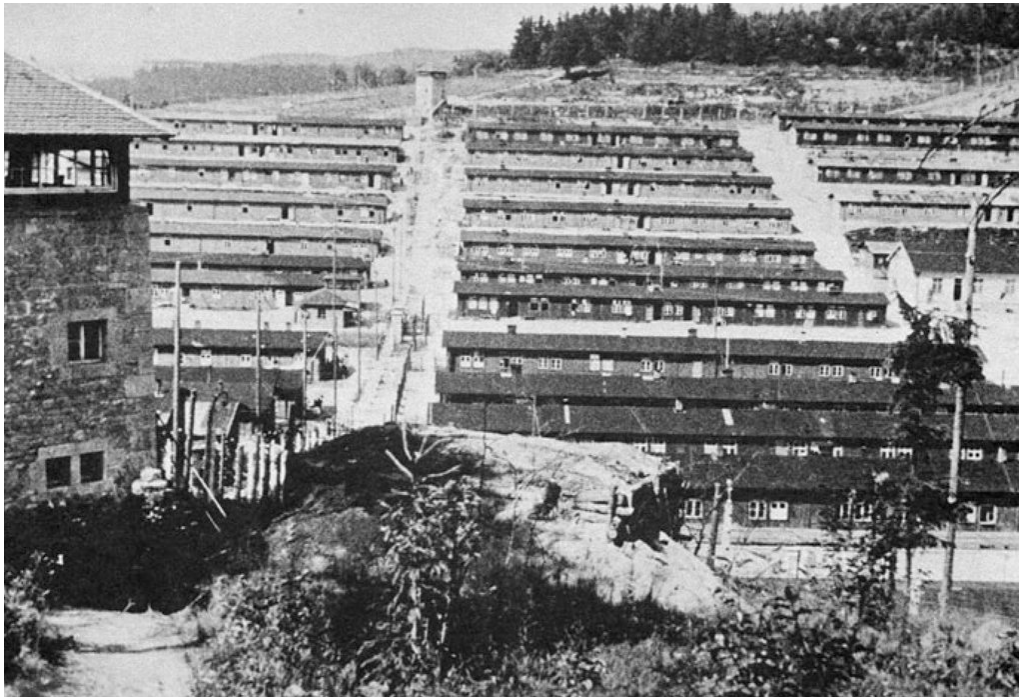


I7 FLOSSENBÜRG (D)

The National Socialists planned Flossenbürg as a concentration camp with forced labour under their “Extermination Through Work” policy. That was the fate intended for political opponents and “anti-social outsiders” particularly. More than 1,200 Sinti and Roma were deported to Flossenbürg as alleged “anti-social elements” and forced to carry out extremely hard physical labour, e.g. in the local quarry or nearby arms factories.



1910

1951

1946

💡 Did you know

... that towards the end of the war, thousands of prisoners of Flossenbürg concentration camp were forced to go on a “death march” to southern Germany?

...that many of the weak and starving prisoners were shot by their guards during the last days of the war in 1945? One of the survivors was 14-yearold Karl Stojka.

✎ For you to do

Find out what rules apply to the treatment of prisoners. Can they be forced to work?

📷 The photo

Photograph taken in April 1946 of the Flossenbürg concentration camp following its liberation by US forces. Foundation of Bavarian Memorial Sites, Flossenbürg Concentration Camp Memorial Site, Germany



<https://www.romasintigenocide.eu/en/i>