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NMT 4

## Regulations of the Dachau concentration camp (1933), with comments by government officials

Concentration Camp Dachau special orders (camp organization) - Service regulations[.]  
Notes on Death Penalty - Conference

01 June 1933

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Dachau Concentration Camp administration

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### TRIAL ISSUE

Concentration camp system (administration, forced labor, abuse of inmates, secrecy)

Pages 1 to 13 included

*Tischer*

Concentration Camp D a c h a u

special orders (Camporganization) - Service regulations

Notes on Death Penalty -- Conference

ited: "Important Incidents in Concentration  
Camp Dachau."



Subject:

Concentration Camp Dachau

M e m o r a n d u m .

On 29 May 1933 p.m., Dr. Wintersberger, the chief prosecutor (Oberstaatsanwalt) of the State Court (Landgericht) Munich II, has handed me his report of 29 May 1933 with two copies of the "special regulations" concerning inmates of the concentration-camp Dachau (Camp Organization) and stated orally that several deaths have been reported from the concentration camp Dachau during the last few days showing that the report of the camp commandant and the camp physician as to the causes of death is hardly in conformity with the findings of the coroner's inquest and autopsy, so that the evidence obtained by the inquiry so far would justify the suspicion of crimes committed. The essential contents of his oral report on the single cases is incorporated in the memorandum of 30 May 1933 drafted by the prosecuting authority (Staatsanwaltschaft) of the district Court (Landgericht) Munich II, which is referred

The same day, on 29 May 1933, I reported on this subject to the State Minister of Justice in the presence of Amtsgerichtsdirektor SPRICK. The Minister of Justice called the Prime Minister by telephone and obtained his consent that the subject "Execution of protective custody" should be made an item on the agenda of the meeting of ministers on 31 May 1933; he commissioned me to submit the matter to the State Minister of the Interior together with Amtsgerichtsdirektor Sprick and to take all further steps which might become necessary.

Accordingly, on 30 May 1933 a.m., accompanied by AG Direktor Sprick, I made my report first to ministerialdirektor Gareis, secretary for police matters (Polizeireferent) in the Ministry of the Interior and then in the presence of the latter to the State Minister Wagner himself stating the facts as they had been reported to me by Dr. Wintersberger, the chief prosecutor (OStA). I restated the official findings in the cases of Schloss, Hausmann, Strauss and Neffzger, pointed out that in accordance with Article 346 of the Penal Code (StGB) it is mandatory to make an inquiry which, by the way, would also serve the true interests of the state; discussed the legal aspects of the camp regulations (Lagerordnung) and duly communicated that the Prime Minister, on request by the Minister of Justice, had put the subject on the agenda of the meeting of ministers of 31 May 1933.

State Minister Wagner declared that the facts are not yet clear sufficiently to allow the matter to become a subject of discussion in the meeting of ministers, and that the commandant of the Bavarian political police who was sick at the time, should be heard first as well as the camp commandant.



He asked the Prime Minister by telephone to delete this item from the agenda and gave orders to Ministerialdirektor Gareis to open a discussion of the matter without delay. From the sphere of the Ministry of the Interior the following are to participate in the discussion Ministerialdirektor Gareis, the commandant of the political police, Himmler, as well as the camps commandant and the camp physician of the concentration camp Dachau; from the sphere of the State Minister of Justice: Amtsgerichtsdirektor Sprick, Chief Prosecutor (OStA) Dr. Wintersberger, Dr. Flamm, physician of the District Court (Landgericht arzt) and the undersigned reporter in this matter.

I have reported the result of my audience with the State Minister Wagner to Ministerialdirektor Degen and Staatsrat Spangenberg on 30 May 1933 and in the presence of the latter to the State Minister of Justice on 31 May 1933. I was requested to emphasize at the proposed meeting that Article 346 of the Penal Code (StGB) makes an inquiry by prosecution and police mandatory.

On the afternoon of 31 May 1933 I was told by Min.Dir.Gareis over the telephone that in accordance with orders from State Minister Wagner the proposed discussion would not take place, because he wished to avoid any sign of intervention in a pending matter, that the chief prosecutor (OStA) of the District Court (LG) Munich II should contact Himmler, the commandant of the political police, as had been suggested in the case of Schloss by letter of the Ministry of Justice of 29 May 1933 No. II 28923, and that the State Ministry of the Interior would take the necessary steps as far as its own sphere was concerned in this matter.

M.G.Dir. Sprick was asked to make this known to the Minister of Justice who was just participating in a meeting of ministers (interlineary note in ink: - on 31 May -)  
(OStA) Dr. Wintersberger was orally requested to contact Himmler, commandant of the political police, as soon as possible, and to report on the result.

Munich, 1 June 1933

(s) DOEBIG

2 June 1933 (Friday)

At 5:15 parley on the matter with Reichsstatthalter von Epp.

The papers on Schloss, Hausmann, Strauss and Neffzger were available at this parley on informal request.

Result of the parley:

The files of the prosecution Munich II on these 4 cases are submitted to the State Minister of the Interior in order to get his view first. In the camp Dachau a change of personnel shall take place.

DOEBIG.



The following

Special Regulations

are published for all persons in the collection camp Dachau

A.

General.

Article 1.

Collection camp Dachau has been put under martial law, and effective at once, the following are in force:

Article 2.

In case of escape attempts by prisoners, the guard or convoy troops may use fire arms without warning.

B.

Punitive Regulations.

Article 3.

The following punishments can be given to prisoners:

1. Arrest
2. Punitive transfer within the existing classifications of prisoners.
3. Death Sentence.

The arrest is mild, medium and severe. The maximum amount of the first two types is eight weeks, of the more severe type it is 3 months. The execution of the arrest punishment usually is done through solitary confinement. In case of medium arrest the person, punished receives a hard bed and as food only water and bread. Severe arrest will be executed in the same manner as in the case of medium arrest, however it will be served in an absolutely dark cell.

Article 4.

The prisoners must render obedience to all members of the camp headquarters as well as to the guarding troops, and they must obey their orders punctually. In the same, they must render obedience to the orders of the persons, detailed to security and convoy duty.



Article 5.

The following will be punished with arrest or punitive transfer:

1. whoever infracts against article 4 in any manner.
2. whoever tells an untruth knowingly to any member of the camp headquarters or the guarding troops.
3. whoever does not execute an order or does not execute it correctly.
4. whoever violates the house and camp regulations.
5. whoever insults or slanders a member of the camp headquarters or the guarding troops.
6. whoever bases a complaint on untrue statements, or presents it or attempts to present it without going through the prescribed channels.
7. whoever criticises camp installations, regulations and orders of the camp headquarters or of its subordinated agencies, or who participates in conferences, which are called for this purpose.
8. whoever collects signatures for a collective complaint.
9. whoever refuses to work.
10. whoever is in communication with persons outside of the camp by any manner or means without permission, or attempts it.
11. whoever attempts sabotage in any way.

Article 6.

The attempt, to commit any of the punishable acts, described in article 5, will be punished as the completed deed.

Article 7.

Punishable acts, which have been committed under aggravating circumstances, are to be punished with severe arrest. An action will increase the punishment, if it has been committed during duty, in the presence of other prisoners or causes a considerable disadvantage, when insults and slanders have taken place by the distribution of writings and descriptions, as well if it was able to endanger the up keep of quiet and order in the camp.

Article 8.

The following will be punished with death:

1. whoever resists actively or attempts to attack a member of the camp headquarters or the guarding troops.
2. whoever influences another prisoner or attempts to influence one, to refuse obedience toward a member of the camp headquarters or the guarding troops.
3. whoever instigates or attempts to instigate actions, mentioned under numbers 1. and 2.
4. whoever participates in a collective refusal of obedience or a collective active attack, of the type, described in number 1.



Article 9.

Whoever has knowledge of a planned collective refusal of obedience or of a planned active attack against a member of the camp headquarters or the guarding troops, and makes a report of same on time, so that the action cannot be executed, remains without punishment unless he was the instigator.

C.

Classification of the Prisoners.

Article 10.

The prisoners are classified in three classes.

Article 11.

Prisoners in all three classes must work, the length and extent of which will be determined by the camp commandant.

Article 12.

All prisoners at first come into class I, in as much nothing different is decided below.

Article 13.

In class II, the prisoners receive an ordinary bed and appropriate food.

Article 14.

Prisoners in class II, who behave themselves well and are willing to work, can be transferred to class I. In this class the prisoners receive a good bed and sufficient food. With prolonged good behaviour in this class, further favors can be expected, especially in the distribution of work, consideration can be given to the education and capabilities of the prisoner.

Article 15.

Prisoners, who behave badly, will be transferred to class III. In this class, the prisoner receives a hard bed, and as nutrition, warm food in the amount of the food ration, decreased by one quarter.

Article 16.

Also transferred to class III can be those prisoners, who



have behaved well during their stay in camp, but whose previous life necessitates special strict supervision in the interest of quiet and order in the camp.

Article 17.

Prisoners of all classes, who behave themselves well, but who do not want to work, can be excused from work, however they will receive during this time a hard bed and a ...?..., decreased by one quarter, of the class, to which the prisoners belongs.

D.

J u r i s d i c t i o n .

Article 18.

The jurisdiction within the camp and over the prisoners is exercised without exception by the camp commandant, unless a violation of article 8 is to be handled. All cases of article 8 will be tried before a camp court, which is composed of the camp commander, one or two officers to be appointed by the camp commander and one SS man, belonging to the guarding troops. The prosecution will also be presented by an SS man, appointed by the camp commander and belonging to the camp headquarters. In case of tied vote, the vote of the chairman of the camp court is deciding. Chairman is the commander of the respective camp. In as far, as the camp commander is mentioned above, in his absence he will be represented by his deputy.



Concentration camp Dachau  
Commandant's office

1 Oct. 1933

Service regulations  
for the escorts and guards of prisoners.

1. Assembly of the Escort units.

30 minutes before begin of work the SS-company (Sturm) of the prisoner escort falls in on the place for voll call. Equipment: Service uniform, cap, carbine, side arm, live ammunition.

The unit leader of the labor service first appoints the leaders in charge of the prisoner escorts and assigns the necessary SS posts to them. At the same time the labor service slips are handed out to the leaders of the prisoner escorts. (cf. sample at the end). The strength of the guard should fundamentally be 20 per cent.

2. Taking charge of the prisoner work units.

After assigning the posts, the SS lieutenant of the prisoner escort company orders loading and locking and leads the SS company in a closed unit to the assembly field where he assembles his company between barracks 7 and 8 facing East. The stacking of arms is prohibited, the back is always to be kept free. The prisoner work units face them in company front-see sketch.- In the presence of the officer of the prisoners' company having the duty, the unit leader (Truppfuehrer) of the labor service calls the various work squads and examines their strength. Then the escort units line up and take over squad after squad. After taking charge the officer of the prisoners' company having the duty certifies the correct transfer by signing the labor service slip and the leader of the prisoners' escort the correct reception.

The calling for and bringing back of the workshop workers is performed by an SS Staff Sergeant of the main guard to whom the necessary supervising guards are assigned. Even in the case the delivery and receipt are to be certified by signature.

The same method is to be used by the SS orderlies when calling for and bringing back single prisoners for kitchen, canteen, clothing stores, magazines and the policing up of service rooms and billets.

The prisoners' company leader on duty is responsible that us prisoner, regardless whether workshop or camp worker, should leave the prisoners' camp without escort and labor service slip.

SS-orderlies can have the work slips filled out the day before. It is strictly prohibited to make out permanent slips. The possession of an armband entitles only to enter the camp, but in no case to take out prisoners.



The leaders of the prisoner companies, who take prisoners before the Commandant for interrogation, etc., do not need a labor-service slip.

The guard at gate 2 watches the traffic at the camp-gate; he examines the signature on the labor-service slips, which must be presented to him under all circumstances. He does not permit the work-unit to pass if a signature is missing. It is not the duty of the guard to count before reveille, however, the leaving prisoner-cooks and certify in the place of the Company-leaders of the prisoners, on duty, the numerically correct delivery by signing the labor service slip which is presented to him. Moreover, he must keep the camp-gate constantly closed.

3.) Signal for the start of the work.

Five minutes before work begins, the bugler blows the signal, "Begin" (Angreifen) the prisoners march to work through the gate, flanked by the escort. The guards must not march so that their clothing touches (Tuchfuehlung) the prisoners, but they must keep the necessary distance, so that they can use their fire-arms unhampered and successfully in the case of necessity.

4.) March-discipline and rendering of constesy by the prisoners.

The prisoner detachments march in marching columns of 4, and as far as necessary, first to the tool - room, there it must be seen to it that the columns do not get missed up. The leader is responsible for disciplined falling in marching, cettitude and falling out. The Troop-command language must be used as the means for comprehension. Smoking in march-columns is prolubited.

Before SS-leaders from Sturmfuehrer (2nd Lt) up, the leader of a prisoner detachment orders the rendering of the salut. The command is while standing: "Attention! Caps off", while marching: "Caps off, Eyes right - or - Eyes left". The salut is finished by the command: "At ease". All saluting is omitted during work. The caps are kept on; the leading man of the escort reports, for instance: "4 guards, 24 men at pick and shovel work (Erdarbeit)."



5. Behavior of prisoner-escorts.

Escorting prisoners is guard-duty. The place of work must be secured secure from all sides by the guard. In the case of impossibility of isolation or surrounding the escorts must place themselves in such a way, they can keep their eyes completely on the prisoners, which have been entrusted to them; an eventual attempt to escape must be prevented under all circumstances. In the case of the use of larger masses of prisoners, machine-guns should be used for security purposes and their disposition should be such, as not to endanger the own comrade in the case of the use of the weapon.

The guard is the prisoners superior. It is not his task, to supervise the work; he must leave that to the deputies of the construction department, resp. the foremen of the work-shops. In the case of doubts concerning the execution, the guard must try to notify the construction bureau. Under no circumstances can he leave the prisoners alone.

The duty of the escort consists only in watching the prisoners. They direct their attention at the attitude of the latter while working. Lazy prisoners are to be made work faster. All mistreatment or chicanery are forbidden.

The guard takes down the name, if a prisoner is obviously negligent and lazy or makes impertinent retorts. He reports it after his tour of duty. Self-aid means lack of discipline.

- The SS-man must be a leading example to the prisoners, if the prisoners are to respect the SS-guard. The SS-man cannot be permitted to stand around in a negligent position, to lean against something, to push his rifle on his back or to put his hand in the mouth of the rifle, while the prisoners are doing hard physical labor. A guard who tries to avoid the falling rain or who takes cover under trees or protruding wall-pieces and watches the prisoners from there, is ridiculous and unsoldierly. The SS-man must show pride and dignity and demonstrate through his example to the Communists and Plutocrats (Bönze) that he is the bearer of the 3rd Reich. To be addressed familiarly (Du) is equal to paternalism. It is humiliating for a "Totenkopftraeger" to act as a messenger for Communists and Plutocrats. Not words but only the example of deeds have effect on that kind of people. A SS-man who does not want to accept that obligation of self-education, should leave the camp.

The SS-escort is not allowed to talk to prisoners except in line of duty. The prisoners must under no circumstances get in touch, not to mention speak to, persons who do not belong to the guard-squad. Workers for foreign firms must be particularly observed: No prisoner is allowed to use the telephone.

During the work-period, all escort-guards are under the orders of the escort leader, that means, of the SS-man or service rating (Dienstgrad) who is in possession of the labor service slip. No prisoner is allowed to leave a work-shop or a place of work without an escort. The guard, who tolerates this, must expect his dismissal.

6.) Guard-duty.

Whoever lets a prisoner escape, will be arrested and handed over to the Bavarian political police for careless freeing of a prisoner.



A prisoner who attempt to escape is to be shot without challenging. The guard who shoots an escaping prisoners in the execution of his duty will not be punished.

In the case of a bodily attack of a guard by a prisoner, the attack is not to be broken by physical force but by the use of the fire-arm. A guard, who does not respect this regulation, has to expect his immediate dismissal. Anyway, who ever keep his back free, will not have to fear a bodely attack.

In the case of mutiny or revolt of a prisoner detachment, the detachment is to be shot at by all supervising guards. Warning shots are forbidden as a matter of principal.

The working-hours are determined by the camp-commandant. The prisoner-escort who releases prisoners ahead of schedule is guilty of a serious violation of duty and can be dismissed. In the case of the necessity to stop the work, for any reason before the time prescribed, the work-group-leader must obtain a written verification on the back of the labor service slip by the construction department or the office which ordered the work, as to the reason for it.

#### 7.) Controls.

The officer of the day of the barracks (Kasernentagedienst - KTD) is the immediate superior of all prisoner-escorts and guards. He can be recognized by a metal breast plate. He has the right to visit and inspect all constructions and work-places within the camp, in the execution of his duty. The supervisory guards report. He reports immediately all defects and faults of the guard-system to the leader of the SS-Battalion (Sturmbann) D. It is his duty to inspect the labor-detachments at least once, in the morning and in the afternoon. Other superios are the officer of the guard (Wach-Vorgesetzter) and the office (Sturmfuehrer) of the prsoner-escort.

#### 8.) End of work.

5 Minutes before the end of work, the bugler blows the signal "Everyone halt" (Das Ganze - Halt) and following it the signal "assemble". The signal "Everyone - halt" means: stop working; the signal: "assemble" means: police up place of work, clean tools and fall in in march-columns. The commands must be orally repeated, once more by the escort-squad leader, and/or the guard.

At the second signal "March to the quarters, the work is finished", the march-columns move out, at the command of the work-detachment leader. They march first to the tool-room, if the columns carry tools and from there directly to the camp.

The escort-guards flank the columns and ensure a disciplined marching order.

#### 9.) Delivery of the prisoners in the camp.

The prisoner Company leader on duty awaits the arriving prisoner columns at the gate of the camp, at noon and in the evening. Column after column halts here for delivery.



The responsible leader of the prisoner-escort hands the labor service slip to the Company-leader, on which the complete numerical delivery of the prisoners is certified by his signature. The company leader counts the prisoners and verifies by his signature the complete numerical reception on the labor service slip. In the case of differences, the column in question remains within the barbed wire barrier; the camp-guard notifies the commandant by phone. The column is only allowed to pass after the differences have been cleared up.

In the case of individual prisoners should being brought back to camp during the working-period, the escort must obtain the verification of the correct delivery with the mention of the name of the prisoners on the back of the labor service slip by the signature of the Company leader on duty or in his absence of the guard at gate 2.

Should, contrary to the regulations, individual prisoners pass the guard at gate 2 in the direction of the camp without an escort, they will be stopped by the guard, who will write down their name and place of work. let them enter the camp but not leave it again. The officer of the day (Der Wachhabende) of the camp guard reports the names of the prisoners, accompanied by a short relation of the event, immediately to the commandant, in written form.

At the termination of the tour of duty, the labor service slips are thrown by the escort-guard leader into the letter-box for the labor-service, which is emptied daily by the squad-leader of the labor service. The daily work report is made up on the basis of the labor service slips and submitted to the commandant.

The Commandant  
of the concentration camp  
  
SS-OBERFUEHRER.

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Concentration-Camp Buchau  
SS-Squad leader (Truppfuehrer)  
of the labor-service

LABOR - SERVICE.

At .....	o'clock	<u>morning</u>	afternoon
work-detachment .....			
strength .....	prisoners		
	correctly		
delivered		received	
.....		.....	
Company-leader of the prisoners on duty		responsible leader of the prisoner escort	



numerically correctly

brought back

received

.....  
responsible leader  
of the prisoner escort

.....  
Company leader of the  
prisoners, on duty.

IN ORDER

Dachau, the .....

SS-Truppfuehrer  
of the labor-service

This slip must be put into the letter-box for labor service slips  
after the delivery of the prisoners.

Munich, 29 May - 43

State Prosecution (Staatsanwaltschaft)  
at the  
State Court Munich II  
(Landgericht)

to the

State-ministry of Justice.

Subject: Protective custody  
detention camp, Dachau

Enclosed, please find 2 copies of the copy containing the "Special  
Regulations" for protective custody prisoners, which was delivered  
to me, upon my request, by the camp commandant. The camp commandant  
answered to my question to that effect, that he had created those  
regulations himself by order of his superior authority and that those  
regulations had been approved by the political Police-commander. I  
am of the opinion, that the admissibility of the institution of mar-  
tial-law and the death-sentence demands an examination, as such far  
carrying measure could only be decided upon by the government.

signed: WINTERBERGER

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO 1216-PS

25 November 1945

I, Willard E. SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I  
am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that  
the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1216-PS.

Willard E. SKIDMORE  
Lt (jg) USNR  
391590