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

KL's

(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

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## THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

### 1. General

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

Arbeitslager (Work Camps)  
Zwangslager (Forcible Detention Camps)  
Zwangsarbeitslager (Penal Servitude Camps)  
Zivilgefangenenlager (Detention Camps for Civilians)  
Straflager (Punitive Camps).

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Definition of Concentration Camps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. Number of Camps and Inmates

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

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

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

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

Unconfirmed estimates have estimated the number of Germans who have been inmates at various periods during the years 1933 to 1944 to be between 750,000 and 1,300,000.

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

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

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

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

### 4. Commitment and Release

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

The Gestapo (both Amt IV of the Reichssicherheits-hauptamt in Berlin and its branches and sub-branches) normally commits and may release those persons charged with, but not sentenced for, political offences and crimes. This is officially designated Schutzhaft (Protective Custody).

The Kriminalpolizei (Kripo or Criminal Police; both Amt V of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and its branches and sub-branches) commit "BV's" (Berufsverbrecher or habitual criminals) and may (?) also release them.

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

## 5. Administration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 6. Camp Organisation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Political Commissar receives double the pay of a Lagerkommandant and, in addition, RM 45 daily for a "travel allowance".

The rank of a Lagerkommandant is usually in accordance with the importance and size of the camp of which he is in charge. He works closely with the Political Commissar, and is jointly responsible with the latter for the conduct of the camp, but in addition he is responsible for the safety of the camp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In general, it may be said that all persons holding the title of Führer are SS men and all the Ältesten are inmates. Like the foremen, the Ältesten are frequently habitual criminals.

Political inmates are said to have been entrusted with such jobs since they often wielded great influence over their comrades; but as they refused to commit cruelties and preferred torture to denouncing anybody they often lost their positions.

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

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

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

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

## 7. Methods of Identification

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

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

- |                |                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Red        | <u>Politische Verbrecher</u> (Political Criminals)                                                                                                                            |
| (2) Pink       | <u>Sexualverbrecher</u> (Sex Criminals)<br>Colloquially "175 er"                                                                                                              |
| (3) Green      | <u>Kriminalverbrecher</u> (Common Criminals);<br>generally the only legally sentenced inmates.                                                                                |
| (4) Brown      | <u>Arbeitsscheue</u> (Those unwilling to work) mostly Gypsies.                                                                                                                |
| (5) Light Blue | <u>Gewohnheitsverbrecher</u> (Habitual Criminals)                                                                                                                             |
| (6) Purple     | <u>Bibelforscher und Pazifisten</u><br>(Religious Criminals and Pacifists; those opposed for religious reasons to Nazism, e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses)                          |
| (7) Yellow     | Jews usually wear a yellow triangle with a red one superimposed, the two forming a six-pointed star; often, however, only the yellow Star of David, bordered in red, is used. |

(8) Black A black border around the yellow triangle worn by Jews denotes "Rassen schande" (Race Pollution). A six-pointed red star outlined in black also has been reported as denoting these inmates.

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

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

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

#### 8. Concentration Camp Guards

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

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

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

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

#### 9. TV Regiments

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

OBERBAYERN, original home station at Dachau, near Munich;  
BRANDENBURG, original home station at Sachsenhausen,  
near Berlin;  
THÜRINGEN, original home station at Buchenwald, near  
Weimar;  
OSTMARK, most of the personnel of this regiment were  
recruited from among Austrian SS members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 10. TV Functions

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

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

#### Wachverbände Guard Formations

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

## 11. TV Strength and Auxiliaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 12. TV War Service

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

In 1937 HIMMLER asserted that 3,500 Death's Head men guarded, as he claimed, 8,000 inmates of concentration camps. He explained that this large number of guards was needed as "no duty is so nerve-racking and fatiguing as that of guarding criminals".

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 13. Uniforms

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

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

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

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

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



## ANNEXE A

### (List of Identified Concentration Camps)

#### KEY:

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

Of the 708 entries, 93 are cross-references.

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

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

#### PART ONE: LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS GROUPED TERRITORIALLY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Part Two lists all the camps alphabetically, with alternative foreign names in brackets, and the territory also in

brackets. Part Two contains all the information known about each camp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### PART THREE:

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

ANNEXE A

PART ONE

LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS  
GROUPED TERRITORIALLY

BALTIC STATES

Goldfials (Unlocated)	Pleskau (Northern Russia)
Kretynga (Lithuania)	Proweniszki (Lithuania)
Ostland (Latvia)	Riga (Lithuania)
Petrasiula (Lithuania)	Viliampole (Lithuania)

BELGIUM

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

Twelve camps have been reported at one time or another in Belgium.

Achel	Jabbecke
Breedene	Lokeren
Breendonck	Malines
Hasselt	Schaerbake
Hoboken	Tervueren
Huy	Yvoir

BULGARIA

Ksanji je	Varna
Sveta Anestasia	

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Alderney	Sylt (See Alderney)
Jersey	

DANZIG

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

DENMARK

Elsinore	Frøslev
Farevejde	Horserød

FRANCE

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

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

## GERMANY

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

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

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

### Baden

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

### Bayern

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

### Böhmen und Mähren

Bilin	Milowitz
Breschan	Pilsen
Bresany (See Breschan)	Plzen (See Pilsen)
Brünn	Spielberg
Klety	Stepanov
Lipnik	Swatoborschitz, Kyjov
Mährisch-Ostrau	Teresin (See Theresienstadt)
(Moravaka-Ostrawa)	Theresienstadt
Milowice (See Milowitz)	

GERMANY (contd.)

Braunschweig

Wolfenbüttel

Bremen

Bremen

Hamburg

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

Hessen

Foehenheim	Grossenrohrheim
Ginsheim	Langen
Ginsheim	Obenrode
Griesheimersland	Osthofen

Mecklenburg

Aschenburg	Ravensbrück
Fürstenberg	Rickling
Fürstenburg	Strelitz
Niederhagen	

Oldenburg

Ortumsand	Vechta
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Preussen

a) Province Brandenburg

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

b) Province Halle-Merseburg

Erfurt	Torgau
Gräfenhainichen	

GERMANY, Preussen (contd.)

c) Province Hannover

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

d) Province Hessen-Nassau

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

e) Province Holstein

Rendsburg

f) Province Magdeburg

Griebo

g) Province Magdeburg-Anhalt

Bernburg	Rosalau
Dornburg	

h) Province Ost-Preussen

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

j) Province Pommern

Hammerstein	Stettin
Hohenbrück	Vulkan Werft (See Stettin)
Kolberg	

GERMANY, Preussen (contd.)

k) Province Rheinland

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

l) Province Schlesien

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

m) Province Schleswig-Holstein

Ahrensboek	Heide
Eutin	Kiel
Glückstadt	Kolding

n) Province Westfalen

Bergkamen	Sennelager
Bochum VI	Wanne-Eikel
Eilpe	Wattenscheid

o) Province West-Preussen

Unlocated camp

Reichsgaue

a) Kärnten

Klagenfurt

b) Niederdonau

Trützdorf	Wöllersdorf-Trützdorf
(See Wöllersdorf-Trützdorf)	

c) Oberdonau

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

GERMANY (contd.)

Reichsgaue (contd.)

d) RB Wien

Schwechat                      Wien-Schwechat  
(See Wien-Schwechat)

e) Saarland

Lerchenflur                      Saarlauten

f) Steiermark

Bruck/Mur

g) Sudetenland

Fischern                              Troppau  
Opawa (See Troppau)

Sachsen

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

Thüringen

Bad Sulza	Osterstein (?)
Blankenhain	Untermassfeld
Buchenwald	Weimar
Ohrdruf	

Württemberg

Buchau	Welsheim
Kuhberg	

## GREECE

In some cases it is difficult to differentiate between prisons and concentration camps, as the Greeks had various open-air agricultural prisons and labour camps before the occupation. In a list of prisons in Greece 8 agricultural prisons and labour camps were mentioned.

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

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

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

## HOLLAND

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

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

## HUNGARY

Szarvas

## ITALY

Mantua

Rab

## NORWAY

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

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

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

Twenty-nine camps are reported.

Berg	Kvam
Bogan	Lenes
Bollan	Nordmo
Brettvedt	Østerdalen
Dombass	Oslo
Eggemøn	Saetermøn
Ekne	Seines
Espelund	Sen
Falstadt	Setesdal
Grini	Stavern
Hedmark District	Svanvik
Jernvaten	Sydspissen
Jørstadmoen	Tuesdestrand
Krokebergsleita	Ulven
Kvaenhangen	Verdalsøren

POLAND

Of the 192 entries for Poland 43 represent cross references, mostly the result of the fact that many locations are known by Polish as well as German names. The list includes camps in Poland as of 1st September, 1939.

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

POLAND (contd.)

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

SLOVAKIA

Bojnice

Chalmova

YUGOSLAVIA

Bacska Topola

Krapje

Bar (Bocche di Cataro)

Marburg/Drau

Begrade

Michendorf

Belgrade

Nish

Bocche di Cataro (See Bar)

Sajmiste (Zemun)

Dedinje

Sarvar

Djakovo

Stara Gradiska

Ferincance

(Stare Gradiste)

Jasenovac

Velika-Kanija

Kosovska Mitrovica

Zagreb

UNLOCATED

Glasmoor

Three camps without

Karasjok

further definition

Zwringen

A N N E X E A

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

- ACHEL  
(Belgium)                      The camp at HUY was reported to have been moved here.
- AGIA  
(Greece)                        Near Khanea, Crete; reported as KL.
- AGIOS MYRON  
(HERAKLION)  
(Greece)                        Crete; reported as KL.
- AHRENSBOECK  
(Schleswig-Holstein)            Near EUTIN; last reported in 1936.
- ALDERNEY  
(Channel Islands)                "Sylt Camp" reported in February, 1944 to have 900 "political inmates". OT document addressed to Bauleitung "Adolf" (code name for ALDERNEY) refers to "KZ" Häftlinge in Feb 1944.
- ALIARTOS  
(Greece)                        Attika Boeotia; KL established by the Italians and still reported functioning in June 43.
- ALEXANDROUPOLOS  
(Greece)                        Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.
- ALLIERS  
(France)                        Not confirmed; probably identical with LES ALLIERS (which would be the more correct name).  
See IES ALLIERS.
- ALMELO  
(Holland)                        Only a Huis van Bewaring (Penitentiary). 60 reported there; see WIERDEN-ALMELO.
- ALT DABER  
(Brandenburg)                    Near WUSTERHAUSEN; last reported in 1936.
- AMERSFOORT  
(Holland)                        Type  
                                  Dulag (Durchgangslager) with small KL annexe, which may be the camp for Jews in OUDLEUSDEN.  
Capacity  
                                  Said to be 10,000.  
Inmates.  
                                  In August 1943, 600-700 inmates were reported. They were prominent Dutchmen,

AMERSFOORT (Contd.)

members of the Orange Wacht, hostages, etc.

In March, 1944 reported numbers had risen 4,140, 3,000 of whom were to be taken to Germany by April 15th, 1,500 to the airfield RHEINE, and 1,500 to the airfield DÜSSELDORF. They were to remain prisoners guarded by the "Grüne" Polizei.

Guards

100 SS men (probably Dutch, and a few SD men.

SS Troops in the vicinity

An SS guard battalion of 400 men stationed there is said not to be connected with the camp. Elements of SS Panzer Division "Wiking and V./SS Artillerie Ausbildung und Ersatz Regiment (SS Artillery Training and Replacement Regiment) are also stationed in the vicinity. SS Wachbatl. 3.

Personalities

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

AMSTERDAM  
(Holland)

Type

2 "Houses of Detention" reported. I at WETERINGSCHANZ and II at AMSTELVEEN-SCHWEG. Actually status is undetermined.

Capacity

Approximately 1,100 inmates reported in each prison.

Guards

Dutch, strengthened by a few SD men, who are subordinate to the SD at Euterpe Street, Inner Girl's High School (Commander, SBF LAGES).

AM SUHRKAMP  
(Holland)

Near RATZEBURG; last reported 1936.

ANKENBUCK  
(Baden)

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

ANSBACH  
(Bayern)

40 Km. SW NÜRNBERG.  
Reported in July, 1942 as KL. May be identical with LICHTENBURG.

ARBEITSDORF-FALLERSLEBEN  
(Hannover)

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

ARC-ET-SONAINS  
(France, Doubs)

January, 1943, 190 Gypsies were reported there.

ARGELES-SUR-MER  
(France, Pyrenees  
Orientales)

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

ARNHEM  
(Holland)

Type  
A "temporary detention House" with 30-40 political prisoners under Gestapo control was reported here in August 1943.  
SS Troops in the vicinity

The SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Btl. 12 (SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Replacement Btn. 12) is located near Arnhem.  
SS Unterführerschule.

ARRAS  
(France, Nord,

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

ASCHENBURG  
(Mecklenburg)

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

ASCHENDORFER MOOR

See EMSLAND.

ATHENS  
(Greece)

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

AUBAGNE  
(France, Bouches du  
Rhone)

Marseilles region; no details reported.

AUGUSTOW I  
(NE Poland)

Reported as civilian "Dulag".

AUGUSTOW II  
(Poland)

30 Km. S. SUWALKI (SUDAUEN)  
Reported as KL.

Reported as special KL with enclosures for women.

AUSCHWITZ (OSWIECIM)  
(Oberschlesien,  
formerly Poland)

30 Km. SSE KATTOWITZ.

Type

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

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

Capacity

In 1940: 40,000

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

Inmates

One report gives the following figures as an outline of the camp's history:

1939/40 - Over 5,000 inmates

July 1941 - 8,000 inmates, all Poles

Mortality rate 20% for each 6 month period.

Late 1941 - 600 Russians and 200 Poles gassed.

September 1942 - More than 120,000 persons had passed through the camp. Mortality has risen as over 80,000 are said to have died or been shot.

May 1943 - "At least 2 trains of 20 car loads each arrived daily".

1944 - Another report states that 150,000 names were listed as having passed through this camp.

Guards

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

Remarks

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

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

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

SS Units in the Vicinity

Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS.

AUSCHWITZ (contd.)

Personalities

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

AVEROFF  
(Greece)

Reported as prison, but may well be a KL.

BACSKA TOPOLA  
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.

BAD DÜRKHEIM  
(Bayern)

Not confirmed.

BAD DÜRRHEIM  
(Baden)

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

BAD SUIZA  
(Thüringen)

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

BADEN-BADEN

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

BAR (BOCCHIE DI CATARO)  
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia.  
KL under Italian and Ustashi control.

BARMBECK

See HAMBURG-BARMBECK

BARNEVELD  
(Holland)

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

BARREAUX  
(France).

Known as Fort BARREAUX (Isere).

Type

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

Inmates

July, 1943: 800 "escaped criminals"  
and Jewish black marketeers  
reported there.

BAUTZEN  
(Sachsen)

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

BAYONNE  
(France, Basses-  
Pyrenees)

Inmates

April, 1943: 200 French "communists"  
reported at the Citadel, doing  
forced labour.

October, 1943: French hostages  
were reported as being sometimes  
transferred from the German  
controlled VILLA CHAGRIN to the  
Citadel.

Guards

French and Belgian volunteer guards.

BAYREUTH  
(Bayern)

Not confirmed as KL.  
A camp with 400 inmates was last reported here in 1936.

BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE  
(France, Loriet)

Moved to DRANCY in July, 1943.

BEGRADE  
(Yugoslavia)

Location

Not identified; probably an error for BELGRADE (q.v.).

Type

"Special camp for Jews".

A KL for all Jews from BELGRADE and vicinity.

Remarks

Reported discontinued at the end of 1942, when the inmates were either shot or deported.

BELFORT  
(France, Alsace)

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

BELGRADE  
(Yugoslavia)

Consists of 4 camps:-

- (1) Gestapo KL "DEDINJE" reported there. 3,000 to 3,500 inmates. Commandant is named VUJKOVIC.
- (2) 5, Aleksandrova Street; a Gestapo transit prison, generally between four and five hundred inmates; they stay usually over a month. Commander of the prison - NCO Johann RICHTER.
- (3) KL "SAJMISTE": capacity 10,000. Inmates were at first Jewish families and later mainly Servian elements caught in mountains and woods. Overflow was sent to camp AEMUN. Direction of camp was under Ustashi control.
- (4) Type  
Transit KL "ZEMUN".  
Capacity  
Reported to be 80,000.  
Remarks  
Is used to accommodate the overflow from camp "SAJMIST"

See also BEGRADE

SS Units in the Vicinity  
SS Pferdepark.

BELZEC  
(Poland)

Location  
80 Km. NW of LEMBERG.

Type  
KL. Extermination camp for Jews.

Capacity  
10,000 Jewish inmates reported there.

BENNINGHAUSEN

Near BURSCHEID.  
Last reported in 1936.

BENTSCHEIN (BENDZIN)  
(Poland)

Location  
12 Km. NE of KATOWITZ.

Type  
Partly KL, partly Straflager for Arbeitsverweigerer (those refusing to work) in the KATOWITZ mining region.

Inmates  
KL inmates have clean-shaven heads. Arbeitsverweigerer are allowed "short haircuts".

1942: 21,000 Jews, Poles, Czechs and Ukrainians reported there.

Remarks  
A similar Straflager exists near the Beldon Hütte, (Huta Beldon), S IMMINENZ.

BERENBOSTEL  
(Hannover)

Location  
Near HANNOVER.

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

BERG  
(Norway)

Location  
Near TØNSBERG

Guards  
Under control of "Quisling" police

Inmates  
October, 1942: 330 Jews are said to have been transported there from Germany. Aryan inmates remained there.

November, 1943: some "students" were transferred there from BREDIVEDT.

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

BERGEDORF

See HAMBURG

BERGEN BELSEN  
(Hannover)

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

BERGKAMEN  
(Westfalen)

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

BERLIN  
(Brandenburg)

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

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS  
(NW10, Wilsnackerstr.3)

SS Hauptfürsorge- und Versorgungsamt  
(Reichsministerium d. Innern,  
NW7, Unter den Linden 72)

SS Standortkommandatur  
(W15, Meineckestr.10)

SS Kleiderkasse  
(Kölnischer Fischmarkt 4)

- now evacuated to BAD SARROW

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

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

SS Kraftfahrzeugamt  
(Berlin-Lichterfelde)

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

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

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

Auskunftsstelle für Kriegsverluste  
der Waffen-SS  
(Berlin-Siemensstadt,  
Siemensdamm 82-84)

Beauftragter für den Biensthundewesen  
der Waffen-SS  
(Berlin-Stieglitz, 38keuell)

BERLIN  
(Brandenburg)  
(cont'd.)

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

BERNAU  
(Brandenburg)

Near Berlin  
Last reported March, 1938.  
Believed to be no longer in  
operation.

BERNAU  
(Oberbayern)

Identified in 1943. Last reported  
January, 1944.

Location and Size

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

Inmates

Arbeitslager for men; including:-  
Gerüchtserzähler (rumour mongers)  
Schwarzhörner (listeners to foreign  
broadcasts)  
Schwarzschlächter (black market  
butchers)  
Other Volksschädlinge (anti-social  
elements)

According to a German newspaper  
dated December, 1943, there were  
1,400 inmates, all from Bayern and  
the Protectorate, "as the camp serves  
these territories".

Remarks

Its sister institution for women  
is in LAUFEN/Salzach

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

BERNBURG  
(Magdeburg-Anhalt)

Near DESSAU. Believed to be in  
operation as detention centre of  
unknown classification.

BEYENBURG  
(Rheinland)

Also reported as BAYENBURG near  
WUPPERTAL.

Last reported May, 1938.  
BAYENBURG is not listed in the  
directory; BEYENBURG exists as  
suburb of WUPPERTAL.

BIALYSTOK  
(Poland)

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

<u>BILIN</u> (Czechoslovakia)	Not definitely confirmed
<u>BIRKENAU (BRZEZINKI)</u> (SW Poland)	<u>Type</u> Special KL and annihilation camp for women reported here. <u>Inmates</u> Reported to be mostly Hungarian Jews. <u>Remarks</u> Most likely controlled by AUSCHWITZ, where Jews are sent to keep the 4 crematoria busy.
<u>BIRNBAUM (MIEDZYCHOD)</u> (Poland,	Possibly <u>Straflager</u> : a forced labour camp was reported in this area.
<u>BISCHOFSHOFEN</u> (KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI) (Central Poland)	Near KONSKIE. Reported in 1939/1940 as KL for priests from W Poland.
<u>BISCHOFSGRÜN</u> (Bayern)	Telephone directory (1941) lists " <u>Strafgefangenenlager</u> " here.
<u>BLANKENHAIN</u> (Thüringen,	15 Km. S WEIMAR: last reported May, 1938.
<u>BLARICUM</u> (Holland)	Camp reported but not confirmed a. KL.
<u>BOCCHÉ DJ CATARO</u>	See BAR
<u>BOCHNIA</u> (Poland)	40 Km. ESE KRAKAU. <u>Type</u> May not be a KL; a ghetto is reported in this town and may be identical with reported camp. <u>Inmates</u> Number estimated at 8,000.
<u>BOCHUM VI</u> (Westfalen)	Reported before 1939 as KL. The VI may imply that there are other camps in the vicinity; note, however, that Bochum is in Wkr.VI.
<u>BOJCZENTIN</u> (Poland,	<u>Type</u> There is a ghetto in this town, which may be identical with reported KL. <u>Inmates</u> One report estimates 1,000 inmates there.

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

BRANDENBURG

Near BERLIN. Old Zuchthaus  
KL 1933-35.

Reported in operation in spring, 1941  
"for Jewish intellectuals"; probably  
not in operation now.

BRAUNSBURG

(Ostpreussen)

Location

Near HEILIGENBEIL; possibly  
identical with TOLKEMIT.

Type

Strafanstalt to which KL was  
attached.

Last known to be in operation  
in 1935.

BRAUNWEILER

(Rheinland)

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

BRAUNWEILER

10 Km. W of Köln.

Used as collecting point for KL  
transports in November, 1938.

BREEDENE

(Belgium)

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

BREENDONCK

(Belgium)

Inmates

"Jews and Gentiles"; the latter  
serve definite terms after release  
from a regular prison.

Hostages (Rabbi ULLMANN) kept  
here.

Capacity

500 inmates reported in September,  
1943.

Camp was to be enlarged to hold  
2,000.

Personalities

Commandant: OSBr SCHMIDT, in  
office since January, 1944; (there is  
a Polizei-Major Dr. SCHMIDT reported  
in MALINES)

HSF HUMPERT, probably connected  
with this camp.

Two Jewish inmates, OBLER and  
KESSLER, and two Belgian SS men,  
WEISS and DOBOTTE "excel in sadism".

The entire staff was reported in  
July, 1943, as consisting of 1 Major,  
1 Lt., and about 50 German and  
Belgian SS men.

<u>BREMEN</u>	A camp for Jews, Poles and Spaniards reported near this town in January, 1944. Dienststelle SS Fürsorgeoffizier
<u>BRONS</u> (France (Tarn))	Near GAILLAC. 365 women, political prisoners, prostitutes, black market offenders reported there.
<u>BRESCHAN (BREZANY)</u> (Czechoslovakia)	There are 3 towns by this name, plus a BRESCHAN/EGGER, in Czechoslovakia. It is reported, however, that inmates of this camp were employed in the building of the PARDUBITZ airfield. The German command at this camp is assisted by former Gendarmes.
<u>BRETSTEIN</u> (Oberdonau)	Near MAUTHAUSEN. Believed in operation.
<u>BRETTVEDT</u> (Norway)	Previously reported as BREDTVEDT. Said to be camp for former members of NS (Norwegian Nazi Party) who have broken with the party.
<u>BREZANY</u>	See BRESCHAN
<u>BROMBERG</u> (Poland)	Reported as camp for Polish child hostages, 6-12 years.
<u>BRUAL-RHEDE</u>	See EMSLAND
<u>BRUCK/MUR</u> (Styria)	Camp reported for those evading compulsory labour.
<u>BRÜNN (BRNO)</u>	An internment camp, located at a student college reported there. SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon 10.
<u>BRZEZINKI</u>	See BIRKENAU
<u>BUCHAU</u> (Württemberg)	<u>Location</u> 14 Km. W of BIBERACH. <u>Type</u> Alleged to be for <u>Volksschädlinge</u> (anti-social elements).

BUCHENWALD  
(Thüringen)

Near WEIMAR. Railway station  
SCHÖNDORF

Type

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

Inmates

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

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

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

Guard

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

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

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Nachschublager  
SS Panzer Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon  
SS Kraftfahr Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon  
SS Panzer Grenadier Ersatz Bataillon 4 (WEIMAR)  
Panzer Grenadier Bataillon Totenkopf III  
Feldgendarmerie Kompanie Kommando Stab Reichsführer SS "Hegewald" (WEIMAR)  
Feldgendarmerie Einheiten der Leibstandarte ADOLF HITLER  
SS Feldpostprüfstelle, Ausbildungsstelle und Motorgendarmerieschule

Personalities

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

BUDZYN  
(Poland)

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

BUKOWA

See KIELCE

BURG HOHENECK  
(Hannover)

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

BURG HOHNSTEIN  
(Sachsen)

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

C

CERVICA  
(Poland)

Reported as KL.

CHADMOVA  
(Slovakia)

Not confirmed.

CHARLEVILLE-MEZIERES  
(France, Ardennes)

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

CHAUVAILLES  
(France, Saone-et-Loire)

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

CHELM  
(Poland)

District of LUBLIN.

Type

Reported as "punitive camp for forced labor."

SS Troops in the vicinity

SS Kavallerie Ersatz Abteilung,  
SS Reiter Ausbildung Schwadron.

CHELMNO

See KULM.

CHIOS  
(Greece)

Not confirmed.

CHLUDOW  
(Poland)

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

CHOJNICE

See KONITZ.

CHRUBIESZOW  
(Poland)

Forced Labour camp with enclosures for Jews.

CIECHANOW

See ZICHENAU.

COLDITZ

34 Km. SE of LEIPZIG.  
Confirmed until 1941.

COMPIEGNE  
(France)

Location

Near Paris

Type

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

CORFU  
(Greece)

Ionian Islands; KL stated to be  
"in the island of Lazarette,  
Corfu," reported with 600 inmates  
in July 43.  
See also PAXOL.

CORINTH

See KORINTH.

CRETE  
(Greece)

Not confirmed.  
Exact location unreported.

CRIMMITSCHAU  
(Sachsen)

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

CZESTOCHOWA

See TSCHENSTOCHAU.

D

DAEROWA  
(Poland)

Number of inmates estimated at  
6,000.

DACHAU  
(Bayern)

Location

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

Inmates

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

Germans

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

Non-Germans

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guards

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

Remarks

Adjacent to the KL punishment camp for Waffen-SS and Polizei with 1.400 to 1.600 inmates has been reported.

This seems to be an institution similar to the one in DANZIG-MATZKAU.  
SS Units and establishments in the vicinity.

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

Personalities

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

DACHAU (Continued)

Personalities (Continued)

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

(1940-43)

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

DANZIG

Type

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

Inmates

5,000 people reported there.

SS Units in the Vicinity

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

(GOTENHAFEN, Adolf Hitlerplatz 10-12

DANZIG, District

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

May also include PUTZIG and STEINBERG GOTENHAFEN.

See STUTHOF and PUTZIG.

DANZIG-MATZKAU

Type

Called Strafvollzugslager der SS und Polizei.I

Inmates

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

DEBICA  
(Poland)

Type  
KL.

SS Units and establishments in the Vicinity.

Textile Mills  
SS Truppenübungsplatz Heidelager  
(Post PUSTKOW)  
SS Sturmgeschützersatz Batt. 9  
(Replacements for Assault Gun  
Battery 9, HJ Div.)  
SS Fahrzeuersatzereinheit (SS Motor  
Replacement Unit)  
5 "Rings" (48 companies of 4 platoons  
of 30 men each)  
SS Kavallerie Regt. 1  
SS " " " 2  
SS Polizei Regiment 1  
SS " " " 2  
SS " " " 3  
SS Infanterie Regiment 8  
SS " " " 10  
Elements of the SS-Totenkopf Division  
and of Estnische SS-Freiwilligen  
Division  
Zentral Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und  
Polizei  
SS Ausbildung und Ersatz Btl. 33  
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildung und  
Ersatz Btl. 36  
SS Depot (SS-EP und Genmaj. d. W.-SS  
Bernard VOSS)  
Personalities  
Wilhelm SCHITTLI HSF Commandant  
(or SCHITLI)  
MANSFELD OSF Camp M.O.  
SS Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz  
Regiment 14 (GALIZIEN Ausb.Regt.1)  
at HEIDELAGER  
Hauptzeugamt der Waffen SS  
SS Wach Bn 5  
SS Standort Verwaltung

DEDINJE  
(Yugoslavia)

See BELGRADE

DHOMOKOS  
(Greece)

Location  
Phthiotis Phokis

Type  
KL reported with 565 inmates in  
June 1944.

DIDOSTEDION  
(Greece)

See MYTILENE

DIDYMOTIKHON  
(Greece)

In Western Thrace: reported as KL.

DJAKOVO  
(Greece)

In Croatia: KL reported in the  
vicinity.

<u>DOBRZYCA</u> (Poland)	<u>Location</u> On KROTOSZYN-PIESZEW DRZYST Railway line. 26 Km. from KROTOSZYN. <u>Type</u> Reported as KL.
<u>DOBRZYN</u> (Poland)	<u>Location</u> On Vistula, 28, Km. NW of PLOCK. <u>Type</u> KL. Probably identical with PLOCK Camp.
<u>DOMBAAS</u> (Norway)	Also reported as DOMBAS: opened late 1941.
<u>DOMBURG</u> (Holland)	Reported in February 1944. <u>Type</u> "Erziehungsheim". Disciplinary camp for people who refused to work on Zeeland Fortifications. <u>Inmates</u> Inmates include OT people.
<u>DOMOKOS</u> (Greece)	KL reported there with 565 inmates in June. Camp run by Germans.
<u>DORNBURG</u> (Magdeburg- Anhalt)	<u>Location</u> Probably in ANHALT near HRODEL, but possibly near JENA. In the latter case it may be close to, or identical with BUCHENWALD. Has also been reported as DORNBERG near DESSAU. <u>Inmates</u> Last reported in March 1938 as having 800 inmates.
<u>DORPEN, WALCHUM</u>	See EMSLAND
<u>DOULIENS</u> (France, Somme)	<u>Type</u> Reported in September, 1941, to be a detention camp for black marketeers. <u>Inmates.</u> Said to have contained Frenchmen who were generally transferred to labour units of the OT.
<u>DRANCY</u> (France, Seine)	<u>Type</u> KL for Jews of various countries, both sexes and all ages; all wear yellow star.

DRANCY (Continued)

Capacity

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

Remarks

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

Guards

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

Personalities

BRUNNER	HSF	commandant
ROETHKE	OSF	exact position not known; reported as successor to a certain sadist named DANNECKER
BRUCKNER	Schaff	Often seen with BRUNNER

DREWNICA  
(Poland)

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

DÜREN  
(Rheinland)

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

DÜRKHEIM

See BAD DÜRKHEIM

DUN-SUR-AYCH  
(France)

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

DYLE  
(Poland)

S of LUBLIN; reported as KL.

DZIALDOWO

See SOLDAU.

DZIESIATA  
(Poland)

S of LUBLIN; reported as "permanent KL"

DZIEZINKA

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

<u>ECROUVES</u> (France, Meurthe-et-Moselle)	Between TOUR and ECROUVES. Called <u>Centre de surveillance</u> : exact status of the camp is not known. In August, 1943, 145 people were interned there for "political reasons":- 14 as black marketeers, 21 women offenders against common law, 42 men interned "by order of the Germans".
<u>EDESSA</u> (EDESSIS) (Greece)	Macedonia: KL reported here with 7,000 inmates in January 1943.
<u>EGGEMØN</u> (Norway)	Near RØNEROSS: reported in 1943.
<u>EILPE</u> (Westfalen)	Near ALTENA: not listed in the directory. Last reported in 1936.
<u>EKNE</u> (Norway)	<u>Location</u> Near TRONDHJEM. <u>Inmates</u> About 200. <u>Remarks</u> Reported in 1943. According to another report, it was opened in February 1944 as the Volla prison was no longer adequate for the Sipo.
<u>EILA</u> (Bayern)	Near MÜNCHEN: believed no longer in operation. For units nearby, see STADELHEIM.
<u>ELBING</u> (Ostpreussen)	Formerly OSTPREUSSEN, now DANZIG-WESTPREUSSEN. Probably dissolved.
<u>ELEUSIS</u> (Greece)	ATHENS area; unconfirmed report of a KL.
<u>ELLECOM</u> (Holland)	"For Jews and Aryans" also "political prisoners".
<u>ELSINØRE</u> (Denmark)	KL for Communists and "Dangerous Individuals" reported here.
<u>EMBIKOS ASYLUM</u> (Greece)	Reported as a reformatory for young women holding 100 inmates, but may well be a KL.

FMSLAND  
(Hannover)

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

I. BÖGERMOOR

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

SA guards.

SA Truppführer JOHANNIS reported there, 1940.

II. ASCHENDORFER MOOR

SK-lager with 1,700 inmates reported in 1940. At the same time SA Stuf.

SAUTHOF was reported there.

The camp was last reported in May, 1943. Guards are SA.

III. RUAL-RHEDE

SK-lager.

Last reported in November 1937 as having SS guards.

IV. DÖRPEN, WALCHUM

Type

Strafgefängenenlager: referred to by inmates as WALCHUM.

The camp seems to be primarily for war criminals (Kriegsverbrecher or KV)

Guards

SA men from all parts of Germany who are picked for their cruelty. They are called "Blaue" because of their blue uniforms.

Remarks

The work, cutting peat, is supervised by farmers and farmhands from nearby who are called "Kneiske" (From Kneis, Dutch for Knecht - farm hand) and distinguished by white caps.

Personalities

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

V. NEUSUSTRUM

Last reported in May, 1938 as having SS guards.

VII. ESTERWEGEN

Known as "Moorlager"

Inmates

1936. Berufsverbrecher (habitual

EMSLAND (Contd.)

criminals) who wore B.V. on their Jackets. Some inmates wore red stripes on back and sleeves.

Type

SK-lager with 2000 inmates in 1940.

Also reported as Straflager for Poles, Jews and Gypsies.

A Sonderlager for soldiers was said to be only attached.

Guards

SS men of Wachtruppe "Ostfriesland" (1936).

In May 1943, camp was last reported as having SA guards.

Personalities

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

Other camps of various types belonging to this group are:

OBERLANGEN/Ems.

Reported in November 1937 as having SS guards.

PAPENBURG

Last reported in May 1943, as having SS guards.

2,000 Jews and Poles are said to be detained here.

LATHEN

Last reported in 1936 as having SS guards.

KRONDORF

WATENSTEDT

WESERMOOR

HEMSEN

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

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

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

EMSLAND (contd.)

Units in this area

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

Personalities

For HQ personalities see PAPPENBURG.

ERFURT

(Halle-Merseburg)

Last reported in May 1938.

Possibly identical with another camp. (See BUCHENWALD).

ESPELAND

(Norway)

Location

20 km. from BERGEN; also reported as ESPELUND.

Inmates

In December 1943 number was given as 200.

Remarks

This camp was to be enlarged while the KL at ULVEN was to be abandoned; the two have the same commander reported as HELENIA or HOLENIA.

The camp administration is said to be German.

ESTERWEGEN

See EMSLAND.

EUTIN

(Schleswig-Holstein)

Reported before 1939, 11 km. North of LÜBECK.

Reported 1936 near Neumünster.

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

FALLERSLEBEN See ARBEITSDORF FALIERSLEBEN.

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

FARGE  
(Hannover) Location  
23 Km. Northwest of BREMEN.  
Type  
Reported in 1943 as Arbeitslager; one report claims the camp to be divided into

- (a) Germans (Volksschldlinge?)
- (b) "Europeans" including Baltic inmates.
- (c) Poles.
- (d) Russians.

Remarks  
Possibly same as HASTEDT.

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

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

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

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

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

F

FLOSSENBURG (Contd.)

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

Personalities:

Egon ZILL	SBF	commandant (formerly at NATZWEILER)
Dr. SCHNABEL	SBF	Garrison M.O.
FRITZSCH	HSF	deputy comm- andant.
KOERMANN	USF	
Willy FASSBENDER	USF	

Commandant in 1941: SBF KUNSTLER

FOHLENHEIN  
(Hessen)

Near OFFENBACH.  
Last reported May 1938.

FORT VII a

See POSEN.

FRANKENSTEIN  
(Schlesien)

Near NEISSE.  
Last reported in 1936.

FRANKENTHAL  
(Bayern)

Location.  
Probably in Pfalz; possibly near  
REICHENBERG in Schlesien.

Type.  
Reported as "Dulag" until 1938;  
believed to be in operation.

FREISTADT (FRYSZTAT)  
(SW Poland)

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

FREJUS  
(France)

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

FRESNES  
(France, Seine)

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

Remarks  
Controlled by the Gestapo.

FRIEDENSHÜTTE  
(HUTA ZGODA)  
(Poland, Upper  
Silesia)

A forced Labor Camp reported there.

FRØSLEV  
(Denmark)

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

F

FRYDRYCHOWKA

See LEMBERG

FRYSZTAT

See FREISTADT.

FÜRSTENBERG  
(Mecklenburg)

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

FÜRSTENBURG

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

FUHLSEBÜTTEL

See HAMBURG.

## G

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

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

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

GDANSK See DANZIG.

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

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

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

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

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

GLOWNA Reported as KL.  
(Poland)

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

GOLCZA Reported as KL.  
(Poland)

GOLDFIALS Believed in operation.  
(Baltic states)

GONDA Reported as KL for women.  
(Holland)

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

GRINI  
(Norway)

Former women's prison, opened May/June, 1941.

Inmates

Inmates from ÅNEBY HAKADAL transferred there.

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

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

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

Personalities

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

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

GROSSENROHRHEIM  
(Hessen)

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

GROSSROSEN  
(Schlesien)

Location  
23 Km. S. LIEGNITZ.

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

Inmates  
In 1938 women inmates from MORINGEN  
were transferred to this camp.

February 1943, 140 Austrians and 3,500  
Russian PWs arrived at this camp.  
Special treatment and gas chambers  
awaited Russian commissars. The other  
PWs were hardly better off, and 60 - 80  
deaths sometimes occurred in one day.

July, 1943, some Polish inmates were  
reported to be in the camp.

August, 1943. Inmates were put to  
work in quarries.

SS units in the vicinity

Elements of SS Freiwilligen BOSNISCH-  
HERZEGOWINISCHE Gebirgs-Division  
"Kroatien".

Elements of SS Grenadier Ersatz Btl.  
"Ost".

SS Infanterie Rgt. 4 (Mot).

Personalities

ROEDEL	HSF	Commandant until Apr 43
GRAY	HSF	Commandant from Apr 43
HENNEBERG	OSF	Verwaltungsführer
STOERZINGER	OSF	1 Company
THUMANN	USF	Lagerführer until Apr 43
ERZBERGER	OSF	Lagerführer from Apr 43
LINDSTEDT	Oschaf	SS Clothing store
OTTOHALL	Uschaf	SS Handicrafts
MARIENFELD	Uschaf	Inmates' kitchen
ESCHNER, Helmuth	Uschaf	I Rapportführer
SCHRAMMEL, Erich	Rottenfü.	II Rapportführer
WITTE	Rottenfü.	Blockführer
REMMELING	Rottenfü.	Blockführer
SCHRAMM	Rottenfü.	Blockführer
SCHWARZE	Uschaf	Arbeitsführer

GRUNDAUS  
(Ostpreussen)

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

GRUDUADZ

See GRAUDENZ & OBERGRUPPE

GRÜNHAINICHEN  
(Sachsen)

Also reported as HAINICHEN.  
Last reported March, 1938.

GURS

(France, Basses  
Pyrenees)

Capacity

According to a report of April, 1943,  
there are about 6,000 inmates, 2,000 of  
whom are Jews.

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

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

Remarks

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

GUSEN

See MAUTHAUSEN.

H

HAAREN  
(Holland)

Location

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

Inmates

Approximately 400 inmates reported.

Guards

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

Personalities

The Commander HSF WACKE is said to be leaving or to have left already. The new CO is unknown.

HADJIKOSTA ORPHANAGE

See ATHENS

HAI DARI  
(Greece)

Athens area, 3 km outside of ATHENS.

Type

KL reported

Inmates

Reported to have:

March 1944 - 1,200

April 1944 - 3,100

July 1944 - 2,000

17th July - 1,500

Personalities

The commandant in March was SS (Obersturmbannführer) Major RADOMSKI

HAINEWALDE  
(Sachsen)

Reported May '38. Not confirmed.

HAINICHEN  
(Sachsen)

See GRUNHAINICHEN

HALKIDA

See KHALKIS

HAMBURG

Identified 1943, but probably operating as early as 1934.

Location

Main camp at FUHLSBÜTTEL.

Located in, or connected with the old

Zuchthaus

Inmates

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

Related Camp

Connected with FUHLSBÜTTEL is Mooraussonstation SCHILP, last reported in December 1943 with 3,000 inmates.

Overflow camps at:

BERGENDORF, 15 Km. SE of HAMBURG.

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

NEUENGAMME (This camp has been reported as connected with Mooraussonstation SCHILP.

HAMBURG  
(Cont'd.)

Inmates

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

SS Units in the vicinity

A Bauleitung of the Bauinspektion der Waffen-SS Reich Nord.

SS Wehrgeologen Ersatz Bn (HAMBURG-LANGENHORN).

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

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

SS und Polizei Gericht

SS Pferdesammel und Ersatzstelle (ISERBROOK).

Personalities

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

HAMBURG-BARMBECK

Reported in operation as KL late in 1943

HALGERSTEIN  
(Pommern)

Near SCHLOCHAU: last reported in 1936.

HAREN  
(Holland)

Near BASSUN: last reported in 1936: SS Guards.

HASSELT  
(Belgium)

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

HASTEDT  
(Hannover)

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

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

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

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

HEIDE  
(Schleswig-Holstein)  
Near Toenning: last reported in 1936.

HELLSBERG  
(Ostpreussen)  
64 km. S of KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before 1939.

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

HELA  
(Danzig)  
Near DANZIG.  
Reported as military KL.  
Inmates  
Wear triangular red armbands with black SAW (Sonder Aktion Wehrmacht).

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

HELM  
(Poland)  
KL reported in area; may be identical with CHELM.

HELMOK-DEBIA ESTATE  
(Poland)  
13 km. SE of KOLO, on the NER river.  
KL for Jews.

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

HEUBERG  
(Baden)

Type

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

Inmates

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

Guards

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

HINZERT  
(Rheinland)

Location

Near TRIER.

Type

Referred to as Sonderlager; reported in 1944.

Inmates

Mostly Luxemburgers, Hollanders and Flemings.

Remarks

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

Personalities

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

KHIOS

See KHIOS

HOBEN  
(Holland)

Not confirmed

HOBOKEN  
(Belgium)

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

HOF  
(Bayern)

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

HOHENRÜCK  
(Pommern)

Location

30 Km. SE STETTIN.

Type

In operation in 1941; a report claiming the move of this camp to VULKAN WERFT in 1938 conflicts with PW report claiming that VULKAN WERFT was an independent camp, not a KL, and not in operation in May, 1941.

HOHENECK

See BURG HOHENECK.

HOHENSALZA (INOWROCLAW)

Type

Reported in January, 1942, as KL,  
September, 1942, as "punitive camp for  
forced labour".  
January, 1944, as punitive transit camp.  
SS Units in the vicinity.

There is an SS-Arbeitsstab in this  
town at Wiesenstrasse 47.

HOHNSTEIN

See BURG HOHNSTEIN.

HOLEBECKSHOF

(Rheinland)

Near ESSEN.

KL for Jews (Sept. 42).

HOESKERØD

(Denmark)

Location

Near HELSINGØR.

Type

Possibly still in operation as KL.  
for political prisoners, although  
reports of August 1944 said it was  
to be converted into a military camp  
for special training.

Remarks

According to one source the 720 inmates  
were to be transferred to a new KL. at  
FRØSLEV but another source claims that  
they were to be taken to the Vestre  
prison in KOPENHAGEN, one wing of  
which is administered by the Gestapo.

HOYERSWERDA

(Niederschlesien)

Location

At HOYERSWERDA and BERNSDORF.  
Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz.

Type

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

HRUBIESZOW

(SE Poland)

Reported in October 1943 as forced  
labour camp for Jews.

HUTA BELDON

See Beldon Hütte under BENTSCHEIN

HUTA ZGODA

See FRIEDENSHÜTTE

HUY Fortress of  
(Belgium)

Location

SW LIEGE.

Inmates

In November, 1942, 800 inmates were  
reported there: "political prisoners,  
priests, hostages, labour evaders", etc.  
September, 1943, the number was down to  
400-550.

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

I

IPISTI  
(Greece)

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

INOWROCLAW

See HOHENSALZA.

J

JABBEKE  
(Belgium)

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

JABLONOW  
(NW Poland)

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

JARGEAU  
(France, Loiret)

Not confirmed as a KL.  
October 1943, 188 Gypsies, 62 prostitutes and 5 labour evaders were reported to be in this camp.

JASENOVAC  
(Yugoslavia)

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

JASLO  
(SW Poland)

Reported to be a KL.

JAWORZNA

See KIELCE.

JAWORZYN  
(Poland)

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

JAWORZYNA  
(W Poland)

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

JERNVATN  
(N Norway)

JERSEY  
(Channel Isles)

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

JEZIARNA  
(SE Poland)

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

JØRSTADMOEN  
(Norway)

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

JÜLICH  
(Rheinland)

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

JÜTERBOG  
(Brandenburg)

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

SS Units in the vicinity

SS Artillerieschule.1. (SS Artillery  
School 1)

K

KINFERTAL

(Baden)

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

KALLITHEA

(Greece)

Reported as prison but may well be a KL.

KALKFURM

(Rhineland)

WITTLICH near TRIER.  
Believed to be in operation.

KAMBINOWSKI REGION

(Poland)

Near WARSAW.  
Forced Labour Camp reported there.

KARASJOK

(Unlocated)

Only reported in connection with OSF MARTIN and USF LEHMANN, both reported as stationed there.  
Not confirmed.

KARLSRUHE

(Baden)

Believed to be in operation.

KASSEL

(Hessen - Nassau)

Reported May 1938 as KL.  
Possibly identical with KASSEL.  
MELSUNGEN.

SS units in the vicinity

SS Hauptwirtschaftslager der  
Waffen SS (VIASSEL-BREITENBACH)

SS und Polizei Gericht.

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS  
(KASSEL-WILHELMSHOHE, Löwenbrückst  
10)

KASSEL-MELSUNGEN

(Hessen - Nassau)

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

KATTOWITZ (KATOWICE)

(Poland)

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

KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI

See BISCHOFSHOFEN.

KEMNA

(Rhineland)

Near WUPPERTAL.  
Last reported May 1938.

<u>KHAIDARI</u>	See HAIDARI
<u>KHALKIS</u> (Greece)	Euboea; KL reported with 350 inmates July, 1944.
<u>KHIOS</u> (Greece)	Aegean Islands; KL reported near KHIOS.
<u>KIEL</u> (Schleswig- Holstein)	200 Norwegians reported in Sondergericht.
<u>KIELBASIN</u> (NE Poland)	Near GRODNO. Reported in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour" There is an SS Standortverwaltung in GRODNO.
<u>KIELCE</u> (Poland)	Reported in June, 1943. <u>Type</u> There are 9 Baudienstlager (Polish forced labour camps under RAD supervision) in this district:- 4 at KIELCE 1 at BUKOWA 1 at JAWORZNIA 1 at BYKOSZ 1 at PIEKOSZOW 1 at WIERZNIA? <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> Elements of the SS Polizei- division. SS MG Ausbildungs Schwadron (Training Squadron). SS Heimatpferdepark.
<u>KIRZALI</u> (Greece)	Reported to be under the control of Bulgarian authorities.
<u>KISLAU</u> (Baden)	<u>Location</u> 25 Km. from HEIDELBERG, near BRUCHSAL. <u>Type</u> Probably not a KL. It was reported before 1939. Later it was reported as a camp for ex-members of the French Foreign Legion. <u>Inmates</u> 900.

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

KLETY  
(Czechoslovakia) Not confirmed.

KOBLENZ-KARMELITA  
(Rheinland) Possibly identical with Zuchthaus  
there.

KOBLENZ-KARTHAUSE  
(Rheinland) Possibly identical with Zuchthaus  
there.  
KL reported May, 1938.

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

KOLBERG  
(Pommern) (SS Strafvollzugslager) An SS  
punishment camp has been reported  
here.

KOLDYRZEWO  
(E Poland) Near BARANOWICZE.  
Reported as KL.

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

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

KONIGSHÜTTE (KROLEWSKA HUTA)  
(Poland)

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

KONIGSTEIN  
(Sachsen)

Location  
28, Km SE of DRESDEN.

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

KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN  
(Brandenburg)

Location  
27 Km. SE of BERLIN.

Type  
A camp for Volksschädlinge  
(anti-social elements) including  
expelled SA, SS men and possibly  
military personnel.

Remarks  
It is probably controlled by  
SACHSENHAUSEN.  
SS Art. Schule 1 at GLAU bei  
TREBBIN, SW of BERLIN.  
Kraftfahrzeugamt at PAETZ.

KONITZ (CHOJNICE)  
(Poland)

May be identical with ZAMARTE; not  
confirmed.

KONSTANTINOW

Near LITZMANNSTADT; also reported  
as KONSTANTYNOW.

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

Recently again mentioned as KL.

KONSTANTYN I  
(Poland)

Near LEMZA.  
Transit camp.

KORINTH (CORINTH)  
(Greece)

Peloponnes; KL established by the  
Germans.

Reported with 200 inmates June  
1944.

KOSMINEK  
(Poland)

Suburb of LUBLIN.  
Forced Labour Camp.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA  
(Yugoslavia)

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

KOSOW PODLASKI  
(E Poland)

Reported in September 1942, as  
extermination camp for jews.

KRAKAU (KRAKOW)

Type.

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

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

Inmates

Estimate of inmates 5,000-8,000.  
In HEIDELAGER, Post PUSTKOW über  
KRAKAU the following are located:-  
Pi. Kp. der SS Kav. Div.  
SS Estnisches Ausbildungs und  
Ersatz Bn.  
SS Polizei Rgt. 23  
SS Kradschützen Ersatz Abt.  
SS Lazarett.  
SS Pionier Ausbildungs und Ersatz  
Bn. 3  
SS Kraftfahr Schule III  
SS und Polizei Gericht.

KRAPJE  
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia.  
KL reported there, controlled by  
camp JASENOVAC.

KRASNIK

40 Km. SW of LUBLIN.

Type

May not be KL.

Inmates

Number of inmates estimated at  
4,000.

Ghetto was established there.

KRETYNGA  
(Lithuania)

Reported as KL for priests.

KROKBERGSLETTA  
(Norway)

Opened 1942

Inmates

Transferred there from SYDSPISSEN.  
Estimated in January 1944, at 150-  
200.  
Camp reported to be German operated.

IRONSDORF

See EMSLAND.

KSANJL  
(Bulgaria)

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

KUHBERG  
(Württemberg)

Near Blaubeuren.  
Last reported November 1937.

KULM (CHELMNO)  
(Poland)

64 Km. NE of LITZMANNSTADT; also  
called KULMHOF.

Reported as KL for jews, priests  
and nuns and as extermination camp  
for jews.

KUTNO  
(Poland)

Near POSEN.  
Telephone directory 1942 lists  
"Judenlager", Posner Strasse.

KVAENANGEN  
(Norway)

Near OSLO.

KVAM  
(Norway)

Location

5 Km. from NORDHEIMSUND.

Type

Camp is referred to as FRAMNES  
UNGDOMSKOLE ("Youth School"), poss-  
ibly pre-invasion designation for  
the site.

Inmates

Since June 1942, an internment  
camp for children and old people.

Inmates capable of work were  
sent to Germany; inmates comparat-  
ively well off.

A report of November 1943 speaks  
of 210 hostages there.

Guards.

Norwegian Police guards and an  
NS Police man in charge.

LABLAU  
(Ostpreussen)

Near KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before and after 1939.

KL; believed to be old Zuchthaus.

SS Units in the Vicinity.

SS und Polizei Gericht (KÖNIGSBERG)

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS  
(KÖNIGSBERG)

LAGER No. 21  
(Hannover)

Near HANNOVER; 600 prisoners, with SS guards reported there in January, 1943.

LA LANDE A MONTS  
(France, Indre-et-Loire)

Reported as internment camp; not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type.

LAMIAS

See LIANOKLSDHI

LANDE  
(France)

ANGERS region.

Reported as KL for women and communists.

LANDERNEAU  
(France, Finistere)

Type

In December, 1943, the STADIUM was reported as being prepared as KL in case of an Allied invasion.

Remarks

Said to be surrounded by a 2-metre wall with 3-metre wire fence inside; wooden towers in SW and NE corners, with platform 4 metres high.

LANDSBERG/Lech  
(Bayern)

Last reported, 1936. Fortress where HITLER was imprisoned.

LANGEN  
(Hessen)

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

LANGLUETGEN  
(Hannover)

Near BREMEN. Last reported, 1936.

LARISSA  
(Greece)

Thessaly.

Type

KL established by the Italians in the old barracks of Larissa AA Bty.

Inmates

August, 1943: 2,000 Jews, 2,000 Greek hostages and 1,500 Russians reported there, but July, 1944: only 84 persons were reported as confined there. (cont'd.)

LARISSA  
(Greece) (cont'd.) Families of guerrillas detained there.  
Personalities  
Capt. von HALDENWAND, commandant, July, 1944.

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

LATHEN  
(Hannover) See EMSLAND

LAUFEN/Salzach  
(Bayern) Type  
Arbeitslager for women; referred to in German newspapers as KL.  
Sister institution to BERNAU am CHIEMSEE.  
Inmates  
537 women in December, 1943, according to German source.  
800 in January, 1944.

LEMBERG (LWOW)  
(Poland) In November, 1942, only one big transit camp at Janowska Street reported; in October, 1943, however, Lemberg camp was reported as identical with or in control of FRYDRYCHOWKA, a "punitive camp for forced labour"  
LWOW II reported as permanent KL.  
SS Troops in the Vicinity  
Several companies of the SS Freiwilligendivision "Galizien" and SS Polizei Rgt. 24 are located there.  
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS  
SS Standort Verwaltung  
SS Veterinär Untersuchungsamt.

LENES  
(Norway) Near TROMSØ

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

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

<u>LES/MILES</u> (France, Bouches du Rhone)	<p><u>Type</u> Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.</p> <p><u>Capacity</u> An old brick factory with a capacity for 3,000-4,000 men.</p> <p><u>Inmates</u> Germans, Austrians and Ex-Legionaries until 1940. Then it became a transit camp for Jews and aliens. September, 1943: inmates moved out. One report states that 1,400 inmates were kept at camp and new location is in Bordeaux region.</p> <p><u>Guards</u> Old French Army men up to the end of the French campaign</p>
<u>LESCHWITZ</u> (Schlesien)	<p>Near GOERLITZ. Last reported in 1936.</p>
<u>LESLAU (WLOCLAWEK)</u> (Poland)	<p>WARTHEGAU. Reported as KL. There is an SS Heimatpferdepark in LESLAU.</p>
<u>LEVADHIS (LEVADIA)</u> (Greece)	<p>Attika Boeotia.</p> <p><u>Type</u> KL, established by the Italians outside the town. Now under German control.</p> <p><u>Inmates</u> 1,500 reported, January, 1944. Only 77 (hostages) in July, 1944.</p>
<u>LE VERDON</u> (France, Dordogne)	<p>According to another source <u>LE-VERDON-SUR-MER</u> (Gironde). Inmates are Jews convicted of fraud or sexual crimes.</p>
<u>LE VERNET</u> (France, Ariege)	<p>In April, 1943: 1,800 inmates, mainly Jewish refugees reported there. Commissaire LUDEMAN in charge.</p> <p>Also reported as being located in the Pyrenees Orientales, Montpellier region, with 1,000-1,500 political prisoners.</p>
<u>LIANOKLSDHI (LIANOCLADI)</u> (Greece)	<p>Phthiotis. KL reported with 150 inmates in February, 1944, but with only 80 inmates in July, 1944.</p>
<u>The LIBAN QUARRY</u> (Poland)	<p>Near KRAKAU. Forced Labour Camp. See also KRAKAU.</p>

LICHTENBERG  
(Bayern)

Reported as LICHTENBURG, which does not exist; there is a LICHTENBERG near BAYREUTH.

Reported to have been opened in 1938 for women only.

Possibly identical with ANSBACH.

LICHTENBURG  
(Sachsen)

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

Inmates

1,100 reported last (February, 1944).

Personalities

SCHMIDT: Commandant before 1936

BARANOWSKI: Commandant Jan.-Sep. 1936

REMMERT: Deputy Jan.-Sep. 1936

HELWIG: SEF, Commandant 1938

SCHMIDT: OSEF, reported Commandant.

LICHTERFELDE  
(Brandenburg)

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

LIEBAU  
(Niederschlesien)

Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz.  
Work camp for Poles.

LIMBURG  
(Bayern)

Near ATTEL. Reported last as Russian PW camp (February, 1944).

LIMOGES  
(France, Haute  
Vienne)

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

LIPNIK  
(Czechoslovakia)

Internment camp for next of kin of statesmen, politicians, government officials, etc. who escaped from German dominated territory.

In 1943 relatives of Dr. BENEŠ said to be interned here.

Remarks

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

LITZMANNSTADT (LODZ)  
(Poland)

Type

The following camps have been reported here in July, 1941:-

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

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

The following have also been reported:-

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

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

Personalities

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

LOISSONS  
(France)

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

LOKEREN (LOCHERE)  
(East Flanders)

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

LOND  
(Poland)

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

LOPUSZNO  
(Poland)

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

LUBLIN  
(Poland)

Type

Lublin is said to control the following camps:-

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

Telephone directory 1941 gives "Judisches Arbeitslager", Lindenstr.7

One report refers to the KL at Lublin- assuming that there is only one- as "KL Lublin der Waffen-SS"  
(cont'd.)

LUBLIN  
(Poland) (cont'd.)

Personalities

FUSS HSF  
FASSTEDT HSF  
FLORSTEDT HSF  
Richard TROMMER OSW

SS Units in the Vicinity

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

See also PONIATOW

LUKOW area  
(Poland)

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

LWOW

See LEMBERG

LYSKA  
(W Poland)

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

M

MACAU  
(France, Gironde)

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

MÄHRISCH OSTRAU  
(MORAVSKA OSTRAVA)  
(Czechoslovakia)

Type

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

Inmates

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

MAJDANEK-  
(Poland)

Near LUBLIN.  
Reported in 1942 and 1943.

Type

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

One report mentions three camps located there.

MAJDANEK, special concentration camp with enclosures for women.

MAJDANEK I, transit camp.

MAJDANEK II, KL and annihilation camp. (These are the camps referred to in the newspapers as "the LUBLIN extermination camps").

Inmates

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

MALINES (MECHELEN)  
(Belgium)

Inmates

The Dossin barracks house Jewish inmates. In July, 1943, 1,200 of them left for unknown destination. August, 1943: 450 were reported to be still there. March, 1944: two trainloads of inmates from this camp were seen passing through HASSELT.

Guards

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

Personalities

Commandant Polizeimajor Dr. SCHLIDT is reported to have been in charge, from January, 1944, on. An OSEF SCHLIDT is reported in BREEN-DONCK; same date.

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

MATHAUSEN

(Oberdonau)

(cont'd.)

Total Inmates (three camps).

Estimated by local population at about 20,000; reported to be Spanish loyalists, unreliable Germans, work evaders, Jews, sentenced criminals, homosexuals, Poles, Czechs and other foreigners. Inmates work at quarries on the Danube electricity works, at the Hermann Göring works near LINZ, and on building construction. Inmates wear blue and white striped overalls, and a round brimless cap. Heads cut close with a stripe almost shaved through the centre.

Guards

Waffen SS, according to a report of March 1944. Outside the camp they are posted at intervals of 50 metres.

Inside guards said to be Waffen SS and Werkschutz, mostly older retired men of the Steyr works (where a small branch of the KL, about 200 men, is working, at the Walzwerk). The Werkschutz wear a grey-blue uniform, with a combination of chevrons and pips.

SS Units in the Vicinity

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

Details of MATHAUSEN Camp

Mentioned as KL in German telephone directory. Continuously in operation; partly burned down, but may have been restored.

Consisted in April, 1942, of 20 blocks of dwelling houses, plus underground prison cells.

About 6,000 inmates reported in 1940; they are largely Jews, some of whom are especially brought here for gas experiments.

Details of GUSEN and ST. GEORGEN Camps

Almost adjacent to MATHAUSEN, all three being within 5 km. of each other.

GUSEN was also reported in 1944 as a "twin" camp, GUSEN-ST. GEORGEN.

East of ST. GEORGEN-GUSEN is ST. GEORGEN-LAGERSTEIN, also reported as an interment camp.

GUSEN said to have been a KL for priests in September, 1941, and for Spaniards in April, 1942.

Personalities

ZEEERETS

OSBF Commandant in 1940 and 1942, probably continuously.

Dr. Eduard KREBSBACH  
QUIRZFELD

SBF Garrison M.O.  
SS SBF Commander SS Totenkopf Stand. "Ostmark."

SAND

OSF Chief Administrative Officer

Bruno KITT

USF

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

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

MELSUNGEN  
See KASSEL-MELSUNGEN.

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

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

MICHELDORF  
(Yugoslavia) KL reported there.

MIECHELSGESTEL  
See St. MIECHELSGESTEL

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

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

MIEDZYCHOD  
See BIRNBAUM.

MILOWITZ  
(MILOWICE)  
(Czechoslovakia) Location  
Near Prague  
Type  
Confirmed as KL at the end of 1943.  
SS Units in the Vicinity  
SS Artillerie Schule 2 (FRAG-BENESCHAU).  
SS Truppen-Übungs-Platz "BÖHMEN" (FRAG-BENESCHAU).  
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Btl. 2. (FRAG-RUSIN)  
(Cont'd.) A74

MILWITZ

(MILWITZ)

(Czechoslovakia)  
(Cont'd.)

SS Ausbildungs Regt. z.b. V.  
SS Polizei Grenadier Regt.  
(BENESCHAU).  
SS Reit- und Fahrschule II.  
SS Artillerie Ausbildungs und  
Ersatz Regt. (SELTCHAN near PRAG).  
SS Pionier Ausbildung und Ersatz  
Bn. 2. (PIKOWITZ, near PRAG).  
Komp. SS Panzer Spähwagen Ersatz Bn.  
(BUKOWAN, near PRAG).  
SS Fallschirmjäger Ersatz Komp.  
(CHLUM, near PRAG).  
SS Panzer Ausbildungs und Ersatz  
Regt. (BENESCHAU).  
SS Pionier Schule (BENESCHAU).  
SS Pionier Schule (DAWLE, near  
PRAG).  
SS Pionier Schule (RADISCHKO,  
near PRAG).  
SS Sturm Geschütz Schule, (BUKOWAN,  
near PRAG).  
SS Sturm Geschütz Schule B  
(JANOWITZ, near PRAG).  
SS Kavallerie Truppen Übungsplatz  
(JUSTINITZ, near PRAG).  
SS Junkerschule (FRAG-DEVITZ).  
SS Sanitätsschule (FRAG).  
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-  
SS. (BENESCHAU).  
Hauptzeugamt der Waffen SS (FRAG).  
Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen SS  
(FRAG).  
SS Sanitätszweiglager (FRAG).  
SS Kleiderkasse (FRAG).  
SS Wachebataillon (FRAG).  
SS Standortverwaltung (FRAG).  
Ergänzungstelle der Waffen SS  
(Nebenstelle BÖHMEN und MÄHREN, at  
FRAG IV, Czerninpalais).  
SS und Polizeigericht (FRAG).  
SS Fürsorge und Versorgungsamt  
Ausland (FRAG II, Karl Laznovskyufer  
60).  
SS Lazarett (FRAG).

MIRANDA

(France, Gers)

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

Inmates

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

The communist inmates were mostly  
Germans.

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

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

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

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

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

MORINGEN  
(Hannover) Location  
18 Km. N of GÜTTINGEN.  
Type  
Reported in 1933 - 34 as KL for  
men and women (Political prisoners)  
and subsequently for women only.  
Inmates  
800 women inmates were reported  
there. In 1938 the women inmates were  
transferred to GROSSROSEN.  
After 1941 the camp was either  
partly or entirely transformed into  
a Jugendschutzlager der Sipo (Security  
police camp for the protective cus-  
tody of boys).

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

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

MYROS TRAKLION See AGIOS MYRON

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

MYSLOWICE

(Poland)  
(Cont'd.)

October, 1942: Reported as "a punitive camp for forced labour".

March, 1943: inmates estimated that 3,000 Poles were held there.

January, 1944: reported to have 1,000 inmates.

Remarks

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

MYTILENE

(Greece,

Aegean. KL reported as run by Germans at DIDOSTADION.

N

NAKEL

See POTULITZ.

NASTELSK

(N Poland)

60 Km north of WARSAW.

NATZWELLER

(France, Alsace)

Highest mortality rate of all camps except extermination camps.

May be identical or affiliated with SCHIRMECK.

Inmates

March 1942: 930 inmates

August 1942: 540 inmates. The decrease was "not the result of release."

1943: Number of inmates increased again to over 1,000.

Work

Interior duties (laundry, etc.)

Construction and quarry work, using about 200 men each.

Remarks

The quarry belongs to the Deutsche Erd- und Steinbruchwerke SS Neubauleitung Deutschland Reichsführung Berlin (an SS enterprise).

Motor cars, lorries, and other vehicles have number 12,000 - 12,500.

Private cars of officers have civilian plates of the MOLSHEIM district.

Personalities in 1942

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

NAUPLIA  
(Greece) Unconfirmed.

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

NEUBERSDORF See NIEBOROWITZ

NEUENGAMME See HAMBURG NEUENGAMME

NEURRANDENBURG-  
KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN See KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN

NEUSTADT  
(Bayern) Last reported in 1936.

NEUSUSTRUM See EMSLAND.

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

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

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

Adolf HAAS	HSF Commandant
Heinrich GRUETER	OSF Deputy Commandant.
MICHL	OSF Leiter der Lagerverwaltung.
Dr. METZGER	OSF Senior Camp MO.
Dr. Gerhard KRIEGER	SHF Garrison MO.

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

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

NORDMO  
(Norway) Near SVANIK.

OBENRODE  
(Hessen)

Near DARMSTADT. Believed to be in operation.

OBERGRUPPE  
(GORNA GRUPA)  
(Poland)

Near GRAUDENZ. Located near a Truppenübungsplatz. Reported as a segregation and transit camp.

OBERLANGEN/Ems

See EMSLAND

OBRA  
(W Poland)

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

ORTUMSAND

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

ODERBERG  
(S Poland)

Polish BOGUMIN  
Czech BOHUMIN

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

ØSTERDALEN  
(Norway)

Several camps reported in that province one of which was certain to exist in 1941.

OHDRUF  
(Thüringen)

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

OMMEN  
(Holland)

Camp. Nat. Jeugdstorm. Referred to as the "Erica" forced labour camp.

Capacity  
2,000

Type

Probably for black marketeers. Possibly also for Berufsverbrecher (Habitual criminals).

OLYMPISCHES DORF  
(Brandenburg)

Near BERLIN. Last reported in April, 1943. 6,000 inmates.

OPAWA

See TROPFAU

ORANIENBURG See SACHSENHAUSEN.

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

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

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

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

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

OSTHOFEN  
(Hessen) Possibly 34 Km. S of MAINZ. Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.

OSTLAND  
(Lithuania) Possibly identical with RIGA. Believed to be in operation.

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

OSWIECIM See AUSCHWITZ.

OULDLEUSDEN  
(Holland) Location  
2 miles S of AMERSFOORT.

OULDLEUSDEN (Contd.)

Inmates

July, 1943: 5,000 "political prisoners" reported here.

Other sources report this camp to be SS controlled and primarily for Jews.

See also AMERSFOOT.

P

PABIANITZ  
(PABLANICE)  
(Poland)

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

PALVOS MELSS

See SALONIKA.

PAPENBURG  
(Hannover)

Headquarters of group of camps known as EMSLAND.

Personalities

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

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

Regierungsrat SCHERMER and Regierungsrat BAUMERT are also reported to be at this HQ.

Lt. SCHAFER is Police Chief in Papenburg (town) but not believed to be connected with the camp's administration.

For camp at PAPENBURG see also EMSLAND.

PARIS  
(France)

CHERCHE MIDI prison and VELODROME D'HIVER have been used for political prisoners of Paris region and also for escapees from OT.

PARIS may also be the seat of the controlling HQ of DRANCY, FRESNES, and FORT DE ROMANVILLE. SEE DRANCY and FRESNES. No further reports on the last named camp.

The PARC DES PRINCES Camp is used for Jewish inmates.

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

SS Units in the Vicinity

Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS  
(PARIS-VILLETES)

Ersatzkommando der Waffen-SS

(24 Ave. Raymond Poincaré)

SS und Polizei Gericht (PARIS)

Kurierstelle der Waffen-SS (PARIS)

PAROI  
(Greece)

KL reported to be in the vicinity.

PATRAS  
(Greece) Peloponnese.  
KL established by Italians and probably situated in town prisons.  
Reported in May 1944 with 170 inmates.  
Now under German control.

PAU  
(France, Basses Pyrenees) September 1942, "many Poles" were reported there, at the PELOTTA Stadium.

PAULO MELAS barracks  
(Greece) Salonika area. No details on hand.

PAVLON MELA THESSALONIKA See SALONIKA.

PAXOI  
(Greece) Ionian Islands, near Corfu.  
KL established by the Italians.

PELNINIA  
(Poland) Reported as KL for Jews and Poles.  
KL for Jews has been reported as Polkinia III.

PETITE ROQUETTE See PARIS.

PETRASIULA  
(Lithuania) Suburb of KAUNUS. Details unknown

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

PIEKOSZOW See KIELCE.

PILSEN  
(PLZEN)  
(Czechoslovakia) Confirmed up to November, 1943.  
"Wiesengrund" mental hospital used for Czech intellectuals; all sterilised, no releases.

PIONKI  
(Poland) Near RADOM.  
Reported in June, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

PITHIVIERS  
(France, Loiret) Reported as internment camp, not as KL.  
In October, 1943, 650 communists and Jews were interned here.  
A doctor is said to have resigned because of poor conditions in this camp.

PLANNINA  
(Greece) KL reported in vicinity.

PLASOW See KRAKAU.

PLESCHEN  
(PLESZEW)  
(Poland) N of OSTROW; reported in January, 1943,  
as branch of punitive camp OSTROW.

PLESKAU  
(Russia) Believed to be in operation.

PLESZEW See PLESCHEN.

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

PLONSK See PLOEHNEN.

PLZEN See PILSEN.

PLOCK See SCHRÖTTERSBERG.

POITIERS  
(France, Vienne) Former PW camp near airdrome was pre-  
selected to become KL in case of Allies  
landing.  
200 Jews and Gypsies reported there in  
June, 1943.

POMIECHOWEK  
(Poland) Transit Camp.  
Railway stop north of Warsaw.  
3 Km. north of Nowy Dwor.

POMIECHOWEK I  
(Poland) North of Warsaw.  
Permanent KL.

POMIECHOWEK II  
(Poland) North of Warsaw.  
KL for Jews.

PONTIVI  
(France) SK-Lager, reported as being primarily for  
OT personnel.

PONIATOW  
(Poland) Near LUBLIN.  
In July, 1943, it was reported as a  
"punitive camp for forced labour and Jews".  
It was mentioned in one report as LUBLIN-  
PONIATOW, an establishment consisting of  
4 camps with 4,000 inmates at PONIATOW  
proper and a total of 14,000. (This  
figure may include other LUBLIN camps.)

POSEN  
(POZNAN)  
(Poland)

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

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

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

PUSZYKOW and ZABIKOW may also be  
administered by POSEN.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS und Polizei Gericht

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS  
(Königsring 22)

SS Röntgen Sturmabteilung.

POSEN-TRESKAU  
(Poland)

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

POTULITZ  
(POTULICE)  
(Poland)

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

Type

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

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

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

Inmates

September, 1942, 4,000 inmates.

October, 1943, 3,000 Poles reported  
there.

Remarks

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

POZNAN

See POSEN.

PREUSSISCH STARGARD  
(STAROGARD)  
(Poland)

40 Km. SSW of DANZIG.  
Reported once as "possibly for Jews only".  
Reported in March, 1942, as "punitive  
camp for forced labour" for Poles  
refusing to enlist as Volksdeutsche.

PROWENISZKI  
(Lithuania)

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

PRZEDZIELNICA  
(SE Poland)

Near PRZEMSYL; reported in October,  
1943, as "punitive camp for forced  
labour".

PUCK

See PUTZIG.

PUSTKOW  
(Poland)

10 km. NE of DEBICA. Forced labour Camp.

PUSZCZYKOW  
(W Poland)

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

R

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

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

RADOM  
(Central Poland) Type  
Report of June, 1943, claims over  
8,000 Polish youths to be in "puni-  
tive camp for forced labour" in this  
district.  
SS Units in the Vicinity  
  
SS Veterinär Ersatz Abteilung  
SS Lazarett  
SS Pferd Lazarett  
SS Totenkopfschule

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

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

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

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

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

RAVENSBRÜCK  
(Mecklenberg) Near FÜRSTENBERG  
Type  
Reported in November, 1941, as KL  
for women.  
According to a report of July, 1944,  
there is a Jugendschutzlager der Sipo  
(Security Police camp for protective  
custody) for girls either close to or  
identical with the camp.  
Inmates  
Around 8,000, aged 16-60, "wives  
of Germans who fled, saboteurs, com-  
munists", etc. 500 Polish women  
reported there in December, 1943.  
(cont'd.)

<u>RAVENSBRÜCK</u> (Mecklenburg) (cont'd.)	<u>Remarks</u> May be identical with FÜRSTENBERG, FÜRSTENBURG, and UCKERMARK. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u>
	An SS Nachschublager is established in RAVENSBRÜCK A Bauleitung der Bauinspektion Reich "Nord" of the Waffen-SS is located here. SS Bekleidungs-lager.
<u>RECEBEDOU</u> (France, Haute Garonne)	Near TOULOUSE. Rue St. Michel jail reported to be used for "terrorists".
<u>REICHENBACH</u> (Probably Schlesien)	50 Km. SW of BRESLAU, or may be in Sachsen near ZWICKAU. In operation in 1933. Reported in 1936 and again in 1938. Reported as a transit camp but probably no longer in operation. Possibly a PW camp now.
<u>REMBERTOW</u> (Poland)	Near WARSAW. Reported in January, 1943, as KL. Also reported as a forced labour camp, but both may exist.
<u>RENSBURG</u> (Holstein)	Near KIEL. 400 Norwegian prisoners last reported in December, 1943.
<u>RICKLING</u> (Mecklenburg)	13 Km. SE of NEUMÜNSTER. Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.
<u>RIEUCROS</u> (France, Ariège)	Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type. Inmates: "women, mostly Jewish".
<u>RIGA</u> (Lithuania)	Possibly identical with OSTLAND. Believed to be in operation. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u>  SS Lazarett SS Panzer Ausbildungs- und Ersatz- Regt. LETTLAND (?) SS Sanitätsschule (RIGA-ROTHENBERG) Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS Bekleidungs-lager der Waffen-SS SS und Polizei Gericht SS Feldpostprüfung: Zweigstelle OSTLAND.

RIPPIN (RYPIN)  
(Poland)

58 Km. NW of BRELAU, just over Polish border. Reported in 1939-1940 as "KL for Polish priests" and as "transit camp".

RIVESALTES  
(France, Pyrenees  
Orientales)

September, 1941: about "6,000 aliens" reported there. An unconfirmed report of October, 1942, estimates the capacity of the camp to be 50,000.

RÖDELHEIM  
(Hessen-Nassau)

Near FRANKFURT/Main. Reported before 1939.

ROSSLAU  
(Magdeburg-Anhalt)

6 Km. N of DESSAU. Reported as having been women's camp only. Was closed in 1938, but mentioned as being in operation again in 1943, possibly only for women.

ROUILLE  
(France, Vienne)

Type

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

Inmates

In June, 1943, about 300 inmates here; "black marketeers, political prisoners, offenders against common law".

RUDNIKI  
(NE Poland)

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

RYENIK  
(W Poland)

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

RYKOSZ

See KIELCE

RYPIN

See RIPPIN

S

SAARLAUTERN  
(Saarland)

Reported as KL for "Russian women".

SACHSENBURG  
(Sachsen, Flöhn)

14 Km. NE of Chemnitz. Identified in 1933; probably no longer in operation. 1500 prisoners in 1938.

Personalities

Lagerkommandant Rbdel, 1936.

SACHSENHAUSEN  
(Brandenburg)

30 Km. north of BERLIN.

Name of one of the largest KL's.  
Really 2 camps, 1) SACHSENHAUSEN  
2) ORANIENBURG

Both near the town of ORANIENBURG.  
Little information is available on the  
Oranienburg camp which was closed for a  
time and opened again in 1941. It was  
reported to have 3,000 inmates, in August  
1943.

The following information therefore con-  
cerns SACHSENHAUSEN only.

Type

Between 1938 and 1941 the camp  
consisted of:

- 1) Prisoner's camp
- 2) Commandant's camp
- 3) Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (an SS  
enterprise)
- 4) Camp for SS-Totenkopf-Standarte
- 5) SS settlement colony
- 6) Brick works

A large boot factory was established  
in the camp in 1940, but was not yet in  
operation in January, 1941.

The camp was so big that 21 Lagerführer  
each with an Arbeitsdienstführer, were  
said to exist. (See text, para 6.)

The prisoner's camp had 85 wooden  
buildings.

The Kommandanturlager was separated by  
a 10-foot wall above which electrically-  
charged wire was strung.

The SS-TV-Standarte had 15 barracks  
for 150 men each, 8 other two-storey  
barracks and 6 three-storey brick  
barracks.

For Polish inmates there was the  
"Holenlager" also known as "Quarantine"  
where especially harsh treatment was  
meted out.

Six isolated barracks were reserved  
for the Strafkompagnie.

Inmates

April 1940. 10,000 internees were  
said to be in this camp. These were:

- 1,000 Jews
- 1,500 Czechs (2/3 of them students)
- 500 Poles
- 7,000 Germans of whom 3,000 were  
classified as politically dangerous, and  
4,000 as anti-social elements including  
habitual criminals.

May 1940: 4,000 Poles arrived here.  
In the winter 1940/41 2,000 inmates are  
said to have died.

October 1941. A few barracks were segregated for Russian PWs.  
Winter 1941/42: typhus became rampant bringing the total of deaths for the preceding two year period up to 12,000.  
March 1942: 300 Jews were shot and the rest were removed from the camp.  
April 1942: 120 Dutch officers were shot.  
May 1942: at least 5,000 sick and crippled inmates were executed in so-called S-Kommandos.  
August 1942: injection experiments began on Russians and Jews, the latter being specially imported from AUSCHWITZ.

December 1943: reported to have 25,000 inmates.

Inmates who tried to escape once are marked as "targets" by a red rosette on a white ground.

The number of inmates varies, but in 1941 their allocation for work was approximately as follows:

2,000 for construction of brick works  
1,800 for Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke  
(D.A.W.)  
800 in various shops for camp necessities  
1,000 building SS Barracks  
200 working on road construction  
200 building A&P shelters (punishment squads)  
40 at railroad station loading materials  
300 working at new boot factory  
600 working at clay quarry (mainly homosexuals expelled from the Party or SS)  
50 digging out unexploded bombs around Berlin.

The rest as clerks, garage mechanics, crematorium attendants, etc.

Occasionally details of about 300 men were sent to work at the Heinkel Werke aerodrome at ORANIENBURG. These work a 14-hour day, but had better treatment. The D.A.W. manufactures materials needed by the SS, such as furniture, electrical equipment etc.

#### SS Troops in the Vicinity

An SS-Erziehungsturm (believed to be a disciplinary company).

The following SS establishments, units, Ersatz units or elements thereof are located near the camps, and make use of local prison labour:

3/SS Totenkopf Wachbtl. Schutzkommando in ORANIENBURG (?)  
SS Zentralzulassungsstelle ORANIENBURG

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

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

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

Of the 2,000 men in the Totenkopfstandarte  
4 - 500 were permanently stationed in the  
camp while the others received training  
there, and were sent to the Eastern front  
as replacements arrived.

Personalities at KL, SACHSENHAUSEN

(a) Former camp commandants include:-

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

(b) Latest reported personalities:-

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

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

(c) Undated personalities:-

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

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

## (a) Nachrichtenzeugamt:-

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

## (b) Bauleitung:-

SCHMÖLL	OSF	Comd.
HÖHLINGER	OSF	2 i/c

## (c) Garrison, and local units

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

SAETERMØN

(Norway)

Reported as "small camp".

SAHRA

(Hessen-Nassau)

Near KASSEL: believed to consist of 2  
camps. Its existence was confirmed in  
1941

<u>ST. CYPRIEN</u> (France)	Pyrenees Orientales or Dordogne. Status of camp not ascertained. Reported in June, 1943 to house a large number of "Jews and black marketeers".
<u>ST. ETIENNE</u> (France, Loire)	In December, 1942 1,000 political prisoners were reported there.
<u>ST. GERMAIN LES BELLES</u> (France, Haute Vienne)	300 "Jews and communists" reported there in 1941.
<u>ST. GEORGEN</u>	See MAUTHAUSEN.
<u>ST. MICHELS-GESTEL</u> (Holland)	In February, 1944, camp at "De RUWENBERG" was reported as "camp for hostages". Inmates said to be deported as labour for works projects. SS controlled.
<u>ST. NAZAIRE</u> (France)	Angers region, Loire Inferieure.
<u>ST. PAUL D'EYJAUX</u> (France, Haute Vienne)	In August, 1943: 150 "communists", 130 Gaullists, and 150 persons interned for "sedition" and other reasons were reported to be there.
<u>ST. PAUL-les-EAUX</u> (France, Haut Vienne)	May be the same as preceding camp. Not confirmed as a German or Vichy operated KL, but may be a detention camp of another type.
<u>ST. PRIVAS</u> (France, Ardeche)	Not confirmed as KL.
<u>ST. QUENTIN</u> (France, Aisne)	Laon Region.
<u>ST. RENAN</u> (France, Finis-terre)	Reported in December, 1943 as KL for 40,000 civilians in case of Allied invasion.
<u>ST. SULPICE-LA-POINTE</u> (France, Tarn)	January 1944: "KL for civilians" reported as removed from this location. August 1943: approximately 500 inmates reported there; "Gaullists and communist: etc

SAJMISTE  
(ZEMUN)

See BELGRADE.

SALONIKA  
(Greece)

1. PAVLOS MELSS KL  
Macedonia: reported with 1,100 inmates in April 1944 and with 1,400 inmates in May, 1944. An undated report speaks of 700 inmates.

2. SKOLIS KL  
Macedonia. 102 Sofia Street, SALONIKA.  
Reported there with 400 inmates in April 1944.

SAMOS  
(Greece, Island of Samos)

Unconfirmed report of KL.

SAPIERZYSKA  
(Poland)

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

SARVAR  
(Yugoslavia)

A KL was reported there.

SCHAERBAKE  
(Belgium)

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

SCHEVENINGEN  
(Holland)

There are said to be 1,300 prisoners in SCHEVENINGEN, in the following two camps:-

1. The Oranje Hotel.  
750 - 800 "political prisoners" reported to be interned there for interrogation by Sipo and Gestapo.

2. Police prison Nr. 850 on van Alkemade Leen.

Guards

German guards, SD and SS, who are subordinated to SD in DEN HAAG, Plein 1.

Personalities

Prison is commanded by Oschaf SCHWEIGER.  
Prison Doctor is Dr. WERTENTERP, NSB who is also doctor for prisons on the Pompstations Road.

SCHIEDAM  
(Zuid Holland)

Concentration Camp for women reported there.

SCHIRMITZ  
(Bayern)

Near WEIDEN. Last reported in September, 1942.

SCHIRMECK  
(France, Haute Rhin)

Alsace.

Type

Also called Sicherungslager VORBRÜCK bei SCHIRMECK. See also NATZWEILER.

Originally a transit camp of the French Army, it became a KL immediately following the French campaign.

Reported composed of 4 sections:

1. Police barracks
2. "Normal section" for inmates
3. Special section for inmates receiving especially harsh treatment
4. Women's section.

Inmates

July, 1941: 350 inmates.

September, 1941: 800.

January, 1942: 1,000. (The camp was still growing at the time.)

July, 1942: camp enlarged. 1,000-2,000.

"Volunteers for the Spanish war on the Loyalist side, homosexuals, priests, 'Grenzgänger' (smugglers and deserters) and political offenders" reported as inmates.

1944. Parents and entire families of Alsatians who deserted or attempted desertion from the German Army were interned there.

Identification

Prisoners are said to wear the following bands for identification:

Red cloth (4 x 5 cm)	Political
Red band around cap	Spanish war volunteers
Rectangle with small blue and brown squares	Social reasons
Green band around cap	Frontier jumpers
Blue band	Perverts
Blue cloth rectangle	Priests

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Truppen Übungs Platz is near this camp.

SS Panzer Ersatz Abteilung (in BITSCH)  
Bauleitung der Waffen-SS.

<u>SCHIRMECK</u> (contd.)	<u>Personalities</u> Camp Commandant is OSF BOUCK who was also reported as "Hauptmann der Sipo". A Schupo Lt. in charge of the guards (40 men). Three Zugwachtmeister, who work directly under his command.
<u>SCHNEIDEMÜHL</u> (Brandenburg)	Near Deutsch Krone. Last reported in 1936.
<u>SCHOORL</u> (North Holland)	KL.
<u>SCHRÖTTERSBERG</u> (PLOCK) (Poland)	KL probably identical with DOBRZYN. <u>SS Units in the Vicinity</u> SS Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen-SS. SS Kraftfahrerschule III.
<u>SCHUNEKER</u> (France, Bas Rhin)	Alsace.
<u>SCHWECHAT</u>	See WIEN-SCHWECHAT.
<u>SCHWETZ</u> (SWIECIE) (NW Poland)	25 Km. ESE of GRAUDENZ. Reported in November, 1942, as KL for "Polish girls".
<u>SEINES</u> (N. Norway)	Reported as KL.
<u>SEM</u> (Norway)	Near TØNSBERG. For Jews.
<u>SENFENBERG</u> (Brandenburg)	Near CALAU. Last reported 1936.
<u>SENNELAGER</u> (Westfalen)	Near PADERBORN. Last reported May, 1938. Possibly for military offenders from the Truppentrübungsplatz there.
<u>SENNHEIM</u> (France, Alsace)	No details available. SS-Ausbildungslager in the area.
<u>SETESDAL</u> (S Norway)	No details.
<u>SICHELBERG</u> (SIERPC) (Poland)	112 Km. NW of WARSCHAU. Reported as KL.

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

SIERPC See SICHELBERG.

SINGEN  
(Baden) Near Asch. Camp reported there in  
November, 1942 for "prisoners and Germans  
from abroad"

SISTERON  
(France, Alpes  
Basses) Marseilles region. 430 black market  
offenders and former police and camp  
officials.

SKALEMIERZ  
(Poland) Reported as KL.

SKARZYSKO  
(Central Poland) Near RADOM.  
June, 1943: reported as two "punitive  
camps for forced labour".  
October, 1943: reported as camp of the  
same type for Jews.

SKOLIS See SALONIKA.

SLUIS  
(Holland) Reported as a concentration camp for  
fascists before the invasion.

SMUKLA  
(SMUKALA)  
(Poland) N. of BROMBERG.  
November, 1943: reported as "KL for  
children".  
January, 1944: reported as including  
adults.

SOBIEBOR  
(E. Poland) 65 Km. ENE of LUBLIN.  
Reported in September 1942 as KL and  
extermination camp for Jews.

SOLDAU  
(DZIALDOWO)  
(Ostpreussen) 65 Km. SSW of ALLENSTEIN.  
3 camps reported there:-  
I Transit camp  
II KL  
III KL with special enclosures for women

SOLDIN  
(Brandenburg) Definitely established in 1936. Last  
reported in March, 1938.

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

SOMOVIT (Greece) KL reported there.

SONNENBURG (Brandenburg) 11 Km. E of KÜSTRIN.  
Enlarged Zuchthaus turned into KL after 1933.  
Inmates  
1933: 1,226 inmates were reported there.  
1936: 1,500 inmates reported there.  
900 Norwegians.  
  
Last reported in December, 1943.

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

SPIELBERG (Mähren) May not be a KL but a camp of another type.

STADELHEIM (Bayern) Near MÜNCHEN. Concentration camp last reported there in 1936.  
SS Units in MÜNCHEN.  
SS Art. Ausbildungs- und Ersatz Regt.  
SS Flak Ersatz Regt. (SS Kaserne FREIMANN)  
SS Haupttreitschule (MÜNCHEN-RIEM)  
Berufsschule der Waffen-SS (SCHLEISSHEIM)  
SS Standortbereich  
SS Hauptfürsorge und Versorgungsamt (MÜNCHEN 27, Mühlstr. 12A)  
SS und Polizei Gericht  
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (MÜNCHEN 27, Pienzenanerstr. 15)  
SS Lebensborn (Herzog Max Str. 3 - 7)  
SS Pferdezucht (MÜNCHEN - RIEM)

STARA GRADISKA (STARE GRADISTE) (Yugoslavia) Croatia. KL under Ustashi control reported there.

STARACHOWICE (Central Poland) 40 Km. NE KIELCE.  
Reported once as KL, but in February, 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour".

STAROGRAD

See PREUSSISCH STARGARD.

STAVERN

(Norway)

Near LERVIK.

Provisional KL for "students" reported in December, 1943.

Said to have been previously a Russian PW camp.

As 300 students are said to have been deported to Germany since above date, this camp may no longer be in operation.

STEPANOV

(Czechoslovakia)

7 Km. SE of PRAG.

STETTIN

(Pommern)

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

Reported in operation in 1935.

Took over part of camp HOHENBRÜCK in 1938.

Was probably an independent camp, at least for a time, and reported as such in 1937.

Type

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

Inmates

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

Guard

140 SS guards (reported by former inmate).

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Sanitats Ersatz Bn. I.

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

Personalities

Dr. HOFFMANN said to be commandant at the time.

STRASSBURG

(Alsace-Lorraine)

Yugoslav political prisoners.

STRELTZ

(Mecklenburg)

Near FÜRSTENBERG. Last reported in February, 1941.

STUTTHOF

(Danzig)

Location

Near DANZIG.

Type

Official designation: Zivilgefängnis-lager.

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

November 1943: other nationalities such as Danes reported there.

STUTTHOF (contd.)

January 1944: Norwegians reported there.

SS operated.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Bereitschaften, the SS-Heimwehr DANZIG or elements of these units stationed near the camp.

Several companies of SS division "Galizien" held manoeuvres in this region. See DANZIG.

Personalities

SBF Paul Werner HOPPE of Waffen-SS reported to have assumed command.

SVANVIK

(Norway)

In Finnmark.

SVETA ANESTASIA

(Bulgaria)

Island near BURGAS. Reported to have 2,000 inmates and believed to be in operation.

SWATOBORSCHITZ, KYJOV

(SVATOBORICE)

(Böhmen-Mähren)

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

Type

Internment Camp for relatives of refugees who are working outside Czechoslovakia.

Guards

Provided by the Gendarmerie of the Protectorate, while the Gestapo takes care of the trials.

Personalities

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

SWIECIE

See SCHWETZ.

SWIENTOCHLOWITZ

(SWIETOCHLOWICE)  
(W Poland)

Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".

SWIETY KRZYZ

(Central Poland)

October, 1943: reported as KL and labour camp for Jews.

Inmates estimated at 1,000.

SYLT

See ALDERNEY.

SYDSPISSEN

(Norway)

Near TROMSØ.

SYNGROU  
(Greece)

Reported as prison but may well be a KL.

SZARVAS  
(Hungary)

For "peasants engaged in anti-war activities".

SZEBUNIA  
(Poland)

Jaslo County. KL permanent camp.

T

TARNOW  
(SW Poland)

Reported as KL and transit camp.

TARNOW II  
(Poland)

Permanent KJ.

TARNOW III  
(Poland)

KL with enclosure for women.

TATOI (TATOY)  
(Greece)

Location

Athens Area

Type

KL reported

Inmates

April 1944: 274

June 1944 : 100

July 1944: 851

TCZEW  
(Poland)

Forced Labour Camp.

TEREZIN

See THERESIENSTADT

TERVUEREN  
(Belgium)

Near BRUSSELS

THEBES (THIVE)  
(Greece)

Attika Boeotia.

Type

KL established by Italians in the town school.

Inmates

October 1942: 600

January 1943: 1,500

February 1944: 92

June 1944: 70

July 1944: 116

Undated report says 3,000 inmates.

THERESIENSTADT  
(TEREZIN)  
(Czechoslovakia)

Reported as extermination camp for Jews.

Younger inmates are being transferred to the Government General.

THIVE

See THEBES.

THORN or TORUN  
(NW Poland)

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

TITHOREA  
(Greece)

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

TOLKEMIT  
(Ostpreussen)

"  
76 Km. SW of KONIGSBERG. Possibly  
identical with BRAUNSBURG.

TOMASZOW  
(Central Poland)

June 1943; reported as "punitive  
camp for forced labour".

TORGAU  
(Halle-Merseburg)

Near DESSAU. Army Prison. 900  
German soldiers reported here on  
May 18th 1943.

TORUN

See THORN.

TOULOUSE  
(France)

January 1944: sports ground  
being fixed up for KL.  
See also RECEBEDOU for St.  
Michel jail.

TRAWNIKI  
(Poland )

Location

Near CHELM in the LUBLIN  
district.

Type

July 1942: reported as  
consisting of 3 camps:  
I "punitive camp for forced  
labour.  
II KL for Jews. Inmates estimated  
at 8,000.  
III 30 Km. SE of LUBLIN.  
Annihilation Camp.

TREBLINKA  
(Poland)

Location

80 Km. NE of WARSCHAU

Type

September 1941: reported as  
consisting of 3 camps:  
I "punitive camp for forced labour.  
II KL  
III Extermination camp for Jews.

TRESKAU

See POSEN-TRESKAU

TRIKKALA

(Greece)

Thessaly. Reported as KL

TRIPOLIS

(Greece)

Peloponnese. KL established  
by Italians.

TROPPAU

(OPAWA)

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

TRUTZDORF.

See WÜLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF.

TSCHENSTOCHAU or  
CZESTOCHOWA

Location

60 Km. N of KATTOWITZ.

Type

Reported as "punitive camp for  
forced labour".

Six further camps planned.

Inmates

Estimated 600 - 1,000.

Remarks

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

TSIKALA

(Greece)

Thessaly.

TUEDESTRAND

(Norway)

No details.

U

ULVEN  
(Norway)

Location

Near Bergen. Former Exerzierplatz.  
ULVEN said to have been abandoned  
after ESPELUND was enlarged.

Inmates

January 1944: 100 - 200 inmates  
reported there, all of them from the  
Bergen area.

Inmates work mostly on jobs  
outside the camp.

Guards

German Police.

UCKERMARK  
(Brandenburg)

Location

Post FURSTENBERG, Mecklenburg.  
Possibly identical with with  
RAVENSBRUCK.

Type

Reported in May 1944 as  
Jugendschuttlager der Sipo for girls.

UNTERMASSELD  
(Thuringen)

Near Meiningen. Reported May 1938.  
Not confirmed.

UTRECHT  
(Holland)

House of Detention (GANSSTRAAT).  
Possibly not KL.

VALKENBURG  
(Holland)

KL

VAL-LES-BAINS  
(France)

Ardeche (Lyons Region)  
Political internees.

VANNES  
(France, Morbihan)

Type  
Not confirmed as German or  
Vichy operated KL.  
May be a detention camp of  
another type.  
Inmates  
Reported to have 2,000.  
British civilians also said to  
be detained there.

VARNA  
(Bulgaria)

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

VECHTA  
(Oldenburg)

Confirmed until May 1938.

VEGHUTZEN  
(Holland)

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

VELIKA-KANLJA  
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.

VERDALSOREN  
(Norway)

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

VESOUL  
(France Haute-Saone)

Reported in May 1943 as PW camp, and  
in January 1944 as KL with 4,141  
French inmates.

VICHY  
(France, Alliers)

No camp there, but according to  
a report from December 1943, "several  
camps were planned in case of an  
Allied invasion".

1. At the CONCOURS HIPPIQUE near  
the Sichon River and railway.
2. At the STADIUM near the conflu-  
ence of the Sichon and Allier rivers.

3. At the race tracks on the left bank of the Allier river opposite footbridge.
4. Covering a part of the airfield N of Vichy on the right bank of the Allier river near RHUE.

VIDAUBAN.  
(France, Var)

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

VILLIAMFOLE  
(Lithuania)

Suburb of KAUNAS.

VILNA

See WILNO

VINCENNES  
(France, Seine)

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

VOLOS  
(Greece).

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

VORBRUCK

See SCHIRMECK

VOULGIAMENI  
(Greece)

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

VOVES  
(France, Eure-et-Loire)

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

VUGHT.  
(Holland)

Type  
KL. Known as KL LOWER HERTOGENBOSCH  
a gas chamber us under construction there.

Capacity  
7,000.

Camp was to be enlarged to over 20,000 in March, 1943.

Inmates

March, 1943: 4 - 5,000 reported there.

August 1943: report claimed 1,800 - 2,500 inmates.

January 1944: 4,500 Dutchmen, and many Belgians, French and other Europeans reported there.

All Jews in Holland have to report there.

It is said that the Dutch Communists have a strong position in the internal camp management. For instance Jan HURKJANS, the Lagerälteste and right hand man of the commandant, is said to belong to them.

Identifications

Reichsdeutsche are recognizable by a green patch.

Dutch political prisoners who are members of the Dutch Communist Party wear a red triangle.

SS Units in the Vicinity

An SS Truppen Übungs Platz is located near the camp.

Elements of SS Polizei Regiment 1 (motorisiert).

Other SS Polizei Regiment elements.

Personalities

Commander was arrested in the middle of January 1944 on account of "scandalous conduct".

The camp doctor is Dr. WOLTER, an SS man with previous KL experience.

Other Camps.

There are two outside camps, probably branches of this one:

GILZE FLJEN

KOERDLJK (about 400 inmates)

VULKAN WERFT

See STETTIN

VURIA (?) PIRAEUS  
(Greece)

Athens area: established by Germans.

KL reported in June 1943, with 81 hostages from Crete.

Used as transit camp.

WALDENBURG  
(Schlesien)

S of Breslau. Last reported in  
May 1938

WANNE-EICKEL  
(Westfalen)

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

WARSCHAU (WARSZAWA)  
(Poland)

1. Camp at Skaryszewa Street.  
Reported in November 1942 as a  
transit camp for "forced labour"  
with approximately 7,000 inmates.

2. Camp at Gesia Street.  
Reported in July 1943 as KL and in  
October 1943, as "punitive camp for  
forced labour" especially for Polish  
Youth.

Units in the vicinity.

SS Polizei Rgt. 22  
SS Kavalerie Ersatz Bat.  
Elements of Totenkopf Standarte  
Obb.(?)  
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs  
und Ersatz Bn. 3.  
SS Radfahrer Ausbildungs und  
Ersatz Unit.  
SS Unterführer Schule.  
Bekleidungs-lager der Waffen SS  
SS Hauptveterinärpark  
Kurierstelle der Waffen SS.

WASSERBURG/Imm  
(Bayern)

Believed to be in operation.

WATENSTEDT

See EMSLAND (Location of Göring Works)

WATTEN  
(France, Nord)

Type

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

Remarks

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

WATTENSCHIED  
(Westfalen)

Near BOCHUM: last reported as a KL  
in 1936.

WAUER  
(Poland)

Dulag reported near AUSCHWITZ in 1940.

WEIMAR  
(Thüringen)

Type

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

Remarks

BUCHENWALD is at times referred to as WEIMAR.

WELZHEIM  
(Württemberg)

Near Schorndorf. Last reported in April 1937.

WESTERBORK  
(Holland)

Type

Large KL for Jews reported there in June 1943.

May be identical with VEENHUIZEN.

Remarks

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

WETZLAR  
(Nassau)

Reported before 1939; not confirmed.

WIELRENIA

See KIELCE.

WIEN-SCHWECHAT  
(Reg. Bez. Wien)

South of Vienna. Concentration camp reported there.

SS Units in the Vicinity

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

SS Bauschule

SS Ingenieurschule, WIEN IX,  
Währingerstr. 67

Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS.

SS Standortkommandantur.

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

Ers. Inspektion der Waffen SS,  
SÜDOSTRAUM.)

(Wien XIII, Gloriettegasse  
14 - 16)

SS und Polizeigericht

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

SS Passierschein-zweigstelle (Wien IX,  
Seegasse 9)

SS Lazarett

SS Röntgensturbann (Grosse Stadtgut-  
gasse 28)

WIERDEN-ALMELO  
(Holland)

KL reported as WIERDEN I and II  
near ALMELO.

WILGA  
(Central Poland)

Near GARWOLIN.  
Type  
Reported in July, 1942, as  
KL for Jews and "punitive camp for  
forced labour".

WILO (VILNA)  
(East Poland)

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

WILSEDE  
(Hessen-Nassau)

S of Lüneburg  
Last reported in May 1938.

WINNICA  
(Poland)

12 Km SW of Pultusk. Transit camp.

WITTLICH

See KALKTURM

WITTMOOR

See HAMBURG

WLOCLAWEK

See LESLAU

WOLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF  
(Niederdonau)

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

WOLFENBÜTTEL  
(Braunschweig)

Identified in 1943.

WRONKI  
(W Poland)

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

WUPPERTAL  
(Rheinland)

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

WURZBURG  
(Bayern)

A camp was last reported there in 1936.

WYSOKIE BRZEGI  
(W Poland)

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

XANTHI  
(Greece)

Western Thrace; KL established  
by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.

Y

YERYERI (AMARIOU) RETHYMNOS  
(Greece)

Crete; reported as KL

YPATI  
(Greece)

KL reported with 90 inmates in  
February 1944.

YVOIR  
(Belgium, Namur  
Province)

A report of January 1942, states  
that a camp with barbed wire enclos-  
ures was under construction there;  
believed to be intended as KL.

Z

ZABIKOWO  
(S. Poland)

Near Poznan; a forced labour camp  
is reported there.

ZACISZE  
(Poland)

Reported in November 1941 as a  
Straflager "for peasants."  
There are 3 towns by this name in  
Poland.

ZAGREB  
(Yugoslavia)

Type

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

Remarks

Jews there wear, back and front, a yellow patch with David's Star and a "Z".

The SS Einsatzstaffel composed of Volksdeutsche used to kill Jews in the streets of Zagreb.

Personalities

Name of Gestapo under SHF is unknown but the man is reported to be a relative of Dr. UBERREITER Gauleiter STEIERMARK.

ZAKRZOWEK  
(Central Poland)

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

ZAMARTE  
(NW Poland)

Near KONITZ.  
In January 1943, confirmed as KL

ZAMBROW  
(NE Poland)

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

ZAMOSK  
(Central Poland)

Type

Reported in January 1943 as transit camp for "expropriated Poles"

SS units in the Vicinity

SS Pferdesammel- und Ersatzlager.  
SS Reit-und Fahrschule.

ZANFI.  
(Greece)

Macedonia. KL reported under Bulgarian control.

ZASCANKI  
(Poland)

KL reported in November 1943

ZASCIENEK  
(Poland)

Near BIALYSTOK; KL may be same as ZASCIANKI.

ZGIERZ

See GORNAU

ZICHENAU (CIECHANOW)  
(Poland)

Location

78 Km NNW of WARSAW

Type

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

ZORBIG  
(Sachsen)

Near MERSEBURG; reported May 1933.

ZWIERZYNIEC  
(Central Poland)

Near LUBLIN.

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

ZWRINGEN  
(Unlocated)

Believed to be in operation.

Unlocated Camps

KL between NEUSTADT and NEISSE in Schlesien; reported in August 1943.

SK Lager for suspected German soldiers returning from the Russian front was reported as having started in September 1942.

KL between LEIPZIG and BRESLAU, especially for Jews reported in March 1944.

KL for German officers and other ranks reported in Eastern Prussia in June 1943.

There are said to be 2,000 prisoners dressed in Polish uniforms in order to hide the fact that so many Germans had been "bad boys" at the Eastern Front.

A special KL for people having connections with England and the USA is said to have been set up in Southern Germany.

The report, dated April 1944, expresses the belief that Hitler will hold these people as hostages to protect himself.

ANNEXE A

Part III

List of SS Arbeitsstäbe not located  
Near an Identified Concentration Camp

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



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

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

KL's

(Konzentrationslager)

AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE B

Diagram

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



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

1. This chart is a combination of facts and conjectures.
2. Kripo (Kriminalpolizei) and Gestapo are responsible for Einweisung (Commitment to KL's). The Kripo deals with Berufsverbrecher (habitual criminals) and the Gestapo with all other Schutzhaftlinge (those in protective custody).
3. The Kommandantur (KL Administration office) is in control of:-

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

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

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

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

SS Doctor  
Inmates Doctor  
+Nurses  
Inmates Hospital  
Disinfecting Station

+ Positions filled by inmates.



# Organisation of the GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

NOTE See Key on next Page



