


**International Archival
Acquisition Program of the United
States Holocaust
Memorial Museum, Washington D.C.**

**Introduction to
Records of the Association of Victims of the Nazi regime (VVN)
(Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Nazi-Regimes)
at the German Federal Archives in Berlin.**

Name:	Berlin
Nummer:	18 182 196
Erstellt am:	22. Februar 1944
Ort:	Ranfmann
Vorname:	Walter Adolf
Geburtsdatum:	27. April 1881
Nachname:	Walter Adolf
Stadt:	Berlin
Wohnort:	Lafter
Profession:	Lafter
Verheiratet:	Nein



January 8, 2009

Project Supervision: Dr. Klaus Müller
Program Coordinator Europe
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
kmueller@ushmm.org

Database and Project Implementation
Facts & Files
Historical Research Institute Berlin
Drauschke – Schreiber
Partnership Company
Scholars in Archives, History and Literature
Pestalozzistraße 38,
D-13187 Berlin
phone +49 30 / 4809 8620
www.factsandfiles.com
contact: Beate Schreiber
E-mail: schreiber@factsandfiles.com

Content

I.	The Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime (VVN)	3
II.	The holding of the Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime (VVN) at the German Federal Archives, Berlin	4
III.	Scope of the VVN Collection	5
A.	Card Indexes	5
(1)	ID-Cards (Kennkarten) and General Registration Cards (Volkskarteikarten) of German Jews	5
(2)	Prison card index (Haftkartei) of the Secret State Police Berlin office 710 (Geheime Staatspolizei Gestapo Berlin Abteilung 710) from 1935 to 1937	8
(3)	Card indexes on concentration camps in Germany and the occupied territories	9
(4)	Card index of the prison Brandenburg (Zuchthaus Brandenburg) in Germany	10
(5)	Card index on prison Berlin-Plötzensee (Zuchthaus Berlin-Plötzensee) in Germany	10
B.	Tracing papers, Questionnaires, Reports and Listings	11
IV.	Finding Aid	12
A.	Database	12
B.	PDF-Document	14

January 8, 2009.

I. The Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime (VVN)

After the end of World War II, former victims of the Holocaust and the Nazi era organized themselves in committees called "Victims of Fascism" (Opfer des Faschismus) in Germany. These committees were responsible organizing accommodations and food supplements for survivors and were helping in their search for surviving family members. The most important committee was a sub-department of the city government of Berlin. Other committees were founded in the Soviet Occupied Zone in East Germany.

At the end of 1946, the committees decided to establish a political organization for victims of the Nazi era, the Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime (Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes - VVN). In the Western zones, local associations were founded and in March 1947, the all German VVN Association was founded in Frankfurt am Main.

The VVN Association had 250,000 members in all zones. Mandate of the VVN Association was to represent the victims of the Nazi era, helping them with their daily needs, organizing political support for former victims and working nonpartisan in all occupation zones of Germany.

The VVN Association also collected documentation and records about Nazi persecution and established a special department for that task. The VVN Association had an investigation service unit to trace Nazi criminals.

As the Cold War began, the Soviet Union started to put a lot of pressure on so-called *heretics* ("Abweichler") in her satellite countries. The Soviets and the East German communists gained more and more control of the VVN Association.

One of the most important topics among the VVN Association members was the question of restitution of property or compensation for persecution and looted assets ("Wiedergutmachung"). The often postulated demand for restitution and an all German representation aroused suspicion with the Soviets and the East German communists. Restitution of companies or real estate to private persons, mostly now living in Western countries, ran counter to the Communist idea of property of the people (Volkseigentum).

After 1949, Anti-Semitism got stronger in East German politics, especially in the communist party. Some Jewish members and leaders of the VVN Association were persecuted due to Stalinist politics. In 1951, the Czech communist Rudolf Slánský, vice premier of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, was arrested and accused to be a Zionist agent. In the aftermath of the trial against Slánský and 13 other East German communists accused the Jewish members of the VVN Association to be Zionists and spies commissioned by Western agencies. In November 1952, Slánský was sentenced to death, and the Slánský-Trial provided for big propaganda in Eastern European media. After many important Jewish members of the VVN Association escaped to West Germany, the VVN Association came completely under communist control. On January 15, 1953 the VVN Association was closed down in East Germany and the communist party created its own organization of "antifascist resistance fighters".

January 8, 2009.

II. The holding of the Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime (VVN) at the German Federal Archives, Berlin

The holding of the VVN Association at the German Federal Archives consists of two record groups. (Record Groups DY 55 and DY54)

After the VVN Association was closed in the beginning of 1953, some files were given to the archive of the communist party, the Socialist United Party (SED) in the GDR. Others were transferred to the East German Ministry of State Security (Ministerium für Staatssicherheit).

After the reunification of Germany in 1990, all records were transferred to the German Federal Archives in Berlin.

The holding at the German Federal Archives contains over 3,500 files. It consists of two main groups of files: (a) administrative files of the VVN association and (b) reports, minutes, biographical collections of victims of the Nazi era, and material on the persecution during the Nazi era. This material came from the VVN Association investigation service unit. This unit traced Nazi's, who committed crimes in Nazi Germany, concentration and extermination camp and were members of the Secret State Police (Gestapo). Among them were also "ordinary Germans" who denounced their Jewish neighbors or "aryanized" Jewish property. The VVN Association investigation service unit collected a large documentation on concentration camps, ghettos, the Gestapo and the Nazi regime. The unit also sent out questionnaires to survivors to learn more about their fate during the Nazi time. The research staff also collected material on concentration camps, prisons and probation units in the German Army (Wehrmacht).

The collection contains also material on the Gestapo in Breslau (Silesia), concentration camp personnel, lists of Jewish victims, the murder of mentally retarded people (Euthanasia) and Greek prisoner of war.

The Berlin and other sub-branches in the other East German states collected material with a regional focus, such as on the regional head of the NSDAP at Görlitz, Bruno Malitz and the persecution of Jews. Bruno Malitz was responsible for "Aryanization" of Jewish business in Görlitz and the deportation and slave labor of Jews.

January 8, 2009.

III. Scope of the VVN Collection

The holding was surveyed on Holocaust related materials for the archival collection of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum with a special focus on the documentation on victims, camps and Nazi crimes.

The selected material is most relevant to the USHMM archives. It documents personal recollections of victims, witness reports, lists of victims and several card indexes on Jews, prisoners and camps.

183 relevant files out of over 3,500 were microfilmed. 69 microfilm reels are now available at the USHMM archives.

The microfilmed material consists of two different groups which are described in the following chapters.

A. Card Indexes

There are five different card indexes:

(1) ID-Cards (Kennkarten) and the often corresponding general registration cards (Volkskarteikarte) of German Jews.

(2) Prison card index (Haftkartei) of the Secret State Police Berlin office 710 (Geheime Staatspolizei Gestapo Berlin Abteilung 710) from 1935 to 1937).

(3) Card index on concentration camps in Germany and the occupied territories. Post-war card index.

(4) Card index of the prison Brandenburg (Zuchthaus Brandenburg) in Nazi Germany. Card index on prison Berlin-Plötzensee (Zuchthaus Berlin-Plötzensee) in Nazi Germany.

(1) ID-Cards (Kennkarten) and General Registration Cards (Volkskarteikarten) of German Jews

Identity cards (Kennkarten) were introduced in Germany in 1938. From January 1, 1939 Jews were forced to carry this card with them at all the time. With the beginning of the war, all Germans over 15 years had to carry an ID-card. The cards for Jews had a capital letter "J" printed on the card. From then on all people in Germany had to register at the police, whenever they moved from one place to another or stayed somewhere for a longer period of time.

In addition to the ID-cards, a national card index (Volkskartei) was introduced in 1939. This was a registry kept at the local police office in charge of registration. An ID-Card was always issued in two complete copies. One copy was handed out to the person and the other copy was kept with the corresponding card of the national

January 8, 2009.

card index The ID card recorded personal and professional information and gave information about the racial background of the person. The police registered who was a Jew, half-Jew or a gypsy.

This collection of Jewish ID- and registration cards on 891 people is a unique source for biographical research and often gives information about the fate of the person.

The following three examples show how these cards are preserved and what information they could deliver.

Example Cards from the file DY 55 V 278-5-4 vol. 1, Microfilm reel number 11



Max Seelig, born on March 12, 1882 in Stettin. Max Seeling was deaf. According to the information given from the memorial book, published by the German Federal Archives, he was deported to Theresienstadt on February 9, 1944 and later to Auschwitz where he perished. The card gives information about his education, civil status, and his descendents. An entry from the census in 1939 conveys the information that all of Max Seelig's grandparents were Jewish according to the Nazi racial laws.

Nur von deutschen Reichsangehörigen, nicht von Ausländern auszufüllen												Datum der Ausfüllung: 19.9.1939													
Für männliche Personen												1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Geburtsjahr: 1882		Familienname: Seelig										Waren Sie länger als drei Monate im Auslande? (Nur bei Ausreise nach abgelaufenem Dienst, bei ungelöstem Ausreisepass, bei Urlaub und bei Reise etc.)													
Geburtsort: 12. März Stettin.		Vorname: Israel		Nachname: Max		Familiennamen: lebte, verstorben, verstorben (Patrikonalen unterstreichen)										Nein !									
Beruf: Buchbinder		verheiratet mit		, geb. am		III (Geburtsort)										Erreichten Sie fremde Sprachen? - Welche?									
Beruf: ditto		Welche Schule (auch Beruf, Fortbildung, Fachhochschule etc., Sprache der Unterrichtensprache) haben Sie außer der Volksschule besucht? (Wann? Wo?) - Bis zu welchem Grade? (Welche Sprache wurde abgelesen?)										Nein !													
Beruf: Arbeiter		Gehörlosenschule in Weissensee. 7 Jahre.										Besuchen Sie auf einem Sondergebiet besondere Kenntnisse u. Leistungen (z. B. in einem Spezialzweig der Industrie, der Landwirtschaft, der Technik oder der Wissenschaft)?													
Besten Sie ein Arbeitsbuch? Ja !		Bei Hochschulbildung: Bestehten Prüfungen:										Motorenwerk als Maschinenarbeiter													
Besten Sie ein Arbeitsbuch? Bl. Mitte.		Bei Hochschulbildung: Bestehten Prüfungen:										Hilfsschlosser.													
Besuchen Sie früher ein Arbeitsbuch? Ja !		Bei Hochschulbildung: Bestehten Prüfungen:										Liest Sie das oder literarisch behindert? Ja !													
Besuchen Sie früher ein Arbeitsbuch? Gehörlos.		Bei Hochschulbildung: Bestehten Prüfungen:										Liest Sie das oder literarisch behindert? Nein													
Liest Sie das oder literarisch behindert? Nein		Bei Hochschulbildung: Bestehten Prüfungen:										Liest Sie das oder literarisch behindert? Nein													

January 8, 2009.

Besitzen Sie besondere Fertigkeiten, wie Motorrad-, Kraftwagenführer, Fliegen (Luftverkehr), Seilen? Nein !	
Machenschriften, Kurzschreib?	
Sind Sie im Sanitätsdienst (Krankenpflege) oder im Luftschutz ausgebildet? Nein !	
Sind Sie Mitglied der Technischen Nachhilfe oder des Roten Kreuzes? Nein !	
Dienstzeit in Heer, Marine oder Luftwaffe von _____ bis _____	
Letzter Dienstort:	Gegebenenfalls Wehrnummer:
Waren Sie im Reichsarbeitsdienst? <input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nein	
Friedensdienst: von _____ bis _____	
Wohnort (Wo zuletzt polizeilich gemeldet?): Berlin N.54 Stadtkv.: II	
Kreis:	als Mieter? Lewin. oder bei den Eltern?
Nicht zur behördlichen Entgegung von Wohnungszuweisungen frei	
Name für behördliche Vermerke	
4 Jüd. Gr. lt. Volksz. 1939	
m. Nr. A 039904	
Bitte die Karte nicht knicken!	

Albert Rachmann, born on April 27, 1881 in Stargard. Albert Rachmann lived in Berlin and was working as construction worker. According to the information given from the memorial book, published by the German Federal Archives, he was deported to Auschwitz on November 29, 1942 where he perished.

Kennort: <i>Berlin</i>		Rechter Zeigefinger
Kennnummer: <i>14 152 186</i>		Linker Zeigefinger
Gültig bis <i>22. Februar 1944</i>		
Name: <i>Rachmann</i>		
Vorname: <i>Albert, Israel</i>		
Geburtsort: <i>St. Petersburg</i>		
Beruf: <i>Bauarbeiter</i>		
Bemerkungen: <i>Heim</i>		

January 8, 2009.

Ilse Hirsch, née Wohlfeiler, born on August 13, 1904 in Hamburg. She lived in Hamburg. According to the information given from the memorial book, published by the German Federal Archives, she was deported to Litzmannstadt on October 25, 1941 where she perished in 1942. Her deportation is noted on the card.

Kennort:	<i>Litzmannstadt</i>		
Kennnummer:	<i>304871</i>		
Gültig bis:	<i>20. 11. 1942</i>	1944	
Name:	<i>Ilse Wohlfeiler</i>		
Vorname:	<i>Ilse</i>		
Geburtsort:	<i>Hamburg</i>		
Geburtsdatum:	<i>13. August 1904</i>		
Beruf:	<i>Hausfrau</i>		
Unveränderliche Kennzeichen:	<i>Keine</i>		
Veränderliche Kennzeichen:	<i>Keine</i>		
Bemerkungen:	 <i>Ilse Wohlfeiler</i> <i>Litzmannstadt</i>		

	<i>Ilse Hirsch</i> (Inhaberin des Kennkartenbuches) Hamburg, den 20. März 1939 Der Polizeipräsident (Städtische Behörde) <i>Reinhold</i> (Städtischer Beamter)
---	---

(2) Prison card index (Haffkartei) of the Secret State Police Berlin office 710 (Geheime Staatspolizei Gestapo Berlin Abteilung 710) from 1935 to 1937)

Microfilmed on Reel number 67.

These cards are unique contemporary Nazi era material from the Secret State Police Berlin office 710 (Geheime Staatspolizei Gestapo Berlin Abteilung 710) on political and Jewish prisoners.

By late 1934, Heinrich Himmler and his deputy, SD chief Reinhard Heydrich, had centralized the regional German political police departments within a single new agency in Berlin, the Secret State Police (Geheime Staatspolizei - Gestapo).

The cards give information on prisoners of the Secret State Police Berlin office 710 (Geheime Staatspolizei Gestapo Berlin Abteilung 710), names, dates of birth, occasion for arresting.

January 8, 2009.

(3) Card indexes on concentration camps in Germany and the occupied territories

The group is organized by main camps and lists all information on the structure, transports, and sub camps.

These files are microfilmed on the Micro film reels number 32, 60 to 69.

The card index was created by the VVN Association investigation service unit and is a compendium from different contemporary sources.

The cards give information on incidents in the camps, attempts of escape, shootings of prisoners, names of the camp personnel, the amount of prisoners, their origin (POW's, political prisoners) and transports from one camp to another.

Example Cards

K ü s t r i n ehem. Kr. Königsberg, jetzt Polen

AKdo Sachsenhausen, "Arbeitslager Pasterweide" (BNTB
zuerst erwähnt am 17.5.43 mit 30 Häftlingen.
(Sachsenhausen Tagesstärkebericht)
Bd I S 344

January 8, 2009.

Mauthausen Lagergeschichte 1939 1600 Plätze
27./28. Sept. - Transport mit vorwiegend Polit aus Dachau. Seit
diesem Zeitpunkt hat das Polit. überwiegend.
Überlebende - 250 Mann - Febr. 1940 nach Dachau zurück
Winter 1939/40 stark lagers fast völlig aus.
31. Dezember - Emi Freitag KPD erschienen.

(4) Card index of the prison Brandenburg (Zuchthaus Brandenburg) in Germany

One card index is on prisoners of the prison Brandenburg (Zuchthaus Brandenburg), in alphabetical order.

Only the letters from A to K are preserved (Microfilm reel 66). This index lists the names of prisoners who were arrested and perished in the prison (Zuchthaus) Brandenburg. Alphabetical entries include birthdates and the date the individual was murdered or sentenced to a prison term. Many of those listed were participants or accused participants in the failed assassination attempt of Adolf Hitler of July 20, 1944.

(5) Card index on prison Berlin-Plötzensee (Zuchthaus Berlin-Plötzensee) in Germany

Another index is on prisoners of the prison Plötzensee-Berlin (Zuchthaus Plötzensee-Berlin) (Microfilm reel number 68-69), in alphabetical order.

Only family names of prisoners starting with C to Z are preserved. The prison Plötzensee-Berlin became one of the most important prisons for political prisoners during the Nazi era. Over 2,800 persons were executed there.

January 8, 2009.

B. Tracing papers, Questionnaires, Reports and Listings

Apart from the card indexes the USHMM project focused on other Holocaust relevant material containing personal reports, biographical information on the victims and persecutors who were traced by the VVN Association after the war.

To support the research at the USHMM archives a database was created. We registered the names of victims listed on post-war documentation by the VVN Association and those, which are mentioned in correspondences. All together 1,981 names of Jews, Communists, Social Democrats and other opponents are now listed in the finding aid.

The VVN Association also investigated on crimes relating to euthanasia and sterilization. For instance, there were investigations against the Madaus Company in Dresden, which developed a medicine for sterilization. The Madaus Company forced tests upon prisoners from the concentration camp Buchenwald (Konzentrationslager Buchenwald). The VVN Association collected reports on victims of Nazi euthanasia and sterilization programs.

Other reports and material concern abuse of Jewish prisoners in concentration camps, sub-camps and slave labor camps.

The material also contains documents on the denunciations of Jews. The famous illustrator E.O. Plauen (Kurt Erich Ohser) (1904-1944) was betrayed by neighbors in Berlin arrested and committed suicide in prison. The VVN Association investigated the denunciation and tracked down former denouncers.

To be recognized as a former victim of the Nazi Regime former prisoners had to document their persecution. The VVN Association prepared questionnaires. They are now part of the VVN collection, organized by state.

The names of the victims are registered in the finding aid.

January 8, 2009.

IV. Finding Aid

The finding aid consists of an MsAccess database and a PDF-document.

A. Database

The database provides for each data set two forms. The first form gives general information of the data set, mainly about the source (file) and the general content, the second form behind lists the victims, which are included in the file, stating the personal information to each person.

The following screen shot shows the first form. It shows the name of the holding, file number, file title, and new edited information like USHMM Archives microfilm reel number (see arrow 1) and content description (see arrow 2).

One field lists the name(s) of the registered people (see arrow 3).

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Access form titled "Bundesarchiv Berlin, VVN - (Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes)". The form is divided into several sections:

- File Number:** DY 55 V 278/4 Nr. 56, with a sub-field containing "dy 55", "V 278", and "4 File: 56".
- MF Reel:** 12 (indicated by arrow 1).
- DB ID:** 32
- Provenance:** Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes (Generalsekretariat)
- Title:** Verfolgung von Juden in Leipzig. - Berichte an den Landesverband Sachsen
- External File Number:** from 1947 to 1949
- Aktenzeichen:** (empty)
- Person(s):** A list of names and birth information, including "Kratz, Willy geb. 00001912 in Mannheim", "Wasserstrom, Moritz geb. 04031883 in Berlin", "Teichtner, Leo geb. 20071889 in Leipzig", "Tichauer, Hans Günther geb. 05121929 in Leipzig", "Köllner, Siegfried geb. 12071924 in Leipzig", and "Kunze, Elisabeth geb. in". (indicated by arrow 3)
- Contains:** Berichte (indicated by arrow 2)
- Contains also:** Aktennotiz der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinschaft Leipzig über die Leipziger Juden in der NS-Zeit, o. D.
- Remarks:** (empty)
- Keywords:** Juden; Zwangsarbeit; Konzentrationslager
- Pages:** 123
- © Facts & Files**

January 8, 2009.

The next Screen shot shows the second form showing all people included in this file in the form of a table.

Microsoft Access - [USHMM VVN]

Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Einfügen Format Datensätze Extras Fenster ?

MS Sans Serif 8

Bundesarchiv Berlin, VVN - (Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes)

Source Victims

Vorname	Nachname	Geburtsname	Geburtsdatum	Geburtsort:	Wohnort	Bemerkung
Willy	Kratz		00.00.1912	Mannheim	Leipzig	Jude
Moritz	Wasserstrom		04.03.1883	Berlin	Leipzig	Jude
Leo	Teichtner		20.07.1889	Leipzig	Leipzig	Jude
Hans Günther	Tichauer		05.12.1929	Leipzig	Leipzig	Jude
Siegfried	Köllner		12.07.1924	Leipzig	Leipzig	"Mischling I. Grades"
Elisabeth	Kunze				Leipzig	Jüdin
Hans	Kraus				Leipzig	"Mischling I. Grades"
Karl	Kohnheim		23.07.1878		Leipzig	Jude
Kurt	Künstler				Leipzig	Jude
Salo	Falk				Leipzig	Jude
Robert	Loebel		21.10.1913	Leipzig	Leipzig	Jude
Fredi	Rode				Leipzig	Jude
Anna	Bomann				Leipzig	
Martha	Abramowitz	Dschanmer	20.01.1901	Leipzig	Leipzig	mit Juden verheiratet
Helmut	König				Leipzig	
Siegfried	Achtelsteller				Leipzig	
▶ Auguste	Fleischhauer				Leipzig	
Armin	Itzinger				Leipzig	

Datensatz: 17 von 45

January 8, 2009.

B. PDF-Document

In the PDF-Document includes all fields from the database in a print form. By searching the PDF-document, it is possible to have a full-text search through all fields at the same time.

Bundesarchiv Berlin, VVN - (Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes)

File Number:	DY 54 V 277/1 Nr. 19	MF Reel:	4	Pages:	293	DB ID:	1
Provenance:	Ausschüsse Opfer des Faschismus						
Title:	Ermittlungen wegen Euthanasie- und Sterilisationsverbrechen						
External File Number:		from	1946	to	1948	Aktenzeichen:	
Contains:	Berichte, Anträge und Anfragen zur Anerkennung als Opfer des Faschismus						
Contains also:	Ermittlungen gegen die Firma Madava & Co. Dresden-Radebeul wegen Versuchen an Häftlingen im KZ Buchenwald mit medizinischen Präparaten zur Sterilisierung ("R 17")						
Remarks:							
Keywords:	Juden; Zwangsarbeit; Euthanasie						
Person(s):							
Vorname	Nachname	Geburtsname	Geburtsdatum	Geburtsort	Wohnort		
Willy	Abramowicz				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Jude, Anstalt Teupitz, Anfang 1940 nach Eberswalde verlegt, dort verstorben							
Siegfried	Abramowicz				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Jude, nach Auschwitz deportiert, überlebt							
Henriette	Abramowicz				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Jüdin, 1939/40 Anstalt Buch, von dort verlegt, vermisst							
Hermann	Abramowicz				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Jude, 1942 nach Theresienstadt deportiert							
Auguste	Abramowicz				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Jüdin, 1942 nach Theresienstadt deportiert							
Cécile	Alexander	Kaufmann			Berlin		
Bemerkung: 1938 in einer Heil- und Pflegeanstalt ermordet							
Nivica	Balle		11.05.1925	Vakreske	unbekannt		
Bemerkung: Jugoslawin, 1944 von Wittenauer Heilstätten in Anstalt Obrawalde verlegt und dort ermordet							
unbekannt (Frau)	Balder				Berlin		
Bemerkung: 1939-1940 in Privathelanstalt Dr. Winter (Bemau) verstorben							
Elisabeth	Bellke				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Antrag auf Anerkennung als Opfer der Nürnberger Gesetzgebung							
Franz	Berger				Berlin		
Bemerkung: 1940 aus der Anstalt Wuhlgarten b. Biesdorf in Landesanstalt Linz verlegt, dort 1940 verstorben							
Gertrud	Böhme				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Anstalt Wuhlgarten, 1940 in die Anstalt Sonnenstein verlegt und dort verstorben							
Eile	Böhme				Berlin		
Bemerkung: Anstalt Wuhlgarten, 1940 in die Anstalt Sonnenstein verlegt und dort verstorben							
Frieda	Bridde				unbekannt		
Bemerkung: 1939-1940 Anstalt Neuruppin (dort verstorben)							
unbekannt (Frau)	Bronkmann				Berlin		
Bemerkung: 1933-1938 Anstalt Neuruppin							
Ewald	Brügger		26.05.1906	Warmenhagen	Kirchdorf (Krs. Grimmen)		
Bemerkung: 1940 als pol. Häftling in Landesanstalt "Festes Haus" Neuruppin, dann KZ Dachau, 1941-1942 Emslandlager (Bürgemoor)							