

16/N
680

Vorwort

16/N/680

zum Vorläufigen Verzeichnis der Haft-
stätten unter dem Reichsführer-SS
1933 - 1945

Internationaler Suchdienst, Arolsen
(In englischer Sprache) 1969

PA 5.5

16/M/680

(in englischer Sprache)
 Internationaler Buchhandel
 1933 - 1934
 unter der Aufsicht von
 dem Vorläufer des

3.8.89

ITS

Internationaler Suchdienst

Bibliothek: 17/URU 69

Provisional Catalogue of
Concentration Camps and their Outlying Commandos
as well as Other Detention Places under the
Command of the RF-SS
in Germany and German Occupied Territories
(1939-1945)

INTRODUCTION

Preliminary remarks

From what has just been seen, this catalogue had to be put together in a very short time ; it was therefore not possible to include all the camps and detention places mentioned in the "Catalogue of Camps and Prisons in Germany and German Occupied Territories (1939-1945)"⁺. As a result, the following categories of detention places are not listed in the present catalogue :

- Places of detention of the State Secret Police (geheime Staatspolizei = Gestapo) and of the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei = Orpo), with the exception of labour reformatory camps (Arbeitserziehungslager = AEL)
- Places of detention and punishment camps under the jurisdiction of the judicial authorities, with the

+ This catalogue was published in English. The first volume appeared in 1949, the second one in 1950 and the supplement in 1951 ; this edition is now out of print.

Evolutionary changes of

concepts on crime and its causes for the

as well as their prevention during the

period of the 19th

in Germany and other European countries

(1800-1850)

INTRODUCTION

Preliminary remarks

From what has been said, it is clear that the
to be said together in a very short time; it is not possible
to provide to discuss all the cases which have been
mentioned in the "Catalogue of Criminology" in Germany
and other countries (1800-1850). As a result,
the following categories of scientific works are not listed
in the present catalogue:

- Places of detention of the insane (1800-1850)
(Asylum, Asylum, Asylum) and of the blind
Police (Ordnungspolizei = Ordnung) with the exception
of their laboratory work (Arbeitswissenschaft)

- Places of execution and houses of correction, and the
jurisdiction of the judicial authorities, and the

+ his collection was published in English. The first volume
appeared in 1877, the second one in 1890 and the supplement
in 1901; this edition is now out of print.

overlapping of spheres of command, sometimes opposed, sometimes
 super-imposed exception of the Emsland camps

- Places of detention of the German forces (Wehrmacht)
- Ghettos, with the exception of those of Litzmannstadt and Theresienstadt, of fact, Departments deprived of their powers to the SS Reich chief's benefit (Reichsführer-SS)
- Camps for Jewish "half breeds" and Jewish spouses of mixed marriages
- Internment camps in North Africa, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, which were always run by the respective countries and not subject to Third Reich Authorities (Lagerhauptamt = SS-UNA).
- Camps for non-German civil workers.

ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT THE ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF THE DIFFERENT DETENTION PLACES

Because part 2, paragraph 42 of the Federal Indemnification Law (Bundesentschädigungsgesetz) of September 14, 1965, refers expressly to the camp hierarchy, the International Tracing Service decided to reconstruct the organizational set-up of the different places of detention under the SS Reich Chief's command (Reichsführer-SS = RF-SS).

Determining the position of the higher SS and police officials. The aim was thus to elucidate as well as possible the organization of the different departments under the SS Reich Chief's authority (Reichsführer-SS = RF-SS) and to try to define the sphere of authority of each of these departments. The reader will note that this attempt at reconstructing an organizational set-up of the different places of detention is at best tentative, for the documentation at hand is incomplete. Moreover, as one proceeds, it becomes evident that what had been assumed to be a system is often found to be a confused

++ So called because their badges represented a skull and cross-bones.

exception of the islands...

- Places of detention of the German Army (Wehrmacht)
- Offices, with the exception of those of the German Army and the German Navy
- Camps for Jewish "prisoners" and Jewish houses of mixed marriages
- Internment camps in Poland, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic, which were not to be taken before liberation
- Camps of non-German civil workers.

ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF THE
GERMAN DETENTION FACILITIES

Paragraph 2, paragraph 13 of the General Indemnity... (Bundessicherheitsgesetz) of September 14, 1952, refers explicitly to the camp hierarchy, and the Federal... Federal Service... to reconstruct the organizational set-up of the different places of detention under the SS Reich... command (Reichsleiter-SS - RV-SS).

The aim was to include as well as possible the organizational set-up of the different camps under the SS Reich's authority (Reichsleiter-SS - RV-SS) and to try to define the sphere of competence of each of these departments. The reader will note that this attempt at reconstructing an organizational set-up of the different places of detention is at best tentative, for the documentation is not complete. Moreover, as one proceeds, it becomes evident that what has been assumed to be a system is often found to be a confusion

overlapping of chains of command, sometimes opposed, sometimes super-imposed.

It had always been the SS Reich chief's aim (Reichsführer-SS = RF-SS) to create a state within the State. His ordinances should therefore be taken with the greatest caution, since they may be a distorting mirror of facts. Departments deprived of their powers to the SS Reich chief's benefit (Reichsführer-SS = RF-SS) tried more or less successfully to resist this 'toeing the line'⁺. The Litzmannstadt ghetto can be cited as an example of this : it was placed at the lowest level of control under the State police (Staatspolizei = Stapo), but always remained independent of the SS main office for administrative and economic affairs (SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt = SS-WVHA).

The present scheme shows the subordination of the different groups of detention places to the SS Reich chief (Reichsführer-SS = RF-SS) ; the particular character of each group of detention places was set aside in this classification, which only takes into account the order of dependency of the camps ; the camps all came under the SS Reich chief (Reichsführer-SS = RF-SS), whether placed under the control of the state police (Staatspolizei = Stapo), the security police (Sicherungspolizei = Sipo) or the members of the SS "death's head" formations (SS-Totenkopfverbände).⁺⁺

Determining the position of the higher SS and police chief (höherer SS-und Polizeiführer) calls for careful study and emphasizes the arbitrary character of any classification which, in the end, is only appropriate to a chosen subject.

+ It was a general feature of the national-socialist times that traditional authorities were progressively taken over by those of the newly established order. This has sometimes been called 'Gleichschaltung' : 'toeing the line'.

++ So called because their badges represented a skull and cross-bones.

overlapping of control of command, sometimes opposed, sometimes
super-imposed.

It had a way back the 18th century when the king's
Luther-22 = 18-22) to create a state within the state. His
ordinances should therefore be put with the treasury section,
also they may be a department of the royal household.
derived of their power to be 17th century king's household (Luther-
Luther-22 = 18-22) tried to put the responsibility for state
this (to be the line). The difference is that the state can be created
as an example of this; it was to be a separate level of
control under the king's police (Luther-22 = 18-22), but
always retained independent of the king's office or admini-
strative and economic affairs (Luther-22 = 18-22).

The present system shows the evolution of the
different groups of departments placed in the 18th century
(Luther-22 = 18-22); the original character of each
group of departments since we see that in this class division,
which only takes into account the order of responsibility of the
state; the same all can be seen in the 18th century when the king's
Luther-22 = 18-22, which was placed under the control of the
state police (Luther-22 = 18-22), the security police
(Luther-22 = 18-22) - this is the name of the 18th century's
new "formation" (Luther-22 = 18-22).

Therefore, the position of the king's 18th century police
chief (Luther-22 = 18-22) was for a long time
and emphasized the arbitrary character of his classification
which, in the end, is only appropriate to a crown subject.

It was a general feature of the national-constitutional times that
traditional authorities were progressively taken over by the
of the newly established ones. This was sometimes seen
called 'Verstaatlichung': 'to be the line'.

++ So called because their names represented a skull and
cross-bones.

The HSSPF was in fact the ^{RF-SS's} personal representative; his sphere of authority coincided with the armed forces districts (Wehrkreise). At first, the HSSPF, as head of all the Waffen-SS⁺ and police units within his armed forces district, was supposed to coordinate their actions in case of mobilization. He actually had a number of other functions and was in particular the highest court authority for the concentration camps in his district.

His overall powers were not clearly defined and were sometimes determined only through decisions in particular cases. The failure to define properly relative spheres of authority led to the fact that the HSSPF's influence depended very much on his personal standing, on his relationship with the Gauleiters (chiefs of Gau⁺⁺) and on his position within the hierarchy of the Party, in a word, on his personality in reference to national-socialist tenets.

+ At first, before 1925, the Party armed guard (Stabswache) and later, in 1933, Adolf Hitler's personal guard (Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler).

++ The Gau, a rather large area, gets its name from a former provincial district. It was, as it were, an administrative unit of the national-socialist party. The Gau chiefs were appointed by the Führer and responsible to him for the territories under their authority. The Gauleiters' responsibilities were mainly on a political level: they established the Party's authority in the Gau, coordinated its various activities and helped to extend its influence over the population. The military and economic difficulties brought about by the war led to the enlargement of the Gauleiters' powers and they eventually took over purely administrative work. The party Gaus became defence districts (Verteidigungsbezirke) of the Reich and the Gauleiters were appointed commissioners for

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the political and economic conditions. The author then discusses the social and cultural aspects of the country. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the political and economic conditions. It is followed by a detailed account of the social and cultural aspects of the country. The author then discusses the findings and a list of recommendations.

The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the political and economic conditions. It is followed by a detailed account of the social and cultural aspects of the country. The author then discusses the findings and a list of recommendations.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the political and economic conditions. It is followed by a detailed account of the social and cultural aspects of the country. The author then discusses the findings and a list of recommendations.

Through the HSSPF, the RF-SS could give instructions and orders without following the official channels : it lay for instance within the HSSPF's powers to give instructions to the Inspector of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei = Sipo) and Security Department (Sicherheitsdienst = SD).

THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF DETENTION PLACES

GENERAL REMARKS

The places of detention are dealt with according to their particular features and in the order given in the table of contents (p. 1)

The camp catalogue (vol. I p. 1 to 522)

Reasons for the classification of each detention place within the individual categories of camps will be given in their respective comments.

This classification entails placing camps into several categories, even though they may have been ~~xxxxx~~ lying in the same geographical area. This is also the case for concentration camp outlying commandos that were temporarily attached to one or the other main camps. The respective references to these camps and commandos are given in the index; here is an example of the way the different headings are arranged in the index :

MOSCHENDORF Kdo KL Da	3.9.44 - 30.9.44	Seite 70 ⁺
Kdo KL Flo	30.9.44 6 14.4.45	Seite 98

the defence of the Reich (Reichsverteidigungskommissar) (cf. decree of the Reich defence cabinet of 16.11.1942 RGBl (law gazette) 1942, part I p. 649)

Through the HSEB, the H-22 could give instructions and orders without following the official channels: it is for instance within the HSEB's competence to give instructions to the Inspector of the Security Department (HSEB) and Security Department (HSEB).

THE DIVISION CATEGORICAL OF THE HSEB

GENERAL REMARKS

The places of detention in which with access to their particular letters and the documents in the table of contents (p. 1).

The case of the HSEB (Vol. I p. 1 to 21)

Reasons for the classification of the HSEB are given in the HSEB's internal regulations (Vol. I p. 1 to 21).

This case is a very serious one. It is a very serious one, even though they may have been given in the HSEB's internal regulations (Vol. I p. 1 to 21).

MOCHENBERG Kao KI Ho
30.9.44 & 14.4.45 Seite 28
3.9.44 - 30.9.44 Seite 70

the defence of the Reich (Reichsverteidigungsgesetz) (1941).
Ordinance of the Reich defence cabinet of 14.11.1942 (Reichsverteidigungsgesetz) (1941), part I p. 219.

BLECHHAMMER ZAL für Juden Mitte 41 - 1.4.44 Seite 279 ++
 Kdo KL Flo 1.4.41 - 21.1.45 Seite 12
 AEL 30.1.44 - Juni 44 Seite 486

Information concerning the detention places
Their designation

Detention places were usually named after the place the camp or commando was situated in. In large cities, however, street and firm names were used. Commandos outside urban centers or villages could be named after the local designation of the place. They often had secret or code names, which the catalogue mentions if they were not exclusively employed by the internal camp administration. The Ohrdruf commando of the Buchenwald concentration camp was, for instance, also called S III.

The German name of the detention places is placed as a title in spaced capital letters and followed by the geographical designation of the epoch; for more accuracy, the name of the place is given below in the vernacular of the country, as well as the highest administrative district (province etc.) it belonged to and the name of the country according to the geographical situation in 1937.

+ MOSCHENDORF Commando of the Dachau concentration camp page 70
 MOSCHENDORF Commando of the Flossenbürg concentration camp
 page 98

++ BLECHHAMMER forced labour camp for Jews middle 41 - 1.4.44
 page 278
 BLECHHAMMER Commando of the Auschwitz concentration camp
 1.4.44 - 21.1.45 page 12
 BLECHHAMMER Labour reformatory camp 30.1.44 - June 44 page 486

RECHNERMANER 201 Mr. James Miller 41 - 1.4.44 Seite 279
Koo KI 1.4.44 - 21.1.45 Seite 15
A.S. 30.1.44 - Juni 44 Seite 181

Information concerning the case...
Their testimony...

Defendant's father was... the case or other... however, names and first names were used... on the large scale... place. They are... conditions if they were not... camp remaining... the center side...

The first... which in... geographical... the name of... the name of the... (to be precise etc.) it... to and the name of the... geographical classification...

+ RECHNERMANER... MOCHNERMANER... MOCHNERMANER... 1.4.44

++ RECHNERMANER forced labor camp for four months 41 - 1.4.44
RECHNERMANER... RECHNERMANER... 1.4.44 - 21.1.45 only 15
RECHNERMANER... 20.1.44 - June 44 page 4

Examples : D A C H A U
 Bayern (Bavaria)
 Deutsches Reich (German Reich)
 or A U S C H W I T Z
 1939 - 1945
 Schlesien (Silesia)
 Deutsches Reich

Designation of a detention place
 Oswięcim
 Krakow
 Poland

Lower administrative districts are mentioned only if they help to determine a place of detention, and in particular for the two following cases :

- When two places in the same administrative district (province etc.) have the same name,
- when a commando has a specific local designation.

Example : A L T E N H A M M E R
 Gemeinde Flossenbürg (municipality of Flossenbürg)
 Deutsches Reich (German Reich).

The reader should refer to the "preliminary remarks to the alphabetical index", vol. I p. 523 before looking up a place name, and especially a place name in the vernacular of a country in the alphabetical ~~xxxxxx~~ index.

The titles in the catalogue of the camps give a general idea of what the text will deal with. The following remarks are nevertheless relevant :

Example 1 D A C H A D

Germany (Deutschland)

German (Deutsch)

or A D C H A D

1938 - 1945

Schlesien (Silesia)

Poland (Polen)

Germany

Poland

Polen

lower administrative divisions are listed only if they help to describe a place and are relevant for the following cases:

- when two places of the same name exist in different countries etc. (e.g. Berlin, West Berlin)

- when a name is used in different countries.

Example 1 A I Y S T A D B A R K Y
Yiddish: אַ י.א.ד.באַרק
German: Jiddische (Jiddisch)
Yiddish: אַ י.א.ד.באַרק (א.י.ד.באַרק)

The term should be used in "oral" and "written" to the alphabetical index, especially in the case of a place name. In the alphabetical index, the country in the alphabetical index.

The title in the catalogue of the maps give a general idea of what the text will deal with. The following remarks are nevertheless relevant:

Establishment of a detention place

The mention of the date the prisoners of a concentration camp commando were transferred back to their main camp is often the only indication of the existence of a commando. In this event, the International Tracing Service cannot give the exact date of the establishment of such commandos.

Evacuation of a detention place

In many cases, sick prisoners remained in a detention place, even though its evacuation can be accounted for from reliable sources. In order to facilitate the immediate location of particularly small commandos, cubic 5) "Quarters and

Employer and kind of work

These particulars are given in the catalogue only if they facilitate the identification of concentration camp commandos. Former prisoners may have forgotten the exact designation of their commandos, but they usually remember the name of the firms they were employed in, or the kind of work they had to do. The names of the firms are mentioned in the index. They have generally been taken from depositions made by former prisoners. A checking of the spelling of these names was possible only in a few cases, and mistakes could therefore not be avoided.

On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the kind of work performed in forced labour camps for Jews (Zwangsarbeitslager für Juden = ZAL) changed after these camps were taken over by ^{the} concentration camps.

Establishment of a retention place

The mention of the name of the prisoner at a concentration camp is often the only indication of the retention place. In this event, the identification of the prisoner cannot give the exact date of the arrival at the retention place.

Evacuation of a retention place

In any case, such evacuations are mentioned in a retention place, even though the evacuation is not mentioned in the retention place.

Prisoner's kind of work

There is a certain amount of information in the retention place, but it is not always complete. The identification of the prisoner at the retention place is often the only indication of the retention place. In this event, the identification of the prisoner cannot give the exact date of the arrival at the retention place.

On the other hand, it must be noted in also that the kind of work performed in forced labor camps for Jews (Swings- arbeitslager für Juden) (SAJ) changed after these camps were taken over by concentration camps.

No mention of employer or labour will be found under main concentration camps (Buchenwald, Dachau etc.), for it is assumed that these camps are well known for other reasons.

The Prisoners' quarters

The place where the prisoners were quartered is mentioned only if it is not identical with their detention place.

Size of the camps

Outlying concentration camp commandos were of varying sizes : some numbered hundreds and even thousands of prisoners, others, only a few. In order to facilitate the immediate location of particularly small commandos, rubric 3) "Quarters and other remarks" (Unterbringung bzw. andere Bemerkungen) handles only outlying commandos of 20 prisoners or less.

Sources

The catalogue mentions only documentary material referring to data concerning the opening or closing dates of the different detention places.

Preference is always given to official war-time sources over post-war sources. If the existence of a detention place can be proved by war-time documents, but if these do not mention the opening and closing dates of this ^{detention place} ~~place~~, a mention such as

'existence proved by concentration camp records'
(Existenz durch KL-Akten belegt)

will be placed under its name, in addition to the dates established through post-war documents.

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The following documentary material was used :

War-time documents

These documents are referred to by an abbreviation of the name(s) of their author(s). Concentration camp records comprise all documentary evidence relating to the prisoners' registration and to general orders and reports of the camp Kommandantur (local headquarters, in fact the commander's office).

Documents originating from other services are mainly orders, decrees and reports.

Civil documents will provide, for instance, a prisoner's death certificate issued by a normal registry office located outside the camp, or by a special registry office established in the concentration camp itself.

Post-war documents

Official report : Investigations from the first post-war (amtl. Bericht) period by national tracing services, occupation authorities or local authorities such as mayors, registry offices etc.

Witnesses' depositions : Information given by former prisoners and gathered by associations of former prisoners. (Zeugenbericht)

Prisoners' statements : Statements and affidavits from post-war trials, or information given to the International Tracing Service by former prisoners, when applying for incarceration certificates. Nearly all these state-

Section 101-102

Section 103-104

Section 105-106

Section 107-108

Section 109-110

Section 111-112

Section 113-114

Section 115-116

Section 117-118

Section 119-120

Section 121-122

Section 123-124

Section 125-126

Section 127-128

Section 129-130

Section 131-132

Section 133-134

Section 135-136

Section 137-138

Section 139-140

Section 141-142

Section 143-144

Section 145-146

Section 147-148

Section 149-150

Section 151-152

Section 153-154

Section 155-156

ments were made during the 1949 -1951 period and are thus prior to the Federal Indemnification Law (Bundesentschädigungsgesetz).

Deposition given : Evidence originating almost exclusively by the camp commander, etc. from post-war proceedings taken against the camp personnel.

(Aussage des Lagerführer etc.)

Sources concerning forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) in Eastern Europe

Werner Report on the archives kept in the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine in Paris, concerning the persecution of Jews in Poland and ^{the} bordering territories.

This report was established by Mr. Werner, from the indemnification division of the Stuttgart district court (Entschädigungskammer des Landesgerichts Stuttgart), advisor attached to the district court (Landesgerichtsrat), on instructions from the Ministry of Justice in Stuttgart.

It was published in May 1952.

Ungerer Catalogue of ghettos, forced labour camps and concentration camps.

This catalogue was established by Dr. A. Ungerer, senior government councillor (Oberregierungsrat) of the Munich Board of Finance (Oberfinanzdirektion München) and general representative of the provincial interests in Bavaria (allgemeiner Vertreter des Landesinteresses in Bayern) ; it was compiled on instructions from the highest indemnification authorities

and restitution courts of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Hesse. It is based on authentic documents and court decisions.

It was published in August 1953.

Ettinger Catalogue of the places of Jewish persecution in Poland, relevant to indemnification proceedings. This catalogue was established by Dr. Ignacy Ettinger, barrister, on instructions from the URO (United Restitution Organization, Frankfurt/Main). It is based chiefly on Polish publications put out by the Jewish History Institute in Warsaw and its predecessors.

It was published in October 1955.

Biuletyn Report of the central commission for the investigation of hitlerian crimes in Poland (written in Polish). The report is based on investigations carried out from 1945 on by Polish courts in cooperation with mayors and police authorities, on instructions from the Polish Ministry of Justice ; these inquiries were designed to gather documentary material and witnesses' statements. Information about forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) was taken from this catalogue, but it was not possible to take into account further information concerning camps for civil workers and labourers told off for earthworks, as well disciplinary camps under the jurisdiction of judicial and police authorities.

This report was published in 1946.

The spelling of the names of certain places quoted in the Ungerer, Werner, Ettinger and Biuletyn catalogues has been changed after consulting official catalogues and dictionaries of place names ; the reader should therefore not be surprised

and translation copies of...
and hence, it is based on authentic documents and
court decisions.
It was published in August 1957.

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of place names; the reader should therefore not be surprised

to find place names, the spelling of which differs from those used in the original catalogues.

Texts taken from original documents and expressions peculiar to the language of the SS are put in quotation marks.

By the "conscience of the Reich President for the protection of the people and the state" (Verordnung zur Ausführung des Gesetzes vom 18. Februar 1933) published in the Reich law gazette (Reichsgesetzblatt) no. 17, part 1, 1933, a number of fundamental rights regarding the right to individual liberty were abrogated; the practice of "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) was thus legally founded.

Prisons should not handle the large number of persons taken into "protective custody" (Schutzhaft), and additional places of detention were created by the law of 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt, no. 17, part 1, 1933), § 25 (Schutzhaft) and police authorities, as well as by orders of the Reichstag.

Some of these detention places were under the control of the Reichstag (3A).

The Dachau concentration camp was the only one which, since its opening, came under the control of the German political police. It was subject to orders of the SS.

The term "Schutzhaft" was also used to denote, or affect, but this term should be understood as the abrogation of political opponents of the regime. German law and police custody was usually called Verhaftungshaft.

to find place names, the finding of which differs from those
used in the original catalogue.

Texts taken from original documents and annotations
peculiar to the language of the text are not in quotation marks.

THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF DETENTION PLACES

those which received by the SA part by the SA administration in 1934 at the SA and were of the SA "state concentration camps".

A. Concentration camps of the first period before their take-over by a central office of the Inspector of the SA, SA (Sturmabteilung) of the SA "death camps" (Konzentrationslager) and (Konzentrationslager) and (Konzentrationslager).

By the "ordinance of the Reich President for the protection of the people and the State" (Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat) of February 28, 1933 published in the Reich law gazette (Reichsgesetzblatt) no. 17 part I, 1933, a number of fundamental rights, including the right to individual liberty were abrogated; the practice of "protective custody"⁺ (Schutzhaft) was thus legally founded.

The camps are listed in alphabetical order, following Prisons could not handle the large number of persons taken into "protective custody" (Schutzhaft), and additional places of detention were created by the local SA (Sturmabteilung = SA, storm section), SS (Schutzstaffel = SS) and police authorities, as well as by order of the ministries.

Some of these detention places were under guard of storm sections (SA).

The Dachau concentration camp was the only camp which, since its opening, came under the control of the Bavarian political police. It was guarded by members of the SS.

+ Literally 'Schutzhaft' means protective detention, or arrest, but this term should be understood as the detention of political opponents of the regime. Common law protective custody was usually called Vorbeugungshaft.

+ El punto de partida de la historia
but a few years ago it was
tion of the world's population
was unattainable for many years

Many of these camps were soon closed ; those which remained were taken over by the provincial administration in 1934 at the latest, and were officially called "state concentration camps" (staatliche Konzentrationslager). From December 10, 1934 onwards they were placed under the command of the inspector of the concentration camps and chief of the SS "death's head" formations (Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager und Führer der SS-Totenkopfverbände). These camps were intended almost exclusively for political prisoners.

It should be mentioned that because of the numerous gaps in the documentary material, the list of these camps is quite incomplete. The camps are listed in alphabetical order, outlying commandos appearing also in alphabetical order below the camps they depended on (vol. I p. 1 to 7).

The inspector was appointed to supervise the concentration camps. It is known that SS-Gruppenführer Hicke (rank corresponding to Major) was the first concentration camp inspector. Together with this rank only, he continued his activity as commander of the Dachau concentration camp and was concurrently appointed inspector of the SS

The German SS rank is generally followed by its British equivalent (rank of British between brackets).
 SS-Gruppenführer = Chief der deutschen Polizei; SS Reich chief and chief of the German police.

Obergruppenführer	
Gruppenführer	
Sturmbannführer	
SS-Oberführer	= Brigadier-general
SS-Untersturmbannführer	
SS-Hauptsturmbannführer	= colonel
SS-Sturmhauptführer	= lieutenant-colonel
SS-Sturmführer	= major
SS-Obersturmführer	= captain
SS-Obersturmmann	= lieutenant
SS-Sturmtruppführer	= sergeant-major

Many of these camps were soon closed; those which remained were taken over by the provincial administration in 1934 at the latest, and were of a type called "state concentration camps" (staatskonzentrationslager). From December 10, 1934 onwards they were placed under the command of the Inspector of the Concentration Camps and Chief of the SS "Detachment" (Inspektor der Konzentrationslager und Chef der SS "Abteilung"). Further SS-Verfügungen were issued almost exclusively for collective

It should be mentioned that because of the numerous cases in the documentary material, the SS concentration camps in

The cases are listed in the local order, following the order in which they were reported, and they are listed in chronological order below the camps they depended on (vol. I p. 100).

B. Concentration camps under the command of the concentration camp inspector.

POSITION OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP INSPECTOR WITHIN THE SS HIERARCHY

On December 10, 1934, the existing concentration camps were put under the command of the concentration camp inspector. His departments were incorporated into the SS Main Office (SS-Hauptamt), itself transformed on August 15, 1940 into the SS commanders' main office (SS-Führungshauptamt). On March 3, 1942, the inspection of the concentration camps became department group D (Amtsgruppe D) of the newly created SS main office for administrative and economic affairs (SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt = SS-WVHA).

The inspector was commissioned to supervise the concentration camps. It is known that SS-Gruppenführer Eicke (rank corresponding to)⁺ was the first concentration camp inspector. Together with this new duty, he continued his activity as commander of the Dachau concentration camp and was concurrently appointed inspector of the SS

+ The German SS rank is generally followed by its usual equivalent inserted between brackets :

Reichsführer-SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei: SS Reich chief and chief of the German police.

Oberstgruppenführer	
Obergruppenführer	
Gruppenführer	
Brigadeführer	= brigadier-general
Oberführer	
Standartenführer	= colonel
Obersturmbannführer	= lieutenant-colonel
Sturmbannführer	= major
Hauptsturmführer	= captain
Obersturmführer	= lieutenant
Untersturmführer	= second-lieutenant

positions were under the command
of the commander-in-chief.

POSITION OF THE CREST
HIERARCHY

On December 10, 1944, the...
were put under the command...
the... The... were...
... (W-...),...
... of the...
... On... 1944...
... became...
... of the...
... for...
... (W-...)

The... was...
... It is...
... was the...
... together...
... his...
... as...
... of the...

The... rank is...
... between...
... and...
... of the...

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| Untersturmführer | = | second lieutenant |
| Obersturmführer | = | first lieutenant |
| Sturmbannführer | = | major |
| Hauptsturmführer | = | captain |
| Sturmbannführer | = | captain |
| Sturmbannführer | = | colonel |
| Standartenführer | = | colonel |
| Oberführer | = | major general |
| Brigadeführer | = | brigadier general |
| Gruppenführer | = | division general |
| Sturmbannführer | = | major |
| Obersturmführer | = | first lieutenant |
| Untersturmführer | = | second lieutenant |

"death's head" formations (SS-Totenkopfverbände), from which the supervising staff of the concentration camps was recruited. to prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhaft).

At the time he was commander of the Dachau concentration camp, from the end of June 1933 to 1935, Eicke had already instituted a policy of severe treatment for the prisoners and laid the foundations of camp organization and administration. The detention. The SS in later reports... predominantly negative. These regulations concerning the organization of the camps and the punishment prescriptions were to remain in force until the end of the war. The Dachau concentration camp was taken as a model for all the other concentration camps and a large part of the ruling camp personnel was trained at the Dachau concentration camp.

INCARCERATION AND RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Shortly after the beginning of the war, the procedure of incarceration and release of prisoners was standardized. The incarceration and release of the prisoners in "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) always remained within the powers of the State Secret Police (Gestapo). The local departments or local main departments of the state police (örtliche Stapo(leit)stelle) brought the request of incarceration before the State secret police departments (the Gestapa = Gestapoamt⁺), which, on September 27, 1939 became a branch of the Main Office for Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt = RSHA). After a superficial survey, this office would agree to the requests for incarceration.

This rule applies particularly to the release of civil servants and prisoners who have been particularly "active"

+ The Gestapa should not be mistaken for the Gestapo : the Gestapo was the state secret police, and the Gestapa, the state secret police department. These were two different organizations : the Gestapa was the system under Heydrich's control and the Gestapo, the authority with Himmler at its head.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.

A similar procedure was adopted by the criminal police department of the Reich (Reichskriminalpolizei) with respect to prisoners in protective custody (Vorbeugungshäftlinge).

An inspection was to be held every second month if the term of detention had not been settled. The office in charge and the camp commander were then to decide on the extension of the detention. The commanders' reports were usually predominantly negative, except sometimes, when the main office for Reich security (RSHA) gave to understand that the release of a prisoner was being considered. However, there were a few cases of releases ordered by the main office for Reich security (RSHA) despite negative reports of camp commanders.

Shortly after the beginning of the war, this procedure was considerably simplified in pursuance of a letter of October 24, 1939 and prisoners were released only in exceptional cases.

The first paragraph of the aforementioned letter (actually a special delivery "Schnellbrief") can be quoted in support of this assertion :

"Re : "protective custody" (Schutzhaft)

As a general rule, the release of prisoners in "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) does not take place during the war. This rule applies particularly to the release of civil servants and prisoners who have been particularly "active" ("besonders aktiv", in the sense of a political activity opposed to the Party), public enemies already severely sentenced for common law offences, and notoriously "anti-

A similar procedure was adopted by the criminal police department of the Reich (Reichskriminalpolizei) in respect to prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhaft).

An inspection was made in this every second month in the form of detention had not been ordered. The office in charge and the camp commandant were to be present on the expiration of the detention. The commandant of the camp was usually present -ly negative, except possibly, when a camp office for Reich Security (SS) gave to the commandant the release of a prisoner was being considered, however, there were in a few cases of releases ordered by the camp office for Reich Security (SS) and the negative reports of camp commandants.

Shortly after the beginning of the war, this procedure was considerably modified in pursuance of a letter of October 24, 1939 and prisoners were released only in exceptional cases.

The first paragraph of the Administrative Order (Verordnung) regarding the general delivery of "Schutzhaft" can be passed in support of this assertion:

"Re: 'protective custody' (Schutzhaft)"

As a general rule, the release of prisoners in "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) does not take place during the war. This rule applies particularly to the release of civil servants and prisoners who have been previously "actively" ("politisch aktiv") in the sense of a political activity opposed to the Party, public enemies already severely sentenced for common law offences, and notoriously "anti-

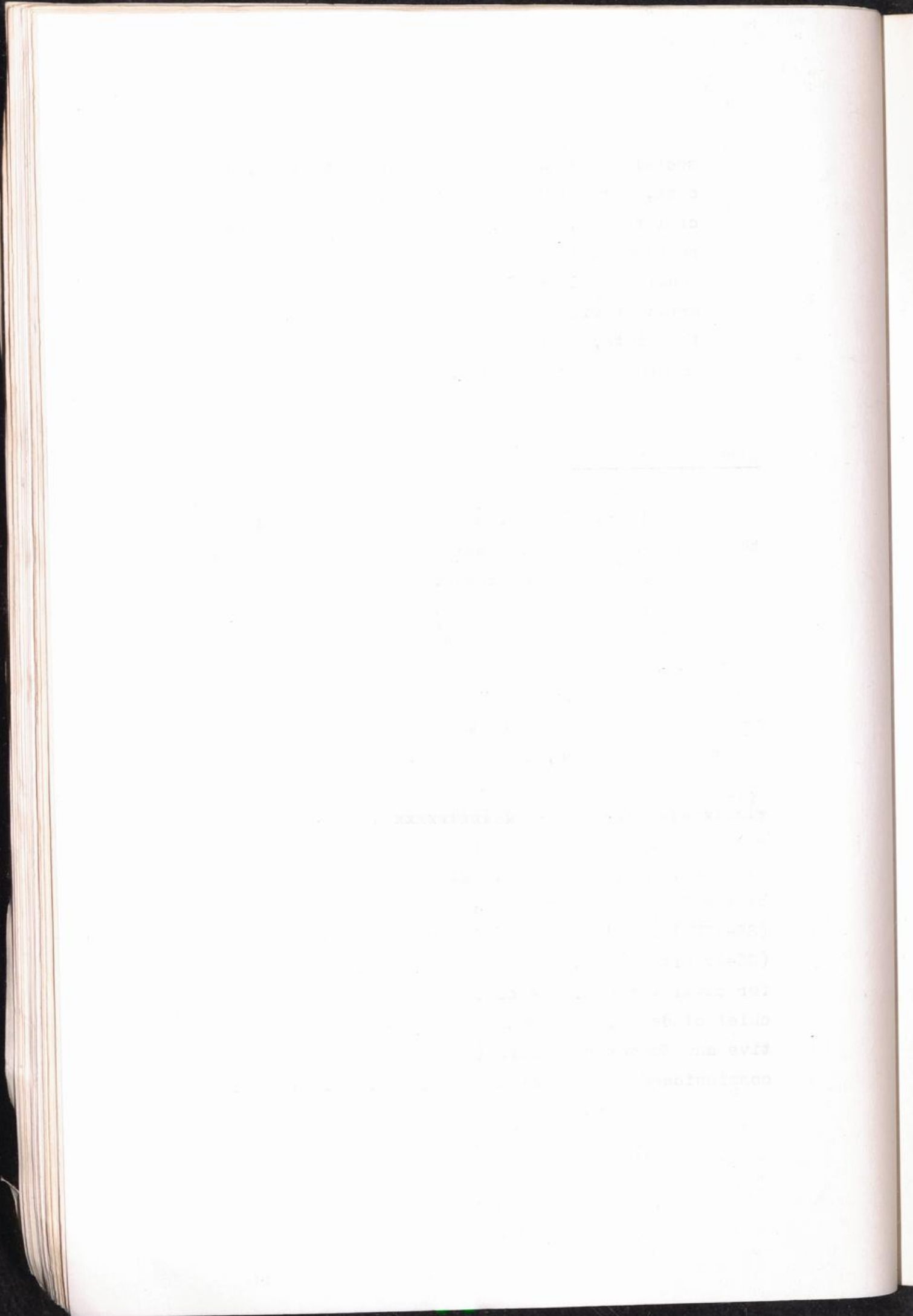
social elements" (asoziale Elemente). If, in an individual case, a release seems absolutely necessary for some special reason, an overall account of the grounds for this release must be given ; thereby, serious consideration should be given to the question whether the release of the prisoner will not imperil the security of the people and the State, also considering that there will be fewer possibilities of surveillance".

LABOUR ASSIGNMENT

Apart from a few exceptions, until the beginning of the war, there were only main concentration camps, usually sited near quarries and brickfields.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRIGADES

Minor camps were first created outside the existing concentration camps when Reich Minister for Armaments and Ammunitions (Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition) Speer ordered the total mobilization of the civil sector (within his sphere of influence, the SS Reich Chief commissioned the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) with this task) ~~within his own sphere of influence~~. These smaller camps were called outlying commandos (AUSSENKOMMANDOS) by the concentration camp administration, but the official name they were given by the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) was 'labour camp' (Arbeitslager) or 'SS labour camp' (SS-Arbeitslager), all of which led to confusion with the camps for civil workers. The concentration camp Inspector and the chief of department group D of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (Amtsgruppe D des SS-WVHA) were then commissioned to control these outlying commandos.



Outlying commandos were usually established near existing armament manufactures ; sometimes factories were erected in their neighbourhood. Based on a minimum of 500 prisoners, the commandos actually numbered from one to several thousand prisoners.

By means of its outlying commandos, each concentration camp had to supply a certain geographical district with labourers in particular told off for work in factories owned by the SS. Such districts corresponded neither to the civil nor to the military districts ; there were even cases of overlap, the number of outlying commandos increasing constantly. Subsidiary commandos (Unterkommandos) were attached to larger commandos.

CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES

The SS construction brigades (SS-Baubrigaden) and SS railway brigades (SS-Eisenbahnbrigaden) were somewhat apart from the other brigades: they were mobile work-units which carried out urgent repair work, especially after air-raids. They therefore constantly changed quarters and were successively attached to different concentration camps.

The International Tracing Service chose a special form of description which takes the particular character of these brigades into account. They are gathered in a special group and classed by numerical order (cf. vol. I p. 246). The different quarters of the brigades are mentioned in chronological order, as well as the main concentration camps they were successively attached to.

Existing commandos were usually established near
existing permanent army camps; sometimes fortresses were
erected in their neighbourhood. Based on a minimum of 500
prisoners, the commandos were usually numbered from one to several
thousand prisoners.

In some of the cases mentioned above, each commando
unit was given a specific tactical district
to operate in, and was usually equipped with
by the Wehrmacht. Such units were usually
not in the ordinary military sense of the
word, the number of officers and men being
small and commandos (Einheiten) were usually
numbered.

OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES

The operational principles of the commandos were
in all ways similar to those of the ordinary
front-line troops: they were mobile units which
could be used for reconnaissance, sabotage, etc.
They therefore constantly changed about in the
theatre of operations, and in different concentrations.

The operational tactics were of course a special
form of description which takes the particular character of
these troops into account. They are described in a general
group and classified by numerical order (e.g. 1st, 2nd, etc.).
The different quarters of the brigades are mentioned in
chronological order, as well as the main concentration areas
they were successively attached to.

Main concentration camps are classed alphabetically and followed by their outlying commandos also in alphabetical order, these followed in turn by their subsidiary commandos (vol. I p. 1 to 259).

Geographical considerations were left out of account in this classification.

The camps belonging to this group are identifiable in character as concentration camps, but it has not been possible to determine the main concentration camp they depended on as outlying commandos.

The International Red Cross has been able to prove the existence of these detention places through a careful study of its archives. Some German records, the transfer of a prisoner from a concentration camp to this kind of detention place, or from such a place of detention to a concentration camp.

The following camps in Germany belong to this category.

	Location in the files	Men/women
<u>RUSSIA-SPAIN</u>		
German Reich	December 1944 - beginning of April 1945	women
<u>RUSSIA</u>		
Province of Hannover	3.9.1944 - 15.10.44	women
<u>RUSSIA</u>		
Province of	1.1.44 - 1.3.1945	men
Province of		

These cases have been cleared with the
and followed by their respective managers also in the
order, these followed in the order of the
(Vol. 1 p. 1 to 28)

The first part of the
in this case and the

Province of Brandenburg - 1.5.1944 - 1.7.1945 women

- C. Detention places in the Reich territory similar to concentration camps, the administrative dependence of which could not be determined.

Mecklenburg - 14.5.1945 - 12.4.1945 men

The camps belonging to this group are comparable in character to concentration camps, but it has not been possible to determine the main concentration camps they depended on as outlying commandos.

The International Tracing Service has been able to prove the existence of these detention places through a careful study of its archives, some documents recording the transfer of a prisoner from a concentration camp to this kind of detention place, or from such a place of detention to a concentration camp.

The following camps in Germany belong to this category.

	Mention in the files	Men/women
<u>BERLIN-SPANDAU</u>		
German Reich	December 1944 - Beginning of April 1945	women
<u>BOMLITZ</u>		
Province of Hannover	3.9.1944 - 15.10.1944	women
<u>GLASAU</u>		
Province of Schleswig-Holstein	- 9.1944 - - 3.1945	men

C. Detention Places in the Reich Territory
at the 1st of January 1944
and the 1st of January 1945
and the 1st of January 1946

The number of prisoners in the Reich territory at the 1st of January 1944 was 1,000,000. At the 1st of January 1945 it was 1,500,000. At the 1st of January 1946 it was 2,000,000.

The increase in the number of prisoners in the Reich territory from 1944 to 1945 was 50%. This was due to the fact that the number of prisoners in the Reich territory at the 1st of January 1945 was 1,500,000, while at the 1st of January 1944 it was 1,000,000.

The number of prisoners in the Reich territory at the 1st of January 1946 was 2,000,000.

Prisoners in the Reich Territory
at the 1st of January 1944 - 1,000,000
at the 1st of January 1945 - 1,500,000
at the 1st of January 1946 - 2,000,000

Prisoners in the Reich Territory
at the 1st of January 1944 - 1,000,000
at the 1st of January 1945 - 1,500,000
at the 1st of January 1946 - 2,000,000

Prisoners in the Reich Territory
at the 1st of January 1944 - 1,000,000
at the 1st of January 1945 - 1,500,000
at the 1st of January 1946 - 2,000,000

GUBEN

Province of Brandenburg - .9.1944 - -.2.1945 women

ROHRIGSHOF

Province of Hessen-Nassau 11.11.1944 - -.3.1945 men

SCHNARCHENREUTH

Bavaria 14.3.1945 - 12.4.1945 men

UNTERLUSS

Province of Hannover middle of August 1944 women
- end of March/April 1945

VENNEBECK

Province of Westphalia 8.3.1945 - 2.4.1945 women

These places of detention are not listed again in the first volume of the catalogue of detention places, but they are entered in the index.

Subject: Allotment of labourers for work of strategic importance in Vienna

Reference: your letter dated 7.5.1944

Dear Hiasom,

Herewith the special reasons you gave concerning the 33-Brigadeofficer Dr. Bellbrunn, see written on the same topic - I have since then given orders to dispatch several evacuation convoys to Vienna, Strasshof.

These are first of all 3 convoys of about 1,000 Jews, which will arrive in Vienna in the next few days.

RUSSIA

Province of Archangelsk - 1864 - 1865

RUSSIA

Province of Moscow - 1864 - 1865

RUSSIA

Province of Novgorod - 1864 - 1865

RUSSIA

Province of Pskov - 1864 - 1865

RUSSIA

Province of Rязань - 1864 - 1865

These lists of names are not to be taken as a complete list of the names of all the places in the above-named provinces, but only as a list of the names of the places which were mentioned in the above-named documents.

RUSSIA

Province of Tver - 1864 - 1865

From our previous observations, we know that
 D. Special camps for Hungarian
Jews in the Czechoslovak and
Hungarian border regions of Austria
 It is obvious that only well-guarded, separate
 work-shops, and quarters in a secure place serving as a
 camp From summer 1944 on, Hungarian Jews were assigned to
 forced labour in the Czechoslovak and Hungarian border regions
 of Austria. Two groups were sent there : the first group left
 Hungary around June and July 1944 and the second ^{group} from November
 1944 onwards.

One of the reasons for this deportation, which was to
 bring those Jews from Hungary to precisely this area, can be
 inferred from the Letter SS-Brigadeführer (SS brigadier-general)
 Blaschke, mayor of Vienna, addressed to the chief of the securi-
 ty police and security department (der Chef der Sipo und des SD)
 in Berlin on June 7, 1944. The International Tracing Service
 does not have this letter but possesses the reply that was made
 to it on June 30, 1944. Here are the terms of this reply :

"Re : Allotment of labourers for work of strategic impor-
 tance in Vienna

Reference : your letter dated 7.5.1944

Dear Blaschke,

For the special reasons you gave me - incidental-
 ly, SS-Brigadeführer Dr. Dellbruegge has written ^{to} me on the
 same topic - I have since then given orders to dispatch
 several evacuation convoys to Vienna/ Strasshof.

These are first of all 4 convoys of about
 12,000 Jews, which will arrive in Vienna in the next few
 days.

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[Large block of very faint, illegible text, likely the main body of a letter or document.]

[Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or footer.]

From our previous experience, we know that approximately 30 % of the Jews in these transports (in the present case about 3,600) are fit for work. They may be put to the work in question, provided they can be withdrawn at any time. It is obvious that only well-guarded, separate work-units, and quarters in a secure place serving as a camp can be considered. The Jews will be at your disposal only on the basis of the express condition.

Their wives and children unable to work are to stay under supervision in the camp during the day too. They are all intended for a Sonderaktion (literally "special action") and will therefore be withdrawn again one day (eines Tages wieder abgezogen).

Will you please discuss further details with the state police main department (Staatspolizeileitstelle) in Vienna, SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. Ebner (SS lieutenant colonel) and SS-Obersturmbannführer Krumej of the Sonder-einsatzkommando (special operation commando) in Hungary, who is at present in Vienna.

I hope these convoys will help you to carry out your urgent work projects..."

This letter leaves little doubt about the fate awaiting these Hungarian Jews assigned to forced labour and their accompanying families.

The convoys concerned belong to the six convoys that left Szeged, Debrecen, Kecskemet, Győr and Komaron for the "priority camp of Strasshof near Vienna" (Vorzugslager Strasshof

From our previous experience, we know that approximately 10% of the Jews in these regions are in the present case about 1,500. In the work, they may be put to the work in question, and they may be considered as gay Jews. It is obvious that the work in question is not work-labor, and that the work in question is not work-labor. It can be considered that the work in question is not work-labor only on the basis of the work in question.

That is why we are interested in the work in question. We are all interested in the work in question, and will be interested in the work in question. We are all interested in the work in question, and will be interested in the work in question.

All you please discuss the work in question. The work in question is the work in question. The work in question is the work in question. The work in question is the work in question. The work in question is the work in question. The work in question is the work in question.

I hope these convicts will be put to work in your plant with projects.

This letter leaves little doubt that the Jews in these regions have been assigned to labor in the work in question. The work in question is the work in question. The work in question is the work in question.

The convicts mentioned belong to the six convicts mentioned. The convicts mentioned belong to the six convicts mentioned. The convicts mentioned belong to the six convicts mentioned. The convicts mentioned belong to the six convicts mentioned.

bei Wien) around the end of June 1944 ; these convoys were sent to Austria at the time of the mass transports from Hungary to the Auschwitz concentration camp ; SS-Obersturmbannführer (SS major) Eichmann said of them :

"Over there, they're in cold storage" +

In the above letter, the Chief of the Security Police and Security department (der Chef der Sipo und des SD) of Berlin also calls these transports a "Sonderaktion" (special operation)

Some information concerning the equipment and provisioning of these preferential convoys (Vorzugstransporte) can be found in the following letter, addressed on August 3, 1944 by the Reich Minister of Economy (Reichswirtschaftsminister) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs :

"Re : Provisionment of Hungarian Jews

The department of national economy (Landeswirtschaft) of Vienna informs me that the 14,700 Hungarian Jews now at work in the districts (Gau) of Vienna and of the Lower Danube arrived almost without any equipment. According to information given by the department of national economy, their equipment of household utensils, clothes, covers etc., was initially sufficient, but the greater part was seized by the Hungarian Gendarmerie."

+ In German : "Sie sind dort aufs Eis gelegt" literally, laid on ice, i.e. paralysed, with no possibility to act, therefore left to Eichmann's power.

... (faint mirrored text) ...

In the ... (faint mirrored text) ...

... (faint mirrored text) ...

... (faint mirrored text) ...

+ In ... (faint mirrored text) ...

The following is found in a letter of the Reich administrator for labour (Reichstreuhänder der Arbeit) and President of the provincial labour office of the Lower Danube :

"Moreover, endeavours are being made to have the Jews bring along their work clothes, shoes and, as far as possible, mattresses and covers, as well as additional food from Hungary."

"From what I hear, you are negotiating with the Hungarian authorities in charge of the affair about the confiscation of the Jews' equipment by the Hungarian Gendarmerie. I would appreciate being informed of the state of these negotiations."

The second group of convoys of Hungarian Jews started from Budapest in October 1944. There were over 30,000 men and women, most of whom were marched to the Austrian border, to work there on the defence works of the "Südostwall" (wall of the South-East) for the Honved labour service + or for

+ A Hungarian military organization created in 1848, Honved means defender of the fatherland. This term was employed again in 1857 with the establishment of compulsory military service and refers to the Hungarian territorial army.

The following table shows the results of the
for the year (1910) and the results of the
the previous year (1909).

"Total, 1910, 1909"
for the year 1910, 1909
the previous year 1909.

"Total, 1910, 1909"
for the year 1910, 1909
the previous year 1909.

"Total, 1910, 1909"
for the year 1910, 1909
the previous year 1909.

"Total, 1910, 1909"
for the year 1910, 1909
the previous year 1909.

the organization called OT (OT = Organisation Todt) +

The following text concerning Jews deported from the former German Reich is taken from a memorandum of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the resolutions passed by the "leader of the Nation" (Chef der Nation, then Ferenc Szalasy) on November 17, 1944 which concerned "the final settlement of the Jewish question in Hungary" ("betreffend die endgültige Regelung der ungarländischen Judenfrage").

+ This organization was created in 1933, as work on the German highway started. It bears the name of Dr. Fritz Todt, general inspector of the highways department, who was directing work at that time. From 1937 on, the Todt organization was engaged in strategic works. In May 1940, it was entrusted with various works connected with the war. Labour units were created, with workers skilled in building operations being attached to various military work. The management of these labour units, called until then "Westwallbauleitung" (management of the Westwall constructions) was named "Frontbauleitung" (management of the front line constructions). Each army headquarter (Armeeoberkommando) was given a "Frontbauleitung". OT operation groups (OT-Einsatzgruppen) were attached to the different army sections on the Eastern front. The OT was controlled by the OT central office (OT-Zentrale) in Berlin, which came under the authority of the General Inspector of the highways department's authority. The OT was taken over by Reich Minister Speer (then Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production) on February 15, 1942. By decree of September 2, 1943, published in the RGBl (law gazette) part I p. 530, Speer attached the Todt organization to his ministry.

will be to "attest the presence" (in Evidenz halten) of Hungarian Jews performing their labour service in Germany after October 15, 1944 and for this purpose, the commission will maintain contact with the German and Hungarian governments.

The report

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"1/ Jews with papers stating foreign guardianship
(Juden mit ausländischem Schutzpass)

These Jews are to be concentrated (konzentriert) at the latest on November 27, 1944 at 4 p.m. in the premises called "Palatinus-Häuser", chosen for this purpose by the Royal Hungarian Home Office. Notice will be given every day in the Hungarian daily press. These Jews are to stay in the premises determined by the Home Office ~~xxx~~ until their departure. They may walk in the grounds of these houses every day from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. The departure of these Jews depends on one hand on the situation of the diplomatic relations between the Hungarian government and the Government of the interested State, and on the other, on the circulation agreements passed between the interested State and the German government. It is not possible to extend the quota of Jews with papers stating foreign guardianship (Schutzpass), which is subject to an agreement between the Hungarian government and the interested governments.

2/ Jews lent to the German government

These are Jews fit for work that the German government agrees to employ in the interest of the joint war effort. These Jews perform their labour service for the benefit of the Hungarian nation. They will be handed over to the German government individually, and their names will be mentioned each time ; the Royal Hungarian Home Office will delegate a permanent Hungarian commission to Germany to defend their interests ; one of the members of this commission will be the delegate of the International Red Cross and of the interested missions. The task of this commission will be to "attest the presence" (in Evidenz halten) of Hungarian Jews performing their labour service in Germany after October 15, 1944 and for this purpose, the commission will maintain contact with the German and Hungarian governments.

1) / Laws with regard to Jewish immigration
(Juden mit ausländischer Staatsangehörigkeit)

These Jews are to be concentrated (konzentriert) at the latest on November 30, 1944 at 4 p.m. in the premises called "Reichswehr-Kaserne". A room for this purpose in the Royal Hungarian Home Office will be given every day in the Hungarian daily press. These Jews are to be in the or class detained by the Home Office until their departure. They may mix in the grounds of the Home Office every day from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. The departure of these Jews depends on one hand on the situation of the diplomatic relations between the Hungarian Government and the Government of the interested State, and on the other hand on the circulation of agreements between the interested State and the German Government. It is not possible to extend the scope of Jews with regard to their immigration (Zugang) (Zugang), which is subject to the agreement between the Hungarian Government and the interested Government.

2) Jews sent to the German Government

These are Jews fit for work and the German Government agrees to employ in the interest of the joint war effort. These Jews perform their labor service for the benefit of the Hungarian nation. They will be handed over to the German Government individually, and their names will be mentioned each time; the Royal Hungarian Home Office will define a permanent Hungarian commission to Germany to defend their interests; one of the members of this commission will be the delegate of the International Red Cross and of the interested national. The task of this commission will be to "at least the presence" (Anwesenheit) of Hungarian Jews performing their labor service in Germany after October 1, 1944 and for this purpose, the commission will maintain contact with the German and Hungarian Governments.

Jews are compelled to work for the Hungarian Nation. The Hungarian State, in the interest of the Nation and in agreement with the German Government, has work performed abroad. The condition of the Jews performing their compulsory labour service abroad for Hungary will be settled by the Hungarian State at the end of the war in the course of the general settlement of the Jewish question in Europe and in accordance with the European standpoints. Until then, their treatment will depend upon their behaviour."

Nothing is known about the Hungarian commission mentioned in the memorandum, which included a delegate of the International Red Cross and was commissioned to "attest the presence" (in Evidenz halten) of Hungarian Jews performing their compulsory labour service abroad.

The QU 2 (Ost) letter from the headquarters of the High Command of the German Forces (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht = OKW Wehrmachtsführungsstab) dated November 23, 1944 ~~was~~ addressed to the SS Reich Chief and Chief of the German Police, Main Office for Reich Security (RF-SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei, Reichssicherheitshauptamt = RSHA), written in telegraphic style says :

"General Plenipotentiary of the Wehrmacht in Hungary reports on situation of 21.11.44 :

On 30.10.44, the Hungarian Government gave full powers to a Gendarmerie colonel to settle the Jewish question. When the latter was appointed, the State Government (Staatsführung) agreed to have all the Jews still on Hungarian territory placed at the disposal of the Reich and assigned to various work. According to reports received here, most of these Jews are assigned to fortification work on the German border positions, but on Hungarian territory. The Government urgently requests to employ the Jews

only on German territory, in order to remove them for good from Hungary. For construction work, it suggests the civil population of the Hungarian border area.

The Jewish labour groups until now on the front are being marched westwards, together with the civil Jews of both sexes who were working on the Budapest bridge-head, i.e. approximately 2,400 persons. All/^{the} other Jews still in Budapest who are able to march are dispatched daily in groups of 3,000. Age limit for men : 16 to 60, for women: 16 to 40. Guard secured by the Honved. The Swiss legation is as usual preventing in a large measure this "Jewish operation" (Judenaktion) by distributing protective letters (Schutzpässe).

Please convey your intentions."

The SS Reich Chief's reply (RF-SS) to the headquarters of the High Command of the German Forces (Wehrmachtsführungsstab des OKW) is not known to the International Tracing Service. These two groups of Hungarian Jews were partly sent to concentration camps on the Reich territory or in Austria. Other convoys to concentration camps had been intended, but were prevented by war events.

The reply of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Department (der Chef der Sipo und des SD) from Berlin to his friend Blaschke, mayor of Vienna and SS-Brigadeführer (SS brigadier-general) clearly shows that these convoys of Hungarian Jews, about whom Eichmann said that they were "in cold storage" (aufs Eis gelegt) would, despite their designation as "special convoys" (Sondertransporte), "special operation" (Sonderaktion) or "preferential convoys" (Vorzugstransporte) have the same fate as that awaiting the transports sent directly from Hungary to the Auschwitz concentration camp. The question whether

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Eichmann ever thought of exchanging Hungarian Jews for allied trucks bears no immediate importance here. The negotiations conducted for this purpose by Joel Brandt with the Allies in Instambul, Alleppo and Cairo had already collapsed in summer 1944. The fact that the transports did not all reach concentration camps must be attributed exclusively to the rapid evolution of war events. The difference between these "special operations" (Sonderaktion) and the outlying commandos is a purely administrative question of hierarchy. Persons taken into "special operations" benefitted from no preferential treatment if compared to that of ^{the} concentration camp prisoners.

According to the report of the Jewish rescue committee of Budapest, 1942 to 1945 (Bericht des jüdischen Rettungskomitees aus Budapest 1942 bis 1945), (submitted by Dr. Rezsö Kasztner), which describes the measures taken to rescue Hungarian Jews and especially Jews from Budapest, these camps were under the control of the Higher SS and Police Chief (HSSPF) in Hungary, special operation group (Sondereinsatzkommando), Vienna, outlying commando (Aussenkommando). As on the Galicia forced labour camps (Lager), there are practically no original documents on the camps are listed in alphabetical order (see vol. I p. 260).

In concentration camp records concerning former labour camp prisoners -- the prisoners concerned being those who were transferred to concentration camp in 1943 or 1944 -- a prisoner's former detention in a forced labour camp can often be proved only from the indication of the place his convoy came from, or from notes made in the registration records. But there was no single method of registration in a given concentration camp, or even within a single convoy.

The lack of detailed documents is, no doubt, the reason why forced labour camps for Jews have generally escaped attention. Many of these camps may also have been mistaken for the concentration camps they were later turned into. As for Jewish persecution, it must be emphasized that the fate of the Jews in the concentration camps of the same districts, or the fate prepa-

Remarks concerning categories E to G

The International Tracing Service, taking into consideration the great number of persons compelled to forced labour, had already listed in its "Catalogue of Camps and Prisons in Germany" quite a large number of forced labour camps (Zwangsarbeitslager = ZAL). But no general document was then available that could help and situate the place of forced labour camps for Jews within the hierarchy of the complex penitentiary system or define their special function and regime.

In the meantime, the International Tracing Service has acquired a number of reports and decrees from the war which have made it possible to define to some extent the distinctive features of forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J). The contents of these reports and decrees are given in the comments in chapters E to G.

Apart from a few documents on the Galician forced labour camps (ZAL), there are practically no original documents on forced labour camps for Jewish prisoners.

In concentration camp records concerning former labour camp prisoners -- the prisoners concerned being those who were transferred to a concentration camp in 1943 or 1944 -- a prisoner's former detention in a forced labour camp can often be proved only from the indication of the place his convoy came from, or from notes made in the registration records. But there was no single method of registration in a given concentration camp, or even within a single convoy.

The lack of detailed documents is, no doubt, the reason why forced labour camps for Jews have generally escaped attention. Many of these camps may also have been mistaken for the concentration camps they were later turned into. As for Jewish persecution, it must be emphasized that the fate of the Jews in the concentration camps of the same districts, or the
fate prepa-

The International Red Cross Service, taking into consideration the great number of Jews compelled to labour had already listed in the "List of Jews and Prisoners in Germany" since a large number of Jews in our camp (category 5) were not included. But no name of prisoner was given in that list and it is not possible to find out about any of them. It is therefore necessary to conduct a special investigation of the prisoners of the various camps.

In the meantime, the International Red Cross Service has received a number of reports of Jews who were taken from the war, which have made it possible to believe to some extent the distinctive features of forced labour camps for Jews (see page 10). The names of these camps and districts are given in the comments to

Chapter 5, p. 10.

As for a law of return to the Jewish people, it is not possible to say anything definite, there are practically no official documents on this subject for Jewish prisoners.

It is not possible to say anything definite about the conditions of life in the camps -- the prisoners' concept of being there was that of a concentration camp. It is not possible to say anything definite about the conditions of life in a forced labour camp. It can often be proved only from the fact that the Jews are conveyed from one place to another in the same manner as in the case of prisoners of war, that there was no special method of registration in a given concentration camp, or even within a single convey.

The lack of detailed documents, no doubt, the reason why forced labour camps for Jews have generally escaped attention. Many of these camps may also have been mistaken for the concentration camps they were later turned into. As for Jewish persecution, it must be emphasized that the law of the Jews in the concentration camps of the same districts, or the late stages-

red for them by the operation commandos (Einsatzkommandos) relegated to the background the fate of the prisoners from this category of camps.

There is no special mention of forced labour camps for Jews in the federal indemnification law (Bundesentschädigungsgesetz = BEG) itself; yet detention endured in those camps was also indemnified. Thus the particular category of forced labour camps for Jews as such was again left out.

A clause of the federal indemnification law of 14.9.1965 (paragraph 42, part 2) made it necessary to adopt a more definite position towards this special category of detention places. As will be shown in the following chapters, the SS Reich Chief (RF-SS) made year long endeavours to subordinate these camps for to department group D (Amtsgruppe D) of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA), but never quite succeeded in overcoming the opposition he encountered at a higher level, from the SS and Police Chiefs (SS und Polizeiführer = SS PF) and those under them.

In the absence of relevant documents, it is not possible to ascertain the grounds for this resistance, but there is reason to believe that they were of a purely economic and financial nature. It is clear that this opposition should not be considered as an endeavour to protect the Jews from the "final solution" (Endlösung), since those who were unable to work had been continually transferred to extermination camps since 1942. Moreover, the systematic extermination of ^{the} Jews (Judenvernichtung) ^{from} the Generalgouvernement (general government)⁺ was suspended before

+ As to the meaning of the term Generalgouvernement (general government): by decree of October 8, 1939 (RGBl -law gazette - 1939, part I p. 2 042), the four Western provinces of Poland were annexed to the Reich territory ("eingegliederte Ostgebiete": Eastern territories annexed to the Reich). The rest

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the SS Reich chief (RF-SS) succeeded in overcoming, if not totally, at least in large part, the resistance he met concerning the subordination of forced labour camps for Jews to department group D of the SS main office for administrative and economic affairs (SS-WVHA - Amtsgruppe D).

First of all, a fact should be pointed out, that discloses the difference between the prisoners of these categories of camps and those of concentration camps as a whole.

The planning and execution of the measures against the Jews were settled at the Wannsee conference⁺ on the 20th of January 1942. From that time on, at the latest, all the Jewish prisoners without exception came under sentence of death, their execution, however, being postponed until they became unfit for work. The general mobilization of all available labour in 1943 (Generalmobilisierung aller Arbeitskräfte) does not seem to have changed this situation, but, as a result, a larger number of Jews was sent to these camps instead of being exterminated on the spot.

Most of the other concentration camp prisoners were not systematically doomed to extermination, even if many did not survive.

The prisoners in these camps were, to a much higher degree of Poland was constituted "Generalgouvernement" by Hitler's decree of 12.10.1939. Hans Frank was appointed General Governor and his nominated substitute was Seyss-Inquart. (RGBl - law gazette - 1939 part I p. 2 077).

+ The Wannsee conference was held in Berlin on January 20, 1942 at nr. 56-58 am Grossen Wannsee Avenue. Leaders from the security police (Sipo), the security department (SD), the Party and various other Reich departments took part in this conference; its subject was the organization of the final solution of the Jewish question in Europe, as well as the technical and material consequences thereof.

the 22 March order (W-22) announced in overcoming, it was to-
tally, at least in large part, characterized as not concerning
the subordination of Jewish labor camps for Jews to department
Group B of the SS with office for administrative and economic
affairs (W-22/1 - Arbeitsgruppe B).

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the difference between the attitude of those categories of
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gazette - 1939 part I p. 2 077).

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rity police (Stpo), the security department (StB), the Party and
various other Reich departments took part in this conference.
Its subject was the organization of the final solution of the
Jewish question in Europe, as well as the technical and material
consequences thereof.

The fate of the prisoners who could no longer work and were continually "evacuated" (ausgesiedelt) from the forced labour camps did not long remain unknown to the prisoners fit for work who stayed in the camps. It is doubtful whether the camp administration tried to conceal the fate of the "evacuated" persons at all. The constant fear of being "evacuated" certainly had a more powerful effect upon forced labour camp prisoners than executions and other terror measures performed on the roll-call places of concentration camps before the assembled prisoners.

Sick prisoners or prisoners unfit for work were actually seldom evacuated to extermination camps; they were often shot in the camp itself or near by. Such "selections" ⁺ took place in almost every forced labour camp for Jews of the "General-gouvernement".

Prisoners in forced labour camps for Jews were not only constantly threatened with "selection"; psychological stress on them was aggravated in spring 1943, when the total disbandment of a large number of forced labour camps, and in particular of the Galician camps, became imminent. This disbandment, which involved the extermination of all or the majority of the prisoners, was carried out in summer and autumn 1943.

The prisoners in these camps were, to a much higher degree than those in concentration camps, left to the arbitrariness of the SS guards or camp administration. The statement made by the court of Moschbach/Baden in proceedings entered against the commander of three small labour camps near Cracow applies to any other labour camp for Jews in the Generalgouvernement:

"There were no administrative directions or camp regulations and whatsoever. Apart from his superiors' orders, the wishes and arbitrariness of the defendant were the only things

These camps were studied by the authors of the that carried

⁺ In the SS terminology, selection meant choice for extermination.

The fate of the prisoners who could no longer work, were continually "evacuated" (transferred) from the forced labor camps and not long remain known to the prisoners. The camp administration tried to conceal the fate of the "evacuated" persons at all. The constant lack of being "evacuated" had a more general effect on the forced labor camp prisoners than executions and other terror measures reported on the daily press. Concentration camps were the excluded places.

Such prisoners of prisoners were for work and only seldom evacuated to extermination camps; they were often in the case of "evacuation" took place in almost every forced labor camp for Jews in the "General Government".

Prisoners in forced labor camps for Jews were not only constantly persecuted with "selections"; psychologically on them was exercised in spring 1943, when the total liquidation of a large number of forced labor camps, and in particular of the Jewish camps, began. This displacement, which involved the evacuation of all of the Jewish prisoners, was carried out in summer and autumn 1943.

The prisoners in these camps were, to a much higher degree than those in concentration camps, left to the discretion of the SS guards of camp administration. The statement made by the court of Hoesbrosch/Baden in 1946 and entered in the file of the commander of three small labor camps near Grawo applies to any other labor camp for Jews in the General Government:

"There were no administrative directions or laws, whatsoever. Apart from his superior's orders, the warden and his staff were the only ones who had carried out the work."

+ In the SS terminology, selection meant choice for extermination.

weight in the camp. The prisoners in this camp were in every respect without protection, defence and rights."

The criteria according to which the Jewish prisoners were sent to forced labour camps for Jews should be pointed out, since they sharply differ from those adopted for prisoners detained in concentration camps. Race was the only ground for the detention of the former in forced labour camps for Jews. Jews identified as resisters or saboteurs were not incarcerated in these camps. Apart from the common law criminals, who, of course created a specific problem, the concentration camp inmates were chiefly younger and often educated men who were potential opponents of the regime. They confronted the commanders' office (Kommandantur) of the different concentration camps with security problems that were not found in forced labour camps for Jews, where ordinary security measures would do (watch during work and guards outside the camp).

Documents bear no evidence of better food rations, better health conditions and care of the sick in these camps than in the concentration camps and their outlying commandos. On the contrary, one finds statements according to which conditions in forced labour camps for Jews considerably improved once these were taken over by the concentration camps.

The documentary material kept by the International Tracing Service on the transformation of forced labour camps for Jews into concentration camps is fragmentary. The real character of these camps only came to light through the administrative subordination of a few forced labour camps for Jews in the Generalgouvernement to the SS Main office for administrative and economic affairs (SS-WVHA) in 1943.

These camps were studied by the authors of the reports listed on p. in the bibliography of sources for forced labour

weight in the camp. The prisoners on this camp were
 every respect without exception, details and things.

The criteria according to which the Jewish prisoners were
 sent to forced labor camps was that they should be fit for
 work. They changed their status from one category for prisoners
 detained in concentration camps, which was the only ground for
 the detention of the former in other camps for Jews.
 Jews identified as resistance or political prisoners were not incriminated
 in their camps. Apart from the category of political prisoners, who, of
 course created a special problem, the concentration camps
 treated were chiefly younger and often well educated men who were
 potential opponents of the Nazis. They controlled the command-
 ers' office (Kommandantur) of the different concentration camps
 with security problems that were not found in forced labor
 camps for Jews, where ordinary security measures would be
 (watch during work and nights outside the camp).

Could the bear no evidence of better food rations, better
 health conditions and care of the sick in these camps than in
 the concentration camps and their satellite camps. On the
 contrary, one finds statements according to which conditions in
 forced labor camps for Jews consistently improved once these
 were taken over by the concentration camps.

The documentary material kept by the International League
 Service on the transportation of forced labor camps for Jews
 into concentration camps is fragmentary. The real character of
 these camps only came to light through the administrative
 subordination of a few forced labor camps for Jews in the
 Generalgouvernement to the SS Main Office for Administrative
 and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) in January 1942.

These camps were stated by the authors of the reports
 listed on p. in the bibliography of sources for forced labor

camps for Jews. It will be noticed that the sex of the prisoners from this category is not mentioned in these catalogues.

Apart from these sources, the only available documentary material consists of concentration camp files and statements and affidavits made by former prisoners, and for this reason the list of forced labour camps for Jews is not as detailed as for example, as the list of concentration camps and their outlying commandos.

(Responsibility) of the main office for Reich security (RSHA), which acted in cooperation with the local authority, the central office for the settlement of the Jewish question in Bohemia and Moravia (Zentralamt für die Regelung der Judenfrage in Böhmen und Mähren).

The expression ghetto was deliberately chosen for the detention place for Jews of Theresienstadt in order to camouflage the deportation of the Jews to extermination camps scattered further east. Moreover, the deportation of privileged groups to the Theresienstadt ghetto was supposed to put an end to intercessions in their favour.

The Theresienstadt ghetto was intended for the following groups of persons:

- 1) Jews from the Bohemia and Moravia protectorate; approximately 90% were deported to Theresienstadt.
- 2) Some categories of Jews from the Reich territory; in this particular case, Theresienstadt was to be a ghetto for the aged, in accordance of the regulations made by the chief of the security police and security department (Der Chef der Büro und des SD) at the Wannsee conference, on January 20, 1942 (discussion about the "final solution" (End-

cases for Jews. It will be noticed that the sex of the pri-
soners from this category is not mentioned in these catalogues.

Apart from these sources, the only available documentary
material consists of documents from camp files and statements
and affidavits made by former prisoners, and for this reason
the list of forced labor cases for Jews is not as detailed
for example, as the list of concentration camps and their
outlying commandos.

E. The Theresienstadt ghetto

For disciplinary matters, the Theresienstadt ghetto was under the control of the commander of the security police and security department in Prague (der Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD) ; all other matters pertained to department IV B 4 (under Eichmann's responsibility) of the main office for Reich security (RSHA), which acted in cooperation with the local authority, the central office for the settlement of the Jewish question in Bohemia and Moravia (Zentralamt für die Regelung der Judenfrage in Böhmen und Mähren).

The expression ghetto was deliberately chosen for the detention place for Jews of Theresienstadt in order to camouflage the deportation of the Jews to extermination camps settled further east. Moreover, the deportation of privileged groups to the Theresienstadt ghetto was supposed to put an end to intercessions in their favour.

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- 1) Jews from the Bohemia and Moravia protectorate ;
approximately 90 % were deported to Theresienstadt.

- 2) Some categories of Jews from the Reich territory ; in this particular case, Theresienstadt was to be a ghetto for the aged, in pursuance of the regulations made by the chief of the security police and security department (der Chef der Sipo und des SD) at the Wannsee conference, on January 20, 1942 (discussion about the "final solution" (End-)

For disciplinary matters, the International Committee
under the control of the commander of the security police and
security department in the case of the International Committee for the Americas
has (B) : all other cases are referred to the Security Police
(under the command) of the main office for the Americas
Security (SMA), which is in connection with the local
authority. The central office for the settlement of the
question in the case of the International Committee for the Americas
der Judgment in the case of the International Committee for the Americas.

The International Committee was deliberately chosen for the
reason that the law of the International Committee in order to
the International Committee of the Americas to be established
settled in the case of the International Committee for the Americas
Groups to the International Committee for the Americas and to
and to international law in their favor.

The International Committee was formed for the following
reasons :

- (1) Law for the Americas and International Committee ;
International Committee were referred to the International Committee.
- (2) Some categories of law from the International Committee ; in
this particular case, International Committee was to be used
specific for the case, in the case of the International Committee
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department for the Americas and Security Police (SMA) at the
International Committee, on January 20, 1942 (International
about the "final solution" and -

of Jews from (Lösung) of the Jewish question). (Lands), also
 regarding the "half-breeds" (Mischlinge) ; here then

According to an ordinance addressed on July 3, 1942
 by the main office for Reich security (RSHA) to the state secret
 police (Gestapo) in Düsseldorf, the following groups of persons
 were to be evacuated to Theresienstadt :

- Jews over 65 or invalid Jews over 55 together with their
 wives (if they did not form a German-Jewish mixed
 marriage) and children under 14,
- Jews awarded the medal of the wounded
 Jews awarded important war-medals
 together with their wives (if they did not form a German-
 Jewish mixed marriage) and children under 14,
- Jewish spouses from annulled German-Jewish mixed marriages
 who, according to paragraph 3, chapter a) of the police
 ordinance of September 1, 1941 concerning the wearing of a
 prescribed mark by the Jews, were exempted from wearing
 this mark, if they had no children under 14 living with
 them ("half-breeds" - Mischlinge - of the first grade who,
 under the provisions of the law, were not regarded as
 Jews.
- Single "half-breeds" (Mischlinge), regarded as Jews
 according to the provisions of the law.

3) Some groups of Jews from Denmark under special protection ;
 these groups arrived between the 5th and the 14th of October
 1943 ; a few persons belonging to this category arrived
 later : eight on the 13th of January and two on the 25th
 of April 1944 ; altogether they formed a group of only 466
 persons.

According to an ordinance introduced on July 1, 1943 by the German High Command for the East (HWA) in the name of the police (Gestapo) in Düsseldorf, the following groups of persons were to be evacuated to the interior:

- Jews over 65 or invalid, but over 15 together with their wives (if they did not form a German-Jewish mixed marriage) and children under 15.

- Jews awarded the medal of the wounded.
Jews awarded the Iron Cross.
Jews together with their wives (if they did not form a German-Jewish mixed marriage) and children under 15.

- Jewish spouses of German-Jewish mixed marriages who, according to paragraph 4, chapter 1 of the ordinance of September 1, 1941, had no German citizenship and were distinguished mark by the Jews, were exempted from wearing the mark, if they had no children under 15 living with them ("half-breeds" - Mischlinge - of the first grade who under the provisions of the law, were not to be regarded as Jews).

- Single "half-breeds" (Mischlinge) of the first grade according to the provisions of the law.

2) Some groups of Jews from German-occupied territories: these groups arrived between the 20th and the 25th of October 1943: a few persons belonging to the 1st group arrived later: eight on the 15th of January and two on the 20th of April 1944; altogether they formed a group of 100 persons.

- 4) Jews from the Westerbork assembly camp (Netherlands), also regarded as "favoured" persons (Bevorzugte) ; more than half of them were nevertheless deported to Auschwitz.
- 5) From December 1944 on, Jews from assembly camps in Hungary, who could no longer be deported to the Eastern camps,
- 6) From April 21, 1945 on, evacuation transports from concentration camps, which could no longer be routed to other concentration camps ; there were approximately 14,000 prisoners in this group, which included non-Jews.

At a time when the other West-European Jews were directly deported to the East, the Jews sent to the Theresienstadt ghetto wrongly believed this to be their final destination.

About 57 % of them were actually deported to extermination camps between January 1942 and October 1944 and 23 % died at the Theresienstadt ghetto (i.e. 80 % of the Jews in this ghetto died).

The following are statistics on the Theresienstadt ghetto prisoners :

- Deported to extermination camps 86,934
- Deceased in the Theresienstadt ghetto 33,913
- Taken away by the Gestapo 13,336 = 121,183

concentration camp (see vol. I-p. 105) and a prison of the state secret police (Gestapo) located in a place called "small fortress" (kleine Festung). This prison belongs to a category of detention places which is not included in the present catalogue.

4) Jews from the "eastern" camps (Netherlands), also regarded as "favoured" persons ("bevoorrecht"); more than half of them were nevertheless deported to Auschwitz.

At first, the following groups were not intended for the Theresienstadt ghetto; they were sent there because of the changing war situation, especially on the Eastern front.

5) From December 1941 on, Jewish concentration camps in Hungary, who could no longer be deported to the Eastern camps,

6) From April 21, 1944 on, evacuation transports from concentration camps, which could no longer be routed to other concentration camps; there were approximately 14,000 prisoners in this group, which included non-Jews.

At times when the other non-Jewish Jews were directly deported to the East, the Jews sent to the Theresienstadt ghetto wrongly believed this to be their final destination.

About 25% of them were actually deported to extermination camps between January 1942 and October 1944 and 25% died at the Theresienstadt ghetto (i.e. 1/3 of the Jews in the ghetto died).

The following are statistics on the Theresienstadt ghetto prisoners:

- Deported to extermination camps 58,000
- Deceased in the Theresienstadt ghetto 25,000
- Taken away by the Gestapo 121,100

- released from the ghetto	5	
- Jews sent to Switzerland on 5.2.1945	1,210	
- Danish Jews sent to Sweden on 15.4.1945	413	
- Jews having escaped up to 9.5.1945	701	
- Persons freed at the Theresienstadt ghetto		
. Inmates of the ghetto	16,832	
. Concentration camp prisoners who arrived after 21.4.1945	<u>12,448</u>	= 31,649
	total	152,832

Besides maintenance work, the prisoners also had to perform production work ; it did not reach the extent of the work done at the Litzmannstadt ghetto, for example, but some branches of production, such as glimmer-splitting (Mica firm), were nevertheless quite important.

This was a case of real forced labour that the prisoners, irrespective of their age (there were many children, aged, invalids and sick in the ghetto) had to perform together with the regular camp work.

In Theresienstadt, as in concentration camps, but to a lesser extent, executions and corporal punishments were also carried out.

The Theresienstadt ghetto was mentioned for the first time on November 24, 1941 and liberated by the Soviet troops on May 7, 1945.

It should be mentioned that apart from the ghetto, there was in Theresienstadt a commando of the Flossenbürg concentration camp (see vol. I p. 105) and a prison of the State secret police (Gestapo) located in a place called "the small fortress" (kleine Festung). This prison belongs to a category of detention places which is not included in the present catalogue.

- released from the ghetto
 - Jews sent to Westerbork on 2.2.1945
 - Danish Jews sent to Sweden on 12.6.1945
 - Jews having passed up to 2.2.1945
 - persons freed at the Theresienstadt ghetto
 - inmates of the ghetto
 - Concentration camp prisoners who
 arrived after 21.4.1945
 11,110
 total 122,812

Besides maintenance work, the prisoners had to perform production work; it did not reach the extent of the work done at the Theresienstadt ghetto. The exception was some branches of production, such as glass-making (Klein's factory) were nevertheless quite important.

This was a case of total forced labor, but the prisoners, irrespective of their age and sex, were many times overworked, invited and asked to work in the ghetto and to get on together with the regular camp work.

In Theresienstadt, Jewish concentration camps, but to a lesser extent, exacting and corporal punishments were also carried out.

The Theresienstadt ghetto was recognized for the first time on November 21, 1944 and liberated by the Soviet troops on May 7, 1945.

It should be mentioned that apart from the ghetto, there was in Theresienstadt a command of the Theresienstadt concentration camp (see vol. I p. 104) and a prison of the State secret police (Gestapo) located in a place called "the small fortress" (Kleine Festung). This prison belonged to a category of detention places which is not included in the present catalogue.

F. The Litzmannstadt ghetto (Lodz)

Like the Theresienstadt ghetto, the Litzmannstadt ghetto had a particular position, though in very different respects. The supervision of the ghetto was shared by the Mayor (Oberbürgermeister), the police president (Polizei-Präsident) and the state secret police (Gestapo), but their respective spheres of authority were never clearly worked out.

It must be emphasized that, apart from a few smaller ghettos which generally existed for a short period only, the Litzmannstadt ghetto was the only one *which by* within the former territory of the German Reich, in the Warthegau (Wartheland), for a significant period of time (from April 1940 to January 1945).

For the sake of comparison, it should be mentioned that the ghettos in the "Generalgouvernement" housed the local Jews and sometimes those from smaller places in the surroundings too; as a general rule, the ghetto population increased more rapidly in big towns. These ghettos were closed at the latest on October 15, 1941 and their inhabitants disposed of (liquidiert) from ^{the} summer of 1942 on: those who were not able to work were exterminated, and the others sent to forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) or concentration camps.

The closing of the Litzmannstadt ghetto, however, was ordered by the Police President as soon as April 8, 1940 i.e. approximately 18 months before the official closing of the Generalgouvernement ghettos. This early closing was probably due to *the fact that the ghetto was located* on the Reich territory; the ghetto also derived its name of Gaughetto (provincial ghetto) from its geographical position.

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

On May 10, 1940, the police president published "special regulations concerning the communications with the ghetto" (Sonderanweisung für den Verkehr mit dem Ghetto) i.e. the Litzmannstadt ghetto. These regulations committed the external guard of the camp to the protective police (Schutzpolizei) and criminal police (Kriminalpolizei) detachments and in the case of ^{an} attempted escape, fire-arms were to be used immediatly.

There were two main groups in the Litzmannstadt ghetto after it was shut :

- a) Persons deported to the ghetto
- b) Persons evacuated to extermination camps (Vernichtungslager) or concentration camps.

a) Persons deported to the Litzmannstadt ghetto

Two different measures concerned these persons :

1) Deportation to the ghetto of persons from the Warthegau

The International Tracing Service has only incomplete information about this measure ; the various indications were taken mainly from Dr. Ettinger's catalogue, from which it appears that Jews from many places in the Warthegau were deported to Litzmannstadt. Here are some of the most important figures :

September/October 1941	3,000 persons from the Leslau district (Wloclawek) (Kreis Leslau)
September 24, 1941	2,900 persons from Leslau

Special
"Special"
the
extensive
policy
in
consequently.

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March 18, 1942 4,000 persons from Löwenstadt (Brzeziny)
 council of Jewish Elders (Titestovary) - 19,933 persons
 May 1942 8,168 persons from Pabianitz (Pabianice)
 and Löwenstadt.
 June/August 1942 1,000 persons from Lask
 August 1942 6,167 persons from Pabianitz, Lask and
 Belchatow.

2) Deportation to the ghetto of persons from the Reich terri-
tory, the Bohemia and Moravia Protectorate and Luxemburg

1,002 " " Berlin

5,782 " " Cologne

According to a police report of November 13,
 1941, 19,837 Jews were deported from the former Reich
 territory ("Altreich") to the Litzmannstadt ghetto between
 the 16th of October and the 4th of November 1941 inclusi-
 ve. They were grouped in the following way :

1) Transfers to the Litzmannstadt ghetto

5 convoys from Vienna	with 5,000 Jews
5 " " " Prague 1.1942	" 5,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4 " " " Berlin	" 4,187 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2 " " " Cologne 4.1942	" 2,007 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1 " " " Luxemburg	" 512 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1 " " " Frankfurt/Main	" 1,113 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1 " " " Hamburg	" 1,034 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1 " " " Düsseldorf	" 984 " " " " " " " " " " " "
	<hr/>
Total	Total : 19,937 " " " " " " " " " " " "

According to a report from the Litzmannstadt council of Jewish Elders (Altestenrat), 19,953 persons arrived at the ghetto between October and November.

The International Tracing Service has only some of these deportation lists, which were kept according to districts :

1,125			Frankfurt/Main
446	"	"	Cologne
975	"	"	Hamburg
1,011	"	"	Düsseldorf
1,002	"	"	Berlin
5,792	"	"	Vienna

b) Persons evacuated from the Litzmannstadt ghetto

There are two such groups :

1) Transfers to the Kulmhof-Chelmo extermination camp

The following indications show this clearly :

1 st period : 16 to 29.1.1942	14 convoys with altogether 10,003 persons
2 nd period : 22.2 to 2.4.1942	40 convoys with altogether 34,073 persons
3 rd period : 4 to 13.5.1942	12 convoys with altogether 10,914 persons
4 th period : September 1942	Number of convoys unknown, with altogether 15,700 persons
Total : 70,690 persons	

In compliance with the Gauleiter's directions, all the Jews unfit for work should be evacuated and the Jews

Das Judentum is a collective term applied to the Jews from a sociological as well as from a moral and religious point of view.

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2) Transfers to the Auschwitz concentration camp in summer 1944

Over 60,000 inmates of the ghetto were deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp, where many were exterminated. The "Kalendarium" (chronology of the camp) published by the State Museum of Auschwitz (Państwowe Muzeum Oswięcim - Brzezinka) mentions the arrival of 15 convoys between the 15th of August and the 18th of September 1944. This document does not mention the number of persons taken in ~~xx~~ these convoys, but some 2,636 were incarcerated in the camp.

Other information shows the German administration's effort to get rid of persons unfit for work, while it kept ~~xx~~ those fit for work as long as possible and tried to get new labour.

The following indications show this clearly :

In a situation report of June 9, 1942 of the Litzmannstadt state police department (Staatspolizeistelle), the following details are found :

"As to the Jews (das Judentum⁺), the action of the State Police was devoted to the provincial ghetto (Gaughetto) which was being created at Litzmannstadt, in pursuance of the Gauleiter's (chief of a province) directions.

In compliance with the Gauleiter's directions, all the Jews unfit for work should be evacuated and the Jews

+ Das Judentum is a collective term applied to the Jews from a sociological as well as from a moral and religious point of view.

The first part of the paper discusses the historical background of the Jewish people, tracing their lineage from the patriarchs to the present day. It highlights the challenges they have faced throughout their long history, particularly during the period of the Diaspora. The author emphasizes the resilience and faith of the Jewish people in the face of adversity.

In the second part, the author explores the cultural and religious traditions of the Jewish people. This includes a discussion on the Torah, the Talmud, and the various customs and rituals that have shaped Jewish identity. The author notes the importance of these traditions in maintaining a sense of community and continuity.

The third part of the paper focuses on the modern Jewish experience. It examines the impact of the Holocaust and the establishment of the State of Israel. The author discusses the challenges of rebuilding a nation and the role of the Jewish people in the modern world. The paper concludes with a reflection on the future of the Jewish people and their ongoing commitment to their faith and heritage.

It is clear that the Jewish people have a rich and complex history. Their traditions and customs are a testament to their resilience and faith. The modern Jewish experience is a testament to their ability to adapt and thrive in a changing world. The author hopes that this paper will provide a better understanding of the Jewish people and their contributions to the world.

The author would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance in the preparation of this paper: [Name], [Name], and [Name]. The author also wishes to express their appreciation to the [Organization] for their support and encouragement.

As the Jewish people continue to face challenges in the modern world, it is important that we continue to study their history and traditions. This will help us to better understand the Jewish people and their contributions to the world. The author hopes that this paper will be a helpful resource for anyone interested in the Jewish people and their history.

In conclusion, the Jewish people have a long and rich history. Their traditions and customs are a testament to their resilience and faith. The modern Jewish experience is a testament to their ability to adapt and thrive in a changing world. The author hopes that this paper will provide a better understanding of the Jewish people and their contributions to the world.

+ Distribution in the positive sense as well as the negative point of view.

fit for work gathered in the Litzmannstadt ghetto from the whole area of the Gau. From there, large numbers of Jews should be detailed for various tasks on the Gau territory (railway and road construction) and brought back to the ghetto when the work is over.

Jews remaining in the ghetto will all be put to work without exception. As the Gaughetto (provincial ghetto) was being created, it became imperative to make room for the arriving Jews. For this purpose, a rather large number of Jews unfit for work was removed from the ghetto and handed over to the Sonderkommando (special commando)"...

This refers to the deportation to Kulmhof-Chelmo, already mentioned. It is further stated in this situation report that the main office for Reich security (RSHA) required the hardest measures against the Jews and that the SS Reich Chief (RF-SS) had ordered several executions of Jews.

In a notice dated September 12, 1942, from the German ghetto administration - which was under the control of the town mayor (Oberbürgermeister) - the following is found :

REOPENING

of all the workshops and manufactures
effective Monday 14.IX.1942

The evacuation (Aussiedlung) having finished yesterday,

ALL THE WORKSHOPS
OF THE GHETTO WITHOUT EXCEPTION WILL RESUME
THEIR ACTIVITIES

Each group leader, worker or employee should be at his work place punctually, if he wants to avoid serious trouble. From now on, authorized workers are bound to fulfill their duties with the utmost application and to make every effort in order to work

the work done in the ghetto is the...
whole area of the Ghetto, from there, large numbers of Jews
should be detailed for various tasks on the Ghetto territory
(railway and road construction) and brought back to the
Ghetto when the work is over.

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without exception. As the Ghetto (provincial Ghetto)
was being created, it became imperative to make room for
the arriving Jews. For this purpose, a rather large number
of Jews unfit for work was removed from the ghetto and
handed over to the Sonderkommando (special command)...

This refers to the deportation to Rzeszów-Czajka, already
mentioned. It is further stated in this situation report that
the main office for Polish security (RWA) required the highest
measures against the Jews and that the SS Reich Chief (R-SS)
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ALL THE WORKERS
OF THE GHETTO WITHOUT EXCEPTION WILL RESUME
THEIR ACTIVITIES

Each group leader, worker or employee should be at his work
place punctually, if he wishes to avoid serious trouble. From now
on, authorized workers are bound to fulfill their duties with
the utmost application and to make every effort in order to work

off the backlog caused by the interruption of work.

I shall have severe checks carried out to make sure the order I have given is thoroughly obeyed."

Another letter concerning the ghetto malnutrition, which the ghetto administration sent to the mayor (Oberbürgermeister) on April 19, 1943 specifies that because of labour shortage, shifts were increased to 12 hours in the workshops and factories (day and night shifts). It also mentions that although all sick and infirm Jews had been deported (ausgesiedelt) during the last evacuation (Evakuierung) in September 1942, a high death rate nevertheless prevailed because of malnutrition.

The following statement can be found in a progress report of the state police department (Staatspolizeistelle) in Litzmannstadt, dated October 3, 1942 about the allotment of labour :

"The greater part of the Jewish labour is engaged in the carrying out of army orders (Wehrmacht), whereas a smaller number is employed to carry out private orders. These come from rather important textile and shoe factories of the former Reich."

As in the case of the forced labour camps for Jews of the Generalgouvernement, the SS Reich Chief obviously tried to put the Litzmannstadt ghetto - and consequently its workshops - under the control of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA). This appears clearly in the following letter from the Chief of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (der Chef des SS-WVHA) to the SS Reich Chief (RF-SS), dated February 9, 1944 :

"On 3.12.1943, you ordered me before SS_Obergruppenführer (SS) Kaltenbrunner to turn the Litzmannstadt ghetto into a concentration camp and not to transfer the workshops to Lublin. Reichsstatthalter (Reich governor) Greiser, however, has not been informed of your decision. He is only in possession of your letter of June 19, 1943 in which you ordered the transformation of the Litzmannstadt ghetto into a concentration camp (KL), and of a later letter of September, last year, in which you agreed to the transfer of the ghetto workshops to Lublin.

In order to enable me to turn the ghetto into a concentration camp this month still, since for technical and political reasons too, a transfer to Lublin is now absolutely out of question, I beg you to communicate your decision to Gauleiter Greiser."

Several meetings concerning the future position of the ghetto had been held with the interested parties (the Main Office for Reich Security - RSHA -, the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs - SS-WVHA - and the Office of the Reich Governor - Amt des Reichsstatthaltereis -) before this letter was written.

The Reich governor of the Warthe, however, managed to win over the SS Reich Chief (RF-SS) to his view, as shows the letter he sent to the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) on February 14, 1944. Because of its significance, the text of this letter is quoted in full :

"The SS Reich chief's visit (RF-SS) in Posen these two last days has given me the opportunity to discuss and clarify the following two questions concerning your activities. The first point is the following :

"The 22nd March 1954 (1954-12) in which the first two lines
have been added to the document is discussed in detail in the
appendix to the report on the activities of the Committee.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who
were members of the Committee during the period from 1954 to 1957.

The names of the persons who were members of the Committee
during the period from 1954 to 1957 are listed in the
appendix to the report on the activities of the Committee.

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The Litzmannstadt ghetto is not to be turned into a concentration camp as SS-Oberführer (SS) Beier and SS-Hauptsturmführer (SS captain) Dr. Volk, whom your office sent to my Gau stressed (betont) during the discussion they had with the authorities under control of my Reichsstatthalterei (office of the Reich governor) in Posen. The Reichsführer's decree (SS Reich chief) of June 11, 1943 will therefore not be applied. I have agreed with the Reichsführer on the following points :

- a) The size of the ghetto will be reduced to the strict minimum and the number of Jews kept will correspond exactly to the war economy need.
- b) The ghetto thus remains a Gau ghetto (provincial ghetto) of the Reichsgau Wartheland.
- c) The reduction of the number of inmates will be carried out by SS Hauptsturmführer (SS captain) Bothmann's Sonderkommando (special commando), which has already operated in the Gau. The Reichsführer (SS Reich chief) will order the transfer of SS-Hauptsturmführer Bothmann and his special commando, now in operation in Croatia, and put them back at the disposal of the Wartheland Gau.
- d) It remains the prerogative of the Wartheland Reichsgau to make use of and realize (Verwertung) the stock remaining in the ghetto.
- e) After the removal of all the Jews from the ghetto and the breaking up of the latter, the entire ghetto property will belong to the town of Litzmannstadt. The Reichsführer-SS will then give appropriate instructions to the central fiduciary department for the East (Haupttreuhandstelle).

The 11th... is not to be turned into a...
 1st... as 1st-...
 22-... (Dr. Volk, your office
 sent to my... (person) during the...
 they had with the... under control of my...
 21st... (office of the Reich... in...
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 will therefore not be applied. I have agreed with the
 Reich... on the following points:

- a) The size of the... will be reduced to the...
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- b) The... (provincial...
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- c) The... of the... will be...
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 operated in the... (23 Reich...
 will order the... of...
 and his special command, now in... in...
 and put back at the disposal of the... and
- d) If... the... of the...
 to use use of and to... (Verwertung) the stock
 remaining in the...
- e) After the removal of all the Jews from the... and
 the... of the... the entire... pro-
 perty will belong to the town of... The R
 will then give appropriate instructions
 to the central... department for the... (Haupt
 ...)

Please inform me immediately of your suggestions concerning this subject."

In a letter dated 18.18.1944, the Head of the ghetto administration informed the Reich Governor's office in the Warthe province (Amt des Reichsstatthalters im Warthegau) of the deportation of 1,500 Jews from the ghetto to the "Generalgouvernement". This deportation was certainly a consequence of the reduction of the size of the ghetto, and the Jews were probably sent to armament factories (forced labour camps for Jews : ZAL f J) in Skarzyko-Kamienna and Czestochowa.

In compliance with the SS Reich Chief's above mentioned directions of February 14, 1944, the Litzmannstadt ghetto was evacuated between the 23rd of June and the end of August 1944 and most of its inhabitants were transferred to the Auschwitz concentration camp. The size of the ghetto was again reduced and only a very small group of Jews was left ; 870 Jews from this group were liberated by the Russian troops on the 19th of January 1945.

The SS Reich chief ^{had} made every endeavour to transform the Litzmannstadt ghetto into a concentration camp ; by putting it under the administrative management of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA), he ^{would have} secured the economic benefit of the ghetto equipment and man-power for his SS. Under such circumstances, it is astonishing that the Gauleiter succeeded in keeping the Litzmannstadt ghetto and equipment for his Gau. But there is no evidence that this benefitted the prisoners in any way.

The ghetto was administered by the town of Litzmannstadt, itself controlled by the administration of the Gau ; this is the only point in which this ghetto differed from ^a concentration camp, and for this reason, it should be classified among forced labour camps for Jews.

Please find the details of your letter and the...

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The Litzmannstadt ghetto was first mentioned on February 8, 1940 and closed on April 30, 1940 ; Litzmannstadt was occupied by the Soviet Army on January 19, 1945.

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Litzmannstadt and Upper Silesia

The Litzmannstadt ghetto was first mentioned on February 8, 1940 and closed on April 30, 1940 ; Litzmannstadt was occupied by the Soviet Army on January 19, 1945.

One might believe that the area and especially the ghetto in Upper Silesia was responsible for some of the work of the "Upper Silesia", which are part of the title of the publication of the different detention camps, that the jurisdiction actually extends all over Silesia. The International Tracing Service has no verifiable data of their papers, but it has gathered all the names of the prisoners of war in the same manner.

The following article was written by T-Shersturn... further commander of the... camp.

After the... of Eastern Upper Silesia into the... 35)

The following list shows the first names of persons
in 1910 and also the year of birth; the names are con-
sidered by the Soviet Army as January 12, 1910.

G. Forced labour camps for Jews

The most significant information about forced labour camps for Jews (ZALf J) has already been given in the chapter "remarks concerning categories E to G".

The International Tracing Service also has extensive information about Silesia and the so-called "Generalgouvernement", i.e. the area where the largest number of forced labour camps for Jews (ZALf J) was created. These data will now be dealt with in detail.

a) Silesia (Lower and Upper Silesia)

Forced labour camps for Jews under the command of the SS Reich chief's special commissioner ~~in Upper Silesia~~ for the employment of foreign labour in Upper Silesia (Sonderbeauftragter des RF-SS für fremdvölkischen Arbeitseinsatz in Oberschlesien).

One might believe that the area the special commissioner in Upper Silesia was responsible for corresponded to the words "Upper Silesia", which are part of his title ; but the situation of the different detention places shows that his jurisdiction actually extended all over Silesia. The International Tracing Service has no war-time lists of these camps, but it has gathered all the camps ^{of this nature} it has come to know of under the same heading.

The following details are taken from post-war notes written by SS-Obersturmbannführer (lieutenant-colonel SS) Höss, former commander of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

After the incorporation ("Einverleibung") of Eastern Upper Silesia into the Reich, SS-Brigadeführer (Brigadier-general SS)

Forced Labor Camps for Jews

The report of the International Jewish Service, dated about 1942, states that the Jews (Jews) were given in the "concentration camps" concerning the Jews.

The International Jewish Service also has extensive information about the Jews and the so-called "General Government". The Jews were the largest number of forced labor camps for Jews (Jews) and the Jews will now be dealt with in detail.

1) Elzein (Lower Dan River Elzein)

Forced labor camps in Elzein: The command of the SS which chief's camp to Elzein was established in 1941 for the employment of Jewish labor. Elzein (Lower Dan) Elzein was established in 1941.

The first Jewish camp in Elzein was established in 1941. The Jews were given in the "concentration camps" which the Jews were given in the "concentration camps" and the Jews were given in the "concentration camps" and the Jews were given in the "concentration camps".

The following details are taken from the report written by SS-Gruppenführer (Lieutenant-Colonel) SS Hübner, former commander of the Elzein concentration camp.

After the incorporation ("Incorporation") of the Upper Elzein into the Reich, SS-Gruppenführer (Lieutenant-Colonel) SS

Schmelt was commissioned by the SS Reich chief (RF-SS) to create jobs in the armament and repair workshops of the German Forces (Wehrmacht) and fill these positions with unemployed foreign workers, especially Jews. Small labour camps or workshops were set up all over Upper Silesia. After work, the persons employed in the workshops went back to their homes or to the ghetto. This probably lasted a rather short time. Altogether 50,000 Jews may have worked under these conditions.

Höss obviously failed to remember correctly when he wrote that these facts took place "after the incorporation of Eastern Upper Silesia" i.e. in Autumn 1939 : according to a circular from the Kattowitz Secret State Police (Gestapo), the contents of which, however, is unknown, the appointment of SS-Brigadeführer Schmelt to the post of special commissioner was first announced on the 31st of October 1940. A letter of the Higher SS and Police chief (HSSPF) in Upper Silesia to the SS Reich chief (RF-SS) dated April 20, 1942 confirms Schmelt's appointment in October 1940.

According to Höss's notes, from summer 1941 on, the "Schmelt office" was also entrusted with the dissolution of the labour camps and workshops and the transfer of the Jews working there to the Auschwitz concentration camp. It seems, however, that the special commissioner carried out these orders very hesitatingly.

In a telegram from the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA), department IV B/4a, dated May 21, 1943, the following order is found :

"The question of the evacuation of the workers employed by the Schmelt organization at the Litzmannstadt ghetto, i.e. the evacuation of the Jews, will be discussed on the spot by my deputy, SS-Obersturmbannführer (lieutenant-colonel) Eichmann."

Johnson was contacted by the FBI (NY-100) in order
 to be interviewed and report on the activities of the
 (Walters) and other persons with whom he had
 worked, especially those who had been in contact with
 him at any time. After work, the person contacted
 in the morning went back to his home in the city. This
 probably had a total cost of approximately \$5,000.00
 for the investigation.

Johnson's activities in the past were
 investigated after the investigation of the
 "New York Times" in the year 1957. According to a
 report from the New York Times (NY-100), the
 of which, however, is unknown, the amount of \$5,000.00
 Johnson's activities in the past were investigated
 in the year 1957. According to a report from the
 New York Times (NY-100), the amount of \$5,000.00
 Johnson's activities in the past were investigated

According to Johnson's report, from the year 1957 on, the
 "Johnson's report" was also mentioned with the
 the investigation and the transfer of the
 working there to the New York Times (NY-100). It seems
 however, that the special investigation carried out there
 very highly.

In a letter from the FBI (NY-100) on the
 (NY-100), dated May 21, 1957, the following
 order is given:

"The question of the execution of the work
 by the Johnson organization at the New York Times
 i.e. the execution of the work, will be discussed on the
 part of the New York Times (NY-100) in the
 Johnson's report."

Nevertheless, the liquidation of the forced labour camps for Jews (ZALfJ) or their take-over by the Auschwitz and Cross-Rosen concentration camps lasted until mid-1944.

The resistance of the departments responsible for the administration of ^{the} forced labour camps for Jews against the subordination of the camps to the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs, department group D (SS-WVHA), appears more clearly in the records of the Litzmannstadt ghetto. These documents, as we have already seen, clearly show that the measures taken at the Litzmannstadt ghetto gave it the character of a concentration camp.

It follows from the above mentioned letter, addressed by the higher chief of the SS and police (HSSPF) to the SS Reich chief (RF-SS) on April 20, 1942 that there were at that time over 40 forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) numbering altogether 6,500 workers.

Obviously, it had been planned at first to employ only foreign workers in Upper Silesia, but labourers evacuated from other places in the Generalgouvernement were soon sent there too. A fundamental change took place between 1942 and 1943 ^{when} convoys of Jews leaving the assembly camps of Drancy, Malines and Weterbork for the Auschwitz concentration camp were "pre-sorted" ("vor-sortiert") by the "Schmelt service" at Cosel. Prisoners fit for work were sent to hard labour in forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) in Upper Silesia, whereas only those who were considered unable to work were sent directly to the Auschwitz concentration camp.

In his notes previously mentioned, Höss writes about this period in the following terms :

"At the urgent request of the Armaments Ministry, Schmelt was obtained from the SS Reich chief (RF-SS) in summer 1942 the authorization to withdraw 10,000 Jews from the Western

convoys, in order to fill up the gaps in the labour camps working on the most important armament projects. The selection was made at Cosel (Upper Silesia) by a member of D II office + responsible for the allotment of labour (Arbeits-einsatzführer) and by Schmelt's representatives. Later on, Schmelt's representatives constantly stopped convoys in Upper Silesia on their own, without notifying me and without the consent of the Main Office for Reich Security and exchanged persons unable to work, and even often dead people for healthy Jews fit for work. This resulted in considerable difficulties, delays in railway traffic, escapes, etc. until the Higher Police and SS Chief, Gruppen-unterführer Schmauser satisfied my claims and at last put an end to these goings-on."

As a general rule, the tasks of the "Schmelt service" followed the changes in the employment of the workers. Only small workshops and camps were initially planned, but the construction of the Reich highway (Reichsautobahn) led to a larger mobilization of man-power. Already before 1942, forced labourers were employed in factories of strategic importance, as for example the Hydrierwerk (hydrogenation plant) in Blechhammer or the Russfabrik () in Gleiwitz. They were also put to work on railway constructions.

Between the 25th of November 1942 and June 1943, a "camp for the sick" ("Krankenlager") was set up in the forced labour camp for Jews of Annaberg; it was also used for the sick of the neighbouring forced labour camps for Jews. After that time, Jews unable to work were sent to the Auschwitz concentration

+ Department D II can be found in an organizational plan of the SS Main Office for administrative and Economic Affairs of 3.3.1942 under the heading "labour assignment of ^{the} prisoners" (Einsatz der Häftlinge). It is not clear from these records whether the representative of D II was delegated by the Auschwitz concentration camp or by the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs.

... in order to fill in the gaps in the labor supply
working in the most important branches of production. The same
plan was made at Gostplan (State Planning Commission) by a decision of the
State Planning Commission for the development of the national economy
and by the State Planning Commission. In order to
Schubert's proposals, they consistently should always be
that should be their own, without neglecting the other
out the content of the State Planning Commission's decisions and
exchanged research results to work, and even other
people for health. The State Planning Commission
consistently different, both in railway traffic, and
the State Planning Commission and the State Planning
under the State Planning Commission. The State Planning
and also in these fields.

... as a general rule, the State Planning Commission follows
of the changes in the employment of the workers. Only small
adjustments will be made, very little planned, and the construction
of the State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission) for a larger number
of the State Planning Commission. The State Planning Commission
is also in the process of strategic importance, as for example
the hydraulic (hydraulic) in the State Planning Commission of the
State Planning Commission. They were also for
to work on railway construction.

... The State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission) is a "camp
for the State Planning Commission" (State Planning Commission) and also in the
case for level of the State Planning Commission. It was also for the risk of the
State Planning Commission. The State Planning Commission. After that time,
State Planning Commission for the State Planning Commission.

... Department D II of the State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission) of the
the State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission) and Economic Affairs of
State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission) of the State Planning Commission
State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission). It should also be noted
whether the State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission) of D II was affected by the
the State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission) of the State Planning Commission
State Planning Commission (State Planning Commission).

camp.

Forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) were not under the administrative control of the Auschwitz concentration camp, despite the fact that many were located near the camp and later transformed into its outlying commandos.

The conditions in forced labour camps for Jews were in many respects comparable to those in concentration camps :

- Forced labourers, like concentration camp prisoners, were put at the disposal of firms, which sent their pays settled by contract to the camp administration,
- Comparable camp organization, with Jewish Elders (Juden-Ältesten), column Elders (Kolonnenältesten) and column leaders (Kolonnenführer) and an internal administration run by the forced labourers themselves,
- Identical number of daily roll-calls at the same period,
- Shifts up to 12 hours, on Sundays as well ; night shifts too.
- Non-observation of the legal provisions determining the rates of salaries,
- 24-hour guard in the camps and places where labour was carried out.

The International Tracing Service has no documents ~~xxxx~~ referring to forced labour camps for Jews/^(ZAL f J) and can therefore give no information about the living conditions or mortality in these camps. For this reason, it seems important to quote two

... (Zil 1 3) were not under the administrative control of the American Commission on the spot. The fact that many of them were located near this camp and other locations in the vicinity of the camp.

The conditions in the camp were in a very poor state. The camp was overcrowded and the food was insufficient. The camp was in a very poor state.

- Forced labor, like prisoners of war, were used in the camp. The camp was in a very poor state. The camp was overcrowded and the food was insufficient.

- The camp was in a very poor state. The camp was overcrowded and the food was insufficient. The camp was in a very poor state.

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paragraphs of a letter addressed on April 4, 1967 by the scientific advisor of the Netherlands State Institute for War documentation in Amsterdam to the Federal Minister of Finances in Bonn :

"According to accounts given by survivors, the conditions in these camps were generally so bad that many (prisoners) died. This is best demonstrated by the fact that, when forced labour camps for Jews were incorporated into the concentration camp system in 1944, according to the same reports, a considerable improvement generally took place. A prisoner who was then in Blechhammer for example, reports that when the SS took over the camp at the beginning of 1944 and he was tattooed with the Auschwitz number, he felt to his great surprise he "was going from hell to heaven".

There must have been connections between concentration camps and forced labour camps before the latter were taken into the concentration camp system. Several survivors speak of evacuation-s of sick prisoners sent to Auschwitz to be gassed".

It is not possible to determine from the archives kept by the International Tracing Service to what extent the special commissioner, who was under the SS Reich chief's ^(R.F.S.S.) command, had an independant position, nor is it possible to determine where, within the hierarchy, the exact responsibility lay for the economic control of the labour supply. It can be assumed, however, that the special commissioner had a rather independant position, since the SS Reich chief needed over a year to confer to forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) the status of outlying commandos of the Auschwitz and Gross-Rosen concentration camps.

Only in a few cases are the exact closing dates of the camps, or the dates of their take-over by concentration camps known. The last mention of a forced labour camp for Jews and its first mention as a concentration camp are simply incidental

paragraphs of a letter dated April 4, 1967 by the senior-
-liffe advisor of the Netherlands State Institute for War Docu-
-mentation in Amsterdam to the Federal Minister of Finance in

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died. This is best demonstrated by the fact that, when
forced labour camps for Jews were incorporated into the
concentration camp system in 1944, according to the same
reports, a considerable improvement generally took place.
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that when the SS took over the camp at the beginning of
1944 and he was issued with the Auschwitz number, he felt
to his great surprise he "was going from hell to heaven".

There may have been connections between concentration camps
and forced labour camps before the latter were taken into
the concentration camp system. Several survivors speak of
evacuation of sick prisoners sent to Auschwitz to be
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mic control of the labour supply. It can be assumed, however,
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labour camps for Jews that (1) the status of outlying commandos
of the Auschwitz and Gross-Rosen concentration camps.

Only in a few cases are the exact closing dates of the
camps, or the dates of their take-over by concentration camps
known. The last number also forced labour camp for Jews and the
first mention as a concentration camp are simply incidental

pieces of information in the records and may consequently appear at very distant moments.

b) The Generalgouvernement (occupied territories of Poland)

I Forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL fJ) under the command of the Police and SS chiefs (SS- und Polizeiführer = SSPP)

The camps of the territory called 'Generalgouvernement' after October 12, 1939, i.e. the camps of the Cracow, Lublin, Radom and Warsaw districts are dealt with in the catalogue. The Galician district was added to the Generalgouvernement on August 1, 1941.

The aim of gathering the Jewish labour force clearly appears from the minutes of a meeting held on August 6, 1940 by the "labour" section (Arbeit) of the Generalgouvernement administration, where forced labour for Jews was discussed. A person from this section later gave

"a general survey of the shift in the employment of the Jewish labour, from subsidiary work carried out for official authorities and other branches, to massive utilization in building projects of political importance for the State".

Here are mentioned, among other things, the very large requirements of man-power for frontier defensive works in the Lublin district.

A former member of the headquarters of the Lublin police and SS chief declared before a public prosecutor in 1962 that he had been appointed camp leader (Lagerleiter) in various forced labour camps for Jews assigned to river regulation work, woodwork and marsh-clearing. It should therefore be assumed

...of information in the records and any corresponding reports
as very limited.

b) The General Government (occupied territories of Poland)

I first found traces for Jews (G.P. 10) under the command of the
Police and the State (G.P. 10) with a list of names.

The name of the village, called 'Gemeinschaft',
after October 1939, i.e. the name of the village, Lublin,
had and traces of Jews are found in the catalogue.
The German district was added to the General Government on
August 1, 1941.

The aim of searching the German labour force clearly appears
from the minutes of a meeting held on August 1, 1940 by the
"General Government" of the General Government Administration
in Lublin, where traces of Jews are found. A German firm
in this section later gave

"a general survey of the results in the employment of the
Jewish labour force from Lublin, and the results of the
official authorities and other sources, to assist the
firm in carrying out projects of Jewish employment in the
State."

There are mentioned, among other things, the very large
difficulties of employment for Jewish labourers in the
Lublin district.

A former member of the leadership of the Lublin police
and SS chief declared before a public prosecutor in 1947 that
he had been advised by a leader (Lagerleiter) in various
forced labour camps for Jews and that he had registered work,
woodwork and metal-clearing. It should therefore be assumed that

that in summer 1940, these camps were already controlled by the Police and SS chief (SSPF).

By decree of May 7, 1942, Hitler appointed the police and SS chief of the Generalgouvernement Secretary of State for security (Staatssekretär für das Sicherheitswesen). Jewish affairs were concurrently allocated to the security police department (Sipo) and the responsibility for the employment of Jewish labour thus shifted from the "labour" branches to the security police departments.

By the SS Reich Chief's order to the higher police and SS chief (HSSPF) of the Generalgouvernement of July 19, 1942, the evacuation of the entire Jewish population of the Generalgouvernement was to be "carried out and finished" ("durchgeführt und beendet") by December 21, 1942. After that time, Jews were only allowed in the assembly camps of Warsaw, Cracow, Częstochowa, Radom and Lublin.

It is further ordered that :

"Any other work involving Jewish labour is to be ended at that time, or, if it should prove impossible, transferred to one of the assembly camps."

This tendency to gather Jewish labour in assembly camps also appears in a letter addressed on 18.9.1942 by the commander of the military district of the Generalgouvernement to the High Command of the German Forces (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht). The following orders concerning the Generalgouvernement are found in this letter :

"1) Jewish workers will replace Polish and Ukrainian workers so that the latter may be available for work in the Reich territory ; to that end, Jewish camps will be established near manufactures.

that in August 1940, 1941 or 1942 were already established by the
Police and Criminal (1937).

By decree of the 17th of 1942, Hitler appointed the police and
the chief of the German Government Secretary of State for
security (Landesminister für das Innere). Several other
offices were consequently attached to the security forces.
The police (Gestapo) and the responsibility for the execution of the
Jewish labour was shifted from the "Aryan" members to the
security police departments.

By the 27th of 1942, order to the police and the
chief (Gestapo) of the German Government of July 27, 1942, the
evacuation of the entire Jewish population of the German-occupied
territory was to be "carried out and completed" (Vollständig und
pünktlich) by December 31, 1942. After that time, Jews were only
allowed in the assembly areas of Łódź, Białystok, and
Warsaw.

It is further stated that:
"The further work involving Jewish labour is to be ended at
that time, on 31st December 1942, unless otherwise specified
in one of the special orders."

This tendency to reduce Jewish labour is one of several orders
also issued in a letter dated on 10.12.1942 by the commander
of the military district of the German Government to the High
Command of the German Forces (Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres). The
following orders concerning the Jewish population are found
in this letter:

- (1) Jewish workers who are to be used in the
army should be available for work in the
army territory: as far as possible, Jewish workers will be
employed near manufacturing.

- 2) In order to employ Jewish labour in war industries, firms or departments will be created with Jewish workers exclusively.

This letter is chiefly a warning against a further "transfer" (Aussiedlung) of the Jews, since they often represented 100 % of the skilled workers and their "transfer" (Aussiedlung) seriously imperilled production. The conclusion of the letter follows thus :

"If the carrying out of strategic work is not to be jeopardized, the Jews will only be let out (die Juden ... freigegeben) when workers have been trained to replace them, i.e. gradually. This task can only be carried out locally, but it has to be directed by a single + department in cooperation with the higher police and SS chief (HSSPF).

We therefore ask permission to carry out the decree in this manner ; the policy is one of eliminating the Jews as quickly as possible without impairing the strategic works".

Commenting on this letter, the SS Reich chief declared that by October 9, 1942,

"all the so-called armament workers, who actually work in tailor, shoe or fur workshops" should be gathered where they are, i.e. in Warsaw and Lublin in concentration camps, whereas those who work in real armament factories i.e. in arm or automobile workshops etc... should be gradually replaced : they will be gathered first in separate workshops, and later in closed factories. The SS Reich chief summarized his position in the following terms :

+ "... von einer Stelle..." : the word is underlined in the text

(2) In order to employ Jewish labour in war industries, firms or departments will be created with Jewish workers exclusively.

This letter is chiefly a warning against a further "transfer" (Anastasiang) of the Jews, since they often represented 100% of the skilled workers and their "transfer" (Anastasiang) periodically imperilled production. The conclusion of the letter follows thus :

"If the carrying out of strategic work is not to be jeopardized, the Jews will only be let out (and taken out) gradually (when workers have been trained to replace them), i.e. gradually. This task can only be carried out locally, but it has to be directed by a single department in cooperation with the higher police and SS chief (Hauptmann).

We therefore ask permission to carry out the decree in this manner ; the policy is one of eliminating the Jews as quickly as possible without facilitating the strategic work."

Commenting on this letter, the SS Reichsamt decided and by October 9, 1942,

"all the so-called strategic workers, who actually work in factories, shops or workshops should be gathered where they are, i.e. in workshops and jobs in concentration camps, whereas those who work in real strategic factories i.e. in the so-called strategic workshops etc. should be gradually replaced ; they will be gathered first in strategic workshops, and later in strategic factories. The SS Reichsamt summarized his position in the following terms :

"... vor einer Uebernahme..."; the word is underlined in the text

"3) We will then try to replace these Jewish workers with Poles and transform most of these Jewish concentration factories (jüdische KL-Betriebe) into a small number of large Jewish concentration factories located, as much as possible, in the Eastern part of the General-gouvernement.

Nevertheless, here also, the Jews are to disappear some day, in compliance with the Führer's wish ("Jedoch auch dort sollen eines Tages, dem Wunsche des Führers entsprechend die Juden verschwinden")

Despite the SS Reich chief's obvious efforts to take over forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) and transform them into concentration camps (see below under b) II : forced labour camps for Jews under the command of the police and SS chiefs (SSPF), whose take-over by department group D of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA - Amtsgruppe D) was ordered on October 22, 1943), several large forced labour camps for Jews, like the Hasag camps in Skarzysko-Kamienna and Częstochowa, existed until the arrival of the Soviet Army.

According to a letter of October 23, 1942 from the police and SS chief (SSPF) in Galicia to an armament detachment of the Reich Minister for Armaments and Ammunitions in Lemberg, Jewish workers were basically to be placed in barracks and controlled in their camps by the police and SS Chief (SSPF) or the police departments entrusted by him with this control.

Furthermore, after November 1, 1942 Jewish workers were no longer paid. Their employers had to remit the amount of their salaries to the Police and SS chief; the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) received the salaries of concentration camp prisoners in a similar way.

It will then try to replace these Jewish workers with
 Polish transfer east of there, which concentration
 camps (Konzentrationslager) have a small number
 of large Jewish concentration camps located, as
 such as Lublin, in the eastern part of the German
 Government.
 Yevashchik, here also, are Jews are to be sent
 day, in compliance with the Führer's wish ("Juden
 auch dort sollen einen Tag, das wünschenswert ist
 entsprochen die Juden vorzuziehen")

Beside the SS which chief's own efforts to take over
 forced labour camps for Jews (JAI 1) and transfer them into
 concentration camps (see below under 1) II: forced labour
 camps for Jews under the command of the police and SS chiefs
 (SSPT), those take-over by department group 2 of the SS Main
 Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVA - Administrative
 Gruppe 2) was ordered on October 25, 1943, several large
 forced labour camps for Jews, like the three camps in Skaryszka
 - Lianka and Szaryszka, existed until the arrival of the
 Soviet Army.

According to a letter of October 27, 1943 from the police
 and SS chief (SSPT) in Lublin to an agreement between of the
 Reich Minister for Armaments and Munitions in Lublin, Jewish
 workers were normally to be placed in barracks and controlled
 in their camps by the police and SS chief (SSPT) or the police
 department entrusted by him with this control.

Furthermore, after November 1, 1943 Jewish workers were
 no longer sent. Their employers had to report the amount of their
 salaries to the Police and SS chief; the SS Main Office for
 Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVA) received the sal-
 ries of concentration camp prisoners in a similar way.

After the forced labour camps for Jews were partly dissolved at the beginning of 1944, the prisoners of these camps were massively evacuated to concentration camps in the Reich.

The documentation on these camps being very sketchy, it is not possible to state how complete the list of these camps is

The exact time these camps were shut ("Schliessung") - through the execution of all the prisoners, the actual "closing off" of the camps, or their take-over by concentration camps - is only rarely known. The exact time of their "take-over" cannot be determined from their last mention as forced labour camps for Jews and their first mention as concentration camps.

II Forced labour camps for Jews under the command of the police and SS chiefs (SSPF) and whose take-over by department group D of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) - Amstgruppe D) was ordered on October 22, 1943.

These camps are mentioned in a report called 'Economic part of the Reinhardt action' ('wirtschaftlicher Teil der Aktion Reinhardt') written by the police and SS chief (SSPF) of the Lublin district ; this report is not dated and Globocnik's enclosed letter is wrongly dated 5.1.1943 instead of 5.1.1944.

It simply mentions 10 camps of the Lublin district transformed into outlying commandos of the Lublin concentration camp on 14.9.1943 and other camps of the Generalgouvernement, the very number of which is unknown.

These camps belonged to the category of 'forced labour camps for Jews under the command of the police and SS chiefs (SSPF)', until they were taken over by the administration of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs

...the names of those who were sent to the camps at the beginning of 1944, the prisoners of these camps were passively evacuated to concentration camps in the Reich.

The documentation on these camps being very scanty, it is not possible to state how complete the list of these camps is.

The exact time these camps were shut ("Schluss") through the evacuation of all the prisoners, the exact "closing" of the camps, or their take-over by concentration camps - is only rarely known. The exact date of their "take-over" cannot be determined from their last mentions as listed in our counts for each month. This mention in concentration camps.

II. Forced labor camps for Jews under the command of the police and SS units (1939) and whose take-over by concentration camps of the SS units (1941) is mentioned in the Economic History (1939-1941) - see page 11) was ordered on October 22, 1941.

These camps were mentioned in a report called "Economic part of the Reich's action" (Economic part of the Reich's action) written by the police and SS units (1939) of the Berlin district; this report was not sent to the Economic History (1939-1941) - see page 11) in the end of 1941.

It clearly emerges from the reports of the Berlin district transferred into existing camps of the Berlin concentration camps on 1.9.1941 and other camps of the General Government, the very number of which is unknown.

The camps mentioned in the report by name are the following:

- 1) Former Lublin aeroport Lublin voivode
(alter Flughafen Lublin)
- 2) Trawniki SS labour camp " "
(SS-Arbeitslager Trawniki)
- 3) Poniatowa SS labour camp " "
(SS-Arbeitslager Poniatowa)
- 4) Forced labour camps and SS workshops in Radom Kielce voivode
(Zwangsarbeitslager und SS-Werkstätten in Radom)
- 5) Forced labour camps and SS workshops in Budzyn Lublin voivode
(Zwangsarbeitslager und SS-Werkstätten in Budzyn)
- 6) Cracow-Plaszow main camp Cracow voivode
(Hauptlager Krakau-Plaszow)
- 7) Lublin German equipment factories Lublin voivode
(Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke, Lublin)
- 8) Armament camp in Lemberg Lwov voivode
(Rüstungslager in Lemberg)

These camps belonged to the category of 'forced labour camps for Jews under the command of the police and SS chiefs (SSPF)', until they were taken over by the administration of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs

The camps mentioned in the report by name are the following:

- 1) Former Lublin aerodrome
(altes Fliegerfeld Lublin)
Lublin voivode
- 2) Trzaski SS labor camp
(SS-Arbeitslager Trzaski)
" "
- 3) Poniatowa SS labor camp
(SS-Arbeitslager Poniatowa)
" "
- 4) Forced labor camps and
SS workshops in Radom
(Zwangsarbeitslager und
SS-Werkstätten in Radom)
Kielce voivode
- 5) Forced labor camps and
SS workshops in Buszyn
(Zwangsarbeitslager und
SS-Werkstätten in Buszyn)
Lublin voivode
- 6) Cracow-Płaszow main camp
(Lagerlager Krakau-Płaszow)
Cracow voivode
- 7) Lublin German equipment
factories
(Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke, Lublin)
Lublin voivode
- 8) Armatow camp in Leszno
(Lagerlager in Leszno)
Lodz voivode

These camps belonged to the category of 'forced labour
camps for Jews under the command of the police and SS chiefs
(SSPs)', until they were taken over by the administration of
the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs

(SS-WVHA). The International Tracing Service has further information on the above-mentioned labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) ^{they} are therefore entered a second time in the list of forced labour camps for Jews (ZAL f J) in the following sequence, according to their geographical position :

1) Reich territory and annexed

territories administered by the Reich after 1939. *Position was stated in Vol. I p. 268*

2) Generalgouvernement

(occupied territories of Poland) *Vol. I p. 367*

3) USSR and the Baltic states

(Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) *Vol. I p. 446*

Position of the security police commander (SS) is related in the covers of the arrest forms (Arrestbescheinigung)

Detention conditions in occupied territories under the jurisdiction of security police commanders are not very well known to the International Tracing Service because of the lack of relevant decrees or other documents. The few extant documents, however, allow an outline of these conditions.

First of all, the very position of the security police commander (SS) in relation to the arrest forms commander or the Reich commissioner (Reichskommissar) varied according to the country. On one hand, the political conditions of occupation differed according to the territory and, on the other, the

+ Eingegliederte Gebiete : a general term including all the territories under Reich jurisdiction, irrespective of their geographical position and of the way they came under Reich control.

(22-478A). The International Tracing Service has further in-
formation on the above-mentioned labour camps for Jews (TAB 1
soyars therefore entered a second time in the list of forced
labour camps for Jews (TAB 1 1) in the following sequence,
according to their geographical position :

- 1) Reich territory and annexed territories administered by the Reich after 1939
Vol. I p. 288
- 2) Generalgouvernement (occupied territories of Poland)
Vol. I p. 287
- 3) USSR and the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania)
Vol. I p. 286

H. Police detention camps under the control of security police commanders (Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei = BdS) in occupied and annexed (eingegliedert ⁺) territories

In Germany, the legal capacity of the SS Reich chief's departments (RF-SS) to order detention was uniformly regulated; these regulations covered all kinds of detentions, from the limited police detention, within the jurisdiction of (main) state police departments (Stapo(leit)stellen), to the concentration camp detention ordered by the Main Office for Reich Security with a warrant of "protective custody" (Schutzhaftbefehl).

Position of the security police commander (BdS) in relation to the powers of the armed forces commander (Militärbefehlshaber)

Detention conditions in occupied territories under the jurisdiction of security police commanders are not very well known to the International Tracing Service because it has no relevant decrees or other documents. The few extant documents, however, allow an outline of these conditions.

First of all, the very position of the security police commander (BdS) in relation to the armed forces commander or the Reich commissioner (Reichskommissar) varied according to the country. On one hand, the political conditions of occupation differed according to the territory and, on the other, the

+ Eingegliederte Gebiete : a general term including all the territories under Reich jurisdiction, irrespective of their geographical position and of the way they came under Reich control.

H. Police detention camps under the control
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territories

In Germany, the legal capacity of the SS Reich chief's departments (RF-SS) to order detention was uniformly regulated; these regulations covered all kinds of detentions, from the limited police detention, within the jurisdiction of (state) police departments (Stapo(stellen)), to the concentration camp detention ordered by the Main Office for Reich Security with a warrant of "protective custody" (Schutzhaftbefehl).

Position of the security police commander (BSB) in relation to the powers of the armed forces commander (Militärbefehlshaber)

Detention conditions in occupied territories under the jurisdiction of the security police commanders are not very well known to the International Tracing Service because it has no relevant files or other documents. The few extant documents, however, show an outline of these conditions.

First of all, the very position of the security police commander (BSB) in relation to the armed forces commander or the Reich commissioner (Reichskommissar) varied according to the country. On one hand, the political conditions of occupation differed according to the territory and, on the other, the

+ Eingegliederte Gebiete : a general term including all the territories under Reich jurisdiction, irrespective of their geographical position and of the way they came under Reich control.

military commanders' and Reich commissioners' opinions about the SS Reich chief's (RF-SS) departments diverged considerably: some opposed the activity of the security police commander, others let him do what he wanted.

T Thus the future security police commander (BdS) entered Paris on the same day as the German Forces, by this was unofficial and the military command opposed with a long and resolute resistance any independent activity on his part. Other security police commanders arrived quite officially at the place of their future activity as chiefs of operation commandos (Einsatzkommandos = EK) and were named security police commanders when a military administration was set up as, for example, in Serbia. As far as can be gathered, security police commanders kept their field services under the control of the security police officer in command (Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei + KdS); there was in Greece a security police commander (BdS), but the secret field police of the German Forces (geheime Feldpolizei der Wehrmacht) was invested with the powers of the security police officer in command. It is not possible to determine from the archives kept by the International Tracing Service whether this was a purely formal difference, or whether the Security police commander had no influence over the secret field police commandos in charge of the detention camps; this last hypothesis seems however highly improbable.

As to the conditions of detention, it should be mentioned that the sphere of authority of the departments of the German Forces and of the SS Reich chief often coincided. Thus/^{the}war prisons of the German Forces (Kriegswehrmachtsgefängnis) in Oslo were also used as transit camps for the Jews to be deported later on to extermination camps. In occupied France, the field gendarmerie (Feldgendarmerie), which did not object in 1942 to arresting Jews in Cherbourg and sending them to Drancy, refused to take part in their arrest in spring 1944, on the grounds of an alleged order from higher authorities. The complex nature

... military commander, and with considerable...
... some opposed the policy of the security police commander...
... others let him do what he wanted.

Then the future security police commander (SS) entered
Paris on the same day as the German forces, by this was under-
cial and the military command opposed with a long and resolute
resistance and independent activity on his part. Other security
police commanders arrived quite officially at the place of their
future activity as chiefs of operation commands (Einsatzkommandos -
EK) and were named security police commanders when a mili-
tary administration was set up as, for example, in Berlin. As
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field services under the control of the security police officer
in command (Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei + KdS); there was
in France a security police commander (SS), (SS) (SS) (SS) (SS)
police of the German forces (Gestapo Feldpolizei der Wehrmacht)
was invested with the powers of the security police officer in
command. It is not possible to determine from the archives kept
by the International Tracing Service what was a security
force difference, or whether the security police commander had
an influence over the secret field police commands in cases of
the detention camps; this last hypothesis seems however rightly
improbable.

As to the conditions of detention, it should be mentioned
that the sphere of authority of the departments of the German
forces and of the SS Reich chief office concerned. Thus the tri-
sons of the German forces (Kriegsverwehrende) in Gals
were also used as transit camps for the Jews to be deported
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gangs (Feldgendarmerie), which did not object in 1942 to
arresting Jews in Cherbourg and sending them to France, refused
to take part in their arrest in spring 1944, on the grounds of
an alleged order from higher authorities. The complex nature

of the relationship between the different departments appears particularly clearly in a post-war deposition of the former security police commander in Belgrade :

"When I arrived in Belgrade (in February 1942), the Semlin camp, located on Croatian territory, was under the control of the security police commander. It was in the premises of the former Belgrade World exhibition. Economically, this camp came under the Belgrade police president ; the order police commander (Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei) was in charge of the guard and, in my quality of commander of the security police, I was responsible for its management. The inmates (Gefangene) there were prisoners from the security police as well as from my departments, the order police, the German Forces and even the Croats. The German army however resorted to Semlin only after large-scale operations and when it did not know where to put its prisoners. Communists, insurgents (Aufständische) and Cetniks⁺ were in particular arrested by my departments..."

The higher police and SS chief's position (HSSPF) was in many places higher than the security police commander's (BdS), but this subject will not be entered upon here.

Designation of the camps

There was apparently no uniform designation for the camps. Several names, usually referring to the different purposes of a camp, were often used concurrently or successively for the

+ Members of a Yugoslav resistance organization, with General Mihailovitch (1893-1945) at its head.

of the relationships between the different departments... particularly clearly in a post-war deposition of the former security police commander in charge:

"When I arrived in Berlin (in February 1945), the Berlin camp, located on Christian territory, was under the control of the security police commander. It was in the premises of the former Reichswehr World Exhibition. Economically, this camp came under the Reichswehr police president's order police commander (Botschafter der Ordnungspolizei) was in charge of the guard and, in my quality of commander of the security police, I was responsible for its management. The inmates (Gefangene) there were prisoners of war, security police as well as from my department, the other police, the German forces and even the Christians. The German army however reported to Berlin only after large-scale operations and when it did not know where to put its prisoners. Commanders, inmates (Austauschgefangene) and Gestapo were in particular arrested by my department..."

The higher police and SS units' position (SS) was in many places higher than the security police commander's (SS), but this subject will not be entered upon here.

Designation of the camps

There was apparently no uniform designation for the camps. Several names, usually referring to the different purposes of the camp, were often used concurrently or successively for the

+ Members of a Security Police or Gestapo, with several
Mittelton (1937-1945) at its head.

same camp. Here are the different names found in documents :

Camp (Lager), arrest camp (Anhaltelager), police detention
camp (Polizeihaftlager), police prisoner camp (polizei-
gefangenenlager), enlarged police prisoner camp
(erweitertes Polizeigefangenenlager).

Impoundment camp (Auffanglager), assembly camp (Sammellager),
police transit camp and (polizeiliches-und-Polizei-
durchgangslager).

Camps for Jews (Judenlager), camp for foreign Jews (Lager
für ausländischen Juden), impoundment camp for Jews (Juden-
auffanglager), transit camp for Jews (Durchgangslager für
Juden).

Hostage camp (Geisellager), reprisal camp (Sühnegefangenen-
lager).

In the court martial records of the German Forces in Greece
and Jugoslavia, these camps are, not without reason, called
concentration camps.

Detention of hostages

Executions of hostages took place in all the occupied
territories and should be mentioned here since they came within
the security police commanders' (BdS) activities. The so-called
retaliations were ordered by the military commandant, but he
usually left the selection of hostages to the lower departments
of the security police commander. Hostages were then imprisoned
in police detention camps until their executions; names as

in Belgrade :

"When retaliation is carried out, I require you to execute
prisoner ... who arrived on 15/9/1943. During his
work here, he has kept a book on conditions in this camp."

same camp; here are the different names found in documents:

Camp (Lager), arrest camp (Arrestlager), police detention
camp (Polizeihaftlager), police prisoner camp (Polizei-
gefangenenlager), enlarged police prisoner camp
(erweitertes Polizeigefangenenlager).

Imprisonment camp (Einschlusslager), assembly camp (Sammel-
lager), police transit camp and (politisches-und-polizei-
durchgangslager).

Camps for Jews (Judenlager), camp for foreign Jews (Lager
für ausländischen Juden), imprisonment camp for Jews (Juden-
einschlusslager), transit camp for Jews (Durchgangslager für
Juden).

Hostage camp (Geisellager), technical camp (Bewachungslager),
Lager).

In the court martial records of the German forces in Greece
and Yugoslavia, these camps are, not without reason, called
concentration camps.

Detention of hostages

Executions of hostages took place in all the occupied
territories and should be mentioned here since they came within
the security police command's (SS) activities. The so-called
retaliations were ordered by the military command, but the
usually left the selection of hostages to the lower departments
of the security police command. Hostages were then imprisoned
in police detention camps until their execution; names as

"hostage camp" (Geisellager) (e.g. Zajfcar, Yugoslavia) or "reprisal camp" (e.g. Cacak, Yugoslavia) refer to these facts. But it also happened that hostages were incarcerated in camps bearing other names (e.g. the Romainville fort near Paris).

The deposition made by the security police commander in Belgrade gives a summary account of the way these matters were handled :

"...On general principle, no member of my department carried out executions himself. When the German Army (Wehrmacht) lacked prisoners to execute in retaliation, it had them come from other camps.

When the camps under my command received prisoners, they were first of all checked by my staff. According to their degree of participation in the rebellion, they were considered hostages (Sühnengefangene = expiatory prisoner) made available for work in Germany or released.

Thus if hostages were required by the German army (Wehrmacht), they were put at its disposal by my department, which chose them from among those who had been selected for retaliation during the control."

Yet the "degree of participation in the rebellion" ("Grad der Beteiligung an dem Aufstand") does not seem to be the only criterion which determined the choice of the subordinates of the security police commander in Belgrade, as is shown in the following note dated 23.12 (probably 1942) with the letter head "Semlin arrest camp" (Anhaltelager Semlin), presumably addressed by the camp leader to the security police commander in Belgrade :

"When retaliation is carried out, I require you to execute prisoner ...+... who arrived on 18:9:1942. During his work here, he has come to know the conditions in this camp

"hostage camp" (Gefangenlager) (e.g. Bielefeld, Hamm) or
"political camp" (e.g. Casok, Juchaczewski) refer to these camps.
But it also happened that captives were incarcerated in camps
bearing other names (e.g. the Rosenauville (Litz) camp).

The deposition made by the security police commander in
Belgrade gives a summary account of the way these matters were
handled :

"... On general principles, no matter of my detention camp
or out execution himself. When the German Army (Wehrmacht)
faced prisoners to execute in retaliation, it has them
come from other camps.

When the camp under my command received prisoners,
they were first of all checked by my staff. According to
their degree of participation in the rebellion, they were
considered hostages (Gefangenpersonen - especially if they
were available for work in Germany or released.

Thus all matters were regulated by the German Army
(Wehrmacht), they were not at its disposal by my camp.
Hence, which chose those from among those who had been
selected for retaliation during the conflict."

Yet the "degree of participation in the rebellion" (Grad
der Beteiligung an der Rebellion) does not seem to be the
only criterion which determined the choice of the hostages
of the security police commander in Belgrade, as is shown in
the following note dated 22.12 (probably 1941) which the latter
had "Sentin protest camp" (Lagerschutz) (Litz), previously
addressed by the camp leader to the security police commander
in Belgrade :

"When retaliation is carried out, I request you to execute
prisoner ... + ... who arrived on 17.9.1941. During his
work here, he has come to know the conditions in this camp

too well. I fear that ...+..., when he is later put to work elsewhere, or if he is released, might inform the outside of the conditions he observed in the camp at his time, despite the fact that he is bound to secrecy.

Signed

SS-Hauptsturmführer

(captain)

The way hostages were treated can be inferred from an order of the officer in command of the security police (KdS) in Paris to his department II/Pol. dated February 25, 1943. It stipulates that 31 hostages imprisoned in the Romainville Fort (a police detention camp near Paris (Polizeihaftlager)) should be immediately subjected to the 3rd degree (Stufe III) treatment, introduced on January 2, 1941 in the Mauthausen concentration camp only, was the hardest treatment for concentration camp prisoners.

Assembly camps for deportation

Police detention camps used as assembly camps for Jews (Drancy etc.) before their deportation to Eastern extermination camps are particularly well known. Other camps, such as Compiègne were used mainly as assembly camps for political prisoners before their transfer to concentration camps.

The length of detention in assembly camps depended on the circumstances over which the security police commander (BdS) had no influence, and could last from a few days to several months.

Extermination camps

From the deposition of the former security police commander in Belgrade, it can be seen that the police detention camps under his control were used temporarily as extermination camps for the Jews :

too well. I fear that... when he is later put to work elsewhere, or if he is released, might inform the outside of the conditions he observed in the camp at this time, despite the fact that he is bound to secrecy.

Signed
SS-Hauptsturmführer
(Captain)

The way hostages were treated can be inferred from an order of the officer in command of the security police (KdS) in Paris to his department II/Pol. dated February 2, 1943. It stipulates that 21 hostages imprisoned in the Rosenthalville Fort (a police detention camp near Paris (Polizeialtstadt)) shall be immediately subjected to the most severe (Schickel) treatment, including on January 2, 1941 for the Mauthausen concentration camp only, was the harshest treatment for concentration camp prisoners.

Assembly camps for deportation

Police detention camps used as assembly camps for Jews (Trancy etc.) before their deportation to Eastern extermination camps are particularly well known. Other camps, such as Compiègne were used mainly as assembly camps for political prisoners before their transfer to concentration camps.

The length of detention in assembly camps depended on circumstances over which the security police commander (BdS) had no influence, and could last from a few days to several months.

Extermination camps

From the deposition of the former security police commander in Belgrade, it can be seen that the police detention camps under his control were used temporarily as extermination camps for the Jews:

"...First of all, I should like to stress the fact that I did not know the orders given before I took up my duties (February 1942). My subordinates told me that all the Jewish males had been executed. Their wives and children were still in the Semlin camp."

The former security police commander preferred not to say that these women and children were also executed in summer 1942 in gas-vans (Gaswagen)⁺ sent for this very purpose from Berlin to ^{the} Semlin ^{camp}. But he goes on :

"...In the camps called camps for the Jews in the military communiqués, not only Jews, but also hostages, prisoners for reprisal and other prisoners were gathered (konzentriert). The Jews, however, were kept apart from the other prisoners."

This remark shows that ^{the} correlation between the camp designations and the different categories of prisoners in the camps was rather loose.

General regulations concerning the Security police commanders' powers

Lacking relevant documents, the International Tracing Service is not able to determine whether the management of the camps and the other measures within the powers of ^{the} Security police commanders (BdS) were ~~settled~~ ^{settled with nicety}; but from the two following documents, it appears that security police commanders (BdS) rarely observed the orders they were given :

1^o Letter of the SS Reich chief ((RF-SS) dispatched from his field command station to the chiefs of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) and of the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA)

"...First of all, I should like to stress the fact that I did not know the orders given before I took up my duties (February 1943). My superiors told me that all the Jewish males had been executed. Their wives and children were still in the Berlin camp."

The former security police commander preferred not to say that these women and children were also executed in summer 1943 in gas-vans (Gazwagen) sent for this very purpose from Berlin to Gemina but he goes on:

"...In the camp called Sachsenhausen the Jews in the military communities, not only Jews, but also hostages, prisoners for political and other prisoners were gathered (Konzentrationslager). The Jews, however, were kept apart from the other prisoners."

This remark shows that correlation between the camp designations and the different categories of prisoners in the camp was rather loose.

General regulations concerning the security police commander's powers

Lacking relevant documents, the International Tracing Service is not able to determine whether the management of the camps and the other measures within the powers of security police commanders (SS) were decisively settled; but from the two following documents, it appears that security police commanders rarely observed the orders they were given:

In letter of the SS Reich chief (R-SS) dispatched from his field command station to the chiefs of the SS Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs (SS-WVHA) and of the Main Office for Reich Security (SS-Verf. u. Verwaltung):

(Translation)

The SS Reich chief's personal staff
(persönlicher Stab-Reichsführer SS)

Administration of files (Schriftverwaltung)

Document (Akt) nr. geh.III/10 (secret)

The SS Reich chief / Field command station, May 18, 1943
(Feldkommandostelle)

Tgb. Nr. (journal Nr.)

RF/V

SECRET

- 1) SS-Obergruppenführer () Pohl
- 2) SS-Gruppenführer (lieutenant general) Dr. Kaltenbrunner

One of our labour reformatory camps (Arbeitserziehungslager) is located in Salapitz, in the East. For all practical purposes, this camp is a concentration camp, but it comes under the security police commander (Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei = KdS). Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian protection troops, as well as volunteers working for the SS and the police serve their sentences there. Work carried out in the camp is peat-cutting, mining, quarrying, lime work, cement production etc...

Under no circumstances do I want a concentration camp to be created here as a private concentration camp of any higher section (Oberabschnitt). I will only accept the Salapitz concentration camp under these two explicit conditions :

- 1) If this concentration camp is put under the control of the chief of the Main Office for Administrative and Economic Affairs,

(Transmission)

Personal staff of the SS Reich chief
(Persönlicher Stab-Reichsführer SS)

Administration of files (Schriftverkehr)

Document (Akt) nr. Gp. III/10 (secret)

The SS Reich chief Field command station, May 18, 1943

(Reichskommissariat)

Tp. Nr. (Journal Nr.)

SECRET

R/V

1) SS-Obergruppenführer (Fohl)

2) SS-Gruppenführer (Lieutenant General SS) Dr. Kafer-
Prüner

One of our labour reformatory camps (Arbeitsrehabilitations-
lager) is located in Salpitz, in the East. For all practical
purposes, this camp is a concentration camp, but it comes under
the security police command (Kommando der Sicherheitspolizei
= KSP). The Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian protection troops,
as well as the volunteers serving ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in the SS and
the Police serve their sentences there. Work carried out in the
camp is pest-cutting, mining, quarrying, lime work, cement
production etc...

Under no circumstances do I want a concentration camp to
be created here as a private concentration camp of any other
section (Oberabschnitt). I will only accept the Salpitz concen-
tration camp under these two explicit conditions:

1) If this concentration camp is put under the control of the
chief of the Main Office for Administrative and Economic
Affairs,

- 2) if there is a real and significant armament workshop in the camp. Work in cement plants, peat cutting etc... is indeed very nice (es ist zwar sehr schön), but this is being carried out only in order to keep the camp inmates busy. We cannot afford this during the war.

Let me know your suggestions.

H.H.

(Heinrich Himmler)

The Salapitz labour reformatory camp (Arbeitserziehungslager = AEL) came under the security police commander (BdS) in Riga and was intended for non-German prisoners, members of the protection troops or volunteers trained by the SS and the police, sentenced to labour reformatory detentions (Arbeitserziehungshaft). This camp did have some of the characteristics of police detention camps, which made Himmler say that it was "for all practical purposes a concentration camp". Salapitz was also used as an assembly camp for prisoners to be deported ^{later on} to concentration camps in Germany.

- 2) Dispatch from the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) of 18.12.1942 ; letter addressed by the RSHA (Dr. Kaltenbrunner) on February 3, 1943 (Az. : IV C 2 Allg. Nr. 42 160) to the security police commander (BdS) in Belgrade ; letter Az. IV A/3-Br./Ti-1931 42 B. Nr. 16232/42 of the Bds in Belgrade to the Main Office for Reich Security dated 14.1.1943.

According to these three documents, 10 sick prisoners were withdrawn from a transport of Serbian prisoners from Serbia to Norway, and brought to the infirmary of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

2) If there is a real and significant improvement in the camp. Work in cement plants, leather, etc. is indeed very nice (as far as work goes), but this is being carried out only in order to keep the camp inmates busy. We cannot afford this during the war.

Let me know your suggestions.

H.H.

(Heinrich Himmler)

The Salzgitter labour reformatory camp (Arbeitserziehungslager = AEL) came under the security police commander (SS) in 1942 and was intended for non-German prisoners, members of the protection troops or volunteers trained by the SS and the police, sentenced to labour reformatory detentions (Arbeitserziehungslager). This camp did have some of the characteristics of police detention camps, which made Himmler say that it was "for all practical purposes a concentration camp". Salzgitter was also used as an assembly camp for prisoners to be deported to concentration camps in Germany.

3) Dispatch from the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) of 16.12.1942; letter addressed by the RSHA (Dr. Kauffmann) on February 3, 1943 (As. : IV 2 A 116) to the security police commander (SS) in Berlin; letter of IV A/5-Dr. 11-1931 42 B. Nr. 1623/44 of the RSHA in Berlin to the Main Office for Reich Security dated 14.1.1943.

According to these three documents, 10 sick prisoners were withdrawn from a transport of German prisoners from Berlin to Norway, and brought to the infirmary of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

The Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) later required from the security police commander in Belgrade "protective custody" application forms (Schutzhaftanträge) for these prisoners. Instead of the required application forms for "protective custody" (Schutzhaftanträge), the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) was sent by mistake - as the security police commander asserted, trying to get out of the difficulty - printed warrants of "protective custody" (Schutzhaftbefehle) from the operation unit of the security police and security department (Einsatzgruppe der Sipo und des SD) which, allegedly, were no longer used.

This shows that -at a certain time at least - the chief of the operation unit, while being a subordinate of the Security police commander, could order "protective custody" (Schutzhaft).

Difficulty in the identification of police detention camps

As was mentioned in the introduction, police prisons are not entered in the catalogue. The following example shows how difficult it sometimes is to distinguish an external police prison camp from a police detention camp with the characteristics of a concentration camp.

The only thing that was known about the Birkenhof-Dombrowice "camp" ("Lager") was that, administratively only, it came under the Lublin prisons.

The following facts, recently discovered, show that it probably was some kind of police detention camp.

The Main Office for Police Security (MPS) later required from the security police commander in charge "protective custody" application forms (Schutzhaftbescheide) for these persons. Instead of the required application forms for "protective custody" (Schutzhaftbescheide), the Main Office for Police Security (MPS) was sent by mistake - as the security police commander asserted, trying to get out of the difficulty - printed warrants of "protective custody" (Schutzhaftbescheide) from the operation unit of the security police and security department (Einheitsgruppe der Sipo and GdP) which, allegedly, were no longer used.

This shows, that - at a certain time at least - the chief of the operation unit, while being a subordinate of the security police commander, could order "protective custody" (Schutzhaft).

Difficulty in the identification of police detention camps

As was mentioned in the introduction, police prisons are not entered in the catalogue. The following excerpt shows how difficult it can sometimes be to distinguish an external police or prison camp from a police detention camp with the characteristics of a concentration camp.

The only thing that was known about the Stalag Luft 3 - "vice" camp" ("Lager") was that, administratively only it came under the Lucin prison.

The following facts, recently discovered, show that it probably was some kind of police detention camp.

Concentration camp prisoners from Germany were first transferred there as "Funktionshäftlinge" ⁺. Later on, prisoners in "protective custody" (Schutzhäftlinge) were sent to this camp with the usual warrants of "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) issued by the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) ; these warrants were otherwise only used for sentences of "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) served in concentration camps. No doubt, sentences of longer 'protective custody' (Schutzhaft) as for example the unlimited "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) appearing on the warrants of "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) of the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) were not served in prisons or in the outlying camps of these prisons.

The documentary material being insufficient, the International Tracing Service can point out only some of the characteristics of this category of camps and their list does not claim to be complete.

The police detention camps are listed alphabetically, according to countries in the following order :

Belgium	Vol. I p. 463	Italy	Vol. I p. 471
Denmark	Vol. I p. 464	Jugoslavia	Vol. I p. 475
France	Vol. I p. 465	Luxemburg	Vol. I p. 476
Greece	Vol. I p. 468	Netherlands	Vol. I p. 476
		Norway	Vol. I p. 478

⁺ Prisoners in charge of various duties in the camp administration.

Concentration camp prisoners (Konzentrationslager) were transferred there as "Anhaltungsstellen". Later on, prisoners in "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) were sent to the camp with the usual warrants of "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) issued by the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA). These warrants were otherwise only used for transfers of "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) served in concentration camps. No doubt, sentences of longer "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) as for example the unlimited "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) appearing on the warrants of "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) of the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) were not served in prisons or in the ordinary camps of these prisons.

The documentary material being insufficient, the International Tracing Service can point out only some of the characteristics of this category of camps and their list does not claim to be complete.

The police detention camps are listed alphabetically according to countries in the following order:

Belgium	Vol. I p. 463	Italy	Vol. I p. 471
Denmark	Vol. I p. 464	Japan	Vol. I p. 472
France	Vol. I p. 465	Netherlands	Vol. I p. 473
Germany	Vol. I p. 466	Norway	Vol. I p. 474

+ Prisoners in charge of various duties in the camps mentioned above.

I. Places of detention in the Eastern territories used predominantly as extermination camps for the Jews

This category includes the camps in the Generalgouvernement, the Wartheland Gau and the camps near Riga and Minsk ; they were all under the jurisdiction of the respective police and SS chiefs in these territories.

These camps were partly used as extermination camps for the Jews from definite territories : the Jews from the Wartheland Gau were thus sent to Kulmhof-Chelmno, whereas the Jews from the Generalgouvernement, the Protectorate, the Reich and the occupied territories were exterminated in other camps.

There are few survivors of these camps, if we leave aside those of the Auschwitz and Lublin concentration camps, which were extermination camps as well as labour camps (see chapter B : concentration camps under the command of the concentration camp Inspector).

These camps are listed in the following order, according to countries:

Latvia	Vol. I p. 482
Poland	Vol. I p. 482-483
USSR	Vol. I p. 483

1. Types of Extermination Camps
Extermination Camps for the Jews

This category includes the camps in the Generalgouvernement, the Wartheland and the camps near High Treason. They were all under the jurisdiction of the respective police and SS chiefs in these territories.

These camps were mainly used as extermination camps for the Jews from definite territories: the Jews from the Wartheland were sent to Kulmhof-Deutschland, whereas the Jews from the Generalgouvernement, the Protectorate, the Reich and the occupied territories were exterminated in other camps.

There are few survivors of these camps, the loss of the Jews from the Wartheland and Lublin concentration camps, which were extermination camps as well as labor camps (see Chapter 5: concentration camps under the command of the concentration camp Inspector).

These camps are listed in the following order, according to country:

Latvia	Vol. I p. 482
Poland	Vol. I p. 482-487
USSR	Vol. I p. 487

J. Labour reformatory camps +
(Arbeitserziehungslager = AEL)

It seems appropriate, at the beginning of this chapter, to examine briefly the fundamental problem of the legal definition of labour reformatory detention (AE-Haft) and to situate it among ^{the} other kinds of detention.

The contempt in which the National-Socialist regime held the constitutional principles of the State did not prevent its officials from trying to give coercive measures an appearance of legality, as far as this did not hamper their aims. Two kinds of detention were created for the security police beyond the regular penal law :

A) Protective custody (Vorbéugungshaft)⁺⁺ for the criminal police (Kriminalpolizei)

+ The traditional translation of "Arbeitserziehungslager" as labour reformatory camp is kept here. The literal translation would be "camp for labour education". This translation clearly shows what the camps were intended as, i.e. camps to 'educate people reluctant to work', according to the norms of the National-socialist order.

++ This is the criminal law protective custody : "vorbeugen" means to prevent, and appears in composed words such as Vorbeugungsmittel : preventive, prophylactic (in medicine) ; see footnote p. XI/XII

Labour reformatory camps +
(Arbeitsreformatorenanstalten = AR)

It seems appropriate, at the beginning of this chapter, to
explain briefly the fundamental problem of the legal definition
of labour reformatory detention (AR) and to discuss it
among other kinds of detention.

The context in which the National-Socialist regime
the constitutional principles of the State did not prevent the
officials from trying to give coercive measures an appearance
of legality, as far as this did not hamper their aims. Two
of detention were created for the security police, beyond the
regular penal law:

- A) Protective custody (Verwahrung) for the criminal
police (Kriminalpolizei)

+ The traditional translation of "Arbeitsreformatorenanstalten" as
labour reformatory camp is kept here. The literal translation
would be "camp for labour education. This translation clearly
shows what the camps were intended as, i.e. camps to educate
people reluctant to work, according to the norms of the
National-Socialist order.

++ This is the criminal law protective custody: "Verwahrung".
means to prevent, and appears in compound words such as
Verwahrungsbefehl: preventive, prophylactic (in medicine).
Footnote p. 21/22

B) Protective custody (Schutzhaft) ⁺ for the state secret police (geheime Staatspolizei = Gestapo).

The principles of the fundamental decree on the preventive struggle ⁺⁺ of the police against crime of December 14, 1937 and those of the protective custody decree (Schutzhaft) of January 21, 1938 - the enforcement of which was to prove decisive - are based on the Reich President's ordinance for the protection of the people and the State of February 28, 1933 (RGBl.-official law gazette of the Reich-part I p.83)

The state secret police could order detention outside the regular penal law only by means of protective custody (Schutzhaft) which, according to paragraph 2, section 1 of the protective custody decree (Schutzhaft) of January 25, 1939 lay exclusively within the powers of the state secret police department (geheime Staatspolizei-Amt) ; this department was later to become department IV of the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA). Any kind of detention introduced by the state secret police (Gestapo) had therefore to be compatible with the admissibility and authorization provisions of the protective custody decree (Schutzhaft), or at all events, to be brought into the lines of the decree. Thus an endeavour was made to legalize the three main types of state secret police detention, which were :

+ The usual translation of "Schutzhaft" is "protective custody" The expression "protective custody" for Vorbeugungshaft shows the inaccuracy of the translation. The fact that "Sicherheitsverwahrung", meaning "security custody or detention" is often translated by "protective custody" adds again to the confusion. In order to make things clear, in this introduction the term "protective custody" will always be followed by the respective German word put between brackets.

++ This struggle is preventive in the sense of "vorbeugend" : it is a precautionary measure.

B) Protective custody (Schutzhaft) for the state police (Landespolizei - Gestapo).

The principles of the fundamental decree on the protective custody of the police against crime of January 11, 1935, will be the principles of the massive custody decree (Schutzhaft) of January 21, 1938 - the enforcement of which will be more decisive - are based on the Reich President's ordinance for the protection of the people and the state of January 28, 1933 (RGBl. - Official law gazette of the Reich - part I p. 23).

The state secret police could order detention outside the regular penal law only by means of protective custody (Schutzhaft) which, according to paragraph 2, section 1 of the massive custody decree (Schutzhaft) of January 21, 1938, is exercised within the powers of the state secret police department (Landespolizei - Gestapo); this department was later in accordance with paragraph IV of the Reich Office for Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) and the kind of detention introduced by the state secret police (Schutzhaft) had therefore to be compatible with the administrative and authorization provisions of the protective custody decree (Schutzhaft), or at all events, to be brought into the lines of the decree. Thus an endeavour was made to legalize the main types of state secret police detention, which were:

+ The usual translation of "Schutzhaft" is "protective custody". The expression "protective custody" for "Verwahrung" shows the inconsistency of the translation. The fact that "Schutzhaft" is also translated by "protective custody" adds again to the confusion. In order to make things clear, in this introduction the term "protective custody" will always be followed by the respective German word put between brackets.

+ This article is protective in the sense of "Vorbeugend"; it is a precautionary measure.

a) Actual protective custody (Schutzhaft), ordered by the secret state police department (geheimes Staatspolizeiamt = Gestapo) (department IV of the Main Office for Reich Security - Amt IV RSHA) for an unspecified time and served in concentration camps. The real object of the protective custody (Schutzhaft) decree was to give full powers precisely in this sense.

b) Police detention of the state secret police (Polizeihaft der Gestapo), ordered by the main and branch departments of the state secret police and served in its buildings and prisons ; this included prohibition to work. The right for this was derived from paragraph 3 of the protective custody decree (Schutzhaft), according to which, besides the state secret police, (main) state police departments (Stapo(leit)stellen) were entitled to order the "temporary arrest" ("vorläufige Festnahme") of a person within the framework of the protective custody (Schutzhaft) procedures, and were only to release this person after 10 days, if the state secret police department had not ordered "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) in the meantime. As early as October 4, 1939 a decree increased the term of "temporary arrest or "temporary protective custody" (vorläufiger Schutzhaft) to 21 days. Later on, in order to underline clearly the originality ^{that point of} on the external services, temporary protective custody (vorläufiger Schutzhaft), ordered by (main) state police departments in pursuance of their own powers, was called "police detention" (Polizeihaft). A 21-day imprisonment was the longest term for this kind of detention, which did not imply an actual further protective custody (Schutzhaft). When applied to work-reluctant people, this police detention was also called short-term reformatory detention (kurzfristige Erziehungshaft⁺).

+ See footnote on p. . The literal translation would be short term educational detention.

(a) Actual protective custody (Schutzhaft), ordered by the chief state police department (Hauptstaatspolizei) - (Department IV of the Main Office for Reich Security - Amt IV RSHA) for an unspecified time and served in concentration camps. The real object of the protective custody (Schutzhaft) decree was to give full powers precisely in this sense.

(b) Police detention of the state secret police (Polizeihaft) (Gestapo), ordered by the main and branch departments of the state secret police and served in its buildings and prisons; this included prohibition to work. The right for this was derived from paragraph 3 of the protective custody decree (Schutzhaft), according to which, besides the state secret police (main state police departments (Stapo) (Stapo) (Stapo) were authorized to order the "temporary arrest" ("vorläufige Festnahme") of a person within the framework of the protective custody (Schutzhaft) procedures, and were only to release this person after 10 days, if the state secret police department had not ordered "protective custody" (Schutzhaft) in the meantime. As early as October 4, 1933 a decree increased the term of temporary arrest on "temporary protective custody" (vorläufige Festnahme) to 21 days. After that, in order to make clear the relationship with the external services, temporary protective custody (vorläufige Schutzhaft), ordered by (main) state police departments in pursuance of their own powers, was called "police detention" (Polizeihaft). A 21-day imprisonment was the longest term for this kind of detention, which did not imply an actual further protective custody (Schutzhaft). When applied to work-resistant people, this police detention was also called short-term restorative detention (kurzfristige Erziehungshaft).

+ See footnote on p. 80. The literal translation would be short term educational detention.

It appears from the documents of a main state police department that this measure was in fact understood as protective custody (Schutzhaft) in the sense of the protective custody (Schutzhaft) decree, for in these documents, the 21-day detention ordered by this department for absenteeism from work, for example, is openly called "protective custody" (Schutzhaft).

c) Labour reformatory detention ordered by (main) state police departments, and served in their own labour reformatory camps (AEL). This right was also derived, with a new manipulation of the text, from the third paragraph of the protective custody (Schutzhaft) decree and is formulated as follows in a decree of the security police inspector in Düsseldorf (Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei = IdS) dated 22.8.1940.

"Normally, the internment term in the camp is of six weeks ; these six weeks of imprisonment correspond to a three week protective custody (Schutzhaft), so that main state police departments are entitled to order commitments to labour reformatory camps (AEL) through their own authority"

Already by the middle of 1941, labour reformatory detention could be ordered for a period of 56 days and was thus assimilated to temporary arrest, which could last up to 21 days. The rights of the (main) state police departments were derived from the following combination : a 21-day "protective custody (Schutzhaft)/temporary arrest" is equal to a 21-day state police detention or to a 56-day labour reformatory detention.

This underevaluation of labour reformatory detention was only counterbalanced when a decree of August 31 (presumably 1944) increased the term of temporary arrest to 56 days.

If we turn to the document of a main state police department
that this measure was in fact understood as protective custody
(Schutzhaft) in the sense of the protective custody (Schutzhaft)
decree, for in these documents, the 21-day detention ordered
by this department for administrative reasons, for example, is
openly called "protective custody" (Schutzhaft).

(c) Labour reformatory detention ordered by (main) state police
departments, and served in their own labour reformatory camps
(ARL). The right was also retained, with a new formulation of
the text, from the third paragraph of the protective custody
(Schutzhaft) decree and is formulated as follows in an order
of the security police inspector in Düsseldorf (Inspektor
der Sicherheitspolizei - 188) dated 22.8.1940.

"Normally, the internment term in the camp is of six weeks
these six weeks of imprisonment correspond to a three-
week protective custody (Schutzhaft), so that main state
police departments are entitled to order continuance to
labour reformatory camps (ARL) through their own authority.

Already by the middle of 1941, labour reformatory detention
could be ordered for a period of 50 days and was then substituted
for the temporary arrest, which could last up to 21 days.
The rights of the (main) state police departments were derived
from the following provision: a 21-day "protective custody"
(Schutzhaft) "temporary arrest" is equal to a 21-day state police
arrest or to a 50-day labour reformatory detention.

This unbalanced situation of labour reformatory detention
was only counterbalanced when a decree of August 21, 1941
increased the term of temporary arrest to 50 days.

(Main) state police departments considered that this arbitrary equivalence between labour reformatory detention and temporary arrest entitled them to order labour reformatory detention ; this equivalence also explains why the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) several times stressed the fact that the maximum term of detention in a labour reformatory camp was 56 days from the day of arrest, irrespective of the actual commitment to the labour reformatory camp. The ^{decree} IV C 2 Allg. n° 42275 of the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA) dated 27.8.1942 also shows that (main) state police departments derived their power to order imprisonments in labour reformatory camps from the protective custody decree (Schutzhafterlass) : the 27.8.1942 decree specifies that, according to imperative prescriptions, only persons who refused to work (Arbeitsverweigerer) or who sabotaged work (Arbeitssaboteure) could be incarcerated in labour reformatory camps and that "apart from this" ("darüber hinaus"), according to the 25.11.1939 protective custody decree (Schutzhafterlass), "basically, detention was to be served exclusively in concentration camps".

The International Tracing Service has very little material on labour reformatory camps : usually their location is known, sometimes their opening and closing dates, but hardly ever their sizes. Here the International Tracing Service does not have prisoners' records anywhere comparable to those of concentration camps, from which very valuable information was derived.

Depositions of former prisoners are scarce too, because the inmates did not know the real designation of their camps: they often call "hard labour camp" (Strafarbeitslager) or "forced labour camp" (Zwangsarbeitslager) camps identified by the International Tracing Service as labour reformatory camps. These designations being used in the immediate postwar period for very different kinds of camps, the particular problem of labour reformatory camps was not closely examined at the time.

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bitrary equivalence between labour reformatory detention and
temporary arrest entitled them to order labour reformatory
detention; this equivalence also explains why the Main Office
for Reich Security (RSHA) several times stressed the fact that
the maximum term of detention in a labour reformatory camp was
90 days from the day of arrest, irrespective of the actual
commitment to the labour reformatory camp. The IV C Affairs
no. 42255 decree of the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA)
dated 27.8.1942 also shows that (Main) state police departments
derived their power to order imprisonment in labour reformatory
camps from the protective custody decree (Schutzhaftbefehl)
the 27.8.1942 decree specified that, according to imperative
provisions, only persons who refused to work (Arbeitsverweigerer)
or who sabotaged work (Arbeitsstörer) could be interned
detained in labour reformatory camps and that "against their will"
("gegenüber hinan"), according to the 27.11.1938 protective cus-
tody decree (Schutzhaftbefehl) by the Reich Security, detention was to be
served exclusively in concentration camps."

The International Tracing Service has very little material
on labour reformatory camps; usually their location is known,
sometimes their opening and closing dates, but hardly ever their
size. Here the International Tracing Service does not have
prisoners' records anywhere comparable to those of concentra-
tion camps, from which very valuable information was derived.

Depositions of former prisoners are scarce too; however
the detainees did not know the real location of their camps;
they often call "hard labour camp" (Strafhaftlager) or "for-
ced labour camp" (Zwangsarbeitslager) camps identified by the
International Tracing Service as labour reformatory camps. These
designations being used in the immediate postwar period for
very different kinds of camps, the particular problem of labour
reformatory camps was not closely examined at that time.

Post-war legal proceedings taken against two former labour reformatory camp leaders first revealed the harshness of detention in these camps. A letter of May 1944 from SS-Obergruppenführer (SS) Kaltenbrunner shows that conditions there were by no means an exception. A paragraph of this letter, communicated to the International Tracing Service by the Netherlands State Institute for war documentation in Amsterdam, is quoted below:

"... At first, I should like to state that detention in a security police labour reformatory camp has nothing to do with a rest cure. The prisoners' living and working conditions are, as a general rule, worse than in concentration camps. This is necessary to obtain the intended aim and realizable, since prisoners in protective custody are usually incarcerated for only a few weeks, or at most, a few months."

Kaltenbrunner's opinion about the harshness of detention conditions certainly closely reflected the real situation. The expression 'prisoner in protective custody', which appears in this letter, also shows that the existence of labour reformatory camps was based on the right of the state secret police to order protective custody (Schutzhaft). It shows too that the concept of protective custody (Schutzhaft) did not have such a narrow application for the supreme authorities of the Main Office ~~for~~ for Reich Security (RSHA) as one might think when reading their orders and decrees.

It is often difficult to follow the development of institutions established at the SS Reich Chief's initiative from their initial form to the ultimate form known to the public: this should be ascribed not only to the fact that the ITS lacks the first decrees, but also to the fact that the SS Reich chief ordered measures that he had neither thoroughly examined, nor consulted other departments on.

Western border territories.

Post-war legal proceedings taken against the former fascist reformatory camp leaders first revealed the harshness of detention in these camps. A letter of May 1944 for SS-Obergruppenführer (SS) Katzenbrunner shows that conditions there were by no means an exception. A paragraph of this letter communicated to the International Red Cross by the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation in Amsterdam, is quoted below:

"... At first, I should like to state that detention in a security police labour reformatory camp has nothing to do with a rest cure. The prisoners' living and working conditions are, as a general rule, worse than in concentration camps. This is necessary to obtain the intended aims and results, since prisoners in protective custody are usually incarcerated for only a few weeks, or at best, for a few months."

The
 Katzenbrunner's opinion about the harshness of detention conditions certainly closely reflected the real situation. The word 'prisoner in protective custody', which appears in this letter, also shows that the existence of labour reformatory camps was based on the right of the state secret police to order protective custody (Schutzhaft). It shows too that the concept of protective custody (Schutzhaft) did not have such a narrow application for the supreme authorities of the Reich Police as for Security (RSHA) as one might think when reading their orders and decrees.

It is often difficult to follow the development of institutions established at the SS Reich Chancellery's initiative from their initial form to the ultimate form known to the public: this should be ascribed not only to the fact that the SS lacks the first degree, but also to the fact that the SS Reich Chancellery ordered measures that he had neither thoroughly examined, nor consulted other departments on.

This is clearly demonstrated by the IV D 2382/40 dispatch of 8.3.1940 addressed by the chief of the Reich SS and of the German police to the (main) state police departments ; the subject of this letter, in which the term 'labour reformatory camp' appears for the first time, is "the treatment of Polish workers, men and women, assigned to work in the Reich".

In this letter, the following is prescribed :

"In order to fight insubordination and carelessness in work, in every district (of the state police) where some cases of disobedience and reluctance to work have appeared, arrangements should be made at once for the immediate deportation of the Polish workers concerned (Polnisches Volkstum) to a labour reformatory camp for several years".

~~xxxxxx~~ This is actually a deterrent, for it could hardly be the result of a so-called 'disobedience' etc. of ^{the} Polish workers in the Reich, who did not number very many at the time. This order is actually part of the SS Reich chief's terror measures planned for the campaign of Poland and widely applied to the Polish people (Polnisches Volkstum), allegedly in order to fight the enemy (Feindbekämpfung).

Although in March 1940, there were no real labour reformatory camps, state police main and branch departments nevertheless sentenced Germans who would not, for instance, go to work, to short term reformatory detentions ('kurzfristige Erziehungshaft')(see p.) ; at that time, such sentences were served in five police detention camps within and in the surroundings of the Hinzert SS special camp (SS-Sonderlager Hinzert). Polish workers were, however, not incarcerated in these camps which lay in the area of the West Wall (Westwall), for, by his letter of 8.4.1940, Field Marshall (Generalfeldmarshall) Göring had forbidden putting them to work in the Western border territories.

This is clearly demonstrated by the IV B 2322/40 dispatch of 8.4.1940 addressed by the chief of the Reich SS and of the German police to the (main) state police departments; the subject of this letter, in which the term 'labour reformatory camp' appears for the first time, is "the treatment of Polish workers, men and women, assigned to work in the Reich".

In this letter the following is prescribed:

"In order to fight insubordination and carelessness in work in every district (of the state police) where some cases of disobedience and refusal to work have occurred, arrangements should be made as soon as possible for the immediate deportation of the Polish workers concerned (Polnische Volkstarbeiter) to a labour reformatory camp for several years."

This is actually a deterrent, for it could hardly be the result of a so-called 'disobedience', etc. of the workers in the Reich, who did not number very many at that time. This order is actually part of the SS Reich chief's terror measures planned for the campaign of Poland and which applied to the Polish people (Polnische Volkstarbeiter), allegedly in order to fight the enemy (Feindbekämpfung).

Although in March 1940, there were no real labour reformatory camps, the state police and prison departments nevertheless engaged Germans who would not, for instance, go to work, to short term reformatory detention ('Kurzstraflager', see p. 10); at that time, these sentences were served in five police detention camps within and in the surroundings of the Hinert special camp (SS-Sonderlager Hinert). Polish workers were, however, not incarcerated in these camps which lay in the area of the West Wall (Westwall), for by his letter of 8.4.1940, Field Marshal (Generalfeldmarschall) Göring had forbidden putting them to work in the Western border territories.

The SS Reich chief goes on :

"The treatment of prisoners in labour reformatory camps will depend upon the gravity of their offences. Persons obstinately unwilling to work (hartnäckige Arbeitsunlustige) will be put to work in the Mauthausen quarries for example. By a special decree to the SS death's head unit and concentration camp leaders, I have given instructions concerning the treatment of prisoners in protective custody in concentration camps".

This special decree to the SS death's head unit and concentration camp leaders is not known by the International Tracing Service. Mauthausen was the only camp with the third degree (Stufe III) treatment, the hardest, mainly applied from 1938 on to so-called habitual criminals (Berufsverbrecher) and later on to an ever growing number of political prisoners. It has never been possible to prove that labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in Mauthausen, even when this could be ascertained for other camps.

Labour reformatory camps must have already existed three months after the SS Reich chief's letter was sent, for in an application of 1942 to one of these camps, reference is made to a decree issued by the SS Reich chief, dated 14.6.1940, and to another decree of 5.7.1940 from the inspector of the security police and security department in Düsseldorf. The texts of these decrees are unknown, but they certainly contained instructions about commitments to labour reformatory camps.

The earliest extant circular about ^{labour} reformatory camps is dated 25.5.1941, and was replaced by another version as soon as 12.12.1942. It can be inferred from the great number of prescriptions it contained, that former ordinances were not explicit enough and that fundamental regulations were needed.

The SS Reich chief goes on :

"The treatment of prisoners in labour reformatory camps will depend upon the gravity of their offences. Persons (sic) who are unwilling to work (Arbeitsscheu) will be put to work in the Mauthausen quarries for example. By a special decree to the SS Reich chief's head unit and concentration camp leaders, I have given instructions concerning the treatment of prisoners in protective custody in concentration camps."

This special decree to the SS Reich chief's head unit and concentration camp leaders is not known by the International Criminal Service. Mauthausen was the only camp with the third degree (Grade III) treatment, the hardest ; it was mainly applied from 1938 on to so-called habitual criminals (Lebensverbrecher) and later on to an ever growing number of political prisoners. It has never been possible to prove that labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in Mauthausen, even when this could be ascertained for other camps.

Labour reformatory camps must have already existed three months after the SS Reich chief's letter was sent, for in an application of 1942 to one of these camps, reference is made to a decree issued by the SS Reich chief, dated 1.6.1940, and to another decree of 2.7.1940 from the Inspector of the security police and security department in Düsseldorf. The texts of these XXXXs are unknown, but they certainly contained instructions about commitments to labour reformatory camps.

The earliest extant circular about reformatory camps is dated 25.2.1941, but it was replaced by another version as soon as 12.12.1942. It can be inferred from the first number of prescriptions it contained, that former ordinances were not explicit enough and that fundamental regulations were needed.

Some of the most important points about labour reformatory detention (Arbeitserziehungshaft) are dealt with below, and the most significant texts are quoted ; basically, they do not differ from the above-mentioned decrees, but they may have been issued later.

LABOUR REFORMATORY DETENTION FOR NON-GERMANS AS WELL

It could be inferred from the SS Reich chief's above-mentioned dispatch of 8.3.1940 that labour reformatory detention was intended only for Polish civil workers, which has already been refuted. As a matter of fact, this inference is corrected by the SS Reich chief's S IV 479/42 circular of 15.12.1942 :

"1. Principles.

(1) The obligation for foreign labourers to work follows from work-contracts and other relevant provisions, which may, among others, provide^{for} the prolongation of the said contracts (labour conscription).

(2) Apart from a few exceptions (as for example the workers from the Eastern areas - Ostarbeiter -), foreign labourers will be hired on a basis of equality of treatment with the corresponding German workers ; they will therefore, like native workers, be subject to any relevant German regulations and will consequently have to answer for possible infractions of the labour conscription. The fact that, in accordance with the quoted decree, control of the state secret police over foreign workers is much stricter than over German workers when breaking their work-contracts, is not a fundamental deviation from the principle of equality of treatment between German and foreign workers, but a procedure particular to German internal politics, justified by the special risk arising from the employment of a foreign labour force.

(3)...

Some of the most important points about labour law in
Germany (Arbeitsrecht) are dealt with below, and
the most significant texts are quoted; basically, they do not
differ from the above-mentioned decisions, but they may have been
issued later.

LABOUR REFORMS INTRODUCED BY THE WEIMAR CONSTITUTION

It could be inferred from the Reichstag's above-
mentioned decision of 23.1.1918 that labour law reform was
intended only for foreign civil workers, which was already
been refused. As a matter of fact, this inference is corrected
by the Reichstag's 2 IV 478/12 circular of 12.12.1912:

"1. Principles.

(1) The obligation for foreign labourers to work follows
from work-contracts and other relevant regulations, which
may, among others, provide for the prohibition of the said
contracts (labour conscription).

(2) Apart from a few exceptions (as for example for
workers from the Eastern areas - *Gebietsarbeiter*), foreign
labourers will be tried on a basis of equality of treat-
ment with the corresponding German workers; they will
therefore, like native workers, be subject to the
relevant German regulations and will consequently have
to answer for possible infractions of the law.
The fact that, in accordance with the
quoted decree, control of the state secretariat over
foreign workers is much stricter than over German
workers when breaking their work-contract, is not a
fundamental deviation from the principle of equality of
treatment between German and foreign workers, but
proceeds rather to get an internal balance,
justified by the special risk arising from the employ-
ment of a foreign labour force.

The fundamental decrees concerning labour reformatory camps provided for identical measures of detention for Germans and foreigners, and it has indeed been proved that prisoners from all the states at war with Germany and also from Germany and the so-called friendly nations were incarcerated in labour reformatory camps.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE SO-CALLED BREACH OF WORK CONTRACT

Both the choice and the enforcement of punishments lay concomitantly in the power of the state police.

This question is dealt with in the second chapter of the same decree.

"2. Measures.

In individual cases, the selection of the appropriate measures belongs fundamentally to (main) state police departments.

- (a) Cases will be brought up to the Reich administrator for labour (Reichstreuhänder der Arbeit) or to his representatives as far as particular questions about labour law are concerned, or if disciplinary penalties should be preferred to state police measures. The judicial punishment of a foreign worker on grounds of breach of work-contract is, as a general rule, inappropriate; if necessary, it will be resorted to through the channel of the Reich administrator for labour only in connection with other offences.

Cases concerning the Eastern workforce ('Arbeitskräfte aus dem Osten') mentioned in the ^S IV D N^o 208/42 (ausl. Arb. foreign work.) decree of 20.2.1942 should never be submitted to the Reich administrator for labour

The fundamental decision concerning labor relations was provided for identical measures of detention for persons and foreigners, and it has indeed been proved that persons from all the states as well as Germany and also from Germany and the so-called friendly nations were incarcerated in labor relations camps.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE SO-CALLED BREACH OF WORK CONTRACT

Both the choice and the enforcement of punishment are consequently in the power of the state police.

This question is dealt with in the second chapter of the same decree.

"2. Measures.

In individual cases, the selection of the appropriate measure rests essentially to (a) state police departments.

(a) Cases will be brought up to the Reich administrator for labor (Reichsadministrator für Arbeit) or to his representatives for further questions about labor law are concerned, or if specifically penalized should be referred to state police measures. The judicial punishment of a foreign worker on grounds of breach of work-contract is, as a general rule, inadmissible; if necessary, it will be resorted to through the channel of the Reich administrator for labor only in connection with other offenses.

Cases concerning the foreign workers (Ausländische Arbeiter) mentioned in the § IV Nr. 30a/12 (Ausl. Arb. foreign work.) of the Decree of 20.3.1942 should never be submitted to the Reich administrator for labor

The different punishments

The 'ordinary' state police measures' ('die üblichen Staatspolizei-Massnahmen) to be taken when a breach of work contract by a foreigner is referred to the state police are listed in the next paragraph b). These are in particular :

- warning
- short-term reformatory detention (kurzfristige Erziehungshaft) ; the prisoner is not compelled to work, but his punishment can be intensified in accordance with the 1.4.1941 decree (police detention- Polizeihaft).
- Bail (fine), if it is deemed expedient, and as an additional measure only.
- commitment to a labour reformatory camp.

Commitments to concentration camps were to be ordered in severe cases only, so that the foreigner might return as soon as possible to his work in the free economy.

In the case of citizens from allied nations, consideration was to be taken as to whether their commitments to ~~lab~~ labour reformatory camps and their subsequent expulsions to their respective countries were not more appropriate than their commitments to concentration camps, as ~~far~~ far as this measure was at all allowed in their cases.

PLACE OF LABOUR REFORMATORY CAMPS IN THE HIERARCHY

Labour reformatory camps were under the direct control of the (main) state police departments in charge. Camp leaders and also their deputies, if possible, were to be members of the state police.

The different punishments

The next paragraph (v) enumerates the different state police measures, ('die Nationalen Strafpolizei-Maßnahmen') to be taken when a breach of work contract by a foreigner is related to the state police. These are in particular:

in particular:

- warning
- short-term reformatory detention (kurzfristige Erziehungs-
haft); the prisoner is not compelled to work but his
punishment can be intensified in accordance with the
I.M.1941 decree (Police-Haftungs-Polizeiverordnungen).
- half (fine), if it is deemed expedient, and an addi-
tional measure only.
- commitment to a labour reformatory camp.

Commitments to concentration camps were to be ordered in
severe cases only, so that the foreigner might return as soon
as possible to his work in the free economy.

In the case of citizens from allied nations, consideration
was to be taken as to whether their commitments to labour
reformatory camps and their subsequent expulsions to their res-
pective countries were not more appropriate than their commit-
ment to concentration camps, so far as this measure was at
all allowed in their cases.

PLACE OF LABOUR REFORMATORY CAMPS IN THE HIERARCHY

Labour reformatory camps were under the direct control of
the (main) state police departments in charge. Camp leaders and
also their deputies, if possible, were to be members of the
state police.

DETENTION TERM IN LABOUR REFORMATORY CAMPS

The SS Reich chief's afore-mentioned circular of 12.12.1942 already gives complete information on this topic :
 " (Main) state police departments ordering a commitment are to state in weeks or days the term of detention and its date of termination. Detention starts from the time of temporary arrest. When a prisoner is released, a notice of release should be sent to the office which ordered the commitment. The camp leader is held responsible for the prompt release of the prisoner.

The longest term of detention is 56 days for German as for foreign prisoners ('Poles, Czechs etc.). The department in charge thereby has the possibility of grading punishments according to the offence and personality of its perpetrator, and can, if necessary, increase the penalty by ordering repeated commitments.

If after eight weeks, the purpose of detention (Haftzweck) is not attained, application for protective custody (Schutzhaft) and commitment to a concentration camp should be made to the Main Office for Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt), off. IV C 2...
 If a prisoner misconducts himself, the camp leader should report it in due time to the (main) state police department in charge, before his detention expires. This department will then decide whether the prisoner should be released or kept further under arrest. A camp leader is not entitled to keep a prisoner in a camp after his term of detention is over".
 The following instructions can be read in a letter of the Düsseldorf main state police department, dated 19.3.1941 :

DETENTION TERM IN JAPANESE REFORMATORY CAMPS

The 22 Reich chief's above-mentioned circular of 12.12.1942 already gives complete information on this topic:

"(Main) state police departments ordering a commitment are to state in weeks or days the term of detention and its date of termination. Detention starts from the time of terrorist arrest. When a prisoner is released, a notice of release is to be sent to the office which ordered the commitment. The camp leader is held responsible for the prompt release of the prisoner.

The longest term of detention is 50 days for German as for foreign prisoners (Holes, Green etc.). The department in charge thereby has the possibility of granting punishments according to the offence and personality of the perpetrator, and can, if necessary, increase the penalty by ordering repeated commitments.

If after several weeks, the purpose of detention (Halt-zweck) is not attained, application for protective custody (Schutzhaft) and commitment to a concentration camp is to be made to the main office for Reich Security (Reichssicherheitsamt), III C 2...

If a prisoner misbehaves himself, the camp leader should report it in due time to the (main) state police department in charge, before his detention expires. This department will then decide whether the prisoner should be released or kept further after arrest. A camp leader is not entitled to keep a prisoner in a camp after his term of detention is over."

OFFENCES IMPLYING LABOUR REFORMATORY DETENTION

A description of ^{the} offences implying labour reformatory detention can be found in the aforementioned circular. This detention should be applied to "persons refusing to work and work-reluctant elements whose attitude would amount to sabotage work".

Similar definitions appear in later decrees, but they are never very precise. Thus state police departments had full discretion in determining the kind and term of punishments.

OTHER PRISONERS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM LABOUR REFORMATORY CAMPS

It was stipulated in ^{the} same circular that other prisoners and in particular 'political prisoners in protective custody' (politische Schutzhäftlinge) belonged to categories of persons not to be committed to labour reformatory camps.

One can only conjecture about the grounds for this measure. On one hand, commitments to labour reformatory camps were supposed to have only an 'educational purpose' ('Erziehungszweck') and were not considered as penalties; as such, they were not to be recorded as convictions. Kaltenbrunner's expert advice quoted at the beginning of this chapter shows that this 'educational purpose' was accomplished by still harder methods than those in concentration camps. On the other hand, main state police departments could only dispose of prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhäftlinge) in the framework of the 21-day (later 56-day) temporary arrest.

Various letters show that the provisions excluding particular categories of prisoners from labour reformatory camps were later not observed for concentration camp prisoners. The following instructions can be read in a letter of the Düsseldorf main state police department, dated 19.3.1941 :

OFFENSES INVOLVING LABOUR REFORMATORY DETENTION

A description of offenses involving labour reformatory de-
tention can be found in the aforementioned circular. This de-
tention should be applied to "persons refusing to work and
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51-day (later 90-day) temporary arrest.

Various letters show that the provisions excluding certain
categories of prisoners from labour reformatory camps
were later not observed for concentration camp prisoners. The
following instructions can be read in a letter of the Dussel-
dorf main state police department, dated 12.2.1941:

"In war-time, an official confirmation of 'protective custody' (Schutzhaft) or instructions concerning transfers to concentration camps may require a rather long time; arrested Polish civil workers (and former Polish war prisoners) for whom an application for 'protective custody' (Schutzhaft) has been made should therefore be sent to the Hunswinkel labour and reformatory camp (Arbeits-und Erziehungslager) until the decision of the main office for Reich security arrives".

It follows from the letter of the main office for Reich security/^(RSHA) dated 27.8.1942 that this was not an isolated case in a local main state police department ;

"The repeated applications of main state police departments to department IV C 2 of the main office for Reich security to obtain the authorization to keep political prisoners (politische Häftlinge) in labour reformatory camps or to commit them to these camps induce me once again to point out the fundamental regulations concerning the creation of labour reformatory camps".

Documents kept by the International Tracing Service and minutes of post-war trials prove that from summer 1944 on, political prisoners were incarcerated in labour reformatory camps instead of concentration camps. It was not possible, however, to establish whether the main office for Reich security (RSHA) consented to this or not.

This measure was probably resorted to at a time when concentration camps were overcrowded or difficult to reach and the detention places of the state police departments no longer sufficed.

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This measure was probably resorted to as a time when concentration camps were overcrowded or difficult to reach and when the detention places of the state police departments no longer sufficed.

PUNISHMENTS IN LABOUR REFORMATORY CAMPS

In his aforementioned decree of 12.12.1941, the chief of the security police and security department (der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD) planned the following punishments :

- warning
- deprivation of bed and warm food
- special work (Sonderarbeit)
- arrest.

Corporal punishments (Prügelstrafe : flogging) customary in concentration camps, are not mentioned here. One camp leader however, stated in his deposition at a post-war trial that he was entitled to punish a prisoner with five cudgel strokes.

REGISTRATION OF LABOUR REFORMATORY PRISONERS

Labour reformatory prisoners were registered in several books, in a way comparable to the registration in judicial penal institutions. It has already been mentioned that the International Tracing Service has no such documents.

According to a decree of 16.9.1941 (II - AZ 44 /41) from the main office of Reich security, the release of labour reformatory prisoners was to be reported to department IV C 1 of the main office for Reich security (RSHA referant IV C 1) on a record card established for this purpose. This department was transferred to the Theresienstadt ghetto in summer 1943 and the card index destroyed there before the end of the war.

that its "work-wards" (Arbeitsschutzbereue) were punished with a 21-day police (lawful) reformatory detention (Polizeihaft) or that protective custody was required for them from the main office for Reich security (RSHA). The Reich state police department first created the Nordmark labour reformatory camp in May 1944. Labour reformatory sentences ordered by this department

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In his aforementioned decree of 12.12.1941, the chief of the security police and security department (see also the order of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA) of 12.12.1941) planned the following punishments:

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REGISTRATION OF LABOUR REFORMATORY PRISONERS

Labour reformatory prisoners were registered in several books, in a way comparable to the registration in judicial penal institutions. It has already been mentioned that the Interior Ministry's Tracing Service has no such documents.

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SENTENCES OF LABOUR REFORMATORY DETENTION SERVED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Here, we are only concerned with the actual labour reformatory detention of 21 to 56 days. In one case, it is established that the 56-day detention was undergone four times before the prisoner was released. Other labour reformatory prisoners whose registration records were examined were sometimes released with a few days' delay.

Since decrees regulating labour reformatory detention served in concentration camps are unknown, the only available documents are the concentration camp prisoners' records, which show the length of detention but give no information about the treatment of labour reformatory prisoners, their work or separation from the actual concentration camp inmates.

Taking into account the division of powers and functions, the presence of labour reformatory prisoners in concentration camps can be ascribed to a certain extent to the following facts, according to statements made by former members of the state secret police (Gestapo).

According to general directions of the Main office for Reich security (RSHA) about the creation of labour reformatory camps, security police inspectors (Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei = IdS) and main state police departments (Stapo (leitstellen)) were entitled to establish these camps. Several (main) state police departments however, lacking either staff or interest, did not create their own camps. This was, for example, the case of the Ratisbon state police department, which asserted that its "work-saboteurs" (Arbeitssaboteure) were punished with a 21-day police labour reformatory detention (AE-Polizeihaft) or that protective custody was required for them from the main office for Reich security (RSHA). The Kiel state police department first created the Nordmark labour reformatory camp in May 1944. Labour reformatory sentences ordered by this department

SENTENCES OF LABOUR REFORMATORY DETENTION SERVED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Here, we are only concerned with the actual labour reformatory detention of 21 to 26 days. In one case, it has been established that the 26-day detention was undergone four times before the prisoner was released. Other labour reformatory prisoners whose registration records were examined were sometimes released with a few days' delay.

Since records relating labour reformatory detention served in concentration camps are unknown, the only available documents are the concentration camp prisoners' records, which indicate the length of detention but give no information about the treatment of labour reformatory prisoners, their work or separation from the actual concentration camp inmates.

Taking into account the division of powers and functions, the presence of labour reformatory prisoners in concentration camps can be deduced from the following facts, signed in the contact with higher members of the state secret police (Gestapo).

According to general directions of the Reich office for Reich security (RSHA) about the creation of labour reformatory camps, security police inspectors (Inspektoren der Sicherheitspolizei - IdS) and main state police departments (Landesstellen) were entitled to establish these camps. Several (main) state police departments however, lacking either staff or interest, did not create their own camps. This was, for example, the case of the Rastatt state police department, which reported that its "work-agreements" (Arbeitsabkommen) were handled with a 21-day police labour reformatory detention (Arbeitslager) or that protective custody was required for them from the Reich office for Reich security (RSHA). The Kiel state police department first created the Nordmark labour reformatory camp in May 1944. Labour reformatory sentences ordered by this department

before that time were served at the Wattenstedt labour reformatory camp, because the ~~from~~ former chief of the Kiel state police department was not interested in a labour reformatory camp of his own and was reluctant to incur the expense. Other (main) state police departments near concentration camps most likely renounced the creation of labour reformatory camps for the same reasons and sent their labour reformatory prisoners to the neighbouring concentration camps. This was only possible under special authorizations delivered by the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA), but none is known. There is reason to believe that ^{the} (main) state police departments which ordered labour reformatory sentences served in the nearest concentration camps did this because they lacked initiative or because it was the best solution, since no principle existed whereby labour reformatory prisoners and prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhäftlinge) should be put on the same par. In such cases the concentration camp administration was probably instructed to ~~inxxxxxx~~ establish the labour reformatory camp in a special way and to separate it from the actual protective custody camp (Schutzhaftlager). But it is another problem to find out whether these orders were followed or not, and this does not appear in the extant records.

SAARLAND CONCENTRATION CAMP

It has been possible to establish the presence of labour reformatory prisoners in five concentration camps, but this could not be proved for other concentration camps, since the prisoners' records are incomplete, except for Mauthausen. It can be inferred from recently acquired documents that no female labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in Ravensbrück.

BRUNNEN CONCENTRATION CAMP

The prisoners' records of the concentration camps below provide the following details: ~~the camp in May 1941 to December 1943~~ only 247 labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in this camp. ~~Par 1943 and November 1944, the camp received 4,172 prisoners from this category.~~

AUSCHWITZ CONCENTRATION CAMP

Over 10,000 male labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in the camp; 1,134 (11 %) prisoners were committed to

before that time were served at the concentration camp. It is likely that these were served at the concentration camp, because the camp was not interested in a labor camp, but in a concentration camp. The camp of his own and was reluctant to incur the expense. Other (main) state police departments near concentration camps were likely to renounce the creation of a labor camp, because for the case reasons and sent their labor camp prisoners to the neighboring concentration camp. This was only possible under special authorization delivered by the Main Office for Reich Security (RSHA), but none is known. There is reason to believe that (main) state police departments which opposed labor camp sentences served in the nearest concentration camp did this because they lacked initiative or because it was the logical solution, since no principle existed whereby labor camp prisoners and prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhaftlinge) should be put on the same list. In such cases the concentration camp administration was probably instructed to establish the labor camp in a special way and to separate it from the actual protective custody camp (Schutzhaftlager). But it is another problem to find out whether these orders were followed or not, and whether they appear in the extant records.

It has been possible to establish the presence of labor camp prisoners in five concentration camps, but this could not be proved for other concentration camps, since the prisoners' records are incomplete, except for Auschwitz. It can be inferred from recently acquired documents that no labor camp prisoners were incarcerated in Ravensbrück.

The prisoners' records of the concentration camps below furnish the following data:

AUSCHWITZ CONCENTRATION CAMP

Over 10,000 male labor camp prisoners were incarcerated in the camp; 1,134 (11%) prisoners were committed to

the camp between July 16, 1941 and January 31, 1942. After February 2, 1942, labour reformatory prisoners received characterizing numbers from 1 on. Altogether 9,196 numbers were assigned. The time the last number was assigned is unknown.

Approximately 2,000 female labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in Birkenau, a branch camp of Auschwitz. These are the only female labour reformatory prisoners whose presence in concentration camps has been established, since, as was mentioned before, no female prisoners were incarcerated in Ravensbrück.

BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP

The first labour reformatory prisoner was registered on May 3, 1941. It is not possible to determine the number of prisoners of this category who arrived between May 1941 and February 1942. 948 labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in the camp between March 5, 1942 and November 29, 1942, and 583 in 1943. It is not possible to determine the number of prisoners who arrived from 1944 on.

DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP

The first labour reformatory prisoners were registered in 1944 and the last ones in April 1945. Since there was no special registration for them, it is impossible to determine their number.

GROSS-ROSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP

From the opening of the camp in May 1941 to December/1943^{1,} only 247 labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in this camp, whereas between December 1943 and November 1944, the camp received 4,178 prisoners from this category.

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Approximately 2,000 female labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in Birkenau, a branch camp of Auschwitz. These are the only female labour reformatory prisoners whose presence in concentration camps has been established since, as mentioned before, no female prisoners were incarcerated in Ravensbrück.

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DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP

The first labour reformatory prisoners were registered as late as 1944 and the last ones in April 1945. Since there was no special registration for them, it is impossible to determine their number.

GROSS-ROSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP

From the opening of the camp in May 1941 to December 1942 only 247 labour reformatory prisoners were incarcerated in this camp, whereas between December 1942 and November 1944, the camp received 4,176 prisoners from this category.

STUTTHOF CONCENTRATION CAMP

The only documentation of the International Tracing Service on this concentration camp consists of the prisoners' individual records. Because of their large number -- about 100,000 -- it has not been possible to determine who, among the inmates, were labour reformatory prisoners. A spot check was made for prisoners whose family names began with D, with the following result :

For a total number of 1,534 prisoners, there were 157 labour reformatory prisoners (i.e. 10 %), grouped in the following way :

- 1 % incarcerated in 1941
- 53 % incarcerated in 1942
- 35 % incarcerated in 1943
- 11 % incarcerated in 1944
- No incarceration in 1945

PUNISHMENT CAMPS IN FIRMS

At the request of state police departments, punishment camps (Straflager) were created in larger firms to punish minor offences. These camps are not dealt with in the ^{present} catalogue but the historical branch of the International Tracing Service has made a list of the existing relevant documentation.

The labour reformatory camps are listed alphabetically and the outlying commandos appear respectively under their main camps (p. 484 to 505).

STUTTGART CONCENTRATION CAMP

The only documentation of the internal camp structure on this concentration camp consists of the prisoners' activities records. Because of their large number -- about 100,000 -- it has not been possible to determine who, among the prisoners, were labor reformatory prisoners. A spot check was made for prisoners whose family names began with B, with the following results:

For a total number of 1,534 prisoners, there were 107 labor reformatory prisoners (i.e. 10%), grouped in the following way:

- 1 % incarcerated in 1941
- 5 % incarcerated in 1942
- 35 % incarcerated in 1943
- 11 % incarcerated in 1944
- No incarceration in 1945

REFORMATORY CAMPS IN GERMANY

At the request of what police department, the camps (Stralag) were created in larger firms to train minor offenses. These camps are not dealt with in the historical but the historical branch of the International Tracing Service has made a list of the existing relevant documentation.

The labor reformatory camps are listed alphabetically and the outlying commands appear respectively under their main camps (p. 484 to 505).

K. THE HINZERT SS SPECIAL CAMP

The Hinzert SS special camp (SS-Sonderlager Hinzert) and the police detention camps attached to it were created in October 1939 for condemned German workers from the OT, under martial law (Kriegsgesetz) since the beginning of the war. These workers were employed in the construction of the Western fortifications (Westwall).

Except where otherwise stated, the following data about the creation and organization of the camps are taken from a report addressed to the chief of the SS main office (der Chef des SS Hauptamtes) on July 25, 1940 by the first camp commander, a reserve SS-Sturmbannführer (SS major).

The commander reports that before the creation of the camps which came under him, OT German workers served their sentences in the following way :

The security staffs (Sicherungsstäbe) attached to the higher departments of the OT construction works (OT-Oberbauleitungen) were entitled to inflict police detention punishments up to 21 days for minor offences. Because of the overcrowding of the local prisons, these sentences were often served together with criminals in emergency imprisonment premises (Not-Arrestlokale) of the state secret police (Gestapo).

Major offences and crimes were tried by field courts and courts martial.

++ a national-socialist term (cf. Paragraf 100a).

It is not possible to establish who of the OT or the SS Reich chief (RF-SS) was responsible for the introduction of these new regulations concerning the execution of sentences by OT workers. However, the general inspector of the German civil engineering department, e.g. the Todt organization, must have met all the staff and furniture costs of the new camps, which were mostly established in vacant camps of the German labour front (deutsche Arbeitsfront).⁺

The newly appointed commander ^{first} had the Hinzert SS special camp erected and later six further police detention camps, also under his jurisdiction; one of these camps was within the SS special camp itself.

Each police detention camp was at the disposal of one or several of the higher departments of the OT construction works (OT Oberbauleitungen), which could send there workers condemned by the security staffs in charge (Sicherungsstab) to police detention sentences up to 21 days.

The report goes on:

"Recidivists among German nationals (Volksgenossen⁺⁺), workers^{liable} to be condemned by courts-martial to longer imprisonment sentences, or to be considered habitual drunkards or notorious idlers will be incarcerated for a longer time in the Hinzert SS special camp".

The distinctive characteristics of this complex of camps are the following:

were entitled to pass police detention sentences, but only the inspector of the security police and security department, chief of the security staffs for the general inspector of the German civil engineering department in Wiesbaden, could order commitments to the SS special camp.

+

++ a national-socialist term (cf. Parteigenosse).

It is not possible to establish who of the OT or the Reich chief (RF-33) was responsible for the introduction of these new regulations concerning the execution of work by OT workers. However, the general inspector of the German civil engineering department, e.g. the local organization, must have met all the staff and familiarized them with the new regulations which were generally established in vacant camps of the German labor front (Deutscher Arbeitsfront).

The newly appointed commandant of the Hinert 33 special camp erected first and then six other police detention camps, also under his jurisdiction; one of these camps was within the 33 special camp itself.

Each police detention camp was at the disposal of one or several of the higher departments of the OT construction works (OT Oberbaueinheiten), which could send their workers condemned by the security staff in charge (Sicherheitsstab) to police detention sentences up to 21 days.

The report goes on :

"Second-offence citizens (Volkswehrgenossen), workers condemned by courts-martial to longer imprisonment sentences, or to be considered habitual workers or workers there will be incarcerated for a longer time in the Hinert 33 special camp."

The distinctive characteristics of this complex of camps are the following :

++ a national-socialist term (cf. footnote).

"Education" ("Erziehung") connected with the detention

The new commander combines detention with "an" education towards productivity and orderliness, which includes cleanliness, order in the camp and military education (i.e. Strafd drill, a word composed of a German and an English element, meaning 'punishment drill').

"...Since the inmates are neither prisoners (Häftlinge) nor convicts (Strafgefangene)", he (the camp commander) calls them "pupils" (Zöglinge) and their detention "accommodation time" ("Unterbringungszeit"). The way inmates were treated in police detention camps, or, as the reporter says, their "education" ("Erziehung") was supposed to be the same as in the SS special camp (SS-Sonderlager). In addition to this "education" (Erziehung) came a "training" ("Schulung") by a "coach" ("Schulungsleiter") called "head educator" ("Haupterzieher") in a staff chart of the SS special camp of June 1941; this "head educator" was assisted by five further "educators" ("Erzieher"). "Culturally" ("Kulturell"), the pupils (Zöglinge) were taken charge of by the "Strength through Joy" (Kraft durch Freude) organization of the German Labour Front (Deutsche Arbeitsfront = DAF).

Internment

State secret police (Gestapo) officials from security staffs (Sicherungsstab) attached to the higher departments of the OT construction works were entitled to pass police detention and sentences, but only the inspector of the security police and security department, ^{in his quality of} chief of the security staffs for the general inspector of the German civil engineering department in Wiesbaden, could order commitments to the SS special camp.

detention camps (Polizeihaftlager) were put under the jurisdiction of the concentration camp inspector on July 1, 1940. At the same time, the camp guard was incorporated into the SS

"Education" ("Erziehung") connected with the detention

The new commandant combined detention with "the education towards productivity and orderliness, which included cleanliness order in the camp and military education (i.e. drill), a work program of a German and an English element, evening 'recreation drill'.

"... Since the inmates are neither prisoners (Häftlinge) nor convicts (Strafgefangene)", he (the camp commandant) calls them "people" (Menschen) and their detention "recreation time" ("Unterhaltungszweck"). The way inmates were treated in police detention camps, or as the report says, their "education" ("Erziehung") was supposed to be the same as in the SS special camp (SS-Sonderlager). In addition to this "education" (Erziehung) came a "training" ("Schulung") by a "school" ("Schulungsausschuss") called "head educator" ("Haupterzieher"), in a staff camp of the SS special camp of June 1941; this "head educator" was assisted by five further "educators" ("Erzieher"). Civil "Cultural" ("Kultur"), the people (Menschen) were taken charge of by the "Stefan Bruns" ("Kraft der Freie) organization of the German Labour Front (Deutsche Arbeiterfront = DAF).

Internment

State secret police (Gestapo) officials for security state (Sicherheitsstaat) attached to the main department of the SS construction works were entitled to send police detention sentences, but only the inspector of the security police and security department, as chief of the security state for the general inspector of the German civil engineering department in Wiesbaden, could order commitments to the SS special camp.

Detention period

A 21-day incarceration was the longest detention term in police detention camps.

The shortest "accomodation time" ("Unterbringungszeit") in the SS special camp was three months. If the term of detention had not been set by the authority in charge, it was decided by the camp commander "on the basis of the offences mentioned in the prisoner's record".

Punishment company in the SS special camp (Strafkompanie im SS-Sonderlager)

"Accomodated pupils" (die untergebrachten Zöglinge) (military courts generally postponed the execution of sentences until the end of the war), as well as "notorious idlers, previously convicted persons, antisocial persons and habitual drunkards" ("notorische Faulenzer, mehrfach vorbestrafte und asoziale Menschen und Gewohnheitstrinker") were sent to a special punishment company, where they had to carry out hard work (schwere Arbeiten), indeed the most ^{painstaking} labour. Moreover, after work, they were daily "further (military) educated" (militärisch weitererzogen).

Hierarchical position of the camps

Police detention camps

As chief of the security staff attached to the OT, the inspector of the security police and security department must have had jurisdiction over these camps until the end of June 1940.

By order of the SS Reich chief, the Hinzert SS special camp and the "Western camps attached to it", i.e. the police detention camps (Polizeihaftlager) were put under the jurisdiction of the concentration camp inspector on July 1, 1940. At the same time, the camp guard was incorporated into the SS

Detention period

A 21-day incarceration was the longest detention term in police detention camps.

The shortest "accommodation time" ("Unterschlupfdauer") in the SS special camp was three months. If the term of detention had not been set by the authority in charge, it was decided by the camp commandant "on the basis of the offences mentioned in the prisoner's record."

Prisoner company in the SS special camp (Strafkompagnie in SS Sonderlager)

"Accommodated pupils" (die untergebrachten Zöglinge) (military courts generally postponed the execution of sentences until the end of the war) as well as "notorious felons, previously convicted persons, antisocial persons and habitual loafers" ("notorische Fäulner, antisozial vorbestrafte und soziale Menschen und Gewohnheitsfäulner") were sent to a special prisoner company, where they had to carry out hard work (schwere Arbeiten), indeed the hardest work (schwerste Arbeit). After every day's work, they received "military education" (militärische Weiterbildung).

Hierarchical position of the camps

As chief of the security staff attached to the SS, the Inspector of the security police and security government must have had jurisdiction over these camps until the end of 1940.

By order of the SS Reich chief, the highest SS special camp and the "Western camp attached to it", i.e. the police detention camp (Polizeiallager) was put under the jurisdiction of the concentration camp inspector on July 1, 1940. At the same time, the camp guards were incorporated into the SS

"death's head" formations (SS-Totenkopfverbände) of the Waffen-SS.

In January 1945, the SS special camp was placed as an outlying camp (Aussenlager) under the administration of the Buchenwald concentration camp. A letter to "dear friend Brandt" ("seinen läebén Kameraden Brandt"), an SS-Standartenführer (SS colonel) from the SS Reich chief's personal staff, suggests the reasons for this change : non-commissioned officers and men fit for active military service as well as the camp commander were moved at the same time, the latter to the Buchenwald concentration camp to be a leader of an outlying commando. The letter ends with the following remark :

"Further anonymous letters about Hinzert would now be irrelevant".

New characteristics of the camp complex after it was put under the jurisdiction of the concentration camp inspector on July 1, 1940.

We relied until now on the first camp commander's report of July 1940. Data concerning the next period are taken from the incomplete collection of the prisoners' records and other documents kept by the International Tracing Service.

Police detention camps

After the transfer of the higher departments of the OT construction works from the Reich territory to occupied France, police detention camps established for the use of these departments were broken up. The date of dissolution is unknown, except for the camp of Vicht, the elimination of which had been planned for the 10th of October 1940, according to a letter of the Düsseldorf state police.

"death's head" formation (SS-Totenkopfverbände) of the Waffen-SS.

In January 1945, the SS special camp was placed under the administration of the Buchenwald concentration camp. A letter to "best friend" (SS colonel) from the Reich chief's personal staff, suggests the reasons for this change: non-commissioned officers and men fit for active military service as well as the camp commandant were moved at the same time, the latter to the Buchenwald concentration camp to be a leader of an outlying commando. The letter ends with the following remark:

"Further anonymous letters about Hinrich would now be irrelevant."

The characteristics of the camp complex after it was set under the jurisdiction of the concentration camp inspector on July 1, 1945.

As noted earlier in the first camp commander's report of July 1940, data concerning the next period are taken from the incomplete collection of the prisoners' records and other documents kept by the International Tracing Service.

Police detention camps

After the transfer of the higher departments of the SS concentration camps from the Reich territory to occupied France, police detention camps established for the use of these departments were dissolved. The date of dissolution is unknown, except for the camp of Vichy, the elimination of which had been planned for the 10th of October 1940, according to a letter of the Düsseldorf state police.

The SS special camp and its outlying commandos.

These camps existed until their respective areas were occupied by the allied troops. The Hinzert area was occupied at the beginning of March 1945 ; outlying commandos located on the right bank of the Rhine existed a little longer.

"Pupils" appear in the incomplete collection of the prisoners' records until the middle of November 1940 ; no further commitment can be ascertained after that time ; one is therefore entitled to believe that until the arrival of prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhäftlinge) (see the following paragraph) the only camp inmates were the "pupils" incarcerated for the duration of the war.

New categories of prisoners.

- Prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhäftlinge)

At the end of April-beginning of May 1941, the series of the pupils' roll-numbers was either completed or replaced by a new one. The first numbers were given to prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhäftlinge) from the state police (Stapo) of Treves, incarcerated in the court prison of this town and transferred to Hinzert at the above-mentioned time. They were Italian prisoners and later Luxemburgers.

- Labour reformatory prisoners (Arbeitserziehungshäftlinge)

A labour reformatory camp (AEL) was created at the Hinzert SS special camp at an unknown period. Labour reformatory prisoners appear in the records from July 1941 on.

- Foreign legionaries.

Legionaries of German nationality were transferred from France to the SS special camp after July 1941. The reason for this transfer does not appear in the documents, but it must have been a matter of special control, since most of the

The 22 Special camp and its military commander.

These camps existed until their respective areas were occupied by the allied troops. The Einsatz area was located at the beginning of March 1945; only the commandos located on the right bank of the Rhine existed a little longer.

"Fugitive" appear in the incomplete collection of the prisoners' records until the middle of November 1940; no further commitment can be ascertained after that time; one in there fore entitled to believe that until the arrival of prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhaftlager) (see the following page) the only camp transfer were the "fugitive" incarcerated for the duration of the war.

New categories of prisoners.

- Prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhaftlager) At the end of April beginning of May 1941, the series of the "fugitive" official numbers was either completed or replaced by a new series. The first numbers were given to prisoners in protective custody (Schutzhaftlager) of the state police (Staatspolizei) of Treves, incarcerated in the court prison of this town and transferred to Einsatz at the above-mentioned time. They were Italian prisoners and later Luxembourgians.

- Labour reformatory prisoners (Arbeitsrehabilitationslager) A labour reformatory camp (ARL) was created at the Einsatz 22 special camp at an unknown period. Labour reformatory prisoners appear in the records from July 1941 on.

- Foreign legionaries. Legionaries of German nationality were transferred from France to the 22 special camp after July 1941. The reason for this transfer does not appear in the documents, but it must have been a matter of special control, since most of the

prisoners were transferred to the towns of Kislau, Karlsruhe, Rastatt and Sandweiler after a certain time. It seems there were some transports to judicial penal institutions.

Department for persons fit for germanization (Eindeutschungsfähige)

This department was created at the SS special camp according to the terms of a letter sent on February 20, 1943 by the Reich commissioner for the consolidation of the German national character (der Reichskommissar für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums⁺) to the higher SS and police chiefs (HSSPF). The Reich commissioner for the consolidation of the German national character was directly attached to the SS Reich chief (RF-SS). Polish workers who had had intercourse with German women were incarcerated "for examination" ("zur Überprüfung") in this department for six months. The term of imprisonment could be increased in special cases : a case of a two-year detention, for example, has been ascertained. In his reports on the conduct of the prisoners, the commander of the special camp was to give his opinion about the question of germanization. He seems to have made highly arbitrary, but mainly positive judgements.

Temporary incarceration of prisoners transferred from France

From 1943 on, two categories of prisoners transferred from France were temporarily incarcerated in the SS special camp :

- The NN prisoners (Nacht und Nebel)= night and fog⁺), later evacuated to Silesia (letter of July 27, 1944 from the senior prosecutor in Breslau to the prosecutor general of the same town).

+ cf. footnote on p....

++ cf. footnote on p...

prisoners were transferred to the town of Klatau, Klatovske, Hradec and Hradec after a certain time. It seems there were some transfers to Jewish penal institutions.

Department for persons fit for re-education (Missionsabteilung)

This department was created as the 23 special camp according to the terms of a letter sent on February 20, 1945 by the Reich Commissioner for the consolidation of the German national character (der Reichskommissar für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums) to the Higher SS and Police Chief (SSPF) in the Reich Commissioner for the consolidation of the German national character was directly attached to the SS Reich Chief (RF-SS). Polish workers who had had intercourse with German women were incarcerated "for examination" ("zur Untersuchung") in this department for six months. The term of imprisonment could be increased in special cases: a case of a two-year sentence, for example, had been ascertained. In his report on the conduct of the prisoners, the commandant of the special camp was to give his opinion about the question of re-education. He seems to have made highly arbitrary, but mainly positive judgments.

Temporary incarceration of prisoners transferred from France

From 1943 on, two categories of prisoners transferred from France were temporarily incarcerated in the 23 special camp:

- The EW prisoners (Ebert and Nebel) = right and left, later evacuated to Brazil (letter of July 27, 1944 from the senior prosecutor in Brazil to the prosecutor general of the same town).

+ of footnote on p. ...
++ of footnote on p. ...

The names of these prisoners could not be found in the documents kept by the International Tracing Service.

- Arrested persons having broken their work contracts. Despite the fact that they were liable to a subsequent incarceration in a concentration camp, they were first to be committed to a labour reformatory camp, and especially to Hinzert (circular of the SS Reich chief of November 30, 1943).

The names of these prisoners appear in the registration records of the concentration camps on the Reich territory.

In his letter of July 2, 1940 to the commanders (Kommandanten) in Strasbourg and operation commando 2 in Colmar about the creation of a concentration camp and transit camps in Alsace, the commander of the security police and security department does not mention the security camps (Sicherungskampen) which, however, existed 12 days later.

The following is stated in this letter:

"The necessity of removing undesirable elements from the territories occupied by German troops (Sicherungskampen) requires the establishment of 2 transit camps (Durchgangslager) and 1 concentration camp (Konzentrationslager)."

It is further stated in this letter about the purpose of these camps that:

"The transit camps should only be used for the temporary detention of persons to be deported as soon as possible after their arrest on the occupied French territory.

The concentration camp, on the other hand, should take persons who will remain for a longer time in the camp.

The names of these prisoners could not be found in the documents kept by the International Tracing Service.

- Arrested persons having broken their work contracts. Despite the fact that they were liable to a maximum term of imprisonment in a concentration camp, they were liable to be sent to a labor reformatory camp, and especially to Mauthausen (Circular of the Reich Office of October 30, 1941). The names of these prisoners appear in the registration records of the concentration camps of the Reich territory.

List of the camps p. 506 to 510 (vol. I)

L. The Vorbruck-Schirmeck security camp

The Vorbruck-Schirmeck camp was under the jurisdiction of the commander of the security police and security department (der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD) for Alsace in Strasburg. It is mentioned in documents from July 19, 1940 to November 22, 1944 (see p. 511 and 512)

In his letter of July 2, 1940 to the commanders (Kommandeure) of operation commando 1 (Einsatzkommando) in Strasburg and operation commando 2 in Mulhouse about the creation of a concentration camp and transit camps in Alsace, the commander of the security police and security department does not mention the security camp (Sicherungslager) which, however, existed 12 days later.

The following is stated in this letter :

"The necessity of removing undesirable elements from ^{the} territories occupied by operation groups (Einsatzgruppen) requires the establishment of 2 transit camps (Durchgangslager) and 1 concentration camp (Konzentrationslager)".

It is further stated in this letter about the purpose of these camps that :

"The transit camps should only be used for the temporary detention of persons to be deported as soon as possible after their arrest to the unoccupied French territory.

The concentration camp, on the other hand, should take persons who will presumably stay a longer time in the camp".

I. The Vorbruck-Schirbeck security camp

The Vorbruck-Schirbeck camp was under the jurisdiction of the commandant of the security police and security department (der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD) for Alsace in Strasbourg. It is mentioned in documents from July 19, 1940 to November 12, 1944 (see p. 511 and 512).

In his letter of July 2, 1940 to the commandant (Kommandant) of operation command 1 (Befehlshaber) in Strasbourg and operation command 2 in Mulhouse about the creation of a concentration camp and transit camp in Alsace, the commandant of the security police and security department does not mention the security camp (Sicherheitslager) which, however, existed 12 days later.

The following is stated in this letter :

"The necessity of removing undesirable elements from transit-camps occupied by operation groups (Einsatzgruppen) requires the establishment of 2 transit camps (Durchgangslager) and 1 concentration camp (Konzentrationslager)."

It is further stated in this letter about the purpose of these camps that :

"The transit camps should only be used for the temporary detention of persons to be deported as soon as possible after their arrest to the unoccupied French territory.

The concentration camps, on the other hand, should take persons who will presumably stay a longer time in the camp.

The following is stated about the commitments to the concentration camp :

- "Will be taken in the concentration camp : *list in general*
- a) Persons of German origin, who fought for communist Spain (Rotspanienkämpfer)
 - b) Persons who, by their attitude, would presumably disturb the German reconstruction work in this area.
 - c) Persons who, by their acts, committed offences against German troops or German nationals."

The following statement is taken from a letter addressed on January 27, 1942 by the SS Reich chief to the chief of the civil administration in Alsace :

"I thoroughly agree with you about the prisoners in Alsace; young Alsatians who want to join de Gaulle should be put (untergebracht) in a camp like Schirmeck and treated differently from communists and habitual criminals (Berufsverbrecher). I must however ask you to take steps for the evacuation of all severe cases to the former Reich (Alt-Reich), thereby giving the Schirmeck camp only a temporary existence (und dadurch das Lager Schirmeck nur eine zeitweilige Erscheinung sein kann)".

In another letter concerning the purpose of labour reformatory camps (AEL), which the chief of the civil administration in Alsace sent to the chief of department IV of the Main office for Reich security (Amt IV des RSHA) on 24.4.1944, the following is stated about the Vorbruck camp :

"It (the camp) should assume the task of imparting the correct attitude towards work, and the political order of the Greater German Reich (Grossdeutsches Reich) to elements from Alsace difficult to educate (schwer erziehbare Elemente".

The following is stated about the conditions in the concentration camp :

- "Will be taken by the concentration camp :
- a) Persons of German origin, who fought for Germany in Spain (Kriegsgefangene)
 - b) Persons who, by their attitude, would presumably disturb the German reconstruction work in this area.
 - c) Persons who, by their acts, committed offences against German troops or German nationals."

The following statement is taken from a letter received on January 27, 1942 by the SS Reich chief in the chief of the civil administration in Alsace :

"I thoughtfully agree with you about the prisoners in Alsace. Young Alsatians who want to join the Wehrmacht should be put (untergebracht) in a camp like Soltau and treated differently from communists and political criminals (towards Verwehrt). I must however ask you to take steps for the evacuation to the former Reich (AII-Wehr) thereby giving the Wehrmacht camp only a temporary existence (und darüber das Lager Soltau nicht eine zeitweilige Zwischenstation sein kann)."

In another letter concerning the purpose of labor relief camps (ALP), which the chief of the civil administration in Alsace sent to the chief of department IV of the Reich office for Reich security (Amt IV des RSHA) on 22.4.1944, the following is stated about the Wehrmacht camp :

"If (the camp) should serve the task of instilling the correct attitude towards work, and the political order of the Greater German Reich (Grossdeutsches Reich) to elements from Alsace it is difficult to educate (schwer erziehbare Elemente).

It is further stated :

"Because of the French democracy, the people of Alsace have adopted an attitude towards work and life in general that differs considerably from ours. Therefore, in Alsace, a special education of the people was necessary from the very beginning. This education was undertaken by the Party. But it was furthermore necessary to support the educational activity of the Party through special measures of the state security police ; education at the Vorbruck camp is part of these measures."

The following details can be read in the same letter :

"We proceeded with the conviction that the elements to educate were not in the least, or not necessarily, anti-social (asoziale Elemente).

The Alsatians' customary weakness is not, as a general rule, to be ascribed to inborn tendencies, but to their lack of education. It was therefore necessary, in our opinion, to keep elements difficult to educate (schwer erziehbare Elemente) at Vorbruck as long as deemed necessary".

Actually, persons from the annexed Lorraine were also incarcerated in the camp.

This lack of education, that the chief of the civil administration thought existed, was overcome in the security camp (Sicherungslager) by the same educational methods as those in concentration and labour reformatory camps (KL und AEL).

It is further stated:

"Because of the French democracy, the people of Alsace have adopted an attitude towards work and life in general that differs considerably from ours. Therefore, in Alsace, a special education of the people was necessary from the very beginning. This education was undertaken by the Party but it was imperative necessary to support the educational activity of the Party through special measures of the state security police; education in the Vorwerk camp is part of these measures."

The following details can be read in the same letter:

"We proceeded with the conviction that the elements to educate were not in the least, or not necessarily, anti-social (antisocial elements). The Alsatians' customary weakness is not, as a general rule, to be ascribed to inborn tendencies, but to their lack of education. It was therefore necessary, in our opinion, to keep elements difficult to educate (schwer erziehbar Elemente) at Vorwerk as long as deemed necessary."

Actually, persons from the annexed territories were also

incarcerated in the camp.

This lack of education, that the chief of the civil administration thought existed, was overcome in the security camp (Bücherringlager) by the same educational methods as those in concentration and labor reformatory camps (KZ and ARB).

M. Camps for the protection of youth
(Jugendschutzlager)

These camps were under the control of the main office for Reich security (RSHA) and, within the RSHA, under the control of department V of the Reich criminal police (Reichskriminalpolizeiamt). In his V3 - Ref. : 47 A/1.42 letter of January 16, 1942 the concentration camp inspector called the Moringen camp for the protection of youth an "SS-special camp" (SS-Sonderlager).

The first camp for the protection of youth was established in Moringen in 1940 by order of the council for the defence of the Reich (Reichsverteidigungsrat) ; it was meant for "anti-social and deeply involved criminals" ("asozial und kriminell schwerstens belastete Menschen"). It housed in the first instance boys under/^{age}who, in spite of their criminal or anti-social behaviour, (trotz ihres kriminellen oder asozialen Verhaltens) could not be put into or kept in reformatories, either because this was thought to have no result, or because they were too old. Dangerous or criminally imperilled juvenile delinquents, for whom protective watch and stays in reformatories had failed, were also sent there.

It had been foreseen to confine girls under age at Uckermark (Mecklenburg) after the 1st of June 1942.

Commitments were decided by department V of the Main office for Reich security (criminal police department) (Amt V des RSHA (RKPA)), central administration of the Reich (Reichszentrale) for the struggle against juvenile delinquency. The camps were mainly intended for youths from 16 to 19 ; this limit was later changed to 21. With the exception of a few particular

M. Centre for the protection of youth
(Landesanstalt)

These camps were under the control of the main office for Reich security (RSHA) and, within the RSHA, under the control of department V of the Reich criminal police (Reichskriminalpolizei). In his V - Ref. : 47 A/1.32 letter of January 16, 1942 the concentration camp inspector called the Korfungen camp for the protection of youth an "SS-special camp" (SS-Sonderlager).

The first camp for the protection of youth was established in Korfungen in 1940 by order of the council for the defence of the Reich (Reichsverteidigungsrat); it was known for "anti-social and deeply involved criminals" ("sozial und kriminalpolizeirechtlich gefährliche Minderjährige"). It housed in the first instance minor boys, in spite of their criminal or anti-social behaviour (trotz ihrer kriminellen oder antisozialen Verhaltensweise). It did not be put into effect in retrospect, either because there was thought to have no result, or because they were too old. Dangerous or criminally habituated juvenile delinquents, for whom protective watch and stays in reformatories had failed, were also sent there.

had been for minor affairs to be committed to the Landesanstalt (Mecklenburg) after the 1st of June 1942.

Commitments were decided by department V of the main office for Reich security (criminal police department) (Abt V des RSHA (RKPA)), central administration of the Reich (Reichsministerium) for the struggle against juvenile delinquency. The camps were mainly intended for youths from 16 to 18; this limit was later changed to 21. With the exception of a few particular

cases, the lower age limit was maintained.

The "Litzmannstadt Polish youth detention camp" (Polen-Jugendverwahrlager Litzmannstadt) also belonged to the category of camps for the protection of youth. Children from the 8 to 16 year age-group were to be committed to this camp, but for practical reasons, mainly young boys of 12 to 16 were incarcerated there.

It appears from the books of entries of the Moringen camp, preserved for the period between the 20th of July 1941 and the 13th of February 1945, that pupils (Zöglinge) were transferred directly from this camp to concentration camps. From the middle of 1943, and on a larger scale from spring 1944 on, young state police prisoners were committed to this camp; they stayed there for a longer period or were evacuated to other places. For a number of them, no notice of evacuation or release can be found; one is therefore entitled to believe that they stayed in the camp until its dissolution.

The camps are listed in alphabetical order (vol. I p. 513 and 514).

GUARD

The first distinctive feature of this camp complex is that its guard and administration were taken over by the SS (and SA Standarte) (protection force of the storm sections) in 1944.

cases, the lower age limit was maintained.

The "Litzmannstadt Polish youth detention camp" (Polish: *Jugendverwahrlager Litzmannstadt*) also belonged to the category of camps for the protection of youth. Children from the 10 to 16 year age-group were to be committed to this camp, but for practical reasons, mainly young boys of 11 to 16 were inter-
nated there.

If appears from the books of entries of the Litzmannstadt camp, preserved for the period between the 20th of July 1941 and the 15th of February 1945, that pupils (Schüler) were transferred directly from this camp to concentration camps. From the middle of 1943, and on a larger scale from spring 1944 on, young state police prisoners were committed to this camp; they stayed there for a longer period or were evacuated to other places. For a number of them, no notice of evacuation or release can be found; one is therefore entitled to believe that they stayed in the camp until its dissolution.

The camps are listed in alphabetical order (vol. I p. 51) and 514).

N. The Emsland disciplinary camps
 (Strafgefangenenlager im Emsland)

In 1923, in the course of marsh-clearing, disciplinary camps were created in Emsland by the Prussian judiciary administration and classified as "penitentiaries" (Zuchthaus). Prisoners were to work outside the camps in the swamps.

Albeit not under the SS Reich chief's jurisdiction, these camps are nevertheless dealt with in the catalogue for the following reasons :

- some were temporarily used as concentration camps (... als KL, see p. 1,3, 187) and others, after the outbreak of the war, as prisoner-of-war camps.
- after 1933, prisoners in these camps, which were actually under the control of the judiciary administration, were treated in a manner in no way comparable to the treatment of prisoners in other penal institutions of the time.

The only sources available to the International Tracing Service on this camp complex are the records of ^{the} post-war proceedings taken by ^{the} British and German authorities against the camp personnel, and the orders and decrees quoted in them.

GUARD

The first distinctive feature of this camp complex is that its guard and administration were taken over by the Emsland SA Standarte (protection force of the storm sections) in 1934.

The Einsatzdisciplinary camps
(Einsatzdisciplinarylager in England)

In 1937, in the course of war-classes, disciplinary camps were created in England by the Prussian Ministry of Administration and classified as "penitentiaries" (Zuchthaus). Prisoners were to work outside the camps in the summer.

Albert not under the Reich chief's jurisdiction, these camps are nevertheless dealt with in the catalogue for the following reasons:

- some were temporarily used as concentration camps (...)
- also KL, see p. 1, 2, 187) and others, after the outbreak of the war, as prisoner-of-war camps.
- after 1933, prisoners in these camps, which were actually under the control of the Prussian administration, were treated in a manner in no way comparable to those employed in other penal institutions at the time.

The only sources available to the International Tracing Service on these camps are the records of post-war proceedings taken by British and German authorities against the camp personnel, and the orders and decrees quoted in them.

GUARD

The first distinctive feature of this camp complex is that its guard and administration were taken over by the Einsatzgruppen (protection force of the secret sections) in 1934.

The commander (Kommandeur) of the disciplinary camps, who took up his duties in 1934, was at the same time appointed leader of this SA unit. The guard of the camps was in the hands of the Emsland SA-Standarte until the end of the war.

PLACE OF THE EMSLAND CAMPS IN THE HIERARCHY

The disciplinary camps, which came, as was usually the case under the jurisdiction of the competent prosecutor general (Generalstaatsanwalt) were placed under the direct control of the Reich minister of justice in 1934. This fact stands alone in the annals of the judicial authorities of the time.

It has just been mentioned that a commander was placed at the head of these camps in 1934. For reasons that will be explained subsequently, a delegate (Beauftragter) of the Reich minister of justice was also assigned to the camp complex in 1938. His office was in Berlin and his position was maintained until the end of the war. He appointed deputies who worked at the central administration of the camps in Papenburg.

THE COMMANDER'S (KOMMANDEUR) NEW METHODS

The commander (Kommandeur) appointed in 1934 was the former "major" of the first SA concentration camp of the SA-Standarte (unit of the storm section ; see footnote on p...) 208 Berlin-Niederbarnim" (Kommandant des ersten SA-Konzentrationslager der SA-Standarte, 208 Berlin-Niederbarnim) in Orianienburg. This concentration camp had been closed shortly before because of its deplorable condition.

Six further "old storm-section leaders" ("alte SA-Führer") were placed at the head of the camps together with the commander ; like him, they had not been trained as officials of law ground of their political opinions. They saw that the prisoners were virtually in their hands, deprived of any rights..."

The commander (Kommandant) of the disciplinary camps, who took up his duties in 1934, was for the same time appointed to the SA unit. The guard of the camps was in the hands of the National SA-Standarte until the end of the war.

PLACE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CAMPS IN THE HIERARCHY

The disciplinary camps, which came as we usually the case under the jurisdiction of the competent prosecutor general (Generalstaatsanwalt) were placed under the direct control of the Reich minister of Justice in 1934. This fact places alone in the hands of the judicial authorities of the State.

It has just been mentioned that a commander was placed at the head of these camps in 1934. For reasons that will be explained subsequently, a delegate (Beauftragter) of the Reich minister of Justice was also assigned to the camp complex in 1936. His office was in Berlin and his position was maintained until the end of the war. He appointed deputies who worked at the central administration of the camps in Fahrenburg.

THE METHODS OF THE COMMANDANT'S METHOD

The commander (Kommandant) appointed in 1934 was the former "commandant of the first SA concentration camp of the SA-Standarte (unit of the storm section; see footnote on p. 111) 308 Berlin-Wiederbaum" (Kommandant des ersten SA-Konzentrationslager der SA-Standarte, 308 Berlin-Wiederbaum) in Oranienburg. This concentration camp had been closed shortly before because of its deplorable condition.

Six further "old storm-section leaders" ("alte SA-Kämpfer") were placed at the head of the camps together with the commander; like him, they had not been trained as officials of law

enforcement agencies. The commander's attitude is characterized in the following indictment drawn up against him :

"...as the defendant had, from the very beginning, been relieved of any purely administrative work requiring some knowledge of penal law, after the camps were established, his task consisted mainly in directing the telling-off of prisoners for the clearing work, controlling the guard troops in their work and especially in their watch over and treatment of the prisoners, and inflicting punishments for severe violations of camp regulations..."

The following is reported in the same document, about the former commander's responsibility for the maltreatment of prisoners :

"...but implies that from the very beginning, his aim was to introduce a system which deviated from all the principles of penal law and could only be compared to concentration camp methods..."

The following statement is taken from an assize court decision :

"...the fact that by their acts, they (the defendants) aggravated the severity of the already cruel sentences served in the Emsland camps and, in so doing, brought discredit upon the juridical system in terms of the execution of sentences, was a reason for an increase of penalty. If to-day, the Emsland camps are mentioned right after concentration camps, this throws light upon the deplorable conditions that prevailed there and which the defendants contributed to. Every day, they could see the awful fate of the prisoners, many of whom were condemned on the sole ground of their political opinions. They knew that the prisoners were virtually in their hands, deprived of any rights..."

enforcement agencies. The commander's attitude is characterized in the following indictment drawn up against him :

"...as the defendant, from the very beginning, been relieved of any purely administrative work regarding some knowledge of penal law. After the camps were established his task consisted mainly in directing the management of prisoners for the clearing work, controlling the guard troops in their work and especially in their watch over and treatment of the prisoners, and inflicting punishments for severe violations of camp regulations..."

The following is reported in the same document, about the former commander's responsibility for the attainment of

prisoners :
"...but implies that from the very beginning, his aim was to introduce a system which deviated from all the principles of penal law and could only be compared to concentration camp methods..."

The following statement is taken from an article dated 31

October :
"...the fact that by their own, free (and deliberate) aggravated the severity of the already cruel sentences served in the Russian camps and, in so doing, brought discredit upon the judicial system in terms of the execution of sentences, was a reason for an increase of penalty. If to-day, the Russian camps are punished right after concentration camps, this throws light upon the deplorable conditions that prevailed there and which the defendants continued to. Every day, they could see the wild fate of the prisoners, many of whom were condemned on the sole ground of their political opinions. They knew that the prisoners were virtually in their hands, deprived of any rights..."

The commander's (Kommandeur) fundamental attitude is characterized in the deposition of a government councillor (Regierungsrat), once subordinate to him : according to this witness, when the commander's attention was drawn to the regulations concerning his duty as well as the execution of sentences and/^{which}regulated the treatment of the prisoners, he replied that he had not studied them and had no intention of doing so. His actual words are reported to have been : "...the only legislator in Emsland is me."

This attitude led to measures against the commander, who was suspended in January 1938 on the basis of a report on the arbitrary conditions in the "marsh camps" (Moorlager) addressed by an assistant judge (Gerichtsassessor) to the Reich minister of justice ; formal proceedings were then taken against the commander.

He was charged with having used money contrary to instructions and with improper use of official cars ; he was also accused of having

- modified on his own authority prescriptions issued by the Reich minister of justice,
- failed to supervise the camps to the required extent, so that it was impossible to undertake immediate investigations and take action on offences committed in the camps, namely the maltreatment of prisoners, large-scale deprivations of food etc...

Owing to political pressure, the commander got off with a small summary punishment and recovered his position at the end of November 1938. During his suspension, his position was held by the delegate of the Reich minister of justice, who appointed a deputy on the spot. Hierarchically, the latter

The... (K...)...
 characterized in the... of a government...
 (K...), also... to his...
 witness, when the... attention was drawn to the...
 K... the duty as well as the...
 see... the... of the...
 that he had not... and had no... of doing...
 His actual words are... to have been: "...
 K... in...

This... led to... the... who
 was... in January... of a... on the...
 arbitrary... in the "..." (K...)...
 by an... (K...)... at the...
 of justice;... were...
 on...

He was... with... and... to...
 that... with... use of... : he was...
 of...

... to his own...
 of...

... failed to... and... to...
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 of...
 etc...

... to... the...
 small... and...
 of... During...
 held by the... of justice, who
 appointed a... of...

was subordinate to the commander (Kommandeur) (a senior government councillor (Oberregierungsrat), then a government executive (Reigierungsdirektor)) and had little latitude of action against him, since his ~~title~~ and sphere of responsibility were not clearly defined. The local deputy of the Reich minister of justice replaced the commander when he was called into the army for unknown reasons on February 25, 1942.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL CAMPS

The disciplinary camps were put under the control of the commander as soon as he was appointed ; as an official and a storm section leader (SA-Führer), he was in charge of the execution of all ^{the} sentences and Standartenführer (SA-colonel) of the Emsland SA-Standarte, entrusted with the guard and supervision. Barrack officers (Barackenschäftlinge), responsible in particular for cleanliness and order in the barracks, as well as the individual camps were run by so-called "wardens" ("Vorsteher"), who controlled prison officials and especially the local chiefs (Platzmeister), responsible for the discipline of the prisoners.

From 1934 to 1938, the individual camps were run by guard detail leaders (Einheitsführer des Wachkommandos) i.e. "old storm section leaders" ("alte SA-Führer"). In 1938, when the commander was suspended, the Reich Minister of justice ordered the highest officials in charge of the execution of sentences to take over the position of warden (Lagervorsteher) in each camp. At the same time, professional prison warders were again commissioned with the camp administration.

These various tasks are called "duty prisoners" : "Funktionärgefangene". They are called "prisoners in charge" in this text and this term will be followed by the German expression put between brackets.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL CAMPS

The disciplinary camps were set under the control of the
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Minister of Justice ordered the highest officials in charge of
the execution of sentences to take over the position of warden
(Lagerverwalter) in each camp. At the same time, professional
prison wardens were again commissioned with the camp disci-
plination.

But these measures had little effect, for the commander (Kommandeur) managed to have the judicial administration take on storm section members without the required training as prison warders. Thus both the guard of the camps and the guard of the prisoners working outside the camps remained within the province of storm sections.

INTERNAL SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRISONERS

When he took up his duties, the commander (Kommandeur) introduced the system of ^{the} prisoners' self-administration into the Emsland camps, a system he had seen at work in concentration camps ; this is another unprecedented case in penal justice.

Here are some of the duties allotted to the prisoners : first came the barrack elders (Barackenälteste), responsible in particular for cleanliness and order in the barracks, as well as for waking up the prisoners and distributing food. Then came the barrack-room elders, the hall and table elders (Stuben-Saal-, Tischälteste) and the prisoners commissioned with the telling off for fatigues.

The "prisoners in charge" (Funktionsgefangene) were led to impose an iron discipline out of sheer fear of being replaced and sent back to the swamps. According to an investigation report, the local chiefs (Platzmeister) preferred choosing prisoners known for their brutality. Theoretically, they had no disciplinary power, but they exerted real terror on their fellow-prisoners.

+ Prisoners responsible/ ^{for} these various tasks are called "duty prisoners" : "Funktionsgefangene". They are called "prisoners in charge" in this text and this term will be followed by the German expression put between brackets.

But these measures had little effect, for the commander (Kommandant) managed to have the judicial administration take on escort sections members without the required training as prison wardens. They held the guard of the camps and the guard of the prisoners working outside the camps remained within the province of escort sections.

INTERNAL SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRISONERS

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4 Prisoners in charge of these various duties are called "daily prisoners": "Funktionsträger". They are called "prisoners in charge" in this text and this title will be followed by the German expression put between brackets.

The following text concerning barrack elders is taken from a court decision :

"When the different groups of prisoners were formed, it appeared that these positions were often held by despicable elements which ruthlessly took advantage of their position and, through violence and vexations, made life harder to the prisoners than it already was at the Börgermoor camp."

We know from a camp leader's deposition that the central administration had forbidden to give any responsibility to political prisoners ; consequently, only common law criminals were available for these positions.

EXTENT OF THE CAMPS

There were four camps in 1934 ; their number increased after 1935 and there were fifteen of them at the time they were broken up. Convicts were however not the only prisoners incarcerated in these camps. In 1939, the Reich minister of justice planned to have a total number of 12,000 prisoners.

CATEGORIES OF PRISONERS

Until 1940, only civil German convicts were sent to the Emsland camps , classified as penitentiaries (Zuchthaus) in 1923.

The decree of the Reich Minister of justice of July 5, 1937 "concerning the handing-over of prison inmates (Gefängnisgefangene) to the disciplinary camp of Papenburg (Ems)" suggests the way the prisoners were selected.

They should be from 21 to 50 years of age, 55 if thoroughly physically fit. Prisoners with certain diseases or physical disabilities were excluded, as well as the following categories of persons :

The following text concerning various aspects is taken from a court decision :

"When the different groups of prisoners were formed, it appeared that their positions were often held by persons elements which naturally took advantage of their position and, through violence and chicanery, made it harder for the prisoners than it already was at the Westmoreland camp."

We know from a court decision that the central administration had forbidden to give any responsibility to political prisoners ; consequently, only common law criminals were available for these positions.

EXTENT OF THE CAMP

There were four camps in 1934 ; their number increased after 1932 and there were fifteen at that time but they were abolished. Convicts were however not the only prisoners incarcerated in these camps. In 1934, the Dutch minister of Justice planned to have a total number of 18,000 prisoners.

CATEGORIES OF PRISONERS

Until 1940, only civil German convicts were sent to the Enkhuizen camp, classified as political prisoners (Zuchtstraf) in 1937.

The decision of the Dutch Minister of Justice of July 2, 1937 "concerning the handing-over of prison inmates (Zuchtstraf) to the disciplinary camp of IJzendoorn (Zuchtstraf)" suggests the way the prisoners were selected.

They should be from 21 to 50 years of age, 5' 11" through 6' 4" physically fit. Prisoners with certain diseases or physical disabilities were excluded, as well as the following categories of persons :

- Persons sentenced for high treason (Landesverrat) and betrayal of military secrets, or persons previously convicted on the same ground.
- Persons sentenced for high treason (Hochverrat) or premeditation of high treason, with the exception of their "mere accomplices" ("blosse Mitläufer").
- Condemned persons subject to a subsequent security detention.
- Security prisoners
- Persons particularly suspected of intending to escape
- Foreigners
- Jews.

The subject of the decree specifies that it concerned exclusively prison inmates (Gefängnisgefangene); the only mention about penitentiary prisoners (Zuchthausgefangene) is that monthly reports could be ordered about them. No such text is known.

SECURITY PRISONERS (Sicherungsverwahrte)⁺

In pursuance of the Reich minister of Justice's decree of March 21, 1939, a section was opened for "security prisoners," a category of prisoners which had been excluded from these

+ cf. footnote on p...

It seems appropriate to create a word to distinguish "Sicherungsverwahrte" from "Schutzhäftlinge". The term "security prisoner" as opposed to "prisoner in protective custody" (Schutzhäftling) has been coined for this purpose.

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- Condemned persons subject to a subsequent security detention.

- Persons particularly suspected of intending to escape.

- Foreigners

- Jews

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camps in 1937. On the 1st of October 1940, however, the Reich minister decided "to have all security prisoners ("Sicherungsverwahrte) evacuated from Emsland and replaced by other prisoners".

In a letter to his delegate, the Reich minister of justice specifies the number and categories of prisoners to be incarcerated in these camps ; he repeats that foreigners and Jews should be excluded :

- Security prisoners (Sicherungsverwahrte) 2,200 (excluded again until later, mainly after 1.10.1940)
- Penitentiary inmates (Zuchthausgefangene) 6,800
- Prison inmates (Gefängnisgefangene) 3,000

12,000

From 1940 on, former members of the Wehrmacht were transferred to the camps in constantly increasing numbers, and made up to 60 % of the camp inmates ; they were sentenced by German military courts and generally declared unworthy of serving in the armed forces. The actual execution of sentence was meant to begin only after the end of the war.

The comparison between the different categories of camp inmates in January 1941 and January 1944 clearly shows the changes which occurred during that period :

	January 1941	January 44
1) Offences of political nature:		
listening to enemy broadcasting		
sabotage, undermining of troops,		
violation of racial laws, pæmeditation of high treason, activi-		
ty as a Jehova's witness	6 %	12.3 %

camp in 1941. On the 1st of October 1940, however, the Reich
minister decided "to have all security prisoners" (Sicherheits-
verwehrt) evacuated from Weimar and placed in other pri-
soners."

In a letter to his delegate, the Reich minister of Justice
specified the number and categories of prisoners to be in-
cluded in the evacuation; he stated that foreigners and Jews
should be excluded:

2,500 (excluded again after 1.10.1940)	- Security prisoners (Sicherungsverwehrt)
5,000	- Penitentiary inmates (Zuchthausgefangene)
3,000	- Prison inmates (Gefängnisgefangene)
11,000	

From 1940 on, former members of the Wehrmacht were trans-
ferred to the camps in constantly increasing numbers, and made
up to 80% of the camp inmates; they were sentenced by Ger-
man military courts and generally declared unworthy of serving
in the armed forces. The actual execution of sentence was
meant to begin only after the end of the war.

The comparison between the different categories of camp
inmates in January 1941 and January 1944 clearly shows the
changes which occurred during that period:

- (1) Offences of political nature: January 1941 January 44
- increasing to enemy propaganda
 - espionage, undermining of troops,
 - violation of racial laws, prom-
 - duction of high treason, activi-

- Disciplinary: 2) Desertion, refusal of military service, absence without official leave, guard duty offence, non-compliance with orders, self-mutilation 2.4 % 51.3 %
- Reformatory: 3) General offences of civil nature 91.6 % 36.4 %

FOREIGNERS

As already stated, foreigners were excluded from the camps until the beginning of the war. Later, mainly Poles were committed there, whether "ethnic Germans" (Volksdeutsche)[†] drafted into the German armed forces and declared missing, or prisoners from Polish prisons. Later still, Belgians, French and Dutch sentenced for violations of ^{the} regulations established by the occupation forces were occasionally transferred to these camps.

JEW

The 1937 and 1939 decrees excluding ^{the} Jews from the Emsland camps have already been mentioned. However, the former commander of the Emsland camps stated after the war, that approximately 30 Jews were incarcerated in the camps and that the last four were transferred to prisons or concentration camps in 1944.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE EMSLAND CAMPS

The documentary evidence shows a large range of minutely graded punishments, listed below according to their severity ;

- Warning
- Special roll-calls
- Scouring and mending, occasionally also at night

2) Garrison, refusal of military
service, absence without official
leave, guard duty offense, non-
compliance with orders, anti-
utilization

3) General offense of civil nature (S. 1.6.2)

FOREIGNERS

As already stated, foreigners were excluded from the camps
until the beginning of the war. Later, mainly Poles, were
concentrated there, whether "ethnic Germans" (Volksdeutsche)
detained into the German armed forces and declared missing, or
prisoners from Polish prisons. Later still, Belgians, French
and Dutch sentenced for violations of regulations established
by the occupation forces were occasionally transferred to these
camps.

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The 1937 and 1939 decrees excluding Jews from the German
camps have already been mentioned. However, the former commander
of the Silesian camps stated after the war, that approximately
30 Jews were incarcerated in the camps and that the last four
were transferred to prisoner of concentration camps in 1941.

PRISONERS IN THE ENGLAND CAMPS

The documentary evidence shows a large range of prisoner
graded punishments, listed below according to their severity:

- Warning
- Special roll-calls
- Searching and mending, occasionally also at night

- Disciplinary drill or sport up to 60 minutes
- Reformatory barrack (Erziehungsbaracke) up to 14 days ; this was a kind of mitigated confinement : the prisoner was under solitary confinement and had to perform additional work. It is certain that a "reformatory barrack" (Erziehungsbaracke) of this kind existed in camp I (Börgermoor camp), but no decisive evidence is available for the other camps.
- Confinement from 1 to 28 days with food allotment of water and bread to be alternated normally with regular food rations; deprivation of mattress and prohibition of reading and corresponding.
- Harsh confinement from 7 to 14 days with uninterrupted food curtailment.
- Dark confinement up to 28 days : confinement in dark cells to be interrupted every third day ; complete food curtailment until the 14th day, then normal rations every third day.
- Punishment company (Strafkompanie) : in pursuance of the commander's order of 13.10.1939, the most severe punishment, to be applied up to three months : deprivation of mattress, hard work, occasionally beyond normal working hours. Loss of all advantages, but no food curtailment.

Prisoners were usually sent to punishment companies after a confinement sentence. Those who had attempted to escape were thus transferred to a punishment company after having served a 28-day dark confinement sentence.

Punishment companies existed in all the camps, but by the end of the war, because of the lack of personnel, the only punishment company left was in Commando X - West (Kommando X - West) (p. 522)

- Disciplinary drill or sport up to 30 minutes

- Refractory barracks (Kriegsbarracken) up to 12 days; this was a kind of military confinement; the prisoner was under solitary confinement and had to perform additional work. It is certain that a "refractory barracks" (Kriegsbarracken) of this kind existed in camp I (Büchsenor camp), but no decisive evidence is available for the other camps.

- Confinement from 1 to 15 days with food allowance of water and bread to be administered normally with regular food rations; deprivation of mattress and provision of bedding and coverings.

- Harsh confinement from 1 to 15 days with uninterrupted food deprivation.

- 15-day confinement up to 30 days; confinement in dark cells to be interrupted every third day; complete food deprivation until the 15th day, then normal rations every third day.

- Punishment company (Strafbattalion): In pursuance of the commander's order of 1.10.1939, the most severe punishment to be applied up to three months; deprivation of mattress, hard work, occasionally beyond normal working hours, loss of all advantages, food no food deprivation.

Prisoners were usually sent to punishment companies after a confinement sentence. Those who had received no sentence were transferred to a punishment company after having served a 30-day dark confinement sentence.

- Punishment companies existed in all the camps, but by the end of the war, because of the lack of personnel, the only punishment company left was in Camp 1 - West (Kamp 1 X +

Among all these punishments, the penal code mentioned only confinement and harsh confinement; the other measures, as well as the system of the "prisoners in charge" (Funktionsgefangene) were brought in by the commander (Kommandeur), when he took up his duties in 1934.

The Regulations concerning the medical control of the prisoners before and during their confinement sentences and the power of inflicting punishments will not be handled here, since they were obviously not observed. Furthermore, the commander's prescriptions seem to have been formulated in such a manner that all kinds of interpretations were possible.

The terror exerted by some of the "prisoners in charge" (Funktionsgefangene) over their fellow-prisoners seems to have had particularly disastrous effects in the reformatory barrack (Erziehungsbaracke) of camp I.

In addition to the usual punishments, prisoners were continuously beaten with rubber truncheons, particularly by storm section (SA) guards. These rubber truncheons were no longer distributed after 1934, but substitutes were soon found.

Furthermore, by his decree of May 8, 1940 the commander (Kommandeur) sanctioned the beating of prisoners as a means of "breaking passive resistance through immediate coercion" ("auch das Brechen des passiven Widerstandes durch unmittelbaren Zwang"). He justified this on the grounds that the distance between the camps and the work places made it impossible to send the prisoners back to the camps during work in order to apply them this "immediate coercion" ("unmittelbarer Zwang").

The Reich Ministry of justice knew about the commander's arbitrary decisions at the latest in 1934, when proceedings were taken against him. The Reich ministry

Among all these punishments, the penal code mentioned only confinement and hard confinement; the other measures, as well as the system of the "prisoners in charge" (Funktionsbeistellung) were brought in by the commander (Kommandeur), when he took up his duties in 1934.

The Regulations concerning the medical control of the prisoners here before and during their confinement sentences and the power of inflicting punishments will not be handled here, since they were obviously not observed. Furthermore, the commander's prescriptions seem to have been followed in each a manner that all kinds of interpretations were possible.

The terror exerted by some of the "prisoners in charge" (Funktionsgehaltene) over their fellow-prisoners seems to have had particularly disastrous effects in the relayatory barracks (Erschungsbaracken) of camp V.

In addition to the usual punishments, prisoners were sometimes beaten with rubber truncheons, particularly by their section (BA) guard. These rubber truncheons were no longer distributed after 1934, but such blows were still found.

Furthermore, by his decree of May 8, 1940 the commander (Kommandeur) sanctioned the beating of prisoners as a means of "breaking passive resistance through the coercion" ("such das Brechen des passiven Widerstandes durch Zwangsmaßnahmen"). He justified this on the grounds that the resistance between the camps and the work places made it impossible to send the prisoners back to the camps during work in order to supply them with "immediate coercion" ("unmittelbarer Zwang").

The Police Ministry of Justice knew about the commander's arbitrary decisions at the latest in 1934, when disciplinary proceedings were taken against the latter. The Police Ministry

probably received further complaints, for its officials gave the commander special instructions in their report of March 8, 1943 and in a smooth tone called his attention to the abuses in the camps. The commander was advised to resort only "sparingly" ("sparsam") to dark confinement, a punishment officially unknown to the justice, but tolerated as an exception only in the Emsland camps. Finally, it was hoped that these instructions would make it possible to avoid further "infringing and arbitrary acts by individuals" (Übergriffe und Willkürakten Einzelner).

The following judgement of a German court discloses the actual conditions in the camps :

"...Cases of acts of violence by the guard personnel against the prisoners were more and more frequent, whether the guards had real or alleged difficulties in dealing with the prisoners. The guards also allowed themselves arbitrary or violent acts, being either stupefied by the dull work in the marshes and acting so out of natural propensity or simply following their superiors' example".

It has already been mentioned that the commander (Kommandeur) was called into the army in 1942 and replaced by the local representative of the Reich Ministry of Justice. This change, however, does not seem to have improved the prisoners' condition, as a report from a camp physician addressed to the Reich Minister of Justice at the beginning of 1944 indicates :
the following
the physician reports/about prisoners whom he had to examine before their transfer to "Kommando Nord" in Norway :

2) Kommando North (Kommando Nord)

This commando was set up in 1942 by the operations group Wiking from the Todt organization (OT) in Northern Norway. At first, the commando administration was in the hands of

probably received a letter explaining, for his officials gave
 the commander special instructions in their report of March 1945
 and in a month later called his attention to the abuse
 in the camp. The commander was advised to restrict only "cases
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 (Frankfurter)

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"... Cases of acts of violence by the camp personnel against
 the prisoners were more and more frequent, whether the
 guards had real or alleged difficulties in dealing with
 the prisoners. The guards also allowed themselves to be
 provoked or violent acts, being either instigated by the delin-
 quents in the camp and acting as a result of disposition
 or simply following their superior's example."

It has already been mentioned that the commander (Kobner-
 den) was called into the camp in 1945 and reported by the
 local representative of the Reich Ministry of Justice. This
 change, however, does not seem to have brought about any
 condition, as a report from a camp physician addressed to the
 Reich Minister of Justice at the end of 1945 reported:
 "The following
 the physician reports that conditions were not so serious
 before their transfer to 'Königsberg' in January 1945."

- approximately one fourth of the examined prisoners bore the marks of maltreatment and in particular of blows on the back.
- prisoners were ill-treated by barrack-elders (Barackenälteste) as well as by group leaders (Gruppenführer).
- the summoned barrack-elders gave to / ^{understand that} they were covered by officials
- the usual punishments were not carried out in accordance with the regulations. Harsh confinement punishments were inflicted three times consecutively, with an interruption of 2 or 3 days only. Prisoners who got only bread and water were put to hard labour for periods of six weeks. They became so weak that they were no longer able to work.

COMMANDOS OUTSIDE GERMANY

- 1) Commando X (Kommando X) also called Special Operation Group (Sondereinsatz) or Group West (Gruppe West)

After October 1943, the Todt organization (OT) sent this commando to hard labour in France and in the British Channel Islands. The number and situation of the camps, as well as their sizes is unknown. In September 1944, the commando was sent back to Germany; it was in Lendringsen, Westphalia, at the end of September-beginning of October 1944, and was transformed into an independant disciplinary camp on the 1st of February 1945.

2) Commando North (Kommando Nord)

This commando was set up in 1942 by the operation group Wiking from the Todt organization (OT) in Northern Norway. At first, the commando administration was in Alta, Province

- approximately one fourth of the examined prisoners bore the
 marks of maltreatment and in particular of blows on the face.
 - prisoners were identified by barracks-aliases (Arbeitsnummern)
 as well as by group leaders (Gruppenleiter).

- the summoned barracks-aliases indicated they were covered by
 officials

- the usual punishments were not carried out in accordance with
 the regulations. Harsh confinement punishments were inflicted
 three times consecutively, with an interruption of 2 or 3
 days only. Prisoners who got only bread and water were
 assigned to hard labor for periods of six weeks. They became
 so weak that they were no longer able to work.

COMMANDO OPERATIONS

- 1) Commando X (Kommando X) also called Special Operation
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After October 1943, the 1st of the 1st (1st) and this
 commando to hard labor in France and in the British Channel
 Islands. The number and situation of the camps, as well as
 their size is unknown. In September 1944, the commando was
 sent back to Germany; it was in Lachendorf, Westphalia, at
 the end of September-beginning of October 1944, and was
 transferred into an independent detachment camp on the 1st
 of February 1945.

- 2) Commando North (Kommando Nord)

This commando was set up in 1943 by the operation group
 which from the 1st of January (1st) in Eastern Norway.
 At first, the commando was in Altdal, Province

Finmarken, Norway. These island groups, the number and exact geographical location of which are unknown, were all situated north of the Arctic circle. The only available figures are the following:

Area of the command on 27.4.1945 : 1,404
9.7.1945 : 1,179

All the prisoners were transferred to Germany before the end of the war, and the first 500 left the British Islands on March 2, 1945.

In his letter of March 7, 1945, to the High Command of the German Armed Forces - Legal Department (U. Kommando der Wehrmacht - Wehrmachtliche Gefeilung), the Reich Minister of Justice reported the return of the command and wrote the following about its work:

"The prisoners were assigned to construction work of military importance for the Food Organization (N) and to other important work under circumstances and especially in areas that have been designated as 'special territories'."

EVACUATION AND LIBERATION OF THE ISLAND GROUPS

From March 1945 until the liberation of the camps by the allied troops on April 25, 1945, the prisoners of German camps were transferred from place to place for security reasons in order to prevent their liberation.

CONCLUSION

The only available information consists of a few scattered orders and instructions, as well as some legal proceedings against the command (Kammandt) and some of its figures and

ordinates. No information about the prisoners' physical condition, mortality, food supply etc. can be found in these documents. There is, for example, only one incidental mention of bad medical treatment and care. It is therefore not possible to give as detailed a picture of the conditions of detention in these camps, as that of the concentration camps, which is largely known.

It is however clear that when the Reich minister placed the commander at the head of the camps, he knew his background perfectly well and was thus aware of the way the camps would be administered. Their deplorable condition and the arbitrary acts which took place there were known already in Berlin by 1938, and brought about the action against the commander (Kommandeur). The special instructions of 8.3.1941 from the responsible advisor of the Reich minister were briefly mentioned here and show that the Ministry was perfectly informed of the development of abuses in the camps. It is also clear from the physician's report addressed to the Reich ministry at the beginning of 1944 that the commander's departure brought no improvement. It should be emphasized that ^{the} criminals committed to these camps made up 91.6 % of the inmates in January 1941 and only 36.4 % in January 1944. It can therefore be assumed that a transfer to the Emsland camps meant a deliberate worsening of the detention conditions and for this reason, the International Tracing Service believes that the Emsland camps should be included in the present catalogue (vol. I p. 512 to 522).

