1-1-1947

Document Book 35

Military Tribunal No. III
Directive, dated 10 March 1942, of the Regional Group Northwest, directed to representatives of concerns and regional sub-groups, quoting a decree of the Reich Labor Ministry providing for special discriminations against Bolshevik and other Eastern workers, particularly in the matter of wage adjustments, tax and deprivation of family reductions allowed other workers. It is provided that these Bolshevik and other Eastern workers shall not be allowed extra pay allowances, pay for overtime, Sunday, holiday, or night work.

Circular letter, dated 4 June 1942, including excerpts from a decree of Himmler, issued in cooperation with Sandkell, concerning use of Soviet workers, stating the principle of rigid segregation of Russian civilians and ID’s and the requirement of fences in camp.

Circular, dated 7 September 1942, signed by Himmler, including provisions that Eastern workers with satisfactory record may obtain permission to go out, under supervision, every second Sunday if possible and that careful ratings of performance and conduct of Eastern workers be made every two months to determine their privileges. This Krupp circular concludes by stating that punishments are not to be inflicted by the plant management but only by the factory police who are to be informed that punishment is necessary; active opposition, however, is to be crushed immediately under all circumstances and the factory police are to be informed of such cases without delay; refusal to work regardless of the reasons given by Eastern workers must be reported to the factory police as quickly as possible.
Report, dated 15 December 1942, to
Bosch, signed by Niele and initialed
by Im, including (in the 5th and 6th
paragraphs of the letter) a report that
on 12 December 1942, an Eastern worker
suddenly died in the krupps workshop.
Dr. Niele observed that it was remark-
able that the Russian should have been in
Bosch five months and says "the case
teaches that Eastern workers the arrive
here generally in an extremely weak con-
dition cannot be brought back to normal
health by the food which is offered.

Extract from secret State Police in-
formation bulletin, dated 23 September
1943, containing instructions for special
treatment of Eastern workers including
regulations for Eastern workers and
physicians who are not allowed to use the
facilities for German workers or go to
public houses, theatres or church services.
In a cover letter signed by Niele, dated
22 October 1943, addressed to Johann,
Hupla, et al, Niele requests a close check
to see that Eastern workers wear their
identification badges; and states that it
is regrettable that the general ban for
Eastern workers to buy in German shops has
been weakened by the new regulations.

Agreements, dated 11 August 1944, for
the canteen kitchen inside Drausfeld house.
On page 3, paragraph 3 a b, c, d,
differentiations are made between
nationalities with respect to food,
mainly:
(a) Germans and foreign civilians,
except Polish.
(b) Eastern workers.
(c) Guards who are not fed by the
German army.
(d) Poles and Russians.

Conditions are also fixed for juvenile
overtime workers as well as juvenile
heavy workers, first and second class,
of the age groups of 14 to 16 and
17 to 20 years.
Affidavit of Meinschmidt, dated 22 July 1947, describing mistreatment of Eastern workers and Russian POWs and admitting that he also beat them to make them work. He states that the food of these workers was not good and clothing insufficient. He adds that he visited the plant and was aware of the bad conditions there, including the heavy work required of them.

Affidavit of Schlossmann, dated 21 August 1947, giving details of living conditions of Eastern workers at Krupp in 1941 and improvements in 1943. He discusses barbed wire enclosures, prohibition of letter writing, camp restrictions and the food situation.

Affidavit of Iliu, dated 15 August 1947, concerning discrimination against Eastern workers in the matters of pay, food, legal status, leave, mail and confinement behind barbed wire.
Exhibit Document No. | Description | Page No. |
--- | --- | --- |
NL-3436 | Affidavit, dated 12 March 1947, of Corick, a Jeweller from Prague, former Czech worker in Krupp and Larkstadt, concerning bad living quarters, poor food and sanitation, lack of medical care, overwork and imprisonment. | |
NL-13119 | Affidavit, dated 14 September 1947, of Stelal, former worker at Krupp, Essen (gun carrier workshop) and at Krupp Larkstadt, concerning slave labor and also conditions in Gross Roosendorf camp where he was sent with 600 workers for violation of Krupp regulations. Stelal knows of three other men sent to Fuetzhein and Gross Roosen concentration camps for having given bread to political prisoners. He recollects a riot caused by bad food bringing arrest and severe punishment of the participants. | |
NL-13117 | Affidavit, dated 18 September 1947, of Brandejs, a former Czech worker in Krupp, Essen, Maschinenbau 6 and Krupp Works, Larkstadt. Forcibly drafted for work, he escaped, was captured and sentenced to 3 months in prison. Brandejs complains of cold quarters, poor food and lack of medical care. He was constantly threatened with arrest for allegedly negligent work and on one occasion as a punishment for refusing to work while sick, he was forced to work 36 hours stretches over a period of three months. He recollects names of colleagues who were taken for punishment by the Gestapo and never returned. | |
NL-13115 | Affidavit, dated 15 September 1947, of Sach, a former Czech worker in Krupp, Essen and Larkstadt who first escaped after two months work in Krupp, Essen. Then caught, kept in solitary confinement in Dresden for three weeks and in |
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<td>MII-33115 (cont'd)</td>
<td>Krupp's penal camp for one week. He escaped twice times from Krupp, was caught and sent to penal camps (Gross Lindenau and Brezany). Such witnessed among other cruelties, a guard (Jarkschutz) beating a Russian so cruelly that the victim had to be carried away.</td>
<td>5</td>
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Affidavit dated 25 October 1947, of Louis Charles Vandenbroeck, who was drafted for work in 1943; refused to sign a contract but was shipped to Landsburg-Halle as a "recalcitrant" nonetheless. He states that there was no heating in the camp; they were eaten up by vermin, received no soap and sometimes had no water for washing; had to work without rest, Sundays included. He relates that he once had a case of typhoid fever; that he himself, working while sick, cites deaths due to lack of care; and that the workers were treated like animals and beaten with whips. He declares that he still suffers from poor vision; has a paralyzed right thumb and has lost the major part of his teeth as a result of malnutrition during his stay at Krupp.

Affidavit dated 13 October 1947, of Jean Blaes, who was drafted as a forced worker and sent to Landsburg. He gives a complete account of the life of a normally drafted worker at a Krupp factory. He states that in 1944, together with others, he was ordered to work on fortifications with the "Toedt" organization but, on his return to Krupp, he was paid by Krupp for all the time he had worked on fortifications.

Affidavit dated 22 September 1947, of Willy Lottessen, who was drafted for work in 1943, although he refused to sign a contract. He worked for Fritz Hoy, Krupp-Mesen and lived variously at camps Hettmeyweg, Lintorf and Borsten. He describes the bad living conditions, the insufficient food and the lack of safety and sanitation. He was arrested for complaining of existing conditions and placed in the Essen...
### Exhibit Document  No.  Description  Page  No.

**HE-13429**
(Cont'd)

Prison for 6 months, after which he had to return to his original place of employment, even though he was kept at punishment camps while still working for Krupp.

**HE-12955**

Affidavit dated 25 September 1947, of Leon Allmairfeldt, who was arrested in a raid and sent to the Kiel-Germania camp. He was selected for this job in anchor by a representative of the firm. He describes his living conditions as consisting of fair food, but filthy accommodations, and of having had less safety during air raids than the Germans.
Letter from SS Hauptsturmführer Fahrholz to the Security Police and SD in the Netherlands, dated 2 February 1942, referring to conferences with Goering in regard to utilization of Dutch labor. Refers to U.S. having entered World War I partly because of utilization of labor of Belgians by the Germans.

Four labor utilization ordinances which changed the general labor policy in the Netherlands: Order of 21 March 1942 signed by Hitler, Lammers and Keitel. Order of 27 March 1942 signed by Goering. Order of 11 July 1942 signed by Sauckel, and showing that the drafted manpower was intended for war work only. Secret order signed at Hitler's headquarters on 30 September 1942. Signatures are Hitler, Lammers and Keitel. The order empowers Sauckel to take all measures necessary for the total utilization of labor in all occupied territories for the benefit of German war economy.

Affidavit of Coert Hendrik van Sijnsbergen, dated 9 October 1947. In this affidavit, van Sijnsbergen describes at length the organization of the German labor recruiting facilities in the Netherlands during the occupation. Affiant himself, though a member of the resistance, was an official of the Dordrecht labor office during the occupation and is now an officer of the political police in Dordrecht.

Labor draft request, dated 1942, from the Essen Labor Office received at the provincial Labor Office at Dordrecht, requesting 79 electro-welders for Fried. Krupp, Essen. The request bears order number 2653.

Circular teletype, dated 11 May 1942, from the State Labor Office, The Hague, to the Provincial offices, stating
Alia that workers drafted in connection with the "Operation Sauckel" do not need medical examination prior to deportation except when there is proof of contagious diseases.

Affidavit dated 14 October 1947, of Cornelia Spurraway, a deported worker, describing the circumstances of his deportation to Krupp, the low diet, the general living and working conditions in the camp at the factory. He also gives an account of an air raid and the insufficient protection provided by Krupp to the foreign workers against such raids.

Circular No. 498 from Main Division Social Administration, dated 26 October 1943, addressed to provincial Labor Office Advisors, concerning the seizure of draft avoiders and contract breakers in the Reich. It orders that such workers should be sent to less favorable places of work or back to their former German employers.

Two reports, dated respectively 12 November 1943 and 13 May 1944, signed Riechers, Special Advisor at the Amersfoort Labor Office, in which he describes his role in shipping imprisoned workers from concentration camp Amersfoort to various firms in Germany. Riechers also gives an account of Amersfoort concentration camp administration and statistical information concerning the nature and number of the inmates.

Affidavit dated 5 October 1947, of Adrianus Heeren, describing the circumstances of his arrest, his stay at concentration camp Amersfoort and his shipment to Germany. He states that he had never worked at Krupp's; he escaped shortly after entering Germany.

Affidavit dated 22 September 1947, of Karl Peter Berg, former commandant of concentration camp Amersfoort, now a prisoner awaiting trial as a war criminal at Hoensbroech, Holland. Berg outlines the
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<td>NIH-12622</td>
<td>manner in which special transports such as the one mentioned in NIH-12945 (Document Book 33) were made up, usually by himself at the request of the High Command of the SD in the Netherlands. He also identifies the transportation list in question and states that it was made up by himself with the destination Essen.</td>
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<td>NIH-12631</td>
<td>Affidavit dated 20 September 1947, of Martinus Anton Joseph Wosseling, former labor office official at Amsterdam, identifying and describing the transportation list cited in NIH-12945. He states inter alia that such transports of inmates were not arranged through the legal recruiting offices but were transactions between the SD and offices other than official labor agencies.</td>
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<td>NIH-12946</td>
<td>Affidavit dated 19 September 1947, of Leonardus J.J.C. Thiering and Peter Joseph Beckers, officials of the Amersfoort Labor Office, identifying the transportation list cited in NIH-12945 and describing the manner in which this transport was made up for Krupp. They further identify and explain a weekly report made by Special Advisor Beckers concerning the transportation list in question. An excerpt of this report is part of the document.</td>
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<td>NIH-12623</td>
<td>Affidavit dated 19 September 1947, of Laurans Borghout, describing the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment at concentration camp Amersfoort, his journey with other members of the transportation list in question to Essen, from where he was picked up by Krupp trucks and brought to Mainhausen where he worked for Krupp while living in the &quot;Sonderlager&quot; Stadterlandstrasse at Mainhausen. He describes conditions in camp and at the factory. Prisoner was later transferred to Hannover where he continued to work for Krupp, allegedly as a free worker. Attached</td>
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to his affidavit is a request for clothing made up by the concentration camp Mersfoort prior to his shipment to Germany.

Affidavits dated 22 September 1947, of Jacob Biorns and Hendrikus Theororus Johannus Bosch, both inmates at Mersfoort and members of the transport to Rheinhausen, giving additional information concerning conditions in camp and at the factory at Rheinhausen. Biaorns had been deported to Germany previously and had managed to escape. He was discovered, arrested and shipped to Rheinhausen on the transport; he worked at Krupp's for 11 months with prisoner status. Bosch had worked as a drafted worker at Joser Flugzeugbau in Drezden from where he escaped and went into hiding until he was caught and eventually brought back to Krupp, this time at Rheinhausen.
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NIK-10787
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

District Group Northwest
of the Economic Group
Iron producing Industry

Dusseldorf

Offices: Steelcourt (Stahlhof)

Phono: 20571

Wireless: Northwest Group
Toletype No. 03571 Ironnorthwest

Dusseldorf, 10 March 194

TO

1. Representatives of the Concerns
2. District Subgroups

SUBJECT: Allocation conditions for Laborers originating from the newly occupied Eastern territories and the General Government.

Following we advise you of the decree of the Reich Labor-Minister of 27 February 1942 - III b 3972/42 - concerning the above subject.

Enclosed we also publish the rules mentioned in the decree concerning the treatment, with regard to Labor Laws, of the Laborers from the General Government, including the district of Galicia, and from the Reichskommissariat Eastland with the exception of White Ruthenia.

Through the ordinance of the Ministers Council for the Defense of the Reich pertaining to the taxation and the treatment, with regard to Labor Laws, of the Laborers from the newly occupied Eastern territories (StPAOst) of 20 January 1942 (RGBl. I S. 41) and through the First Enacting Ordnance issued hereby by the Reich Minister for Finance on 21 February 1942 (RGBl. I S. 56) as well as through my Ordinances about the treatment, with regard to Labor Laws, of Laborers from the newly occupied Eastern territories from 2 February 1942 (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger No. 37 of 17 February 1942) about the treatment, with regard to Labor Laws, of Laborers from the General Government, including the district of Galicia and from the district of Bialystok from 25 February 1942 and about the treatment, with regard to Labor Laws, of Laborers from the Reichskommissariat Eastland with the exception of White Ruthenia of 25 February 1942 - these Ordinances will be published within the next few days in the Reichsanzeiger - employment conditions for all Laborers of Non-German nationality originating from these territories, when allocated within the Reich-Territory, have been determined.

From those regulation it follows:

1. The labor forces which originate from the Reichskommissariat Eastland, with the exception of White Ruthenia, therefore substantially labor forces from the former Free States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia - have to pay when allocated within the Reich a so-called wage-equalization rebate (Ehmsauslehnungsabschlag). This rebate will be collected together with the wage-tax and amounts to 15 % of the monthly earnings above 39,-RM (above 9,-RM weekly earnings etc.). The wage-tax for these labor forces is the same as with German workers. Therefore the reductions for families contained in the wage-tax will be allotted to those laborers to the full extent. The citizen-tax has to be paid according to the rates valid for foreign laborers. The wage- and working conditions are the same as those comparable to the
performance and position of German laborers, insofar as special regulations for foreign laborers do not exist as, for example, in the field of returns to one's home for the purpose of visiting one's family. In this respect the conditions are valid which apply to foreign labor forces:

This regulation will be applied to all laborers originating from those territories, thus, also to agricultural laborers, provided it does not concern Polk-Germans.

The regulation-for-the-national-wage-scale which is valid for Polish agricultural laborers, therefore, does not apply to those groups of employees. The agricultural laborers originating from the Eastland, excepting Ruthenia, therefore, receive the German wage and has to pay merely the wage-equalization-rebate.

2. Among the laborers originating from the General Government including the district of Galicia, the Poles had already hitherto a special position. The Polish employees had to pay the social equalization rebate and were subject to my ordinance concerning the treatment, with regard to the labor laws, of the Polish employees from 5 October 1914 (Reich Labor Gazette page 144). Insofar as it concerned Polish agricultural laborers, the regulation-for-the-national-wage-scale (Reichstarifverordnung) was already applicable to those laborers. These special regulations have now been extended to all labor forces who are not Polk-Germans and who originate from the General Government, including the district of Galicia. All of these labor forces, no matter whether, according to their Folkdom they are Poles, Ukrainians, Gorali (Goralen), Silesians (Silesiak), have to pay the social-equalization-rebate to the amount of 15 % of их monthly earnings above 39, -RII (above 9, -RII of the weekly earnings). Inasmuch as such additional taxation has not already existed for these laborers hitherto, that rebate will be collected for the first time from the wage which will be paid after 31 January 1942. All foreign labor forces of non-German blood originating from the General Government including the district of Galicia will also be equal to the Poles with regard to the Labor Laws from 1 February 1942 onward. To them are to be applied therefore, irrespective of my order of 5 October 1914, the regulation-for-the-national-wage-scale (Reichstarifverordnung) valid for Polish agricultural laborers and other special regulations within the Labor Law which were hitherto valid for Poles. To the extent that now all agricultural laborers from this territory are subject to the special regulation-for-the-national-wage-scale, those labor forces are not obligated to pay the social-equalization-rebate.

Insofar as the laborers from the General Government including the district of Galicia are Poles - and such are all former Polish citizens who cannot bring proof of a different nationality - they cannot obtain the privilege anymore of the tax reductions for families which are valid in the German taxation law. In the whole Reich, Polish laborers who are single have to pay the wage-tax according to tax group I, the remaining Polish laborers, no matter how many children they have to feed, have to pay the wage-tax according to tax group II. In this manner the Pole will be disadvantaged in
comparison with the remaining folkgroups of the General Government including the district of Galicia. This special regulation applies, however, only to the wages which will be paid after 31 March 1942. Insofar as such regulations were hitherto already valid in parts of the Reich — in the jointed (cincturied) Eastern territories — they are not affected by this regulation concerning the entire Reich.

The citizen-tax has to be paid by those labor forces according to the regulations which are generally valid for foreign labor forces.

The labor forces from the General Government, who do not belong to Polish folklore and who were already employed in the Reich before 1 December 1941, are subject to all those special regulations until 31 December 1942. They may therefore be employed until that date under the conditions which are valid for comparable German staff members unless the regulations valid for foreign labor do already come in. The social-qualification-robate likewise will be collected from those labor forces after 31 December 1942.

On the basis of paragraph 2 of the ordinance concerning the treatment, with regard to Labor Law, of labor forces from the General Government including the district of Galicia and the district of Bialystok I further order that agricultural laborers, who originate from these territories and who were already allocated within the territory of the Reich before 1 March 1942 can still be employed under the conditions valid for them until 31 December 1942. Only then is the regulation for the national-wage-scale valid for Polish agricultural laborers to be applied to them.

The agricultural labor forces from the General Government including the district of Galicia, who were allocated within the Reich after 1 March 1942, however, can be employed in the Reich under conditions solely which are valid for Polish agricultural laborers.

In order to avoid difficulties in the industrial economy, which may arise due to different treatment of laborers from these territories, who were put to work in the Reich before 1 December 1941 and after 1 December 1941, the Labor Offices have to see to it that, as far as possible, these two groups of labor forces are not put to work together in one and the same plant (Plant-Department, Stockroom). The same goes also for labor forces who were allocated in agriculture before 1 March 1942.

3. The labor forces originating from the district of Bialystok are in everything on an equal basis with the labor forces originating from the General Government including the district of Galicia. All orders and regulations which are valid for these labor forces are, therefore, also to be applied to labor forces originating from the district of Bialystok.
The labor forces originating from the other newly occupied Eastern territories, when put to work in the Reich, have, for the first time being, to pay a tax according to the ordinance concerning the taxation and the treatment, with regard to the Labor Laws, of labor forces from the newly occupied Eastern territories of 20 January 1932. The taxable of these laborers is computed according to the wages which have to be paid to German staff members in the plant with comparable output and activity; this is also valid with regard to piece work. From this computed wage is to be deducted, together with that tax, a contribution for room and board. This amount has been fixed basically at 1,50 RM per calendar day. The rate of 1,50 RM is reduced only when, after deduction of the tax, a net pay should result which lies below the amount of 1,50 RM per calendar day. Only in very rare cases will have to be made of the authorization conferred upon the Reich Labor Trustees according to paragraph 2 of the ordinance concerning the treatment, with regard to labor laws, of the labor forces from the newly occupied Eastern territories. In general the room and board money of 1,50 RM per calendar day shall be reduced only, if with such deduction a pocket money of less than 20 Rpf should result.

All other special extra payments do not apply to these labor forces. Social supplements, overtime-, Sunday-, holiday-, and night-work payments, separation-, subsistence premium- (Auslosungen-), and travel subsistence (Zehrgold-) monies etc. are not to be given. It is also to be watched that a lesser output is correspondingly less remunerated. The rules concerning work stoppage because of bad weather are applicable to those laborers, however, to the same extent and under the same conditions as to comparable German laborers. It is also the duty of the Reich Labor Trustees to watch that these laborers are not offered better condition in the plants whether directly or indirectly, than those resulting from the valid directives.

In order to secure the maintenance of those laborers in case of sickness, a special monthly contribution of 0.50 RM per person will be collected from the employer employing those laborers. This contribution is to be transmitted to the competent sickness fund. With the thus accumulating means the medical service, the servicing with medicaments etc. in case of sickness will be secured.

Neither these labor forces nor the employer have to contribute to Social-Insurance and to Unemployment-Insurance. Likewise these labor forces have to pay no other tax than the one laid down in the ordinance of 20 January 1932. They are therefore not subject to wage- and citizen taxation.

The Reich-German Labor Forces from the newly occupied Eastern territories and the General Government, at the time of their allocation in the Reich, are to be put on an equal basis concerning their labor conditions with the Reich German staff members.
Particular regulations concerning the limitation relative to the individual spheres and the individual occupational groups will be issued within the next few days by the Reichsminister for Finances. As soon as these regulations are available, I shall inform you.

By order
(signed) Dr. Steinmann.

District group NORTHWEST
of the Economic Group Iron producing Industry

The Chief Business Manager

Enclosures. (signature) Steinberg

Enclosure 1 to circular No. 29 of 10 March 1942 (page 5 of original)

Ordnance concerning the treatment, with regard to Labor Law, of labor forces from the General Government including the district of Galicia and the district of Bialystok.

Dated 25 February 1942.

On the basis of paragraph 2 of the ordinance for enactment of the ordinance concerning the wage scale formation of 23 April 1941 (Reich Law Gazette p. 222) it is ordered:

Para 1

The regulations, in the sphere of the Labor Law, which are valid for Polish employees will also be applied, in whatever their valid form, to other labor forces of Non-German Polakdom employed in the German Reich, who are from the General Government including the district of Galicia and from the district of Bialystok. If these labor forces were already employed in the Reich territory before 1 December 1941 and up to that time did not have to pay the social-equalization-rebate, they can be employed up to 31 December 1942 at the labor conditions which are valid for comparable German staff members, insofar as no other special regulation for foreign labor forces exist.

Para 2

This order becomes effective 1 February 1942. Arising questions of doubt can be decided by no administratively.

Berlin, 25 February 1942.

The Reich Labor Minister
(signed) Franz Solte.
Ordnance concerning the treatment, with regard to Labor Law, of labor forces from the Reich Commissariat Eastland with the exception of White Ruthenia.

Dated 25 February 1942.

On the basis of paragraph 2 of the ordnance for the enactment of the ordnance concerning the wage scale formation of 23 April 1941 (Reich Law Gazette I p.222) it is ordered:

para 1

Labor forces, employed in the German Reich, of Non-German folkdom from the Reich Commissariat Eastland, with the exception of White Ruthenia, are subject to a wage-scale-rebate according to regulations issued hereto. As far as no other rules for foreign labor forces exist, the working condition for comparable German staff members are valid for those labor forces.

para 2

This order becomes effective in February 1942.

Berlin, 25 February 1942
The Reich Labor Minister (signed) Franz Soldto.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Hanns Schade, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 787.

HANNs SCHADE
U.S. Civilian AGO # D-090294

- 6 -
To the Industry Departments of the Chamber of Economy and Economic Groups for distribution of information.

Re: Treatment of workers from former Soviet territory.

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police, in agreement with the plenipotentiary general for the allocation of labor has given new instructions for the treatment of workers from former Soviet territory from which we would point out the following regulations which are important for industrial plants. We should like particularly to draw attention to the fact that the State offices have been furnished with additional instructions, and that close contact with them is, therefore, required.

1. Utilisation of labor.

Plans drafted in the meantime for the utilisation of the entire labor make strict separation of workers from former Soviet territory from the German civilian population, foreign civilian workers and all prisoners of war appear inadvisable because it would considerably limit the possibility of using those laborers.

In adhering to the principles of separation as far as possible the following will apply:

It is not contrary to the principles for the employment of detachments for such detachments to be divided into smaller groups inside the plants when it is important - as in the case of skilled workers - to put the workers into places of work which can be filled by them only. In such cases it is inevitable that workers from former Soviet territory will be put among German or even foreign workers.

During a transition period it will be inevitable for workers from former Soviet territory to work in the same plant with prisoners of war. This, however, should only be done in cases of absolute necessity; also, from the outset, when plans are drafted for the allocation of labor a remedy for this undesirable state of affairs must be a primary consideration.

Wherever it is possible to use workers from former Soviet territory in secluded and separate plant sections this is of course to be done...
Furthermore, greater endeavors will be made to establish so-called "Russian plants."

II. Billeting.

As regards separate billets the old regulations apply, but with the following alterations:

1) Camps will not be fenced in with barbed wire. Where barbed wire had been used it will be removed.

2) Workers from former Soviet territory may only leave their billets in order to go to work. The complete prohibition of leave of absence from billets will however be relaxed, in this way: reliable workers, by way of a reward, so to speak, may be allowed to leave their billets in closed groups with sufficient German supervision. The supervision will be provided by the guard units or the plant personnel. In cases of abuse of privilege escapes, etc., the workers' privilege to leave their billets will be cancelled.

As workers from former Soviet territory may leave their billets only in order to go to work and this is mentioned in their identification papers, German supervisory personnel will have to make sure, that they are able to identify themselves and to prove, if necessary, their authority to take out these laborers by means of a certificate made out by the plant.

Otherwise workers from former Soviet territory will spend their entire off duty time in their billets as before.

III. Guarding of billets.

If, in any given case, the required guards cannot be supplied owing to lack of personnel or for small camps, the expenditure for the guards would constitute too heavy a burden for the plant management according to the findings of the competent state police central office, the plant itself may guarantee a sufficient number of guards — possibly in the form of works security police — under the supervision of the state police central office, that is to say the state police office designated by the former.

Heil Hitler

REICH GROUP INDUSTRY

The Management:

p.p. signed: illegible

SCHWARZ
I, John FOSBERRY, Civ.No. 20179, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No.NIK-12165.

John FOSBERRY
Civ.No. 20179.
H.V.Nr 7843

Cost Steel Factory, 7 Sept. 1942.
Labor Allocation
Schl/Je

To the Plants

RE: Eastern Workers

1. Eastern workers, whose conduct and output in the plant are good and whose behavior in the camp is blameless may be allowed once in a while to go out under supervision. If possible they shall be led out every second Sunday.

In this it is to be proceeded as follows:

In agreement with the auxiliary-trustee, respectively the woman-trustee, the plants hand in to the workpolice until the latest Thursday of each week the names of all those Eastern workers and escorts, who come into question for going out the following Sunday. The forms (see enclosure 1) will be requested from the workpolice. Keeping within the deadline (Thursday) is required in order that the workpolice can announce the exact time of the walking to the plants. Only reliable members of the working force (Gefolgschaftmitglieder) may be chosen as escorts. Further instructions are laid down in a directive which will be issued to the escorts by the workpolice.

The escorts must be able to identify themselves before the workpolice and the police. For this purpose the plant must fill out an identification-form, which also can be had at the workpolice (see enclosure 2) and on which the workpolice will affix the approval. The identification is to be signed by the plant-manager or his deputy.

The time expended by the escorts will be paid according to the fixed hourly wage for guards of the workpolice at 0.065 including extra pay for Sunday.

2. In the future, every 2 months, first by 1 September this year, an evaluation of the Eastern workers must be made with regard to conduct and output in the plant. With the majority of the Eastern workers the marks unsatisfactory, satisfactory of good may suffice. In case of very bad or very good conduct or output more explicit statements must be made. Since the evaluation shall serve as basis for the possible granting of further privileges and also is at the return of the Eastern workers to their homelands, of importance to them and the German authorities, it is to be made carefully and in agreement with the auxiliary-trustee (Hilfsvertrauensmann) respectively the woman-trustee (Hilfsvertrauensfrau).

3. In the plants order, cleanliness and good conduct of the Eastern worker is to be maintained with severity. Punishments are not to be invoked by the plants but by the Workpolice which has to be notified of the necessity for punishment. This does not preclude that violent resistance has under all circumstances to be broken immediately. Of this the workpolice has to be notified without delay. A refusal to work, no matter what reason is given by the Eastern workers, must be most promptly reported to the workpolice.

Fried. K R U P P
Königsgesellschaft.
(signed) IHN

2 enclosure
I, HANNS S C H.. D E , D - 090294, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No NIK - 11 187

HANNS S C H.. D E
D - 090294

- e n d -
Krupp Medical Establishments
Medical Clinic

(Initial) 17/12

(Herr Imn)

(Signature) 16.12.42 B 1612 (Beusch)

(B 22.12 (Beusch) 17/12)

The camp nurse of Camp Spemlestrasse for female Eastern workers imparted to Dr. Jaeger her belief that most of the Eastern workers in the Camp were pregnant, and offered as a reason that in this way they try to arrange their return to Russia.

Accordingly, the women of this Camp have been examined by gynecologists. The examinations were made under the supervision of the Chief Physician of the Female Clinic, Dr. Schildberg. The other examining physicians were Dr. Wagner and Dr. Dirschpan.

According to Dr. Schildberg's report 577 women were examined, 11 of whom were found to be pregnant and 2 with a possible pregnancy of 3 months. 193 of the women were found to have a so-called amenorrhea (absence of menstruation) of more than 3 months duration. Altogether the number of women with amenorrhea is estimated at from 40 to 50 %. The condition in question is found frequently in camps and similar places.

The percentage of virgins up to the age of 25 years was noticeably high; it is estimated at 30%. The general condition of health and the state of nutrition was quite satisfactory in the case of all the women. It is remarkable that there was only one case of a woman with a gynecological condition.

An Eastern worker died suddenly in the wheelchair shop 3 days ago. In order to determine whether or not the death had been caused by carbon monoxide poisoning, a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Huten, the association's specialist in pathological anatomy. In this post-mortem no indications, microscopic or otherwise, of carbon monoxide poisoning were found. The blood analysis also had a negative result. No organic filament of any other kind was found, although a condition of malnutrition to an extreme degree was determined. The fat tissue had disappeared from the entire organism and only a so-called gelatinous atrophy was left. The liver was small, lacking fat and glucose; the musculature was weak.

It is worth noting that this Russian is supposed to have been here in Essen for 5 months. The case shows that Eastern workers who arrive here in a severely reduced state of health in general cannot be restored to a normal condition of nutrition by means of the diet offered. The Russian's organism could not store up even the slightest amount of energy reserves in fat or carbohydrates. Moreover, the inferior endurance of the Russian led to an incorrect estimation of his working capacity.

(signature) Stiele

Certificate of Translation
I, GEORGE LIBERSMAN certify that the translation of Document MK 9301 is an English rendering of the German original made to the best of my ability.

GEORGE E. LIBERSMAN M 11 1942
Signature of Translator and serial No.
30 October 1943

To
Dr. Lehmann
Herr Kupke
Herr Hassel

Subject: Eastern Workers

Attached I am sending you copy of an extract of the last information leaflet of the Secret State Police, sent to me in my capacity as counter-intelligence officer of the political police for information and for pertinent action.

On the individual points I wish to comment as follows:

1) A copy of paragraph 16 III concerning "Ostarzte" (physicians for the Eastern workers) is also being sent by me to Dr. Wiele, for his information.

2) As regards paragraph 16 IV (Duty to display distinguishing mark) the Works Security Police is being asked by me to enforce the control measures so that:
   a) Eastern workers in the plants and on plant sites will display at all times the Eastern workers' insignia.
   b) those who display it on the left arm should have the necessary certification with them. Reports on controls thus to be carried through should be made to me on the first of each month.

3) Paragraph 16 V. Escape and Breach of labor agreement. I am asking the Chief Management of the Camp to advise me whether the manner here proposed for distinguishing marks on clothing is feasible, and, if so, whether measures are being taken.

4) Paragraph 16, VI. It is indeed very deplorable that the general order which prohibits visits to German stores by Eastern workers is being violated so frequently. In any case we should hold to the rule that on their way to and from work the detachments remain in closed ranks and that then visits to stores can not be made.

5) Paragraph 16, VIII. Mail Service. The State Police advice dated 15 August to the effect that confidential agents selected by us are to make spot checks for the Eastern workers' mail provides us with a supplement to that order. I am reminding the Chief Management of the Camp that a reply to my letter of the 14th inst. is still outstanding (appointment of confidential agents).

Sgd. von BuIow

Extract of Information Leaflet issued by the State Police on 23 September 1943

Secret
15) Recruiting of Eastern Workers

On the part of the Russians an attempt is being made to assign politically trained agents to the labor transports going from the occupied territories to the Reich, whose mission it is to create unrest among the labor in Germany.

16) Eastern Workers' Assignment for Labor, (Confidential).

The instructional pamphlets (Merkblätter) issued by the State Police offices at Duesseldorf for the enforcement of regulations of the Security Police concerning Soviet Russian labor originating from the territory of Russia proper continue to be valid. In this connection the following supplementary remarks are made:

Eastern Workers for Labor Allocation

I. The practice of using a great multiplicity of names in referring to Eastern workers still continues, thereby causing uncertainty as to the treatment of such labor. It is therefore once again being pointed out that Eastern workers are the type of labor and should be referred to under that name who with the exception of the former sovereign states of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, as well as the districts of Bialystock and Lemberg, on 22 June 1942 were domiciled in the former Soviet Russian territory and who since the date mentioned were taken, or being taken, to the Reich for labor allocation: Supplementary designations of nationality should definitely be refrained from.

II. Ukrainian and White Ruthenian Confidential Advisory Offices.

Notwithstanding instructions to the contrary Eastern workers still continue to contact the above mentioned confidential advisory offices. These confidential advisory offices are not in any way concerned with the allocation, and the control and care, of Eastern workers. Eastern workers should be prevented from contacting these offices, and one should particularly make sure that firms be cautioned not to refer the workers to them.

III. Ostarzte (Physicians for Eastern workers).

In view of the shortage of physicians Soviet Russian male and female physicians who are to care for the Eastern workers were also transported into the Reich.

On the labor index-card these physicians are being referred to as "Ostarzte" or "Ostarzt, Feldscher" (army surgeon).

Upon request made by the labor offices these physicians (army surgeons) are exempted from the obligation of displaying the insignia "East" and, instead, they are bound to wear at all times a brassard — the colors of which are identical with that of the insignia "Ost" with the imprint "Ostarzt" (physician for the Eastern workers). It is a function of the labor offices to procure and distribute the brassards which, before being handed out, must be stamped by the District Police Office. General regulations are applicable to the physicians for the Eastern workers.

The following guiding lines should be abided by:

1. Physicians for Eastern workers are to be quartered exclusively in camps for Eastern workers where, by reason of their particular professional duties, separate quarters in the camp may be made available to them.
2. They are not entitled to spare time. However, provided their conduct is satisfactory, it may be made possible for them to spend some time, once a week, outside the camp. This absence from the camp must be terminated at dusk at the latest at 20:00 o'clock. Visits to restaurants, movies or other theaters, and similar facilities or accommodations provided for German or foreign workers are prohibited. Church visits also are prohibited.

3. If physicians for Eastern workers are entrusted with the care of several camps they can move freely between the camps for the discharge of their medical duties.

4. Physicians for Eastern workers and other members of the Eastern people who accompanied transports of Eastern workers into the Reich can be recruited for work which involves the medical care of Eastern workers. If a utilization in that manner or one arranged for by governmental agencies is not given, they are not permitted to go about freely while sojourning in the Reich.

IV. Duty to display insignia.

Henceforth it is permitted to display the distinguishing mark "East" on the upper left arm as a badge of merit. Classification of Eastern workers according to which - by reason of conduct and efficiency - their display of the distinguishing mark on the chest right-hand side or on the upper left arm is made by the Betriebsfuehrer (plant leader), upon consultation with the Betriebsscharn (camp labor leader) and the camp leader of DAF (Deutsche Arbeitsfront), and with the respective offices of the Reichsnehrstand (Reich Food Estate) whenever this involves Eastern labor used in agriculture. Eastern male or female workers who display the distinguishing mark on the upper left arm must carry with them a certification issued by the plant leader. This certification must bear the signature of the plant leader and/or of the head of the household as well as that of the competent DAF office or of the Reichsnehrstand. In the case of newly arrived Eastern workers the respective decision by the plant leader as to the manner of display of the distinguishing mark should not be made until after a working period of at least three months. If the efficiency decreases the plant leader is authorized to ask for the return of the certificate should a warning previously given remain unheard. The surrender of the certificate can also be enforced by the Police whenever the Eastern worker violates regulations promulgated on their behalf.

A government-police regulation on Eastern workers, promulgated on 16 July 1943, provides the imposition of a compulsory fine upon Eastern workers who evade the duty of wearing the distinguishing mark. An additional government-police regulation covering restraints in the conduct of life of Eastern workers was promulgated on 15 July 1943. It authorizes any local Police office to impose a fine on Eastern workers who

1) leave their domicile without written police permit,
2) use public means of transportation beyond the confines of their place of work
3) violate regulations establishing when they may go out,
4) in disregard of prohibitions visit cultural gatherings, involving churches, entertainment or social contacts,
5) enter public places where meals are served from which they are barred.

According to this Police regulation any man (indigenous or foreigner) who commits a legal offense who abets disregard of regulations by an Eastern worker, violations of the Police regulations referred to must be brought to the attention of the local Police offices. It is being requested that these punishments
be applied freely.

In particular it is being stressed again that camp leaders and
also plant leaders are by no means authorized to issue certificates
according to which Eastern Workers are granted permission to leave
the local Police district.

V. Escape and Breach of Labor Contract

Over and over again escaped Eastern workers are being picked up and
it is impossible to determine the place of work which they left.
From now on it is permitted to print the name of the firm and of the
location on the inside of the Eastern worker's garments. To make it
more effective this print should appear in several places, i.e., on
the inside of the garments (not visible from the outside, and printed
with indelible ink). As coloring matter the yellow ink used for
the marking of clothes, which is light- and water-resistant can be
procured from the firm of Paul Heinz, Düsseldorf, No. 86 Henster-
strasse, telephone 13320. For light-colored garments the same type
of ink in black is being recommended.

VI. Entering of German Stores by Eastern Workers

The relaxation in regulations governing the permission to go out
resulted in Eastern workers entering German stores more and more
frequently; undesirable as this may be, it is impossible to decree a
prohibition.

The competent Reich authorities have taken steps to bring to the
attention of the retail trade that scarce merchandise is not to be
sold to Eastern workers, and other merchandise only if it has been
made sure that despite such sales the needs of the German buyer can
be fully satisfied. In any case, however, Eastern workers must not
be permitted to enter German barber shops since it means an imposi-
tion for German racial comrades (Volksgenossen) to have their
physical culture needs attended to after Eastern workers. The owners
of the barber trade have already been informed accordingly. It is
being requested that the camp management inform the Eastern workers
accordingly. Members of the camp personnel who are to supervise
inmates on their outings from the camp are responsible for the enforce-
ment of this regulation.

(VI handwritten) Milch

VII Pregnant Eastern Workers

Female Eastern workers who are pregnant should no longer be reported
to the State Police but merely to the competent labor office; steps
concerning their quarters, etc., will be taken by these offices.

(PAGE 6 OF ORIGINAL)

VIII. Mail Service

a) Inland Mail Service

Eastern workers are permitted to use inland postal facilities within
the Reich boundaries. About one tenth of the incoming mail should be
turned over for examination to the competent State Police office for
examination before being handed to the addressee. This examination
cannot be dispensed with.

b) Mail to the Home Territories

Messages by letter are no longer permitted. The Eastern workers
are merely permitted to mail twice per month postal cards such as
are provided for them.

IX. Army Postal Service for mail sent by and intended for Eastern
Workers
The previous prohibition of the use of army postal service numbers continues to remain in force. If in disregard of this prohibition such mail is being dispatched in Germany the camp leader is held to turn it over to the competent State Police offices. Exempt from this prohibition is mail for handling by army postal service as dispatched by Eastern workers to their fellow countrymen who volunteered for service with the German Armed Forces. In cases of doubt the mail should likewise be turned over to the State Police.

The exchange of mail between Eastern workers and members of the Armed Forces continues to be undesirable. Because of prevailing difficulties this is not being forbidden, strictly speaking. It must be a strain; rule that all mail handled by the Army Postal Service for Eastern workers is turned over to the competent State Police office.

X. Usage of German salute by Eastern workers

It is not considered desirable for Eastern workers to use the German salute, and in no case must it be demanded. To the extent, however, that Eastern workers are using the German salute of their own volition no action should be taken to prevent this.

XI. Labor of Finnish National Classification

In the light of the close relationship between the Reich and Finland workers classified as of the Finnish race should no longer be treated as Eastern workers. The determination as to the classification under the Finnish race is handled by the State Police at Dusseldorf exclusively, which also takes steps to bring about the release of this labor from camps for Eastern labor, etc., under advice to the competent district police authority and to the labor office.

All inquiries and applications of Eastern workers or other offices on this subject should be forwarded to the competent office of the State Police.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NIK-9206

25 September 1947

I, Gerta KANNOVA, No. 20 151, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-9206.

Gerta KANNOVA,
No. 20 151.
BUSINESS - INSTRUCTIONS

Camp Kitchen

BEDW. DRAUSFELDHAUS
Friedr. KIRPP
Main Camp Administration, Department: Camp Food Supply.

ORGANIZATION.

1. General
2. Staff Appointments
3. Catering for the various nationalities
4. Entitlement to meals
5. Meal vouchers
6. Ration Strength
7. Ration Issue Ledger
8. Camp Supplementary Ration Vouchers
9. Acceptance of Commodities
10. Camp Tally Sheets
11. Goods Delivery and Issue Ledger
12. Delivery of Rations from Supply Stores to Kitchens
13. Preparation of Food
14. Inter-Kitchen Exchange of Supplies
15. Indenting
16. Utilization of Bones
17. Kitchen Refuse
18. Transportation of Empties
19. Disposal of Empties
20. Maintenance of Machinery
21. Telephone Expenses
22. Business Report
23. Correspondence
24. Cartage
25. Re-calibration of Weighing Machines, weights and measures
26. Accountancy (Books)
27. Final Observations
3. Catering for the various nationalities.

In conformity with the official regulations, the following categories of feeding are to be distinguished: (Enclosure 7)

a) Community feeding for Germans and foreign civilians

( Poles, however, will not receive special allocations, such as eggs, etc., which are distributed during a ration period.)

b) Feeding of workers from Eastern territories.

c) Feeding of troops on guard duty, who are not provisioned by the Army Supply System.

d) Feeding of Prisoners of War and Soviet Russians.

Community feeding being practically equivalent to the rations of overtime workers, this type of worker, if accommodated in a camp, is not entitled to the additional overtime and heavy worker rations of a civilian consumer. Special allocations are provided for workers doing 69 hours and more per week, to Germans and to foreign civilians, these are issued through the plants, to workers from the Eastern territories, Soviet Russians and Prisoners of War these are issued in the camps in the form of an extra 4 liter of food.

( Particulars are given in the circular of 6 May 1944 )

Juvenile, overtime workers as well as juvenile heavy workers 1st and 2nd class of the age groups of 14-18 and 18-20 years who are being catered for by Community Kitchens will receive, in addition to the normal rations, the special allocations provided for these types of workers, as published periodically in the Ration Tables.

In addition to the normal rations, heavy workers 1st and 2nd class and overtime workers in all ration groups ( with the exception of overtime workers catered for by Community Kitchens ) will be issued with the Camp Supplementary ration Vouchers by the plant administration which will be redeemable in the respective camps.

At the beginning of each ration period, the Camp Food Supply Department will distribute new ration tables to the various ration groups, showing the quantities of food to be used per week. Alterations and special allocations will be published by circular. As much consideration as possible should be given to the dietary habits of the various nationalities, and the foreign technical personnel should be consulted in the composition of the bills of fare.
4. Entitlement to meals

c) Admission to Community feeding.

Only those who have surrendered all their ration cards and certificates for obtaining supplementary food to the local branches of the Food Office are admitted to Community feeding. As from the date of deregistration, applicants will receive deregistration form "G". The concept of Community feeding ———

13. Preparation of Food.

a) hot meals.

Equal shares of the ingredients for hot dishes intended for by the chief cook must be apportioned to each kitchen copper under his constant supervision so as to ensure tasty meals. It is prohibited to use the rations intended for the camp inmates for preparing meals for the kitchen staff.

Before the meals are distributed, the Camp Leader will check on the quality of the food and enter the result in the Food Inspection Journal which must be kept by every camp, and every visitor tasting the food is also to be requested to enter his opinion. At the end of each week these entries will be copied into the weekly bill of fare ( enclosure 28 ) which will be sent to the Camp Food Supply Department not later than Tuesday of the following week.

b) Cold Kitchen.

Bread, butter, sausages and other special allocations for overtime workers and heavy workers first and second class will be issued by the "Cold Kitchen", where the other weekly rations are also distributed each Wednesday. The chief cook will hand over the commodities to be distributed to the stewardess in charge of the cold kitchen who will be responsible for the fair distribution of the rations. If for any reason it is not possible to issue all the rations on one day, delivery and issue of rations will be entered in a special ledger. Weighed-out and unissued fat and sausage rations will be put on cold storage until the next issue. Other victuals will be returned to the Supply Store.
In each case, the returned victuals must be entered as new items on the Camp Tally Sheet and the Goods Delivery Ledger. The manageress will satisfy herself how many portions have been made up, how many meal voucher coupons were collected against the issued meals, so as to be able to check the weight of the returned rations.


All kitchens are forbidden to exchange commodities without informing the Camp Food Supply Store; contraventions will be punished as theft.

15. Indenting.

Indent for kitchen equipment will be addressed to the Indents Office. Indents for victuals will go to the Camp Food Supply Department. Direct indenting by the camp or by the kitchens to friends, KDA plants, cooperatives, or other suppliers, is prohibited. Camps outside Essen are not subject to this restriction in regard to indenting to suppliers.

Printed forms (Enclosure 29) will be used for indents.

16. Utilization of Bones.

Bones must not be destroyed or used for fuel, but must be delivered to the waste material wholesale trade. The addresses of the firms in question can be obtained from the Camp Supply Department.

( page 5 of original )

to be produced on delivery.

( Use receipt pad enclosure 24 )

Turning in of money whenever the amount of £1100 is reached.
27. Final observations.

These fundamental instructions on the execution of all work in the camp kitchens will be supplemented, as the need arises, by circulars, numbered serially, which will be studied carefully by all members of the staff in responsible positions. The circulars which are numbered serially, (Reference L), will be attached to these business instructions so that they can be readily consulted any time.

Every other month the kitchens will receive a note which will be circularised among the Camp Leader, Deputy Camp Leader, Administrator, Chief Cook, Stewardess in charge of the cold kitchen, office staff and 1st female cook, each of whom will certify thereon that the regulations and circulars were made known.

It is suggested to have discussions from time to time in the kitchens to deal with organizational questions. Suggestions for organizational improvements are invited and should be submitted in writing to the Main Camp Administration. Valuable contributions will be recommended to the firm for a prize. All forms can be indentured for by just quoting the reference number of the enclosed specification. (for instance: I.22 "Receipt of Delivery")

Ha/Jc:

IXin Camp Administration
Camp Food Supply Department
11 August 1944.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 May 1947

I, Arthur MACNILLA, Civ.No. 20 191, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No.NIK-5906.
AFFIDAVIT.

I, August KtILINSCHIJDIT, Essen-Vest, Curtiusstrasse 126, having been warned that I render myself liable to punishment by making false statements, hereby depose under oath, voluntarily and without duress:

1. I was employed by the firm of Krupp from 1916 until October 1945, and worked as foreman on heat treatment in tank construction 3 and 4.

Our work consisted in "bettering", i.e. hardening and tempering tank casings, mainly for tanks 4, 5, - also called Panther - and VI - also called the Royal Tiger.

2. Toward the close of 1942 and the beginning of 1943 the first Russian Eastern workers and war prisoners arrived at our factory. Among my other workers I had to supervise four female Eastern workers, whom I had to drive to do their work right from the beginning. I admit that in order to get them to work, I took hold of them by the nape of the neck and beat them in the neck. In July 1944 I was a witness when SCHMIDT beat a female Eastern worker with a hollow rubber club, because she had a piece of white bread with her.

3. In tank construction 4, LOHBAUER had been put in charge of the foreign workers by the firm of Krupp, and he had issued instructions to us not to be afraid to beat or kick them or otherwise treat them brutally.

(signed:) August KttILINSCHIJDIT

(initialled) H1

I can also say with a clear conscience that Eastern workers were sent to LOHBAUER, who was in charge of the camps, and that it was a pleasure for LOHBAUER to have a chance to vent his sadism on those workers.

4. In December 1944 it sometimes happened that the female Eastern workers warmed themselves by the coke stove. If they stayed there for any length of time, I drove them back to their work, went up to them and punched them on their shoulder or head with my fist. I know also that LOHBAUER had a room in the factory, where he took foreigners to maltreat them. The factory assistant (Betriebsassistent) SCHWAB remarked once: If they are not willing, why not take them along and give it them in the neck.

5. Regarding the Russians' food I may say that it was not good. Once I had the chance to see for myself that the meal consisted of a watery cabbage soup.

6. The girls' clothing was inadequate for the winter, for which reason they often stood by the stove trying to escape the cold.

- 1 -
7. Once a pregnant Eastern worker complained to me that she had been beaten by SCHOFIELD, a guard. She had stayed away from work for eight days, and said that during that whole period she had been in bed because her body was covered with blue marks.

(signed:) KLINSCHMIDT

8. I can recollect one occasion, when Herr Professor HOUDKROFT visited our factory and saw the wretched condition of these female Eastern workers, who had nonetheless frequently to perform the heaviest types of work. Two, for instance, were employed in fixing chains to side-crossings of "Tiger".

I have carefully read the three pages of this affidavit, I have made and initialled the necessary corrections in my own handwriting, and hereby state under oath that in this deposition I have testified only the truth to my best knowledge and belief.

(august KLINSCHMIDT)

Sworn to and signed before me this 22nd day of May 1947 at Essen-West, Germany, by August KLINSCHMIDT, Essen-West, Curtiusstrasse 126 known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

U.S. Civilian Manfred A. ZEitmahl
(AGO number A-446810)
Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes
U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

August 1, 1947

I, Nili Kennett, 16673, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No-FIK-7159.

Nili Kennett
No. 16673
I, Georg Friedrich Schlesse, at present in Nuremberg, after having been cautioned that I shall be liable to punishment for giving a false affidavit, hereby under oath voluntarily and without coercion as follows:

In my capacity as the deputy Gauleiter of the Gaue Essen of the NSDAP from 1939 - 1945 I visited several times Krupp's camps for foreigners, located within my Gaue. In addition, reports with regard to those, as well as to all, Eastern worker's camps were continually submitted to me for which reason I am in a position to make the following statements:

Beginning in September/October 1941 thousands of Eastern workers began to arrive, thus creating completely new administrative problems. The Gestapo was authorized to decide all problems of housing, jurisdiction, working conditions, identification a.e.o. Summing up, one can say that in the beginning the Gestapo was authorized to give orders concerning the Eastern workers. The following was decreed: that all Eastern workers' camps must be surrounded with barbed wire. This decree remained in force until about the beginning of 1943 when the barbed wire was removed upon Speidel's orders.

The Eastern workers were forbidden to leave their camps. Only a few months later they were allowed to be away from the camp until 21:00 or 22:00 hours. They also were allowed to enter some tavern in Essen. As a matter of principle they were forbidden to write letters. This decree was not rescinded until 1 or 1 1/2 years later, namely in the beginning or middle of 1943.

The rations of Eastern workers were smaller than the ones of German workers, doing the same work. Most Eastern workers performing nothing
but heavy or sical work, for which German workers received a heavy or
heaviest worker's ration, were entitled to a considerable higher food ra-
tion. In spite of this fact they did not receive a heavy or heaviest worker's ration after about 12 months to supplement their already small food rations. Then, approximately starting in 1943, they were granted a heavy or heaviest worker's ration which, however, was smaller than the German's.

I have carefully read the two pages of this affidavit, made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting, have initialed them and hereewith declare under oath that I have said the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature) Georg Friedrich Schlesemann.

Sworn to and signed before me this 21st day of August 1947 at Nuremberg by
Georg Friedrich SCHLESSMANN, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(Signature) Heinrich A. Issermann,
U.S. Citizen, A90 Prisoner A-466880
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, E. Gottinger, A90 A-444 369, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No.: MI-117/3.

Nuremberg, 10 November 1947.

E. Gottinger,
A90 A-444 369.
Affidavit.

I, Max IHN, at present in Nuernberg, having been duly warned that false statements on my part will render me liable to punishment, herewith state the following on oath, voluntarily and without coercion.

I should like to make the following statement with regard to the treatment, billeting, and feeding of the Russians and Ukrainians, the so-called Eastern workers who were employed by the firm of Krupp in Essen as from the end of 1941.

This concerns a summary of regulations issued by the government and passed on to the firm which were decisive for the lives of these people.

All points, given here in detail, show the differentiation made in the treatment of the Eastern workers and German workers who did the same kind of job.

1) Payment: The basic hourly wage of the Eastern workers was the same as that of the German workers. German workers were paid an additional 25% per hour for working overtime. Eastern workers working overtime were not given this additional 25% but only the basic hourly rate of pay. German workers were granted an additional 10% per hour for night work. Eastern workers working on night shift were not granted this additional 10% but received merely the basic rate of pay.

German workers were granted an additional 50% per hour for Sunday work.

Eastern workers received no extra pay for Sunday work but merely the basic rate of pay.

For work on holidays such as Christmas German workers were granted a 100% additional pay. Eastern workers did not receive this 100% extra pay for work on certain holidays but merely their basic pay rate.

Statements of account for wages earned, given weekly to German workers, were not given to Eastern workers. RM 1,50 per day for food and billets was deducted from the Russians' wages.

2) Food. German workers, if they came under the group of so-called long- or night shift workers received additional food rations. Eastern workers, who worked the same long- or night shifts as the German workers,
received no additional food rations although their basic food rations were already smaller, German workers doing heavy or very heavy work were given extra food rations. If Eastern workers, too, did work which came into this category, special application had to be made in which it had to be pointed out that the worker in question was a Soviet Civilian Worker (Sowjetischer Zivilarbeitet). Additional rations granted to these Eastern workers were considerably smaller than those of German workers.

The food rations for Russian workers were so low that especially in 1941 - 1942 it was almost impossible to put these people to work. Only after many groups of industry had protested, the food rations were at last gradually increased at the beginning of 1943.

3. Legal position regarding employment. German regulations with regard to legal protection and rights did not affect the Ostarbeitet and Russian PWs, unless this was specially specified. Neither were they granted any allowances such as separation - and billeting allowances, an allowance for children, nor holiday and home leave allowances.

From the time of the arrival of the Russians toward the end of 1941 until about 1943 they were forbidden to write or receive letters. Later this regulation was rescinded.

During the same period they had to be kept behind barbed wire. From the end of 1941 until at least the middle of 1942 they were not allowed to go out at all.

From then on they could move about in the streets up to a certain evening hour. As from about 1943, after a visit of SAUCKEL, the barbed wire was removed from the camps.
I have carefully read each of the 4 pages of this affidavit, have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and countersigned them with my initials, and I declare herewith on oath that I have, in this statement told the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signature) Max IHN

Sworn to and signed before me this 15th day of August 1947 at Nuernberg by Max IHN, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signature): Manfred A. Isserman
US Civilian 446910
AGO number
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

28, October 1947

I, Gerta KANNOVA No. 20151, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document NIK 10755.

Gerta KANNOVA
No. 20151

END
I, Jaroslav STECL, Praha XII, Anglicka str. No. 1, declare herewith under oath of my free will and without coercion the following:

Jaroslav STECL, Praha XII, Anglicka str. No. 1, born 27 April 1914, mechanical lock smith.

I worked for Krupp at Essen-Merkenich, and lived in camp Essen-Borbbeck. I worked there from 1 June 1942 up to 30 January 1943. When the factory in Essen was destroyed, we were transferred to Krupp Wertheimwerke Merkenich near Breslau on 30 January, where I worked until 20 January 1945.

I escaped from Breslau on 20 October 1943 and hid in Prague until 13 February 1944 when I was arrested on Krupp's request. I was interrogated on Police headquarters, and after a week there I was told that I would have to go for three months to punishment camp at Gross-Kunzendorf in Gerschen. This camp was Krupp's punishment camp. All of the inmates of this camp belonged to Krupp factories. I remember the name of the camp Gross-Kunzendorf near the town of Neisse. The commander of the camp was 33-man Braun. I can declare with certainty that the inmates of the camp were Krupp employees, because I talked with most of them about it. The name of the camp was Polizei-Arbeitserziehungslager. I stayed in the camp for three months. I was sent back to Prague after three months and placed in Ruzyn punishment camp, where we were picked-up by Krupp werkschutz-men, who took us back to Breslau after a 14 days' stay. There were constantly about 600 Czech workers in the camp who had committed different kinds of offenses against Krupp. Our pay was 4 pfennigs a day. The food there was much worse than in Krupp's factories. I lost 14 kilos while I was in the camp. Corporal punishments took place in the camp, one of the worst punishments was to stand up a whole day long bound to a pole, I was beaten 4 times. Once I got 23 lashes with a whip; these were inflicted on me by Braun. Braun was the one who conducted most of these corporal punishments with the exception of a few, when one of the "Gendarmes" took over this task. Cases have occurred when one prisoner had to beat another. Once I was beaten, because I did not wait for the guard to take me into an air-raid shelter with the other prisoners. The second time food was found on us when we returned from work to the camp. We worked from 6 a.m. until 5 p.m. with a half-hour brake. Eisenwerke Mischkowitz Schmittenwerke No. 3 was the name of the factory where I worked. This was one of the factories where prisoners from Gross-Kunzendorf were sent for work. After my 14 days' stay at Ruzyn 5 of us were escorted back to Breslau by three armed werkschutz-men.

I was summoned to report to the Labor office at Havelickuv Brod in May 1942 where I was told that I would be assigned to work in Germany. I refused the work and I was then threatened with the police and arrest. On account of this pressure I went; I correct myself, I accepted employment in Germany. We were not given any contract neither were we told how long we would work in Germany. Our transport was taken over in Prague by armed Krupp people in civilian clothes. I can state this with certainty, because I saw them later on working in Krupp factories in Essen. Upon our arrival...
in Essen we were billeted in barracks which had previously been occupied by Ukrainians who were separated from us by a barbed-wire fence. We were given the same food without meat for three months until one of our workers openly protested against such treatment and

all of the Czech workers attacked the German kitchen in order to demand their rights. The Gestapo was called out during this incident, but their investigation could not determine anything against the Czech workers. We were transferred into another camp on a later date. I remember that 6 of our people were arrested during the incident by the Gestapo, interrogated and released again after 14 days. But they were in such a condition that they had to be immediately transported to the hospital where they stayed for 3 months. The name of one of them was SOUREK, whose address I cannot remember right now, and the other was called FRANTISEK BODA, whose address I cannot recall either. I will try to provide these addresses. Our work-time in Essen as well as in Markstädt was 12 hours daily, and the food which was given to us was indigestible. The Germans who were supposed to take care of our feeding enriched themselves on our account. I remember that HUPPE was our Betriebsfuhrer in Markstädt. I saw him very often because his office was in our shop (hall). I also remember Betriebsleiter SCHILDE. I never saw any brutal acts committed in the factory, but I can state 3 cases, where 2 Czech and one Pole were sent to concentration camp Prunsertheim or Gross-Rosen because they gave a piece of bread to political prisoners. The proceedings were as follows: One of my Czech co-workers, whose name I do not know, gave a prisoner a piece of bread. He was seen by a SS-man, was taken by him to the werkschutz, where his head was shaved. A plate with inscription, "I gave a piece of bread to a concentration camp inmate (Häftling)" was attached to his chest. Later on this man was sent to a concentration camp. People were taken to the werkschutz office for minor offenses, where they were beaten and later on released. I witnessed personally how a Russian, was violently beaten to death in the factory by German 'Kapos', because he stayed in a factory longer than he was permitted. I also saw in the Jewish camp which was next to ours how a Jew was laid down on the ground. 2 Jews held him there, and a third Jew beat him, all of which happened under the supervision of a SS-man and the camp leader. In Breslau I worked in Halle No. 5 where similar acts were committed on political prisoners and prisoners of war day in and day out. Josef SVAB from Mlada Boleslav, FRANTISEK JIRAK from Okrouhlice near Havlicek Brod, SYCHRA VLADIMIR from Zambork and PRAPAL KLIEGA from Nova Běla near Paskov district Moravska Ostrava are people whom I know and can prove that these mistreatments actually took place. Josef SVAB from Mlada Boleslav was together with me in punishment camp Gross-ßansendorf and also in concentration camp Terezin. In Essen we could move around freely between the factory and the town, but we had to have special permission in Breslau. When in Breslau someone went to town without permission and was caught, he was punished by being put in a bunker on his day off. Otherwise we could move around freely and were not restricted in our religious duties. Our bed-time in Breslau was 10 o'clock in the evening, but this was disturbed frequently by the Lagerfuhrer whose name I cannot remember, who usually came into our room after midnight and disturbed our rest in a brutal manner. We raised protests against this behaviour, but they were ignored. I remember the exact name of the factory where I worked; BERTHAWERK MBO No. 5 (Maschinenbau No. 5). 5 radio sets were sent to us from Bohemia, but the Germans kept 4 of them and one was given to us. The radio was switched off, when some of the Czechs committed an offense (crime).
Jaroslav Stelcl

I have carefully read the 3 pages of this declaration and signed them personally; I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and have initialed them and declare hereby under oath that I have said the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signature) Jaroslav Stelcl

Sworn to and signed before me this 14th day of December 1947 at Prague, Czechoslovakia, by Jaroslav Stelcl, Praha XII, Andlicka St. No. 1, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signature) E. E. SKALY
U. S. Civilian
ACQ- D-094236
Res. Analyst-consultant
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U. S. War Department

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

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I, Vladimir J. MNL, ETO-# 447, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and Czech languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-13119.

Vladimir J. MNL
ETO-# 447

- 3 -

end
I, BRANDejs, Jaroslav, residing at Cecelice, No. 140, declare herewith under oath, of free will and without coercion the following:

1. Name: Jaroslav
   Last name: BRANDEJS
   Residence: Cecelice No 140, court district Mølnik
   Date and Place of Birth: 20.3.22 at Cecelice, court district Mølnik

   Why did you leave for Germany?
   I was assigned to Germany against my will by the labor office at Mølnik, although I was acknowledged sick by a doctor.

   Name and Place of the Camp, factory or mine in Germany:
   KRUPP works at Essen, Maschinenbau No.8, camp Haffkonstrasse No 3

   The duration of your employment:
   From 29.10.42 up to 11.3.43; continued at KRUPP plant Breslau from 2.9.43 up to 21.1.45; home with parents during the period from 12.3.43 up to 10.6.43 and in labor education camp Hradistko n. Prague from 16.6.43 up to 2.9.43

2. Under what conditions were you sent to Germany?
   By the Labor Office? Yes, as I came under class 1922.
   Were you offered a contract? No.
   Did you sign it? No.
   If yes, under what conditions? No.
   Were you sent home after expiration of your contract? No, I would not work for them as there was enough work at home.
   I escaped on 11.3.43 and hid at home for three months.
   Were you or anyone else in your family arrested or were you threatened? I was arrested by the criminal police on the 10.6.43 and was put in punishment camp at Hradistko Near Prague for 3 months. Afterwards I had to report to the labor office again and was sent back to Germany to KRUPP factory at Markstadt near Breslau, my father was threatened with arrest if I would not return.

3. Journey to Germany:
   Date: 29.10.42
   Place of Departure: Mølnik
   Travel conditions: We received a piece of bread's usage before our departure, which was to be our food ration. I left for Prague together with other comrades by regular train where we were attached to a direct train to Essen.
   Place and date of your arrival in Germany: 30.10.42 Essen
   Who placed you on your work post in Germany? Control Master Erhard.IOH.

4. Living conditions in the labor camp:
   Describe the camp, barracks, furniture, heating, hygiene (Cleanliness) and general camp organization:
The camp consisted of wooden barracks which up to our arrival were not occupied and not furnished. There was no furniture in the barracks; heating was installed later. We had to keep the place clean ourselves. There were 18 of us in the room where I was billeted. We were supervised and watched by the German Werkschutz and civilian camp police. We had very little coal and during frost time we suffered with the cold.

5. Life in the camp and in the factory.

Were you given a chance to rest after the work there? No.

There was no chance to rest because there were constant air raids.

What were your recreation facilities after work? None.

Were you allowed to move freely around the camp and the town? Yes.

Have you received your mail and packages? Yes, but they were pilfered three times.

Was your mail censored - opened? It was censored.

Was your mail or your packages taken away from you? They were not.

Were you given the same opportunity to hide during air raids as your German co-workers? In the factory yes, but not in the camp because there were no air raid shelters there.

6. Nutrition:

How were you fed - quality and quantity; The nutrition was weak, bad and very little of it and there was no food issued during air raids.

7. Religion:

Did you have the opportunity to go to church or any other place of worship? There was no such opportunity as I had to work on Sundays.

Clothing:

Were you issued work shoes, clothing underwear? I was given a pair of wooden shoes for work. During the whole period of my employment I used my own clothing and underwear.

8. Health conditions:

What were the sanitation conditions in the camp and the town? None in the camp. A doctor in the factory was assigned to handle light cases.

What medical attention were you given in the case of injury or sickness? None.

Under what conditions could you be recognized as sick? One was freed from work only in a very serious case.

Do you know of any of your co-workers who died due to lack of medical attention? I know that a co-rad from Lada Boleslav, whose name I don’t know, died within several days because of inflamed appendix, because no medical attention was given to him.
9. Guards in the factory and the camp:

Were you guarded by Werkschutz, SS, Army or by German civilians? Were these people employed by the factory? In the factory we were guarded both by Werkschutz and members of the SS. Werkschutz and members of the SS, Werkschutz men guarded us in the camp. Werkschutz was paid by the factory, SS were from concentration camp and escorted inmates to work only.

10. Working Conditions:

Describe working conditions concerning the length of working hours, night shifts, work on Sundays and forced overtime hours. (page 3 of original.)

First, I worked alternatively in day and night shifts—10 hours daily. When I felt sick and could not work, I had to work 36 hour shifts for three months, disregarding Sundays, as a punishment.

What was the distance between the factory and the camp? How did you get from one place to the other? The distance between the camp and the factory was 5 km. I went on foot to work and back.

11. Contact with Germans:

How did the Germans treat you? (Civilians, camp and plant police?)

Your German supervisors? I never came in contact with the civilian population and I never gave any reason to the camp and plant police to be punished (prosecuted).

My supervising master in the factory, Ring, threatened me with imprisonment because I took work too easy. Ing. Jung threatened me with imprisonment because we left one Sunday shift and committed sabotage.

Have you witnessed any punishment? Yes, a concentration camp inmate (a Jew) who delayed himself on a roll call was hit by an SS man in his face so hard that he lost consciousness and fell in a water well and was drowned.

12. Punishment:

What were the actions taken against you and how were you punished for not reporting to work?

Because I left my work place, I was punished for three months in a punishment camp in Hradiste in Prague.

Did you witness any actions taken against your comrades?

My friend Jaroslav Kratky from Jelenice was put in KZ Fuenfteichen. Frantisek Skacel from Jilove in Prague was deported to Breslau prison by Gestapo. I never found out what happened to Skacel.

For what reasons?

Kratky left his work place. I do not know anything about Skacel.

What punishment? I don’t know.

Were you sent to a punishment or concentration camp during your employment with Krupp plant?

I was arrested at home and put into a punishment camp for 3 months because I escaped from my work place.

Where you sent back to your work place with Krupp after the expiration of your punishment? Yes.

Do you know of any friends who were punished or sent to a camp?
punishment camp?
Yes, as mentioned above.
Who could give us detailed information concerning this particular case?
Jaroslav Kratky last residing at Jelenico, distr. Melnik.

13. Could you give other information or statement that could be used by the Military Tribunal? A scar was left on my right cheek after an unskillful inflated jawbone operation; this happened to me after my arrival in Essen. Once during cleaning up in the factory, two German workers were carrying recklessly an anti-aircraft gun lock which fell on my leg and broke it. I received insufficient medical attention and am limping to this day.

I read carefully those 3 pages of declaration and signed them personally; I made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and marked them with my initials and declare herewith under oath that I gave the pure truth to my best knowledge and belief.

Jaroslav Brandois
Signature

Sworn to and signed before me this 16th day of September 1947 at Melnik/Czechoslovakia, by Jaroslav BRANDYS, bytem Ceeelice cp. 140, soudu okres Melnik, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(Signature) Emile E. Skraly
U.S., Civ. D-094836
Title and Position
Res. Analyst-Consultant
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department
I worked at the Krupp plant in Essen, division Lok-Bau, and was billeted at Hellenenstrasse camp, which was 20 to 25 minutes away from the factory. We had to walk to the factory as there was no transportation available. I worked at Essen from 11 November 1942 until March 1943 when the factory was destroyed. We were then transferred to Markstaedt where I stayed until 16 May 1944. I worked in Bertha-Werke, Halle 3, at Markstaedt. When I was transferred to Markstaedt I asked for leave, but was refused. Instead, my wife was permitted to visit me for 3 days. I prolonged this leave for 4 more days and when I returned to the factory, director Bosman told me that I would be sent to a concentration camp, because I did not report to work on time. I wanted to avoid this and decided to injure myself. The next day (in the morning) I went to one of the revolving machines (Freze), where I injured my hand. In the same instant I did this, I saw 2 members of the werkschutz coming to take me to the concentration camp, but my injured hand prevented this. The original injury was very light - the little finger of my right hand was bruised - the wound was cleaned up and bandaged, and I was sent to the camp. I had to report to the dispensary every third day, but I was not given any special attention. After the bandage was changed the first time my hand started to swell and developed into blood poisoning. The German doctor who treated me would not send me to the hospital; finally on the 7th day when my condition was critical and I had a high fever, I was transported to the hospital. I was given proper attention here and the doctors tried to save my finger, but after about a month it had to be amputated. I stayed in the hospital for three months, then I was released. I asked for sick leave and left on 16 May 1944. I was supposed to return on 31 May 1944, but I had no intentions of doing so.

I was arrested at Krupp's request on the 28th of August 1944 by the police and sent to the punishment camp at Gross-Kunzendorf for 1 month. This camp had SS-supervision. Here I was assigned to constructing air raid shelters for Víkovice-Iron works. The first three days I had to work on unloading iron from railroad freight cars, where 2 of us had 3 hours to do the job. Because of my recent injury I could not do this job, so I was reassigned to construction work. I witnessed the beatings of two Czech workers who left their working place without permission. They were given 20 strokes each with a club and were locked inside a concrete bunker for three days without food or toilet facilities. On 1 October 1944 a member of the German Arbeitsamt at Pressau came and took a transport of 30 people with him. Here we were given our papers and 3.60 RM each, which was enough money to buy a ticket to Markstaedt. I took advantage of this and escaped to Czechoslovakia with 2 friends of mine.
I want to mention that I constantly had to request my family to send me food as the food which was given to us in Essen and Markstädten was absolutely insufficient. One of my comrades, whose name I do not remember, died, because of reasons unknown to me. Our air raid shelters were separated from the German ones and were more dangerous than secure. I never witnessed mistreatment of Czech workers, but once I saw the S.S. kick a Russian so long that he could not move and had to be carried away. At Markstädten Jan Mrkvička from Praha II, Pelnička Domy, was sent to a concentration camp, because he had relationships with a German woman. I constantly witnessed mistreatment of Poles and my co-workers for minor offenses against Krupp regulations.

We worked 12 hours daily, 7 days a week and once every three weeks there was 1 day off. Before I left for Germany I had to sign a contract which stated that I would stay in Germany for 1 year after which time we would be released. When we signed the contract we were told that we would be sent to Markstädten, but upon arriving there we found there was no factory and the entire transport of 450 people was sent to Essen. When I found out that we were supposed to leave for Essen, I stood up and refused to go to such a dangerous place, but I was told I would be sent there whether I wanted to go or not. In March 1943 our barracks were bombed out and we were billeted in a Krupp garage; this was damaged also the next night, and as we tried to escape to the fields the S.S., who supervised us, tried to make us stop, and when no one responded his order, he started to shoot at us.

I have read thoroughly these 3 pages of the declaration and have signed them personally. I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and have initialled them, and I declare here, with under oath that I have given the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Stanislav Šach

I, Vladimir J. M.N.DL, ETO-447, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Czech and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document NIK-13115.

Vladimir J. M.N.DL
ETO-447
25 October 1947, 16:00 o'clock

I, WANDEN AVOND, 2d officer of the Judiciary Police to the King's Prosecutor (appointed 20 September 1915), have heard the afore-mentioned WANDENBROCK, Louis, Charles, husband of LIBOIS, Madeleine, born at St. Gilles 25 June 1921, mechanic by trade, residing at Hamois-en-Condroz, Rue Buresse No. 4, having resided here in this city, rue du Hetre No. 219, who deposed in French:

In 1943 I worked with my father and my brothers as a mechanic. One day two employees of the Office of Labor Recruitment (Verbestelle) came to register the names of the workmen employed in our shop. Being the youngest one I was designated for compulsory labor in Germany. I was forced to report to the "Verbestelle" in the rue de Namur. I did not want to sign any contract at any time,
We had nothing in the way of recreation in the camp. We received letters from home and a parcel of four kilos per month. The mail was censored. My packages and mail were never allowed to come except at the approach of the Allies. The Germans were well protected by concretes air-raid shelters, while we had to be content with one open trench in the camp. We had far too little to eat: in addition to the afore-mentioned 300 grams of bread per 2, then 3 days, we got a pat of butter as big as a thumb, dehydrated vegetables, from time to time one potato, and when we came in from work, a bowl of soup, for which we had to wait in line 1½ hours. The quality of the food left much to be desired.

I never had anything in the way of clothes, shoes, or underclothing. In the event of sickness there was absolutely no medical care. With a temperature of 39° C (102° F) we were kicked to work. There was an infirmary, but one had to be practically dead to be admitted. One had to be in the same state to get sent back on furlough, which, moreover, was as short as possible. I have been forced to work while I was sick. Owing to the fact that we were in a weakened condition we were all ailing. I have known cases of deaths due to lack of medical care. However, I am unable to cite names.

At the plant we were guarded by members of the plant police (Werksschutz); at the camp by German civilian and military personnel. The "Werksschutz" members and the civilians were paid by the plant. The latter was located in the middle of the camp. We worked every day, even Sundays from 12 to 14 hours out of 24. We were treated like animals by the Germans. They chased us out with dogs and beat us with bolts and with lashes. I saw an unidentified young man killed by a pistol-shot fired at him almost point-blank, because he had picked up two or three pieces of coke in the street. When we refused to work, all our food was withheld and we were beaten severely.

In September I succeeded in escaping from the camp. I was recaptured at the Dutch frontier and was jailed for approximately fifteen days near Rhein. Thereupon, I was brought back to Magdebourg, but since the KRUPP plant and the camp had destroyed during the bombing, I stayed there one more to clear away the rubble. Thereupon, I was sent to Bernbourg to a camp which had been established on a refuse dump. On the account it was even dirtier than Magdebourg. There was no segregation of sexes, men and women slept in the same barracks. As we were being bombed continuously, we had to clear up (debris) and bury corpses without cease. There was no longer a means of organizing the work because of the bombing and the shortage of materials.

I have known work-companions who were sent to reprisal camps, but I cannot give any information as to their location because the men concerned were Frenchman or fellows who live in cities other than Brussels. Since we were forbidden to go to church, and no religious services were observed in camp.
I was repatriated 30 May 1945. It was high time when I was liberated by the Americans, because I had reached the end of my strength. My vision has been seriously weakened, my right thumb is paralyzed, and the greater proportion of my teeth has fallen out due to my weakened condition.

The above has been read, confirmed and signed by me.

(Signed) Vandenbroeck, Louis

The document was drawn up 25 October 1947 in my presence.

(Signed) Vanden Avond (?)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, John Fosberry, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No.NIK- 12 611.

JOHN FOSBERRY
# 20179
AFFIDAVIT JEAN PLACE

On 13 October 1947, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., we, HUTBRECHTS, Georges, judiciary officer of the district of Charleroi, in accordance with the instructions given by Monsieur l'Auditeur General (Auditor General) at Brussels, as contained in his recommendatory (marginal) note No. 2803/Gen. dated 17 September 1947, herewith being returned, have heard, with the assistance of our judiciary agent, OSSERABER Gerard, the person PLACE, Jean, single, born at Charleroi, 6 June 1924, employed there and residing at 25 rue de la Garenne, who on the date and at the hour indicated above, says and declares in the French language:

"I hand over (to you) a memoir of eleven pages telling all the hardships which I suffered during my stay in Germany, from 28 March 1943 to 11 May 1945, as a forced laborer and as a labor draft avoider. I had promised to work out this memoir and to address it to an American attorney, member of the American judiciary authorities at Luxembourg. I can confirm the facts which are related here in every detail. As to names and identity of the persons which I happen to mention, I am not able to give additional specific details.

The text was read, confirmed, and signed.

Information.

We include with this affidavit the report containing eleven pages, dated and signed, and in duplicate, which PLACE, Jean, has handed us.

It seems, after a perfunctory examination of the documents, that the subject matter contained therein is of a general nature and does not bear out specifically, either the identity, or the identification of individuals who would be guilty of war crimes.

We state, moreover, that the delay in connection with the instructions given by Monsieur l'Auditeur General is in no manner imputable to us. PLACE, Jean was actually called three times, after he reported to our office as a result of a first invitation, and after he had promised us that he would report for the documentation the morning following his visit. Our Inspector OSSERABER, mentioned above, went twice to the home (of Place, Jean), for the purpose of hearing him but was unable to get in touch with him. Moreover, on 13 October last, on the day of his hearing (deposition) PLACE, Jean, again promised to send in conclusion documents which support his statements. We are still awaiting the aforementioned documents.

Proceedings closed.

(signature): G. HUTBRECHTS.
I was called to the Werbestelle (Labor Recruitment Office) of
Charleroi as forced labor in 6 May 1943.

Although I was only eighteen and a half years of age, I was forced
to leave on 20 April of the same year for the firm Wilhelm Basse,
Sachbauten 55-11, at Berlin-Seezau.

I remained there until 3 February 1944.

In the month of December, 1943, our camp was completely turned down
as a result of a violent bomb-attack (air-raid), and we then found
ourselves completely bedaubed out, and having left for clothes only those
which contained our books. As a result of frequent appeals to the
management of the plant, I obtained for the other workers courses end
for myself the exceptional permission to return for twelve days to
Belgium for the purpose of getting our clothes replaced there.

As soon as we arrived in our country, we made up our minds not to
return to Germany.

In arrest.

A month and a half after my return, that is on 19 March 1944,
a Sunday, I was arrested in the course of a raid by two first-class
members of the Gestapo of Charleroi and by two members of the special
squad for the search of evaders (of forced labor).

Being found in conflict with the existing law, I was transferred
immediately to the prison of Charleroi, where I was imprisoned in a cell
until Monday morning 10:00 o'clock. After they had made us give up all
our valuables, such as, watch, ring, fountain-pen, money, the Germans
transferred us — there were six of us — chained and guarded by three
Gestapo-men to the caserne of Charleroi.

At the caserne our reception was prepared to the smallest detail;
there a German officer reproached us in a remarkable manner by
adding our lack of patriotic order (from his point of view), evident
from the fact, that we had filled our tank by refusing to return to
Germany. After that he made us empty everything out from our pockets
and unjogged us conscientiously.

With difficulty he agreed to let us keep our watches and fountain-pen.

Moreover, we were locked into a room where only the most primitive
sanitation prevailed. There is no water-closet and the piles serving
for this purpose are right next to the tables where we have our meals.
There is roll-call four or five times a day after a prolonged stand at
attention.

The lights go out at 9 o'clock and reveille takes place at 5 o'clock.
The food is reduced to the smallest possible quantity, I learn
that we are fed by Belgian Red Cross and not by the Germans.

As a matter of fact, from that morning on, and each following day,
I saw a cart coming, pushed by two orderlies, who wore the insignia
of the International Red Cross.
A thin soup, a bit of bread, and some occasional potatoes make up our fare. No correspondence with the outer world; we are forbidden to look out of the garret-window, and the space below is walled up. In the event of non-compliance with the regulations, the sentinels have been ordered to fire on us.

May I add that the windows are furnished with solid bars. There is no means of escape.

Everything is too well "orchestrated".

Here I found on the same Monday a group of about seventy forced labor avoiders, who left the following morning for an unknown destination in Germany.

On Wednesday, 22 March, we had to report to the Labor Recruitment Station to pass a so-called medical examination.

We left the caserne, a group of about thirty - every day some more labor draft avoiders arrived - accompanied by 15 armed agents, who were in the pay of the enemy. After having been paraded down the streets of Charleroi like common cattle, we underwent a summary medical examination at the "Verbestelc", following which we were recognized as being fit for obligatory labor. When I entered the afore-mentioned office, my mother was able to slip me an X-ray of my lungs, showing that I was afflicted with bronchitis. The German military surgeon to whom I mentioned the fact informed me that I would have all the necessary medical care in Germany. Upon my incisive answers whereby I showed him peremptorily that there was no medical care in Germany he went into a great rage and sent me flying in a corner with a boot kick in the rear.

Everyone of us having been recognized as "fit", we passed on to the next office where our papers were made out without our consultation and with categorical refusal to disclose to us where we were destined to be sent.

I recall that we tried to "sound out" a Belgian woman employee as to where we were being sent. She persisted in her silence, telling me solely, that we were going to a concentration camp.

We returned without further incidents to the caserne where I stayed until the following Tuesday, that is, 28 March 1944.

The Departure.

After having been collected together on the ground-floor before leaving for the station, we were charitably advised that if one of us were to try to escape, the order had been given to fire immediately without warning. We see revolvers easily enough in the pockets of the lackeys of the enemy, and these have their hand continuously on the weapon.

Thus we leave, still a group of about thirty labor draft avoiders, for the station Charleroi-Sud, and still accompanied by the 15 pyramids of the Belgian Gestapo and the two Germans of the "Feldgendarmerie" leading the convoy.

After we arrive at the station, they make us get into a prison coach with destination Brussels. In the meantime our relatives amid two blows from rifle-buts, elbows, and rubber truncheons, were able to slip us small packages of personal effects.

Under the guard of the squad of investigators or "recalcitrants" we are taken from the Gare du Midi in Brussels to the Gare de Schaerbeek in a special tram, after other trains have likewise brought their contingent.
of evaders to the St. Ro du Ladi.

One detail, in passing.

The platform in front of the station is infested with "soldiers" in civilian attire, posted symmetrically, five meters apart and prowling in rounds of nonchalance; one smokes a pipe, the other reads a newspaper while waiting for an imaginary train to arrive.

They feel no one with the guise of "civilians on vacation", and not one among us would have the bad fortune to turn from the moving train in such the hope of escaping. We are now referred from the station of Samer/Ex to a special train on which all exits are blocked.

The train itself is guarded by "soldiers" with the rifle under the arm, referred to fire on the least rum.

The train comprises about one thousand evaders.

So at 2 o'clock we leave, destination Larchon (Am-le-Chappel), after stops at Liege, Verviers, Berchem (the frontier station).

I should mention that we were seven to a compartment, the eighth one being the Belgian Gestapo man, with his revolver on his knees. Even there is a Belgian member of the German police in each compartment, the details can only be noted in circumstances such as these, and I permit myself to emphasize it.

There are numerous tunnels surrounding Liege and Verviers, and although they are guarded by German sentinels at each opening, each "policeman" has a flashlight, which he does not neglect to put on while we roll along in darkness.

Furthermore, the windows of the doors are closed, and it is absolutely prohibited to open them.

At noon the civilian numbers of the German police get off with the exception of the leader of the convoy. After they have wished us "Bon voyage", and we have applied all the words of the whole gesticulate of the dictionary, and especially those which are not included in the dictionary, we resume our journey still not knowing our destination.

The train travels all night, and all I can remember is that it stops at Namur/ro for a few minutes.

Take this place Wednesday 29th of March toward seven o'clock in the morning.

We haven't had anything to eat or to drink since yesterday morning. Hunger, and thirst more so, make themselves terribly felt.

The few provisions that we brought in from our parents, have been exhausted a long time already. We arrive in Molsheim toward eleven o'clock, and we get off the train.

Good Morning.

They put us up at the exit of the train at ten, and after a long enough wait, we start on foot toward — — we don't know yet where, although the news INOT already circulating among us.

We are received in a camp (I learned the following morning that it was one for the Russians), and we pass over to the disbursing station immediately after having heated some kind of a soup.

Thereupon, we are led to the camp for Belgians and Frenchmen, where they put us up all together — there are about 170 of us — in the same barracks.

We know now, that we are with Krupp in Molsheim.
Specially prepared for us, the barracks are quickly occupied, and the fleas welcome us just immediately with demonstrations of affection which we find on our bodies and legs. I allow myself (to mention) this prosaic detail, because I ask myself even today, why we had to pass through the delousing station.

Bowl, spoon, and fork are issued to us, and then we are assembled in the central corridor of the barracks by whistle blows and a Flemish assistant chief of the camp informs us as follows:

1) We are in a disciplinary camp (Straflager) with Krupp in Magdeburg.
2) We are terrorists.
3) We owe obedience to those who are in command, and we must execute all their orders without demanding explanations.
4) Being considered as such (terrorists), we don't have the right to write to our parents nor to go out.
5) Every infraction will be punished by commitment to an "Arbeitslager" ("labor education camp").

Following this briefly summarized speech, I allow myself to ask the camp assistant chief a question.

Although I myself am agnostic, I ask him whether we do not have the right to go to mass Sunday morning in spite of the situation in which we find ourselves.

He answers me in the negative.

I therefore insist on asking him whether one has the right to forbid the freedom of worship in Germany. He answers me literally: "Learn this, young man, in Germany everything is forbidden!" This is said with such finality that I do not persist. I have understood where we are, and what the future has in store for us. I shall never forget it.

Processing.

Having arrived on Wednesday, we will not work until the following Monday. While waiting we are called for innumerable fatigue-duties and to fill out among others an incalculable number of forms, the use of which we cannot always comprehend. Photos for the pass (Ausweis), the attendance record; thus Thursday rolls by.

In between times we are assigned about one hundred of us, to Krupp, and approximately 30 of our comrades are sent to Wolf A.G.

On Friday, after we have been made to pick up all the paper that was lying about in the camp, the medical orderly - I am somewhat later that this is a former blacksmith - goes through every room and asks whether there are any sick persons suffering from venereal diseases, pulmonary diseases, skin diseases, and others.

I note in passing that a syphilis patient of long standing, who shares our room, puts himself on the sick list.

I do likewise mention my bronchitis.

Both of us are still awaiting the visit of an accredited physician to this day. This is intended to describe the conditions into which we were plunged, even in case of sickness.

I shall tell more of the camp infirmary later on.
On Sunday, I believe, we are awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning, and we must go to work in the factory. We are assigned to a narrow gauge railway track for three hours, and we have to clear it up as a team—a task without significance whatsoever, but one which serves solely the purpose of keeping us busy.

The Work

We go back the following Monday to the profession indicated on our identity card. It would seem, in reality, that we are sent arbitrarily to different shops to assigned in accordance with the needs of the plant. Thus, I was assigned, along with fifteen of my comrades, to the apprentice-school (Ueberschulung), where it appeared, they were going to teach me a trade. Twelve hours of work per day with a half-hour break in the morning and a half-hour one at noon, accompanied in the evening by the civilians of the shop and brought back again in the evening by them to report our work. This becomes our daily routine for the time being. After 15 days at the aforementioned school, I had the opportunity to establish a comparison of the intensive production of the work: the stamping-assembly line, work and ears, which consists in learning to use the boring-machine, the lathe, or the punching press.

The apprentice-school is only a question of adaption for all my comrades after an indefinite stay, at the longest six weeks, they will leave the "Ueberschulung" in order to go into a production shop. I remain alone at the school. The sympathy which lies, as we now, the engineer, is for my person works out in such a way that I am called to remain in his service.

Speaking of the work I am (first of all) immediately going to brush aside the time and rule briefly what I observed during the first four months of enforced residence at Krupp. The plant had never been bombed. All the shops work at full capacity. The "Artichoke", to which I am assigned, resembles anti-aircraft cannon of large caliber. They turn out approximately 60 per month. Likewise, they turn out 15 000 rounds (tubes) for heavy naval artillery. "Panzerschreck", another shop, builds tanks night and day.

Between the plant and the school there is a large building, where shells of medium caliber are manufactured. Together with the forge, and the foundries it is the shop where the heavy work is done, and where primarily Austrian prisoners are employed.

My curiosity led me to visit all the technical departments of the plant. Thus I was able personally to observe what was going on at Krupp, that was being produced. Thus I am able to affirm everything which I describe, because I saw it with my own eyes.

The Austrian prisoners, and they are plentiful, are attached to different shops. One finds some of them everywhere, above all those cannon and tanks are being assembled. The Poles are assigned to all the heavy tasks in the capacity of laborers.
This leads us first of all to speak of the treatment which was reserved for us in the shops. In the name of all we ever did I defy anyone to pronounce the ill usage which certain German officials inflicted on us.

I have seen Russian doctors, but their output was not sufficient to suit the fancy of the Germans, above all in the foundry plants.

I have seen a German sentinel kill without warning a Russian prisoner who had left the shop where shells were being made and turned. The excuse which the German authorities furnished was that this "doctor" wanted to study potatoes in the plant! How myself where he would have found them.

I have seen little Russian girls, who were employed in the maintenance of the shops, because they were not moving fast enough.

As to the circumstances to which we were subjected, I would need several pages to describe them.

Hard life, aggravated by a lack of food, that was our lot for numerous months.

In addition, one should not forget the lack of sanitation, the complete neglect of sanitary facilities, the total incompetence of the medical attendants, nor to mention the complete lack of understanding of the doctors, when there over we was one about.

Ragged Attention.

Without wishing to exaggerate, I can affirm, that the sanitary facilities were insufficient in order not to call them non-existent.

Actually, there was no more tincture of iodine, nor other, nor alcohol, to clean the wounds.

Only gauze, when there was some, served as disinfectant.

Strips of paper and tablets for every kind of wound or sickness were the remedies which we could find here, when they were willing to let us have some.

I have written that the infirmary in our camp was a horrifying atrocity, a matter of fact, if we had all the world in the plant, the infirmary would have been the place where they would have not together. It was a truly universal gathering. There never was a disinfection (sanitation) either of the rooms or of the covers, even though we had prisoners afflicted with small-pox and syphilis among us.

40° (104° F) entitled us to "two tablets" and a day of rest.

One had better not reckon with a godsend like that the next morning. One of our group who had been taken from the foundry because of illness had to furnish a make-up work 60 hours of uninterrupted work, without being allowed to rest, because he had lost a day's work. They only wanted to give him time to eat at mealtime, and then he was accompanied constantly by a plant-guard.

And all these events took place between April and August, that is, before the first blowing of the Krupp plants.

Our Condition.

During this time we only knew the rigors of harsh treatment.
It is almost by force that they want to impose admission tickets on 2 Mark a piece... as we refuse under the pretext that we have not received any news from Belgium since the bombings (air raids) are raging, we show up at the fury of the camp authorities.

It is then that the "Verwundeten" posts a notice in the barracks warning us that we are prohibited from leaving the camp if we don't get a ticket for the show.

I ate not in any way that my usual fare, that is sixteen deported refuse a participation in the enjoyment.

This evidently causes us the total alarm of the camp leaders. After being stationed there approximately three months, our "Lazarett" is broken and the letters "Z.K.", which designate us as terrorists in all the offices and to the "Hilfer" (foreign), disappear. We now have the freedom to go out until 10 o'clock and to send home one post card a week.

The food, on the contrary, still remains the same, consisting of cabbage, carrots, beets, long dimes, rutabaga, etc. daily plus with approximately 250 grams of black bread (per day) plus a thin slice of sausage and 50 grams of margarine every two days.

The air-raid.

But if our daily fare is already small one, it is going to be much even after the first bombing.

This takes place for the first time since the war on 7 August 1914 at 12:30 o'clock. It is simultaneously a success and a catastrophe.

- Success, because approximately one-third of the factory is wiped out.
- Catastrophe, because it claims innumerable victims.

In a matter of fact, there are three kinds of shelters in the factory:

1) The towers which are especially solid, but are reserved for the Germans, — there are four or five of them, bearing the Christian names of the Krupp sons (Karl-Reinhold...).

2) Underground shelters of reinforced concrete (50 cm thickness of concrete), shelters which prove to be vulnerable.

3) Trenches with only 5 cm of earth, which are solely for the foreigners.

By some miraculous chance we were not touched when over fifty bombs fell round about us, but the Russian camp, civilian, one which was located between our shelter and the factory is wiped out, as well as the trenches in the interior of the camp. There are numerous victims there, when we were forced to gather up. From this moment on there is a complete chaos in the organization, but the Germans and all of us rebuild that which can still be set up, as best as possible.
Production continues and the cannons and the turrets come out, however, at a slower tempo. It is at this time that we undergo an exciting period. In the months of August, September, and the beginning of October, the factory is still more severely hit by Allied air raids.

Unfortunately our camp which is located the width of a street from the factory is wiped out, and we have no other choice but to go according to the orders of the authorities of the "Lager" to a small village located about a half-hour from our place of work.

We are packed up in a large wooden barrack which was used by the German army as a garrison. We are pitched up, 300 of us, in this "pig-sty" with a bit of straw and one cover as our only means of comfort.

I remind you that it is in October, no partitions, no heat — obviously not a hole in a pipe serving as a water-tap for fifty men, this is, briefly, the picture of our "prison".

During this time I notice that they set up the less damaged barracks in our camp.

Only isn't the Germans who are doing the work. It is we ourselves who are doing it on our own free will outside of our work-hour.

October 21, 1916

However, I don't remain long in this state of filth. The turn is due, we use after a stop of 8 days it is evident that the straw or else by itself is insufficient for warmth, and there is no means of protection.

Sunday, 22 October, without any order inking (indication), we are called in the morning, a whole gang of us, and ordered to pack immediately to leave without a fixed destination having been established.

In effect, in the evening, we find ourselves at a branch station of Soestburg, about one thousand of us. I write immediately that many of the comrades, who took the same train as I when we left Belgium were there, and I came to the conclusion that we are all no more than 1st or draft soldiers. We board the train toward ten o'clock in the evening, for a princess check-up, as is the custom.

We travel toward the West all night, and arrive via Germany on Tuesday, Osnabrück and finally find the evening of the following day in a "Stall" at Schott, scarcely a few kilometers from the Dutch frontier. I ought to state right now, that we were guarded by Germans and quite a few of them came from the Krupp plants. For the occasion they left on their best uniform.

We are installed shelter in this abandoned prison-camp in three-dozen barracks. We are all shuffled together Russians, Poles, Italians, Frenchmen, and Belgians.

We are going to live here from 23 October to 14 December 1916.

The-Germans who reside in pavilions beside the blocks divide us into contingents of 100 and then into groups of ten. Days under the direction of an 8th- or two or three German "Vater-Sturm" from Krupp.

Our task consists of digging ditches about an hour's march from the camp, behind the front, the ammuns of which we hear along the whole length of the Dutch frontier.
Translated from the original document:

Though the feeding is a little more substantial than at Magdeburg, we don't hunger the less for it, and we are forced to eat more and more in order to sustain ourselves.

Above all we are poorly favored with respect to sanitation, since the sanitary rules supreme, and the practical norms which are at our disposal, we, who are bombed out, are practically nil.

Moreover, winter has come, the snow has fallen, and we are forced to work on hour going and Likewise on hour coming, in order to return, in snow and mud, each with a pair of Dutch clasp.

So sore, nor pull-over, nor fire in the barracks. We shall experience an intense cold here and bronchitis more than once.

Several of our comrades, being that close to a friendly front, attempt to escape. They are all captured, brought back into the dungeon of the camp and then sent to a "Stalag".

For my part, I never heard anyone said about them I saw.

We return to Magdeburg following a practically useless task. In the course of our trip we are caught in a nice air raid in full view of Hanover. Luckily there are no victims. Dutifully having returned, I join my squad, likewise my comrades, and I run against the starvation of all the comrades who had thought that I had escaped.

By foreman himself had not been got up to date on the events.

Squad had not received one pfennig at Dobelt, we received at Magdeburg a fabulously large amount of money, including the Kaléy, and we do not know what to do with it.

The work continues at a diminished pace, but always in the production of the same name of warfare.

Each comes the month of January with its alarms and its bombings.

On the 16th of the month at 11 o'clock in the morning we are caught right in the middle of bombs, quite outside of the factory. There are numerous victims among us, and they will remain outside eight days, exposed to the rain in the snow, before they get a somewhat decent burial place.

Entire squad the evening the city of Magdeburg is all wiped out, and it is from this moment on, that our feeding becomes irregular and uncertain. The Germans, however, continue to eat their soup at noon, while we have to wait until the following day, before we get it.

February proceeds this way, until the situation becomes more and more tense. Some of the comrades have returned to Westphalia to finish up what we began, I could unfortunately not be among them, and it is killing to the soul to remain in Magdeburg.

Entire squads are transferred to neighboring housing, 10 to 20 kilometers from the city. They are trying to continue production by decentralizing. Other departments, whose production task is finished at Magdeburg, so to say, are assigned to the rail-works of the Rhineland. Still others are organized into gangs which are going to clear up the rubble in the city. But we still remain under the supervision of squads, which becomes increasingly severer.
My curiosity follows the evolution of the character of the Germans who are in command of us, step by step as it parallels the military situation and the shifting of the front.

More than ever do we watch ourselves and stop all joking at their expense, because it can cost us dearly each time. Frick, the manager of Betrieb 8, and Lemmer, engineer, become terrifying, and each time I go to the shop I hear their threats of — — ? (there is no other expression), and there I see the first mentioned one force French prisoners to work by giving (dealing) them kicks in the rear.

At our place, at the Umschulung although the discipline is broader, we are no less under the thumb of some of the Nazis who work furiously in the shop.

The End.

It is in the course of the month of March that Krupp is once more bombed and the rest of the "Betriebs" which were still in good shape are completely demolished.

This day I am in a "Schutsturm" - I was able to acquire a card entitling me to the favor - and we experience some stirring minutes at the moment when the majority of the bombs come down on Betrieb 8 and are around us.

When we come out of the shelter, everything is in ruins, and our school itself has been atomized within a radius of 200 meters under the effects of a high explosive bomb.

The inevitable has taken place, and we have nothing other to do than to clear up the rubble to try to recover what can still be used.

The 21st of March we leave, 10 deportees of the Umschulung and of the Betrieb, 8 — 9 Belgians and one Frenchman — for the little village of Tangerhütte about 40 kilometers north of Magdeburg.

We are called to install machines, which came from Krupp, in an abandoned foundry, where they figure that they will rebuild the cannon assembly shop.

We are quartered in a small barracks at the outskirts of a wood, without electricity, without normal means of sanitation, working hard under the leadership of three Germans of which one is a "foreman". We have practically no tie with the plant anymore, except for the pay, because we have received five food cards of a week's ration for an indefinite period.

The total of this series of ration cards comprises:

- 245 grams of margarine,
- 125 grams of butter,
- 225 grams of lard,
- 1,550 grams of meat,
- 450 grams of sugar,
- 525 grams of jam,
- 275 grams of gasoline,
- 7,750 grams of black bread, and
- 1,100 grams of white bread (which we have never seen).

I repeat, that all this food is supposed to take care of us for an indefinite period. Fortunately for us the American troops arrive in triumph on 12 April at the village and rescue us from a situation which has long been difficult.

In any case, after 8 days of waiting, while the battle is still raging a few kilometers behind us, all along the Elbe River, and in spite of the order which was given us to remain where we were, we leave on the 18th in a westerly direction because we do not feel completely safe, and above all we fear the German reprisals if their troops should perchance return.
Confidence reigns supreme after we have laid back some 175 kilometers the latter days by our own means, namely effect, and we reach Kholm on the banks of the Vorsk.

We are then represented through the efforts of the American Army, and thus I reach Charlotte again on 11 May 1945.

Thus ends this Odyssey of modern slavery.

Today, now that we have somewhat recovered in approximately normal living-standard, we shall never forget in our minds the aggravations, the bad treatment, the horrifying living conditions which we experienced over there, and others of our comrades will never forget the wounds in their flesh or their reputations which they underwent as a result of brutalities or of the total absence of any means of medical care.

We shall never forget the packages pilfered by the authorities of the camp, the speeches of May over the radio, which we were forced to hear, the supplementary hours which we had to put in because we did not have a total of required hours, the brutalities of the camp's medical attendant, the work which we were forced to perform that there was an unexploded bomb in our shop, and above all, the moral expression by a man which considered itself superior to ours, when in reality it was using only barbaric methods to force us to work.

We shall never forget these words, which have become a type of language for us: "Arbeit = muss en = verboten = Polizei".

I have made a point of recalling all this, even today, after a great deal of reflection, objectively, but particularly in the hope, especially after so many crimes and so much injury, that a sound justice will rule in the world.

(Signature) Joan Place.

I, Frederick L. Pera, AGO 397943, certify herewith that I am fully conversant with the French and English languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document...
CITY OF HERVE.

municipal administration.

no. 31.

herve, 29th september 1947.

interrogation of

EMILE LEFEVER, HERVE.

in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven on the twenty-second day of september, the undersigned, serge
anglebert, herve police, certify that following... the... one
note for the military auditor in brussels no. 2165 dated 17th
September 1947 with 2 enclosures, all of which are returned here-
with, I have heard the said EMILE LEFEVER, JUNIOR, born
at herve, 30th August 1923, residing at 63 Place Leconte, herve
who stated the following in the French language:

"I am the one who wrote the following statement, and which I
summarise as follows:

I was deported to Germany by the "Werbestelle" (Recruiting
Office) in Verviers, a German organization, on 4th January
1943, and sent to Essen. I went to work in the Krupps factories
in the neighbourhood of Essen. There were several of us, we
were treated like proper slaves, we did not have sufficient
food, no beds, and above all no medical care.

In order to go to work we always had to walk half an hour
even in winter; we were badly shoed, because I only received one
pair of clogs during the whole time I was there. I was offered
a work contract, but I refused to sign it. One day I received a
certificate stating that my father was seriously ill, but
not one favorable consideration was given me. I had not wanted
to go to Germany, but I was afraid that reprisals would be
taken against my brothers who remained at home.

We did not always receive the packages in the same state
in which they had been sent. There was always something missing;
every often the tobacco had disappeared; in the beginning we received
letters regularly, but unfortunately towards the end they
very often did not turn up.

Regarding the food question, it was not very good for men
who had to work; a quarter of a loaf and two litres soup with
rutabaga and very little potato.

There was not much in the way of protection against air
raids; a simple concrete shelter, unsubstantially built with
15 to 20 centimeters of concrete and a little earth. I was once/refused entrance to an official shelter near
the prison, a public
medical care can be described as
insufficient, in order to
be considered ill, one had to have a violent temperature of
39° to 40°, and that in order to get one or two days off.

Some comrades were covered with boils; the boils were lanced to
bring them to a head. At the camp we were guarded by German
civilians who were paid by Krupps; they often treated us brutally.
Towards the end of 1943 I was sent to prison for 6 months on
account of something quite unimportant; I had spoken of the food
and the air raids in one of my letters that had been returned.
In the prison of Essen I worked in a tannery for 8 to 10 hours a
day, often standing up to ankles in water. After I left prison I went to other camps. I was in the middle of a wood in the winter we were without heating and we had to cut down young trees to warm ourselves. The guards did not like this, and we were sent to a punishment camp for 6 weeks.

The chief called Derya sent me to prison, the same as Guillermo Tillak, at 153 Chaussee de Montorgueil.

In Germany life was unbearable for me both from a moral and a health point of view.

In witness whereof, (signatures) 

MILLY LITESSON.

(page 3 of original)

Herve, 2 August 1947.

Milly LITESSON

20, Place Leconte, Herve.

Born at Herve, 30th August 1923.

This is my statement:

In Germany I lived first in a theatre in Coopenhose (Essen), secondly in the camp Joseph Hammerweg (Essen), thirdly in a camp at Lintori near Duesseldorf, fourthly in a camp at Dorsten. But I always worked in Essen for the firm of ____, and that during 26 months. I was deported to Germany by the Werbeschule (recruiting office). I was offered a contract, but refused to sign. After 6 months I received a false certificate informing me that my father was seriously ill. As at that time all the regular permits had been suspended, the exceptional ones were easily granted. They therefore gave me 6 day's leave. When I received my papers to go to Germany, I did not want to go, but I had to, because I had 5 brothers, of whom 3 were at an age that they could have gone in my place. I joined the convoy at Eupen on 5 January 1945. It was crowded, and I arrived at 0. I had to work 6 days, then they made us cut like pigs, and I was assigned to Essen. I arrived in Essen together with about 30 others late at night, after having been in an air raid on Duisburg. About the first I cannot complain, but at the other villages were very bad, both as regards heating, food, and cleanliness. The packages which were sent us from Belgium had been opened three-quarters of the time, and there was always something missing especially tobacco. The letter we received were carefully censored. At the end, the packages and letters were all suppressed. As regards leisure, there wasn't much. I had to work Sundays the same as during the week. Regarding shelters, we had 20 centimetres of concrete over us with a little soil, just enough to protect us from shrapnel, and then only if it was not too heavy.

(page 4 of original)

When I was in the town and there was an air raid warning, it was everyone for himself. I have been refused entrance to a public shelter at the back of the Kanasstrasse. The daily rations at the camp were one loaf for 3 or 4 men, a litre soup midday (rutabaga, cabbage of savoy) without much potato, and in the evening again a litre soup, but this time without potato.
During the whole of my stay in Germany I received an overall and a pair of clogs, for which I asked for at least 6 months. Regarding the medical conditions, one had to have a temperature of 38° or 39° in order to be considered ill. Then one got one or two days, or sometimes three days off. I went to work two or three times, although I was as sick as a dog, but the doctor said that I did not have a high enough temperature. Several comrades had boils, and in order to make them go to work sooner, they were not given time for the boils to come to a head, they were bandaged by making a gash of 1 or 2 centimetres.

In the camp we were guarded by civilians who were paid by the camp police. To go to work I got up at 6 in the morning and I commenced at 6 o'clock and worked till 5 o'clock. On Sundays from 6 till 2. At Coppenclose and at Joseph Hommerweg I was at half an hour's distance on foot from the factory; at Lintorf 3/4 hour's by special train, and at Dorston a good hour, always by special train and guarded by the civilian guards of the camp. I could not understand the Germans very well, I was often harshly treated by the camp police. I have several times seen comrades being brutally treated by the camp leader. At the end of each working day a mark was made on the back of the food card. Those who did not have that mark, did not get anything to eat, and that often happened. Others were even less lucky, we were sent to a punishment camp for 6 weeks. Towards the end of 1943 I was sent to prison for 6 months and that for a single letter in which I had mentioned the food at the camp, the air raids, and our position.

The 6 months I spent in the prison at Essen I had to do forced labor. They were digging a tunnel in a rock with 4 men hammers, and the water was standing up to our ankles. After the 6 months had passed I went back to work at the plant. After some time I left Joseph Hommerweg for Lintorf. This was a camp for work refusers, especially from the Mennes district. There were approximately 250 Belgians there. This camp was situated in the middle of a wood, and in the winter when we did not have much coal, we cut small trees...all this did not please the head of the camp, and we were transported to Dorston, only Belgians. This was purely a punishment camp, and I remained there for 6 weeks. I still continued to work at Essen, but at the camp I had to look out and behave well. The head of the camp was the same man as at Joseph Hommerweg, called ENTEK. It was also he who sent me to prison.

I know a certain Guillaume TILLI, who was once or twice sent to a punishment camp for refusing work. His address is: Guillaume TILLI, E. M., 135 Chaussée de Montegnée.

This is a record of the time I spent in Germany.

(Signature) Emile LETESSON

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Emile J. Hinchiffe, EZO 20 152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the French and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. MIX - 13429.

(Signature)

Emile J. HINCHIFFE.

EZO 20 152.
Today, 26 September 1917, we the undersigned, Emile Buyosart, and Andre Samijn, both of the Rijkswacht, Watou, state that we have heard
Leon Joseph ALLEWEIRLD, railway worker, born at Proven, 11 November 1902, and residing at Proven, Molenvest 4, who stated the following in the Dutch language:

On 23 September 1917 at 17.55 hours:

"Before the war I worked for the Belgian Railways, and I worked there again after the war.

At the end of 1914 I was notified twice to report to the Labor Office at Ypres. I did so, and each time the doctors did not pass me, once even the German doctors who were there.

All the same, I did not receive certificate that I had not passed the medical examination, but I had no fear of being taken.

On 13 May 1915, at about 9 in the morning, I went to call on a bicycle dealer in Proven; on the market place I saw a German car with German military policemen who were collecting men and loading them into a car. Without thinking any more about it, I told my wife about this on my return home, and I felt I would like to see who was being collected, but my wife advised me not to do so. I remained at home and stood in my doorway, when suddenly I saw the German car in question appear and slow up. I felt quite at ease, and though the intention was for the car to turn in front of my door and to return in the direction from which it had come. But it stopped at my door; three German military policemen jumped out: one was armed with a rifle, and two carried a revolver. They surrounded me and without any explanation told me I had to go with them.

I did not know why I was being taken away, but later on when I was in Germany, I heard that there had been a mistake, as I was reported as being unemployed, born in 1920, and unmarried, whilst actually I was working for the Belgian Railways, born in 1902, and was married.

This mistake was, of course, made by the Municipality of Proven, and at that time Verhoeve of Proven was the mayor.
From Proven we were taken in the German car to Roeselaere, guarded by two Germans who sat behind us in the car with loaded rifles.

At Roeselaere we were locked up in a sort of school guarded by Belgian collaborators. At Roeselaere I asked for permission to be examined by a doctor. A Belgian (civilian) took me to a Dr. Sennesaal from Roeselaere, who as soon as he saw me and without examining me, said: "ready for journey".

Together with some others I was regarded as a "prisoner" which shows that they had designs on me, and that I was really earmarked to be shipped to Germany, although I did not know the reason for this, unless they called us "the unemployed".

The following Thursday, about 10 o'clock, many of us were packed together into the same car, taken to Gent, guarded by a "black" (collaborator), who in front of us was given instructions by a German to load his rifle.

We drove to the station at Gent and were guarded there by German military police. We had to board a passenger coach which was standing ready there, and we were not allowed to leave it again.

The first two coaches contained so-called unemployed, or men who refused to work, and I was in one of those two coaches. The other travellers to Germany who were leaving on the same train, had much more freedom and were free to alight and board the train and walk about on the station. We got no food in the train and we travelled in this train from Ghent to Aachen, guarded by German military police. In Aachen we were taken to a sort of factory, which had been fixed up as a "Labor Office". We received only little food there, which was besides of bad quality. We remained in Aachen for three days, and the following Monday we travelled again by train, via Dusseldorf and Hamburg to Kiel. Between Aachen and Hamburg we received no food and in order to appease our hunger, we were allowed to drink two glasses of beer in Hamburg, but we did not get anything further before Kiel.

At Kiel we were met at the station by a car which took us to the Camp, which was situated in the Blitzstrasse (Room 6-7, Kieler Gardon). In a hall we received 2 potatoes and a piece of sausage with a few bits of beetroot, and then we had to return to the Camp.

The next morning we were put to work in the factory "Gore Werft, Fried. Krupp, Kiel", where on arrival I was given a blue overall, and where I was put to work in a training school, where I had to learn how to operate a lathe and a mechanical saw. I did this for two months.
On 14 May 1943 there was a heavy Allied air raid on the factory where I worked. Together with 12 others I was allowed to remain at this training school to learn finer work, while the others had to go and clear the debris in the bombed factory. I was still at this training school, when I got 11 days' leave on 30 October 1943 to visit my wife. I went home and did not return. I went into hiding for 2 1/2 months. I obtained false identity papers and then went to work again on the Belgian Railways.

(At the time I was drafted for labor) I had to sign a great many papers, possibly contracts or things like that, without actually knowing what I was signing, as everything was in German (page 3 of original). On the other hand, one was compelled to sign these papers, as everyone who refused to do so, was taken away, without us knowing what happened to them and without us hearing or seeing anything of them again.

I had always resisted being taken away, but actually I could not do anything about it, as they took me unexpectedly, and was arrested by the Germans the first time they came for me; my family was not threatened.

The Labor Office in Aachen was a kind of market for workers. The representatives of the factories went to the Labor Office at Aachen and stated the number of workers they required; for this they had to pay a sum of money.

Then some group of workers was indicated to go and work in this or that factory, without us being asked or being able to say anything about it.

The camp at Kiel Gaarden consisted of large wooden barracks. Each barrack contained 10 to 12 rooms; about 24 men slept in a room, two beds on top of each other, each of those iron bunks was for one man. Each man had half a closet, and there was a table in each room.

The sleeping accommodation was therefore not too bad, but the place was full of bedbugs. Even in Aachen we had been worrisome by them, but in the camp they became a real plague, and although the place was disinfected once, there was always a large number of bedbugs. Some of the workers were so badly bitten by this vermin, that they were unable to go to work the next day.

Our camp was not too bad, because this camp had been burned down in 1941 and had been built now, and it was quite new when we occupied it.
After 11 May 1943 it was much worse, however, because part of the camp was bombed, and from then on conditions were miserable for us. All the water mains had been destroyed in the air raid and sometimes, if we wanted to wash, we had to go and search for water in the canal. From then on there was a lack of everything; water and everything else had to be brought by car, and as we as foreigners were always served last, we very often got nothing at all.

I must add that in our camp there were only 4 barracks, while in some of the camps there were as many as 200 barracks.

The camp was commanded by a German camp leader, who was quite tolerable if everyone was obliging and did what was required of him. One day I went to buy two bottles of beer, but I only got one, and when I went and complained about it, he told me I had better not do so again, as otherwise I would be put under him were two German subordinates, or assistants of camp leader, and an interpreter who was a Belgian and came from somewhere near Ostend; he did not treat us too badly, although he was also a "black" (collaborator). Over this interpreter were another interpreter from the factory, also a Belgian, from the neighbourhood of Rooselare. I cannot remember the name of the two interpreters. The second, the one from the Rooselare district, was however an informer, and passed everything that happened on to a still higher interpreter, a Dutchman called Eickhof, whose word was law in the factory and its dependencies where I and my comrades worked. This Eickhof was also the confidential agent (vertrouwensmann) of the entire factory. He was a real bandit in every way. It is impossible to describe all he did.

For instance, sometimes he tore up the papers of the work who were ill, when he said that they refused to work without going to see the doctor, and these men were punished severely.

In these circumstances one of the workers of the factory sent to a punishment camp and remained there for 21 days. In the punishment camp he was badly beaten up and had to work hard as so that when he returned after 21 days, we could hardly recognize him on account of the many beatings he had had and the hard work day and night.

Furthermore, three workers did not return, they were tortured to death in these same circumstances. I cannot say where they came from or what their names were. A boy from Rooselare, whose name I do not know, also died; this was as a result of lack of medical attention.

Eickhof used to beat people with a matraque or with a lead strap, or such like. The Russians in particular got many beat from him, and they had a great deal to put up with; they especioy suffered from hunger, and were starved to such an extent that they ate everything, even things which we could no longer eat.

- 4 -
We had a regular working day of 10 hours; we had Saturday afternoons and Sundays free, until the day of the air raid on 14 May 1943, because from then onwards we had to clear debris.

Before the air raid we sometimes had an opportunity for a game of cards, but after the air raid this was no longer possible, as we always had to help in clearing up the bombed part of the factory. It also happened that the Germans compelled us to assist the firemen during air raids; and we were forced to accompany the firemen.

We also found that during air raids the Germans were all first in the shelters, and that they were already there when arrived. We learnt that the Germans in the town had already been warned of danger by loudspeakers, whilst we could not get shelter till we heard the sirens. We were allowed to use the shelters together with the Germans, and some of the larger shelters held about 1,000 people, divided over 4 floors. We were however always the last to arrive at the shelters and consequently we were always on the top floor.

All our letters were opened. The same with parcels. If however letters contained too much information, we did not receive them, and very often something was missing from the parcels sent us. I never received a parcel.

The food was not too bad for us either. In the morning we received coffee, with which we were able to eat the bread that we had been able to buy as our ration with our bread coupons. We had to be careful with the bread, but I cannot say how many grams of bread we received daily.

In the afternoon at the factory we got either cabbage soup, or yellow turnip soup, or fish soup, or birdseed soup, while sometimes we got soup in which a few small salted fish had been thrown. In the evening we got the same again, while sometimes we also ate what we had been able to scrounge here or there. Sometimes we got a few potatoes.

Until 14 May 1943 the food position was reasonably good and the food regular, but after the air raid on that date things got very bad, and went from bad to worse, and from then on we suffered a good deal from hunger.

I had however taken a little tobacco with me to Germany, and as I don't smoke, I was able to change this tobacco at a farmer's for food, so that I was always able to scrounge something in the way of food.

As regards clothing, I only received my blue overall when I arrived at the training school. When my shoes were worn out, I could not get another pair and was compelled to repair my shoes with wire.
If one was ill, one had to report this to the camp leader; whereupon the latter gave us a note which we could take to a doctor of our own choice. Sometimes we had to go to the clinic (zickenkasse), and then we were told which doctor to go to, and it all depended then whether we were able to take a rest or had to return to work. We always had to be careful of Eickhof; however, because if he got to know that we had reported sick, he would come and get hold of the note and would say that we did not want to work and were not ill, and he mistreated them, as already mentioned.

As I personally had previously had medical treatment for my stomach, I had to report ill very often, and I regularly visited the doctor of my choice, in order not to have to work; the doctor often gave me three days' off from work. Eickhof never succeeded in tearing up my note.

On return from the doctor we had to show the note to the camp-leader immediately; he would make us go back to work if we were not excused from work, and thus we had to do very quickly, as otherwise he threatened us with the bandit Eickhof.

There was no other guard at the camp besides this camp leader and his assistants, and things went comparatively well. In the training school where I worked, we were guarded by Germans, who left us alone if we worked regularly, but those who did not work to their liking were threatened by them with Eickhof. This has not happened to me, because I did my best to obey them when I was under their control, or rather when I saw that the Germans were watching my work.

We could cover the road between the camp and the factory in 3/4 hour, and once we knew the short cuts we could do it in 1/2 hour.

Of some Germans I have nothing to say, there were also ones among them, whilst one had to be careful with others who were not so good. Generally (they were alright) if one ran with them, in other words, if one agreed with them.

It was always Eickhof who acted in a brutal manner at all times, and I cannot say anything about others. I have been told that Eickhof was later, when I was already back in Belgium executed by the Russians, probably at the time of the liberation; but that I don't know.

I personally have never been punished, and those who were punished were taken away, without us knowing where they had gone or what had happened to them.

We were able to go to Church, but not many workers went Church, because they were afraid of the air raids on the town.
During the whole of my stay in Germany, namely from 15 May 1943 till 30 October 1943, I have never seen anyone mistreated by anyone else but Eickhoff, who was the greatest ben I have ever known.

I do not know anything at all of other leaders or persons of the Krupp factory."

(This statement was read aloud, confirmed, and signed. Regarding which this Deed was drawn up)

(signatures) A. Samijn, E. Buyssacott.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Emilio J. Hinchliffe, ETO # 20 152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-12955.

Emilio J. Hinchliffe
ETO # 20 152

-7-
END
Subject: Labor Allocation in Germany.

Reference: Conference with Ob. Reg. Ret Dr. LUNTEING, Department for Social Administration, on 2 February 1942.

In view of the negotiations now in process in the extension of the compulsory labor service law to labor allocation in Germany, Oberregierungsrat Dr. LUNTEING pointed out the following development pertaining to this question:

On the occasion of his birthday, the Reichsmarschall had expressed extremely definite views concerning the present economic difficulties of the Reich to the State Secretaries and had issued clear directives for the future work. The Reichsmarschall also referred to the question of compulsory labor service for workers in the occupied territories as an urgent necessity for the imminent plan.

In connection with this necessity, Ministerialdirigent HIMFIELD was appointed Kamerer for labor allocation with absolute powers. General-Kamerer FISCHER, who participated in the Reichsmarschall's birthday reception, felt it his duty, in compliance with these directives, to execute the matter of compulsory labor service for the Dutch workers in the Reich. In the course of January the Department Social Administration first of all

made basic changes in the hitherto existing procedure. The German recruiting officials for different professional spheres in the Netherlands Labor Offices have been instructed to limit their supply of labor in future only to very special economic projects (army, navy, Air Force, Chemistry, Agriculture and Mining Industry). Furthermore, the traffic of workers from near to the frontiers (Grenzgeschäftsvolk) was restricted by rejecting new applications for workers from near the frontiers. All other enterprises were to be excluded from the supply of labor. Ob. Reg. Ret Dr. LUNTEING then participated in a conference at the Ministry of Labor in Berlin, where the question of compulsory labor service for workers of the...
occupied territories was discussed. He agreed to this absolutely as far as the Netherlands were concerned, after the Department Social Administration had been instructed accordingly by FISCHHECK. MÜNTINGH stated further, that Belgium had opposed the question of compulsory labor service in view of certain procedural cases during the world war (deportation of Belgian workers), which had been one of the factors leading to America's entry into the world war.

Appropriate ordinances have been worked out by Ob. Reg. Rot Dr. MÜNTINGH, and other gentlemen of the Department Social Administration for submission to the Reichskommissar.

The following ordinances are planned:

1. An ordinance on compulsory labor service.

This ordinance will consist of an amendment of the hitherto existing Netherlands ordinance on compulsory service, which will merely cancel the restriction limiting this to the occupied territories of the Netherlands.

2. An ordinance on the duty to report.

This ordinance provides for residents of the occupied territories of the Netherlands aged over 18, who for the greater part are earning a living as employees but are not under contract, to report to the district labor office consistent for their place of residence for registration as persons eligible for employment.

This ordinance therefore is not limited to Dutch nationals, but also applies to Reich German and

3. An ordinance on the benefits for part-time workers is identical with the corresponding ordinance in force in the Reich.

4. An ordinance prescribing the employment of workers to be subject to authorization, according to which no employment may take place without authorization by the competent labor office. Only agriculture, mining, domestic economy, shipping and inland navigation, fishing as well as welfare occupations are excepted.
5. In ordinance on the duty to report closing down of enterprises and dismissals, verbal instruction have been received from the Reichsmarschall concerning the establishment of compulsory labor service, but the Foreign Office has not yet made a decision, as there is apparently some hesitation on account of the foreign policy.

As I have been further informed by Ob. Reg. Rat Dr. HUETINGA, Minister FISCHBECK today instructed him to report to the Reich Ministry of Labor that 50,000 unskilled workers can be conscripted immediately for service in the Reich.

HUETINGA pointed out the necessity to conscript mostly specialized workers for the Reich.

The result of this measure will be a complete change in the labor allocation policy hitherto followed, in my opinion also an amendment of the ordinance issued by the State Police governing the handling of Dutch workers who break their contracts in the Reich.

I gave Ob. Reg. Rat Dr. HUETINGA a short account of the demands for workers for the extension of the Western shore defenses, as submitted by the Commander of the Wehrmacht in his letter of 27 January 1942.

Ob. Reg. Rat Dr. HUETINGA was of the opinion that such a measure, of which neither he nor the Department Social Administration had so far been informed, would not interfere basically with the labor allocation policy, since the new compulsory labor service ordinance would also apply to a project such as this. On the other hand, it was of course inconsistent to some degree with the aim of procuring Dutch workers for the armament industry in the Reich.

The compulsory labor service ordinance and the necessities ensuing from the new labor allocation situation will further result in extensive changes in the industrial sector, and dependent on that, in an extensive drive to close down superfluous enterprises not working for the actual war economy.

The draft of the ordinance of the Reichskommissar for the occupied territories of the Netherlands, on the duty of unemployed persons to report, as mentioned under 2), is enclosed.
2. SS Oberfuehrer Dr. KIRSETT

via

SS Obersturmbannfuehrer KUHLE

please note.

3. back to III C

Signed: FINKENHOLZ
SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer.

Stamp: A certified true copy of the original.

"A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY" Signature: H.N. WINK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

18 December 1947

I, Analia WIEZER ETO 20169, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NIK-12603.

Analia WIEZER,
ETO 20169

- 4 -
"TP"
Affidavit concerning the confiscation of various documents relating to the utilization of labor.

On 20 September 1947, I, Florentino Albertus Vink, economic coordinator, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of Police, have on instruction of Mrs. B.A.C. Mijlink, Chief of the above named department, and at the request of Josif Marcus, Special Consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, confiscated from Court Hendrick van Eynsbergen, Chief of the office Dordrecht of the Political Police Department Collaboration, district Rotterdam:

Two decrees of the former Reich President and Reich Chancellor of the German Reich and two orders ("Anordnungen") of H. Goering and P. Sauckel respectively, all relating to the utilization of labor ("Arbeitseinsatz").

I, the undersigned attach these documents to this affidavit as Exhibit I (a to d inclusive) marked by me the undersigned in ink and sealed and signed by me.

Regarding which I have drawn up this affidavit on oath of office.

Signed and sealed at The Hague, 23 September 1947.

The Special Officer of Police Dept. Economic Coordination

(signature) F.A. Vink.
Securing the manpower required for the entire war economy and particularly for armament necessitates a uniformly adjusted direction of all the manpower available in conformity with the requirements of the war effort, including recruited foreigners and prisoners of war, as well as the mobilization of all manpower as yet unused in the Greater German Reich including the Protectorate and the Government General and the occupied territories.

This task will be carried out, within the framework of the Four-Year Plan, by Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter (Reich Federal Governor and Regional Leader) Fritz Sauckel as Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service. In this capacity he will be directly responsible to the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan.

For the completion of his tasks, the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Utilization will have at his disposal the competent departments III (wages) and V (Labor Service) of the Reich Ministry of Labor and its subordinate departments.

Fuehrer-Headquarter, 21 March 1942.

The Fuehrer,
signed: Adolf Hitler.

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory
signed: Dr. Lammers.

The Chief of the Army High Command,
signed: Keitel.
Directive by the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan regarding the carrying out of the Führer’s Decree in Respect of a Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service.

Dated 27 March 1942.

Reich Law Gazette I Page 180.

In accordance with the Führer’s Decree of 21 March 1942 as attached, I direct as follows:

1) The Labor Service Administration Offices are to be deactivated. Their duties (procurement and allocation of labor, regulation of working conditions) will be taken over by the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service, who acts under my direct authority.

2) The Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service, in accordance with the requirements of the labor service, will establish the working conditions (wage policy) applying to manpower allocated within the Reich.

3) The Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service is an organ of the Four-Year Plan. Inasmuch as establishment of new laws or revision of existing ones is called for, he will submit appropriate proposals to me.

4) In carrying out his tasks, the Plenipotentiary General in the execution of his duties may exercise the authority so by the Führer, over the Supreme Reich authorities, their subordinate departments, the Party offices and their divisions and affiliated bodies; over the Reich Protector (governor of Bohemia), the Governor General (of Poland), and to the military commandants and civil administration chiefs.

In the case of orders and directives of fundamental importance, I will receive a prior verbal report.

Signed: Goering.
Directive No. 5 by the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service as to the exclusive competency of the Labor Service Administration Offices for receiving requests for manpower allocation.

Dated 11 July 1942.

In implementing the labor service it is observed time and again that requests for manpower are lodged with agencies without the Labor Service Administration or with several departments simultaneously. This practice causes difficulties and delays in allocation which must be avoided at all costs.

Therefore I direct, under the authority given me by the Fuehrer and by the Reich Marshal of the Greater German Reich, that labor requirements are to be submitted to the Labor Service Administration Offices only, i.e., as a rule to the work's competent local labor exchange. In the case of certain priority tasks and programs, agreed upon between the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service and the Reich Minister for Armament and Ammunition, manpower requirements will be transmitted by the Reich Ministry for Armament and Ammunition direct to the Main Division V of the Reich Ministry for Labor.

Statements requested by competent authorities for statistical purposes are not affected by this directive.

Signed: Sauckel.
Decree by the Fuhrer for the Implementation of the Decree in Respect of a Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service.

Dated 30. September 1942.

In order to give effect to my decree of 21. March 1942 in respect of a plenipotentiary general for Labor Service (Reich Law Gazette No. 1, page 179), I authorize the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service, Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter (Reich Federal Governor and Regional Leader) Fritz Sauckel, to invoke, at his own discretion within the Greater German Reich including the Protectorate as well as the Government General and within the occupied territories, all measures destined to safeguard proper labor allocation to the German war effort under all and any circumstances.

To this end he may appoint deputies to the military and civil administration departments. Those will act under the direct authority of the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service. In execution of their duties they may issue directives to military and civil agencies who are competent for labor service and wage policy.

Detailed directives will be issued by the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Service.

(The Great Seal of the German Reich)

The Fuhrer's Headquarter
30. September 1942.

The Fuhrer.

signed: Adolf Hitler.

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory
signed: Dr. Lemmers.

The Chief of the Army High Command.
signed: Keitel.
8 January 1948

I, George GOODLIN, No. 34789, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-12574.

George GOODLIN, No. 34789.
APPENDIX.

On instruction of Mrs. E.A.C. Nolijlink, Chief of the Department Economic Co-ordination of the Directorate-General for the Special Administration of Justice, and at the request of Josif Marcu Jr., Special Consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, I the undersigned, Florontius Albertus Vink, economic co-ordinator, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, attached to the Bureau mentioned in the margin, have on Thursday, 9 October 1947, heard --- --- --- COERT HEINRIK van EIJTSBERGEN --- --- born at Dordrecht, 27 November 1912, a Dutch National by birth, chief of the office Dordrecht of the Political Police Department Collaboration, District Rotterdam, and residing at Dordrecht, Nesderstraat 1.

He stated the following concerning the general course followed by the Employment Service during the occupation:

"During the war years I worked at the Provincial Labor Office (Gowestelijk Arbeidsbureau) in Dordrecht from the beginning of the occupation period. Until 18 April 1944 I was chief employment officer in the department Building Trades. On this date I went into hiding (underground). By reason of my work at the Labor Office, and also by reason of the investigations I have made since in my capacity as official of the special police, I can state the following concerning the general course followed by the Employment Service.

ORGANISATION.

The Dutch Employment Service was organised as follows: There was a State Labor Office (Rijksarbeidsbureau), under which came the Provincial Labor Offices (Gowestelijke Arbeidsbureaux) and their branch offices. This organisation existed in principle already before the war.

The chief office of the German organisation in Holland was the Main Division Social Administration (Hauptabteilung Sozialo Verwaltung), also called Business "group Social Administration (Geschaeftsgruppe Soziales Verwaltung). This Administration had various Subsidiary Offices (Aussenstellen), also called Inspectoreien (Inspektoren). Furthermore, each Provincial Labor Office had a representative at the Main Division Social Administration (H.S.V.) attached to it. This man, the special adviser, called "Fachborater", or "Fachwerber", or "Fachvermittler", actually held the loading position in the province.

As regards the Utilisation of Labor (Arbeitseinsatz), the German organisation in Holland consisted of an office of the Plenipotentiary General for the Utilisation of Labor (Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer den Arbeitseinsatz), who for
this work disposed over the Reich Ministry of Labor (Reichsarbeitsministerium) and its branches: The Regional Labor Office (Landesarbeitsamt) which was later replaced by a number of Gau Labor Offices (Gau-Arbeitsamter) and Labor Offices (Arbeitsämter).

ORDERS FOR THE UTILISATION OF LABOR.

German employers would submit their request for personnel to the Labor Office. This office considered in view of the German interests prevailing at the time, whether or not the request could be complied with. If so, the Labor Office sent this request on to the Gau Labor Office, if necessary with a note as to accommodation and feeding. This Office considered the case again, and after approval forwarded it to the Reich Ministry of Labor (Reichsarbeitsministerium), Certain armament undertakings ("Rüstungs-betrieben") which had special orders from the Ministry for Armament and Munitions (Ministerium fuer Bewaffnung und Munition) were able to submit their requests for personnel direct to the Reich Ministry of Labor.

After selecting the workers, the Reich Ministry of Labor gave them a number and forwarded them to the Main Division Social Administration (H.S.V.), if workers from the Netherlands were required.

Usually the Main Division Social Administration (H.S.V.) divided such an order over the various Subsidiary Offices (Aussenstellen) which, in their turn, sub-divided the order among the special advisers (Fachberater) of the Provincial Labor Offices. The Provincial Labor Office and the State Labor Office were therefore informed in the second instance of the labor to be supplied.

CONTROL.

For each transport that left for Germany a transport list and a number of copies was made out. One copy remained with the special adviser (Fachberater), a second copy went to the Subsidiary Office (Aussenstelle), a third went to the Main Division Social Administration (H.S.V.), while finally the State Labor Office and the Provincial Labor Office received also a copy each for their files. Moreover, at the frontier the list which accompanied the transport was compared again with the number of people deported. Each month, each week, and sometimes at intermediate dates, both the special adviser (Fachberater) and the Provincial Labor Office forwarded a statistical list concerning the Employment Service to the Main Division Social Administration (H.S.V.) and to the State Labor Office.

THE LABOR CONTRACT.

The workers who were sent to Germany had to sign a contract under duress. In this contract were laid down the wages, the social conditions and the manner of accommodation. If the person in question refused to sign the contract, the instructions were that this had to be marked on the contract. The people were sent to Germany just the same. Those who had signed the contract soon lost any illusion they might have had, if after their arrival in Germany they
referred to the contract. It would be torn up in front of their eyes. The Germans did not attach any value to the contract if it was a matter of the conditions on which the worker had to carry out his work. Hours of work, wages, social conditions were not adhered to. I got to know this in my official capacity, a job I held for many years. On the other hand, workers who after they had been to Germany, did not return to work there, were marked as "contract breakers" (Kontraktbrecher). The result hereof was the following:

1. they did not receive any ration cards;
2. they were not allowed to take up other work;
3. they were excluded from any relief benefits;
4. their names were in the end given by the employer in Germany through the Labor Office to the special adviser (Fachberater); this led to:
5. arrest and re-transportation to Germany, often via a concentration camp, either to the same employer or to a worse one.

This summation as given here is not all-inclusive. The whole thing is a very broad outline only. Further particulars may be found in the report of Dr. Bauer of the Department of Social Affairs. (This report has already been handed by me, the undersigned, to Mr. Marx.)

This statement was read aloud, confirmed and signed

C.E. van Eijnsbergen.
(signature) C.E. van Eijnsbergen.

Regarding which I have drawn up this Affidavit on oath of office at The Hague, 9 October 1947.

The special officer of police,
(signature) F.A. Vink.
F.A. Vink.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Emilie J. Hinchliffe, ETO # 20152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NIK- 12 835.

Emilie J. Hinchliffe
ETO # 20 152.
AFFIDAVIT regarding CONFISCATION

On 20 September 1947, I the undersigned, Florentius Albertus Vink, economic co-ordinator, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, have an instruction of Frs. E.A.C. Meylink, Chief of the above-mentioned Department, and at the request of Josif Marcu, special consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuernberg, confiscated from Cort Hendrik van Eljnsbergen, Chief of the office Dordrecht of the Political Police, Department Collaboration, District Rotterdam:

A copy of Order number 2653, which copy was prepared during the occupation period by the Provincial Labor Office Dordrecht, and contains the order to supply 49 electro-welders to Friedrich Krupp, Gusstahlfabrik, Tommastrasse 100, Essen; this form has been marked IV in ink by me, the undersigned, to which I have set my signature and seal.

Regarding which this Affidavit has been drawn up by me on oath of office.

Signed and sealed at The Hague, 23 September 1947.

The special officer of police,
Dept. Economic Co-ordination.

(signature) F.A. Vink.
Holland Sauckel Operation.

Order Number 2653

N.A.Nr.

Labor Office: Essen
Regional Labor Office: Rhine land
Works: Friedr. Krupp, Gusstahlfabrik, Essen, Tommestr. 100
Place of work: Essen
Station: Essen

Number of men required: a) 79 electro-welders
b) c) d) e) f) g)

Total: 79 workers

Special qualifications: Healthy and strong men

Exact description of work: --

Duration of work: at least 12 months

Working hours: 54 to 60 hours per week

Wages:

- a) 0.78 for non-skilled workers are in the factories paid entirely at piece-work rates. If piece-work is duly carried out, the wages are increased by approx. 15% per hour.
- b) over 23 years juvenile workers receive:
  - over 18 yrs. 70%
  - " 17 yrs. 80%
  - " 16 yrs. 90%

Separation allowance for married men: 1.50 Rm.
Billeting money for single and married men:
Other allowances: Marriage allowance 0.01; children's allowance 2 Rpf. per hour for each child over 14 years of age.

Accommodation and Board:
- In workers' homes: cost per week RM 2.10 without morning coffee.
- Breakfast, midday dinner, and warm soup RM 1.30 per day.

Other items: --

G.A.B. 34

III

(signature) F.A. Vink
Dept. Economic Co-ordination
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Emilio J. Hinchliffe, ETO #20 152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch, German and English languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-12904.

Emilio J. Hinchliffe
ETO #20 152
AFFIDAVIT concerning the Confiscation of various Documents relating to the Utilization of Labor.

(LoS. Director-General for the Special Administration of Justice.)

AFFIDAVIT regarding CONFISCATION

On 20 September 1947, I, the undersigned, Florientius Albertus Vink, economic co-ordinator, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, have on instruction of Mrs. E.A.C. Moylink, Chief of the above-mentioned Department, and at the request of Josif Marcu, special consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuernberg, confiscated from Coert Hendrik van Eijnsbergen, Chief of the office Dordrecht of the Political Police, Department Collaboration, District Rotterdam:

A copy of a teletype circular No. 825 - dept.a.b. No. 11780, dated 11 May 1942, of Th. van Lier, acting Director-General of the State Labor Office, addressed to the directors of the Provincial Labor Office, regarding the medical examination of the workers to be directed to Germany under the Operation Sauckel; this copy was marked by me, the undersigned, "V" in ink, to which I have set my signature and seal.

Regarding which this Affidavit has been drawn up by me on oath of office.

Signed and sealed at The Hague, 23 September 1947.

The special officer of police.

Dept. Economic Co-ordination.

(signature) F.A. Vink.
At the request of the competent German authority, the following has been determined regarding the medical examination of workers who are being recruited for Germany under the so-called Operation Sauckel.

It is deemed necessary to direct workers (Operation Sauckel) to Germany; the majority of these will be transferred to German enterprises from the factories where they work at present.

It can be assumed that these workers are on the whole healthy people.

In order to prevent delay in the direction of these people they should not be given an extensive medical examination, but in accordance with Article 21 of the Order of 16 December 1941 (telegraphic circular No. 32 11/c/1941) a brief examination will suffice, that is to say: these workers should only be examined for infectious or contagious diseases.

Only in some cases where workers state reasons of health in order to avoid being directed to Germany, will a thorough examination be necessary.

In this connection an assignment to Germany can only be waived on account of serious medical reasons.

The time for the examination should be fixed in such a way that the examinations are, if possible, carried out without loss of time for the workers.

Kindly bring the above to the notice of the examining physicians in your Province.

The Director of the State Labor Office.
For the Director-General,
Th. van Lier.

For identical copy:
The special officer of Police,
Dept. Economic Co-ordination
(signature) F.A.Vink

12.10*
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Emilio J. Hincklefe, ETO # 20152, hereby certify, that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK- 12337.

EMILIO J. HINCKLEYE
ETO # 20152
AFFIDAVIT.

By order of Mrs. E.A.C. Heylink, Chief of the Department Economic Co-ordination of the Directorate-General for the Special Administration of Justice, and at the request of Josif Marcou Jr., I, the undersigned, F.A. Vink, Economic Co-ordinator, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, have on Tuesday, 14 October 1947 heard:

Cornelis SPARNAAY
-- -- -- -- -- --
born at Amersfoort, 15 August 1919, a Dutch citizen by birth, manager of a motorbus business, resident at Schoonhoven, Olivier van Noordplein 31.

After I had given him the necessary explanation, he stated as follows:

After attending the private technical college in Driebergen I obtained with the assistance of the Director of this institute, a job as fitter at Messrs. Brauckmann in Venlo. I worked there for about nine months. Approximately June 1942, I can no longer remember the exact day and date, I received a summons of the Gewestelijk Arbeidsbureau (provincial Labor Office)
in Venlo, in which I was informed that I had been assigned for work in Germany. I really ought to have gone to Germany already the next day. I did not heed this summons and went home to my parents who were living in Amersfoort. After about 10 days I received a postcard communication from the Provincial Labor Office, by which they informed me that I had to go to Venlo immediately in order to be sent out to Germany. By the same mail I received a sealed envelope which I had to take with me and which I was not allowed to open. It is quite possible that this envelope was handed to me personally. I discussed a long time with my father, Professor Sparnary, as to whether I should go or not. We could not see any way out; there was no alternative.

I travelled to Venlo, where together with other Dutch workers I was put on a train for
in Venlo, in which I was informed that I had been assigned for work in Germany. I really ought to have gone to Germany already the next day. I did not heed this summons and went home to my parents who were living in Amersfoort. After about 10 days I received a postcard communication from the Provincial Labor Office, by which they informed me that I had to go to Venlo immediately in order to be sent out to Germany. By the same mail I received a sealed envelope which I had to take with me and which I was not allowed to open. It is quite possible that this envelope was handed to me personally. I discussed a long time with my father, Professor Sparnaay, as to whether I should go or not. We could not see any way out; there was no alternative. I travelled to Venlo, where together with other Dutch workers I was put on a train for
Germany. I did not have a medical board. I do know however, that I had to sign a contract for one year. I was assured that I would be able to return to Holland after one year. The train was packed, and I had to stand during the whole of this journey which took 10 hours. When we arrived in Essen it appeared that there was no food left for us. We learnt this when we arrived at the camp kitchen after having walked half an hour.

I was put to work in the automobile factory of Krupp in Essen. I stayed in 7 camps which were burnt down one after the other. Hygienic conditions, especially with regard to beds, vermin, ventilation, were not too bad in the first camp. The lavatories, however, left much to be desired. In the other camps where I lived afterwards I did not always find this care. I recollect, for instance, that in the second camp I was billeted in a wooden barrack. The German workers slept originally also in this kind of barrack, but they were later transferred to the brick main building. The barracks were full of vermin, and moral conditions in the camp left everything to be desired. There was practically no de-licing. I think that during the whole of my stay there de-licing took place three times. The lavatories were indescribable. I was also ill during that time. I think it must have been dysentery. Medical care consisted of putting down one's name for a visit to the doctor. One had to
line up then and wait one's turn. I felt so rotten, however, that I remained in bed; I ate practically nothing at all and now and again drank a cup of coffee. The appointed doctor never, or practically hardly ever, paid a visit to the sick people who were laid up, and therefore I was after a week compelled to go and line up for medical treatment. Suddenly I felt so rotten that I had to lie down on the floor. I could no longer stand up. I was carried into the doctor's who gave me some opium drops. These did not help at all and I dragged myself back to bed. I again remained in bed for a week, this time without having any food. I got very much thinner during this fortnight. I lost 20 kilos. After a week I managed to drag myself to the town, and got some Nrit at a pharmacist's. Gradually I improved and in the end I recovered as far as such was possible. I still feel the bad after-effects now.
At the time of the air raids the shelters formed an integral part of our life in the camp. I will give you a description here of the first heavy air raid on Essen, which also destroyed the second camp in which I was living at the time. Under the wooden barracks were cellars, the floor of the barrack was at the same time the ceiling of the cellar, the concrete was between 30 and 40 centimetres thick. The concrete had ventilation holes in it which, therefore, opened out into the barrack, when the raid started we took shelter in this cellar. Then a bomb dropped in the vicinity we could see the ceiling move backward and forward. Then incendiary bombs were dropped, the wooden barrack over the cellar caught fire and asphyxiating smoke penetrated into the cellar through the ventilation holes.

We tried to get out of the cellar, but it appeared that the doors had become jammed. With joint force we succeeded a last in breaking the door open and we ran outside. In the corridor next to us, French and Russian women were sheltering, their cellar was also full of smoke, but they were unable to force the door open. I can still hear the shrieks of those women. We managed to free them from outside. Another cellar in which I generally took shelter had on this occasion received a direct hit, and the Italians who were there, had all been killed. The next morning I saw their terribly maimed bodies lying there. The shelters were
quite insufficient, apart from one single exception. The camps were owned by Messrs. Krupp. Only workers of Krupp lived in these camps. In the vicinity of the camp was a first-rate shelter, about a quarter of an hour away. We, foreign workers, were prohibited from taking cover in these shelters.

The food in the camps may have been sufficient for people who did very light work, but it was definitely far too little for people working 12 hours in the machine factories of Krupp, and apart from that to make up for the sleepless nights caused by the air raids. It was possible for us to exchange the monthly pocket money which we received from Krupp into food. This was absolutely necessary, in order to remain more or less up to the mark.
Our days were divided as follows: We got up at 5 in the morning. The Krupp factory where I worked was about half an hour's walk away from the camp. We had to be at the factory at 6. We worked from 6 to 9, and from 9.15 to 12.30, and from 1.15 till 6 in the evening. The work in the factory was not bad for a skilled worker. The safety precautions were even better than those in Holland, the equipment was very modern. The air raid shelters were also better than in the camps. In our factory which worked for export, there were no mistreatment, which I attribute to the mentality of the Germans who worked there, they had lived abroad at various times.

I was here on leave several times. In order to make certain that men on leave would return the following arrangement was made. The man going on leave got a guarantor allotted to him. If the man on leave did not return, it became impossible for the guarantor to go on leave again. Therefore, one was under a moral obligation towards one's colleague to return.

Contrary to the factory, people were beaten in the camp. The Werkschutz was present both in the camp and in the factory.

This statement was read aloud and then signed.

C. Sparnany.

(signature: C. Sparnany)
I have signed, sealed and witnessed this affidavit under oath of office at Scherpenheuvel, 14 October 1947.

The special officer of police,

F.A. Vink,

(signature F.A. Vink)

I, Emilie J. Hinchliffe, ET. 20152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK - 12625.

(signature) Emilie J. Hinchliffe
Emilie J. Hinchliffe
ET. 20152.
Today, 25 September 1947, we, Willem VOGELS, Commander of the Office Dordrecht of the Political Police Department Collaboration District Rotterdam, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, and C. H. Hendrik van EIJSLINGEN, Chief of the Office Dordrecht of the Political Police Department Collaboration District Rotterdam, have in connection with the investigations against the firm of F. Knoop ...G. on behalf of the Military Tribunal, Rotterdam, which investigation was ordered us on the part of the Netherlands authorities by Mrs. E. E. J. A. HUIJBERTS, Chief of the Department Economic Co-ordination of the Directorate-General for the Social Administration of Justice, confiscated from:

- EICHARDUS FRIGUS JOHANNES CHRISTIAN THEUNIS BORN at Rotterdam, 5 October 1897, profession Employment Official at the Provincial Labor Office, Utrecht, residing at = Overschoor, Broitenstraat 10,
- the following document: Copy of a circular of the Main Division Social Administration (Hauptabteilung Soziale Verwaltung), G3: V. 1/539, prepared by the Labor Office, Overschoor, dated 25 October 1945, and which has been signed by Order (Im-Auftrag) by Bucman, in the matter of Seizure of Workers for Utilization in Germany who have so far avoided shipment to the Reich. (Erstürzung von Arbeitnehmern fuer den Deutschlandeinsatz, die sich bisher der Uberstellung ins Reich entzogen haben.)

To a same original copy has been attached by us -- to this affidavit, regarding which this affidavit has been drawn up by the first undersigned on oath of office, and has been co-signed by the second undersigned.

Signed and sealed at Overschoor, 25 September 1947,

The Special Officer of Police,

(signature) W. VOGELS

(signature) C. H. van EIJSLINGEN

- 1 -
To the German Special Advisors (Sachbearbeiter, Sachbearbeiterinn) and Reich Employment Officials at the District Labor Offices.

For information of the Inspectors of the R.K. and the Inspectors of the R.S.V.

Subject: Seizure of workers for utilization in Germany, who have so far avoided shipment to the Reich.

In the meeting of chiefs which took place on 15 October 1943, the Reich Commissioner has decided the following concerning the treatment of men who refuse to work. Workers who have so far not complied with the order to report at the Labor Office, or those who have relinquished their job in Holland or in the Reich without the consent of the Labor Office and are in hiding in the country (Holland), but who report again unobtrusively for utilization in the Reich, shall not be arrested, but shall be shipped to Germany immediately by the Labor Offices. In selecting the places of work, care should be taken that this kind of person is assigned to less favorable places of work; a re-utilization in Holland is to be avoided in any case, because it would mean a reward to those workers, who have made themselves punishable, if a place were provided for them in their own country. The General Commissioner (S.b.v. – zur besonderen Verwendung) has therefore requested the Commander of the Wehrmacht by letter of 19 October 1943 to instruct his subordinate offices to prohibit under any circumstances the employment of men who have been in hiding.

On the contrary, the names of the workers who report should be communicated to the Dutch Labor Offices, so that the men can be shipped to the Reich. The ADIReS SS- und Polizeiführer has by letter of 15 October 1943 given similar instructions to the Commander of the Security Police and the S.D., the Commander of the Constabulary, and the Commander of the Waffen-SS.
In deviation of the above arrangement concerning the assignment to less favorable places of work those who have been in hiding and report voluntarily for the utilization of labor, Dutchmen who have broken their contract in the Dutch East in any case be shipped back to their former places of work, unless the contract was broken a considerable time ago and the notification of the breach of contract was not received by the Dutch Labor Offices.

In order that G.u Labor Offices will take the above-stated viewpoints into consideration on assigning workers to places of work, it is necessary for the special advisors to inform the G.u Labor Offices a few days before the start of the journey that it concerns men who have been in hiding and that it seems therefore justified to assign them to less favorable places of work. As soon as the patent districts (Patentbezirk) have been organized — and this will probably be the case by 1 November 1943 — it will be sufficient to inform the liaison official who is authorized by the G.u Labor Office. It will be his duty to forward the report to the receiving Labor Office (Arbeitnehmerzusatz) or to the Collective Camp.

Certificate of Translation.

I, Eillie J. Hinchliffe, ETO 20 152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch, German, and English languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document NIX 12939.

Eillie J. Hinchliffe
ETO 20 152.
Political Police Department
(Politieke Recherche Afdeling)

District Rotterdam.

Dordrecht Office.

PRO JUSTITIA.

AFFIDAVIT.

Today, 25 September 1947, we, Willen VOGELS, Commander of the Office Dordrecht of the Political Police Department Collaboration District Rotterdam, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, and Coert Hendrik van Eijnisberg, Chief of the Office Dordrecht of the Political Police Department Collaboration District Rotterdam, have in connection with the investigations against the firm of Fr. Krupp A.G. on behalf of the Military Tribunal, Nuernberg, which investigation was ordered us on the part of the Netherlands authorities by Mrs. E.A.C. Meijsink, Chief of the Department Economic Co-ordination of the Directorate-General for the Special Administration of Justice, confiscated from Leonardus Petrus Johannes Christiaan Thierig

born at Rotterdam, 5 October 1897

profession Employment official at the Provincial Labor Office Utrecht, branch office Amersfoort;

Residing at Amersfoort, Breitnerstraat 10

the following document

A "Report on conditions of the enlarged police prison Amersfoort (Camp)", dated 12 November 1943, drawn up by the "German special adviser at the Labor Office Amersfoort" and addressed to "the Chief of the Main Division Social Administration, Herr Churerig, Rat Dr. Justing, Amsterdam",

which has been attached by us as a photostatic copy to this affidavit.

Regarding which this affidavit has been drawn up by the first undersigned on oath of office, and has been co-signed by the second undersigned.

Signed and sealed at Amersfoort, 25 September 1947

The Special Officer of Police,

(signature) W. Vogels,
W. Vogels.

(signature) C.H. van Eijnisbergen,
C.H. van Eijnisbergen.
The Amersfoort Labor Exchange German Departmental Adviser,
Hoogeweg 4
Tel. 5557.

To the
Chief of Main Division Social Administration,
Personal attention: Oberregierungsrat (Senior Government Counsellor) Dr. Juetting
Amersfoort:
Prins Hendrikkade 108.

Subject: Situation report on the camp of the Amersfoort Police Prison Extension.

12 November 1943.

I have learnt from Regierungsrat (Government Counsellor) Knapp Mr. I inspection unit inspector of the existence of uncertainty regarding the course of procedure adopted at the Amersfoort camp. I should like, first of all, to refer to the fairly detailed discussion of the situation in my monthly report of 30 September 1943 and in my special report of 30 October 1943.

Repeatedly consulted about activities relating to the camp in telephonic and personal interviews, though not by yourself but by government counsellors Buckau and Reeder and by chief inspector Klein, I have given comprehensive information in every single case.

I want to elucidate: Administration of the Amersfoort camp is carried out solely by the camp commander and another S.D. (Security service) men, assisted by some Dutch employees. Besides labor service cases, the camp also contains political cases, Jews and hostages. Subject to continuous fluctuations, the camp houses a round total of 1500 prisoners, approximately 1300 of whom belong, at this moment, to the labor service. Even among this latter category a substantial number of discharges takes place because of wrongful imprisonment.

Many cases being liable to punishment, the freshly arrived prisoners are kept in prolonged captivity. Straight cases are brought before me by the camp commander after two to three weeks imprisonment. Thereafter we investigate if it concerns breach of contract or not allocation.

In case of breach of contract, the men concerned are returned to their former employer approximately 10 days after the hearing, 3 days prior to their departure, the receiving
office in the Reich is informed by letter on form 3.
A copy of this letter is handed to the German departmental
adviser of the Dutch labor exchange concerned. The
interval of 10 days following the proceedings is necessary
because the men are given permission to write, and
their relations meanwhile have to send winter clothing,
underwear, working clothing etc. to the camp.

F.T.O.

Fresh cases brought before us are attached to
transports for the relevant collective dispatch order
for the Westmark "Patentant" (Sponsoring Office), Saar-
bruecken, and for the R.V.M. (Reich Transport Ministry)
for Deventer.

Not brought before me are those prisoners of the
younger age-groups (particularly the 1922, 1923 and 1924
classes) who, if physically fit, are handled directly
by the S.D. (Security service) for allocation to Riga,
Esthonia, in connection with the special operation
(Sonderverkhuman) of the Reichsfuehrer S.S. (Ostbau
Western fortifications), by order of Sturmbannfuehrer
(Leader of shock troop battalions) Deppner of the S.D.
headquarters at the Hague, these men are processed
directly by the S.D. in consultation with Ostbau-repre-
sentatives, and without reference to me, and then brought
to Berlin.

After official medical examination, those finally
declared fit are set on route from Berlin; the others
are put at the disposal of the Berlin regional labor
office.

The Berlin transport figures of those men that have
been sent off for this allocation directly by the S.D.,
are reported to me, and I, in turn, inform Chief Inspeec-
tor Klein by telephone.

Besides, provision is said to have been made for the H.S
(Main Division Social Administration) to be informed of
the figures involved in the final allocation, in order to
take, on the basis of this report, the final figures
into account for the contingents held by the H.S.V. At
present this involves approximately 200 men who should
soon be ready for departure. A further 400 men will come
in for this allocation. As yet, none have left for Berlin
for the eastern assignment.

My efforts to have a voice in this affair have been
thwarted by S.D. headquarters, Chief Inspector Klein, to,
is conveniens with this situation.
Exact statistics on the camp arrivals and departures and classified as to labor requirements, cannot be compiled either on the part of the camp or by myself.

Official medical examination separately for labor utilization does not take place anymore at this camp. The prisoners are cared for by the camp physician, and anyone not admitted into the camp hospital is handed over to me as the competent authority.

There would be no need, in any case, for examination of the men with whom I deal, both, labor conscription objectors and contract violators, representing persons who have been declared medically fit. In respect of the statistical data regarding the cases processed by me, I refer you to my above-mentioned reports which you have in your possession.

Besides, the following have already left during this month:

5 milkers for Kreisland on the agricultural order S.A. 3149;
11 drivers
16 driver-assistants
1 male nurse for Stettin by special procurement with the permission of the Main Division Social Administration;
1 occasional laborer for Halle by special procurement against order 4481 with the permission of the Main Division Social Administration;
35 occasional laborers for Sansomachen against the Westmark "Patenauftrag" (Sponsor's order).
69 in all.

Furthermore, 39 contract breakers were returned to their old work places. Besides, there are (figure illegible) further transports in preparation for November.

It is intended to despatch, in future, 4 transports every month.

I trust to have cleared up all questions of doubt by means of this special report of nine.

The Departmental Adviser,
(signature): Reichors.

Re-training measures. 1 man has been assigned to the Junkers Works Training shop at Utrecht during the month under review. More men were not available.
The female section continues to be in great want of domestic helps for private households.

Assignments for this purpose can be affected in exceptional cases only. The great need of women for German Armed Forces departments of this district could be somewhat satisfied through intensive efforts and re-allocation of manpower.

Camp of the Anmersfort Police Prison Extension. During the month under review, I interrogated approximately 2000 prisoners in the Anmersfort camp. According to the transports already reported, 1644 men were set on route for Germany for fresh allocation during the month under review.

Of this figure, 1 man has to be deducted for he did not go directly to Germany but to the R.V.M. at Deventer.

Therefore, the net fresh allocation figure is 1643 men from the camp. This figure should be credited in full to the contingent because all men were used for new allocation.

Because of the urgent tasks of the "Jaeger" (hunting) program, separate processing of the contract breakers was not carried out during the month of May.

In June, separate processing of the contract breakers will be re-introduced as directed, and thenceforth these men will be left out of the rosters.

Since September 1943 I have discharged from the camp:
1. 4057 men for fresh allocation in the Reich;
2. 2787 contract breakers for return to their former places of work;
3. 359 men for eastern allocation;
4. 28 men for Holland allocation;
7251 men altogether.

A transport of 235 contract breakers and 233 freshly assigned men are ready to leave on 2 June 1944. The allocation is for the Hanover Camp of the firm of Hanomag (Hanover Machine Construction Company).

Tomorrow, 31 May 1944, another interrogation of prisoners will take place, for which occasion approximately 400 men will be made available.
Speedy designation of the conception camps in the Reich is desirable.

There is nothing further to report from this administrative district.

The Anersfoort Labor Office German Departmental Adviser,

(signature): Reichers

Government Inspector.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 January 1948

I, George GOODMAN, No. 34789, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-12730.

George GOODMAN,
No. 34789.
On Wednesday, 8 October 1947, on behalf of Mevrouw E.A.C. Meijlink, head of the department Economic Co-ordination of the Directorate-General for the Special Administration of Justice and at the request of Mr. Josif Marcu, Jr., special consultant to the Military Tribunal in Nernberg, I, P.A. Vink, economic co-ordination officer and unpaid police official, interrogated: Adrianus Heeren, agricultural worker, born in Rucphen on 19 October 1923, of Dutch nationality, residing in St. Willebrand, district Rucphen, Zandstraat 285.

After I stated the case to him as much as necessary, he declared the following:

"In 1943 I was arrested by German soldiers and taken to the penitentiary of "De Koepel" in Breda. The day after my arrest I was removed to the concentration camp of Amersfoort. At my arrival at the camp I was made to undress and leave my belongings with the administration; there I was given prison garb which consisted of a shirt, a pair of drawers, some kind of riding breeches, a blouse and a pair of wooden shoes and foot bandages. The clothes were very unsuitable for the winter weather (spring 1943 - the interrogator) the billeting in barracks also left much to be desired. Medical attention was limited solely to the selection of people to be sent to Germany. Sanitary conditions were extremely bad. Almost every man in the camp was infested with lice. The latrines were in very bad condition and were the source of all kinds of diseases. After a 9 weeks stay at the concentration camp I was chosen for transport to Germany, to work there. As mentioned before, I was examined but was declared entirely fit for work. I was permitted to write a letter."
home, but had to enclose a form asking for my working clothes and stating that I would be transported to Germany in 2 weeks time. We were brought before the camp commander Berg, a few people of the regional employment office in Amersfoort were also present. They asked us several questions, among others: "Have you been to Germany before and have you committed any breach of contract?" I had not broken any contract, because I had been apprehended in the street without warning, without trial and without summons by the regional employment office. Since I wanted to leave this unpleasant environment I replied that I had committed breach of contract. If I had told them that I had never before worked in Germany and had been brought to the Amersfoort camp simply after arrest, they would have kept me in Amersfoort. Although up to that moment I had never been beaten myself, I had already then witnessed the ill-treatment of several prisoners. If I had stated that I had not committed breach of contract, I would have been treated in the same manner and would have been held at the prison camp. This I do not know by experience but from the reports of prisoners who actually went through this experience.

We were taken to the train under escort and transported to the frontier under the same escort. At the frontier our escort, consisting of German policemen, evidently handed us over to other uniformed Germans. I do not remember that our new escort wore insignia on their uniforms with the word "Krupp". We were taken to Kaldenkirchen, where we were assembled on a kind of loading platform near the station. No guards were present and we remained there for about 1 1/2 hours. In the meantime we were given some warm water in which floated only a few vegetable loaves. In view of this meal I did not favor a lengthy stay in Germany. I left the camp and returned to Holland on my own. After my return to St. Wilhelbrord I managed to hide from the German occupation authorities. However, I may tell you that the German authorities were looking for me. The day after my arrival in St. Wilhelbrord they broke into the house of my mother-in-law but had to go away. unsuccessful. I remained in hiding until the liberation.

I recall that I had to sign a paper in Amersfoort, the contents of which I did not know. It is possible that this was a contract.

This having been read out and confirmed he signed

(Signature): Mr. Hocron
This OFFICIAL REPORT has been compiled by me on my oath of office and has been concluded and signed in Ruophen on 8 October 1947.

The (honorary) police official (Signature): T.A. Vink.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

19 January 1949

I, George GOODMAN, No. 34789, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NIK-13069.

George GOODMAN,
No. 34789.
TO JUSTITIA

DIRECTORATE SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Department: Economic Co-ordination

SUBJECT:

Interrogation of:

Karl Peter BERG

regarding transports of Dutch workers from Camp AMERSFOORT to Krupp, Essen.

(L.S. Director-General for the Special Administration of Justice.)

Affidavit.

By order of Mr. J.H.C. Romeijn, chief of the Bureau Collaboration of the Directorate-General for the Special Administration of Justice, I, the undersigned: Florantius Albertus VINK, economic co-ordinator, at the time special (unpaid) officer of police, attached to the Bureau mentioned in the margin, have in the presence of Josef MARCU, special consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, on 22 September 1947, in the penitentiary named "Crack State" in Heerenveen, heard:

KARL PETER BERG

born 13 April 1907 at Honnorf on the Rhine (Germany) Kriminal-Sekreter, at present detained in the above prison in Heerenveen. After we had given him the necessary explanation, he stated as follows:

- 1 -
"From 8 March 1943 I acted as camp commander of the Police Transit Camp Amersfoort. In my capacity as such, I received from the Security Service (S.D.) at The Hague, Department IV-D, instructions to make up transports of forced labor for Germany. Government Inspector Riechers, special adviser (Fachberater) at the Provincial Labor Office (Gewestelijk Arbeidsbureau) in Amersfoort was in charge of compulsory workers. I alone knew the number of workers and their names. I knew the number of workers who had refused to work in Germany and had reached the camp. Once a week I had to report this number personally by teletype to the Chief of the Security Service (S.D.). This teletype went first to
Routter, then to Brigade-Führer Neumann or to Schunegge. All were members of the High Command of the Security Police in Holland.

To make up a given transport I received my instructions from The Hague. I would put such a transport together and inform Riechers that a transport was ready. Riechers then came to Amersfoort with a few assistants. The prisoners then entered the administration building one by one. The people from the Provincial Labor Office took notes and left to draw up the list in final form. My selection had been made in the mean while. I was assisted herein by the camp physician, Dr. Kleine, and the Red Cross physician, Dr. van Overeen, and Dr. Krambarger. The special adviser (Frischer-ter) would inform me to which Labor Office in Germany the transport was designated. After a few days the transport would be loaded under guard of the Ordnungspolizei (Constabulary).

The list which you are showing me is one of the many lists made up in the manner described above. It is a fact that the transport went to Germany in May 1944, and I seem to remember that it went to Essen.

I may state that the administrative procedure was as follows: The Main Division Social Administration (Hauptabteilung Soziales Verwaltung) together with the Security Police at The Hague, determined to which firms in Germany this transport was designated.
From one case I know that the Security Police had the last word in deciding the destination of the prisoners. I do not know at all how the Security Service (S.D.) obtained the addresses to which the workers from Amersfoort were designated. I have a full command of the Dutch language; I understand it perfectly.
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NIK-12622
CONT'D.

This statement was read aloud, confirmed by him and signed as being a true statement.

(signed) K. Berg.

K.P. Berg.

Signed, sealed and witnessed on oath of office at Hoornveen, 22 September 1947.

Department Economic Co-ordination.

(signature) F.A. Vink.

F.A. Vink.

I, Emilie J. Hinchliffe, ETO 20152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-12622.

signed: Emilie J. Hinchliffe
Emilie J. Hinchliffe
ETO 20152

"A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY"

- 3 -

END
AFFIDAVIT.

In the matter of the requisitioned list showing names of persons arrested and kept at the camp in Anerfoort, which list has been marked I in ink by me, the undersigned, and had been marked R in red by the Germans, I Florentius Albertus Vink, economic co-ordinator, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, have by order of E.A.C. Meijlink, Chief of the above-named Department, and in the presence of Mr. J. Marcu Jr., Special Consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuernberg, heard Martius Anton Joseph Wesseling,

born at The Hague, 3 March 1910, a Dutch national by birth, chief of personnel at N.V. Do Dijenkorf, Amsterdam, and residing at P.C. Hoofstraat 130, Amsterdam.

On 20 September 1947 he made the following statement to me concerning the list mentioned above:

- 1 -
"During the war I was attached to the Rijksarbeidsbureau (State Labor Office) in Amsterdam, and in my capacity of official at the Department Labor Agency for Abroad, I became regularly conversant with particulars relating to the deportation of Dutch labor to Germany. This must be divided into two categories, viz.:

1) The regular Arbeits einsatz (utilisation of labor), which was according to the orders of the Reich Commissioner carried out in name by the Provincial Labor Office, but in reality by the Fachberater (special adviser) attached to those offices, under the supervision of the Hauptabteilung Soziale Verwaltung (Main Division Social Administration), which in turn came under the General Kommissar fuer
The deportation of political and other prisoners from Dutch concentration camps, which was carried out by the representatives of the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service), and therefore took place in the last resort under the responsibility of the Hochere SS- and Polizeifuehrer Reuter.

You have shown me the transport list of 19 May 1944. (I, the undersigned, show witness Y, selling the transport list requisitioned by no.) I recognise this list as a copy of the transport lists, made up in the concentration camp Amersfoort, of which I used to receive one practically every week, in order to be able to pass on the particulars of persons stated thereon to the illegal organisations, who had asked me for (p. 2 of the then. It was not intended that I should get these lists in my possession in my official capacity, because the transports in question did not come under the above-mentioned group 1), but were taken care of by the Security Service without the intervention of official Dutch and German Labor Agencies.

The only thing the Labor Office Amersfoort had to do with this question was to see that the prisoners before their departure sent a form to their relatives, such as that of L.
Berghout which you are showing me now. (I, the undersigned, show witness Wesseling the form received from L. Berghout, which form is attached to the Affidavit concerning his interrogation. —Remark of the undersigned.)

This form, according to which the prisoners are not permitted to take identification papers with them, shows the more the correctness of the fact that this did not refer to an ordinary transport, because in the case of ordinary transports it was even obligatory to bring passport and identification papers.

The transport in question was definitely put together in the camp Amersfoort under the supervision of the Security Service. Requests for transports, such as the one in question, did not reach the concentration camp Amersfoort via official Dutch or German Labor Agencies in the Netherlands.
This statement was read aloud and signed

M. A. J. Wesseling,

(signature) M. A. J. Wesseling.

Signed, sealed and witnessed on oath of office,
at Amsterdam, 20 September 1947.

The special officer of police,
Dept. Economic Co-ordination
(signature) F. A. Vink,
F. A. Vink.

I, Emilie J. Hinchliffe, ETO 20152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK - 12631.

signed: Emilie J. Hinchliffe
Emilie J. Hinchliffe
ETO 20152

"A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY"

E N D
DIRECTORATE - GENERAL FOR THE SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Department Economic Co-ordination

PRO JUSTITIA.

Subject: Transport of prisoners
Camp Amersfoort to Germany.

(L.S. Director-General for the Special Administration of Justice)

AFFIDAVIT

By order of Mr. J.M.C. Romeijn, chief of the Bureau Collaboration of the Directorate-General for the Special Administration of Justice, I the undersigned, Florontius Albertus Vink, economic co-ordinator, at the same time special (unpaid) officer of police, have, in the presence of Josif Marcu jr., consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuernberg, heard on 19 September 1947:

Leonardus Petrus Johannes Christianus Thierig
born at Rotterdam, 5 October 1897, an official at the Provincial Labor Office, Utrecht, branch office Amersfoort, and residing at Brinhorstral 10, Amersfoort.

He stated the following concerning the transport of prisoners from the concentration camp Amersfoort to Germany:

"During the war years I worked at the Labor Office in Amersfoort. In the vicinity of Amersfoort was a German concentration camp, where Dutch prisoners were kept. These were either political prisoners, or they had been imprisoned for the purpose of being sent out to Germany. The camp commander of the concentration camp was a man called Berg.

Once a week, usually on Tuesdays, I had together with some other officials of the Provincial Labor Office to go to this camp, in order to take administrative particulars of the people whom the Security Service (S.D.) was sending to Germany via the above-mentioned Berg within the framework of the utilization of labor (arbeidsinzet). Berg indicated the people we had to write down for forced labor in Germany.

On arrival at the camp we sat down in a room specially inter- ed for the reception of the prisoners who were sent here. The above-mentioned Berg was always present as well. When the prisoners entered, each one reported by calling out his prison number. In consequence of the particulars obtained as described above, I made up the transport list which you are showing me. (I the undersigned show witness Thierig the transport lists dated 19 May 1944, Nos.1 to 23 inclusive, which I requisitioned at Van Eynsborghen's. Remark of the undersigned.)
I recognize this list as one of the many which I have had to make up on Borg's instructions. These transport lists were made out in several copies, and one of them no doubt remained in Amersfoort. Several copies were sent by Borg to the Security Service (S.D.) at Flein 1, The Hague. Two copies were returned, stamped by the S.D. I can state this for certain, because it has happened that these lists were mislaid at The Hague, and that I together with another official had to take duplicates to The Hague. There they were stamped by the Security Service (S.D.), whereupon we took them with us to hand them to Borg. These two stamped copies went with the transport. One of them was intended for the front police, the second for "Reception Camp Friedrichsfeld near Essen" (Auffanglager Friedrichsfeld bei Essen). This camp was a special camp of Friedrich Krupp.

I have seen all the men of the transport in question, the destination of which was Reception Camp Friedrichsfeld, Essen. I can state with certainty that there were several among them whose physical condition was so bad that they were totally unfit for work. These men were intended for Krupp, Essen.

The reason why the Germans drew us in to these transports is a financial one. We had to pay the cost of transportation of these people to the frontier.

Finally, I want to state that the first number appearing on the transport list indicates the number of prisoners, whilst the number next to it is the prison number of the man whose name appears after it.

The R in red pencil on the transport list means: Richers. He was the special adviser (Fachberater) who was at that time attached to the Provincial Labor Office, Amersfoort."

This statement was read aloud, confirmed and signed

L. Thierig
(signature) L. Thierig.

Thereupon, I the undersigned, heard on 22 September 1947:

Peter Joseph BECKERS
born at Montfort (Limburg), 10 January 1908, an official at the Provincial Labor Office, Utrecht, branch office Amersfoort, and residing at Rubensstraat 7, Amersfoort. He stated the following regarding the transport lists of the camp Amersfoort:

"When a worker was assigned to Germany in the normal way, it was accomplished for a specific firm which had a specific order number. The difference with assignments from the concentration camp Amersfoort was that those persons so assigned from the camp were placed on an order without number. This therefore circumvented completely the Main Division Social Administration.
(Hauptabteilung Soziale Verwaltung), although the number of persons so assigned had to be reported to it. The destination of the people was decided by the Security Service (S.B.) at Plein 1, The Hague, which also had to have a copy of the transport lists. Such persons are mentioned in the transport lists which you are showing me (I the undersigned, show witness Beckers the above-mentioned transport lists). Also the document marked by me, the undersigned, "B" in ink. This list was drawn up by the German special adviser (Fachberater) Richer, which is shown by the initials (Ri) written by him in blue copying pencil in column 2 of this document he himself indicates that the transport of 19 May 1944 is intended for an order without number ("ohne Nummer"). This is correct, for in the case of normal (page 3 of original) transports, also noted in this list, he put down the order number. With regard to the transport of 19 May 1944, he wrote "O Nr", this is "Ohne Nummer" - without number.

These people were not given a so-called draft certificate (Anworbobestätigung) to take with them, that is to say work contracts with firms in Germany; they were only given a compulsory labor form (dienstpflichtungsformular), showing that their destination was a reception camp in Germany. Normally, the Dutch workers who were sent to Germany by the labor offices, were given a "draft certificate" (Anworbobestätigung) as well, even if they were liable to compulsory service (dienstpflichtig).

This statement was read aloud, confirmed and signed

F. Beckers

Signed, sealed and witnessed, Amersfoort, 22 September 1947

The special officer of police,
Dept. Economic Co-ordination,
(signed) F.A. Vink.
F.A. Vink.

The General Commissioner for Finance and Economy, Employment Official: Initial R
Business Group Social Administration.

Exhibit "B"

(Original in German)

(The General Commissioner Labor Exchange: Amersfoort
Employment Official: Initial R

Weekly Report on the Position of Unemployed according to Trade Groups.

19.5.44 without Essen 363 various workers 19.5.44 without Am number 19

(Initial) "R" 363.

- 3 -
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Emilie J. Hinchliffe, ETO # 20 152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch, German and English languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK- 12 946.

Emilie J. Hinchliffe
ETO # 20 152
By order of Mr. J.M.C. Romeyn, Head Office Collaboration of the Directorate - General for the Special Administration of Justice, I, the undersigned: Florentius Albertus Vink, Economic Co-ordinator, and at the same time special (unpaid) office of the Police, have, on 19 September 1947, in the presence of Josif Marcu Jr., Consultant at the Military Tribunal, Nuernberg, heard

Laurence Derghout,

bricklayer, born in Rotterdam, 3 November 1917, resident at the Hague, Scheldebroekschaven 66.

He stated the following regarding his forced labor in Germany:

"I am Dutch by birth.

During the years 1940 - 1944 I worked for a Dutch firm: Schielick IV in Rotterdam. About January 1944 I received a summons from the Gewestelijk Arbeidsbureau (Provincial Labor Office) at The Hague for work at Hessra. Philip Holzmann, Hock of Holland. I reported to the Provincial Labor Office"
at The Hague. There I was told that I was liable to compulsory service (dienstpflichtig) for the Organisation Todt, for which Organisation Philip Holzmann was building fortifications on the coast. I refused to do this.

After I had returned home and had taken up my regular work again at Messrs. Schiewijk IV, I was at 01.00 in the morning of 29 April 1944 taken from my bed by the Netherlands Police. I was taken to the Duitenhof, a Police Station in The Hague, and from there to the auxiliary police station at the Lyceumplein, The Hague. On 1 May 1944 I was handcuffed by members of the S.D. and transported to the concentration and transit
At about 11.30 that morning I arrived at the camp at Amersfoort under guard. Some other prisoners had also arrived at the camp at the same time. We were taken to a separate part of the camp which had two rows of barbed wire around it. We were sent to the quarantine barracks, where we remained one day. We received that day 250 grams of bread and 1 litre of soup, consisting of water, potatoes and vegetables. We were left to ourselves that day, and we found beds and mattresses there, like usual.

The next day we were registered, had our heads shaved and obtained prison clothing. Regarding the prison clothing I can say the following:

We had to strip completely. Then we had to walk to the so-called Bekleidungsamt (Clothing Office), carrying our clothes in our hand. There we had to line up. Our names were called in turn. Prisoners who had been ordered by the German guards to do so, took our clothing and gave us old Dutch military clothing, namely: 1 pair of trousers, a jacket, a shirt, a pair of under-drawers, further: cloth for our feet and wooden clogs.

I wanted to keep my pullover, because it was very cold, and the clothing given was definitely insufficient. One of the guards noticed this, and made for me. He kicked me between my legs, and said I had to give up this pullover. In order
not to have to undergo the tortures, I obeyed and gave up my last possession.

As we had not been assigned yet to any labor battalion, we had to drill. This lasted till 12 o'clock. Then there was afternoon roll-call which took half an hour. Then I got some food consisting of 1 litre of soup. Afterwards again drilling till 6 o'clock. At 6 o'clock evening roll-call. Thereupon the bread for the next day was distributed. This amounted to about 260 grams.

We were then allowed to go to sleep. The beds were alright, because they had been given by the Netherlands Red Cross. The next morning we were called at 5 o'clock. We had to work from 6 o'clock till 6 in the evening without being given any food. The living conditions were very bad, mistreatments occurred every day, and for some labor battalions the work
was very heavy. I can, for instance, remember that an old man who came too near the barbed wire was beaten to death. Another man was shot.

I remained in this camp for 3 ½ weeks. On 12 May 1944 I was given a form to fill up. I hand you the form herewith. (I, the undersigned add this completed form with this Affidavit as Exhibit I.)

When I had handed in this form to the Administration I had to work again normally in the camp. On 17 May 1944 I was given my suitcase with my civilian clothes. That night we were taken to the train under heavy guard. There were two guards for every eight men. We were loaded into the train and transported to Emmerich. There the German Krupp Police took us over and transported us by train to Oberhausen. In Oberhausen we were unloaded, and had to take seats in buses which had the name Friedrich Krupp painted on them. Finally we arrived in Rheinhausen at 11 o'clock on Friday May 19, 1944. We were unloaded and were taken under guard to the Sonderlager (special camp) Stadterlandstrasse, Rheinhausen. We remained there guarded by the Krupp police. We arrived at 11 o'clock. The camp was surrounded by barbed wire and was guarded by armed Krupp police. We were put up in barracks. At 12 o'clock we got three-quarters of a litre of soup. The barracks were very bad. There were 30 of us in a room measuring 10 by 5 metres. The beds were very bad.
for cover we had one horse blanket and we slept on straw. There were 5 taps for 150 prisoners. Hygienic conditions left everything to be desired. There were many bugs and lice. There was an epidemic in the camp: diptheria, which I also contracted. There was no medical assistance, except a Russian woman doctor who came to have a look once a week when necessary. The food position was terrible. We received 150 grams of bread daily and three-quarters of a litre of soup. In the evening we also got three-quarters of a litre of soup of bad quality, consisting of water, cabbage or turnip.

The first day we had again to take off our clothes and obtained factory clothing of Krupps. The clothing consisted of a pair of trousers of substitute material and a jacket. The underclothing I was wearing I was allowed to keep. The top clothing I can describe as follows: Round the legs of the trousers two bands were painted with yellow paint, and a yellow wide strip on the back of the jacket. The first day at 5 o'clock we had to fall into
We were addressed by WIESE, the Commander, a S.A. man. He told us that if we worked hard we would soon become civilian workers.

The next day we had to get up at 5.30, fall into line at 5.45, and accompanied by the Krupp police we were taken to the factory of Friedrich Krupp, the Friedrich Alfred Huette in Rheinhausen. The factory was situated at 10 minutes' walk from the camp. I forgot to mention that on our jacket a metal disc was attached with our prisoner's number. My number was 3160. We had to begin work in the factory at 6 in the morning and worked till a quarter to nine. We were then allowed a quarter of an hour's rest. We had to work again from 9 to 12. Then we got three-quarters of a litre of soup, of very bad quality, consisting of water, cabbage, and turnip. Half past 12 was the end of our noon interval. We continued work without a break till 6 o'clock. The Werkschutz (Factory Protection) controlled our work. If they saw someone who in their opinion was not doing enough, he was beaten, kicked on all parts of the body. German foremen also did some of the beating. Only the prisoners were treated in this way.

At 6 o'clock we left the factory, again accompanied by the Krupp police for the Special Camp. We received again 1 litre of soup, and then the bread ration was handed out. Each week we also received 50 grams of sausage, a tablespoon of sugar, and a tablespoon of jam. We also got 50 grams of margarine each week. In four months we got besides
two packages of washing powder and two small pieces of clay soap.

At seven o'clock there was voluntary work for Krupp's Fire Service. If no volunteers were found, the prisoners were assigned for this by the Krupp police. The Fire Service was situated in the vicinity of the factory. Apart from fire guarding we had to dig on the rifle range, do brick laying on walls, and other groundwork. There was no extra compensation for this work. Sometimes members of the Fire Service who were sorry for us gave us some soup, if there was any left. This was, however, officially forbidden. At 10 o'clock we were taken back again to the camp. I led this life for four months. On 21 August 1944 I was informed that I had now become a so-called voluntary worker. I was allowed to discard my prison clothing and got my civilian clothes back. I was de-loused and was allowed to leave the camp. At that time I weighed 45 kilos, my normal weight was 75 kilos. For these four months I did not receive a
Pfennig in wages. Afterwards I received 56 Pfennig per hour.

I was billeted in the Krupp mess in the Friedrich Alfred Strasse, Rheinhausen.

The food and the treatment were much better, but still not sufficient. At that moment it seemed, of course, quite good to me. I can further state that I never signed a contract. On 29 September 1944 I was transported to Hannover, as the Allied troops were nearing Rheinhausen. In Hannover I was put to work at Friedrich Krupp Stahlbau, situated Sonneweg. This factory belonged originally to Georg von Koeln, but it was at that time managed by Friedrich Krupp. The treatment was the same as in Rheinhausen after my so-called release, but the food was somewhat less. From September till February I had to suffer 94 air raids. The shelter assigned to us was a building at ground level which had a concrete cover of 25 centimetres. The concrete had only single reinforcement. This was quite insufficient and extremely dangerous. I received my wages except for the last half month. In order to remain alive I had to steal food. On 12 April 1945 we were liberated by the American Armies, and that was the end of my forced labor in Germany. I had then only one pair of overalls and a pair of wooden shoes left. All my other belongings I had lost in order to remain alive.
This statement I have made to you I am prepared to swear on oath."

The statement was read aloud and signed:

L. Berghout,
(signature: L Berghout)

Signed, sealed and witnessed by me on oath of Office.

The Hague, 19 September 1947.

The special Officer of Police,
Department Economic Co-ordination
(signature) F.A. Vink.

F.A. Vink.

I, Emilie J. Hinchliffe, ETO No. 20152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-12623.

signed: Emilie J. Hinchliffe
Emilie J. Hinchliffe
ETO 20 152
POLIZEILICHES DURCHGANGSLAGER
(Police Transit Camp)

Amersfoort, 11 May 1944.
Loan 1914.

To: A.L. Berghout
Residence: Schedeldockscheaven 36
Street and number: The Hague.

I have been put with a transport to Germany.

Please send me:
1) Winter clothing
2) Underclothing
3) Working clothes.

This package must definitely be at the Labor Office, Amersfoort, Hoogeweg 4, not later than 12 noon on 17 May 1944.

The package shall contain
1) no foodstuffs
2) no money
3) no identification papers
4) no letters.

The cases must be taken by you personally to the Labor Office. Everything sent by rail or post will be irrevocably returned and not be accepted.

My papers, passport, or personal identity card, etc. all sealed in one envelope, should be sent direct to the Polizeiliches Durchgangslager (Police Transit Camp), Amersfoort, Loan 1914. Those papers should not arrive there later than 17 May 1944.
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NIK-12623
CONT'D.

No. 10887 Block 8
(signature) L. Derghout.

Please write name of sender distinctly on trunk.


Dutch Stamp 1½ cents. Postmark: Amersfoort, 15 May 1944. 15.00.

I, Emilie J. Hinchliffe, ETO 20 152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-12623.

signed: Emilie J. Hinchliffe
Emilie J. Hinchliffe
ETO 20 152.

"A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY"

- 6a -

END
POLITIEKE RECHERCHES APPEELING  
(Political Police Department)  

ROTTENDA!  

Pro Justitia.  

Affidavit re:  

(L.S. Director-General  
for the Special  
Administration of  
Justice.)

Following upon instructions received, we, Willem  
Vogels on Coert Hendrik van Eysenbergen, respectively Commander  
and Chef de Bureau of the Politieke Recherche (Political Police)  
Department Collaboration, District Rotterdam, Dordrecht office,  
have for the purpose of the investigation against the members  
of the firm and other responsible persons of the Krupp concern,  
on 19 September 1947, heard at his home:

JACOB BIEREMS,  

born at Sittard, 7 November 1924, single, dealer, a Dutch  
citizen, resident at Eindhoven, Lijnbeekstraat 427, who stated  
as follows:

"In connection with the fact that I was born in 1924  
and it had been made known by means of posters that all men born in that year had to report at the  
Gerechtelijk Arbeidsbureau (Provincial Labor Office)  
for work in Germany, I went approximately July 1943  
to the Labor Office in Eindhoven to report. On arrival

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there I was given a note and told to go and see the medical
officer of the Labor Office for a medical board. This doctor's
examination was not at all thorough. On his enquiry whether
there was any tuberculosis or other such diseases in my family,
I replied that such was the case. In spite of this information,
which was not true, the examination remained very superficial,
and he finally passed me. The result was written down on the
note which the doctor handed me and which I had to take to the
Here I had to take 30 guilders, as an advance on clothing. I got
into an argument with a man who was in the corridor of this
building and who probably belonged to the Labor Control Service;
the
result was that this man hit me in the face with his fist. This infuriated me, and I hit him on the mouth. Thenceupon several people ran towards us; they all wore, like the man in question, a black uniform, and they arrested me. One of these men handcuffed me. I was immediately taken to Police Headquarters, Eindhoven. I remained two days in a cell in this building, and I was then taken to Camp Erica in Onnen by two policemen who wore the badge of the National-Socialist Movement in Holland. On arrival at this camp we saw the bodies of two men lying on the ground near the entrance. A German speaking person pointed to these two bodies and told us that this was the result of an attempt at escape. We then proceeded under escort to the administration-barrack, where we had to strip completely. We then had to go naked to another barrack situated opposite, where we had to bathe, and were dressed in prison clothing. We were also given a bit of material which had a number printed on it. This bit of material we had to fix on the left side of our coat. We were then allowed to go to the living barrack. During my stay at this camp I have witnessed that a number of prisoners had to carry out various heavy physical exercises for punishment, and this during the sunny weather in July and while it was very hot, and while dressed in heavy old military clothing; other prisoners again were compelled to do heavy physical work, such as chopping off trousers ends with a hatchet. After a stay of approx. two weeks in the camp at Onnen, about 150 of us prisoners were assigned for transportation to Essen in Germany. We were taken
to Germany by train, escorted by a large number of armed soldiers. At one German station, the name of which I do not know, a number of prisoners from our transport was fetched out of the train, and they were taken away in buses of which I did not know the destination. About 100 of us then proceeded further by train to Hamburg. On arrival there we were taken to a square, where an elderly German told me to go with him to the Arbeitsamt (Labor Office) in Hamburg. After some formalities had been completed there, the same German took me with him to a wholesale provisions business, where I was put to work as a chauffeur. I can no longer remember the name of this
firm. I was treated well at this firm, and he offered several times to give me an advance on my wages, which I did not accept. I was billeted in a camp in Hamburg. Both the treatment and the food in this camp were alright. I was quite free in my movements. I did not receive clothing or footwear there. Apart from the Lagerfuhrer (camp leader) who walked about in uniform and who behaved in a humane manner, there were no other guards at the camp. Then I had been in Hamburg approx. two weeks, there was an air raid one night. I went to a public shelter. After the raid, a German policeman came and told me to accompany him. He indicated to me that I had to assist in keeping some buildings wet, which I did. I made use of the disorder and followed the example of some others who were working there; I gathered my belongings and fled. I travelled to Holland mainly on foot. On arrival at Eindhoven, I went immediately in hiding with relatives.

One day, about end of April 1944, while I was out in the street, I was stopped by two Germans in uniform who took me to Police Headquarters in Eindhoven under threat of fire arms. Here I was taken to a room where there were several arrested people. I stayed two days in this room, where the treatment was alright, and then I and three other prisoners were handcuffed and escorted by two policemen - one of these was called Werkhoven - we were taken by train to the camp Mersfoort. We remained handcuffed during the whole of this journey, while the said Werkhoven told us that he would shoot if we tried to escape. First of all, our
personal data were noted in the Schreibstube (writing room). Then we had to go into the rose garden. This was an area surrounded by barbed wire approximately 2 metres high. Then we went to the barber who cut our hair off. The we had to go to another barrack where we had to undress, and then to have a bath. Thereupon we got our prison clothing. This consisted of an old military tunic and a pair of civilian trousers. Here also again a number on our coat. I got number 11261. After I had been in the camp at Amersfoort for about two weeks, we were told during evening roll-call that some of us, whose number would be called, would be transported to Germany the next morning. We did not
know our destination. The next morning at about 5 o’clock a large number of prisoners, including myself, was taken to Amersfoort station escorted by policemen and several Germans in uniform, under threat of fire arms. They also used a search light which was alight and mounted on a motor car. Further transport was by passenger train. This also was guarded. There was no chance of escape. On a station in Germany, I don’t know its name, but probably Duisburg, we had to get out, and further transport was then by buses. At last we arrived in Rheinhausen. Still under guard, we were taken to a camp in the town of Rheinhausen. After registration we were allowed to go to the living barrack. Lagerführer (camp leader) Schmidt told us that in the event of any attempt at escape shots would be fired. On the day of arrival, someone belonging to the Fire Service came and told us that we had to accompany him, in order to go and work on the construction of a rifle range near the entrance of the Krupp factory. We spent the rest of the day on this job. We had to do groundwork there, guarded by some armed Germans in uniform. Next morning I went with a number of other prisoners, and again escorted by armed guards in uniform, to the factory of Krupp where I have done various kinds of work. We worked 12 hours a day and we were driven more than the free workers. They also paid more attention to us. During the eleven months that I worked at Krupp as a prisoner I never received any wages, although I asked for them. Shortly after my arrival I had an accident and broke a bone in my right foot. I could not walk and was lying on the ground in the factory yard. The
foreman who was in the immediate vicinity left me lying there and worked on as if nothing had happened. After I had been lying there for some time I crawled away and managed to get hold of a piece of wood. I stumbled to the porter who, after enquiring from the boss, gave me permission to go to my camp. I lay on the bed in the barrack till the next morning without any of the guards paying any attention to me. Other prisoners had, however, spoken to the guards several times about my condition. Then a first-aid man came to look at me, but without speaking a word to me. Shortly afterwards a motor car appeared, other prisoners helped
and carried no inside it, and I was taken to Krupp's hospital. Here the treatment was good.

Once I tried to escape. After having discarded my prison clothing, I dressed in a pair of overalls which I had stolen from a German. Unfortunately, my freedom did not last very long. Near the bridge at Duisburg I was stopped by a civilian who asked me for my papers; I did not have any. He arrested me and handed me over to the police. I was first taken to the police station in Rheinhausen, and after enquiries had been made at the factory, I was taken to a camp in Essen. I was locked in a concrete room in which the water stood one metre high. I had to remain there about half a day, when a German soldier whom I rendered some services, fetched me out. After two days I was taken back again under escort to the camp in Rheinhausen. Then work commenced again as before.

As I did heavy work I received a total of 500 grams of bread daily and a litre of watery cabbage soup. Each week one-eighth of half a pound of butter. We also received each week a little piece of cheese, some sugar and a little coffee and salt. We never received cigarettes. We did not receive any underclothing either. Not even during the winter. During air raid alarms we were driven to shelters. The shelters under the factory were fairly good, but those near the camp were not bomb proof. This was a shelter constructed of sewer pipes covered with one thin layer of earth.
I am a Roman Catholic and I would have liked to attend Church in Rheinhausen, as I was in the habit of doing at home. But I was never given the opportunity. I never saw a priest, either in the camp or in the factory.

Then the Allied troops were approaching, we were taken further into Germany, still as prisoners. I have, for instance, been in Dinslaken and in Talsum. In the latter I was liberated by the British. At that time I had become very much thinner, in spite of the fact that apart from the food already mentioned, I went regularly, after working hours at the factory, to work for the Fire Service, and
as compensation herefor received a little food that had been
left over.
Furthermore, I want to state that all prisoners in the camp
were full of lice.
I have nothing further to state."

This statement was read aloud and then signed

J. Bierens,

(signature: J. Bierens)
Thereupon I, the first undersigned, heard on 22 September 1947 as witness Hendrikus Theodorus BOSCH, born at Groesbeek 6 July 1917, factory worker, married, residing at Eindhoven, Woenselchaestract 65, who stated as follows:

"Approximately at the end of June 1942, I received a summons from the Labor Exchange in Eindhoven to appear at that office the next day. On the card in question was mentioned that I was to be sent abroad. I went and reported at the Labor Exchange, Vught, Eindhoven. In room 12 of that office all information data were noted, whereupon the official he dealt with me, informed me that I would have to leave for Bremen, Germany, 6 July 1942, in order to work at the Weser Flugzeugbau G.m.b.H. in Bremen. For that purpose I had to report on that day at about 9 in the morning on the platform of the railway station in Eindhoven.

In another room I had to receive 30 guilders clothing money.

In spite of the fact that I was to leave originally on 6 July 1942, my departure was postponed one day, because my passport was not ready on the date in question.

On 7 July 1942 I reported at the hour fixed at the station, where with a large number of companions in distress
I joined a still larger number of others who were already in a passenger train which stood ready.

This train took us direct to the border, where the passports and luggage were inspected. After these formalities we were allowed to board the train again and we continued as far as Viermer sen. There the transport was divided into two parts. The part to which I belonged and which only consisted of approx. 30 men, was taken on to Bremen. We arrived in Bremen in the middle of the night. On the station square in Bremen we had to wait a while, whereupon we were taken to a streetcar that was specially reserved for us, and were taken to the Vichenstrasse, where we were escorted into a barracks camp, called "Russian Camp". There we had to put down our luggage, and escorted by unarmed Wehr schutz, were taken to the factories of the Weser Flugzeug-
Our photographs were first taken. From there we went to a German doctor who examined us very superficially. After this inspection we returned again under escort to the camp in the Wichenstrasse, where we were told that the next day we were to attend a sort of re-training course. This course lasted a fortnight. If we did not react quickly enough on the directions given by one of the Germans, we were beaten up at once. I myself have never had any corporal punishment.

After this fortnight at the re-training course I was put to work in the Weser Flugzeugbau G.m.b.H. in Bremen, in the Department 'Ning Construction. Here I had to work hard 12 hours a day. I received for this work an average of 70 to 80 RM. a month, of which I had to pay 12 RM. to the camp. After deduction of contributions for Sickness Insurance, Winter Relief Fund, the German Labor Front; Wages Tax, I had practically nothing left.

The camp in which I lived in Bremen was a so-called open camp. There were no armed guards. The food was very bad. We received weekly approx. 1300 grams of bread, in butter we received 125 grams per week, and sometimes we received once a week a little something to spread on the bread. On numerous occasions the spread consisted of sausage that had gone bad. On working days we received for supper one litre of watery soup, and on Sundays we got potatoes and a small piece of meat.
I remained at the Vasser Flugzeugbau until 9 July 1943, when I left for the Netherlands on two week's leave. I did not return to Germany then, but remained in hiding for 8 months.

On 1 May 1944 I was arrested as contract-breaker in Eindhoven at the address where I had been in hiding; the arrest was made by policeconstable Klarks of Eindhoven who was accompanied by a number of other police officers. I was handcuffed and taken to the auxiliary police station in Vensel, and from there to Police Headquarters in Eindhoven. Here I stayed in a cell with some others for three days, after which I and some other prisoners were chained together by two members of the police and we were in this manner transported to the camp in Mersfoort. In this camp I stayed a fortnight.

One morning during roll-call we were informed that 500 prisoners
including myself, would be transported to Germany. In some way or another it had become known to the prisoners that we were going to Essen–Hausen. We left the camp at 2 o'clock in the night. We were given no food for the journey. At about 4 in the morning we left Eversfoort station by passenger train. We had to alight at Luísburg, while others had to remain in the train in order to be taken on further. The ones who had had to alight were taken by buses to Rheinhausen. In those buses we were packed like sardines. There were only two buses for the approx. 150 prisoners who had to go to Rheinhausen. In Rheinhausen we were locked in a camp which was guarded by armed Werkschutztruppe. The camp was surrounded by a barbed-wire fence about 2 metres high. On arrival at the camp we had to give up our own clothing and received prison clothing instead. This had on the back from top to bottom a long white stripe, while the trouser legs had two white rings round them.

Food in this camp was also very bad. I received each day 1,300 grams, a litre of watery soup, and each week approx. 100 grams of margarine, a little marmalade and sugar, and on Sundays potatoes. No meat. It often happened that after our daily shift of 12 hours a day we had to go and work for the Fire Service; this work consisted in the construction of a rifle range.
During the day I worked at a Krupp factory in Rheinhausen. I knew it was a Krupp factory, because the name appeared in large letters on the buildings. Moreover, I could read this on my clocking-in card.

In this factory all sorts of produce was manufactured; I had to paint large iron beams and had to spray paint on the inside of pontoons. A very tiring and unhealthy job. I was unable to stand up straight in these pontoons.

Further I should like to state that when I arrived in the camp in Rheinhausen I weighed 135 lbs., and that when I left after three months I only weighed 95 lbs.

For my 12 hours' daily work I did not receive any wages.

I remained three months in the camp in Rheinhausen.

On 20 September 1944 we were told that we were free and would be
allowed to leave the camp. We were then billeted in a large building in Rheinhausen. After working hours we could go anywhere we wanted to. In spite of the fact that we were now free, we still did not receive any wages.

I stayed one month about in the building in the building in question.

At the end of this month the representative (Tatroutsoumen-men) told us that we were to be taken to Hannover, and that this was done on instruction of the Directors of the Krupp factories. Escorted by armed guards we travelled by train to Hannover, where we were billeted in a camp, and there we were free to go in and out after working hours.

The accommodation in this camp was fairly good; the food also somewhat better than in the other camps, although the quantity remained the same. In Hannover also I was put to work in a Krupp factory. This name did not appear on the buildings, but it appeared on the control card of the checking-in clock. Here also I had to work 12 hours a day. I was put to work in the Department Armored Cars Repairs. Here I received wages for the first time since my imprisonment; this amounted to, as far as I can remember, approx. RM 75. a month.

The camp in which I lived was situated in the grounds of the Krupp factories.
I remained in the camp in Hanover until about the end of January 1945. Then I escaped. I landed in Dresden, where I was stopped by a S.D. man who asked me for my papers. I had no authentic papers and thus the said S.D. man took me to the Police Office in Dresden.

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After a short interrogation an armed escort took me to a transit camp in Dresden. The camp was guarded by armed Werkschutz. I only remained one night in this camp. The next morning I had to report to the local Labor Office. There I was directed to work in a small factory, presumably a war ornament factory. I had to manufacture parts for the V. 1 and V. 2 weapons. I worked there for three weeks, when I fled, after a heavy air raid. After a good deal of wandering I landed in Bodenbach, from where I proceeded to Hohenwalg. Here I went to work as a free worker at the Messerschmidt, a branch of the factory of the same name in Brauns. Here also war production again. I remained here till the end of German resistance. I received wages here.
I was liberated there by the Russians.

In the factory at Rheinhausen there were punishment bunkers in which workers were thrown if they had committed one of the more serious offenses. I myself never had the experience.

There were no pillories in any of the camps where I have been, anyhow I never saw such pillories.

During air raid alarms we had to go to improvised shelters. These shelters were quite insufficient against bombs.

It happened numerous times in the camp in Rheinhausen that food packages which had been despatched to prisoners by relatives, never reached their destination. I know for certain that the contents of the said packages found their way to the guards. I have seen on numerous occasions that opened packages were lying in the room of the camp leader.

I should like to state that I had no opportunity to fulfill my religious obligations in any of the camps in which I lived. I never saw or talked to a priest in the camp. I asked several times to be allowed to go to Church.

I have nothing further to state."

This statement was read aloud and then signed

H. Bosch.

(signature : H. BOSCH)
I, Emilio J. Hinchcliffe, ETO 20152, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Dutch and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document NO. MTH - 12624.

signed: Emilio J. Hinchcliffe

Emilio J. Hinchcliffe
ETO 20152.

"A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY"