Unit 2

Personal effects of concentration camp prisoners as a key to studying Nazi persecution

Brief outline and notes for the teacher

Worksheet for participants

20 dossiers with documentary material on:

→ Erich Adolf Alex, b. 7.6.1909 → Joseph Altmayer, b. 29.1.1914 → Nikolai Berezyn, b. 25.6.1920/1925
→ Josef Brabec, b. 17.4.1919 → Franciszek Czaplicki, b. 8.12.1907 → Tore Christian Erichson Five, b. 20.8.1920
→ Karl Friedrich Geissler, b. 28.9.1897 → Robert Genenger, b. 1.1.1887 → Antonina Gladilina, b. 13.6.1926/1927
→ Alexandra Gorila, b. 1924 → Maria Holowko, b. 29.10.1926 → Pawlo Petrowitsch Jakuba, b. 6.10.1905/1915
→ Janusz Klinkowski, b. 24.4.1910 → Franz Kosmus, b. 30.10.1917 → Franciscus Theodorus Lazarom, b. 27.5.1915
→ Johan Pisek, b. 15.7.1911 → Claude Taufer, b. 1.5.1911 → Waldemar Maria Rowinski, b. 14.9.1923
→ Stanislaus Zoltko, b. 3.6.1923 → Kazimierz Zot, b. 24.12.1921

Short biographies of the 20 owners of personal effects for the teacher

Template »Map of Europe showing the borders as they were at the start of the Second World War«

#StolenMemory
This unit on #StolenMemory focuses on independent, in-depth study of Nazi persecution. Taking objects from the personal effects of individual prisoners as the starting point, participants use appropriate archival materials to find out about the life stories of the people who were forced to hand over the objects to their captors in the concentration camps. Afterwards, participants present their results to the whole group. A bigger picture of National Socialist persecution will gradually emerge, highlighting various groups that were targeted as well as different reasons behind the persecution they suffered.

A separate dossier is provided for each of the 20 former Nazi victims featured in this unit. The cover of each dossier contains a photo of one of the objects that belonged to the person concerned. (e.g. a fountain pen, a pocket watch, a razor, an identity card, a wallet, an employment record book, a button, a ring, a comb, a pipe). The dossiers also include archival materials on the person and a link to a website where participants can see all the personal effects that belonged to them.

The participants begin by looking at the covers of the dossiers and choosing an object that interests them. Working on their own, participants take a close look at the materials in the dossier and record their findings on the worksheet. When it comes to sharing findings, you will need to project the map of Europe onto the wall/blackboard or sketch one (see the template provided). Participants can then stick the covers of the dossiers with the pictures of the objects onto the map, positioning each one on the native country of the object’s former owner. As they do so, they give a short talk on the person in question, taking care to include any questions that remain open and mentioning anything that is unclear to them. An overview with a short biography of each of the 20 persons is provided for the teacher’s use.

When summing up the information provided by the participants, two aspects deserve special mention: on the one hand, the dimensions of Nazi persecution that have by now become apparent (the countries and groups affected), and on the other hand, the realization that archival records only contain fragments of biographical information and that supplementary sources, such as documents and information provided by the families of former persecutees, would be essential in order to gain a fuller picture. This can be a good way of transitioning to unit three, which focuses on the search for relatives.

### Methods used
Individual or partner work with dossiers, summary of findings in a plenary session using a map of Europe

### Materials
- 20 dossiers including a photo of an object that belonged to a Nazi victim, a worksheet, and documentary material
- Smartphone/tablet for viewing all the effects belonging to a specific individual on the internet
- Map of Europe for sharing findings

### Duration
About 90 minutes, depending on the group
Examine the documents. Summarize what they tell you about this person. Put all the information together so that you can talk about it afterwards!

First name, last name

Date of birth, place of birth, country

Which documents do you have? Who created the documents?

What (supposed) reasons for their persecution can be found in the documents, and which group of prisoners did he/she belong to?

Stages on his/her path of persecution (dates and places)
Unit 2
Worksheet for participants
2/2

Use the QR code or the link on the cover of the dossier to call up all the personal effects belonging to the person in question. List all the objects. Analyze whether they provide any information about the life this person led before they were persecuted. Write down anything you find interesting about the effects or any questions you have about the objects!

Check where there are gaps in the material you have examined as far as the person’s life before and during their persecution is concerned. Describe which information is missing.

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Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Erich Adolf Alex

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-1_129100003
### Unit 2

**Erich Adolf Alex**

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**Post control card for Erich Adolf Alex, Natzweiler concentration camp, 1.1.29.2/3142202/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/28/**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postsperre:**

vom ____________________________ bis ____________________________

Bemerkungen:

Frau Anni Alex.

Fürth, Bayern.

Jakobinerstr. 18.
### Unit 2

**Erich Adolf Alex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alex</th>
<th>150.283</th>
<th>AZR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erich</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.6.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch</td>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4.45 Ntzw.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Delivered in the camp by U.S. Army**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N-3930</th>
<th>DR</th>
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Concentration camp inmates questionnaire for Erich Alex, Dachau concentration camp, front, 11.6.2/9960046/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/35/
Unit 2
Erich Adolf Alex

Concentration camp inmates questionnaire for Erich Alex, Dachau concentration camp, back, 1.1.62/9960046/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/35/
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Joseph Altmayer

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-2_129200002/
### Personal effects register for Josef Altmeyer, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.2/9960992/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives

For detailed information about this document type, go to [https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/88/](https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/88/)
**Unit 2**

**Joseph Altmayer**

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<table>
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<th>Dachau, Art der Halt: Sch P</th>
<th>Ort-Nr.: 118133</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Name und Vorname:</strong> Altmayer Josef</td>
<td><strong>gült:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ortg.-Nr.:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>geb.: 29.1.14</strong></td>
<td><strong>in:</strong> Forbach</td>
<td><strong>Er.Saarbrücken</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong> w.o. Schöneckerstr. 35</td>
<td><strong>Beruf:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bergmann Doehner</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rel.: r.k.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Staatsangehörigkeit:</strong></td>
<td><strong>DR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name der Eltern:</strong> Josef und Emma</td>
<td><strong>Stand:</strong></td>
<td><strong>verh.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong> w.o.</td>
<td><strong>Name der Ehefrau:</strong> Anna geb. Frechbiller</td>
<td><strong>Rasse:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Rasse:</strong></td>
<td><strong>W.A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6 Kinder:</strong> Alleinlebender Erbliefer von der Familie der Eltern</td>
<td><strong>Vorhanden:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ja</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Militärdienst:</strong></td>
<td><strong>von:</strong></td>
<td><strong>bis:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kriegsdienst:</strong></td>
<td><strong>von:</strong></td>
<td><strong>bis:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gesamt:</strong> 167</td>
<td><strong>Gestalt:</strong> schlank</td>
<td><strong>Gesicht:</strong> oval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Augen:</strong> Braun</td>
<td><strong>Haut:</strong> normal</td>
<td><strong>Ohr:</strong> normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haare:</strong> norm.</td>
<td><strong>Sprache:</strong> deutsch</td>
<td><strong>Zähne:</strong> 1 kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amnestische Krankheit oder Gebrechen:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Besondere Kennzeichen:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Renteneinflamm:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verhältnis am 4.8.44 wo:</strong> Saarbrücken</td>
<td><strong>Grund:</strong></td>
<td><strong>v. bis:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Mal eingeliefert: 35.10.14</td>
<td><strong>Parteangehörigkeit:</strong></td>
<td><strong>v. bis:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mal eingeliefert:</td>
<td><strong>Weitere Funktionen:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mitglied v. Unterorganisation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Einschließende Dienststelle:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kriminelle Vorstrafen:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Politische Vorstrafen:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ich bin darauf hingewiesen worden, dass meine Bestrahlung wegen intellektueller Unzulänglichkeit erfolgt, wenn sich die obigen Angaben als falsch erweisen sollten.

**Der Lagerkommandant**

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Prisoner registration form for Josef Altmeyer, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.2/9960991/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/3/
**Unit 2**

**Joseph Altmayer**

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**Concentration camp inmates questionnaire for Joseph Altmayer, Dachau concentration camp, front, 1.1.6.2/9960990/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/35/**
Unit 2
Joseph Altmayer

Concentration camp inmates questionnaire for Joseph Altmayer, Dachau concentration camp, back, 1.1.6.2/9960990/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/35/
Unit 2

Dossier on the personal effects of Nikolai Berezyn

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129300137/
Lerneinheit 2
Nikolai Berezyn

Excerpt from the register book of prisoners from the Hagen police prison, entries for April 13 and 14, 1943, double page left, Berezyn can be found in the last line (under the name Berosin), 1.2.2.1/11680974/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Excerpt from the register book of prisoners from the Hagen police prison, entries for April 13 and 14, 1943, double page right, Berezyn can be found in the last line (under the name Berosin), 1.2.2.1/11680974/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Lerneinheit 2
Nikolai Berezyn

Personal effects card for Nikolaj Berezin, Buchenwald concentration camp, 1.1.5.3/5515933/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/39/
**Lerneinheit 2**

**Nikolai Berezyn**

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<table>
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Hollerith preparatory worksheet card for Nikolai Berezyn (he can only be identified by his date of birth and prisoner number here), Neuengamme concentration camp, 1.1.30.6/3624892/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/41/
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Josef Brabec

To view all his personal effects, go to:
Prisoner registration card for Josef Brabec, Buchenwald concentration camp, 1.1.5.3/5599436/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/93/
**Unit 2**

**Josef Brabec**

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<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
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**Personal effects card for Josef Brabec, Buchenwald concentration camp, 1.1.5.3/5599434/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/39/**
Unit 2
Josef Brabec
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Franciszek Czaplicki

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129300323/
**Unit 2**

**Franciszek Czaplicki**

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**Prisoner registration card for Franciszek Czaplicki, Stutthof concentration camp, 1.1.41.2/4444891/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/40/**
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<td>Lipmann</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Lungentuberkulose</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Szewirblat</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>D.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Russie</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Lues u. Kreislaufschwäche</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Halilavie</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Allgemeines Septis</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>Lorussi</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Farge auf d. Fluchterschein</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Egan, Hirsch</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Bouchet, Georges</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Jankowski, Klemens</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Helm, AIII ?</td>
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<td>Walter, Hermann</td>
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<td>Dritte Darmerkrankh. und Herzschwäche</td>
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<td>Gasot, Francisque</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dito auf dem Transport (vom Zug)</td>
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Excerpt from the death certification books of Neuengamme, list 5, issued by the Committee of Former Political Prisoners, 14.9.1945, the entry on Czaplicki can be found on page 19 under the number 648, 11.30.1/3417167 and 3417179/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Franciszek Czaplicki

Death certificate for Franz Czaplicki, issued by the Hamburg-Fuhlsbüttel registry office, 18.3.1946, 1.2.2.1/11353107/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Tore Christian Erichson Five

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129302194/ and
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129302195/
## Fragebogen für Hästlinge

1. **Name und Vorname des Gefangenen**: FIVE, Tore

1a. **Seit wann im Konzentrationslager?**
   - 30.7.44

2. **Beruf**
   - Ingenieur

3. **Geboren am [dd.mm.jjjj] und Ort**
   - [Ort]

3a. **Letzter Wohnort**
   - Dorfheim, Fabersort. 7.

4. **Religion**
   - [Religion]

5. **Mutter Kinder?**
   - [Ja, Nein]

5a. **In welchem Alter?**
   - [Alter]

5b. **Beruf der Kinder?**
   - [Beruf]

6. **Vorbehalten?**
   - [Ja, Nein]

6a. **Sind Tätowierungen vorhanden?**
   - [Ja, Nein]

7. **An welchen Körperstellen?**
   - [Beschreibung]

8. **Sind Brüken vorhanden?**
   - [Ja, Nein]

8a. **An welchen Körperstellen?**
   - [Beschreibung]

9. **Sind bei Brüken und Tätowierungen körperliche oder geistige Behinderungen vorhanden?**
   - [Ja, Nein]

9a. **An welchen Körperstellen?**
   - [Beschreibung]

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Questionnaire for prisoners for Tore Five, Natzweiler concentration camp, 1.1.29.2/3166667/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit 2</th>
<th>Tore Christian Erichson Five</th>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>99796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schen</td>
<td>20820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Asker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>6 Sep 1944, Natzweiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>19 Sep 1944, Natzweiler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>R.I., 1 Nov 1944, Natzweiler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>2-3 Mar 1945, Neuengamme</td>
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Registry office card for Tore Five, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.7/10642007/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/7/
Unit 2
Tore Christian Erichson Five

Excerpt from the Norsk Fangeleksikon - Grinifangene register (Norwegian Prisoners’ Encyclopedia - Prisoners of Grini Camp), published in Oslo 1946, p. 388, the entry for Five can be found there under number 10919, 1.2.2.1/11403707/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Karl Friedrich Geissler

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-1_129100060/

Karl Friedrich Geissler
Unit 2
Karl Friedrich Geissler

Registry office card for Karl-Friedrich Geißler, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.7/10647678/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/7/
Unit 2
Karl Friedrich Geissler

Accompanying letter that was sent along with Karl Geissler's military identification card to Dachau concentration camp from the Wehrmeldeamt Mannheim 1 (Recruiting Station Mannheim 1), 23.11.1943. Geissler had been examined at Dachau concentration camp a year before for suitability to serve in the Wehrmacht as a volunteer.
Unit 2
Karl Friedrich Geissler

Inquiry card from the correspondence file of the International Tracing Service on Karl Friedrich Geissler, the information it contains was provided by the Regional Finance Office in Karlsruhe which applied to Arolsen for a certificate of incarceration in order to check an application for compensation submitted by Geissler in 1962. 6.3.3.2/99010921/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Robert Genenger

To view all his personal effects, go to:
Unit 2
Robert Genenger

Prisoner registration card for Robert Genenger, Buchenwald concentration camp, 1.1.5.3/5937751/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/93/
# Unit 2

**Robert Genenger**

| Registry office card for Robert Genenger, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.7/10647932/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/7/ |
Concentration camp inmates questionnaire for Robert Genenger, Dachau concentration camp, front, 1.1.6.2/90415510/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/35/
Concentration camp inmates questionnaire for Robert Genenger, Dachau concentration camp, back, 1.1.6.2/90415510/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/35/
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Antonina Gladilina

To view all her personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129300551/
Unit 2
Antonina Gladilina

Change report from Ravensbrück concentration camp dated 10.5.1944 with a list of newly arrived female prisoners. Antonina Gladilina is listed under no. 19, 1.135.1/3765846/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.
### Unit 2
**Antonina Gladilina**

**Häftlingskarte**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Einlieferungsstillle</th>
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<th>Geboort-Tag</th>
<th>Geboort-Monat</th>
<th>Geboort-Jahr</th>
<th>Geschlecht</th>
<th>Familienstand</th>
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<th>Nebenberuf 1</th>
<th>Nebenberuf 2</th>
<th>Nebenberuf 3</th>
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<td>Russland</td>
<td>Schülerin</td>
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<th>T-Grad</th>
<th>Anzahl Verstehlen</th>
<th>Gefängnis Monate</th>
<th>Zuchthaus Monate</th>
<th>Eingeliefert in Kl</th>
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<td></td>
<td>38 118</td>
<td>Fabrikarbeit</td>
<td>31.12.1944</td>
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<th>Bemerkungen</th>
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Hollerith preparatory worksheet card for Antonina Gladilina (she can only be identified by her date of birth and prisoner number here), Neuengamme concentration camp, 1.1.30.8/3613313/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to [https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/41/](https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/41/)
**Antonina Gladilina**

| Unit 2 |

Registration card from the residents’ registration office of the town of Ahrensburg for Antonina Gladilina, the »KZ-Lager Sasel« (Sasel concentration camp) listed under »Verzogen« (moved from) refers to the Hamburg-Sasel sub-camp of the Neuengamme concentration camp, the reference to »ins Lager« (to the camp) listed under »Verzogen« (moved to) probably indicates that she moved to a camp for Displaced Persons in July 1945, 2.2.2.1/72378712/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Alexandra Gorila

To view all her personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129300578/
Register of Soviet-Russian female civilian workers to be transferred from Leipzig police prison to Ravensbrück concentration camp, Gestapo Leipzig, 16.5.1944, 1.2.2.1/12052084/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Alexandra Gorila

Change report from Ravensbrück concentration camp dated 22.5.1944 with a list of newly arrived female prisoners, Alexandra Gorila is listed under no. 11, 1.1.35.1/3765922/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
**Unit 2**

**Alexandra Gorila**

Hollerith preparatory worksheet card for Alexandra Gorila (she can only be identified by her date of birth and prisoner number here), Neuengamme concentration camp, 1.1.30.6/3613934/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/41/
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Maria Holowko

To view all her personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-2_129200063/
Unit 2
Maria Holowko

Labor card for Maria Holowko, issued on 11.7.1942 in Siegen, front, among other things such cards were used to control the deployment of foreign forced laborers in the German economy. 1.2.9.2/108018053/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Labor card for Maria Holowko, issued on 11.7.1942 in Siegen, back, among other things such cards were used to control the deployment of foreign forced laborers in the German economy, 1.2.9.2/108018053/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
### List of foreign forced laborers of Soviet nationality at the company Hüttenwerke Siegerland A.G., issued by the District of Siegen/Westphalia, Ferndorf Office, circa 1946, page 1 and page 5, 2.1.2.1/70737686 and 70737690/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Maria Holowko</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Category</th>
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<td>Vorschütz</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Katka</td>
<td>27.1.25</td>
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<td>Arminia</td>
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<td>Augustine</td>
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<td>Anna</td>
<td>28.5.30</td>
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</table>

**Category:** A. 2. (12)

**Remarks:**
- Unbekannt: Unbekannt
- Vorschütz: Vorschütz
- Hüttenwerk: Hüttenwerk
An die
Kriminalpolizei
Marburg/Lahn

Am 29.6.45. verstarb in unserer Klinik die Russin Maria Holowko.
An Nachlassachen ist folgendes vorhanden:
18 Photographien
2 Postkarten
1 Arbeitskarte
42,50 RM Deutsches Geld
20,-- " Besatzungsgeld
25 Rubel Russ.Geld
1 Spiegel
1 Brieftasche

Die Verwaltung:
Medizinische Univ.-Klinik
Marburg/Lahn

20.6.1945

Letter from Marburg university hospital to the Marburg criminal police, 29.6.1945, 1.2.9.2/108018059/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
**Unit 2**

**Dossier on the personal effects of Pawlo Jakuba**

To view all his personal effects, go to: [https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129300791/](https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129300791/)
# Unit 2

**Pawlo Jakuba**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pawlo Jakuba</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Birth</td>
<td>S. Schiwjyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity Card No.</td>
<td>1.2.93/108007333/ITS</td>
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</tbody>
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Identity card for Pawlo Jakuba, issued on 7.7.1942, 1.2.9.3/108007333/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
May
Week  8  15  22  29
Monday  9  16  23  30
Tuesday  10  17  24  30
Wednesday  12  18  25
Thursday  13  19  26
Friday  14  22  27
Saturday  14  21  28

June
Week  5  12  19  26
Monday  6  13  20  27
Tuesday  7  14  21  28
Wednesday  1  8  15  22  29
Thursday  2  9  16  23  30
Friday  3  10  17  24  1
Saturday  4  11  18  25  2

Translation:

Note. Times of departure and arrival
On Wednesday
Am Mittwoch
1943/28/III from home to factory
Was in factory up to 6/IV (19)43
on Wednesday the 6/IV (19)43 to Kiev,
averived in Kiev on Thursday the 7/IV. Have been examined
9/IV left behind by the boys
left for Germany on Thursday the 14/IV
arrived in Germany on Tuesday the 19/IV in the
town of Schneidenluid
was in the camp from 19/IV to 6/V
Left for the town of Kolberg assigned to work for an owner
7/V (19)43
Labor card for laborers from the occupied Eastern territories for Pawlo Jakuba, issued on 4.11.1943, front, 2.2.2.1/102875834/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Labor card for laborers from the occupied Eastern territories for Pawlo Jakuba, issued on 4.11.1943, back,
2.2.2.1/102875834/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Verpflichtungsbescheid
auf Grund der Verordnung zur Sicherstellung des
Kraftbedarfs für Aufgaben von besonderer staats-
politischer Bedeutung vom 13. Februar 1939 (RGBl.I
S.26) und der Dienstpflicht-Durchführungsanordnung

Der - die ... 10807359/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Oberarbeiter Pawlo Jakuba
(Nationalität) (Vor- und Zuname)
geb. am ... in Kolberg
beauftragt bei dem Bauern /
Landwirt Jacob Jehling...

wird hiermit ab sofort für befristete Zeit zum
besonderen Einsatz für die Kreiseinwernschaft Kolberg/
Belgard verpflichtet.

Wer dieser Verpflichtung nicht Folge leistet, wird
nach Kriegerecht bestraft.

Kolberg, den 1.11.1944
Arbeitsamt Kolberg
Mitarbeiter ..............

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

Sie haben sich am 7. November 1944 um 8.30 Uhr in
Kolberg auf dem Vorplatz des Hauptbahnhofs zu melden.

Datum: ... 10807359/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives

In Auftrag:

[Signature]
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Janusz Klinkowski

Janusz Klinkowski

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129300958/
Unit 2

Janusz Klinkowski

Registry office card for Janusz Klinkowski, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.7/10679058/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/7/
Janusz Klinkowski

Prisoner registration card for Janusz Klinkowski, Stutthof concentration camp, front and back, 1.1.41.2/4523349/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/93/
Name register of the doctors and nurses who worked in the prisoner clinic, Stutthof concentration camp, 15.10.1944, Klinkowski is listed under no. 17, 1.1.41.1/4404038/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Janusz Klinkowski

Personal effects envelope for Janusz Klinkowski, Neuengamme concentration camp, issued on 1.11.1944, 1.1.30.2/3451599/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2

Janusz Klinkowski

Death certificate for Janusz Klinkowski, issued in Rotenburg on 30.3.1946, the hospital in Rotenburg-Unterstedt in Lower Saxony mentioned here was used by the British Army in May 1945 to care for prisoners liberated from the Sandbostel camp, 2.2.2.2/76778521/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Franz Kosmus

Franz Kosmus

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-1_129100095/
<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Name und Vorname:</strong></th>
<th>Kosmos (Kosmus) Franz</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>geb.:</strong></td>
<td>30.10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>zu:</strong></td>
<td>Jairach Kr. Trifell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong></td>
<td>Feld, Nr. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beruf:</strong></td>
<td>Weber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staatsangehörigkeit:</strong></td>
<td>Bürg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name der Eltern:</strong></td>
<td>Johann und Helene geb. Dessau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong></td>
<td>Feld, Nr. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name der Ehefrau:</strong></td>
<td>Christine geb. Hocevar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wohnort:</strong></td>
<td>w.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kinder:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vorbildung:**

- **Kriegsdienst:** von - bis
- **Größe:** 170 Name: gründl., Haare: schwarz Gestalt: schl.
- **Mund:** normal Bart: Geschäft: oval Obren: norm.
- **Sprache:** deutsch, slovenisch Augen: blau, Zähne: voll.

**Ansteckende Krankheit oder Gebrechen:**

**Besondere Kennzeichen:**

**Rentenempfänger:**

**Verhaftet am:** 30.1.45 wo: Hatzbach

1. Mal eingeliefert: 12.3.45 2. Mal eingeliefert: 12.3.45

**Anweisende Dienststelle:**  Stgo.-Marburg

**Grund:**

**Parteizugehörigkeit:** von - bis

**Welche Funktionen:**

**Mitglied v. Unterorganisationen:**

**Kriminelle Verstrafen:**

**Politische Verstrafen:**

Ich bin darauf hingewiesen worden, dass meine Bestrafung wegen intellektueller Urkundenfälschung erfolgt, wenn sich die obigen Angaben als falsch erweisen sollten.

**V. E. U.**

**Der Lagerkommandant**

Prisoner registration form for Franz Kosmos, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.2/10148107/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/3/
## Unit 2

**Franz Kosmus**

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<tr>
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<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kosmos</td>
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<td>30.10.17</td>
<td>Gairach</td>
<td>Feld 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franz</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2. März 1945</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kr. Trifail</td>
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*Registry office card for Franz Kosmos, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.7/10683841/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/7/*
List of liberated Yugoslavian concentration camp prisoners in the Allach sub-camp who were to be repatriated to Yugoslavia, May/June 1945, Kosmus is listed under no. 305. 1.1.6.1/9933638 and 9933647/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of
Franciscus Lazarom

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129301169/
Unit 2
Franciscus Lazarom

Identity card from the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for F. Th. W. M. Lazarom, civil servant under the Provincial Commissioner for Food for Utrecht, for the year 1944, 1.2.9.3/108009650/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Franciscus Lazarom

Prisoner registration card for Franciscus Lazarom, Amersfoort police transit camp, 1.1.1.2/52195/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Franciscus Lazarom

Death certification for prisoners of the Neuengamme concentration camp, excerpt with entries from 14 and 15.3.1945, the entry for Lazarom can be found under no. 76, 1.1.30.1/3413101/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Johan Pisek

Johan Pisek

To view all his personal effects, go to: https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-2_129200115/
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<th><strong>123394</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johann</td>
<td>15.7.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmermann</td>
<td>Kostanjewitsche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Nov. 1944</td>
<td>Klagenfurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dez. 1944</td>
<td>Weitmannsdorfer-str. 7o</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUCHENWALD</td>
<td>l.,...rk., DSA</td>
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</table>
Unit 2
Johan Pisek

Prisoner registration form for Johan Pisek, Buchenwald concentration camp, 1.1.5.3/6827595/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/3/
### Personal effects card for Johan Pisek, Buchenwald concentration camp

A personal effects card for Johan Pisek, born on 15 July 1911, who was a cabinet maker. He was interned in the Buchenwald concentration camp on 6 December 1944.

**Unit 2**

**Johan Pisek**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Outer coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantel</td>
<td>Upper garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sockenmuster</td>
<td>Mismatched socks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hose</td>
<td>Trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halsbänder</td>
<td>Collars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gürtel</td>
<td>Belt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gewänder</td>
<td>Clothing items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gamaschen</td>
<td>Undergarments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unterkleidung</td>
<td>Undergarments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberteil</td>
<td>Outer garment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unterhemd</td>
<td>Undergarments</td>
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<td>Undergarments</td>
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**Koffer**

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**Altenschlüssel**

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<tr>
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<tr>
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**Abgabe bestätigt:**

Pisek, Johan

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Personal effects card for Johan Pisek, Buchenwald concentration camp, 1.1.53/6827590/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/39/
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Waldemar Rowiński

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-3_129301793/
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Waldemar Rowiński

Student ID card for the 1938/39 school year issued by the Staatlichen Jungen-Gymnasium Chorzów (Chorzów State Grammar School for Boys) for Waldemar Rowiński, 1.2.9.3/108013267/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Hollerith preparatory worksheet card for Waldemar Rowiński (he can only be identified by his date of birth and prisoner number here), Neuengamme concentration camp, 1.1.30.6/3621359/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/41/
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**Waldemar Rowiński**

**Nominal roll of deceased prisoners of war or Displaced Persons of Polish nationality, S.S.O. 8th Corps**, compiled on 27.11.1946, Rowiński is listed under no. 217, the entry »shipping incident at Neustadt« refers to a maritime disaster in the Bay of Lübeck. The SS had detained about 9,000 concentration camp prisoners on a steamer named the »Cap Arcona« and on two other ships which were attacked and sunk by British planes, 1.1.30.1/3413507/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.
Unit 2
Dossier on the personal effects of Claude Taufer

To view all his personal effects, go to:
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Registry office card for Claude Taufer, Dachau concentration camp, 1.1.6.7/10771878/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/7/
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Claude Taufer

Application from Claude Taufer to the leader of Division III of Dachau concentration camp, 13.1.1944, 11.6.2/90426984/ITIS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Claude Taufer

Dossier on the personal effects of Stanislaus Zoltko
To view all his personal effects, go to: https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-1_129100185/
Unit 2

Dossier on the personal effects of Stanislaus Zoltko

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-1_129100185/
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Stanislaus Zoltko

Labor card for Stanislaw Zoltko, issued on 30.6.1941 in Augsburg, front, among other things such cards were used to control the deployment of foreign forced laborers in the German economy, 1.2.9.1/108021253/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Labor card for Stanislaw Zoltko, issued on 30.6.1941 in Augsburg. Back, among other things such cards were used to control the deployment of foreign forced laborers in the German economy, 1.2.9.1/108021253/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.
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### Stanislaus Zoltko

Excerpt from the register book of prisoners of the Augsburg detention facility, entries for 29 and 30.11.1943, the entry for Zoltko can be found under no. 777, 1.2.2.1/11836431/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 2
Stanislaus Zoltko

Registry office card for Stanislaus Zoltko, Dachau concentration camp. 1.1.6.7/10787975/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/7/
Unit 2

Dossier on the personal effects of Kazimierz Zot

Kazimierz Zot

To view all his personal effects, go to:
https://collections.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/1-2-9-1_129100186/
Unit 2
Kazimierz Zot

Labor card for Kazimierz Zot, issued on 31.12.1941 in Saarbrücken, front, among other things such cards were used to control the deployment of foreign forced laborers in the German economy. 1.2.9.1/108021305/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
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List of foreigners of Russian nationality who were registered in the territory of the French occupation zone during the Second World War, in this case taken from the records of the Großhandel-Lagerei-Berufsgenossenschaft in Mannheim, drawn up by the International Tracing Service around 1951, 2.1.1.2/70537926/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
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Index card for Kazimierz Zot from the police responsible for foreigners, probably issued by the Grünstadt police in 1944, front, 2.2.2.1/75042034/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
# Unit 2

## Kazimierz Zot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>von</th>
<th>bis</th>
<th>Name, Ort, Kreis, Straße (Arbeitgeber)</th>
<th>Unterkunft (falls nicht bei Arbeitgeber wohnend)</th>
<th>Bemerkungen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 15.10.44 | 19.2.45 | Konservenfabrik Koch & Mann Grünstadt | Weinstr.Süd 62 (Lager) | (Nur bei Lagererlass)

Über die von mir zu beachtenden Vorschriften und die Folgen bei Zuwiderhandlungen bin ich eingehend belehrt worden.

__________________________

den 194

(Unterschrift)
Erich Adolf Alex

Erich Adolf Alex, a cook by trade, was born in Brokstedt on June 7, 1909. According to an Allied questionnaire completed after the war, the Gestapo arrested Alex in 1937 for »preparations for high treason.« He was then imprisoned in the Buchenwald concentration camp for about five years, and later in the concentration camps in Natzweiler — where he performed forced labor — and Dachau. A »post control card« of 1943 shows that Alex was in contact with his wife by mail. The designation »ASO« on the card means that he was on record as an »anti-social element.« The Nazis used this term to label homeless persons, petty criminals, alcoholics, and persons without steady jobs. After his liberation, Alex testified that he had been subjected to torture during his imprisonment.

Joseph Altmayer

Joseph Altmayer (or Josef Altmeyer) was born on January 29, 1914, in Forbach, Département Moselle, France. He was a miner and a roofer. He and his wife Anne (née Preschbill) had six children together. In March 1943, he was conscripted into military service by the National Socialists in occupied Alsace. The entries on his military identification card show that he had previously served in the French army from 1935 to 1936 and from 1939 to 1940. The Gestapo arrested Joseph Altmayer in Saarbrücken in August 1944. On October 23, 1944, he was deported to Dachau concentration camp. He survived the inhuman treatment he received there and later declared to his liberators that he had resisted conscription into the German Wehrmacht.

Nikolai Berezyn

Nikolai Berezyn was born in Gromovka in present-day Ukraine on June 25, 1920 or 1925. The documents stored in the Arolsen Archives show different spellings of his name, among others Berezin and Berosin. The Nazis assigned the young Nikolai to forced labor in agriculture. In April 1943, he was arrested for »roaming about,« initially detained in the Hagen police prison, and shortly thereafter in the police prison in Dortmund. At the time of his committal to the Buchenwald concentration camp, his only possessions were a work uniform, some clothing, a wallet, a cap, and a pocket watch. The SS transferred him to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp on April 30, 1943, and later to the Neuengamme concentration camp. All traces of him are lost from there on.

Josef Brabec

Josef Brabec was born on April 17, 1919, in Třebenice/Trebnitz in what is now the Czech Republic. He was an unmarried baker. In September 1942, he was arrested by the city police in Reichenberg/Liberec in occupied Czech territory. On December 24, 1942, he was deported to Buchenwald concentration camp, where he was assigned prisoner number 4648. Records show that he was imprisoned for talking with Ukrainian laborers. In March 1943 he was transferred to Dachau. In 1944, the Nazis sent Josef Brabec’s father, Frantisek, a wristwatch, signet ring and banknote they had confiscated from his son. It is not clear why these few personal effects were sent to the family or whether Josef Brabec survived his imprisonment.
Franciszek Czaplicki

Franciszek Czaplicki was born on December 8, 1907, in Krajewo-Darmopichy, Poland. On some of the surviving documents, his name is spelled Franz Gzaplicki. He was a farmer who last lived in Ząbki near Warsaw. The Security Police (Sipo) arrested him on August 31, 1944, during the Warsaw Uprising and deported him to the Stutthof concentration camp near Gdańsk. The Sipo was the organization of the German occupiers responsible for implementing the National Socialist persecution and extermination policies. In early September 1944, the Nazis transported Czaplicki to the Neuengamme concentration camp, where he was assigned the prisoner number 46507 and put to work performing heavy forced labor. He died in the Hamburg-Fuhlsbüttel sub-camp on November 12, 1944. His personal effects – you can give the students this information – were returned to his family during the 2021 #StolenMemory campaign.

Tore Christian Erichson Five

Tore Christian Erichson Five was born in Asker, Norway, on August 20, 1920. He completed elementary, intermediate, and high school and trained as an engineer at a polytechnic university. Five was arrested in Falstad on February 7, 1944. The documents give no indication of the reasons for his arrest. In Norway, as elsewhere, the German occupiers systematically imprisoned and deported their political opponents, among them many students. The SS initially detained him in the Grini concentration camp in Norway. In July 1944 they transferred him first to the Natzweiler and later to the Dachau and Neuengamme concentration camps. According to a document from Natzweiler, Tore Five’s parents were dead. His own fate has remained a mystery. His personal effects – you can give the students this information – were returned to his family during the 2020 #StolenMemory campaign.

Karl Friedrich Geissler

Karl Friedrich Geissler, a merchant by trade, was born on September 28, 1897, in Heidelberg, Germany. The criminal investigation police arrested Geissler for the first time in June 1938 as part of the »Reich work-shirker« campaign, alleging that he was an »anti-social element.« Shortly afterwards, he was deported to Dachau concentration camp. From there he was transferred to Mannheim remand center and to Bernau prison, before being sent back to Dachau again. In 1942, he was examined for suitability to serve in the Wehrmacht as a »volunteer« and a military identification card issued in his name was even sent to the concentration camp (it was placed with his personal effects), but he remained in custody for unknown reasons. In the summer of 1943, he had to spend two months in the penal block of the concentration camp. In 1944, his tormentors finally took him to the Natzweiler concentration camp, where he was liberated on April 26, 1945. Afterwards, he went to live in Mannheim.

Robert Genenger

Robert Genenger was born on January 1, 1887, in Krefeld. The Berlin police arrested the roofer on April 19, 1941, for supposedly »refusing to work.« He already had a number of previous convictions, and after spending several months in Berlin-Spandau prison, he was transferred to Buchenwald concentration camp on November 18, 1941, where he was categorized as a »career criminal« and assigned to a penal company. In March 1942, the Nazis transported Genenger first to Ravensbrück concentration camp and then to Sachsenhausen. In mid-November 1942 he was transferred to Dachau, where he was assigned prisoner number 39743. Robert Genenger survived years of imprisonment and told the Allies at the end of May 1945 that he wanted to live in Berlin again.
Unit 2
Short biographies for the teacher

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Antonina Gladilina
Antonina Gladilina was born in the Soviet Union on June 13, 1926 or 1927. On May 10, 1944—she was still a school pupil—the Gestapo deported her to Ravensbrück concentration camp. Classified as a political prisoner, she there received the inmate number 38118 and performed forced labor in a nearby factory. A few months later she was transferred to Neuengamme concentration camp, where she was likewise assigned to involuntary labor for the Nazi regime. Among Gladilina’s possessions were a necklace with a Christian cross and a pair of earrings. All that is known about her further fate is that, after her liberation by the Allies, she lived on the Wulfsdorf estate in the community of Ahrensburg near Hamburg for about six weeks.

Alexandra Gorila
Alexandra Gorila was born in 1924 in Shabalinov in the Chernihiv/Chernigov province of the Soviet Union (present-day Ukraine). She had been deported to Germany as a forced laborer. She was arrested by the Gestapo for no apparent reason, and on May 16, 1944, she was deported from the Leipzig police prison to the Ravensbrück concentration camp in Brandenburg. There Gorila was assigned to heavy forced labor in a factory. A few months later, she was transferred to Neuengamme concentration camp. Again the Nazis exploited her as a laborer. It is not known whether she survived the inhumane conditions. The Arolsen Archives have several pieces of jewelry that belonged to Alexandra Gorila. One of them is a necklace with a pendant depicting an angel.

Maria Holowko
Maria Holowko was born on October 29, 1926, in Poselok in the Dnipropetrovsk province of the Soviet Union (present-day Ukraine). In 1942, when she was still a teenager, Maria Holowko was deported to Germany. She was made to perform forced labor in a rolling mill of the Siegerland steel works in the district of Siegen until March 1945. In addition to concentration camp prisoners and foreign prisoners of war, a total of about 8.4 million civilians from the territories occupied by the Wehrmacht had to perform forced labor in the German Reich, including a very large number of adolescents and young women from the Soviet Union. Maria Holowko died in the Marburg university hospital on June 29, 1945, a few weeks after the surrender of Nazi Germany. The Arolsen Archives have her belongings in their holdings. They include a wallet and photos with affectionate dedications from friends and her siblings.

Pawlo Petrowitsch Jakuba
Pawlo Petrowitsch Jakuba was born in Schomlyn in the district of Hrajdask in what was then the Russian Empire (present-day Ukraine) on October 6, 1905 or 1915. In 1942 he worked as a farmhand; his last place of residence in occupied Ukraine was Lochwyzja. Under circumstances no longer known today, Pawlo Jakuba later had to perform forced labor for the farmer Leonhard Behling in the German village of Mohrow in what is now Poland. In November 1944, labeled an »Eastern worker« – the term used to describe forced laborers from the Soviet Union – he was compelled by the Nazis, under threat of punishment, to perform labor for the Kolberg/Belgard district farming community. His further fate is unknown. The Arolsen Archives have in their holdings a razor once belonging to Jakuba as well as diary entries he made in 1943.
Janusz Klinkowski

We are looking for the family of Janusz Klinkowski, born in Berlin on April 24, 1910. The master chimneysweep last lived with his wife (née Lipinska) and child in Gnesen/Gniezno in present-day Poland. In May 1940, the police in nearby Hohensaalf/Inowrocław arrested him for »anti-German behavior« and put him in »protective custody.« This was a punishment arbitrarily imposed on persons considered critical of the regime or otherwise undesirable. Soon thereafter, Klinkowski was deported to the Dachau concentration camp. In April 1942 he was transferred on to the Stutthof concentration camp and assigned to work in the infirmary there. A period of incarceration in the Neuengamme concentration camp near Hamburg followed in October 1944. On May 20, 1945, shortly after his liberation, Janusz Klinkowski died in a hospital in Rotenburg in Lower Saxony, near Bremen, as a result of his long years of imprisonment.

Franz Kosmus

Franz Kosmus was born on October 30, 1917, in Gairach in Austria-Hungary. Today the town is called Jurklošter and belongs to Slovenia. At the beginning of the Second World War, it was part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. In April 1941, after the Wehrmacht occupied the country, the town was integrated into the German Reich along with large parts of Slovenia. Ensuing attempts to subject the population to forced Germanization led to the arrest and expulsion of thousands of Slovenes. A weaver by profession, Kosmus and his wife Christine (née Hocevar) had one child. He was arrested in January 1945. On March 12, 1945, the Security Police (Sipo) in Marburg/Maribor ordered his deportation to the Dachau concentration camp. He was assigned to forced labor in the Überlingen sub-camp. A fountain pen and a pocket watch were taken away from him upon his arrival in Dachau. Franz Kosmus survived, and in 1945 he returned home to territory which was by then Yugoslavian once more.

Franciscus Theodorus Lazarom

Franciscus Theodorus Lazarom was born on May 27, 1915, in The Hague, the Netherlands. He was a civil servant who last lived with his parents in De Bilt, a district of Utrecht. He was arrested by the Germans in October 1944 and was initially taken to the Amersfoort transit camp. The words »zum Arbeitseinsatz Reich« were noted on his prisoner card, indicating that he was to be sent to work in Germany. A few days later, the German occupying forces deported Franciscus Lazarom to the Neuengamme concentration camp in Hamburg, where he was made to do forced labor for the Nazi regime. The Dutchman did not survive the ordeal. He died of lung disease on March 15, 1945. The Arolsen Archives still have a number of things that belonged to him, including a case and a comb.

Johan Pisek

A carpenter by trade, Johan Pisek was born on July 15, 1911, in Kostanjevica, in what is now Slovenia (it was in Austria-Hungary in those days, after the First World War it had belonged to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia). His father Anton died in 1936, his mother Maria in 1940. Johan Pisek had a Yugoslavian passport. After the Wehrmacht invaded Yugoslavia in the spring of 1941, which led to the territory being integrated into the German Reich, he was accepted into the Carinthian People's Union. This organization pursued the »Germanization« of the region and used racist indoctrination and political control to try to integrate the parts of the population classified as being »capable of Germanization« into the German »people's community«. In October 1944, Johann Pisek was arrested in Klagenfurt for reasons unknown and soon thereafter deported to the Dachau concentration camp. In early December 1944 he was transferred to Buchenwald. It is not known whether he survived detention and forced labor.
Unit 2
Short biographies for the teacher
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Claude Taufer
Claude Taufer was born on May 1, 1911, in Wolfurt, Austria. He was an Italian citizen and was registered as a civilian worker in Munich at the beginning of the Second World War. He worked for various companies in 1941 and 1942, including a building contractor. Taufer was arrested shortly after Italy changed sides and declared war on Germany in the autumn of 1943. It is unclear exactly why he came to the attention of the Gestapo. On November 13, 1943, the National Socialists sent him to the Dachau concentration camp. Claude Taufer survived the concentration camp and was liberated by the U.S. Army. However, his personal belongings were never returned to him. Claude Taufer’s personal effects include his passport, a medical certificate, and numerous photos.

Waldemar Maria Rowiński
Waldemar Maria Rowiński was born on September 14, 1923, in Poręba in Poland. He lived at 11 Listopada 26 in Chorzów, where he attended primary school and the No. 868 Stanisława Kostki secondary school for boys. His student ID and school reports provide an insight into this period. He also carried two photos of his father, Czesław, a police commissioner. When Waldemar Rowiński was 17, the SS deported him as a political prisoner on the first mass transport of Polish nationals to Auschwitz. He was transported to the Neuengamme concentration camp on March 12, 1943. On May 3, 1945, he died when the Cap Arcona sank in the Bay of Lübeck – after evacuating the camp, the SS had detained about 9,000 concentration camp prisoners on the steamer and on two other ships which were attacked and sunk by British planes. Waldemar Rowiński was buried in Neustadt cemetery.

Stanislaus Zoltko
Stanislaus Zoltko was born on June 3, 1923, in Sonnenburg. The town lies east of the Oder and is now called Słomsk and belongs to Poland. An unmarried man who worked as a farmhand, he last lived in Kielce County in Poland. From there he was deported to the German Reich as a forced laborer. In May 1941, he was registered by the employment office in Augsburg and sent to work for Alois Donderer in the neighboring town of Dinkelscherben. The Gestapo incarcerated Zoltko in the Augsburg prison in late November 1943 for alleged theft. His transfer to Munich on December 18, 1943, was followed by deportation to the Dachau concentration camp. There he was registered as a »labor re-education prisoner« with the number 60564. He survived his imprisonment in the camp, but it is not known what happened to him after liberation.

Kazimierz Zot
Kazimierz Zot was born on December 24, 1921, in Stupnica in the district of Sambor in Poland. According to the local administration, which was under German occupation, Zot supposedly »voluntarily went to Germany to work« in November 1941. Until October 1944, he had to work for the “Kohlen-Union B. Schönbucher” in Saarbrücken, where he lived in a camp for forced laborers. The so-called Polish decrees had gone into effect in March 1940 with the aim of strictly isolating Polish forced laborers, who were identified by the letter »P« on their clothing. In October 1944, Kazimierz Zot was transferred to the “Hansa Konservenfabrik Koch & Mann” in Grünstadt – where he also lived in a forced labor camp. According to the files of the police responsible for foreigners, he hung himself on February 19, 1945, supposedly because he was »lovesick.« He was buried in the cemetery in Grünstadt.
Unit 2 Map of Europe showing the borders as they were at the start of the Second World War (September 1, 1939)