

## THE RECORDS OF THE ITS

The growth of the activities of the ITS has been due principally to its records.

From 1947 onwards, the ITS started to accumulate concentration camp files secured by the allied forces when the camps were liberated and retained for use by the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal.

Between 1946 and 1950, it obtained wartime documents, in particular those relating to forced labour. Subsequently, it acquired postwar documents, consisting of the registration records of displaced persons.

The bulk of the ITS archives continues to increase as new documents are gathered, thanks to the co-operation of such organizations as the "Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce, Warszawa" (Central Commission for the Study of Hitlerian Crimes in Poland, Warsaw); the "Zentrale Stelle der Landesjustizverwaltungen, Ludwigsburg" (Central Office responsible for tracing War Criminals, Ludwigsburg); the Federal Archives of Koblenz; the "Dokumentationsarchiv des Oesterreichischen Widerstandes, Wien", (Archives of the Austrian Resistance, Vienna); the "Oesterreichische Lagergemeinschaft Mauthausen, Wien", (the Austrian Association of Mauthausen, Vienna); the United Nations High Commission for Refugees; various National Red Cross Societies, etc.

The ITS records are divided into five sections:

1) Section for Concentration Camp Documents

This section is the most important, due both to the character and volume of the material it contains, consisting of all the documents from the concentration camps which the ITS was able to recover. Unfortunately, a considerable number of such records were destroyed at the time of liberation, often by the SS. Although, the records of some camps, such as Buchenwald

and Dachau, are almost complete, others are far from complete, and for some camps there is nothing at all. The ITS is nevertheless still adding to its archives documents that are still coming in. In 1968, for example the ITS, which at that time had nothing whatever from the Stutthof camp, received a list of 47,000 names of deportees at Stutthof, through the intermediary of the State Museum of Auschwitz.

The section for Concentration Camp Documents has lists of detainees in various camps and also personal records of the detainees, consisting of the following elements:

- The detainee's individual questionnaire, filled out at the time of arrival at the camp, with family status, date and reason for detention;
- individual cards for the detainees;
- cards listing the detainees' personal possessions, with indications of the clothing, papers and valuables confiscated;
- infirmary records, with notes on the state of health of the detainees on arrival, vaccinations, sicknesses and medical care, and in some cases references to pseudo-medical experiments carried out on detainees;
- work records, with notes on assignment of detainees to inside or outside labour detachments;
- postal records of the letters sent and received by the detainees;
- small individual cards, from the card files.

The lists of detainees include:

- Arrival registers listing detainees by their numbers;
- lists of arrivals with details about the detainees and their places of origin, recording, for example, transfers from other concentration camps or Gestapo prisons;
- daily records of total complement, showing transfers, discharges, deaths and arrivals;
- movement lists, showing transfers of detainees to other concentration camps or outside labour detachments or from outside detachments to the main camp;

- lists of medical examinations by the camp doctors, showing whether the detainees were fit to work and to be moved;
- lists of transfers from one block to another within the camp, etc.

In addition to this documentation, the section has nominal lists of the detainees liberated, drawn up by the allied forces at the time of liberation, as well as the Concentration Camp Inmates Questionnaires filled in for the Military Government when the detainees were liberated.

Together, these documents provide information on the duration and conditions of detention, the deaths and discharges of the detainees. The exact reasons for preventive detention, which are usually found only on the arrest warrants, are sometimes mentioned briefly in the individual files of the detainees. Information about the detention of relatives is also included in some of the files.

A substantial part of the documents kept by the section consists of lists of deported Jews. These are transportation lists of persons from German territory (mostly from places now in the Federal Republic of Germany or Berlin), from the occupied countries in western Europe, the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and some from Slovakia.

The section also has various Gestapo files, some incomplete documentation on prisons, and a small number of files from the People's Tribunal (Volksgerichtshof).

## 2) Section for Wartime Documents

The documents kept in this section provide information on foreigners who, for any reason, were in the Third Reich between 1939 and 1945.

They consist of excerpts from population registers, documents drawn up by employers, labour offices, insurance offices, medical insurance offices, doctors, the administrative services of the police and prisons, public records offices and other agencies which were required to turn their records over to the occupation authorities after the war.

This documentation relates primarily to what is now the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and provides information on places and duration of residence, periods of

employment and insurance, hospital or other medical treatments and on deaths reported either by the public records offices or the cemetery authorities.

It includes, in particular, such documents as the following:

Registrations:

Nominal lists drawn up by:

- employment offices
- census offices
- political districts
- municipal councils

Employers' reports:

Nominal lists drawn up by:

- offices and factories
- craftsmen
- agricultural enterprises

Insurance reports:

Nominal lists drawn up by:

- medical insurance offices
- accident insurance offices
- social security offices

Reports on illnesses:

Nominal lists drawn up by:

- hospitals
- public health offices
- physicians

Reports on vital statistics:

- birth certificates
- marriage certificates
- death certificates
- nominal lists of the dead

Reports of police authorities:

Nominal lists drawn up by:

- local police authorities
- regional police authorities

Reports from courts and prisons:

Nominal lists drawn up by:

- courts
- prisons

3) Section for Postwar Documents

Most of the documents in this section relate to displaced persons listed from 1945 to 1951 by such international assistance organizations as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and the International Refugees Organization (IRO).

These documents contain statements made by the displaced persons themselves about their residence in Germany during the war and about the residence and activities of their families. When appropriate, these declarations describe the persecutions from which they suffered during the war.

The section also has medical certificates concerning displaced persons and lists of the displaced persons who emigrated with the assistance of international organizations.

4) Section for Documents concerning the Children of

Displaced Persons

This section maintains files on non-German children who were separated from their families during the war or shortly thereafter. The names and origins of their families are very often unknown.

Documents about children dealt with by the "Lebensborn" organization are also kept in this section.

The "Lebensborn" (source of life) organization was set up in 1935 by the Nazis for the purpose of educating children of "German race". During the war, it was responsible for the "Germanization" of children taken by the Nazis from occupied territories, especially Poland.

Der Reichsführer-  
Tgb.Nr. AR/39/B  
E/V.

Berlin, den 11.6.1941

Verständlich  
Schlüssel  
Nr. AR/39/B

- 1.) Reichstatthalter  
H-Gruppenführer G r e i s e r  
P o s e n  
Schloßfreiheit 13

31.6.1941

Lieber Parteigenosse G r e i s e r !

Ich darf die Anregung, die ich kürzlich mündlich gegeben habe, schriftlich wiederholen.

1.) Ich halte es für richtig, wenn besonders gutrasige kleine Kinder polnischer Familien zusammengeholt und von uns in besonderen, nicht zu großen Kinderhorten und Kinderheimen erzogen würden. Das Wegholen der Kinder müßte mit gesundheitlicher Gefährdung begründet werden.

2.) Kinder, die nicht einschlagen, sind den Eltern zurückzugeben.

3.) Ich rate, zunächst einmal nur mit zwei oder drei solchen Einrichtungen zu beginnen, um Erfahrungen zu sammeln.

4.) Von den Kindern, die sich als einigermaßen gut herausstellen, wäre nach einem halben Jahr Ahnentafel und Abstammung einzuholen. Nach insgesamt einem Jahr ist daran zu denken solche Kinder als Erziehungskinder in kinderlosen gutrasigen Familien zu geben.

5.) Als Leiter und Leiterinnen für solche Institutionen dürfen nur die besten und rassistisch klarschauenden Kräfte genommen werden.

H e i l   H i t l e r !

gez. H. H i m m l e r

- 2.) An den  
Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD  
H-Gruppenführer H e y d r i c h
- 3.) Chef des Persönlichen Stabes RFW  
H-Gruppenführer W o l f
- 4.) Chef des Rassen- und Siedlungshauptamtes-H  
H-Gruppenführer H o f m a n n

durchschriftlich mit der Bitte um Kenntnisnahme übersandt.

Die Oberabschnittsführer H-Gruf. Prützmann, 1.A.  
H-Obergruf. Krüger, H-Gruf. Hilcbrenit und  
H-Obergruf. Schwanzer haben einen Durchschlag erhalten.

H-Strabamführer

Letter from Himmler ordering "racially pure" Polish children to be taken from their families and put in homes for training, later to be adopted by childless German couples.



1912-13

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1912-13  
LIBRARY

The following is a list of the books in the collection of the University of Chicago Library, which were purchased during the year 1912-13. The books are listed in the order in which they were received, and are classified according to the subject matter of the books. The books are listed in the order in which they were received, and are classified according to the subject matter of the books.

1. The History of the United States, by James M. Smith, 1912.  
2. The History of the United States, by James M. Smith, 1912.  
3. The History of the United States, by James M. Smith, 1912.

Documents about the "Lafayette" organization are being organized. The "Lafayette" organization was organized in 1911 by the University of Chicago. The organization was organized in 1911 by the University of Chicago. The organization was organized in 1911 by the University of Chicago.

