, if not at all of them, the official in charge is called *Amtmann* and the administrative head of the whole group is the *Kommandant* (or *Kommandeur*) der *Strafgefangenenlager*, the title *Direktor* belongs to an official on the Headquarters staff at Papenburg itself, where each camp is also represented, it appears, by an *Oberamtmann*. In these camps the equivalent of the *Schutzhaftlagerführer* is commonly entitled *Platzmeister* or *Oberplatzmeister*.

2. Organisation of the System

(a) General Structure and Central Administration

The exact details of the administrative machinery for the control of the Concentration Camp system as a whole are in some respects still obscure. The pattern which emerges, however, is that of a number of camp-groups, each administratively dependent upon one main or "head" camp, which in its turn is directly in touch with the headquarters of the system in Berlin, where various offices among those comprising the *Reichsführung-SS* (Himmler's headquarters) are concerned (see below). It is known that Himmler devotes some portion of his personal attention to the detailed working of the system, and it was at one time reported that he nominated personally all Camp Commandants, as well as all Political Commissars. In these days of a greatly expanded system, that rule probably applies no further than to the main camps, but there is no doubt that the control of the entire system is still very firmly centralised at Himmler's Headquarters.

This applies both to the disposal of prisoners and to the ordinary camp administration. No subordinate *Sipo* authority, it appears, is empowered to commit an individual to a concentration camp. When such an authority desires a committal, it informs Berlin, which decides, classifies the prisoner, and determines to which camp he is to be consigned. Release also, as has been noted, is ultimately a matter to be decided in Berlin, although it appears that a negative recommendation by the camp officials (the Commandant and the Political Commissar, or his representative) prevails almost always in practice.

Up to the middle of the war, each of the principal camps sent daily to Berlin, in triplicate, by teleprinter, a "strength" return for itself and its subsidiaries, a "deaths" report, and a record of officially inflicted punishments. One copy went to Himmler's personal *Stabsamt*, one to the executive directorate of the camp system in the *SS-WVHA* (see below), and one to the *Sipo H.Q.*, the *RSHA*, where a central index of all inmates was kept. Shortage of clerks led to a

notification that the last-named no longer wished to receive these daily records. In other respects, however, the system has been maintained up to the present time, and *RSHA* still receives individual notice of the movements (transfer as well as release) of every prisoner. Transfers, whether *en masse* or individually, do not occur without orders from the *WVHA*.

The Commandant of a "main" camp is primarily responsible to the *Kommandeur der Konzentrationslager und General-Inspektor der Totenkopfverbände*, whose headquarters are at *ORANIENBURG* near Berlin (close to the *SACHSENHAUSEN* camp). The *Kommandeur* and the *Inspektor* may sometimes have been distinct persons. At the outbreak of war both positions were held by *SS-Obergruppenführer* Theodor EICKE, who in due course, however, took command of the *Totenkopf-Division* at the front, and is said to have died there in the spring of 1943. In 1942 the then Chief of Staff of the *Totenkopfverbände*, GLÜCKS, also functioned there as "*Kommandeur der Totenkopfwachverbände*" (i.e., the Camp Guards, as distinct from the *Totenkopf-Division* at the front). He has since become (date uncertain) formally as well as actually EICKE's successor as head of the whole Camp system.

As such he combines his post as *Kommandeur* with an administrative position as head of *Amtsgruppe D* in the *SS-Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt (WVHA)*. The *WVHA*, which has developed since 1940 out of roots in the *SS-Hauptamt* and in what was at first called the *Amt Haushalt und Bauten*, now administers, *inter alia*, the very extensive field of industrial enterprises in which the *SS* has a controlling interest (many of them, indeed, belong entirely to the *SS*, and in some the directing staffs are in effect simply sections of this *Hauptamt*). Alongside this activity, it possesses in *Amtsgruppe D (Führung und Verwaltung der Konzentrationslager)* the administrative heart of the Camp system. This *Amtsgruppe*, besides controlling the general administration of the camps, determining allocations and transfers of prisoners, etc., seems also to be the normal channel for communication between the camp authorities and the other central authorities concerned. Some direct communication with them is, however, permitted as a matter of routine, e.g., with *Amtsgruppe C* of *WVHA* itself over projects for the employment of prisoner-labour in industrial concerns, and between *Abschnitt II* of the camp administration (the *Politische Abteilung*) and *RSHA*.

The Camp Commandant owes (at least in appearance) a double allegiance, since instructions reach him not only directly from *Amtsgruppe D*, but also (through the *politische Abteilung*) from the Gestapo Headquarters in the *RSHA*. It is possible, however, that the section concerned there (not yet satisfactorily identified) is very intimately linked with *Amtsgruppe D*, or with Himmler's personal *Stabsamt*.

Among the industrial enterprises which are thus dependent (increasingly) upon Concentration Camps for their labour, are notably the *Deutsche Ausüstungswerke (DAW)*, a wholly *SS* concern, and the principal aircraft factories, some of which have tried to secure immunity from raids by being sited right inside a Concentration Camp. Camp-labour has also been widely employed upon large-scale clearance and reconstruction work in bombed areas (both at home and in occupied countries).

The number of camps ranking as "main" camps is uncertain. In 1940 there appear to have been eight in Germany proper, without reckoning the *PAPENBURG* Penal Camp Group. Seven were (in alphabetical order): *AUSCHWITZ*, in Upper Silesia; *BÜCHENWALD*, near Weimar; *DACHAU*, near Munich; *FLOSSENBÜRG*, in the Upper Palatinate; *MAUTHAUSEN*, near Linz, in Austria; *NEUENGAMME*, not far from Hamburg; and *SACHSENHAUSEN*, just north of Berlin. The eighth was the camp for women at *RAVENSBRÜCK*, in the *Uckermark*. Since then *LUBLIN (MAJDANEK)* has been added to the list; it appears, too, that *STUTTHOF*, near Danzig, and *GROSS-ROSEN*, in Silesia, have held similar rank, at least since early in 1942. There are probably two or three others (e.g., *TEREZIN*) within the great central area consisting of Germany proper, Poland, and the Protectorate. (For the system outside that area, see below, sub-section (5).)

(b) Method of Expansion and Relations with Outside Authorities

The essential fluidity of the system must also be reckoned with. Thus Heuburg, in Baden, which may previously have ranked as a "main" camp, perhaps ceased to be a Concentration Camp of any kind early in 1944. It was for a long time the training-depot for a Division (999), consisting largely of candidates for military rehabilitation and other ex-inmates from Concentration Camps. *DACHAU* itself was entirely closed for some months at the outbreak of the war, when *MAUTHAUSEN* took over a large contingent of its prisoners.

The system expanded by "colonisation" from these main camps, and sometimes, still further, by sub-colonisation from the camps so founded. During the first period, while under construction or adaptation, the offshoot-camp would be known as an *Aufbaulager*. Its first inmates, a detachment from the parent-camp, were also its builders. When that stage was completed, the camp would become a *Zweiglager*, which designation it retained officially until it achieved (if it did) full independence of its parent, and came into direct relationship with *RSHA*.

It should be noted that the resulting group-organisation, though "dispersed," is not "regional." Even the regional Gestapo officials, though co-operation with them is plainly essential in some respects (and provision for *liaison* is made, accordingly, in the regional organisation of the *Sipo*), exercise no control over the camps in their neighbourhood.* Interference from other administrative or governmental authorities is very jealously excluded. This applies to the Army, though reports do indicate that military representatives have at times been "conducted" over certain camps, and local commanders in France did succeed on one occasion in modifying conditions in a Labour Camp. Inmates for the camps come, not exclusively, or even mainly, from particular regions, allocated firmly to particular camps, but as the *WVHA* happens to determine, from all over the Reich and the occupied countries. Some, at least, of a main camp's branches are usually to be found fairly near it, but others may be at great distances, and much closer to a different main camp. *GROSS-ROSEN*, in Silesia (which in 1938 had served as a women's

* Special provision for such "local" control by the *Höherer SS und Polizeiführer* had quite recently to be made for regions under the threat of imminent Allied invasion.

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camp, to receive the former inmates of MORINGEN), was re-colonised from SACHSENHAUSEN in 1941, and remained, for some time at least, dependent upon that camp. The principle, indeed, of maintaining control from the original centre and excluding local interference, is carried very far. When Concentration Camp prisoners from the Reich occupied a camp in the Channel Islands, between February, 1943, and July, 1944, it was administered directly from NEUENGAMME, and even the prisoners' mail came and went only through NEUENGAMME, and was subjected to censorship there (see later page 18). Probably the main factor determining the formation and distribution of branch camps is to be found simply in the "tactical" dispersal of war-industries, especially aircraft factories and armament works, and in the gradually-developed connections between particular undertakings and the key personnel drawn from particular camps.

(c) The Papenburg Group

The PAPENBURG or "EMSLAND" Group of Penal Camps is sufficiently exceptional in various ways to deserve separate notice.

This group comprises at present not fewer than 14 camps, which are distributed in a rough horse-shoe pattern over the marshes of the Ems and of its eastern tributaries, with the town of PAPENBURG itself lying in the middle of the line. The camps are linked by their own light railway. They are known mostly only by the number each bears as a member of the group, though four or five of the oldest (at one time, it seems, controlled to some extent by the Ministry of Justice) are also well-known by name. Some of them have been in use as Penal Concentration Camps since 1933. It has been reported that the Group contains altogether 26 camps, but it is possible that some of the higher numerals in the series refer to *Aussenkommandos* (working-units despatched from the Group) carrying on work elsewhere in Europe.

The Group is administered from a central office in PAPENBURG, which is quite distinct from any of the camps. At its head is the *Kommandeur der Strafgefangenenlager*. Immediately subordinate to him is a *Direktor*, and (also in the PAPENBURG office itself) an *Oberamtmann* representing each camp). The camps themselves are each presided over on the spot by an official usually entitled *Amtmann*. His principal assistants are a *Platzmeister*, who is his second-in-command, a *Zugführer*, who acts as Labour Controller, and a few *Zug-* or *Halbzugführer*, who are directly in command of the guards. The *Amtmann* combines some of the functions of a Political Commissar with the executive control of his camp, but questions affecting the release of a prisoner are dealt with at Papenburg. The *Kommandeur* himself presides over a periodic revision of prisoners' cases, which is stated to take place irrespective of applications.

The armed guard is strong, about 300 men being allotted to each camp in the group. At one or two camps there are SS troops, but the bulk of the guards and of the administrative staffs in the remainder are "active" SA personnel furnished from a local *Standarte* (reported to be the *SA-Pionierstandarte Emsland*). Many of these SA men are, in fact, local villagers recruited directly to serve either as guards or as working-party foremen in these camps. At some camps also there are a fair number of prison-service officials in various administrative positions (and often, it appears, at loggerheads with the SA, who always have the upper hand).

Each camp specialises, as a rule, in a particular category of prisoner. Thus one camp was reserved (at least recently) for young offenders, and two for offenders from the Armed Forces (one for "first offence" cases only). Two camps held non-German Western Europeans, and three were for Poles, Russians, Yugoslavs, etc. It is not known whether here, as at one camp elsewhere, Balts were counted among the Western nations. Jews occupied two or three camps exclusively, and there was at least one wholly Jewish *Aussenkommando*. Two camps were kept for Germans, classified either as "political" or as "habitual criminal" cases. Some stood empty. These attributions have not remained constant even throughout the war period, nor have the camps always been numbered in the same order. Considerable caution is therefore called for in the sifting of reports. In pre-war days the main employment of the prisoners was turf-cutting and land-reclamation in the marshes; during the war that has been supplemented in some camps by industrial labour, particularly by the manufacture of spare parts for aircraft and aircraft engines. The KLADDE works at Bremen, after suffering severely in Allied bombing raids, was transferred *in toto* to one of the camps in 1943.

The total capacity of the Group is stated to be about 40,000; but the actual number of inmates fluctuates widely, and camps are opened and closed from time to time as required. The régime is severe, and our reports show that it is, if anything, more than normally brutal in any camp at the time of the *Kommandeur's* visits of inspection, which occur frequently. It does not appear that the Ministry of Justice retains any effective control over the management, even of the camps which originally belonged to its organisation (and were listed as such in the "*Blätter für Gefängniskunde*" LXXI, as late as 1941). Its officials, however, are still responsible for the release formalities of prisoners serving a definite sentence in the camps of this group after conviction by a court of law.

3. Sources of Personnel

(a) Totenkopfverbände, SD

The earliest guards for Concentration Camps were provided by *Verfügungstruppen* and by the *Totenkopfverbände* of the SS, organisations recruited especially for that kind of duty. It was, however, always contemplated that the original *Totenkopf* troops would, in time of war, be diverted to active service, at least in great part. They were very largely composed of quite young SS men. Accordingly, at the very beginning of the war, these youths were to some extent replaced by middle-aged men (40-50) of the "reservist" type, including ex-prison warders, slaughter-house workers, etc. At that period, also, numbers of men who, whatever their ostensible trade, had previously in fact belonged to the SD (*Sicherheitsdienst*) or Security Service, the secret information and espionage service of the Party, were drafted from civilian life to the staffs of various Concentration Camps. The SD, which before 1933 had been the Party's weapon against its adversaries within the Reich, and which remained thereafter the ear of the Party's leaders inside Germany, listening for trouble both within the Party and outside it, had also turned itself during the pre-war years into an espionage service in those neighbouring territories, such as the Polish Corridor, where the population comprised a considerable German element. Many of the personnel so employed were among those

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drafted soon after 1939 on to the Concentration Camp staffs.*

(b) Relations with Other SS Troops

The development of the war gave an opportunity also for employing upon this work members of the Quisling imitations of the SS which were arising or coming into the open in the occupied countries, could also be employed in this capacity. It was doubtless a good method of "bleeding" that particular "young entry." Large numbers of Croats, Slovaks, and Ukrainians have also been enlisted in the SS and sent to combine their training with employment as Concentration Camp guards. This has, indeed, caused very considerable difficulties. But it must always be remembered that the Gestapo itself has never been an executive police force in the sense of a constabulary. Its genuine members have always been very thin on the ground, consisting of staffs for a few widely-scattered offices and a corresponding number of experts in its own particular methods of interrogation. After the occupation of Europe, the latter category included a number of "interpreters," some of whom combined with that function the job of torturer. For the rest, it has always worked through "catpaw" organisations, and the *Totenkopf* and the SD have mainly shared that rôle as regards the camps. For this purpose the SD label apparently attaches not merely to personnel originally drawn from its ranks, but also to new recruits of types not suitable for inclusion in the distinctively militarised *Totenkopf* units.

In some of the older camps the guards were drawn exclusively from one *Totenkopf* unit, and then, when the latter was put upon a war footing, the military unit's depot at the Concentration Camp lay side by side, as at SACHSENHAUSEN. In that kind of case, the connection between the two was limited to the fact that the fighting SS-depot drew upon its neighbour's available labour-power for fatigue-parties, etc. Possibly also, fighting SS officers detailed to act as *Lagerführer* and so on in the camp (a not infrequent form of disciplinary penalty) were drafted there through the depot; but its authorities had nothing to do directly or indirectly with the camp's administration, or with events inside it. The camp SS guard's quarters at SACHSENHAUSEN, for instance, were very carefully kept quite distinct from the *SS-Standarden-lager*, which was the camp's immediate neighbour.

(c) The *Sonderkommandos*

More recently, especially in Poland (and in the Balkans), units entitled *Sonderkommandos* appear where new Concentration Camps are to be opened; in other words, appropriately composed staffs for the "mopping-up" of the affected district, in the Gestapo's sense, and for the maintenance of the new camp. The buildings would be begun by civilian labour, helped out by gradual importations of camp-prisoners; local engineers and builders sometimes remain in the camp labour organisation of a district, engaged in the repair and extension of camp buildings, and one or two of these persons have contrived in the process to secure mention in our reports as particularly cruel overseers of the prisoners they have had occasion to control. At one camp, an SA unit has been reported as providing "week-end relief" for the regular guards, and at others the regular guards belong to the SA. *Waffen-SS* detachments and wounded soldiers have also, latterly, been found among the guards at Concentration Camps.

* In Yugoslavia local school-teachers blossomed out similarly, after the invasion, as Gestapo employees.

(d) Personnel from the Ordinary Prison Service

A tendency has become increasingly visible to break down the barriers between the Gestapo camp system and the ordinary prison organisation. One sign of this, already mentioned, is the mingling in the Concentration Camps of prisoners sentenced by civil courts of law with the Gestapo's own victims. Another is the appearance on the staffs at Concentration Camps (and even at the *Arbeitserziehungslager*) of individual members of the ordinary prison service of the Ministry of Justice. This arrangement seems to have existed at some places right from the outset, and some *Straflager*, which were originally *Gefangenenlager* of that Ministry, retain the title.

(e) Jewish Officials

Reference has already been made to the employment of Jewish staff to control certain camps set apart for Jews. Individual Jewish officials have also been reported at local Gestapo headquarters, and at Concentration Camps in which the inmates consisted of, or included, Jews. This has not always coincided with a more humane treatment of the inmates. It should not be confused with the regular retention of Jewish prisoners as administrative staff, cooks, nurses, etc., at such camps.

(f) Prisoner Officials

Finally, it should be remembered that the prisoners themselves are largely utilised not only as *Blockälteste*, etc. (see above, Section IV, subsection (1) (a) (iii)), but also for the administrative clerking required in Camp Headquarters, as well as for posts of technical responsibility in camp factories, etc. To be too expert is, indeed, sometimes a hindrance to release.

4. Types of Camp

(a) The Main Gradations

Irrespective of the kind of quarters in which they happen to be housed, the Gestapo camps fall naturally into the following main gradations:—

- (i) Gestapo prisons.
- (ii) Assembly and Transit Camps.
- (iii) Concentration Camps proper.
- (iv) Punishment Camps.
- (v) *Aussenkommandos* from (iii) and (iv).

A notable development of (iii) is the Ghetto settlement. Another is the "Death-camp."

The lowest grade of all is most conveniently called the Gestapo Prison. It may be quartered in part of a regular prison, in any disused institution or other empty premises. It will normally hold anything up to a hundred or so inmates. Its main function is to collect the overflow of persons awaiting or undergoing "Interrogation" locally from the detention-cells of the local Gestapo office itself. Its victims seldom remain in it more than a few weeks at most. Then, if not released, they pass to the next stage, the nearest assembly-camp or sorting-camp.

Some of these assembly-camps are quite small; on the outskirts of the system, however, and especially in eastern Europe, larger ones are found, undistinguishable in régime from the ordinary Concentration Camp, except that the labour required may be of the unnecessary kind, executed merely as a matter of "discipline" or "education." With these may be grouped, as similarly run, the "Transit Camps" which exist in most districts, as "feeders" for the Concentration Camps proper, or as stage-camps on the

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cross-continental treks which convoys of foreign prisoners, especially, are often made to take.

The Concentration Camps proper, at which those prisoners who do not die at the afore-mentioned camps eventually arrive, bear a variety of official names. These are, however, an unreliable guide to the type of régime in force at them. It does not, in fact, appear that any thoroughly consistent distinction can safely be drawn nowadays in that respect.

(b) *Straflager*

Perhaps the nearest to a firm distinction of type is that between the ordinary camps and the *Straflager*, or Punishment Camps. At the camps of the latter class the régime is definitely savage in some particulars. The food ration is more or less normal, but food stoppage is also a more or less normal punishment. The work required is especially strenuous and unremitting, for long hours. But it does not seem to be nowadays the intention (as a rule) at these camps that the victim should undergo the treatment for long. It may, indeed, kill him. But the main object appears to be to teach him that there can be a worse hell on earth than the one he comes from, whichever that was, and to send him back there quickly.

He may be an unreliable soldier or a mutinous sailor. In one instance reported, the whole crew of a U-boat was consigned, officers and men together without distinction, to a *Straflager*. Such offenders may have been sent directly to the camp, or they may already have served a court-martial sentence, in whole or in part, in the ordinary military prisons. They are invited, after a taste of the camp, to volunteer for active service, in the ranks, on some particularly disagreeable front. By so doing, they may clean their slate. But unless they do volunteer, they remain where they are, and while they are there the sentence (if any) of the military court remains in suspense, to be completed "after the war."

A few camps appear to have been set apart at one period for such military cases. In the main, however, they are consigned to one or other of the ordinary *Straflager*, such as those in the PAPENBURG Group (commonly known, as already observed, as *Strafgefangenenlager*, some of which were originally connected with the Ministry of Justice). Formerly, these camps appear to have been mainly reserved for gypsies or tramps, and for Poles, "political" or otherwise. But any such distinction has recently broken down, and they now appear to be filled indiscriminately with all kinds of "social independents," political or non-political, Service or civilian, who are judged bad enough cases to be made special examples by the "kill-or-cure" method.

For one particular class of civilian offenders, a more specialised type of *Straflager* has been provided. These are working-men (and working-women) who, by Nazi standards, have conspicuously failed to pull their weight. The camps in question are known by such titles as, e.g., *Arbeitserziehungslager* and *Arbeitsumschulungslager*. Numbers of foreign workers, too, find their way into them, usually on the plea that they have in some way infringed their "labour contract." Six to nine weeks was the regular course at one such camp in 1943, and it either killed or "cured." At an important camp of this kind in BRUNSWICK, to which unsatisfactory women workers were sent, there were in 1943 and 1944 concurrent courses in operation, short ones of one month for milder cases, and longer ones, lasting

between six and nine months, for cases of obstinate idleness or refusal to work. Some of the inmates there were a species of "hostage," taken on account of the unwillingness of women in certain places to be directed into some kinds of industrial work, e.g., at Siemens' and Krupp's.

These "specialised" penal camps by no means contain all the "contract-breakers" and other unsatisfactory workers, who are also to be found in large numbers in the ordinary *Straflager*. Between the régimes in force at the two types of camp there seems little to choose, though some of the ordinary type seem to be even more savage than the specialised ones. *Straflager*, of either sort, are usually small (1,000-2,000), but they may be grouped elsewhere as they are around PAPENBURG (see above, page 16).

Among other official descriptions, the term *Arbeitslager*, in particular, is very variously applied. It has been found attached, for example, to branch camps established by an ordinary Concentration Camp (possibly because originally set up for some particular industrial task). It has also been used for camps of the *Straflager* type, as well as for labour-camps outside the Concentration Camp system, such as those run by the O.T. (*Organisation Todt*). In connection with these last, however, it must be remembered that a number of them have from time to time been occupied by special labour-units despatched from Concentration Camps. The name is therefore no guide. The plain term, *Konzentrationslager*, seems to be becoming rare nowadays; certain camps which formerly bore it have exchanged it for some euphemism, without any noticeable change in their character. One of the most notorious of the camps in Germany, NEUENGAMME, goes under the style of *Vorbeugungslager*.

The term *Vorbeugungshäftling* has occurred in reference to a prisoner originally sent in by the *Kripo*. But such are now by no means the only inmates of this particular camp.

(c) *The Aussenkommandos (Outside Detachments)*

The *Aussenkommando*, an important outgrowth of the camp system, is exemplified by the history of the 1st SS-Baubrigade West. This unit was composed of 1,000 selected inmates from SACHSENHAUSEN, who were despatched in September, 1942, to two camps in the Rhine area in order to carry out bomb-damage clearance work during the rest of that autumn and winter. While there, the unit was still administered in part from SACHSENHAUSEN (though it drew its food supplies from the local *Wirtschaftsamt*). When the unit was re-organised in February, 1943, and moved to ALDERNEY, it drew its food supplies from the Army by way of the *Organisation Todt* (which was responsible, it seems, for the work upon which the unit was engaged in the island). For the other sides of its administration it depended upon the NEUENGAMME camp, near Hamburg.

A similar development is reported from the PAPENBURG Group, which is stated to have had *Aussenkommandos* of the most various sizes at work in several countries (notably in Norway and in France) during the last two years. Some of these also were quartered in O.T. camps, and worked apparently for the O.T. They formed in France a coherent group, which was controlled at first from the LETTOW-VORBECK camp at CALAIS, and later from ARRAS.

A third unit of this kind is the so-called *Mischlingshundertschaft*. This is a working

APPENDIX I

Distribution of Known Camps, 1943/44

This Table must NOT be treated as exhaustive

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(i) (5)	(6)	(ii) (7)	(8)	(9)
	Normal (including " Transit ")	" Penal " Types	Women only	Youths and Girls only (i)	Jews only	" Death Camps " (ii)	Total	Suspected to be K.L.s
GERMANY (iii) :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	15	19	3	—	—	—	37	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Of uncertain size ...	54	9	6	2	—	1	72	—
Total ...	78	28	10	2	—	1	119	—
DANZIG F.S. and Incorp. Poland (iv) :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—
Of uncertain size ...	34	9	—	4	—	1	48	—
Total ...	43	11	1	5	—	2	62	—
FRANCE (v) :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of uncertain size ...	41	—	1	—	2	—	44	20
Total ...	44	—	1	—	3	—	48	20
BELGIUM :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Of uncertain size ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	3
Total ...	20	—	—	—	1	—	21	3
HOLLAND :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	10	3
Of uncertain size ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	14	—	—	1	3	—	18	3

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I—continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(i) (5)	(6)	(ii) (7)	(8)	(9)
	Normal (including "Transit")	"Penal Types"	Women only	Youths and Girls only (i)	Jews only	"Death Camps" (ii)	Total	Suspected to be K.L.s
DENMARK :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Of uncertain size ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Total ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
NORWAY :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Of uncertain size ...	19	1	—	—	—	—	20	—
Total ...	24	1	—	—	—	—	25	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (vi) :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of uncertain size ...	10	—	—	—	1	—	11	11
Total ...	10	—	—	—	2	—	12	11
JUGOSLAVIA :								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Of uncertain size ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Total ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
POLAND AND EASTERN COUNTRIES (vii):								
Of above 50,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
30,000-40,000 approx. capacity ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
15,000-20,000 approx. capacity ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	4	—
1,000-5,000 approx. capacity ...	6	5	—	1	—	3	15	—
Below 1,000 approx. capacity ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
Of uncertain size ...	22	27	—	2	3	6	60	—
Total ...	30	37	—	3	4	11	85	—

NOTES

- (i) Including the two "young children's" camps so far identified.
- (ii) Including some camps stated to be reserved exclusively for Jewish victims.
- (iii) Including Alsace-Lorraine and Austria.
- (iv) *i.e.*, Danzig-West Prussen; Wartheland; Oberschlesien.
- (v) Including the Channel Islands.
- (vi) Including Sudetenland.
- (vii) Including the Baltic States.

Information as to the recent position in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Rumania, and North Italy has been excluded from the above Table on account of its fragmentary nature. It should not be assumed that all the camps included above have been continuously in occupation at all times during the two years covered.

unit, consisting of *Mischlinge* (i.e., persons of mixed Jewish and Aryan parentage), arrested as such by the Gestapo and placed at the disposal of the O.T. It is not known in what proportion these units have been filled by direct arrest and by drafting of *Mischlinge* already in Concentration Camps respectively. One such unit, which included persons originally arrested by the Gestapo in Vienna and was employed in France during the summer of 1944, bore the serial number 30. Its commanding officer (*Hundertschaftsführer*) was himself a *Mischling* (though he treated his men none the less brutally). The O.T. provided technicians and supervisors, and officials of the unit in general appear to have held O.T. rank.

The term *Aussenkommando* is also commonly used for the detachment occupying any more or less temporary branch camp.

(d) Other Outstanding Types

The mass-camps of 45,000 and over, though not (strictly speaking) a distinct type, deserve a separate mention. It is noteworthy that all these have been sited outside the boundaries of "Germany Proper." Most of them have become "Death-Camps."

In addition, there are some varieties of specialised camp which call for notice. Camps have been set aside exclusively for women, for Jews, for priests, for nuns, and for various nationalities. There is also at least one children's camp. Most important, perhaps, are the "Correctional Camps for Juveniles," of which there are some specimens in Poland, and (most recent of all) the two camps (one for youths and one for girls) established in the Reich early this year (1944), under the name of Youth Protection Camps (*Jugendschutzlager*). These are designed to deal with boy and girl "criminals" (in the ordinary Gestapo sense), who are either to be re-made into "decent" Nazis or, if judged irreclaimable, are to be used as labour until they grow old enough for a regular Concentration Camp. The régime is based upon the principle of unusually strenuous physical labour as an antidote to overmuch inconvenient thinking, supplemented by a little book-learning and "ideology" for the inmates' scanty leisure. But it is, perhaps, significant that the management of these two institutions seems to be directly in the hands of the *Kriminalpolizei* and not of the Gestapo. (They should be distinguished from the *Jugend-arrestanstalten* maintained—sometimes in former convict prisons—by the ordinary prison authorities.)

Somewhat similar camps are run by the *Hitler-Jugend*, under the name of *HJ-Erziehungslager* or the like, for milder cases of "uncontrollable" boys and girls. These camps are definitely not on Concentration Camp lines. Discipline is strict, but the inmates do receive a proper six-months' course in skilled manual labour. Cases which fail to sober down run the risk of being passed on to the Youth Protective Custody Camps, and ultimately, of course, into Concentration Camps proper. It should be noted that certain *Zwangserziehungslager* existed for obstreperous youths even before the war. They were run by the SS, and seem to have been just "Junior" Concentration Camps as regards régime. It is probably correct to assume that they have been entirely superseded during the war by the types of institution above described.

There are known to be one or two institutions functioning in connection with the system,

under the title of Asylums (*Heil- und Pflege-Anstalten*), which are, in fact, mere prisons for insane Concentration Camp inmates.

At the other extreme of the scale come the "Convalescent Camps" or "Convalescent Companies," one of which, at DACHAU, has already been referred to (see above, Section III, page 11, and note). Others are believed to exist, but have not been identified.

DACHAU is an interesting example in this respect of an arrangement which occurs elsewhere, and the possibility of which must always be borne in mind when considering information received, namely, the collocation at a single site of camps or sections very diverse in kind.

5. The System Outside Germany

The general principles upon which the Gestapo's own establishments are run outside Germany appear to be the same as at home. In particular, both chains of responsibility affecting the Camp Commandant appear to lead directly to Berlin, without passing through the ordinary local governing authorities, civil or military. The *Kommandeur der Konzentrationslager* has, in some regions, his own deputies, and any other intermediate links in the chain are to be looked for within the local Gestapo headquarters covering the territory concerned.

It is noticeable that, in the western countries, the hutted camp, of large or even of medium size, is rare. Instead, the Gestapo has often taken over accommodation in sections of existing prisons; these sections are managed by their own German officials, in complete independence of the main establishment. They are small (holding on the average 500 to 700 prisoners only), but reproduce in their internal organisation the essentials of the main pattern as already given. This arrangement (which is also to be found exemplified in Germany) is said to lead frequently to considerable friction between officials of the prison services and those of the Gestapo or the SD.

The subordinate officials and the guards consist, in some camps, wholly of Germans; in others, wholly or in part of members of such local organisations as Darnand's "Militia" or the Belgian V.N.V., or the Dutch N.S.B. Local natives, as well as previously-resident Germans, are also sometimes to be found (as interpreters and examining officials) on the staff of the local Gestapo offices which are concerned with arrests and commitments to the camps.

These particulars apply also to the Gestapo establishments in South-eastern Europe. Those maintained in that region by the various local governments are, of course, nominally outside the system, but the Gestapo maintains a close liaison with the police authorities concerned. The method of "personal infiltration" is employed in that connection. Thus the head of a German *Volksdeutsche* organisation in Croatia, which controlled 10 camps, theoretically under the authority of the Croat government, was, in 1942, a Gestapo official.

In the north-east, on the other hand, while there are many institutions of the small local prison type, the large-hutted camp or barracks is the prominent feature of the system, and the staffs consist entirely of *Totenkopf*-SS and the kind of SD personnel already referred to. In that region, too, there has been evidence of the jealousy with which local German authorities, other than the Gestapo, were excluded from all interference with

APPENDIX

the operation of the system as a whole, and of individual camps. It may be of some significance, indeed, that this policy appears to have been more successful there than in the western occupied countries, in which the local military authorities are known to have intervened at times with considerable effect.

6. Note : Gestapo and SD

It should be apparent from the foregoing pages that to attribute responsibility for the Camp-system exclusively to the Gestapo, strictly so-called, is inaccurate. That attribution, as expressed in such phrases as "the Gestapo-system," "the Gestapo-terror," etc., is, of course, firmly grounded upon the origins and history of the system, in particular on the rôle played by the *Politische Abteilung (Abt. II)* in the camp administrations. To depart from it now would be mere pedantry. It must not, however, be forgotten that responsibility for the system has, in fact, with the progressive elaboration of Himmler's

police and SS organisation into one whole, come to be distributed between the Gestapo itself and quite a number of other authorities.

Thus the *WVHA* has for years now been answerable for the appalling normal conditions and routine at the camps and in the industrial undertakings where camp-labour has been employed. Officials of the *Organisation Todt*, also, have been as brutal as any SS-guards in their handling of *Aussenkommandos* handed over to them for employment. Inside *RSHA* itself, the primary responsibility for some types of prisoner seems still to rest, not with the Gestapo, but with the *Kripo* Headquarters, and that for many other cases with that elusive authority, the *SD*. The last-named, indeed, seems in some ways to have definitely the whip-hand over the Gestapo. An obvious significance also attaches to the rôle of Himmler's personal *Stabsamt*. None of these authorities deserves to evade its share of the blame which is associated in the public mind with the word "Gestapo."

APPENDIX II

"Groups" and Group Badges

The following examples illustrate the common features and the range of variety in the system:—

- (a) Pre-war. BUCHENWALD, c. 1938 (list incomplete):
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Politicals | ... | ... | Red stripe. |
| <i>Bibelforscher</i> * | ... | ... | Lilac stripe. |
| "Work-shy" | ... | ... | Black stripe. |
| "Work-shy Jew" | ... | ... | Black on Yellow ("Star of David"). |

- (b) BUCHENWALD, 1941:

Seven groups: Politicals, "Asoziale," Habitual Criminals, Homosexuals, *Bibelforscher**, Jews, Foreigners. (No details known as to badges.)

- (c) BUCHENWALD, 1944:

Triangles, with apex downwards, on the left breast pocket and right thigh.

Red	...	Political.	
Green	...	<i>Sicherheitsverwahrung</i> .	Habitual Criminals.
Black	...	Work-shy.	
Purple	...	Homosexuals.	
Blue	...	<i>Bibelforscher</i> *.	

Yellow circle with black, red, blue and green points to make a star = Jews.

Red stripe across the back also worn by Jews and Poles.

White circle with red ring outside and a thin inner red ring (worn on left breast, right thigh and on back, in addition to other badges) = escapees.

Russians or Poles: a black or red R or P on the right breast.

Blockältester: a black armband with the number of the Block.

- (d) NATZWEILER, 1942:

Politicals	...	...	Not known.
<i>Bibelforscher</i>*	...	...	Not known.
Vagabonds	...	...	Not known.
Habitual Criminals	...	...	Green triangle.
Homosexuals	...	...	Rose-pink triangle.
"Asoziale"	...	...	Black triangle.
" <i>Rassenschänder</i>"	...	...	Black on Red (? "Star of David").
Jews	...	...	Red on Yellow ("Star of David").
Armed Forces	...	...	Red triangle with inset S A W in black.
Norwegians	...	...	Red triangle with inset N in black.
Poles	...	...	Red triangle with inset P in black.
Czechs	...	...	Red triangle, inverted (point downwards).
Dutch	...	...	Red triangle.

Personal numbers worn below the triangle (above it by Czechs only). A Red spot added indicates that the wearer is suspected of having attempted escape. Worn also on the back.

* Bible Students; Conscientious Objectors.

"Asoziale": Black-marketeers, grumblers, work-shy, etc.

"*Rassenschänder*": "Aryan" Partners in "mixed" marriages with a member of the Jewish or some other "Helot" race.

The "Triangle" badges are about 5 cm. high.

- (e) SACHSENHAUSEN, 1939/43:

Politicals	...	...	Red.
<i>Bibelforscher</i>	...	...	Lilac.
Homosexuals	...	...	Rose-pink.
Criminals	...	...	Green.
"Asoziale"	...	...	Black.
Jews	...	...	Yellow with appropriate other colours (as "Star of David").

Czechs wear their personal number above the badge. Germans wear it underneath. Poles wear the number on their right breast and the badge on the left.

Military cases wear the badge inverted.

A Black spot added indicates that the wearer has been consigned to the Penal Company.

A Red spot added indicates that the wearer is suspected of having attempted escape. Worn also on the back.

- (f) FARGE, 1943:

Four Groups only: Germans, Europeans (including Baltic States), Poles, Russians. (No details known as to badges.)

- (g) BREENDONCK, 1942 (list incomplete):

Aryans	...	...	White stripe.
Jews	...	...	Yellow stripe.
Profiteers	...	...	White, Yellow, White (alternate stripes).
Politicals	...	...	Yellow, Red, Yellow (alternate stripes).

NOTE

Stripes worn above left breast-pocket and in middle of back. The personal number worn on right breast.

- (h) ADDITIONS AND VARIANTS OCCASIONALLY REPORTED:

The letters TK in red: condemned to death; execution indefinitely suspended.

Criminals and Habitual Criminals distinguished (respectively Green and Light Blue).

Work-shy: Brown.

Additional badge (cross on red circle) worn in middle of back by Poles.

Black-market offenders: Letter E (for *Erziehungsgefangener*).

Letter B on a yellow ground (worn on right arm): "Imbecile" (*Blöd*; actually, however, assigned to persons who become mental cases as a result of their experiences in the camps).

APPENDIX III

LIST OF KNOWN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

The following list contains all places of confinement reported at any time as Concentration Camps. It covers "Greater Germany" (exclusive of the "Generalgouvernement" and the "Protektorat".)

The following abbreviations are used:—

KL.	...	...	...	<i>Konzentrationslager</i> (concentration Camp).
Arbl.	...	...	...	<i>Arbeitslager</i> (Labour Camp).
YC.	...	...	...	Youth Camp.
YPC.	...	...	...	Youth Prison Camp.
DULAG.	...	...	...	<i>Durchgangslager</i> (Transit Camp).
P.	...	...	...	Poles.
Strafl.	...	...	...	<i>Strafgefangenenlager</i> (Penal Camp).

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Ahrensboeck ...	Schleswig-Holstein (S. of Eutin) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Aichach ...	Bavaria ...	Arbl. (Women) ...	—	—	—
Allach ...	Bavaria (between Munich and Dachau) ...	KL. ...	—	—	—
Alt-Daber ...	Brandenburg (nr. Wusterhausen) ...	KL. ...	—	—	—
Am Suhrskamp ...	Schleswig-Holstein (nr. Ratzeburg) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Ankenburck ...	Baden (nr. Villingen) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Annaberg ...	Silesia (about 15 km. S. of Ratibor) ...	KL. ...	—	—	—
Ansbach ...	Bavaria (40 km. S.W. of Nuremberg) ...	KL. ...	—	—	—
Apfelbach ...	—	KL. (Women) ...	—	—	—
Aschenburg ...	Mecklenburg ...	KL. (Women) ...	—	—	—
Aschendorfer Moor ...	Hanover (Emsland) ...	KL. (Strafl.) ...	—	1,200-1,500 (1942) ...	—
Augustow I ...	N.E. Poland (inc. in E. Prussia; N. of Bialystok) ...	DULAG. ...	—	—	—
Augustow II ...	N.E. Poland (inc. in E. Prussia; N. of Bialystok) ...	KL. ...	—	—	—
Auschwitz I (Oswiecim) ...	Upper Silesia (S.W. Poland; W. of Krakow) ...	KL. (Death) ...	—	About 30,000-40,000 ...	—
Auschwitz II (nr. Bodenbach) ...	Sudetenland (N.E. of Aussig—NOT Auschwitz in Upper Silesia) ...	KL. (Women) ...	—	2,000 (1944) ...	—
Bad Dürkheim ...	Hessen-Nassau ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	(?)
Bad Dürreheim ...	Baden (nr. Villingen) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Baden-Baden ...	Baden (N. of Strassburg) ...	KI. ...	—	—	—
Bad Sulza ...	Thuringia (nr. Jena) ...	KL. ...	—	3,000 (1943) ...	—
Bau-Brigade West ...	—	Unit of KL. prisoners used for repairs, etc., in West, 1942-44	—	1,000 ...	—
Baumholder ...	Rhine Province (nr. Koblenz) (?) ...	KL. (Military) ...	—	—	—
Bautzen ...	Saxony (S.E. of Dresden) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Bayenburg ...	Rhine Province (nr. Wuppertal) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Bayreuth ...	Bavaria ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	400 (1936) ...	—
Belsen (see <i>Bergen-Belsen</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Benninghausen ...	Rhine Province (N.-N.E. of Cologne) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Bentschen ...	W. Poland (Wartheland) ...	KL. (Strafl.) ...	—	—	—
Berenbostel ...	Hanover (nr. Hanover town) ...	KL. ...	—	25,000 (1944) ...	—
Bergedorf ...	S.E. of Hamburg ...	KL. ...	1943 (?) ...	3,000 ...	—
Bergen-Belsen ...	Hanover (nr. Celle) ...	KL. (Jews) ...	—	—	—
Bergkamen ...	Westphalia (N. of Dortmund) ...	KL. ...	Pre-war ...	—	—
Berlin (<i>Columbiahaus</i>) ...	—	KL. ...	—	—	—
Berlin (Olympic Village) ...	—	KL. ...	—	6,000 (1942) ...	—
Berlin (<i>Polizei-Präsidium</i>) ...	—	DULAG. ...	—	2,000 (1942) ...	—

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Berlin-Lichterfelde (see <i>Lichterfelde</i>)	Brandenburg (N. of Berlin)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Bernau (Berlin)	Bavaria	KL.	1943	1,400	—
Bernau (Chiemsee)	N.E. Poland (inc. in E. Prussia)	DULAG.	—	40,000 (1943)	—
Bialystok	S.W. Poland (inc. in Upper Silesia)	KL. (Death)	—	—	—
Birkenau (Brzezinka)	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Birnbaum	Thuringia (S. of Weimar)	KL.	—	—	—
Blankenhain	Silesia (nr. Heydebreck)	KL.	—	—	—
Blechhammer	Rhine Province	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Bochum VI	Brandenburg (nr. Spandau)	KL.	Pre-war	800 (1938)	—
Boetzow	S.W. Poland (inc. in Silesia)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Bogumin	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL. (Women)	—	200 (1941)	—
Bojanowo	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Börgermoor	Brandenburg	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Bornicke	Brandenburg	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Brandenburg	E. Prussia (N.E. of Elbing)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Braunsberg	Brunswick	KL. (Women)	—	2,000-3,000 (1944)	—
Braunschweig	Rhine Province (W. of Cologne)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Brauweiler	Bremen	KL.	1944	—	—
Bremen	Danzig-W. Prussia	KL. (Gestapo Prison)	—	—	—
Bromberg	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	—	—	—
Brual-Rhede	Baden	Military Prison	—	—	—
Bruchsal	Württemberg (W. of Biberach)	KL.	—	—	—
Brzezinka (see <i>Birkenau</i>)	Thuringia (nr. Weimar)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Buchau	S.W. Poland (nr. Auschwitz, inc. in Upper Silesia)	KL.	—	—	—
Buchenwald	Rhine Province (N.W. of Bingen)	YC.	—	—	—
Buna-Werke	Saxony (15 km. from Schandau)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Burg-Hoheneck	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	Death Camp	—	—	—
Burg Hohnstein	Saxony (S.E. of Leipzig)	KL.	—	—	—
Bydgoszcz (see <i>Bromberg</i>)	Saxony (N.W. of Zwickau)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Chelmno (nr. Dabie)	Bavaria (N.W. of Munich)	KL.	Pre-war	12,000 (1943)	—
Ciechanów (see <i>Zichenau</i>)	Bavaria	KL. (Arbl.)	—	200-250 (1944)	—
Colditz	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg group)	—	—	—
Crimmitschau					
Dachau					
Dachau-Stadt (Willfort works)					
Dalum					

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Danzig-Langfuhr	Danzig-W. Prussia (suburb of Danzig) ...	KL.	—	4,000 (1943)	—
Dobrzyn (nr. Plock, <i>alias</i> Schrötersburg)	Central Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia; W. of Plock)	KL.	—	—	—
Döllersheim	Nr. Edelsbach	Military Penal Labour Camp	—	700	—
Dornburg	Anhalt (nr. Proedel)	KL.	Pre-war	800 (1938)	—
Drente-Westerbrock	Rhine Province (nr. Strälen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Düren	Rhine Province (E. of Aachen)	KL.	—	500 (Sept., 1942-Feb., 1943)	—
Düsseldorf-Stoffel	Rhine Province ("SS <i>Baubrigade West</i> ")	KL. (Temporary) ...	—	500 (Sept., 1942-Feb., 1943)	—
Duisburg	Rhine Province ("SS <i>Baubrigade West</i> ")	KL. (Temporary) ...	—	—	—
Dzialdowo (see <i>Soldau</i>)	Austria (S. of Linz; U. Danube) ...	KL.	Pre-war	200 (1944)	—
Ebelsberg	Westphalia (nr. Altena)	KL. (<i>Aussenkommando</i>)	—	—	—
Eilpe	Hanover (E. Friesland)	<i>Aussenkommando</i> (Temporary; from KL. Strafl., Papenburg, Brual-Rhede)	—	—	—
Emsland (see <i>Papenburg Group</i>)					
Erfurt	Saxony	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Essen	Rhineland	KL.	—	13,000	—
Esterwegen	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	Pre-war	—	—
Eutin	Schleswig-Holstein (N. of Lübeck) ...	KL.	—	4,000 (1943)	—
Fallersleben	Brunswick (N.-N.E. of Brunswick town)...	KL.	—	—	—
Farge	Bremen (N.W. of Bremen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)
Fechenbach	Hessen-Nassau	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Flehingen	Baden	YC. ("SS-Zwangserziehungsheim")	—	3,000 (1943)	—
Flossenbürg	Bavaria (Upper Palatinate; E. of Bayreuth)	KL.	—	—	—
Fochenheim	Hessen-Nassau (nr. Offenbach) ...	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Frankenstein	Silesia (nr. Neisse)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Frankenthal	Lower Silesia (nr. Neumarkt)	KL.	—	—	—
Freiburg im Breisgau (Gnadenburg)	Baden	KL.	—	—	—
Freiburg ("Military Prison")	—	Military Prison	—	—	—
Frysztat (Freistadt)	S.W. Poland (inc. in U. Silesia) ...	DULAG. (?)	—	—	—
Fürstenberg (see <i>Ravensbrück</i>)					

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Danzig-Langfuhr	Danzig-W. Prussia (suburb of Danzig) ...	KL.	—	4,000 (1943)	—
Dobrzyn (nr. Plock, <i>alias</i> Schrötersburg)	Central Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia; W. of Plock)	KL.	—	—	—
Döllersheim	Nr. Edelsbach	Military Penal Labour Camp	—	700	—
Dornburg	Anhalt (nr. Proedel)	KL.	Pre-war	800 (1938)	—
Drente-Westerbroek	Rhine Province (nr. Strälen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Düren	Rhine Province (E. of Aachen)	KL.	Pre-war	500 (Sept., 1942-Feb., 1943)	—
Düsseldorf-Stoffel	Rhine Province ("SS Baubrigade West")	KL. (Temporary) ...	—	500 (Sept., 1942-Feb., 1943)	—
Duisburg	Rhine Province ("SS Baubrigade West")	KL. (Temporary) ...	—	—	—
Dzialdowo (see Soldau)	Austria (S. of Linz; U. Danube) ...	KL.	Pre-war	200 (1944)	—
Ebelsberg	Westphalia (nr. Altena)	KL. (<i>Aussenkommando</i>)	—	—	—
Eilpe	Hanover (E. Friesland)	<i>Aussenkommando</i> (Temporary; from KL. Strafl., Papenburg, Brual-Rhede)	—	—	—
Emsland (see Papenburg Group)	Saxony	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Erfurt	Rhineland	KL.	—	13,000	—
Essen	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	Pre-war	4,000 (1943)	—
Eutin	Schleswig-Holstein (N. of Lübeck) ...	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Fallersleben	Brunswick (N.-N.E. of Brunswick town) ...	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)
Farge	Bremen (N.W. of Bremen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Fechenbach	Hessen-Nassau	YC. ("SS-Zwangserziehungshausheim")	Pre-war	—	—
Flehingen	Baden	KL.	—	3,000 (1943)	—
Flossenbürg	Bavaria (Upper Palatinate; E. of Bayreuth)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Fochenheim	Hessen-Nassau (nr. Offenbach)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Frankenstein	Silesia (nr. Neisse)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Frankenthal	Lower Silesia (nr. Neumarkt)	KL.	—	—	—
Freiburg im Breisgau (Gnadenburg)	Baden	Military Prison	—	—	—
Freiburg ("Military Prison")	—	DULAG. (?)	—	—	—
Frysztat (Freistadt)	S.W. Poland (inc. in U. Silesia) ...	—	—	—	—
Fürstenberg (see Ravensbrück)	—	—	—	—	—

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Fuhlsbüttel	Hamburg	KL.	1933	7,000 (1944)	—
Germersheim	Saar-Palatinate (S. of Speyer)	KL. (Military ?)	—	25,000	—
Ginsheim	Nr. Wiesbaden	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)
Glash	Hanover (Emsland ; nr. Papenburg)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group. Jews ?)	—	2,000 (1944)	—
Glasmoor	—	KL. (? "Prison")	—	300-400 (1943)	—
Glatz	—	Military Prison	—	1,000 (1944)	—
Glückstadt	Schleswig-Holstein (N.W. of Hamburg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Gogolin	Silesia (N.W. of Gleiwitz)	KL.	—	—	—
Gorczyn I	N.W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland ; suburb of Posen)	YPC. (P) ?	—	—	—
Gorczyn II	N.W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland ; suburb of Posen)	DULAG. (?)	—	—	—
Gorna Grupa (see <i>Obergruppe</i>)					
Gorzyce (?)	S.W. Poland	DULAG.	—	—	—
Gotteszell	Württemberg (nr. Gmünd)	KL. (Women)	Pre-war	—	—
Gräfenhainichen	Saxony (N.E. of Halle)	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)
Grajewo	Bialystok area (inc. in E. Prussia)	KL.	—	—	—
Graudenz	Danzig-W. Prussia	KL.	—	—	—
Griebo	Saxony	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Griesheimersand	Hessen (W. of Frankfurt)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Gross-Rosen I	Lower Silesia (nr. Jauer)	KL.	—	41,000 (1943)	—
Gross-Rosen II	Silesia	Not a KL. (<i>HJ-Lehr-lingslager</i>)	—	—	—
Grünenhainichen	Saxony (nr. Chemnitz)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Grundhaus	E. Prussia (nr. Königsberg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Gusen	Austria (Upper Danube, nr. Linz)	Death Camp	—	10,000 (1944)	—
Hainewalde	Saxony (nr. Zittau)	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)
Hallendorf	Braunschweig	KL. (Arbl.)	—	20,000 (Dec., 1942-Jan., 1943)	—
Hamburg	—	Hutted Prison (Straf-lager) : Fuhlsbüttel Bergedorf, Hohen-gamme Neuengamme, Wittmoor	—	—	—
Hamburg-Neuengamme (see <i>Neuen-gamme</i>)					
Hamburg (<i>Sägewerk</i>)	Hamburg	KL.	—	1,500 (1942)	—
Hammerstein	Pomerania (nr. Schlochau)	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Harpstedt	Hanover (S. of Bremen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Haunstetten	Bavaria (nr. Augsburg)	KL. (Arbl.)	Feb., 1943	3,500 (1944)	—
Heide	Schleswig-Holstein (S.W. of Rendsburg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Heilsberg	E. Prussia (S. of Königsberg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Hela	Danzig district	Military (Strafl., under Military Control. Not a KL.)	—	—	—
Helenow	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	YC.	—	500-700 (1942)	—
Heuberg	—	KL.	1943 turned into SS training camp for 999 Division: ex-KL. inmates. Dec. 10th, 1943, removed to Baumholder	—	Dec., 1943 (?).
Heydebreck (or Heidebreck) (see Blechhammer)	—	KL.	—	—	—
Hinsenburg	Moselland (nr. Trèves)	KL.	—	800	—
Hintzert	Bavaria (between Bayreuth and Planen)	KL.	Pre-war	600 (1938)	—
Hof	Pomerania (W. of Treptow)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Hohenbrück	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Hohensalza	Rhine Province (nr. Essen)	KL. (Jews)	—	—	—
Holbeckshof	Hamburg	KL. (Strafl.; Police Prison)	—	400 (1943)	—
Huetten	—	—	—	—	—
Inowroclaw (see Hohensalza)	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Jablonow	S.W. Poland (Upper Silesia, nr. Auschwitz)	KL.	—	8,000 (1944)	—
Jawiszowitz	W. Poland (inc.)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Jaworzyna	Hanover (nr. Börgermeer, Emsland)	YC.	—	—	—
Johannesburg	Jülich (Rhine Province, N.E. of Aachen)	—	Pre-war	—	—
Jülich	Brandenburg (S. of Berlin)	KL.	Pre-war	1,200 (1938)	—
Jüterbog	—	KL.	—	—	—
Karpfen	—	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Kassel	Melsungen	DULAG.	—	—	—
Katowice (Kattowitz)	W. Poland (inc. in U. Silesia)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Kemna	Rhine Province (nr. Wuppertal)	—	—	—	—
Kirchholz (see Döllersheim)	Baden (nr. Bruchsal)	KL.	Pre-war	900 (1938)	—
Kisslau	Rhine Province (Koblenz)	KL. (Prison)	Pre-war	—	—
Koblenz-Karmeliter	Rhine Province (Koblenz)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Koblenz-Kartause	—	KL.	—	1,200 (1942)	—
Köln (Messehalle)	—	—	—	—	—

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Königshütte (Krolewska Huta)	W. Poland (inc.)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Königstein	Saxony (nr. Dresden)	KL. (discontinued ; since used as OFLAG. In Jan., 1944, P.O.W. Camp)	—	—	—
Königswusterhausen	Brandenburg	KL.	Re-opened, 1943	Several thousand in 1943	—
Konitz (see <i>Zamarte</i>)	—	KL. (Asylum)	—	—	—
Konradstein	Central Poland (10 km. W. of Lodz ; inc. in Wartheland)	KL.	—	700 (1942)	—
Konstantynow	—	—	—	—	—
Konstanz (see <i>Lager "Petermanschule"</i>)	S.W. Bavaria (nr. Kempten)	KL. (Arbl.)	—	150 (1944)	—
Kottern	—	—	—	—	—
Krolewska Huta (see <i>Königshütte</i>)	Württemberg (Blaubeuren ; W. of Ulm)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Kuhberg	—	—	—	—	—
Kulm (see <i>Chelmo</i>)	E. Prussia (N.E. Königsberg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Labiau	—	—	—	—	—
Lager No. 2 (see <i>Watenstedt</i>)	Konstanz	"Assembly"	—	—	—
Lager "Petermanschule"	Bavaria	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Landsberg	Hessen (nr. Darmstadt)	KL.	—	—	—
Langen	—	—	—	—	—
Langfuhr (see <i>Danzig-Langfuhr</i>)	Bremen	KL.	—	—	—
Langluten	Hanover (Emsland ; S. of Papenburg)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	Pre-war	—	—
Lathen	—	—	—	—	—
Lauffen	N. of Salzburg	KL. (Women)	1943	—	—
Lehe	Hanover (Emsland ; S. of Papenburg)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	—	2,500 (1944)	—
Leschwitz	Silesia (nr. Goerlitz)	KL.	Pre-war	1,100 (1944)	Yes.
Lichtenburg (Lichtenberg)	Saxony (nr. Torgau)	KL.	—	1,000 (1943)	—
Lichterfelde	Berlin (Lichterfelde-Süd)	KL. (Arbl.)	—	—	—
Liebenau (a.d. Weser)	Hanover	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Liebenau	Württemberg (nr. Tettngang ; 7 km. E. of Friedrichshafen)	KL.	—	—	—
Limburg	S.E. Bavaria	KL.	—	2,000	—
Linz	(<i>Hermann Goering Werke</i>)	KL. (Arbl.)	—	—	—
Litzmannstadt (see <i>Lodz</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Lodz I*	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	DULAG.	—	—	—

* At least three camps here.

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Lodz II	Central Poland (incl in Wartheland)	YC.)	—	—	—
Lodz III	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL. (Experimental=?) YC.)	—	—	—
Lodz IV (Radogosecz)	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL.	—	—	—
Lodz V	Central Poland (incl in Wartheland)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Lodz VI (Ghetto)	—	KL. (Jews)	1942	—	—
Ludwigshafen	Mannheim	KL.	—	—	—
Lyska	W. Poland (incl. in Wartheland)	DULAG.	—	—	1938.
Mainz (Osthofen)	Hessen	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Mannheim (see <i>Ludwigshafen</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Maria Lanzendorf	Austria (Vienna)	KL. (DULAG.)	Pre-war	—	—
Mathildenschlösschen	Saxony (nr. Dresden)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Matzkau	Danzig-W. Prussia (nr. Danzig)	KL. (Strafl. SS and Military)	—	3,000 (1942)	—
Mauthausen	Austria (Upper Danube ; S.E. of Linz)	Death Camp	—	6,000	—
Mechtal	Silesia (nr. Beuthen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Meinsdorf	Brandenburg (nr. Jüterbog)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Melsungen (may be identical with Kassel)	Hessen-Nassau (S. of Kassel)	KL.	—	—	—
Miedzychod (see <i>Birnbaum</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Momowitz	Unidentified—(?) Silesia	KL.	Pre-war	—	1938.
Moringen	Hanover (N. of Göttingen)	KL. (Women), YPC.	Pre-war	—	—
Muehlheim	Rhine Province (nr. Duisburg)	KL.	—	—	Yes.
Münsterberg	Silesia (57 km. S. of Breslau)	KL.	—	900 (1944)	—
Myslowice (Myslowitz)	S.W. Poland (inc. in Upper Silesia)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Nakel (Naklo) (see <i>Potulice</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Nasielsk	N. Poland (inc. in E. Prussia)	KL.	—	25,000 (Nov., 1944)	—
Natzweiler (not to be confused with Schirmeck KL., Schirmeck-Ver- bruck)	Alsace (S. of Schirmeck)	KL. (Atrocities)	—	—	—
Neubrenne	Saar (nr. Saarbrücken)	KL.	—	7,500 (1944)	—
Neuengamme	Hamburg (nr. Bergedorf, S.E. of Hamburg)	Death Camp	Pre-war	—	—
Neustadt	Bavaria (nr. Weiden)	KL.	Pre-war	800 (1943)	—
Neusturum	Hanover (Emsland ; S. of Aschendorf)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	—	—	—
Nieborowice	Silesia (nr. Gleiwitz)	KL. (?)	—	—	—
Obergruppe (Gorna Grupa)	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia ; nr. Graudenz)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Oberlangen-Ems	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	Pre-war	—	—

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Lodz II	Central Poland (incl in Wartheland)	YC.)	—	—	—
Lodz III	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL. (Experimental=?) YC.)	—	—	—
Lodz IV (Radogosecz)	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL.	—	—	—
Lodz V	Central Poland (incl in Wartheland)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Lodz VI (Ghetto)	—	KL. (Jews)	1942	—	—
Ludwigshafen	Mannheim	KL.	—	—	—
Lyska	W. Poland (incl. in Wartheland)	DULAG.	—	—	1938.
Mainz (Osthofen)	Hessen	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Mannheim (see <i>Ludwigshafen</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Maria Lanzendorf	Austria (Vienna)	KL. (DULAG.)	Pre-war	—	—
Mathildenschlösschen	Saxony (nr. Dresden)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Matzkau	Danzig-W. Prussia (nr. Danzig)	KL. (Strafl. SS and Military)	—	3,000 (1942)	—
Mauthausen	Austria (Upper Danube ; S.E. of Linz)	Death Camp	—	6,000	—
Mechtal	Silesia (nr. Beuthen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Meinsdorf	Brandenburg (nr. Jüterbog)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Melsungen (may be identical with Kassel)	Hessen-Nassau (S. of Kassel)	KL.	—	—	—
Miedzychod (see <i>Birnbaum</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Momowitz	Unidentified—(?) Silesia	KL.	Pre-war	—	1938.
Moringen	Hanover (N. of Göttingen)	KL. (Women), YPC.	Pre-war	—	—
Muehlheim	Rhine Province (nr. Duisburg)	KL.	—	—	Yes.
Münsterberg	Silesia (57 km. S. of Breslau)	KL.	—	900 (1944)	—
Myslowice (Myslowitz)	S.W. Poland (inc. in Upper Silesia)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Nakel (Naklo) (see <i>Potulice</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Nasielsk	N. Poland (inc. in E. Prussia)	KL.	—	25,000 (Nov., 1944)	—
Natzweiler (not to be confused with Schirmeck KL., Schirmeck-Ver- bruck)	Alsace (S. of Schirmeck)	KL. (Atrocities)	—	—	—
Neubrenne	Saar (nr. Saarbrücken)	KL.	—	7,500 (1944)	—
Neuengamme	Hamburg (nr. Bergedorf, S.E. of Hamburg)	Death Camp	Pre-war	—	—
Neustadt	Bavaria (nr. Weiden)	KL.	Pre-war	800 (1943)	—
Neusturum	Hanover (Emsland ; S. of Aschendorf)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	—	—	—
Nieborowice	Silesia (nr. Gleiwitz)	KL. (?)	—	—	—
Obergruppe (Gorna Grupa)	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia ; nr. Graudenz)	DULAG.	—	—	—
Oberlangen-Ems	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	Pre-war	—	—

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Oberlanzendorf	Austria (Vienna XXIII)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Oberwitz	Silesia (?)	KL.	—	—	1940.
Obra	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL.	—	—	—
Ochtumsand	Schleswig-Holstein (nr. Oldenburg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Oderberg (see <i>Bogumin</i>)	Thuringia (S.W. of Erfurt)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Ohrdruf	Brandenburg (N. of Berlin)	KL.	1941	3,000 (1943)	—
Oranienburg*	Westphalia	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Osnabrück	Saxony (nr. Kirchberg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Osterstein	Saxony (nr. Zittau)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Osthofen (see <i>Mainz (Osthofen)</i>)	W. Poland (S.E. of Posen; inc. in Wartheland)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Ortenstein	Silesia (?)	KL.	—	—	—
Ostrowo (Ostrow)	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland; nr. Lodz)	DULAG.	—	15,000 (1940)	—
Papenburg Group (between 14 and 26 camps)	Hanover (Emsland)	KL. (Strafl.)	Pre-war	40,000 (approx. capacity of group)	—
Papenburg (K)	Hanover (Emsland; between Brual and Rhede; distinct from "Brual-Rhede" Camp)	KL. (Strafl. YC.; Papenburg Group)	—	1,000 (1944). Boys aged 16-18	—
Pettau	Austria (Lower Styria; nr. Pettau)	KL.	—	—	—
Pleszew	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland; nr. Ostrowo)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Plonsk (Ploehnen)	N. Poland (inc. in E. Prussia)	KL.	—	—	—
Posen (Poznan) I (Glowna-Street)	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	DULAG.	—	15,000 (1939-40)	—
Posen (Poznan) II (Fort VIIA)	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL.	—	—	—
Potulice	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland; nr. Nakel)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	15,000 (1943)	—
Poznan (see <i>Posen</i>)	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia)	KL.	—	—	—
Preussisch Stargard (Starograd)	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia)	KL.	—	—	1940.
Puck (Putzig)	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland; nr. Posen)	KL.	—	—	—
Puszkow	Upper Danube (S.E. of Steyr)	KL.	—	550 (1943)	—
Putzig (see <i>Puck</i>)	Baden (S.W. of Karlsruhe)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Radogosecz (see <i>Lodz IV</i>)	Brandenburg (Westhavelland)	KL. ("Assembly")	—	—	—
Raming					
Rastatt					
Rathenow					

* Also frequently used at all dates as alternative name for Sachsenhausen.

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Ravensbrück	Brandenburg ("Uckermark") (nr. Fürstenberg, in Mecklenburg)	KL. (Women. Distinct from YPC. in same neighbourhood)	Built at outbreak of war, 1939	20,000 (approx., 1944)...	—
Reichenbach	Saxony (N.E. of Plauen)	DULAG.	Pre-war	—	Yes; but re-opened.
Rendsburg	Schleswig-Holstein	KL.	—	400 (1943)	—
Rickling	Schleswig-Holstein (S.E. of Neumünster)...	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Rippin (Rypin)	N. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia) ...	DULAG.	—	—	—
Roedelsheim	Hessen-Nassau (? Frankfurt a. M.) ...	KL.	Pre-war	—	1938; re-opened 1943.
Rosslau	Anhalt (N. of Dessau)	KL. (Women) ...	Pre-war	—	—
Rybnik	S.W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland) ...	DULAG.	—	—	—
Rypin (see Rippin)	—	—	—	—	—
Saarlautern	Saarland (N.W. of Saarbrücken)	KL.	Pre-war	1,500 (1936)	(?)
Sachsenburg	Saxony (N.E. of Chemnitz)	KL.	Pre-war	23,000	—
Sachsenhausen	Brandenburg (N. of Berlin; at Oranienburg)	KL.	—	—	—
St. Georgen, Austria (see <i>Gusen</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Schirmeck-Vorbruck (N.B.—NOT <i>Natzweiler</i>)	Alsace (S.W. Strassburg)	KL. (<i>Erziehungslager</i>) ...	—	—	—
Schirmitz	Bavaria	KL.	—	—	—
Schneidemühl	Pomerania (on frontier with Poland) ...	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Schulp	Schleswig-Holstein	Arbl.	—	—	—
Schwarzach	Baden (<i>SS-Zwangserziehungsheim</i>) ...	YC.	Pre-war	—	—
Schwetz	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia)...	YC. (Girls)	Pre-war	—	—
Senftenberg	Brandenburg (nr. Calau)	KL.	—	—	—
Sennelager	Westphalia (N.E. of Paderborn)	KL.	—	300 (1944)	—
Sennheim	Alsace	KL.	—	—	—
Sichelberg (Sierpc)	N. Poland (inc. in E. Prussia)	KL.	—	3,000 (1942)	—
Siegburg	Rhine Province (nr. Bonn)	KL. (Arbl.)	—	—	—
Singen	Baden (nr. Aach)	KL.	—	—	—
Sinsheim	Baden (S.E. of Heidelberg)	YC. (<i>Zwangserziehungsheim</i>)	Pre-war	200 (1936)	—
Soldau (Dzialdowo)	N.W. Poland (inc.)	DULAG.	—	—	(?)
Soldin	Brandenburg (N.E. of Küstrin)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Sonneberg (NOT Sonnenburg, nr. Brandenburg)	Saxony (nr. Chemnitz)	KL.	Pre-war	1,500 (1938)	—
E. Brandenburg	—	KL.	Pre-war	900 (1943)	—
Sosnowitz (Sosnowice)	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL.	—	—	—
Stadelheim	Bavaria (nr. Munich)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Starograd (see <i>Preussisch-Stargard</i>)	—	—	—	—	—

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Steinhof	Austria (Wien XIV)	KL. (Women)	—	—	—
Stettin (<i>Vulkanwerft</i>)	Pomerania	KL.	1933	—	After 1937.
Steyr	Austria (Upper Danube ; S.-S.E. of Linz)	KL.	—	500 (1943)	—
Stoffel (see <i>Düsseldorf-Stoffel</i>)	—	KL. (? or Admin. H.Q.)	—	—	—
Strasbourg (Strassburg)	—	—	—	—	—
Strelitz	Mecklenburg (S. of Neustrelitz)	KL.	—	—	—
Stutthof	Danzig-W. Prussia (30 km. E. of Danzig)	KL.	—	10,000 (1942)	—
Suhrskamp (see <i>Am Suhrskamp</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Sustrum (see <i>Neusustrum</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Swiecie (see <i>Schwet</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Swietochlowitz (Swietochlowice) ...	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Thorn (Torun) I (printing house " <i>Stefanowicz</i> ")	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia)...	KL. (? Assembly)	—	—	—
Thorn (Torun) II (" <i>Szmalcownia</i> ")	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia)...	KL.	—	—	—
Tolkemit	E. Prussia (S.W. of Königsberg)	KL.	—	—	—
Torgau	Anhalt (nr. Dessau)	Military Prison (SS guards)	—	900	—
Torun (see <i>Thorn</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Treskau	W. Poland (nr. Posen ; inc. in Wartheland)	KL.	—	150 (1944)	—
Uckermark	Brandenburg (nr. Fürstenberg ; Ravens- brück)	YPC. (Girls)	—	—	—
Untermassfeld	Thuringia (S. of Meiningen)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Vechta	Oldenburg (S. of Oldenburg town)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Vöcklabruck	Austria (Upper Danube)	KL.	—	400 (1944)	—
Vohenstrauß	Bavaria (nr. Bayreuth)	KL.	—	—	—
Vorbruck (see <i>Schirmeck-Vorbruck</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Vulkanwerft (see <i>Stettin</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
Wagrain	Austria (Styria) ; NOT Wagrain, nr. St. Johann, Upper Danube	KL.	—	300 (1944)	—
Walchum	Hanover	KL. (Strafl., Papenburg Group)	—	—	—
Waldenburg	Silesia (nr. Schweidnitz)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Wanne-Eickel	Westphalia (nr. Bochum)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Wasserburg	Bavaria (Inn-Kreis)	KL.	—	—	—
Watenstedt	Brunswick (" <i>Sonderlager 21</i> ")	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Wattenscheid	Westphalia (nr. Bochum)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—
Welzheim	Württemberg (nr. Stuttgart)	KL.	Pre-war	180 (1939)	—
Wetzlar	Hessen-Nassau	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)
Willfort (Works) (see <i>Dachau-Stadt</i>)	—	—	—	—	—

Name of Camp	Location	Type	When Opened	Capacity	Whether Closed
Wilsede	E. Hanover (S. of Lüneburg)	KL.	Pre-war	—	(?)
Wittmoor	Hamburg	KL.	Pre-war	—	Yes; re-opened by 1943;
Wöllersdorf-Trutzdorf	Austria (Lower Danube; nr. Wiener-Neustadt)	KL.	—	—	(?) since closed.
Wolfenbüttel	Brunswick (S. of Brunswick town)	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Wronken (Wronki)	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland; N.W. of Posen)	KL.	Pre-war	1,800 (1944)	—
Würzburg	Bavaria	KL.	—	—	—
Wuppertal	Rhine Province	KL. (Strafl.)	—	—	—
Zabikow	W. Poland (inc. in Wartheland; suburb of Posen)	KL.	1943	—	—
Zamarte (Konitz)	N.W. Poland (inc. in Danzig-W. Prussia; nr. Chojnice)	KL.	—	—	—
Zgiers	Central Poland (inc. in Wartheland; nr. Lodz)	KL.	—	—	—
Zichenau (Ciechanów)	Central Poland (inc. in E. Prussia; N. of Warsaw)	Three KL.s	—	—	—
Zörbig	Saxony (Halle-Merseburg; N.E. of Halle)	KL.	Pre-war	—	—

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