**The Bloody Nights of Plötzensee**

During an air raid on Berlin in the night of September 7, 1943, the “People’s Court” in Berlin-Plötzensee, presided over by Roland Freisler, sentenced 60 people to death, and it is regarded as one of the most brutal episodes of its genre. The executions started at dawn. During a concert from 9 a.m. in Berlin, the SS guards killed an Cato Bontjes van Beek and 19-year-old student Liane Berkowitz, who has given birth to a daughter while in custody. Liane Berkowitz and Cato Bontjes van Beek are murdered to death. They are murdered that same day in Berlin-Plötzensee.

Karlheinz Klotz

Karlheinz Klotz is born on June 24, 1912, in Berlin. In 1936, he joins the Sturmabteilung. In 1937, he is arrested and is regarded as one of the most brutal episodes of its genre. The executions started at dawn. During a concert from 9 a.m. in Berlin, the SS guards killed an Cato Bontjes van Beek and 19-year-old student Liane Berkowitz, who has given birth to a daughter while in custody. Liane Berkowitz and Cato Bontjes van Beek are murdered to death. They are murdered that same day in Berlin-Plötzensee.

**The Red Orchestra**

As early as the 1930s, resistance circles begin developing, Berlinsocial circle around Arno Marcous (above with his wife, Natalia and his son Nikolai). Karlheinz Klotz is regarded as one of the most brutal episodes of its genre. The executions started at dawn. During a concert from 9 a.m. in Berlin, the SS guards killed an Cato Bontjes van Beek and 19-year-old student Liane Berkowitz, who has given birth to a daughter while in custody. Liane Berkowitz and Cato Bontjes van Beek are murdered to death. They are murdered that same day in Berlin-Plötzensee.

Zdenek Happrod

Zdenek Hopro is born on February 14, 1919. His father is Roman Catholic, his mother is Jewish. In 1936, he joins an Aktionskomitee (an underground Jewish resistance group). In 1938, he flees to Prague. In 1940, he joins the Orthodox Jewish resistance group. In 1942, he is arrested by the Gestapo. In 1943, he is sentenced to death. They are murdered that same day in Berlin-Plötzensee.

On July 20, 1944, Adolf Hitler personally decides the appeal for immunity of Zdenek Hopro. The Red Orchestra Military Court has recommended that he be sentenced to death. The court, presided over by Roland Freisler, sentences him to death. He is shot by a firing squad in Berlin-Plötzensee.

**Philoxenos Memorial Center**

A few days later in August 7 and 8, 1944, the RAF bomb the “Bendlerblock (Offices of the Army High Command)” attempt to set the city on fire in the “Bendlerblock.” That same night, Stauffenberg’s bomb is discovered. The bomb is defused by the German police and the RAF. The RAF later returns to Finish the job on July 20.
The Plötzensee Prison

The Plötzensee Prison was built between 1868 and 1879 as a maximum-security facility outside Berlin. It covers an area of over 25 hectares (about 62 acres), consisting of numerous work sheds, a prison infirmary, and open areas that accommodate 1,200 prisoners. Covering an area of 400,000 square meters, it is a complex of buildings with many open areas. The prison was a trial center, serving as a political criminals' prison and a detention center for members of resistance organizations. The goals of the penal system are now retribution, deterrence, and the "elimination" of individuals involved in the National Socialist dictatorship.

Shortly after the National Socialist takeover in 1933, 400 victims are sentenced to death by the Reich Military Justice Court or other military courts, or by the Reich Court, the Reichsjustizministerium of the National Socialist state. Executions in Berlin-Plötzensee 1933 – 1945

Between 1933 and 1936, a total of 45 prisoners are beheaded in Berlin-Plötzensee. The judicial system is even more ruthless against foreign members of resistance organizations or people who have been sentenced to death for acts of resistance. About half of those executed are Germans, most of whom have been convicted of "treason to the state". Between 1939 and 1940, 125 prisoners are sentenced to death. Between 1941 and 1945, 400 victims are sentenced to death by the Reich Military Justice Court, the Reichsjustizministerium of the National Socialist state, or state courts.

About half of the sentenced prisoners were members of the Nazi party, or were involved in the production of armaments. Some prisoners were sentenced to death for political reasons or for membership in illegal organizations. The majority of the sentenced prisoners were sentenced to death for political reasons.

Accusation in Plötzensee 1933 – 1945

From 1933 to 1942, a total of 16 persons convicted of treason were held in death, members of the German Resistance. They were held in the ground floor cells, facing south, on the first floor of the execution shed. From 1943 to 1945, members of the German Resistance were held in the execution shed. From 1943 to 1945, they were held in the execution shed. From 1943 to 1945, they were held in the execution shed.

The first to die here are members of resistance organizations or people who have been sentenced to death for acts of resistance. About half of those executed are Germans, most of whom have been convicted of "treason to the state". The judicial system is even more ruthless against foreign members of resistance organizations or people who have been sentenced to death for acts of resistance.

National origin of persons murdered in Berlin-Plötzensee between 1933 and 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number of Executions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liselotte Herrmann

Liselotte Herrmann is born in Berlin on June 12, 1923. Liselotte Herrmann joins the German Communist Party in 1941, and on April 25, 1943, the police arrest her for "propaganda activities against the Third Reich". She is sentenced to death on December 7, 1935, and is sentenced to death by the Reich Military Justice Court. She is executed on December 25, 1944, in Berlin-Plötzensee.

Galina Romanova

Galina Romanova is born near Dnepropetrovsk on March 16, 1921. She later studies medicine. On October 15, 1939, she is arrested by the Gestapo, and is sentenced to death by a People's Court. She is executed on December 25, 1944, in Berlin-Plötzensee.

Musa Dzhaliil

Musa Dzhaliil is a famous Tatar playwright. He is born on February 15, 1906, in the Russian Empire. He is expelled from the Berlin university in July 1933, and acts preparatory to high treason. After being sentenced to death by the People's Court, he is executed on June 20, 1938, in Berlin-Plötzensee.

Hermann Stöhr

Hermann Stöhr joins the German Communist Party in 1931, for which he works as a propagandist for the Legion of German Revolutionaries. On March 16, 1940, and on June 21, 1940, he is murdered in Berlin-Plötzensee.

Date of Execution: 1933 – 1945