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## **The Concentration Camps Inside the Nazi System of Incarceration and Genocide**

*Part 5: Death Marches, Liberation and Displaced Persons Camps (1944-1957)*

This document contains historical images  
of the Holocaust and the concentration camps.

Please be advised that some of these pictures  
and descriptions are graphic  
and may be disturbing to viewers.



After the war, American soldiers forced German civilians who lived in proximity to concentration camps to witness the aftermath of the atrocities.

Civilians from Weimar, Germany view the remains of dead prisoners in crematoria ovens at the Buchenwald concentration camp. *Photo credit: USHMM #78805.*



Camp inmates on a death march outside of Dachau, 1945. *Photo credit: Yad Vashem #71972.*

With the advancement of the United States armed forces in April 1945, the Nazis forced 7,000 prisoners at Dachau to evacuate in what was termed a “death march.” Weak prisoners were killed for falling behind, while others died from hunger or hypothermia.

Survivors of this march were liberated by American troops when SS guards retreated in late April and early May, 1945.



Escorted by American soldiers, a transport of child survivors from Buchenwald file out of the camp's main gate. *Photo credit: USHMM #69158.*

After Auschwitz-Birkenau was liberated by Soviet troops in January 1945, thousands of Jewish prisoners, including children, were deported to Buchenwald, Germany.

Once at Buchenwald, they were housed in a special tent camp called "Children's Block 66."



In March 1945, as American troops were approaching Dora-Mittelbau concentration camp, 34,500 prisoners were evacuated in a death march.

Thousands died during the journey, including hundreds of prisoners who were burned alive in a barn near Gardelegen, Germany.

By April 9, 1945, American troops arrived to find only a handful of surviving prisoners.

American troops inspect a barrack in Dora-Mittelbau after its liberation. Two survivors are pictured in their bunks, while several corpses lie on the floor. *Photo credit: USHMM #77032.*



From 1945 to 1957, more than 250,000 Jewish Holocaust survivors lived in dozens of displaced persons camps (“DP camps”) in Germany, Austria, and Italy. There, they rested, recovered, trained for new jobs, prepared for immigration, and started new families.

Gailingen displaced person (DP) camp in Baden, Germany. *Photo credit: USHMM #64129.*





The Red Cross played an essential role in helping Holocaust survivors in postwar Europe by sending food parcels to the many Displaced Persons (DP) camps.

Jewish Holocaust survivor posing with a Red Cross food parcel at the Feldafing, Germany DP camp. *Photo credit: USHMM #39924.*





Dachau had approximately 140 satellite and subcamps. At one subcamp near Allach, Germany, forced laborers made airplane motors for the BMW company.

Prisoners from Allach celebrating their liberation by American soldiers, 1945. *Photo credit: USHMM #49653.*



After the Allied liberation of Nazi concentration camps, American and British soldiers often required German civilians to bury the bodies of concentration camp prisoners.

German civilians are forced to rebury the corpses of slave laborers who were killed. *Photo credit: USHMM #09184.*



After the discovery of Nazi camp experiments, medical professions created the “Nuremberg Code” for ethical research. The code specified that consent should always be voluntary while no harm should be done to patients.

Chief Prosecutor James M. McHaney during the Doctors’ Trial at Nuremberg, Germany.

*Photo credit: USHMM.*



The SS evacuated Auschwitz-Birkenau in January 1945 before it was captured by the Soviet military. More than 60,000 prisoners were evacuated, of whom 15,000 prisoners died during a brutal death march.

Women in the barracks of the newly liberated Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. *Photo credit: USHMM #31450B.*



Survivors of Dachau  
pictured after their  
liberation by the  
United States Army in  
May 1945.

Inmates, Dachau

*Photo credit: USHMM #16956.*

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