Circular Dated 26 February 1943

Artschafts- Vermaltangohauptant Granienburg, don 26. Febr. 1943. Antagrapio 3 leongentrationslager Dacher - Konsentrationslager floamman bantur DI/1 / Az.: 14 c 1 /ot./ U.-1 - MRZ. 1943 Betroff: Hiftlingsbo Leither A HI IV Mass. Rundor rest B 1/11/ Level von 9.2.43 und Chef destes B von 25.2.43. Bosug: 27 a/Km 570 Anluger: keine Einfchreiben An die Lagorherundanton der Tensontrationslager Do., Sah., Bu., Hou., Flo., Bau., ..., Gr.-Ro., Mats., INto., Stu., Hers., Rav. und Lub., Abdruck on: Chof des Antes 3 XI in House . Chef dep intes D III 1: House, Su obigen Besug ist au molden, ob -wie angeordnet- ite Haftlinge beroits pit Sivillbidung surgestattet worden nind. Des sich die Versorgung der -onsentrationalager mit der postroifton "0" -Bebleidung immer sehwieriger gostaltot and Eutoilung dieser Bobloidung durch the Reichszirtschaftsministerium mur noch in sinse vällig unsursichenden Unde su ergarten ist, wird nochaals engeordnot, das an alle innorhalb der Konsentrationelager oder in onteprochend geoicherten Elumen our Arbeit einguestaten Hiftling) nurdie durch Furbeeichen konstlich gemehte Zivilkleidung ausgogebon wird. Die gestreifte Hiftlingsbekieldung dorf ab sofert ledigitch an Autenka mudes ausgegeben werden, die sich in der Offentlichkeit bewegen und en Höftlinge auf Arbeitastellen, bol denon die Zivilkieldung gegebenenfalle oine Fight erleichtern würde.

Circular from the SS Economic Administration Main Office, "Re: prisoners' clothing". Because it had become difficult to obtain the striped concentration camp prisoners' uniforms, the SS changed its clothing policy in 1943. Newly arrived prisoners were not allowed to keep their clothes, but were mostly issued other civilian clothes which had been marked with stripes in bright oil paint. At the satellite camps, where prisoners had more chance of escape, the striped prisoners' uniforms remained in use for a longer time. (*BA* (*Berlin*))

Drawing by Per Ulrich



Drawing (pencil and Indian ink) by Per Ulrich "Pieces of Clothing", 1945. Per Ulrich added the following comments: "All civilian clothing was taken from the prisoners. In its place, they were issued rags and tatters that had belonged to their dead comrades. These rags had been cut to pieces, and large patches in blaring colours had been sewn over the holes. Escape attempts were not punishable by death, but theft during an escape was. Since an escaped prisoner would not have been able to go anywhere without useful clothes, escape attempts were generally punished by death."

Per Ulrich, a former prisoner from Denmark, was imprisoned in Neuengamme in March/April 1945.