**Camp 70** **- Henllan Bridge Camp, Henllan, Cardiganshire**

Included in the 1945 ICRC camp list – Labour Camp. 70. Henllan Bridge Camp, Henllan, Llandyssul, Cardiganshire.

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| **1947 Camp list** |
| 70(G.W.C.) | Henllan Bridge Camp, Henllan, Llandyssul, Cardiganshire | W. | Priswar, Henllan, Cardiganshire | Llandyssul 105 | Henllan, Cardiganshire | Lt.Col.E.C.Barton, M.C. | v/1453/2 |

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| **Prisoner of War Camps (1939 – 1948) - Project report by Roger J.C. Thomas - English Heritage 2003** |
| OS NGR | Sheet | No. | Name & Location | County | Cond’n | Type 1945 | Comments |
|  |  | 70 | Henllan Bridge Camp, Henllan, Llandyssul | Cardiganshire | 2 | German Working Camp | Wales. STANDARD type. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Location:** NGR SN 356 402. Site of the camp shown on map. About 21 km N of Carmarthen. (Pen-bont marked under the camp means Bridgend).**Before the camp:** Farmland**Pow camp:** The camp was built during 1942 mainly by Italian pows who were accommodated in tents. During this time some of the pows also assisted in the excavation of the prehistoric fort immediately to the E of the camp.When completed there were about 35 accommodation huts, a kitchen, dining hall, medical centre, punishment cells, laundry, ablutions, toilets and later one hut was converted to become a chapel, (‘*Capel Eidalwyr*’ – Italian’s Chapel - ‘The Church of the Sacred Heart’). Recreation and education facilities included a library, theatre / recreation room, orchestra, exercise yard and a football pitch.**1943** - The main camp opened for about 1200 Italian pows.The Chapel was the inspiration of Don Ital Padoan, an Italian Catholic priest at the camp. It was built inside a hut by the pows using any materials they could find including old wooden boxes, tin cans and cement. It was consecrated in September 1944 by the Catholic Bishop from St Joseph’s Cathedral in Swansea. Many of the wall-paintings were produced by Mario Felito using paint made by extracting natural dyes.**12 July 1943** - International Red Cross inspection, Italian prisoners, capacity 1500, though this number was not reached at that time. After the Italian Armistice the camp held co-operator Italians, (non-co-operators were transferred to another camp). Most of the pows worked on farms in south Wales.  |  |
| Ordnance Survey 1961 |

**1943** – Hostels listed for Italian pows: Eglwyswrw / Letterston / C.S.D. Johnston-Pembroke / Pembroke Dock

**5 May 1944** - Hostels listed for Italian pows from this camp, (WO 32/10737): Central Supply Depot, Johnston, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire / Pembroke

**May and November 1944** - The camp was listed as an Italian Labour Battalion under the Western Command area, and then as an Italian Working Camp, (WO 32/10737).

**1 August 1945** - an urgent memorandum was sent to this camp, and others, about maintaining records of Italians who were classed as ‘co-operators’. At this point many of the Italian pows were being placed in hostels / billets.

**15 September 1945** - Hostels listed for this camp (WO 32/10737): Aberaynon, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan / Eglwtswrw, Crymmych, Pembrokeshire / Kilgetty, Pembrokeshire / Letterston, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire / Paskeston, Milton, Pembrokeshire / Portfield (Street), Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire

This was one of the last Italian pow camps and did not become a German working camp until 1946.

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| Oversight and development of re-education activities and English teaching for German pows was carried out by PID (Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office) / COGA (Control Office for Germany and Austria – UK). Visits and reports were made. The standard of the reports varied greatly. The visitors took little interest, if any, in activities other than re-education. They rarely mentioned welfare, sports, games, pastimes, crafts, etc of the pows. |

Henllan Camp had some of the most careless and shoddy reports by PID that I have seen. There were basic errors such as getting the Commandant’s name wrong, and figures that did not add up. The identities of people were sometimes confused – in particular the two padres and the Interpreters – to the extent that it is not possible to know whom the comments actually referred to in some cases. In some reports, comments by different inspectors used exactly the same phrases, raising the question whether the reports were independent or complicit – or was the camp even visited? Some reports were highly inconsistent such as one that stated re-educational activities were, “*practically non-existent,”* but then went on to list a variety of re-educational activities that were taking place.

As was the case in most camps, the two Commandants from 1946 to 1948 had no interest in re-education. Commandants were not required to promote re-education, which was developed by the Foreign Office – the camps were under the control of the War Office. The purpose of the camps was to hold pows and to set them to work when possible. Many Commandants preferred to concern themselves with welfare, sport and entertainment, rather than re-education – though some did not do that either. If the camp was working and kept under control, that was sufficient as far as many Commandants (and the War Office) were concerned.

**12 October 1946** – Major T Barry carried out an English Inspection. Strength 1815 German pows in the main camp, 7 hostels + billets.

Commandant: Lt Col E C Barton MC Lagersprecher: S/Wm. E Wulf.

In the main camp, English lessons were carried out in the dining hut. Pow teachers were J Folkers; W Tomaske; L Hellemann. A shortage of text books was noted.

**16 November 1946** – A segregation report was submitted by Captain S Coffman. Strength 1 officer and 1493 ORs.

The main purpose for this visit was to carry out political screening for 79 pows who were due to be repatriated. There were many more pows who were unscreened.

Camp leader – Wulf, Erich S/Wachtmeister. “*40 years of age. Ex policeman and professional soldier. No political sense. Pleasant type but rather inclined to be a ‘yes-man.’ Grade B.*”

Doctor – Ganter, Karl, St.Arzt. “*Non political with a good sense of humour. Rather wrapped up in his medical studies and takes no part in re-education. Grade B.”*

Political discussions leader – Witthoeft, Peter, Gren. “*Doctor of Economics. Has the right ideas but is not very forceful. A good type who is genuinely trying to live down the past. Grade B+.”*

Deputy -ditto- - Finger, Erich, Fw.Jurist. “*A first class man with sound intelligent ideas and has a good appreciation of what is needed in future. Grade A.”*

The inspector considered the camp to be politically ‘grey’ with “*opportunism and self-pity”* evident. “*The greys are mainly men of low intellect amongst whom are quite a number of converts from National Socialism, and who are trying to seek a positive way for the future*” – the revelations of the Nuremberg trials had deeply shocked many. “*The blacks, (mainly youngsters) still feel there was some good in Nazism. There is no evidence of communism.”* [Blacks = political category C/C+]

There were few re-education activities. A political discussion group was held, but faced apathy from many, especially those who were unscreened and so uncertain of when they would be repatriated. Some pows wished to start up a camp newspaper.

**15/17 December 1946** – Mr T R Gibson carried out an English Inspection. Strength 1770 in main + 7 hostels and billets.

There were just 2 English classes and some independent studies. Pow teachers in the main camp were W Tomaske; L Hellemann – reserves K Schneider; K Hochstetter.

**14 to 20 January 1947** – F W Arrigoni made the first re-education survey visit. Strength – 1 officer and 1669 OR.

Commandant: Lt Col Barton Camp Leader: St.Wm Wulf, Erich (B+)

Interpreter: S.Sgt Antonioni Deputy C/L: Fw. Poepelt Rudolf (B)

 German M/O: St.Arzt Ganter K (B).

Only 334 of the 1670 pows had been screened: A – 1; B – 203; C – 129; C+ - 1. 60 pows had been repatriated to date.

The visitor began by stating that he was received with, “*military politeness.”* He found matters of concern in the camp; “*there had been a certain amount of negligence by the camp staff.*” Most of the staff had no experience of administering pow camps and the interpreter was, “*lacking even the fundamental knowledge of his job.”*

The German political lecturer / adviser, Dr Peter Witthoft (A) had held NSDAP membership, but had then been arrested by the Gestapo and had suffered under the Nazis. As a pow he had attended the training centre at Wilton Park and was taking a large part in re-education work at this camp. “*Is trustworthy and hard working and hundred percent co-operative. Speaks perfect English. Anti-Nazi and good Democratic ideas.”*

Studienleiter: Noak Willi (B-). Was an NSDAP member, but then anti-Nazi.

A camp newspaper had been started and was edited by Willige Ernst (B+). Ex NSDAP and SA member. *“Very intelligent, honest and is trying hard in the re-education sphere*.”

Morale was reported to be very low due to slow repatriation, and the attitudes of British and German Staff – “*there are grievances and personal dislikes.”* Although not stated as a reason for low morale – many of the pows had been sent to this camp after having been held in the USA and given false information that they were being sent home – instead they were held in the UK. Many reports from other camps comment on the degree of disaffection this created.

The camp was regarded as being politically dark grey – and Porterfield Hostel as ‘almost black.’ It was estimated that 80% had been NSDAP and SA members, and many were ex-Waffen SS.

*“About 10% of the PW have a limited interest in re-education. 10% still nourish, but not openly, the Nazi spirit; about 80% are either negative or critical of everything in a destructive fashion… a few (20) are very interested in Communism and have formed a cell led by a PW called Schroeder P. These are not intelligent men, but grumble and criticise everything British in private. Their influence in the camp is negligible.*

*About 5% have or are beginning to have a democratic outlook; owing to lack of information the PW are very ignorant of any Democratic ideas. An overwhelming majority have been violent Nazis in the past and owing to lack of help and attention have made no constructive progress from the negative state of disillusionment, by which the collapse of Nazism left them.”*

30% of the pows were youth (under-25), and most of them were Waffen SS. Though not a particular problem they were seen as, “*cynical, negative and pessimistic.*”

With this atmosphere there were very few re-education activities. Some hostels did not even receive a daily newspaper.

The standard range of re-educational activities was listed, but were very limited:

Newspapers – some English and foreign newspapers were being bought by the pows. None were being sent officially.

Library – “*totally inadequate”.* Just 100 books.

Lectures – 3 since December 1945.

Discussion groups – very little in the main camp and none in the hostels.

Films – every 2 weeks.

Wireless – barely adequate

Camp magazine – “*Wegweiser*” (Signpost) - First edition in December 1946. Paper needed.

Press reviews – limited

English Instruction – 49 pupils.

Information room – none.

Other activities:

Religion – 5% interest. Evangelical Pastor; “*Heckmann Herman (B+) a very simple country parson who is a beneficial influence on a very small section of the PW. There is no Catholic Priest. A visiting English Priest attends the Catholic PW.”*

Education – classes for French (6 pupils), Physics (20), Natural science (?), Theatricals (20), Music (12) and singing (22).

This was very late for a first re-education visit. From the list of activities, it is clear that it was not just the pows and British staff in the camp that were negligent / apathetic, but the national level as well. The PID were responsible for organising activities such as visiting lecturers. PID also supplied newspapers and books when camps were unable to raise sufficient money from the welfare fund, (profits mainly from sales in the canteen). Grants were available to buy properly working wireless sets. They were also responsible for ensuring that either training assistants were sent, or that some pows received training at Wilton Park in order to know how to organise suitable activities within a camp.

**21 January – 8 February 1947.** A visit by Mr Dixson and Capt S A Flaxman from the Segregation Section. Strength 1 officer and 1649 ORs.

Change of Interpreter: Pte N Steinbruch R.P.C. – a Jew on loan from another camp – “*will be excellent in time.”* (Described as German in this report / Palestinian in the next).

Comments on the Commandant were similar to a previous visitor; “… *a typical regular soldier and runs the camp purely on military lines. He has no idea of our work and does not understand the political screening of the Ps.W. If a PW has a good soldierly bearing then he is a good man.”*

Screening figures for the whole camp were given (totals came to 1640 rather than 1650).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A+ | A | A- | B+ | B | B- | C | C+ | Not known |
| 5 | 23 | - | 79 | 729 | 271 | 504 | 23 | 6 |

32% of pows were in the C ‘black’ category – this was far higher than most camps.

The two visitors did not find any communist activity, but anti-British feelings were apparent.

Re-education work continued to be meagre. The most positive activity was by Gren Peter-Helmut Witthoeff (A) the editor of the camp newspaper - assisted by the German medical officer. There had been two issues so far.

Recommendations were made to encourage political and re-education progress.

- Remove all C+ pows immediately.

- Remove 306 young PsW to the youth camp.

- Send new selected hostel leaders.

- Send some pows that had attended the training centre at Wilton Park to develop re-education activities.

- Send an Interpreter Officer.

- Send a Training Advisor.

**4 March 1947** – Re-education visit by L P D Cooper. Strength 1 officer and 1577 ORs.

No changes in British / German Staff from January 1947. The temporary Interpreter was still in place.

There were 405 C/C+ pows, so some had been removed.

Despite that it was only a month since the last largely negative report, this one was very different – to the extent that it is a wonder it is the same camp at all.

“*Morale is good. Repatriation and sports facilities keep the PsW well occupied.”*

“*Political Progress – As with the majority of camps, the best elements have been repatriated. Those remaining are not vastly interested in politics and there is no marked political feeling. The majority of the Ps.W would follow any new idea.”*

“*Re-educational Activities –* ***The main camp and the larger hostels******are active in re-education***” [My emphasis] “*Beyond English instruction there is not much re-educational activity in the smaller hostels. However, they get visits from the Orchestra, Theatre Group and the Cinema.*”

The standard re-education activities were more developed than in the January report:

Newspapers – adequate

Library – adequate

Lectures – last was 4 weeks ago.

Discussion group – started, but halted while organiser was at the Training Centre.

Films - YMCA every two weeks

Wireless – There was a good set controlled from C/L office. P.W broadcasts were regularly received.

Camp magazine – needed more paper and ink.

Other activities:

Religion – Fw Heckman (B+) the protestant Padre, held a service every Sunday in the camp church and visited hostels. The PsW also went to the village church. The Catholic priest from 102 camp (Llanddarog) attended most Sundays.

Education – English lessons 3 times a week.

Entertainments – The Orchestra group led by Uffz Noack (B-) consisted of 12 performers. They played dance music and good chamber music. The Orchestra visited hostels.

The Theatre group was led by Schneider (B) and Uffz Wiosna (B).

Conclusions: *“The British staff do not take a great part in re-education. The Germans run it themselves* ***and make a good job of it.*** *They are handicapped by losses due to repatriation.”*

**17-18 March 1947** – Mr T R Gibson returned for an English Inspection. Strength - 491 in main and 771 in 7 hostels (the actual figures came to 773) – no figure given for billets.

Commandant and Lagersprecher as before. There were some difficulties finding teachers as pows were regularly repatriated. Although teachers from outside the camp were available, this met with difficulties regarding rules restricting visits to the camps – see letter 18 March regarding the Portfield Hostel, below.

**27 / 30 July 1947** – Captain S Coffman visited for a re-education survey. Strength 1 officer and 1400 ORs. Number of hostels reduced to 4.

Commandant / Camp Leader / German M.O. – as before. Protestant padre Uffz. Fruechtenicht, Walter (A).

Change of Interpreter - S/Sgt K N Engel. On loan from another camp – also recorded as being sceptical about re-education work.

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| Screening figures: | A | B+ | B | B- | C |
|  | 6 | 144 | 874 | 342 | 35 |

492 pows repatriated to date. The fall in the number of C/C+ pows since the start of the year was due partly to removal to a different camp, or in the majority of cases, regrading to B, including most of the 315 Waffen SS men.

Remarks repeated that the Commandant was, “*somewhat negative towards re-education and very rarely comes into contact with the Ps/W. The main concern seems to be a good labour output and smooth running of camp, adopting ‘ruthless’ discipline to achieve these ends. The Camp is run on purely military lines, e.g. if a PW has a good soldierly bearing, then he is a good man, etc.*” Phrases and words in the report regarding ‘*soldierly bearing’* – also used by two previous visitors, indicating a mere repetition of claims.

Morale was recorded as being ‘*fairly good,’* mainly due to the pows working and earning money – the pows were able to start sending parcels home. A negative aspect was bad news from home.

Political progress was recorded as being “*retarded by the strict discipline… although the Ps/W admit they are ‘correctly’ treated and have all the privileges in accordance with instructions from higher authority, they feel that they are not being treated as human beings, but simply as prisoners with a ‘number’.”* Active pows were ‘*somewhat disillusioned’* with the lack of interest from the British staff.

There was a paragraph regarding a ‘Camp Parliament’ which had been dissolved on the Commandant’s orders as he did not regard such open discussion as compatible with good military discipline and “*apparently did not quite understand our ideals in this direction.*” It is incredible that no mention of a Camp Parliament had been raised in previous reports. There was no description of how it was run – or who by – or how the visitor knew that it met “*our ideals.*” It may have been an excellent activity – but there was no evidence of any kind to describe its actual working. The visitor hoped that it would restart after explaining ‘*our ideals’* to the Commandant.

Re-education activities, apart from lectures, press reviews and the camp newspaper, were regarded as being “*of a passive nature.*” Portfield Hostel was seen as being more active. The visitor took the Camp leader and camp newspaper editor on a tour of the hostels in the hope of starting discussion groups. An exhibition room was being set up.

Standard re-education activities:

Wochenpost and Ausblick – being received.

Newspapers – 4 English newspapers being received at the main camp and all hostels. Foreign Office supplies of other British newspapers and magazines had still not been

sent – but some German newspapers had been.

Library – “*very well run department, all hostels and billetees being regularly supplied”*… A consignment of Swiss books of political and economic nature had been received.

Films – adequate

Lectures – regularly visit the main camp. There were diffculties getting lecturers to some of the hostels due to distances.

Discussion Groups – “*temporarily held up due to the long working hours at this time of year…”* this does not quite tally with previous remarks about ‘hoping to start’. Plans were made for the Autumn to start up a, ‘Demokratische Arbeitsgemeinschaft’ [Democratic Working Group] as well as groups in hostels.

Wireless – adequate.

Camp newspaper – “*Quite a good Camp newspaper has been running for some time.”*

English Instruction – see separate reports.

Other activities:

Religion - RC pows well catered for by RC padre from camp 102. Protestant padre was a “*very quiet type and needs to be goaded into action.*”

Theatre – “*quite a good theatre*” in the main camp and at Portfield.

Orchestra – at main camp and at Portfield. Also, a choir at the main camp which sang in the local church.

**9/10 August 1947** – Mr Gibson returned for another English inspection. Strength 1299 in main + 4 hostels and billets. Commandant and camp leader as before.

The visitor only stayed to take examinations with a few pows. There were two small classes at the main camp, some lessons at Pen-y-Coed and Portfield. As the camp was in a Welsh speaking area it was difficult to find outside helpers, and the local parson who did visit to help out, was more at home in Welsh.

**17-19 September 1947** – W Stone visited for a re-educational survey. Strength 2 officers and 1513 OR’s.

Commandant / Camp Leader as before. Interpreters - S/Sgt Engel has been joined by S/Sgt Templeton W P. Another German doctor had arrived to work with St/Arzt Ganter - Oblt Hansen, Sylvester (A).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Screening | A | B+ | B | B- |
|  | 6 | 191 | 962 | 356 |

614 pows repatriated to date.

The report started with an almost word-for-word repetition of previous remarks; “*the Commandant appears to be somewhat negative towards re-education. His main concern seems to be a good labour output and smooth running of the camp…...”*

The interpreter, Engel, who was previously recorded as being sceptical, had taken re-education work, “*in his own hands*”, but he was due to be demobilized. The new interpreter (Templeton) was described as, “*not personally interested in re-education*…”

Morale was “*reasonably high*” for two main reasons – the repatriation scheme and recently announced privileges with security being further relaxed. Politically - “*There seems to be a desire to reason things out particularly as* ***some of the British Staff are now prepared to co-operate****.”*

30% of pows were youth (under-25), but this was not seen as a problem. They were involved in sports and outside activities.

Re-education activities were stated to be, *“practically non-existent”* as the pows were engaged on farm work from 7a.m. to 7p.m. Despite this comment, the standard activities were listed – newspapers / library / lectures / discussion groups (“*started a week ago”)* / wireless / Camp magazine / Information room (“*well organised”)* / and Press reviews (“*daily translations*”) – ALL of these were taking place. The ONLY negative comments were that films were irregular and that it was difficult to get hold of copies of Hansard. (Oh dear!) Yet again, the difference between the general highly negative comments were in contradiction to the actual activities taking place.

The conclusions repeated the comments about the Commandant and “*a good labour output*” (so doing what he was supposed to) and “*negative attitude to re-education*” (not surprising with such weak and ineffective inspectors). It went on to state, “*Nevertheless a new educational drive is now in progress,* [despite being “*practically non-existent”] assisted by S/Sgt Engel. The general atmosphere in the camp is reasonably good…”*

Only 2 recommendations were made;

1. Copies of scientific books for the newly formed ‘Naturwissenschaftliche Arbeitsgemeinschaft’. [Scientific Working group – not mentioned previously in the report].

2. Copies of Hansard to be sent.

How did these tally with the *“practically non-existent”* comment? No recommendations for training, for a Training Adviser, for replacing the temporary Interpreter…….

**20-25 October 1947** – L P D Cooper returned for a re-education survey. Strength 2 officers; 1323 ORs.

No change in Staff. Screening had been simplified: A – 2; B – 1323

“*Well received by Commandant, who is not particularly interested in re-education. Of the two S/Sergeants, S/Sgt Templeton is by far the better of the two. He takes some interest in re-education and visits the hostels regularly. S/Sgt Engel is quite useless. He is leaving the Army on November 2nd 47.”* [**NOTE** – the two individuals received comments that were the opposite to the last report!].

“*Morale is good. There is the usual quota of depressing letters from home, but many are exaggerations, and have no real effect on morale.”*

Political Progress – “*The majority of the PsW belong to the land worker class… they would follow any new idea. The new privileges have had a distinctly beneficial effect, and what has been lost in class attendance has been gained by mixing with the civilian population, and visiting local town council meetings.”*

Youth – “*They for the most part are interested in the re-educational activities in the camp…”* which is the opposite to a previous statement.

With just a five-week gap between reports, re-education which was stated to be “*practically non-existent”* was replaced by; “*The main camp and the larger hostels are active in re-education*.”

All of the standard re-education activities were listed, organised mainly by the pows. The only problem recorded was that the Camp newspaper had to be issued monthly, rather than fortnightly, due to paper shortages.

Other activities were recorded, mainly as before, with the addition of; Contacts – pows were visiting civilian courts at Newcastle Emlyn from time to time; Council meetings at Carmarthen, if transport allowed, and the choir was going to church festivals at Newcastle Emlyn and Cardigan.

The visitor recommended that the hostels at Trewaren and St Davids be closed as they were too far from the main camp.

**14 November 1947** - Camp number included in an ‘Urgent Memorandum’ (FO 939/270) regarding inspection of food parcels.

**10/14 December 1947** – English Inspector’s Report by Major T Barry. Strength 1257 in main + 5 hostels and billets.

There was a new Commandant – Lt Col. W Carriot, [sic = Carrick] MC, and a new Camp Leader – E Becker.

There were 4 small English classes.

**7/9 January 1948** – A T St.L Duff and S Coffman visited, for ‘*Re-education Survey & take-over of camp from previous T.A., Capt Coffman’*. Strength 4 officers and 1030 ORs.

Commandant: Lt Col W E Carrick Camp leader: F/Maat Becker, Emil (B) “*Good type who takes pride and interest in his job. He supports re-education to the*

 *full. Due for repatriation…”*

Interpreter: S/Sgt Templeton Deputy C/L: Fw Neumann, Rolf (B) “*Age 32, chemist, native of Berlin, widower, Protestant. SA 34. Subdued and lacks*

 *Personality. Plays little or no part in camp re-education.”*

 German M.O.s: S/Arzt Ganter, Karl (A); O/Ltn Hansen, Sylvester (A); A/Arzt Guldin, F (B).

Comments on the two padres –

*“RC padre – Major Frense, Hans (A) Rather egocentric and self-pitying. As a padre he does not show the interest in his men that one would expect. Plays no part in Re-education.”*

*“Protestant padre – Fruechtenicht, Walter (A). A very subdued and disinterested individual. New to the camp and seems to know very little about his flock.”*

**NOTE** – Fruechtenicht was NOT new, Frense was new – so were the other comments the wrong way round???

Screening: A – 5; B – 1029. 1194 pows repatriated to date.

Reception – “*Good. The Commandant co-operates fully in every respect. No member of the British staff plays any active part in re-education. The S/Sgt Interpreter’s attitude towards Ps/W is poor, he shows no interest in re-education and is not the right type of man to have such a position.”* **NOTE:** the October report stated – “*He takes some interest in re-education and visits the hostels regularly.”*

“*Camp 70 is to take over Camp 102 (Llanddarog) as a hostel as from 15th January, 1948. It has been arranged with the C.O. of camp 70 that the camp staff and the press group now at 102 will stay after the take-over and that re-educational activities in 102 will continue undisturbed.”*

“*Morale – Fair to good in the hostels but rather poor in the main camp.”* The reason stated for this was the attitude of the Interpreter, “*the wrong type for such a post*” who had been a pow in Germany. “*He shows no understanding of the German PW, is not interested in re-education, indulges in a lot of unnecessary ‘chivying’ and seems unconsciously to be wanting to get his own back on them. The Commandant has been informed of the position by T.A.”*

*“The attitude of employers towards Ps/W is good and civilian contacts are quite extensive despite the isolation and remoteness of main camp and hostels.”*

*“Interest in re-education is on the decline – particularly in the hostels – owing to a shortage of able leaders, but much good work is still being done*.”

**1-7 February 1948** – L P D Cooper returned for a re-educational survey. Strength 4 officers and 1778 ORs.

Commandant: Lt Col W E Carrick Camp leader: H/Wm Schmitz, Herbert (B-) “*30 years of age. He was not in the party, and was called up for the Army in*

*1939. he is intelligent, capable, has no political bias and should do well.”*

Interpreter: None Deputy C/L: Neumann, Rolf (B)

 German M.O. A/Arzt Dr Guldin (B) “*Intelligent and reasonable; quite a good type.”*

Screening: A – 4; B – 1778.

The Commandant was on leave – good reception by 2nd in command, Major Griffith.

The interpreter, heavily criticised in the last report, had been posted away without replacement. His removal was seen as a positive influence on morale.

Both padres were regarded as having little interest and not taking part in re-education.

Repetition of comments that there was a, “*distinct falling off of interest in re-education.*” Some pows had attended training courses at Wilton Park.

The standard re-education activities were listed with little change. The orchestra and choir continued, but the theatre group had ended due to repatriations.

**12/14 April 1948** – a final re-education survey was carried out by A T St.L Duff. Strength 2 officers; 595 OR’s

Commandant: Lt Col W E Carrick Camp leader: Kan. Schmiedel, Helmut (B)

Interpreter: none Deputy C/L: None

 German M.O. O/Arzt Kurz, Walter.

There was a long section about attitudes of the pows. “*Some of the* [British] *officers are anti-German and this has contributed towards the development of the PW outlook…”*

Two large groups of pows had been interviewed to obtain their reactions. It is hard to judge why this was carried out – what was it meant to achieve? There was no description of how the interviews were conducted – whether by discussion, or just a request for a list of grievances to be voiced. The negative opinions were recorded, but there was no detail if any of it would be followed up or even be considered. Some of the comments made were justified, others were inaccurate and there was no comment as to whether they were challenged in any way. Some of the complaints had nothing at all to do with pow camps or re-education. In summary the views expressed were:

- Their attitude was one of scepticism and distrust, based to a very great extent on the treatment they had received at the hands of the military authorities.

- The British attitude towards and treatment of defeated Germany and the Germans, was based on the principle ‘Might is Right’…..

- Some pows had come from pow camps in Belgium where conditions had been very poor

- The confiscation by all ranks of the British of pow personal property, (watches, rings, property purchased in PW camp canteen in USA etc)

- The physical ill-treatment by NCOs and ORs and the continuous swearing and bullying of the NCOs.

- That so much power was given to the CO and that his own personal feeling towards the Germans are given such scope.

- The fact that they are still regarded by official Britain as soldiers – three years after the cessation of hostilities….

- Applications for repatriation had been disregarded by the Interpreter and were found untouched in his office… The War Office had still not made a decision on these cases.

- Looting and theft by British military personnel in Germany after the capitulation

- The verdict of not guilty against British officers tried for ill-treatment of internees in a British interrogation camp at Bad Nenndorf… [The Guardian revealed further details of the horrendous conditions at this camp on 3 April 2006 – 4 were sent for trial, only one was punished by being dismissed from the army].

- Pow NCOs were forced to work by the British in contravention of the Geneva convention. This is strictly true, but NCOs were allowed to volunteer for paid work – no detail was given as to whether this was the case at this camp.

- Officer pows were not forced to work. Some NCOs who refused at one time in camp 199 received such ill-treatment that they were forced to give in.

- The ‘dismantling plan’ [aka the Morenthau Plan aimed at ‘industrial disarmament’ which was abandoned in 1947 and soon followed by the Marshall Plan].

- Length of captivity – “*illegal and inhuman*”.

- “*The British excuse themselves by admitting that they do not claim infallibility and do make mistakes. If the Germans made or make mistakes they are regarded as criminals*”.

- Screening resulted in the wrong type of German getting home first….

- The food situation in Germany….

- Anti-German films…

- Mal-administration in Germany

- The underhand way in which the British have allowed the French to take the Saar….

- The British are taking scrap steel from Germany….

- Memories of allied air attacks on German towns….

**30 April 1948** - Camp disbanded. Remaining pows sent to other camps on 27/28 April.

Known camp commandants:

? - 1947 Lieutenant Colonel E C Barton, M.C. from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Late 1947 – 1948 Lieutenant Colonel W E Carrick, MC – I think he was from the Northamptonshire Regiment.

**Numbers of pows**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Open |  |  | With other camps |  |  | Unknown |  |  | Not listed / not open |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Main | 1200/1500 |  | ? | 560 | 570 | 576 | \* | 497 | 349 | 365 | 528 | 450 | 596 | 485 | 556 | 545 |
| Aberayron |  |  | ? | 44 | 44 | 41 | 37 | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carew |  |  |  | 50 | 53 | 125 | 11 |
| Eglwyswrw | ? |  | ? | 65 | 65 | 40 | 34 | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Johnston-P | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kilgetty | With C102 |  | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Letterston | ? |  | ? | 73 | 74 | 53 | 48 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Llanddarog | Camp 102 | 306 |  |
| Llanon |  |  |  | 181 | 174 | 158 | 135 | 147 | 83 | 72 | 61 | 61 | ? | 16 |  |  |
| Paskeston |  |  | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pembroke D | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pen-Y-Coed |  |  |  | 85 | 84 | 80 | 67 | 80 | 87 | 79 | ? | ? | 53 | 47 | 37 |  |
| Portfield | + 199 | ? | 387 | 320 | 406 | 316 | 384 | 232 | 230 | 179 | 164 |  |  |  |  |
| St Davids |  |  |  | 108 | 43 | 33 | 31 | 35 | 135 | 156 | 78 | 77 | 50 | 45 | 62 | 11 |
| Steynton |  |  |  | 129 | 100 | 165 | 147 | 86 |  |
| Trewarren |  |  | Hostel for Llanddarog Camp 102 | 53 | 43 | 40 | 29 | 49 |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8\*\* |  | 9\*\*\* |
| Billetees |  |  |  | 300 | 396 | 283 | 233 | ? | 515 | 397 | 487 | 430 | 303 | 204 | 561 | 21 |
| TOTALS | ? |  | ? | 1815 | 1770 | 1670 | 1650 | ? | 1401 | 1299 | 1515 | 1325 | 1257 | 1034 | 1782 | 597 |

+ I believe that this was Haverfordwest Camp 199 - aka Portfield.

\* Not given – the hostels + billets = 901. Total – 901 = 749 in main camp which is a 30% increase from the previous month – were the figures correct????

\*\* 7 in hospital; 1 in prison. \*\*\* 8 in hospital, 1 in prison.

**After the camp:** The camp remained deserted for a number of years and was then temporarily used by a secondary school. The Chapel is a listed building.

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| Before restoration – this is not a Nissen type hut. | Letter-sheet dated inside ‘Dezember 1946’ | Inside the chapel |

**Further information:**

National Archives FO 939/151 – 70 Working Camp, Henllan Bridge Camp, Llandyssul, Cardiganshire. Dated 1946-1948. Used above.

Coflein: <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/419278/details/henllan-bridge-prisoner-of-war-camp-henllanhenllan-pow-camp> Link to ‘*Capel Eidalwyr*’ gives a technical description of the Chapel.

A binder containing various documents relating to Kanonier Obergefreiter Kurt Kruger, a WWII Luftwaffe P.O.W held at Camp 70 in Henllan, Pembrokeshire, 1946-1948. How to view - <https://archifau.llyfrgell.cymru/index.php/documents-of-kanonier-obergefreiter-kurt-kruger-p-o-w>

Details of how to visit the chapel are found on: <https://henllanpowcamp70.com/> OR <https://www.facebook.com/henllanbridgepow70/?locale=en_GB>

Photos of Italian pows at the camp - <https://www.peoplescollection.wales/story/1789816>

**Hostels**

**Aberayron, Pembroke (Aberaeron).** 30 miles from the main camp. Hutted.

Local memories place the site at Cilfforch where there was a larger military camp and airstrip; NGR SN 445 615.

**9/1945** – First listed as a pow hostel administered by Henllan.

**10/1946** – Pow English teacher K Hochstetier

**12/1946** - no English teacher listed.

**1/1947** - Hostel leader Winkler J.

**3/1947** - Same leader. No longer listed after this date.

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Aberayron |  |  | ? | 44 | 44 | 41 | 37 | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Carew**

Only listed with Henllan Bridge from 1947, so it was most likely administered by another main camp before this

**1/1948** - Hostel Leader Wm. Schank, Hermann (B). “*Age 36, clerk, native of Dortmund, married, RC. NSDAP 31. Shows interest in re-education but is not active. Tends to be a ‘yes-man’.”* Same leader, 2/1948

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Carew |  |  |  | 50 | 53 | 125 | 11 |

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| **Eglwyswrw, Crymmych, Pembrokeshire**. 18 miles from the main camp. Hutted. NGR SN 141 392**Before the camp:** 1942, the Ministry of Works requisitioned two-and-a-half acres from Frochest Farm to build a hostel for agricultural workers. The hostel was built by Higgs and Hill Ltd and first occupied by the Women’s Land Army. When they moved to Croesgoch, they were replaced for a short time by Irish workers. The next to arrive were Italian pows.**Pow Camp:** HER DESCRIPTION – “*A Women's Land Army Hostel which latterly became a prisoner of war camp which first housed Italian then German PoWs. The land was requisitioned in 1942 and a building constructed of two wings, each wing 30-40 metre in length. A brick water tower provided an ablutions area and the site had its own sewage treatment facility. A Pyper 2017.”* Water was pumped from the well (Ffynnon Fair) at Tyddyn Castell in the village and stored in tanks.**10/1946 -** Pow English teacher; W Beckman, “*This P.W. is prepared to remain in this country and has in fact requested to his CO not to be repatriated*”.**1/1947** – Same leader.**3/1947** - Hostel leader – Fw. Schram (B+)**After the camp:** Used by Polish ex-servicemen. 1952 ownership returned to Frochest Farm. 2020 – excellent refurbished B&B.<https://repatriatedlandscape.org/pow-sites-in-wales/pow-hostel-70-eglwyswrw/>**Further Information:**Aerial photograph – RAF 15 Apr 1946; Sortie 106G-UK -1424, Frames 4151-4152 |  |
| Ordnance Survey 1964 |

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Eglwyswrw | ? |  | ? | 65 | 65 | 40 | 34 | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Johnston Pembrokshire (C.S.D. – Central Supply Department)**

**Possibly:** PRN - 109333 NAME - Military Depot at Johnston - NGR SM 932 113 – “*A depot recorded by RJC Thomas consisting of a complex of twenty two 'Elephant' huts, three 18' 6 'Nissen' huts, and three small ancillary structures.”*

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Johnston-P | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **Kilgetty, Pembrokeshire.** At the junction ofRylands Lane / Woodfield Avenue. NGR SN 126 076.**1943** – listed as an Italian hostel attached to Llanddarog Camp 102.**15 September 1945** – Only reference – listed as a hostel listed for Henllan camp (WO 32/10737).A letter with memories of the camp details Italian and then German pows – but there was no record of Germans in the inspection reports from 1946 for Henllan. It is possible that the camp was transferred to be administered by a different camp:*“In 1944 I used to deliver milk to the camp, which was in fact built during the Second World War to accommodate Italian prisoners of war. The Italian POWs occupied the camp for a number of years until they were moved out and replaced with German POWs. The Germans also occupied the camp for some time.* |  |
| Ordnance Survey 1964 |

*When the Germans were taken from the camp, it was then that it was occupied by the Polish male evacuees.*

*The Italian and German prisoners were given some freedom to roam, being allowed to use the football pitch at Newton Field and permitted to walk unattended as far as Trewern Bridge on Ryelands Lane, where there was a sign informing them that they should pass no further. Terry James, Little Newton, Kilgetty.”*

<https://www.narberth-and-whitland-today.co.uk/article.cfm?id=74&headline=Memories%20of%20The%20Camp&sectionIs=letters&searchyear=2014>

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Kilgetty | With C102 |  | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **Letterston.** 35 miles from the main camp. Hutted. Off St Davids Road, Letterston, Pembrokeshire. NGR SM 9333 3026HER DESCRIPTION - A prisoner of war camp during the Second World War. Consisting of eight huts of which 7 have been demolished and one remaining. This is a barrack hut, rectangular in plan, timber framed, corrugated galvanized steel and asbestos cement clad pitched roof. Based on record by RJC Thomas in 1994, site no 419/000. *Alice Pyper 2017***1943 –** Recorded as a hostel for Italian pows. Gap in record may be due to it continuing to hold Italians who were ignored in PID reports.**12/1946** Pow English teacher – W Froh**1/1947** - Hostel leader Fischer E (B-). Same 3/47Aerial photographs - RAF 1946 Sortie No 106G-UK-1472 Frames 4092-4093Pictures of the site today: <https://repatriatedlandscape.org/pow-sites-in-wales/pow-hostel-70-letterston/> |  |
| Ordnance Survey 1964 |

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Letterston | ? |  | ? | 73 | 74 | 53 | 48 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Llanddarog** – Previously Camp 102 – separate entries.

**2/1948** - Hostel leader Ostermann, E (A). Administered by Henllan for its close down.

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Llanddarog | Camp 102 | 306 |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Llanon.** 30 miles from the main camp. Hutted. NGR SN 5178 6738Before the pow hostel: Accommodation camp for RAF personnel.Local memories state it held Italian and then German pows. “*The prisoners worked on local farms. Farmers paid their ‘wages’ to the County War Agricultural Executive Committee. Some Italian prisoners lived on the farms. They made willow baskets to earn some pocket money.  One German prisoner was an artist. He asked if he could paint a portrait of Olwyn, daughter of one of the camp guards. He made a canvas from a white flour sack provided by Llanon bakery.*” From <http://www.llanon.org.uk/joyceweb/ww2radar.htm>If the hostel held Italian pows it must have been administered by a different main camp before these entries.**10/1946** Pow English teacher – W Wissner. Same 12/1946**1/1947** – Hostel Leader Herpolt K (A) |  |
| Ordnance Survey 1964 |

**3/1947** – Hostel leader Ofw. Velte (B+); same 9/1947 when the hostel leader was described; “*seems selfish and not interested in anybody but himself. As this hostel is closing down I did not take any steps for his removal but suggested he should not be given charge of another hostel*.” As he had been in place for over 6 months, this comment seems a bit late.

**12/1947** – no explanation for gap in records.

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Llanon |  |  |  | 181 | 174 | 158 | 135 | 147 | 83 | 72 | 61 | 61 | ? | 16 |  |  |

After the camp – used for a while to house displaced persons. 2020 – small housing estate.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Paskeston, Milton, Pembrokeshire**. Paskeston House – NGR SN 025 035Coflein entry – “*1939-1945 House used for prisoners of war. [The owner, Mrs Allen, presumably moved to Angle]. House acquired 1945/6 by Mr and Mrs F Parcell.”*May have been administered by a different camp before this entry.**15 September 1945** – Only reference – listed as a hostel listed for Henllan camp (WO 32/10737):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Paskeston |  |  | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Ordnance Survey 1964 |

**Pembroke Dock**

**1943 / 44** – listed as hostel for Italian pows.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Pembroke D | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Pen-Y-Coed, Carmarthen.** 18 miles from the main camp. Described as a building rather than huts.

Possible location - SN 2714 1826 – Pen-Y-Coed House / farm was requisitioned during WW2 and used by the RAMC and then US troops until June 1944. No record seen that this was then used as a pow camp.

**10/1946** - Pow English teacher – G Neumann. Same 12/1946

**1/1947** – Hostel leader Huelmann M (B)

**3/1947** – Hostel leader Fw Meuthren (B+) (or Muetherich, Franz - spelling 7/1947)

Gap in records not explained

**1/1948** – Hostel leader Fw. Muetherich, Franz (as above). “*Age 37, clerk, native of Meschede, widower, RC. Has been hostel leader for a year and has done quite a good job. Not an outstanding man.”* Same leader 2/1948

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Pen-Y-Coed |  |  |  | 85 | 84 | 80 | 67 | 80 | 87 | 79 | ? | ? | 53 | 47 | 37 |  |

**Portfield (street), Haverfordwest.** 35 miles from the main camp. Hutted. Prior to mid 1945, I believe that this was Camp 199 (separate details).

**10/1946** - Pow English teacher – H Kotscher. Same 12/1946.

**1/1947** – Hostel leader Pfandl Kurt (B)

**3/1947** – Hostel leader Fw Gummels, Heinrich (B); same 9/1947

**18 March 1947** - a letter was sent by English Instruction Inspector, T R Gibson, to the PID regarding local volunteers working within the hostel providing lectures and discussion groups. This had been organized by Rev W H Rees, vicar of Haverfordwest with the English teacher Kotscher, and the British sergeant in charge. Various people were involved including the Rotary Club, a lawyer, the Town Clerk, a tutor from the University of S Wales, and other ‘leading citizens.’ A problem arose as visits by civilians to the camp were restricted by War Office regulations. On appeal the WO stated it would need to check all the people involved.

A heavy-handed response was then made when one of the volunteers was visited at his place of work by a police officer and two detectives. The vicar therefore decided to suspend all further activities. This letter requested that the matter be resolved as the links were seen as valuable re-education work.

**7/1947** - re-education was seen as being extremely active under the Studientleiter Gefr Ernst Gernsheimer (B+). Contacts had been re-established with the local civilian population. There was involvement with council meetings, Toc H and the Rotary Club. The hostel had its own newspaper for a while to supplement the main camp newspaper, but shortage of paper ended this.

A local newspaper reported that when fraternisation rules were relaxed in July 1947, the first marriage took place between a German pow and a local girl who worked for the Pembrokeshire War Agricultural Committee – Hans Pilawa from Portfield Hostel married Mary Owen. The marriage took place in the Registry Office after which Hans had to return to the hostel. Later that evening he was allowed to telephone his wife. <https://www.westerntelegraph.co.uk/news/nostalgia/10820024.german-prisoners-of-war-in-pembrokeshire/>

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Portfield | + |  | ? | 387 | 320 | 406 | 316 | 384 | 232 | 230 | 179 | 164 |  |  |  |  |

**St Davids.** 35 miles from the main camp. Hutted. NGR SM 7843 2507, 3.5 km E of St Davids by the airfield. Site recorded as, “*in the field opposite the entrance to Llanruidion.*”

<http://www.nine-wells.org.uk/war_years.htm>

**1/1947** – Hostel leader Herold, Horst (B-). Same 2/1948. “*Age 34, insurance official, native of Dorf Chemnitz, married, Protestant. NSDAP 36, RDB.* [RDB = Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten – National Socialist federation for state officials] *Hostel leader since December 1946, and is doing good work. Cheerful and interested.”*

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| St Davids |  |  |  | 108 | 43 | 33 | 31 | 35 | 135 | 156 | 78 | 77 | 50 | 45 | 62 | 11 |

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| **Steynton (Stainton)**Possible location – NOT confirmed – hostel to the SW of Steynton at SM 9098 0737 >>>Probably administered by a different main camp before these entries.**9/1947** - Hostel leader Ufw Wizel, Heinrich (B)**1/1948** - Hostel leader O/B/Maat Gummels, Heinrich (B). “*Age 26, coal-miner, native of Westfalia, married, Protestant. Very poor type indeed and of little use as hostel leader. The hostel is closing down in the immediate future and this man will not be used again as hostel leader.”* Same leader 2/1948.**mid-February 1948** – hostel closed.

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|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Steynton |  |  |  | 129 | 100 | 165 | 147 | 86 |  |

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| Ordnance Survey 1964 |

**Trewarren** (A house - NGR SM 829 070)

**Late summer 1947** - Transferred to administration of Camp 70 from Llandarog Camp 102 (Separate details).

**9/1947** - Hostel leader Obfw Kraemer, Gerhard (B-)

**1/1948** - Hostel leader Soldat Lehmann, Kurt (B). “*Age 20, scholar, native of Wittgendorf, single, Protestant. A decent young man but the responsibilities of hostel leader weigh heavily on him and he lacks experience and background. If the hostel does not close shortly he will be replaced by an older man*.” Same 2/48

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1943 | 1944 | 9/45 | 10/46 | 12/46 | 1/47 | 2/47 | 3/47 | 7/47 | 8/47 | 9/47 | 10/47 | 12/47 | 1/48 | 2/48 | 4/48 |
| Trewarren |  |  | Hostel for Llanddarog Camp 102 | 53 | 43 | 40 | 29 | 49 |  |