

Moeder Rachel Wijnschenk-Kokernoot

Einde oorlog:

Graslitz = subkamp van Flossenburg

Bron: <https://www.gedenkstaette-flossenbuerg.de/en/history/satellite-camps/graslitz>



Factory building in Kraslice, 2018 (Flossenbürg Concentration Camp Memorial / Photo: Rainer Viertlböck)



Factory building in Kraslice, 2007 (Photo: Flossenbürg Concentration Camp Memorial). A textile factory, located in one section of the long complex, is once again operating today.

Prisoners

Mainly German, Polish, and Czech women; numerous “gypsy women”. By the end of 1944 there were 470 women, in April 1945 at least 877 women in Graslitz.

Among them are also Jewish women from the Rochlitz Subcamp, as well as women from the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp.

Forced labor and quarters

Precision assembly work for the Luftfahrtgerätewerk Hakenfelde GmbH (LGW), an aeronautical equipment company that was a subsidiary of Siemens.

Production site was a disused textile factory. The prisoners were quartered in one of the upper floors above the factory workshop.

Guards

10 SS men, up to 19 female overseers. Many of the prisoners described the conduct of detail leader Richter as decent. His successor Dziobaka and the head overseers Elfriede Tribus and Helene Schmidt were considered brutal.

Death toll

No murders in the camp, but several prisoners were shot dead on the evacuation march.

Disbanding of the camp / end of the war

The evacuation of the camp begun on April 15, 1945. The women were forced to march in the direction of Marienbad (Marianske Lázně). Several prisoners were shot dead during the march. U.S. troops liberated the survivors at the end of the April.

Daarvoor:

Rochlitz: <https://www.gedenkstaette-flossenbuerg.de/en/history/satellite-camps/rochlitz>

Prisoners

A transport of 200 Hungarian-Jews and one Russian arrived from Auschwitz. Another 200 Jewish women from Hungary, Poland, Greece, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy arrived in February 1945 from Bergen-Belsen.

Forced labor and quarters

Production of aircraft hydraulics parts for the Mechanik GmbH. The women were first quartered in ground bunkers on a factory grounds, then in new barracks with comparably good food rations.

Guards

18 guards, 16 female overseers. The head overseer Marianne Essmann functioned as a detail leader. According to statements made by the women, the guards treated the prisoners relatively good.

Death toll

No verified deaths

Disbanding of the camp / end of the war

On March 18, 1945, the prisoners were sent to the subcamp Graslitz and were forced to continue marching from there by foot. In the beginning of May, they were liberated by units of the Red Army.

Komt rond febr 1945 vanuit Bergen-Belsen

En vanaf augustus 1944 werden vrouwelijke gevangenen vanuit onder andere **Auschwitz** gedeporteerd naar **Bergen-Belsen** om vanuit daar als dwangarbeiders naar andere concentratiekampen gestuurd te worden. Het kamp was één van de grotere concentratiekampen binnen Duitsland.