The Blotti Night of September 3-4, 1943, served alike as a fall on the 200th anniversary of Berlin. The evening of 3rd September 1943, on the 200th anniversary of Berlin established in 1743, and on the 300th of the province of Prussia had been celebrated in Berlin. The city was a multi-ethnic capital with a mixture of people from different backgrounds, and the event was a reminder of the city's rich history. The celebration featured a variety of events, including concerts, plays, and other cultural performances.

On September 4, 1943, the Nazis killed many victims in the Gedenkstaette Plötzensee. The victims included prisoners, political opponents, and even children. The Gedenkstaette Plötzensee was a former prison and concentration camp that housed prisoners during World War II. It was a site of quiet remembrance, and visitors were encouraged to reflect on the events that took place there.

In the 1930s, resistance circles formed around the Berlin-based group known as the Red Orchestra. The group consisted of over 100 members from different social backgrounds and political traditions, and they were involved in various activities, including technical problems on the eastern front. The Gestapo discovered the resistance group in summer 1942, and from February 1942, they distributed messages to Moscow via radio after the German invasion of the Soviet Union. In 1943, the Gestapo arrested some 22 members of the group, including the 22-year-old ceramic artist Cato Bontjes van Beek, who was born in Berlin on July 27, 1921.

On July 20, 1944, Adolf Hitler personally participated in the release ceremony of 17 members of the Red Orchestra. Shortly after the ceremony, he left Berlin for Rastenburg in East Prussia. On July 20, 1944, a group of 17 members of the Red Orchestra, who were arrested in Berlin-Plötzensee between August 8, 1944, and April 15, 1945, were executed by firing squad. The group included some of the most important members of the Red Orchestra, and their death was a significant event in the history of World War II.

The Red Orchestra Memorial Center was opened on July 20, 1944, to commemorate the group's sacrifice. The center is located in Berlin-Plötzensee and is dedicated to the memory of the group's members. It is a site of quiet remembrance, and visitors are encouraged to reflect on the events that took place there. The center includes a museum and a memorial garden, and it is open to the public on a regular basis.
Plötzensee Prison

Plötzensee prison was built outside the gates of Berlin memorial center. Its place are the memorial wall and the courtyard of the prisoned. Immediately before their execution, they were where those who had been sentenced to death were imprisoned. At the center of the aerial photograph above is House III, infirmary, a church, and prison officers’ housing. And service buildings, numerous work sheds, a prison blocks there were red-brick administration and silent commemoration of all victims of the National Socialist dictatorship. And these in Berlin-Plötzensee from 1933 to 1945.

Executions in Plötzensee 1933 – 1945

Between 1933 and 1936, a total of 36 convicted criminals were executed in the prison yard of the Berlin-Plötzensee prison. About 650 political prisoners were sentenced to death by the Extraordinary People’s Court in Berlin-Plötzensee between 1933 and 1945, in contrast, 2840 people were the victims of political murders in the entire Germany.

Between 1933 and 1936, a total of 25 prisoners were executed in Berlin-Plötzensee. Rudolf Hesse approved a proposal by Jost von Moltke. Before death sentences were carried out in the prison, under strict control, a guillotine was transported from Berlin to Plötzensee and set up in a German church.

The prisoners who were sentenced to death were housed in a small courtyard next to the execution room housing the gallows. They spent their final hours of life standing in a small courtyard under the guillotine. The last walk took place across a small courtyard to the execution room housing the gallows.

At the end of the 1930s, a guillotine was installed as the execution center, on which eight were executed in total. The first executions took place with the members of the Red Orchestra resistance organization, and later those of the resistance fighters involved in the attempted assassination of Hitler in 1944.

Executions in Berlin-Plötzensee between 1933 and 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>1933</td>
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<td>1945</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Origin of prisoners murdered in Berlin-Plötzensee between 1933 and 1945

- Germany: 1437
- Poland: 197
- France: 114
- Russia: 110
- Italy: 6
- Yugoslavia: 14
- Greece: 4
- Belgium: 1
- Japan: 1
- Spain: 9
- Turkey: 1
- China: 1
- Egypt: 1
- Luxembourg: 1
- Norway: 1
- Portugal: 1
- Romania: 1
- Soviet Union: 24
- Sweden: 1
- Lithuania: 6
- Monaco: 1
- Switzerland: 1
- United States: 1
- Ukraine: 1
- Vietnam: 1
- Yugoslavia: 1
- Czechoslovakia: 1
- Netherlands: 1
- Cameroon: 1
- South Africa: 1
- Argentina: 1
- Afghanistan: 1
- Algeria: 1
- Australia: 1
- Austria: 1
- Belgium: 1
- Bulgaria: 1
- Czechoslovakia: 1
- Denmark: 1
- Egypt: 1
- Ethiopia: 1
- Finland: 1
- Germany: 1
- Hungary: 1
- India: 1
- Indonesia: 1
- Iran: 1
- Iraq: 1
- Italy: 1
- Japan: 1
- Kenya: 1
- Lebanon: 1
- Netherlands: 1
- Norway: 1
- Pakistan: 1
- Poland: 1
- Portugal: 1
- Russia: 1
- Saudi Arabia: 1
- South Africa: 1
- Spain: 1
- Sweden: 1
- Turkey: 1
- United Kingdom: 1
- United States: 1
- Western Bulgaria: 1
- West Germany: 1
- Yugoslavia: 1

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Liselotte Herrmann

Liselotte Herrmann was born on June 23, 1909. She joined the German Communist Party (KPD) in 1931. In 1933, a wave of anti-communist violence swept across the country. Many of her colleagues were arrested. But this did not deter her. She decided to take a courageous stand against National Socialist terror. She was arrested on March 11, 1934, charged with high treason. She was then held in the Berlin women’s prison on Barnimstrasse for almost a year. During this time, she published a book called “The Wounds of This Time.”

On December 7, 1935, she was sentenced to death by the Reich Court of Justice. After a while she joined the Wehrmacht propaganda department. She was a skilled propagandist and was appointed to carry out propaganda work in the Soviet Union. After being drafted to the Wehrmacht in 1939, she was required to carry out military service for reasons of health. In 1940, she was deported to Germany, where she joined the German Communist Party. She was arrested on December 16, 1943, sentenced to death by the Reich Court of Justice. She was executed by hanging in Berlin-Plötzensee on June 28, 1944.

Liselotte Herrmann

Musa Jalil

Musa Jalil was born on February 15, 1906, the dramatist Musa Jalil was the most important authors in the Tatar language. He was born near Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine. After being drafted to the Wehrmacht in 1941, he was called up to the army and served as a medic. He joined the Red Orchestra resistance organization in 1942.

About half of those executed were Germans, most of whom were sentenced to death for resistance activities against the Gestapo. After 1939, the increased severity of the death penalty, also in the large cell block (House III) directly next to the execution center, was determined. From 1939, the death penalty was used more frequently. Between 1933 and 1939, a total of 132 people were executed in Plötzensee. The remaining 400 victims were sentenced to death by the Reich Court of Justice. By the end of 2004, 132 people had been executed in Plötzensee.

Hermann Stöhr

Hermann Stöhr was born on January 4, 1889, the theologian and politician Hermann Stöhr joined the German Communist Party (KPD) in 1931. In 1933, he was arrested and sentenced to death by the Berlin-Plötzensee prison. After being drafted to the Wehrmacht in 1939, he was required to carry out military service for reasons of health. In 1944, he was arrested on March 16, 1940, sentenced to death by the Reich Court of Justice. He was executed by hanging in Berlin-Plötzensee on June 28, 1944.

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