

Barrack 13

Barrack 13 was one of the first buildings to be erected in the camp in 1943. Italian military internees and civilian workers were housed there from 1944 to 1945, documented by the many inscriptions with names and dates that are found in the cellar of the building. They are the only direct evidence of the forced labors in this camp.

After 1945 the Red Army used the barracks temporarily as a storage area. Various workshops moved in over the next few years, including the state-owned business (VEB) "Kühlautomat," which maintained its own training workshop here. As of 2003 the building was used to store antiques and building material. Although the barrack was used for many different purposes after the war, it bears more traces from the Nazi era than do the others. For this reason it was taken over by the Documentation Center on Nazi Forced Labor in 2008 and carefully preserved and restored to its original form as a housing barrack. In addition to the historical inscriptions in the basement, quotes from forced laborers convey an impression of their daily living situation that was dominated by limited space, hunger, a lack of hygiene and desperation.

Barrack 13 is accessible only by guided tour.

Documentation Center on Nazi Forced Labor
Berlin-Schöneeweide
Britzer Straße 5
12439 Berlin

Hours:

Tuesday to Sunday 10 am to 6 pm

Admission is free

Tours and seminars available on request
Public guided tours (German only) are given every first Sunday of the month at 3 pm

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STIFTUNG TOPOGRAPHIE DES TERRORS

S-Bahnhof Berlin-Schöneeweide

Bus lines 160 / 167, Britzer Strasse bus stop
or ten minutes by foot



FZ17 Helga Lieser, Karte: Haberkorn/Lieser, Fotos: Friedhelm Hoffmann, Berlin 2011

“GBI Camp 75/76”

Approximately 3000 collective accommodations for forced laborers existed in Berlin and its surroundings. Large barrack camps were established primarily in industrial centers such as Ober- and Niederschöneweide. The double camp 75/76 was built in the fall of 1943, commissioned by the “General Building Inspector for the Reich Capital” (GBI). It contained 13 stone housing barracks for over 2000 forced laborers and a central administration building.

In addition to Italian military internees and civilian laborers, the GBI camp 75/76 held other forced laborers from western and eastern Europe and female prisoners from a sub-camp of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

By 1946 the barracks were already serving civilian functions. Workshops, a sauna and day-care center were established in the eastern half of the camp on Köllnische Strasse. A vaccine institute moved into the western half of the camp on Britzer Strasse in 1946. The Documentation Center on Nazi Forced Labor opened in 2006, thanks to the more than ten year commitment of various Berlin and Brandenburg initiatives.



Documentation Centre on Nazi Forced Labor

As a complete ensemble, the former forced labor camp in Schöneweide is unusual. The Documentation Center on Forced Labor erected at this historical site is an educational site commemorating the 11-12 million men, women, youths and children from all over Europe who were forced to conduct labor for the Third Reich. The Documentation Center provides information about Nazi forced labor through its changing exhibitions, public events and broad educational programs. A permanent exhibition will open in 2013.

PROGRAMS

- Exhibitions (local, regional and international)
- Tours, seminars, project days and project weeks
- Lectures, readings, film screenings, podium discussions, conferences
- Library (use on request), collections and archive (use on request)

Detailed information about our programs and services available at:

<http://www.dz-ns-zwangsarbeit.de>

